

Computer

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING

ISSN: 0922-4203



Volume 2, Number 1, January 1989.

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

CONTENTS VOLUME 2, NUMBER 1, JANUARY 1989.

COMPUSER is a magazine issued by:
COMPUSER International Computing;
Exchanging computer knowledge.
ISSN: 0922-4203.
Founded at Krimpen a.d. IJssel,
The Netherlands, by:
Willem L. van Pelt
Ir. Coen J. Boltjes.

Address all editorial correspondence to the editor COMPUSER:
Willem L. van Pelt
Jacob Jordaanstraat 15
NL 2923 CK Krimpen a.d. IJssel
The Netherlands.
Phone: (31) 01807 - 19881.

Regular participants:
Fred A. Behringer (W-Germany)
Hans Ebert (W-Germany)
Andrew Gregory (England)
Marc Lachaert (Belgium)
Iddy Oort (Holland)
Leif Rasmussen (Denmark)
Ronald van Vugt (Holland)

Drawings:
Herman Zondag (Holland)
Leo de Kok (Holland)

Translations:
Cor Bergshoeff (Denmark)
Piet K. de Vries (Holland)

(c) 1989 by:
COMPUSER International Computing.
Copying done for other than personal or internal reference use without the permission of the publisher is prohibited.
Practicing of the published programs and hardware etc. without responsibility of the publisher and for personal purpose only.
In no event will COMPUSER or the author be liable to you for any damages, including any lost profits, lost savings or other incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use of any of the published programs, schemes or articles.
The articles to be published have to be written by the sender. All in english language, unless one needs help by one of COMPUSER's translators.

To participate in COMPUSER International Computing the yearly contribution is:
Inside Europe:
f 59,50 (bankcheque)
f 50,00 (eurocheque or postgiro
841433 to W.L. van Pelt,
Krimpen a.d.IJssel.
Outside Europe: ask for prices.

<u>Editorial</u>	2.
<u>A CBM 610 Keyboard for the CBM 710 Computer</u>	3.
<u>Upgrading a CBM 610 to 448 K</u>	3.
CBM ... Fred Behringer, W-Germany	
<u>Digitizer for the Electron and BBC, part 2</u>	5.
BBC ... Ronald van Vugt, Holland	
<u>Assembler for the 8086/8088, part 4</u>	10.
IBM ... Ronald van Vugt, Holland	
<u>Digital Rain Gauge</u>	13.
General ... Leif Rasmussen, Denmark	
<u>Transfer OCTOPUS into a Development-System !</u>	14.
EC65 ... Peter F. de Fauw, W-Germany	
<u>A small Basic routine to print out the "COMPUSER-Header"</u>	22.
IBM ... Hans Ebert, W-Germany	
<u>LOTTO V.1A</u>	23.
ATARI ... Stefan Martins, D.D.R.	
<u>User Defined Functions for CLIPPER Summer '87, part 1.</u>	24.
IBM ... Rob Banen, Holland	
<u>Read TIME and DATE</u>	34.
EC65 ... Peter Lindström, Denmark	
<u>A Keyboard Buffer of almost Unlimited Size</u>	37.
<u>A Brief Tutorial on TSR</u>	37.
IBM ... Fred Behringer, W-Germany	
<u>JUNIOR - DOS65</u>	38.
EC65 ... Erik v.d. Broek, Holland	
<u>Directory Sort Utility</u>	40.
DOS65 ... Andrew P. Gregory, England	
<u>Diskmodify</u>	48.
IBM ... Hans Ebert, W-Germany	
<u>MS-DOS, An Overview</u>	56.
IBM ... Alie Metzlar, Holland.	
<u>New Products</u>	2, 12, 33.
<u>Questions & Answers</u>	23, 33.
<u>Paperware Service</u>	33.
<u>Diskette Service</u>	33, 47.
<u>Second Hand Market</u>	46.

TRANSFER OCTOPUS INTO A DEVELOPMENT-SYSTEM !
By : Peter F. de Fauw, Wietzendorf, West-Germany.

From the very first beginning when I met OHIO's 6502 DOS (I'll call it OS-DOS) there were a lot of things that seemed very strange, uncomfortable, even clumsy to me. E.g. the available DOS-commands/to have to work via BEXEC* and so on. In the past a lot of changes and trials for changes have been made on the disk SYSTEM-LOYS, of which the most successfull ones were composed by prominents, who (unfortunately) are still gathered in COMPUSER. However, the moment I got the WORDPROCESSOR 3.1 at hand, I noticed this was not just another disk, and not only for the amazing WP3.1! The DOS can now finally also be called a DOS at the point of commands, it is now equipped with a flexible set of commands. Also the BASIC has had attention; e.g. it has now auto-line numbering and a printer-init. menu, another 'little' enhancement (but oh so handy) is the DEL-line command (how I missed it). Then, last but not least, the amazing WP3.1.... I would say, say no more.. thanks LEIF!

As I was trained on, and used to work with 'development-systems', I found it very annoying that on boot-up the BASIC was loaded and BEXEC* started (development-systems are characterized by the phylosophy : have only loaded what you need now and so have the utmost of free RAM for development). Put the case; I want to develop a program in machinecode, so I need the assembler and the editor (not a BASIC and a BEXEC* or do I know what!). So what do I need? I need a system that, when I boot it, loads the DOS and waits for a command.

Well with SYSTEM LOYS XI (the WORDPROCESSOR 3.1 disk) it is attractive and quite easy to build such a system, as the DOS command-set is so flexible now, that it is no longer necessary to revert to BEXEC* every time (and so BASIC has not to be loaded eather). Further it appeared that almost every initial POKE in the header of BEXEC* is now needless (build in the system now). So nothing stands in the way ...

First thing to do is to eliminate, in the Systemloader, the jump to the 'A, B or W'-menu by changing it into a jump into the DOS-command loop. Also the input-distributor has to be set to the 'keyboard' and at last the drive-head has to be unloaded.

The second step, is to look at the 'Transient Processor-Handler'. For our purpose we need an universal 'Handler', that when entrance is requested to a certain trapro, first look if it was already loaded, if so, just restart and if not, load it. Only for BASIC a few inits have to be made, it must also take care of that (the old 'Handler' is based on the fact that BASIC was loaded at boot-up).

The third and last step, is to take care of the 'trapro-prefix' that is visable just before the drive-indicator in the DOS-prompt. It indicates in which trapro you were before you entered the DOS. Right after boot-up you weren't in any transient-processor, so in that case there mustn't be a prefix. To solve that, 2 things have to be done; first let the Systemloader init the 'trapro-flag' to \$03 (illegal), second change the prefix-handler in the DOS-commandloop, so that >02 now will cause no prefix to be printed.

According to the above three points, the System-loader (no not the bootstrap-loader, he resides in the Monitor-Eeprom), the Transientprocessor-handler and the Trapro-prefix-handler are rewritten (sie listings).

Notice that a few patches have to be made on the new disk:
- the address for the wordprocessor in the DOS-command-dispatchtable is now:
 \$E736 (was \$E733)!
 [TT 01,1 : \$2E46 = \$33, change into : \$36!]
- in the 'RE-enter' extensions the same has to be done, the 'enter'-address
 is now : \$E737 (was E734)!
 [TT 14,1 : \$D8C8 = \$34, change into : \$37!]
- the returnaddress of the Track 0 R/W utilities -
 Exit function has to be changed into a jump into the DOS-commandloop (was
 Basic).
 [TT 39,1 : \$65E5 = \$D1, change into : \$2A!
 \$65E6 = \$E7, change into : \$51!]

The COPIER that resides on the WORDPROCESSOR3.1 disk, is a modified version of the one modified by Dr. Tietsch. When your drive configuration differs from the one proposed by Dr. Tietsch, you have a problem. It also appears that the track00 reading still causes troubles. The first problem is solved by rewriting the 'check if on same disk'-routine, which, in the present form, checks if the source- and target drive are on the same drive, and at last also asks if they are on the same drive. So it is possible that the routine found out you're working with one drive, but you answer the question with 'no'. How confused he will be (you too). To solve this, the routine has been rewritten (see listing), and two bytes have to be chang-

ed: \$CD51 & \$CDB8 both contain \$30, change into 10 ! (BMI becomes BPL).
The second problem is solved by making sure that \$CFFF (last byte) is \$00!

Working with the WORDPROCESSOR3.1 disk, a few little buggies seem to have remained, in BEXEC*.

When you make a hardcopy of the directory, you'll see the first filenames printed right after the ====== line, and the '.entries free' message also. The remedy is to transfer every 'PRINT' statement in that part into 'PRINT#DV,' now the statement is active on every (!) device selected. But also on the screen there is an empty line too much. At last, on screen the directory is centered between the two ====== lines, not so on the printer.

REMEDY :

- line 175 has to start with 'DV=1' (default device)
- line 250 ends with twice the PRINT statement, remove one and change the other in 'PRINT#DV,'.
- line 265 starts with 3 x PRINT, remove two and change the remaining one in 'PRINT#DV,'.
- change in line 845 M=0 into M=1.
- change in line 925 M=0 into M=1.
- change in line 975 'PRINT" "' into 'PRINT#DV." "'.

Because we have no longer a BASIC-system, we have to change entry-9 in the BEXEC*-menu "enter OS65D system" into "Basic" (it is just another trap!). While entry-23 now becomes the system entrance, with :"Return to DOS".
So : - type in line 70 behind 23> : 'Return to DOS',
- therefore change line 1155 into: 'EXIT:END'.
- change in line 100 'enter OS65D system' into 'Basic'.

The only remaining problem is ASS-114, if you don't own it, you can put your assembler in the tracks 22-24. Notice that the cold start is now \$0204, and the warmstart is now \$228B!

***A TIP*:** When you have a double-sided drive, and want to be able to run the word-processor-installation program quickly, or be able to read the 'manual' and 'readme' without exchanging disks; delete lines 1165 and 1170, and change in line 1180 'SE A' into 'SE C' (of course the message must also be changed).
In the header of 'Instal', the command 'DISK!"SE A"' should be placed!!

OS6502 ASSEMBLER PAGE 01

```

0010:          This program loads the Operating System, checks the
0020:          RAM-memory part and initiates the System-hardware,
0030:          then prints a message and Jumps into the DOS.
0040:
0050:
0060:
0070:
0080: 2200      ORG    $2200
0090:
0100:          *** SYSTEM LOADER FOR SYSTEM DISK ***
0110:
0120:
0130:
0140:  > Filename           : SYSLDR
0150:  > Physical track (TT,S) : 00,1
0160:  > Physical memory     : $2200 - $22C0
0170:  > Date                : 01-03-'88
0180:
0190:
0200:
0210:
0220:          *
0230:          **** EXTERNALS ****
0240:
0250:
0260:
0270:
0280: 2200      SECTNM *    $265E  sector number
0290: 2200      SETTK *    $26BC  set track
0300: 2200      READDK *   $2967  read from disk
0310: 2200      LDHEAD *   $2754  load head
0320: 2200      MEMHI *    $00FF  highest free page/load address
0330: 2200      MEMLO *    $00FE
0340: 2200      UNLDHD *   $2761  unload head

```

```

0350: 2200      MEMCHK *      $22EC   memory checker
0360: 2200      MEMTOP *      $2300   high-byte of pointer to top of RAM
0370: 2200      INITKBD *    $F707   init par. keyboard I/O
0380: 2200      CTLCMD *     $F72D   get acia-setting and set it!
0390: 2200      GETFOT *     $F759   get screenformat setting
0400: 2200      MOVCRT *    $F3E1   move CRTTC-inittable to RAM
0410: 2200      RESET *      $F32F   reset screen
0420: 2200      INICEN *    $F6F1   init centronics I/O
0430: 2200      SERFLG *    $E7C7   serial I/O flag (MONI)
0440: 2200      PARFLG *    $E7C8   parallel I/O flag (MONI)
0450: 2200      INPFLG *    $2321   system input-flag
0460: 2200      OUTFLG *    $2322   system output-flag
0470: 2200      TRAPRO *    $E7F5   trapro-flag
0480: 2200      TOPTOP *    $D7FF   last free RAM byte
0490: 2200      STROUT *    $2D73   output text-string
0500: 2200      DOSLP *     $2A51   DOS command-loop
0510:
0520:
0530: *
0540: *****
0550: *          MAIN ENTRY
0560: *****
0570: *
0580:
0590: 2200 4C 0C 22 ENTRY JMP START go load the System
0600:
0610: 2203 8E 5E 26 READTT STX SECTNM
0620: 2206 20 BC 26 JSR SETTK
0630: 2209 4C 67 29 JMP READDK *** READ TT,S AND RETURN ***
0640:
0650:
0660: *
0670: *****
0680: *          SYSTEM LOADER
0690: *****
0700: *
0710:
0720:
0730: 220C 20 54 27 START JSR LDHEAD load the drive-head
0740:
0750:
0760: *READ TT,S=01,1 ---> 2A00...31FF
0770:
0780: 220F A9 00      LDAIM $00
0790: 2211 A2 2A      LDXIM $2A    >>>2A00
0800: 2213 85 FE      STA MEMLO
0810: 2215 86 FF      STX MEMHI
0820: 2217 A9 01      LDAIM $01    TT--->A
0830: 2219 AA          TAX           S--->X
0840: 221A 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD DOS/2 ***
0850:
0860:
0870: *READ TT,S=06,2 ---> 3200...32FF
0880:
0890: 221D A9 00      LDAIM $00
0900: 221F A2 32      LDXIM $32
0910: 2221 85 FE      STA MEMLO
0920: 2223 86 FF      STX MEMHI
0930: 2225 A9 06      LDAIM $06    TT--->A
0940: 2227 A2 02      LDXIM $02    S--->X
0950: 2229 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD DOS/3 ***
0960:
0970:
0980: *READ TT,S=06,3 ---> 0000...00FF
0990:
1000: 222C A9 00      LDAIM $00
1010: 222E 85 FE      STA MEMLO
1020: 2230 85 FF      STA MEMHI
1030: 2232 A9 06      LDAIM $06    TT--->A
1040: 2234 A2 03      LDXIM $03    S--->X
1050: 2236 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD DOS/0 ***
1060:
1070:
1080: *READ TT,S=06,4 ---> E400...E7FF
1090:
1100: 2239 A9 00      LDAIM $00

```

COMPUSER
International computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging computer knowledge

```

1110: 223B A2 E4      LDXIM $E4
1120: 223D 85 FE      STA MEMLO
1130: 223F 86 FF      STX MEMHI
1140: 2241 A9 06      LDAIM $06    TT--->A
1150: 2243 A2 04      LDXIM $04    S--->X
1160: 2245 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD DOS/5 ***
1170:
1180:
1190:             *READ TT,S=13,1 ---> 3274...3A73
1200:
1210: 2248 A9 74      LDAIM $74
1220: 224A A2 32      LDXIM $32
1230: 224C 85 FE      STA MEMLO
1240: 224E 86 FF      STX MEMHI
1250: 2250 A9 13      LDAIM $13    TT--->A
1260: 2252 A2 01      LDXIM $01    S--->X
1270: 2254 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD DOS/4 ***
1280:
1290:
1300:             *READ TT,S=14,1 ---> D800...DFFF
1310:
1320: 2257 A9 00      LDAIM $00
1330: 2259 A2 D8      LDXIM $D8
1340: 225B 85 FE      STA MEMLO
1350: 225D 86 FF      STX MEMHI
1360: 225F A9 14      LDAIM $14    TT--->A
1370: 2261 A2 01      LDXIM $01    S--->X
1380: 2263 20 03 22    JSR READTT *** LOAD LR-XTRAS ***
1390:
1400: 2266 20 61 27    UNLOAD JSR    UNLDHD unload the drive-head
1410:
1420:
1430:
1440: *
1450: ****
1460: *          MEMORY CHECKER
1470: ****
1480: *
1490:
1500: 2269 A0 D7      LDYIM $D7    }
1510: 226B A9 00      LDAIM $00    } set highest
1520: 226D 85 FE      STA MEMLO  } free page
1530: 226F 84 FF      STY MEMHI  }
1540:
1550: 2271 20 EC 22    CHECK   JSR  MEMCRK ]
1560: 2274 F0 03      BEQ    CHKEND ] check
1570: 2276 88          DEY    ] memory
1580: 2277 D0 F8      BNE    CHECK  ]
1590:
1600: 2279 8C 00 23    CHKEND STY  MEMTOP reset 'top of RAM'-pointer
1610:
1620:
1630:
1640: *
1650: ****
1660: *          INIT THE SYSTEM
1670: ****
1680: *
1690:
1700: 227C 20 07 F7      JSR  INIKBD init keyboard I/O
1710: 227F 20 2D F7      JSR  CTLCMD get acia setting and set it !
1720: 2282 20 59 F7      JSR  GETFOT get screenformat setting
1730: 2285 20 E1 F3      JSR  MOVCRT move CRTC-initable to RAM
1740: 2288 20 2F F3      JSR  RESET reset the VDU and clear screen
1750: 228B 20 F1 F6      JSR  INICEN init the centronics I/O
1760:
1770: 228E A2 00      LDXIM $00
1780: 2290 8E C7 E7      STX  SERFLG reset serialflag
1790: 2293 8E C8 E7      STX  PARFLG reset parallelflag
1800:
1810: 2296 E8          INX
1820: 2297 8E 21 23      STX  INPFLG set input = keyboard
1830: 229A 8E 22 23      STX  OUTFLG set output = video
1840:
1850: 229D E8          INX
1860: 229E E8          INX

```

```

1870: 229F 8E F5 E7      STX    TRAPRO reset traproflag
1880:
1890: 22A2 A9 0D      LDAIM $0D
1900: 22A4 8D FF D7      STA    TOPTOP set last RAM-byte to 'CR'
1910:
1920:
1930: *
1940: *****
1950: * PRINT START-UP MESSAGE *
1960: *****
1970: *
1980:
1990: 22A7 20 73 2D  PRMESS JSR    STROUT print the message
2000:
2010: 22AA 0D      = $0D   'CR'
2020: 22AB 0A      = $0A   'LF'
2030: 22AC 0A      = $0A   'LF'
2040: 22AD 2A      = '*'
2050: 22AE 4F      = 'O'
2060: 22AF 53      = 'S'
2070: 22B0 2D      = '-'
2080: 22B1 44      = 'D'
2090: 22B2 4F      = 'O'
2100: 22B3 53      = 'S'
2110: 22B4 20      = ' '
2120: 22B5 56      = 'V'
2130: 22B6 33      = '3'
2140: 22B7 2E      = '.'
2150: 22B8 33      = '3'
2160: 22B9 2A      = '*'
2170: 22BA 0D      = $0D   'CR'
2180: 22BB 0A      = $0A   'LF'
2190: 22BC 0A      = $0A   'LF'
2200: 22BD 00      = $00   'end of message'-indicator
2210:
2220:
2230: *
2240: *****
2250: * JUMP IN THE COMMAND-LOOP *
2260: *****
2270: *
2280:
2290: 22BE 4C 51 2A  GODO$  JMP    DOSLP
2300:
2310:

```

OS6502 ASSEMBLER PAGE 01

```

0010: This little program insures the right traproindicator
0020: printed before the drive indicator, when stepping into
0030: the DOS.
0040:
0050:
0060: 2BFD          ORG    $2BFD
0070:
0080: *** TRANSIENT-PROCESSOR INDICATOR PRINTER ***
0090:
0100: > Filename       : TPINDI
0110: > Physical track (TT,S) : 01,1
0120: > Physical memory   : $2BFD - $2C19
0130: > Date           : 01-03-'88
0140:
0150: Returning from the BASIC      ; a 'b' is printed,
0160:                 the ASSEMBLER ; an 'a' is printed,
0170:                 the WORDPROCESSOR; a 'w' is printed,
0180:
0190: if no transient-processor was entered before (boot-up)
0200: no prefix will be printed.
0210:
0220:
0230: *
0240: *****
0250: * EXTERNALS *
0260: *****
0270: *

```

COMPUSER
International computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging computer knowledge

```

0280:
0290: 2BFD      CRLF *      $2D6A  print a 'CR' & 'LF'
0300: 2BFD      TRAPRO *    $E7F5  Transient-Processor flag
0310: 2BFD      PRINT *    $2343  print character in the accu
0320:
0330:
0340: *
0350: ****
0360: *          TRAPRO-INDICATOR PRINTER *
0370: ****
0380: *
0390:
0400: 2BFD 20 6A 2D  ENTRY JSR   CRLF   print a 'CR' and a 'LF'
0410:
0420:
0430: 2C00 AD F5 E7      LDA   TRAPRO get the flag
0440: 2C03 F0 0C      BEQ   B    go print 'b' if BASIC
0450:
0460: 2C05 C9 01      CMPIM $01  or was it the ASSEMBLER ?
0470: 2C07 F0 05      BEQ   A    if so, go print 'a' !
0480:
0490: 2C09 C9 02      CMPIM $02  or was it the WORDPROCESSOR ?
0500: 2C0B F0 07      BEQ   W    if so, go print 'w' !
0510:
0520:
0530: 2C0D 2C      =     $2C   'BIT' (skip the next 2 instr.)
0540: 2C0E A9 61      A     LDAIM $61  'a'
0550:
0560: 2C10 2C      =     $2C   'BIT'
0570: 2C11 A9 62      B     LDAIM $62  'b'
0580:
0590: 2C13 2C      =     $2C   'BIT'
0600: 2C14 A9 77      W     LDAIM $77  'w'
0610:
0620:
0630: 2C16 20 43 23      JSR   PRINT  go print the prefix!
0640:
0650: 2C19 60      RTS   back to the command-loop

```

OS6502 ASSEMBLER PAGE 01

0010: This program is a real universal Transient-Processor
 0020: handler; now only three 'Trapro's are supported, but
 0030: it's easy to adapt others. But then there must be
 0040: enough space on disk and the command-interpreter must
 0050: be modified.

```

0060:
0070:
0080: E71D      ORG   $E71D
0090:
0100:
0110: *** TRANSIENT-PROCESSOR HANDLER ***
0120:
0130: > Physical track (TT,S) : 06,4
0140: > Physical memory       : $E71D - $E7B2
0150: > Filename               : TPHAND
0160: > Date                   : 01-03-'88
0170:
0180: > Transient Processor Flag = 0 if BASIC
0190:                      = 1 if ASSEMBLER
0200:                      = 2 if WORDPROCESSOR
0210:
0220:
0230: *
0240: ****
0250: *          EXTERNAL DEFINITIONS *
0260: ****
0270: *
0280:
0290: E71D      TRAPRO *    $E7F5  Transient-Processor flag
0300: E71D      CLRSCN *    $F32F  clear screen (EPROM)
0310: E71D      WBASIC *    $20C4  BASIC warm start
0320: E71D      WAS/WP *    $0204  ASSEMBLER / WORDPROCESSOR warm start
0330: E71D      DOSLP *    $2A51  DOS command loop
0340: E71D      BASIC *    $2AE6  BASIC cold start

```

COMPUSER
International computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging computer knowledge

```

0350: E71D ASSMBL * $2200 ASSEMBLER cold start
0360: E71D WRDPRC * $228B WORDPROCESSOR cold start
0370: E71D LDCMN * $2AEE load 4 tracks to $0200...
0380: E71D SELDRV * $D906 select drive A & load head
0390: E71D RAMTOP * $2300 high-byte of pointer to RAM-top
0400:
0410:
0420: *
0430: *****
0440: * TRAPRO ENTRIES *
0450: *****
0460: *
0470:
0480: E71D A2 00 BA LDXIM $00
0490: E71F EC F5 E7 CPX TRAPRO BASIC active ?
0500: E722 D0 20 BNE COMMON if not, force it !
0510: E724 20 2F F3 JSR CLRSCN if so, clear screen
0520: E727 4C C4 20 JMP WBASIC and goto BASIC-warm start
0530:
0540: E72A A2 01 AS LDXIM $01
0550: E72C EC F5 E7 CPX TRAPRO ASSEMBLER active ?
0560: E72F D0 13 BNE COMMON if not, force it !
0570: E731 20 2F F3 JSR CLRSCN if so, clear screen
0580: E734 4C 04 02 JMP WAS/WP and goto ASSEMBLER
0590:
0600: E737 A2 02 WP LDXIM $02
0610: E739 EC F5 E7 CPX TRAPRO WORDPROCESSOR active ?
0620: E73C D0 06 BNE COMMON if not, force it !
0630: E73E 20 2F F3 JSR CLRSCN if so, clear screen
0640: E741 4C 04 02 JMP WAS/WP and goto WORDPROCESSOR
0650:
0660:
0670: *
0680: *****
0690: * HANGUP KILLER *
0700: *****
0710: *
0720:
0730: E744 68 COMMON PLA remove
0740: E745 68 PLA return address of any 'JSR' entry
0750: E746 8A TXA save
0760: E747 48 PHA current trapro-flag
0770: E748 20 06 D9 JSR SELDRV always select drive A & load head
0780: E74B 68 PLA
0790: E74C AA TAX restore trapro-flag
0800:
0810: E74D E0 03 FLGTST CPXIM $03 check if flag illegal
0820: E74F B0 0E BCS ILLEG1 if so, handle it
0830: E751 E0 00 CPXIM $00 did you want BASIC ?
0840: E753 F0 10 BEQ CBASIC then go do cold start
0850: E755 E0 01 CPXIM $01 or ASSEMBLER ?
0860: E757 F0 18 BEQ CASSEM then go do ASSEMBLER
0870: E759 E0 02 CPXIM $02 or did you type 'WP' ?
0880: E75B F0 1F BEQ CWP then go cold start WORDPROCESSOR
0890: E75D D0 EE BNE FLGTST non of these 3? try again !
0900:
0910: E75F 20 2F F3 ILLEG1 JSR CLRSCN when illegal, clear screen,
0920: E762 4C 51 2A JMP DOSLP and return control to commandloop
0930:
0940:
0950: *
0960: *****
0970: * TRAPRO COLD START HANDLER *
0980: *****
0990: *
1000:
1010: E765 8E F5 E7 CBASIC STX TRAPRO *** cold start the BASIC ***
1020: E768 20 2F F3 JSR CLRSCN
1030: E76B 20 87 E7 JSR INIBAS
1040: E76E 4C E6 2A JMP BASIC
1050:
1060: E771 8E F5 E7 CASSEM STX TRAPRO *** cold start the ASSEMBLER ***
1070: E774 A9 22 LDAIM $22
1080: E776 20 EE 2A JSR LDCMN
1090: E779 4C 00 22 JMP ASSMBL
1100:

```

COMPUSER
International computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging computer knowledge

```

1110: E77C 8E F5 E7 CWP      STX    TRAPRO *** cold start the WORDPROCESSOR ***
1120: E77F A9 27             LDAIM $27
1130: E781 20 EE 2A          JSR    LDCMN
1140: E784 4C 8B 22          JMP    WRDPRC
1150:
1160:
1170:
1180: *
1190: ****
1200: *           INITIALS FOR BASIC MODE
1210: ****
1220: *
1230:
1240: E787 A9 51           INIBAS LDAIM $51   }
1250: E789 8D 55 2A          STA    $2A55  } preserve loopaddress
1260: E78C A9 2A           LDAIM $2A   } for 'EXCOM' in 'DOSLP'
1270: E78E 8D 57 2A          STA    $2A57  }
1280:
1290:
1300:
1310: E791 A9 9C           LDAIM $9C   }
1320: E793 A0 00           LDYIM $00   } init
1330: E795 8D FB 2B          STA    $2BFB  } for 'MEM'
1340: E798 8C FC 2B          STY    $2BFC  }
1350:
1360: E79B AD 00 23          LDA    RAMTOP
1370: E79E C9 D7           CMPIM $D7   if RAM-top is $D7
1380: E7A0 D0 0A           BNE    SKIP
1390: E7A2 A9 00           LDAIM $00   ]
1400: E7A4 A0 DD           LDYIM $DD   ] init pointer
1410: E7A6 8D 62 E6          STA    $E662  ] to DDOO
1420: E7A9 8C 63 E6          STY    $E663  ]
1430:
1440: E7AC 60           SKIP    RTS

```

056502 ASSEMBLER

PAGE 01

```

0010: This routine replaces the 'check if on same disk'-routine, of the COPIER on the System-disk; the
0020: routine has been changed for the configuration
0030: and the foolish question at the end.
0040:
0050:
0060:
0070: CAD0          ORG    $CAD0
0080:
0090:
0100: *** DRIVE CONFIGURATION WATCHER ***
0110:
0120: > Filename        : DRWTCH
0130: > Physical track (TT,S) : 37,1
0140: > Physical memory   : $CAD0 - $CAF4
0150: > Date            : 01-03-'88
0160:
0170: valid configuration : DRIVE 1 = side A & side C
0180:                      DRIVE 2 = side B & side D
0190:
0200:
0210:
0220:
0230:
0240: *           EXTERNALS
0250:
0260:
0270:
0280: CAD0          FRMDRV *     $CFF0  drive to copy FROM - flag
0290: CAD0          TODRV *     $CFF1  drive to copy TO - FLAG
0300: CAD0          DRVFLG *    $CFF8  indicates source & target on same disk
0310:
0320:
0330:
0340: *           WATCHER
0350:
0360:
0370:
0380: CAD0 A9 FF      LDAIM $FF  set drive-flag to

```

COMPUSER
International computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging computer knowledge

```
0390: CAD2 8D F8 CF      STA    DRVFLG 'same-drive'
0400:
0410: CAD5 AD F1 CF      LDA    TODRV
0420: CAD8 CD F0 CF      CMP    FRMDRV
0430: CADB F0 0F          BEQ    RETURN if TO=FROM return
0440: CADD 10 0E          BPL    PRPCBK if TO<FROM prepare check
0450:
0460: CADF AC F0 CF      LDY    FRMDRV if TO>FROM
0470: CAE2 C8             INY    INC
0480: CAE3 C8             INY
0490:
0500: CAE4 CC F1 CF      COMPAR CPY   TODRV check if TO=FROM
0510: CAE7 F0 03          BEQ    RETURN if so, return
0520: CAE9 EE F8 CF      INC    DRVFLG else set drive-flag to 'not-same'drive'
0530:
0540: CAEC 60             RETURN RTS
0550:
0560: CAED AC F0 CF      PRPCHK LDY   FRMDRV if TO<FROM
0570: CAF0 88             DEY    INC
0580: CAF1 88             DEY    then FROM=FROM-2
0590:
0600: CAF2 18             CLC
0610: CAF3 90 EF          BCC    COMPAR force branch-always
0620:
-
```

A SMALL BASIC ROUTINE TO PRINT OUT THE "COMPUSER - HEADER"

by: Hans Ebert, Ringseisstr. 1, 8000 München 2

If you are writing for the CompUser magazine it is helpful to have a routine to print the CompUser header for your paper. This small BASIC routine will do this.

```
100 ' -----
110 ' Printer routine to print out the CompUser - Header
115 ' Printers: Epson / IBM XL / Star NL 10 / Star NG 10
120 ' -----
130 '
140 ' Start:
145 '
150     CLS
160     LOCATE 10,10
170     PRINT "Please turn your printer on"
180     C$=INPUT$(1)
190 '
200 ' PrintOutHeader:
210 '
220     LPRINT CHR$(27); "W1";           'expanded on
230     LPRINT CHR$(27); "G";           'boldface
240     LPRINT CHR$(18);              'Elite
250     LPRINT CHR$(27); "M";
260     LPRINT tab(1); "COMPUSER           COMPUSER";
270     LPRINT CHR$(13);
280     LPRINT CHR$(27); "W0";           'expanded off
290     LPRINT TAB(1); "International computering";
300     LPRINT TAB(51); "Exchanging computer knowledge"
310 '
320 ' EndProgram:
325 '
330     CLS
340     END
```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

READ TIME AND DATE

EC-65

15:16:12 - 03/12/88

Page: 0021

```

0005:             TTL  READ TIME AND DATE
0010:
0015: 3590          ORG $3590
0020:
0025: ****
0030: * OCTOPUS / EC65.
0035: * Interrupt program to present time and *
0040: * date continuous in the upper right -
0045: * corner of the screen.
0050: *
0055: * Written 21.07.1988 by:
0060: * Peter Lindstrom
0065: * Solhaven 8, DK 2990 Nivaa,
0070: * DENMARK.
0075: ****
0080:
0085: Rev. 03.12.1988. (Stop-routine)
0090:
0095: This program is designed to be used together
0100: with ELEKTOR's 'real time clock' April -
0105: 1985.
0110:
0115: Remember to make wire-link 'M' on the
0120: PC-board, then just run the INIT routine,
0125: and the time and date will appear on the
0130: upper right corner of the screen.
0135:
0140: Some programs can't run when the IRQ-
0145: clock is running, fx. COPIER and EDMO,
0150: so use the STOP-routine to stop the clock
0155: before using this other programs.
0160:
0165: There is room for the program in the
0170: DOS system from $3590. (trk 13,1)
0175: Move the object-code to $3590 and:
0180: SA 13,l=3274/8.
0185:
0190:
0195: FA6B  NIBASC EQU $FA6B convert a hex nibble to an ASCII chr
0200: E120  CLKADR EQU $E120 clock-address
0205: E121  CLKDAT EQU $E121 clock-data
0210: E83C  BASE   EQU $E83C Video memory
0215: 00F0  VDU    EQU $00F0 VDU pointer
0220: E7CD  FLN    EQU $E7CD first line pointer
0225: E7CB  IRQJMP EQU $E7CB interrupt vector
0230:
0235:
0240: *** INIT ROUTINE ***
0245:
0250: 3590 A9 CE  INIT LDAIM BEGIN set IRQ vector
0255: 3592 8D CB E7  STA IRQJMP
0260: 3595 A9 35  LDAIM BEGIN /
0265: 3597 8D CC E7  STA IRQJMP +01
0270:
0275: 359A A9 0F  LDAIM $0F set periodic IRQ rate to 500 us
0280: 359C A2 0A  LDIM $0A
0285: 359E 8E 20 E1 STX CLKADR
0290: 35A1 8D 21 E1 STA CLKDAT
0295: 35A4 E8  INX
0300:
0305: 35A5 A9 4A  LDAIM $AA set mode
0310: 35A7 8E 20 E1 STX CLKADR
0315: 35AA 8D 21 E1 STA CLKDAT
0320: 35AD 58  CLI clear IRQ flag
0325: 35AE 60  RTS
0330:
0335:
0340: *** STOP ROUTINE ***
0345:
0350: 35AF 78  STOP  SEI interrupt disable
0355: 35B0 A9 FB  LDAIM $FB reset IRQ vector
0360: 35B2 A2 5C  LDIM $5C
0365: 35B4 8E CB E7  STX IRQJMP

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

READ TIME AND DATE

EC-65 15:16:13 - 03/12/88 Page: 0002

```

0378: 35B7 8D CC E7 STA IRQJMP +01
0379: 35BA A9 00 LDAIM $00
0380: 35BC A2 0A LDIXIM $0A
0381: 35BE 8E 20 E1 STX CLKADR reg. A
0382: 35C1 8D 21 E1 STA CLKDAT reset rate selector
0383: 35C4 E8 INX
0384: 35C5 A9 0A LDAIM $0A
0385: 35C7 8E 20 E1 STX CLKADR reg. B
0386: 35CA 8D 21 E1 STA CLKDAT set mode
0387: 35CD 60 RTS
0428:
0429: *** INTERRUPT ROUTINE ***
0430:
0431: 35CE 08 BEGIN PHP save all registers
0440: 35CF 48 PHA
0445: 35D0 98 TYA
0450: 35D1 48 PHA
0455: 35D2 8A TXA
0460: 35D3 48 PHA
0465:
0470: 35D4 A2 0C LDIXIM $0C reset the IRQ flag
0471: 35D6 8E 20 E1 STX CLKADR
0472: 35D9 AD 21 E1 LDA CLKDAT
0485:
0490: 35DC A2 FF LDIXIM $FF
0495: 35DE 8E 9F 36 STX INDEX
0500:
0505: 35E1 18 CLC calculate VDU address
0510: 35E2 A9 3C LDAIM BASE
0515: 35E4 6D CD E7 ADC FLN
0520: 35E7 85 F0 STA VDU
0525: 35E9 A9 EB LDAIM BASE /
0530: 35EB 6D CE E7 ADC FLN +01
0535: 35EE 85 F1 STA VDU +01
0540:
0545: 35F0 20 5F 36 JSR GETDATA set hour
0550: 35F3 AC 8F 36 LDY INDEX
0555: 35F6 20 74 36 JSR WRITE write hour
0560:
0565: 35F9 A9 3A LDAIM ':'
0570: 35FB C8 INY
0575: 35FC 91 F0 STAIY VDU
0580: 35FE 8C 8F 36 STY INDEX
0585: 3601 20 5F 36 JSR GETDATA set minute
0590: 3604 AC 8F 36 LDY INDEX
0595: 3607 20 74 36 JSR WRITE write minute
0600:
0605: 360A A9 3A LDAIM ':'
0610: 360C C8 INY
0615: 360D 91 F0 STAIY VDU
0620: 360F 8C 8F 36 STY INDEX
0625: 3612 20 5F 36 JSR GETDATA set seconds
0630: 3615 AC 8F 36 LDY INDEX
0635: 3618 20 74 36 JSR WRITE write seconds
0640:
0645: 361B C8 INY
0650: 361C A9 20 LDAIM $20
0655: 361E 91 F0 STAIY VDU write space
0660: 3620 C8 INY
0665: 3621 A9 20 LDAIM '-'
0670: 3623 91 F0 STAIY VDU write '-'
0675: 3625 A9 20 LDAIM $20
0680: 3627 C8 INY
0685: 3628 91 F0 STAIY VDU
0690: 362A 8C 8F 36 STY INDEX
0695: 362D 20 5F 36 JSR GETDATA set date
0700: 3630 AC 8F 36 LDY INDEX
0705: 3633 20 74 36 JSR WRITE write date
0710:
0715: 3635 A9 2F LDAIM '/ '
0720: 3538 C8 INY
0725: 3539 91 F0 STAIY VDU
0730: 353B 8C 8F 36 STY INDEX

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

READ TIME AND DATE

EC-65 15:16:15 - 03/12/88

Page: 0003

```

0735: 363E 20 5F 35    JSR GETDATA set month
0740: 3641 AC BF 36    LDY INDEX
0745: 3644 20 74 35    JSR WRITE write month
0750:
0755: 3647 A9 2F      LDAIM '/'
0756: 3649 C8          INY
0757: 364A 91 FB       STA Y VDU
0778: 364C 8C BF 36    STY INDEX
0775: 364F 20 5F 35    JSR GETDATA set year
0780: 3652 AC BF 35    LDY INDEX
0785: 3655 20 74 36    JSR WRITE write year
0790:
0795: 3658 68          PLA      restore all registers
0800: 3659 AA          TAX
0805: 365A 68          PLA
0810: 365B A8          TAY
0815: 365C 68          PLA
0820: 365D 28          PLP
0825: 365E A0          RTI
0830:
0835:
0840:      *** SUBROUTINES ***
0845:
0850: 365F EB          GETDATA INX
0855: 3660 A0 0A        LDYIM $0A
0860: 3662 20 E1        UPDATE STY CLKADR
0865: 3663 AD 21 E1    LDA CLKDAT update in progress?
0870: 3668 30 FB        BMI UPDATE yes, Wait
0875: 366A BC 89 36    LDYX REG_NO
0880: 366D BC 20 E1    STY CLKADR
0885: 3670 AD 21 E1    LDA CLKDAT
0890: 3673 60          RTS
0895:
0900: 3674 C8          WRITE INY
0905: 3675 48          PHA
0910: 3676 4A          LSRA
0915: 3677 4A          LSRA
0920: 3678 4A          LSRA
0925: 3679 4A          LSRA
0930: 367A 20 6F FA    JSR NIBASC
0935: 367D 91 FB       STA Y VDU
0940: 367F C8          INY
0945: 3680 68          PLA
0950: 3681 29 0F       ANDIM $0F
0955: 3683 20 6B FA    JSR NIBASC
0960: 3686 91 FB       STA Y VDU
0965: 3688 60          RTS
0970:
0975:
0980:
0985: 3689 04          REG.NO DFB $04   hours
0990: 368A 02          DFB $02   minutes
0995: 368B 00          DFB $00   seconds
1000: 368C 07          DFB $07   date
1005: 368D 08          DFB $08   month
1010: 368E 09          DFB $09   year
1015:
1020: 368F 01          INDEX DFB $01

```

SECOND HAND MARKET

Universal Memory Board 8K RAM + Eprom
Elektor Print Service EPS 80120 Sept.
1980, including 16 * 2114 RAMs and all
other components, excluding ROMs.

Two boards available.
Price per board: Hfl. 109,50 on bankcheque or Hfl. 100,00 on eurocheque to be sent to W.L. van Pelt, Jacob Jordaeensstr. 15, NL 2923 CK Krimpen a.d. IJssel.

Delta Elektronika C 5-5 Power Supply.
Input 2 * 8.5V AC Output 5V DC 5A, with
2 * 2N3055 on separated cooler.

Price : Hfl. 84,50 on bankcheque or Hfl.
75,00 on eurocheque to be sent to W.L.
van Pelt, Jacob Jordaeensstr. 15, NL
2923 CK Krimpen a.d. IJssel.

Elektor's EPS 82159 Floppy Disc Interface for EC65 (Octopus) Computer, with components.

Price : Hfl. 69,50 on bankcheque or Hfl. 60,00 on eurocheque to be sent to W.L. van Pelt, Jacob Jordaeensstr. 15, NL 2923 CK Krimpen a.d. IJssel.

Two home made disk interface (euro)-cards with INS177i-1 controller. Call for the price: W.L. van Pelt, editorial office, Holland, Tel.: 01807 - 19881.

>>> Error in 000 statement(s)

>>> Op-Code: \$B000 - \$B0FF / \$3590 - \$368F / 0255 Bytes / 01 Page(s)

>>> Assembled by ASSI14 / 3.4

JUNIOR - DOS65

By : Erik van den Broek, Holland.

It is realy rather easy to implement the DOS65 (as far as I know todays best keyboard-driven-65XX(X)-operating system), once you have build a JUNIOR equiped with a VDU-card. You wouldn't say so if you glance at the drawing below, but if you look better you will see that it is all rather straightforward in fact.

Features:

- switch-selection between: 1) bit-by-bit, pin-by-pin compatible (VDU)Junior
- 2) simultanious Junior/DOS65 operation
- 3) bit-by-bit, pin-by-pin compatible DOS65
- no change in PCB's
- all JUNIOR software remains the same (even cassette)
- easy debugging

Requirements for the Junior-with-Interface-and-VDU-card-owner:

- FDC-card (incl. parts) *	± f 120,-
- DOS65 V2.01 hardware-manual / operating-manual / floppy *	± f 65,-
- 2764 I/O65 EPROM *	± f 25,-
- switch, 2 ways, 3 positions	± f 8,-
- 6522, for timing and keyboard	± f 15,-
- 6116, for storage of DOS65 variables (=garbage-ram)	± f 8,-
- 56 K RAM (= 7 IC's 6264)	± f 60,-
- 74LS00; 74LS04 (2); 74LS20; 74LS133; 74LS138; 74LS157	± f 8,-
- Extra (do it yourself)print, connector, sockets, etc.	± f 75,-
- Floppy-drive (SHUGART-compatible (is not IBM-comp.))	± f 450,- ?

pessimistic estimation: ± f 834,-

This seems very costly, but it is probably the first time you see an amount which doesn't express what it only costs if, if, if, but what it costs if you're unlucky, and do not have yet anything but JUNIOR with VDU and keyboard. And you do get an astonishing good computer, because of all the software like full-screen-editor (=wordprocessor), macro-assembler, communication programs (f.i. modem-protocols), all free.

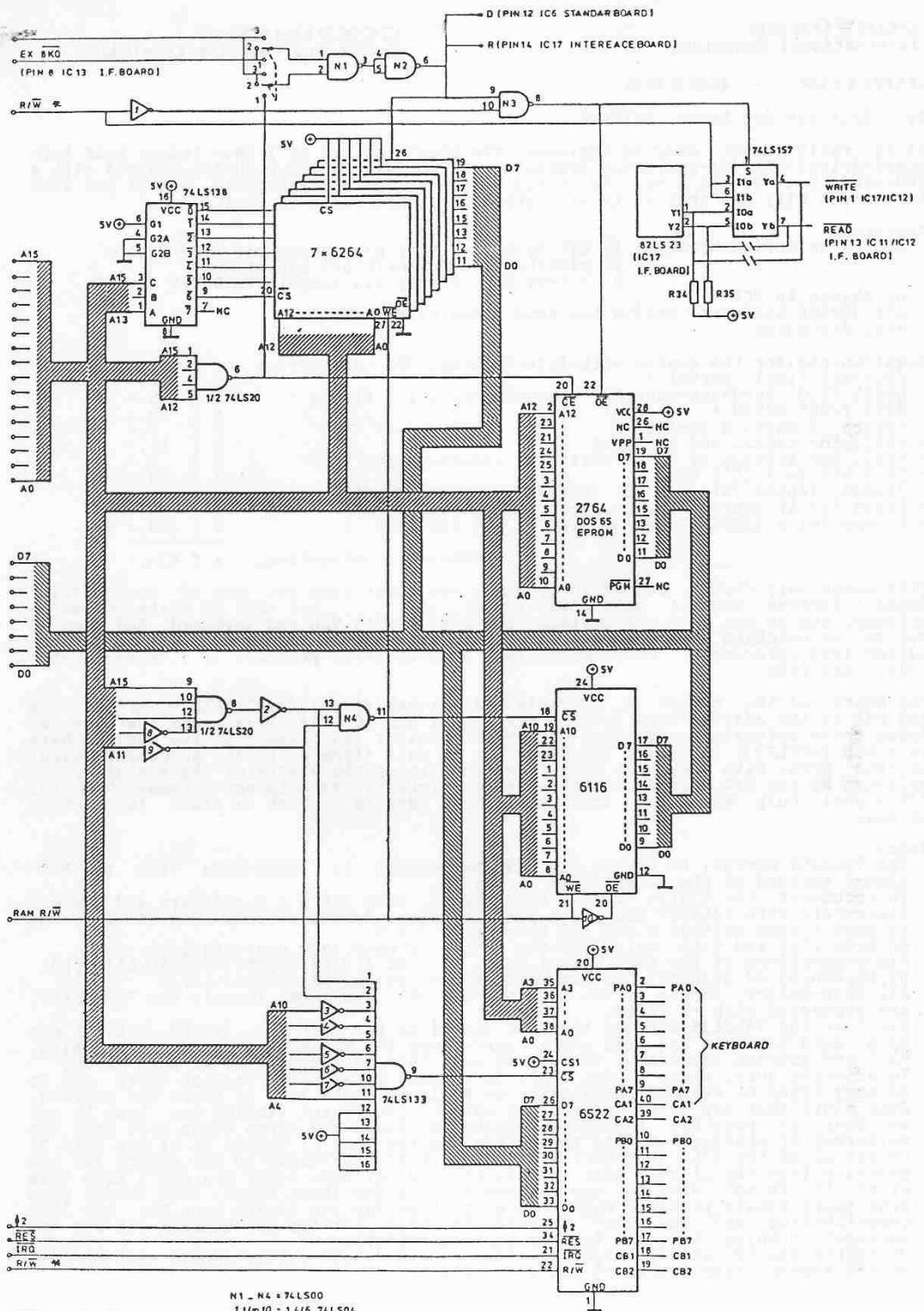
The heart of the matter is to replace (switchable) the (small)RAM's, EPROMs, VIA and PIA in the address-area \$0000 - \$1FFF by 1 RAM IC 6264. This means that you can debug these extensions with your old JUNIOR-monitor and tracer. In the JUNIOR there is a ROM (-82LS23) to select the direction of data (from or to the processor-board) in this area. With only RAM, this direction (being the status of the busbuffer) is selected by the R/W signal. A digital switch (=LS157) selects now between ROM- and R/W-signal. Only while you are putting this (digital)switch in place, the machine is dead.

Notes:

- The 74LS157 serves, to direct the databusbuffers in DOS65-mode with the R/W-signal instead of the promsignals Y1 and Y2.
- To reconnect the 82S23: remove from socket, bend pin 1 & 2 sideways and connect discretely with 74LS157 pin 2 & 5 respectively. Remove pull-up R's 34 & 35 and reconnect them between mains and those pins 2 & 5.
- Of both 2764 and 6116, only half the memory is used (you don't notice).
- Pin-connections of the 6264 (pin 1 until 28): NC;A12;A7;A6;A5;A4;A3;A2;A1;A0;D0;D1;D2;GND;D3;D4;D5;D6;D7;CS1(low);A10;OE(low);A11;A9;A8;CS2;WE(low);+
- All chip-select inputs of the 6264's (-pin 26), EXCEPT ONE (namely the 'lowest'), are connected with +5 Volts.
- Pin 7 of the 74LS138 carries the same signal as pin 6 of the 74LS20, but it may be a good idea to use two extra cards: one for memory and one for EPROM 6116, 6522 and address-selection. The signal must then be represented on both cards.
- To describe here, where to put what, is a waste of effort, because there may be as many types of JUNIORS (physically as well as 'mentally') as there are JUNIORS. Some hints that may help however: the switch, 74LS00 and 74LS157 can best be put as near as possible to the motherboard. There are three wires then from the motherboard/interface-unit to the card(s) on the bus: 1) to pin 26 of one 6264 2) to pin 22 of the 2764 (=OE not) 3) from pin 6 of the 74LS20 to the switch (if you generate this signal very near the motherboard yet once more, you don't need this wire). It is not wise to use bus-connections for these wires, even though some pins there remain probably unused forever. Some day you forget your bus has lost compatibility and implement a card intended for the new ELEKTOR-65K-bus (no incompat. problem there but for two pins (16A/16C)).
- Of course the 'D' and 'R' signal-inputs on both (old) cards, should not be connected anymore with either +5 Volts or mass.

* Contact your editor Willem L. van Pelt.

JUNIOR - DOS 65



* same signal

N1 - N4 = 74L500
74L500 / 10 = 1416 74L504

39

 Herman Zondag

```

ttl "tp DOS65 Directory sort utility V0.10" %s page "%d"
;
; pag    66
;
;file   dirsort.MAC
;
;last modified 8th April 1988
;
;program  DIRSORT
;
;function put a directory in alphabetical order
;
;usage   DIRSORT dir:
;
;by      Andrew Gregory
;        35 Stafford Road
;        Sidcup
;        Kent
;        DA14 6PU
;        England
;
;DOS65 routines and variables
; lib    dvar.mac
; opt    lis
;
;main workspace
;
secmem equ $20
;
;zero page workspace
;
;
org    $80
ndirs res 1           number of directories loaded
subd  res 1
ndrive res 1
tmp   res 1           workspace
a0    res 2           workspace
a1    res 2           address pointers to filenames
a2    res 2
;
s2    res 2
s3    res 2
s4    res 2
s5    res 2
cbp   res 2
order res 1
curdir res 1
;
org    $1000
jmp   begin
;
;absolute workspace
fadirsec res 1         first sector
fdirtk res 1
;
;give help reply
help   fcc  $C8,$C5,$CC,$D0
       jsr   print
       fcc  'Directory sort utility V0.10\r'
       fcc  'Syntax : DIRSORT dir:\r'
       fcc  'Options : -Y Do not ask for permission\r'
       fcc  'Example : DIRSORT D:A\r'
       fcc  'Sorts subdirectory A on drive D',0
;
       fcc  'By A.P.Gregory',0
;
4     jsr   print
       fcc  'Illegal -options\r',0
       jmp   13.f
;
begin pho   save flags
jsr
fcc  'Y',0

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

```

        bcs    4.b      if error
        sty    cbp
        sta    cbp+1
        jsr    sync
;
        lda    udrive
        jsr    separ
;
        ldy    #-1      skip spaces
3       iny
        lda    [cbp],y
        beq    begin2
        cmp    #13
        beq    begin2
        cmp    #32
        beq    3.b      Space
;
;First character is a '0', '1', '2', 'U', 'S', or 'W'
        cmp    #3
        bcc    3.f      number
;
; 'S', 'U' or 'W'
        jsr    louch
        ldx    #2
1       cmp    drtab,x
        beq    2.f
        dex
        bpl    1.b
        bmi    12.f      illegal
2       lda    sdriive,x
        jsr    separ
        jsr    ckcolon
        bne    12.f
        jsr    cklast
        bne    12.f
begin2 jmp    begin1      if error
;
drtab   fcc    'SUW'
;
separ   pha
        and   #%11
        sta    fdrive
        sta    ndrive
        pla
        lsra
        lsra
        sta    rts
;
        get sub-dir
;
        subd
;
ckcolon iny
        lda    [cbp],y
        cmp    #'':
        rts
;
cklast  iny
        lda    [cbp],y
        beq    1.f
        cmp    #13
        beq    1.f
        cmp    #32
1       rts
;
illegal directory
12      jsr    print
        fcc    'Illegal drive/ directory specification\r',0
13      jsr    seter
exit    pip
        rts
;
        return to DOS65
;
; '0', '1' or '2'
3       sec
        sbc    #'0
        bmi    12.b      error

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

sta	ndrive	drive number
sta	fdrive	needed by dirinit
jsr	ckcolon	check next is colon
bne	12.b	
iny		next char @, A..G
idx	#0	
stx	subd	@ is default sub-d
lda	[cbp],y	
beq	begin1	default is @
cmp	#13	CR?
beq	begin1	
cmp	#32	Space
bea	begin1	
cmp	#?@	
bea	begin1	
jsr	loupch	Upper case Y saved
cmp	#'H	
bcs	121.f	
sbc	#'A-2	error
bmi	121.f	error
sta	subd	
iny		
lda	[cbp],y	
cmp	#?/	
beq	1.f	
dey		/ not compulsory
1	jsr	check no more
cklast		
beq	begin1	
121	jmp	12.b
;		
begin1	lda	opt -Y option?
bmi	1.f	
jsr	print	
fcc	'Sort directory ',0	
lda	fdrive	print dr:dir/
clc		
adc	#'0	
jsr	out	
lda	#'.'	
jsr	out	
lda	subd	
bne	2.f	
lda	#'@	
bne	3.f	
2	clc	
adc	#'A-1	
3	jsr	out
jsr	print	
fcc	'/ (Y/N*)? ',0	
jsr	bufin	
jsr	loupch	
cmp	#'Y	
bne	exit1	
;	jsr	dirinit open directory
bcs	doserr	
lda	#0	
sta	ndirs	
lda	#secmem	
sta	curdir	
lda	subd	next dir sec
beq	20.f	@ directory?
;	asla	if yes
clc		
adc	#.dir-2	multiply by 2
tay		
lda	[rwpoint],y	get directory pos
tax		
iny		
lda	[rwpoint],y	
beq	exit1	track
tay		
jmp	21.f	sector
		if non-existent

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

drive number
needed by dirinit
check next is colon

next char @, A..G
@ is default sub-dir

default is @
CR?

Space

Upper case Y saved
error
error

/ not compulsory
check no more

-Y option?

:,0
print dr:dir/

0

open directory

next dir sec
@ directory?
if yes

multiply by 2
get directory pos

track
sector
if non-existent

```

; exit1 jmp exit
; doserr jsr ermes error
;         jmp exit
; 20    ldx #dir0tk
;         ldy #dir0sc
; 21    stx fdirtk
;         sty fdirsec first directory trk
;         first directory sector
; directory loading loop
1loop  lda curdir
        cmp #$A1 max 32 sectors
        bcs 3.f
        jsr ldsec
        bcs doserr
        inc ndirs
        jsr ndts loads sec, sets rwpoint
        beq 2.f
        inc curdir
        jmp 1loop
; 3     jsr print
;         fcc '*** Directory too big\r',0
;         jmp exit
; 2     lda ndirs
;         cmp #3
;         bcc 1.f
;         jsr print
;         fcc 'Please wait... \r',0
; 1     jsr zero obliterate all invalid names
;         jsr sort
;         lda #$40
;         jsr clstcon disable ^C
; save sorted directory
; Note - surplus directory sectors are not freed.
; DOS65 does not provide a mechanism for doing this.
sloop  lda #secmem
        sta curdir
        ldx fdirtk
        ldy fdirsec
sloop1 lda curdir
        jsr svsec save sector
        bcs doserr1
        inc curdir
        jsr ndts next memory
        bne sloop1 set track-sector
        jmp exit unless end
; doserr1 jmp doserr
; simple shell sort routine.
; Compare each pair and interchange if wrong way round.
; repeat until in order.
sort   lda ndirs
        jsr mul15 s2 is number of filenames
        lda s2
        ora s2
        bne sort1 return if empty dir
        rts
; sort1 lda #0 in order flag
        sta order
        jsr sort5
        lda order
        bne sort1 if further sorting needed
        rts
; sort5 ldx s2 set up s4 to last number+1
        stx s4

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

```

        ldx      s2+1
        stx      s4+1
        jmp      sort2
;
sort3   lda      s4+1      address of s4 into a1
        ldx      s4
        ldy      #0
        jsr      entad1
        lda      s5+1      address of s5 into a2
        ldx      s5
        ldy      #2
        jsr      entad1
;
        jsr      coma2a1      compare them
        bcc      sort2      branch if in order
        lda      #$ff      set flag
        sta      order
        jsr      swpa2a1      swap them
;
sort2   dec      s4      higher in list
        bne      2.f
        lda      s4+1
        beq      1.f      if reached top
        dec      s4+1
        lda      s4
        sec
        sbc      #1      s5 one above s4
        sta      s5
        lda      s4+1
        sbc      #0
        sta      s5+1
        jmp      sort3
1       rts
;
;routine to compare names at [a2] and
;[a1] and set carry flag if interchange
;is needed.
coma2a1 ldy      #0
        lda      [a1],y      lower entry zero?
        beq      3.f      do not swap if so
        lda      [a2],y      one above [a1]
        beq      4.f      swap if zero
5       pha
        lda      [a1],y      ignore bit 7
        and      #$7f
        sta      tmp
        pla
        cmp      tmp
        bcc      2.f      if lower entry higher
        bne      4.f      if not same
        iny
        lda      [a2],y
        and      #$7f
        bne      5.b      no swap if zero
3       rts
2       clc
       rts
;
4       sec
       rts
;
;routine to interchange names [a2] and [a1]
swpa2a1 ldy      #15
1       lda      [a2],y
        pha
        lda      [a1],y
        sta      [a2],y
        pla
        sta      [a1],y
        dey
        bpl      1.b
        rts
;
;fill all invalid filenames with zeros
zero    jsr      s2s3set

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

```

        jmp    zloop1
;
zloop   jsr    entaddr
ldy    #0
lda    [a1],y
bmi    l.f      if deleted
bne    zloop2    if valid
1      tya    #15     fill with 0's
2      sta    [a1],y
dey
bpl    2.b
zloop2 inc    s3
bne    zloop1
inc    s3+1
zloop1 dec    s2
bne    zloop
dec    s2+1
bne    zloop
rts

;prepare for scan through directory memory.
s2s3set lda    #0
sta    s3      zero s3
sta    s3+1
s2set  lda    ndirs
jsr    mul15    max entries in s2
inc    s2
inc    s2+1
rts

;routine to multiply A by 15 (A<50)
;answer in s2
mul15  sta    s2
ldx    #0
stx    s2+1
asla
asla      by 2
clc
adc    s2      by 5
sta    s2
asl    s2      by 10
rol    s2+1
clc
adc    s2      by 15
sta    s2
lda    s2+1
adc    #0
sta    s2+1
rts

;routine to convert entry number s3 to
;an address and store in a1
;divide by 15. Answer is page, remainder*16 pos.
entaddr lda    s3+1
ldx    s3
ldy    #0

;entry point to put answer in a1+y (y even)
entad1  stx    a0      store low part
sta    a0+1    and high part
tya
pha
ldx    #16      16 bits
lda    #0
tay
1      asl    a0
rol    a0+1
rola
cmp    #15
bcc    2.f
sbc    #15
2      pha
tya

```

COMPUSER
International Computing

COMPUSER
Exchanging Computer Knowledge

```
rola
tay
pla
dex
bne    1.b
esla
asla
asla
asla
sta    a0          offset in page
tya
clc
adc    #secmem      page number
sta    a0+1        add start address
pla
tax
lda    a0
sta    a1,x
lda    a0+1
sta    a1+1,x
rts

;Make X=track and Y=sector of next directory.
;set Z if none
;Note rwpoint must be set up.
ndts   ldy    #240
       lda    [rwpoint],y      track of next dir
       tax
       iny
       lda    [rwpoint],y      sector of next dir
       tay
       rts

;subroutines to load and save logical sector Y track X at page A
;system sector must be loaded.
;save
ldsec  jsr    rwset
       jsr    readsect      reads logical sector
       rts
C=1 if error
;save
svsec  jsr    rwset
       jsr    writsect
       rts

;;rwset
sta    rwpoint+1
lda    #0
sta    rwpoint
lda    ndrive
rts
       drive number
```