

Zapple

Monitor

Quality Software From
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COMMANDS

The following is a list of commands for the Zapple Monitor. Precise definitions and usage notes are covered in the next section.

- A - ASSIGN reader, punch, console or list device options from the console.
- B - BYE (system shut down).
- C - COMPARE the contents of memory with the reader input and display any differences.
- D - DISPLAY the contents of any defined memory area in Hex.
- E - END OF FILE statement generator.
- F - FILL any defined area of memory with a constant.
- G - GOTO an address and execute. With breakpointing.
- H - HEX MATH. Gives the sum and difference of two Hex numbers.
- I * USER DEFINED.
- J - JUSTIFY MEMORY - a non-destructive test for hard memory failures.
- K * USER DEFINED.
- L - LOAD a binary file.
- M - MOVE a defined memory area to another starting address.
- N - NULLS to the punch device.
- O * USER DEFINED.
- P - PUT ASCII characters into memory from the keyboard.
- Q - QUERY I/O ports - may output or input any value to or from any I/O port.
- R - READ a Hex file. Performs checksum, relocating, offsetting, etc.
- S - SUBSTITUTE and/or examine any value at any address (in hex).
- T - TYPES the contents of a defined memory block in their ASCII equivalent.
- U - UNLOAD a binary tape to the punch device.
- V - VERIFY the contents of a defined memory block against that of another block and display the differences.
- W - WRITE a checksummed hex file to the punch device.
- X - eXAMINE and/or modify any or all registers including the special Z-80 registers.
- Y - "Yis there". Search memory for defined byte strings and display all the addresses where they are found.
- Z - "Z end". Locate and display the highest address in memory.

D. COMMAND SET USAGE

The following section lists the commands, and describes their format and their use. It should be noted that the Zapple Monitor recognizes both upper and lower case letters for its commands, and that in general, a command which is printing can be stopped with a CONTROL C, which is checked during a carriage return - line feed sequence. The following EXAMPLES show a comma [,] as a delimiter between parameters, however a space may also be used. If an error is made while inputting a command from the keyboard, it may be terminated by a rubout and the command re-typed. An asterisk is displayed indicating an ABORT of some kind.

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
A	ASSIGNMENT OF I/O DEVICES: The monitor system is capable of supporting up to 4 logical devices, these being: The CONSOLE, The READER, the PUNCH, and the LIST DEVICE. To these may be connected 4 different actual I/O devices, for a total of 16 direct combinations of I/O device and function. The specific permutations are:
LOGICAL DEVICE	ASSIGNED DEVICES
CONSOLE	TTY CRT BATCH USER (user defined)
READER	TTY CASSETTE PAPER (HIGH SPEED READER user written) USER (user defined)
PUNCH	TTY CASSETTE PAPER (HIGH SPEED PUNCH user written) USER (user defined)
LIST DEVICE	TTY CRT LINE PRINTER (user written) USER (user defined)

The default mode for each logical device is always the teleprinter.
Assignments are made using the following format:

EXAMPLE: AC=C(cr)

assigns the console equal to the Crt (video terminal) device. similarly:

EXAMPLE: AR=T(cr)

assigns the reader device to be the teleprinter.

While performing a command which requires a reader input (C,L,R), if the assigned reader is the Teleprinter, the software will look for a character from the TTY input. If a character is not received within a few seconds, it will ABORT, printing an asterisk [*], and return to the command mode. Similarly, if the assigned reader is the Cassette device, and you WISH to abort for some reason, changing the position of any of the SENSE switches will force an ABORT. On the external reader routines, returning with the carry set indicates an abort (or OUT OF DATA) condition.

When assigning a device, only the first letter initial of its name is required.

The Monitor itself is set-up to support the TTY, CRT and Cassette routines. The other assignments require the addition of user's routines. These are addressed via the commands, which vector to starting addresses.

EXAMPLE: AL=L(cr)

assigns the list device to be the line printer. It vectors to (start address) +812H, or 12H above the end of the monitor. That would be the address for the line printer routine. For details of these arrangements, see the Source Documentation.

Within the above, the assign console equals batch "AC=B(cr)" deserves further mention. In BATCH mode, the READER is made the Keyboard input, and the LIST DEVICE is made the console output. This allows the running of a job directly from the reader input, with the result being output to the list device.

A typical use of this assignment would be the reconstruction of a lengthly text editing job where the text and your editing commands have all been saved on paper tape. With the BATCH MODE, you may assign the reader equals the TTY, the List device equals the TTY, and Console equals BATCH. Running the tape through the reader is the same as you redoing the entire text editing by hand, and the output will go to the TTY and be printed. On a very lengthly job, you could even start the process, and go away until it's done. Its usefulness is limited only by your imagination.

B BYE. This command completely shuts down the system. It is useful where children might have access to the system, where a telephone communications link is established under remote control, or anytime when the operator wishes to make the system inaccessible to unauthorized use.

EXAMPLE: B

completely kills the keyboard. Recovery from the shut-down is accomplished simply by inputting a CONTROL-SHIFT N from the keyboard. (ASCII equivalent is a Record Separator - "RS"; HEX character is a 1EH.) The monitor will sign on and print a greater-than sign (>), however the register storage area will not be cleared.

C COMPARE the reader input with memory. This command is useful for verifying correct loads, verifying that a dumped tape matches with its source etc.

EXAMPLE: C1000,2000(cr,start reader)

compares the memory block 1000H to 2000H with the input from the reader device.

For those with automatic readers, the operation is very simple. Assign the Reader equal to the device you wish to enter the data against, type C(starting address),(ending address)(cr), and the reader will start. The first character read by the reader will be the one matched with the starting address. If any discrepancies are encountered, the reader will stop, and the address (in hex) of the error will be printed on the display. The reader will restart, and continue in this fashion until the entire tape is compared.

If your reader cannot operate automatically, start the reader manually. If an error is encountered, however, while the incorrect address is being printed, the reader will continue, and get "out of sync" with the compare action. Therefore, it is necessary to manually stop the reader if an error is encountered, and manually reposition the tape to the byte following the error. (An excellent article on how to convert ASR33 type readers to automatic operation was recently presented in INTERFACE magazine.)

D DISPLAY memory contents. This command displays the contents of memory in Hex. Memory is displayed

16 bytes per line, with the starting address of the line given as the first piece of data on the line.

EXAMPLE: D100,1FF(cr)

will display in hex the values contained in the memory block 100H to 1FFH.

E END OF FILE. This command generates the end of file pattern for the checksum loader. It is used after punching a block of memory to the punch device using the "W" command. An address parameter for the end of file may be given if so desired.

EXAMPLE: E(cr)

will generate an "end of file marker".

EXAMPLE: E100(cr)

generates the EOF marker with the address parameter "100H". When loading such a file, upon completion, the address contained in the End of File will be placed in the "P" register. Execution of the program may then be initiated by typing "G(cr)".

F FILL command. This command fills a block of memory with a specific value. It is quite handy for initializing a block to a specific value (such as for tests, zeroing memory when starting up, etc.) *NOTE: Avoid doing this over the monitor's stack area. This area may be determined as being between the value you get when typing the Z command, and the value in the S register upon sign-on. It is approximately 60H bytes below the "Top of memory" (Z).

The format for the command is:

EXAMPLE: F100,1FF,FF

fills memory block 100H to 1FFH with the value FFH.

G GOTO command. This command allows the user to cause the processor to GOTO an address and execute the program from that address. In the actual performing of the G command, a program, which has been placed in the stack area during the sign-on of the monitor, is executed. This program will first take all of the values in the register storage area (displayed with the X command), and stuff them in their correct registers in the CPU, and finally JMP to the program address being requested by the

operator. If this short program up in the stack has been destroyed (as a result of a "blow-up", or the F or M commands, etc.) the monitor will not be able to GO anywhere, and a manual restart of the monitor will be required. Whenever the monitor is restarted at the initialization point (first address I.E. 0F000H), the contents of the registers are set to ZERO with the exception of the S (stack), which contains a valid stack address. This actual value depends on the amount of memory in the system, etc. In its simplest form, the letter "G" accompanied by a parameter causes the processor to go to that address and start execution.

EXAMPLE: G1000

would cause the processor to goto address 1000(H) and execute from that address.

Additionally, one or two breakpoints may be set.

EXAMPLE: G1000,1005,1010

would cause the program to start execution at address 1000H, and IN THE EVENT that the program gets to address 1005, OR 1010, the program will stop execution, and return to the monitor, printing an "at" sign, and the address of the breakpoint that was executed. (I.E. @1010) It then prints the ">" prompt, awaiting further instructions. This action also cancels any breakpoints previously set.

Breakpoints must be set at locations containing an instruction byte. This is a SOFTWARE breakpoint system, and requires either RAM at RST 7 (restart 7, addr. 0038H), or if using ROM, a permanent JMP to the monitor TRAP address (0F01EH) at 0038H. Remember, this is a SOFTWARE breakpoint system, and the program being debugged must be in non-protected Read/Write memory.

```
EXAMPLE: *C2 JNZ 1234H
        34
        12
*3E MVI A,CR
    0D
*21 LXI H,1000H
    00
    10
*77 MOV M,A
*23 INX H
*CD CALL 5678H
    78
    56
```

The asterisks (*) mark the bytes that may be used as breakpoints.

H HEX MATH. This command allows the execution of hexadecimal arithmetic directly from the console. It will give the sum and difference of any two hex numbers entered.

EXAMPLE: H1000,1010(cr)
 2010 FFFF
 >

2010H being the sum, and FFFF being the difference of the two hex values.

J The J command is a non-destructive memory test. The command reads any given byte, complements it, writes into the location the complement, compares the complement with the accumulator, and rewrites the original byte into the location. The command is used with two parameters, delineating the block of memory to be checked.

EXAMPLE: J1000,1FFF

would perform the above test on the block 1000H to 1FFFH.

If errors are detected, the address at which the error is found and the error are displayed on the console before the test is continued.

EXAMPLE: J1000,1FFF(cr)
 1F00 00001000
 >

would indicate that the 4th bit (D3) at location 1F00H did not correctly complement itself.

This test is useful for the discovery of hard memory failures, and also serves as a quick check for accidentally protected memory. A fully protected memory block would print out as entirely "ls". (11111111)

L LOAD BINARY FILE. This command loads a binary file from either a cassette or paper tape.

EXAMPLE: L1000(cr)

would load the tape at address 1000H. This would require that the program be an absolute program, designed for address 1000H. The start-of-file mark (automatically generated by the "U" command) is a series of 8 OFFH's (rubouts). When this is detected at the start of file, the bell will ring on the TTY to indicate the start of the load process. When the end-of-file is detected (again, a series of 8 rubouts) the load is terminated, and the address of

the NEXT location that would have been loaded is printed on the console. There are two constraints on this type of file system. The middle of the program cannot contain more than 6 OFF's (11111111) in a row (an unusual occurrence), and if OFFH is the LAST data byte in the file, it will be ignored. This too is unusual, and only a minor inconvenience.

Binary programs loaded at other than their design address will not run. The "L" command does not perform checksum functions, and cannot handle relocatable files. This is a pure and simple byte-for-byte binary loader (see "U" command).

M MOVE COMMAND. This command is used to move a block of memory from one location to another. The original block is NOT affected by the move, remaining intact so long as the block moved into does not overlap with the block currently occupied. This command, like the "F" command should be used with some caution as moving a block into an area occupied by the stack, or the program or the monitor will cause unpredictable results.

EXAMPLE: M1000,1FFF,2000(cr)

moves the contents of memory contained in the block 1000H to 1FFFH to a starting address of 2000H. The new block has the limits 2000H to 2FFFH.

This command is very useful for working on programs without destroying the original, verifying blocks of memory loaded with existing memory, etc.

N NULL. This command punches nulls to the punch device. 72 nulls are punched whenever the command is used. It may be used repetitively for any desired leader length.

EXAMPLE: (N)

*Note: The "N" or "n" will NOT echo, so as to not spoil the paper tape.

It will punch 72 nulls to the punch device.

P PUT ASCII characters into memory. This command allows ASCII characters to be written directly into memory. It is useful for placing labels in files etc.

EXAMPLE: P1000(cr)

activates the command, and any further inputs via the keyboard would be placed into memory in their ASCII equivalent. The command is terminated by a CONTROL D character, with the address of the

location following the last entry printed on the console (the Control-D is NOT stored). Recovery of the input data is affected by use of the "T" or "U" command.

Q QUERY INPUT/OUTPUT PORTS. This command allows any value to be output to any I/O port, and allows the value in binary on any I/O port to be read on the console.

EXAMPLE: Q01,7(cr)

would output an ASCII "7" to I/O PORT 1. (ASCII seven is a "bell" so on a TTY, the bell would ring.)

EXAMPLE: Q11(cr) 00001101

inputs the value at port 1, in the illustration above, we see that bits 0,2 and 3 are high, the others low. This is useful for observing the condition of status bits and other diagnostic activities.

R READ A CHECKSUMMED HEX FILE. This command reads checksummed hex files in the INTEL format, as well as being capable of loading the relocatable TDL files at any selected address and bias offset. When reading an ABSOLUTE file (INTEL format), there may be only a BIAS added. These files cannot be relocated. The format is:
R[bias],[relocation](cr).

If a checksum error or a failure to write the data to memory occurs, the loading process is stopped, an asterisk is printed (indicating some error condition), and the address that was attempting to be written will be displayed on the console device. This is to assist in determining the failure.

EXAMPLE: R(cr, start reader)

will load a hex file at its absolute address.

EXAMPLE: R,1000(cr,start reader)

will load a TDL relocatable hex file at address 1000H and modify the program to run at address 1000H.

EXAMPLE: R1000,100(cr,start reader)

loads the file set up to run at 100H, but with a positive BIAS of 1000H added to it. Thus, the file, set up to run at 100H will be loaded at 1100H.

EXAMPLE: R1000(cr)

will load the file, set up to run at address 0000H, at address 1000. In other words, using the TDL relocating format, you may load any program, to execute anywhere in memory, anywhere in memory. (Think about it.....)

S SUBSTITUTE and examine. This command allows any address in memory to be examined directly, and allows substitution of one value for another at that address if desired.

EXAMPLE: SF810(sp)00-(sp)1A-(sp)C3-(sp)(cr)
>

In this case the "S" command examines address F810H. The hitting of the space bar (sp) displays the value at that address. (assuming value 00H at that address.) Hitting the space bar again displays the NEXT location in memory (F811H), and so forth. Simply typing S(sp) starts display from address 0000H. By repetitive typing of (sp), all of memory could be displayed one address at a time.

EXAMPLE: SF810(sp)00-(kb)FF(cr)

This command examines address F810H, showing the value 00H at that address. Immediately typing in FFH from the keyboard SUBSTITUTES FFH for 00H at that address. Repeating the example above would show:

EXAMPLE: SF810(sp)FF-

When an address is being examined, the address being examined may be moved BACKWARD by entering a backarrow (ba) or SHIFT-O, or underline, depending on the terminal used.

EXAMPLE: SF810(sp)00-(ba)AA-

shows that at address F80FH, the value AA exists. Typing a space bar will examine F810H again.

T TYPE ASCII characters from memory. This command allows the contents of memory to be displayed in their ASCII equivalents. All non-printing characters will be displayed as periods [.]. It is may used to display the results of the "P" command which allows keyboard entry of ASCII characters directly into memory. Also useful for finding text strings and messages in software. The initial address is first displayed, then the first 64 characters, the next address, etc. until the upper limit has been reached.

EXAMPLE: T1000,2000(cr)

displays the ASCII equivalents of memory locations 1000H to 2000H. If the "P" command had been used to place a "message" into memory somewhere in that memory block, it would soon be apparent on the console display.

U UNLOAD BINARY. This command simply dumps core to the punch device. It may be used with a cassette system as well, with no start-up problems. It does not generate a checksum. The format which is generated will be a leader, eight OFFHs, binary data, eight OFFHs, and a trailer. The OFFHs are "rubouts" and are called file cues. These are detected and counted to determine the start and the end of files.

EXAMPLE: U00,FF(cr,start reader)

will generate a binary tape, formated as described above, of the values contained in memory locations 00H to FFH.

V VERIFY. This command allows the user to verify the contents of one memory block against the contents of another memory block. This is very useful for functions such as verifying that a file generated from a program is a duplicate of the actual program, etc.

EXAMPLE: V1000,2000,3000

will compare the contents of the memory block 1000H to 2000H against the contents of the memory block commencing at 3000H and extending to 4000H. Any differences will be displayed.

EXAMPLE: V1000,2000,3000
100F 00 FF

indicates that the contents of address 100FH is a 00 while that at 300FH is an FF.

W WRITE Hex file. This command dumps memory to the punch device in the standard "Intel-style" hex file format. Both start and end of file parameters are required. The proper "end of file" (EOF) is generated by the "E" command.

EXAMPLE: W00,FF(cr,start punch)
(after punching)
E(cr)

will generate a checksummed hex file of the values in the memory block 00H to FFH. If the assigned punch and console are the same, the program will pause and wait for the operator to turn on the punch (ASR33, etc.). Use of the "N" command at either the beginning and/or end of the file is optional, but recommended.

X eXAMINE REGISTERS. The "X" command allows the user to examine and/or modify all of the Z80 registers.

A=Accumulator
 B,C,D,E,H,L=CPU REGISTERS
 M=Memory (pointed to by H&L)
 P=Program Counter (PC)
 S=Stack Pointer (SP)
 I=Interrupt Register
 X=Index (IX)
 Y=Index (IY)
 R=Refresh Register

EXAMPLE: X(cr)

displays the contents of MAIN registers A,B,C,D,E,F,H,L,M,P,S and I, in hex.

EXAMPLE: X'(cr)

displays the contents of PRIME registers A,B,C,D,E,F,H,L,M,X,Y and R.

Typing the letter "X" (or X'), followed by a specific register letter will display the contents of that register. Entering a new value via the keyboard (kb) will substitute the new value in the specific register. Hitting the space bar will display the next register in which you may then perform substitutions, etc. In the unique case of the "M" register, you may modify the 16 bit pointer (H&L) to that memory location.

EXAMPLE: XA 00-(kb)FF(cr)
 XA FF-(sp)00-(kb)FF(cr)
 XA FF-(sp)FF-(cr)
 >

first examines the contents of register "A" (00H), then substitutes an FF. In the next line, the FF is displayed, a space character displays the next register (again a 00H), and substitutes an FF for this value. The last line displays both registers as containing FFHs.

Y SEARCH. This command allows unique byte strings, from one up to 255 bytes to be searched for in

memory, and the addresses where they are found to be displayed. It is advisable to search for unique patterns rather than single bytes. The search operation may be stopped with a control-C.

EXAMPLE: YC3,21,F3,01(cr)
 0081
 00B2
 0F08
 >

indicates that the byte string (in hex) C3, 21, F3, 01, is found in memory at locations 0081H, 00B2H and 0F08H. This routine will search all 65-K of memory for a unique sequence of bytes in less than one second.

Z Z TOP OF MEMORY. This command locates and gives the highest address of available memory in your system.

EXAMPLE: Z
 7FFF
 >

indicates that the highest available memory is at address 7FFFH. Note that NO carriage return is required. Also, If only one 1K board were in the system, and it was addressed to have its top byte at address 7FFFH, the 'Z' command would so indicate regardless of the absence of lower memory.

ZAPPLE SOURCE DOCUMENTATION

ZAPPLE was assembled using CDL's Relocating Macro Assembler. In the event that you are not familiar with it's format, here is a brief description.

If you are familiar with the 8080 INTEL mnemonics, you have a head start. We at CDL have tried to make the cross-over from the 8080 to the Z-80 as painless as possible, and have used all of the previous OP-CODE mnemonics which were compatable between the 8080 & Z-80. In addition, any obvious extensions were used to simplify learning of the new Z-80 op-codes. For example, just as in the 8080 you have a "LHLD" for "Load H&L Direct", in the Z-80 there is also "LBCD" for "Load B&C Direct", and "LDED" for "Load D&E Direct", etc.

EXPERIMENTING WITH ZAPPLE

One thing that is rather nice about playing with computer programs is that you can experiment, manipulate, dissect, make mistakes, 'blow them up', etc., and when the patient dies (or is "POKED TO DEATH"), he can be bought back to life by simply re-loading the program!

Please feel free to examine and modify this monitor to suit your tastes and needs. The most important thing to avoid changing however is the monitor VECTORS, and the RULES regarding them. They are:

1. Any I/O operation (CI, RI, CO, PO, etc.) should modify only the "A" register. When outputting, the character is passed in "C", and should be in "A" upon returning. When inputting, the character is returned in "A" register. *NOTE: On the "RI" Vector, the carry is normally cleared unless there is no more data to be obtained from the reader device, at which time the carry is SET to indicate an OUT OF DATA condition.

2. CSTS. This routine modifies only the contents of "A" register. It will make "A" equal to ZERO if there are no characters waiting at the assigned console input, and OFFH if there ARE characters waiting. We are talking about the CONTENTS of "A", not the flags. The calling program would then test the contents of "A" with perhaps an "ORA A" instruction, for example, and if the result was non-zero, it would indicate a CHARACTER WAITING condition at the console keyboard.

3. IOCHK/IOSET. Allows applications software to dynamically change the I/O configuration. Any new configuration is passed in "C" reg. when IOSET is called, and the current configuration is returned in "A" req. when IOCHK is called. *NOTE: The program in the monitor that allows modifying and assigning various I/O devices uses a R/W I/O port (one I/O port with the input tied to the output). However, the program may be modified to use a specific RAM location to store the 8-bit value. The later involves changing the IOSET/IOCHK routines accordingly. For example: "CMA, OUT 2" becomes "STA 0F8FFH", and "IN 2, CMA" becomes "LDA 0F8FFH". The use of the R/W I/O port is preferred, as it is much less sensitive to being accidentally altered during a de-debugging session, or if the program goes nuts, etc. Also, the port just above the R/W one is used (hardwired) to indicate the I/O configuration desired upon monitor initialization (may be changed to a "MVI A,XX", where XX is the desired assiginment pattern.)

This whole scheme is easily accomplished using a "3P+S" board or equivalent. (see listing for any software

details).

4. MEMCK. This routine modifies only the "A" & "B" registers. It is used to allow an applications program to find out how much memory it may use. It will load the A & B registers with the highest value of CONTINOUS memory (starting from zero) MINUS the area needed for the monitor to function properly. (A=low byte, B=high byte). This value is also placed in the STACK register when the monitor is initialized. This is then used as an initial stack value (when a "GO" command is first issued), in case the programmer has forgotten to initialize the stack. (also see "X" command).

USER WRITTEN COMMAND ROUTINES.

There are 3 command letters left open for your use. They are "I", "K", & "O". Both "I" & "O" are naturals for implementing custom I/O routines. (That's what this monitor is all about.) "K" is left for your own imagination. The locations in the command table NOW contain the vector for the ERROR routine. However, in the listing, vectors to the OF800H block are given, and should be patched to those vectors as the commands are implemented. Then, JMPs to the ACTUAL routines should be placed in the OF800H portion. At the conclusion of the CUSTOM COMMAND, a RET instruction will return to the normal monitor command loop, printing the ">" prompt. The ideal situation, once you have settled on your own customizing of the monitor, is for the monitor to be in ROM from OF000H to OF7FFH (2-K ROM BOARD), and then RAM from OF800H on upward to a maximum of OFFFFH. (This sounds like a good use for those old 1-K static memory cards!)

USER WRITTEN I/O ROUTINES.

There are occasions when some device needs a specialized piece of software in order to make it work. Line printers, parallel keyboards, punches, optical readers, etc. These will have to be handled on an individual basis. The general idea is to NOT MODIFY any registers other than those mentioned above, and to NOT upset the stack pointer. Things may be pushed during the routine in order to avoid modifying the other registers, as long as the POP's match the PUSH's. All routines that are vectored out of the monitor should end with a RET instruction. Remember to clear the carry before returning from a USER defined "RI" routine, unless you are intending to indicate an OUT-OF-DATA condition. In that case, you SHOULD set the carry flag before returning (STC).

Using MEMORY as a Reader/Punch device can also be very useful. Here is an example of how this might be accomplished:

MEMRD:	PUSH H	;FIRST SAVE H&L
	LHLD OLEH	;PICK UP A POINTER
	MOV A,M	;GET MEMORY BYTE
	INX H	
	SHLD OLEH	;REPLACE POINTER
	POP H	;RESTORE H&L
	ORA A	;INSURE CARRY CLEAR
	RET	;ALL DONE

```
MEMWR:    PUSH   H      ;SAVE H&L
           LHLD   01CH  ;OUTPUT POINTER
           MOV    M,C   ;STORE OUTPUT BYTE
           INX    H
           SHLD   01CH  ;REPLACE POINTER
           POP    H      ;RESTORE H&L
           MOV    A,C   ;FOLLOW THE RULES
           RET     ;ALL DONE
```

There are many variations of the above, and will depend on the configuration of your system, etc.

Any reasonable SPECIFIC questions regarding interfacing other devices, software, etc., which are sent to TDL, IN WRITING, will be looked at and answered within a reasonable period of time, either by return mail, or in the USER'S GROUP newsletter.

It is an almost impossible task to fully cover all of the intricate details involved in the operation of ZAPPLE. The best thing you can do now is re-read this entire manual, and then start experimenting on your own. You will have to use some common-sense if a particular subject has not been fully explained. As any lackings in this manual become evident, they WILL be covered in the NEWSLETTERS to follow. We also appreciate your feedback, and feel free to write and complain (or praise!) us about this manual or any other TDL product. YOU help US, and we'll help YOU. But most of all.....

HAVE FUN!

Roger Amidon,
Computer Design Labs
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11/13/79 22:21:00

MAIN. - <Zapple **MASKED ROM** Monitor, Version 1.05, Dec. 18 1976>
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```

;      << ZAPPLE 2-K MASKED ROM MONITOR SYSTEM >>
;      by
;
;      Roger Amidon
;
.PABS ;THIS MONITOR IN ABSOLUTE FORMAT
;
;
F000      BASE    = 0F000H
F800      USER    = BASE+800H
;
;
0038      RST7    = 38H ;RST 7 (LOCATION FOR TRAP)
0076      IOBYT   = 76H ;R/W PORT FOR TEMP. STORAGE
007A      SENSE   = 7AH ;SWITCH WORD FOR INITIAL DEFAULT
00FF      SWITCH  = OFFH ;TEST PORT TO ABORT READ OPERATION
007A      RCP     = 7AH ;READER CONTROL PORT (OUT)
00FB      NN      = 0F8H ;"I" REGISTER INITIAL VALUE
;
;      <I/O DEVICES>
;
;-TELEPRINTER
;
0071      TTI     = 71H ;DATA IN PORT
0071      TTO     = 71H ;DATA OUT PORT
0070      TTS     = 70H ;STATUS PORT (IN)
0001      TTYDA   = 1   ;DATA AVAILABLE MASK BIT
0002      TTYBE   = 02  ;XMTR BUFFER EMPTY MASK
;
;-C.R.T. SYSTEM
;
0073      CRTI    = 73H ;DATA PORT (IN)
0072      CRTS    = 72H ;STATUS PORT (IN)
0073      CRTO    = 73H ;DATA PORT (OUT)
0001      CRTDA   = 1   ;DATA AVAILABLE MASK
0002      CRTBE   = 02  ;XMTR BUFFER EMPTY MASK
;
;-CASSETTE SYSTEM
;
0075      RCSD    = 75H ;DATA IN PORT
0074      RCSS    = 74H ;STATUS PORT (IN)
0001      RCSDA   = 1   ;DATA AVAILABLE MASK
0075      PCASO   = 75H ;DATA PORT (OUT)
0074      PCASS   = 74H ;CONTROL PORT (OUT)
0002      PCSBE   = 02  ;XMTR BUFFER EMPTY MASK
;
;      <CONSTANTS>
;
0000      FALSE   = 0      ;ISN'T SO
FFFF      TRUE    = # FALSE ;IT IS SO
000D      CR      = 0DH   ;ASCII CARRIAGE RETURN
000A      LF      = 0AH   ;ASCII LINE FEED
0007      BELL   = 7      ;DING
00FF      RUB    = OFFH   ;RUB OUT

```

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: 0000      FIL    = 00          ;FILL CHARACTERS AFTER CRLF
: 0007      MAX    = 7           ;NUMBER OF QUES IN EOF
:
: ;       <I/O CONFIGURATION MASKS>
:
: 00FC      CMSK   = 11111100B   ;CONSOLE DEVICE
: 00F3      RMSK   = 11110011B   ;STORAGE DEVICE (IN)
: 00CF      PMSK   = 11001111B   ;STORAGE DEVICE (OUT)
: 003F      LMSK   = 00111111B   ;LIST DEVICE
:
: ;
: ;
: ;--CONSOLE CONFIGURATION
: 0000      CTTY   = 0           ;TELEPRINTER
: 0001      CCRT   = 1           ;C.R.T.
: 0002      BATCH   = 2           ;READER FOR INPUT, LIST FOR OUTPUT
: 0003      CUSE   = 3           ;USER DEFINED
:
: ;
: ;--STORAGE INPUT CONFIGURATION
: 0000      RTTY   = 0           ;TELEPRINTER READER
: 0004      RPTR   = 4           ;HIGH-SPEED RDR (EXTERNAL ROUTINE)
: 0008      RCAS   = 8           ;CASSETTE
: 000C      RUSER   = 0CH         ;USER DEFINED
:
: ;
: ;--STORAGE OUTPUT CONFIGURATION
: 0000      PTTY   = 0           ;TELEPRINTER PUNCH
: 0010      PPTP   = 10H         ;HIGH-SPEED PUNCH (EXTERNAL ROUTINE)
: 0020      PCAS   = 20H         ;CASSETTE
: 0030      PUSER   = 30H         ;USER DEFINED
:
: ;
: ;--LIST DEVICE CONFIGURATION
: 0000      LTTY   = 0           ;TELEPRINTER PRINTER
: 0040      LCRT   = 40H         ;C.R.T. SCREEN
: 0080      LINE   = 80H         ;LINE PRINTER (EXTERNAL ROUTINE)
: 00C0      LUSER   = 0COH        ;USER DEFINED
:
: ;
: ;
: ;       VECTORS FOR USER DEFINED ROUTINES
: ;
: .LOC    USER
: F800    CILOC: .BLKB 3 ;CONSOLE INPUT
: F803    COLOC: .BLKB 3 ;CONSOLE OUTPUT
: F806    RPTPL: .BLKB 3 ;HIGH-SPEED READER
: F809    RULOC: .BLKB 3 ;USER DEFINED STORAGE (INPUT)
: F80C    PTPL: .BLKB 3 ;HIGH-SPEED PUNCH
: F80F    PULOC: .BLKB 3 ;USER DEFINED STORAGE (OUTPUT)
: F812    LNLOC: .BLKB 3 ;LINE PRINTER
: F815    LULOC: .BLKB 3 ;USER DEFINED PRINTER
: F818    CSLOC: .BLKB 3 ;CONSOLE INPUT STATUS ROUTINE
: F81B    J =.
:
: ;
: ;       PROGRAM CODE BEGINS HERE
: ;
: .LOC    BASE
: F000    JMP     BEGIN        ;GO AROUND VECTORS
: F000    C3 F032

```

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```

;
;      <VECTORS FOR CALLING PROGRAMS>
;
; THESE VECTORS MAY BE USED BY USER WRITTEN
; PROGRAMS TO SIMPLIFY THE HANDLING OF I/O
; FROM SYSTEM TO SYSTEM. WHATEVER THE CURRENT
; ASSIGNED DEVICE, THESE VECTORS WILL PERFORM
; THE REQUIRED I/O OPERATION, AND RETURN TO
; THE CALLING PROGRAM. (RET)
;
; THE REGISTER CONVENTION USED FOLLOWS-
;
; ANY INPUT OR OUTPUT DEVICE-
;     CHARACTER TO BE OUTPUT IN 'C' REGISTER.
;     CHARACTER WILL BE IN 'A' REGISTER UPON
;     RETURNING FROM AN INPUT OR OUTPUT.
; 'CSTS'-
;     RETURNS TRUE (OFFH IN 'A' REG.) IF THERE IS
;     SOMETHING WAITING, AND ZERO (00) IF NOT.
; 'IOCHK'-
;     RETURNS WITH THE CURRENT I/O CONFIGURATION
;     BYTE IN 'A' REGISTER.
; 'IOSET'-
;     ALLOWS A PROGRAM TO DYNAMICALLY ALTER THE
;     CURRENT I/O CONFIGURATION, AND REQUIRES
;     THE NEW BYTE IN 'C' REGISTER.
; 'MEMCK'-
;     RETURNS WITH THE HIGHEST ALLOWED USER
;     MEMORY LOCATION. 'B'=HIGH BYTE, 'A'=LOW.
; 'TRAP'-
;     THIS IS THE 'BREAKPOINT' ENTRY POINT,
;     BUT MAY BE 'CALLED'. IT WILL SAVE
;     THE MACHINE STATE. RETURN CAN BE MADE WITH
;     A SIMPLE 'GCCRJ' ON THE CONSOLE..
;
```

F003	C3 F619	JMP	CI	;CONSOLE INPUT
F006	C3 F636	JMP	RI	;READER INPUT
F009	C3 F48A	JMP	CO	;CONSOLE OUTPUT
F00C	C3 F4C4	JMP	PO	;PUNCH OUTPUT
F00F	C3 F4AB	JMP	LO	;LIST OUTPUT
F012	C3 F51A	JMP	CSTS	;CONSOLE STATUS
F015	DB76	IN	IOBYT	;I/O CHECK
F017	C9	RET		
F018	C3 F11D	JMP	IOSET	;I/O SET
F01B	C3 F5AC	JMP	MEMCK	;MEMORY LIMIT CHECK
F01E	C3 F6BE	TRAP:	JMP	RESTART ;BREAKPOINT

; ANNOUNCEMENT OF MONITOR NAME & VERSION

F021	000A000000	MSG:	.BYTE	CR,LF,FIL,FIL,FIL
F026	5A6170706C65		.ASCII	'Zapple V'
F02E	312E3052		.ASCII	'1.0R'
0011		MSGL	= .-MSG	

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```

;           LET US BEGIN

;-----[BEGIN]-----;
F032 3E53      BEGIN: MVI    A,053H ;INITIALIZE THE HARDWARE
F034 D370      OUT    TTS    Teletype
F036 D372      OUT    CRTS   CRT
F038 D374      OUT    RCSS   Cassette
F03A 3E51      MVI    A,051H
F03C D370      OUT    TTS
F03E D372      OUT    CRTS
F040 3D        DCR    A      (A=50H)
F041 D374      OUT    RCSS
F043 AF        XRA    A      (zero Acc.)
F044 D377      OUT    IOBYT+1 - IO byte status.
F046 D37A      OUT    RCP    ;CLEAR RDR CONTROL PORT
F048 3D        DCR    A      A=FF
F049 D376      OUT    IOBYT
F04B 3E04      MVI    A,4
F04D D377      OUT    IOBYT+1 ;WHEW!

;-----[AHEAD]-----;
F04F DB7A      IN     SENSE  ;INITIALIZE I/O CONFIGURATION
F051 D376      OUT   IOBYT
F053 3EF8      MVI   A,NN  ;INITIAL 'I' REG. CONFIGURATION
F055 ED47      STA1
F057 31 F05B    LX1    SP,AHEAD-4 ;SET UP A FAKE STACK
F05A C3 F5BA    JMP   MEMSIZ+1 ;GET MEMORY SIZE
F05D F05F      .WORD AHEAD
F05F F9        AHEAD: SPHL
F060 EB        XCHG
F061 01 0023    LXI   B,ENDX-EXIT
F064 21 F7AB    LXI   H,EXIT
F067 ED80      LDIR
F069 EB        XCHG
F06A 01 FF41    LXI   B,-SFH ;SET UP A USER'S STACK VALUE
F06D 09        DAD   B
F06E E5        PUSH  H ;PRE-LOAD STACK VALUE
F06F 21 0000    LXI   H,0   ;INITIALIZE OTHER REGISTERS
F072 060A      MVI   B,10 ;(20 OF THEM)
F074 E5        PUSH  H ;TO ZERO
F075 10FD      DJNZ  STKIT
F077 0611      HELLO: MVI   B,MSG1 ;SAY HELLO TO THE FOLKS
F079 CD F44F    CALL  TOM1 ;OUTPUT SIGN-ON MSG
F07C 11 F07C    START: LXI   B,START ;MAIN 'WORK' LOOP
F07F DS        PUSH  D ;SET UP A RETURN TO HERE
F080 CD F512    CALL  CRLF
F083 0E3E      MVI   C,'>'
F085 CD F48A    CALL  CO
F088 CD F736    STARO: CALL  TI   ;GET A CONSOLE CHARACTER
F08B E67F      ANI   7FH  ;IGNORE NULLS
F08D 26F9      JRZ   STARO ;GET ANOTHER
F08F D641      SUI   'A'  ;QUALIFY THE CHARACTER
F091 F8        RM    ;CA
F092 FE1A      CPI   'Z'-'A'+1
F094 D0        RNC
F095 87        ADD   A    ;INVALID CHARACTER
                                ;A*2

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F096	21	FOA2	LXI	H,TBL	;POINT TO COMMAND TABLE
F099	85		ADD	L	;ADD IN DISPLACEMENT
F09A	6F		MOV	L,A	
F09B	7E		MOV	A,M	
F09C	23		INX	H	
F09D	66		MOV	H,M	
F09E	6F		MOV	L,A	
F09F	OE02		MVI	C,2	;SET C UP
FOA1	E9		PCHL		;GO EXECUTE COMMAND.

;;
 ;;
 ;<COMMAND BRANCH TABLE>

FOA2		TBL:			
FOA2	F0D6	.WORD	ASSIGN	;A - ASSIGN I/O	
FOA4	F121	.WORD	BYE	;B - SYSTEM SHUT-DOWN	
FOA6	F14E	.WORD	COMP	;C - COMPARE MEMORY VS. READER INPUT	
FOA8	F16F	.WORD	DISP	;D - DISPLAY MEMORY ON CONS. IN HEX	
FOAA	F186	.WORD	EOF	;E - END OF FILE TAG FOR HEX DUMPS	
FOAC	F1A2	.WORD	FILL	;F - FILL MEMORY WITH A CONSTANT	
FOAE	F1AF	.WORD	GOTO	;G - GOTO [ADDR]<,>BREAKPOINTS (2)	
FOBO	F57E	.WORD	HEXN	;H - HEX MATH. <SUM>, <DIFFERENCE>	
FOB2	F81B	.WORD	J	;I * USER DEFINED	
F81E			J=J+3	;INCREMENT VECTOR ADDR	
FOB4	F1FD	.WORD	TEST	;J - NON-DESTRUCTIVE MEMORY TEST	
FOB6	F81E	.WORD	J	;K * USER DEFINED	
F821			J=J+3	;INCREMENT VECTOR ADDR	
FOBB	F681	.WORD	LOAD	;L - LOAD A BINARY FORMAT FILE	
FOBA	F21B	.WORD	MOVE	;M - MOVE BLOCKS OF MEMORY	
FOBC	F4F8	.WORD	NULL	;N - PUNCH NULLS ON PUNCH DEVICE	
FOBE	F821	.WORD	J	;O * USER DEFINED	
FOCO	F12F	.WORD	PUTA	;P - 'PUT' ASCII INTO MEMORY.	
FOC2	F757	.WORD	QUERY	;Q - QI(N)=DISP. N; QO(N,V)=OUT N,V	
FOC4	F226	.WORD	READ	;R - READ A HEX FILE (W/CHECKSUMS)	
FOC6	F2DF	.WORD	SUBS	;S - SUBSTITUTE &/OR EXAMINE MEMORY	
FOC8	F308	.WORD	TYPE	;T - TYPE MEMORY IN ASCII	
FOCA	F4E0	.WORD	UNLD	;U - MEMORY TO PUNCH (BINARY FORMAT)	
FOCC	F782	.WORD	VERIFY	;V - COMPARE MEMORY AGAINST MEMORY	
FOCE	F370	.WORD	WRITE	;W - MEMORY TO PUNCH (HEX FORMAT)	
FOFO	F3B0	.WORD	XAM	;X - EXAMINE & MODIFY CPU REGISTERS	
FOF2	F328	.WORD	WHERE	;Y - FIND SEQUENCE OF BYTES IN MEM.	
FOF4	F47B	.WORD	SIZE	;Z - ADDRESS OF LAST R/W LOCATION	

;;
 ;;
 ; THIS ROUTINE CONTROLS THE CONFIGURATION
 ; OF THE VARIOUS I/O DRIVERS & DEVICES. THIS IS
 ; ACCOMPLISHED VIA A HARDWARE READ/WRITE PORT.
 ; THIS PORT IS INITIALIZED UPON SIGN-ON
 ; BY THE VALUE READ ON PORT 'SENSE'. IT MAY BE
 ; DYNAMICALLY MODIFIED THROUGH CONSOLE COMMANDS.
 ;
 ; THE VALUE ON THE 'IOBYT' PORT REPRESENTS THE
 ; CURRENT CONFIGURATION. IT IS STRUCTURED THUSLY:
 ;

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; 000000XX - WHERE XX REPRESENTS THE CURRENT CONSOLE.
 ; 0000XX00 - WHERE XX REPRESENTS THE CURRENT READER.
 ; 00XX0000 - WHERE XX REPRESENTS THE CURRENT PUNCH.
 ; XX000000 - WHERE XX REPRESENTS THE CURRENT LISTER.
 ;
 ; WHEN XX = 00, THE DEVICE IS ALWAYS THE
 ; TELEPRINTER. WHEN XX = 11, THE DEVICE IS ALWAYS THE
 ; USER DEFINED. SEE OPERATORS MANUAL FOR FURTHER
 ; DETAILS.

F0D6	CD F736	ASSIGN:	CALL	TI	;GET DEVICE NAME
F0D9	21 F794		LXI	H,LTBL	;POINT TO DEVICE TABLE
F0DC	01 0400		LXI	B,400H	;4 DEVICES TO LOOK FOR
F0DF	11 0005		LXI	D,S	;IDENTIFIER + 4 DEV. IN TABLE
FOE2	BE	.AO:	CMP	M	;LOOK FOR MATCH
FOE3	2806		JRZ	.A1.	
FOE5	19		INR	D	;GO THRU TABLE
FOE6	0C		INR	C	;KEEP TRACK OF DEVICE
FOE7	10F9		DJNZ	.AO	
FOE9	1815		JMPR	.ERR	;WRONG IDENTIFIER
FOEB	59	.A1:	MOV	E,C	;SAVE DEVICE NUMBER
FOEC	CD F736	.A2:	CALL	TI	;SCAN PAST '=='
FOEF	FE3D		CPI	'='	
FOF1	20F9		JRNZ	.A2	
FOF3	CD F736		CALL	TI	;GET NEW ASSIGNMENT
FOF6	01 0400		LXI	B,400H	;4 POSSIBLE ASSIGNMENTS
FOF9	23	.A3:	INX	H	;POINT TO ASSIGNMENT NAME
FOFA	BE		CMP	M	;LOOK FOR PROPER MATCH
FOFB	2806		JRZ	.A4	;MATCH FOUND
FOFD	0C		INR	C	;KEEP TRACK OF ASSIGNMENT NMBR
FOFE	10F9		DJNZ	.A3	
F100	C3 F464	.ERR:	JMP	ERROR	;NO MATCH, ERROR
F103	3E03	.A4:	MVI	A,3	;SET UP A MASK
F105	1C		INR	E	
F106	1D	.A5:	ICR	E	;DEVICE IN E
F107	2808		JRZ	.A6	;GOT IT
F109	CB21		SLAR	C	;ELSE MOVE MASKS
F10B	CB21		SLAR	C	
F10D	17		RAL		
F10E	17		RAL		;A=DEVICE MASK
F10F	18F5		JMPR	.A5	
F111	2F	.A6:	CMA		;INVERT FOR AND'ING
F112	57		MOV	D,A	;SAVE IN D
F113	CD F60A	.A7:	CALL	PCHK	;WAIT FOR [CR]
F116	30FB		JRNC	.A7	
F118	DB76		IN	I0BYT	;GET PRESENT CONFIGURATION
F11A	A2		ANA	D	;MODIFY ONLY SELECTED DEVICE
F11B	B1		ORA	C	;‘OR’ IN NEW BIT PATTERN
F11C	4F		MOV	C,A	;NEW CONFIGURATION
		;	THIS ALLOWS USER PROGRAMS TO MODIFY		
		;	THE I/O CONFIGURATION DYNAMICALLY		
		;	DURING EXECUTION.		

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F11D	79	IOSET:	MOV	A,C	;NEW I/O BYTE PASSED IN C REG
F11E	D376		OUT	IOBYT	;IN AN I/O PORT LATCH
F120	C9		RET		
 ;					
; THIS ROUTINE IS USED AS A SIMPLE MEANS TO PREVENT					
; UNAUTHORIZED SYSTEM OPERATION. THE SYSTEM LOCKS UP,					
; MONITORING FOR A 'CONT.-SHIFT-N', AT WHICH TIME IT					
; WILL SIGN-ON AGAIN. NO REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS OR I/O					
; CONFIGURATIONS WILL BE ALTERED.					
 ;					
F121	CD F512	BYE:	CALL	CRLF	
F124	CD F730	.BY:	CALL	KI	
F127	FE1E		CPI	1EH	;CONTROL-SHIFT-N
F129	20F9		JRNZ	.BY	
F12B	D1		POP	D	;REMOVE THE RETURN
F12C	C3 F077		JMP	HELLO	;AND SIGN-ON AGAIN
 ;					
; THIS ALLOWS ENTERING OF ASCII TEXT INTO MEMORY					
; FROM THE CONSOLE DEVICE. THE PARITY BIT IS CLEARED,					
; AND ALL WILL BE STORED EXCEPT THE BACK-ARROW [DEL]					
; WHICH DELETES THE PREVIOUS CHARACTER, AND					
; CONTROL-D, WHICH RETURNS CONTROL TO THE MONITOR.					
; THIS COMMAND, COMBINED WITH THE 'Y' COMMAND,					
; PROVIDES A RUDIMENTARY TEXT PROCESSING ABILITY.					
 ;					
F12F	CD F540	PUTA:	CALL	EXPR1	;GET THE STARTING ADDR.
F132	CD F512		CALL	CRLF	
F135	E1		POP	H	
F136	CD F730	.A1:	CALL	KI	;GET A CHARACTER
F139	FE04		CPI	4	;CONTROL-D? (EOT)
F13B	CA F482		JZ	LFADR	;YES, STOP & PRINT ADDR.
F13E	FESF		CPI	' '	;ERASE MISTAKE?
F140	2808		JRZ	.A3	;YES.
F142	77		MOV	M,A	;ELSE STORE IT IN MEMORY
F143	4F		MOV	C,A	
F144	23		INX	H	
F145	CD F48A	.A2:	CALL	CO	;ECHO ON CONSOLE
F148	18EC		JMP	.A1	
F14A	2B	.A3:	DCX	H	;BACK UP POINTER
F14B	4E		MOV	C,M	
F14C	18F7		JMP	.A2	;ECHO & CONTINUE
 ;					
; THIS ROUTINE COMPARES THE READER INPUT					
; DEVICE WITH THE MEMORY BLOCK SPECIFIED.					
; IT TESTS ALL EIGHT BITS, AND ANY DISCREPENCIES					
; WILL BE OUTPUT TO THE CONSOLE. THIS IS USEFUL					
; WHEN USED WITH THE BINARY DUMP FORMAT TO BOTH					
; VERIFY PROPER READING & STORAGE, OR TO DETECT					
; PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE IT WAS LAST LOADED.					
 ;					
F14E	CD F50D	COMP:	CALL	EXLF	;GET START ' STOP ADDR.
F151	CD F474	.C:	CALL	RIFF	;GET A FULL READER BYTE
F154	BE		CMP	M	;8 BIT COMPARE
F155	C4 F15D		CNZ	CERR	;CALL IF INVALID COMPARE

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F158 CD F56E      CALL    HILOX ;SEE IF RANGE SATISFIED
F15B 18F4      JMPR    ..C

;
; THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED TO DISPLAY THE
; CURRENT LOCATION OF THE 'M' REGISTER POINTERS (HL),
; AND THE VALUE AT THE LOCATION, AND THE CONTENTS
; OF THE ACCUMULATOR. USED BY TWO ROUTINES.
;

F15D 47          CERR:   MOV     B,A    ;SAVE ACC.
F15E CD F485      CALL    HLSP    ;DISPLAY H&L
F161 7E          MOV     A,M
F162 CD F58F      CALL    LBYTE   ;PRINT 'M'
F165 CD F488      CALL    BLK     ;SPACE OVER
F168 78          MOV     A,B
F169 CD F58F      CALL    LBYTE   ;PRINT ACC.
F16C C3 F512      JMP    CRLF    ;CRLF & RETURN

;
; THIS DISPLAYS THE CONTENTS OF MEMORY IN BASE HEX
; WITH THE STARTING LOCATION ON EACH LINE.(BETWEEN
; THE TWO PARAMETERS GIVEN). 16 BYTES PER LINE MAX.
;

F16F CD F50D      DISP:   CALL    EXLF    ;GET DISPLAY RANGE
F172 CD F482      ..D0:   CALL    LFADR   ;CRLF & PRINT ADDR.
F175 CD F488      ..D1:   CALL    BLK     ;SPACE OVER
F178 7E          MOV     A,M
F179 CD F58F      CALL    LBYTE
F17C CD F56E      CALL    HILOX   ;RANGE CHECK
F17F 7D          MOV     A,L
F180 E60F          ANI    0FH    ;SEE IF TIME TO CRLF
F182 20F1          JRNZ   ..D1
F184 18EC          JMPR   ..D0

;
; THIS OUTPUTS THE END OF FILE (EOF) PATTERN
; FOR THE CHECKSUM LOADER. IT IS USED AFTER
; PUNCHING A BLOCK OF MEMORY WITH THE 'W'
; COMMAND. AN ADDRESS PARAMETER MAY BE GIVEN,
; AND UPON READING, THIS ADDRESS WILL BE
; AUTOMATICALLY PLACED IN THE 'P' COUNTER. THE
; PROGRAM CAN THEN BE RUN WITH A SIMPLE 'GCCRD'
; COMMAND.
;

F186 CD F540      EOF:   CALL    EXPR1   ;GET OPTIONAL ADDR.
F189 CD F4BD      CALL    PEOL    ;CRLF TO PUNCH
F18C 0E3A          MVI    C,':';FILE MARKER CUE
F18E CD F4C4      CALL    PO
F191 AF          XRA    A    ;ZERO LENGTH
F192 CD F5EE      CALL    PBYTE
F195 E1          POP    H
F196 CD F5E9      CALL    PADR    ;PUNCH OPTIONAL ADDR.
F199 21 0000      LXI    H,0    ;FILE TYPE=0
F19C CD F5E9      CALL    PADR    ;PUNCH IT
F19F C3 F4F8      JMP    NULL    ;TRAILER & RETURN

;
; THIS COMMAND WILL FILL A BLOCK OF MEMORY
;
```

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; WITH A VALUE. IE: F0,1FFF,0 FILLS FROM
; <1> TO <2> WITH THE BYTE <3>. HANDY FOR
; INITIALIZING A BLOCK TO A SPECIFIC VALUE, OR
; MEMORY TO A CONSTANT VALUE BEFORE LOADING
; A PROGRAM. (ZERO IS ESPECIALLY USEFUL.)

F1A2	CD F535	FILL:	CALL	EXPR3	; GET 3 PARAMETERS
F1A5	71	.F:	MOV	M,C	; STORE THE BYTE
F1A6	CD F574		CALL	HILD	
F1A9	30FA		JRNC	.F	
F1AB	01		POP	D	; RESTORE STACK
F1AC	C3 F07C		JMP	START	; IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

; THIS COMMAND ALLOWS EXECUTION OF ANOTHER
; PROGRAM WHILE RETAINING SOME MONITOR
; CONTROL BY SETTING BREAKPOINTS.

; TO SIMPLY EXECUTE, TYPE 'G<ADDR>[CCR]'. TO SET
; A BREAKPOINT TRAP, ADD THE ADDRESS(ES) TO THE
; COMMAND. IE: G<ADDR>,<BKPT>[CCR]. TWO BREAKPOINTS
; ARE ALLOWED, ENOUGH TO SATISFY MOST REQUIREMENTS.
; ONCE A BREAKPOINT HAS BEEN REACHED, THE
; REGISTERS MAY BE EXAMINED OR MODIFIED. THE
; PROGRAM CAN THEN BE CONTINUED BY TYPING ONLY
; A 'GCCR]'. OR ANOTHER BREAKPOINT COULD BE
; IMPLEMENTED AT THAT TIME BY TYPING 'G,<BKPT>[CCR]'.

; *NOTE: THIS IS SOFTWARE CONTROLLED, AND THE
; BREAKPOINT MUST OCCUR ON AN INSTRUCTION
; BYTE.

F1AF	CD F60A	GOTO:	CALL	PCHK	; GET A POSSIBLE ADDRESS
F1B2	3840		JRC	.G3	; CR ENTERED
F1B4	2810		JRZ	.GO	; DELIMETER ENTERED
F1B6	CD F567		CALL	EXF	; GET ONE EXPRESSION
F1B9	D1		POP	D	
F1BA	21 0034		LXI H,	PLOC	; PLACE ADDRESS IN 'P' LOCATION
F1BD	39		DAD	SP	
F1BE	72		MOV	M,D	; HIGH BYTE
F1BF	2B		DCX	H	
F1C0	73		MOV	M,E	; LOW BYTE
F1C1	78		MOV	A,B	
F1C2	FE0D		CPI	CR	; SEE IF LAST CHARACTER WAS CR
F1C4	282E		JRZ	.G3	; YES, LEAVE
F1C6	1602	.GO:	MVI	D,2	; TWO BREAKPOINTS MAX
F1C8	21 0035		LXI H,	TLOC	; POINT TO TRAP STORAGE
F1CB	39		DAD	SP	
F1CC	E5	.G1:	PUSH	H	; SAVE STORAGE POINTER
F1CD	CD F540		CALL	EXPR1	; GET A TRAP ADDRESS
F1DD	58		MOV	E,B	; SAVE DELIMETER
F1D1	C1		POP	B	; TRAP ADDR.
F1D2	E1		POP	H	; STORAGE
F1D3	Z8		MOV	A,B	; LOOK AT TRAP ADDR
F1D4	B1		ORA	C	

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F1D5	280A	JRZ	..G2	;DON'T SET A TRAP AT 0	
F1D7	71	MOV	M,C	;SAVE BKPT ADDR	
F1D8	23	INX	H		
F1D9	70	MOV	M,B		
F1DA	23	INX	H		
F1DB	0A	LDAX	B	;PICK UP INST. BYTE	
F1DC	77	MOV	M,A	;SAVE THAT TOO	
F1DD	23	INX	H		
F1DE	3EFF	MVI	A,OFFH	;RST 7	
F1E0	02	STAX	B	;SOFTWARE INTERRUPT	
F1E1	7B	..G2:	MOV	A,E	;LOOK AT DELIMITER
F1E2	FE0D	CPI	CR		
F1E4	2803	JRZ	..G2A		
F1E6	15	DCR	D	;COUNT BKPTS	
F1E7	20E3	JRNZ	..G1	;GET ONE MORE	
F1E9	3EC3	..G2A:	MVI	;SET UP JMP INSTRUCTION	
F1EB	32 0038	STA	RST7	;AT RESTART TRAP LOC.	
F1EE	21 F01E	LXI	H,TRAP	;TO MONITOR VECTOR	
F1F1	22 0039	SHLD	RST7+1		
F1F4	CD F512	..G3:	CALL	CRLF	
F1F7	01	POP	D	;CLEAR SYSTEM RETURN	
F1F8	21 0016	LXI	H,22	;FIND 'EXIT' ROUTINE	
F1FB	39	DAD	SP	;UP IN STACK	
F1FC	E9	PCHL		;GOOD LUCK.	

; THIS IS A 'QUICKIE' MEMORY TEST TO SPOT
 ; HARD MEMORY FAILURES, OR ACCIDENTLY
 ; PROTECTED MEMORY LOCATIONS. IT IS NOT
 ; MEANT TO BE THE DEFINITIVE MEMORY DIAGNOSTIC.
 ; IT IS, HOWEVER, NON-DESTRUCTIVE. ERRORS ARE
 ; PRINTED ON THE CONSOLE AS FOLLOWS-
 ; <ADDR> 00000100 WHERE <1> IS THE BAD BIT.
 ; BIT LOCATION OF THE FAILURE IS EASILY
 ; DETERMINED. NON-R/W MEMORY WILL RETURN
 ; WITH- 11111111

F1FD	CD F50D	TEST:	CALL	EXLF	;GET TWO PARAMS
F200	7E	..T1:	MOV	A,M	;READ A BYTE
F201	47		MOV	B,A	;SAVE IN B REG.
F202	2F		CMA		
F203	77		MOV	M,A	;READ/COMPLIMENT/WRITE
F204	AE		XRA	M	; & COMPARE
F205	280E		JRZ	..T2	;SKIP IF ZERO (OK)
F207	D5		PUSH	D	;SAVE END POINTER
F208	50		MOV	D,B	;SAVE BYTE
F209	5F		MOV	E,A	;SET-UP TO DISPLAY
F20A	CD F485		CALL	HLSP	;PRINT BAD ADDR
F20D	CD F769		CALL	BITS	;PRINT BAD BIT LOC.
F210	CD F512		CALL	CRLF	
F213	42		MOV	B,D	;RESTORE BYTE
F214	D1		POP	D	;RESTORE DE
F215	70	..T2:	MOV	M,B	;REPLACE BYTE
F216	CD F56E		CALL	HILOX	;RANGE TEST

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F219 18E5

JMPR ..T1

; THIS COMMAND MOVES MASS AMOUNTS OF MEMORY
 ; FROM <1> THRU <2> TO THE ADDRESS STARTING
 ; AT <3>. THIS ROUTINE SHOULD BE USED WITH
 ; SOME CAUTION, AS IT COULD SMASH MEMORY IF
 ; CARELESSLY IMPLEMENTED.

; M<1>, <2>, <3>

F21B CD F535
 F21E 7E
 F21F 02
 F220 03
 F221 CD F56E
 F224 18F8

MOVE: CALL EXPR3 ;GET 3 PARAMETERS
 ..M: MOV A,M ;PICK UP
 STAX B ;PUT DOWN
 INX B ;MOVE UP
 CALL HILOX ;CHECK IF DONE
 JMPR ..M

; THIS COMMAND READS THE CHECK-SUMMED HEX FILES
 ; FOR BOTH THE NORMAL INTEL FORMAT AND THE TDL/CDL
 ; RELOCATING FORMAT. ON BOTH FILES, A 'BIAS' MAY
 ; BE ADDED, WHICH WILL CAUSE THE OBJECT CODE TO
 ; BE PLACED IN A LOCATION OTHER THAN ITS
 ; INTENDED EXECUTION LOCATION. THE BIAS IS ADDED TO
 ; WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE NORMAL LOADING
 ; LOCATION, AND WILL WRAP AROUND TO ENABLE
 ; LOADING ANY PROGRAM ANYWHERE IN MEMORY.

; WHEN LOADING A RELOCATABLE FILE, AN ADDITIONAL
 ; PARAMETER MAY BE ADDED, WHICH REPRESENTS THE
 ; ACTUAL EXECUTION ADDRESS DESIRED. THIS ALSO MAY
 ; BE ANY LOCATION IN MEMORY..

; EXAMPLES:

; RCCR1 =0 BIAS, 0 EXECUTION ADDR.
 ; R<ADDR1>[CCR] =<1>BIAS, 0 EXECUTION ADDR.
 ; R,<ADDR1>[CCR] =0 BIAS, <1> EXECUTION ADDR.
 ; R<ADDR1>,<ADDR2>[CCR] =<1>BIAS, <2> EXECUTION ADDR.

F226 CD F540
 F229 78
 F22A D60D
 F22C 47
 F22D 4F
 F22E D1
 F22F 2804
 F231 CD F540
 F234 C1
 F235 EB
 F236 D9
 F237 CD F512
 F23A CD F67B
 F23D D63A
 F23F 47

READ: CALL EXPR1 ;GET BIAS, IF ANY
 MOV A,B ;LOOK AT DELIMITER
 SUI CR ;ALL DONE?
 MOV B,A ;SET UP RELOCATION OF 0
 MOV C,A ; IF CR ENTERED
 POP D ;BIAS AMOUNT
 JRZ ..R0 ;CR ENTERED
 CALL EXPR1 ;GET RELOCATION
 POP B ;ACTUAL RELOCATION VALUE
 ..R0: XCHG
 EXX ;HL'=BIAS, BC'=RELOCATION
 CALL CRLF
 LODD: CALL RIX ;GET A CHARACTER
 SUI ':' ;ABSOLUTE FILE CUE?
 MOV B,A ;SAVE CUE CLUE

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F240	E6FE	ANI	OFEH	;KILL BIT 0	
F242	20F6	JRNZ	L0D0	; NO, KEEP LOOKING	
F244	57	MOV	D,A	;ZERO CHECKSUM	
F245	CD F2C0	CALL	SBYTE	;GET FILE LENGTH	
F248	5F	MOV	E,A	;SAVE IN E REG.	
F249	CD F2C0	CALL	SBYTE	;GET LOAD MSB	
F24C	F5	PUSH	PSW	;SAVE IT	
F24D	CD F2C0	CALL	SBYTE	;GET LOAD LSB	
F250	D9	EXX		;CHANGE GEARS	
F251	D1	POP	D	;RECOVER MSB	
F252	5F	MOV	E,A	;FULL LOAD ADDR	
F253	C5	PUSH	B	;BC'=RELOCATION	
F254	DS	PUSH	D	;DE'=LOAD ADDR	
F255	E5	PUSH	H	; HL'=BIAS	
F256	19	DAD	D	; BIAS+LOAD	
F257	E3	XTHL		;RESTORE HL'	
F258	DD0E1	POP	X	; X=BIAS+LOAD	
F25A	D9	EXX		;DOWNSHIFT	
F25B	E1	POP	H	;HL=LOAD ADDR	
F25C	CD F2C0	CALL	SBYTE	;GET FILE TYPE	
F25F	30	DCR	A	;1=REL. FILE, 0=ABS.	
F260	78	MOV	A,B	;SAVE CUE BIT	
F261	C1	POP	B	;BC=RELOCATION	
F262	2003	JRNZ	..A	;ABSOLUTE FILE	
F264	09	DAD	B	;ELSE RELOCATE	
F265	DD09	DADX	B	;BOTH X & HL	
F267	1C	..A:	INR	E	;TEST LENGTH
F268	1D	DCR	E	;0=DONE	
F269	2619	JRZ	DONE		
F26B	3D	DCR	A	;TEST CUE	
F26C	2822	JRZ	LODR	;RELATIVE	
F26E	CD F2C0	..L1:	CALL	SBYTE	;NEXT
F271	CD F2D3	.	CALL	STORE	;STORE IT
F274	20F8	JRNZ	..L1	;MORE COMING	
F276	CD F2C0	LOD4:	CALL	SBYTE	;GET CHECKSUM
F279	28BF	JRZ	LODO	;GOOD CHECKSUM	
F27B	DD05	ERR2:	PUSH	X	
F27D	E1	POP	H	;TRANSFER	
F27E	CD F58A	CALL	LADR	;PRINT CURRENT LOAD ADDR	
F281	C3 F464	JMP	ERROR	;ABORT	
F284	7C	DONE:	MOV	A,H	
F285	B5	ORA	L	;DON'T MODIFY IF ZERO	
F286	C8	RZ			
F287	EB	XCHG		;STORE PC	
F288	21 0034	LXI H,	PLOC		
F28B	39	DAD	SP		
F28C	72	MOV	M,D	;IN STACK AREA	
F28D	2B	DCX	H		
F28E	73	MOV	M,E		
F28F	C9	RET			
F290	2E01	LODR:	MVI	L,1	;SET-UP BIT COUNTER
F292	CD F2B0	..L1:	CALL	LODCB	;GET THE BIT
F295	3807	JRC	..L3	;DOUBLE BIT	
F297	CD F2D3	..L5:	CALL	STORE	;WRITE IT

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F29A	20F6	JRNZ	..L1	
F29C	18D8	JMPR	LOD4	; TEST CHECKSUM
F29E	4F	..L3:	MOV	C,A ;SAVE LOW BYTE
F29F	CD F2B0		CALL	LODCB ;NEXT CONTROL BIT
F2A2	47		MOV	B,A ;SAVE HIGH BYTE
F2A3	B9		EXX	
F2A4	C5		PUSH	B ;GET RELOCATION
F2A5	D9		EXX	
F2A6	E3		XTHL	
F2A7	09		DAD	B ;RELOCATE
F2A8	7D		MOV	A,L ;LOW BYTE
F2A9	CD F2D3		CALL	STORE ;STORE IT
F2AC	7C		MOV	A,H ;HIGH BYTE
F2AD	E1		POP	H ;RESTORE HL
F2AE	18E7		JMPR	..L5 ;DO THIS AGAIN
F2B0	20	LODCB:	DCR	L ;COUNT BITS
F2B1	2007		JRNZ	..LC1 ;MORE LEFT
F2B3	CD F2C0		CALL	SBYTE ;GET NEXT
F2B6	10		DCR	E ;COUNT BYTES
F2B7	67		MOV	H,A ;SAVE THE BITS
F2B8	2E08		MVI	L,B ;8 BITS/BYTE
F2BA	CD F2C0	..LC1:	CALL	SBYTE ;GET A DATA BYTE
F2BD	CB24		SLAR	H ;TEST NEXT BIT
F2BF	C9		RET	
F2C0	C5	SBYTE:	PUSH	B ;PRESERVE BC
F2C1	CD F5D6		CALL	RIBBLE ;GET A CONVERTED ASCII CHAR.
F2C4	07		RLC	
F2C5	07		RLC	
F2C6	07		RLC	
F2C7	07		RLC	;MOVE IT TO HIGH NIBBLE
F2C8	4F		MOV	C,A ;SAVE IT
F2C9	CD F5D6		CALL	RIBBLE ;GET OTHER HALF
F2CC	B1		ORA	C ;MAKE WHOLE
F2CD	4F		MOV	C,A ;SAVE AGAIN IN C
F2CE	82		ADD	D ;UPDATE CHECKSUM
F2CF	57		MOV	D,A ;NEW CHECKSUM
F2D0	79		MOV	A,C ;CONVERTED BYTE
F2D1	C1		POP	B
F2D2	C9		RET	
F2D3	DD7700	STORE:	MOV	0(X),A ;WRITE TO MEMORY
F2D6	DBBE00		CMP	0(X) ;VALID WRITE?
F2D9	20A0		JRNZ	ERR2 ; NO.
F2DB	DB23		INX	X ;ADVANCE POINTER
F2DD	10		DCR	E ;COUNT DOWN
F2DE	C9		RET	

; THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS BOTH INSPECTION OF &
 ; MODIFICATION OF MEMORY ON A BYTE BY BYTE
 ; BASIS. IT TAKES ONE ADDRESS PARAMETER,
 ; FOLLOWED BY A SPACE. THE DATA AT THAT
 ; LOCATION WILL BE DISPLAYED. IF IT IS
 ; DESIRED TO CHANGE IT, THE VALUE IS THEN
 ; ENTERED. A FOLLOWING SPACE WILL DISPLAY
 ; THE NEXT BYTE. A CARRIAGE RETURN (CR)

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; WILL TERMINATE THE COMMAND. THE SYSTEM
 ; ADDS A CRLF AT LOCATIONS ENDING WITH EITHER
 ; XXX0 OR XXX8. TO AID IN DETERMINING THE
 ; PRESENT ADDRESS, IT IS PRINTED AFTER
 ; EACH CRLF. A BACKARROW [_) WILL BACK
 ; UP THE POINTER AND DISPLAY THE
 ; PREVIOUS LOCATION.

F2DF	CD F540	SUBS:	CALL	EXPR1	; GET STARTING ADDR.
F2E2	E1		POP	H	
F2E3	7E	.SO:	MOV	A,M	
F2E4	CD F58F		CALL	LBYTE	; DISPLAY THE BYTE
F2E7	CD F605		CALL	COPCK	; MODIFY?
F2EA	D8		RC		; NO, ALL DONE
F2EB	280F		JRZ	.S1	; DON'T MODIFY
F2ED	FE5F		CPI	' '	; BACKUP?
F2EF	2814		JRZ	.S2	
F2F1	E5		PUSH	H	; SAVE POINTER
F2F2	CD F567		CALL	EXF	; GET NEW VALUE
F2F5	D1		POP	D	; VALUE IN E
F2F6	E1		POP	H	
F2F7	73		MOV	M,E	; MODIFY
F2F8	78		MOV	A,B	; TEST DELIMITER
F2F9	FE0D		CPI	CR	
F2FB	C8		RZ		; DONE
F2FC	23	.S1:	INX	H	
F2FD	70	.S3:	MOV	A,L	; SEE IF TIME TO CRLF
F2FE	E607		ANI	7	
F300	CC F482		CZ	LFADR	; TIME TO CRLF
F303	18DE		JMPR	.SO	
F305	2B	.S2:	DCX	H	; DECREMENT POINTER
F306	18F5		JMPR	.S3	; AND PRINT DATA THERE.

; THIS ROUTINE TRANSLATES THE DATA IN
 ; MEMORY TO AN ASCII FORMAT. ALL NON-
 ; PRINTING CHARACTERS ARE CONVERTED TO
 ; PERIODS. [.]
 ; THERE ARE 64 CHARACTERS PER LINE.

F308	CD F50D	TYPE:	CALL	EXLF	; DISPLAY RANGE
F30B	CD F482	.TO:	CALL	LFADR	; DISPLAY ADDRESS
F30E	0640		MVI	B,64	; CHARACTERS PER LINE
F310	7E	.T1:	MOV	A,M	
F311	E67F		ANI	7FH	; KILL PARITY BIT
F313	FE20		CPI	' '	; RANGE TEST
F315	3002		JRNC	.T3	;=>SPACE
F317	3E2E	.T2:	MVI	A,'.'	; REPLACE NON-PRINTING
F319	FE7C	.T3:	CPI	07CH	; ABOVE LOWER CASE z
F31B	30FA		JRNC	.T2	
F31D	4F		MOV	C,A	; SEND IT
F31E	CD F48A		CALL	CO	
F321	CD F56E		CALL	HILOX	; MORE TO GO?
F324	10EA		IJNZ	.T1	; SEE IF TIME TO CRLF
F326	18E3		JMPR	.TO	; YES.

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; THIS IS A HEXADECIMAL SEARCH ROUTINE. IT
 ; TAKES NO ADDRESS PARAMETERS. AS MANY
 ; BYTES MAY BE ENTERED, SEPARATED BY A COMMA,
 ; AS DESIRED. THE MAXIMUM IS 255, BUT 3-4 IS
 ; TYPICAL, AND MORE THAN 12 WOULD BE UNUSUAL.
 ; THE ENTIRE MEMORY IS SEARCHED, STARTING
 ; FROM ZERO, AND ALL STARTING ADDRESSES OF EACH
 ; OCCURENCE OF THE REQUESTED STRING ARE PRINTED
 ; ON THE CONSOLE DEVICE.

F328	1600	WHERE:	MVI	D,0	;COUNT SEARCH BYTES
F32A	CD F540	.WO:	CALL	EXPRI	;GET ONE BYTE
F32B	E1		POP	H	;PICK IT UP
F32E	65		MOV	H,L	;STICK IN HIGH BYTE
F32F	E5		PUSH	H	;PUT IT IN STACK
F330	33		INX	SP	;ADJUST STACK
F331	14		INR	D	;COUNT UP
F332	28		MOV	A,B	;TEST DELIMITER
F333	D60D		SUI	CR	
F335	20F3		JRNZ	.WO	;MORE TO GO
F337	47		MOV	B,A	;CHEAP ZEROES
F338	4F		MOV	C,A	
F339	67		MOV	H,A	
F33A	6A		MOV	L,D	;GET BYTE COUNT IN L
F33B	20		DCR	L	;=1
F33C	39		DA0	SP	;BYTES STORED IN STACK
F33D	E5		PUSH	H	
F33E	C5		PUSH	B	
F33F	C5	FINDC:	PUSH	B	;SAVE THAT POINTER
F340	CD F512		CALL	CRLF	
F343	C1		POP	B	;RESTORE
F344	E1	FIND:	POP	H	;HL=SEARCH ADDR
F345	DDE1		POP	X	;X=SEARCH BYTE POINTER
F347	5A		MOV	E,D	;RESET COUNT
F348	DUZE00		MOV	A,0(X)	;GET THE FIRST SEARCH BYTE
F34B	EDB1		CCIR		;COMPARE, INCR., & REPEAT
F34D	E2 F36B		JPO	DONE2	;ODD PARITY=DONE
F350	DDE5		PUSH	X	;SAVE POINTERS
F352	E5		PUSH	H	
F353	1D	FOUND:	DCR	E	
F354	280B		JRZ	TELL	;FOUND ALL
F356	DD7EFF		MOV	A,-1(X)	;LOOK AT NEXT MATCH
F359	BE		CMP	M	;TEST NEXT
F35A	20E8		JRNZ	FIND	;NO MATCH
F35C	23		INX	H	;BUMP POINTERS
F35D	DD2B		DCX	X	
F35F	16F2		JMPR	FOUND	;TEST NEXT MATCH
F361	E1	TELL:	POP	H	
F362	E5		PUSH	H	
F363	2B		DCX	H	
F364	C5		PUSH	B	;SAVE SEARCH COUNT LIMIT
F365	CD F58A		CALL	LADR	;TELL CONSOLE
F368	C1		POP	B	;RESTORE

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F369	1804		JMPR	FINDC
F36B	33	DONE2:	INX	SP
F36C	10		DCR	E ;RESET STACK
F36D	20FC		JRNZ	DONE2
F36F	C9		RET	
		"		
		"	THIS ROUTINE DUMPS MEMORY IN THE STANDARD	
		"	INTEL HEX-FILE FORMAT. A START & END	
		"	PARAMETER IS REQUIRED. AT THE CONCLUSION	
		"	OF THE DUMP, AN "END OF FILE" SHOULD BE	
		"	GENERATED WITH THE "E" COMMAND.	
		"		
F370	CD F50D	WRITE:	CALL	EXLF ;GET TWO PARAMETERS
F373	CD F4FB		CALL	WAIT ;PAUSE IF ITY CONFIGURATION
F376	CD F4BD	.W0:	CALL	PEOL ;CRLF TO PUNCH
F379	01 003A		LXI	B,':';START-OF-FILE CUE
F37C	CD F4C4		CALL	PO ;PUNCH IT
F37F	D5		PUSH	D ;SAVE
F380	E5		PUSH	H ;POINTERS
F381	04	.W1:	INR	B ;CALCULATE FILE LENGTH
F382	CD F574		CALL	HILO
F385	3824		JRC	.W4 ;SHORT FILE
F387	3E18		MVI	A,24 ;24 BYTES PER FILE
F389	90		SUB	B ;ENOUGH YET?
F38A	20F5		JRNZ	.W1 ;NO.
F38C	E1		POP	H ;GET START ADDR BACK.
F38D	CD F393		CALL	.W2 ;SEND THE BLOCK
F390	01		POP	D ;RESTORE END OF FILE POINTER
F391	18E3		JMPR	.W0 ;KEEP GOING
F393	57	.W2:	MOV	D,A ;INITIALIZE CHECKSUM
F394	78		MOV	A,B ;FILE LENGTH
F395	CD F5EE		CALL	PBYTE ;PUNCH IT
F398	CD F5E9		CALL	PADR ;PUNCH ADDRESS
F39B	AF		XRA	A ;FILE TYPE=0
F39C	CD F5EE		CALL	PBYTE ;PUNCH IT
F39F	7E	.W3:	MOV	A,M ;GET A DATA BYTE
F3A0	CD F5EE		CALL	PBYTE ;PUNCH IT
F3A3	23		INX	H ;POINT TO NEXT BYTE
F3A4	10F9		DJNZ	.W3 ;DECREMENT FILE COUNT
F3A6	AF		XRA	A
F3A7	92		SUB	D ;CALCULATE CHECKSUM
F3A8	C3 F5EE		JMP	PBYTE ;PUNCH IT, RETURN
F3AB	E1	.W4:	POP	H ;CLEAR STACK
F3AC	D1		POP	D ;OF POINTERS
F3AD	AF		XRA	A ;SET-UP A
F3AE	18E3		JMPR	.W2 ;FINISH UP & RETURN
		"		
		"	THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS DISPLAYING THE	
		"	USER'S CPU REGISTERS. THEY ALSO MAY BE	
		"	USING THE REGISTER NAME AFTER TYPING THE "X".	
		"	I.E. XA 00-	
		"	THE REGISTER MAY BE SKIPPED OVER, OR MODIFIED,	
		"	SIMILARLY TO THE "S" COMMAND..	

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;
; TO DISPLAY THE "NORMAL" SYSTEM STATUS,
; SIMPLY TYPE "X[CCR]". TO DISPLAY THE
; ADDITIONAL Z-80 REGISTERS, FOLLOW
; THE "X" WITH AN APOSTROPHE. I.E. "X'CCR]",'
; OR TO EXAMINE A SINGLE "PRIME" REGISTER,
; TYPE THE REGISTER IDENTIFIER AFTER THE
; APOSTROPHE. I.E. X'X 0000-
;
; THESE REGISTER VALUES ARE PLACED INTO THE CPU
; UPON EXECUTING ANY "GO" COMMAND. [G]
;
```

F3B0	CD F736	XAM:	CALL	TI	
F3B3	21 F7CB		LXI	H,ACTBL	
F3B6	FE0D		CPI	CR	;FULL REG. DISPLAY
F3B8	285A		JRZ	..X6	
F3BA	FE27		CPI	'''	;SEE IF PRIMES WANTED
F3BC	200A		JRNZ	..X0	
F3BE	21 F7E7		LXI	H,PRMTB	
F3C1	CD F736		CALL	TI	
F3C4	FE0D		CPI	CR	;FULL REG. DISPLAY
F3C6	284C		JRZ	..X6	
F3C8	BE	..X0:	CMP	M	;TEST FOR REGISTER NAME
F3C9	2809		JRZ	..X1	
F3CB	CB7E		BIT	7,M	;SEE IF END OF TABLE
F3CD	C2 F464		JNZ	ERROR	
F3D0	23		INX	H	
F3D1	23		INX	H	
F3D2	18F4		JMPR	..X0	
F3D4	CD F488	. .X1:	CALL	BLK	
F3D7	23	. .X2:	INX	H	
F3D8	7E		MOV	A,M	
F3D9	47		MOV	B,A	;SAVE FOR FLAGS
F3DA	E63F		ANI	3FH	;CLEAR FLAGS FOR BIAS
F3DC	EB		XCHG		
F3DD	6F		MOV	L,A	;DISPLACEMENT FROM STACK
F3DE	2600		MVI	H,O	
F3E0	39		DAD	SP	
F3E1	EB		XCHG		
F3E2	23		INX	H	
F3E3	1A		LDAX	D	;PICK UP REG. VALUE
F3E4	CD F58F		CALL	LBYTE	;PRINT IT
F3E7	CB78		BIT	7,B	
F3E9	2805		JRZ	..X3	
F3EB	1B		DCX	D	
F3EC	1A		LDAX	D	
F3ED	CD F58F		CALL	LBYTE	
F3F0	CD F605	. .X3:	CALL	COPCK	;ASK CONSOLE
F3F3	D8		RC		;CR ENTERED, ALL DONE
F3F4	2819		JRZ	..X5	;SKIP TO NEXT REG.
F3F6	E5		PUSH	H	
F3F7	C5		PUSH	B	
F3F8	CD F567		CALL	EXF	;GET NEW VALUE
F3FB	E1		POP	H	

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F3FC	F1	POP	PSW	
F3FD	05	PUSH	B	
F3FE	F5	PUSH	PSW	
F3FF	7D	MOV	A,L	
F400	12	STAX	D	
F401	C1	POP	B	
F402	CB78	BIT	7,B	;SEE IF 8 BIT OR 16 BIT REG.
F404	2803	JRZ	.X4	;8 BIT
F406	13	INX	D	
F407	7C	MOV	A,H	;HIGH BYTE OF 16 BIT REG.
F408	12	STAX	D	
F409	C1	.X4:	POP	B
F40A	E1		POP	H
F40B	78	MOV	A,B	;TEST KEYBOARD
F40C	FE0D	CPI	CR	
F40E	C8	RZ		;ALL DONE
F40F	CB7E	.X5:	BIT	7,M
				;SEE IF END OF TABLE
F411	C0	RNZ		;RETURN IF SO
F412	18C3	JMPR	.X2	
F414	CD F512	CALL	CRLF	
F417	CD F488	.X7:	CALL	BLK
F41A	7E	MOV	A,M	
F41B	23	INX	H	
F41C	B7	ORA	A	
F41D	F8	RM		
F41E	4F	MOV	C,A	
F41F	CD F48A	CALL	CD	
F422	0E3D	MVI	C,'=	
F424	CD F48A	CALL	CD	
F427	7E	MOV	A,M	
F428	47	MOV	B,A	;SAVE FLAGS
F429	E63F	ANI	3FH	;CLEAN UP FOR OFFSET
F42B	23	INX	H	
F42C	EB	XCHG		
F42D	6F	MOV	L,A	
F42E	2600	MVI	H,O	
F430	39	DAD	SP	
F431	EB	XCHG		
F432	CB70	BIT	6,B	;TEST FOR SPECIAL "M"
F434	200F	JRNZ	.X9	;PRINT OUT ACTUAL "M"
F436	1A	LDAX	D	
F437	CD F58F	CALL	LBYTE	;PRINT REG. VALUE
F43A	CB78	BIT	7,B	;SINGLE OR DOUBLE?
F43C	2809	JRZ	.X7	;SINGLE..
F43E	1B	DCX	D	
F43F	1A	LDAX	D	
F440	CD F58F	.X8:	CALL	LBYTE
F443	18D2	JMPR	.X7	
F445	E5	PUSH	H	;SAVE HL
F446	1A	LDAX	D	;GET REG. POINTER
F447	67	MOV	H,A	;HIGH BYTE
F448	1B	DCX	D	
F449	1A	LDAX	D	
F44A	6F	MOV	L,A	;LOW BYTE

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F44B    7E          MOV     A,M      ;GET VALUE
F44C    E1          POP     H        ;RESTORE HL
F44D    18F1        JMPL    ..X8      ;PRINT VALUE & CONTINUE

;
; THIS IS A MESSAGE OUTPUT ROUTINE.
; IT IS USED BY THE SIGN-ON AND CRLF.
; POINTER IS IN HL (WHEN ENTERED AT
; TOM) AND LENGTH IN B REG.

F44F    21 F021      TOM1:   LXI     H,MSG
F452    4E          TOM:    MOV     C,M      ;GET A CHARACTER
F453    23          INX     H        ;MOVE POINTER
F454    CD F48A      CALL    CO       ;OUTPUT IT
F457    10F9        DJNZ    TOM      ;KEEP GOING TILL B=0
F459    CD F51A      CALL    CSTS      ;SEE IF AN ABORT REQUEST
F45C    B7          ORA     A        ; WAITING.
F45D    C8          RZ      ;NO.

;
; SEE IF CONTROL-C IS WAITING
; ABORT IF SO.

F45E    CD F730      CCHK:   CALL    KI
F461    FE03        CPI     3        ;CONTROL-C?
F463    C0          RNZ

;
; SYSTEM ERROR ROUTINE. THIS
; WILL RESTORE THE SYSTEM AFTER
; A SYSTEM ERROR HAS BEEN TAKEN.
; THE I/O CONFIGURATION IS NOT
; Affected.

F464    CD F5B9      ERROR:  CALL    MEMSIZ
F467    11 FFEA      LXI     D,-22    ;STACK POINTER OFFSET
F46A    19          DAD     D
F46B    F9          SPHL
F46C    0E2A        MVI     C,'*'  ;RESET STACK
F46E    CD F48A      CALL    CO       ;ANNOUNCE ERROR
F471    C3 F07C      JMP     START    ;BACK TO WORK

;
; THIS GETS A READER CHARACTER,
; AND ALSO COMPARES IT WITH "D" REG.
; IT WILL ABORT ON AN "OUT-OF-DATA"
; CONDITION.

F474    CD F636      RIFF:   CALL    RI      ;NORMAL READER ROUTINE
F477    38EB        JRC     ERROR    ;ABORT ON A CARRY
F479    BA          CMP     D        ;COMPARE W/"D" REG.
F47A    C9          RET

;
; THIS ROUTINE WILL RETURN THE
; CURRENT VALUE OF THE HIGHEST
; READ/WRITE MEMORY LOCATION THAT
; IS AVAILABLE ON THE SYSTEM.
; IT WILL "SEARCH" FOR MEMORY

```

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; STARTING AT THE BOTTOM OF MEMORY
 ; AND GO UPWARDS UNTIL NON-R/W MEMORY
 ; IS FOUND.

F47B CD F5B9 SIZE: CALL MEMSIZE ;GET THE VALUE
 F47E 01 0023 LXI B,(ENDX-EXIT)
 F481 09 DAD B ;ADJUST IT

;
 ; CRLF BEFORE HLSP ROUTINE

F482 CD F512 LFADR: CALL CRLF

;
 ; PRINT THE CURRENT VALUE OF H&L,
 ; AND A SPACE.

F485 CD F58A HLSP: CALL LADR

;
 ; PRINT A SPACE ON THE CONSOLE

F488 0E20 BLK: MVI C,' '

;
 ; THIS IS THE MAIN CONSOLE
 ; OUTPUT ROUTINE..

F48A DB76 CO: IN IOBYT
 F48C E603 ANI # CMSK
 F48E 200A JRNZ COO

;
 ; TELEPRINTER CONFIGURATION
 ; I/O DRIVER.

F490 DB70 TTYOUT: IN TTS
 F492 E602 ANI TTYBE
 F494 28FA JRZ TTYOUT
 F496 79 MOV A,C
 F497 D371 OUT TTO
 F499 C9 RET
 F49A 3D COO: DCR A ;CCRT?
 F49B 200A JRNZ CO1 ; NO..

;
 ; C.R.T. CONFIGURATION DRIVER.

F49D DB72 CRTOUT: IN CRTS
 F49F E602 ANI CRTBE
 F4A1 28FA JRZ CRTOUT
 F4A3 79 MOV A,C
 F4A4 D373 OUT CRTO
 F4A6 C9 RET

F4A7 3D CO1: DCR A ;BATCH?
 F4A8 C2 F803 JNZ COLOC ; NO, MUST BE USER
 ;
 ; LIST OUTPUT DRIVER ROUTINE

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; -AN EXTERNALLY VECTORED ROUTINE,
 ; USED BY THE ASSEMBLER, ETC. ALSO,
 ; WHEN THE ASSIGNED MODE IS "BATCH",
 ; THIS IS THE ROUTINE USED FOR THE
 ; MONITOR OUTPUT THAT WOULD NORMALLY
 ; GO TO THE "CONSOLE".

;

F4AB	DB76	LD:	IN	I0BYT
F4AD	E6C0		ANI	* LMSK
F4AF	28DF		JRZ	TTYOUT
F4B1	FE40		CPI	LCRT
F4B3	28E8		JRZ	CRTOUT
F4B5	FE80		CPI	LINE
F4B7	CA F812		JZ	LNLLOC ;EXTERNAL VECTOR
F4BA	C3 F815		JMP	LULOC ;USER DEFINED VECTOR

; SEND CRLF TO PUNCH DEVICE

F4BD	OEOD	PEOL:	MVI	C,CR
F4BF	CD F4C4		CALL	PO
F4C2	OE0A		MVI	C,LF

; PUNCH OUTPUT DRIVER ROUTINE

F4C4	DB76	PO:	IN	I0BYT
F4C6	E630		ANI	* PMSK
F4C8	28C6		JRZ	TTYOUT ;PUNCH=TELEPRINTER
F4CA	FE20		CPI	PCAS ;CASSETTE?
F4CC	200A		JRNZ	PO1 ; NO.

F4CE	DB74	POO:	IN	PCASS ;CASSETTE DRIVER
F4D0	E602		ANI	PCSBE
F4D2	28FA		JRZ	POO
F4D4	79		MOV	A,C
F4D5	D375		OUT	PCASD
F4D7	C9		RET	

F4D8	FE10	PO1:	CPI	PPTP
F4DA	CA F80C		JZ	PTPL ;EXTERNAL VECTOR
F4DD	C3 F80F		JMP	PULOC ;USER VECTOR

; THIS IS A BINARY DUMP ROUTINE THAT MAY BE
 ; USED WITH BOTH PAPER-TAPE AND/OR CASSETTE
 ; SYSTEMS. IT PUNCHES A START-OF-FILE MARK
 ; AND THEN PUNCHES IN FULL 8-BITS DIRECTLY
 ; FROM MEMORY. IT IS FOLLOWED BY AN END-OF-
 ; FILE MARKER. THESE DUMPS MAY BE LOADED
 ; USING THE "L" COMMAND. THEY ARE USEFUL
 ; FOR FAST LOADING, AND MAY BE VERIFIED
 ; USING THE "C" (COMPARE) COMMAND.

; U<A1>,<A2>[CR]
 ; PUNCHES FROM <A1> THRU <A2>

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```

F4E0  CD F50D      UNLD:   CALL    EXLF    ;GET TWO PARAMETERS
F4E3  CD F4FB      CALL    WAIT    ;PAUSE FOR PUNCH-ON (TTY)
F4E6  CD F5A3      CALL    LEAD    ;PUNCH LEADER
F4E9  CD F59E      CALL    MARK    ;PUNCH FILE MARKER
F4EC  4E           ..U:    MOV     C,M    ;GET MEMORY BYTE
F4ED  CD F4C4      CALL    PO     ;PUNCH IT
F4F0  CD F574      CALL    HILO    ;SEE IF DONE
F4F3  30F7         JRNC    ..U
F4F5  CD F59E      CALL    MARK    ;PUNCH END FILE MARKER

; THIS PUNCHES NULLS (LEADER/TRAILER).
; IT RETURNS "QUIET" IN CASE THE PUNCH
; AND CONSOLE ARE THE SAME.

F4F8  CD F5A3      NULL:   CALL    LEAD    ;PUNCH NULLS

; THIS ROUTINE WILL PAUSE FOR
; A KEYBOARD CHARACTER. IT IS
; USED AS A DELAY TO GIVE THE
; OPERATOR TIME TO TURN ON THE
; TELEPRINTER PUNCH BEFORE SENDING
; A HEX FILE OR BINARY FILE TO
; THE PUNCH. IT WILL SIMPLY
; RETURN IF THE PUNCH & CONSOLE
; ARE NOT BOTH ASSIGNED TO THE
; DEFAULT. (TELEPRINTER).

F4FB  DB76          WAIT:   IN     IOBYT
F4FD  E633          ANI    # CM8K ! # PMSK
F4FF  C0             RNZ
F500  C3 F088       JMP    STAO    ;RETURN "QUIET"

; CONVERT HEX TO ASCII

F503  E60F          CONV:   ANI    0FH    ;LOW NIBBLE ONLY
F505  C690          ADI    90H
F507  27             DAA
F508  CE40          ACI    40H
F50A  27             DAA
F50B  4F             MOV     C,A
F50C  C9             RET

; GET TWO PARAMETERS, PLACE
; THEM IN DE & HL, AND THEN
; CRLF.

F50D  CD F542      EXLF:   CALL    EXPR
F510  D1             POP    D
F511  E1             POP    H

; CONSOLE CARRIAGE RETURN &
; LINE FEED ROUTINE.

;

```

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; THE NUMBER OF FILL CHARACTERS
 ; IS SET TO 3 TO ALLOW A
 ; LARGER NUMBER OF TERMINALS TO
 ; BE USED WITH THIS MONITOR.
 ; THE NUMBER OF FILLS MAY NOT BE
 ; ADJUSTED.

F512	E5	CRLF:	PUSH	H	;SAVE HL
F513	0605		MVI	B,5	;CRLF LENGTH
F515	CD F44F		CALL	TOM1	;SEND CRLF
F518	E1		POP	H	
F519	C9		RET		

; TEST THE CURRENT CONSOLES
 ; KEYBOARD FOR A KEY-PRESS.
 ; RETURN TRUE (OFFH IN A REG)
 ; IF THERE IS A CHARACTER
 ; WAITING IN THE UART.

F51A	DB76	CSTS:	IN	I0BYT	
F51C	E603		ANI	# CMSK	
F51E	2004		JRNZ	CS0	
F520	DB70		IN	TTS	
F522	1805		JMPR	CS1	
F524	3D	CS0:	DCR	A	;CCRT
F525	2009		JRNZ	CS3	
F527	DB72		IN	CRTS	
F529	E601	CS1:	ANI	TTYIDA	
F52B	3EFF		MVI	A,TRUE	
F52D	C0	CS2:	RNZ		
F52E	2F		CMA		
F52F	C9		RET		
F530	3D	CS3:	DCR	A	;BATCH
F531	C8		RZ		
F532	C3 F818		JMP	CSLOC	;USED DEFINED VECTOR

; GET THREE PARAMETERS AND
 ; CRLF.

F535	0C	EXPR3:	INR	C	
F536	CD F542		CALL	EXPR	
F539	CD F512		CALL	CRLF	
F53C	C1		POP	B	
F53D	D1		POP	D	
F53E	E1		POP	H	
F53F	C9		RET		

; GET ONE PARAMETER.
 ; NO CRLF.

F540	0E01	EXPR1:	MVI	C,1	
------	------	--------	-----	-----	--

; THIS IS THE MAIN "PARAMETER-GETTING" ROUTINE.
 ; THIS ROUTINE WILL ABORT ON A NON-HEX CHARACTER.

DL's Z80 Macro Assembler E12011-0311

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; IT TAKES THE MOST RECENTLY TYPED FOUR VALID
; HEX CHARACTERS, AND PLACES THEM UP ON THE STACK.
; (AS GNE 16 BIT VALUE, CONTAINED IN TWO
; 8-BIT BYTES.) IF A CARRIAGE RETURN IS ENTERED,
; IT WILL PLACE THE VALUE OF "0000" IN THE STACK.

F542	21 0000	EXPR:	LXI	H,0	;INITIALIZE HL TO ZERO
F545	CD F736	EX0:	CALL	TI	;GET SOMETHING FROM CONSOLE
F548	47	EX1:	MOV	B,A	;SAVE IT
F549	CD F5D9		CALL	NIBBLE	;CONVERT ASCII TO HEX.
F54C	3808		JRC	.EX2	;ILLEGAL CHARACTER DETECTED
F54E	29		DAD	H	;MULTIPLY BY 16
F54F	29		DAD	H	
F550	29		DAD	H	
F551	29		DAD	H	
F552	R5		ORA	L	;OR IN THE SINGLE NIBBLE
F553	6F		MOV	L,A	
F554	18EF		JMPR	EX0	;GET SOME MORE
F556	E3	..EX2:	XTHL		;SAVE UP IN STACK
F557	E5		PUSH	H	;REPLACE THE RETURN
F558	78		MOV	A,B	;TEST THE DELIMITER
F559	CD F60B		CALL	QCHK	
F55C	3002		JRNC	.EX3	;CR ENTERED
F55E	0D		DCR	C	;SHOULD GO TO ZERO
F55F	C8		RZ		;RETURN IF IT DOES
F560	C2 F464	..EX3:	JNZ	ERROR	;SOMETHING WRONG
F563	0D		DCR	C	;DO THIS AGAIN?
F564	20DC		JRNZ	EXPR	;YES.
F566	C9		RET		;ELSE RETURN
F567	0E01	EXF:	MVI	C,1	
F569	21 0000		LXI	H,0	
F570	10FA		INTF	EWI	

RANGE TESTING ROUTINES.
CARRY SET INDICATES RANGE EXCEEDED.

```
F56E    CD F574      HILOX:  CALL    HILO
F571    DO          RNC      ;OK
F572    D1          POP     D       ;RETURN ONE LEVEL BACK
F573    C9          RET
```

F574	23	HILO:	INX	H	;INCREMENT HL.
F575	7C		MOV	A,H	;TEST FOR CROSSING 64K BORDER
F576	B5		ORA	L	
F577	37		STC		;CARRY SET=STOP
F578	C8		RZ		;YES, BORDER CROSSED
F579	7B		MOV	A,E	;NOW, TEST HL VS. DE
F57A	95		SUB	L	
F57B	7A		MOV	A,D	
F57C	9C		SBB	H	
F57D	C9		RET		;IF CARRY WAS SET, THEN STOP

HEXADECIMAL MATH ROUTINE

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; THIS ROUTINE IS USEFUL FOR
 ; DETERMINING RELATIVE JUMP
 ; OFFSETS. IT RETURNS THE SUM
 ; & DIFFERENCE OF TWO PARAMETERS.

; H<X>,<Y>

; X+Y X-Y

;

F57E	CD F50D	HEXN:	CALL	EXLF	
F581	E5		PUSH	H	;SAVE HL FOR LATER
F582	19		DAD	D	;GET SUM
F583	CD F485		CALL	HLSP	;PRINT IT
F586	E1		POP	H	;THIS IS LATER
F587	B7		ORA	A	;CLEAR CARRY
F588	E052		DSBC	D	;GET DIFFERENCE & PRINT IT

; PRINT H&L ON CONSOLE

;

F58A	7C	LADR:	MOV	A,H	
F58B	CD F58F		CALL	LBYTE	
F58E	7D		MOV	A,L	
F58F	F5	LBYTE:	PUSH	PSW	

F590	0F		RRC		
F591	0F		RRC		
F592	0F		RRC		
F593	0F		RRC		
F594	CD F598		CALL	..2	
F597	F1		POP	PSW	
F598	CD F503	..2:	CALL	CONV	
F59B	C3 F48A		JMP	CO	

; THIS ROUTINE SENDS EIGHT RUBOUTS
 ; TO THE PUNCH DEVICE.

;

F59E	01 08FF	MARK:	LXI	B,08FFH	;SET-UP B&C
F5A1	1803		JMPR	LEO	

; THIS ROUTINE SENDS BLANKS TO THE
 ; PUNCH DEVICE.

;

F5A3	01 4800	LEAD:	LXI	B,4800H	;PRESET FOR SOME NULLS
F5A6	CD F4C4	LEO:	CALL	PO	
F5A9	10FB		DJNZ	LEO	
F5AB	C9		RET		

; THIS ROUTINE RETURNS TO A USER
 ; PROGRAM THE CURRENT TOP OF
 ; MEMORY VALUE MINUS WORKSPACE
 ; AREA USED BY THE MONITOR.

;

F5AC	E5	MEMCK:	PUSH	H	
F5AD	CD F5B9		CALL	MENSIZ	
F5B0	7D		MOV	A,L	
F5B1	D63C		SUI	3CH	

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F5B3	3001	JRNC	..B	
F5B5	25	DCR	H	
F5B6	44	..B:	MOV	B,H
F5B7	E1		POP	H
F5B8	C9		RET	
<pre>; THIS IS A CALLED ROUTINE USED ; TO CALCULATE THE TOP OF MEMORY ; STARTING FROM THE BOTTOM OF ; MEMORY, AND SEARCHING UPWARD UNTIL ; FIRST R/W MEMORY IS FOUND, AND THEN ; CONTINUING UNTIL THE END OF THE R/W ; MEMORY. THIS ALLOWS R.O.M. AT ZERO, ; AND INSURES A CONTINUOUS MEMORY BLOCK ; HAS BEEN FOUND. ; IT IS USED BY THE ERROR ROUTINE TO ; RESET THE STACK POINTER.</pre>				
F5B9	C5	MEMSIZ:	PUSH	B
F5BA	21 FFFF		LXI	H,-1 ;START AT THE BOTTOM
F5BD	24	..M0:	INR	H ;FIRST FIND R/W
F5BE	7E		MOV	A,M
F5BF	2F		CMA	
F5C0	77		MOV	M,A
F5C1	BE		CMP	M
F5C2	2F		CMA	
F5C3	77		MOV	M,A
F5C4	20F7		JRNZ	..M0 ;KEEP LOOKING FOR RAM
F5C6	24	..M1:	INR	H ;R/W FOUND, NOW FIND END
F5C7	7E		MOV	A,M
F5C8	2F		CMA	
F5C9	77		MOV	M,A
F5CA	BE		CMP	M
F5CB	2F		CMA	
F5CC	77		MOV	M,A
F5CD	28F7		JRZ	..M1 ;NOT THERE YET
F5CF	25	..M2:	DCR	H ;BACK UP, SUBTRACT WORKSPACE
F5D0	01 FFDD		LXI	B,EXIT-ENDX
F5D3	09		DAD	B
F5D4	C1		POP	B ;RESTORE BC
F5D5	C9		RET	;VALUE IN HL
<pre>;; ;</pre>				
F5D6	CD F67B	RIBBLE:	CALL	RIX
F5D9	D630	NIBBLE:	SUI	'0' ;QUALIFY & CONVERT
F5DB	D8		RC	;<0
F5DC	FE17		CPI	'G'-'0' ;>F?
F5DE	3F		CNC	;PERVERT CARRY
F5DF	D8		RC	
F5E0	FE0A		CPI	10 ;NMBR?
F5E2	3F		CNC	;PERVERT AGAIN
F5E3	00		RNC	;RETURN CLEAN
F5E4	D607		SUI	'A'-'9'-1 ;ADJUST
F5E6	FE0A		CPI	0AH ;FILTER ":" THRU "0"

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F5EB	C9		RET	
		; SEND H&L VALUE TO PUNCH DEVICE		
F5E9	7C	PADR:	MOV	A,H
F5EA	CD F5EE		CALL	PBYTE
F5ED	7B		MOV	A,L
		; PUNCH A SINGLE BYTE		
F5EE	F5	PBYTE:	PUSH	PSW ;NIBBLE AT A TIME
F5EF	0F		RRC	
F5F0	0F		RRC	
F5F1	0F		RRC	
F5F2	0F		RRC	
F5F3	CD F503		CALL	CONV
F5F6	CD F4C4		CALL	PO
F5F9	F1		POP	PSW ;NEXT NIBBLE
F5FA	F5		PUSH	PSW ;SAVE FOR CHECKSUM
F5FB	CD F503		CALL	CONV
F5FE	CD F4C4		CALL	PO
F601	F1		POP	PSW ;ORIGINAL BYTE HERE
F602	82		ADD	D ;ADDED TO CHECKSUM
F603	57		MOV	D,A ;UPDATE CHECKSUM
F604	C9		RET	
		;		
F605	0E2D	COPCK:	MVI	C,'-' ;PROMPT FOR CONSOLE
F607	CD F48A		CALL	CO
F60A	CD F736	PCHK:	CALL	TI
		; TEST FOR DELIMITERS		
F60D	FE20	QCHK:	CPI	' ' ;RETURN ZERO IF DELIMITER
F60F	C8		RZ	
F610	FE2C		CPI	','
F612	C8		RZ	
F613	FE0D		CPI	CR ;RETURN W/CARRY SET IF CR
F615	37		STC	
F616	C8		RZ	
F617	3F		CMC	
F618	C9		RET	;ELSE NON-ZERO, NO CARRY
		;		
		; MAIN CONSOLE INPUT ROUTINE		
F619	DB76	CI:	IN	IOBYT
F61B	E603		ANI	\$ CMSK
F61D	2008		JRNZ	CI1
		;		
		; TELEPRINTER ROUTINE		
F61F	DB70	TTYIN:	IN	TTS
F621	1F		RAR	

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```

F622 30FB          JRNC   TTYIN
F624 DB71          IN     TTI
F626 C9            RET

F627 3D             CI1:   DCR    A      ;CONSOLE=CRT?
F628 2008          JRNZ   CI2

; C.R.T. INPUT ROUTINE

F62A DB72          CRTIN: IN     CRTS
F62C 1F             RAR
F62D 30FB          JRNC   CRTIN
F62F DB73          IN     CRTI
F631 C9            RET

F632 3D             CI2:   DCR    A      ;BATCH?
F633 C2 F800        JNZ    CILOC  ;NO, MUST BE USER DEFINED

; READER INPUT ROUTINE, WITH
; TIME-OUT DELAY. INCLUDES
; PULSING OF HARDWARE PORT
; TO INDICATE REQUEST FOR
; READER DATA.

F636 E5             RI:    PUSH   H
F637 DB76          IN     IOBYT
F639 E60C          ANI    # RMSK
F63B 2F             CMA
F63C D37A          OUT   RCP    ;INFORM OF DESIRE FOR INPUT
F63E 2F             CMA
F63F D37A          OUT   RCP
F641 201A          JRNZ   RI3
F643 67             MOV    H,A    ;CLEAR FOR TIME-OUT TEST
F644 DB70          RIO:   IN     TTS
F646 1F             RAR
F647 380F          JRC    RI2
F649 C5             PUSH   B
F64A 0600          MVI    B,O
F64C E3             DLO:   XTHL   ;WASTE TIME
F64D E3             XTHL   ;FOR DELAY
F64E 10FC          DJNZ   DLO
F650 C1             POP    B
F651 25             DCR    H
F652 20F0          JRNZ   RIO
F654 AF             RI1:   XRA    A
F655 37             STC
F656 E1             POP    H
F657 C9             RET
F658 DB71          RI2:   IN     TTI
F65A B7             RID:   ORA    A
F65B E1             POP    H
F65C C9             RET
F65D FE08          RI3:   CPI    RCAS

```

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```

F65F 2011      JRNZ   RI6
F661 DBFF      RI4:   IN    SWITCH ;TEST FOR AN ABORT
F663 6F        MOV    L,A   ;SAVE INITIAL STATUS
F664 DBFF      ..R4A:  IN    SWITCH
F666 BD        CMP    L     ;SEE IF IT CHANGES
F667 20EB      JRNZ   RI1   ;YES, ABORT
F669 DB74      IN    RCSS   ;CASSETTE INPUT DRIVER
F66B 1F        RAR
F66C 30F6      JRNC   ..R4A
F66E DB75      RIS:   IN    RCSD
F670 18E8      JMPR   RID
F672 E1        RI6:   POP   H
F673 FE04      CPI    RPTR
F675 CA F806   JZ    RPTPL ;EXTERNAL ROUTINE
F678 C3 F809   JMP   RULOC ;USER VECTOR

; THIS ROUTINE GETS READER INPUT
; AND KILLS THE PARITY BIT.

; THIS ROUTINE READS A BINARY FILE
; IMAGE, IN THE FORM AS PUNCHED IN
; THE "U" (UNLOAD) COMMAND. IT TAKES
; ONE PARAMETER, WHICH IS THE STARTING
; ADDRESS OF THE LOAD, AND WILL PRINT
; THE LAST ADDRESS(+1) LOADED ON THE
; CONSOLE DEVICE.

F681 CD F540   LOAD:  CALL   EXPR1 ;INITIAL LOAD ADDRESS
F684 E1        POP    H
F685 CD F512   CALL   CRLF
F688 16FF      MVI    D,OFFH ;START-OF-FILE TAG
F68A 0604      ..L0:  MVI    B,4   ;FIND AT LEAST FOUR OFFH'S
F68C CD F474   ..L1:  CALL   RIFF
F68F 20F9      JRNZ   ..L0
F691 10F9      DJNZ   ..L1
F693 CD F474   ..L2:  CALL   RIFF ;4 FOUND, NOW WAIT FOR NON-OFFH
F696 28FB      JRZ    ..L2
F698 77        MOV    M,A   ;FIRST REAL DATA BYTE
F699 3E07      MVI    A,BELL ;TELL TTY
F69B 0371      OUT    TTO
F69D 23        ..L3:  INX    H
F69E CD F474   CALL   RIFF
F6A1 2803      JRZ    ..EL   ;POSSIBLE END OF FILE
F6A3 77        MOV    M,A
F6A4 18F7      JMPR   ..L3
F6A6 1E01      ..EL:  MVI    E,1   ;INITIALIZE
F6A8 CD F474   ..ELO: CALL   RIFF
F6AB 2009      JRNZ   ..EL1
F6AD 1C        INR    E     ;COUNT QUES
F6AE 3E07      MVI    A,MAX ;LOOK FOR EOF

```

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F6B0	BB	CMP	E	; FOUND MAX?
F6B1	20F5	JRNZ	..ELO	; NOPE
F6B3	C3 F58A	JMP	LADR	; YEP, PRINT END ADDR
F6B6	72	..EL1:	MOV	M,D
F6B7	23		INX	H
F6B8	1B		DCR	E
F6B9	20FB		JRNZ	..EL1
F6BB	77		MOV	M,A
F6BC	18DF		JMPL	..L3
		;		
		; THIS IS THE BREAKPOINT "TRAP" HANDLING		
		; ROUTINE. ALL USER REGISTERS ARE SAVED		
		; FOR DISPLAY PURPOSES, AND THE CONTENTS		
		; ARE RESTORED WHEN EXECUTING A "GO" (G)		
		; COMMAND.		
		;		
F6BE	E5	RESTART:	PUSH	H ;PUSH ALL REGISTERS
F6BF	D5		PUSH	D
F6C0	C5		PUSH	B
F6C1	F5		PUSH	PSW
F6C2	CB F5B9		CALL	MEMSIZ ;GET MONITOR'S STACK VALUE
F6C5	EB		XCHG	
F6C6	21 000A		LXI H,	10 ;GO UP 10 BYTES IN STACK
F6C9	39		DAD	SP
F6CA	0604		MVI	B,4 ;PICK OFF REG.
F6CC	EB		XCHG	
F6CD	2B	..R0:	DCX	H
F6CE	72		MOV	M,D ;SAVE IN WORKAREA
F6CF	2B		DCX	H
F6D0	73		MOV	M,E
F6D1	D1		POP	D
F6D2	10F9		DJNZ	..R0
F6D4	C1		POP	B
F6D5	0B		DCX	B ;ADJUST P.C. VALUE
F6D6	F9		SPHL	
F6D7	21 0025		LXI H,	TLOCK
F6DA	39		DAD	SP
F6DB	7E		MOV	A,M
F6DC	91		SUB	C ;LOOK FOR A TRAP/MATCH
F6DD	23		INX	H
F6DE	2004		JRNZ	..R1
F6E0	7E		MOV	A,M
F6E1	90		SUB	B
F6E2	280C		JRZ	..R3 ;NO TRAP HERE
F6E4	23	..R1:	INX	H
F6E5	23		INX	H
F6E6	7E		MOV	A,M
F6E7	91		SUB	C ;TEST FOR 2ND TRAP
F6E8	2005		JRNZ	..R2
F6EA	23		INX	H
F6EB	7E		MOV	A,M
F6EC	90		SUB	B
F6ED	2801		JRZ	..R3
F6EF	03	..R2:	INX	B ;NO TRAPS SET, RE-ADJUST P.C.

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F6F0	21 0020	..R3:	LXI H, LLOCX	
F6F3	39		DAD SP	
F6F4	73		MOV M,E	;STORE USER H&L
F6F5	23		INX H	
F6F6	72		MOV M,D	
F6F7	23		INX H	
F6F8	23		INX H	
F6F9	71		MOV M,C	;AND USER P.C.
F6FA	23		INX H	
F6FB	70		MOV M,B	
F6FC	C5		PUSH B	
F6FD	0E40		MVI C,'0'	;DISPLAY BREAK ADDRESS.
F6FF	CD F48A		CALL CO	
F702	E1		POP H	
F703	CD F58A		CALL LADR	
F706	21 0025		LXI H, TLOCX	
F709	39		DAD SP	
F70A	01 0200		LXI B,200H	
F70D	5E	..R4:	MOV E,M	;REPLACE BYTES TAKEN FOR TRAP
F70E	71		MOV M,C	;ZERO OUT STORAGE AREA
F70F	23		INX H	
F710	56		MOV D,M	
F711	71		MOV M,C	
F712	23		INX H	
F713	7B		MOV A,E	
F714	B2		ORA D	;DO NOTHING IF ZERO
F715	2802		JRZ ..R5	
F717	7E		MOV A,M	
F718	12		STAX D	
F719	23	..R5:	INX H	;STORE BYTE
F71A	10F1		DIJNZ ..R4	;SAME THING
F71C	08		EXAF	;FOR OTHER BREAKPOINT
F71D	D9		EXX	;GET ALTERNATE SET OF REG.'S
F71E	E5		PUSH H	;AND STORE IN WORKSPACE
F71F	DS		PUSH D	
F720	C5		PUSH B	
F721	F5		PUSH PSW	
F722	DD65		PUSH X	
F724	FDES		PUSH Y	
F726	E057		LDA1	;GET INTERRUPT VECTOR BYTE
F728	47		MOV B,A	
F729	ED5F		LDAR	;GET REFRESH BYTE
F72B	4F		MOV C,A	
F72C	C5		PUSH B	;SAVE
F72D	C3 F07C		JMP START	;BACK TO START
		;	;	THIS IS THE INTERNAL KEYBOARD
		;	;	HANDLING ROUTINE. IT WILL IGNORE
		;	;	RUBOUTS (OFFH) AND BLANKS (00),
		;	;	AND IT WILL NOT ECHO CR'S & N'S.
		;	;	(NO N'S FOR THE "NULL" COMMAND).
		;	;	IT CONVERTS LOWER CASE TO UPPER
		;	;	CASE FOR THE LOOK-UP OF COMMANDS.
		;	;	

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; OTHER CHARACTERS ARE ECHOED AS THEY
 ; ARE RECEIVED.

F730	CD F619	KI:	CALL	C1	;GET CHARACTER FROM CONSOLE
F733	E67F		ANI	7FH	;CLEAR PARITY BIT
F735	C9		RET		
 ;					
F736	CD F730	TI:	CALL	KI	
F739	C8		RZ		;NULL
F73A	3C		INR	A	;TEST FOR RUBOUT
F73B	F8		RM		
F73C	3D		DCR	A	
F73D	FE0D		CPI	CR	;DON'T ECHO CR'S
F73E	C8		RZ		
F740	FE4E		CPI	'N'	;IGNORE N'S FOR NULL CMND
F742	C8		RZ		
F743	FE6E		CPI	'n'	
F745	280D		JRZ	.T	
F747	C5		PUSH	B	
F748	4F		MOV	C,A	
F749	CD F48A		CALL	CO	
F74C	79		MOV	A,C	
F74D	C1		POP	B	
F74E	FE40		CPI	'A'-1	;CONVERT TO UPPER CASE
F750	D8		RC		
F751	FE7B		CPI	'z'+1	
F753	D0		RNC		
F754	E65F	.T:	ANI	05FH	
F756	C9		RET		
 ;					

; THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS EXAMINATION OF
 ; ANY INPUT PORT, OR THE SENDING OF
 ; ANY VALUE TO ANY OUTPUT PORT.

; QO<N>,<V>[CCR]
 ; OUTPUT TO PORT <N>, THE VALUE <V>

; QI<N>[CCR]
 ; DISPLAY THE PORT <N>

F757	CD F736	QUERY:	CALL	TI	
F75A	FE4F		CPI	'0'	
F75C	281C		JRZ	QUO	
F75E	FE49		CPI	'I'	
F760	C2 F464		JNZ	ERROR	
F763	CD F540		CALL	EXPR1	
F766	C1		POP	B	
F767	ED58		INP	E	
F769	0608	BITS:	MVI	B,B	;DISPLAY 8 BITS
F76B	CD F488		CALL	BLK	
F76E	CB23	.T.Q2:	SLAR	E	
F770	3E18		MVI	A,'0' >1	
F772	8F		ADC	A	;MAKE "0" OR "1"
F773	4F		MOV	C,A	

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F774	CD F48A	CALL	CO	
F777	10F5	DIJNZ	..Q2	
F779	C9	RET		
F77A	CD F542	QUO:	CALL	EXPR
F77D	D1		POP	D
F77E	C1		POP	B
F77F	E059		OUTP	E
F781	C9		RET	
 ;				
; THIS ROUTINE VERIFIES THE CONTENTS				
; OF ONE MEMORY BLOCK WITH ANOTHER..				
 ;				
; V<ADDR1>,<ADDR2>,<ADDR3>				
; VERIFY FROM <1> THRU <2> WITH				
; THE CONTENTS OF MEMORY BEGINNING AT <3>				
 ;				
F782	CD F535	VERIFY:	CALL	EXPR3 ;GET 3 PARAMETERS
F785	0A	VERIO:	LDAX	B
F786	BE		CMP	M
F787	2805		JRZ	..B
F789	CL		PUSH	B
F78A	CD F15D		CALL	CERR ;DISPLAY ERRORS
F78D	C1		POP	B
F78E	03	..B:	INX	B
F78F	CD F56E		CALL	HILOX
F792	18F1		JMPR	VERIO
 ;				
; <SYSTEM I/O LOOK-UP TABLE>				
 ;				
; THE FIRST CHARACTER IS THE DEVICE NAME				
; (ONE LETTER) AND THE NEXT FOUR ARE THE				
; NAMES OF THE FOUR POSSIBLE DRIVERS TO BE				
; ASSIGNED.				
 ;				
F794	LTBL:			
F794	43	.BYTE	'C'	;CONSOLE ASSIGNMENTS
F795	54	.BYTE	'T'	;CTTY T=TELEPRINTER
F796	56	.BYTE	'V'	;CCRT V=CRT (VIDEO MONITOR)
F797	42	.BYTE	'B'	;BATCH= COMMANDS FROM READER
F798	55	.BYTE	'U'	;CUSE USER
 ;				
F799	52	.BYTE	'R'	;READER ASSIGNMENTS
F79A	54	.BYTE	'T'	;RTTY
F79B	50	.BYTE	'P'	;RPTR P=PAPER TAPE
F79C	43	.BYTE	'C'	;RCAS C=CASSETTE
F79D	55	.BYTE	'U'	;RUSER USER
 ;				
F79E	50	.BYTE	'P'	;PUNCH ASSIGNMENTS
F79F	54	.BYTE	'T'	;PTTY
F7A0	50	.BYTE	'P'	;PPTP
F7A1	43	.BYTE	'C'	;PCAS C=CASSETTE
F7A2	55	.BYTE	'U'	;PUSER USER
 ;				
F7A3	4C	.BYTE	'L'	;LIST ASSIGNMENTS

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```

F7A4    54      .BYTE   'T'      ;LTTY    LIST=TELEPRINTER
F7A5    56      .BYTE   'V'      ;LCRT    LIST=CRT
F7A6    4C      .BYTE   'L'      ;LINE    PRINTER
F7A7    55      .BYTE   'U'      ;LUSER   USER
;
;
; THIS IS A SHORT PROGRAM, EXECUTED
; UPON EXECUTING A "GO" COMMAND. IT
; IS PLACED IN THE WORK AREA WHEN
; THE MONITOR IS INITIALIZED, AS IT
; REQUIRES RAM FOR PROPER OPERATION.
;
; EXIT:          ;EXIT ROUTINE (LOADS ALL REGISTERS)
F7A8    C1      POP     B
F7A9    79      MOV     A,C
F7AA    ED4F    STAR
F7AC    78      MOV     A,B
F7AD    ED47    STAI
F7AF    FDE1    POP     Y
F7B1    DDE1    POP     X
F7B3    F1      POP     PSW
F7B4    C1      POP     B
F7B5    D1      POP     D
F7B6    E1      POP     H
F7B7    08      EXAF
F7B8    D9      EXX
F7B9    D1      POP     D
F7BA    C1      POP     B
F7BB    F1      POP     PSW
F7BC    E1      POP     H
F7BD    F9      SPHL
F7BE    00      NOP
F7BF    21 0000  LXI     H,0      ;RESERVED FOR ENABLE INTERRUPTS
F7C0    C3 0000  JMP     O
;
F7C5    0000    .WORD   0      ;STORAGE AREA FOR TRAP DATA
F7C7    00      .BYTE   0
F7C8    00      .BYTE   0
;
;
; DISPLACEMENTS OF REGISTER
; STORAGE FROM NORMAL STACK
; LOCATION.
;
; ENDAS:
;
0015      ALOC    = 15H
0013      BLOC    = 13H
0012      CLOC    = 12H
0011      DLOC    = 11H
0010      ELOC    = 10H
0014      FLOC    = 14H
0031      HLOC    = 31H
0030      LLOC    = 30H

```

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0034	PLOC	= 34H
0017	SLOC	= 17H
0035	TLOC	= 35H
0025	TLOCX	= 25H
0020	LLOCX	= 20H

;

0009	APLOC	= 09H
000B	BPLOC	= 0BH
000A	CPLOC	= 0AH
000D	DPLOC	= 0DH
000C	EPLOC	= 0CH
0008	FPLOC	= 08H
000F	HPLOC	= 0FH
000E	LPLOC	= 0EH
0007	XLOC	= 07
0005	YLOC	= 05
0002	RLOC	= 02
0003	ILOC	= 03

;

;

; THIS IS THE TABLE USED TO DETERMINE
; A VALID REGISTER IDENTIFIER, AND IT'S
; DISPLACEMENT FROM THE STACK POINTER.

;

; POSITION ONE= REGISTER NAME, WITH BIT 7 INDICATING
; END OF TABLE.

;

; POSITION TWO= BIAS FROM CURRENT STACK LEVEL OR'DED
; WITH A TWO-BIT FLAG. 00XXXXXX=BYTE
; 10XXXXXX=WORD
; 11XXXXXX=SPECIAL FOR "M" REG.

;

F7CB ACTBL:

;NORMAL SET OF REGISTERS (8080)
;PLUS THE INTERRUPT REGISTER ("I")

;

F7CB	4115	.BYTE	'A'	,	ALOC	10
F7CD	4213	.BYTE	'B'	,	BLOC	10
F7CF	4312	.BYTE	'C'	,	CLOC	10
F7D1	4411	.BYTE	'D'	,	DLOC	10
F7D3	4510	.BYTE	'E'	,	ELOC	10
F7D5	4614	.BYTE	'F'	,	FLOC	10
F7D7	4831	.BYTE	'H'	,	HLOC	10
F7D9	4C30	.BYTE	'L'	,	LLOC	10
F7DB	4B11	.BYTE	'M'	,	HLOC	10COH
F7DD	50B4	.BYTE	'P'	,	PLOC	1080H
F7DF	5397	.BYTE	'S'	,	SLOC	1080H
F7E1	4903	.BYTE	'I'	,	ILOC	10

;

F7E3

20525741
F5cA3FC7

.ASCII " RWA"

;

F7E7

PRMTB:

;ADDITIONAL SET OF REGISTERS (Z-80)

;

F7E7

4109

.BYTE 'A', APLOC 10

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F7E9	420B	.BYTE	'B'	BPLOC	10
F7EB	430A	.BYTE	'C'	CPLOC	10
F7ED	440D	.BYTE	'D'	DPLOC	10
F7EF	450C	.BYTE	'E'	EPLOC	10
F7F1	4608	.BYTE	'F'	FPLOC	10
F7F3	480F	.BYTE	'H'	HPLOC	10
F7F5	4C0E	.BYTE	'L'	LPLOC	10
F7F7	4DCF	.BYTE	'M'	HPLOC	10COH
F7F9	5887	.BYTE	'X'	XLOC	1080H
F7FB	5985	.BYTE	'Y'	YLOC	1080H
F7FD	5202	.BYTE	'R'	RLOC	10
F7FF	C1	.BYTE	0C1H		
;					
F800		Z:	;END OF PROGRAM		
;					
;					
;					
F000		END	BASE		

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+++++ Symbol Table +++++

ACTBL	F7CB	AHEAD	F05F	ALOC	0015	APLOC	0009
ASSIGN	F0D6	BASE	F000	BATCH	0002	BEGIN	F032
BELL	0007	BITS	F769	BLK	F488	BLOC	0013
BPLOC	000B	BYE	F121	CCHK	F45E	CCRT	0001
CERR	F15D	CI	F619	CI1	F627	CI2	F632
CILOC	F800	CLOC	0012	CMSK	00FC	CO	F48A
COO	F49A	C01	F4A7	COLOC	F803	COMP	F14E
CONV	F503	COPCK	F605	CPLOC	000A	CR	000D
CRLF	F512	CRTBE	0002	CRTDA	0001	CRTI	0073
CRTIN	F62A	CRTD	0073	CRTOUT	F49D	CRTS	0072
CS0	F524	CS1	F529	CS2	F52D	CS3	F530
CSLOC	F818	CSTS	F51A	CTTY	0000	CUSE	0003
DISP	F16F	DLO	F64C	DLOC	0011	DONE	F284
DONE2	F36B	DPLOC	000D	ELOC	0010	ENDX	F7CB
EOF	F186	EPLOC	000C	ERR2	F27B	ERROR	F464
EX0	F545	EX1	F548	EXF	F567	EXIT	F7AB
EXLF	F50D	EXPR	F542	EXPR1	F540	EXPR3	F535
FALSE	0000	FIL	0000	FILL	F1A2	FIND	F344
FINDC	F33F	FLOC	0014	FOUND	F353	FPLOC	0008
GOTO	F1AF	HELLO	F077	HEXN	F57E	HILO	F574
HILOX	F56E	HLOC	0031	HLSP	F485	HPLOC	000F
ILOC	0003	IOBYT	0076	IOSET	F11D	J	F821
KI	F730	LADR	F58A	LBYTE	F58F	LCRT	0040
LEO	F5A6	LEAD	F5A3	LF	000A	LFADR	F482
LINE	0080	LLOC	0030	LLOCX	0020	LMSK	003F
LNLOC	F812	LO	F4AB	LOAD	F681	LODO	F23A
LOD4	F276	LODCB	F2B0	LODR	F290	LPLOC	000E
LTBL	F794	LTTY	0000	LULOC	F815	LUSER	00C0
MARK	F59E	MAX	0007	MEMCK	F5AC	MEMSIZ	F5B9
MOVE	F21B	MSG	F021	MSGL	0011	NIBBLE	FSD9
NN	00F8	NULL	F4FB	PADR	F5E9	PBYTE	F5EE
PCAS	0020	PCAS0	0075	PCASS	0074	PCHK	F60A
PCSBE	0002	PEOL	F4BD	PLOC	0034	PMSK	00CF
PO	F4C4	PO0	F4CE	PO1	F4D8	PPTP	0010
PRMTB	F7E7	PTPL	F80C	PTTY	0000	PULOC	F80F
PUSER	0030	PUTA	F12F	QCHK	F60D	QUO	F77A
QUERY	F757	RCAS	0008	RCP	007A	RCSD	0075
RCSDA	0001	RCSS	0074	READ	F226	RESTAR	F6BE
RI	F636	RIO	F644	RI1	F654	R12	F658
RI3	F65D	RI4	F661	RIS	F66E	RI6	F672
RIBBLE	F5D6	RID	F65A	RIFF	F474	RIX	F67B
RLOC	0002	RMSK	00F3	RPTPL	F806	RPTR	0004
RST7	0038	RTTY	0000	RUB	00FF	RULOC	F809
RUSER	000C	SBYTE	F2C0	SENSE	007A	SIZE	F47B
SLOC	0017	STAR0	F088	START	F07C	STKIT	F074
STORE	F2D3	SUBS	F2DF	SWITCH	00FF	TBL	F0A2
TELL	F361	TEST	F1FD	TI	F736	TLOC	0035
TLOCX	0025	TOM	F452	TOM1	F44F	TRAP	F01E
TRUE	FFFF	TTI	0071	TTO	0071	TTS	0070
TTYBE	0002	TTYDA	0001	TTYIN	F61F	TTYOUT	F490
TYPE	F308	UNLD	F4E0	USER	F800	VERIO	F785
VERIFY	F782	WAIT	F4FB	WHERE	F328	WRITE	F370
XAM	F3B0	XLOC	0007	YLOC	0005	Z	F800
BLNK.	0000:03 X	DATA.	0000 X	PROG.	0000 X		