

LEDIP

A KIM/6502 Text Editor

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LEDIP (an acronym for *Line EDitor Program*) is a general purpose line-oriented text editor program for 6502-based systems. LEDIP can be used for such purposes as writing letters, preparing texts, and generating source programs.

LEDIP is designed to be memory-efficient and easy to use. Residing in about 1K bytes of memory, LEDIP uses an efficient data structure to minimize the memory occupied by the user's text. LEDIP performs memory compressions and expansions as needed after each line of text is entered. Not a single byte of memory is wasted. In addition, LEDIP allows the user to select the location in memory where the text is stored. LEDIP's small memory requirements make it ideal for memory conscious users. With LEDIP, a reasonable amount of text can be edited in a system with as small as 2K bytes of memory.

Running LEDIP

LEDIP Version K4 (assembly listing shown), runs on KIM systems with at least 1.1K bytes of RAM starting at location 2000 hex and going upwards. Since LEDIP is a text editor and not a memory editor (compare EDITHA/SWEETS, *DDJ* Vol.3, Issue 5, May 78), and I/O device such as a teletype is also needed. Readers with such a configuration may directly key in the object code and enter LEDIP thru location 2000 hex using the G command. LEDIP should respond with the question, "STARTING ADDRESS?". This is the cold entry point; warm entry point is at location 203C hex. Version K4 with the changes indicated in parenthesis will also run on TIM/DEMON systems. Readers who don't feel like keying in a 1.1K object code can obtain paper tape or KIM cassette of LEDIP from the 6502 Program Exchange, 2920 Moana, Reno, NV 89509. Include a \$2.50 duplication/distribution fee. Versions of LEDIP for other 6502-based systems including VIM (Synertek's new 6502-based SBC) are also available from The 6502 Program Exchange. JOLT users should note that the TEXT command supplies the rub-outs required by the JOLT resident assembler.

Using LEDIP

LEDIP starts by requesting a starting address for the text from you. Type a four-digit hexadecimal location. Your text will occupy this location and subsequent memory locations. Be sure to specify usable RAM. LEDIP uses 18 contiguous bytes near the top of page zero to store variables and constants

pertaining to the text being edited. In addition, LEDIP resides in about 1K bytes of memory. These locations should be reserved for LEDIP's use and should not be used for any other purpose. The FILE command can be used to find out what these locations are. Once a valid starting address is given, LEDIP does some initialization and responds with the prompt character, a slash. A line number or command can now be typed.

A line number can be any four-digit decimal number between 0000 and 9999. Leading zeroes must be included. If a line number is typed after the prompt character, LEDIP automatically goes into the edit mode, types a space, and waits for a line of text to be entered. A line can be of any length between 1 and 252 characters. Any upper or lower case ASCII character can be entered. Control codes and other special codes can also be entered. All control codes, with the exception of the backspace (control H), are stored as received. A backspace deletes the last character entered. Carriage-returns are not allowed within a line. A carriage-return terminates a line. Text lines are modified, replaced, deleted, or inserted using line numbers in a manner similar to BASIC. Note that this technique makes edit-mode commands like DELETE, REPLACE, INSERT, etc. unnecessary.

To add a line of text, type a new line number and then type in the text. To insert a line of text between two existing lines of text, type a line number between the two current line numbers and then enter the text. For instance, to enter a line of text between lines 0022 and 0029, type 0024 and then type the new text. LEDIP will do the memory shifting and manipulations necessary, and will insert the new line between the two current lines. To delete a line, type the line number and a carriage-return. To replace or modify a line, type the line number and then type the new text. To create a blank line, type the line number, at least one space, and then type a carriage-return.

If a command is typed after the prompt, LEDIP automatically goes into the command mode. LEDIP recognizes the following five commands:

- LIST — lists the entire text with line numbers
- TEXT — lists the entire text without line numbers
- FILE — states the block of memory currently occupied by the text
- EXIT — returns control to the system monitor program (if present)
- CLEAR — clears current workfile and requests location for new text

The FILE command states three blocks of memory: a block of 18 bytes used by LEDIP on zero page, a block of memory occupied by LEDIP, and a block occupied by the user's text. The LIST and TEXT commands can be terminated at any time by using the hardware interrupt or reset and re-entering LEDIP through the warm start. LEDIP should always be

entered through the warm start if the current text is to be preserved. The EXIT command leaves the monitor program counter pointing to the warm start; hence only a G need be typed in most cases to re-enter LEDIP. An accidental CLEAR initiation can be corrected by an interrupt and a jump to the warm start.

LEDIP texts can be saved on tape in two formats for future use: an ASCII format and a hexadecimal format. To save a text in ASCII format, type TEXT, start the paper tape punch or cassette recorder, and then type a carriage return. ASCII formatted type cannot be reloaded into LEDIP for future editing. If future editing is desired, the text should be saved in hexadecimal format. To save a text in hexadecimal format, type FILE. LEDIP will define three memory blocks (e.g. 00D1-00E2, 2000-249D, 0100-01C4). Now type EXIT to return to your system monitor program. The monitor can now be used to save and reload the data contained in the first and third memory blocks. When loading your text thus, LEDIP should be entered through the warm start.

LEDIP checks the validity of commands, line numbers, line lengths, and continually performs read-after-write verifications. An error will result in one of the following error messages:

M! nonexistent memory or memory overflow
C! invalid command or line number
H! improper hex number
L! line too long

In the case of invalid four-letter commands, LEDIP defaults and executes the command whose first letter matches that of the invalid command.

A Brief Look Inside LEDIP

In keeping with the objective of a memory-efficient text editor program, LEDIP uses a sequential linear list (contiguous memory block) of variable length records to store the text. While a linked list or "table of line pointers" approach would have resulted in less code, it was decided that memory usage should be given priority over code reduction in the kind of environment in which LEDIP is likely to be used. The decision to use variable rather than fixed length records is based on the same consideration. Zero page locations STAD (starting address) always points to the top of the list and LOCC (location counter) always points to the bottom of the list. HEXBU (hexadecimal buffer) is invariably used to walk through the list. Each record (line of text) consists of three fields as shown in figure 1. LEDIP makes conservative use of the stack (page one) and only uses 18 bytes on page zero. These two pages are therefore largely available to the user.



L — length of line (one byte)
N1 — line number low order byte
N2 — line number high order byte
CCCC . . . — ASCII characters (variable length)

Figure 1: LEDIP data format.

Since the text list contains no absolute addresses or links, LEDIP is essentially text-relocatable. In fact, the block memory move subroutines in LEDIP can be used to move the text around in memory. Only STAD and LOCC need be changed whenever the text is relocated.

The other main consideration in writing LEDIP was to write an easy-to-use text editor. To achieve this goal, three decisions were made; viz. LEDIP shall be line oriented and not string oriented, line numbers shall be used for all edit-mode operations, non edit-mode commands and error messages shall be kept to one easily remembered minimum. The apparent simplicity with which line numbers are used to edit text lines obscures the actual processes which go on inside LEDIP during edit operations. The flowchart (figure 2) gives a clearer picture of these operations and the routines which are invoked by each. This flowchart is roughly the second level in a four level top-down flowchart development of LEDIP.

LEDIP readily lends itself to modifications and extensions. Readers who wish to implement additional commands will find that the routines necessary for most additional commands (edit and non-edit) are already in the program. It should be noted that LEDIP does not use any command tables. Three NOP's have been included in the command handler (CMHD) to facilitate this. These NOP's will have to be replaced by an appropriate jump to the code extension. For instance, implementing a single line or line number range LIST only requires changing the contents of STAD and LOCC and then invoking the already existing LIST routines. LEDIP features several useful subroutines which are callable by other programs. These subroutines include block memory moves, ASCII conversion, hexadecimal and decimal character validation, save and restore register, and other routines. Zero page locations defined at the beginning of the program are used to pass parameters to and from these subroutines.

Since the CRLF, SPACE, and type-a-byte subroutines are as easily accessible as the standard read-a-character and type-a-character subroutines in most resident operating (monitor) systems, LEDIP directly calls all five I/O subroutines. All I/O calls flow thru a series of jumps near the end of LEDIP. Hence only ten locations need be changed to implement LEDIP on systems with different I/O configurations. LEDIP saves and restores all registers during I/O calls. Readers writing their I/O subroutines should remember to include proper delay for the CRLF as may be required by the console device. Readers who wish to add pagination to LEDIP listings should note that one inch top and bottom margins on the standard teletype requires 12 blank lines after every 54 text lines.

LEDIP does not feature a software BREAK test since the hardware interrupt or reset can be used to terminate LEDIP listings at any point. KIM users who wish to add a break text would have to poll the 6530 PIA data register at location 1740 hex. TIM users should poll location 6E02 hex. Since all I/O operations flow thru the restore register (RESR) routine, a good place to insert the break test is at the end of the RESR routine. Three NOP's have been included to facilitate this. In implementing a break test, care should be taken to restore the stack and to restore registers destroyed by the break routine. Since LEDIP preserves the syntax of the input text lines, readers who are interested in language translation will find LEDIP a useful basis for the development of an interactive compiling or interpreting language translator.

389

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231 212E 20 3C 23 JSR INCLC
232 2131 4C 38 21 JMP LADJ47
233 2134 20 3C 23 JSR INCLC
234 2137 18 LADJ46
235 2138 A5 D4 CLC
236 213A 85 D2 LDA MENDH
237 213C A5 D3 STA MDESH
238 213E 65 D8 LDA MENDL
239 2140 90 C4 ADC TEMPR
240 2142 E6 D2 BCC LADJ43
241 2144 F0 24 INC MDESH
242 2146 85 D1 BEQ AL6
243 2148 20 9A 23 LADJ43
244 214B 20 C7 23 JSR MCVMB
245 214E 20 77 23 JSR MOVMB
246 2151 A0 00 LDY #0
247 2153 38 SEC
248 2154 A5 D9 LDA LOCCL
249 2156 F1 D5 SBC (LOCCL),Y
250 2158 80 02 BCS LADJ44
251 215A C6 DA DEC LOCCH
252 215C 18 CLC
253 215D 65 D8 ADC TEMPR
254 215F 85 D9 STA LOCCL
255 2161 90 04 BCC LADJ45
256 2163 E6 DA INC LOCCH
257 2165 F0 C3 BEQ AL6
258 2167 4C 3C 20 LADJ45
259 216A 4C 74 22 JMP WSTAT
260 216A 4C 74 22 JMP INVM2
261 2161 38 ; LINE ADJUST 5 (LADJ5)
262 2162 ;
263 ; CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THIS ROUTINE IF LENGTH
264 ; OF CURRENT LINE (HEXBU) IS LONGER THAN LENGTH OF
265 ; NEW LINE (LOCCL).
266 ;
267 LADJ5 SEC
268 LDY #0
269 LDA (HEXBU),Y
270 SBC (LOCCL),Y
271 STA TEMPR
272 JSR MOV3
273 LDA HEXBUH
274 STA MDESH
275 LDA HEXBUL
276 CLC
277 LDX #0
278 ADC (LOCCL,X)
279 BCC LADJ51
280 INC MDESH
281 BEQ AL6
282 LADJ51 STA MDESL
283 JSR LSTLC
284 BEQ LADJ52
285 JSR MOVMB
286 LADJ52 JSR MOV1
287 JSR MOVMB
288 JSR CCLC
289 JMP WSTAT
290 ;
291 ; LINE INSERT (LINS)
292 ;
293 ; CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THIS ROUTINE FOR A
294 ; LINE INSERTION.
295 ;
296 LINS JSR MCV5
297 JSR MOVMB
298 LDA HEXBUL
299 STA MDEGL
300 LDA HEXBUH
301 21AC 85 D6 STA MBEGH
302 21AE 20 C0 24 JSR MCV3
303 21B1 20 1C 24 JSR MOV52
304 21B4 A5 D1 LDA MDESL
305 21B6 38 SEC
306 21B7 E9 C1 SBC #1
307 21B9 80 C2 RCS LINS1
308 21BB C6 C2 DEC MDESH
309 21BD 85 D1 STA MDESL
310 21BF 20 3C 23 JSR INCLC
311 21C2 20 9A 23 JSR MOVMB
312 21C5 20 C2 23 JSR MOV1
313 21C8 20 77 23 JSR MCVMB
314 21CB 4C 3C 20 JMP WSTAT
315 ;
316 ; COMMAND HANDLER (CMHD)
317 ;
318 ; CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THIS ROUTINE IF A
319 ; COMMAND IS TYPED ON THE CONSOLE DEVICE. A CHECK
320 ; IS MADE TO SEE IF ASCRUM MATCHES THE FIRST
321 ; LETTER OF ANY OF THE VALID LEDIP COMMANDS: VIZ
322 ; LIST, TEXT, FILE, AND EXIT. IF A MATCH IS FOUND,
323 ; LEDIP WAITS FOR A CARRIAGE-RETURN AND THEN
324 ; TRANSFERS CONTROL TO THE APPROPRIATE ROUTINE.
325 ; ERROR MESSAGE "CM" IS TYPED AND CONTROL
326 ; RETURNED TO THE WARM START OTHERWISE.
327 ;
328 CMHD LDA ASCRUM
329 AND #211C1111
330 CMP #*E
331 BEQ EXIT
332 CMP #*F
333 BEQ FILE
334 CMP #*T
335 BEQ TEXT
336 CMP #*L
337 BEQ LIST
338 CMP #*C
339 BEQ CLEAR
340 NOP
341 NOP
342 JMP INVC
343 JSR CRSEN
344 LDA #32C
345 PHA
346 21F1 48 LDA #33C
347 21F2 A9 3C PHA
348 21F4 48 PHA
349 21F5 C8 PHA
350 21F6 4C CC 1C JMP $1C00
351 21F9 20 48 24 JSR GETCH
352 21FC 20 88 22 JSR CRSEN
353 21FF 4C 00 20 JMP CSTAT
354 ;
355 ; FILE COMMAND (FILE)
356 ;
357 ; THIS ROUTINE STATES THE BLOCKS OF MEMORY
358 ; CURRENTLY BEING USED.
359 ;
360 2202 20 88 22 FILE JSR CRSEN
361 2205 A0 EA 23 LDY #EA
362 2207 B9 9E 23 FILE1 LDA FTAB-$EA,Y
363 220A 20 54 24 JSR DUTCH
364 220D C8 INY
365 220E D0 F7 BNE FILE1
366 2210 20 42 24 JSR CRLE
367 2213 A5 CC LDA STACH
368 2215 20 66 24 JSR DUTRYT
369 2218 A5 D8 LDA STACL
370 221A 20 66 24 JSR DUTBYT
371 ;
372 ; WAIT FOR CR
373 ; INIT X-REG FOR INDEXING
374 ; TYPE A CHARACTER
375 ; NEXT CHARACTER
376 ; START ADDRESS HIGH BYTE
377 ; LOW BYTE

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371 2210 A9 20 LDA #1-
372 221F 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
373 2222 A5 0A LDA LOCC
374 2224 20 66 24 JSR OUTBYT
375 2227 A5 D9 LDA LOCC
376 2229 20 66 24 JSR OUTBYT
377 222C 4C 3C 20 JMP WSTAT
378 ECMD RETURN TO WARM START
379 TEXT COMMAND (TEXT)
380
381 THIS ROUTINE LISTS THE CURRENT TEXT
382 WITHOUT LINE NUMBERS.
383
384 222F 20 88 22 TEXT JSR CRSEN
385 2232 20 9E 22 JSR CLHS
386 2235 20 AD 22 TEXT1 JSR CMPL
387 2238 D0 C6 BNE TEXT2
388 223A 20 42 24 JSR CRLF
389 223D 4C 3C 20 JMP WSTAT
390 2240 20 F4 22 TEXT2 JSR DPASC
391 2243 A9 7F LDA #57F
392 2245 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
393 2248 20 2C 23 JSR INCHB
394 224B 4C 35 22 JMP TEXT1
395
396 LIST COMMAND (LIST)
397
398 THIS ROUTINE LISTS THE CURRENT TEXT
399 WITH LINE NUMBERS.
400
401 224E 20 88 22 LIST JSR CRSEN
402 2251 20 A4 22 JSR HEXST
403 2254 F0 C3 LIST1 JSR CMPL
404 2257 F0 C3 BEQ ECMD
405 2259 A0 02 LDY #2
406 225B 81 D0 LDA (HEXBUL),Y
407 225D 20 66 24 JSR OUTBYT
408 2260 88 DEY
409 2261 81 D0 LDA (HEXBUL),Y
410 2263 20 66 24 JSR OUTBYT
411 2266 20 5D 24 JSR SPACE
412 2269 20 F4 22 JSR DPASC
413 226C 20 2C 23 JSR INCHB
414 226F 4C 54 22 JMP LIST1
415
416 INVALID MEMORY (INVM1, INVM2)
417
418 THIS MULTIPLE ENTRY ROUTINE PRINTS ERROR
419 MESSAGE "MM" ON THE CONSOLE DEVICE AND RETURNS
420 CONTROL TO THE WARM START. INVM1 RESTORES THE
421 STACK WHILE INVM2 DOES NOT.
422
423 INVM1 PLA RESTORE STACK
424 2272 68 INVM2 PLA
425 2274 20 42 24 INVM2 JSR CRLF
426 2277 A9 4D LDA #*M
427 2279 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
428 227C A9 21 LDA #521
429 227E 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
430 2281 4C 3C 20 JMP WSTAT
431
432 INVALID COMMAND (INVC)
433
434 THIS ROUTINE TYPES ERROR MESSAGE "C" ON THE
435 CONSOLE DEVICE AND TRANSFERS CONTROL TO THE WARM
436 START.
437
438 2284 20 42 24 INVC JSR CRLF
439 2287 A9 43 LDA #*C
440 2289 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
441
442 228C A9 21 LDA #521
443 228E 20 54 24 JSR OUTCH
444 2291 4C 3C 20 JMP WSTAT
445
446 LOCATION COUNTER
447
448 RETURN TO WARM START
449
450 TEXT COMMAND (TEXT)
451
452 THIS ROUTINE LISTS THE CURRENT TEXT
453 WITHOUT LINE NUMBERS.
454
455 2294 C9 3A ABIAS CMP #53A COMPARE WITH 9
456 2296 80 03 BCS ABIAS1 MUST BE A-F IF GREATER
457 2298 E9 2F SBC #52F BIAS FOR C THRU 9
458 RTS
459 ABIAS1 SBC #537 BIAS FOR A THRU F
460 RTS
461
462 CRLF, HEXBU SET TO STAD (CLHS)
463
464 HEXBU SET TO STAD (HEXST)
465
466 THIS MULTIPLE ENTRY SUBROUTINE TYPES A CRLF
467 TWICE AND/OR SETS HEXBU EQUAL TO STAD. ENTRY
468 POINT TO JUST SET HEXBU TO STAD IS HEXST.
469 ENTRY POINT FOR BOTH IS CLHS.
470
471 A DESTROYED, X AND Y PRESERVED.
472
473 CLHS JSR CRLF TYPE CR, LF
474 JSF CRLF SET LOW ORDER BYTE
475 LDA STADL STA HEXBUL
476 LDA STADH LDA STADH
477 STA HEXBUH
478 RTS
479
480 COMPARE HEXRU AND LOCC (CMPHL)
481
482 THIS SUBROUTINE COMPARES THE CONTENTS OF
483 HEXBU AND LOCC. ZERO FLAG IS SET IF THEY
484 ARE EQUAL. ZERO FLAG IS OTHERWISE CLEARED.
485
486 A DESTROYED, X AND Y PRESERVED.
487
488 CMPHL LDA HEXBUL COMPARE LOW ORDER BYTES
489 CMP LOCC
490 BNE CMPL1 HIGH ORDER BYTES TOO
491 LDA HEXBUH CMP LOCC
492 RTS
493
494 CARRIAGE-RETURN SENSE (CRSEN)
495
496 THIS SUBROUTINE RECEIVES A CHARACTER FROM THE
497 CONSOLE DEVICE AND CHECKS TO SEE IF IT IS A CR.
498 IF SO, A CRLF IS ECHOED. IF NOT, ERROR MESSAGE
499 C IS TYPED AND CONTROL RETURNED TO THE WARM START.
500
501 A DESTROYED, X AND Y PRESERVED.
502
503 2288 20 48 24 CRSEN JSR GETCH RECEIVE CHARACTER
504 228B C9 D0 CMP #50C IS IT CARRIAGE-RETURN
505 228D F0 C5 BEQ CRSEN1

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511 228F 68          PLA          RESTORE STACK
512 22C1 68          JMP INVC     TYPE ERROR IF NOT
513 22C4 20 42 24   CRSENI      ELSE ECHO WITH CRLF
514 22C7 60          RTS
515
516 ; CONVERT ASCII TO HEX (CVAH)
517 ;
518 ; THIS SUBROUTINE CONVERTS THE ASCII CONTENTS OF
519 ; ASCBU (ASCII BUFFER) INTO THE HEX EQUIVALENT
520 ; AND STORES THE ANSWER IN HEXBU (HEX BUFFER).
521 ; ARIAS CALLED, A, X, TEMPR DESTROYED, Y CLEARED.
522 ;
523 CVAH    LDY #2      SET INDEX
524         LDY #4      SET INDEX
525         LDA ASCRUM-4,X
526         JSR ABIAS   GET CHARACTER
527         ASL A       APPLY BIAS AND SHIFT
528         ASL A
529         ASL A
530         ASL A
531         STA TEMPR
532         DEX
533         LDA ASCRUM-4,X
534         JSR ABIAS   NEXT CHARACTER
535         CLC
536         ADC TEMPR
537         STA HEXBUH-2,Y
538         DEX
539         DEX
540         DEX
541         BNE CVAH1   NEXT CHARACTER
542         RTS
543
544 ; DECREMENT LOCATION COUNTER (DCLC)
545 ;
546 ; THIS SUBROUTINE SUBTRACTS TEMPR (TEMPORARY
547 ; REGISTER) FROM LOCC (LOCATION COUNTER) AND STORES
548 ; THE ANSWER IN LOCC.
549 ; A DESTROYED, X AND Y PRESERVED.
550 ;
551 DCLC    SEC
552         LDA LOCC
553         SBC TEMPR
554         STA LOCC
555         RCS DCLC1
556         DEC LOCC
557         RTS
558
559 ; DUMP ASCII (DPASC)
560 ;
561 ; THIS SUBROUTINE TYPES THE STRING OF ASCII
562 ; CHARACTERS CONTAINED IN THE DATA BLOCK POINTED
563 ; TO BY HEXBU (HEX BUFFER).
564 ; A AND Y DESTROYED, X CLEARED.
565 ;
566 DPASC    LDY #3      SET INDEX
567         LDA (HEXBUL),Y
568         JSR DUTCH
569         INY
570         TAY
571         LDY #0
572         CMP (HEXBUL,X)
573         BNE GPASCI
574         JSR CRLF
575         RTS
576
577 ; HEXADESIMAL CHECK (HCHK4)
578 ; DECIMAL CHECK (DCHK4)
579 ;

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580
581 ; THIS MULTIPLE ENTRY SUBROUTINE CHECKS TO SEE IF
582 ; ALL THE CONTENTS OF ASCBU (ASCII BUFFER) ARE
583 ; VALID HEXADESIMAL OR DECIMAL CHARACTERS. ENTRY
584 ; POINT FOR HEX CHECK IS HCHK4. ENTRY POINT FOR
585 ; DECIMAL CHECK IS DCHK4. C-FLAG IS CLEARED IF AN
586 ; INVALID CHARACTER IS FOUND. C-FLAG IS OTHERWISE
587 ; SET.
588 ; A, X, AND Y DESTROYED.
589 ;
590 HCHK4    LDY #FF      SET FOR HEX CHECK
591         JMP CHECK1
592
593 DCHK4    LDY #0        SET FOR DECIMAL CHECK
594         LDY #4
595         LDA ASCRUM-4,X
596         GET A BYTE
597         CHECK IF HEX
598         CHECK IF DECIMAL
599         INVALID CHAR, SET C=0
600         RTS
601
602 ECHK1    CLC
603         RTS
604
605 ECHK2    DEX
606         BNE CHECK2
607         RTS
608
609 ; INCREMENT HEXBU (INCHB)
610 ;
611 ; THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE CONTENTS OF THE
612 ; MEMORY LOCATION POINTED TO BY HEXBU TO
613 ; HEXBU AND STORES THE ANSWER IN HEXBU.
614 ; A DESTROYED, X CLEARED, Y PRESERVED.
615 ;
616 INCHB    LDY #0        CLEAR INDEX
617         LDA (HEXBUL,X)
618         CLC
619         ADC HEXBUL
620         STA HEXBUL
621         BCC INCHB1
622         INC INCHB1
623         INC HEXBUL
624         BEQ INCLC?
625         RTS
626
627 ; INCREMENT LOCATION COUNTER (INCLC)
628 ;
629 ; THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE CONTENTS OF THE
630 ; MEMORY LOCATION POINTED TO BY LOCC TO THE
631 ; THE VALUE OF LOCC AND STORES THE ANSWER IN LOCC.
632 ; A DESTROYED, X CLEARED, Y PRESERVED.
633 ;
634 INCLC    LDY #0        CLEAR INDEX
635         LDA (LOCC),Y
636         CLC
637         ADC LOCC
638         STA LOCC
639         BCC INCLC1
640         INC INCLC1
641         INC LOCC
642         BNE INCLC1
643         JMP INVM1
644         RTS
645
646 ; LINE NUMBER CHECK (LNCHK)

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647      ; THIS SUBROUTINE COMPARES THE LINE NUMBER IN THE
648      ; CURRENT LOCC (LOCATION COUNTER) TO THE LINE NUMBER
649      ; IN HEXBU (HEX BUFFER). ZERO FLAG IS SET IF AN
650      ; IDENTICAL LINE NUMBER IS FOUND IN HEXBU. CARRY
651      ; FLAG IS CLEARED IF A HIGHER LINE NUMBER IS FOUND
652      ; IN HEXBU. HEXBU IS LEFT AS IT IS.
653      ; A AND Y DESTROYED, X PRESERVED.
654      LNRK  LOY #2          SET INDEX
655      LDA (LOCC),Y
656      CMP (HEXBUL),Y
657      BCC LNRK1
658      BCC LNRK2
659      BCC LNRK2
660      BCC LNRK2
661      BCC LNRK2
662      BCC LNRK2
663      BCC LNRK2
664      BCC LNRK2
665      BCC LNRK2
666      BCC LNRK2
667      BCC LNRK2
668      BCC LNRK2
669      BCC LNRK2
670      BCC LNRK2
671      BCC LNRK2
672      BCC LNRK2
673      BCC LNRK2
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675      BCC LNRK2
676      BCC LNRK2
677      BCC LNRK2
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718      BCC LNRK2
719      BCC LNRK2
720      BCC LNRK2
721      BCC LNRK2
722      BCC LNRK2
723      BCC LNRK2
724      BCC LNRK2
725      BCC LNRK2
726      BCC LNRK2
727      BCC LNRK2
728      BCC LNRK2
729      BCC LNRK2
730      BCC LNRK2
731      BCC LNRK2
732      BCC LNRK2
733      BCC LNRK2
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787 23EA 85 D3 MOV22 STA MENCL
788 23EC 60 RTS
789
790 ; MEMORY MOVE INITIALIZE (MOV3, MOV33)
791 ;
792 ; MBEG = HEXBU + (HEXBU)
793 ; MEND = LOCC - 1
794 ;
795 MOV3 LDA HEXBUH
796 STA MBEGH
797 LDA HEXBUH
798 CLC
799 LDX #0
800 ADC (HEXBUH,X)
801 BCC MOV31
802 INC MBEGH
803 BEQ ALI1
804 STA MBEGH
805 MOV33 LDA LOCC
806 STA MENDH
807 LDA LOCC
808 SEC
809 SBC #1
810 BCS MOV32
811 DEC MENDH
812 STA MENCL
813 RTS
814
815 ; MEMORY MOVE INITIALIZE (MOV4)
816 ;
817 ; MDES = HEXRU
818 ;
819 MOV4 LDA HEXBUL
820 STA MDESL
821 LDA HEXBUH
822 STA MDESH
823 RTS
824
825 ; MEMORY MOVE INITIALIZE (MOV5, MOV52)
826 ;
827 ; MBEG = LOCC
828 ; MEND = LOCC + (LOCC) - 1
829 ; MDES = LOCC + (LOCC)
830 ;
831 MOV5 JSR MOV2
832 MOV52 LDA LOCC
833 STA MDESH
834 LDX #0
835 CLC
836 LDA LOCC
837 ADC (LOCC,X)
838 BCC MOV51
839 INC MDESH
840 BEQ ALI1
841 STA MDESL
842 RTS
843
844 ; READ ASCII (RDASC)
845 ;
846 ; THIS SUBROUTINE READS FOUR ASCII CHARACTERS FROM
847 ; THE CONSOLE DEVICE AND STORES THEM AS RECEIVED
848 ; IN ASCBU (ASCII BUFFER), FIRST CHARACTER
849 ; RECEIVED IS STORED IN HIGHEST LOCATION (ASCBUH),
850 ; X CLEARED, A DESTROYED, Y PRESERVED.
851 ;
852 RDASC LDX #4
853 ROASCI JSR GETCH
854 STA ASCBUH+4,X
855 DEX
856 BNE RDASC1
857
858 243A 60 RTS
859
860 ; SAVE REGISTERS (SAVR)
861 ;
862 SAVR STA MBEGL
863 STX MENCL
864 STY MDESL
865 RTS
866
867 ; I/O JUMPS
868 ;
869 CRLF JSR SAVR
870 JSR $1E2F
871 JMP RESR
872 GETCH JSR SAVR
873 JSR $1E5A
874 JMP RESR1
875 CATCH JSR SAVR
876 JSR $1E4C
877 JMP RESR
878 JSR SAVR
879 JSR $1E9E
880 JMP RESR
881 CUTBYT JSR SAVR
882 JSR $1E38
883 LDA MBEGL
884 LDX MENCL
885 LDX MDESL
886 NOP
887 NOP
888 RTS
889
890 ; ASCII TABLES
891 ;
892 STADO .BYTE 'STARTING ADDRESS?'
893
894 2476 53 54 .BYTE 'G0D1-00E2'
895 2478 41 52 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
896 247A 54 45 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
897 247C 4E 47 .BYTE '2000-249D'
898 247E 20 41 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
899 2480 44 44 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
900 2482 52 45 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
901 2484 53 53 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
902 2486 3F 20 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
903 2488 30 30 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
904 248A 44 31 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
905 248C 2D 30 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
906 248E 30 45 32 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
907 2491 00 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
908 2492 00 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
909 2493 0A .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
910 2494 00 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
911 2495 32 30 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
912 2497 30 30 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
913 2499 2D 32 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
914 249B 34 35 44 .BYTE '00', '00', '0A', '0G'
915
916 END OF MOS/TECHNOLOGY 650X ASSEMBLY VERSION 4
917 NUMBER OF ERRORS = 0, NUMBER OF WARNINGS = 0

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