

# DR. WANG'S PALO ALTO TINY BASIC

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Tiny Basic was first proposed in Dr. Dobb's Journal. Li-Chen Wang's version of Palo Alto Tiny Basic originally appeared in Issue No. 5, May 1976 of Dr. Dobb's Journal. A complete listing was printed, but Dr. Wang did the assembly on an IBM computer and he defined different mnemonics. In order to assemble with an Intel Compatible Assembler a translation of most mnemonics had to be performed.

I had developed my own system, which consists of two small p.c. boards, one containing the 8080 CPU, 4k of 2708 type EROM and 1K of RAM. The other PCB contained the RS-232 Interface using the Intel 8251. So I wanted to change the I/O section.

If you want to change I/O, all routines are contained in the OUTC and CHKIO routines. My system uses the following configuration:

2708	EROMS	0000H	TO	07FFH
1k	OF RAM	1000H	TO	13FFH
8251	DATA PORT	0FAH		
8251	STATUS PORT			

Command Instruction	27H = 2 stop bits parity disabled. 8 bit characters. Baud Rate Factor of 04.
Mode Instruction	0CFH = No Hunt Mode. Not (RTS) forced to 0. Receive Enabled Data Terminal Ready Transmit Enabled.
Transmitter Ready Status Bit = Bit 0 (01H)	
Receiver Buffer Ready Status Bit = Bit 1 (02H)	

The program is contained in locations 0000H to 0768H.

In 1K of RAM 847 bytes are left over for program.

Tiny Basic does not offer much in terms of functions and general mathematical capabilities. But it is great to teach programming basics to children (and adults) and for games, since it has the RND function. It takes up little memory space and executes a lot faster than other basics.

Dr. Wang was very helpful and assisted me all the way. Some errors were eliminated. I appreciate his help and he deserves a lot of credit for his implementation of Tiny Basic.

See Microcomputer Software Depository Program Index for Copies of this program.

## THE TINY BASIC LANGUAGE

### Numbers

In Tiny Basic, all numbers are integers and must be less than or equal to 32767.

### Variables

There are 26 variables denoted by letters A through Z. There is also a single array @(). The dimension of this array (i.e., the range of value of the index 1) is set automatically to make use of all the memory space that is left unused by the program. (i.e., 0 through SIZE/2, see SIZE function below.)

### Functions

For the time being, there are only 3 functions:

- ABS(X) gives the absolute value of X.
- RND(X) gives a random number between 1 and X (inclusive).
- SIZE gives the number of bytes left unused by the program.

### Arithmetic and Compare Operators

- / divide. Note that since we have integers only,  $\frac{1}{3}=0$ .
- \* multiply.
- subtract.
- + add.
- > compare if greater than.
- < compare if less than.
- = compare if equal to. Note that to certain versions of Basic "LET A=B=0" means "set both A and B to 0". To this version of Tiny Basic, it means "set A to the result of comparing B with 0".
- # compare if not equal to.
- $\geq$  compare if greater than or equal to.
- $\leq$  compare if less than or equal to.
- $+, -, *,$  and  $/$  operations result in a value of between -32767 and 32767. All compare operators result in a 1 if true and a 0 if not true.

### Expressions

Expressions are formed with numbers, variables, and functions with arithmetic and compare operators between them. + and - signs can also be used at the beginning of an expression. The value of an expression is evaluated from left to right, except that \* and / are always done first, and then + and -, and then compare operators. Parentheses can also be used to alter the order of evaluation.

### Statements

A Tiny Basic statement consists of a statement

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number between 1 and 32767 followed by one or more commands. Commands in the same statement are separated by a semi-colon ";". "GOTO", "STOP", and "RETURN" commands must be the last command in any given statement.

### Program

A Tiny Basic program consists of one or more statements. When a direct command "RUN" is issued, the statement with the lowest statement number is executed first, then the one with the next lowest statement number, etc. However, the "GOTO", "GOSUB", "STOP", and "RETURN" commands can alter this normal sequence. Within the statement, execution of the commands is from left to right. The "IF" command can cause the execution of all the commands to its right in the same statement to be skipped over.

### Commands

Tiny Basic commands are listed below with examples. Remember that commands can be concatenated with semi-colons. In order to store the statement, you must also have a statement number in front of the commands. The statement number and the concatenation are not shown in the examples.

#### REM or REMARK Command

REM anything goes  
This line will be ignored by TBI.

#### LET Command

LET A=234-5\*6, A=A/2, X=A-100,  
@(X+9)=A-1

will set the variable A to the value of the expression 234-5\*6 (i.e., 204), set the variable A (again) to the value of the expression A/2 (i.e., 102), set the variable X to the value of the expression A-100 (i.e., 2), and then set the variable @(11) to 101 (where 11 is the value of the expression X+9 and 101 is the value of the expression A-1).

LET U=A#B, V=(A>B)\*X+(A<B)\*Y

will set the variable U to either 1 or 0 depending on whether A is not equal to or is equal to B; and set the variable V to either X, Y or 0 depending on whether A is greater than, less than, or equal to B.

#### PRINT Command

PRINT

will cause a carriage-return (CR) and a line-feed (LF) on the output device.

PRINT A\*3+1, "ABC 123 !@#", ' CBA '

will print the value of the expression A\*3+1 (i.e., 307), the string of characters "ABC 123 !@#", and the string " CBA ", and then a CR-LF. Note that either single or double quotes can be used to quote strings, but pairs must be matched.

PRINT A\*3+1, "ABC 123 !@#", ' CBA ',

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will produce the same output as before, except that there is no CR-LF after the last item is printed. This enables the program to continue printing on the same line with another "PRINT".

PRINT A, B, #3, C, D, E, #10, F, G

will print the values of A and B in 6 spaces, the values of C, D, and E in 3 spaces, and the values of F and G in 10 spaces. If there are not enough spaces specified for a given value to be printed, the value will be printed with enough spaces anyway.

PRINT 'ABC', ←, 'XXX'

will print the string "ABC", a CR without a LF, and then the string "XXX" (over the ABC) followed by a CR-LF.

#### INPUT Command

INPUT A, B

When this command is executed, Tiny Basic will print "A:" and wait to read in an expression from the input device. The variable A will be set to the value of this expression. Then "B:" is printed and variable B is set to the value of the next expression read from the input device. Note that not only numbers, but also expressions can be read as input.

INPUT 'WHAT IS THE WEIGHT'A, "AND SIZE"B

This is the same as the command above, except the prompt "A:" is replaced by "WHAT IS THE WEIGHT:", and the prompt "B:" is replaced by "AND SIZE:". Again, both single and double quotes can be used as long as they are matched.

INPUT A, 'STRING', ←, "ANOTHER STRING", B

The strings and the "←" have the same effect as in "PRINT".

#### IF Command

IF A<B LET X=3; PRINT 'THIS STRING'

will test the value of the expression A<B. If it is not zero (i.e., if it is true), the commands in the rest of this statement will be executed. If the value of the expression is zero (i.e., if it is not true), the rest of this statement will be skipped over and execution continues at next statement. Note that the word "THEN" is not used.

#### GOTO Command

GOTO 120

will cause the execution to jump to statement 120. Note that GOTO command cannot be followed by a semi-colon and other commands. It must be ended with a CR.

GOTO A\*10+B

will cause the execution to jump to a different statement number as computed from the value of the expression.

#### GOSUB and RETURN Commands

GOSUB command is similar to GOTO command

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except that: a) the current statement number and position within the statement is remembered; and b) a semi-colon and other commands can follow it in the same statement.

**GOSUB 120**

will cause the execution to jump to statement 120.

**GOSUB A\*10+B**

will cause the execution to jump to different statements as computed from the value of the expression  $A * 10 + B$ .

**RETURN**

A RETURN command must be the last command in a statement and followed by a CR. When a RETURN command is encountered, it will cause the execution to jump back to the command following the most recent GOSUB command.

GOSUB can be nested. The depth of nesting is limited only by the stack space.

**LIST**

will print out all the statements in numerical order.

**LIST 120**

will print out all the statements in numerical order 120.

**NEW**

will delete all the statements.

### Stopping the Execution

The execution of program or listing of program can be stopped by the Control-C key on the input device.

### Abbreviation and blanks

You may use blanks freely, except that numbers, command key words, and function names can not have embedded blanks.

You can truncate all command key words and function names and follow each by a period. "P.", "PR.", "PRI.", and "PRIN." all stand for "PRINT." Also the word LET in LET command can be omitted. The "shortest" abbreviation for all the key words are as follows:

A.=ABS	F.=FOR	GOS.=GOSUB	G.=GOTO
IF=IF	IN.=INPUT	L.=LIST	N.=NEW
N.=NEXT	P.=PRINT	REM=REMARK	R.=RETURN
R.=RND	R.=RUN	S.=SIZE	S.=STEP
S.=STOP	TO=TO		

Implied=LET

### Control of Output Device

The Control-O key on the input device can be used to turn the output device ON and OFF. This is useful when you want to read in a program punched on paper tape.

To produce such a paper tape, type "LIST" without CR. Turn on the paper tape punch and type a few Control-Shift-P's and then a CR. When listing is finished, type more Control-Shift-P's and turn off the punch.

To read back such a paper tape, type "NEW," CR, and Control-O, then turn on the paper tape reader.

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When the paper tape is finished, turn it off and type a Control-O again.

Control-Shift-P's and turn off the punch.

To read back such a paper tape, type "NEW," CR, and Control-?, then turn on the paper tape reader. When the paper tape is finished, turn it off and type a Control-O, then turn on the paper tape reader. When the paper tape is finished, turn it off and type a Control-O again.

### Error Report

There are only three error conditions in TINY BASIC. The statement with the error is printed out with a question mark inserted at the point where the error is detected.

(1) **WHAT?** means it does not understand you. Example:

WHAT? 210 P?TINT "THIS" where PRINT is mistyped

WHAT? 260 LET A=B+3, C=(3+4), X=4

(2) **HOW?** means it understands you but does not know how to do it.

HOW? 310LET A=B\*C?+2 where B\*C is larger than 32767

HOW? 380 GOTO 412? where 412 dose not exist

(3) **SORRY** means it understands you and knows how to do it but there is not enough memory to do it.

### Error Corrections

If you notice an error in typing before you hit the CR, you can delete the last character by the Rub-Out key or delete the entire line by the Alt-Mode key. Tiny basic will echo a back-slash for each Rub-Out. Echo for Alt-Mode consists of a LF, a CR, and an up-arrow.

To correct a statement, you can retype the statement number and the correct commands. Tiny Basic will replace the old statement with the new one.

To delete a statement, type the statement number and a CR only.

Verify the corrections by "LIST nnnn" and hit the Control-C key while the line is being printed.

### FOR and NEXT Commands

**FOR X=A+1 TO 3\*B STEP C-1**

The variable X is set to the value of the expression A+1. The values of the expressions (not the expressions themselves) 3\*B and C-1 are remembered. The name of the variable X, the statement number and the position of this command within the statement are also remembered. Execution then continues the normal way until a NEXT command is encountered.

The STEP can be positive, negative or even zero. The word STEP and the expression following it can be omitted if the desired STEP is +1.

**NEXT X**

The name of the variable (X) is checked with that of the most recent FOR command. If they do not agree, that FOR is terminated and the next recent FOR is checked, etc. When a match is found, this variable will be set to its current value plus the value of the STEP expression saved by the FOR command. The updated

value is then compared with the value of the TO expression also saved by the FOR command. If this is within the limit, execution will jump back to the command following the FOR command. If this is outside the limit, execution continues following the NEXT command itself.

FOR can be nested. The depth of nesting is limited only by the stack space. If a new FOR command with the same control variable as that of an old FOR command is encountered, the old FOR will be terminated automatically.

## STOP Command

### STOP

This command stops the execution of the program and returns control to direct commands from the input device. It can appear many times in a program but must be the last command in any given statement, i.e., it cannot be followed by semi-colon and other commands.

## Direct Commands

As defined earlier, a statement consists of a statement number followed by commands. If the statement number is missing, or if it is 0, the commands will be executed after you have typed the CR. All the commands described above can be used as direct commands. There are three more commands that can be used as direct command but not as part of a statement:

### RUN

will start to execute the program starting at the lowest statement number.

See Microcomputer Software Depository Program Index for copies of this program.

```
*****
; TINY BASIC FOR INTEL 8080
; VERSION 2.0
; BY LI-CHEN WANG
; MODIFIED AND TRANSLATED
; TO INTEL MNEMONICS
; BY ROGER RAUSCHOL
; 10 OCTOBER 1976
; ©COPYLEFT
; ALL WRONGS RESERVED
*****
; *** ZERO PAGE SUBROUTINES ***
;
; THE 8080 INSTRUCTION SET LETS YOU HAVE 8 ROUTINES IN LOW
; MEMORY THAT MAY BE CALLED BY RST N. N BEING 0 THROUGH 7.
; THIS IS A ONE BYTE INSTRUCTION AND HAS THE SAME POWER AS
; THE THREE BYTE INSTRUCTION CALL LLH. TINY BASIC WILL
; USE RST 0 AS START AND RST 1 THROUGH RST 7 FOR
; THE SEVEN MOST FREQUENTLY USED SUBROUTINES.
; TWO OTHER SUBROUTINES (CRLF AND TSTNUM) ARE ALSO IN THIS
; SECTION. THEY CAN BE REACHED ONLY BY 3-BYTE CALLS.
;
DWB MACRO WHERE
DB WHERE SHR 8 +128
DB WHERE AND 0FFH
ENDM
ORG 0H
0000 START:
LXI SP,STACK :*** COLD START ***
MVI A,0FFH
JMP INIT
0008 E2 XTHL :*** TSTC OR RST 1 ***
0009 EF RST 5 :IGNORE BLANKS AND
000A BE CMP M :TEST CHARACTER
000B C36000 JMP TC1 :REST OF THIS IS AT TC1
000E 3E00 CRLF: MVI A,CR :*** CRLF ***
0010 F5 PUSH PSW :*** OUTC OR RST 2 ***
0011 300010 LDI OC5H :PRINT CHARACTER ONLY
0014 B7 DRA A :IF OC5H SWITCH IS ON
0015 C36006 JMP OC2 :REST OF THIS IS AT OC2
0018 CD7102 CALL EXPR2 :*** EXPR OR RST 3 ***
001B E5 PUSH H :EVALUATE BN EXPRESSION
001C C32003 JMP EXPR1 :REST OF IT IS AT EXPR1
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001F 57 DB 'W' :*** COMP OR RST 4 ***
0020 7C MOV A,H :COMPARE HL WITH DE
0021 8A CMP D :RETURN CORRECT C AND
0022 C0 RNZ :Z FLAGS
0023 7D MOV A,L :BUT OLD A IS LOST
0024 BB CMP E
0025 C9 RET
0026 414E DB 'RN'
0028 1A SS1: LDAX D :*** IGNBLK/RST 5 ***
0029 FE20 CPI 20H :IGNORE BLANKS
002B C0 RNZ :IN TEXT, WHERE DE->
002C 13 INX D :AND RETURN THE FIRST
002D C32800 JMP SS1 :NON-BLANK CHAR. IN A
0030 F1 POP PSW :*** FINISH/RST 6 ***
0031 C0B304 CALL FIN :CHECK END OF COMMAND
0034 C3C604 JMP QMHRAT :PRINT "WHAT?" IF WRONG
0037 47 DE 'G'
0038 EF RST 5 :*** TSTV OR RST 7 ***
0039 D640 SUI 40H :TEST VARIABLES
003B D8 RC :C NOT A VARIABLE
003C C25800 JNZ TV1 :NOT "B" ARRAY
003F 13 INX D :IT IS THE "0" ARRAY
0040 CD1A04 CALL PRN :B SHOULD BE FOLLOWED
0043 29 DAD H :BY (EXPR) AS ITS INDEX?
0044 DH9F00 JC OHOW :IS INDEX TOO BIG?
0047 D5 PUSH D :WILL IT OVERWRITE
0048 EB XCHD :TEXT?
0049 CD5904 CALL SIZE :FIND SIZE OF FREE
004C E7 RST 4 :AND CHECK THAT
004D DHF404 JC RSORRY :IF SO, SAY "SORRY"
0050 216613 LXI H,VARBG :IF NOT, GET ADDRESS
0053 CD7C04 CALL SUBCE :OF @EXPR) AND PUT IT
0056 D1 POP D :IN HL
0057 C9 RET :C FLAG IS CLEARED
0058 FE1B TV1: CPI 1BH :NOT @. IS IT A TO Z?
005A 3F CMC :IF NOT RETURN C FLAG
005B D8 RC
005C 13 INX D :IF A THROUGH Z
005D 216613 LXI H,VARBG :COMPUTE ADDRESS OF
0060 07 RLC :THAT VARIABLE
0061 85 ADD L :AND RETURN IT IN HL
0062 6F MOV L,A :WITH C FLAG CLEARED
0063 3E00 MVI A,0
0065 8C ADC H
0066 67 MOV H,A
0067 C9 RET
;
TSTC XCH HL,(SP) :*** TSTC OR RST 1 ***
IGNBLK THIS IS AT LOC. 8
CMP M AND THEN JMP HERE
0068 23 TC1: INX H :COMPARE THE BYTE THAT
0069 CA7300 JZ TC2 :FOLLOWS THE RST INST.
006C C5 PUSH B :WITH THE TEXT <DE>
006D 4E MOV C,M :IF NOT =, ADD THE 2ND
006E 6600 MVI B,0 :BYTE THAT FOLLOWS THE
0070 09 DAD B :RST TO THE OLD PC
0071 C1 POP B :I.E., DO A RELATIVE
0072 1B DCX D :JUMP IF NOT =
0073 12 INX D :IF =, SKIP THOSE BYTES
0074 23 TC2: INX H :AND CONTINUE
0075 E3 XTHL
0076 C9 RET
;
TSTNUM:
0077 210000 LXI H,0 :*** TSTNUM ***
0078 44 MOV B,H :TEST IF THE TEXT IS
007B EF RST 5 :A NUMBER
007C FE30 TN1: CPI 30H :IF NOT, RETURN 0 IN
007E D8 PUSH B :B AND HL
007F FE3A RC :IF NUMBERS, CONVERT
0081 D0 RNC :TO BINARY IN HL AND
0082 3EF0 MVI A,0FH :SET A TO # OF DIGITS
0084 A4 PNA H :IF H>255, THERE IS NO
0085 C29F00 JNZ OHON :ROOM FOR NEXT DIGIT
0088 04 INR B :B COUNTS # OF DIGITS
0089 C5 PUSH B :HL=10*HL+(NEW DIGIT)
008A 44 MOV B,H :WHERE 10* IS DONE BY
008B 4D MOV C,L :SHIFT AND ADD
008C 29 DAD H
008D 29 DAD D :WHERE 10* IS DONE BY
008E 09 DAD B :SHIFT AND ADD
008F 29 DAD H
0090 1A LDAX D :AND <DIGIT> IS FROM
0091 13 INX D :STRIPPING THE ASCII
0092 E60F ANI 0FH :CODE
0094 85 ADD L
0095 6F MOV L,A
0096 3E00 MVI A,0
0098 8C ADC H
0099 67 MOV H,A
009A C1 POP B
009B 1A LDAX D :DO THIS DIGIT AFTER
009C F27C00 JP TN1 :DIGIT 5 SAYS OVERFLOW
009F D5 OHOW: PUSH D :*** ERROR: "HOW?" ***
00A0 11A600 AHOW: LXI D, HOW
00A3 C3C604 JMP ERROR
;
00A6 484F573F HOW: DB 'HOW?' :*** MAIN ***
00A8 00 DB CR
00A9 4F4B OK: DB 'OK'
00B0 00 DB CR
00B1 57484154 WHAT: DB 'WHAT?'
00B2 3F
00B3 00 DB CR
00B4 524F5252 SORRY: DB 'SORRY'
00B5 59
00B6 00 DB CR
;
***** MAIN *****
;
; THIS IS THE MAIN LOOP THAT COLLECTS THE TINY BASIC PROGRAM
; AND STORES IT IN THE MEMORY.
;
; AT START, IT PRINTS OUT "(CR)OK(CR)", AND INITIALIZES THE
; STACK AND SOME OTHER INTERNAL VARIABLES. THEN IT PROMPTS
; ">" AND READS A LINE. IF THE LINE STARTS WITH A NON-ZERO
; NUMBER, THIS NUMBER IS THE LINE NUMBER. THE LINE NUMBER
; (IN 16 BIT BINARY) AND THE REST OF THE LINE (INCLUDING CR)
; IS STORED IN THE MEMORY. IF A LINE WITH THE SAME LINE
; NUMBER IS ALREADY THERE, IT IS REPLACED BY THE NEW ONE. IF
; THE REST OF THE LINE CONSISTS OF A CR ONLY, IT IS NOT STORED
; AND ANY EXISTING LINE WITH THE SAME LINE NUMBER IS DELETED.
;
; AFTER A LINE IS INSERTED, REPLACED, OR DELETED, THE PROGRAM
; LOOPS BACK AND ASKS FOR ANOTHER LINE. THIS LOOP WILL BE
; TERMINATED WHEN IT READS A LINE WITH ZERO OR NO LINE
; NUMBER, AND CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO "DIRECT".
;
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; TINY BASIC PROGRAM SAVE AREA STARTS AT THE MEMORY LOCATION
; LABELED "TXTBGN" AND ENDS AT "TXTEND". WE ALWAYS FILL THIS
; AREA STARTING AT "TXTBGN", THE UNFILLED PORTION IS POINTED
; BY THE CONTENT OF A MEMORY LOCATION LABELED "TXTUNF".
;
; THE MEMORY LOCATION "CURRNT" POINTS TO THE LINE NUMBER
; THAT IS CURRENTLY BEING INTERPRETED. WHILE WE ARE IN
; THIS LOOP OR WHILE WE ARE INTERPRETING A DIRECT COMMAND
; (SEE NEXT SECTION), "CURRNT" SHOULD POINT TO A 0.
;
; RSTART LODI SP,STACK
;
008A 310014    LXI SP,STACK
008D C0E000    ST1: CALL CRLF ; AND JUMP TO HERE
00C0 11AB00    LXI D,OK ; DE->STRING
00C3 97        SUB A ; A=0
00C4 CD6005    CALL PRSTG ; PRINT STRING UNTIL CR
;
00C7 21CE00    LXI H,ST+1 ;LITERAL 0
00CA 220110    SHLD CURRNT ;CURRNT->LINE # = 0
00CD 210000    ST2: LXI H,0
00D0 220910    SHLD LOPVAR
00D3 220310    SHLD STKGOS
00D6 3E3E      ST3: MVJ A,3EH ;PROMPT '>' AND
00D8 CDF040    CALL GETLN ;READ A LINE
00D8 D5        PUSH D ;DE->END OF LINE
00DC 119D13    LXI D,BUFFER ;DE->BEGINNING OF LINE
00DF CD7700    CALL TSTNUM ;TEST IF IT IS A NUMBER
00E2 EF        RST 5
00E3 7C        MOV A,H ;HL=VALUE OF THE # OR
00E4 B5        ORA L ;0 IF NO # WAS FOUND
00E5 C1        POP B ;BC->END OF LINE
00E6 C93807    JZ RSTART
00E9 1B        DCK D ;BACKUP DE AND SAVE
00EA 7C        MOV A,H ;VALUE OF LINE # THERE
00EB 12        STAX D
00EC 1B        DCK D
00ED 7D        MOV A,L
00EE 12        STAX D
00EF C5        PUSH B ;BC,DE->BEGIN, END
00F0 D5        PUSH D
00F1 79        MOV A,C
00F2 92        SUB E
00F3 F5        PUSH PSW ;A=# OF BYTES IN LINE
00F4 CD3805    CALL FNDLN ;FIND THIS LINE IN SAVE
00F7 D5        PUSH D ;AREA, DE->SAVE AREA
00F8 C20B01    JNZ ST4 ;NZ NOT FOUND, INSERT
00FB D5        PUSH D ;Z FOUND, DELETE IT
00FC CD5405    CALL FNDNXT ;FIND NEXT LINE
;
; DE->NEXT LINE
;
00F7 C1        POP B ;BC->LINE TO BE DELETED
0100 2A1510    LHLD TXTUNF ;HL->UNFILLED SAVE AREA
0103 CDE505    CALL MVUP ;MOVE UP TO DELETE
0104 50        MOV H,B ;TXTUNF->UNFILLED AREA
0107 69        MOV L,C
0108 221510    SHLD TXTUNF ;UPDATE
0108 C1        ST4: POP B ;GET READY TO INSERT
010C 2A1510    LHLD TXTUNF ;BUT FIRST CHECK IF
010F F1        POP PSW ;THE LENGTH OF NEW LINE
0110 E5        PUSH H ;IS 3 (LINE # AND CR)
0111 FE03    CPJ 3 ;THEN DO NOT INSERT
0112 C9B000    JZ RSTART ;MUST CLEAR THE STACK
0116 85        ADD L,A ;COMPUTE NEW TXTUNF
0117 6F        MOV L,A
0118 2E00    MVI A,0
011A 8C        ADC H
011B 67        MOV H,A ;HL->NEW UNFILLED AREA
011C 116613    LXI D,TXTEND ;CHECK TO SEE IF THERE
;
011F E7        RST 4 ;IS ENOUGH SPACE
0120 D2F304    JNC QSORRY ;SORRY, NO ROOM FOR IT
0123 221510    SHLD TXTUNF ;OK, UPDATE TXTUNF
0126 D1        POP D ;DE->OLD UNFILLED AREA
0127 CDE005    CALL MVDOWN
012A D1        POP D ;DE->BEGIN, HL->END
012B E1        POP H
012C CDE505    CALL MVUP ;MOVE NEW LINE TO SAVE
012F C3D600    JMP ST3 ;AREA
;
; *****
;
; WHAT FOLLOWS IS THE CODE TO EXECUTE DIRECT AND STATEMENT
; COMMANDS. CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THESE POINTS VIA THE
; COMMAND TABLE LOOKUP CODE OF 'DIRECT' AND 'EXEC' IN LAST
; SECTION. AFTER THE COMMAND IS EXECUTED, CONTROL IS
; TRANSFERRED TO OTHER SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
;
; FOR 'LIST', 'NEW', AND 'STOP': GO BACK TO 'RSTART'.
; FOR 'RUN': GO EXECUTE THE FIRST STORED LINE IF ANY; ELSE
; GO BACK TO 'RSTART'.
; FOR 'GOTO' AND 'GOSUB': GO EXECUTE THE TARGET LINE.
; FOR 'RETURN' AND 'NEXT': GO BACK TO SAVED RETURN LINE.
; FOR ALL OTHERS: IF 'CURRNT' -> 0, GO TO 'RSTART'; ELSE
; GO EXECUTE NEXT COMMAND. (THIS IS DONE IN 'FINISH'.)
;
; *****
;
; *** NEW *** STOP *** RUN & FRIENDS *** & GOTO ***
;
; 'NEW(CR)' SETS 'TXTUNF' TO POINT TO 'TXTBGN'
;
; 'STOP(CR)' GOES BACK TO 'RSTART'
;
; 'RUN(CR)' FINDS THE FIRST STORED LINE, STORE ITS ADDRESS (IN
; 'CURRNT'), AND START EXECUTE IT. NOTE THAT ONLY THOSE
; COMMANDS IN TAB2 ARE LEGAL FOR STORED PROGRAM.
;
; THERE ARE 3 MORE ENTRIES IN 'RUN'.
; 'RUNNXL' FINDS NEXT LINE, STORES ITS ADDR. AND EXECUTES IT.
; 'RUNTSL' STORES THE ADDRESS OF THIS LINE AND EXECUTES IT.
; 'RUNNSML' CONTINUES THE EXECUTION ON SAME LINE.
;
; 'GOTO EXPRESSION(CR)' EVALUATES THE EXPRESSION, FIND THE TARGET
; LINE, AND JUMP TO 'RUNTSL' TO DO IT.
;
0122 CDC204    NEW: CALL ENDCHK ;*** NEW(CR) ***
0125 211710    LXI H,TXTBGN
0128 221510    SHLD TXTUNF
;
013B CDC204    STOP: CALL ENDCHK ;*** STOP(CR) ***
013E C2E000    JMP RSTART
;
0141 CDC204    RUN: CALL ENDCHK ;*** RUN(CR) ***
0144 111710    LXI D,TXTBGN ;FIRST SAVED LINE
;
; RUNNXL:
; LXI H,0 ;*** RUNNXL ***
; CALL FNDLP ;FIND WHATEVER LINE #
; JC RSTART ;C-PASSED TXTUNF, QUIT
;
; RUNTSL:
; XCHG ;*** RUNTSL ***
; SHLD CURRNT ;SET 'CURRNT'->LINE #
;
0150 EB        0151 220110    XCHG
0154 EB        0155 12        INX D ;BUMP PASS LINE #
0156 12        0157 12        INX D
;
0157 CD5406    CALL CHK10 ;*** RUNTSL ***
015A 21D006    LXI H,TB2-1 ;FIND COMMAND IN TAB2
015D C33B07    JMP EXEC ;AND EXECUTE IT
;
0160 DF        GOTO: RST 3 ;*** GOTO EXPRESSION ***
0161 D5        PUSH D ;SAVE FOR ERROR ROUTINE
0162 CDC204    CALL ENDCHK ;MUST FIND A CR
0165 C02805    CALL FNDLN ;FIND THE TARGET LINE
0168 C2A000    JNZ AHOW ;NO SUCH LINE #
016B F1        POP PSW ;CLEAR THE "PUSH DE"
016C C35001    JMP RUNTSL ;GO DO IT
;
; *****
;
; *** LIST *** & PRINT ***
;
; LIST HAS TWO FORMS.
; 'LIST(CR)' LISTS ALL SAVED LINES.
; 'LIST #(CR)' START LIST AT THIS LINE #.
; YOU CAN STOP THE LISTING BY CONTROL C KEY.
;
; PRINT COMMAND IS 'PRINT ...' OR 'PRINT ... (CR)'
; WHERE '...' IS A LIST OF EXPRESSIONS, FORMATS, BACK-
; ARROWS, AND STRINGS. THESE ITEMS ARE SEPARATED BY COMMAS.
;
; A FORMAT IS A FOUND SIGN FOLLOWED BY A NUMBER. IT CONTROLS
; THE NUMBER OF SPACES THE VALUE OF A EXPRESSION IS GOING TO
; BE PRINTED. IT STAYS EFFECTIVE FOR THE REST OF THE PRINT
; COMMAND UNLESS CHANGED BY ANOTHER FORMAT. IF NO FORMAT IS
; SPECIFIED, 6 POSITIONS WILL BE USED.
;
; A STRING IS QUOTED IN A PAIR OF SINGLE QUOTES OR A PAIR OF
; DOUBLE QUOTES.
;
; A BACK-ARROW MEANS GENERATE A (CR) WITHOUT (LF).
;
; A (CRLF) IS GENERATED AFTER THE ENTIRE LIST HAS BEEN
; PRINTED OR IF THE LIST IS A NULL LIST. HOWEVER IF THE LIST
; ENDED WITH A COMMA, NO (CRLF) IS GENERATED.
;
; LIST: CALL TSTNUM ;TEST IF THERE IS A #
;       CALL ENDCHK ;IF NO # WE GET A #
;       CALL FNDLN ;FIND THIS OR NEXT LINE
;       LS1: JC RSTART ;C-PASSED TXTUNF
;             CALL PRTLN ;PRINT THE LINE
;             CALL CHK10 ;STOP IF HIT CONTROL-C
;             CALL FNDLF ;FIND NEXT LINE
;             JMP LS1 ;AND LOOP BACK
;
016F CD7700    LIST: CALL TSTNUM ;TEST IF THERE IS A #
0172 CDC204    CALL ENDCHK ;IF NO # WE GET A #
0175 C03B05    CALL FNDLN ;FIND THIS OR NEXT LINE
0178 D8B000    LS1: JC RSTART ;C-PASSED TXTUNF
017B CDD205    CALL PRTLN ;PRINT THE LINE
017E CDC406   CALL CHK10 ;STOP IF HIT CONTROL-C
0181 CD4005    CALL FNDLF ;FIND NEXT LINE
0184 C37801    JMP LS1 ;AND LOOP BACK
;
; PRINT: MVI C,6 ;C = # OF SPACES
;        RST 1 ;IF NULL LIST & ","
;        DB 3BH
;        PR2-$-1
;        CALL CRLF ;GIVE CR-LF AND
;        JMP RUNTSL ;CONTINUE SAME LINE
;
0189 CF        PR2: RST 1 ;IF NULL LIST (CR)
0193 9D        DB CR
0194 9E        DB PR8-$-1
0195 C00E00    CALL CRLF ;ALSO GIVE CR-LF AND
0198 C34701    JMP RUNNXL ;GO TO NEXT LINE
019B CF        PR0: RST 1 ;ELSE IS IT FORMAT?
019C 23        DB '#'
019D 95        DB PR1-$-1
019E DF        RST 3 ;YES, EVALUATE EXPRESSION
019F 4D        MOV C,L ;AND SAVE IT IN C
01A0 C3A901    JMP PR2 ;LOOK FOR MORE TO PRINT
01A2 C6C005    PR1: CALL OTSTG ;IS IT A STRING?
01A6 C3B601    JMP PR2 ;IF NOT, MUST BE EXPRESSION
01A9 CF        PR3: RST 1 ;IF "", GO FIND NEXT
01AA 2C        DB '/'
01B0 96        DB PR6-$-1
01B1 CDB204    CALL FIN ;IN THE LIST
01B5 C39801    JMP PR0 ;LIST CONTINUES
01B6 CD0E000    PR6: CALL CRLF ;LIST ENDS
01B8 F7        RST 6
01B9 DF        PR8: RST 3 ;EVALUATE THE EXPRESSION
01B7 C5        PUSH B
01B9 CD9205    CALL PRTNUM ;PRINT THE VALUE
01BB C1        POP B
01BC C3A901    JMP PR3 ;MORE TO PRINT?
;
; *****
;
; *** GOSUB *** & RETURN ***
;
; 'GOSUB EXPRESSION' OR 'GOSUB EXPRESSION (CR)' IS LIKE THE 'GOTO'
; COMMAND, EXCEPT THAT THE CURRENT TEXT POINTER, STACK POINTER
; ETC. ARE SAVED SO THAT EXECUTION CAN BE CONTINUED AFTER THE
; SUBROUTINE 'RETURN'. IN ORDER THAT 'GOSUB' CAN BE NESTED
; (AND EVEN RECURSIVE), THE SAVE AREA MUST BE STACKED.
; THE STACK POINTER IS SAVED IN 'STKGOS'. THE OLD 'STKGOS' IS
; SAVED IN THE STACK. IF WE ARE IN THE MAIN ROUTINE, 'STKGOS' IS
; ZERO (THIS WAS DONE BY THE "MAIN" SECTION OF THE CODE),
; BUT WE STILL SAVE IT AS A FLAG FOR NO FURTHER 'RETURN'S.
;
; 'RETURN(CR)' UNDOES EVERYTHING THAT 'GOSUB' DID, AND THUS
; RETURN THE EXECUTION TO THE COMMAND AFTER THE MOST RECENT
; 'GOSUB'. IF 'STKGOS' IS ZERO, IT INDICATES THAT WE NEVER HAD A 'GOSUB' AND IS THUS AN ERROR.
;
; GOSUB: CALL PUSHA ;SAVE THE CURRENT "FOR"
;        RST 3 ;PARAMETERS
;        PUSH D ;AND TEXT POINTER
;        CALL FNDLN ;FIND THE TARGET LINE
;        01C1 2A0000    JNZ AHOW ;NOT THERE, SAY "HON?"
;        LHLD CURRNT ;FIND IT, SAVE OLD
;        01C1 2A0110    LHLD STKGOS ;CURRNT OLD 'STKGOS'
;        01C1 E5        PUSH H ;'CURRNT' OLD 'STKGOS'
;        01C1 E5        PUSH H
;        LXI H,0 ;AND LOAD NEW ONES
;        01D5 220910    SHLD LOPVAR
;        01D8 39        DAD SP
;        01D9 220310    SHLD STKGOS
;        01DC C35001    JMP RUNTSL ;THEN RUN THAT LINE
;
; RETURN: CALL ENDCHK ;THERE MUST BE A CR
;        LHLD STKGOS ;OLD STACK POINTER
;        MOV A,H ;0 MEANS NOT EXIST
;        01E5 7C        ORA L
;        01E6 B5        JZ ONHAT ;SO, WE SAY: "WHAT?"
;        01E9 F9        SPHL ;ELSE, RESTORE IT
;        01EB E1        POP H
;        01EC 220310    SHLD STKGOS ;AND THE OLD 'STKGOS'
;        01EF E1        POP H
;        01F0 220110    SHLD CURRNT ;AND THE OLD 'CURRENT'
;        01F3 D1        POP D ;OLD TEXT POINTER
;        01F4 CDFD05    CALL POPA ;OLD "FOR" PARAMETERS
;        01F7 F7        RST 6 ;AND WE ARE BACK HOME
;
; *****
;
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; *** FOR *** & NEXT ***
; 'FOR' HAS TWO FORMS:
; 'FOR VAR=EXP1 TO EXP2 STEP EXP3' AND 'FOR VAR=EXP1 TO EXP2'
; THE SECOND FORM MEANS THE SAME THING AS THE FIRST FORM WITH
; EXP3=1, (I.E., WITH A STEP OF +1.)
; TBI WILL FIND THE VARIABLE VAR, AND SET ITS VALUE TO THE
; CURRENT VALUE OF EXP1. IT ALSO EVALUATES EXP2 AND EXP3
; AND SAVE ALL THESE TOGETHER WITH THE TEXT POINTER ETC. IN
; THE 'FOR' SAVE AREA, WHICH CONSISTS OF 'LOPVAR', 'LOPINC',
; 'LOPLMT', 'LOPLN', AND 'LOPPT'. IF THERE IS ALREADY SOME-
; THING IN THE SAVE AREA (THIS IS INDICATED BY A NON-ZERO
; 'LOPVAR'), THEN THE OLD SAVE AREA IS SAVED IN THE STACK
; BEFORE THE NEW ONE OVERWRITES IT.
; TBI WILL THEN DIG IN THE STACK AND FIND OUT IF THIS SAME
; VARIABLE WAS USED IN ANOTHER CURRENTLY ACTIVE 'FOR' LOOP.
; IF THAT IS THE CASE, THEN THE OLD 'FOR' LOOP IS DEACTIVATED.
; (PURGED FROM THE STACK...)
;
; 'NEXT VAR' SERVES AS THE LOGICAL (NOT NECESSARILY PHYSICAL)
; END OF THE 'FOR' LOOP. THE CONTROL VARIABLE VAR IS CHECKED
; WITH THE 'LOPVAR'. IF THEY ARE NOT THE SAME, TBI DIGS IN
; THE STACK TO FIND THE RIGHT ONE AND PURGES ALL THOSE THAT
; DID NOT MATCH EITHER WAY. TBI THEN ADDS THE 'STEP' TO
; THAT VARIABLE AND CHECK THE RESULT WITH THE LIMIT. IF IT
; IS WITHIN THE LIMIT, CONTROL LOOPS BACK TO THE COMMAND
; FOLLOWING THE 'FOR'. IF OUTSIDE THE LIMIT, THE SAVE AREA
; IS PURGED AND EXECUTION CONTINUES.
01FB CD1906 FOR: CALL PUSHA ;SAVE THE OLD SAVE AREA
01FB CDA004 CALL SETVAL ;SET THE CONTROL VAR.
01FE 2B DCX H ;HL IS ITS ADDRESS
01FF 220910 SHLD LOPVAR ;SAVE THAT
0202 C11207 LXI H,TAB5-1 ;USE 'EXEC' TO LOOK
0205 C3B007 JMP EXEC ;FOR THE WORD 'TO'
0208 DF FR1: RST 3 ;EVALUATE THE LIMIT
0209 220010 SHLD LOPLMT ;SAVE THE LIMIT
020C C11907 LXI H,TAB6-1 ;USE 'EXEC' TO LOOK
020F C3B007 JMP EXEC ;FOR THE WORD 'STEP'
0212 DF FR2: RST 3 ;FOUND IT. GET STEP
0213 C11902 JLC FR4 ;NOT FOUND. SET TO 1
0216 C10100 FR2: LXI H,1H ;NOT FOUND. SET TO 1
0219 C20B10 FR4: SHLD LOPINC ;SAVE THAT TOO
021C C20B10 FR5: LHLD CURRNT ;SAVE CURRENT LINE #
021F C20B10 SHLD LOPLN ;AND TEXT POINTER
0222 EB XCHG ;AND TEXT POINTER
0223 221110 SHLD LOPPT ;FIND 'LOPVAR'
0226 010900 LXI B,0AH ;DIG INTO STACK TO
0229 0A0910 LHLD LOPVAR ;FIND 'LOPVAR'
0232 EB XCHG
;
0230 68 MOV H,B ;HL=0 NOW
0232 69 MOV L,B ;HERE IS THE STACK
0234 3E DB 3EH
;
0231 09 FR7: DAD B ;EACH LEVEL IS 10 DEEP
0233 7E MOV A,M ;GET THAT OLD 'LOPVAR'
0233 23 INX H
0234 B6 ORA M
0235 C45202 JZ FR8 ;0 SAYS NO MORE IN IT
0238 7E MOV A,M
0239 2B DCX H
023A B9 CMP D ;SAME AS THIS ONE?
023B C23102 JNZ FR7
023E 7E MOV A,M ;THE OTHER HALF?
023F B6 CMP E
0240 C23102 JNZ FR7
0242 EB XCHG ;YES, FOUND ONE
0244 210000 LXI H,0H ;TRY TO MOVE SP
0247 39 DAD SP
0248 44 MOV E,H
0249 4D MOV C,L
024A 210000 LXI H,0AH
024D 19 DAD D
024E CDE005 CALL MVDOWN ;AND PURGE 10 WORDS
0251 F9 SPHL ;IN THE STACK
0252 2A1110 FR8: LHLD LOPPT ;JOB DONE. RESTORE DE
0255 EE XCHG
0256 F7 RST 6 ;AND CONTINUE
;
0257 FF NEXT: RST 7 ;GET ADDRESS OF VAR.
0258 D4C604 JC 0WHAT ;NO VARIABLE, "WHAT?"
0259 220510 SHLD VARNXT ;YES, SAVE IT
025E D5 NX0: PUSH D ;SAVE TEXT POINTER
025F EB XCHG
0260 2A0910 LHLD LOPVAR ;GET VAR. IN 'FOR'
0263 7C MOV A,H
0264 B5 ORA L ;0 SAYS NEVER HAD ONE
0265 C4C704 JZ 0WHAT ;SO WE ASK: "WHAT?"
0268 E7 RST 4 ;ELSE WE CHECK THEM
0269 C47602 JZ NX3 ;OK, THEY AGREE
026C D1 PDP D ;NO, LET'S SEE
026D CDF005 CALL POPA ;PURGE CURRENT LOOP
0270 2B0510 LHLD VARNXT ;AND POP ONE LEVEL
0272 C5E002 JMP NX0 ;GO CHECK AGAIN
0276 5E NX3: MOV E,M ;COME HERE WHEN AGREED
0277 23 INX H
0278 56 MOV D,M ;DE=VALUE OF VAR.
0279 2B0B10 LHLD LOPINC ;OLD HL
027C E5 PUSH H
027D 7C MOV R,H
;
027E AA XRA D
027F 7A MOV A,D
0280 19 DAD D ;ADD ONE STEP
0281 F4B002 JM NX4
0284 AC XRA H
0285 F4A002 JM NX5
0288 EB NX4: XCHG
0289 2A0910 LHLD LOPVAR ;PUT IT BACK
028C 73 MOV M,E
028D 23 INX H
028E 72 MOV M,D
028F 2A0D10 LHLD LOPLMT ;HL=LIMIT
0292 F1 POP PSW ;OLD HL
0293 B7 ORA A
0294 F29802 JP NX1 ;STEP > 0
0297 EB XCHG
0298 C09804 NX1: CALL CKHLDE ;COMPARE WITH LIMIT
029B D1 POP D ;RESTORE TEXT POINTER
029C D4C002 JC NX2 ;OUTSIDE LIMIT
029F 2B0F10 LHLD LOPLN ;WITHIN LIMIT. GO
02A2 220110 SHLD CURRNT ;BACK TO THE SAVED
02A5 2A1110 LHLD LOPPT ;'CURRNT' AND TEXT
02A8 EB XCHG ;POINTER
02A9 F7 RST 6
02AA E1 NX5: POP H
02AB D1 POP D
02AC CDF005 NX2: CALL POPA ;PURGE THIS LOOP
02AF F7 RST 6

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; **** REM *** IF *** INPUT *** & LET (& DEFLT) ***
;
; 'REM' CAN BE FOLLOWED BY ANYTHING AND IS IGNORED BY TBI.
; TBI TREATS IT LIKE AN 'IF' WITH A FALSE CONDITION.
;
; 'IF' IS FOLLOWED BY AN EXPR. AS A CONDITION AND ONE OR MORE
; COMMANDS (INCLUDING OTHER 'IF'S) SEPARATED BY SEMI-COLONS.
; NOTE THAT THE WORD 'THEN' IS NOT USED. TBI EVALUATES THE
; EXPR. IF IT IS NON-ZERO, EXECUTION CONTINUES. IF THE
; EXPR. IS ZERO, THE COMMANDS THAT FOLLOW ARE IGNORED AND
; EXECUTION CONTINUES AT THE NEXT LINE.
;
; 'INPUT' COMMAND IS LIKE THE 'PRINT' COMMAND, AND IS FOLLOWED
; BY A LIST OF ITEMS. IF THE ITEM IS A STRING IN SINGLE OR
; DOUBLE QUOTES, OR IS A BACK-ARROW, IT HAS THE SAME EFFECT AS
; IN 'PRINT'. IF AN ITEM IS A VARIABLE, THIS VARIABLE NAME IS
; PRINTED OUT FOLLOWED BY A COLON. THEN TBI WAITS FOR AN
; EXPR. TO BE TYPED IN. THE VARIABLE IS THEN SET TO THE
; VALUE OF THIS EXPR. IF THE VARIABLE IS PRECEDED BY A STRING
;
; (AGAIN IN SINGLE OR DOUBLE QUOTES), THE STRING WILL BE
; PRINTED FOLLOWED BY A COLON. TBI THEN WAITS FOR INPUT EXPR.
; AND SET THE VARIABLE TO THE VALUE OF THE EXPR.
;
; IF THE INPUT EXPR. IS INVALID, TBI WILL PRINT "WHAT?", "
; "HOW?" OR "SORRY" AND REPRINT THE PROMPT AND REDO THE INPUT.
; THE EXECUTION WILL NOT TERMINATE UNLESS YOU TYPE CONTROL-C.
; THIS IS HANDLED IN 'INPERR'.
;
; 'LET' IS FOLLOWED BY A LIST OF ITEMS SEPARATED BY COMMAS.
; EACH ITEM CONSISTS OF A VARIABLE, AN EQUAL SIGN, AND AN EXPR.
; TBI EVALUATES THE EXPR. AND SET THE VARIABLE TO THAT VALUE.
; TBI WILL ALSO HANDLE 'LET' COMMAND WITHOUT THE WORD 'LET'.
; THIS IS DONE BY 'DEFLT'.
;
; REM: LXI H,0H ;*** REM ***
; DB 3EH
;
; 02B0 210000 IFF: RST 3 ;*** IF ***
; 02B1 3E MOV A,H ;IS THE EXPR.=0?
;
; 02B4 DF 02B5 7C 02B6 B5 02B7 C25701 02B8 CD5605 02B9 D25001 02B0 C3B009
; JNZ RUNSML ;NO, CONTINUE
; CALL FNDSPK ;YES, SKIP REST OF LINE
; JNC RUNTSL
; JMP RSTART
;
; INPERR: LHLD STKINP ;*** INPERR ***
; SPHL ;RESTORE OLD SP
; POP H ;AND OLD 'CURRNT'
; SHLD CURRNT
; POP D ;AND OLD TEXT POINTER
; POP D ;REDO INPUT
;
; INPUT: PUSH D ;SAVE IN CASE OF ERROR
; IP1: CALL QTSTG ;IS NEXT ITEM A STRING?
; 02C0 CDE005 02C1 C3DB02 02C2 FF 02C3 7E 02C4 0F 02C5 DA1503 02C6 C3E002
; CALL QTSTG ;NO
; JMP IP2
; RST 7 ;YES, BUT FOLLOWED BY A
; ORA L ;VARIABLE? NO
; JC IP4 ;VARIABLE? NO
; IMP IP3 ;YES, INPUT VARIABLE
; 02C8 220110 02C9 D1 02C0 D1 02C1 D1 02C2 D1 02C3 D1
; LDAX D ;SAVE FOR 'PRTSTG'
; JC 0WHAT ;"WHAT?" IT IS NOT?
; 02C4 1A 02C5 4F 02C6 97 02C7 12 02C8 D1
; LDAX D ;GET READY FOR 'PRTSTG'
; MOV C,A
; SUB A
; STAX D
; POP D
; POP D
; CALL PRTSTG ;PRINT STRING AS PROMPT
;
; IP2: PUSH D ;SAVE FOR 'PRTSTG'
; 02C9 79 02C0 1B 02C1 12 02C2 D5 02C3 05 02C4 21C002 02C5 220110
; RST 7 ;MUST BE VARIABLE NOW
; ORA L ;"WHAT?" IT IS NOT?
; JC 0WHAT ;"WHAT?" IT IS NOT?
; 02C6 0F 02C7 20 02C8 05 02C9 210000 02C0 220110 02C1 05 02C2 0E
; PUSH H ;ALSO SAVE 'CURRNT'
; LHLD CURRNT
; PUSH H ;SAVE TEXT POINTER
; LHLD CURRNT ;ALSO SAVE 'CURRNT'
; PUSH H ;NEGATIVE NUMBER
; LHLD CURRNT ;AS A FLAG
; PUSH H ;OLD HL
; LHLD CURRNT ;PRINT THIS TOO
; MVI A,3AH ;CALL GETLN ;AND GET A LINE
; CALL GETLN ;POINTS TO BUFFER
; LXI D,BUFFER ;EVALUATE INPUT
; RST 3 ;CAN BE 'CALL ENDCHK'
; NOP ;POP D ;OK, GET OLD HL
; XCHG ;MOV M,E ;SAVE VALUE IN VAR.
; INX H ;MOV M,D
; MOV M,D ;GET OLD 'CURRNT'
; SHLD CURRNT
; POP D ;AND OLD TEXT POINTER
; 02C4 D1 02C5 F1 02C6 05 02C7 20 02C8 05 02C9 C3D002 02C0 F7
; POP PSW ;PURGE JUNK IN STACK
; DEFLT: RST 1 ;IS NEXT CH. ?,??
; 02C1 05 02C2 05 02C3 05 02C4 05 02C5 05 02C6 05 02C7 05 02C8 05
; DB IPS-$-1 ;YES, MORE ITEMS.
; 02C9 F7 02C0 F7
; IP4: POP PSW ;ITEM BY ITEM
; DEFLT: LDAX D ;*** DEFLT ***
; CPI DR ;EMPTY LINE IS OK
; JZ LT1 ;ELSE IT IS 'LET'
;
; LET: CALL SETVAL ;*** LET ***
; RST 1 ;SET VALUE TO VAR.
; DB ? ;?
; DEFLT: JZ LT1 ;ELSE IT IS 'LET'
;
; *** EXPR ***
;
; 'EXPR' EVALUATES ARITHMETICAL OR LOGICAL EXPRESSIONS.
; <EXPR> ::= <EXPR2><REL_OP><EXPR>
; WHERE <REL_OP> IS ONE OF THE OPERATORS IN TAB8 AND THE
; RESULT OF THESE OPERATIONS IS 1 IF TRUE AND 0 IF FALSE.
; <EXPR2> ::= (+|-)<EXPR3><OP><-EXPR3><OP>(..., ...)
; WHERE () ARE OPTIONAL AND (...) ARE OPTIONAL REPEATS.
; <EXPR3> ::= <EXPR4><CC> OR <OP><EXPR4><CC>(..., ...)
; <EXPR4> ::= <VARIABLE>

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    <FUNCTION>
    <EXPR2>
    <EXPR2> IS RECURSIVE SO THAT VARIABLE <Y> CAN HAVE AN <EXPR>
    AS INDEX. FUNCTIONS CAN HAVE AN <EXPR> AS ARGUMENTS, AND
    <EXPR4> CAN BE AN <EXPR> IN PARENTHES.
    <EXPR> CALL EXPR2   THIS IS AT LOC. 18
    <EXPR> PUSH HL     SAVE <EXPR2> VALUE
    0220 212107 EXPR1: LXI H,TAB8-1 ;LOOKUP REL OP.
    0220 C32B07 JMP EXEC ;GO DO IT
    0223 CD5C03 XP11: CALL XP18 ;REL OP."="
    0226 D8 RC ;NO, RETURN HL=0
    0227 6F MOV L,A ;YES, RETURN HL=1
    0228 C9 RET
    0229 CD5C03 XP12: CALL XP18 ;REL OP. "#"
    022C C8 R2 ;FALSE, RETURN HL=0
    023D 6F MOV L,A ;TRUE, RETURN HL=1
    023E C9 RET
    023F CD5C03 XP13: CALL XP18 ;REL OP. ">"
    0242 C8 RZ ;FALSE
    0243 D8 RC ;ALSO FALSE, HL=0
    0244 6F MOV L,A ;TRUE, HL=1
    0245 C9 RET
    0246 CD5C03 XP14: CALL XP18 ;REL OP. "<"
    0249 6F MOV L,A ;REL, TRUE, RETURN
    024A C8 RZ
    024B D8 RC
    024C 6C MOV L,H ;ELSE SET HL=0
    024D C9 RET
    024E CD5C03 XP15: CALL XP18 ;REL OP. "="
    0251 C0 RNZ ;FALSE, RETRUN HL=0
    0252 6F MOV L,A ;ELSE SET HL=1
    0253 C9 RET
    0254 CD5C03 XP16: CALL XP18 ;REL OP. "<="
    0257 D0 RNC ;FALSE, RETURN HL=0
    0258 6F MOV L,A ;ELSE SET HL=1
    0259 C9 RET
    025A E1 XP17: POP H ;NOT REL OP.
    025B C9 RET
    025C 79 XP18: MOV A,C ;SUBROUTINE FOR ALL
    025D E1 POP H ;REL OP. S
    025E C1 POP B
    025F E5 PUSH H ;REVERSE TOP OF STACK
    0260 C5 PUSH B
    0261 4F MOV C,A
    0262 CD7103 CALL EXPR2 ;GET 2ND <EXPR2>
    0265 EB XCHG ;VALUE IN DE NOW
    0266 E3 XTHL ;1ST <EXPR2> IN HL
    0267 CD9804 CALL CKHLDE ;COMPARE 1ST WITH 2ND
    0268 D1 POP D ;RESTORE TEXT POINTER
    026B 210000 LXI H,0H ;SET HL=0, A=1
    026E 3E01 HVI A,1
    0270 C9 RET
    0271 C9 EXPR2: RET 1 ;NEGATIVE SIGN?
    0272 20 DS 1 ;YES, FAKE 0-
    0273 00 DB XP21-$-1
    0274 C39B02 LXI H,0H ;YES, FAKE 0-
    0275 C39B02 JMP XP26 ;TREAT LIKE SUBTRACT
    0276 C9 XP21 RST 1 ;POSITIVE SIGN? IGNORE
    0278 2B DS 1 ;+
    027C 00 DB XP22-$-1
    027D CD4501 XP22: CALL EXPR2 ;1ST <EXPR2>
    0280 C9 XP23: RST 1 ;ADD?
    0281 1B DS 1 ;+
    0282 15 DB XP25-$-1
    0283 E5 PUSH H ;YES, SAVE VALUE
    0284 CD4502 CALL EXPR2 ;GET 2ND <EXPR2>
    0287 EB XCHG ;2ND IN DE
    0288 E3 XTHL ;1ST IN HL
    0289 7C MOV A,H ;COMPARE SIGN
    028A AA XRA D
    028B 7A MOV A,D
    028C 19 DAD D
    028D D1 POP D ;RESTORE TEXT POINTER
    028E FA8002 JM XP23 ;1ST 2ND SIGN DIFFER
    0291 AC HRA H ;1ST 2ND SIGN EQUAL
    0292 F28000 JP XP25 ;SO IS RESULT
    0295 C39F00 JMP OHOW ;ELSE WE HAVE OVERFLOW
    0298 C9 XP25: RST 1 ;SUBTRACT?
    0299 2D DS 1 ;-
    029A 86 DB XP42-$-1
    029B E5 XP26: PUSH H ;YES, SAVE 1ST <EXPR2>
    029C CD4502 CALL EXPR2 ;GET 2ND <EXPR2>
    029F CD8604 CALL CHGSGN ;NEGATE
    0302 C38703 JMP XP24 ;AND ADD THEM
    0295 CD8604 EXPR3: CALL EXPR4 ;GET 1ST <EXPR4>
    0298 C9 XP31: RST 1 ;MULTIPLY?
    029A 2A DB 1 ;/
    029A 2D DB XP34-$-1
    0298 E5 PUSH H ;YES, SAVE 1ST
    029C CD8604 CALL EXPR4 ;HAD GET 2ND <EXPR4>
    029F 0600 MVI B,0H ;CLEAR B FOR SIGN
    02A0 C08704 CALL CHGSGN ;CHECK SIGN
    02A4 E3 XTHL ;1ST IN HL
    02A5 C38204 TCHL CHGSGN ;CHECK SIGN OF 1ST
    02A8 EB MVI H,0
    02B9 E1 XTHL ;1ST IN HL
    02B8 71 MOV A,H ;IS HL > 255 ?
    02B9 E1 ORA A
    02B8 71 JC XP22 ;NO
    02B9 7A MOV A,D ;YES, HOW ABOUT DE
    02C0 B2 ORA D
    02C1 EB XCHG ;PUT SMALLER IN HL
    02C2 C2H000 JNZ RHOW ;ALSO >, WILL OVERFLOW
    02C5 70 XP22: MOV A,L ;THIS IS DUNE
    02C8 210000 LXI H,0H ;CLEAR RESULT
    02C9 B7 ORA A ;ADD AND COUNT
    02CA C3F703 JC XP25
    02CD 19 XP23: DAD D
    02DE 000000 JC RHOW ;OVERFLOW
    02D1 20 DCR R
    02D2 C2C003 JNZ XP23
    02D5 C2F703 JMP XP25 ;FINISHED
    02D8 C9 XP24: RST 1 ;DIVIDE?
    02D9 2F DS 1 ;/
    02D9 65 DB XP42-$-1
    02D8 E5 PUSH H ;YES, SAVE 1ST <EXPR4>
    02D9 CD8604 CALL EXPR4 ;AND GET 2ND ONE
    02D9 0600 MVI B,0H ;CLEAR B FOR SIGN
    02E1 C08304 CALL CHGSGN ;CHECK SIGN OF 2ND
    02E4 E3 XTHL ;GET 1ST IN HL
    02E5 CD8604 CALL CHGSGN ;CHECK SIGN OF 1ST
    02E8 EB XCHG ;1ST IN HL
    02EA EB XCHG ;2ND IN HL
    02EB 7A MOV A,D ;DIVIDE BY 0?
    02EC B2 ORA E
    02ED CAA000 JZ RHOW ;SAY "HOW?"
    02F0 C5 PUSH B ;ELSE SAVE SIGN
    02F1 C06604 CALL DIVIDE ;USE SUBROUTINE
    02F4 60 MOV H,B ;RESULT IN HL NOW
    02F5 69 MOV L,C
    02F6 C1 POP B ;GET SIGN BACK
    02F7 D1 02F8 7C 02F9 B7 02FD 78 02FE B7
    02FF FC0604 0402 C3H802
    0405 181007 EXPR4: LXI H,TAB4-1 ;FIND FUNCTION IN TAB4
    0408 C32B07 JMP EXEC ;AND GO DO IT
    040B FF XP40: RST 7 ;NO, NOT A FUNCTION
    040C D41404 JC XP41 ;NOR A VARIABLE
    040F 7E MOV A,M ;VALUE IN HL
    0410 23 INX H
    0411 66 MOV H,M
    0412 6F MOV L,A
    0413 C9 RET
    0414 C07200 XP41: CALL TSTNUM ;OR IS IT A NUMBER
    0417 78 MOV A,B ;# OF DIGIT
    0418 B7 ORA A
    0419 C8 RNZ ;OK
    041A CF PARN: RST 1 ;NO DIGIT, MUST BE
    041B 05 DB XP42-$-1
    041D DF RST 2 ;"<EXPR>""
    041E CF RST 1
    041F 29 DB XP42-$-1
    0420 01 DB XP42-$-1
    0421 C9 XP42: RET
    0422 C3C604 XP43: JMP OHWAT ;ELSE SAY: "WHAT?""
    0425 C01A04 RND: CALL PARN ;*** RND(<EXPR>) ***
    0428 7C MOV A,H ;<EXPR> MUST BE +
    0429 B7 ORA A
    042A FA9F00 JM OHOW
    042D B5 ORA L ;AND NON-ZERO
    042E C09F00 JZ OHOW
    0431 05 PUSH D ;SAVE BOTH
    0432 E5 PUSH H
    0433 291210 LHLD RANPNT ;GET MEMORY AS RANDOM
    0436 116907 LXI D,LSTROM ;NUMBER
    0439 E7 RST 4
    0440 D44004 JC RR1 ;WRAP AROUND IF LAST
    0443 D10000 LXI H,START
    0446 5E RR1: MOV V,M
    0447 23 INX H
    0448 56 MOV D,M
    0449 224210 SHLD RANPNT
    0446 E1 POP H
    0447 EB XCHG
    0448 C5 PUSH B
    0449 C0E604 CALL DIVIDE ;RND(N)=MOD(M,N)+1
    044C C1 POP B
    044D D1 POP D
    044E 23 INX H
    044F C9 RET
    0450 C01A04 ABS: CALL PARN ;*** ABS(<EXPR>) ***
    0452 1B DCX D
    0451 C08204 CALL CHGSGN ;CHECK SIGN
    0457 12 INX D
    0458 C9 RET
    0459 241510 SIZE: LHLD TXTUNF ;*** SIZE ***
    0460 D5 PUSH D ;GET THE NUMBER OF FREE
    0460 EB XCHG
    0461 216813 LXI H,VREGN ;BYTES BETWEEN 'TXTUNF' AND 'VREGN'
    0461 D1 CALL SUBDE
    0462 C9 POP D
    0465 C9 RET
    ****
    *** DIVIDE *** SUBDE *** CHKSGN *** CHGSGN *** & CKHLDE ***
    DIVIDE DIVIDES HL BY DE, RESULT IN BC, REMAINDER IN HL
    SUBDE SUBTRACTS DE FROM HL
    CHKSGN CHECKS SIGN OF HL. IF +, NO CHANGE. IF -, CHANGE SIGN AND FLIP SIGN OF B
    CHGSGN CHANGES SIGN OF HL AND B UNCONDITIONALLY.
    CKHLDE CHECKS SIGN OF HL AND DE. IF DIFFERENT, HL AND DE ARE INTERCHANGED. IF SAME SIGN, NOT INTERCHANGED. EITHER CHSE, HL DE ARE THEN COMPARED TO SET THE FLAGS.
    DIVIDE:
    0466 E5 PUSH H ;*** DIVIDE ***
    0467 6C MOV L,H ;DIVIDE H BY DE
    0468 3E00 MVI H,0
    0469 C0194 CALL DV1
    046D 41 MOV B,C ;SAVE RESULT IN B
    046E 7D MOV R,L ;REMAINDER=L>/DE
    046F E1 POP H
    0470 6C MOV H,R
    0471 6EFF DV1: MVI C,0FFH ;RESULT IN C
    0472 7C DV2: INR C ;DUMB ROUTINE
    0474 C07004 CALL SUBDE ;DIVIDE BY SUBTRACT
    0477 D27204 JNC DV2 ;AND COUNT
    0478 19 DAD D
    0478 C9 RET
    SUBDE: MOV A,L ;*** SUBDE ***
    SUB E ;SUBTRACT DE FROM
    CHKSGN:
    0482 7C MOV A,H ;*** CHKSGN ***
    0484 B7 ORA A ;CHECK SIGN OF HL
    0485 F0 RP ;IF -, CHANGE SIGN
    CHGSGN:
    0486 7C MOV A,H ;*** CHGSGN ***
    0487 F5 PUSH PSW
    0488 2F CMR PSW ;CHANGE SIGN OF HL
    0489 67 MOV H,R
    048A 7D MOV A,L
    048B 2F CMR
    048C 6F MOV L,R
    048D 23 INX H
    048E F1 POP PSW
    048F AC XRA H
    0490 F29F00 JP OHOW
    0493 78 MOV A,B ;AND ALSO FLIP B
    0494 E690 XRI 80H
    0495 47 MOV B,A
    0497 C9 RET

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## **SOFTWARE SECTION**

# **MICROCOMPUTER DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE**

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0198 7C CKHLD: MOV A, H
0199 AA XRA D ; SAME SIGN?
019A F2E04 JP CK1 ; YES, COMPARE
019D EB XCHG ; NO, XCH AND COMP
019E E7 CK1 RST 4
019F C9 RET

; **** SETVAL **** FIN ENDCHK *** & ERROR (& FRIENDS) ***
; "SETVAL" EXPECTS A VARIABLE, FOLLOWED BY AN EQUAL SIGN AND
; THEN AN EXPR. IT EVALUATES THE EXPR. AND SET THE VARIABLE
; TO THAT VALUE.
; "FIN" CHECKS THE END OF A COMMAND. IF IT ENDED WITH ";",
; EXECUTION CONTINUES. IF IT ENDED WITH A CR, IT FINDS THE
; NEXT LINE AND CONTINUE FROM THERE.
; "ENDCHK" CHECKS IF A COMMAND IS ENDED WITH CR. THIS IS
; REQUIRED IN CERTAIN COMMANDS. (GOTO, RETURN, AND STOP ETC.)
; "ERROR" PRINTS THE STRING POINTED BY DE (AND ENDS WITH CR).
; IT THEN PRINTS THE LINE POINTED BY 'CURRENT' WITH A "?"
; INSERTED AT WHERE THE OLD TEXT POINTER SHOULD BE ON TOP
; OF THE STACK. POINTS TO . EXECUTION OF TB IS STOPPED
; AND TBL IS RESTARTED. HOWEVER, IF 'CURRENT' => ZERO
; INDICATING A DIRECT COMMAND, THE DIRECT COMMAND IS NOT
; PRINTED. AND IF 'CURRENT' => NEGATIVE # (INDICATING 'INPUT'
; COMMAND), THE INPUT LINE IS NOT PRINTED AND EXECUTION IS
; NOT TERMINATED BUT CONTINUED AT 'INPERR'.
; RELATED TO 'ERROR' ARE THE FOLLOWING:
; "WHAT" SAVES TEXT POINTER IN STACK AND GET MESSAGE "WHAT?"
; "WHMR" JUST GET MESSAGE "WHAT?" AND JUMP TO 'ERROR'.
; "OSORRY" AND "ASORRY" DO SAME KIND OF THING.
; "OHOW" AND "AHOW" IN THE ZERO PAGE SECTION ALSO DO THIS

SETVAL
01A0 FF RST 7 ;*** SETVAL ***
01A1 DAC004 JC OHWAT ;"WHAT?" NO VARIABLE
01A1 E5 PUSH H ;SAVE ADDRESS OF VAR.
01A5 CF RST 1 ;PASS "=" SIGN
01A6 2D DB ?=?
01A7 89 DB SV1-#-1
01A8 DF RST 2 ;EVALUATE EXPR
01A9 4H MOV B, H ;VALUE IN BC NOW
01A9 4D MOV C, L
01A9 E1 POP H ;GET ADDRESS
01A9 74 MOV M, C ;SAVE VALUE
01AD 22 INX H
01AE 79 MOV M, B
01AF C9 RET

01B0 C3C004 SV1 JMP OHWAT ;NO "=" SIGN

01B2 CF FIN: RST 1 ;*** FIN ***
01B3 3B DB 3BH
01B5 04 DE FIL-#-1
01B6 F1 POP PSW ;";", PURGE RET ADDR
01B7 C5701 JMP RUNML ;CONTINUE SAME LINE
01B8 CF FI1: RST 1 ;NOT ";", IS IT CR?
01B9 0D DB CR
01B9 0C DB FI2-#-1
01B9 04 POP PSW ;YES, PURGE RET ADDR
01B9 C24701 JMP RUNNL ;RUN NEXT LINE
01C1 C9 FI2: RET ;ELSE RETURN TO CALLER

; ENDCHK:
01C2 EF RST 5 ;*** ENDCHK ***
01C2 FE00 CPI CR ;END WITH CR?
01C5 CS RZ ;OK, ELSE SAY: "WHAT?" 

01C6 D5 OHWAT: PUSH D ;*** OHWAT ***
01C7 11AE00 WHRAT: LXI D, WHRT ;*** WHRAT ***
01CA 97 ERROR: SUB A ;*** ERROR ***
01CB CD6005 CALL PRTSTG ;PRINT "WHAT?", "HOW?"
01CE D1 POP D ;OR "SORRY"
01CF 1A LDAX D ;SAVE THE CHARACTER
01D0 F5 PUSH PSW ;AT WHERE OLD DE ->
01D1 97 SUB A ;AND PUT A 0 THERE
01D2 12 STAX D
01D2 3A0110 LHLD CURRENT ;GET CURRENT LINE #
01D5 E5 PUSH H
01D7 7E MOV A, M ;CHECK THE VALUE
01D8 22 INX H
01D9 B6 ORR M
01DA D1 POP D
01DB CAB000 JZ RSTART ;IF ZERO, JUST RESTART
01DE 7E MOV A, M ;IF NEGATIVE,
01DF B7 ORA A
01E0 FAC302 JM INPERR ;REDO INPUT
01E3 CDD005 CALL PRTLN ;ELSE PRINT THE LINE
01E6 1B DCX D ;UPTO WHERE THE 0 IS
01E7 F1 POP PSW ;RESTORE THE CHARACTER
01E8 12 STAX D
01E9 2E2F MWI A, 3FH ;PRINT A "?"
01EB D7 RST 2
01EC 97 SUB A ;AND THE REST OF THE
01ED CD6005 CALL PRTSTG
01F0 C3B000 JMP RSTART

01F2 D5 OSORRY: PUSH D ;*** OSORRY ***
01F3 A5 OSORRY: D-SORRY ;*** ASORRY ***
01F4 11B400 LXI D, SORRY ;*** ASORRY ***
01F7 C3C004 JMP ERROR

; **** GETLN *** FNDLN (& FRIENDS) ***
; "GETLN" READS A INPUT LINE INTO 'BUFFER'. IT FIRST PROMPT
; THE CHARACTER IN A (GIVEN BY THE CALLER). THEN IT FILLS THE
; THE BUFFER AND ECOS. IT IGNORES LF'S AND NULLS, BUT STILL
; ECOS THEM BACK. RUB-OUT IS USED TO CAUSE IT TO DELETE
; THE LAST CHARACTER (IF THERE IS ONE). AND ALT-MOD IS USED TO
; CAUSE IT TO DELETE THE WHOLE LINE AND START IT ALL OVER.
; CR TELLS THE END OF A LINE, AND CAUSE "GETLN" TO RETURN.
; "FNDLN" FINDS A LINE WITH A GIVEN LINE # (IN HL) IN THE
; TEXT SAVE AREA. DE IS USED AS THE TEXT POINTER. IF THE
; LINE IS FOUND, DE WILL POINT TO THE BEGINNING OF THAT LINE
; (I.E., THE LOW BYTE OF THE LINE #). AND FLAGS ARE NC & Z.
; IF THAT LINE IS NOT THERE AND A LINE WITH A HIGHER LINE #
; IS FOUND, DE POINTS TO THERE AND FLAGS ARE NC & NZ. IF
; WE REACHED THE END OF TEXT SAVE ARE AND CANNOT FIND THE
; LINE, FLAGS ARE C & NZ.
; "FNDLN" WILL INITIALIZE DE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TEXT SAVE
; AREA TO START THE SEARCH. SOME OTHER ENTRIES OF THIS
; ROUTINE WILL NOT INITIALIZE DE AND DO THE SEARCH.
; "FNDNLP" WILL START WITH DE AND SEARCH FOR THE LINE #.
; "FNDNXT" WILL BUMP DE BY 2, FIND A CR AND THEN START SEARCH.
; "FNDSKP" USE DE TO FIND A CR, AND THEN START SEARCH.

01FA D7 GETLN: RST 2 ;*** GETLN ***
01FB 119D13 LXI D, BUFFER ;PROMPT AND INIT.
01FE C09406 GL1: CALL CHKIO ;CHECK KEYBOARD
01F1 C09E04 JZ GL1 ;NO INPUT, WAIT
01F4 FE7F CPI 7FH ;DELETE LAST CHARACTER?
01F6 C23005 JZ GL2 ;YES
01F8 D7 RST 2 ;INPUT, ECHO BACK
01F9 E90A CPI 0FH ;IGNORE LF
01F9 B7 ORA A ;IGNORE NULL
01F9 CAFE04 JZ GL1 ;DELETE THE WHOLE LINE?
01F9 FE7D CPI 7DH ;YES
01F9 C02005 JZ GL4 ;NO, REDO WHOLE LINE
01F9 FE0D JNZ GL1 ;YES, GET NEXT INPUT
01F9 C2F004 GL2: MOV A, E ;DELETE LAST CHARACTER
01F9 FE90 CPI BUFFER AND OFFH
01F9 C02005 JZ GL4 ;NO, REDO WHOLE LINE
01F9 1B DCX D ;YES, BACKUP POINTER
01F9 3E5C MWI A, SCH ;AND ECHO A BACK-SLASH
01F9 D7 RST 2 ;GO GET NEXT INPUT
01F9 C3F004 JML GL1 ;REDO ENTIRE LINE
01F9 C09E00 GL4: CALL CRLF ;REDO ENTIRE LINE
01F9 3E5E MWI A, 0SEH ;CR, LF AND UP-ARROW
01F9 C3F004 JMP GETLN

01F9 7C FNDLN: MOV A, H ;*** FNDLN ***
01F9 E7 ORA A ;CHECK SIGN OF HL
01F9 FA9F00 JM OHOW ;IT CANNOT BE -
01F9 111710 LXI D, TXTBNQ ;INIT. TEXT POINTER

01F9 E5 FNDLP: FL1: PUSH H ;*** FNDLP ***
;SAVE LINE #

01F9 112A1510 LHLD TXTBUF ;CHECK IF WE PASSED END
01F9 2B DCX H
01F9 E7 RST 4 ;GET LINE # BACK
01F9 E1 POP H
01F9 D8 RC ;CNZ PASSED END
01F9 1A LEAD D ;WE DID NOT, GET BYTE 1
01F9 95 SUB L ;IS THIS THE LINE?
01F9 47 MOV B, A ;COMPARE LOW ORDER
01F9 13 INX D
01F9 1A LEAD D ;GET BYTE 2
01F9 9C SEB H ;COMPARE HIGH ORDER
01F9 04 D5505 JC FL2 ;AND, NOT THERE YET
01F9 1B DCX D ;ELSE WE EITHER FOUND
01F9 B0 ORA B ;IT, OR IT IS NOT THERE
01F9 C9 RET ;INC, Z:FOUND; NC, Z:NO

; FNDNXT: ;*** FNDNXT ***
;FIND NEXT LINE
;JUST PASSED BYTE 1 & 2

; FNDSKP: ;*** FNDSKP ***
;LEAD D ;*** FNDSKP ***
;TRY TO FIND CR
;KEEP LOOKING
;FOUND CR, SKIP OVER
;CHECK IF END OF TEXT

; **** PRTSTG *** OTSTG *** PRTNUM *** & PRTLN ***
; "PRTSTG" PRINTS A STRING POINTED BY DE. IT STOPS PRINTING
; AND RETURNS TO CALLER WHEN EITHER A CR IS PRINTED OR WHEN
; THE NEXT BYTE IS THE SAME AS WHAT WAS IN A (GIVEN BY THE
; CALLER). OLD A IS STORED IN B; OLD B IS LOST.
; "OTSTG" LOOKS FOR A BACK-ARROW, SINGLE QUOTE, OR DOUBLE
; QUOTE. IF NONE OF THESE, RETURN TO CALLER. IF BACK-ARROW,
; OUTPUT A CR WITHOUT A LF. IF SINGLE OR DOUBLE QUOTE, PRINT
; THE STRING IN THE QUOTE AND DEMANDS A MATCHING UNQUOTE.
; AFTER THE PRINTING THE NEXT 3 BYTES OF THE CALLER IS SKIPPED
; OVER (USUALLY A JUMP INSTRUCTION).
; "PRTNUM" PRINTS THE NUMBER IN HL. LEADING BLANKS ARE ADDED
; IF NEEDED TO FILL THE NUMBER OF SPACES TO THE NUMBER IN C.
; HOWEVER, IF THE NUMBER OF DIGITS IS LARGER THAN THE # IN
; C, ALL DIGITS ARE PRINTED ANYWAY. NEGATIVE SIGN IS ALSO
; PRINTED AND COUNTED IN. POSITIVE SIGN IS NOT.
; "PRTLN" PRINTS A SAVED TEXT LINE WITH LINE # AND ALL.

PRTSTG
01F9 47 P51: MOV B, A ;*** PRTSTG ***
01F9 1A LEAD D ;GET A CHARACTER
01F9 12 INX D ;BUMP POINTER
01F9 B8 CMP B ;SHMP AS OLD A?
01F9 04 R2 ;YES, RETURN
01F9 07 PS 2 ;ELSE PRINT IT
01F9 FE00 CPI CR ;WHS IT A CR?
01F9 05 JNZ P51 ;NO, NEXT
01F9 C21005 JZ P51 ;WHS CR, RUN NEXT LINE
01F9 C9 RET ;YES, RETURN

; OTSTG: RST 1 ;*** OTSTG ***
01F9 22 DE ;.
01F9 0F DE OT2-#-1
01F9 2E22 MWI A, 2FH ;IT IS A "
01F9 C00005 OT1: CALL PRTSTG ;PRINT UNTIL ANOTHER
01F9 FE00 CPI CR ;WHS LAST ONE A CR?
01F9 E1 POP H ;RETURN ADDRESS
01F9 C4701 JZ RUNNL ;WHS CR, RUN NEXT LINE
01F9 33 OT2: INX H ;SKIP 3 BYTES ON RETURN
01F9 22 INX H
01F9 22 INX H
01F9 E9 PCHL ;RETURN
01F9 0F OT3: RST 1 ;IS IT A ?
01F9 27 DE 27H
01F9 05 DE OT4-#-1
01F9 2E22 MWI A, 2FH ;IT IS A "
01F9 05 DE OT4-#-1
01F9 27 DE 27H ;YES, DO SAME
01F9 C21005 JNZ OT1 ;AS IN "
01F9 C21005 JML OT1
01F9 C9 OT4: RST 1 ;IS IT BACK-ARROW?
01F9 5F DE SFH
01F9 08 DE OT5-#-1
01F9 2E8D MWI A, 0SDH ;YES, CR WITHOUT LF
01F9 D7 RST 2 ;DO IT TWICE TO GIVE
01F9 07 DE OT5-#-1
01F9 27 DE 27H ;TINY ENOUGH TIME
01F9 E1 POP H ;RETURN ADDRESS
01F9 C21005 JNP OT2
01F9 C9 OT5: RET ;NONE OF ABOVE

PRTNUM:
01F9 0000 MWI B, 0 ;*** PRTNUM ***
01F9 C02004 CALL CHKSGN ;CHECK SIGN
01F9 F20005 JP P51 ;NO SIGN
01F9 062D MWI B, "-";B-SIGN
01F9 00 DCR C ;TAKES SPACE
01F9 D5 PUSH D ;SAVE
01F9 110A00 LXI D, 0AH ;DECIMAL

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## SOFTWARE SECTION

## MICROCOMPUTER DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE

05A1 05 PUSH D ;SAVE AS A FLAG  
 05A2 00 DCR C ;C SPACES  
 05A2 C5 PUSH B ;SAVE SIGN & SPACE

05A4 CD6604 PN2: CALL DIVIDE ;DIVIDE HL BY 10  
 05A7 78 MOV A-B ;RESULT 0?  
 05A8 B1 ORA C  
 05A9 CAB405 JZ PN3 ;YES, WE GOT ALL  
 05AC E2 XTHL ;NO, SAVE REMAINDER  
 05AD 2D DCR L ;AND COUNT SPACE  
 05AE E5 PUSH H ;HL IS OLD BC  
 05AF 60 MOV H-B ;MOVE RESULT TO BC  
 05B0 69 MOV L-C  
 05B1 C0A405 JMP PN2 ;AND DIVIDE BY 10  
 05B4 C1 PN3: POP B ;WE GOT ALL DIGITS IN  
 05B5 00 PN4: DCR C ;THE STACK  
 05B6 79 MOV R-C ;LOOK AT SPACE COUNT  
 05B7 B7 ORA A  
 05B8 FAC105 JM FN5 ;NO LEADING BLANKS  
 05B8 3E20 MVI R-20H ;LEADING BLANKS  
 05BD D7 RST 2  
 05BE C3E505 JMP PN4 ;MORE?  
 05C1 78 PN5: MOV R-B ;PRINT SIGN  
 05C2 B7 ORA A  
 05C2 C11000 CNZ 10H ;LAST REMAINDER IN E  
 05C6 5D MOV E-L ;CHECK DIGIT IN E  
 05C7 7B PN6: MOV R-E ;CHECK DIGIT IN E  
 05C8 FEEA CPI 0FH ;10 IS FLAG FOR NO MORE  
 05CA D1 POP D  
 05CB C8 RZ ;IF SO, RETURN  
 05CC C630 ADI 30H ;ELSE COVERT TO ASCII  
 05CE D7 RST 2 ;AND PRINT THE DIGIT  
 05CF C3C705 JMP PN6 ;GO BACK FOR MORE

05D2 1A FRTLN: LDAX D ;\*\*\* PRTLN \*\*\*  
 05D2 6F MOV L-A ;LOW ORDER LINE #  
 05D4 12 INX D  
 05D5 1A LDAX D ;HIGH ORDER  
 05D6 67 MOV H-A  
 05D7 13 INX D  
 05D8 0E04 MVI C,4H ;PRINT 4 DIGIT LINE #  
 05D9 CD9205 CALL PRTNUM ;FOLLOWED BY A BLANK  
 05DD 3E20 MVI R-20H ;AND THEN THE TEXT  
 05DF D7 RST 2  
 05E0 97 SUB R-C ;AND THEN THE TEXT  
 05E1 CD6005 CALL PRTSTG  
 05E4 C9 RET

; \*\*\*\* MVUP \*\*\* MVDOWN \*\*\* POPA \*\*\* & PUSHR \*\*\*  
 ; MVUP MOVES A BLOCK UP FROM WHERE DE-> TO WHERE BC-> UNTIL  
 ; DE = HL  
 ; MVDOWN MOVES A BLOCK DOWN FROM WHERE DE-> TO WHERE HL->  
 ; UNTIL DE = BC  
 ; POPA RESTORES THE FOR LOOP VARIABLE SAVE AREA FROM THE  
 ; STACK  
 ; PUSHR STACKS THE FOR LOOP VARIABLE SAVE AREA INTO THE  
 ; STACK

05E5 E7 MVUP: RST 4 ;\*\*\* MVUP \*\*\*  
 05E6 C8 RZ ;DE = HL, RETURN  
 05E7 1A LDAX D ;GET ONE BYTE  
 05E8 02 STAX B ;MOVE IT  
 05E9 12 INX D ;INCREASE BOTH POINTERS  
 05EA 02 INX B  
 05EB C3E505 JMP MVUP ;UNTIL DONE

MVDOWN:  
 05E6 78 MOV R-B ;\*\*\* MVDOWN \*\*\*  
 05E7 92 SUB D ;TEST IF DE = BC  
 05F0 C0F605 JNZ MD1 ;NO, GO MOVE  
 05F1 79 MOV R-C ;MAYBE, OTHER BYTE?  
 05F4 92 SUB E  
 05F5 C8 RZ ;YES, RETURN  
 05F6 1B MD1: DCX D ;ELSE MOVE A BYTE  
 05F7 3B DCX H ;BUT FIRST DECREASE  
 05F8 1A LDAX D ;BOTH POINTERS AND  
 05F9 77 MOV M-A ;THEN DO IT  
 05FA C3E605 JMP MVDOWN ;LOOP BACK

05F6 C1 POPA: POP B ;BC = RETURN ADDR  
 05F6 E1 POP H ;RESTORE LOPVAR, BUT  
 05F7 20 SHLD LOPVAR ;#0 MEANS NO MORE  
 0602 7C MOV R-H  
 0601 CA1705 JZ PP1 ;YEP, GO RETURN  
 0607 E1 POP H ;NOPE, RESTORE OTHERS  
 0608 220610 SHLD LOPINC  
 0608 E1 POP H  
 0609 220610 SHLD LOPLMT  
 0609 E1 POP H  
 0610 220F10 SHLD LOPLN  
 0611 E1 POP H  
 0611 231110 SHLD LOPPT  
 0617 C5 PP1: PUSH B ;BC = RETURN ADDR  
 0618 C9 RET

0619 C10E12 PUSHA: LXI H-STKLMT ;\*\*\* PUSHA \*\*\*  
 061C CD8601 CALL CHGSGN

061F C1 POP B ;BC=RETURN ADDRESS  
 0620 39 DAD SP ;IS STACK NEAR THE TOP?  
 0621 02F204 JNC OSORRY ;YES, SORRY FOR THAT.  
 0624 JA0910 LHLD LOPVRR ;ELSE SAVE LOOP VRR'S  
 0627 7C MOV A-H ;BUT IF LOPVRR IS 0  
 0628 B5 ORA L ;THAT WILL BE ALL  
 0629 C4CF05 JZ PU1  
 0630 2A1110 LHLD LOPPT ;ELSE, MORE TO SAVE  
 062F E5 PUSH H  
 0630 2A0F10 LHLD LOPLN  
 0633 E5 PUSH H  
 0634 2A0D10 LHLD LOPLMT  
 0637 E5 PUSH H  
 0638 2A0B10 LHLD LOPINC  
 063B E5 PUSH H  
 063C 2A0910 LHLD LOPVAR  
 063F E5 PU1: PUSH H  
 0640 C5 PUSH B ;BC = RETURN ADDR  
 0641 C9 RET

; THESE ARE THE ONLY I/O ROUTINES IN TBI.  
 ; OUTC IS CONTROLLED BY A SOFTWARE SWITCH 'OCWSW'. IF OCWSW=0  
 ; OUTC WILL JUST RETURN TO THE CALLER. IF OCWSW IS NOT 0,  
 ; IT WILL OUTPUT THE BYTE IN A. IF THAT IS A CR, A LF IS ALSO  
 ; SEND OUT. ONLY THE FLAGS MAY BE CHANGED AT RETURN. ALL REG.  
 ; ARE RESTORED.

; 'CHKIO' CHECKS THE INPUT. IF NO INPUT, IT WILL RETURN TO  
 ; THE CALLER WITH THE Z FLAG SET. IF THERE IS INPUT, Z FLAG  
 ; IS CLEARED AND THE INPUT BYTE IS IN A. HOWEVER, IF THE  
 ; INPUT IS A CONTROL-O, THE 'OCWSW' SWITCH IS COMPLEMENTED, AND  
 ; Z FLAG IS RETURNED. IF A CONTROL-C IS READ, 'CHKIO' WILL  
 ; RESTART TBI AND DO NOT RETURN TO THE CALLER.

0642 320010 INIT: STA OCWSW  
 0645 3ECF MVI A,0CFH  
 0647 D3FB OUT 0FBH  
 0649 3E27 MVI A,27H  
 064B D3FB OUT 0FBH  
 064D 1619 MVI D,19H

PATL0P:  
 064F C0DE00 CALL CRLF  
 0652 15 DCR D  
 0653 C2F005 JNZ PATL0P  
 0655 97 SUB R  
 0657 11R205 LXI D, MSG1  
 0658 C06005 CALL PRST0  
 0659 210000 LXI H, START  
 0660 221210 SHLD RANPNT  
 0662 211710 LXI H, TXTBGN  
 0666 221510 SHLD TXTUNF  
 0669 C2B400 JMP RSTART  
 0670 C27106 DC2: JNZ OC3 ;IT IS ON  
 0671 D3FB POP PSW ;IT IS OFF  
 0672 C9 RET ;RESTORE AF AND RETURN  
 0673 6E01 DC3: IN 0FBH ;COME HERE TO DO OUTPUT  
 0675 C47106 HNI 1H ;STATUS BIT  
 0678 F1 JZ OC3 ;NOT READY, WAIT  
 0679 D2FA POP PSW ;READY, GET OLD A BACK  
 067B FE0D OUT 0FAH ;AND SEND IT OUT  
 067C C0 00 CPI CR ;WAS IT CR?  
 067E 2E0A RNZ C0 ;NO, FINISHED  
 067F 6E01 MVI A, LF ;SEND LF  
 0680 D7 RST 2 ;THIS IS RECURSIVE  
 0681 2E00 MVI A, CR ;GET CR BACK IN R  
 0683 C9 RET

CHKIO: IN 0FBH ;\*\*\* CHKIO \*\*\*  
 NOP ;STATUS BIT FLIPPED?  
 ANI 2H ;MASK STATUS BIT  
 R2 ;NOT READY, RETURN "Z"  
 068A DBFA IN 0FAH ;READY, READ DATA  
 068C E67F ANI 7FH ;MASK BIT 7 OFF  
 068E FE0F CPI 0FH ;IS IT CONTROL-O?  
 0690 C29D05 JNZ C11 ;NO, MORE CHECKING  
 0693 3A0010 LDA C0SH ;CONTROL-O FLIPS OCWSW  
 0696 2E CMA ;ON TO OFF, OFF TO ON  
 0697 320010 STA OCWSW  
 0699 C38406 JMP CHKIO ;GET ANOTHER INPUT  
 069D FE03 CII: CPI 3H ;IS IT CONTROL-C?  
 06A0 C2B400 RNZ ;NO, RETURN "NZ"  
 06A2 54494E59 MSG1: DB 'TINY'  
 06A7 20 JMP RSTART ;YES, RESTART TBI  
 06A8 4215249 DB 'BASIC'  
 06A9 42 RET  
 DB CR

; \*\*\*\* TABLES \*\*\* DIRECT \*\*\* & EXEC \*\*\*  
 ; THIS SECTION OF THE CODE TESTS A STRING AGAINST A TABLE.  
 ; WHEN A MATCH IS FOUND, CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED TO THE SECTION  
 ; OF CODE ACCORDING TO THE TABLE.  
 ; AT 'EXEC', DE SHOULD POINT TO THE STRING AND HL SHOULD PO-  
 ; TO THE TABLE-1. AT 'DIRECT', DE SHOULD POINT TO THE STRI-  
 ; HL WILL BE SET UP TO POINT TO TAB1-1, WHICH IS THE TABLE (C  
 ; ALL DIRECT AND STATEMENT COMMANDS).  
 ; R1 WILL IN THE STRING WILL TERMINATE THE TEST AND THE PARTIF-  
 ; MATCH WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A MATCH. E.G., 'PR%', 'PR1%',  
 ; 'PR11%' OR 'PRINT' WILL ALL MATCH 'PRINT'.  
 ; THE TABLE CONSISTS OF ANY NUMBER OF ITEMS. EACH ITEM  
 ; IS A STRING OF CHARACTERS WITH BIT 7 SET TO 0 AND  
 ; A JUMP ADDRESS STORED HI-LOW WITH BIT 7 OF THE HIGH  
 ; BYTE SET TO 1.  
 ; END OF TABLE IS AN ITEM WITH A JUMP ADDRESS ONLY. IF THE  
 ; STRING DOES NOT MATCH ANY OF THE OTHER ITEMS, IT WILL  
 ; MATCH THIS NULL ITEM AS DEFAULT.

TAB1: ;DIRECT COMMANDS  
 06E4 4C195254 DB 'LIST'  
 + DWA LIST  
 06E2 81 + DB (0016FH SHR 8) +128  
 06E3 6F + DB 0016FH AND 0FFH  
 06E4 5255ME DB 'RUN'  
 06E7 81 + DB (00141H SHR 8) +128  
 06E8 41 + DB 00141H AND 0FFH  
 06E9 4E4557 DB 'NEW'  
 + DWA NEW  
 06E0 81 + DB (00132H SHR 8) +128  
 06E3 32 + DB 00132H AND 0FFH

TAB2: ;DIRECT/STATEMENT  
 06E4 4E455854 DB 'NEXT'  
 + DWA NEXT  
 06C2 82 + DB (00257H SHR 8) +128  
 06C3 57 + DB 00257H AND 0FFH  
 06C4 4C4554 DB 'LET'  
 + DWA LET  
 06C7 82 + DB (00323H SHR 8) +128  
 06C8 22 + DB 00323H AND 0FFH  
 06C9 4946 DB 'IF'  
 + DWA IFF  
 06C8 82 + DB (002B4H SHR 8) +128  
 06C3 B4 + DB 002B4H AND 0FFH  
 06CD 474F544F DB 'GOTO'  
 + DWA GOTO  
 06D1 91 + DB (00160H SHR 8) +128  
 06D2 60 + DB 00160H AND 0FFH  
 06D8 81 + DB (001BFH SHR 8) +128  
 06D9 BF + DB 001BFH AND 0FFH

## **SOFTWARE SECTION**

## **MICROCOMPUTER DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE**

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06DA 52455455 DB 'RETURN'
06DE 524E + DWA RETURN
06E0 81 + DB <001DFH SHR 8> +128
06E1 DF + DB 001DFH AND 0FFH

06E2 52454D DB 'REM'
06E5 82 + DWA REM
06E6 B0 + DB <002B0H SHR 8> +128
06E7 002B0H AND 0FFH

06E7 464F52 DE 'FOR'
06E8 81 + DWA FOR
06E9 F8 + DB <001F8H SHR 8> +128
06EA 001F8H AND 0FFH

06EC 494E5055 DB 'INPUT'
06F0 54 + DWA INPUT
06F1 82 + DB <002CDH SHR 8> +128
06F2 CD + DB 002CDH AND 0FFH

06F3 5052494E DB 'PRINT'
06F7 54 + DWA PRINT
06F8 81 + DB <00187H SHR 8> +128
06F9 87 + DB 00187H AND 0FFH

06FA 52544F50 DB 'STOP'
06FB 54 + DWA STOP
06FE 81 + DB <0013BH SHR 8> +128
06FF 3B + DB 0013BH AND 0FFH

TAB4: ; FUNCTIONS
0702 524E44 DB 'RND'
0703 84 + DWA RND
0705 84 + DB <00425H SHR 8> +128
0706 25 + DB 00425H AND 0FFH

0707 414253 DB 'ABS'
0708 84 + DWA ABS
0708 50 + DB <00450H SHR 8> +128
0709 84 + DB 00450H AND 0FFH

070C 52495A45 DB 'SIZE'
0710 84 + DWA SIZE
0711 59 + DB <00459H SHR 8> +128
0712 59 + DB 00459H AND 0FFH

0712 84 + DWA XP40
0713 9B + DB <0040EH SHR 8> +128
0713 9B + DB 0040EH AND 0FFH

TAB5: ; "TO" IN "FOR"
0714 544F DB 'TO'
0715 82 + DWA FR1
0717 08 + DB <00208H SHR 8> +128
0718 08 + DB 00208H AND 0FFH

0719 84 + DWA DWHT
0719 C6 + DB <004C6H SHR 8> +128
0719 C6 + DB 004C6H AND 0FFH

TAB6: ; "STEP" IN "FOR"
071A 52544550 DB 'STEP'
071E 82 + DWA FR2
071F 12 + DB <00212H SHR 8> +128
071F 12 + DB 00212H AND 0FFH

0720 82 + DWA FR3
0721 16 + DB <00216H SHR 8> +128
0721 16 + DB 00216H AND 0FFH

TAB8: ; RELATION OPERATORS
0722 3E3D DB '>='
0724 83 + DWA XP11
0725 33 + DB <00333H SHR 8> +128
0725 33 + DB 00333H AND 0FFH

0726 23 DB '#'
0727 83 + DWA XP12
0728 39 + DB <00339H SHR 8> +128
0728 39 + DB 00339H AND 0FFH

0729 3E DB '>'
0729 83 + DWA XP13
0729 2F + DB <0033FH SHR 8> +128
0729 2F + DB 0033FH AND 0FFH

072C 3D DB '<='
072D 83 + DWA XP15
072E 4E + DB <0034EH SHR 8> +128
072E 4E + DB 0034EH AND 0FFH

072F 3C3D DB '<='
0731 83 + DWA XP14
0732 16 + DB <00346H SHR 8> +128
0732 16 + DB 00346H AND 0FFH

0723 2C DB '<='
0724 82 + DWA XP16
0725 54 + DB <00354H SHR 8> +128
0725 54 + DB 00354H AND 0FFH

0736 82 + DWA XP17
0737 5A + DB <0035AH SHR 8> +128
0737 5A + DB 0035AH AND 0FFH

;

DIRECT:
0738 21AD06 LXI H,TAB1-1 ;*** DIRECT ***
EXEC: **** EXEC ***
EX0: RST 5 ; IGNORE LEADING BLANKS
EX0: PUSH D ; SAVE POINTER
0730 1A EM1: LDAX D ; IF FOUND ' ' IN STRING
0730 13 INX D ; BEFORE ANY MISMATCH
073F FE2E CPI 2EH ; WE DECLARE A MATCH
0741 C45A07 JZ EX3
0745 BE CMP M ; HL->TABLE
0745 BE CMP M ; IF MATCH, TEST NEXT
0745 CA2D07 JZ EX1
0749 3E7F MVI A,07FH ; ELSE, SEE IF BIT 7
074B 1B DCX D ; OF TABLE IS SET, WHICH
074C BE CMP M ; IS THE JUMP ADDR. (<H>)
074D DA6107 JC EX5 ; C: YES, MATCHED
0750 23 EX2: INX H ; INC: NO, FIND JUMP ADDR.
0751 BE CMP M
0752 D25007 JNC EX2

0755 23 INK H ; BUMP TO NEXT TAB. ITEM
0756 04 POP D ; RESTORE STRING POINTER
0757 C32B07 JMP EX0 ; TEST AGAINST NEXT ITEM

0758 7EF EX0: MWI A,07FH ; PARTIAL MATCH, FIND
0759 32 EX0: INX H ; JUMP ADDR., WHICH IS
075D BE CMP M ; FLAGGED BY BIT 7
0760 D25007 JNC EX4
0762 22 INX H ; LOAD HL WITH THE JUMP
0763 8E MOV L,M ; ADDRESS FROM THE TABLE
0764 E67F ANI 7FH ; MASK OFF BIT 7
0765 87 MOV H,R
0767 F1 POP PSW ; CLEAR UP THE GARBAGE
0768 E9 PCHL ; AND WE GO DO IT

LSTROM:
1000 ORG 1000H ; HERE ON MUST BE RAM
1000 0CSM DS 1 ; SWITCH FOR OUTPUT
1001 CURNT DS 1 ; POINTS TO CURRENT LINE
1002 STGS DS 2 ; SAVES SP IN GS08
1005 VRPNLT DS 2 ; TEMPS STORAGE
1007 STKINP DS 2 ; SHARES SP IN 'INPUT'
1009 LOPVWR DS 2 ; FOR LOOP SAVE AREA
100B LOPINC DS 2 ; INCREMENT
100D LOPLMT DS 2 ; LIMIT
100F LOPLN DS 2 ; LINE NUMBER
1011 LOPPT DS 2 ; TEXT POINTER
1013 RRNPNT DS 2 ; RANDOM NUMBER POINTER
1015 TXTUNF DS 2 ; UNFILLED TEXT AREA
1017 TXTBGN DS 2 ; TEXT SAVE AREA BEGINS
1020 ORG 126EH ; TEXT SAVE AREA ENDS
1022 126EH DS 0 ; VARIABLE (@0)
1024 VRGEN DS 55 ; INPUT BUFFER
1026 BUFFER DS 64 ; BUFFER
1028 BUFEOD DS 1 ; BUFFER ENDS
102E STKLMT DS 1 ; TOP LIMIT FOR STACK
1030 ORG 1400H ; STACK STARTS HERE
1030 STACK DS 0 ; STACK STARTS HERE
1032 1400H DS 0 ; END

0000 CR EOU 00H
0000 LF EOU 00H
0000 END

ABS 0450 AHOW 00A0 ASORR 04F4 AWHRT 04C7
BUFEN 13D0 BUFFE 139D CHSGG 0496 CKH10 0684
CHSG 0183 C11 069D CK1 049E CKHLD 0498
CP 000D CRLF 000E CURRN 1001 DEFLT 031D
DIREC 0728 DIVID 0466 DV1 0471 DV2 0473
DWA 8F78 ENDCH 04C2 ERROR 04CA EX0 0738
EX1 073D EX2 0750 EX3 0759 EX4 075C
EX5 0761 EX6 073B EXPR1 032D EXPR2 0371
EXPR3 0345 EXPR4 0405 FI1 048A FI2 04C1
FIN 04E3 FL1 0540 FL2 0555 FNDLN 0538
FNDLP 0540 FNDNN 0554 FNDSK 0556 FOR 01F8
FR1 0208 FR2 0212 FR3 0216 FR4 0219
FR5 021C FR7 0231 FR8 0252 GETLN 04FA
GL1 04F4 GL2 0523 GL4 0530 GOSUB 01BF
GOTO 0160 HGW 0046 IFF 0284 INIT 0642
INPER 02C2 INPUT 02CD IP1 02CD IP2 02D8
IP3 02EB IP4 0315 IP5 031C LET 0323
LF 000A LIST 016F LOPIN 100B LOPLM 100D
LOPLN 100F LOPPT 1811 LOPVA 1009 LS1 0178
LSTRO 0769 LT1 0220 MD1 05F6 MS01 06A3
MDW0W 05EE MVUP 05E5 NEW 0132 NEXT 0257
NX0 025E NX1 0298 NX2 02AC NX3 0276
NX4 0288 NX5 02A9 OC2 066C OC3 0671
OC5M 1000 OK 00AB PARN 041A PRTLO 064F
PN1 059D PN2 0584 PN3 0584 PN4 0585
PN5 05C1 PN6 05C7 POPA 05FD PP1 0617
PR0 0198 PR1 01A2 PR2 0192 PR3 01A9
PR6 0182 PR8 01B6 PRINT 0187 PRTLN 05D6
PRTNU 0592 PRST 0560 PS1 0561 PU1 063F
PUSH 0619 QHON 009F OSORR 04F3 OT1 0571
OT2 057A OT3 057E OT4 0586 OT5 0591
OTSTG 056C OHWAT 04C6 RR1 0448 RANPN 1013
REM 026B RETUR 01DF RND 0425 RSTHR 06B8
RUN 0141 RUNX 0147 RUNSM 0157 RNTS 0156
SETVR 04H SIZE 0459 SURRY 0084 S5A 0668
S11 0000 S12 000D S13 000E S14 0008
STHCK 1400 STRT 0000 STKGD 1003 STKIN 1007
STKLM 120E STOP 0128 SUDE 047C SV1 05B0
THB1 067E TRB2 06BE TRB3 06C2 TRB4 0744
TRB5 06C6 TRB6 06C6 TRC1 0622 TRD1 0673
TRB7 071A TRB8 0722 TC1 0068 TRD2 0673
TMCU 007C TSCU 0777 TV1 0098 TXTBG 1017
TXTEN 1366 TXTUN 1055 VARBG 1366 VARNX 1005
WHAT 009E XP11 0333 XP12 0339 XP13 032F
XP14 0346 XP15 034E XP16 0354 XP17 035A
XP18 038C XP21 0378 XP22 0370 XP23 0290
XP24 0387 XP25 0398 XP26 0398 XP21 0388
XP32 03C5 XP33 03CD XP34 03D8 XP25 03F7
XP40 040E XP41 0414 XP42 0421 XP43 0422
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