

*Section 1*

# **PANEL MONITOR**

**PAM-8**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1-4
THEORY OF OPERATION	
Power Up and Master Clear .....	1-5
Clock Interrupts .....	1-5
PAM-8 Modes/Using RST and RTM .....	1-6
H8 Displays .....	1-7
H8 Keypad .....	1-9
DISPLAYING AND ALTERING MEMORY LOCATIONS	
Specifying a Memory Address .....	1-10
Altering a Memory Location .....	1-12
Stepping Through Memory .....	1-13
DISPLAYING AND ALTERING REGISTERS	
Specifying a Register for Display .....	1-14
Altering the Contents of a Selected Register .....	1-15
Stepping Through the Registers .....	1-15
PROGRAM EXECUTION CONTROL	
Initiating Program Execution .....	1-16
Breakpointing .....	1-16
Single Instruction Operation .....	1-17
Interrupting a Program During Execution .....	1-17

LOAD/DUMP ROUTINES .....	1-18
Loading From Tape .....	1-18
Dumping to Tape .....	1-18
Copying a Tape .....	1-20
Tape Errors .....	1-20
I/O FACILITIES	
Inputting From a Port .....	1-21
Outputting to a Port .....	1-21
Addressing Port Pairs .....	1-21
ADVANCED CONTROL	
16-Bit Tick Counter (TICCNT) .....	1-22
Using the Keypad .....	1-22
Display Usage .....	1-23
Using Interrupts .....	1-24
APPENDIX A .....	1-25
APPENDIX B .....	1-64
INDEX .....	1-68



## INTRODUCTION

This Manual describes the functions and operations of the Heath H8 Panel Monitor Program, PAM-8, which resides permanently in a ROM on the H8 CPU board. PAM-8 provides a sophisticated front panel display and keyboard emulation as well as handling master clear and interrupt operations. Some of the major features of PAM-8 are:

- Memory contents display and alteration.
- Register contents display and alteration.
- Program execution control (both breakpoint and single instruction operation).
- Self-contained bootstraps for program loading and dumping.
- Port input and output routines.

In addition to the above features, PAM-8 can be instructed (by means of a flag byte contained in H8 RAM) to bypass some or all of its normal functions so the sophisticated user can augment or totally replace them.

Communication with the Panel Monitor is accomplished through three devices: the keypad, the 7-segment displays, and the audio alert. The user enters commands and values through the 16-key keypad, and PAM-8 responds visually through the front panel displays. In addition to the front panel displays, PAM-8 provides the keypad entry and function feedback to the built-in speaker. Appropriate signals (short, medium, and long beeps) indicate that commands and data are accepted or rejected.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

This section will supplement the information contained in the "Operation" and "Circuit Description" sections of your H8 Operation Manual. In order to fully understand how PAM-8 operates, you must be familiar with the H8 front panel and CPU. A thorough knowledge of the 8080 instruction set and its architecture is also essential.

### Power Up and Master Clear

PAM-8 initializes the H8 whenever you power-up or master clear (RST). You initiate the power-up operation by turning on the rear panel Power switch. You can master clear by simultaneously depressing both the lower right-hand (RST/Ø) and lower left-hand (Ø) keys of the H8 front panel keypad. Both power-up and RST cause a level zero (highest priority) interrupt and result in a long beep from the audio alert.

During initialization, PAM-8 enters a routine which determines the high limit of continuous RAM. Once the high limit of available RAM is determined, the H8 stack pointer (SP) is set to this value and control is passed to the front panel command loop. Using this feature, you can immediately determine the total amount of continuous memory above 8K by displaying stack pointer value.

### Clock Interrupts

The Clock Interrupt is a crucial element in the operation of the H8 front panel system. This level one interrupt is generated by the front panel hardware every 2,000  $\mu$ S. PAM-8 uses this interrupt to check for some keyboard commands, to check for user program breakpoints, and to refresh the front panel displays.

PAM-8 performs these functions using a series of subroutines which are executed as necessary when indicated by the interrupts. For this reason, all user programs must maintain a valid stack (at high memory) containing at least 80 free bytes at all times. If this stack space is not available and PAM-8 is running (it can be disabled; see the Advanced Control Section), unpredictable software damage can occur in your program. In the same manner, if your program should execute a DI (Disable Interrupt) instruction, no front panel services including the RTM (Return To Monitor) function are available until an EI (Enable Interrupt) instruction is executed or until a master clear (RST/Ø) is performed.



## PAM-8 Modes/Using RST and RTM

PAM-8 is always in either the monitor mode or the user mode. In the monitor mode no user program is executing, PAM-8 loops reading the keypad and refreshing the displays. All commands entered via the keypad are valid; however, the RTM command is meaningless.

When your program is being executed, PAM-8 is in the user mode and the MON LED on the front panel is extinguished. Only two keyboard commands are valid in this mode: RST (master clear) and RTM (Return To Monitor). NOTE: Both of these commands are dual key commands. No single key command is recognized, so a user program may have free use of the entire keypad.

You can return PAM-8 to the monitor mode by using the RTM command (simultaneously press the  $\emptyset$  and the # keys). This command stops program execution at the end of the current instruction, stores the current value of each register, and returns PAM-8 to the monitor mode. You can then continue your program by pressing the GO key. The RST command (simultaneously press the 0 and the / keys) performs the master clear operation described earlier and does not save any register values.

Normally, when a user program is running, PAM-8 is also running. Thus, if PAM-8 is displaying the contents of the HL register pair and the user program is started, it continues to display the contents of this register pair as the program is run. If the user program changes the contents of the HL pair, the change is immediately reflected in the front panel displays. In a similar manner, if a memory location is displayed when a user program is started, it is displayed during the time the user program is run. If the user program changes the contents of the displayed memory location, the front panel display changes.

Since PAM-8 does not recognize keypad commands in the user mode, the RTM command must be used before the memory location or register being displayed is changed to a new location or a different register. Once you select the new location or different register, you can resume program execution by pressing GO.

NOTE: PAM-8 requires about 10% of the H8 CPU's resources to process the display interrupts. Programs which are compute-bound may be slowed down by simultaneous operation of PAM-8. In this situation, you may wish to turn off the clock interrupts to improve execution time. See "Using Interrupts" on Page 1-24.

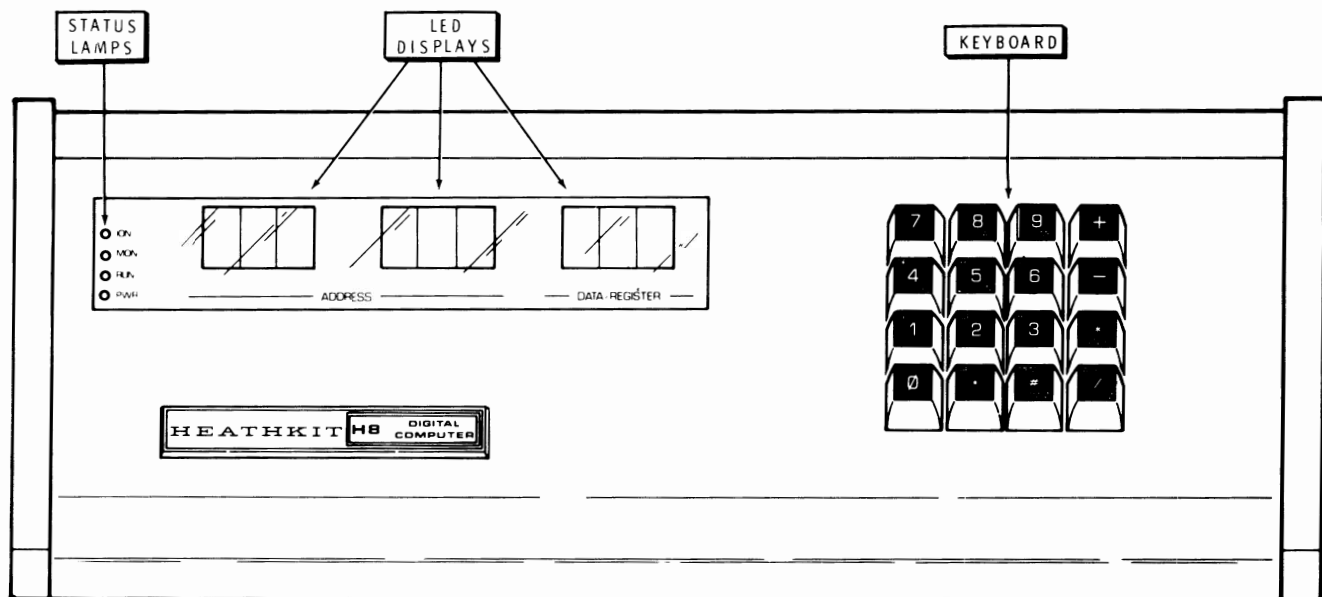


Figure 1-1

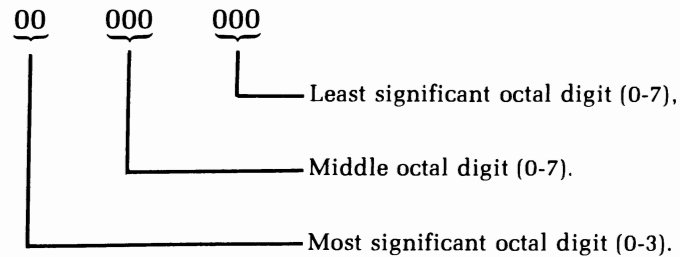
## H8 Displays

- You must understand the H8 front panel presentation in order to use PAM-8. The display is made up of 9 digits, in three groups of three digits each. See Figure 1-1. Each group of three digits displays one byte (eight bits) of information. This information may be the contents of a designated register or memory location, or it may be the address of a memory location itself. The register names are also displayed.

All binary numbers are converted to octal format for display on the H8 front panel. The following table shows binary to octal conversion.

<u>BINARY NUMBER</u>	<u>OCTAL NUMBER</u>
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7

Each byte is displayed as two-and-one-half octal digits. The octal numbers lie in the range of 000 to 377 for binary numbers in the range 00000000 to 11111111, as shown below.



NOTE: As there are only eight bits in a byte, the most significant octal digit only represents two bits and is therefore displayed as 0 to 3. If the user should inadvertently enter the octal digits 4 to 7 into the most significant digit, the most significant bit is lost. Losing this bit converts 4 through 7 into the digits 0 through 3 respectively.

Also note that 16-bit numbers, such as memory addresses and certain register contents, are still displayed as two eight-bit numbers. Therefore, the H8 front panel representation of the number is made up of **two** groups of three octal numbers in the range of 000 to 377. This representation of 16-bit binary numbers is known as **offset octal**, and is used consistently throughout all H8 displays of 16-bit numbers. Offset octal must not be confused with octal. For example:

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} \\ | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ 3 & 7 & 7 & 3 & 7 & 7 & \end{array}$ 
 A 16-bit binary number  
 Offset octal representation (377 377)

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} & \overline{1} \\ | & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ 1 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & \end{array}$ 
 A 16-bit binary number  
 True Octal representation (177777)

The lower example shows true octal representation of a 16-bit binary number. This is **not** used by the H8 front panel displays or any H8 software. Occasionally you will see offset octal numbers printed with a decimal point separating the upper and lower bytes. For example:

$\begin{array}{cc} \overline{377} & \overline{.377} \\ \text{Hi Byte} & \text{Lo Byte} \end{array}$



## H8 Keypad

The H8 Keypad consists of 16 keys, as shown in Figure 1-1. When the keypad is operating under the control of PAM-8, it exhibits a number of unique properties.

- Each keystroke is verified by a short beep from the audio alert.
- Octal digits are entered using the keys 0 through 7.
- Holding a key down continuously repeats the key's function.
- The + key increments memory port or register locations.
- The - key decrements memory port or register locations.
- The \* key cancels previous keypad entries.
- The ALTER key causes PAM-8 to enter the alter mode.
- The MEM key causes PAM-8 to enter the display memory mode.
- The REG key causes PAM-8 to enter the register mode.

Many of the keys on the keypad have multiple functions, depending on the PAM-8 mode being used. In the register mode, for example, the numeric keys (1-6) call the register indicated in the upper left-hand corner of the key. When the PAM-8 is in neither the register nor the memory mode, the keys perform the functions indicated in the lower right-hand corner of the key.

The # and / keys have additional special functions, as indicated earlier. When the / key is pressed simultaneously with the 0 key, the RST (master clear) sequence is initiated. When the # sign key is depressed simultaneously with the 0 key, the RTM (Return To Monitor) function is initiated, the user program is stopped, and PAM-8 regains control.

Each key is covered in greater detail as the various function are discussed.



## DISPLAYING AND ALTERING MEMORY LOCATIONS

One of the major features of PAM-8 is its ability to examine the contents of any H8 memory location and to modify the contents of that memory location if it is RAM.

When the H8 is first powered up, PAM-8 is in the display memory mode. This mode is indicated by all digits displaying octal numbers and no decimal points being on.

### Specifying a Memory Address

If you wish to display or alter the contents of a memory location. You must first place PAM-8 in the memory address mode and then enter the desired memory address. Place PAM-8 in the memory address mode (if not already there) by pressing the MEM (Memory) key. Specify the address to be displayed or altered by entering the 6-digit address (offset octal).

When you press the MEM key, all the decimal points will light. This indicates that the address may now be entered. Once the full 6-digit address is entered, the decimal points turn off, indicating that address entry is completed. After all 6 digits are entered, the address is displayed in the left-most six displays, and the contents of the addressed memory location are displayed in the right-hand 3 digits.

**NOTE:** As you press each key, including the MEM key, a short beep indicates successful entry. As each group of three octal digits is successfully entered, a medium beep is sounded. The sequence by which you specify a memory address is shown in Figure 1-2.

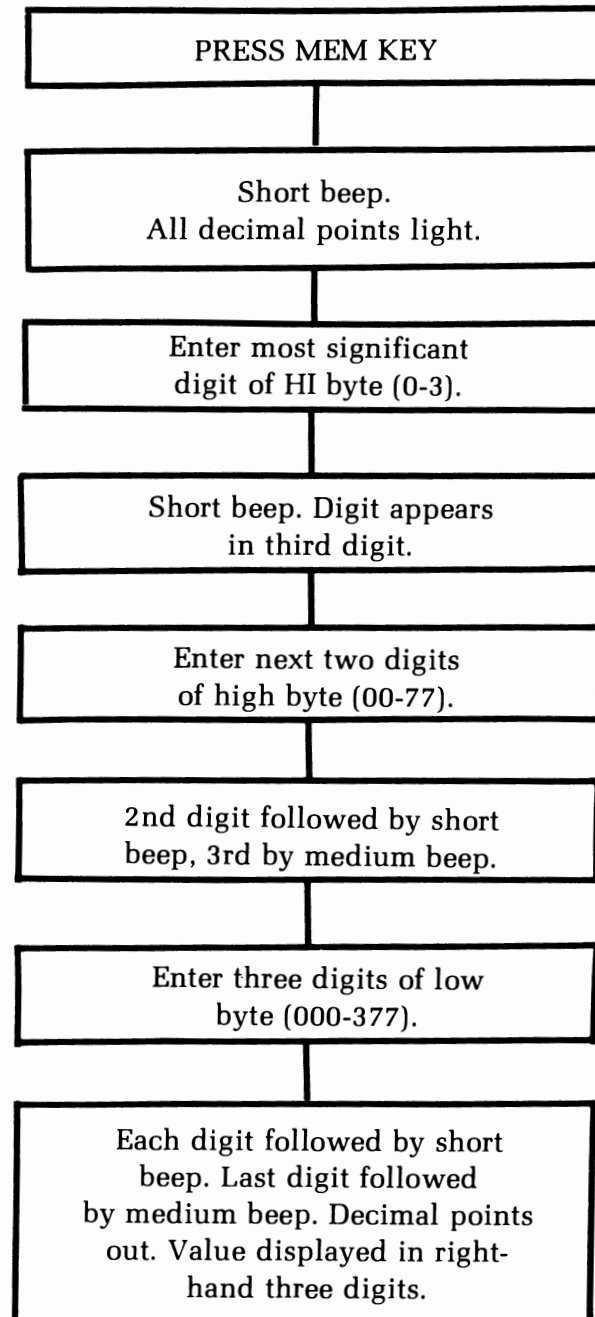


Figure 1-2

Entering a memory address through PAM-8.

NOTE: If you press a non-octal digit key as one of the six address digits, an error is flagged (a long beep). Once this error is flagged, the PAM-8 considers the address complete and extinguishes the decimal points. The entire sequence must be repeated.

## Altering a Memory Location

Before you can alter a memory location, you must first display the contents of the memory location by specifying the memory address as described in the preceding paragraphs. After you specify the memory address, press the ALTER key. This will cause PAM-8 to enter the memory alter mode.

When PAM-8 enters the memory alter mode, a single decimal point rotates from right to left through all 9 digits. You can now alter the contents of the displayed location by entering the new octal value (three digits on the keypad). When the three digits have been entered, acoustical verification (a short beep) is given **and the memory address is incremented**. You can then alter this new location by entering three more digits or pressing one of the following keys, causing the monitor to perform the indicated function:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
+	Increment the address.
-	Decrement the address.
MEM	Specify a new memory address (leave memory alter mode).
REG	Specify a register for display (leave memory alter mode)
ALTER	Exit from the alter mode (into the display mode).

NOTE: PAM-8 automatically increments the memory address as each entry (3 octal digits) is complete. Therefore, you may load a program in sequential locations very rapidly. Each location is modified by simply entering the three octal digits.

The following example reviews each step as the H8 is turned on; the memory address mode is entered; and the location 040 123 is addressed, altered to 345, checked, and closed.

<u>DISPLAY</u>			<u>COMMENTS</u>
X X X	X X X	X X X	Random memory display at power up (X=random number.)
X.X.X.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	MEM key pressed. (In memory address mode, a short beep.)
X.X.0.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	0 key pressed. (Short beep.)
X.0.4.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	4 key pressed. (Short beep.)
0.4.0.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	0 key pressed. (Medium beep.) Contents of location 040 XXX displayed.)
0.4.0.	X.X.1.	X.X.X.	1 key pressed. (Short beep. Contents of 040 XX1 displayed.)
0.4.0.	X.1.2.	X.X.X.	2 key pressed. (Short beep. Contents of 040 X12 displayed.)
0 4 0	1 2 3	X X X	3 key pressed. (Medium beep. Contents of desired location 040 123 displayed, decimal points out.)
0.4.0	1.2.3	X.X.X	ALTER key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.3.	X.X.3.	3 key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.3.	X.3.4.	4 key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.4.	X.X.X.	5 key pressed. (Medium beep. Address increments one location. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0	1.2.3	3.4.5	–key pressed. (Short beep. Address decrements one location. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0 4 0	1 2 3	3 4 5	ALTER key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points go out.)

## Stepping Through Memory

When PAM-8 is either in the display memory or alter memory modes, the + and – keys increment and decrement the memory address. Each time you press the key, PAM-8 increments (or decrements) the memory address one location. If you hold the key down, the auto-repeat function of PAM-8 causes the memory address to increment or decrement repeatedly (approximately one location every second).

## DISPLAYING AND ALTERING REGISTERS

PAM-8 can display and alter the contents of the 8080 CPU registers, just as it displays and alters the contents of H8 memory locations. Although the process is quite similar, a few special features should be noted.

### Specifying a Register for Display

Press the REG key to specify that a register is to be displayed. After you press the REG key, press a second key (SP through PC, see the Table below) to specify the desired register or register pair.

When the REG key is pressed, six decimal points light, indicating that you must now select a register. NOTE: Simply pressing the REG key causes a register name to appear in the right-hand digits. However, you must select a register using the Register Select key before a register is definitely selected and its true contents are displayed. Once a register is selected, the decimal points are extinguished.

The contents of the selected register pair are displayed in the six left-most displays. The register name (or names) are displayed in the two right-most digits of the right-hand three displays. The registers are selected and displayed in accordance with the following table:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>LEFT 3 DIGITS</u>	<u>MIDDLE 3 DIGITS</u>	<u>RIGHT PAIR</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SP (1)	000 to 377	000 to 377	SP	Stack pointer
AF (2)	000 to 377	000 to 377	AF	AF Register pair
BC (3)	000 to 377	000 to 377	BC	BC Register pair
DE (4)	000 to 377	000 to 377	DE	DE Register pair
HL (5)	000 to 377	000 to 377	HL	HL Register pair
PC (6)	000 to 377	000 to 377	PC	Program counter

NOTE: The contents of any single eight-bit register may lie in the range of 000 to 377 octal. The stack pointer (SP) and the program counter (PC) are 16-bit registers and are displayed as two sets of three octal numbers. Each 3-digit grouping corresponds to one byte (8 bit number). When a register pair is displayed, the left three digits correspond to the left register and the middle three digits correspond to the right register. For example:

256 312 AF

Register A contains 256 and F contains 312.

## Altering the Contents of a Selected Register

To alter the contents of a register (or register pair), you must first specify it as described in the preceding paragraphs. After you select the register or register pair, press the ALTER key. This will cause the six left-hand decimal points to rotate right to left, indicating that you may enter 6 digits to alter the contents of the indicated register or register pair.

Alternatively, you may press one of the following command keys:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
+	Changes the register pair being displayed.
–	Changes the register pair being displayed.
MEM	Specify a new memory address (leave the alter register mode).
REG	Specify a new register for display (leave alter register mode).
ALTER	Exit the register alter mode.

NOTE: Stack pointer register (SP) is not a direct display of the real stack pointer register, but simply a copy of the real stack pointer register and is used for display purposes only. The stack pointer cannot be altered from the front panel. To alter the stack pointer register, an SPHL (SPHL = 371) instruction must be written into memory. The desired new stack pointer value is then placed in the HL register pair. PAM-8's single instruction mode is used to execute the SPHL swap instructions, loading the stack pointer with the contents loaded in the HL register pair.

## Stepping Through the Registers

Use + and – keys to change the register pair being displayed. For example, if the DE register pair is being displayed, press the + key causes the next sequential register pair to be displayed (the HL pair). In the same manner, pressing the – key causes the register to decrement to the preceding pair. For example, if the DE pair is being displayed, pressing the – key displays the BC register pair. NOTE: Holding down either the + key or the – key causes the display to continuously increment or decrement through all the six registers/register pairs.

## PROGRAM EXECUTION CONTROL

PAM-8 supports three basic program execution control facilities:

- Beginning or starting execution.
- Breakpointing.
- Single instruction.

Each of these execution controls permits the programmer to execute the desired portions of a program and examine its effects. He may execute the entire program, or a small group of instructions, or a single program instruction.

### Initiating Program Execution

To begin the execution of a program residing in H8 memory, place the address of the first instruction to be executed in the PC (program counter). Use the methods described in "Displaying and Altering Registers" (Page 1-14). Once the address of this first instruction is placed in the program counter, press the GO key and program execution will begin. NOTE: Unless the program disables the front panel, the display continues to be actively updated, although the front panel commands are no longer active (except for RST and RTM). If the program counter is displayed when you press the GO key, PAM-8 continuously monitors the program counter.

### Breakpointing

Breakpointing permits the programmer to execute small portions of a program and then return to PAM-8. Breakpointing is especially useful when a program is being "debugged." Small portions of the program may be executed and their results observed. If there is an error, it may be corrected before an entire program is involved.

When the H8 executes a program and encounters a halt instruction, it re-enters PAM-8 and sounds the alarm. All of the registers are preserved and the program counter points to the address **following** the address of the halt instruction. Thus, you can breakpoint a program from the front panel by inserting halt instructions (HLT = 166) at the desired points throughout the program. When a particular



section of the program is tested and the breakpoint feature is no longer required, you can change the halt to a NOP (NOP = 000). Once the halts are changed to NOPs, execution of the NOP simply passes control to the next successive instruction. Program execution for breakpointing uses the GO key as described above.

NOTE: If you temporarily replace an existing instruction with a halt, you must restore the instruction before resuming program execution. The contents of the program counter point to the address **following** the halt. Therefore, if the instruction which replaced the halt is to be executed, when the program continues, the contents of the program counter must be decremented one location before execution is resumed.

## Single Instruction Operation

Any user program may be operated in the single instruction mode. This procedure is identical to the GO command, except that the SI key is pressed rather than the GO key. When the SI key is pressed, a single **instruction** (not a single machine cycle) is executed and then control is returned to PAM-8. Single instruction operation is available for careful inspection of program results and for executing special programs, such as swapping the HL register pair with the stack pointer as discussed in "Altering the Contents of a Selected Register" (Page 1-15).

## Interrupting a Program During Execution

You can interrupt a running program (with all registers preserved at the point of interruption) by pressing RTM & 0. You can then examine and/or alter the contents of various memory locations and all the registers as required. Resume execution of the program at the next sequential instruction by simply pressing the GO key. NOTE: Although all registers and memory locations are preserved when RTM & 0 are pressed, it is very difficult to stop a program at an exact location. Therefore, use the breakpoint feature if you want to stop the program at an exact location.



## LOAD/DUMP ROUTINES

PAM-8 contains a routine that lets you load and dump memory contents from or to a tape. This feature is especially important, as most computers require one or two successive "boot strap" routines to be hand-loaded before a desired program can be loaded into the main memory. All these "boot strap" routines are contained within the PAM-8 ROM, and use sophisticated error checking techniques. Thus, a program can be loaded or dumped by simply pressing a single key.

### Loading From Tape

To load from a tape, ready the reader device with the tape to be loaded prior to executing the load command. Place PAM-8 in the display memory mode and press the LOAD key. Once the LOAD key is pressed, PAM-8 starts the tape transport and scans the tape for the first file record.

No change will be seen on the front panel displays until PAM-8 finds the first file. When the first file record is located, PAM-8 checks it to see if it is the first (or only) record in a sequence, and the record is a memory dump record. If it is not a memory dump record, a number two error is flagged (see "Tape Errors" on Page 1-20).

Once a correct record is found, loading proceeds. The loading procedure places the entry point address of the program being loaded in the H8 program counter. The H8 memory is then loaded. The displays continuously show the address being loaded and the data being loaded at these addresses. When the load is complete, PAM-8 sounds a long beep and displays the final memory address. If the load is faulty, a number one error is displayed and the audio alert continuously beeps. (See "Tape Errors," Page 1-20.)

NOTE: You may abort a partial load by using the CANCEL key. Naturally, the load image resulting from this action is incorrect, and should not be executed.

### Dumping to Tape

Before dumping a memory image onto tape, the following three dump parameters are required:

- The entry point address (the program starting address).
- The dump starting address.
- The dump ending address.

Set the desired entry point address by placing this value in the program counter (PC). This value will be placed in the program counter whenever you load the program so execution will begin at this address when you press the GO key.

Place the dump starting address into the first two H8 RAM cells. These are: 040 000 (offset octal) and 040 001 (offset octal). NOTE: The low order byte of the address should be placed into location 040 000 and the high order byte of the starting address should be placed into location 040 001.

Enter the dump ending address as a memory address using the # (MEM) key. Then ready the tape transport and press the DUMP key. As the tape dump takes place, the number of bytes left to be dumped and the contents of the memory location being dumped are displayed on the front panel. You can abort a dump by using the CANCEL key. If the CANCEL key is used, an incomplete dump image is left on the tape. This cannot be loaded at a future date. NOTE: A successful load automatically sets up the following three dump parameters:

- A. The program starting locations are stored in locations 040 000 and 040 001.
- B. The program ending location is displayed.
- C. The program counter contains the program entry point.

Figure 1-3A shows the steps of a typical dump sequence and Figure 1-3B shows the steps of a typical load sequence.

1. Set PC to 040 100; (040 100 = entry address).
2. Set 040 000 to 100 (100 = low byte of dump start).
3. Set 040 001 to 040 (040 = high byte of dump start).
4. Enter memory address 052 340 (052 340 = end address of dump).
5. Be sure tape is ready.
6. Press DUMP.

Figure 1-3A

The H8 memory image dump.

1. Be sure tape is ready.
2. Press LOAD.

Figure 1-3B

The H8 memory image load.

## Copying a Tape

The beginning and final address of the load image are placed at the appropriate points. Thus, to copy a tape, simply load the tape as described in "Loading From Tape" (Page 1-18). Then ready the dump tape drive and press the DUMP key. A dump then takes place, including entry point, initial address, and final address.

In a similar manner, to load, alter, and then dump, enter only the ending address. The other parameters are unchanged from the load if locations 040 000, 040 001 or the program counter have not been modified during the altering procedure.

## Tape Errors

PAM-8 detects two types of tape errors: record errors and checksum errors. In either case, when an error is detected, the tape transport is halted. The error number is then displayed in the center three digits (001 for a checksum error, 002 for a record error) and the alarm is repeatedly sounded. To halt the alarm and return to the command mode, press the CANCEL key.

### RECORD ERRORS

The following are typical causes of record errors.

- Attempting to load a file which is not a memory image. For example, loading an editor text file or a BASIC program file.
- Attempting to start a load in the middle of a load image. Therefore missing the initialization information at the start of the file.
- A tape error which causes a portion of the load image to be missed so the next record read is not in the proper sequence.

### CHECKSUM ERRORS

A checksum error is flagged when the CRC (Cyclical Redundancy Check) checksum following a record does not match the CRC calculated by PAM-8. This error means that the record is either incorrectly recorded or the load is faulty. In either case, the load should be attempted again. If successive loads result in repeated failures, the original tape must be suspected as faulty.

## I/O FACILITIES

PAM-8 supports two commands that allow you to perform input and output functions on H8 I/O ports. These front panel instructions permit simple manipulation of the H8 I/O ports without your having to write extensive routines to perform these functions.

### Inputting From a Port

To input from a port, press the # key. Then enter three zero digits and the three-digit address (octal) of the desired port. NOTE: The front panel should now display 000 AAA, where AAA is the port address and 000 is meaningless. Press the IN key to read the port, the value is displayed in the three left-most digits of the front panel display.

### Outputting to a Port

To output to a specified port, press the # key. Then enter the value to be supplied to the port in the three left-most displays. The port address is entered into the middle three displays. The display is of the form VVV AAA, where V stands for value, and A for address. Pressing the OUT key causes the value to be outputted to the indicated port.

### Addressing Port Pairs

Frequently, ports are assigned in pairs, where one of the two port addresses is the control and status register and the other port is the data port. Address port pairs by using the + and – key to change ports. Once the initial port has been defined, the + key increments the port address to a new higher numbered port, and the – key is used to decrement to a lower numbered port.

## ADVANCED CONTROL

One of the advanced features of PAM-8 is its provisions allowing sophisticated users to augment or replace PAM-8's functions. Augmenting or replacing PAM-8 functions is usually done in conjunction with assembly language programs. Sometimes it is possible to implement these features by using the POKE and PEEK commands in BASIC. The sample exercise in "Appendix B" (Page 1-64) uses several PAM-8 functions, including the clock, I/O, and the audio alarm.

The following discussion refers to symbols and locations defined in the PAM-8 program listing, given in its complete form as "Appendix A." It is recommended that you review the PAM-8 listing in order to become familiar with its various features. This can be done in conjunction with reading the following section, or independently. In either case, a first overview followed by a detailed analysis of the listing is probably necessary for a complete understanding.

### 16-Bit Tick Counter (TICCNT)

PAM-8 maintains a 16-bit (2 byte) tick counter known as TICCNT. The value of this counter is incremented each time a clock interrupt is processed. As an interrupt occurs once every 2 mS, the counter is incremented once every 2 mS. As long as clock interrupts are not disabled, this value can be used by any program to compute elapsed time. The tick counter may be set to any desired value, but it should not be frequently reset, as this interferes with the front panel refresh cycle. The contents of the tick counter are contained in memory locations 040 033 (the least significant byte) and 040 034 (the most significant byte).

### Using the Keypad

When your program is running, PAM-8 does not recognize any single key command. Thus, all single key patterns are available for your program. To read keypad patterns, you can use one of two routines. First, you may take an input from port IP. PAD; or second, your program may use PAM-8's RCK routine. The input port IP. PAD is permanently assigned to port location 360. Inputting a binary number from this port detects which of the 16 keys are depressed. These results are shown in the table on Page 1-57 of "Appendix A."

A far more sophisticated keypad routine is available to you in the RCK (read Console Keypad) routine. This is also described in "Appendix A" (see Page 1-57). RCK provides keypad decoding, keypad debounce routines, auto-repeat routines, and acoustical feedback.

NOTE: If you use two key combinations, each key must reside in a separate bank. The first bank includes keys 0-7 and the second bank includes keys 8-#. RCK cannot decode two key combinations.

## Display Usage

When a user program is running, PAM-8 normally displays the contents of the selected register or memory location. However, you may disable this process and display any arbitrary segment pattern, or completely disable the display to provide greater computational through-put. The display usage is primarily controlled by setting various bits in the .MFLAG memory cell. This memory cell is found at location 040 010.

### MANUAL UPDATING

By setting the UO.DDU (see “Appendix A,” Page 1-29, for an explanation of the user option bits, UO.XXX) bit in the .MFLAG memory location, you can instruct PAM-8 to continue refreshing the front panel displays but to disable updating. When this is done, PAM-8 continues to refresh the LED’s from a 9-byte block of RAM cells found at locations 040 013 through 040 023. A description of these front panel LED’s (FPLEDS) is found in “Appendix A” (see Page 1-60). When the UO.DDU bit is set in .MFLAG, the contents of these bytes are not altered in any manner by PAM-8.

You can use this technique to display numbers, letters, or arbitrary bar patterns (see Page 1-58) on the front panel displays. For instance, your program may alter the display by inserting any value into FPLEDS. The front panel LED segments will display a decimal integer if you use the octal to 7-segment pattern (DODA) display.

### MANUAL DISPLAY REFRESHING

By setting the UO.NFR (User Option.No Front Panel Refresh) bit in the .MFLAG memory cell, you can instruct PAM-8 to stop refreshing the front panel displays. Setting the UO.NFR bit does not disable the clock interrupts; therefore, the tick counter (TICCNT) is still incremented. But PAM-8 does not refresh the displays from the information contained in the FPLEDS bytes.

**NOTE:** If you desire, you may write a program to refresh the front panel LED displays. Usually this is done using the clock interrupts. If you undertake an independent front panel refresh program, take extreme care to avoid burning the displays due to excessive refreshing. **The total power dissipated in the LEDs is determined by the refresh cycle, and too frequent refreshing will result in excessive display heating.**

## Using Interrupts

All H-8 interrupts cause control to be transferred into the low 64 bytes of memory. PAM-8 occupies this memory space so all interrupts are first processed by PAM-8. Except for level zero interrupts, which are used as master clears, you can supply an interrupt processing routine for each of the seven additional interrupts. The following sections explain the use of each of these interrupts.

### I/O INTERRUPTS

Interrupts numbered 3 through 7 are I/O interrupts. PAM-8 does not process these interrupts in any way. When a level 3 through level 7 interrupt is received, PAM-8 immediately transfers to the user interrupt vectors contained in memory locations 040 037 through 040 064. These locations are listed in "Appendix A" (see Page 1-61). Each location must contain a jump instruction pointing to the appropriate program location which processes these interrupts.

NOTE: If any of these interrupts occur, you must supply a processing routine for them. This routine must be complete including both entry and exit processing. When you use H8 interrupts, you must use only the available vector which is 6 to insure compatability with future H8 products. You may also use 2 if you will not be using BUG-8.

### CLOCK INTERRUPTS

The level one interrupts are generated by the front panel hardware every 2 mS. PAM-8 normally processes these interrupts. However, by setting a processing vector in UIVC and setting the UO.INT bit in the MFLAG cell, PAM-8 enters the users routine each time a clock interrupt is generated. "Appendix A" (see Page 1-31) gives the required entry and exit conditions for processing clock interrupts.

### SINGLE INSTRUCTION AND BREAKPOINT INTERRUPTS

Level two interrupts are generated by the single instruction hardware contained on the CPU card. When a single instruction is requested, the result of the interrupt is processed by PAM-8. If the single instruction interrupt was generated by PAM-8 in response to a Monitor Mode Single Instruction register condition, PAM-8 processes it. Otherwise, PAM-8 jumps to the user level two interrupt vector (UIVC). Since the level two interrupt does not affect PAM-8, a level two restart instruction can be used as a breakpoint instruction by the user programs.



## APPENDIX A

This appendix contains a complete listing of the PAM-8 front panel monitor program. PAM-8 resides in the low 1,024 bytes of the H8 computer. It provides all the control for front panel operation, and cassette or paper tape load and dump facilities. It also provides for master clear and front panel interrupt processing. PAM-8 presumes RAM cells are available for its use in locations 040 000 through 040 077 and 80 bytes are available in high memory for a stack. The use of these RAM cells is described on Page 1-60 of this Appendix and in the memory map on Page 0-47.

Pages 1-61, 1-62, and 1-63 of this Appendix are a symbolic reference table. Use this table to find the program locations where each symbolic address is used. Symbolic addresses are listed in alphabetical sequence.

FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01-00-00.  
INTRODUCTION.

HEATH X88SM V1.1 06/21/77  
15:43:50 01-APR-77 PAGE 1

4 \*\*\* FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR.

5 \*

6 \* JGL, 05/01/76.

7 \*

8 \* FOR \*WINTEN\* INC.

9 \*

10 \* COPYRIGHT 05/1976, WINTER CORPORATION,

11 \*

12 \* 902 N. 9TH ST.

13 \*

14 \* LAFAYETTE, IND.

14 \*\*\* FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR.

15 \*

16 \* THIS PROGRAM RESIDES (IN ROM) IN THE LOW 1024 BYTES OF THE HEATH

17 \*

18 \* HB COMPUTER. IT ACTUALLY CONSISTS OF TWO VIRTUALLY INDEPENDENT

19 \*

20 \* ROUTINES: A TASK-TIME PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES SOPHISTICATED

21 \*

22 \* FRONT PANEL MONITOR SERVICE, AND AN INTERRUPT-TIME PROGRAM WHICH

23 \*

24 \* PROVIDES BOTH A REAL-TIME CLOCK AND EMULATES AN EFFECTIVE

25 \*

26 \* HARDWARE FRONT PANEL.

27 \*

28 \* INTERRUPTS.

29 \*

30 \* FAM/8 IS THE PRIMARY PROCESSOR FOR ALL INTERRUPTS.

31 \*

32 \* THEY ARE PROCESSED AS FOLLOWS:

33 \*

34 \* RST USE

35 \*

36 \* 0 MASTER CLEAR. (NEVER USED FOR I/O OR RST)

37 \*

38 \* 1 CLOCK INTERRUPT. NORMALLY TAKEN BY FAM/8,

39 \*

40 \* SETTING BIT \*RD.CLK\* IN BYTE \*MFLAG\* ALLOWS

41 \*

42 \* USER PROCESSING (VIA A JUMP THROUGH \*UIVEEC\*).

43 \*

44 \* UPON ENTRY OF THE USER ROUTINE, THE STACK

45 \*

46 \* CONTAINS:

47 \*

48 \* (STACK0) = RETURN ADDRESS (TO FAM/8)

49 \*

50 \* (STACK2) = (STACKPTR+14)

51 \*

52 \* (STACK4) = (AF)

53 \*

54 \* (STACK6) = (BC)

55 \*

56 \* (STACK8) = (DE)

57 \*

58 \* (STACK10) = (HL)

59 \*

60 \* (STACK12) = (PC)

61 \*

62 \* THE USER'S ROUTINE SHOULD RETURN TO FAM/8 VIA

63 \*

64 \* A \*RET\* WITHOUT ENABLING INTERRUPTS.

65 \*

2 SINGLE STEP. SINGLE STEP INTERRUPTS GENERATED

BY FAM/8 ARE PROCESSED BY FAM/8.

ANY SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT RECEIVED WHEN IN

USER MODE CAUSES A JUMP THROUGH \*UIVEEC\*+3.

STACK UPON USER ROUTINE ENTRY:

(STACK0) = (STACKPTR+12)

51 \*

52 \* (STACK2) = (AF)

53 \*

54 \* (STACK4) = (BC)

55 \*

HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77  
15:43:51 01-APR-77 PAGE 2

```

55 *      (STACK+6) = (DE)
56 *      (STACK+8) = (HL)
57 *      (STACK+10) = (PC)
58 *      THE USER'S ROUTINE SHOULD HANDLE ITS OWN RETURN
59 *      FROM THE INTERRUPT.
60 *
61 *
62 *      THE FOLLOWING INTERRUPTS ARE VECTORED DIRECTLY THROUGH *UIVEC*.
63 *      THE USER ROUTINE MUST HAVE SETUP A JUMP IN *UIVEC* BEFORE ANY
64 *      OF THESE INTERRUPTS MAY OCCUR.
65 *
66 *      3      I/O 3. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**+6
67 *
68 *      4      I/O 4. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**+9
69 *
70 *      5      I/O 5. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**+12
71 *
72 *      6      I/O 6. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**+15
73 *
74 *      7      I/O 7. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**+18

```

1-AM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77  
 ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS. 15:43:52 01-APR-77 PAGE 3

# 77 \*\* ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS

## 79 \*\* I/O PORTS

000.360 80 IF.PAD EQU 360Q PAD INPUT PORT  
 000.360 81 OF.CTL EQU 360Q CONTROL OUTPUT PORT  
 000.360 82 OF.DIG EQU 360Q DIGIT SELECT OUTPUT PORT  
 000.361 83 OF.SEG EQU 361Q SEGMENT SELECT OUTPUT PORT  
 000.371 84 OF.TFC EQU 371Q TAPE CONTROL IN  
 000.371 85 OF.TFC EQU 371Q TAPE CONTROL OUT  
 000.370 86 IF.TFD EQU 370Q TAPE DATA IN  
 000.370 87 OF.TFD EQU 370Q TAPE DATA OUT  
 000.370 88 OF.TFD EQU 370Q TAPE DATA OUT

## 90 \*\* ASCII CHARACTERS.

000.026 91 A.SYN EQU 026Q SYNC CHARACTER  
 000.002 92 A.STX EQU 002Q STX CHARACTER

## 95 \*\* FRONT PANEL HARDWARE CONTROL BITS.

000.020 96 CB.SSI EQU 00010000B SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT  
 000.040 97 CB.MIL EQU 00100000B MONITOR LIGHT  
 000.100 98 CB.CLI EQU 01000000B CLOCK INTERRUPT ENABLE  
 000.200 99 CB.SFN EQU 10000000B SPEAKER ENABLE

## 102 \*\* DISPLAY MODE FLAGS (IN \*DSFMODE\*)

000.000 103 DM.MR EQU 0 MEMORY READ  
 000.001 104 DM.MW EQU 1 MEMORY WRITE  
 000.002 105 DM.RR EQU 2 REGISTER READ  
 000.003 106 DM.RW EQU 3 REGISTER WRITE  
 000.000 107 XTEXT TAPE TAPE DEFINITIONS

## 110X \*\* TAPE EQUIVALENCES.

000.001 111X RT.MI EQU 1 RECORD TYPE - MEMORY DUMP IMAGE  
 000.002 112X RT.BF EQU 2 RECORD TYPE - BASIC PROGRAM  
 000.003 113X RT.CT EQU 3 RECORD TYPE - COMPRESSED TEXT

## 116X \*\* BLOCK SIZE FOR INTER-PRODUCT COMMUNICATION.

002.000 117X BLKSIZ EQU 512  
 119X

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH XBASH V1.1 06/21/77  
 ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS. 15:43:56 01-APR-77 PAGE : 4

121 \*\* MACHINE INSTRUCTIONS.

122 MI.HLT EQU 01110110B HALT  
 000.166  
 123 MI.RET EQU 11001001B RETURN  
 000.311  
 124 MI.IN EQU 11011011B INPUT  
 000.333  
 125 MI.OUT EQU 11010011B OUTPUT  
 000.323  
 126 MI.LDA EQU 00111101B LDA  
 000.072  
 127 MI.ANI EQU 11100110B ANI  
 000.346  
 128 MI.LXID EQU 00010001B LXI D  
 000.021

131 \*\* USER OPTION BITS.

132 \* THESE BITS ARE SET IN CELL .MFLAG.  
 133 \*  
 134

000.200 U0.HLT EQU 10000000B DISABLE HALT PROCESSING  
 000.100 U0.NFR EQU 00.011 NO REFRESH OF FRONT PANEL  
 000.002 U0.IDU EQU 00000010B DISABLE DISPLAY UPDATE  
 000.001 U0.CLK EQU 000000001B ALLOW CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSING

000.000 140 xTEXT U8251 DEFINE 8251 USART BITS

PAGE 8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00.  
8251 USART BIT DEFINITIONS.

HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
13:23:23 01-APR-77 PAGE 5

143X \*\* 8251 USART BIT DEFINITIONS.

144X \*

145X

146X \*\* MODE INSTRUCTION CONTROL BITS.

147X

000.100 UMI.1B EQU 01000000B

000.200 UMI.1B EQU 01000000B

000.300 UMI.2B EQU 11000000B

000.040 UMI.1B EQU 00100000B

000.020 UMI.1B EQU 00010000B

000.000 UMI.1B EQU 00000000B

000.004 UMI.1B EQU 00000100B

000.010 UMI.1B EQU 00000100B

000.014 UMI.1B EQU 00000100B

000.001 UMI.1B EQU 00000001B

000.002 UMI.1B EQU 00000010B

000.003 UMI.1B EQU 00000011B

160X

161X \*\* COMMAND INSTRUCTION BITS.

162X

000.100 UCI.1R EQU 01000000B

000.040 UCI.1R EQU 00100000B

000.020 UCI.1R EQU 00010000B

000.004 UCI.1R EQU 00000100B

000.002 UCI.1R EQU 00000010B

000.001 UCI.1R EQU 00000001B

169X

170X \*\* STATUS READ COMMAND BITS.

171X

000.040 USR.1E EQU 00100000B

000.020 USR.1E EQU 00010000B

000.010 USR.1E EQU 00001000B

000.004 USR.1E EQU 00000100B

000.002 USR.1E EQU 00000010B

000.001 USR.1E EQU 00000001B

1 STOP BIT  
1 1/2 STOP BITS  
2 STOP BITS  
EVEN PARITY  
USE PARITY

5 BIT CHARACTERS  
6 BIT CHARACTERS  
7 BIT CHARACTERS  
8 BIT CHARACTERS  
CLOCK X 1  
CLOCK X 16  
CLOCK X 64

INTERNAL RESET  
READER-UN CONTROL FLAG  
ERROR RESET  
RECEIVE ENABLE  
ENABLE INTERRUPT'S FLAG  
TRANSMIT ENABLE

FRAMING ERROR  
OVERRUN ERROR  
PARITY ERROR  
TRANSMITTER EMPTY  
RECEIVER READY  
TRANSMITTER READY

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
HARDWARE INTERRUPT VECTORS

HEATH #BASM V1.0 02/18/77  
13:23:25 01-APR-77 PAGE 8

# INTERUPT VECTORS.

180 \*\*\*  
181 \*  
182

## LEVEL 0 - RESET

184 \*\*  
185 \*  
186 \*  
187

THIS INTERRUPT MAY NOT BE PROCESSED BY A USER PROGRAM.

ORG 00A

LXI D,FRSRAM ;(DE) = ROM COPY OF PRS CODE  
LXI H,FRSRAM+FRSL-1 ;(HL) = RAM DESTINATION FOR CODE  
JMP INIT ;INITIALIZE  
ERRFL INIT-1000A ;BYTE IN WORD 10A MUST BE 0

## LEVEL 1 - CLOCK

195 \*\*  
196  
197 INT1

ERRFL INT-1000A ;INTERRUPT ENTRY POINT

ERRNZ \*-11Q ;INT0 TAKES UP ONE BYTE  
CALL SAVALL ;SAVE USER REGISTERS  
MVI D,0  
JMP CLOCK ;PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPT  
ERRFL CLOCK-1000A ;EXTRA BYTE MUST BE 0

## LEVEL 2 - SINGLE STEP

205 \*\*  
206 \*  
207 \*

IF THIS INTERRUPT IS RECEIVED WHEN NOT IN MONITOR MODE,  
THEN IT IS ASSUMED TO BE GENERATED BY A USER PROGRAM  
(SINGLE STEPPING OR BREAKPOINTING). IN SUCH CASE, THE  
USER PROGRAM IS ENTERED THROUGH UIVECT3

ERRNZ \*-21A ;INT1 TAKES EXTRA BYTE  
CALL SAVALL ;SAVE REGISTERS  
LDAX D ;(A) = (CTLFLG)  
SET CTLFLG  
JMP SFRM ;STEP RETURN

ERRNZ \*-21A ;INT1 TAKES EXTRA BYTE  
CALL SAVALL ;SAVE REGISTERS  
LDAX D ;(A) = (CTLFLG)  
SET CTLFLG  
JMP SFRM ;STEP RETURN

ERRNZ \*-21A ;INT1 TAKES EXTRA BYTE  
CALL SAVALL ;SAVE REGISTERS  
LDAX D ;(A) = (CTLFLG)  
SET CTLFLG  
JMP SFRM ;STEP RETURN

ERRNZ \*-21A ;INT1 TAKES EXTRA BYTE  
CALL SAVALL ;SAVE REGISTERS  
LDAX D ;(A) = (CTLFLG)  
SET CTLFLG  
JMP SFRM ;STEP RETURN

## LEVEL 2 ENTRY

220 \*\*\*  
221 \*  
222 \*  
223 \*

INTERRUPTS 3 THROUGH 7 ARE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL I/O USE.

THESE INTERRUPTS ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY PAM/8, AND SHOULD  
NEVER OCCUR UNLESS THE USER HAS SUPPLIED HANDLER ROUTINES  
(THROUGH UIVECT)

224 \*  
225 \*  
226 \*  
227

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
 HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 13:23:26 01-APR-77 PAGE

# HARDWARE INTERRUPT VECTORS

```

000.030      228      ORG      30A
000.030      303 045 040      229 INT3      JMP      UIVEC+6      JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
000.033      064 064 064      230          DB      44413'      HEATH PART NUMBER 444 13
000.040      233      ORG      40A
000.040      303 050 040      234 INT4      JMP      UIVEC+9      JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
000.043      100 112 107      235          DB      1000,1120,1070,1140,1000      SUPPORT CODE
000.050      238      ORG      50A
000.050      303 053 040      239 INT5      JMP      UIVEC+12     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
000.060      242 **      DLY - DELAY TIME INTERVAL.
000.060      243 *      ENTRY (A) = MILLISECOND DELAY COUNT/2
000.060      244 *      EXIT NONE
000.060      245 *      USES A,F
000.053      365      DLY      PUSH      FSW      SAVE COUNT
000.054      257      XRA      A      DON'T SOUND HORN
000.055      303 143 002      248 DLY      JMP      HRNO      PROCESS AS HORN
000.060      252      ORG      60A
000.060      303 056 040      253 INT6      JMP      UIVEC+15     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
000.063      076 320      254          MVI      A,CB,SSI+1B,CLICB,SPN, OFF MONITOR MODE LIGHT
000.065      303 235 001      255          JMP      SSI1      RETURN TO USER PROGRAM
000.070      259      ORG      70A
000.070      303 061 040      260 INT7      JMP      UIVEC+18     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE

```





PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 MASTER CLEAR PROCESSING 13:23:28 01-APR-77 PAGE 8

```

263 **      INIT - INITIALIZE SYSTEM
264 *
265 *      INIT IS CALLED WHENEVER A HARDWARE MASTER-CLEAR IS INITIATED.
266 *
267 *      SETUP PAM/8 CONTROL CELLS IN RAM.
268 *      DECODE HOW MUCH MEMORY EXISTS, SETUP STACKPOINTER, AND
269 *      ENTER THE MONITOR LOOP.
270 *
271 *      ENTRY FROM MASTER CLEAR
272 *      EXIT INTO PAM/8 MAIN LOOP
273
274
275      INIT      LDAX D      COPY *PRSRM* INTO RAM
276      MOV      M,A      MOVE BYTE
277      DCX      H      DECREMENT DESTINATION
278      INR      E      INCREMENT SOURCE
279      JNZ      INIT      IF NOT DONE
280
281      SINCX    EQU 4000A      SEARCH INCREMENT
282
283      MVI      D,SINCX/256      (DE) = SEARCH INCREMENT
284      LXI      H,START-SINCX      (HL) = FIRST RAM - SEARCH INCREMENT
285
286 *      DETERMINE MEMORY LIMIT.
287
288      INIT1    MOV      M,A      RESTORE VALUE READ
289      DAD      D      INCREMENT TRIAL ADDRESS
290      MOV      A,M      (A) = CURRENT MEMORY VALUE
291      DCR      M      TRY TO CHANGE IT
292      CMP      M
293      JNE      INIT1      IF MEMORY CHANGED
294
295      INIT2    DCX      H      SET STACKPOINTER = MEMORY LIMIT -1
296      SPHL      H      SET *PC* VALUE ON STACK
297      PUSH     H      SET *PC* VALUE ON STACK
298      LXI      H,ERROR      SET RETURN ADDRESS
299      PUSH     H
300
301 *      CONFIGURE LOAD/DUMP UART
302
303      MVI      A,UMI.18+UMI.16X
304      OUT      OF.TPC      SET 8 BIT, NO PARITY, 1 STOP, x16
  
```

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00.  
INTERRUPT TIME SUBROUTINES

HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
13:23:29 01-APR-77 PAGE 6

```

307 ** SAVALL - SAVE ALL REGISTERS ON STACK.
308 *
309 * SAVALL IS CALLED WHEN AN INTERRUPT IS ACCEPTED, IN ORDER TO
310 * SAVE THE CONTENTS OF THE REGISTERS ON THE STACK.
311 *
312 * ENTRY CALLED DIRECTLY FROM INTERRUPT ROUTINE.
313 * EXIT ALL REGISTERS PUSHED ON STACK.
314 * IF NOT YET IN MONITOR MODE, REGPTR = ADDRESS OF REGISTERS
315 * ON STACK.
316 * (DE) = ADDRESS OF CTLFLG
317
318
319 SAVALL XTHL SET H,L ON STACK TOP
320 PUSH D
321 PUSH R
322 PUSH PSW
323 XCHG (D,E) = RETURN ADDRESS.
324 LXI H,JO (H,L) = ADDRESS OF USERS SP
325 DAD SP SET ON STACK AS REGISTER
326 FUSH H SET RETURN ADDRESS
327 FUSH D
328 LXI D,CTLFLG (A) = CTLFLG
329 DAD D
330 CMA
331 ANI CB,MLT+CB,SSI SAVE REGISTER ADDR IF USER OR SINGLE STEP
332 RZ RETURN IF WAS INTERRUPT OF MONITOR LOOP
333 LXI H,2
334 DAD SP (H,L) = ADDRESS OF STACKPTR ON STACK
335 SHLD REGPTR
336 RET

```

```

338 ** CUI - CHECK FOR USER INTERRUPT PROCESSING.
339 *
340 * CUI IS CALLED TO SEE IF THE USER HAS SPECIFIED PROCESSING
341 * FOR THE CLOCK INTERRUPT.
342
343
344 * SET .MFLAG REFERENCE TO .MFLAG
345 CUII LDAX R (A) = .MFLAG
346 ERRAZ UO,CLK-1 CODE ASSUMED = 01
347 RRC
348 CC IF SPECIFIED, TRANSFER TO USER
349
350 * RETURN TO PROGRAM FROM INTERRUPT.
351
352 INTXIT POP PSW REMOVE PAKE STACK REGISTER
353 POP PSW
354 POP R
355 POP D
356 POP H
357 EI
358 RET

```

```

040.010
000.165 012
000.000
000.166 017
000.167 334 037 040 348

```

```

000.172 361
000.173 361
000.174 301
000.175 321
000.176 341
000.177 373
000.200 311

```

```

) PAM/B - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00, ) HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/13/77
PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPTS 13:23:31 01-APR-77 PAGE 10

361 *** CLOCK - PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPT
362 *
363 * CLOCK IS ENTERED WHENEVER A MILLISECOND CLOCK INTERRUPT IS
364 * PROCESSED.
365 *
366 * TICNT IS INCREMENTED EVERY INTERRUPT.
367 *
368
000.201 052.033 040 LHL D TICNT
000.204 043 INX H
000.205 042.033 040 SHL D TICNT INCREMENT TICCOUNT
371
372 ** REFRESH FRONT PANEL.
373 *
374 *
375 * THIS CODE DISPLAYS THE APPROPRIATE PATTERN ON THE
376 * FRONT PANEL LEDS. THE LEDS ARE PAINTED IN REVERSE ORDER,
377 * ONE PER INTERRUPT. FIRST, NUMBER 9 IS LIT, THEN NUMBER 8,
378 * ETC.
379
380
000.210 041 010 040 LXI H,MFLAG
000.213 176 MOV A,M
000.214 107 MOV B,A (B) = CURRENT FLAG
000.215 346 100 ANI UO.NFR SEE IF FRONT PANEL REFRESH WANTED
000.217 043 INX H
000.000 ERNZ CTLFLG-MFLAG-1
000.220 176 MOV A,M
000.221 112 MOV C,D (A) = CTLFLG
000.222 302 237 000 JNZ CLN3 (C) = 0 IN CASE NO PANEL DISPLAY
000.225 043 INX H IF NOT
000.000 ERNZ KEFIND-CTLFLG-1 (H,L) = (REFIND)
000.226 065 DCR M DECREMENT DIGIT INDEX
000.227 302 234 000 JNZ CLN2 IF NOT WRAP-AROUND
000.232 066 011 MOV M,9 WRAP DISPLAY AROUND
000.234 136 CLN2 MOV E,M (H,L) = ADDRESS OF PATTERN
000.235 031 DAD D
000.236 113 MOV C,E
000.237 ERU * (A) = CTLNLG
000.237 261 ORA C (A) = INDEX + FIXED BITS
000.240 323 360 OUT OF.DIG SELECT DIGIT
000.242 176 MOV A,M
000.243 323 361 OUT OF.SEG SELECT SEGMENT
403
404 * SEE IF TIME TO DECODE DISPLAY VALUES.
405
000.245 056 033 MOI L,TICNT
000.247 176 MOV A,M
000.250 346 037 ANI 370 EVERY 32 INTERRUPTS
000.252 314 161 003 CZ UFD UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS
410
411 * EXIT CLOCK INTERRUPT.
412
000.255 001 011 040 LXI R,CTLFLG
000.260 012 LDAX B
000.261 346 040 ANI CR.MIL (A) = CTLFLG
000.263 302 172 000 JNZ INTXIT IF IN MONITOR MODE

```

FAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH XBASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPTS 13:23:34 01-APR-77 PAGE 11

```

000.266 013 417 DCX B
000.000 418 ERRNZ CILFLG-MFLAG-1
000.267 012 419 LDAX B (A) = MFLAG
000.000 420 ERRNZ UD-HLT-2000 ASSUME HIGH-ORDER
000.270 027 421 RAL
000.271 332 313 000 422 JC CLN4 SKIP IT
423
424 * NOT IN MONITOR MODE. CHECK FOR HALT
425
000.274 076 012 426 MVI A:IO (A) = INDEX OF IP* REG
000.276 315 052 003 427 CALL LRA: LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS
000.301 136 428 MOV E:M
000.302 043 429 INX H
000.303 126 430 MOV D:M (D+E) = PC CONTENTS
000.304 033 431 DCX D
000.305 032 432 LDAX D
000.306 376 166 433 CPI MI-HLT CHECK FOR HALT
000.310 312 322 000 434 JE ERROR IF HALT, RE IN MONITOR MODE
435
436 * CHECK FOR 'RETURN TO MONITOR' KEY ENTRY.
437
000.313 438 CLN4 EQU *
000.313 333 360 439 IN IF-PAD
000.315 376 056 440 CPI 560 SEE IF 'O' AND '*'
000.317 302 165 000 441 JNE CUI1 IF NOT, ALLOW USER PROCESSING OF CLOCK

```



PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH XBASM V1.1 06/21/77  
MTR - MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP. 15:44:09 01-APR-77 PAGE 12

```

445 *** ERROR - COMMAND ERROR.
446 *
447 * ERROR IS CALLED AS A 'BAIL-OUT' ROUTINE.
448 *
449 * IT RESETS THE OPERATIONAL MODE, AND RESTORES THE STACK POINTER.
450 *
451 * ENTRY NONE
452 * EXIT TO MTR LOOP
453 * CILFLG SET
454 * MFLAG CLEARED
455 *
456 * USES ALL
457 *

```

```

000.322 EQU *
000.323 LXI H,MFLAG
000.324 MOV A,M
000.325 ANI 3770-UO,UO-NFR (A) = MFLAG
000.326 MVA REPLACE
000.327 INX H
000.328 MVI M,CB,SSI+CB,MTL+CB,CLI+CB,SPN RESTORE *CILFLG*
000.329 ERNZ CILFLG-MFLAG-1
000.330 EI
000.331 LHLD REGPTR
000.332 SPHL
000.333 CALL ALARM
000.334 RESTORE STACK POINTER TO EMPTY STATE
000.335 ALARM FOR 200 MS
000.336
000.337
000.338
000.339
000.340
000.341

```

```

471 ** MTR - MONITOR LOOP.
472 *
473 * THIS IS THE MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP FOR THE FRONT PANEL EMULATOR.
474 *
475 *

```

```

000.344 EQU *
000.345 EI
000.346
000.347 LXI H,MTR1
000.348 PUSH H
000.349 LXI B,DSPMOD
000.350 LDAX B
000.351 ANI 1
000.352 CMA
000.353 STA DSPROT
000.354 ROTATE LED PERIODS IF ALTER
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```

486 * READ KEY
487 *
488 * CALL RCK
489 * LHL D ABUS
490 * CPI 10
491 * JNC MTR4
492 * MOV E,A
493 * SET DSPMOD
494 * LDAX B
495 * RRC
496 * JC
497 * MTR5
498 * IF IN ALTER MODE
499 *

```

FAM/8 - HS FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
MTR - MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP.

HEATH KBASH V1.0 02/18/77  
13:23:13 01-APR-77 PAGE 13

```

001.004 173      MOV     A,E      (A) = CODE
498
499
500 *           HAVE A COMMAND (NOT A VALUE)
501
001.005 326.004  SUI     4      (A) = COMMAND
001.007 332 322 000 JC      ERROR IF BAD
001.012 137      MOV     E,A
001.013 345      PUSH    H
001.014 041 035 001 LXI     H,MTR
001.017 026.000 MVI     D,0      SAVE ARBUS VALUE
001.021 031      DAD     D
001.022 136      MOV     E,M
001.023 031      DAD     D
001.024 343      XTHL
001.025 021 005 040 LXI     D,REGI
040.007          SET     DISPMOD
001.030 012      LDAX    B
001.031 346 002  ANI     2
001.033 012      LDAX    B
001.034 311      RET
514
515
516
517
518
519

001.035          EQU     *
001.035 165      DB      GO-*      JUMP TABLE
001.036 141      DB      IN-*      4 - GO
001.037 143      DB      OUT-*     5 - INPUT
001.040 165      DB      SSTEP-*   6 - OUTPUT
001.041 220      DB      RMEM-*    7 - SINGLE STEP
001.042 332      DB      WHEN-*    8 - CASSETTE LOAD
001.043 067      DB      NEXT-*    9 - CASSETTE DUMP
001.044 104      DB      LAST-*    1 - NEXT
001.045 102      DB      ABORT-*    2 - LAST
001.046 060      DB      RSW-*     * - ABORT
001.047 116      DB      MEMM-*    / - DISPLAY/ALTER
001.050 034      DB      REGM-*    # - MEMORY MODE
                                . - REGISTER MODE

534 **          PROCESS MEMORY/REGISTER ALTERATIONS.
535 *
536 *           THIS CODE IS ENTERED IF
537 *
538 *           1) AM IN ALTER MODE, AND
539 *           2) A KEY FROM 0-7 WAS ENTERED.
540

001.051 017      RRC
001.052 173      MOV     A,E      (A) = VALUE
001.053 332 067 001 JC      MTR6  IS REGISTER
001.056 067      STC          INDICATE 1ST DIGIT IS IN (A)
001.057 315 066 003 CALL    IOB   INPUT OCTAL BYTE
001.062 043      INX      H      DISPLAY NEXT LOCATION

```



PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR. \$01.00.00.  
MTR - MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP.

HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
13:23:39 01-APR-77 PAGE 14

```

548 **      SAE - STORE ARUSS AND EXIT.
549 *
550 *      ENTRY (HL) = ARUSS VALUE
551 *      EXIT TO (RET)
552 *      USES NONE
553 *
001.063 042 024 040 554 SAE      SHLD ARUSS
001.066 311      555 RET
556
557 *      ALTER REGISTER
558
001.067 365      559 MTR6      PUSH PSW
001.070 315 047 003 560      CALL LRA
001.073 247      561      ANA A
001.074 312 322 000 562      JZ ERROR
001.077 043      563      INX H
001.100 361      564      POP PSW
001.101 303 062 003 565      JMP IOA

```

SAVE CODE  
LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS  
NOT ALLOWED TO ALTER STACKPOINTER  
RESTORE VALUE AND CARRY FLAG  
INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS



FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
MONITOR TASK SUBROUTINES.

HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77

15:44:14 01-APR-77 PAGE 15

```

569 ** REGM - ENTER REGISTER DISPLAY MODE.
570 *
571 ** ENTRY (A) = DSPMOD.
572 * (BC) = #DSPMOD
573
574 REGM MVI A,2 SET DISPLAY REGISTER MODE
575 * SET DSPMOD
576 STAX B SET DISPLAY REGISTER MODE
577 ERNZ DSPMOD-DSPROT-1 (BC) = #DSPROT
578 DCX B
579 XRA A SET ALL PERIODS ON
580 STAX B READ KEY ENTRY
581 CALL RCN DISPLACE
582 DCR A
583 CFI 6 NOT 1-6
584 JNC ERROR
585 RLC
586 STAX D SET NEW REG IND
587 SET REGI
588 RET
001.104 076 002
040.007
001.106 002
000.000
001.107 013
001.110 257
001.111 002
001.112 315 260 003
001.115 075
001.116 376 006
001.120 322 322 000
001.123 007
001.124 022
040.005
001.125 311

```

590 \*\* RSW - TOGGLE DISPLAY/ALTER MODE.

```

591 *
592 ** ENTRY (A) = DSPMOD
593 * (BC) = ADDRESS OF DSPMOD
594
595 * SET DSPMOD
596 RSW XRI 1
597 STAX B
598 RET
040.007
001.126 356 001
001.130 002
001.131 311

```

600 \*\* NEXT - INCREMENT DISPLAY ELEMENT.

```

601 *
602 ** ENTRY (HL) = (ABUSS)
603 * (DE) = ADDRESS OF REGIND
604
605 NEXT INX H
606 JZ SAE IF MEMORY, STORE ABUSS AND EXIT
607
608 * IS REGISTER MODE.
609
610 * SET REGI
611 LDAX D (A) = REGI
612 ADI 2 INCREMENT REG INNEX
613 STAX D WRAP TO *SF*
614 CFI 12
615 RC IF NOT TOO LARGE, EXIT
616 XRA A OVERFLOW
617 STAX D
618 ABORT RET
001.132 043
001.133 312 063 001
040.005
001.136 032
001.137 306 002
001.141 022
001.142 376 014
001.144 330
001.145 257
001.146 022
001.147 311

```





HEATH XBASM V1.1 06/21/77  
15:44:16 01-APR-77 PAGE 16

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
MONITOR TASK SUBROUTINES.

620 \*\* LAST - DECREMENT DISPLAY ELEMENT.

621 \* ENTRY (HL) = (ABUSS)

622 \* (DE) = ADDRESS OF REGIND

623 \* LAST

624 LAST DCX H IF MEMORY, STORE AND EXIT

625 JZ SAE

626 \* IS REGISTER MODE.

627 SET REGI

628 LST2 LDAX D (A) = REGI

629 SUI 2

630 STAX D

631 RNC IF OK

632 MVI A,10 UNDERFLOW TO \*PC\*

633 STAX D

634 RET

635

636

637

638

640 \*\* MEMM - ENTER DISPLAY MEMORY MODE.

641 \* ENTRY (BC) = ADDRESS OF DSPMOD

642 \* (A) = 0

643 XRA A DSPMOD

644 SET B SET DISPLAY MEMORY MODE

645 ERNZ DSPMOD-DSPROT-1 (BC) = DSPROT

646 DCX B SET ALL PERIODS ON

647 LXI H,ABUSS+1 INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS

648 JMP IOA

649

650

651

653 \*\* IN - INPUT DATA BYTE.

654 \* OUT - OUTPUT DATA BYTE.

655 \* ENTRY (HL) = (ABUSS)

656 \* MVI B,M1.IN

657 \* DB M1.LXID

658 \* OUT

659 \* MOV A,H (A) = VALUE

660 \* MOV L,H (H) = PORT

661 \* SHLD IOWRK (L) = IN/OUT INSTRUCTION

662 \* CALL IOWRK PERFORM IO

663 \* MOV L,H (L) = VALUE

664 \* MOV H,A STORE ABUSS AND EXIT

665 \* JMP SAE

666

667

668

669

670

PAM/B - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00.  
 \*60\* AND \*STEP\* FUNCTIONS

HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 13:23:43 01-APR-77 PAGE 18

```

675 **      GO - RETURN TO USER MODE
676 *
677 *      ENTRY  NONE
678
001.222 303 063 000      JMP  GO.
ROUTINE IS IN WASTE SPACE

```

```

681 **      SSTEP - SINGLE STEP INSTRUCTION.
682 *
683 *      ENTRY  NONE
684
001.225      SSTEP EQU *      SINGLE STEP
001.225 363      DI          DISABLE INTERRUPTS UNTIL THE RIGHT TIME
001.226 072 011 040      LIA  CTLFLG
001.231 356 020      XRI  CR.SSI  CLEAR SINGLE STEP INHIBIT
001.233 323 360      OUT  OF.CTL  PRIME SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT
001.235 062 011 040      STA  CTLFLG  SET NEW FLAG VALUES
001.240 341      FOF  H          CLEAN STACK
001.241 303 172 000      JMP  INTXIT  RETURN TO USER ROUTINE FOR STEP

```

```

694 **      STFRTN - SINGLE STEP RETURN
695
001.244      STFRTN EQU *
001.244 366 020      ORI  CR.SSI  DISABLE SINGLE STEP INTERRUPTION
001.246 323 360      OUT  OF.CTL  TURN OFF SINGLE STEP ENABLE
040.011      SET  CTLFLG
001.250 022      STAX  D
001.251 346 040      ANI  CR.MTL  SEE IF IN MONITOR MODE
001.253 302 344 000      JNZ  MTR
001.256 303 042 040      JMP  UIVEC+3  TRANSFER TO USER S ROUTINE

```

```

705 **      RMEM - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE.
706 *
707
001.261 041 244 002      LXI  H,TFABT
001.264 042 031 040      SHLD TFERRX  SETUP ERROR EXIT ADDRESS
710 *      JMP  LOAD

```

PAN/B HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77 15:44:19 01-APR-77 PAGE 19

LOAD - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE

```

712 *** LOAD - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE.
713 *
714 * READ THE NEXT RECORD FROM THE CASSETTE TAPE.
715 *
716 * USE THE LOAD ADDRESS IN THE TAPE RECORD.
717 *
718 * ENTRY (HL) = ERROR EXIT ADDRESS
719 * EXIT USER P-REG (IN STACK) SET TO ENTRY ADDRESS
720 * TO CALLER IF ALL OK
721 * TO ERROR EXIT IF TAPE ERRORS DETECTED.
722
723 EQU *
724 LOAD
725 LXI B,1000A-RT.MI*256 (BC) = - REQUIRED TYPE AND #
726 CALL SRS SCAN FOR RECORD START
727 MOV L,A (HL) = COUNT
728 XCHG (DE) = COUNT, (HL) = TYPE AND #
729 DCR C (C) = - NEXT #
730 DAD B
731 MOV A,H SAVE TYPE AND #
732 PUSH B SAVE TYPE CODE
733 PUSH PSW SAVE TYPE CODE
734 ANI 1770 CLEAR END FLAG BIT
735 ORA L
736 MVI A,2 SEQUENCE ERROR
737 JNE TFERR IF NOT RIGHT TYPE OR SEQUENCE
738 CALL RNF READ ADDR
739 MOV B,H (BC) = P-REG ADDRESS
740 MOV C,A
741 MVI A,10 SAVE (DE)
742 PUSH D LOCATE REG ADDRESS
743 CALL LRA RESTORE (DE)
744 POP D SET P-REG IN MEM
745 MOV M,C
746 INX H
747 MOV M,B
748 CALL RNF
749 MOV L,A READ ADDRESS
750 SHLD START (HL) = ADDRESS, (DE) = COUNT
751
752 LOA1
753 CALL RNB READ BYTE
754 MOV M,A
755 SHLD ABUS SET ABUS FOR DISPLAY
756 INX H
757 DCR D
758 MOV A,D
759 ORA E IF MORE TO GO
760 JNZ LOA1
761 CALL CTC CHECK TAPE CHECKSUM
762
763 * READ NEXT BLOCK
764
765 POP PSW (A) = FILE TYPE BYTE
766 POP B (BC) = -(LAST TYPE, LAST #)
767 RLC

```



PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00.  
 LOAD - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE

HEATH XBASH V1.1 06/21/77

15:44:21 01-APR-77 PAGE 20

001.366 332 133 002 768 JC TFT  
 001.371 303 272 001 769 JMF LOAD  
 ALL DONE - TURN OFF TAPE  
 READ ANOTHER RECORD

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 DUMP - DUMP MEMORY TO MAG/PAPEr TAPE 13:23:47 01-APR-77 PAGE 21

```

772 ***      DUMP - DUMP MEMORY TO MAG TAPE.
773 *
774 *      DUMP SPECIFIED MEMORY RANGE TO MAG TAPE.
775 *
776 *      ENTRY (START) = START ADDRESS
777 *      (ABUSS) = END ADDRESS
778 *      USER PC = ENTRY POINT ADDRESS
779 *      EXIT TO CALLER.
780
781
782 EQU *
783 LXI H,1F80H
784 SHLD TFERRX
785
786 DUMP
787 MVI A,UCI,TE
788 OUT OP,TEC
789 MVI A,A,SYN
790 MVI H,32
791 CALL WNB
792 DCR H
793 JNZ WME1
794 MVI A,A,STX
795 CALL WNB
796 MOV L,H
797 SHLD CRCSUM
798 LXI H,RT,M1+80H*256+1
799 CALL WNB
800 LHL START
801 XCHG
802 LHL ABUSS
803 INX H
804 MOV A,L
805 SUB E
806 MOV L,A
807 SBB D
808 MOV H,A
809 CALL WNB
810 PUSH H
811 MVI A,10
812 FUSH D
813 CALL LRA
814 MOV A,M
815 INX H
816 MOV H,M
817 MOV L,A
818 CALL WNB
819 POP H
820 POP D
821 CALL WNB
822
823 WME2
824 MOV A,M
825 CALL WNB
826 SHLD ABUSS
827 INX H
828 DCX D
829
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PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
 DUMP - DUMP MEMORY TO MAG/PAPEL TAPE

HEATH XBASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 13:23:49 01-APR-77 PAGE 22

002.115 172 828 MOV A,D  
 002.116 263 829 ORA E  
 002.117 302 104 002 JNZ WME2  
 831 IF MORE TO GO

832 \* WRITE CHECKSUM

002.122 052 027 040 833 LHL D CRCSUM  
 002.125 315 017 003 835 CALL WNF  
 002.130 315 017 003 836 CALL WNF  
 837 \* JMP TFT  
 WRITE IT  
 FLUSH CHECKSUM

839 \*\* TFT - TURN OFF TAPE.

840 \*  
 841 \* STOP THE TAPE TRANSPORT.

842 \*

843

002.133 257 844 TFT XRA A  
 002.134 323 371 845 OUT OP.TFC  
 TURN OFF TAPE

847 \*\* HORN - MAKE NOISE.

848 \*  
 849 \* ENTRY (A) = (MILLISECOND COUNT)/2

850 \* EXIT NONE

851 \* USES A,F

852

853

002.136 076 144 854 ALARM MVI A,200/2  
 200 MS BEEP

002.140 365 855 HORN PUSH FSW

002.141 076 200 856 MVI A,CB.SFN  
 TURN ON SPEAKER

857

002.143 343 858 HRNO XTHL  
 SAVE (HL), (H) = COUNT

002.144 325 859 PUSH D  
 SAVE (DE)

002.145 353 860 XCHG  
 (D) = LOOP COUNT

002.146 041 011 040 861 LXI H,CTLFLG

002.151 256 862 XRA M

002.152 136 863 MOV E,M  
 (E) = OLD CTLFLG VALUE

002.153 167 864 MOV M,A  
 TURN ON HORN

002.154 056 033 865 MVI L,\*TICONT

002.156 172 866 MOV A,D  
 (A) = CYCLE COUNT

002.157 206 867 ADD M

002.160 276 868 HRN2 CMP M  
 WAIT REQUIRED TICCOUNTS

002.161 302 160 002 869 JNE HRN2

002.164 056 011 871 MVI L,\*CTLFLG

002.166 163 872 MOV M,E  
 TURN HORN OFF

002.167 321 873 POP D

002.170 341 874 POP H

002.171 311 875 RET

Address	Op Code	Op	Comments
896	**	TFERR	- PROCESS TAPE ERROR.
897	*		
898	*	DISPLAY	ERR NUMBER IN LOW BYTE OF ABUSS
899	*		
900	*	IF	ERROR NUMBER EVEN, DON'T ALLOW *
901	*	IF	ERROR NUMBER ODD, ALLOW *
902	*		
903	*	ENTRY	(A) = NUMBER
904			
905			
002,205	062 024 040	TFERR	STA ABUSS
002,210	107	MOV	B,A (B) = CODE
002,211	315 133 002	CALL	TFT TURN OFF TAPE
909			
910	*	IS	*, RETURN (IF PARITY ERROR)
911			
002,214	346	DB	MI,ANI FALL THROUGH WITH CARRY CLEAR
002,215	170	MOV	A,B
914			
002,216	017	RRC	
002,217	330	RC	RETURN IF OK
917			
918	*	KEEP	AND FLASH ERROR NUMBER
919			
002,220	334 136 002	CC	ALARM ALARM IF PROPER TIME
002,223	315 252 002	CALL	TPXIT SEE IF *
002,226	333 360	IN	IP,PAD
922			
002,230	376 057	CPI	00101111B CHECK FOR *
002,232	312 215 002	JE	TER3 IF *
002,235	072 034 040	LDA	TICCNT+1
002,240	037	RAR	
002,241	303 220 002	JMP	TER1 C/ SET IF 1/2 SECOND
927			



FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH X8ASH V1.0 02/18/77  
TAPE PROCESSING SUBROUTINES 13:23:52 01-APR-77 PAGE 24

929 \*\* TFABT - ABORT TAPE LOAD OR DUMP.  
930 \*  
931 \* ENTERED WHEN LOADING OR DUMPING, AND THE \* KEY  
932 \* IS STRUCK.  
933

002.244 257 TFABT XRA A  
002.245 323 371 OUT OP.TPC  
002.247 303 322 000 JMP ERROR

939 \*\* TFXIT - CHECK FOR USER FORCED EXIT.

940 \*  
941 \* TFXIT CHECKS FOR AN \* KEYPAD ENTRY. IF SO, TAKE  
942 \* THE TAPE DRIVER ABNORMAL EXIT.  
943 \*

944 \* ENTRY NONE  
945 \* TO \*RET\* IF NOT \*  
946 \* (A) = PORT STATUS  
947 \* 10 (IFERRX) IF \*\* DOWN  
948 \* USES A+F  
949

002.252 333 360 TFXIT IN IF.FAD  
002.254 376 157 CPI 01101111B \*  
002.256 333 371 IN IF.TPC READ TAPE STATUS  
002.260 300 RNE NOT \*, RETURN WITH STATUS  
002.261 052 031 040 LHLD TPERRX  
002.264 351 PCHL ENTER (TPERRX)

958 \*\* SRS - SCAN RECORD START

959 \*  
960 \* SRS READS BYTES UNTIL IT RECOGNIZES THE START OF A RECORD.  
961 \*

962 \* THIS REQUIRES  
963 \* AT LEAST 10 SYNC CHARACTERS  
964 \* 1 SIX CHARACTER.  
965 \*

966 \* THE CRC-16 IS THEN INITIALIZED.

967 \*  
968 \* ENTRY NONE  
969 \* EXIT TAPE POSITIONED (AND MOVING), CRCSUM = 0  
970 \* (DE) = HEADER BYTES  
971 \* (HA) = RECORD COUNT  
972 \* USES A+F,D,E,H,L  
973

002.265 SRS EQU \*  
002.265 026 000 MOV D,0  
002.267 142 MOV H,D  
002.270 152 MOV L,D (HL) = 0



FAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.0 02/18/77  
TAPE PROCESSING SUBROUTINES 13:23:54 01-APR-77 PAGE 25

```

002.271 315 331 002 979 SRS2 CALL RNB READ NEXT BYTE
002.274 024 980 INR D
002.275 376 026 981 CFI A,SYN
002.277 312 271 002 982 JE SRS2 HAVE SYN
002.302 376 002 983 CFI A,SIX
002.304 302 265 002 984 JNE SRS1 NOT SIX - START OVER
002.307 076 012 985 MVI A,10
002.311 272 986 CMP D SEE IF ENOUGH SYN CHARACTERS
002.312 322 265 002 987 JNC SRS1 NOT ENOUGH
002.315 042 027 040 988 SHLD CRCSUM CLEAR CRC-16
002.320 315 325 002 989 CALL RNF READ LEADER
002.323 124 991 MOV D,H
002.324 137 992 MOV E,H
002.324 137 993 JMF RNF READ COUNT

```

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995 ** RNF - READ NEXT FAIR.
996 *
997 * RNF READS THE NEXT TWO BYTES FROM THE INPUT DEVICE.
998 *
999 * ENTRY NONE
1000 * EXIT (H,A) = BYTE FAIR
1001 * USES A,F,H
1002
1003
002.325 315 331 002 1004 RNF CALL RNB READ NEXT BYTE
002.330 147 1005 MOV H,A
1006 * JMF RNB READ NEXT BYTE

```

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1008 ** RNB - READ NEXT BYTE
1009 *
1010 * RNB READS THE NEXT SINGLE BYTE FROM THE INPUT DEVICE.
1011 * THE CHECKSUM IS TAKEN FOR THE CHARACTER.
1012 *
1013 * ENTRY NONE
1014 * EXIT (A) = CHARACTER
1015 * USES A,F
1016
1017
002.331 076 064 1018 RNB MVI A,UCI,RU+UCI,ER+UCI,RE TURN ON LEADER FOR NEXT BYTE
002.333 323 371 1019 OUTI OF,TPC
002.335 315 252 002 1020 RNB1 CALL TFXIT CHECK FOR * READ STATUS
002.340 346 002 1021 ANI USR,R,R USR,R,R
002.342 312 335 002 1022 JZ RNB1 IF NOT READY
002.345 333 370 1023 IN,TP,FD INPUT DATA
1024 * JMF RNB CHECKSUM

```

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00, HEATH X8ASH V1.0 02/18/77  
TAPE PROCESSING SUBROUTINES 13123:56 01-APR-77 PAGE 26

```

1026 **      CRC - COMPUTE CRC-16
1027 *
1028 *      CRC COMPUTES A CRC-16 CHECKSUM FROM THE POLYNOMIAL
1029 *
1030 *      (X + 1) * (X15 + X + 1)
1031 *
1032 *
1033 *      SINCE THE CHECKSUM GENERATED IS A DIVISION REMAINDER,
1034 *      A CHECKSUMED DATA SEQUENCE CAN BE VERIFIED BY RUNNING
1035 *      THE DATA THROUGH CRC, AND THEN RUNNING THE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED
1036 *      CHECKSUM THROUGH CRC. THE RESULTANT CHECKSUM SHOULD BE 0.
1037 *
1038 *      ENTRY (CRCSUM) = CURRENT CHECKSUM
1039 *      EXIT (CRCSUM) UPDATED
1040 *      (A) UNCHANGED.
1041 *      USES F
1042 *
1043
1044 CRC
1045 PUSH R
1046 MVI R,B
1047 PUSH H
1048 LHLI CRCSUM
1049 RLC
1050 MOV C,A
1051 MOV A,L
1052 ADD A
1053 MOV L,A
1054 MOV A,H
1055 RAL
1056 MOV H,A
1057 RAL
1058 MOV C
1059 RRC
1060 JNC
1061 MOV A,H
1062 XRI 200H
1063 MOV H,A
1064 MOV A,L
1065 XRI 50H
1066 MOV L,A
1067 MOV A,C
1068 DCR B
1069 JNZ
1070 SHLD CRCSUM
1071 POP H
1072 POP B
1073 RET

```

IF NOT TO XOR

IF MORE TO GO

RESTORE (HL)  
RESTORE (BC)  
EXIT



PAN/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM U1.0 02/18/77  
TAPE PROCESSING SUBROUTINES 13:23:58 01-APR-77 PAGE 27

```

1074 ** WNF WRITE NEXT PAIR.
1075 *
1076 * WFT WRITES THE NEXT TWO BYTES TO THE CASSETTE DRIVE.
1077 *
1078 * ENTRY (H,L) = BYTES
1079 * EXIT WRITELN.
1080 * USES A,F
1081
1082
003.017 174 WNF
003.020 315 024 003 MOV A,H
003.023 175 CALL WNB
MOV A,L
JMP WNB WRITE NEXT BYTE.

1088 ** WNB - WRITE BYTE
1089 *
1090 * WNB WRITES THE NEXT BYTE TO THE CASSETTE TAPE.
1091 *
1092 * ENTRY (A) = BYTE
1093 * EXIT NONE.
1094 * USES F
1095
1096
003.024 365 WNB
003.025 315 252 002 CALL TPXIT CHECK FOR *, READ STATUS
003.030 346 001 ANI USR.TXR IF MORE TO GO
003.032 312 025 003 JZ WNB1
003.035 076 021 MOV A,UCL.ERTUCI,IE ENABLE TRANSMITTER
003.037 323 371 OUT OP.TPC TURN ON TAPE
003.041 361 POP PSW
003.042 323 370 OUT OP.TPD OUTPUT DATA
003.044 303 347 002 JMP CRC COMPUTE CRC

```

FAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASH U1.0 02/18/77  
SUBROUTINES 13:23:59 01-APR-77 PAGE 28

```

1109 **      LRA - LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS.
1110 *
1111 *      ENTRY      NONE.
1112 *      EXIT      (A) = REGISTER INDEX
1113 *
1114 *      (H,L) = STORAGE ADDRESS
1115 *      (D,E) = (O,A)
1116 *      USES      A,D,E,H,L,F
1117 *
1118 *
003.047 072 005 040 1119 LRA      LDA      REGI
003.052 137 000 000 1120 LRA      MOV      E,A
003.053 026 000 1121          MVI      D,0
003.055 052 035 040 1122          LHLJ    REGPTR
003.060 031          1123          DAD      D
003.061 311          1124          RET      (DE) = (REGPTR)+(REGI)

1126 **      IOA - INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS.
1127 *
1128 *      ENTRY      (H,L) = ADDRESS OF RECEPTION DOUBLE BYTE.
1129 *      EXIT      TO *RET* IF ERROR.
1130 *
1131 *      TO *RET*+1 IF OK, VALUE IN MEMORY.
1132 *      USES      A,D,E,H,L,F
1133 *
003.062 315 066 003 1134 IOA      CALL   IOB
003.065 053          1135          ICX      H

1137 **      IOB - INPUT OCTAL BYTE.
1138 *
1139 *      READ ONE OCTAL BYTE FROM THE KEYSET.
1140 *
1141 *      ENTRY      (H,L) = ADDRESS OF BYTE TO HOLD VALUE
1142 *      'C' SET IF FIRST DIGIT IN (A)
1143 *      EXIT      TO *RET* IF ALL OK
1144 *      TO *ERROR* IF ERROR
1145 *      USES      A,D,E,H,L,F
1146 *
1147 *
1148 *
003.066 026 003 1149 IOB      MVI      D,3
003.070 324 260 003 1150 IOB1     DNC      RCK
1151          CPI      8
003.073 376 010 1152          JNC      ERROR
003.075 322 322 000 1153          IF ILLEGAL DIGIT
1154          (D) = DIGIT COUNT
1155          READ CONSOLE KEYSET
003.100 137          1155          MOV      E,A
003.101 176          1156          MOV      A,M
003.102 007          1157          RLC
003.103 007          1158          SHIFT 3

```

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH XBASM V1.0 02/18/77  
 SURROUTINES 13:24:01 01-APR-77 PAGE 29

```

003.104 007 1159 RLC
003.105 346 370 ANI 3700
003.107 263 1160 ORA E
003.110 167 1161 MOV M,A
003.111 025 1162 DCR D
003.112 302 1163 JNZ 10B1
003.113 076 1164 JNZ A,30/2
003.115 017 1165 MOV A,30/2
003.117 303 1166 JMP 10B1
  
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003.122 325 1176 PUSH D
003.123 026 003 1177 MOV D,D0D0A/256
003.125 016 003 1178 MOV C,3
003.127 027 1179 RAL
003.130 027 1180 D0D1
003.131 027 1181 RAL
003.132 365 1182 RAL
003.133 346 007 1183 PUSH PSW
003.135 306 356 1184 ANI 7
003.137 137 1185 ADI $D0D1A
003.140 032 1186 MOV E,A
003.141 250 1187 LDAX D
003.142 346 177 1188 XRA B
003.144 250 1189 ANI 1770
003.145 167 1190 XRA B
003.146 043 1191 MOV M,A
003.147 170 1192 INX H
003.150 007 1193 MOV A,B
003.151 107 1194 RLC
003.152 361 1195 MOV B,A
003.153 015 1196 POP PSW
003.154 302 127 003 1197 DCR C
003.157 321 1198 JNZ D0D1
003.160 311 1199 POP D
1200 RET
  
```

1168 \*\* D0D - DECODE FOR OCTAL DISPLAY.

1169 \* ENTRY (H,L) = ADDRESS OF LED REFRESH AREA  
 (B) = \*OR\* PATTERN TO FORCE ON BARS OR PERIODS

1170 \* (A) = OCTAL VALUE

1171 \* EXIT (H,L) = NEXT DIGIT ADDRESS

1172 \* USES A,B,C,D,H,L

1173 D

1174 D,D0D0A/256

1175 C,3

1176 LEFT 3 PLACES

1177 SAVE FOR NEXT DIGIT

1178 (D) = INDEX

1179 (A) = PATTERN

1180 SET IN MEMORY

1181 (A) = VALUE

1182 IF MORE TO GO

1183 RETURN

PAN/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00. HEATH XB8M V1.0 02/18/77  
UFD - UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS. 13:24:02 01-APR-77 PAGE

1203	**	UFD - UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS.
1204	*	
1205	*	
1206	*	UFD IS CALLED BY THE CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSOR WHEN IT IS
1207	*	TIME TO UPDATE THE DISPLAY CONTENTS. CURRENTLY, THIS IS DONE
1208	*	EVERY 32 INTERRUPTS, OR ABOUT 32 TIMES A SECOND.
1209	*	
1210	*	ENTRY (H,L) = ADDRESS OF REFCNT
1211	*	EXIT NONE
1212	*	USES ALL
1213		
1214		
1215	UFD	
1216		EGU *
1217		MVI A,UO.DDU
1218		ANA R
1219		RNZ IF NOT TO HANDLE UPDATE
1220		MVI L,#DSFROT
1221		Mov A,M
1222		RLC
1223		Mov M,A
1224		Mov B,A
1225		INX H
1226		DSFROT-1
1227		Mov A,M
1228		ANI 2
1229		LHLD ARUSS
1230		JZ UFD1 IF MEMORY
1231	*	AM DISPLAYING REGISTERS.
1232		
1233		
1234		CALL LRA LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS
1235		FUSH H
1236		LXI H,DSFA
1237		DAD D
1238		Mov A,M
1239		INX H
1240		Mov H,M
1241		Mov L,A
1242		XTLH
1243		ORA H
1244		Mov A,M
1245		INX H
1246		Mov H,M
1247		Mov L,A
1248	*	SETUP DISPLAY
1249		
1250	UFD1	
1251		PUSH PSW
1252		XCHG
1253		LXI H,ALEDS
1254		Mov A,D
1255		CALL JOD
1256		Mov A,E
1257		CALL JOD
1258		POP PSW
003.227	365	
003.230	353	
003.231	041	013 040
003.234	172	
003.235	315	122 003
003.240	173	
003.241	315	122 003
003.244	361	

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH XBASM U1.0 02/18/77  
UFD - UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS. 13:24:04 01-APR-77 PAGE 31

003.245	032	1259	LDAX	D	
003.246	312 122 003	1260	JZ	DOD	IF MEMORY, DECODE BYTE VALUE
		1261			
		1262 *			IS REGISTER, SET REGISTER NAME.
		1263			
003.251	066 377	1264	MVI	M,377Q	CLEAR DIGIT
003.253	341	1265	FOP	H	
003.254	042 022 040	1266	SHLD	DLEDS+1	
003.257	311	1267	RET		



PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR \$01.00.00.  
RCK - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD.

HEATH XBASH VI.1 06/21/77  
15:44:39 01-APR-77 PAGE 32

1271 \*\* RCK - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD.  
1272 \*  
1273 \* RCK IS CALLED TO READ A KEYSTROKE FROM THE CONSOLE KEYPAD.  
1274 \* WHENEVER A KEY IS ACCEPTED.  
1275 \* RCK PERFORMS DEROUNCING, AND AUTO-REPEAT. A \*BIP\* IS SOUNDED  
1276 \* WHEN A VALUE IS ACCEPTED.  
1277 \*

KEY PAD VALUES:

1278 \* 1111 1110 - 0  
1279 \* 1111 1100 - 1  
1280 \* 1111 1010 - 2  
1281 \* 1111 1000 - 3  
1282 \* 1111 0110 - 4  
1283 \* 1111 0100 - 5  
1284 \* 1111 0010 - 6  
1285 \* 1111 0000 - 7  
1286 \* 1110 1111 - 8  
1287 \* 1100 1111 - 9  
1288 \* 1010 1111 - +  
1289 \* 1000 1111 - -  
1290 \* 0110 1111 - \*  
1291 \* 0100 1111 - /  
1292 \* 0010 1111 - #  
1293 \* 0000 1111 - .  
1294 \*  
1295 \*  
1296 \*  
1297 \*

ENTRY NONE

EXIT TO CALLER WHEN A KEY IS HIT

(A) = 0 - '0'

1 - '1'

2 - '2'

3 - '3'

4 - '4'

5 - '5'

6 - '6'

7 - '7'

8 - '8'

9 - '9'

10 - '+'

11 - '-'

12 - '\*'

13 - '/'

14 - '#'

15 - '.'

USES A+F

003.260 EQU \*  
003.260 345 PUSH H  
003.261 305 PUSH B  
003.262 016.024 MVI C,400/20 WAIT.400.MS  
003.264 041 026 040 LXI H,RCKA  
003.267 333 360 RCK1 IN IP,PAD INPUT PAD VALUE  
003.271.107 MOV B,A (B) = VALUE



FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77. 33  
 RCN - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD. 15:44:41 01-APR-77 PAGE

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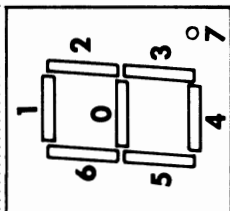
003.272 076 012 1327 MVI A,20/2
003.274 315 053 000 1328 CALL DLY
003.277 170 1329 MOV A,B
003.300 276 1330 CMP M
003.301 302 310 003 1331 JNE RCN2
003.304 015 1332 ICR C
003.305 302 267 003 1333 JNZ RCN1
003.305 302 267 003 1334 WAIT N CYCLES.
003.305 302 267 003 1335 * HAVE KEY VALUE
003.305 302 267 003 1336
003.310 167 1337 RCN2 MOV M,A
003.311 356 376 1338 XRI 376Q
003.313 017 1339 RRC INVERT ALL BUT GROUP 0 FLAG
003.314 322 326 003 1340 JNC RCN3 HIT BANK 0
003.317 017 1341 RRC
003.320 017 1342 RRC
003.321 017 1343 RRC
003.322 017 1344 RRC
003.323 322 267 003 1345 JNC RCN1 NO HIT AT ALL
003.326 107 1346 RCN3 MOV B,A (B) = CODE
003.327 076 002 1347 MVI A,4/2
003.331 315 140 002 1348 CALL HORN MAKE BIP
003.334 170 1349 MOV A,B
003.335 346 017 1350 ANI 17Q
003.337 301 1351 POP B
003.340 341 1352 POP H
003.341 311 1353 RET RETURN

```

RAM/8 HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00. HEATH X8ASM V1.1 06/21/77  
 SEGMENT PATTERNS AND CONSTANTS. 15:44:42 01-APR-77 PAGE 34

# 1357 \*\* DISPLAY SEGMENT CODING:

1358 \*  
 1359 \*  
 1360 \*  
 1361 \*  
 1362 \*  
 1363 \*  
 1364 \*  
 1365 \*  
 1366 \*



## 1370 \*\* REGISTER INDEX TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN

Address	Register	Pattern
003.342	DS	0
003.342	DW	1001100010100100B
003.344	DW	1001110010010000B
003.346	DW	1000110110000110B
003.350	DW	1000110011000010B
003.352	DW	1000111110010010B
003.354	DW	1100111010011000B

## 1380 \*\* OCTAL TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN

Address	Register	Pattern
003.356	DS	0
003.356	DW	00000001B
003.357	DW	01110011B
003.360	DW	01001000B
003.361	DW	01100000B
003.362	DW	00110010B
003.363	DW	00100100B
003.364	DW	00000100B
003.365	DW	01110001B
003.366	DW	00000000B
003.367	DW	00100000B

## 1394 \*\* I/O ROUTINES TO BE COPIED INTO AND USED IN RAM.

1395 \*  
 1396 \*  
 1397 \*  
 1398  
 1399  
 1400  
 1401  
 1402  
 1403  
 1404

ORG 4000A-7

1401 PRSRQM EQU \*

1402 DB 1

1403 DB 0

1404 DB 0

REFIND  
 CTRFLG  
 MFLAG

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
 CONSTANTS AND TABLES.

HEATH XBASH V1.1 06/21/77  
 15:44:44 01-APR-77 PAGE 35

003.374	000	1405	DB	0	DISPMOD
003.375	000	1406	DB	0	DISPROT
003.376	012	1407	DB	10	REGI
003.377	311	1408	DB	MI.REI	
000.000		1409			
		1410	ERRNZ	*-4000A	

RAM/B... HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
RAM CELLS

HEATH XBASM V1.1 06/21/77  
15:44:44 01-APR-77 PAGE 36

```

1413
1414 ** THE FOLLOWING ARE CONTROL CELLS AND FLAGS USED BY THE KEYPAD
1415 * MONITOR.
1416
040.000 ORG 40000A 8192
040.000 DS 2 DUMP STARTING ADDRESS
040.002 DS 2 IN OR OUT INSTRUCTION
040.004 EQU * FOLLOWING CELLS INITIALIZED FROM ROM
040.004 DS 1 RET
1421 DS 1
1422
040.005 REGI DS 1 INDEX OF REGISTER UNDER DISPLAY
040.006 DS 1 PERIOD FLAG BYTE
040.007 DS 1 DISPLAY MODE
1426
040.010 MFLAG DS 1 USER FLAG OPTIONS
1427 * SEE *00.*** BITS DESCRIBED AT FRONT
1428
1429
040.011 CTLFLG DS 1 FRONT PANEL CONTROL BITS
040.012 DS 1 REFRESH INDEX (0 TO 7)
000.007 FRSL EQU *-FRSRAM END OF AREA INITIALIZED FROM ROM
1433
040.013 FFLEDS EQU * FRONT PANEL LED PATTERNS
040.013 DS 1 ADDR 0
040.014 DS 1 ADDR 1
040.015 DS 1 ADDR 2
1438
040.016 DS 1 ADDR 3
040.017 DS 1 ADDR 4
040.020 DS 1 ADDR 5
1441
1442
040.021 DS 1 DATA 0
040.022 DS 1 DATA 1
040.023 DS 1 DATA 2
1446
040.024 ARUSS DS 2 ADDRESS BUS
040.026 DS 1 RCN SAVE AREA
040.027 DS 2 CRC-16 CHECKSUM
040.031 DS 2 TAPE ERROR EXIT ADDRESS
040.033 DS 2 CLOCK TIC COUNTER
1451
1452
040.035 REGPTR DS 2 REGISCTR CONTENTS POINTER
1453
1454
040.037 DS 0 USER INTERRUPT VECTORS
040.037 DS 3 JUMP TO CLOCK PROCESSOR
040.042 DS 3 JUMP TO SINGLE STEP PROCESSOR
040.045 DS 3 JUMP TO I/O 3
040.050 DS 3 JUMP TO I/O 4
040.053 DS 3 JUMP TO I/O 5
040.056 DS 3 JUMP TO I/O 6
040.061 DS 3 JUMP TO I/O 7
1461
1462
040.064 END
1463
1464
ASSEMBLY COMPLETE
1464 STATEMENTS
0 ERRORS DETECTED
22310 BYTES FREE

```

37

[illegible]



## CROSS REFERENCE TABLE.

XREF V1.0 PAGE 38

IOA	003062	565	651	1134L	
IOB	003066	545	1134	1149L	
IOB1	003070	1150L	1164		
IOWRK	040002	666	667	1419L	
IP.FAD	000360	81E	439	951	1325
IP.TFC	000371	85E	953	922	
IP.TFD	000370	87E	1023		
LAST	001150	528	635L		
LOAO	001272	726L	769		
LOAI	001342	752L	759		
LOAD	001267	724E			
LRA	003047	560	1119L	1234	
LRA.	003052	427	743	813	1120L
LST2	001154	631L			
MEMM	001165	531	644L		
MI.ANI	000346	128E	912		
MI.HLT	000166	123E	433		
MI.IN	000333	125E	660		
MI.LIA	000072	127E			
MI.LXIU	000031	129E	661		
MI.OUT	000323	126E	662		
MI.RET	000311	124E	1408		
MTR	000344	476E	702		
MTR1	000345	479	479L		
MTR4	001005	492	502L		
MTR5	001051	497	541L		
MTR6	001067	543	559L		
MTR6	001035	506	520E		
NEXT	001132	527	604L		
UF.CTL	000360	82E	689	698	
OF.DIG	000360	83E	400		
OF.SEG	000361	84E	402		
OF.TFC	000371	86E	304	787	845 936 1019 1102
OF.TFD	000370	88E	1104		
OUT	001202	523	662L		
PKSL	000007	191	1435E		
PRGRAM	040004	191	1420E	1432	
PRSGROM	003371	190	1401E		
R\$W	001126	530	595L		
RCK	003260	489	580	1150	1319E
RCK1	003267	1325L	1333	1345	
RCK2	003310	1331	1337L		
RCK3	003326	1340	1346L		
RCKA	040026	1323	1448L		
REFIND	040012	391	1431L		
REGI	040005	512	586	609	630 1119 1423L
REGM	001104	532	573L		
REGPTR	040035	335	467	1122	1453L
RMEM	001261	525	708L		
RNB	002331	752	979	1004	1018L
RNB1	002335	1020L	1022		
RNF	002325	738	748	888	990 1004L
RI.RF	000002	113E			
RI.CT	000003	114E			
RI.MI	000001	112E	725	797	
SAE	001063	554L	605	626	670
SAVALL	000132	200	215	319L	
SINCR	004000	281E	283	284	

## CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

XREF V1.0 PAGE 39

SR3	002265	726	975E			
SR31	002265	976L	984	988		
SR32	002271	979L	982			
SR31	001235	967	690L			
SR3EP	001235	924	685E			
START	000000	284	750	799	1418L	
STRIN	001244	218	696E			
TERJ	002220	920L	927			
TER3	002215	913L	924			
TFI	002133	768	844L	908		
TICONT	040033	399	371	406	865	1451L
TPABT	002244	708	783	935L		
TPERR	002205	737	906L			
TPERRX	040031	709	784	955	1450L	
TPXIT	002250	921	951L	1020	1098	
UC1.ER	000020	165E	1018	1101		
UC1.IE	000002	197E				
UC1.JR	000100	163E				
UC1.RE	000004	166E	1018			
UC1.RD	000040	164E	1018			
UC1.IE	000001	166E	786	1101		
UFD	003161	409	1215E			
UFD	003227	1230	1251L	253	260	348
UFDL	040037	223	234	239	703	1455L
UM1.1ex	000002	158E	303			
UM1.1R	000100	148E	303			
UM1.1X	000001	157E				
UM1.2R	000300	150E				
UM1.64x	000003	159E				
UM1.HB	000200	149E				
UM1.L5	000000	153L				
UM1.L6	000004	154E				
UM1.L7	000010	155E				
UM1.L8	000014	156E	303			
UM1.FA	000020	152E				
UM1.FE	000040	151E				
UO.CLN	000001	138E	346			
UO.DDU	000002	137E	461	1216		
UO.HLT	000200	135E	420			
UO.NFR	000100	136E	384	461		
USR.FE	000040	172E				
USR.OE	000020	173E				
USR.FE	000010	174E				
USR.RAR	000002	176E	1021			
USR.TXE	000004	179E				
USR.TXR	000001	177E	1099			
WMEJ	002012	790L	792			
WMEJ	002104	823L	830			
WMEM	001374	829	782E			
WNB	003024	790	824	1084	1097L	
WNB1	003025	1098L	1100	821	835	1083L
WNF	003017	798	809	818		

35434 NOTES.FEE



## APPENDIX B

### *DEMO: PAM8*

This program shows the advanced features of PAM8 and, as such, should not be evaluated as either an efficient or useful routine. The program uses the H8 clock, keyboard, display and interrupt capabilities to create an accurate interval timer that lets you enter an integer value from zero through nine seconds. When the program has counted down to zero, an audio alert is sounded, ending the program and returning control to PAM8.

Use the H8 keypad to enter the machine code, set the program counter, and execute the program. While the program is being executed, the front panel display will be turned off and the computer will wait for you to enter a digit from the keypad. A single digit corresponding to the integer you selected is displayed and decremented until control is returned to PAM8.

The timer is typical of a program you might create. An interval timer, a clock, or even a game requires that you communicate with the H8. The keypad lets you communicate with the CPU, and the CPU uses the LED display to communicate with you. The computer understands the selected time interval when you press a decimal key on the front panel. The job status, or decremented time interval, is relayed to you by the front panel displays. This interaction between you and the machine is characteristic of most software applications.

The program uses the PAM8 firmware. Although it appears simple enough, you must study both the program and the PAM8 listing ("Appendix A") in order to understand what happens when the program is operating. We suggest that you take a course in assembly language programming, such as the Heath EC1108, if you have difficulty understanding the program.

The program source listing was prepared on an H8 computer system using the text editor (TED-8) and the assembler (HASL-8). NOTE: Your programs can be handwritten and assembled if you have only an H8.



## The Sample Program

This program initially blanks the LED display and waits for you to enter an integer value. The computer verifies that the value you selected is permissible and then increments and stores the integer. The value was incremented because the display routine always decrements the count by one when it is called.

The most subtle part of this program is the interrupt service routine.\* The H8 requires that you initialize the interrupt service routine by loading an instruction and address into the user interrupt vector (UIVEC) before executing the interrupt. After UIVEC is initialized, the program will jump to the service routine after the next interrupt signal is generated.

The main body of the program is a “do-nothing” loop that holds the program in a wait status until the interval timer has reached zero. You could replace the loop with another program which would execute simultaneously with the clock counter. When the countdown is complete, the program returns the H8 computer to its original status before halting.

\*NOTE: Basically, an interrupt is a CPU response to a control signal. This signal directs the software to automatically save the current CPU status and transfers program control to a specified routine, called an interrupt handler. When the interrupt handler completes the routine, program control returns to its original status and normal program execution continues.

HEATH ASM #104.01.00.  
PAGE 1

```

*** *****
* DEMO: FAMB
*
* SYSTEM DEFINITIONS
*
*
040.100      ORG      40100A
000.322      EQU     322A  RESET FAMB
002.140      EQU     2140A  MAKE NOISE
003.260      EQU     3260A  READ CONSOLE KEYPAD
003.356      EQU     3356A  OCTAL TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN
040.010      EQU     40010A  USER FLAG OPTIONS
040.013      EQU     40013A  FRONT PANEL L.E.D. PATTERNS
040.037      EQU     40037A  USER INTERRUPT VECTOR
000.001      EQU     1A     ALLOW CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSING
000.002      EQU     2A     DISABLE DISPLAY UPDATE
000.303      EQU     303A   MACHINE INSTRUCTION (BOBO) JUMP
000.377      EQU     377A   BLANK L.E.D. DISPLAY
*** *****
* DISABLE UPDATING OF L.E.D. DISPLAY
* AND TURN OFF L.E.D.'S
*
040.100      MVI     A,00.000  DISABLE NORMAL UPDATING
040.102      STA     .MFLAG     DONE
040.105      LXI     H,.FLEDS   L.E.D. DISPLAY ADDRESS
040.110      MVI     R,9       COUNT L.E.D.'S
040.112      MVI     A,LEDOFF   TURN OFF L.E.D.
040.114      MOV     M,A       O.K. - GO
040.115      INX     H         NEXT L.E.D. ADDRESS
040.116      DCR     B         ALL DONE - ??
040.117      JNZ     BLANK     NO - DO AGAIN!
*** *****
* READ A DECIMAL INTEGER FROM HB FRONT PANEL
* IF NOT DECIMAL -- RETURN TO FAMB-8.
* INCREMENT THE INTEGER (A PROGRAM REQUIREMENT)
* STORE THE DIGIT.
*
040.122      CALL    RCK       READ CONSOLE KEYPAD
040.125      CPI     10D       TEST IF ZERO THRU NINE
040.127      JNC     ERROR     ABORT TO FAMB-8
040.132      INR     A         A=A+1
040.133      STA     DIGIT     STORE INTEGER
*** *****
* INITIALIZE CLOCK COUNTER.
* PROGRAM REQUIRES ONE INTERRUPT BEFORE DISPLAY
*
040.136      LXI     H,1       H=0 & L=1
040.141      SHLD    TICK      INITIALIZE COUNT
*** *****
* INITIALIZE SERVICE INTERRUPT ROUTINE
* LOAD THE USER INTERRUPT VECTOR (UIVEC) WITH A
* JUMP INSTRUCTION AND THE ADDRESS OF THE SERVICE
* ROUTINE.  ENABLE USER CLOCK INTERRUPT!

```



PAGE 2

60130. STATEMENTS ASSEMBLED.  
11275 BYTES FREE  
NO ERRORS DETECTED

00130. STATEMENTS. ASS  
11.275 BYTES FREE  
NO. ERRORS REJECTED

## INDEX

- Addressing Port Pairs, 1-21
- Advanced Control, 1-22
- Alter Key, 1-9, 1-12
- Altering a Memory Location, 1-12 ff
- Altering a Selected Register, 1-15
- Audio Alert, 1-9
  
- Binary to Octal Conversion, 1-7
- Breakpoint Interrupts, 1-24
- Breakpointing, 1-16
  
- Cancel, 1-9, 1-19
- Checksum Errors, 1-20
- Clock, 1-35, 1-6
- Clock Interrupts, 1-5, 1-24
- Copying a Tape, 1-20
  
- Decrements Memory, 1-9
- Disable Interrupt, 1-5
- Displays, 1-7, 1-23
- DODA, 1-66
- Dump Routines, 1-17 ff
- Dumping, 1-18, 1-46
  
- Execution Control, 1-16 ff
- Entry Point, 1-19
- Ending Address, 1-20
- ERROR, 1-66
  
- FPLEDS, 1-23 (1-60, 1-66)
  
- GO Key, 1-16
  
- Halt Instruction, 1-16
- HORN, 1-66
  
- I/O, 1-21
- I/O Interrupts, 1-24
- IP.PAD, 1-22
- Increment Memory, 1-9
- Initialization, 1-5
- Inputting, 1-21
- Interrupt Vectors, 1-31
- Interrupts, 1-24, 1-26
- Interrupting a Program, 1-17
  
- Keypad, 1-9, 1-22
  
- Load Routines, 1-17 ff
- Loading, 1-18, 1-44
  
- MEM Key, 1-9
- .MFLAG (1-23, 1-66)
- Manual DI, 1-23
- Manual Updating, 1-23
- Master Clear, 1-5
- Monitor Mode, 1-6
  
- Offset Octal, 1-8
- Outputting, 1-21
  
- Port I/O, 1-21
- PAM/8 RAM Cells, 1-61
- Power-Up, 1-5
  
- RAM High Limit, 1-5
- RCK, 1-22, 1-57, 1-66
- REG Key, 1-9
- RST, 1-5 ff, 1-9
- RTM, 1-5 ff, 1-17, 1-9
- Record Errors, 1-20
- Refreshing, 1-23
- Repeats, 1-9

Single Instruction, 1-17  
Single Instruction Interrupts, 1-24  
Specifying a Memory Address, 1-10 ff  
Specifying a Register for Display, 1-14  
Stack Space, 1-5  
Stepping Through Memory, 1-13  
Stepping Through the Registers, 1-15  
  
TICCNT, 1-22  
  
Tape Errors, 1-20, 1-48  
Tick Counter, 1-22  
  
UIVEC, (1-60)  
USART Bit Definitions, 1-30  
User Mode, 1-6  
User Option Bits, 1-23, 1-29  
UO.CLK, (1-66)  
UO.DDU, (1-66)

