BW-DOS TC 1.31

User Manual

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This is the supplement to the BW-DOS 1.30 User Manual describing all changes and additions from version 1.30 to 1.31.

Changes

- · Needs only 16kB.
- Starts always command processor at boot. It does not automatically starts an active cartridge. Use command CAR to run cartridge.
- · Sets left margin to 0.
- · Command CWD is renamed CD.
- · Command CREDIR is renamed MD.
- Command DELDIR is renamed RD.

Additions

List of new external commands:

COLD

Executes cold start. If The!Cart is present and unlocked it jumps to The!Cart menu.

Example:

COLD

MEMCLEAR [vv]

Clears memory between MEMLO and MEMTOP with \$vv. Default value for vv is 00. Can be used for testing and analyzing.

Example:

MEMCLEAR FF

MEMX

Returns memory areas containing memory and OS ROM info.

Memory info area \$6a, \$02e4-\$02e8 containing RAMTOP, RAMSIZ, MEMTOP, and MEMLO.

Extended memory info contains kind (RAMBO or Compy Shop compatible), size in kilo byte, and used PORTB bits.

OS ROM info area \$ffee-\$fff9 contains:

\$ffee DAT: Revision date D1 and D2 (four-bit BCD)

\$ffef DAT: Revision date M1 and M2 \$fff0 DAT: Revision date Y1 and Y2 \$fff1 XL0: Option byte; should read 1 for the 1200XL, other XL/XE reads 2

\$fff2-6 PN: Part number in the form AANNNNNN

\$fff7 REV: Revision number

\$fff8-9 CHK: Checksum, bytes (LSB/MSB)

Example:

MEMX

Example output depending on your machine:

RAM Info:
RAMSIZ=A000 RAMTOP=A000
MEMLO =0FC0 MEMTOP=9C1F
ExtCompy=256K PORTB-Bits=2367
ROM Info:
REV=02 DAT=100583 XL0=02
PN=4242000001 CHK=6D7A

POKE aaaa vv[vv]

Writes a byte vv or a word vvvv to memory address aaaa. Can be used to change system variables.

Examples:

POKE 0052 02

Writes value \$02 to address \$52 LMARGN (sets left margin to two).

POKE 02E7 2050

Writes value \$50 to address \$02e7 and value \$20 to address \$02e7+1 (sets MEMLO to address \$2050).

SECOPY Dx:[filname] Dy:[filename]

Copies sectors from disk or file to disk or file. Works only with 128 Bytes sector disks. Disks are not analyzed or formatted. Sectors are copied until either read or write error occurs.

Examples:

SECOPY D1: D8:

Copies sector from D1: to D8:

SECOPY D8: D4:>BACKUP>RAMDISK.DSK

Copies sectors of D8: to file

SECOPY D4:>BACKUP>RAMDISK.DSK D8:

Copies file to sectors of D8: