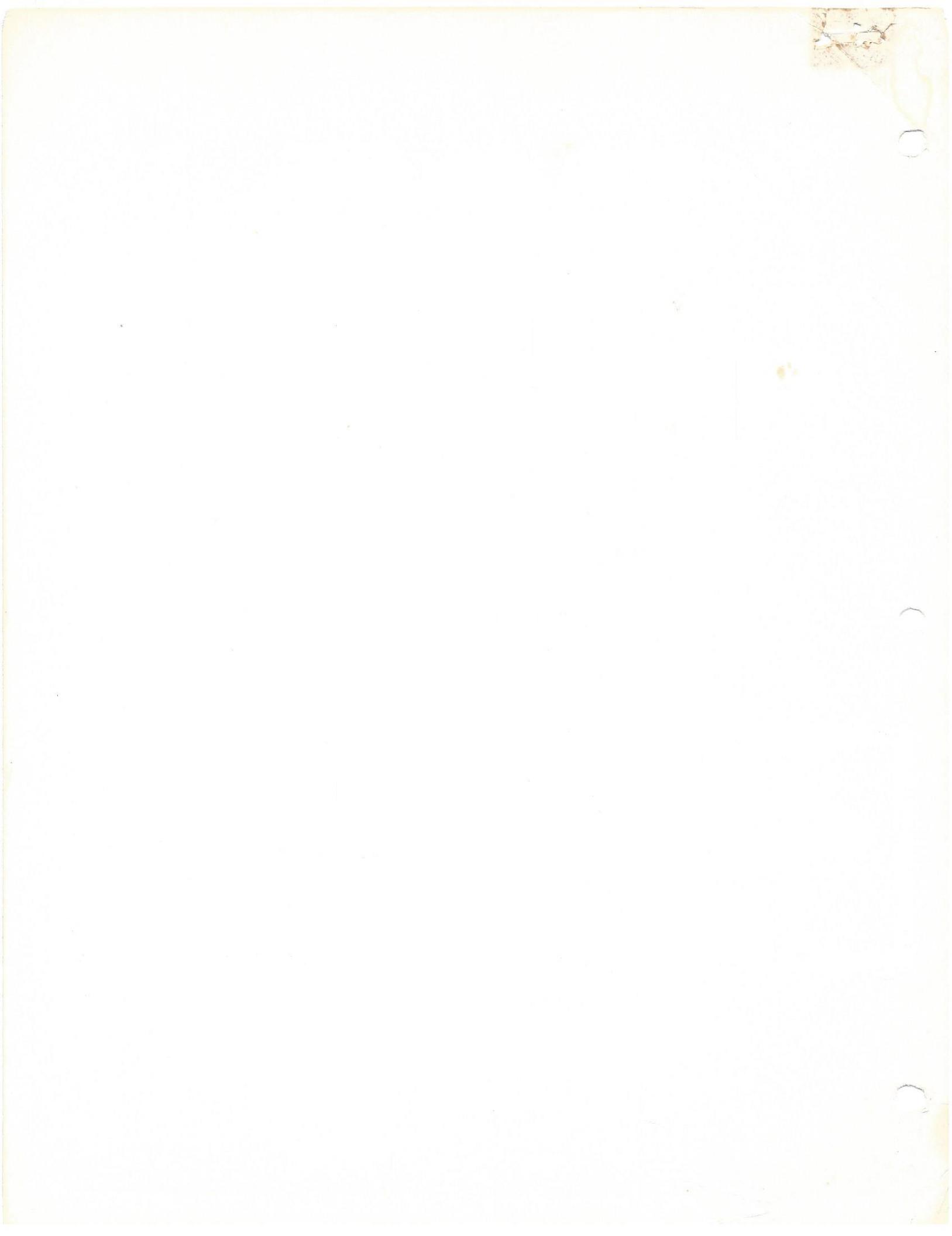


**MOS**

**MICROCOMPUTERS**

**TIM  
TERMINAL INTERFACE MONITOR  
MANUAL**



*Publication Number 6500-20*

**MCS6500  
MICROCOMPUTER FAMILY  
TIM MANUAL**

**MARCH, 1976**

The information in this manual has been reviewed and is believed to be entirely reliable. However, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies. The material in this manual is for informational purposes only and is subject to change without notice.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	SYSTEM CONFIGURATION.....	3
III.	OPERATIONAL FEATURES OF TIM.....	6
	A.  TIM COMMANDS.....	6
	B.  TIM INTERRUPT AND BREAKPOINT SECTION.....	9
	C.  TIM MONITOR CALLS AND SPECIAL LOCATIONS.....	11
	D.  TIM MEMORY USAGE.....	12
IV.	TIM CHECKOUT PROCEDURE.....	13
APPENDIX A - MEMORY ADDRESS TEST.....		A-1
APPENDIX B - TIM PROGRAM LISTINGS.....		B-1



## I. INTRODUCTION

TIM is the Terminal Interface Monitor program for MOS Technology's 65XX microprocessors. It is supplied in read-only memory (ROM) as part of the MCS6530-004 multi-function chip. Because the TIM code is nonvolatile, it is available at system power-on and cannot be destroyed inadvertently by user programs. Furthermore, the user is free to use only those TIM capabilities which he needs for a particular program. Both interrupt types, interrupt request (IRQ) and nonmaskable interrupt (NMI) may be set to transfer control to TIM or directly to the user's program.

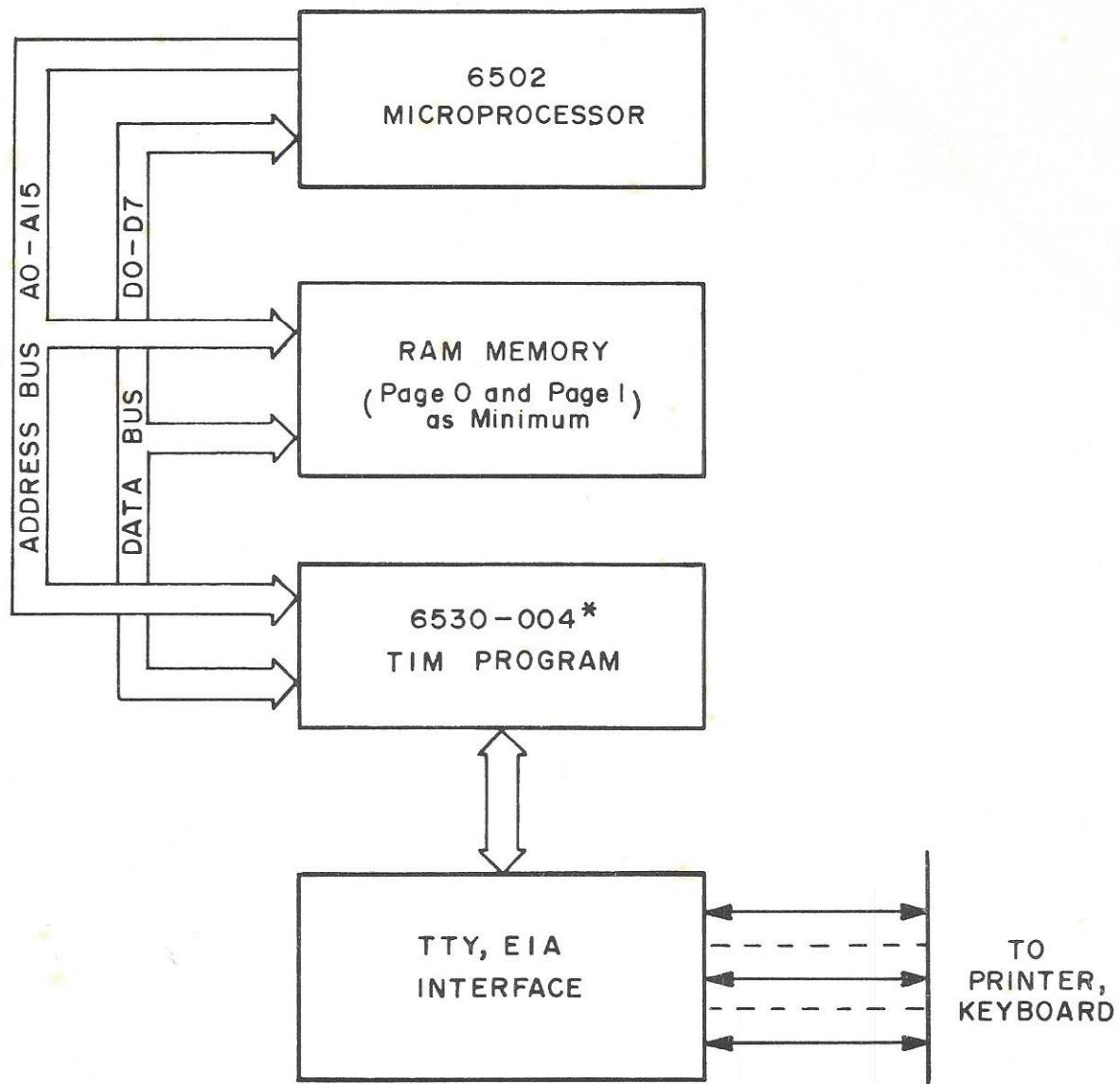
TIM communicates with the user via a serial full-duplex port (using ASCII codes) and automatically adjusts to the speed of the user's terminal. Any speed--even nonstandard ones--can be accommodated. If the user's terminal has a long carriage return time, TIM can be set to perform the proper delay. Commands typed at the terminal can direct TIM to start a program, display or alter registers and memory locations, set breakpoints, and load or punch programs. If available in the system configuration, a high-speed paper tape reader may be used to load programs through a parallel port on the MCS6530-004 chip. Programs may be punched in either of two formats--hexadecimal (assembler output) or BNPF (which is used for programming read-only memories). On loading or modifying memory, TIM performs automatic read-after-write verification to insure that addresses memory exists, is read/write type, and is responding correctly. Operator errors and certain hardware failures may thus be detected using TIM.

TIM also provides several subroutines which may be called by user programs. These include reading and writing characters on the terminal, typing a byte in hexadecimal, reading from high-speed paper tape, and typeing a carriage-return, line-feed sequence with proper delay for the carriage of the terminal being used. Program tapes loaded by TIM may also specify a start address so that programs may be started with a minimum of operator action.

## II. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Since TIM is a "program" resident in the MCS6530-004 it must be properly configured in a proper system environment.

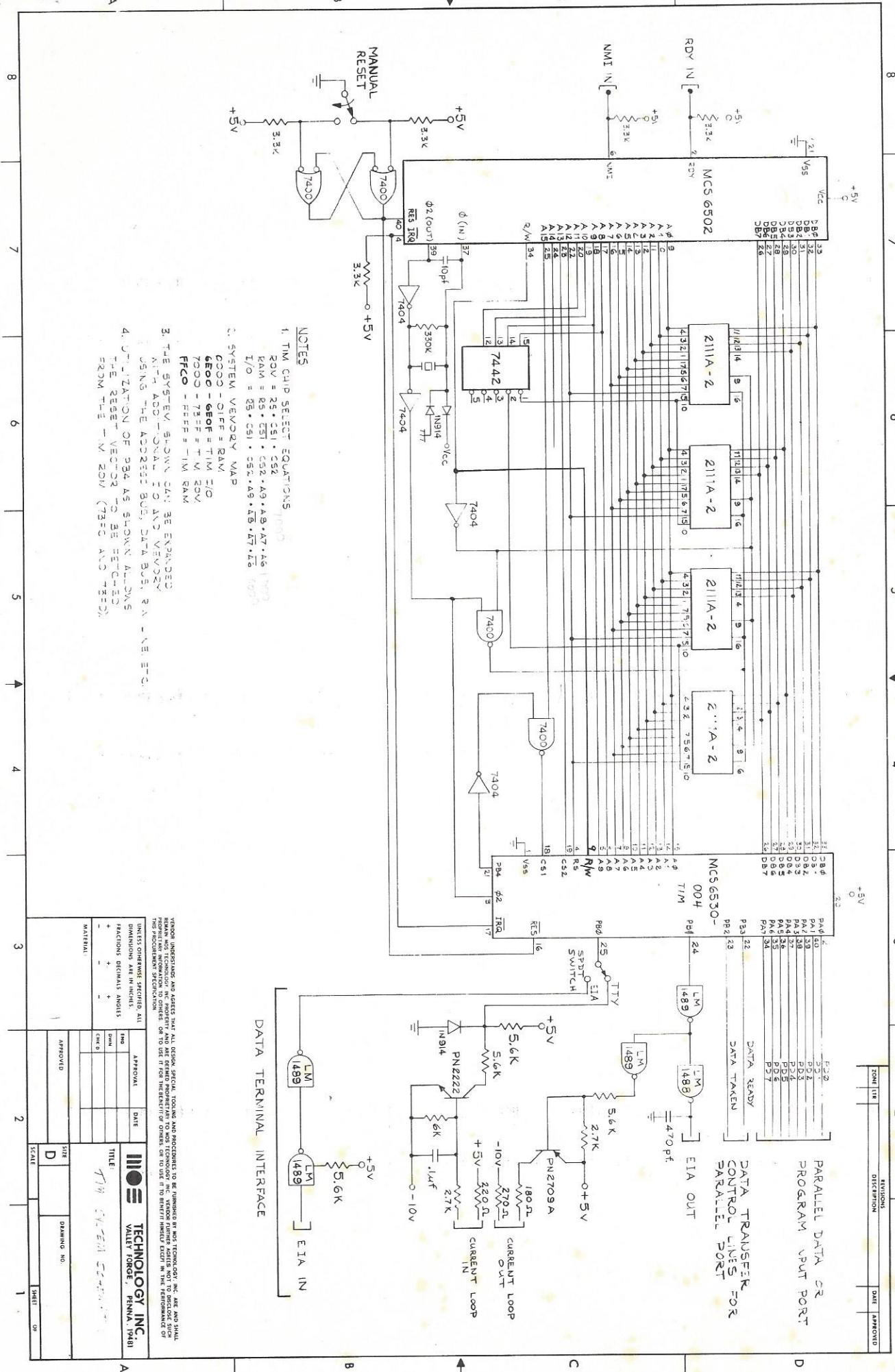
Figure 2-1 represents a block diagram of a minimum system utilizing the TIM program. The MCS6502 is the controlling microprocessor with two pages of memory (pages 0 and 1) representing the minimum RAM requirement. These devices, as well as a representative schematic for the TTY, EIA interfaces, are shown in Figure 2-2 which is a detailed system schematic utilizing the MCS6530-004. Note that the TIM function select equations are found on this schematic.



\* Note that the TIM as sold consists only of the MCS6530-004 component accompanied by supporting information to build this system

TYPICAL MINIMUM CONFIGURATION  
FOR "TIM" SYSTEM

FIGURE 2-1





### III. OPERATIONAL FEATURES OF TIM

#### A. TIM Commands\*

##### Command

##### Description

L

Set line speed. After RESET, a carriage return is typed to allow TIM to measure the line speed.

R

Display user registers. The format is:

PC P A X Y S

where:

PC is the program counter

P is the processor status

A is the A (accumulator) register

X is the X (index) register

Y is the Y (index) register

S is the stack pointer low byte (high byte is always 01)

G

Go. Begin execution at user PC location  
(see R command).

M addr

Memory examine. TIM will display the eight bytes beginning at address addr.

.. ADDR data

Alter registers or memory. TIM allows the user to alter registers (if R command precedes) or memory (if M command precedes). Values for registers or memory locations which are not to be changed need not be typed

\* Characters typed by the user are underlined. All other characters are typed by the computer. L means carriage-return.



—these fields may be skipped by typing spaces instead of data. The remainder of the fields in a line may be left unchanged by typing carriage return. The : command may be repeated to alter subsequent memory locations without the necessity of typing intervening M commands. Note that TIM automatically types spaces to separate data fields.

.LH Load Hexadecimal. TIM responds with carriage return, line-feed and loads data in assembler output format from the terminal or high-speed paper tape reader. The format is:

Zero or more leading characters except ";" (usually blank leader)

Any number of records of the form:

;ccaaaadddd....ddssss

where:

cc is the number of bytes in the record in hex

aaaa is the hex address to store the first byte of data

ddd....dd is the data (two hex digits per byte)

ssss is the check-sum, which is the arithmetic sum, to 16 bits, of all the count, address and data bytes represented by the record

A terminating record of zero length,  
either: ;00 or ;†

Note that read-after-write and check-sum tests are performed. An error will result in a "?" being typed at the point the error occurred. Data from records with bad checksums is deposited in memory as received, prior to the error stop.

.H

High-speed/low-speed reader switch. This command switches the load device from the user's terminal to the high-speed reader or vice versa.

.WH addl addh}

Write Hexadecimal. An assembler-format tape is generated at the user's terminal. Format is as described above in the LH command description. Note that the address range must be specified with the lower address first. As in the Alter command, TIM types the space between the address fields.

.WB addl addh}

Write BNPF. A BNPF format tape is generated at the user's terminal. Format is one or more records as follows:

aaaa Bdddddddf Bdddddddf Bdddddddf Bdddddddf

where:

aaaa is the address of the first of the four bytes specified in the record.  
(Note: BNPF conventions require that the letter "B" never occur in the address field. Blanks are substituted by TIM.)

B is the letter "B", meaning begin data.

dddddd is eight data bits—P for logical true, N for logical false.

F is the letter "F", meaning finish.

Note that the BNPF format is output as multiples of four bytes. Thus, a multiple of four bytes will always be punched even if a non-multiple of four bytes is specified.

**Cancel Command.** While typing any command, its further effect may normally be terminated by typing one or two carriage returns, as required. During alter (:), carriage return means that no further bytes (or registers) are to be altered.

## B. TIM Interrupt and Breakpoint Action

### BRK

The BRK instruction causes the CPU to interrupt execution, save PC and P registers on the stack, and branch through a vector at locations FFFE and FFFF. TIM initializes this vector to point to itself on RESET. Unless the user modifies this vector, TIM will gain control when a BRK instruction is executed, print an asterisk "\*" and the registers (as in R command), and wait for user commands. Note that after a BRK which vectors to TIM, the user's PC points to the byte following the BRK; however, users who choose to handle BRK instructions themselves

should note that BRK acts as a two-byte instruction, leaving the PC (on return via RTI) two bytes past the BRK instruction.

### IRQ

Interrupt Request is also vectored through location FFFE. The CPU traps (as with BRK) through this vector when IRQ goes low, provided interrupts are not inhibited. Since this vector is the same as for BRK, TIM examines the BRK bit in the P register after this type of interrupt. If a BRK did not cause the interrupt, then TIM will pass control through the UINT vector. Users should normally put the address of their interrupt service routine in the UINT vector location. If an IRQ occurs and UINT has not been set by the user, TIM reports the unexpected interrupt in the same way as an NMI (see below).

### NMI

Non-Maskable Interrupts vector through location FFFA. TIM initializes this vector at RESET to point to itself. If an NMI occurs, a pound-sign character ,(#) precedes the asterisk and CPU registers printout. This action is the same for IRQ's if the user has not set this vector to point to his own routine.

### RESET or POWER-UP

On RESET or POWER-UP, TIM takes control, initializes itself and the system, sets defaults for interrupt vectors and waits for a carriage-return input from the user to determine terminal line speed. After carriage-return is typed, control is passed to the user as in BRK.

### C. TIM Monitor Calls and Special Locations

<u>Call</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Arg.</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Notes</u>
JSR WRT	72C6	Type a character	A	None	A,X cleared Y preserved
JSR RDT	72E9	Read a character	None	A	X cleared Y not preserved
JSR CRLF	728A	Type CR-LF and delay	None	None	A,X cleared Y preserved
JSR SPACE	7377	Type a space character	None	None	A,X,Y preserved
JSR WROB	72B1	Type a byte in hex	A	None	A,X cleared Y preserved
JSR RDHSR	733D	Read a character from high-speed paper tape reader	None	X—char read A—char trimmed to 7 bits	Y preserved
JSR RDCH	73B3	READ HEX → BINARY			

<u>Function</u>	<u>Locations</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Start Address	00F6,00F7	Set with hex tape on load
CR-LF Delay	00E3	Set on load or with user program (in <u>bit times</u> , minimum of 1. Zero means 256 bits-time delay).
UINT	FFF8	User IRQ vector
NMI Vector	FFFA	Hardware NMI vector
RESET Vector	FFFC	Hardware RESET vector
IRQ Vector	FFFE	Hardware IRQ vector

D. TIM Memory Usage

TIM uses the top  $29_{10}$  bytes of page zero (locations 00E3 through 00FF). The user is advised to avoid these locations, except as noted above, if return to TIM or use of TIM subroutines is required before RESETing the processor. TIM also uses the hardware stack when it is in control. Provided the user does not alter the stack pointer during a break, and provided the stack does not overflow, TIM will restore the stack to its original status before returning to the user's program. The user is advised to use page 1 (the stack page) cautiously, leaving at least  $20_{10}$  bytes for TIM use during a break or when using other TIM functions.

#### IV. TIM CHECKOUT PROCEDURE

The following step-by-step procedure assumes the user has built the TIM hardware system and is now ready to verify its functionality.

- ( ) 1. Turn power on, or if the power is on, perform a RESFT operation. Type a carriage-return on the terminal. TIM should respond with:

```
* 7052 30 18 FF 01 FF
```

(Exact values may vary, although the first and last values should be as shown). If no response or a garbled response occurs, RESET and try again. In case of continued trouble, refer to the diagnostic section of the MOS Hardware Manual.

The "\* 7052 30 18 FF 01 FF" printout is TIM's standard breakpoint message format. It consists of an asterisk "\*" to identify the breakpoint printout, followed by the CPU register contents in this order: PC, P, A, X, Y, and S, i.e., Program Counter, Processor Status, Accumulator, X index, Y index and Stack Pointer. Note that all TIM inputs and outputs are in base 16 which is referred to as hexadecimal, or just hex. In hexadecimal, the "digits" are 0, 1, 2, . . . , A, B, C, D, E, F. After printing the CPU registers, TIM is ready to receive commands from you, the operator. TIM indicates this "ready" status by typing the prompting character "." on a new line.

- ( ) 2. TIM's response to RESET is to wait for a carriage-return and then print the user's registers. TIM uses this carriage-return character to measure the terminal line speed. If you have a settable-rate terminal, change the

rate (any speed between 10 and 30 cps will work) and repeat  
Step 1. TIM should respond at the new terminal speed.

( ) 3. The user's CPU registers may also be displayed with the R command. Type an R. The monitor should respond as above, but without the asterisk. Presence of the asterisk indicates that an interrupt or break instruction caused the printout.

.R 7052 30 18 FF 01 FF

( ) 4. Displayed values may be modified using the Alter (:) command. To modify register contents, type a colon (:) followed by the new values. For example:

.R 7052 30 18 FF 01 FF  
.: 0100 00 00 00 00 FF  
.R 0100 00 00 00 00 FF

Notice that TIM automatically types spaces to separate data fields. (Note: Characters typed by you, the user, are underlined in this document for clarity. Everything else is typed by the computer.) Examine your registers (R command) to verify the changes.

Memory may be examined and modified, as above, using the M and : commands. Try this:

.M 0100 00 66 23 EE 01 A2 41 6E

The memory command (M) causes TIM to type the contents of the first eight bytes of memory. (Memory data will be random on startup). Alter and verify these bytes using the Alter command, as above:

```
.M 0100 00 66 23 EE 01 A2 41 6E  
.I 0100 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
```

If only part of a line is to be altered, items to be left unchanged can be skipped over by typing blanks, and carriage-return ( $\downarrow$ ). Try this:

```
.M 0100 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07  
.I 0100 FF — FF FF  $\downarrow$   
.M 0100 FF 01 FF FF 04 05 06 07
```

( ) 5. Try to alter a location in TIM ROM:

```
.M 7000 85 F9 A9 23 D0 58 A9 16  
.I 7000 00?
```

TIM verifies all changes to memory. Since locations 7000 through 7007 are in read-only memory, alteration is not possible. TIM signals write failure with a question mark. Similarly, the monitor will notify you of an attempt to alter a non-existent location:

```
.M 9000 90 90 90 ; 90 90 90 90 90  
.I 9000 00?
```

Note that attempts to read non-existent memory will normally yield the high-order byte of the address read.

( ) 6. There are three hardware facilities which may be used to stop a running (or run-away) program without the program itself calling TIM . These are the hardware inputs RESET,

IRQ, and NMI. To test this feature enter the following program at location 0000:

<u>location</u>	<u>contents</u>	<u>instruction</u>		
0000	4C	LOOP	JMP	LOOP
0001	00			
0002	00			

(Use the M and : commands.)

Now, set the program counter (PC) to this location using the R and : commands. Finally, tell TIM to start executing your program using the Go (G) command:

```
.M 0000 FF 11 11 11 91 91 71 91  
.I 0000 4C 00 00 ↓  
.M 0000 4C 00 00 11 91 91 71 91  
.R 0000 30 00 00 00 FF  
.I 0000 ↓  
.G
```

The computer should now be executing the program. It will continue to run until interrupted. Using the interrupt request line (IRQ), interrupt the processor. It should respond with:

```
* 0000 30 00 00 00 FF
```

Try the same experiment with non-maskable interrupt (NMI). The result should be the same except for a "#" character preceding, which identifies the NMI printout. Finally, try it with RESET. RESET, however, forces a CPU branch to TIM, losing the old PC and other register contents. Thus NMI is the preferred means for manually interrupting program execution. IRQ may also be

used unless it is required for other functions such as peripheral interrupts.

( ) 7. Use M and : to enter the following test program called CHSET because it prints the character-set on the terminal. Note that Alter (:) commands may be repeated without intervening M commands to set sequential locations:

```
;CHECKOUT PROGRAM -- PRINT THE CHARACTER SET ON USER TERMINAL

CRLF    =$728A          ;ADDRESS OF TIM CRLF ROUTINE
WRT     =$72C6          ;ADDRESS OF TIM WRITE ROUTINE
;
;           $=C           ;VARIABLE STORAGE IN PAGE ZERO
CHAR    $=$+1           ;STORAGE FOR CHARACTER
;
;           $=$0100         ;PROGRAM STARTS ON PAGE ONE
;
;           ;               ;CC CARRIAGE RETURN & LINE FEED
0100  20 8A 72  CHSET  JSR CRLF
0103  A9 20          LCA #$20
0105  E5 CC          STA CHAR
;
;           ;               ;FIRST CHAR IS A SPACE
;           ;               ;INITIALIZE
;
0107  A5 00  .       LOCP   LCA CHAR
0109  C9 6C          CMP #$6C
0108  F0 08          BEQ DONE
;
;           ;               ;GET CHARACTER
;           ;               ;CHECK FOR LIMIT
;           ;               ;DONE IF 60
;
0100  20 C6 72  ;
0110  E6 00          JSR WRT
0112  4C C7 01  INC CHAR
;
;           ;               ;PRINT CHAR
;           ;               ;NEXT CHAR CCDE
;           ;               ;CONTINUE
;
0115  CC  .           JMP LOCP
;
;           ;               ;STOP & RETURN TO TIM MONITOR
;
0116  4C C0 C1  ;       JMP CHSET
;
;           ;               ;DO IT AGAIN
```

<u>.M</u>	<u>0100</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>8D</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>EC</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>8D</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>.E</u>	<u>0100</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>8A</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>A9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>A5</u>
<u>.E</u>	<u>0108</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>C9</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>F0</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>.E</u>	<u>0110</u>	<u>E6</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>4C</u>	<u>07</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>4C</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>.E</u>	<u>0118</u>	<u>01</u>	<u> </u>						

Now run the program. Do this by setting the PC to 0100 and using the G command. The listing should look like this:

```
.R 0000 30 00 00 00 FF
.E 0100 ↓
.G !"#SZ&' ()*+, -./0123456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^-
* 0116 33 60 00 00 FF
```

The program may be continued, causing it to execute again, by typing G:

```
.G
!"#SZ&' ()*+, -./0123456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^-
* 0116 33 60 00 00 FF
.G
!"#SZ&' ()*+, -./0123456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^-
* 0116 33 60 00 00 FF
.G
!"#SZ&' ()*+, -./0123456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^-
* 0116 33 60 00 00 FF
```

The CHSET program uses two TIM monitor functions: CRLF is the TIM function which causes a carriage-return and line-feed to be typed on the terminal. WRT is the routine which prints the character whose code is in the A register at the time of the call.

( ) 8. Save the CHSET program on paper tape (if your

terminal has a punch) as follows: First, punch some leader tape with the terminal in local mode. Then return to line mode and enter:

.WH 0100 0118 }

Turn the punch on after typing the second address, but before typing carriage-return. Then type carriage-return to punch the tape. When punching stops, turn the terminal back to local and type:

;00

and some blank trailer. This is a zero-length record which terminates your tape. See Appendix II for more information on tape formats.

( ) 9. Try re-loading your program using the LH command:

.LH

Now start the reader to load the program. The tape will be read and printed simultaneously. Stop the tape when the end is reached. (Before loading, you may wish to destroy the program in memory to verify that loading from tape actually works.)

( ) 10. Use the M and : commands to load the following program:

```

;CHECKOUT PROGRAM -- PRINT BINARY OF TYPED CHARACTER
;

CCCC      ;C=0           ;VARIABLE STORAGE IN PAGE ZERO
0000      ;BINARY C=$+1 ;STORAGE FOR CHAR DURING DISSECTION
0001      ;COUNT  $*=%+1 ;COUNT OF BITS REMAINING TO PRINT

0002      ;$=$0100       ;PROGRAM BEGINS ON PAGE ONE
;

CRLF      =$728A        ;TIM  CRLF ROUTINE
WRT       =$72C6        ;TIM  WRITE ROUTINE
RDT       =$72E9        ;TIM  READ ROUTINE
SPACE     =$7377        ;TIM  SPACE ROUTINE
;

C100 20 8A 72 PEIN    JSR CRLF      ;PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN & LINE FEED
0103 20 E9 72          JSR RDT       ;GET A CHARACTER
1C6 85 CC             STA BINARY   ;SAVE FOR DISSECTION
1C8 20 77 72          JSR SPACE    ;PRINT A SPACE
;

01CB AS C8             LDA #8        ;INITIALIZE BIT COUNT
01CD 85 01             STA COUNT
;

01CF AS 30             PBLCCP LDA #'0 ;ASSUME ZERO: LOAD ASCII "0"
0111 C6 00             ASL BINARY   ;C=NEXT BIT
0113 BC 02             BCS PRINT    ;PRINT ZERO
;

0115 AS 31             LDA #'1       ;LOAD ASCII "1"
;

C117 2C C6 72 PRINT   JSR WRT      ;PRINT BINARY DIGIT
C11A C6 01             DEC COUNT   ;COUNT BIT PRINTED
C11C 1C F1             BPL PBLCCP ;GO NEXT BIT
;

011E 4C C0 01          JMP PEIN    ;DO IT ALL AGAIN
;

```

<u>M</u>	<u>0100</u>	20	8D	72	A9	20	85	00	A5
<u>.</u>	<u>0100</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>8A</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>E9</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>.</u>	<u>0108</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>A9</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>A9</u>
<u>.</u>	<u>0110</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>B0</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>A9</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>.</u>	<u>0118</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>C6</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>F1</u>	<u>4C</u>	<u>00</u>
<u>.</u>	<u>0120</u>	<u>01</u>	<u>{</u>						

The purpose of this program is to print the binary representation of an ASCII input character on the terminal.

Run the program by starting it at location 0100. Try typing some characters:

<u>R</u>	0116	33	60	00	00	FF
<u>.</u>	<u>0100</u>	<u>↓</u>				
<u>G</u>						
<u>U</u>	101010101					
<u>B</u>	101111011					
<u>L</u>	110011101					

There is obviously something wrong with the program. Bits which should be printed as 1's are 0's and vice versa. (Refer to your 6500 reference card for character codes.) Looking at the program, the problem is that the branch after PBLOOP goes the wrong way! It should be BCC, Branch if Carry Clear (or alternatively, the 1 and 0 loads could be interchanged). Thus, when a one-bit is shifted out of the character, a one should be printed.

Patch the program and try again (the code for BCC is 90).

```

.M 0113 B0 02 A9 31 20 C9 72 C6
.: 0113 90 ↓
.R 7052 31 FC FF 01 FF
.: 0100 ↓
.G
U 010101010
B 010000100
I 001100010

```

There is, alas, still an error--one too many bits is being printed. The cause of this is a little less obvious. (Do you see it?) To investigate the problem, set a breakpoint at location 011E. Do this by replacing the instruction there with a BRK (code of 00). Then run the program:

```

.M 011E 4C 00 01 EF 4C 00 01 00
.: 011E 00 ↓
.R 7052 31 FC FF 01 FF
.: 0100 ↓
.G
U 010101010
* 011F B0 00 00 AA FF

```

Once the break has occurred, you are free to investigate the state of the program using TIM. In particular, check the value in location COUNT:

```
.M 0000 00 FF 1B 2E 31 EA FO FA
```

Aha! Although COUNT starts out with a value of 8, it is going one step too far (FF is minus 1). This is because the test instruction, BPL PBLOOP is testing to see whether the count is

greater than or equal to zero. Replace it with BNE (code D0), replace your breakpoint with the original contents at that location, and try the program again.

<u>M</u>	<u>011C</u>	10	F1	00	00	01	EF	4C
<u>.:</u>	011C	D0		<u>4C</u>				{
<u>R</u>	011F	B0	00	00	AA	FF		
<u>.:</u>	<u>0100</u>							}
<u>G</u>								
<u>U</u>	01010101							
<u>B</u>	01000010							
<u>I</u>	00110001							
<u>W</u>	01010111							
<u>O</u>	01001111							
<u>R</u>	01010010							
<u>K</u>	01001011							
<u>S</u>	01010011							

```

;CHECKOUT PROGRAM -- PRINT BINARY OF TYPED CHARACTER
;

;
;  

;           $=C          ;VARIABLE STORAGE IN PAGE ZERO
BINARY  $=$+1          ;STORAGE FOR CHAR DURING DISSECTION
CCOUNT   $=$+1          ;COUNT OF BITS REMAINING TO PRINT
;  

0002      $=$0100        ;PROGRAM BEGINS ON PAGE ONE
;  

;           CRLF    =$728A  ;TIM CRLF ROUTINE
WRT      =$72C6  ;TIM WRITE ROUTINE
RCT      =$72E9  ;TIM READ ROUTINE
SPACE   =$7377  ;TIM SPACE ROUTINE
;  

;           CC 2C 8A 72  PEIN  JSR CRLF  ;PRINT CARRIAGE RETURN & LINE FEED
0103 20 E9 72          JSR RDT   ;GET A CHARACTER
0106 85 00              STA BINARY ;SAVE FOR DISSECTION
0108 2C 77 73          JSR SPACE ;PRINT A SPACE
;  

;           C108  A9 C8  LEA #8   ;INITIALIZE EXIT COUNT
010D 85 01              STA CCOUNT
;  

;           010F  A9 30  PBLCCP LDA #'0  ;ASSUME ZERO: LOAD ASCII "0"
0111  C6 CC              ASL BINARY ;C=NEXT BIT
0113  90 C2              ECC PRINT ;PRINT ZERO
;  

;           0115  A9 31  LDA #1   ;LOAD ASCII "1"
;  

;           C117  2C C6 72  PRINT  JSR WRT  ;PRINT BINARY DIGIT
011A  C6 01              DEC CCOUNT ;COUNT BIT PRINTED
011C  DC F1              BNE PBLCCP ;GO NEXT BIT
;  

011E  4C C0 01          JMP PEIN  ;DO IT ALL AGAIN

```

CORRECTED PEIN PROGRAM

( ) 11. Save the corrected program using the WH command.

Before punching the terminating record (as above in step 8), turn off the punch and set the PC to the start address of the program (0100). Then punch locations 00F6 and 00F7 on the tape, then the terminator (;00), and finally, some trailer:

```
.R 7052 30 37 FF 01 FF
.E 0100 \
.WH 00F6 00F7 \
;0200F6000101A2
.;00
```

The resulting tape can be loaded and then started as follows:

```
.LH
: (program loads in)
.G
```

Locations 00F6 and 00F7 contain the starting address for programs. You may assemble and load your starting address into these locations to make tapes which can be started with a minimum of operator action. The carriage-return delay time may also be set in this manner. See Appendix II.

( ) 12. It is also possible to punch BNPF-format tapes using TIM. BNPF is the format used by some ROM programmers. The command is similar to that for writing hex tapes:

```
.WB 0100 0127 \
```

This command would punch the corrected PBIN program in BNPF

format. Try punching a BNPF tape. (Note that TIM will not load tapes in this format--use hex format (WH) for saving programs for later loading into your 65XX.)

( ) 13. If you have a high-speed paper tape reader attached to your 65XX system, you can use it to load programs in hex format. The H command switches the load device to and from the high speed reader. If you have a high speed reader, try loading a tape as follows:

.H  
.uLH

Note that control will not return to the user terminal until a terminator record (;00) is read.

APPENDIX A

MEMORY ADDRESS TEST

CARD #	LCC	CCDE	CARD
1			;MEMORY ADDRESS TEST
2			;FCR EACH LCC IN TEST RANGE
3			;CLEAR WHOLE RANGE
4			;SET LOC TO \$FF
5			;VERIFY WHOLE RANGE \$00 EXCEPT (LCC)
6			;VERIFY (LCC) TC BE \$FF
7			;BREAK TC MONITOR ON ERROR WITH LOC IN (C,1)
8			;PRINT "P" ON COMPLETION OF PASS & REPEAT
9			;
10	0000		$\oplus = \$0000$ ;PAGE C
11			;
12		WRT	= \$72C2
13	0000	LCC	$\oplus = \oplus + 2$ ;TEST CELL ADDR
14	0002	LCW	$\oplus = \oplus + 2$ ;LOWER LIMIT OF TEST
15	0004	HIGH	$\oplus = \oplus + 2$ ;UPPER LIMIT OF TEST+1
16	0006	PTR	$\oplus = \oplus + 2$ ;POINTER TO CELL UNDER TEST
17		;	
18	0008		$\oplus = \$0C10$ ;START ADDR
19		;	
20	0010 A9 00	MAD	LCA #\$00 ;TYPE CR
21	CC12 20 C2 72		JSR WRT
22	0015 A9 CA		LDA #\$0A ;& LF
23	0017 20 C2 72		JSR WRT
24		;	
25	CC1A 20 68 CC		JSR RSTLCC ;LCC=LCW
26	001D 20 71 CC		JSR RSTPTR ;PTR=LCW
27	0020 A2 00		LDX #0
28		;	
29			;CLEAR MEMORY AREA UNDER TEST
30	CC22 A9 00	MII	LCA #0
31	0024 E1 C6		STA (PTR,X) ;STORE ZERO
32	0026 20 7A 00		JSR INCPTR ;INCREMENT & TEST
33	CC29 D0 F7		BNE MII ;NEXT LCC
34		;	
35			;PUT \$FF IN SELECTED CELL
36	0028 A9 FF	TEST	LDA #\$FF
37	CC2D 81 CC		STA (LOC,X)
38			;VERIFY ALL CELLS ZERO EXCEPT (LCC)
39	002F 20 71 00		JSR RSTPTR ;PTR=LCW
40		;	
41	CC32 A1 06	VLCOP	LCA (PTR,X) ;GET CELL
42	CC34 FC 17		BEC NEXTC ;CK IF ZERO
43	0036 A4 06		LDY PTR ;NOT ZERO--IS THIS (LCC)?
44	CC38 C4 00		CPY LCC
45	CC2A FC C1		BEC CK1
46	003C CC		BRK ;NOT (LCC)
47		;	
48	CC3C A4 C7	OK1	LDY PTR+1

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
49	003F	C4 C1	CPY LCC+1	
50	CC41	FC C1	BEQ CK2	
51	0043	CC	BRK	;NCT (LCC)
52		;		
53	CC44	CG FF	CK2 CMP #3FF	;IS (LCC)--IS DATA CK?
54	CC46	FG 01	BEQ OK3	
55	CC48	CC	BRK	;WRONG DATA
56		;		
57	CC49	A9 00	OK3 LCA #0	;RESET (LOC)
58	CC4B	81 CC	STA (LCC,X)	
59		;		
60	004D	2C 7A 0C	NEXTC JSR INCPTR	;NEXT CELL
61	0050	CC EG	BNE VLOOP	;IF NCT AT LIMIT
62		;		
63	0052	A5 CC	LCA LCC	;PRINT STAR EVERY PAGE ECUNDAL
64	0054	D0 G7	BNE NCSTAR	
65	CC56	A5 2A	LCA #13	
66	0058	20 C2 72	JSR WRT	
67	CC58	A2 00	LDX #0	;FIX X AFTER NON CALL
68		;		
69	005D	20 8B 00	NOSTAR JSR INCLOC	;NEXT LCC
70	CC60	CC C9	BNE TEST	
71		;		
72	CC62	2C 68 00	JSR RSTLCC	;PASS COMPLETE
73	0065	4C 10 00	JMP MAD	;NEXT PASS
74		;		
75		;	RESET LCC TO LOW	
76	0068	A5 02	RSTLCC LCA LCW	
77	CC6A	E5 CC	STA LCC	
78	006C	A5 C3	LCA LOW+1	
79	CC6E	E5 C1	STA LCC+1	
80	CC70	6C	RTS	
81		;		
82		;	RESET PTR TC LCW	
83	CC71	A5 C2	RSTPTR LDA LCW	
84	0073	85 C6	STA PTR	
85	CC75	A5 C3	LCA LCW+1	
86	CC77	85 C7	STA PTR+1	
87	CC79	6C	RTS	
88		;		
89		;	INCREMENT PTR & CHECK FCR LIMIT	
90	007A	E6 C6	INCPTR INC PTR	;INCREMENT
91	CC7C	DC C2	BNE INCL	
92		;		
93	CC7E	E6 C7	INC PTR+1	
94		;		
95	CC80	A5 C4	INCL LCA HIGH	;CHECK
96	CC82	C5 C6	CMP PTR	
97	CC84	CC C4	BNE IPRET	;NCT AT LIMIT

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD
58			;
59	CC86	A5 C5	LDA HIGH+1
100	0088	C5 07	CMP PTR+1 ;Z=1 IF AT LIMIT
101			;
102	008A	60	IPRET RTS
103			;
104			;INCREMENT LCC & CHECK FOR LIMIT
105	0088	E6 CC	INCLOC INC LCC ;INCR
106	CC8D	DC 02	BNE INC2
107			;
108	008F	E6 C1	INC LOC+1
109			;
110	CCS1	A5 C4	INC2 LDA HIGH ;CHECK
111	0093	C5 00	CMP LOC
112	CC55	DC C4	BNE ILRET
113	C097	A5 05	LDA HIGH+1
114	CC99	C5 01	CMP LCC+1 ;Z=1 IF AT LIMIT
115			
116	009B	60	ILRET RTS

END OF MCS/TECHNOLOGY 6501 ASSEMBLY VERSION 3  
 NUMBER OF ERRORS = 0, NUMBER OF WARNINGS = 0

#### SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL	VALUE	LINE DEFINED	CROSS-REFERENCES									
HIGH	CCC4	15	95	59	110	113						
ILRET	CC9B	116	112									
INCLOC	C0E8	105	65									
INCPTR	C07A	50	32	60								
INC1	C08C	55	51									
INC2	CCS1	110	106									
IPRET	C08A	102	97									
LOC	CCCC	13	37	44	49	58	63	77	79	105	108	11
			114									
LOW	C0C2	14	76	78	83	85						
MAC	C01C	20	73									
ML1	C022	30	32									
NEXTL	C04C	60	42									
NCSTAR	C05C	69	64									
CK1	C03C	48	45									
CK2	C044	53	50									
CK3	CC49	57	54									
PTR	C0C6	16	31	41	43	48	84	86	8C	S3	S6	10
RSTLOC	CC68	76	25	72								
RSTPTR	C071	83	26	39								
TEST	CC28	26	7C									
VLCCP	C032	41	61									
WRT	72C2	12	21	23	66							

J

APPENDIX B

TIM PROGRAM LISTINGS

TIM VERSION 1.0 - MEM PAGE C  
CARD # LCC CCCC CARD

2 ; MCS TECHNOLOGY 650X TERMINAL INTERFACE MONITOR (TIM)  
3 ; VERSION 1.0 AUGUST 31, 1975  
4 ; COPYRIGHT 1975 MCS TECHNOLOGY  
5 ; ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. UNAUTHORIZED USE  
6 ; OR ALL OR PART STRICTLY PROHIBITED.  
7 ;  
8 ;-----  
9 ; PROMPTING CHARACTER IS A PERIOD (. )  
10 ;-----  
11 ;  
12 ;  
13 ; DISPLAY COMMANDS  
14 ;-----  
15 ;  
16 ; .R DISPLAY REGISTERS (PC,F,A,X,Y,SP)  
17 ; .M ADDR DISPLAY MEMORY ( 8 BYTES BEGINNING AT ADDR )  
18 ;  
19 ;  
20 ; ALTER COMMAND (: )  
21 ;-----  
22 ; :: DATA ALTERS PREVIOUSLY DISPLAYED ITEM OR NEXT ITEM  
23 ;  
24 ;  
25 ; PAPER TAPE I/O COMMANDS  
26 ;-----  
27 ;  
28 ; .LH LOAD HEX TAPE  
29 ; .WB ADDR1 ADDR2 WRITE BNPB TAPE (FROM LOW ADDR1 TO HIGH ADDR2)  
30 ; .WH ADDR1 ADDR2 WRITE HEX TAPE (FROM LOW ADDR1 TO HIGH ADDR2)  
31 ;  
32 ; CONTROL COMMANDS  
33 ;-----  
34 ;  
35 ; .G GO, CONTINUE EXECUTION FROM CURRENT PC ADDRESS  
36 ;  
37 ; .H TOGGLES HIGH-SPEED-READER OPTION  
38 ; (IF ITS ON, TURNS IT OFF; IF OFF, TURNS ON)  
39 ;  
40 ;  
41 ; BRK AND NMI ENTRY POINTS TO TIM  
42 ;-----  
43 ;  
44 ; TIM IS NORMALLY ENTERED WHEN A 'BRK' INSTRUCTION IS  
45 ; ENCOUNTERED DURING PROGRAM EXECUTION. AT THAT  
46 ; TIME CPU REGISTERS ARE CLUTPUT: PC F A X Y SP  
47 ; AND CONTROL IS GIVEN TO THE KEYBOARD.  
48 ; USER MAY ENTER TIM BY PROGRAMMED BRK OR INDUCED NMI. NMI  
49 ; ENTRIES CAUSE A '#' TO PRECEDE THE '+' IN THE CPU REGISTER  
50 ; PRINTOUT FORMAT  
51 ;  
52 ; NON-BRK INTREQ (EXTERNAL DEVICE) INTERRUPT HANDLING  
53 ;-----

## TIM VERSION 1.0 - NEW PAGE C

CARD #	LOC	CODE	CARD
54		;	
55		;	A NLN-BRK INTREQ INTERRUPT CAUSES AN INDIRECT JUMP TO THE ADDRESS
56		;	LOCATED AT 'UINT' (HEX FFF8). THIS LOCATION CAN BE SET
57		;	USING THE ALTER CMD, CR LOADED AUTOMATICALLY IN PAPER TAPE
58		;	FORM WITH THE LH CMD IF THE USER ASSIGNS HIS INTREQ INTERRUPT
59		;	VECTOR TO \$FFFF8 IN THE SOURCE ASSEMBLY PROGRAM.
60		;	IF NOT RESET BY THE USER, UINT IS SET TO CAUSE EXTERNAL
61		;	DEVICE INTERRUPTS TO ENTER TIM AS NMI'S. I.E.,
62		;	IF A NMI OCCURS WITHOUT AN INDUCED NMI SIGNAL, IT IS
63		;	AN EXTERNAL DEVICE INTERRUPT.
64		;	
65		;	SETTING AND RESETTING PROGRAM BREAKPOINTS
66		;	-----
67		;	
68		;	BREAKPOINTS ARE SET AND RESET USING THE MEMORY DISPLAY
69		;	AND ALTER COMMANDS. BRK HAS A '00' OPERATION CODE.
70		;	TO SET A BREAKPOINT SIMPLY DISPLAY THE MEMORY LOCATION
71		;	(FIRST INSTRUCTION BYTE) AT WHICH THE BREAKPOINT IS
72		;	TO BE PLACED THEN ALTER THE LOCATION TO '00'. THERE IS
73		;	NO LIMIT TO THE NUMBER OF BREAKPOINTS THAT CAN BE
74		;	ACTIVE AT ONE TIME.
75		;	TO RESET A BREAKPOINT, RESTORE THE ALTERED MEMORY LOCATION
76		;	TO ITS ORIGINAL VALUE.
77		;	WHEN AND IF A BREAKPOINT IS ENCOUNTERED DURING EXECUTION,
78		;	THE BREAKPOINT DATA PRECEDED BY AN '*' IS DISPLAYED.
79		;	THE PROGRAM COUNTER VALUE DISPLAYED IS THE BRK
80		;	INSTRUCTION LOCATION + 1.
81		;	
82		;	-----
83		;	
84		MDBK = %CCCC1011C	; X,X,X,POR,DATA-AVAIL,GCT-DATA,SERIAL-CUT,IN
85		DAVAIL = \$C8	
86		GCTDAT = \$C4	
87		IOPASE = \$6F00	
88		MPA = IOBASE+0	
89		MCA = IOBASE+1	
90		MPB = IOBASE+2	
91		MDB = IOBASE+3	
92		MCLK1T = IOBASE+4	
93		MCLKRD = IOBASE+4	
94		MCLKIF = IOBASE+5	
95		UINT = \$FFF8	
96		NCMDS = 7	
97		MP0 = \$7000	
98		MP1 = \$7100	
99		MP2 = \$7200	
100		MP3 = \$7300	
101		;	
102		;	ZERO PAGE MONITOR RESERVE AREA
103		;	
104		CRDLY = 227	; DELAY FOR CR IN EIT-TIMES
105		WRAP = 228	; ADDRESS WRAP-AROUND FLAG

TIM VERSION 1.0 - MEM PAGE C

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD
106		DIFF	=229
107		HSPTR	=231
108		HSPCP	=232
109		PREVC	=233
110		MAJORT	=234
111		MINCRT	=235
112		ACMD	=236
113		TMPC	=238
114		TMP2	=240
115		TMP4	=242
116		TMP6	=244
117		PCL	=246
118		PCH	=247
119		FLGS	=248
120		ACC	=249
121		XR	=250
122		YR	=251
123		SP	=252
124		SAVX	=253
125		TMPC	=254
126		TMPC2	=255
127		RCNT	=TMPC
128		LCNT	=TMPC2
129		;	
130		;	64 BYTE RAM MONITER RESERVE AREA
131		;	
132		RAM64	=\$FFCC
133	0000		=RAM64

## MPC TIM PAGE 0

CARD #	LOC	CODE	CARD	
135		;		
136		;		
137		;	TIM PAGE 0 (PFLATIVE)	
138	FFCO		* = MPC	
139		;		
140	7000	85 F9	NMINT STA ACC	; SAVE A
141	7002	A9 23	LDA #1#	; SET A=1# TO INDICATE NMINT ENTRY
142	7004	DC 55	BNF R3	; JMP R3
143		;		
144	7006	A9 16	RESET LCA #MDRK	; INIT DIR REG, PCR TO 1 RELOCATES
145		;		
146	7008	8D 03 EE	STA MDR	
147		;		
148	700B	A2 08	LDX #8	; X=0
149	700D	BC F7 73	R1 LDA INTVEC-1,X	; INITIALIZE INT VECTORS
150	7010	9D F7 FF	STA UINT-1,X	
151	7013	CA	DEX	
152	7014	DO F7	BNE R1	
153		;		
154	7016	86 EA	STX MAJORT	; INIT MAJOR T COUNT TO ZERO
155	7018	86 E7	STX HS PTR	; CLEAR HS PTR FLAGS
156	701A	86 E8	STX HSRCP	
157	701C	CA	DEX	; X=FF
158	701D	9A	TXS	; SP=FF
159		;		
160		;		; COMPUTE BIT-TIME CONSTANT, X=FF
161		;		
162	701E	AD C1	LCY #1	; SET TC MEASURE 2 BITS
163	7020	84 E3	STY CRDLY	; INIT CR DELAY TIME PARAMETER
164	7022	AD 02 EE	R0 LDA MPB	; WAIT FOR START
165	7025	4A	LSR A	
166	7026	9C FA	BCC R0	
167		;		
168	7028	8E 04 6E	R2 STX MCLK1T	; START CLOCK INITIALLY WITH FF
169	702B	AD 05 6E	R3 LDA MCLK1F	
170	702F	1C 04	BPL R4	
171	7030	E6 EA	INC MAJORT	; COUNT MAJOR T
172	7032	DO F4	BNE R2	; GO RESTART CLOCK WITH X = FF
173		;		
174	7034	98	R4 TYA	
175	7035	4D 02 6E	ECR MPB	
176	7038	29 01	AND #1	
177	703A	F0 EF	PEQ R3	; WAIT FOR Y BIT 0 AND SERIAL-IN NOT EQU
178	703C	88	CFY	
179	703D	10 EC	PPL R3	; LOOP UNTIL START OF BIT 2
180		;		
181	703F	AD 04 6E	LDA MCLKRD	
182	7042	49 FF	ECR #\$FF	; COMPLEMENT RESIDUE
183	7044	4A	R5 LSR A	; HALF IT
184	7045	46 EA	LSR MAJORT	; HALF MAJOR
185	7047	9C 02	BCC R6	
186	7049	09 80	ORA #\$80	; PROPAGATE HC TO LC

MPO TIM PAGE 0

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
187	704B	C8	R6	INY
188	704C	F0 F6		REG R5
189	704E	85 EB		STA MINORT
190		;		
191	7050	58		CLI ; ENABLE INTS
192	7051	00		PRK ; ENTER TIM BY RRK
193		;		
194	7052	85 F9	INTQ	STA ACC ; SAVE ACC
195	7054	68		PLA ; FLAGS TO A
196	7055	48		PHA ; RESTORE STACK STATUS
197	7056	29 10		AND #\$10 ; TEST RRK FLAG
198	7058	F0 27		BEC BX ; USER INTERRUPT
199		;		
200	705A	0A		ASL A ; SET A=SPACE (10 X 2 = 20)
201	705B	85 FE	B3	STA TMPC ; SAVE INT TYPE FLAG
202	705C	D8		CLD ; CLEAR DECIMAL MODE
203	705E	4A		LSR A ; # IS ODD, SPACE IS EVEN
204		;		;
205		;		SET CY FOR PC BRK CORRECTION
206	705F	86 FA		STX XR ; SAVE X
207	7061	B4 FB		STY YR ; Y
208	7063	68		PLA
209	7064	E5 F8		STA FLGS ; FLAGS
210	7066	68		PLA
211	7067	69 FF		ACC #\$FF ; CY SET TO PC-1 FOR BRK
212	7069	85 F6		STA PCL
213	706B	68		PLA
214	706C	69 FF		ACC #\$FF
215	706E	85 F7		STA PCH
216	7070	EA		TSX
217	7071	86 FC		STX SP ; SAVE CRIG SP
218		;		
219	7073	20 8A 72	B5	JSR CRLF
220	7076	A6 FE		LDX TMPC
221		;		
222	7078	A9 2A		LCA #*
223	707A	20 C0 72		JSR WRTWO
224	707D	A9 52		LCA #*R
225	707F	00 16		BNF SO
226		;		;
227	7081	A5 F9	PX	LCA ACC
228	7083	6C F8 FF		JMP (UINT) ; CONTROL TC USER INTRQ SERVICE ROUTINE
229		;		
230	7086	A9 00	START	LCA #C ;NEXT COMMAND FROM USER
231	7088	85 E7		STA HS PTR ;CLEAR H. S. PAPER TAPE FLAG
232	708A	85 E4		STA WRAP ;CLEAR ADDRESS WRAP-AROUND FLAG
233	708C	20 8A 72		JSR CRLF
234	708F	A9 2E		LCA #*. ; TYPE PROMPTING '*'
235	7091	20 C6 72		JSR WRCC
236	7094	20 E9 72		JSR RDCC
237		;		;
238	7097	A2 06	SO	LEX #NCMD\$-1 ; LOCK-UP CMD

NPJ TIN PAGE 0

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
239	7099	DD 06 71	S1	CMP CMDS,X
240	709C	DD 19		PFL S2
241			:	
242	709E	A5 FD		LDA SAVX
243	70A0	85 E9		STA PREVC
244	70A2	86 FD		STX SAVX
245	70A4	A9 71		LDA #MP1/256
246	70A6	85 ED		STA ACMD+1
247	70A8	BD 00 71		LDA ACRS,X
248	70AB	85 EC		STA ACMD
249	70AD	E0 03		CPX #3
250	70AF	B0 03		PCS TJMP
251	70B1	20 74 73		JSR SPAC2
252			:	
253	70B4	60 EC 00	TJMP	JMP (ACMD)
254			:	
255	70B7	CA	S2	DEX
256	70B8	10 DF		PFL S1
257			:	; LOOP FOR ALL CMDS
258	70BA	A9 3F	ERRPR	LDA #?
259	70BC	20 C6 72		JSR WRCC
260	70BF	90 C5		BCC START
261			:	
262	70C1	38	DCMP	SEC
263	70C2	A5 F0		LDA TMP2
264	70C4	E5 EE		SPC TMP0
265	70C6	85 E5		STA DIFF
266	70C8	A5 F1		LDA TMP2+1
267	70CA	E5 EF		SEC TMP0+1
268	70CC	A8		TAY
269	70CD	05 E5		CRA DIFF
270	70CF	60		RTS
271			:	
272	70D0	A5 EE	PUTP	LDA TMP0
273	70D2	85 F6		STA PCL
274	70D4	A5 EF		LDA TMP0+1
275	70D6	85 F7		STA PCH
276	70D8	60		RTS
277			:	
278	70D9	A9 00	ZTMP	LDA #C
279	70DB	95 EE		STA TMP0,X
280	70DC	95 EF		STA TMP0+1,X
281	70DF	60		RTS
282			:	
283			:	READ AND STORE BYTE. NO STORE IF SPACE OR RCNT=0.
284			:	
285	70E0	20 B3 73	RYTF	JSR RCRB
286	70E2	90 10		RCC BY3
287			:	
288	70E5	A2 00		LDX #C
289	70E7	81 EE		STA (TMP0,X)
290			:	

## MPD TIM PAGE C

CARD #	LCC	CCDF	CARD	
291	7C05	C1 EE		CMP (TMPO,X) ; TEST FCR VALID WRITE (RAM)
292	7C0B	F0 05		REQ BY2
293	7C0D	68		PLA
294	7CFF	68		PLA
295	7CFF	4C BA 70		JMP ERROPR
296				;
297	70F2	20 7C 72	BY2	JSR DADD
298	7CF5	20 97 73	BY3	JSR INCTMP
299	7CF8	C6 FE		DEC RCNT
300	7CF4	60		RTS
301				;
302	7CFB	A8 F8	SETR	LCA #FLGS
303	70FC	85 EE		STA TMPC
304	7CFE	A9 00		LEA #C
305	71C1	85 EF		STA TMPC+1
306	7103	A9 05		LCA #5
307	71C5	60		RTS
308				;
309	71C6	3A	CMD\$	.BYTE ':'
310	71C7	52		.BYTE 'R'
311	7108	40		.BYTE 'M'
312	71C9	47		.BYTE 'C'
313	710A	48		.BYTE 'H'
314	710B	4C		.BYTE 'L'
315	710C	57		.BYTE 'W'
316	710D	3A	ADRS	.BYTE ALTER-MP1
317	71CE	14		.BYTE DSPLYR-MP1
318	71CF	1C		.BYTE DSPLYM-MP1
319	7110	5C		.BYTE GC-MP1
320	7111	6F		.BYTE HSP-MP1
321	7112	74		.BYTE LH-MP1
322	7113	C2		.BYTE WO-MP1

Verified 8-7-78

7100

## MFI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LOC	CODE	CARD
324			;
325			;
326			; NOTE -- ALL CND CODE MUST BEGIN ON MFI
327			;
328			; DISPLAY REG CMC - A,F,X,Y, AND SP
329			;
330	7114	20 A6 72	DSPLYR JSR WRPC
331	7117	20 FB 70	JSR SFTR
332	711A	D0 07	BNE NC
333			;
334	711C	20 A4 73	DSPLYM JSR RECA
335	711F	90 16	RCC ERRS1
336	7121	A9 08	LCA #8
337	7123	85 FE	STA TMPC
338	7125	A0 00	LDY #C
339	7127	20 77 73	M1 JSR SPACE
340	712A	B1 EE	LDA (TMPC),Y
341	712C	20 B1 72	JSR WRCR
342	712F	C8	INY
343	7130	C6 FE	DEC TMPC
344	7132	D0 F3	PNE M1
345	7134	4C EE 70	BEGS1 JMP START
346			;
347	7137	4C BA 70	ERRS1 JMP ERRCPR
348			;
349			; ALTER LAST DISPLAYED ITEM (ACR IN TMPC)
350			;
351	713A	C6 E9	ALTER DEC PREVC
352	713C	D0 0C	BNE A3
353			;
354	713E	20 A4 73	JSR RCOA
355	7141	9C 03	RCC A2
356	7143	20 D0 70	JSR PLTP
357	7146	20 FB 70	A2 JSR SETR
358	7149	D0 05	BNE A4
359	714B	20 9A 72	A3 JSR WROA
360	714E	A9 08	LCA #8
361			;
362	7150	85 FE	A4 STA RCNT
363	7152	20 77 73	A5 JSR SPACE
364	7155	20 E0 70	JSR BYTE
365	7158	D0 F8	PNE A5
366	715A	F0 D8	A9 PEG BEGS1
367			;
368	715C	A6 FC	GC LDX SP
369	715E	9A	TXS
370	715F	A5 F7	LCA PCH
371	7161	48	PHA
372	7162	A5 F6	LCA PCL
373	7164	48	PHA
374	7165	A5 F8	LCA FLGS
375	7167	48	PHA

MPI TIM PAGE 1

CAFE #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
376	716A	A5 F9	LCA ACC	
377	716A	A6 FA	LDX XR	
378	716C	A4 FB	LEY YR	
379	716F	40	RTI	
380			;	
381	716F	E6 E8	HSP	INC HSRDP ; TOGGLE BIT C
382	7171	4C 86 70	JMP START	
383			;	
384	7174	20 E9 72	LH	JSR RDCC ; READ SECND CMD CHAR
385	7177	20 8A 72	JSR CRLF	
386	717A	A6 E8	LDX HSRDP	;
387	717C	86 E7	STX HS PTR	ENABLE PTR OPTION IF SET
388	717E	20 E9 72	LH1	JSR RDCC
389	7181	C9 3B	CMP #";	;
390	7183	D0 F9	BNF LH1	FIND NEXT RCD MARK ( ; )
391			;	
392	7185	A2 04	LDX #4	
393	7187	20 D9 70	JSR ZTMP	;
394	718A	20 B3 73	JSR RDOB	CLEAR CKSUM REGS TMP4
395	718C	D0 06	BNE LH2	
396			;	
397	718F	A2 00	LDX #C	;
398	7191	86 E7	STX HS PTR	CLEAR HS RCR FLAG
399	7193	F0 9F	BEG BEGS1	;
400			;	FINISHED
401	7195	85 FE	LH2	STA RCNT ; RCNT
402	7197	20 7C 72	JSR DADD	;
403	719A	20 B3 73	JSR RDOB	RCC LNGH TC CKSUM
404	719D	85 EF	STA TMP0+1	;
405	719F	20 7C 72	JSR DADD	SA HC TC TMP0+1
406	71A2	20 B3 73	JSR RCCB	;
407	71A5	85 EE	STA TMP0	ADD TC CKSLM
408	71A7	20 7C 72	JSR DADD	;
409			;	SA LC TC TMP0
410	71AA	20 E0 70	LH3	;
411	71AC	C0 FB	JSR BYTE	ADD TC CKSLM
412	71AF	20 A4 73	BNE LH3	;
413	71B2	A5 F2	JSR RCCA	CKSUM FRM HX RCC TC TMP0
414	71B4	85 F0	LCA TMP4	;
415	71B6	A5 F3	STA TMP2	TMP4 TC TMP2 FOR CMP
416	71B8	85 F1	LCA TMP4+1	
417	71BA	20 C1 70	STA TMP2+1	
418	71BD	F0 BF	JSR CCNF	
419	71FF	4C BA 70	REG LH1	
420			ERRP1	JMP ERRCPR
421	71C2	20 E9 72	;	;
422	71C5	85 FE	WC	RD 2ND CMD CHAR
423	71C7	20 77 72	JSR TMPC	
424	71CA	20 A4 73	JSR SPACE	;
425	71CC	20 87 73	JSR RDOA	SA TC TMP2
426	71CD	20 77 73	JSR T2T2	;
427	71C3	20 A4 73	JSR SPACE	SPACE BEFORE NEXT ADDRESS

Write  
(tape)

CARD #	LOC	CODE	CARD	;	Starting Address	Ending Address
428	71D6	20 87 73		JSR T2T2	; SA TC TMP0, EA TC TMP2	
429	71E9	20 ES 72		JSR RDOC	; DELAY FCR FINAL CR	
430	71CC	A5 FE		LCA TMPC		
431				;		
432	71CE	C9 48		CMP #H		
433	71EC	00 59		PNE WB	Branch to WB.	
434				;		
435	71E2	A6 E4	WHO	LDX WRAP <sup>W1</sup>	; IF ADDR HAS WRAPPED AROUND	
436	71E4	00 52		BNE BCCST	; THEN TERMINATE WRITE OPERATION	
437				;		
438	71F6	20 8A 72		JSR CRLF		
439	71F9	A2 18		LDX #24		
440	71FF	86 FE		STX RCNT	; RCNT=24	
441	71ED	A2 04		LDX #4	; CLEAR CKSUM	TEMP 4
442	71EF	20 09 70		JSR ZTMP		
443				;		
444	71F2	A9 3B		LCA #";		
445	71F4	20 C6 72		JSR WROC	; WR RCD MARK	
446				;		
447	71F7	20 C1 70		JSR DCMP	; EA-SA {TMP0+2-TMP0} DIFF IN LOC DIFF,+1	
448	71FA	98		TYA	; MS BYTE OF DIFF	
449	71FB	00 0A		PNE WH1		
450	71FC	A5 E5		LCA DIFF		
451	71FF	C9 17		CMP #23		
452	72C1	B0 04		BCS WH1	; DIFF GT 24	
453	72C3	85 FE		STA RCNT	; INCR LAST RCNT	
454	72C5	E6 FE		INC RCNT		
455	72C7	A5 FE	WH1	LCA RCNT		
456	7209	20 7C 72		JSR DADD	; ADD TO CKSLN	
457	720C	20 B1 72		JSR WRCB	; RCD CNT IN A	Record Count.
458	72CF	A5 EE		LCA TMPC+1	; SA HC	
459	7211	20 7C 72		JSR DADD		
460	7214	20 B1 72		JSR WRCB		
461	7217	A5 EE		LCA TMPC	; SA LC	
462	7219	20 7C 72		JSR DADD		
463	721C	20 B1 72		JSR WRCB		
464				;		
465	721F	A0 00	WH2	LDY #0		
466	7221	B1 EE		LCA (TMPC),Y		
467				;		
468	7223	20 7C 72		JSR DADD	; INC CKSUM, PRESERVES A	
469	7226	20 B1 72		JSR WROC		
470	7229	20 97 73		JSR INCTMP	; INC SA	
471	722C	C6 FE		DEC RCNT		
472	722E	00 EF		PNE WH2	; LOOP FOR UP TO 24 BYTES	
473				;		
474	723C	20 SE 72		JSR WRCA4	; WRITE CKSUM	
475				;		
476	7233	20 C1 70		JSR CCNF		
477	7236	B0 AA		BCS WHC		
478	7238	4C 86 70	BCCST	JMP START	; LCCP WHILE EA GT CR = SA	
479				;		

## MPI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
480			;	
481	723B	E6 FD	WB	INC SAVX
482	723C	A5 E4	WB1	LDA WRAP
483	723F	00 F7		PNE BCCST
484			;	
485	7241	A9 04		LDA #4
486	7243	85 EC		STA ACMD
487	7245	20 8A 72		JSR CRLF
488	7248	20 9A 72		JSR WROA
489			;	; OUTPUT HEX ADR
490	724B	20 77 73	WBNPF	JSR SPACE
491	724E	A2 09		LDX #9
492	725C	86 FE		STX TMPC
493	7252	A1 E5		LDA (TMPC-9,X)
494	7254	85 FF		STA TMPC2
495	7256	A9 42		LDA #'B
496	7258	00 08		BNE WBF2
497			;	
498	725A	A9 50	WBF1	LDA #'P
499	725C	06 FF		ASL TMPC2
500	725E	B0 02		BCS WBF2
501	7260	A9 4E		LDA #'N
502			;	
503	7262	20 C6 72	WBF2	JSR WRCC
504	7265	C6 FE		DEC TMPC
505	7267	00 F1		BNE WBF1
506	7269	A9 46		LDA #'F
507	726B	20 C6 72		JSR WFOC
508			;	
509	726E	20 97 73		JSR INCTMP
510			;	
511	7271	C6 EC		DEC ACMD
512	7273	00 D6		BNE WBNPF
513			;	
514	7275	20 C1 70		JSR DCMP
515	7278	B0 C3		BCS WBL
516	727A	90 BC		PCC BCCST
517			;	
518	727C	48	CADD	PFA
519	727D	18		CLC
520	727F	E5 F2		ACC TMP4 <i>LB</i>
521	7280	85 F2		STA TMP4
522	7282	A5 F3		LCA TMP4+1 <i>NSB</i>
523	7284	69 00		ACC #C
524	7286	85 F3		STA TMP4+1
525	7288	68		PLA
526	7289	60		RTS
527			;	
528	728A	A2 0D	CRLF	LDX \$10D
529	728C	A9 0A		LCA #\$0A
530	728E	20 C0 72		JSR WRTWC
531	7291	A6 E3		LDX CRDLY
				;BIT-TIME COUNT FOR DELAY

OK  
8-10-78  
↑

## MP1 TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
532	7293	2C 1D 73	CR1	JSR DLY2 ;DELAY OF ONE BIT-TIME
533	7296	CA		DEX
534	7297	CO FA		BNE CR1
535	7299	60		RTS
536			;	
537			;	WRITE ADR FRCM TMPC STORES
538			;	
539	729A	A2 C1	WRCA	LCX #1
540	729C	CO OA		BNE WROA1
541	729E	A2 05	WRCA4	LCX #5
542	72A0	DO 06		BNE WROA1
543	72A2	A2 07	WRCA6	LCX #7
544	72A4	DO 02		BNE WROA1
545	72A6	A2 09	WRPC	LCX #9
546	72A8	B5 EC	WRCA1	LCA TMPO-1,X
547	72AA	48		PHA
548	72AB	B5 EE		LCA TMPC,X
549	72AC	20 B1 72		JSR WROB
550	72BC	68		PLA
551			;	
552			;	WRITE BYTE - A = BYTE
553			;	UNPACK BYTF DATA INTO TWO ASCII CHARS. A=BYTE; X,A=CHARS
554			;	
555	72B1	48	WRCB	PHA
556	72B2	4A		LSR A
557	72B3	4A		LSR A
558	72B4	4A		LSR A
559	72B5	4A		LSR A
560	72B6	20 58 73		JSR ASCII ; CONVERT TO ASCII
561	72B9	AA		TAX
562	72BA	68		PLA
563	72BB	29 0F		AND #\$0F
564	72BC	20 58 73		JSR ASCII
565			;	
566			;	WRITE 2 CHARS - X,A = CHAR
567			;	
568	72CC	48	WRTWO	PHA
569	72C1	8A		TXA
570	72C2	2C C6 72		JSR WRT
571	72C5	68		PLA
572			;	
573			;	WRITE SERIAL OUTPLT
574			;	A = CHAR TO BE CLTPUT
575			;	
576	72C6	2C 1D 73	WRT	JSR CLY2
577	72C9	A2 C9		LCX #9
578			WROC	=WRT
579	72CB	49 FF		FCR #\$FF ; COMPLEMENT A
580	72CD	38		SEC
581			;	
582	72CE	20 CA 72	WRT1	JSR CLT
583	72D1	20 1D 73		JSR DLY2

## MP1 TIM PAGE 1

CARD # LCC CCDE CARD

584	72D4	4A		LSR A
585	72D5	CA		DEX
586	72D6	CO F6		BNE WRT1
587	72D8	FO 3F		BFG RDT5
588				; ALSE BNE?
589		;		
590	72DA	4E	CUT	PFA
591	72D8	A0 02 6E		LCA MPB
592	72DE	29 FD		AND #%111111101
593	72EC	90 02		BCC CLT1
594	72E2	09 02		ORA #%CCCCCCC1C
595	72E4	8D 02 6E	CUT1	STA MPR
596	72E7	68		PLA
597	72E8	60		RTS
598		;		
599		;		: OUTPUT RETURNS CHAR IN A
600		;		
601	72E9	A5 E7	RDT	LCA HS PTR
602	72FB	4A		LSR A
603	72EC	B0 4F		ECS RDHSR
604			RCOC	=RDT
605	72EE	A2 08		LEX #8
606		;		
607	72FC	AD 02 6E	RCT1	LCA MPR
608	72F3	4A		LSR A
609	72F4	90 FA		BCC RDT1
610		;		
611	72F6	20 20 73		JSR CLY1
612	72F9	20 DA 72		JSR CLT
613		;		; ECHO START BIT
614	72FC	20 1D 73	RCT2	JSR CLY2
615	72FF	AD 02 6E		LCA MPB
616	7302	4A		LSR A
617	7303	20 DA 72		JSR CLT
618		;		; ECHO
619	7306	08		PFP
620	7307	98		TYA
621	7308	4A		LSR A
622	7309	28		PLP
623	730A	90 02		BCC RDT4
624	730C	09 80		ORA #\$80
625	730E	A8	RDT4	TAY
626	730F	CA		DEX
627	7310	CO EA		BNE RCT2
628	7312	49 FF		ECR #\$FF
629	7314	29 7F		AND #\$7F
630		;		; LOOP FOR 8 BITS
631	7316	20 1D 73		JSR CLY2
632	7319	18	RCT5	CLC
633	731A	20 DA 72		JSR CLT
634		;		; AND DELAY 2 HALF-BIT-TIMES
635	731D	20 20 73	CLY2	JSR CLY1

## MPI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD	
636	7320	48	DLY1	PHA ; SAVE FLAGS AND A
637	7321	08		PHP
638	7322	8A		TXA ; SAVE X
639	7323	48		PHA
640	7324	A6 EA		LFX MAJCRT
641	7326	A5 EB		LCA MINOPT
642				;
643	7328	8D 04 6E	DL2	STA MCLK1T
644				;
645	732B	AD 05 6E	DL3	LCA MCLKIF
646	732E	10 FB B		BPL DL3
647	7330	CA		DEX
648	7331	0E		PHP
649	7332	AD 04 6E		LCA MCLKRD ; RESET TIMER INT FLAG
650	7335	28		PLP
651	7336	10 F3		BPL DL3
652				;
653	7338	68		PLA ; RESTCRE REGS
654	7339	AA		TAX
655	733A	28		PLP
656	733B	6E		PLA
657	733C	60	DLX	RTS
658				;
659	733D	AC 02 6E	RDHSR	LCA MPB ; LCCP CN DATA AVAIL
660	7340	29 08		AND #DAVAIL
661	7342	F0 F9		BEC RDHSR
662				;
663	7344	AE 00 6E		LFX MPA ; READ DATA
664	7347	AD 02 6E		LCA MPB ; SEND CCT-DATA PULSE
665	734A	95 04		ORA #GOTDAT
666	734C	8D 02 6E		STA MPB
667	734F	29 FB		AND #%11111011
668	7351	8D 02 6E		STA MPB
669	7354	8A		TXA
670	7355	29 7F		AND #\$7F
671	7357	60		RTS
672				;
673	7358	18	ASCII	CLC
674	7359	69 06		ACC #6
675	735B	69 F0		ACC #\$FO
676	735C	90 02		BCC ASC1
677	735F	69 06		ACC #\$06
678				;
679	7361	69 3A	ASCII	ACC #\$3A ; TEST FOR LETTER B IN ADR DURING WBNPF
680	7363	48		PHA
681	7364	C9 42		CMP #*B
682	7366	DO 0A		BNE ASCX
683	7368	A5 FD		LCA SAVX
684	736A	C9 97		CMP #NCMDS
685	736C	DC 04		BNE ASCX ; NOT WB CMD
686	736E	68		PLA
687	736F	A9 20		LCA #* ; FCR WB, BLANK B'S IN ACR

B-10-78

OK

HIGH SPEED  
READER6E00 PARALLEL  
INPUT

28160 DECIMAL

## MPI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CCDF	CARD
688	7371	48	PLA
689	7372	68	ASCX PLA
690	7373	60	RTS
691		:	
692	7374	20 77 73	SPAC2 JSR SPACE
693	7377	48	SPACE PLA
694	7378	8A	TYA
695	7379	48	PLA
696	737A	68	TYA
697	737B	48	PLA
698	737C	A9 20	LCA #1
699	737E	20 C6 72	JSR WPT
700	7381	68	PLA
701	7382	A8	TAY
702	7383	68	PLA
703	7384	AA	TAX
704	7385	68	PLA
705	7386	60	RTS
706		:	
707	7387	A2 02	T2T2 LDX #2
708	7389	B5 ED	T2T21 LCA TMPC-1,X
709	738P	48	PLA
710	738C	B5 EF	LCA TMP2-1,X
711	738E	95 ED	STA TMPC-1,X
712	7390	68	PLA
713	7391	95 EF	STA TMP2-1,X
714	7393	CA	DEX
715	7394	F0 F3	PNE T2T21
716	7396	60	RTS
717		:	
718			; INCREMENT (TMPC, TMP0+1) BY 1
719	7397	E6 EE	INCTMP INC TMP0 ;LCW BYTE
720	7399	F0 01	BEQ INCT1
721	739B	60	RTS
722		:	
723	739C	E6 EF	INCT1 INC TMPC+1 ;HIGH BYTE
724	739E	F0 01	BEQ SETWRP
725	73AC	60	RTS
726		:	
727	73A1	E6 E4	SETWRP INC WRAP ;PCINTER HAS WRAPPED AROUND - SET FLAG
728	73A3	60	RTS
729		:	
730			; READ HEX ADR, RETURN HO IN TMPC, LC IN TMP0+1 AND CY=1
731			; IF SP CY=0
732		:	
733	73A4	20 B3 73	R00A JSR R00B ; READ 2 CHAR BYTE
734	73A7	90 Q2	BCC R00A2 ; SPACE
735		:	
736	73A9	85 EF	STA TMP0+1
737	73AE	20 B3 73	R00A2 JSR P00B
738	73AF	90 02	PCC R00EXIT ; SP
739	73BC	85 EE	STA TMPC

## MPI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CODE	CARD
740	73B2	60	RCEEXIT RTS
741		;	
742		;	READ HEX BYTE AND RETURN IN A, AND CY=1
743		;	IF SF CY=0
744		;	Y REG IS PRESERVED
745		;	
746	73B3	98	RCCP2 TYA ; SAVE Y
747	73B4	48	PHA
748	73B5	A9 C0	LEA #C ; SET DATA = C
749	73B7	85 EC	STA ACMD
750	73B9	20 E9 72	JSP RDOC
751	73BC	CS 0D	CMP #\$0D ; CR?
752	73BE	CD 06	BNE RDOP1
753	73C0	68	PLA ; YES - GO TO START
754	73C1	68	PLA ; CLEANING STACK UP FIRST
755	73C2	68	PLA
756	73C3	4C 86 70	JMP START
757		;	
758	73C6	CS 20	RCCP1 CMP #* ; SPACE
759	73C8	CD 0A	BNE RCCP2
760	73CA	20 E9 72	JSP RDOC ; READ NEXT CHAR
761	73CE	C9 20	CMP #*
762	73CF	CD 0F	BNE RCCP3
763	73D1	18	CLC ; CY=C
764	73D2	9C 12	BCC RDOP4
765		;	
766	73D4	20 EB 73	RDOP2 JSR HEXIT ; TC HEX
767	73D7	0A	ASL A
768	73D8	0A	ASL A
769	73E9	0A	ASL A
770	73DA	0A	ASL A
771	73DB	85 EC	STA ACMD
772	73DC	20 E9 72	JSR RDOC ; 2ND CHAR ASSUMED HEX
773	73EC	20 EB 73	RCCP3 JSR FEXIT
774	73E3	05 EC	ORA ACMD
775	73E5	38	SEC ; CY=1
776	73EE	AA	RCCP4 TAX
777	73F7	68	PLA ; RESTORE Y
778	73E8	A8	TAY
779	73E9	8A	TYA ; SET Z & N FLAGS FOR RETURN
780	73EA	60	RTS
781		;	
782	73EB	C9 3A	FEXIT CMP #\$3A ; SAVE FLAGS
783	73FD	08	PHP
784	73EF	29 0F	AND #\$0F
785	73FC	28	PLP
786	73F1	90 02	BCC FEX09 ; 0-9
787	73F3	69 08	ACC #8 ; ALPHA ADD B+CY=9
788	73F5	60	FEX09 RTS
789		;	
790	73F6		A=MP3+\$FE
791		;	

MPI TIM PAGE 1

CARD #	LCC	CCDE	CARD	
792	73F8	00 70	INTVEC	•WORD NMINT ; DEFAULT USER INTRQ TO NMINT
793	73FA	00 70		•WORD NMINT
794	73FC	06 70		•WORD RESET
795	73FE	52 70		•WORD INTRQ
796			:	

END OF MCS/TECHNOLOGY 6501 ASSEMBLY VERSION 3  
NUMBER OF ERRORS = 0, NUMBER OF WARNINGS = 0

## SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL	VALUE	LINE	DEFINED	CROSS-REFERENCES					
ACC	00F9	120	140	154	227	376			
ACMD	00FC	112	246	248	253	486	511	749	774
ACRS	7100	316	247						
ALTER	713A	351	316						
ASCII	735E	673	560	564					
ASCX	7372	689	682	685					
ASCI	73E1	679	676						
A2	7146	357	355						
A3	714B	359	352						
A4	715C	362	358						
A5	7152	363	365						
A9	715A	366							
BCCST	7238	478	436	483	516				
BFQSI	7124	345	366	399					
EX	7081	227	198						
PYTE	70EC	285	364	410					
BY2	70F2	297	292						
BY3	70F5	298	286						
B3	7C5B	201	142						
B5	7073	219							
CMD\$	71C6	309	229						
CRDLY	COF3	104	163	531					
CRLF	728A	528	219	233	385	438	487		
CR1	7293	532	534						
CADD	727C	518	297	402	405	408	456	459	462
CAVAIL	0008	85	660						
CCMP	70C1	262	417	447	476	514			
CFIF	00E5	106	265	269	450				
CLX	733C	657							
CLY1	732C	676	611	635					
CLY2	731D	635	532	576	583	614	631		
CLZ	7328	643							
CL3	732B	645	646	651					
CSFLYM	711C	334	318						
CSPLYR	7114	330	317						
EROPR	70PA	258	295	347	419				
ERRP1	71PF	419							
ERRS1	7137	347	335						
FLGS	COF8	119	209	302	374				
GC	715C	368	319						
GOTDAT	CCC4	86	665						
H EXIT	73E8	782	766	773					
H EXC9	73F5	788	786						
HSP	716F	381	320						
HSPTR	00E7	107	155	231	387	398	601		
HSROP	CCF8	108	156	381	386				
I JMP	7084	253	250						
INCTMP	7397	719	298	470	509				
INCT1	739C	723	720						
INTRQ	7052	194	795						
INTVEC	73F8	792	149						

SYMBOL	VALUE	LINE DEFINED	CROSS-REFERENCES							
			87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
ICRASE	6FCC		87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
LCNT	CCFF	128								
LH	7174	384	321							
LH1	717E	388	350	418						
LH2	7195	401	395							
LH3	71AA	410	411							
MAJORT	COEA	110	154	171	184	640				
MCLKIF	6E05	94	169	645						
MCLKRD	6FC4	93	181	649						
MCLKIT	6EC4	92	168	643						
MDA	6FC1	89								
MCR	6FC3	91	146							
MCRK	CC16	84	144							
MINORT	COFP	111	189	641						
MPA	6FCC	88	663							
MPB	6E02	90	164	175	591	595	607	615	659	664
MPC	70CC	97	138							666
MP1	7100	98	245	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
MP2	7200	99								
MP3	7300	100	790							
MC	7123	337	332							
M1	7127	339	344							
NCMDS	CCC7	96	238	684						
NMINIT	70CC	140	792	793						
CUT	72CA	590	582	612	617	633				
CUT1	72E4	595	593							
PCH	COF7	118	215	275	370					
PCL	COFE	117	212	273	372					
FREVC	CCES	109	242	351						
PUTP	70DC	272	356							
RAM64	FFCC	132	133							
RCNT	COFE	127	299	362	401	440	453	454	455	471
RDEIXT	73B2	740	738							
FDHSR	733C	659	603	661						
RDCIA	73A4	733	334	354	412	424	427			
RDCIA2	73AP	737	734							
RDCB	73P3	746	285	394	403	406	733	737		
RDCB1	73C6	758	752							
RDCB2	73C4	766	759							
RDCB3	73EC	773	762							
RDCB4	73EE	776	764							
RCCC	72E9	604	236	384	388	421	429	750	760	772
RCT	72E9	601	604							
RCT1	72FC	607	609							
RCT2	72FC	614	627							
RCT4	73CE	625	623							
RCT5	7319	622	587							
RESET	7006	144	794							
RC	7022	164	166							
R1	70CC	149	152							
R2	7C28	168	172							
R3	7C2P	169	177	179						
R4	7034	174	170							
R5	7044	183	188							

SYMBOL	VALUE	LINE	DEFINED	CROSS-REFERENCES								
R6	704B	187	185									
SAVX	00FC	124	242	244	481	683						
SETR	7CFB	302	331	357								
SETWRP	73A1	727	724									
SP	00FC	123	217	368								
SPACE	7377	693	339	363	423	426	490	692				
SPAC2	7374	692	251									
START	7C86	230	260	345	382	478	756					
SG	7097	238	225									
S1	7C99	239	256									
S2	7CB7	255	240									
T MPC	COFE	125	127	201	220	337	343	422	430	492	504	
T MPC2	COFF	126	128	494	499							
T MPC	COFE	113	264	267	272	274	279	280	289	291	303	305
			340	404	407	458	461	466	493	546	548	708
TMP2	COFC	114	263	266	414	416	710	713				
TMP4	COF2	115	413	415	520	521	522	524				
TMP6	COF4	116										
T2T2	73E7	7C7	425	428								
T2T21	7389	7C8	715									
LINT	FFF8	95	150	228								
WB	723B	481	432									
WBF1	725A	498	505									
WBF2	7262	503	496	500								
WBNPF	724B	490	512									
WB1	723C	482	515									
WFC	71E2	435	477									
WFL	72C7	455	449	452								
WH2	721F	465	472									
WC	71C2	421	322									
WRAP	00E4	105	232	435	482	727						
WROA	729A	535	355	488								
WRCA1	72A8	546	540	542	544							
WRCA4	729F	541	474									
WROA6	72A2	543										
WRCB	72B1	555	341	457	460	463	469	549				
WRCC	72C6	578	235	259	445	503	507					
WRPC	72A6	545	330									
WRT	72C6	576	570	578	699							
WRTWO	72CC	568	223	530								
WRT1	72CE	582	586									
XR	COFA	121	206	377								
YR	CCFB	122	207	378								
ZTMP	70C9	278	393	442								

## INSTRUCTION COUNT

ADC	9
AND	9
ASL	6
BCC	15
RCS	6
REC	11
RTT	0
PMI	0
PNF	33
RCL	5
PRK	1
RVC	0
RVS	0
CLC	4
CLD	1
CLI	1
CLV	0
CMP	11
CPX	1
CPY	0
DEC	6
DEX	8
DEY	1
ECR	4
INC	7
INX	0
INY	2
JMP	9
JSR	99
LDA	65
LDX	24
IDY	4
LSR	13
NCP	0
ORA	6
PHA	18
PHP	4
PLA	23
PLP	4
RCL	0
RTI	1
RTS	19
SPC	2
SFC	3
SFD	0
SFI	0
STA	45
STX	11
STY	2
TAX	4
TAY	4
TSX	1
TXA	5
TXS	2
TYA	5