

# BasTo6809 User Manual

## Introduction

**BasTo6809** is a compiler that converts a BASIC program into 6809 Assembly Language, designed to run on the TRS-80 Color Computer. The assembly code generated by BasTo6809 is ready for use with **LWASM**, allowing you to assemble and execute machine language programs on your CoCo.

This tool is ideal for anyone looking to take their BASIC programs and convert them to a lower-level language for faster execution or to speed up development of assembly language code.

## Version Information

**BasTo6809 Version:** 4.00

**Author:** Glen Hewlett

**GitHub:** [BASIC-To-6809](https://github.com/glenhewlett/BASIC-To-6809)

## Usage

**BasTo6809 [options] program.bas**

Where program.bas is the BASIC program you wish to convert to 6809 assembly language.

By default, the compiler will output a fully commented assembly language file (program.asm) that can be processed by LWASM to produce a machine code program for the Color Computer.

## Command Line Options

BasTo6809 provides several command-line options to customize the behaviour of the compiler:

### **-coco**

Use this option if your input is a tokenized Color Computer BASIC program.

### **-ascii**

Use this option for a plain text BASIC program written in ASCII format, such as a program created with a text editor or QB64.

### **-bx**

Optimizes the branch lengths, affecting how efficiently LWASM assembles the program.

-b0 (default): Some branches may be longer than necessary, resulting in larger/slower programs.

-b1 Ensures all branches are as short as possible, producing smaller & faster programs, but will slow down the assembly process.

### **-a**

Makes the program autostart after it is loaded

### **-v**

Displays the version number of BasTo6809.

**-oX**

Controls the optimization level during the compilation process:

- o0 disables optimizations (not recommended).
- o1 enables basic optimization.
- o2 (default) enables full optimization for the fastest and smallest possible code.

**-pxxxx**

Specifies the starting memory location for the program in hexadecimal. Useful if you need some extra space reserved for your own program. The default starting location for the compiled program is \$2600 which is the memory space after the first PMODE graphics screen.

Example: -p4000 sets the starting address at \$4000.

**-sxxx**

This option sets the maximum length to reserve for strings in an array. The default (and maximum) is 255 bytes. If your program use smaller strings, setting this value can reduce the amount of RAM your program uses.

Example: -s128 reserves 128 bytes for each string.

**-fxxxx**

Where xxxx is the font name used for printing to the PMODE 4 screen (default is Arcade). Look in folder Basic\_Includes/Graphic\_Screen\_Fonts to see font names available

**-Vx**

Sets the verbosity level of the compiler output.

- v0 (default) produces no output during compilation.
- v1 shows basic information while compiling.
- vx x=2,3 or 4 more info is displayed while compiling

**-k**

Keeps miscellaneous files generated during the compilation process. By default, these files are deleted, leaving only the .asm file.

**-h**

Displays a help message with information on how to use BasTo6809.

## Cool things the Compiler can do

- You can write the program on a CoCo or on a modern computer using any text Editor
- New **GMODE** command allows you to choose every graphic mode the CoCo can produce, including semi graphics and if using a CoCo 3 all of the CoCo 3 graphics modes and Colour modes. Using these new screens you can use LINE (with B & BF), CIRCLE and PAINT commands.
- Use of line numbers is optional
- You can use Labels for sections of code to jump to (case sensitive)
- Variable names can be 25 characters long (case sensitive)
- Doesn't use any ROM calls, possible to use all of the 64k of RAM
- The assembly code generated is fully commented showing each BASIC line and how it is compiled. The assembly file generated can be used to help someone learn how to program in assembly language. Or allow an experienced assembly programmer to optimize the program by hand.
- Many new SDC related commands allow you to read and write directly to the SDC filesystem from your BASIC program
- A new SDC audio playback command to play RAW audio samples directly from the SD card in the CoCoSDC
- Easily add assembly code anywhere you want in your program and easily share values of variables between BASIC and your assembly code.

## Changes to BASIC's Graphic features

**PMODE** has been replaced by the **GMODE** command

**PCLS** has been replaced by the **GCLS** command

**PCOPY** has been replaced with the **GCOPY** command

**LINE** command format has been changed to include a colour value and no longer uses **PSET** and **PRESET**.

The commands **PSET**, **HSET**, **PRESET**, **HRESET**, **PPOINT** or **HPOINT** are not supported. Instead they are replaced with **SET** and **POINT** commands. The compiler will use whichever graphic mode is set using the **GMODE** command and will SET pixels to the requested colour the user wants that matches the **GMODE** requested.

You can now use SET, POINT, LINE, CIRCLE & PAINT commands on every screen, even the regular text screen, using **GMODE 0,1**

### **GMODE ModeNumber,GraphicsPage**

Selects the graphics screen and the graphics page.

**ModeNumber** is the graphics mode you want to use

**GraphicsPage** is the Page you want to show/use for your graphics commands

To see a list of ModeNumbers and the resolutions [go here](#)

Special note the **ModeNumber** must be an actual number and cannot be a variable as the compiler needs to know exactly which graphic mode commands to be included at compile time.

### **GCLS #**

Colour the graphics screen

# is the colour value you want the screen to be coloured

### **GCOPY SourcePage,DestinationPage**

Makes a copy the Source graphics page to the Destination graphics page.

**SourcePage** - Source graphics page

**DestinationPage** - Destination graphics page

**SET(x,y,Colour)**

Sets a pixel on the screen

**x,y** - Screen location of the pixel to be drawn

**Colour** - Colour Number of the pixel to be drawn

**POINT(x,y)**

Returns the colour value of the pixel selected

**x,y** - Screen location of the pixel value requested

**LINE(x0,y0)-(x1,y1),Colour[,B][F]**

**x0,y0** - Starting location

**x1,y1** - Ending location

**Colour** - Colour of the Line or Box to draw

**B** - Draw a Box

**F** - Fill the Box

**PAINT(x,y),OldColour,FillColour**

Fills the old colour value with the fill colour value which must also be the border colour of the section you are painting

**x,y** - Starting location

**OldColour** - Colour Number

**FillColour** - Colour Number

**CIRCLE(x,y),Radius,Colour**

Draws a circle on the screen

**x,y** - Origin of the circle

**Radius** - Size of the circle, to keep the aspect ratio close to round  
Some of the graphics modes use scaling so the Radius isn't always a count of actual pixel values.

**Colour** - Colour Number of the circle to draw

**DRAW, GET & PUT** commands are not yet available

## New commands or features added to BASIC

- **IF/THEN/ELSE/ELSEIF/ENDIF**
- **SELECT/CASE**
- **WHILE/WEND**
- **DO/WHILE/LOOP**
- **DO/LOOP/UNTIL**
- **SDC\_PLAY** Command that plays an audio sample or song directly off the SD card in the SDC Controller. [See here for more info](#)
- **SDC\_PLAYORC90L, SDC\_PLAYORC90R, SDC\_PLAYORC90S** these commands are similar to SDCPLAY except the audio is sent to the Orchestra 90 or [COCOFLASH](#) cartridge. [See here for more info](#)
- **SDC** file access commands that allow you to Read & Write files directly on the SD card's own filesystem. [See here for more info](#)
- **Floating Point commands** (special commands to handle floating point calculations and operations. [See here for more info](#))
- **GETJOYD** - Quickly get the joystick values of 0,31,63 of both joysticks both horizontally and vertically

## How to use

The compiler is called BasTo6809 and is written in BASIC specifically [QB64pe](#) (Phenix Edition). [QB64pe](#) is multi-platform so BasTo6809 can be used on a Mac, Linux or Windows machine. You'll need to compile it using [QB64pe](#).

Once you have BasTo6809 compiled using [QB64pe](#) you'll need to have it along with a specific folder called Basic\_Includes of .asm libraries that the compiler will add (if needed) to the output.asm file it generates from the source .BAS file.

The last thing you will need to do is install [lwasm](#) on your computer as this is the assembler that is needed to turn the assembly output from the compiler into the final machine language program.

Once you're compiling folder is setup it's fast and easy to compile your BASIC program to machine language using the following commands:

Using **MacOS** or **Linux**:

```
./BasTo6809 -ascii BASIC.bas  
lwasm -9bl -p cd -o./ML.bin BASIC.asm > ./Assembly_Listing.txt
```

Using **Windows**:

```
.\BasTo6809 -ascii BASIC.bas  
lwasm -9bl -p cd -o./ML.bin BASIC.asm > ./Assembly_Listing.txt
```

At this point you'll have an EXECutable program called ML.bin in the folder that you can use on a real CoCo or an emulator.



## Get your system ready to compile BASIC programs for the CoCo

- 1) – Install and test [QB64pe](#) so you're familiar with how it compiles BASIC program
- 2) – Install [LWASM](#) on your system

Once those two programs are installed on your system and you've used QB64 to compile BasTo6809.bas, BasTo6809.1.Tokenizer.bas and BasTo6809.2.Compile.bas along with cc1sl.bas, you're ready to go.

Make sure your working directory now has the BasTo6809 executable, BasTo6809.1.Tokenizer executable, BasTo6809.2.Compile executable and the cc1sl executable program and the sub folder called "Basic\_Includes" which has .asm files and more in it.

With that all setup you're now good to go, here's an example of how to compile a basic program called HELLO.BAS from the command line:

From MacOS or Linux:

```
./BasTo6809 HELLO.BAS
```

From Windows:

```
.\BasTo6809.exe HELLO.BAS
```

If the compiler doesn't report any errors you should now have a file saved in your directory as HELLO.asm you can look through the .asm file with any text editor to see the assembly code the compiler created. It generates an assembly language file with a lot of comments.

Next step is to use LWASM to assemble the program into a CoCo executable program, something like this:

```
lwasm -9b1 -p cd -o./HELLO.BIN HELLO.asm > ./NEW_Assembly_Listing.txt
```

This will create an output file called HELLO.BIN that you can now take and use on a real CoCo or an emulator and EXECute.

## Optimizing

To generate the fastest and smallest version of your program use the compiler option -b1. LWASM will take awhile to assemble so be patient, could be a minute or so and **it may seem like nothing is happening**:

For MacOS and Linux:

```
./BasTo6809 -b1 HELLO.BAS
```

For Windows:

```
.\BasTo6809 -b1 HELLO.BAS
```

The only other thing you might need to do if you have a program that is very big is use the cc1sl program. The steps for compiling a big program are:

For MacOS and Linux:

```
./BasTo6809 -b1 HELLO.BAS
```

```
lwasm -9b1 -p cd -o./HELLO.BIN HELLO.asm > ./NEW_Assembly_Listing.txt  
./cc1sl -l HELLO.BIN -oBIGFILE.BIN
```

For Windows:

```
.\BasTo6809 -b1 HELLO.BAS
```

```
lwasm -9b1 -p cd -o./HELLO.BIN HELLO.asm > ./NEW_Assembly_Listing.txt  
.\cc1sl -l HELLO.BIN -oBIGFILE.BIN
```

In this case your final program to execute on the CoCo is called BIGFILE.BIN, you can of course call it whatever you want. Remember to only use cc1sl if your file is fairly big. I remember testing it with small programs and it seemed to not work. I never did look into why at least as of yet. But it works perfect if you do have a large program.

The latest version of the compiler can be found on my [GitHub site](#).  
For support, ask for help on the [CoCo Nation basic-to-6809 Discord channel](#)

## 64k programs

If your program requires more than 32k you must use the cc1sl program (CoCo 1 Super Loader). This program enables the loading of an ML program no matter where it will be loaded into RAM including where the BASIC ROM addresses are.

**cc1sl** - CoCo 1 Super Loader v1.03 by Glen Hewlett

Usage: **cc1sl** [-l] [-vx] **FILENAME.BIN** -o**OUTNAME.BIN**  
**[.scn] or [.csv]**...

Turns a CoCo 1 Machine Language program into a loadable program no matter if it over writes BASIC ROM locations and more

Where:

**-l** Will add the word LOADING at the bottom of the screen while the program loads

**-vx** Amount of info to display while generating the new file x can be 0, 1 or 2. Default x=0 where no info is shown

**FILENAME.BIN** is the name of your big CoCo 1 program, it must end with .BIN

**OUTNAME.BIN** is the name of the output file to be created otherwise it defaults to GO.BIN

**\*.scn** A binary file that must end with .scn will be shown on the CoCo text screen while loading

**\*.csv** A csv text file that must end with .csv will be shown on the CoCo text screen while loading

For more info see the **cc1sl\_help.txt** file

cc1sl.bas is also a QB64pe program cc1sl.bas that you must compile with QB64pe before using.

## Supported BASIC commands

AUDIO ON/OFF

BUTTON

CIRCLE

CLEAR - Only clears all the variables to zero

CLS

CASE

DATA

DEF FN

DIM

DO (WHILE/UNTIL)

ELSE

ELSEIF

END

END IF

END SELECT

EVERYCASE

EXEC

EXIT (DO, FOR, WHILE)

FOR/NEXT

**GCLS** - Colour the screen

GETJOYD - New command which allows you to quickly get the joystick values of 0,31,63 of both joysticks both horizontally and vertically

Results are stored same place BASIC normally has the Joystick readings:

**LEFT LEFT RIGHT RIGHT**

**VERT HORIZ VERT HORIZ**

**\$15A \$15B \$15C \$15D**

**GMODE** - Set the graphics mode and graphics page

GOSUB

GOTO

**GCOPY** - Copy graphics page to another graphics page

IF

INPUT

LET

LINE

LOADM

LOCATE - Sets the cursor for text on the PMODE 4 screen LOCATE x,y  
Where x is 0 to 31 and y is 0 to 184

LOOP (WHILE/UNTIL)

MOTOR ON/OFF

NEXT

ON GOSUB

ON GOTO

PAINT

**PALETTE** - Palette x,colour where x is the palette of 0 to 15 and colour is the colour value of 0 to 63

PLAY

POINT

POKE

PRINT – Can't do PRINT USING

READ

RESET

RESTORE

RETURN

SCREEN

SDC\_CLOSE()

SDC\_OPEN

SDC\_GET()

SDC\_PLAY,SDC\_PLAYORC90L,SDC\_PLAYORC90R,SDC\_PLAYORC90S

SDC\_PUTBYTE0

SDC\_PUTBYTE1

SELECT

SET

STEP

STOP

SOUND

TAB()

TIMER

UNTIL

WHILE/WEND

WPOKE

## **Numeric Commands it can handle**

ABS()

ASC()

BUTTON()

CMPGT(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Greater Than

CMPGE(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Greater Than or Equal

CMPEQ(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Equal

CMPNE(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Not Equal

CMPLT(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Less Than or Equal

CMPLT(FP\_A,FP\_B) - Floating Point Compare if Less Than

FLOATADD(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point ADD

FLOATATAN(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point ATAN

FLOATCOS(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point COS

FLOATDIV(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point DIV

FLOATEXP(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point EXP

FLOATLOG(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point LOG

FLOATMUL(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point MUL

FLOATSIN(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point SIN

FLOATSQR(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point SQR

FLOATSUB(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point SUB

FLOATTAN(FP\_X,FP\_Y) - Floating Point TAN

FLOATTOSTR(FP\_A) - Floating Point number to a string

FN()

INSTR([start],Basestring,SearchString)

INT()

JOYSTK()

LEN()

PEEK()

POINT()

RND() - Fast random number generator value of 2 to 255

RNDL() - Random number value of 2 to 32767

RNDZ() - Better randomness, but a little slower, value of 2 to 255

SGN()

STRTOFLOAT(A\$) - Convert a string to a Floating Point variable

SQR()

VAL()

WPEEK()

## **String Commands it can handle**

CHR\$()  
HEX\$()  
INKEY\$  
LEFT\$()  
MID\$()  
RIGHT\$()  
STR\$()  
STRING\$()

## **Logical operators it can handle**

AND  
OR  
XOR  
NOT

## **Math operators**

- +, -, \*, /, ^, MOD = remainder, DIVR same as / except the result is rounded to the nearest value. For compatibility it accepts \ as integer division (which is the same as /)

## New Commands

### New SDC commands:

Besides using the new SDC\_LOADM and SDC\_SAVEM commands you can read and write to files and folders on the SD card installed in your CoCoSDC directly.

#### **SDC\_LOADM"FILENAME.BIN",#[,Offset]**

Loads a machine language binary file into the computer from the SDC directly.

**#** is the file number 0 or 1

**Offset** is optional, if it's included this amount will be added to the original LOADM address.

#### **SDC\_SAVEM"FILENAME.BIN",#,Start,End,Exec**

Saves a section of memory to the SDC directly

**#** is the file number 0 or 1

**Start** Address in memory to start copying from

**End** Address in memory to stop copying from

**Exec** Address where the program should start execution

Saves a section of memory to the SDC directly

#### **SDC\_OPEN"FILENAME.EXT", "X", #**

Opens file for Reading from or Writing to the SD card directly.

**FILENAME.EXT** - can be any 8 character filename with a 3 character extension

**X** - is either an **R** for Read or **W** for Write

**#** - is the file number to open. This must be either a 0 or a 1

#### **SDC\_CLOSE(#)**

Closes the open file where **#** is 0 or 1

#### **SDC\_PUT0 x**

Writes a single byte variable x to the open file 0

#### **SDC\_PUT1 x**

Writes a single byte variable x to the open file 1



**x=SDC\_GETBYTE(#)**

Reads a single byte from the open file number (0 or 1) and stores the value in variable x, auto increments so the next read will be the next byte in the file. Optionally use the SDC\_SETPOS() command to set the starting location in the file.

# - is the file number. This must be either a 0 or a 1

**SDC\_SETPOS(#,a,b,c,d)**

Sets the position in the file to read.

# - is the file number (0 or 1)

a,b,c are the Logical sector number

(24 bit number of the 256 byte sectors)

a Most significant byte

b Mid significant byte

c Least significant byte

d The byte in the selected sector (zero based)

So if you wanted to get the byte 300 in the open file #1 you would

use: **SDC\_SETPOS(1,0,0,1,43)**

Points at the 300th byte

**n=SDC\_GET(1)**

n now has the value of the 300th byte, the next SDCGET(1) command will get the 301st byte and so on.

**A\$=SDC\_FILEINFO\$(#)**

This will copy the 32 bytes of file info to a string variable such as A\$ the info can be useful for calculating the file size.

# is the file number either 0 or 1.

This is the layout of the bytes in the string:

1-8 File Name

9-11 Extension

12 Attr. bits: \$10=Directory, \$04=SDF Format, \$02=Hidden,  
\$01=Locked

29-32 File Size in bytes (LSB first)

**x=SDC\_DELETE(A\$)**

Delete a file or empty directory on the SDC

A\$ = variable with the full path to the empty directory or file you want delete.

Result in x where x is:

0 No Error

1 SDC busy too long

3 Path name is invalid

4 Miscellaneous hardware error

5 Target file or directory not found

6 Target directory is not empty

The next section are commands related to SD card directories

### **x=SDC\_MKDIR(A\$)**

Make a directory on the SDC

A\$ = variable with the full path to the directory you wish to make

Result in x where x is:

0 No Error

1 SDC busy too long

3 Path is invalid

4 Miscellaneous hardware error

5 Parent directory not found

6 Name already in use

### **x=SDC\_SETDIR(A\$)**

Sets the directory on the SDC

A\$ = variable with the full path to the directory you change to

Result in x where x is:

0 No Error

1 SDC busy too long

3 Path is invalid

4 Miscellaneous hardware error

5 Target directory not found

### **GET CURRENT DIRECTORY**

#### **A\$=SDC\_GETCURDIR()**

Retrieves information about the Current Directory for the SD card

String variable A\$=Directory info string where the following bytes are:

1-8           Filename

9-11          Extension

12-31         Private

### **x=SDC\_INITDIR(A\$)**

First step to getting a directory listing. To get a directory you must first use this command to setup where and what to list on the directory.

**A\$** = variable to the full path name of the target directory. The final component of the path name should be a wildcard pattern that will be used to filter the list of returned items.

Example:

A\$="MYDIR/\*.\*"            - will list everything in MYDIR  
A\$="MYDIR/\*.TXT"        - will list files ending with .TXT

Result in x where x is:

- 0 No Error
- 1 SDC busy too long
- 3 Path is invalid
- 4 Miscellaneous hardware error
- 5 Target directory not found

### **SDC\_DIRPAGE A\$,B\$,x**

Second step to getting a directory listing.

This command returns a 256 byte data block which is divided into 16 records of 16 bytes each. Each record describes one item. If there are not enough items to fill the entire page then unused records are filled with zeroes. You may continue to send commands for additional pages until a page containing at least one unused record is returned. Since the directory listing is 256 bytes and the max size of a string is 255 bytes. The listing is split into two string variables with 128 bytes of the directory each. The first variable A\$ will get the the first 128 bytes and the second variable B\$ will get the second 128 bytes of the directory listing.

Each entry is:

- 1-8    File Name
- 9-11   Extension
- 12    Attribute bits \$10=Directory, \$02 Hidden, \$01 Locked
- 13-16 Size in bytes (MSB first)

Result in x where x is:

- 0 No Error
- 1 SDC busy too long
- 4 Listing has not been initiated or already reached the end of a listing

## SDC commands used for audio playback

<b>SDC_PLAY</b>	- Playback mono audio samples at 44.75 kHz
<b>SDC_PLAYORC90L</b>	- Playback mono audio samples at 44.75 kHz
<b>SDC_PLAYORC90R</b>	- Playback mono audio samples at 44.75 kHz
<b>SDC_PLAYORC90S</b>	- Playback stereo audio samples at 22.375 kHz

**SDC\_PLAY** - Playback an audio file directly stored on the SDC output through the CoCo directly.

Usage: **SDC\_PLAY**"MYAUDIO.RAW"

While the sample is playing you can press the BREAK key to stop it.

In order for you to get your audio sample in the correct format to be played back you'll need to prepare your audio samples and put them on the SD card. The format for the raw audio file that will be played is mono 8 bits unsigned. To convert any sound file or even the audio from a video file to the correct format used with the SDCPLAY command use FFMPEG and the following command:

```
ffmpeg -i source_audio.mp3 -acodec pcm_u8 -f u8 -ac 1 -ar 44750 -af aresample=44750:filter_size=256:cutoff=1.0 MYAUDIO.RAW
```

**SDC\_PLAYORCL** & **SDC\_PLAYORCR** use the same audio format as the regular **SDC\_PLAY** command except the output is sent to the Orchestra90/**COCOFLASH** Left or Right speaker.

If you want to stream 8 bit stereo sound from your CoCo to the **COCOFLASH**/Orchestra90 use the command:

**SDC\_PLAYORC90S**"MYSAMPLE.RAW" where the sample MYSAMPLE.RAW is stored on the SD card in your SDC Controller. It is can be created with the FFMPEG command below:

```
ffmpeg -i source_audio.mp3 -acodec pcm_u8 -f u8 -ac 2 -ar 22375 -af aresample=22375:filter_size=256:cutoff=1.0 MYSAMPLE.RAW
```

## New Floating Point Commands

One of the things that makes a compiler so fast is that it uses integer math. If you must use floating point math and you don't mind the slowdown in speed you can use the following commands.

<b>FLOATADD (FP_X, FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>ADD</b>
<b>FLOATATAN (FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>ATAN</b>
<b>FLOATCOS (FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>COS</b>
<b>FLOATDIV (FP_X, FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>DIV</b>
<b>FLOATEXP (FP_X)</b>	- Floating Point <b>EXP</b>
<b>FLOATLOG (FP_X)</b>	- Floating Point <b>LOG</b>
<b>FLOATMUL (FP_X, FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>MUL</b>
<b>FLOATSIN (FP_X)</b>	- Floating Point <b>SIN</b>
<b>FLOATSQR (FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>SQR</b>
<b>FLOATSUB (FP_X, FP_Y)</b>	- Floating Point <b>SUB</b>
<b>FLOATTAN (FP_X)</b>	- Floating Point <b>TAN</b>

### New Floating Point String conversion commands:

<b>FLOATTOSTR (FP_A)</b>	- Floating Point number to a string
<b>STRTOFLOAT (A\$)</b>	- Convert a string to a Floating Point variable

### New Floating Point Comparison commands:

<b>CMPGT (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Greater Than
<b>CMPGE (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Greater Than or Equal
<b>CMPEQ (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Equal
<b>CMPNE (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Not Equal
<b>CMPLT (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Less Than or Equal
<b>CMPLT (FP_A, FP_B)</b>	- Floating Point Compare if Less Than

In order to use floating point variables you must prefix the variable name with “**FP\_**” for example:

```
FP_X=FLOATSQR(12.33452)
```

FP\_X will now equal 3.51205353

```
FP_Var5=100.12345
```

FP\_X and a variable named X are different variables. X will be a signed 16 bit integer and FP\_X is a floating point number.

Variable conversions can only be done directly as a single command  
You cannot do FP functions assigned directly to a signed integer variable:

```
X=FLOATMUL(100,0.100912345)
```

You must do it in two steps, first use a floating point variable with the the math function as

```
FP_Var5=FLOATMUL(100,0.100912345)
```

Results FP\_Var5 = 100.912345

Then copy the floating point number to the signed integer variable as

```
X=FP_Var5 then X will equal 101 (rounding is done)
```

You can assign a FP number directly to a signed int as:

```
X=100.912345 then X will equal 101 (rounding is done)
```

```
X=FP_Var1 then X will equal the signed integer value of the floating point variable FP_Var1
```

```
C(3,6)=FP_Var2 then the array C(3,6) will equal the signed integer value of the floating point variable FP_Var2
```

Conversion from signed integers to FP variables can be done directly as

```
FP_Var1=X
```

If you want to assign an equation of signed ints to a floating point variable it must be done with the **INT()** command

```
FP_Var1=INT(X*32+Y/5)
```

Input values of the commands can be any of the following:

- A floating point variable such as **FP\_MyFloatVariable1** as

```
FP_Var2=FLOATADD(FP_MyFloatVariable1,FP_Var1)
```

- A floating point number such as 100.352 as:

```
FP_Var2=FLOATADD(FP_Var1,100.352)
```

- A regular 16 bit signed variable, must use **INT()** as:

```
FP_Var2=FLOATADD(FP_Var1,INT(X))
```

- A regular 16 bit signed expression, must use **INT()** as:

```
FP_Var2=FLOATADD(INT(X*23+F),FP_Var1)
```

You can not do complicated equations with floating point math directly. You must do the equation in steps.

Example, if you wanted to do **FP\_Var1=FP\_Var2\*55.234+63.56\*X**

You would need to do this as:

```
FP_Temp1=FLOATMUL(FP_Var2,55.234)
```

```
FP_Temp2=FLOATMUL(63.56,INT(X))
```

```
FP_Var1=FLOATADD(FP_Temp1,FP_Temp2)
```



To convert user input to a floating point number it must be in a string variable and converted to a floating point number with the command **STRTOFLOAT (A\$)** useful for converting user input into float values.

```
INPUT"ENTER A NUMBER";N$  
FP_Var1=STRTOFLOAT (N$)
```

To do comparisons with Floating point numbers you must use one of:  
**CMPGT (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Greater Than  
**CMPGE (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Greater Than or Equal  
**CMPEQ (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Equal  
**CMPNE (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Not Equal  
**CMPLE (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Less Than or Equal  
**CMPLT (FP\_A,FP\_B)** - Floating Point Compare if Less Than

Example:

```
IF CMPGT(FP_Var1,VP_Var6) THEN ?"VP_Var1 is > VP_Var6"
```

These special comparisons must be done on their own after the IF statement. Anything after the first CMPxx(,) will be ignored.

If you wanted to do:

```
IF CMPGT(FP_Var1,VP_Var6) AND A=B THEN ...
```

You must break it down to:

```
IF CMPGT(FP_Var1,VP_Var6) THEN IF A=B THEN ...
```

Another example:

```
IF CMPGT(FP_Var1,VP_Var6) OR A=B THEN ...
```

You must break it down to:

```
IF CMPGT(FP_Var1,VP_Var6) THEN IF A=B THEN ... ELSE IF  
A=B THEN ...
```

## Other Floating Point info and a real world example

Printing of floating point numbers directly will display a kind of broken scientific version of the floating point number on screen. You can use the function `FLOATTOSTR(FP_A)` Which cleanly formats a Floating Point number to a string which you can then print on screen. Although the number is still going to display in scientific notation.

You can use the code below to show floating point numbers formatted as normal numbers. The variable `V$` can be manipulated as you want with regular string commands like `MID$` to format the string as you want for your program.

```
FP_C=FLOATMUL(-234.54321,234.54321)
FP$=FLOATTOSTR(FP_C)
' Get the sign of the number
S$=LEFT$(FP$,1)
' Get the numbers without the decimal
N$=MID$(FP$,2,1)+MID$(FP$,4,8)
' Get the Exponent + 1
E=VAL(RIGHT$(FP$,3))+1
SELECT CASE E
    CASE IS <1
        V$=S$+"0."+STRING$(-E,"0")+N$
    CASE 1 TO 8
        V$=S$+LEFT$(N$,E)+". "+RIGHT$(N$,9-E)
    CASE IS >8
        V$=S$+N$+STRING$(E-9,"0")
End Select
?"FP$=";FP$
?"V$=";V$
```

Output is:

FP\$=-5.50105174E+04

V\$=-55010.5174

This is a tweaked version of James Diffendaffer's 3D plot program that I converted to working on a CoCo 3 to work on a CoCo 1 & 2

```
0 CX=250:CY=192:PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
1 DIM R(250):FOR I=0 TO CX:R(I)=CY:NEXT I:GOTO 10
2 R=SQR(X*X+Y*Y)*1.5: IF R=0 THEN F=90:GOTO 4
3 F=90*SIN(R)/R
4 A=10*X+125-5*Y:B=5*Y+2.5*X+93:RETURN
10 FOR Y=10 TO -10 STEP -0.1
70 FOR X=10 TO -10 STEP -0.1
80 GOSUB 2
82 IF A<0 THEN A=0
83 IF A>255 THEN A=255
84 IF R(A)>B-F THEN R(A)=B-F:PSET(A,B-F)
90 NEXT X,Y
101 GOTO 101
```

Below is a version of the same program but ready to be compiled with the new floating point commands. Note that you can't use floating point numbers with the FOR NEXT commands so this is a work around.

```
0 CX=250:CY=192:PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
1 DIM R(250):FOR I=0 TO CX:R(I)=CY:NEXT I:GOTO 10
2 'R=SQR(X*X+Y*Y)*1.5: IF R=0 THEN F=90:GOTO 4
FP_Temp1=FLOATMUL(FP_X,FP_X)
FP_Temp2=FLOATMUL(FP_Y,FP_Y)
FP_Temp1=FLOATADD(FP_Temp1,FP_Temp2)
FP_R=FLOATSQRT(FP_Temp1)
FP_R=FLOATMUL(FP_R,1.5)
IF CMPEQ(FP_R,0) THEN FP_F=90:GOTO 4
3 'F=90*SIN(R)/R
FP_Temp1=FLOATSIN(FP_R)
FP_Temp1=FLOATMUL(90,FP_Temp1)
FP_F=FLOATDIV(FP_Temp1,FP_R)
F=FP_F
4 'A=10*X+125-5*Y:B=5*Y+2.5*X+93:RETURN
FP_Temp1=FLOATMUL(10,FP_X)
FP_Temp2=FLOATMUL(5,FP_Y)
FP_A=FLOATADD(FP_Temp1,125)
FP_A=FLOATSUB(FP_A,FP_Temp2)
A=FP_A
FP_Temp1=FLOATMUL(5,FP_Y)
FP_Temp2=FLOATMUL(2.5,FP_X)
FP_B=FLOATADD(FP_Temp1,FP_Temp2)
```

```
FP_B=FLOATADD(FP_B,93)
B=FP_B
RETURN
10 FOR Y=100 TO -100 STEP -1
70 FOR X=100 TO -100 STEP -1
FP_Y=FLOATDIV(INT(Y),10)
FP_X=FLOATDIV(INT(X),10)
80 GOSUB 2
82 IF A<0 THEN A=0
83 IF A>255 then A=255
84 IF R(A)>B-F THEN R(A)=B-F:PSET(A,B-F)
90 NEXT X,Y
101 GOTO 101
```

## New Graphics commands:

### **GMODE ModeNumber,GraphicsPage**

Selects the graphics screen and the graphics page.

**ModeNumber** is the graphics mode you want to use

**GraphicsPage** is the Page you want to show/use for your graphics commands

To see a list of ModeNumbers and the resolutions [go here](#)

Special note the **ModeNumber** must be an actual number and cannot be a variable as the compiler needs to know exactly which graphic mode commands to be included at compile time.

### **GCLS #**

Colour the graphics screen

# is the colour value you want the screen to be coloured

### **GCOPY SourcePage,DestinationPage**

Makes a copy the Source graphics page to the Destination graphics page.

**SourcePage** - Source graphics page

**DestinationPage** - Destination graphics page

### **SET(x,y,Colour)**

Sets a pixel on the screen

**x,y** - Screen location of the pixel to be drawn

**Colour** - Colour Number of the pixel to be drawn

### **POINT(x,y)**

Returns the colour value of the pixel selected

**x,y** - Screen location of the pixel value requested

### **LINE(x0,y0)-(x1,y1),Colour[,B][F]**

**x0,y0** - Starting location

**x1,y1** - Ending location

**Colour** - Colour of the Line or Box to draw

**B** - Draw a Box

**F** - Fill the Box

**PAINT(x,y),OldColour,FillColour**

Fills the old colour value with the fill colour value which must also be the border colour of the section you are painting

**x,y** - Starting location

**OldColour** - Colour Number

**FillColour** - Colour Number

**CIRCLE(x,y),Radius,Colour**

Draws a circle on the screen

**x,y** - Origin of the circle

**Radius** - Size of the circle, to keep the aspect ratio close to round  
Some of the graphics modes use scaling so the Radius isn't always a count of actual pixel values.

**Colour** - Colour Number of the circle to draw

**DRAW, GET & PUT** commands are not yet available

## CoCo 1 & 2 Graphic Modes

GMODE #	Resolution	Colours	Bytes Per Screen	Mode Name
0	32 x 16	9	512	Internal alphanumeric
1	32 x 16	9	512	External alphanumeric
2	32 x 16	9	512	Semi graphic-4
3	64 x 32	9	2048	Semi graphic-8
4	64 x 48	9	512	Semi graphic-6
5	64 x 48	9	3072	Semi graphic-12
6	64 x 64	9	2048	Semi graphic-8
7	64 x 96	9	3072	Semi graphic-12
8	64 x 192	9	6144	Semi graphic-24
9	64 x 64	4	1024	Full graphic 1-C
10	128 x 64	2	1024	Full graphic 1-R
11	128 x 64	4	2048	Full graphic 2-C
12	128 x 96	2	1536	Full graphic 2-R
13	128 x 96	4	3072	Full graphic 3-C
14	128 x 192	2	3072	Full graphic 3-R
15	128 x 192	4	6144	Full graphic 6-C
16	256 x 192	2	6144	Full graphic 6-R
17			6144	Direct memory access

## CoCo 3 Graphic Modes

GMODE #	Resolution	Colours	Bytes Per Screen
100	64 x 192	4	3200
101	64 x 200	4	3200
102	64 x 225	4	3600
103	64 x 192	16	6144
104	64 x 200	16	6400
105	64 x 225	16	7200

106	80 x 192	4	3840
107	80 x 200	4	4000
108	80 x 225	4	4500
109	80 x 192	16	7680
110	80 x 200	16	8000
111	80 x 225	16	9000
112	128 x 192	2	3072
113	128 x 200	2	3200
114	128 x 225	2	3600
115	128 x 192	4	6144
116	128 x 200	4	6400
117	128 x 225	4	7200
118	128 x 192	16	12288
119	128 x 200	16	12800
120	128 x 225	16	14400
121	160 x 192	2	3840
122	160 x 200	2	4000
123	160 x 225	2	4500
124	160 x 192	4	7680
125	160 x 200	4	8000
126	160 x 225	4	9000
127	160 x 192	16	15360
128	160 x 200	16	16000
129	160 x 225	16	18000
130	256 x 192	2	6144
131	256 x 200	2	6400
132	256 x 225	2	7200
133	256 x 192	4	12288
134	256 x 200	4	12800
135	256 x 225	4	14400
136	256 x 192	16	24576
137	256 x 200	16	25600



138	256 x 225	16	28800
139	320 x 192	2	7680
140	320 x 200	2	8000
141	320 x 225	2	9000
142	320 x 192	4	15360
143	320 x 200	4	16000
144	320 x 225	4	18000
145	320 x 192	16	30720
146	320 x 200	16	32000
147	320 x 225	16	36000
148	512 x 192	2	12288
149	512 x 200	2	12800
150	512 x 225	2	14400
151	512 x 192	4	24576
152	512 x 200	4	25600
153	512 x 225	4	28800
154	640 x 192	2	15360
155	640 x 200	2	16000
156	640 x 225	2	18000
157	640 x 192	4	30720
158	640 x 200	4	32000
159	640 x 225	4	36000

## GET dimension size calculation

To calculate the size of the array space for your GET/PUT buffer use the following formula:

First dimension in the array is calculated with this formula:  
 $(\text{INT}(\text{Width in pixels}/8)+3)*8$

Second dimension in the array is simply the number of rows in your sprite

For example, if you have a sprite that is 15 pixels wide and 9 rows high such as:

GET(0,0)-(14,8),Sprite1,G

The calculation for the needed space is:

$$(\text{INT}(15/8)+3)*8 = 32$$

The DIM command for this array would be:

DIM Sprite1(32,9)

\*\*\* If the calculated value for the first dimension of your GET buffer array is larger than 254 you will need to use these values for your array

$$(\text{INT}(\text{Width in pixels}/8)+3) * 4 , \text{Height in Pixels} * 2$$

GET(0,0)-(255,3),Sprite1,G

The calculation for the needed space is:

$$(\text{INT}(256/8)+3)*4 = 140 , 4 * 2 = 8$$

The DIM command for this array would be:

DIM Sprite1(140,8)

The reason so much space is needed for the GET buffer is because the GET command preprocesses the sprite data and saves bit shifted versions in the array space that are ready to be PUT on the screen as fast as possible. This means sprites will be just as fast on a byte boundary as it is on any other pixel.

## Limitations of the Compiler

- Other than support for LOADM it can't handle Disk access
- Arrays can only have up to 255 elements per dimension, such as DIM ArrayName(255), but they can also be multidimensional, like ArrayName(10,10,2,3)
- CIRCLE command can only draw complete circles, you can't squeeze them or draw an arc

## Error Handling

If your program isn't compiling, a lot of the times it's because the compiler is having a hard time parsing the program. Usually making sure you have spaces between commands and variables and operators and variables.

You can sometimes figure out what is causing the problem from the error message and line number given where the compiler found the problem. If you don't use line numbers in your program then the error message won't be able to give you the correct line the error occurred.

Also looking at the end of the actual .asm file it created might help to see what the compiler is trying to parse and failed.

## Thanks

I'd like to thank Scott Cooper (Tazman) for initial testing of the compiler. Scott also wrote the assembly code for the SET and POINT routines used in the semi-graphics modes.

I'd also like to thank others on Discord who inspired me to keep adding new features, including Bruce D. Moore, Erico Monteiro & Pete Willard.