NextBuild v7 (Nextlib & Boriel ZX Basic)

Introduction

NextBuild is a collection of tools and libraries which works with Boriel's ZX Basic compiler for working with the ZX Spectrum Next.

Version 7 has a number of significant changes under the hood so it's recommended that you start a new project to get familiar rather than attempt to port a v6 source - in all likelihood v6 sources should run with little or no modification.

Nextbuild V7 now produces NEX files (along with the original .bin files) that will contain all your assets to produce a single file. You can still load and save from SD as and when required, SNA files are no longer produced and the reliance on snasm has been removed.

Code is execute with CSpect emulator written by Mike Dailly https://mdf200.itch.io/cspect

The preferred IDE is now Visual Studio Code, setup is straightforward with all build scripts / tasks and extensions being automatically configured. Please see: VIDEO for steps. You can still use your own choice of editor (eg NP++, Sublime) and the original BorIDE is still included but will work in a reduced capacity compared with VSC.

Windows, Linux and Mac should now all be supported if you choose to use VSCode as the compilation scripts have been written in python making them cross platform.

Nextlib is a library extension to Boriel's ZX Basic Compiler. You can read the complete command list here: https://zxbasic.readthedocs.io/en/docs

NextBuild would not exists without the help of countless people over the last few years that turned a small side project into something quite useful. Some of the people are

D Rimron Soutter, Robin Van HagenGuest, Michael Flash Ware, Jim Bagley, Dufectu, Boriel, Mike Dailly, Kev 9bitColor Brady, sol_hsa, ped7g.

Preprocessor Options

It is important to note in version 7 preprocessor options are set at the top of your .bas file, the following options are available:

'!heap=nn

'!opt=n

'!bmp=filename

'!copy=filename

'!noemu

'!asm

nn = heap size in bytes, if not set default 2048

n = optimization value θ - 4, if not set 4

filename = bmp loading screen displayed when loading NEX
eg. h:\mytest.nex copy your NEX file to h:\mytest.nex
do not launch emulator after successful compilation

produce ASM output, no emu or NEX

Common template

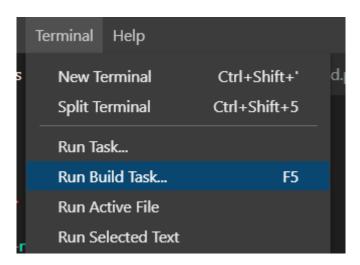
A normal example .bas file would look as follows:

```
examples >  MyFirstTest.bas

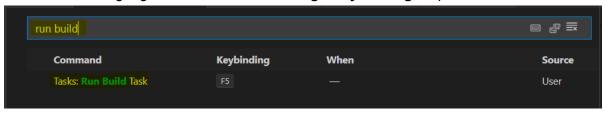
1
2 '!org=24576
3
4 #include <nextlib.bas>
5
6 Print "hello from zxb+nextbuild"
7
8 Do : loop
9
```

The Do: Loop at the end prevents the NEX from finishing which would cause the Next to soft reset

Save this file in **Sources/examples** as **MyFirstTest.bas**, then **COMPILE** by choosing the **TERMINAL** menu and selecting "Run Build Task"



You should see the compilation info being printed at the bottom of VSCode. Note you can customise the *keyboard shortcut* for **Run Build Task** in VSCode in the **File menu/Preferences/Keyboard Shortcuts**, in the search type "run build" and you should see the current binding, right click and chose "**Change KeyBinding**" to pick a new shortcut.



Note in the above you can see useful information such as the **ORG** address detected, name of the source file and location along with the version of ZXBasic being used.

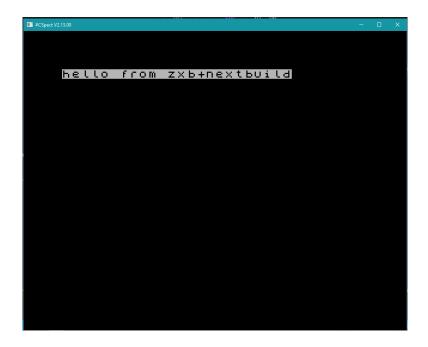
If all is successful with no errors you will see **YAY! Compiled OK!** If you have an error, your machine's text viewer will open with the **COMPILE.TXT** file which will explain the error.

Let's assume everything has compiled OK and no mistakes have been made you will see the NEX creation part:

You should see any data files that have been included (there are none in this example) and the NEX being generated OK.

The Compile & Memory Log can easily be opened in VSCode with CTRL+click on the filename

If successful CSpect emulator should launch with our test program:



You can press ESC to quit CSpect (nb F1 will enter the debugger but more on the later)

Lets example our example to include some data in our NEX file and use Layer2

```
examples >  MyFirstTest.bas

1
2 '!org=24576
3
4 #include <nextlib.bas>
5
6 LoadSDBank("font13.spr",0,0,0,35)
7
8 L2Text(0,0,"HELLO FROM NEXT BUILD",35,0)
9
10 Do:loop
11
```

A few notes on the code above

We can load data from SD into a memory bank on the Next with the following command:

LoadSDBank(fname, address, size, offset, bank)

This command is not designed to enabled at runtime, it's more of a placeholder so when we generate a NEX cfg file we can see what data we need to put into what banks. Here we load the file "font13.spr" that is in the data folder into 8kb bank 35, 0 bank address offset, length 0 means it will be automatically detected, 0 offset inside the file. Important: when producing

your "production" NEX file its important to use a define before your include the nextlib like so .

```
4 #define NEX
5 #include <nextlib.bas>
```

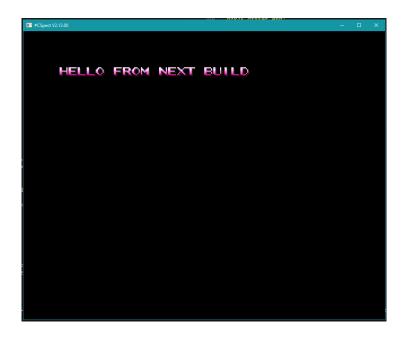
#define NEX will disable the LoadSDBank commands as all data will be included when we generate the NEX and we do not need to load the files from SD when the program runs.

```
L2Text(x, y, string$, bank, colour mask)
```

This command uses the font in "bank" to draw text on Layer2. The colour mask is which colour do we want to mix with, so we can overly text on an image without have black portions around the text.

You should be able to see in this example that when the NEX file is being created a data file is now included

Once again our program should launch in CSpect



Well done! Your first program. Please see the other examples for more informations

Command Summary

SD Access

When running your code in CSpect the SD card will be mounted inside the /data/ folder.

LoadSDBank(filename\$,address in bank, size, offset in file, 8kb start bank)

This is a very powerful command designed to simplify loading large data files into the Next's memory banks. There is no limit on the size of file apart from the number of banks available on a 2Mb Next.

filename\$ = string of file to load

Address = MOD 8192 into the bank (so you could start halfway in)

Size = size to load, use 0 to autoload

Offset = offset into file, so you can skip bytes

8kb bank = bank to start loading, the bank will increment for every 8kb

Note using Address offset can lead to issues if you have not set #DEFINE NEX. Remember you can use #DEFINE NEX to disabled all the LoadSDBank code when you are finalising your NEX as this will save lots of bytes, the files will be added at the NEX creation stage rather than loaded in at the start of the program

LoadSD(filename\$,address,size,offset) -

Loads a file from SD to address. Note you must specify the size it is not automatically detected unlike LoadSDBank

- LoadSD("myscreen.scr",\$4000,6912,0)
 - Will load a file called myscreen.scr to memory address \$4000

SaveSD(filename\$,address,size)

Creates/Overwrites a file on SD from address by size

- SaveSD("mydata.dat",\$8000,256)
 - Saves 256 bytes from \$8000 to SD called mydata.dat

LoadBMP(filename\$)

Loads a 256*192 256 colour BMP from SD card and displays on layer2. The palette must be in Next Index order or you will need to upload your own palette with PalUpload()

Layer2 Access

ShowLayer2(N)

0 = disables Layer 2

1 = displays Layer 2

CLS256(N)

N = clears layer 2 256*192 with palette index 0 - 255

ScrollLayer2(X,Y)

X = Scroll Layer 2 X pixels 0-319

Y = Scroll Layer 2 Y pixels 0-255

ClipLayer2(X1,X2,Y1,Y2)

ClipLayerULA(X1,X2,Y1,Y2)

ClipLayerTile(X1,X2,Y1,Y2)

ClipSprite(X1,X2,Y1,Y2)

Clips the visible area

Layer2

DoTile(X,Y,Tile nr) (deprecated)

Draws a 16x16px tile at X,Y to Layer2 256*192. X & Y are in steps of 16 pixels.

You can draw a total of 16 tiles horizontally and 12 vertically.

Tile = tile number, the tile data should be stored at \$c000 and would be 16kb in size.

The maximum tile would be 63 - it is recommended to use DoTileBank16 as this limitation is removed.

DoTile8(X,Y,Tile nr) (deprecated)

Draws an 8x8 256 colour tile to Layer 2 256*192. The tile data should be stored at \$c000 and the maximum tile would be 255. It is recommended to use DoTileBank8.

DoTileBank8(X,Y,Tile nr,bank nr)

Draws an 8x8 256 colour tile to Layer 2 256*192. The tile data should be in bank nr and the maximum tile would be 255.

DoTileBank16(X,Y,Tile nr,bank nr)

Draws an 16x16 256 colour tile to Layer 2 256*192. The tile data should be in bank nr and the maximum tile would be 64.

FDoTileBank8(Y,X,Tile nr,bank nr)

Draws an 8x8 256 colour tile to Layer 2 320x256. The tile data should be in bank nr and the maximum tile would be 255.

FDoTileBank16(Y,X,Tile nr,bank nr)

Draws an 16x16 256 colour tile to Layer 2 320x256. The tile data should be in bank nr and the maximum tile would be 64.

PlotL2(X,Y,colour nr)

Plots a pixel with colour nr to Layer 2 256x192.

FPIotL2(X,Y,colour nr)

Plots a pixel with colour nr to Layer 2 320x256.

L2Text(X,Y,string\$, bank nr, mask nr)

Draws ASCII string on string\$ using bitmap 8x8 font data from bank nr on Layer 2 256x192. The mask nr can be used to only overwrite the colour index.

FL2Text(X,Y,string\$, bank nr)

Draws ASCII string on string\$ using bitmap 8x8 font data from bank nr on Layer 2 320x256.

PalUpload(address, colours nr, offset)

Uploads a palette from address, colours nr will be the number of indexes to upload and offset will be an offset into that palette. You would set the palette with a prior call NextReg(PALETTE_CONTROL_NR_43,nr)

WaitRetrace(number of frames)

Will halt the program flow for number of frames.

WaitRetrace2(line number)

Will halt for line number to hit before continuing.

WaitKey() as ubyte

Waits for a key to be pressed.

Sprites

InitSprites(Total as ubyte, spraddress as uinteger)

Uploads "Total" number of sprites from address spraddress to sprite RAM.

InitSprites2(Total as ubyte, spraddress as uinteger,bank as ubyte, sprite as ubyte=0)

Uploads "Total" number of sprites from bank to sprite RAM. sprite will be used as the offset into sprite ram

UpdateSprite(x AS uinteger,y AS UBYTE,spriteid AS UBYTE,pattern AS UBYTE,mflip as ubyte,anchor as ubyte)

Set the parameters for sprite id. X is an integer 0-320 visible. Y can be 0 - 255. Pattern will be the sprite image to assign to sprite id. Mflip is used to control flipping, mirroring and rotating. Anchor is used to set XY scaling, anchoring. See sprite examples for more detail.

RemoveSprite(spriteid AS UBYTE, visible as ubyte)

Removes a sprite of spriteid, essentially disabling it from being displayed.

Music and FX

InitMusic(playerbank as byte, musicbank as ubyte, music addoffset as uinteger)

Sets up the banks that will be used for the interrupt driven sound and music replayers. See examples on this usage.

InitSFX(byval bank as ubyte)

Sets the bank which contains the AYFX sound FX Bank

SetUpIM()

Once the banks have been assigned with InitMusic and InitSFX(), a SetUPIM() can be called to start the music and ay fx.

PlaySFX(byval fx as ubyte)

Triggers an AY FX sound. Valid numbers 0-255. You must load a AYFX bank before using this command. See examples for more information.

EnableSFX

Once interrupts are set up Enables SFX playback

DisableSFX

Once interrupts are set up Disables SFX playback

EnableMusic

Continues music playback

DisableMusic

Stops music playback

Misc

var = GetMMU(slot as ubyte)

Gets the MMU bank set at slot 0 - 7, returned as a byte

var = GetReg(reg as ubyte)

Gets the value of the Next Register reg returned as a byte

MMU8(slot as ubyte, bank as ubyte)

Sets the memory slot 0-7 with bank 0-246

MMU16(memorybank as ubyte)

Classic paging from memory location \$c000-\$ffff with memory bank 0-96, this is a 16kb paging

TBC

NB for now VScode has code snippets on all commands press CTRL+Space to show the helper.

```
InitSprites(15,49152)

asm : nextreg $56,00 : nextreg $57,01 : end asm

LoadSDBank("clock.wav",0,0,0,40)

LoadSD LoadSD LoadSD LoadSD(filename,address,length,offset)

LoadSDBank("clock.wav",0,0,0,40)

LoadSDBank LoadSDBank LoadSDBank(...)

MMU8 LoadSDBank LoadSDBank(...)

KextReg($15,%00000001)

MextReg($15,%00000001)

MextReg($15,%00000001)

LoadSD("Filename",Address,Length,Offset)

LoadSD("Filename",Address,Length,Offset)

dim x,y,mbutt,oldmox, oldmoy, mousemapid, menu,rx,ry, click, bclick as ubyte
```