

ROMBASIC DEVELOPERS' MANUAL

For the Game *Terrarum* · First Edition

Contents

1	APIs and Libraries	5
1.1	Filesystem	6
1.2	Hexutils	9
1.3	Security	10
1.4	Shell	11
1.5	Terminal	12
1.6	Lua Globals	17
2	Compatibility Layers—ComputerCraft	19
2.1	Bit	20
2.2	Colors	21
2.3	Term	22
2.4	Filesystem	23
3	Compatibility Layers—OpenComputers	25
4	Peripherals	27
4.1	Line Printer	28

Chapter 1

APIs and Libraries

1.1 Filesystem

The Filesystem API provides functions for manipulating files and the filesystem.

The path for the argument of functions blocks `'..'` to be entered, preventing users from access outside of the computer and eliminating the potential of harming the real computer of the innocent players.

1.1.1 Functions

Function	Return	Description
<code>fs.list(path: string)</code>	table	Returns list of files in path , in lua table.
<code>fs.exists(path: string)</code>	bool	Checks if path exists on the filesystem.
<code>fs.isDir(path: string)</code>	bool	Checks if path is a directory.
<code>fs.isFile(path: string)</code>	bool	Checks if path is a file.
<code>fs.isReadOnly(path: string)</code>	bool	Checks if path is read only.
<code>fs.getSize(path: string)</code>	int	Returns a size of the file/directory, in bytes.
<code>fs.mkdir(path: string)</code>	bool	Create a directory to path . Returns true upon success.
<code>fs.mv(from: string, dest: string)</code>	bool	Moves the directory to the destination. Subdirectories / files will also be moved. Returns true upon success.
<code>fs.cp(from: string, dest: string)</code>	bool	Copies the directory to the destination. Subdirectories / files will also be copied. Returns true upon success.

Function	Return	Description
<code>fs.rm(path: string)</code>	<code>bool</code>	Deletes the path . If path is a directory, all its members will also be deleted. Returns true upon success.
<code>fs.concat(p1: string, p2: string)</code>	<code>string</code>	Concatenates two paths and return new path as string.
<code>fs.open(path: string, mode: string)</code>	<code>file</code>	Opens file and returns its handle. See section <i>File Handler</i> for details.
<code>fs.parent(path: string)</code>	<code>string</code>	Returs parent directory to the path .
<code>fs.dofile(path: string)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Loads the script on path and executes it.
<code>fs.fetchText(path: string)</code>	<code>string</code>	Opens the file on path and returns its contents as a plain text.

1.1.2 File Handler

When it comes to opening a file, there are six modes available—`r`, `w`, `a`, `rb`, `wb`, `ab`, each represents **read**, **write**, **append** and **byte**.

Function	Description
<code>file.close()</code>	Closes the file. Any data wrote will be actually wrote to disk when this function is called.
<code>file.flush()</code>	(in write/append mode) Flushes the data to the file, keeps the handle available afterwards

Read mode

<code>file.readLine()</code>	Reads text from the file line by line. Returns string of line, or <i>nil</i> if there is no next line.
------------------------------	--

Function	Description
<code>file.readAll()</code>	Reads and returns whole text in the file as string.
Read binary mode	
<code>file.read()</code>	Reads single byte in the file as int, or -1 if end-of-file is reached.
<code>file.readAll()</code>	Reads and returns whole byte in the file as string.
Write/append mode	
<code>file.write(string)</code>	Writes string to the file.
<code>file.writeLine(string)</code>	Writes string to the file and append line feed.
Write/append binary mode	
<code>file.write(int)</code>	Writes int to the file.
<code>file.writeBytes(string)</code>	Writes string to the file and append line feed.

1.2 Hexutils

The Hexutils library provides utility to convert byte value to hexadecimal string.

1.2.1 Functions

Function	Return	Description
hexutils.toHexString(bytes : string)	string	Converts byte array to the string of its hexadecimal representations.

1.3 Security

The Serurity API provides functions for security purposes, such as hashing and CSPRNG¹.

1.3.1 Functions

Function	Return	Description
security.toSHA1(string)	string	Returns SHA-256 hash of input string in array of bytes (as a string)
security.toSHA256(string)	string	Returns SHA-1 hash of input string in array of bytes
security.toMD5(string)	string	Returns MD-5 hash of input string in array of bytes
security.randomBytes(len : int)	string	Returns byte array of random values in desired length .
security.decodeBase64(string)	string	Decodes Base64 string and returns the result as string.
security.encodeBase64(string)	string	Encodes input string as Base64 format and returns the result as array of bytes.

¹Cryptographically secure psuedo-random number generator

1.4 Shell

Function	Return	Description
shell.run(path : string)	nil	Loads the script on path and executes it.

1.5 Terminal

The Terminal API provides functions for sending text to the terminals, and drawing text-mode graphics. The API expects connected terminal to use Codepage 437. See section *Codepage* for details.

1.5.1 Functions

Note: cursor coordinates starts from one, not zero.

Function	Return	Description
<code>term.write(string)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Writes <code>string</code> to the current cursor position. Line feed is not appended.
<code>term.print(string)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Writes <code>string</code> to the current cursor position and make a new line.
<code>term.newLine()</code>	<code>nil</code>	Make a new line.
<code>term.moveCursor(x: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Moves cursor horizontally, starting from 1.
<code>term.width()</code>	<code>int</code>	Returns the width of the terminal. Graphic terminals also can use this.
<code>term.scroll(n: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Make a new line <code>n</code> times.
<code>term.isTeletype()</code>	<code>bool</code>	Returns true if the terminal is teletype.

Graphic terminals only

<code>term.emit(c: int, x: int, y: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Emits <code>c</code> into <code>(x, y)</code> , control sequence will not be processed and printed as symbols instead. Cursor will not be moved.
--	------------------	--

Function	Return	Description
term.emitRaw(bufferChar : int)	nil	Emits bufferChar into into (x , y). Buffer char means a single character actually stored into the screen buffer, has four bits for back- and foreground colours respectively, and eight bits for a letter.
term.emitString(s , x : int, y : int)	nil	Emits s (a string) into (x , y), printing control sequences as symbols. Cursor will not be moved.
term.resetColour() term.resetColor()	nil	Resets any colour changes to the defaults.
term.clear()	nil	Clears whole screen buffer and move cursor to (1, 1)
term.clearLine()	nil	Clears current line on the screen buffer, does not moves cursor.
term.setCursor(x : int, y : int)	nil	Moves cursor to (x , y)
term.getCursor()	int, int	Returns current coordinates of the cursor.
term.getX()	int	Returns X coordinate of the cursor.
term.getY()	int	Returns Y coordinate of the cursor.
term.setX(int)	nil	Sets X coordinate of the cursor.
term.setY(int)	nil	Sets Y coordinate of the cursor.
term.blink(bool)	nil	Sets cursor blinking. true makes the cursor blink.
term.size()	int, int	Returns width and height of the terminal.

Function	Return	Description
<code>term.height()</code>	<code>int</code>	Returns height of the terminal.
<code>term.isCol()</code>	<code>bool</code>	Returns if the terminal supports colour.
<code>term.setForeCol(col: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Sets foreground colour to col
<code>term.setBackCol(col: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Sets background colour to col .
<code>term.foreCol()</code>	<code>int</code>	Returns current foreground colour.
<code>term.backCol()</code>	<code>int</code>	Returns current background colour.

1.5.2 Standard Colours

0	Black	1	White	2	Dim grey	3	Bright grey
4	Yellow	5	Orange	6	Red	7	Magenta
8	Purple	9	Blue	10	Cyan	11	Lime
12	Green	13	Dark green	14	Brown	15	Tan

Non-colour terminals support colour index of 0–3.

No. Description

17 DC1. Sets foreground colour to 0. (black)

19 DC3. Sets foreground colour to 2. (dim grey)

No. Description

18 DC2. Sets foreground colour to 1. (white)

20 DC4. Sets foreground colour to 3. (bright grey)

1.6 Lua Globals

ROMBASIC adds global functions and constants for operability.

1.6.1 Functions

Function	Return	Description
<code>_G.runScript(fun: str, env: str)</code>	nil	Runs Lua script fun with the environment tag env .
<code>_G.getMem()</code>	int	Returns the current memory usage in bytes.
<code>_G.getTotalMem()</code>	int	Returns the total size of the memory installed in the computer, in bytes.
<code>_G.getFreeMem()</code>	int	Returns the amount of free memory on the computer.

1.6.2 Constants

Name	Type	Description
<code>_G.MONEYSYM</code>	string	Currency symbol used in the world. Code 0x9D
<code>_G.MIDDOT</code>	string	Middle dot used in typography. Code 0xFA (note: 0xF9 is a Dot Product used in Mathematics)
<code>_G.DC1</code>	string	Ascii control sequence DC1. Used to change foreground colour to black.
<code>_G.DC2</code>	string	Ascii control sequence DC2. Used to change foreground colour to white.
<code>_G.DC3</code>	string	Ascii control sequence DC3. Used to change foreground colour to dim grey.

Name	Type	Description
<code>_G.DC4</code>	string	Ascii control sequence DC4. Used to change foreground colour to bright grey.
<code>_G.DLE</code>	string	Ascii control sequence DLE. Used to change foreground colour to terminal's default error text colour.
<code>_COMPUTER.prompt</code>	string	Default text for prompt input indicator.
<code>_COMPUTER.verbose</code>	bool	Sets whether print debug information to the console.
<code>_COMPUTER.loadedCLayer</code>	table	List of names of compatibility layers has been loaded.
<code>_COMPUTER.bootloader</code>	string	Path to the boot file. Should point to the EFI (/boot/efi).
<code>_COMPUTER.OEM</code>	string	Manufacturer of the computer. If you <i>are</i> a manufacturer, you may want to fill in this variable with your own company's name.

Chapter 2

Compatibility Layers

ComputerCraft

2.1 Bit

The Bit API is for manipulating numbers using bitwise binary operations. The ROM-BASIC already comes with Lua's bit32 library so make sure to use that for your casual usage.

2.1.1 Functions

Function	Notes
<code>bit.lshift(n, bits)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.lshift(n, bits)</code>
<code>bit.rshift(n, bits)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.rshift(n, bits)</code>
<code>bit.blogic_rshift(n, bits)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.brshift(n, bits)</code>
<code>bit.bxor(m, n)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.bxor(m, n)</code>
<code>bit.bor(m, n)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.bor(m, n)</code>
<code>bit.band(m, n)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.band(m, n)</code>
<code>bit.bnot(n)</code>	Alias of <code>bit32.bnot(n)</code>

2.2 Colors

The Colors API allows you to manipulate sets of colors. This is useful in colors on Advanced Computers and Advanced Monitors. British spellings are also supported.

2.2.1 Constants

When the colours are used in ComputerCraft's Term API, nearest console colours will be used. Below is the table of colours coded with their substitutions.

colors.white	colors.orange	colors.magenta	colors.lightBlue
colors.yellow	colors.lime	colors.pink	colors.gray
colors.lightGray	colors.cyan	colors.purple	colors.blue
colors.brown	colors.green	colors.red	colors.black

Note that pink is understood as **tan** when it is used, lightBlue and cyan are merged to **cyan**.

2.2.2 Functions

All three functions are not supported, as there is no bundled cable thus there is no use of them.

2.3 Term

2.4 Filesystem

Chapter 3

Compatibility Layers

OpenComputers

Chapter 4

Peripherals

4.1 Line Printer

The line printer is a printer that operates on line basis. It only prints text in line-by-line, hence the name, on almost endlessly long roll of papers; it has no notion of page, it just prints. If you want some pages to keep, you must tear them out yourself.

Line printers do not work indefinitely; ignoring the obvious depletion of ink, belt for loading paper will be out of service on about 50 000 lines of printing, give or take a few, or paper will jam if the printer had struck with the unluckiness.

4.1.1 Functions

Function	Return	Description
<code>lp.print(string)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Prints a line of string.
<code>lp.scroll(n: int)</code>	<code>nil</code>	Scrolls the paper by <code>n</code> lines.
<code>lp.status()</code>	<code>int</code>	Returns a status of the line printer.
<code>lp.reset()</code>	<code>nil</code>	Resets the line printer.

