

RXB

RICH EXTENDED BASIC

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ALL option for subprogram PAGE A1

Format CALL CHAR(I,ALL[,...])
 CALL CHARSET(ALL)
 CALL COINC(ALL,numeric-variable[,...])
 CALL COLOR(ALL,foreground-color,background-color
 [,...])
 CALL INVERSE(ALL[,...])
 CALL MOTION(ALL,row-velocity,column-velocity
 [,...])
 CALL RMOTION(ALL,[,...])

Description

The ALL command is used as a option in many subprograms.
Each option by ALL is slightly different so find the above
subprogram to find that use of the ALL option.

Programs

See each subprogram for examples of use of ALL.

Format CALL ALPHALOCK(numeric-variable)

Description

The ALPHALOCK detects if the key ALPHALOCK key is on or off. If the ALPHALOCK key is off the numeric-variable will be 0. But if the ALPHALOCK key is on numeric-variable will be non zero i.e. -26294 just for giggles that is hex >994A

Programs

Check ALPHALOCK key on/off	>100 CALL ALPHALOCK(N)
Show the value of N	>110 PRINT N
If N not zero then HONK	>120 IF N THEN CALL HONK
Loop forever	>130 GOTO 100

Format RUN "BASIC"
 DELETE "BASIC"
 CALL XB("BASIC")
 CALL CAT("BASIC")
 OLD BASIC
 CALL BASIC

Description

The BASIC DSR (Device Service Routine) allows access to the TI BASIC . The access will work only if the DSR is the GPLDSR or LINK DSR. In other words, a DSR that acknowledges any type of DSR in RAM, ROM, GROM, GRAM, or VDP. Most DSR's only accept DSK or PIO. Others like the SAVE or LIST commands will only work with a program in the memory first. Still others like CALL LOAD("EA") must have the CALL INIT command used first.

Keep in mind that if it does not work, the problem is the DSR your using. Almost all DSR's today only acknowledge the ROM or RAM DSR's. As the BASIC DSR is in GROM/GRAM it seems a bit short sighted on the part of most programmers to use cut down versions of a DSR. Please discourage this practice as it is a disservice to us all.

Programs

Will go to BASIC prompt	>100 CALL XB("BASIC")
This line asks for a string.	>100 INPUT A\$
If string A\$="BASIC" will go	>110 DELETE A\$
will switch to BASIC.	
Will switch to BASIC.	>CALL BASIC
Lower case also works!	>CALL EA("basic")

Format CALL BEEP

Description

The BEEP command produces the same sound as the ACCEPT or INPUT, or BEEP as in DISPLAY options.

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL pages 47, 48, 49, 77, 78.

Programs

The program to the right will will produce a beep sound.	>100 CALL BEEP
Show request.	>110 PRINT "YNyn ?"
Key press request.	>120 CALL KEY("YNyn",0,K,S)

The above program will BEEP then wait for a key and only accept Y N y n from CALL KEY into K.

Format CALL BIAS(numeric-variable,string-variable
 [,...])

Description

The BIAS command adds 96 to all characters in the string or subtracts 96 from all characters in the string. If numeric variable is 0 then it subtracts the XB screen bias of 96 from the characters, if the numeric variable is not 0 then it adds the XB screen bias of 96 to all the characters in the string. ONLY A STRING VARIABLE IS ALLOWED FOR BIAS.

The XB screen bias only affects characters read or written to the screen. See PEEKV, POKEV and MOVES.

Programs

The program to the right will load X\$ with 255 characters off the screen. But will not be readable due to a bias.	>100 CALL MOVES("V\$",255,511 ,X\$)
The bias is now subtracted from the string printed.	>110 CALL BIAS(0,X\$) >120 PRINT X\$
Set up a string to use	>100 Y\$="This is a test!"
Remove add BIAS to string	>110 CALL BIAS(1,Y\$)
Put the string onto screen	>120 CALL MOVES("\$V",15,Y\$, 96)

The above program copies 255 bytes from screen address 511 (511=15 rows plus 31 columns) into string X\$. Then BIAS removes 96 from each byte in string X\$. Finally X\$ is shown on screen by PRINT X\$

BYE

command or subprogram

PAGE B4

Format

BYE

CALL BYE

Description

The BYE command is the same as the BYE command in the EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 54. The BYE command ends the program and returns the system to a reset. BYE will close all open files before exiting to a reset.

Command

May only be used from command | >BYE mode.

Programs

May only be used in program mode.	>100 CALL BYE
The INPUT asks for a Y to go on, if not the loop forever. Must be a Y so reset system.	>110 INPUT "END PROGRAM":A\$ >120 IF A\$<>"Y" THEN 110 >130 CALL BYE

Format CALL CAT("#"[,...])
 CALL CAT("DSK#.."[,...])
 CALL CAT("DSK.DISKNAME."[,...])
 CALL CAT(string-variable[,...])
 CALL CAT(number[,...])
 CALL CAT(numeric-variable[,...])
 CALL CAT(ASC II value[,...])

Description

The CAT command catalogs the disk drive indicated by the # which can be 1 to z or by path name. The path name may be up to 30 characters long. A numeric variable or number can be used for drives 1 to 9 or if higher then it is assumed that the numeric-variable or number is a ASCII value between 30 to 255. This allows a catalog of a RAM-DISK designated by letters or control characters. Also CAT can catalog up to 32 drives in one command. The SPACE BAR will pause the catalog routine, then when the pressed again continues the catalog listing. ANY OTHER KEY WILL ABORT THE CATALOG.

Programs

This line has pathname in A\$	>100 A\$="DSK.DISKNAME"
This line uses A\$ for the name of the device to catalog.	>110 CALL CAT(A\$)
This line will catalog drive 4 if N=4	>100 CALL CAT(N)
This line will catalog drive C if X=67 (ASCII 67 is C)	>100 CALL CAT(X)
This line is path name.	>10 V\$="WDS1.VOLUME.SUB-DIR."
This line will catalog device WDS1 for directory VOLUME and catalog SUB-DIR	>20 CALL CAT(V\$)
This line catalogs drives 1 then 2 then 3 then WDS1	>100 CALL CAT(1,2,3,"WDS1.")

CHAR subprogram PAGE C2

Format CALL CHAR(character-code,pattern-identifier
[,...])

CALL CHAR(ALL,pattern-identifier[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 56 for more data. Addition characters 30 to 159 by redefined, but this affects sprites. Now 30 (CURSOR) and 31 (EDGE CHARACTER) to be redefined. Also 144 to 159 may be redefined if sprites are not used. Pattern-identifier increased from 64 to 240 string. Thus up to 15 characters may be defined in single command, 4 was old limit in XB allowed to be defined in XB manual page 56

Programs

This line will define all the characters as a empty string.	>100 CALL CHAR(ALL,"")
FOR NEXT loop 30 to 127	>110 FOR X=30 to 127
This line prints a character.	>120 PRINT CHR\$(X);
NEXT to continue loop.	>130 NEXT X
Reset characters 32 to 127	>140 CALL CHARSET(ALL)
This line repeats the program.	>150 GOTO 100
Sets variable A\$ up.	>100 A\$="FF818181818181FF"
Define all the characters same	>110 CALL CHAR(ALL,A\$)
This line defines the cursor.	>120 CALL CHAR(30,"FF81FF")
This line defines the edge character.	>130 CALL CHAR(31,"55")

Options

Sprites may not be used if characters 144 to 159 are being redefined for use. 15 characters now defined up from 4 in XB.

Format CALL CHARSET(ALL)

Description

The CHARSETALL command is just like the CHARSET command, but it resets characters from 30 to 127. CHARSET thus resets 32 to characters to 95 only. Exactly like CHARSET it also resets colors to original mode. CALL CHARSET(ALL) resets all the characters from 30 to 159 and all colors to original.

Programs

This resets all characters and colors to original.	>100 CALL CHARSET(ALL)
Set up a loop.	>100 FOR X=30 to 127
Show characters on screen.	>110 PRINT CHR\$(X);
Set all colors the same.	>120 CALL COLOR(ALL,14,10)
Set each character definition.	>130 CALL CHAR(X,"FF00FF00FF")
Continue loop.	>140 NEXT X :: CALL BEEP
Press any key.	>150 CALL KEY("",5,K,S)
Reset all characters.	>160 CALL CHARSET(ALL)
Restart it.	>170 GOTO 100

Format CALL CLEARPRINT

Description

The CLEARPRINT command is just like the CLEAR command, but it clears columns 3 to 28 that is the PRINT or DISPLAY area leaving columns 1 and 2 along with columns 31 and 32 as are. Use CLEARPRINT to take the place of CALL HCHAR loops.

Programs

Shows what CLEARPRINT does	CALL CLEARPRINT
Set loop chars 30 to 159	>100 FOR X=30 TO 159
Show characters on screen.	>110 CALL HCHAR(1,1,X,768)
Clear columns 3 to 28	>120 CALL CLEARPRINT
Delay loop	>130 FOR Y=1 TO 200::NEXT Y
Next character	>140 NEXT X
Loop forever	>150 GOTO 100

Format CALL CLSALL

Description

The CLSALL command will find and close all open files.
This allows programmers to save time and program space.

Programs

The program to the right will CLOSE all open files.	>100 CALL CLSALL
This opens the printer.	>100 OPEN #9:"PIO",OUTPUT
This opens a disk file JUNK.	>110 OPEN #2:"DSK1.JUNK",INPUT
This opens a RS232 port.	>120 OPEN #4:"RS232",OUTPUT
This opens a disk file CRAP.	>130 OPEN #7:"DSK2.CRAPP",OUTPUT
This closes all files.	>140 CALL CLSALL

Format CALL COINC(#sprite-number,#sprite-number,
 tolerance,numeric-variable[,...])

 CALL COINC(#sprite-number,dot-row,dot-column,
 tolerance,numeric-variable[,...])

 CALL COINC(ALL,numeric-variable[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 64 for more data. The only difference is the use the comma has been added for auto-repeat. Previously a COINC only allowed one sprite comparison per program line.

Programs

* See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 64

Clear screen set and X to 190	>100 CALL CLEAR :: X=190
Set up 3 sprites to be on the same vertical plane.	>110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,9,X, 20,0,#2,66,2,9,X,30,0,#3,67, 2,9,X,-20,0)
COINC scans ALL sprites for a collision then #1,#2,#3 also.	>120 CALL COINC(ALL,A,#1,#2,1 2,B,#1,#3,12,C,#2,#3,12,D)
Print results on screen.	>130 PRINT A;B;C;D
Loop forever to line 120	>140 GOTO 120

The above program in RXB will put a -1 in A,B,C,D variables unlike normal XB that would never detect all 4 collisions.

Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use sprites. Notice the ALL option MUST ALWAY BE FIRST as it was given highest priority to increase the detection rate. Though the ALL option does not improve much, the normal COINC detections are slightly faster as the interpreter is not looking to find the next COINC command on the next line number. Instead the comma and the next sprite is checked.

Format CALL COLLIDE(#sprite-number,#sprite-number,
tolerance,dot-row,dot-column[,...])

CALL COLLIDE(#sprite-number,dot-row,
dot-column,tolerance,dot-row,
dot-column[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 64 has COINC. The problem is XB COINC never tells you the location of a sprite and this absolutely limits the types of way sprites could be used. If sprites CONCide where did this happen? If a sprite hits a location how close did it get?

COLLIDE tells you exactly where they did collide and the location of how close to the hit box you wanted be informed. Tolerance could be up to 256 bytes which could always be a collide result or 0 for exactly on pixel of top left corner of the sprite. I recommend a setting of 6 for best results.

Programs

Clear screen	>100 CALL CLEAR ! SPRITES
Set up 3 sprites to be on screen	>110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,9,99, ,20,22,#2,66,2,64,99,X,30,25 ,#3,67,2,9,99,-20,-35)
COLLIDE scans 3 sprites for sprite hits on #1,#2,#3 sprite	>120 CALL COLLIDE(#1,#2,8,R1, C1,#1,#3,8,R2,C2,#2,#3,8,R3, C3)
Check for non zero?	>130 IF R1+C1+R2+C2+R3+C3
If zero loop forever	THEN 140 ELSE 120
Show hits or non hits	>140 PRINT "#1";R1;C1;"#2";R2 ;C2;"#3";R3;C3
Zero out variables	>150 R1,C1,R2,C2,R3,C3=0
Loop forever	>160 GOTO 120
Clear screen	>100 CALL CLEAR ! ROW:COLUMN
Set up 3 sprites to be on screen	>110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,9,99, 20,22,#2,66,2,64,99,30,25,#3, 67,2,9,99,-20,-20)
COLLIDE for DOT ROW DOT COLUMN at row 99 and column 99 for sprites #1,#2,#3 hit?	>120 COLLIDE(#1,99,99,8,R1,C1, #2,99,99,8,R2,C2,#3,99,99,8, R3,C3)
Check for non zero?	>130 IF R1+C1+R2+C2+R3+C3
If zero loop forever	THEN 140 ELSE 120
Zero out variables	>150 R1,C1,R2,C2,R3,C3=0
Loop forever	>160 GOTO 120

COLOR subprogram PAGE C8

Format CALL COLOR(#sprite-number,foreground-color[,...])

CALL COLOR(character-set,foreground-color,
background-color[,...])

CALL COLOR(ALL,foreground-color,background-color
[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 66, presently modifications to the COLOR subprogram is ALL will change character sets 0 to 14 to the same foreground and background colors.

SET NUMBER	CHARACTER CODES
0	30-31
1	32-39
2	40-47
3	48-55
4	56-63
5	64-71
6	72-79
7	80-87
8	88-95
9	96-103
10	104-111
11	112-119
12	120-127
13	128-135
14	136-143
15	144-151 (RXB addition)
16	152-159 (RXB addition)

Programs

```
All characters set foreground| >100 CALL COLOR(ALL,1,2,ALL,  
transparent and background 1 | 2,1) :: GOTO 100  
Swap characters set colors | >100 CALL COLOR(S,3,5)
```

|

Options

Characters 144 to 159 cannot be used with Sprites.

Format COPY start line-end line,new start line,increment

Description

The COPY command is used to copy a program line or block of program lines to any other location in the program. The COPY does not affect the original lines and leaves them intact.

The block to be copied is defined by start line and end line. If either of these numbers are omitted, the defaults are the first program line and the last program line. However, at least one number and a dash must be entered (both can't be omitted), and there must be at least one valid program line between start line and end line. To copy one line enter it as both the start line and end line number. If any of the above conditions are not met, a Bad Line Number Error will result.

The new start line number defines the new line number of the first line in the block to be copied. This number must be entered. There is no default. The increment defines the line number spacing of the copied lines and may be omitted. The default is 10. There must be sufficient space in the program for the copied segment to fit between new start line number and the next program line following the location where the

block will be moved. If not, a Bad Line Number Error message is reported. This problem can be corrected by using a smaller increment, or by using RES to open up space for the segment. A Bad Line Number Error also results if the copying process would result in a line number higher than 32767.

The COPY routine does not change any program references to the copied lines. It is an exact copy of the source lines with new line numbers. A check for sufficient memory space is made before each line is copied. If space is not available the copying process is halted than Memory Full Error reported.

Before the first line is copied, any open files are closed and all variables are lost.

Description Addendum PLEASE NOTE:

The COPY command copies the lines in reverse order
If the copying process is halted due to insufficient
memory space, any unoccupied lines will be at the
beginning of the block.

Commands

Lines 100 to 150 are copied to line 9000 and incremented by 5	>COPY 100-150,9000,5
Line 10 is copied to line 25	>COPY 10-10,25
Line 5 to last line are copied to 99 and incremented by 10 (Default).	>COPY 5-,99

DEL

command

PAGE D1

Format DEL start line-end line

Description

The DEL command is used to delete a line or block of lines from a program. Start line number and end line number define the lines to be deleted. If start line number is omitted, line deletion will begin at the first line of the program. In this case, end line number must be preceded by a dash. If end line number is omitted, line deletion will end at the last line of the program. If start line number and end line number are omitted, then the first line number of the program to the last line number of the program is deleted. At least one valid program line must exist between start line number and end line number or a Bad Line Number Error will be reported. If only one line number is given without a dash, then that one line will be deleted.

After the DEL command has executed any open files are closed and all variables are lost.

Commands

Lines 100 to 150 are deleted. | >DEL 100-150

Line 10 is deleted. | >DEL 10

Line 5 to last line are deleted. | >DEL 5-

First line to 80 are deleted. | >DEL -80

DIR	subprogram	PAGE D2

Format	CALL DIR("#"[,...]) CALL DIR("DSK#.."[,...]) CALL DIR("DSK.DISKNAME."[,...]) CALL DIR(string-variable[,...]) CALL DIR(number[,...]) CALL DIR(numeric-variable[,...]) CALL DIR(ASC II value[,...])
--------	---

Description	
-------------	--

The DIR command catalogs the disk drive indicated by the # which can be 1 to z or by path name. The path name may be up to 30 characters long. A numeric variable or number can be used for drives 1 to 9 or if higher then it is assumed that the numeric-variable or number is a ASCII value between 30 to 255. This allows a catalog of a RAM-DISK designated by letters or control characters.

RXB DIR can be used from program mode or command mode. Also DIR can catalog up to 32 drives in one command.

The SPACE BAR will pause the catalog routine, then when the pressed again continues the catalog listing.

ANY OTHER KEY WILL ABORT THE CATALOG. See CAT for more info.

Programs

This line puts the pathname in the string A\$	>100 A\$="DSK.ADISKNAME"
This line uses A\$ for the name of the device to catalog.	>110 CALL DIR(A\$)
This line will catalog drive 4 if N=4	>100 CALL DIR(N)
This line will catalog drive C if X=67 (ASCII 67 is C)	>100 CALL DIR(X)
This line is path name. This line will catalog device WDS1 for directory VOLUME and catalog SUB-DIR	>10 V\$="WDS1.VOLUME.SUB-DIR." >20 CALL DIR(V\$)
This line catalogs drives 1 then 2 then 3 then WDS1	>100 CALL DIR(1,2,3,"WDS1.")

DISTANCE subprogram PAGE D4

Format CALL DISTANCE(#sprite-number,#sprite-number,
 numeric-variable[,...])

 CALL DISTANCE(#sprite-number,dot-row,
 dot-column,numeric-variable[,...])

Description

The only thing added by RXB to DISTANCE is the auto repeat.
See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 80 for more data.

Program

The program at the right will set up 3 sprites on screen and start them moving.	>100 CALL CLEAR
Scans three sprites locations and returns the distance from each other squared.	>110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,7,99,9 9,0,10,#2,66,4,99,99,10,0,#3 ,67,2,1,2,-50,-50)
Restart loop	>120 CALL DISTANCE(#1,#2,D,#1 ,#3,E,#2,#3,F) >130 DISPLAY AT(1,1):"#1/#2"; D:"#1/#3";E:"#2/#3";F) >140 GOTO 120

Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use
sprites. The DISTANCE subprogram does get more accurate if
you have more than one to check at a time, but is slightly
faster than normal XB as DISTANCE in RXB does not require
a search for another line number to CALL DISTANCE and find
a value. The RXB version just goes to the comma and finds
the next value of DISTANCE, so is much faster and saves
program memory.

Format

```
RUN "EA"  
  
DELETE "EA"  
  
CALL XB("EA")  
  
CALL CAT("EA")  
  
OLD EA  
  
SAVE "EA"      -(Must have a program within  
                  - memory to work at all)  
CALL EA
```

Description

The EA DSR (Device Service Routine) allows access to the Editor Assembler section of RXB. The access will work only if the DSR is the GPLDSR or LINK DSR. In other words, a DSR that acknowledges any type of DSR in RAM, ROM, GROM, GRAM, or VDP. Most DSR's only accept DSK or PIO. Others like the SAVE or LIST commands will only work with a program in the memory first. Still others like CALL LOAD("EA") must have the CALL INIT command used first. Almost all DSR's today only acknowledge the ROM or RAM DSR's.

Programs

Go to the Editor Assembler.	>100 CALL XB("EA")
This line asks for a string. Type EA will go to EA module	>100 INPUT A\$:: DELETE A\$
Switch to Editor Assembler	>CALL CAT("EA")
Lower case can also be used.	>call ea
Strange looping effect.	>CALL EA("EA")

Options

BASIC and XB are also available.

EA subprogram PAGE E2

Format CALL EA

Description

The EA subprogram is used to switch to the Editor Assembler

Description Addendum

EA only works from EXTENDED BASIC, not BASIC.

Programs

The program at the right will | >100 CALL EA("DSK2.FW")
switch to Editor Assembler |

Format CALL EXE(cpu-address[,...])
 CALL EXE(numeric-variable[,...])

Description

The EXE subprogram directly goes to the cpu-address >8300 using the GPL XML >F0 and expects to work like an assembly BL @address so EXE(address) put that address at >8300 thus to return you need an assembly RT to end. Programmers can see this is a BL at a cpu-address. The programmer is responsible for keeping track of the workspace and program space he is using. Also for any registers while doing a BL or another context switch. A RT will end the BL as long as registers R11, R13, R14, R15 are not changed. By using CALL LOAD or CALL MOVES the programmer can set up a BL routine in the lower 8K by filling the registers with values first, then using CALL EXE to directly complete these commands. This is faster than CALL LINK as no interpretation of the access or values are checked.

Here is the example of using EXE doing VDP garbage collect the VDP memory not needing Memory Expansion but using the XB ROM 1 COMPCT routine.

CALL EXE(29656) ! does VDP COMPCT garbage collection
or execute the SCROLL routine in XB ROM 1
CALL EXE(31450) ! does SCROLL screen routine

FOR L=1 TO 4 :: CALL EXE(31450) :: NEXT L
This would scroll the screen 4 times like PRINT does.

Format CALL EXECUTE(cpu-address[,...])
 CALL EXECUTE(numeric-variable[,...])

Description

The EXECUTE subprogram directly goes to the cpu-address and expects to find 4 bytes to be present. The bytes are 1 and 2 define the workspace register address. Bytes 3 and 4 define the address to start execution at in cpu memory. Programmers can see this is a BLWP at a cpu-address. The programmer is responsible for keeping track of the workspace and program space he is using. Also for any registers while doing a BL or another context switch. A RTWP will end either a BL or a BLWP as long as registers set are not changed. By using CALL LOAD or CALL MOVES the programmer can set up a BLWP routine in the lower 8K by filling the registers with values first, then using CALL EXECUTE to directly complete these commands. This is faster than CALL LINK as no interpretation of the access or values are checked.

EXECUTE runs a XML link from GPL by moving 12 bytes from the Fast RAM at HEX 8300 to VDP at HEX 03C0 then moving the value in FAC passed from XB to HEX 8304 and does a GPL XML >F0 After a RTWP by the Assembly program, it returns VDP HEX 03C0 to Fast RAM HEX 8300 so the 12 bytes are restored. Thus this allows programmers use of FAC and ARG areas in Fast RAM.

Here is the program loaded into Fast RAM by EXECUTE:

```
AORG  >8300
CPUPGM DATA  >8302      First address.
           BLWP  @>834A      Switch context
                           with FAC as dummy.
           CLR   @>837C      Clear for GPL return.
           RT    END          Return to GPL.
```

If a programmer absolutely must use Fast RAM for his program I suggest he set up a buffer for saving HEX 8300 to HEX 83FF if only so it will not mess up any GPL pointers and don't go and mess up the 12 bytes at VDP HEX >03C0. Then the only thing to worry about is messing up something else.

Programs

Line 100 initializes lower 8k	>100 CALL INIT
Line 110 loads the assembly	>110 CALL LOAD(9838,47,0,38,1
program shown below. VMBR	14,4,32,32,44,3,128)
Line 120 loads registers with	>120 CALL LOAD(12032,0,0,48,0
VDP address, Buffer, Length.	,2,255)
Line 130 runs line 110 program	>130 CALL EXECUTE(9838)
Line 140 loads the assembly	>140 CALL LOAD(9838,47,0,38,1
program shown below. VMBW	14,4,32,32,36,3,128)
Line 150 loads registers with	>150 CALL LOAD(12032,0,0,48,0
VDP address, Buffer, Length.	,2,255)
Line 160 runs line 140 program	>160 CALL EXECUTE(9838)
Line 170 put a command in here	>170 CALL VCHAR(1,1,32,768)
Line 180 loops to line 160	>180 GOTO 160

HEX ADDRESS|HEX VALUE|ASSEMBLY COMMAND EQUIVALENT

>266E	>2F00	DATA >2F00 (workspace area address)
>2670	>2672	DATA >2672 (start execution address)
>2672	>0420	BLWP (first executed command)
>2674	>202C	@VMBR (or >2024 VMBW)
>2676	>0380	RTWP
<hr/>		
>2F00	>0000	REGISTER 0 (VDP address)
>2F02	>3000	REGISTER 1 (RAM buffer address)
>2F04	>02FF	REGISTER 2 (length of text)

Normal XB using LINK.

Initialize for Assembly.	>100 CALL INIT
Load support routine.	>110 CALL LOAD("DSK1.TEST")
LINK to program.	>120 CALL LINK("GO")
RXB EXECUTE EXAMPLE.	
Initialize for Assembly.	>100 CALL INIT
Load support routine.	>110 CALL LOAD("DSK1.TEST")
EXECUTE program address.	>120 CALL EXECUTE(13842)

EXECUTE does no checking so the address must be correct.
 The LINK method finds the name and uses the 2 byte address
 after the name to run the Assembly. EXECUTE just runs the
 address without looking for a name thus faster.

Options.

Dependent on Programmers use and skill.

FILES subprogram PAGE F1

Format CALL FILES(number)
 CALL FILES(numeric-variable)

Description

The FILES subprogram differs from the Disk Controller FILES on the CorComp, TI, Myarc or Parcom versions. All of these require a NEW after CALL FILES. NEW is executed after the FILES subprogram in RXB, so there is no need to use NEW. Also RXB FILES accepts values from 0 to 15 unlike the other FILES routines that can only accept 0 to 9. Each open file reduces VDP by 534 bytes, plus each file opened will use 518 bytes more. Only RXB has a valid CALL FILES(0) or a CALL FILES(15) that works.

Programs

FILES opens usual buffers.	>CALL FILES(3)
FILES ends the program and executes NEW.	>100 CALL FILES(1)
Only possible in RXB	>100 CALL FILES(15) >SIZE
Only possible in RXB	>CALL FILES(0) >SIZE

Will display 5624 Bytes of Stack free and 24488 Bytes of Program space free. At this point up to 15 files may be open at the same time. Not recommended but possible now. Also 0 files now is possible in RXB.

Options

See XB for even more powerful applications made easy.
For example CALL XB("DSK1.LOAD",1) will do a
CALL FILES(1) then NEW then RUN "DSK1.LOAD" AUTOMATICALLY

GCHAR subprogram PAGE G1

Format CALL GCHAR(row,column,numeric-variable[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 88 for more data. The only change to GCHAR is the auto-repeat function.

Programs

This line stores the character at row 4 column 5 in A, then gets character at row 4 column 6 in B.	>100 CALL GCHAR(4,5,A,4,6,B)
Gets row 9 column 3 in Q and row 9 column 4 in R.	>100 CALL GCHAR(9,3,Q,9,4,R)
Put R at row 9 column 3 and Q at row 9 column 4	>110 CALL HCHAR(9,3,R,1,9,4,Q ,1)
Continue loop.	>120 GOTO 100

Options

CALL GCHAR in RXB is much faster than normal XB now.

Format CALL MOTION(GO[,...])

Description

The GO command is a option in the MOTION subprogram.
GO does exactly what you would expect starts all sprite motion by making them use previous sprite motion table.

Programs

See MOTION subprogram for examples of use of GO.

Format CALL GMOTION(#sprite-number, row-velocity,
 column-velocity[, ...])

Description

The GMOTION subprogram returns the row-velocity and column-velocity as numbers from -128 to 127. If the sprite is not defined, row-velocity and column-velocity is set to zero. The sprite continues to move after its motion is returned, so this must be allowed for. See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL MOTION subprogram for more data.

Program

GMOTION returns the row-velocity into X and the column-velocity into Y.

Set up screen and up,down, left,right variables A(0) and A(1)
Loop for 28 sprites.
Set up 28 random sprites with random colors and motion.

Loop counter.
Random sprite selector, get that sprites motion, put the values on screen.

Delay loop.
Clear screen and Z+1.
Loop till Z>8

```
>100 CALL GMOTION(#1,X,Y)
>100 A(0)=-1::A(1)=1::CALL CL
EAR::CALL MAGNIFY(2)::CALL S
CREEN(15)
>110 FOR S=1 TO 28
>120 CALL SPRITE(#S,64+S,INT(
RND*16)+1,20+S,50+S,INT(A(RN
D*1))*INT(RND*127),INT(A(RND
*1))*INT(RND*127))
>130 NEXT S
>140 S=INT(RND*28)+1::CALL GM
OTION(#S,X,Y)::CALL HPUT(24,
3,"CALL GMOTION(#"&STR$(S)&
,"&STR$(X)&","&STR$(Y)&"))
>150 FOR L=1 TO 1E3::NEXT L
>160 CALL CLEAR::Z=Z+1::IF
Z<8 THEN 140
```

Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use sprites.

HCHAR subprogram PAGE H1

Format CALL HCHAR(row,column,character-code)

 CALL HCHAR(row,column,character-code,
 repetition[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 188 for more data. The only syntax change to HCHAR is the auto-repeat function. Notice the new auto-repeat must have the repetitions used or it gets row confused with repetitions. Also RXB HCHAR is now in ROM.

Programs

This line puts character 38 at
row 1 column 1 99 times, then
puts character code 87 at
row 9 column 1

>100 CALL HCHAR(1,1,38,99,9,1
 ,87)

Fills screen with characters.

>100 CALL HCHAR(1,1,32,768,1,
 1,65,768,1,1,97,768,1,1,30,
 768) :: GOTO 100

Options

CALL HCHAR is now written in Assembly so much faster is faster than normal XB, also as separate line numbers are needed to continue placing characters on screen.

See VCHAR, HPUT, VPUT, HGET and VGET.

HEX subprogram PAGE H2

Format CALL HEX(string-variable, numeric-variable[,...])

 CALL HEX(numeric-variable, string-variable[,...])

Description

The HEX subprogram converts Decimal to Hexadecimal or from Hexadecimal to Decimal. If a number or numeric-variable is first, HEX will convert the Decimal floating point value (Rounded off) to a four character sting and puts the string into the string-variable. If a string or string-variable is first, HEX will convert the String into a Decimal integer and put it into the numeric-variable. A numeric-variable or number ranges from -32768 to 32767 or the Hexadecimal equivalent of >8000 to >7FFF. The > is not used in HEX.

When a string or string-variable is null (length of zero) the numeric-variable will contain 0. The opposite is if a number or numeric-variable is 0 then the string-variable will contain a length of four and a value of >0000. Any time a string-variable is second it will be cleared before being assigned a new string value. All strings in HEX must be right justified or are returned as right justified, thus each string will be padded with zeros.

HEX will only use the first four characters of a string to convert the value, it will ignore the rest of the string.

Errors will result if a string contains characters other than 0-9 and A-F or a-f. Errors will result if a number is less than -32768 or larger than 32767.

HEX subroutine in RXB is for Assembly mostly but is usefull for new RXB routines like VDPSTACK or PRAM or EXECUTE.

 Programs

From command mode.	
Upper case	>CALL HEX("F",V)
or lower case	>CALL HEX("f",V)
will both return same result.	>PRINT V
V=15	
Line 100 sets address counter.	>100 FOR D=-32768 TO 32767
Line 110 converts it to HEX.	>110 CALL HEX(D,H\$)
Line 120 shows DEC to HEX.	>120 PRINT D,H\$
Line 130 continues loop count.	>130 NEXT D
Line 100 asks for HEX number.	>100 INPUT "HEX=":H\$
Line 110 converts HEX to DEC.	>110 CALL HEX(H\$,D)
Line 120 shows DEC equivalent.	>120 PRINT D: :
Line 130 starts program over.	>130 GOTO 100
Line 100 list of numbers.	>100 DATA 200,124,97,249,140,
It takes 8 bytes to store any	77,81,173,254,78,93,12,38,65
number in XB.	,55,6,0
Line 110 read list into N.	>110 READ N
Line 120 convert to HEX.	>120 CALL HEX(N,N\$)
Line 130 Save into a string as	>130 S\$=S\$&SEG\$(N\$,2,2)
it takes 4 bytes per number.	
Line 140 check for end of list	>140 IF N<>0 THEN 110
Line 150 show number of bytes	>150 PRINT "NORMAL:";8*16
used to store numbers.	
Line 160 show number of bytes	>160 PRINT "USED: ";LEN(S\$)+
it would have used.	1
Line 170 show number of bytes	>170 PRINT "SAVED ";(8*16)-(
it saved using string instead.	LEN(S\$)+1);"BYTES"

 Options:

See LOAD and EXECUTE for better utilitys for Assembly or
GPL access. Also useful as better then a calculator.

Format CALL HGET(row,column,length,string-variable
 [,...])

Description

The HGET subprogram returns into a string-variable from the screen at row and column. Length determines how many characters to put into the string-variable. Row numbers from 1 to 24 and column numbers from 1 to 32. Length may number from 1 to 255. If HGET comes to the edge of the screen then it wraps to the other side.

Programs

The program to the right will put into string-variable E\$ the 11 characters at row 5 and column 9.

The program to the right will put into string-variable M\$ the 5 characters at row 1 and column 3, then put into string-variable Q\$ the 1 character at row 9 and column 3, then put into string-variable N\$ the 32 characters at row 24 and column 1.

```
>100 CALL HGET(5,9,11,E$)  
>100 CALL HGET(1,3,5,M$,9,3,1  
          ,Q$,24,1,32,N$)
```

Options:

See HPUT, VPUT, and VGET.

HONK

subprogram

PAGE H5

Format

CALL HONK

Description

The HONK command produces the same sound as the ACCEPT or in INPUT or if a error occurs.

Programs

The program to the right will will produce a honk sound.	>100 PRINT "YN ?"
Key request for YN.	>110 CALL KEY("YN",0,K,S)
Indicate N was pressed.	>120 IF K=78 THEN CALL HONK
Continue on with program.	>130 GOTO 100

Format

```
CALL HPUT(row,column,string[,...])  
CALL HPUT(row,column,string-variable[,...])  
CALL HPUT(row,column,number[,...])  
CALL HPUT(row,column,numeric-variable[,...])
```

Description

The HPUT subprogram puts a string, string-variable, number, or numeric-variable onto the screen at row and column. The row numbers from 1 to 24 and column numbers for 1 to 32. If the string, string-variable, number, or numeric-variable being put onto screen goes to an edge it wraps to the other side. Unlike the EXTENDED BASIC DISPLAY AT the HPUT subprogram will not scroll the screen. HPUT runs from ROM.

Programs

Line 100 puts string "THIS" on the screen at row 10 and column 4.	>100 CALL HPUT(10,4,"THIS")
Line 110 sets string-variable A\$ equal to string "HPUT"	>110 A\$="HPUT"
Line 120 puts string "is" at row 12 and column 5, then puts string-variable A\$ at row 14 and column 4.	>120 CALL HPUT(12,5,"is",14,4,A\$)
Line 100 puts string A\$ at row 16 and column 5.	>100 CALL HPUT(16,5,A\$)
Puts 456 at row 10 col 15	>100 CALL HPUT(10,15,456)

Options:

CALL HPUT is now written in Assembly so much faster is faster than normal then XB DISPLAY AT(row,column)
See HCHAR, VCHAR, HGET and VGET.

INIT

subprogram

PAGE I1

Format

CALL INIT

Description

The INIT command is the same as the EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 101. Originally INIT loaded more data then actually existed, this has been fixed. The other correction is that you no longer have to use INIT before LINK, or LOAD. They will function if INIT has been called first or not. Unless loading a program that needs the INIT first.

* NOTE *

RXB only loads up to >24F4 first open byte. Reasons unknown XB loads useless junk from >24EA to >25FF that seems to be a programming error loading 277 useless bytes. Thus normal XB over writes these 277 bytes.

Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL INIT
initialize the lower 8K by |
loading support routines for |
assembly. |

Format CALL INVERSE(character-code[,...])

 CALL INVERSE(ALL[,...])

Description

The INVERSE subprogram finds the character definition of the character-code and inverts all the bytes in the character definition. That means it just reverses the foreground and background. The ALL feature inverts characters 30 to 143 thus not affecting characters 144 to 159 as this would destroy sprites.

Programs

The program to the right will INVERSE all character-code (A) in the character definition table in memory.	>100 CALL INVERSE(65)
The program to the right will INVERSE all character-codes from 30 to 143.	>100 CALL INVERSE(ALL)
Line 100 will ask for a string of characters terminated by the ENTER key.	>100 INPUT A\$
Line 110 is a loop to counter. Line 120 singles each one of the characters in A\$.	>110 FOR L=1 TO LEN(A\$) >120 C=ASC(SEG\$(A\$,L,1))
Line 130 INVERSES each one.	>130 CALL INVERSE(C)
Line 140 completes the loop.	>140 NEXT L
Line 150 restarts the program. (Be sure and not enter any blank characters in this program)	>150 GOTO 100

Format

```
CALL IO(type,address[,...])  
CALL IO(type,bits,cru-base,variable,variable  
[,...])  
CALL IO(type,length,vdp-address[,...])
```

Description

The IO subprogram allows access to and control of any chip in the console or peripheral cards. The type refers to different access methods like playing sound from GROM or VDP memory automatically. The type can also specify reading or writing directly to a Control Register Unit (CRU) address. Thereby allowing direct chip control, or direct chip bypass if the user wishes. The IO subprogram is a Graphics Programming Language (GPL) command. So the function is exactly like GPL despite being run from the XB environment. As most of XB is

written in GPL the user gains greater GPL like control.
After all the Operating System is written in GPL for a good reason.*Note these docs are from GPL Manuals.

type	address specifications
0 -----	GROM sound list address.
1 -----	VDP sound list address.
2 -----	CRU input.
3 -----	CRU output.
4 -----	VDP address of Cassette write list.
5 -----	VDP address of Cassette read list.
6 -----	VDP address of Cassette verify list.

The length specifies the number of bytes. The length can be from -32768 to 32767 depending on the amount of VDP memory that is available. Of course a value of -32768 is HEX >8000 and 32767 is HEX >7FFF and VDP normally in a TI is only 16384 or HEX >4000 of VDP. So be careful or lock-up will result. The cru-base is the CRU address divided by 2 in decimal form as the command automatically doubles the value input. The CRU-base ranges from 0 to 8191 or HEX >0000 to >1FFF with a EVEN address for 8 bits or more being scanned. That means that a value of 8191 will lock-up the system as it is looking for a bit in 8192 that does not exist.

The variable can input or output values ranging from 0 to 255 as that is equivalent to a single byte value. As there are two variables 16 bits can be represented in the two 8 bit variables. If CRU input reads less than 8 bits, the unused bits in the byte are reset to zero. If CRU input reads less than 16 but more than 8 bits, the unused bits in the word will be reset to zero. The bits range from 1 to 16 for input or output.

AUTO-SOUND INSTRUCTION GROM/GRAM/VDP

Format CALL IO(type,address[,...])

Control of the Sound Generator Chip (SGC) in the system console is through a pre-defined table in GROM/GRAM or VDP memory. Sound output is controlled by the table and the VDP Interrupt Service Routine (ISR). A control byte at the end of the table can cause control to loop back up in the table to continue, or end sound output. The format of the table is the same regardless of where it resides. The table consists of a series of blocks, each of which contains a series of bytes which are directly output to the SGC.

Since the VDP generates 60 interrupts per second, the interrupt count is expressed in units of one-sixtieth of a second.

When the IO command is called, upon the next occurring VDP interrupt, the first block of bytes is output to the SGC. The interpreter (Operating System) waits the requested number of interrupts (for example, if interrupt counts are 1, every interrupt causes the next block to be output). Remember that interpretation of XB continues normally while the SGC control is enabled.

The sound control can be terminated by using an interrupt count of 0 in the last block of the table. Alternatively, a primitive looping control is provided by using a block whose first byte is 0, and the next 2 bytes indicate an address in the same memory space of the next sound block to use. (That means one block points to another block only in the same type of memory).

If the first byte is hex FF or decimal 255, the next two bytes indicate an address in the other memory space. (That means one block points to another block but in another type of memory.) These allow switching sound lists from GROM/GRAM to VDP or VDP to GRAM/GROM. By making this the beginning of the entire table, the sound sequence can be made to repeat indefinitely.

The type 0 indicates sound lists in GROM or GRAM and type 1 indicates sound lists in VDP.

Executing a sound list while table-driven sound control is already in progress (from a previous sound list) causes the old sound control to be totally supplanted by the new sound instruction. (That means any sound chip command will override old sound chip commands).

The SGC has 3 tone (square wave) generators - 0, 1, and 2 all of which can be working simultaneously or in combination. The frequency (pitch) and attenuation (volume) of each generator can be independently controlled. In addition, there is a noise generator which can output white or periodic noise. For more information on controlling the SGC, see the TSM9919 SGC specification.

ATTENUATION CONTROL (for generators 0, 1, 2 or 3)

One byte must be transmitted to the SGC:

Binary 1-REG#-1-Attenuation

REG# = register number (0,1,2,3)
Attenuation = Attenuation/2
(e.g. A=0000 0 db = highest volume;
A=1000 16 db = medium volume;
A=1111 30 db = off.)

EXAMPLE: 1 10 1 0000 : turn on gen. #2 highest volume.
1 01 1 0100 : turn on gen. #1 medium high volume.
1 11 1 1111 | turn off gen. #3 (noise generator).

FREQUENCY CONTROL (for generators 0, 1, 2)

Two bytes must be transmitted to the SGC for a given register and to compute the number of counts from the frequency F
use: $N = 111860 / F$

Binary 1-REG#-N(1s 4 bits)-00-N(ms 6 bits)

Note that N must be split up into its least significant 4 bits and most significant 6 bits (10 bits total).

The lowest frequency possible is 110 Hz and the highest is 55938 Hz.

NOISE CONTROL

One byte must be transmitted to the SGC:

Binary 1-1-1-0-0-T-S

T = 0 for white noise, 1 for periodic noise;

S = Shift rate (0,1,2,3) = frequency center of noise.

S=3=frequency dependent on the frequency of tone generator #3.

Programs

Line 100 clears screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR ! Chimes
Line 110 to ...	>110 DATA 5,159,191,223,255,2 27,1,9,142,1,164,2,197,1,144 ,182,211,6,3,145,183,212,5,3 ,146,184,213,4
	>120 DATA 5,167,4,147,176,214 ,5,3,148,177,215,6,3,149,178 ,216,7
	>130 DATA 5,202,2,150,179,208 ,6,3,151,180,209,5,3,152,181 ,210,4
	>140 DATA 5,133,3,144,182,211 ,5,3,145,183,212,6,3,146,184 ,213,7
	>150 DATA 5,164,2,147,176,214 ,6,3,148,177,215,5,3,149,178 ,216,4
Line 160 ends sound list.	>160 DATA 5,197,1,150,179,208 ,5,3,151,180,209,6,3,152,181 ,210,7,3,159,191,223,0
Line 170 reads list into B and A is counter	>170 A=A+1 :: READ B :: CALL POKEV(A,B)
Line 180 checks end of list?	>180 IF B=0 THEN 190 ELSE 170
Line 190 shows how to access.	>190 PRINT "TYPE:" : :"CALL IO(1,8192)" >200 CALL IO(1,8192)
Line 310 continues AD loop.	>310 NEXT AD
Line 320 executes sound list.	>320 CALL IO(1,4096)
Line 330 prints out suggestion on how to test IO.	>330 PRINT "CRASH": :"TYPE:" : "CALL IO(1,4096)"

Programs

Line 100 clears the screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR ! CRASH
Line 110 to ...	>110 DATA 2,228,242,5
	>120 DATA 2,228,240,18
	>130 DATA 2,228,241,16
	>140 DATA 2,228,242,14
	>150 DATA 2,228,243,12
	>160 DATA 2,228,244,10
	>170 DATA 2,229,245,9
	>180 DATA 2,229,246,8
	>190 DATA 2,229,247,7
	>200 DATA 2,229,248,6
	>210 DATA 2,229,249,5
	>220 DATA 2,230,250,4
	>230 DATA 2,230,251,3
	>240 DATA 2,230,252,2
	>250 DATA 2,230,253,1
	>260 DATA 2,230,254,1
Line 270 ends sound list.	>270 DATA 1,255,0,0
Line 280 AD is VDP address to start with and ends with.	>280 FOR AD=4096 TO 4160 STE P 4
Line 290 reads list.	>290 READ V1,V2,V3,V4
Line 300 moves them into VDP.	>300 CALL POKEV(AD,V1,V2,V3,V 4)
Line 310 continues AD loop.	>310 NEXT AD
Line 320 executes sound list.	>320 CALL IO(1,4096)
Line 330 prints out suggestion on how to test IO.	>330 PRINT "CRASH": :"TYPE": " "CALL IO(1,4096)"

All data values must converted to Binary in order to see what is going on. You now have all the data that I have as to this phase of IO types 0 and 1. See Editor Assembler Manual also for more data on sound lists and sound chip.

Sound table creator for conversion of sound data.

```

100 CALL CLEAR :: PRINT "*SOUND DATA TABLE CREATOR*"
110 Q$="0123456789ABCDEF"
120 INPUT "GENERATOR # ?":GN
130 INPUT "DURATION ?":DUR
140 INPUT "FREQUENCY ?":FREQ
150 INPUT "VOLUME ?":VOL :: PRINT :: :
160 IF DUR>17 THEN 180
170 DUR=17
180 REM DURATION
190 DUR=INT((DUR*255)/4250) :: CONV=DUR :: GOSUB 400
200 DUR$=SEG$(HX$,3,2) :: IF FREQ>-1 THEN 290
210 REM NOISE FREQUENCY
220 FR=ABS(FREQ)-1 :: FR$="E"&STR$(FR)
230 REM NOISE VOLUME
240 VOL=INT(VOL/2) :: CONV=VOL
250 GOSUB 430 :: VOL$="F"&SEG$(HX$,4,1)
260 PRINT "DATA>02";FR$;",>";VOL$;DUR$:::
270 GOTO 360
280 REM TONE FREQUENCY
290 FR=INT((111860.8/FREQ)+.5)
300 CONV=FR :: GOSUB 400
310 FR$=SEG$(Q$,GN*2+7,1)&SEG$(HX$,4,1)&SEG$(HX$,2,2)
320 REM TONE VOLUME
330 VOL=INT(VOL/2) :: CONV=VOL :: GOSUB 400
340 VOL$=SEG$(Q$,GN*2+8,1)&SEG$(HX$,4,1)
350 PRINT "DATA>03";SEG$(FR$,1,1)&SEG$(FR$,2,1);",>";
SEG$(FR$,3,2);VOL$;",>";DUR$;"00": :
360 PRINT: :"ANOTHER SOUND (Y/N)?"
370 CALL ONKEY("YN",3,K,S) GOTO 100,390
380 GOTO 370
390 CALL CLEAR :: END
400 REM DECIMAL TO HEX
410 AY=INT(CONV)/16 :: BY=INT(AY)/16
420 CY=INT(BY)/16 :: DY=INT(CY)/16
430 AP=(AY-INT(AY))*16 :: BP=(BY-INT(BY))*16
440 CP=(CY-INT(CY))*16 :: DP=(DY-INT(DY))*16
450 HX$=SEG$(Q$,DP+1,1)&SEG$(Q$,CP+1,1)&
SEG$(Q$,BP+1,1)&SEG$(Q$,AP+1,1) :: RETURN

```

Use this program to create Hex strings that can use
CALL MOVES to move strings into VDP to be played from
a CALL IO(1,VDP-address)

CRU ACCESS INSTRUCTION

Format CALL IO(type,bits,cru-base,variable,variable
 [,...])

The IO types 2 and 3 can be used to control devices. IO always must be the CRU address divided by 2 as any value above 8192 will be out of range. The cru-base must be divided by 2 as the 9901 chip ignores the least significant bits of the base register it uses. See Editor Assembler Manual page 61. The CRU data to be written should be right justified in the byte or word. The least significant bit will output to or input from the CRU address specified by the CRU base address. Subsequent bits will come from or go to sequentially higher CRU addresses. If the CRU input reads less than 8 bits, the unused bits in the byte are reset to zero. If the CRU input reads less than 16 bits but more than 8 bits, the unused bits in the full two 8 bit bytes will be reset to zero.

Programs

Line 100 display what it does for you.	>100 DISPLAY AT(1,1)ERASE ALL :"THIS PROGRAM CHECKS FOR UNUSUAL KEYS BEING PRESSED , EVEN IF MORE THAN FOUR KEY ARE BEING PRESSED AT ONCE"
Line 110 scans CRU at >0006 and reports keys pressed.	>110 CALL IO(2,16,3,A,B):: IF A=18 AND B=255 THEN 110 ELS E CALL HPUT(24,3,RPT\$(" ",30),24,24,STR\$(A)&" "&STR\$(B))
Line 120 more reports.	>120 IF A=146 THEN CALL HPUT(24,3,"FUNCTION KEY")ELSE IF B=191 THEN CALL HPUT(24,3,"C ONTROL KEY")ELSE IF B=223 TH EN CALL HPUT(24,3,"SHIFT KEY ")
Line 130 still more reports.	>130 IF B=251 THEN CALL HPUT(24,3,"ENTER KEY")ELSE IF B=2 53 THEN CALL HPUT(24,3,"SPAC E BAR")ELSE IF B=254 THEN CA LL HPUT(24,3,"PLUS/EQUAL KEY ")
Line start over scan of keys.	>140 GOTO 110

Programs

Line 100 clears screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR
Line 110 explains program.	>110 CALL HPUT(4,7,"This is a demo of the",6,7,"CALL IO(3 ,8,2176,B)",8,7,"3 = TYPE(CR U output)",10,7,"8 = NUMBER OF BITS",12,7,"2176=address/ 2")
Line 120 turn off card, show the present byte value being sent.	>120 CALL IO(3,8,2176,0):: FO R B=0 TO 255 :: CALL HPUT(14 ,7,"B=byte (value "&STR\$(B)& ")")
Line 130 display block to get attention.	>130 CALL HPUT(18,5,"***** *****",19,5,"WA TCH THE DRIVE LIGHTS",20,5," *****")
Line 140 send byte to card and when done with loop, clear for starting over program.	>140 CALL IO(3,8,2176,B):: NE XT B :: CALL HCHAR(14,24,32, 7):: GOTO 110
Line 100 explains program.	>100 ! TURNS OFF/ON/OFF EACH CARD FROM >1000 TO >1F00 BUT WILL LOCKUP WITH CERTAIN CARDS.
Line 110 cru address from >1000 to >1F00, turn off card, turn on card, delay for 2 seconds, turn off card, turn off card. Loop end.	>110 FOR CRU=2048 TO 3968 STE P 128::CALL IO(3,8,CRU,0,3,8 >,CRU,255)::FOR A=1 TO 200::N EXT A::CALL IO(3,8,CRU,0)::N EXT CRU

Options

Some CRU address are used by the Operating System or XB and any attempt to redefine them will create problems. Also some of the address areas will return incorrect values as they have changed since IO has accessed them, so take care. Additionally some cards have the same problem, if the card has a program that has a interrupt or CRU links turned on as you access it, a complete lock up will result as a fight for control ensues. So with that happy thought, a alternate way is to use EXECUTE or LINK instead.

CASSETTE INPUT/OUTPUT/VERIFY INSTUCTION

Format CALL IO(type,length,vdp-address[,...])

The three different cassette I/O instructions use the same format. The write and read instructions physically perform Input/Output to the cassette. The verify instruction will read a tape and compare it, byte by byte, against what is in the specified VDP area. All will report an I/O error if one is detected. No prompts are present with these three formats. These three types control the cassette directly so no prompt will tell the user to turn on or off the cassette record/play buttons. The programmer must inform the user with own prompt.

Programs

(Presently I have no cassette to write programs with.)

AUDIO GATE

CRU bit 24 is the audio gate which allows data being read to be heard. If the bit is set to 1, the data being read is heard, and if the bit is set to 0, the data is not heard. Setting the bit to a 0 or 1 is done with an IO instruction, or a Assembly instruction.

MOTOR CONTROL

There are two CRU bits (22 and 23) used to control cassettes 1 and 2, respectively. When there is no Cassette IO being done, both motors remain on. When Cassette IO is specified, the DSR (Device Service Routine) will control the data being read. If there are two motor units connected, the data will be read simultaneously, or you may have the option of reading data from one motor unit and playing the recorded voice from another motor unit through the TV (Monitor) speaker.

***NOTE:**

Compatibility with or without 32K or other devices is not a concern as IO needs no RAM to work with. Therefore from just a console all IO commands will work fine. If you only have a Cassette and RXB you can quickly load/save/verify without menus, or just make up your own.

Bit R12-address I/O/I+ Usage

0	>0000	I/O	0: I/O mode 1: timer mode
1	>0002	I+	0: A peripheral interrupt occurred
2	>0004	I+	0: a VDP interrupt occurred
3	>0006	I	= . , M N / fire1 fire2
4	>0008	I	Space L K J H ; left1 left2
5	>000A	I	enter O I U Y P right1 right2
6	>000C	I	(none) 9 8 7 6 0 down1 down2
7	>000E	I	fctn 2 3 4 5 1 up1 up2
8	>0010	I	shift S D F G A
9	>0012	I	ctrl W E R T Q
10	>0014	I	(none) X C V B Z
11	>0016	-	(see bit 27)
12	>0018	I/I+	Pull up 10K to +5V
13	>001A	-	(see bit 25)
14	>001C	-	(see bit 24)
15	>001E	-	(see bit 23)
16	>0020	I/O	n.c.
17	>0022	I/O	n.c.
18	>0024	0	Select keyboard column (or joystick)
19	>0026	0	Select keyboard column (or joystick)
20	>0028	0	Select keyboard column (or joystick)
21	>002A	0	Set alpha-lock key
22	>002C	0	1: turn CS1 motor on
23	>002E	0	1: turn CS2 motor on
24	>0030	0	Audio gate
25	>0032	0	Output to cassette mike jack
26	>0034	-	(see bit 18)
27	>0036	I	Input from cassette headphone jack
28	>0038	-	(see bit 10: keyboard mirror)
29	>003A	-	(see bit 9)
30	>003C	-	(see bit 8)
31	>003E	-	(see bit 7)

Format**CALL ISROFF(numeric-variable)****Description**

The Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) is a routine that executes during timed intervals. The operating system of the TI is set up for these. Mouse or Screen dumps or Hot Key programs bring to mind the common uses of a ISR hook. The ISROFF routine in RXB does as it suggests and turns the ISR hook off. But the numeric-variable is used to store the address of where this ISR hook came from. Of course ISRON is the opposite and will turn it back on. Extreme care must be used when turning on or off the ISR. A PEEK at hex >83C4 (decimal -31804 and -31805) will be 0 when there is no ISR. Otherwise any other value will mean that a ISR is being used.

Programs

This line checks ISR hook.	>100 CALL ISROFF(J)
This shows if ISR is in use.	>110 IF J THEN PRINT "ISROFF"
This line loads another file.	>120 CALL LOAD("DSK1.HOT")
This starts another ISR.	>130 CALL LINK("START")
This line checks ISR hook.	>140 CALL ISROFF(K)
This shows if ISR is in use.	>150 IF K THEN PRINT "ISROFF"
This turns first ISR back on.	>160 CALL ISRON(J)
This turns second ISR back on.	>170 CALL ISRON(K)
The program continues...	
Safer way to check ISRHOOK Check if zero then no ISR ON if I+J<>0 then turn off ISR and put into variable N	>100 CALL PEEK(-31804,I,J) >110 IF I+J THEN CALL ISROFF(N)

The above program has loaded N with the ISR HOOK Address.

Options:

See ISRON, PRAM, CALL SIZE, INIT, LOAD and VDPSTACK.

Format CALL ISRON(numeric-variable)

Description

The Interrupt Service Routine (ISR) is a routine that executes during timed intervals. The operating system of the TI is set up for these. Mouse or Screen dumps or Hot Key programs bring to mind the common uses of a ISR hook. The ISRON routine in RXB does as it suggests and turns the ISR hook on. But the numeric-variable is used to load the address of where this ISR hook came from. Of course ISROFF is the opposite and will turn it back off. Extreme care must be used when turning on or off the ISR. A PEEK at hex >83C4 (decimal -31804 and -31805) will be 0 when there is no ISR. Otherwise any other value will mean that a ISR is being used.

Programs

This line peeks ISR hook.	>100 CALL PEEK(-31804,I,J)
This checks if ISR is in use, and if not 0 turn off ISR.	>110 IF I+J THEN CALL ISROFF(ADDRESS1)
This line loads another file.	>120 CALL LOAD("DSK1.HOT")
This starts another ISR.	>130 CALL LINK("START")
This turns off ISR.	>140 CALL ISROFF(ADDRESS2)
This checks if old ISR is ok, if yes turn it on. The program continues...	>150 IF I+J THEN CALL ISRON(A DDRESS1)
Safer way to check ISRHOOK Check if zero then no ISR ON if I+J<>0 then turn off ISR and put into variable N	>100 CALL PEEK(-31804,I,J) >110 IF I+J THEN CALL ISRON(N)

The above program has ISR HOOK Address loaded from N.

Options:

See ISROFF, PRAM, CALL SIZE, INIT, LOAD and VDPSTACK.

Format SAVE DSK2.PRGM,IV254

Description

The IV254 command functions normally to save XB programs in Internal Variable format of 254 size per record. An additional feature is IV254 may be specified after the SAVE command to convert to Internal Variable 254 format. The IV254 format makes it much more easy to tell an XB program from EA programs when cataloging a disk. Internal Variable files do take up one sector more than XB program format. It should be noted that XB programs smaller than 3 sectors can not be saved in IV254 format.

Command

Saves to DISK 2 in XB program image format TEST	>SAVE DSK2.TEST
Saves to disk 3 in XB program Internal Variable 254 named STUFF	>SAVE DSK3.STUFF,IV254
Saves to WDS1 in directory EXB XB program Internal Variable 254 named RB	>SAVE WDS1.EXB.RB,IV254

Options

Allows better cataloging options for saving XB files.

Format CALL JOYST(key-unit,x-return,y-return[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 108

Except for adding auto repeat there is no changes to JOYST

Programs

The program on the right will illustrate a use of JOYST subprogram. It creates two sprites and then moves them around according to the input from the joysticks.

Two players with the same input speed and motion.

```
>100 CALL CLEAR
>110 CALL SPRITE(#1,33,5,96,1
28,#2,42,2,96,128)
>120 CALL JOYST(1,X1,Y1,2,X2,
Y2)
>130 CALL MOTION(#1,-Y1,X1,#2
-Y2,X2)
>140 GOTO 120
```

Options:

See JOYMOTION, JOYLOCATE, KEY or ONKEY making it much more easy to use then normal XB routines as it combines several commands into a single command to use, also much faster response and more variables are used to control routines for a user.

Format

```
CALL JOYLOCATE(key-unit,x-return,y-return,  
row-index,column-index,#sprite,dot-row,  
dot-column)
```

```
CALL JOYLOCATE(key-unit,x-return,y-return,  
row-index,column-index,#sprite,dot-row,  
dot-column),key-return-variable)
```

```
CALL JOYLOCATE(key-unit,x-return,y-return,  
row-index,column-index,#sprite,dot-row,  
dot-column),key-return-variable)
```

```
GOTO line-number
```

Description

JOYLOCATE combines commands JOYST, KEY, LOCATE and a built in IF fire-button GOTO line-number. Keyboard key or fire button is in key-return-variable, but only joystick fire or key Q is used for GOTO line-number. As seen above line number option can be left out or furter key-return-variable can be left out too. Index is number of dots for row and column.

Programs

Clear screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR
Set character for use.	>110 CALL CHAR(143,"FFFFFFF FFFF")
Set up a sprite to use.	>120 CALL SPRITE(#1,143,2,9,19 0)
Look for joystick movement	>130 CALL JOYLOCATE(1,X,Y,8,8,
and move it or ignore.	#1,R,C,K) GOTO 160
Show variables on screen.	>140 PRINT X;Y;K;R;C
Loop forever	>150 GOTO 130
Show variables on screen.	>160 PRINT X;Y;K;R;C;"FIRE"
Loop forever	170 GOTO 130

Options:

See JOYMOTION or ONKEY or KEY for more XB changes created by RXB to speed up the programs and make them easier to read and write.

Format CALL JOYMOTION(key-unit,x-return,y-return,
 #sprite,row-index,column-index)

 CALL JOYMOTION(key-unit,x-return,y-return,
 #sprite,row-index,column-index,
 key-return-variable)

 CALL JOYMOTION(key-unit,x-return,y-return,
 #sprite,row-index,column-index,
 key-return-variable)
GOTO line-number

Description

JOYMOTION combines commands JOYST, KEY, MOTION and a built in IF fire-button GOTO line-number. Keyboard key or fire button is in key-return-variable, but only joystick fire or key Q is used for GOTO line-number. As seen above line number option can be left out or furter key-return-variable can be left out too. Index is number of dots for row and column.

Programs

Clear screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR
Set character for use.	>110 CALL CHAR(143,"FFFFFFF FFFF")
Set up a sprite to use.	>120 CALL SPRITE(#1,143,2,9,19 0,20,0)
Look for joystick movement	>130 CALL JOYMOTION(1,X,Y,#1,9
and move it or ignore.	,9,K) GOTO 160
Show variables on screen.	>140 PRINT X;Y;K
Loop forever	>150 GOTO 130
Show variables on screen.	>160 PRINT X;Y;K;"FIRE"
Loop forever	170 GOTO 130

Options:

See JOYMOTION or ONKEY or KEY for more XB changes created by RXB to speed up the programs and make them easier to read and write.

KEY	subprogram	PAGE K1
-----	------------	---------

Format	CALL KEY(key-unit,return-variable, status-variable[,...]) CALL KEY(string,key-unit,return-variable, status-variable[,...]) CALL KEY(string-variable,key-unit,return-variable, status-variable[,...])
--------	---

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 109

RXB has added auto repeat features.

Strings or string variables can now be added to KEY to lock out any other keys. The strings can be empty or up to 255 in length. The string function halts program execution unlike a normal key routine similar to ACCEPT or INPUT do.

Programs

This line scans both joysticks This line scans both of the fire buttons & split keyboard.	>100 CALL JOYST(1,X,Y,2,XX,YY) >110 CALL KEY(1,F,S,2,FF,SS)
Try this for fun. (HINT: FCTN 4)	>CALL KEY(CHR\$(2),0,K,S)
Add this line to programs.	>100 CALL KEY("YNyn",0,K,S)
Suspends program until key is pressed. (any key)	>100 CALL KEY("",0,K,S)
Suspends program until ENTER is pressed.	>100 CALL KEY(CHR\$(13),0,K,S)
Suspends program until the key from string A\$ is used.	>100 A\$="123" >110 CALL KEY(A\$,0,KV,STATUS)
Suspends program until YES is typed in.	>100 CALL KEY("Y",0,K1,S1,"E" ,0,K2,S2,"S",0,K3,S3)

LIST

command

PAGE L1

Format

LIST

LIST "device name"

LIST "device name":line length:start line-end line

Description

The LIST command is the same as per Extended Basic Manual page 114. The LIST routine has been modified to allow the line length to be output to a device. The line length can only be used if a device is specified. A colon (:) must follow the line length. If not included in the LIST command, the line length is set to the default of the specified output device.

The line length can range from 1 to 255. If the length specified is outside this range, a Bad Line Number Error is reported.

Command

This line outputs to a device. | >LIST "PIO":80:100-120

This line outputs to a device. | >LIST "RS232.BA=1200":132:

This a dummy line. | >100 ! TEST OF LIST
Another dummy line. | >110 ! TEST OF LIST

LOAD

command

PAGE L2

Format

CALL LOAD(address,value[,...])

CALL LOAD("access-name"[,...])

Description

The LOAD subprogram is used along with INIT, LINK, and PEEK, to access assembly language subprograms. The LOAD subprogram loads an assembly language object file or direct data into the Memory Expansion for later execution using the LINK statement.

The LOAD subprogram can specify one or more files from which to load object data or lists of direct load data, which consists of an address followed by data bytes. The address and data bytes are separated by commas. Direct load data must be separated by file-field, which is a string expression specifying a file from which to load assembly language object code. File-field may be a null string when it is used merely to separate direct load data fields. Use of LOAD subprogram with incorrect values can cause the computer to cease to function and require turning it off and back on.

Assembly language subprogram names (see LINK) are included in the file.

RXB does not check for Memory Expansion if address, values are loaded. EXAMPLE: CALL LOAD(-32000,15) {-32000 = >8300 hex} This was a oversight by original XB teams. This change allows a poke into memory with or without Memory Expansion. If Object Code File is loaded a CALL INIT is still checked.

Format CALL MAGNIFY(magnification-factor[,...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 118 for more data. A added feature to MAGNIFY is using a comma more switching of the sprite can be done, like instantly enlarge and reduce a sprite for a shadow effect in XB.

Programs

* See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL.

The program to the right will will set up 3 sprites to be on the same vertical plane.	>100 CALL CLEAR :: X=190 >110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,9,X, 20,0,#2,66,2,9,X,30,0,#3,67, 2,9,X,-20,0)
MAGNIFY enlage and reduce it. This is a delay loop. STOP turns off sprite motion.	>120 CALL MAGNIFY(1,2,1) >140 FOR D=1 TO 2000::NEXT D >150 GOTO 120
Clear screen and set up the Loop to create sprites.	>100 CALL CLEAR >110 FOR L=1 TO 28::CALL SPRI TE(#L,L+65,2,L,L,-L,L) :: NEXT L
Use MAGNIFY for effects.	>120 CALL MAGNIFY(3,4,3,4):: GOTO 120

Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use
sprites.

Format CALL SAMS("MAP"[,...])

Description

The SAMS MAP command will only work with a AMS memory card. MAP MODE on the AMS card means the mapper registers are turned on so they can be changed. But even with the mapper on unless the read/write lines are on no mappers will appear to be at the DSR address. SAMS ON turns on read/write mapper registers.

Then a LOAD or SAMS can change the memory pages.

See docs MANUAL-SAMS for examples of memory maps. Also run SAMS-TEST or SAMS-SAVE or SAMS-LOAD programs.

Programs

This turns on map mode.	>100 CALL SAMS("MAP")
This turns on read/write.	>110 CALL SAMS("ON")
This fetches map register 2.	>120 CALL PEEK(16388,BYTE)
This turns off read/write.	>130 CALL SAMS("OFF")
This turns on pass mode.	>140 CALL SAMS("PASS")
This prints the page from map mode in register 2.	>150 PRINT "Register 2 PAGE#" ;BYTE

The above program will print out whatever SAMS page is presently stored in SAMS map register 2.

It is recommended that CALL SAMS("MAP") only be used to check SAMS pages with CALL PEEK. CALL SAMS is much more easy to use to manage AMS memory.

MERGE subprogram PAGE M3

Format MERGE "device.filename"

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 122 for more data. The only reason for this page in RXB is a problem with SIZE and the MERGE command breaks SIZE from working as they both use the same address to record XB RAM END ADDRESS. This problem will only happen if you use PRAM to change program normal start and end locations of XB RAM. Please never use the merge command if you have changed XB RAM with PRAM command.

Command

Change locations to start XB to >C000 and end to >D000	>CALL PRAM(-12288,-16384)
This will load a program.	>OLD DSK1.TEST
This will merge both programs.	>MERGE DSK1.TEST2
SIZE will report wrong program space incorrectly	>SIZE

Format CALL MOD(number,divisor,quotiant,remainder
 [,...])

Description

The MOD command will make a MODULO FACTOR of a number and divisor to produce a quotient and remainder. MOD command will only factor numbers from -32678 to 32767 larger values will be clipped by the internal integer format. Also if the number is 0 or divisor is 0 a error of bad value will result as you can not divide 0 by anything or anything by 0.

Programs

Number=10 and Divisor=3	>100 N=10 :: D=3
Do MOD on values with results	>110 CALL MOD(N,D,Q,R)
Print Q and R values on screen	>120 PRINT Q,R
N=number,D=divisor,Q=Quotiant and R=remainder	
Divide 32767/3	>100 CALL MOD(32767,3,Q,R)
Show results	>110 PRINT Q,R
Q=10922 and R=1	
Divide -32768/3	>100 CALL MOD(-32768,3,Q,R)
Show results	>110 PRINT Q,R
Q=10922 and R=2	

MOTION subprogram PAGE M5

Format CALL MOTION(#sprite-number, row-velocity,
 column-velocity[, ...])

 CALL MOTION(ALL, row-velocity, column-velocity
 [, ...])

 CALL MOTION(STOP[, ...])

 CALL MOTION(GO[, ...])

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 125 for more data. A added feature to MOTION is STOP (disable sprite movement) and GO (enable sprite movement). Also ALL that affects all sprites.

Programs

* See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL.

The program to the right will will set up 3 sprites to be on the same vertical plane, and MOTION will stop all sprites. GO turns on sprite motion. This is a delay loop. STOP turns off sprite motion. This is a delay loop. Change #3 motion direction, GO. This is a delay loop Continue program.	>100 CALL CLEAR :: X=190 >110 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,9,X, 20,0,#2,66,2,9,X,30,0,#3,67, 2,9,X,-20,0) >120 CALL MOTION(GO) >140 FOR D=1 TO 2000::NEXT D >150 CALL MOTION(STOP) >160 FOR D=1 TO 2000::NEXT D >170 CALL MOTION(#3,10,10,GO) >180 FOR D=1 TO 2000::NEXT D >190 GOTO 120
Clear screen and set up the variables A(0) and A(1) Loop to create sprites. Use MOTION ALL to change the sprite velocities.	>100 CALL CLEAR::A(0)=-127 :: A(1)=127 >110 FOR L=1 TO 28::CALL SPRI TE(#L,L+65,2,L,L,-L,L) :: NEXT L >120 CALL MOTION(ALL,A(RND)*R ND,A(RND)*RND)::GOTO 120

Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use sprites. Notice that CALL MOTION(STOP,#1,44,-87) is valid.

Format MOVE start line-end line,new start line,increment

Description

The MOVE command is used to move a program line or block of program lines to another location in the program. The block of lines to be moved is defined by start line number and end line number. If either of these numbers are omitted, the defaults are the first program line and the last program line. However, at least one number and a dash must be entered (both cannot be omitted), and there must be at least one valid program line between start line number and end line number. To move one both the start line number and end line number are the same. If any of the above conditions are not met, a Bad Line Number Error will be reported. The new start line number defines the new line number of the first line in the moved segment. When the block is moved it will be moved. If not, a Bad Line Number Error message is reported. This problem can be corrected by using a smaller increment, or by using RES to open up space for the segment. A Bad Line Number Error also results if the renumbering process would result in a line number higher than 32767. Although moving lines within the program does not increase the size of the program, this command does require 4 bytes of the program space for line moved. This memory use is temporary, but it must be available in order to move the block. If sufficient memory is not available a Memory Full Error results and no lines are moved. This problem can usually be worked around by moving the block a few lines at a time. Before the block of lines is moved any open files are closed and any variables are lost.

Commands

Move lines 100 thru 180 to line 1000, increment by 5.	>MOVE 100-180,1000,5
Moves lines 40 thru last line to line 120, increment by 10.	>MOVE 40-,120,
Moves line 150 to line 110	>MOVE 150-150,1110
This line moves first program line thru line 800 to line 32220, and increment by 2.	>MOVE -800,32220,2

Format	CALL MOVES(type\$,bytes,string-variable,string-variable[,...]) CALL MOVES(type\$,bytes,from-address,to-address[,...]) CALL MOVES(type\$,bytes,from-address,string-variable[,...]) CALL MOVES(type\$,bytes,string-variable,to-address[,...]) CALL MOVES(string-variable,number,string-variable,string-variable[,...])
--------	--

Description

The MOVES subprogram moves (copies) FROM TO the amount of bytes specified using the memory type string. MOVES does not physically move memory but copies it. MOVES can RIPPLE a byte thru memory by the from-address being one byte less than the to address. The type\$ below specifies what type of memory is being moved and to what other type of memory it is moved into. The bytes are 255 maximum if being moved into a string-variable. MOVES address range is from -32768 to 0 to 32767 As MOVES mostly works with string-variables see the Extended Basic Manual page 41. MOVES will error out with * BAD VALUE IN ##### in a program if the string variable length exceeds 255, or if the number of bytes exceeds 255.

type\$	TYPE OF MEMORY
~~~~~	~~~~~
\$ -----	STRING-VARIABLE
V -----	VDP ADDRESS
R -----	RAM ADDRESS
G -----	GRAM ADDRESS

*NOTE: upper case only for type as lower case are ignored.

VDP address are from 0 to 16384 (>0 to >3FFF)

RAM may be moved but not into ROM, and that you may move memory into GRAM but not GROM. You can copy or move memory from ROM or GROM. Also note that any devices that use phony GRAM will not work with MOVES as these devices don't use the

### Programs

Line 100 has the type\$ string.	>100 X\$="VV"
Line 110 thus uses type\$ 0 VDP to VDP. 767 bytes are moved. A VDP from-address of 1 and a VDP to-address of 0. Will use a ripple effect of moving all screen bytes over one address.	>110 CALL MOVES(X\$,767,1,0)
Line 100 copies entire screen into lower 8K.	>100 CALL MOVES("VR",768,0,8192)
Line 110 clears the screen. Line 120 copies entire screen into lower 8K. Line 130 copies from lower 8K to screen, then again. GOTO makes it an endless loop.	>110 CALL CLEAR >120 CALL MOVES("VR",768,0,9000) >130 CALL MOVES("RV",768,8192,0,"RV",768,9000,0) :: GOTO 130
Line 100 sets up loop. Counts from -32768 to 0 to 32767 or (HEX >8000 to >0000 to >7FFF) Line 110 move GRAM/GROM to VDP. 8 bytes to be moved. GA is counter. 1024 is decimal address of space character in VDP pattern table. Line 120 completes loop.	>100 FOR G=-32768 TO 32767  >110 CALL MOVES("GV",8,G,1024)  >120 NEXT G
Loop address VDP Load that 8 bytes into space Loop back	>100 FOR V=0 TO 16384 >110 CALL MOVES("VV",8,V,1024) >120 NEXT V

---

**Programs**

Loop address RAM	>100 FOR R=_32768 to 32767
Load that 8 bytes into space	>110 CALL MOVES("RV",8,R,1024)
Loop back	>120 NEXT R
Line 100 sets string-variable.	>100 I\$=RPT\$("I",255)
Line 120 type\$ specifies I\$ to VDP. 55 bytes are moved.	>110 CALL MOVES("\$V",55,I\$,0)
Line 120 copies string J\$ to into lower 8K, then string I\$ into lower 8K.	>120 CALL MOVES("\$R",255,J\$,8 192,"\$R",255,I\$,8492)
Line 130 copies string I\$ to into J\$. Eliminates old J\$.	>130 J\$=I\$ :: PRINT J\$ : : I\$
Then prints them.	
Line 150 copies from lower 8K to J\$, then from lower 8K at 8492 into I\$ thus restoring both strings and printing them thus a way to save stings.	>140 CALL MOVES("R\$",255,8192 ,J\$,"R\$",255,8492,I\$) :: PRINT J\$: :I\$
Line 100 sets up loop. Counts from -32768 to 0 to 32767 or (HEX >8000 to >0000 to >7FFF)	>100 FOR GA=-32768 TO 32767
Line 110 moves type\$ GRAM/GROM to VDP. 8 bytes to be moved.	>110 CALL MOVES("G\$",8,GA,H\$)
GA is counter. H\$ is string for storing data found.	
Line 120 prints H\$ on screen.	>120 PRINT H\$
Line 130 next loop	>130 NEXT GA

**Options**

Dependent on Assembly Language programmers and the RXB programs that are developed. MOVES is good for replacing those CALL LOAD loops. It also provides a means to rewrite XB while running XB instead of rewriting MERGE files then loading them. Future devices benefit from MOVES as it can copy or move different types of memory directly from or to them.

NEW

command or subprogram

PAGE N1

---

Format

NEW

CALL NEW

#### Description

The NEW command is the same as the EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 126. NEW can only be used from edit mode. But now CALL NEW can be called from program mode. As expected all values are reset and all defined characters become undefined. Any open files are closed. Characters 32 to 95 are reset to their standard definitions. The TRACE and BREAK commands are canceled. The program is erased from memory.

#### Command

The line to the right will | >NEW  
reset memory for XB. |

#### Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL NEW  
reset memory for XB. |

Format            CALL SAMS("OFF")

#### Description

SAMS("OFF") command will only work with a SAMS memory card. The read/write lines to the AMS mapper registers are turned off so they will not be changed. Any PEEK or LOAD to the DSR space will be zero after the SAMS("OFF") command. They can't be read/written to. See docs MANUAL-AMS for examples of memory maps.

Also run SAMS-TEST or SAMS-SAVE or SAMS-LOAD programs.

#### Programs

This turns on read/write.	>100 CALL SAMS("ON")
This fetches map register 2.	>110 CALL PEEK(16388,BYTE)
This turns off read/write.	>120 CALL SAMS("OFF")
This turns on pass mode.	>130 CALL SAMS("PASS")
This prints the page from map mode in register 2.	>140 PRINT "Register 2 PAGE#" ;BYTE 

The above program will print out initialized SAMS page 2 in register 2.

It is recommended that CALL SAMS("OFF") only be used to protect the AMS mapper registers from being molested by programs that could access the AMS. CALL SAMS is more easy to use to manage SAMS memory as SAMS always turns off the SAMS read/write registers like SAMS("OFF") does.

Format CALL SAMS("ON")

#### Description

SAMS("ON") command will only work with a SAMS memory card. The read/write lines to the SAMS mapper registers are turned on so they can be changed. Any PEEK or LOAD to the DSR space can then be used to change the mapper registers or read them. See docs MANUAL-SAMS for examples of memory maps. Also run SAMS-TEST or SAMS-SAVE or SAMS-LOAD programs.

#### Programs

This turns on read/write.	>100 CALL SAMS("ON")
This loads 9 in map register 2	>110 CALL LOAD(16388,9)
This turns off read/write.	>120 CALL SAMS("OFF")
This loads values in lower 8K.	>130 CALL LOAD(8192,1,2,3,4)
This turns on pass mode.	>140 CALL SAMS("PASS")
This peeks values in lower 8K.	>150 CALL PEEK(8192,A,B,C,D)
This prints values.	>160 PRINT A;B;C;D
This turns on map mode.	>170 CALL SAMS("MAP")
This turns on read/write.	>180 CALL SAMS("ON")
This loads 2 in map register 2	>190 CALL LOAD(16388,2)
This turns off read/write.	>200 CALL SAMS("OFF")
This peeks values in low page.	>210 CALL PEEK(8192,A,B,C,D)
This prints values.	>220 PRINT A;B;C;D

It is recommended to use CALL SAMS("ON") only for when a CALL PEEK is used to check a mapper register value. CALL SAMS manages AMS mapping much better.

Format            CALL ONKEY(string,key-unit,return-variable,  
                  status-variable) GOTO line-number[,...]

                  CALL ONKEY(string-variable,key-unit,  
                  return-variable,status-variable)  
                  GOTO line-number[,...]

#### Description

ONKEY compares a string or string-variable characters one at a time to the key return-variable until a match is found. The string length may be longer than the number of GOTO line-number list. But an error results if that key is pressed as no line-number corresponds with the position of the key. If the string length is less than the number of GOTO line-numbers then the extra GOTO line-numbers are not used. The position of the characters in the string correspond to the GOTO line-number in the list. i.e. string "12345" GOTO 1,2,3,4,5 in the example:

CALL ONKEY("12345",0,K,S) GOTO 10,20,30,40,50

The key pressed like say 3 means line 30 will be used.

Another example:

10 CALL ONKEY("Test",0,K,S) GOTO 22,29,34,41 :: GOTO 10

If T is pressed then 22 is used.

If e is pressed then 29 is used.

If s is pressed then 34 is used.

If t is pressed then 41 is used.

If no key pressed GOTO 10 to repeat line.

---

Programs

This line accepts a key>	>100 CALL ONKEY("123",0,K,S) GOTO 120,130,140
Keep scanning the key.	>110 GOTO 100
First line.	>120 PRINT "ONE"::GOTO 100
Second line.	>130 PRINT "TWO"::GOTO 100
Third line.	>140 PRINT "THREE"::GOTO 100

Using GOSUB Key scan.	>100 GOSUB 110::GOTO 100 >110 CALL ONKEY("YN",3,K,S) GOTO 120,130
First line.	>120 PRINT "YES"::RETURN
Second line.	>130 PRINT "NO"::RETURN

The above program both act like ON GOTO with the key selecting in the string the position and line number.

Format            CALL SAMS("PASS")

#### Description

SAMS("PASS") command will only work with a SAMS memory card. PASS MODE on the SAMS card means the mapper registers are not on. This is the normal mode of the SAMS. No extra memory is available or used. This renders the SAMS like a normal 32K card. See docs MANUAL-SAMS for examples of memory maps. Also run SAMS-TEST or SAMS-SAVE or SAMS-LOAD programs.

#### Programs

This turns on read/write.	>110 CALL SAMS("ON")
Load 37 into map register 2.	>120 CALL LOAD(16388,37)
This turns off read/write.	>130 CALL SAMS("OFF")
This turns on pass mode.	>140 CALL SAMS("PASS")

SAMS("PASS") is mainly used to turn off SAMS or protect the SAMS pages from being used or to behaves like a normal 32K when the SAMS is not being used.

PATTERN	subprogram	PAGE P2
---------	------------	---------

---

Format	CALL PATTERN(#sprite-number,character-value [,...])
--------	--------------------------------------------------------

#### Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 142 for more data.  
Now 30 (CURSOR) and 31 (EDGE CHARACTER) and 144 to 159 may  
be used if only the top highest sprite numbers are used. For  
example you can not use sprite #1 if you are using characters  
143 to 146 to define a sprite pattern, but you could use  
sprite #28 instead with no issues. Thus some care must be  
taken to use all characters from 144 to 159 when using sprites.  
But the advantage is now you can use 30 to 159 in RXB.

CALL PATTERN just allows Sprite patterns not characters.

#### Options

Sprites may not be used if characters 144 to 159 are being  
redefined for use.

Format

CALL PEEKG(address, numeric-variable-list[,...])

**Description**

The PEEKG command reads data from GROM into the variable(s) specified. It functions identical to the regular EXTENDED BASIC PEEK command page 143. Except it reads from GROM/GRAM. GROM or GRAM address above 32767 must be converted to a negative number by subtracting 65536 from the desired address. Use CALL HEX to do this.

**Programs**

The program to the right will read a byte from GROM.	>100 CALL PEEKG(767,B)
Address loop counter	>100 FOR D=-32768 TO 32767
PEEK Grom address value.	>110 CALL PEEG(D,X)
Convert to HEX	>120 CALL HEX(A,H\$,X,B\$)
Show address and value.	>130 PRINT "Address:";H\$, D;"VALUE:";B\$,X
Loop.	>140 NEXT D

---

**Format****CALL PEEKV(address,numeric-variable-list[,...])****Description**

The PEEKV command reads data from VDP into the variable(s) specified. It functions identical to the regular EXTENDED BASIC PEEK command page 143. Except it reads from VDP.

The VDP address should not exceed 16384 in a TI with a 9918 VDP chip, 9938 or 9958 VDP chips can go the full 32767.

VDP addresses above 32767 must be converted to a negative number by subtracting 65536 from the desired address. Also whenever a value is peeked or poked to the screen a screen offset is present. 96 must be subtracted from or added to the value to correct it.

**Programs**

The program to the right will read a byte from VDP and put it into variable B.	>100 CALL PEEKV(767,B)
This line will print it.	>110 PRINT B-96
Address loop counter	>100 FOR D=0 TO 16383
PEEK Grom address value.	>110 CALL PEEV(D,X)
Convert to HEX	>120 CALL HEX(A,H\$,X,B\$)
Show address and value.	>130 PRINT "Address:";H\$, D;"VALUE:";B\$,X
Loop.	>140 NEXT D

PLOAD

subprogram

PAGE P5

---

Format

CALL PLOAD(memory-boundry,"access-name")

CALL PLOAD(contant,string-variable)

#### Description

The PLOAD subprogram loads ONLY program image files created by PSAVE. PLOAD is the opposite of PSAVE. PLOAD is a faster version of CALL LOAD. PLOAD has the speed of a hidden loader and is much easier to use. PLOAD loads any 4K boundary in 32K.

Memory boundries are 2, 3, A, B, C, D, E, F (upper case). i.e. 2 is >2000 or 3 is >3000 or A is >A000 up to F is >F000 Removing the zeros made more sense then adding 3 zeros.

Unlike CALL LOAD the PLOAD and PSAVE subprogram will work without CALL INIT being used first. Remember to turn on the interrupts if the program has them. Or the program support will not work. See ISROFF and ISRON.

NOTE: 4K of VDP memory MUST be free for PLOAD to function or a memory full error will result. Always place the PLOAD command at the top of the RXB program.

#### Programs

This line loads a previously saved programs image files. | >100 CALL PLOAD(2,"DSK2.MOUSE" |  
| ",3,"DSK2.MOUSE2")

This line turns on the mouse (program would continue here) | >110 CALL LINK("MSON")

This line load a previously saved program image file. | >100 CALL PLOAD(B,"DSK1.DUMP" |  
| )

This line turns on interrupt within program. | >110 CALL ISRON(16384)

This line links to support address DUMPIT routine. | >120 CALL LINK("DUMPIT") !  
| link to Program Support

PLOAD

subprogram

PAGE P6

---

PLOAD is faster then CALL LOAD as it loads Program Image vs LOAD which is stuck with slow uncompressed DF 80 files.

#### Options

SAMS users will find this a easy way to load RXB AMS support into lower 8K.

#### EXAMPLE:

```
>100 Z$="DSK1.PAGE"
>110 FOR L=0 TO 15 STEP 2
>120 CALL SAMS(2,L,3,L+1)
>130 CALL PLOAD(2,Z$&STR$(L),3,Z$&STR(L+1))
>140 NEXT L
>150 CALL XB("DSK1.MAINPROGRAM",1)
```

The above program would load RXB SAMS pages 0 to 15 into SAMS memory from files named PAGE0 to PAGE15 on disk 1. Then would set CALL FILES 1 and RUN "DSK1.MAINPROGRAM" with 64K of Assembly support for RXB. (16x4K=64K)

See SAMS, ISROFF, ISRON, EXECUTE, and MOVES.

POKEG

subprogram

PAGE P7

---

Format

CALL POKEG(address, numeric-variable-list[, ...])

#### Description

The POKEG command writes the data in the numeric variable list to GRAM at the specified address. It functions identical to the EXTENDED BASIC command LOAD page 115. Except that it writes to GRAM. GROM or GRAM addresses above 32767 must be converted to a negative number by subtracting 65536 from the desired address. CALL HEX is recommended for this.

#### Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL POKEG(1001,128)  
write 128 to GRAM address 1001 |

POKER                  subprogram                  PAGE P8

---

Format                  CALL POKER(vdp-number, numeric-variable[,...])

                        CALL POKER(numeric-variable, number[,...])

#### Description

The POKER command writes to vdp register a byte value. Only registers 0 to 63 are valid. The byte value ranges 0 to 255. The number of Registers were increased to 63 VDP Registers for use with F18 register set.

#### Programs

This sets TEXT mode.	>100 CALL POKER(7,244,1,240)
This is a delay loop.	>110 FOR L=1 TO 500 :: NEXT L
This sets MULTI COLOR mode	>120 CALL POKER(1,232)
This is a delay loop.	>130 FOR L=1 TO 500 :: NEXT L
This sets BIT MAP mode.	>140 CALL POKER(0,2,1,2)
This is a delay loop.	>150 FOR L=1 TO 500 :: NEXT L
This sets NORMAL XB mode.	>160 CALL POKER(0,0)
This resets memory.	>170 CALL NEW

POKEV

subprogram

PAGE P9

---

Format

CALL POKEV(address, numeric-variable-list[, ...])

#### Description

The POKEV command writes data to VDP into the address specified. It functions identical to the regular EXTENDED BASIC PEEK command page 143. Except it reads from VDP.

The VDP address should not exceed 16384 in a TI with a 9918 VDP chip, 9938 or 9958 VDP chips can go the full 32767.

VDP addresses above 32767 must be converted to a negative number by subtracting 65536 from the desired address.

CALL HEX is recommended for this.

Also whenever a value is poked or peeked to the screen a screen offset is present. 96 must be subtracted from or added to the value to correct it.

#### Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL POKEV(767,65+96)  
write A at address 767. |

Format            CALL PRAM(start-RAM-address,end-RAM-address)

Description

The PRAM command changes the location of the Start and End of XB RAM program space. Normally XB RAM is start address is >FFE7 and end address is >A040 in hex so the PRAM command allows changing this location to as low as 1 byte of XB RAM PROGRAM SPACE.

Any location from >A000 to >FFFF is a valid change in PRAM. This command has no effect on Lower 8K Assembly RAM.

Use of PRAM is for control of XB RAM space and XB programs can reside anywhere in the upper 24K RAM locations. Combined with PSAVE and PLOAD assembly can be utilized in upper 24K.

Programs

This line is comment.	>100 ! CALL PRAM(start-address, end-address) 12K size
Clear screen.	>110 CALL CLEAR
Show size, delay, clear screen	>120 SIZE::CALL KEY("",5,K,S)
Display it.	>130 PRINT "CALL PRAM(-25,-24 576)":>E000->B000 =12K RAM"
Change locations to start XB to >E000 and end XB to >B000	>140 CALL KEY("",5,K,S)::CALL PRAM(-8192,-20480)
This defauts to what ever the previous values were same as nothing was called	>CALL PRAM(0,0) >SIZE
Change locations to start XB to >C000 and end to >D000	>CALL PRAM(-12288,-16384) >SIZE
Change locations to start XB to >E000 and end XB to >E000	>CALL PRAM(-8192,-12288) >SIZE

Format            CALL PSAVE(memory-boundry,"access-name")

                  CALL PSAVE(constand,string-variable)

#### Description

The PSAVE subprogram saves ONLY program image files to be used for PLOAD. PSAVE is the opposite of PLOAD. PSAVE has the speed of a hidden loader without the hassle.

PLOAD saves any 4K boundry from 32K.

Memory boundries are 2, 3, A, B, C, D, E, F (upper case). i.e. 2 is >2000 or 3 is >3000 or A is >A000 up to F is >F000  
Removing the zeros made more sense then adding 3 zeros.

Unlike CALL LOAD the PLOAD and PSAVE subprogram will work without CALL INIT being used first.

To save a program with hidden loaders just break program after loading is complete and type:

CALL PSAVE(2,"DSK#.NAME1",3,"DSK#.NAME2") ! 2 4K of lower 8K  
Remember to check for interrupts or the program will not work after loading with PLOAD. See ISRON and ISROFF.

NOTE: 4K of VDP memory MUST be free for PSAVE to function or a memory full error will result. Always place the PSAVE command at the top of the RXB program.

#### Programs

Initialize lower 8K.	>100 CALL INIT
Load the assembly support.	>110 CALL LOAD("DSK1.MSETUPO")
Load the assembly support.	>120 CALL LOAD("DSK1.HDSR")
Turn on the mouse setup.	>130 CALL LINK("MSETUP")
BSAVE 2 of 4K sections of lower 8K.	>140 CALL PSAVE(2,"DSK2.MOUSE1",3,"DSK2.MOUSE2")

Procedure for hidden loaders.	
Loads program on disk 1	>CALL XB("DSK1.LOAD")
Break program.	PRESS FCTN 4 to break program.
Get address of interrupts.	>CALL ISROFF(I)
See if they are on.	>PRINT I
Save the programs to disk.	>CALL PSAVER(2,"DSK2.EXAMPLE1", 3,"DSK2.EXAMPLE2")

### Options

SAMS users will find this a easy way to save RXB SAMS support  
EXAMPLE:

```
>100 Z$="DSK1.PAGE"
>110 FOR L=15 TO 32 STEP 2
>120 CALL SAMS(2,L,3,L+1)
>130 CALL PSAVER(2,Z$&STR$(L),3,Z$&STR$(L+1))
>140 NEXT L
```

The above program would save RXB SAMS pages 16 to 33 into  
8 program image files named PAGE15 to PAGE33 on disk 1.

See SAMS, ISROFF, ISRON, EXECUTE, and MOVES.

QUITOFF            subprogram            PAGE    Q1

---

Format            CALL QUITOFF

Description

The QUITOFF command disables the QUIT KEY. The QUIT KEY is already disabled upon entering RXB. See QUITON for more data.

Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL QUITOFF  
turn off the QUIT KEY. |

QUITON

subprogram

PAGE Q2

---

Format

CALL QUITON

#### Description

The QUITON command enables the QUIT KEY. The QUIT KEY is already disabled upon entering RXB. QUITON makes the QUIT once again functional. You may need to use this command before running certain programs that use the QUIT key.

#### Programs

The program to the right will | >100 CALL QUITON  
turn on the QUIT KEY. |

RANDOMIZE subprogram

PAGE R1

Format RANDOMIZE

RANDOMIZE SEED

#### Description

The RANDOMIZE command can be found on XB manual page 151 to help explain it's use. RXB unlike any other XB produced has a feature that makes RND and RANDOMZE different and better. When you start up RXB from Title screen a keyboard scan is used to select your choices and the time it takes you to press a key deternimes random number seed on XB start up. Thus more random then other XB variants well unless you use RANDOMIZE or RANDOMIZE SEED that would be exactly like other XB versions. This is why I would suggest take out or never use RANDOMIZE if you want random numbers generated in RXB.

#### Program

Will put hex >3567 into seed	>100 RANDOMIZE
RND example to prove speed	>110 DIM N(100)
Counter in a FOR loop	>120 FOR X=1 TO 100
Load Array with random numbers	>130 N(X)=RND
Show that number	>140 PRINT N(X)
Repeat loop till done	>150 NEXT X

Run this above example in TI BASIC, XB and RXB 2020 to show game type results of program results with new RND

#### Options

Random Music programs will sound very very fast.

RES

command

PAGE R2

Format

RES

(Uses default values)

RES initial line,increment

RES initial line,increment,start line-end line

**Description**

The RES command is the same as per Extended Basic Manual page 155. The RESEQUENCE command is deleted. The abbreviation RES is the only access name. The RES command now allows a portion of the program to be resequenced. This RES DOES NOT REPLACE any undefined line numbers with 32767. Any undefined line numbers in the program are left as is. This makes it easier to fix if a problem is present. RES cannot be used to move lines from one location to another inside a program. If the new line numbers generated by the RES command would result in a line being moved, a Bad Line Number Error is generated. A Bad Line Number Error is also reported if there are no valid program lines between start line and end line.

**Command**

Lines 10 to 50 are renumbered.	>RES 20,1,10-50
Line 10 becomes 20, increment is 1.	
Lines 700-800 are renumbered.	>RES ,5,700-800
Line 700 becomes 100, increment is 5.	
Lines 50-80 are renumbered.	>RES ,,50-80
Line 50 becomes 100, increment is 10. (Default)	
Lines 1000 to last line are renumbered. Line 750 becomes 1000, increment is 10.	>RES 1000,,750-
Lines to 400 are renumbered.	>RES ,20,-400
First Line becomes 100 (Default), increment is 20.	
Line 40 is renumbered 20.	>RES 20,,40

---

Format            CALL RMOTION(#sprite-number[, ...])

                  CALL RMOTION(ALL[, ...])

#### Description

The RMOTION subprogram reverses the row-velocity and column-velocity as numbers from -127 to 127. This means that RMOTION simply reverses the direction of the sprite specified so it goes in the opposite direction it was going in. This also means RMOTION ignores 0 and -128, so you can use those to bypass RMOTION if you do not want RMOTION to change the sprite. The fastest and slowest sprite speeds are never affected by RMOTION. This feature adds more power to RMOTION. The ALL feature also allows all sprites on the screen to reverse all at once. ALL may also be called as many times as wanted in a single program line.

#### Program

RMOTION reverses the row-velocity and the column-velocity in sprite-number 1.	>100 CALL RMOTION(#1)
This line reverses the motion of all sprites.	>100 CALL RMOTION(ALL)
Line 100 sets up a sprite.	>100 CALL SPRITE(#1,33,2,96,18,99,84)
Line 110 waits for a number higher than .8 randomly.	>110 IF RND<.8 THEN 110
Line 120 reverses the motion of the sprite.	>120 CALL RMOTION(#1)
Continues the program.	>130 GOTO 110

#### Options

While characters 144 to 159 are being used, you cannot use sprites.

Format            RND

#### Description

The RND subprogram in RXB has been replaced with a TI BASIC version as the normal XB RND subprogram is hindered with so much Floating Point as to make it 3 times slower then the TI BASIC version of RND. Extensive testing proves that the new RXB RND is many times faster then the previous version.

There will actually be some programs expecting a particular RND pattern of random numbers that will no longer work the same as a result of this change. But games will appear more random then normal Extended Basic.

The RANDOMIZE seed still works but the results of the that pattern of random numbers will be different then normal XB, thus unless absolutely required will be a bigger benefit then the cost of this XB previous feature.

#### Program

RND example to prove speed	>100 DIM N(100)
Counter in a FOR loop	>110 FOR X=1 TO 100
Load Array with random numbers	>120 N(X)=RND
Show that number	>130 PRINT N(X)
Repeat loop till done	>140 NEXT X

Run this above example in TI BASIC, XB and RXB 2015 to show game type results of program results with new RND

#### Options

Random Music programs will sound very very fast.

ROLLDOWN command or subprogram PAGE R5

---

Format CALL ROLLDOWN

CALL ROLLDOWN(repetition[,...])

#### Description

ROLLDOWN scrolls screen to the down so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to down.

#### Programs

Roll screen down 2 times	>CALL ROLLDOWN(2)
Prints line	>100 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Roll screen down	>110 CALL ROLLDOWN
Repeat the program	>100 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL DOWN"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Roll down 9 times use X\$	>120 CALL ROLLDOWN(9)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

ROLLLEFT command or subprogram PAGE R6

---

Format CALL ROLLLEFT

CALL ROLLLEFT(repetition[,...])

#### Description

ROLLLEFT scrolls screen to the left so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to left.

#### Programs

Roll screen left 2 times	>CALL ROLLLEFT(2)
Prints line	>100 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Roll screen left	>110 CALL ROLLLEFT
Repeat the program	>120 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL LEFT"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Roll left 9 times use X\$	>120 CALL ROLLLEFT(9)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

ROLLRIGHT command or subprogram PAGE R7

---

Format CALL ROLLRIGHT

CALL ROLLRIGHT(repetition,[,...])

#### Description

ROLLRIGHT scrolls screen to the right so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to right.

#### Programs

Roll screen right 2 times	>CALL ROLLRIGHT(2)
Prints line	>100 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Roll screen right	>110 CALL ROLLRIGHT
Repeat the program	>120 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" ROLL RIGHT"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Scroll right 9 times use X\$	>120 CALL ROLLRIGHT(9)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

ROLLUP            command or subprogram            PAGE R8

---

Format            CALL ROLLUP

CALL ROLLUP(repetition[,...])

#### Description

ROLLUP scrolls screen to the up so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to up.

#### Programs

Roll screen up 2 times	>CALL ROLLUP(2)
Prints line	>100 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Roll screen UP	>110 CALL ROLLUP
Repeat the program	>120 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL UP"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Roll up 9 times use X\$	>120 CALL ROLLUP(9)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

Format            CALL SAMS(address-boundry,page-number[,...])

                  CALL SAMS(address-boundry,numeric-variable  
                  [,...])

                  CALL SAMS(command [,...])

#### Description

The SAMS command will only work with a SAMS memory card.

The address-boundry is a value in Hexadecimal denoted by 2 is >2000 or 3 is >3000 or A is >A000 or D is >D000

EXAMPLE: CALL SAMS(3,page-number[,...])

This 3 stands for >3000 hexadecimal address boundry.

CALL SAMS uses boundry symbols upper case only.

i.e. 2 = >2000, 3 = >3000, A = >A000, B = >B000, C = >C000,  
D = >D000, E = >E000 and F = >F000

SAMS turns on the read/write lines of SAMS mapper registers stores the value into the mapper register chosen. Less wasted pages results in more memory available. Page numbers can be from 0 to 16383 so it is hard to explain this easy.

See 16383 would be >FFFF hexidecimal 64 Meg SAMS. Pages 0 to 255 would be a 1 Meg SAMS, Pages 256 to 511 would be a 2 Meg SAMS, so on up to page 7935 to 8191 would be 32 Meg SAMS.

Pages 8192 to 16383 would be above 32K Meg SAMS so RXB 2020 handles 64 Meg SAMS, but not tested above 32 Meg yet.

(*Note: 16384 to 32767 would be for above 32 Meg to 64 Meg.)

A addtional new feature in 2020 RXB SAMS is use of upper 24K memory can now be switched, but of course care must be taken or will crash XB by removing the program running SAMS from upper 24K. Imagine 8 Meg XB program swapping lines.

The order of changing 4K pages does not matter thus a CALL SAMS(A,55,3,34) example is put 4K page 55 SAMS Memory at >A000 and 4K page 34 at >3000

Original SAMS commands like ON, OFF, MAP or PASS still work.

"ON" turns on Mapper Registers.

"OFF" turns off Mapper Registers.

"MAP" turns on Map Mode so pages can be changed.

"PASS" default mode making the SAMS just like a normal 32K.

Example is mixing commands:

100 CALL SAMS("ON","MAP",2,237,"OFF")

This turns on SAMS read/write Registers, turns on MAP mode, sets 4K page with page 237 than turns off SAMS read/write Registers.

### Programs

This turns on the SAMS mapper.	>110 CALL SAMS("ON")
This reads low half 8K page.	>120 CALL PEEK(16388,L)
This reads high half 8K page.	>130 CALL PEEK(16390,H)
This shows pages used.	>140 PRINT "LOW";L;"HIGH";H
This loads a assembly program.	>150 CALL LOAD("DSK1.CHAR")
This changes low/high 4K pages	>160 CALL SAMS(2,16,3,17)
This loads a assembly program.	>170 CALL LOAD("DSK1.DUMP")
This changes low/high back.	>180 CALL SAMS(2,L,3,H)
This uses a routine in CHAR.	>190 CALL LINK("CHAR")
This changes low/high again.	>200 CALL SAMS(2,16,3,17)
This uses a routine in DUMP.	>210 CALL LINK("DUMP")

The above example program shows one RXB program using two assembly programs with links for both. Thus only 16K of the SAMS was used. 1024K would be 120 assembly support programs Compatibility of most software assured in RXB AMS support.

### Options:

See ON, OFF, MAP and PASS pages in RXB Documents for more information on SAMS.

## SAMS MAPPER

*****  
The SAMS card has tons of documents as to its function and use.  
So to re-explain these docs would be pointless. Read the docs or  
find some, sorry but the RXB package is already huge.

In PASS mode the mapper register setup is equivalent to:

mapper address	mapper	page num	address range	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
HEX	Dec	HEX	Dec	memory area
---	---	---	---	-----
>4004 = 16388	is MR02 = >02 = 02	points to >2000 - >2FFF	range	
>4006 = 16390	is MR03 = >03 = 03	points to >3000 - >3FFF	range	
>4014 = 16404	is MR10 = >0A = 10	points to >A000 - >AFFF	range	
>4016 = 16406	is MR11 = >0B = 11	points to >B000 - >BFFF	range	
>4018 = 16408	is MR12 = >0C = 12	points to >C000 - >CFFF	range	
>401A = 16410	is MR13 = >0D = 13	points to >D000 - >DFFF	range	
>401C = 16412	is MR14 = >0E = 14	points to >E000 - >EFFF	range	
>401E = 16414	is MR15 = >0F = 15	points to >F000 - >FFFF	range	
(MR=Mapper Register)				

In MAP mode the mapper register setup is equivalent to: EXAMPLE1

mapper address	mapper	page num	address range	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
HEX	Dec	HEX	Dec	memory area
---	---	---	---	-----
>4004 = 16388	is MR02 = >10 = 16	points to >2000 - >2FFF	range	
>4006 = 16390	is MR03 = >11 = 17	points to >3000 - >3FFF	range	
>4014 = 16404	is MR10 = >12 = 18	points to >A000 - >AFFF	range	
>4016 = 16406	is MR11 = >13 = 19	points to >B000 - >BFFF	range	
>4018 = 16408	is MR12 = >14 = 20	points to >C000 - >CFFF	range	
>401A = 16410	is MR13 = >15 = 21	points to >D000 - >DFFF	range	
>401C = 16412	is MR14 = >16 = 22	points to >E000 - >EFFF	range	
>401E = 16414	is MR15 = >17 = 23	points to >F000 - >FFFF	range	

(MR=Mapper Register)

## SAMS MAPPER

*****

In map mode the mapper register setup is equivalent to: EXAMPLE2

mapper address	mapper	page num	address range	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
HEX	Dec	HEX	Dec	memory area
---	---	---	---	-----
>4004 = 16388	is MR02 = >62 = 98	points to >2000 - >2FFF	range	
>4006 = 16390	is MR03 = >63 = 99	points to >3000 - >3FFF	range	
>4014 = 16404	is MR10 = >64 = 100	points to >A000 - >AFFF	range	
>4016 = 16406	is MR11 = >65 = 101	points to >B000 - >BFFF	range	
>4018 = 16408	is MR12 = >66 = 102	points to >C000 - >CFFF	range	
>401A = 16410	is MR13 = >67 = 103	points to >D000 - >DFFF	range	
>401C = 16412	is MR14 = >68 = 104	points to >E000 - >EFFF	range	
>401E = 16414	is MR15 = >69 = 105	points to >F000 - >FFFF	range	

(MR=Mapper Register)

In MAP mode the mapper register setup is equivalent to: EXAMPLE3

mapper address	mapper	page num	address range	
-----	-----	-----	-----	
HEX	Dec	HEX	Dec	memory area
---	---	---	---	-----
>4004=16388	is MR02 =>1FF9 = 8185	points to >2000 - >2FFF	range	
>4006=16390	is MR03 =>1FFA = 8186	points to >3000 - >3FFF	range	
>4014=16404	is MR10 =>1FFB = 8187	points to >A000 - >AFFF	range	
>4016=16406	is MR11 =>1FFC = 8188	points to >B000 - >BFFF	range	
>4018=16408	is MR12 =>1FFD = 8189	points to >C000 - >CFFF	range	
>401A=16410	is MR13 =>1FFE = 8190	points to >D000 - >DFFF	range	
>401C=16412	is MR14 =>1FFF = 8191	points to >E000 - >EFFF	range	
>401E=16414	is MR15 =>2000 = 8192	points to >F000 - >FFFF	range	

(MR=Mapper Register)

SAVE

command

PAGE S5

Format

SAVE DSK3.PRGM

SAVE DSK2.PRGM,IV254

#### Description

The SAVE command functions normally to save XB programs. An additional feature is IV254 may be specified after the SAVE command to convert to Internal Variable 254 format. The IV254 format makes it much more easy to tell an XB program from EA programs when cataloging a disk. Internal Variable files do take up one sector more than XB program format. It should be noted that XB programs smaller than 3 sectors can not be saved in IV254 format.

#### Command

Saves to DISK 2 in XB program image format TEST | >SAVE DSK2.TEST

Saves to disk 3 in XB program Internal Variable 254 named STUFF | >SAVE DSK3.STUFF,IV254

Saves to WDS1 in directory EXB XB program Internal Variable 254 named RB | >SAVE WDS1.EXB.RB,IV254

#### Options

Allows better cataloging options for saving XB files.

SCREEN command or subprogram PAGE S6

---

Format CALL SCREEN(color-code[,...])

CALL SCREEN("OFF"[,...])

CALL SCREEN("ON"[,...])

#### Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 165 for more data.  
RXB has added features of OFF and ON to the SCREEN command. OFF turns off the screen display while the ON turn the screen back on. Use of OFF command allows for writing to screen happens but not visible to user.

#### Programs

Turn screen to white	>100 CALL SCREEN(16)
Turn off the screen display	>100 CALL SCREEN("OFF")
Prints line but screen off	>110 PRINT "THE SCREEN IS OFF"
Waits for any key	>120 CALL KEY("",5,K,S)
This opens a RS232 port.	>130 CALL SCREEN("ON")
Prints line but screen on	>140 PRINT "NOW SCREEN ON"
Waits for any key	>150 CALL KEY("",5,K,S)
Special effect use of SCREEN	>160 CALL SCREEN(0,2,0,2,0,2)

#### Options

New features allow for some special effects like draw screen while screen is off and then pop it to user. Or use of the comma to switch colors making some special effects.

---

Format            CALL SCROLLDOWN

CALL SCROLLDOWN(repetition,string[,...])

#### Description

SCROLLDOWN scrolls screen to the down so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to down, the string will only display vertically 24 characters of the string. If the string is empty (null) it will just scroll the screen. When null string is used this is a down version of PRINT. Unlike PRINT it does not allows strings longer then 32 characters.

#### Programs

Scroll down 2 times print DONE	>CALL SCROLLDOWN(2,"DONE")
Clear screen for demo	>100 CALL CLEAR
Prints line	>110 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Scroll screen down	>120 CALL SCROLLDOWN
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL DOWN"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Scroll down 9 times use X\$	>120 CALL SCROLLDOWN(9,X\$)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

---

Format            CALL SCROLLLEFT

CALL SCROLLLEFT(repetition,string[,...])

#### Description

SCROLLLEFT scrolls screen to the left so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to left, the string will only display vertically 24 characters of the string. If the string is empty (null) it will just scroll the screen. When null string is used this is a left version of PRINT.

#### Programs

Scroll left 2 times print DONE	>CALL SCROLLLEFT(2,"DONE")
Clear screen for demo	>100 CALL CLEAR
Prints line	>110 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Scroll screen left	>120 CALL SCROLLLEFT
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL LEFT"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Scroll left 9 spaces use X\$	>120 CALL SCROLLLEFT(9,X\$)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

Format            CALL SCROLLRIGHT

CALL SCROLLRIGHT(repetition,string[,...])

#### Description

SCROLLRIGHT scrolls screen to the right so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to right, the string will only display vertically 24 characters of the string. If the string is empty (null) it will just scroll the screen. When null string is used this is a right version of PRINT.

#### Programs

Scrollright 2 times print DONE	>CALL SCROLLRIGHT(2,"DONE")
Clear screen for demo	>100 CALL CLEAR
Prints line but screen off	>110 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Scroll screen right	>120 CALL SCROLLRIGHT
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL RIGHT"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Scroll right 9 spaces use X\$	>120 CALL SCROLLRIGHT(9,X\$)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

---

Format            CALL SCROLLUP

CALL SCROLLUP(repetition,string[,...])

#### Description

SCROLLUP scrolls screen to the up so repetition will repeat the scroll number of times to up, the string will only display vertically 32 characters of the string. If the string is empty (null) it will just scroll the screen. When null string is used this is a up version of PRINT. Unlike PRINT it does not allows strings longer then 32 characters.

#### Programs

Scroll up 2 times print DONE	>CALL SCROLLUP(2,"DONE")
Clear screen for demo	>100 CALL CLEAR
Prints line but screen off	>110 PRINT "SCREEN PRINT"
Scroll screen UP	>120 CALL SCROLLUP
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 110
Load X\$ string variable	>100 X\$=" SCROLL UP"
Print X\$	>110 PRINT X\$
Scroll up 9 spaces use X\$	>120 CALL SCROLLUP(9,X\$)
Repeat the program	>130 GOTO 100

#### Options

New features allow for some special that can take the place of some routines that are slower in XB.

SIZE            command or subprogram            PAGE S11

---

Format            SIZE

CALL SIZE

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 169 for more data.  
RXB has added many more features to SIZE. RXB shows the  
size and memory address of VDP, RAM and SAMS. Very useful  
for XB or Assembly programmers. EXAMPLE:

```
>SIZE
11840 Bytes of Stack Free
24488 Bytes of Program
8192 Bytes of Assembly
* PAGE NUMBER = LOCATION *
2      Page = >2000 - >2FFF
3      Page = >3000 - >3FFF
10     Page = >A000 - >AFFF

11     Page = >B000 - >BFFF
12     Page = >C000 - >CFFF
13     Page = >D000 - >DFFF
14     Page = >E000 - >EFFF
15     Page = >F000 - >FFFF
* MEMORY UNUSED and FREE *
>37D7 VDP Free Address
>0958 VDP STACK Address
>FFE7 Program Free Address
>A040 Program End Address
>2000 RAM Free Address
>4000 RAM End Address
```

This shows normal XB values but also includes more  
useful things like Assembly free and SAMS pages  
used and where these pages are. Lastly it shows  
VDP STACK location, First free VDP address, XB RAM  
First free address and End address. Lastly first  
free Assembly address and End address used. SAMS size is  
not reported just like Floppy size or hard drive isn't!

Format SIZE

CALL SIZE

Command

May only be used from command | >SIZE mode.

Programs

May only be used from program mode.	>100 CALL SIZE
Delay for keypress.	>110 CALL KEY("",0,K,S)
Set up for Assembly support.	>120 CALL INIT
Shows memory used including Assembly space free.	>130 CALL SIZE
Set VDP STACK to >1820 hex.	>140 CALL VDPSTACK(6176)
Show VDP STACK location.	>150 CALL SIZE
Delay for keypress.	>150 CALL KEY("",0,S,S)
Set XB RAM to >A000 hex.	>160 CALL PRAM(-24576)
Shows 64 more bytes of XB RAM for use in XB.	>170 CALL SIZE

Format            CALL MOTION(STOP[,...])

#### Description

The STOP command is a option in the MOTION subprogram. STOP does exactly what you would expect, stop all sprite motion and freezes the sprites in place.

#### Programs

See MOTION subprogram for examples of use of STOP.

---

Format            CALL SWAPCHAR(character-code,character-code  
                  [,...])

#### Description

The SWAPCHAR subprogram switches the first character-code character definition with the second character-code character definition. That means they swap definitions. The characters range from 30 to 159.

#### Programs

Line 100 swaps character-code 65 with character-code 97.	>100 CALL SWAPCHAR(65,97)
Line 100 defines character-code 128 and character-code 159.	>100 CALL CHAR(128,"F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0",159,"0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0F0")
Line 110 swaps them, then will swap space with character 128	>110 CALL SWAPCHAR(128,159,32,128)
Line 120 continues program.	>120 GOTO 110
Try this one on for weird.	>100 CALL SWAPCHAR(31,32,31,32) >110 CALL INVERSE(31) >120 GOTO 100

---

Format            CALL SWAPCOLOR(character-set,character-set  
                  [,....])  
  
                  CALL SWAPCOLOR(#sprite-number,#sprite-number  
                  [,....])

Description

The SWAPCOLOR subprogram swaps foreground and background colors of the first set with the second set. Or swaps the first sprite-number color with the second sprite-number color. The character-set numbers are given below:

set-number	character-codes
0	----- 30 to 31
1	----- 32 to 39
2	----- 40 to 47
3	----- 48 to 55
4	----- 56 to 63
5	----- 64 to 71
6	----- 72 to 79
7	----- 80 to 87
8	----- 88 to 95
9	----- 96 to 103
10	----- 104 to 111
11	----- 112 to 119
12	----- 120 to 127
13	----- 128 to 135
14	----- 136 to 143
(also sprite table) 15	----- 144 to 151
(also sprite table) 16	----- 152 to 159

Format            CALL SWAPCOLOR(character-set,character-set  
                  [,...])  
  
                  CALL SWAPCOLOR(#sprite-number,#sprite-number  
                  [,...])

**Programs**

Swap foreground and background colors of set 15 with set 5.	>100 CALL SWAPCOLOR(15,5)
Line 100 sets up two sprites on screen.	>100 CALL SPRITE(#1,65,2,99,9 9,9,9,#2,66,16,88,88,22,33)
Line 110 swaps sprite #1 color with sprite #2 color.	>110 CALL SWAPCOLOR(#1,#2)
Continue program.	>120 GOTO 110

USER                    subprogram                    PAGE U1

---

Format                CALL USER(quoted-string)  
                      CALL USER(string-variable)

Description

The USER subprogram overrides the normal editor of edit mode of XB and reads a DV80 file into the key scan routine as if the user was keying it in.

That means Batch Processing is creating XB programs from DV80 files, Editing XB programs, MERGING, Saving, and RUNNING XB programs. Also RESequencing, adding lines, or deleting lines, and re-writing lines from the DV80 file.

Every line to be input from the DV80 file MUST END WITH A CARRIAGE RETURN! A line of input may be up to 588 characters in length. The editor will error out if the crunch buffer is full, reporting a *Line Too Long* error. (Over 163 tokens)

Other errors will be reported but will not stop the process of USER continuing to input lines. To find errors in the DV80 file the input lines are shown on screen as they are input into the editor, and errors will be reported. So you must observe the screen for errors to test the DV80 file.

USER will stop after reaching the end of the file. But USER can have its operation suspended CALL POKEV(2242,0) will halt USER and CALL POKEV(2242,9) will resume USER.

INPUT and ACCEPT will try to read from USER if it is not turned off. On the other hand DV80 files can go directly into a INPUT or ACCEPT prompts. Turn off USER to be safe though.

USER will only report errors upon opening, thus if incorrect device or filename then USER reports * USER ERROR * and just closes the USER file, thus ending operation of USER.

Example files are included with RXB to show and explain the use of USER. The batch processing USER subprogram opens a new world to the RXB programmer.

Additionally new commands like CALL VDPSTACK and CALL PRAM used with CALL USER means you can modify the entire XB memory in both VDP and RAM from a BATCH file.

Possibilities are almost endless!

---

**Programs**

This line starts USER to use Batch processing on a file called FILENAME

>CALL USER("DSK1.FILENAME")

Line 100 is same as above. but within a program.

>100 CALL USER("DSK1.FILE")

Line 100 variable A\$ equals a String-variable path name. Line 110 starts USER to use Batch processing on A\$

>100 A\$="DSK.VOLUME.FILE"

>110 CALL USER(A\$)

Save this program as LOAD.

>100 CALL USER("DSK1.BATCH")

Here is an example DV80 file you save with the name BATCH.

```
! BATCH file for using
NEW and CALL FILES and RUN. cr
cr
CALL XB("DSK1.A-PROGRAM",#) cr
! The # is 0 to 15 (see FILES)
```

The above DV80 file uses cr to mean Carriage Return. And # is for the number of files you wish open. A-PROGRAM is the name of the XB program that needs a certain number of files open.

**Options**

To many to list out. See BATCH for demo.

VAL                  subprogram                  PAGE V1

---

Format                  VAL(">0000")

#### Description

The VAL function returns the number equivalent to string-expression. This allows the functions, statements, and commands that act on numbers to be used on string-expression. The VAL function is the inverse of the STR\$ function.

VAL is on page 188 of Extended Basic manual. RXB modified it to use Hexidecimal values with the > (greater sign) to specify it from normal decimal numbers.

*NOTE* NEVER USE A VARIABLE TO ASSIGN HEXIDECIMAL VAL EVER!  
RXB will lock up if you do this: X=VAL(">2000")  
As X is numeric and ">2000" is the string in that command line a substitution of 8192 decimal can not be done as XB gets confused about which one can be saved. Instead use the RXB command CALL HEX("2000",X) to assign a variable to HEX.  
ONLY USE VAL(hex-string) with PRINT, LOAD, PEEK, POKE.

#### Programs

Line 100 prints on screen 8192	>100 PRINT VAL(">2000")
Line 100 loads values 67,39 at hex address >8300	>100 CALL LOAD(VAL(">8300"), 67,39)
Line 100 peeks values into A and B from hex address >2008	>100 CALL PEEK(VAL(">2008"), A,B)

Options: ONLY USE VAL(hex-string) with PRINT, LOAD, PEEK, POKE.

VCHAR                  subprogram                  PAGE    V2

---

Format                  CALL VCHAR(row,column,character-code)

                        CALL VCHAR(row,column,character-code,  
                        repetition[,...])

#### Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL page 188 for more data. The only syntax change to VCHAR is the auto-repeat function. Notice the new auto-repeat must have the repetitions used or it gets row confused with repetitions. Also RXB HCHAR is now in ROM.

#### Programs

This line puts character 38 at  
row 1 column 1 for 99 times,  
then puts character code 87  
at row 9 column 1

>100 CALL VCHAR(1,1,38,99,9,1  
                        ,87)

Fills screen with characters.

>100 CALL VCHAR(1,1,32,768,1,  
                        1,65,768,1,1,97,768,1,1,30,  
                        768) :: GOTO 100

#### Options

CALL VCHAR is now written in Assembly so much faster is faster than normal XB, also as separate line numbers are needed to continue placing characters on screen.

See HCHAR, HPUT, VPUT, HGET and VGET.

---

Format            CALL VDPSTACK(numeric-variable)

#### Description

The VDPSTACK subprogram allows change of location of the VDP STACK in VDP RAM. Care must be taken to where you place the stack after all any over write or change can crash XB. Normal VDP stack location is 2392 in decimal >0958 in Hex. Some XB programs like The Missing Link use 6176 or >1820 Hex. Another location would be like 4096 which is >1000 in Hex. Combine PRAM with VDPSTACK and Assembly can be loaded into any memory locations previously very hard to use. That required special loaders so now RXB has PLOAD and PSAVE to get around these problems of loading anywhere in 32K now.

#### Programs

This line clears screen.	>100 CALL CLEAR
Set VDP STACK location.	>110 CALL VDPSTACK(6176)
Display it.	>120 PRINT ">1820 STACK LOCAT ION"
Show results.	>130 CALL SIZE
Wait for key pressed.	>140 CALL KEY("",0,S,S)
Set VDP STACK location.	>150 CALL VDPSTACK(4096)
Display it.	>160 PRINT ">1000 STACK LOCAT ION"
Display it.	>170 CALL SIZE

#### Options

See PRAM for similar change to RAM locations. Also see PLOAD and PSAVE for loading anywhere in 32K RAM.

VERSION            subprogram            PAGE    V4

---

Format            CALL VERSION(numeric-variable)

Description

See EXTENDED BASIC MANUAL PAGE 190 for more data.  
Also see Programs below.

This line will ask for version | >CALL VERSION(X)  
and return current to numeric-|  
variable X. |

Line 100 asks for version num. | >100 CALL VERSION(V)  
Line 110 checks for version | >110 IF V<2016 THEN INPUT "DSK  
to be larger than 2001 and if |     NAME":D\$ :: INPUT "FILENAME"  
it is will ask for input to |     :F\$ :: CALL XB("DSK."&D\$&F\$)  
use a old routine CALL XB. | |

Options

Will always return current version of RXB. As you can see RXB  
actually makes VERSION a valuable routine again.

VGET

subprogram

PAGE V5

---

Format            CALL VGET(row,column,length,string-variable  
[,...])

Description

The VGET subprogram returns into a string-variable from the screen at row and column. Length determines how many characters to put into the string-variable. Row numbers from 1 to 24 and column numbers from 1 to 32. Length may number from 1 to 255. If VGET comes to the bottom of the screen then it wraps to the top of screen.

Programs

The program to the right will get into string-variable E\$ the 11 characters at row 5 and column 9.

The program to the right will get into string-variable M\$ the 5 characters at row 1 and column 3, then put into string-variable Q\$ the 1 character at row 9 and column 3, then put into string-variable N\$ the 32 characters at row 24 and column 1.

>100 CALL VGET(5,9,11,E\$)

>100 CALL VGET(1,3,5,M\$,9,3,1  
,Q\$,24,1,32,N\$)

Options:

See HPUT, VPUT, and HGET.

---

Format            CALL VPUT(row,column,string[,...])

                  CALL VPUT(row,column,string-variable[,...])

#### Description

The VPUT subprogram puts a string or string-variable or number or number variable or constant onto the screen at row and column. The row numbers from 1 to 24 and column numbers from 1 to 32. If the string or number or numeric variable or string-variable or constant being put onto screen goes to an bottom it wraps to the top screen just like VCHAR does. VPUT runs from ROM.

#### Programs

Line 100 puts string "THIS" on the screen at row 10 and column 4.

>100 CALL VPUT(10,4,"THIS")

Line 110 sets string-variable A\$ equal to string "VPUT"

>110 A\$="VPUT"

Line 120 puts string "is" at row 11 and column 5, then puts string-variable A\$ at row 10 and column 6.

>120 CALL VPUT(11,5,"is",10,6,A\$)

Puts 456 at row 10 col 15

>100 CALL VPUT(10,15,456)

#### Options:

CALL VPUT is now written in Assembly so much faster is faster than normal then XB DISPLAY AT(row,column)  
(But a vertical version.)

See HCHAR, VCHAR, HPUT, HGET and VGET.

XB

Device Service Routine (DSR)

PAGE X1

---

Format

RUN "XB"

DELETE "XB"

CALL CAT("XB")

OLD XB

SAVE XB

-(Must have a program within  
-memory to work at all)

CALL XB

#### Description

The XB DSR (Device Service Routine) allows access to the RXB title screen. The access will work only if the DSR is in the GPLDSR or LINK DSR. In other words, a DSR that acknowledges any type of DSR in RAM, ROM, GROM, GRAM, or VDP. Most DSR's only accept DSK or PIO. Others like the SAVE or LIST commands will only work with a program in the memory first. Still others like CALL LOAD("XB") must have the CALL INIT command used first.

From EA option 5 you may type XB then enter, or from EA option 3 type XB then enter, then enter again. If the EA option 1 (edit), then 4 (print) type XB. From TI BASIC use OLD XB or DELETE "XB".

Keep in mind that if it does not work, the problem is the DSR your using. Almost all DSR's today only acknowledge the ROM or RAM DSR's. As the XB DSR is in GROM/GRAM it seems a bit short sighted on the part of most programmers to use cut down versions of a DSR. Please discourage this as it is a disservice to us all.

XB                    subprogram                    PAGE X2

---

Format                CALL XB("access-name")  
                      CALL XB(string-variable)  
                      CALL XB("access-name",file-number)  
                      CALL XB(string-variable,numeric-variable)

#### Description

The XB subprogram is like RUN in XB. (XB manual page 161) The RUN subprogram can't run strings so special XB loader programs were written and required. Using RUN A\$ results in a error report of * syntax error * in normal XB.

XB uses quotes like RUN or strings unlike RUN. So X will run XB or BASIC programs from quoted or variables. The file-number or numeric-variable denote the number of files to be open before the XB program is loaded and run. XB first sets the number of files open, uses a NEW and then runs the access string. See FILES for more info.  
If a CALL XB can't find the program or disk it will close all files, clear all XB memory (Assembly lower 8K unaffected) and leave you in XB command mode. You will know this by the * Ready * and the cursor flashing below. This allows you to try again with either RUN or CALL XB again.

If an empty string is used XB defaults to restart the RXB title screen. See XB for more info.

#### Options

See FILES for more information on RXB new CALL FILES.

### Programs

The program at the right will load a XB Program named HOT from disk drive 2 then run it.

```
>100 CALL XB("DSK2.HOT")
```

This line loads string GZ\$. This line uses the string path name to search all drives and RAMDISKS for a disk named XBGAMES and load a program named FROG then run that program.

```
>100 GZ$="DSK.XBGAMES.FROG"  
>110 CALL XB(GZ$)
```

Line 100 should be added to most RXB program to allow the QUIT key to work for aborting XB loader.

```
>100 CALL QUITON  
>110 CALL XB("DSKR.LOAD")
```

CALL FILES(1) and run DSK1.TML

```
>100 CALL XB("DSK1.TML",1)
```

The program at the right will turn on the AUTO SELECTOR and wait 4 second before switching to the AUTO LOAD.

```
>100 CALL EA("XB")
```

This line asks for a string. This line uses the string and if you type XB then enter will switch to the RXB.

```
>100 INPUT A$  
>110 DELETE A$
```

This line shows the CALL XB

```
>CALL XB
```

### Options

CALL BASIC and CALL EA are also available.  
Also see XB, EA, BASIC DSR versions access too.

This is a copy of the RXB title screen:

```
*****
* VERSION = 2022 *
*****
*      R X B      *
*                  *
*      creator      *
*                  *
* Rich Gilbertson *
*****
```

>> press ===== result <<

ANY KEY = DSK#.LOAD

ENTER = DSK#.UTIL1

(COMMA) , = DSK#.BATCH

SPACE BAR = RXB COMMAND MODE

(PERIOD) . = EDITOR ASSEMBLER

NOTE: 0 (ZERO) defaults to WDS1.LOAD or after pressing

ENTER defaults to WDS1.UTIL1

This is a explanation of the keys of the MENU screen:

-----  
(any key) = DSK#.LOAD

While the screen shows menu RXB is selected pressing any key will be the drive that DSK#.LOAD will be run from. RAMDISK number keys 1 to 9 or the alpha keys A to z.  
Pressing 0 (zero) key will run WDS1.LOAD

-----  
(ENTER key) = DSK#.UTIL1

While the screen shows menu RXB is selected pressing ENTER key allows Assembly Programs to be used. Pressing any key will be the drive that DSK#.UTIL1 will be run from. RAMDISK number keys 1 to 9 or the alpha keys A to z.  
Pressing 0 (zero) key will run WDS1.UTIL1

-----  
(COMMA) , = DSK#.BATCH

While the screen shows menu RXB is selected pressing COMMA key runs DSK#.BATCH  
DSK#.BATCH defaults to DSK1 if BATCH not found will default to command mode. For more information on this feature read USER in the RXB information on BATCH FILE SYSTEM below.

-----  
(SPACE BAR) = RXB COMMAND MODE

Pressing the SPACE BAR results in XB command mode.  
(Same as waiting a few seconds just like normal XB does.)

-----  
(PERIOD) . = EDITOR ASSEMBLER

Pressing the . (PERIOD) key will switch to EDITOR ASSEMBLER menu. Pressing the .

-----  
(ZERO) 0 = WSD1.LOAD

Pressing the 0 (ZERO) key will start a WSD1.LOAD to execute from hard drive 1. If the root directory has a LOAD program.

## BATCH FILE SYSTEM:

---

CALL USER overrides the normal edit mode by allowing a DV80 file to take control. This allows conversions from DV80 to XB program or DV80 to XB MERGE format or loading files, re-sequencing them, and saving or merging or adding lines through another DV80 file. All variables used through CALL USER are not affected so from a running program more lines or variables can be added to the size of the program without losing anything. Of course the RUN command will as always clear all variables before the program is run, this feature can be turned off with a CALL LOAD. (PRESCAN OFF)

As the USER subprogram can override the Editor many features can be bypassed. Example:

NEW	cr
OLD DSK1.XBPROGRAM	cr
RES 11,3	cr
MERGE "DSK1.MERGEPGM"	cr
SIZE	cr
SAVE "DSK1.NEWPROGRAM"	cr
RUN	cr
NEW	cr
OLD DSK1.LOAD	cr

The above is a good example of a DV80 Batch file for RXB. Note that there must be a CHR\$(13) or Carriage Return after every input line. If not then RXB assumes the it is the same line. But even that is not much of a problem as RXB allows 21 lines of input per program line. You can make them even longer if you want in USER.

**INPUT/OUTPUT ACCESS:**

-----  
CALL IO controls the 9901 CRU chip. Sound lists can be played independently of current status. (i.e. type in a program while playing music from VDP/GROM.) Control Register Unit can turn on/off single bits of CRU address bus. (i.e. cards/chips)  
Cassette direct bus control. (i.e. no menu input/output, verify)

**REDO KEY RESTORED (Was removed in RXB2001 to RXB2012):**

-----  
The REDO (FCTN 8) is RESTORED in RXB2015. USER needed a buffer that would not be molested or modified by CALL LINK, CALL LOAD or routines that need a buffer and usually use the same area that USER previously used. So to update and eliminate questions of compatibility the USER buffer was installed in place of the Edit recall buffer (REDO). The REDO key was not considered to be of much use anyway as the Crunch Buffer is 163 tokens long and in non-tokenized form the Edit recall buffer is only 152 bytes long. That is why when REDO is pressed only part of the line last typed in was recalled to screen. Additionally COPY lines, and MOVE lines commands can do the same thing as REDO could, so not much of anything is lost because it is assumed a TEXT EDITOR will be used to create programs in RXB then use CALL USER.

**PROGRAM DEVICE NAMES ACCESS:**

-----  
New access names established as devices are now available. By using any TRUE DSR (Device Service Routine) you may now access the Editor Assembler main menu by typing 'EA' within Basic or RXB. Example: RUN "EA" or OLD EA or DELETE "EA"  
You may also access RXB from Editor Assembler or Basic or even another cartridge. Example: OLD XB or DELETE "XB" from Basic.  
At any Editor Assembler device prompt type 'XB' then enter.

**FOR ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMERS:**

-----  
CALL MOVES is a new command that is a GPL command converted and added to RXB to give total control over every type of memory with in the TI-99/4A. MOVES works with address or strings to copy, over-write or move blocks of memory of any type of memory. RAM, VDP, GROM, GRAM, and ROM can be accessed by CALL MOVES.

**RXB TO ASSEMBLY DIRECT ACCESS BY ADDRESS:**

EXECUTE is much faster than the traditional LINK routine built into XB. The main problem with LINK is it checks everything and pushes everything onto the VDP stack. After getting to Assembly it pops everything off the stack for use or pushes what is to be passed to XB onto the stack. EXECUTE on the other hand just passes a address to a 12 byte Assembly program in Fast RAM and RTWP ends the users program. A LINK will use up 6 bytes for the name, 2 bytes for the address and wastes time checking things.

The advantage to EXECUTE is you use LOAD or MOVE or MOVES to place the values needed directly into the registers then do it. EXECUTE uses less space, is faster, and is easy to debug.

**SAMS SUPPORT ROUTINES:**

The SAMS has support routines built into RXB. CALL SAMS("MAP") will turn the SAMS mapper on. CALL AMS("PASS") turns SAMS mapper to pass mode. CALL SAMS("ON") will turn on the read/write lines of the mapper. CALL SAMS("OFF") turns off the read/write lines. With these commands pages of memory can be written with a CALL LOAD or read with a CALL PEEK.

RXB AMS SUPPORT USES NO ASSEMBLY OR CALL LINKs. That means up to 1 meg of 4K pages in entire 32K from RXB. That is impossible to do from XB as you have to load your normal support somewhere in 32K of assembly for everyone else not using RXB.

GPL is where all the support routines are stored in RXB so not one byte is wasted on assembly support. That also means not one byte of SAMS memory is wasted on control routines.

Speaking of control CALL SAMS switches 4K pages in the 32K SAMS. CALL SAMS uses boundary symbols upper case only.  
i.e. 2 = >2000, 3 = >3000, A = >A000, B = >B000, C = >C000,  
D = >D000, E = >E000 and F = >F000

**RND FUNCTION REPLACED**

Extended Basic RND has been replaced with the TI BASIC RND as the normal XB version of RND was hindered by too much Floating Point that is very slow for use just to get a random number. Also the XB RND was insanely complicated and bloated.

#### INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE CONTROL (ISROFF and ISRON)

---

ISR (Interrupt Service Routine) like MOUSE or Screen dumps or any special program like XB Packer use a ISR. The problem with these programs is unless they are written to work with new devices, a lock-up occurs. EXAMPLE: running a mouse routine and XB Packer. They were never made to work together. RXB now has a handle on this. CALL ISROFF turns off the interrupt and saves the address for turning it back on. CALL ISRON restarts the interrupt. As several pages of the AMS can be used with interrupts a whole new world of programming is now possible.

NO ASSEMBLY IS USED OR CALL LINKS. Absolute compatibility.

#### 4K PROGRAM IMAGE FILE LOADER AND SAVER (PLOAD and PSAVE)

---

Hidden loaders were created to overcome the slow loading speed of CALL LOAD. The disadvantage of a hidden loader is it can only load one assembly support program at a time. PLOAD loads program image files of 4K, and PLOAD can load as many times as needed within one RXB program. PSAVE is the opposite and creates the program image files of the 4K anywhere in memory. Lastly loading 200K into the SAMS card is easy with PLOAD. A simple loop can load each SAMS 4K page with PLOAD. Each address boundary is in PSAVE or PLOAD like SAMS uses boundary symbols upper case only. i.e. 2 = >2000, 3 = >3000, A = >A000, B = >B000, C = >C000, D = >D000, E = >E000 and F = >F000

#### SAVE FILES IN INTERNAL VARIABLE 254 OR PROGRAM IMAGE FORMAT

---

RXB allows XB programs to load or be saved in two formats as previously, but now RXB allows more control of this feature. Normally XB will save files in Program Image format if these programs are small enough to fit in VDP memory. If these XB programs are larger then what will fit in VDP then XB programs will be saved in Internal Variable 254 format. RXB has a added feature added to save command. IV254 is the new feature.

EXAMPLE: SAVE DSK3.TEST,IV254

JOYSTICK and SPRITE MOTION CONTROL with KEY built FIRE button

---

As normal XB JOYSTICK and SPRITE controls were separate commands this slowed down response in XB games and utilities. The main issue was these commands were not combined. RXB added two new commands to the arsenal but also added CALL KEY and also added a IF THEN into the mix. Thus CALL JOYMOTION acts just like CALL JOYST + CALL KEY + CALL MOTION + IF FIRE THEN line number To bring even more to the table is an INDEX value for SPRITES.

EXAMPLE:

```
CALL JOYMOTION(key-unit,x-return,y-return,#sprite,  
row-index,column-index,key-return-variable) GOTO line-number
```

key-unit,x-return,y-return are like normal XB JOYST  
#sprite,row-index,column-index are like XB MOTION but dot based  
key-return-variable is just like XB KEY key variable  
GOTO line-number is like XB IF KEY THEN line-number

The GOTO is not required nor is the key-return-variable as these are optional depending on your needs.

JOYSTICK and SPRITE LOCATE CONTROL with KEY built in FIRE button

---

As normal XB JOYSTICK and SPRITE controls were separate commands this slowed down response in XB games and utilities. The main issue was these commands were not combined. RXB added two new commands to the arsenal but also added CALL KEY and also added a IF THEN into the mix. Thus CALL JOYLOCATE acts just like CALL JOYST + CALL KEY + CALL MOTION + IF FIRE THEN line number

EXAMPLE:

```
CALL JOYLOCATE(key-unit,x-return,y-return,row-index,column-index,  
#sprite,dot-row,dot-column),key-return-variable) GOTO line-number
```

key-unit,x-return,y-return are like normal XB JOYST  
#sprite,row-index,column-index are like XB LOCATE but dot based  
key-return-variable is just like XB KEY key variable  
GOTO line-number is like XB IF KEY THEN line-number

The GOTO is not required nor is the key-return-variable as these are optional depending on your needs.

#### RAM MEMORY MANAGER (CALL PRAM)

---

New way to use RXB way ahead of any other XB made is PRAM that allows you to change the size of RAM in upper 24K of RAM.

Normally >A040 is the end of RAM in XB as it starts going from high RAM >FFFC down to lowest toward >A040 this allows 64 bytes not used but was for the TI Debugger to use.

The PRAM command changes the location of the end of XB RAM.

Normally XB RAM is >A040 in hex so the PRAM command allows changing this location to as low as 298 bytes of XB RAM.

Any location from >A000 to >FEBE is a valid change in PRAM.

Thus -322 decimal or >FEBE hex is highest address is -25576 decimal or >A000 hex lowest address. That tops our XB RAM to 64 more bytes then normal at max or down to 298 bytes of RAM.

How come no one else thought of this? (Need to fix program start)

#### VDP STACK MEMORY MANAGER (CALL VDPSTACK)

---

Normal VDP stack location is 2392 in decimal >0958 in Hex.

Some XB programs like The Missing Link use 6176 or >1820 Hex.

Another location would be like 4096 which is >1000 in Hex.

The VDPSTACK subprogram allows change of location of the VDP STACK in VDP RAM. Care must be taken to where you place the stack after all any over write or change can crash XB.

Changing the VDP stack location allows changes in type of VDP mode being used like TEXT mode or Multi colored mode.

#### FILES BUFFEEER MEMORY MANAGER (CALL FILES)

---

The FILES subprogram differs from the Disk Controller FILES on the CorComp, TI, Myarc or Parcom versions. All of these require a NEW after CALL FILES. NEW is executed after the FILES subprogram in RXB, no need to use NEW it is built into FILES.

Also RXB FILES accepts values from 0 to 15 unlike the other FILES routines that can only accept 1 to 9. Each open file reduces VDP by 534 bytes, plus each file opened will use 518 bytes more. CALL FILES(0) will display 5624 Bytes of Stack free and 24488 Bytes of Program space free. At this point up to 15 files may be open at the same time. Not recommended but possible. Thus RXB 0 files now is possible in RXB or up to 15.

## SIZE REPORT CHANGE

RXB has a major change to SIZE routine not just adding CALL SIZE but the report itself is extensivily more useful.

>SIZE press enter

Screen advances and you see:

```
>SIZE
11840 Bytes of Stack Free
24488 Bytes of Program Free
8192 Bytes of Assembly Free
256 Pages 1024 K SAMS
2    Page = Address >2000
3    Page = Address >3000
10   Page = Address >A000
11   Page = Address >B000
12   Page = Address >C000
13   Page = Address >D000
14   Page = Address >E000
15   Page = Address >F000
>37D7 VDP Free Address
>0958 VDP STACK Address
>FFE7 Program Free Address
>A040 Program End Address
>2000 RAM Free Address
>4000 RAM End Address
```

>cursor flashing

As you can see much more information then you are used to seeing about memory of XB and system. Note first off the display of Assembly Free memory and if you have a SAMS. If you have a SAMS you also see the pages used and at the address in Hex where it resides. Next is address of first free VDP Address and below that you VDP Stack location. For XB itself you also see the XB program first free address and the End Address for XB program space. Lastly the first free RAM in Assembly lower 8k and last address used by Assembly.

RXB FIXES TO XB REQUESTED BY USERS

---

RXB has numerous fixes thru the years a few will be mentioned here as far back as 1983 when I bought my TI99/4A.

Recently asked to fix RANDOMIZE SEED not working with the CALL LINK in XB, so I added a line to reset RANDOM SEED upon use of the CALL LINK. Your welcome.

RXB and XB had a issue with PRINT that worked fine in BASIC and a fix was made to solve this very rare issue. You might have seen it when edge characters were improperly shown.

CALL FILES(0) never worked in BASIC or XB but does work in RXB now. This meant a update to SIZE routine too.

Another XB bug was this example:

10 PRINT

LIST

ACCEPT A

Now a error is produced unlike version 110 XB crashes.  
RXB shows this instead * Only legal in a program *

THANKS TO LEE STEWART

---

RXB 2021 has muliple routines now in Assembly to speed up these routines CLEAR, CHARSET, HCHAR, VCHAR, HPUT, and VPUT. Expect next version of RXB to have even more Assembly for former GPL routines thanks to help from Lee Stewart. Specifically CLEAR, HPUT, VPUT, HCHAR, VCHAR, SCROLL, ROLL and CLEARPRINT are all speedy due to be Assembly now instead of GPL.

CALL subprogram list of format modified PAGE 11

---

CALL CHAR(ALL,pattern-identifier[,...])  
CALL CHARSET(ALL)  
CALL COINC(#sprite,#sprite,tolerance,numeric-variable[,...])  
CALL COLOR(ALL,foreground-color,background-color[,...])  
CALL DISTANCE(#sprite,#sprite,numeric-variable[,...])  
CALL FILES(number) {0 to 15 can be used now}  
CALL GCHAR(row,column,numeric-variable[,...])  
CALL HCHAR(row,column,character-code,repetition[,...])  
CALL JOYST(key-unit,x-return,y-return[,...])  
CALL KEY(key-unit,return-variable,status-variable[,...])  
CALL KEY(string,key-unit,return-variable,status-variable[,...])  
CALL MAGNIFY(magnification-factor[,...])  
CALL MOTION(ALL,row-velocity,column-velocity[,...])  
CALL MOTION(GO[,...])  
CALL MOTION(STOP[,...])  
CALL SCREEN(color-code[,...])  
CALL VCHAR(row,column,character-code,repetition[,...])



# TEXAS INSTRUMENTS HOME COMPUTER

PRESS

- 1 FOR TI BASIC
- 2 FOR RXB VERSION 2021
- 3 FOR REA VERSION 2021

version = 2021

R X B

creator

RICH GILBERTSON

>> Press ===== result <<

ANY KEY = DSK#.LOAD

ENTER = DSK#.UTIL1

(COMMA) , = DSK#.BATCH

SPACE BAR = RXB COMMAND MODE

(PERIOD) . = EDITOR ASSEMBLER

```
>A$ = "HELLO    WORLD"
```

>SIZE

3

RICH EDITOR & ASSEMBLER V=2021

-----  
S SET PATH NAMES

D DIRECTORY

A ASSEMBLER

E EDITOR

X BX PROGRAM

L LOAD AND RUN

P PROGRAM FILE

.

R X B

PAGE REA1

```
*****
*      RXB Editor Assembler Version 2015      *
*****
```

REA is a new completely re-written Editor Assembler module.  
Any code not needed was removed, and this left room for many  
new features. TI BASIC support has been removed to add in the  
features like catalog a drive and set pathnames.

This is a copy of the REA title screen:

Rich Editor & Assembler V=2015

-----

S SET PATHS NAMES

D DIRECTORY

A ASSEMBLER

E EDITOR

X XB PROGRAM

L LOAD and RUN

P PROGRAM FILE

. R X B

PAGE REA2

This is a copy of the REA Configure Paths:

* CONFIGURE PATHS *

1 DSK1.EDIT1

2 DSK1.ASSM1

3 DSK1.SOURCE

4 DSK1.OBJECT

5 DSK1.LIST

6 OPTIONS: L

CTRL 1 - 5 DRIVE SELECTION

ANY OTHER KEY TO MAIN MENU

S SET PATH NAMES

Sets path of Editor, Assembler, source, object, and list files. Selection of 1 to 6 allows a input like as in previous Editor Assembler version including REA. Selection of CTRL 1 to 5 will allow single selection of drive number for that path. As an example is select CTRL 1 and the number 1 in path DSK1.EDIT1 will beep and ask for a drive number or letter. Another beep indicates selection made and shows the change.

E EDITOR

Has a arrow to indicate which option has been selected, thus the user will no longer make a mistake of saving a blank file over the original that he actually meant to load or save. Also as Edit path is preset the loading is automatic for the Editor and the file to load. Save file still asks for a path name and file. Print also asks for device or path name.  
i.e. DSK.VOLUMENAME.EDIT1 or WDS1.DIRECTORY.SUBDIRECTORY.EDIT1  
The directory will load the selected file if this option is used. See Directory for features.

A ASSEMBLER

Assembler has no menu selection as CONFIGURE PATHS does this. The ASSM1 path from S SET PATH automatically loads Source, Object, List file paths and Options. A Assembler key press from main menu starts the Assembler, but SET PATH must be first.  
i.e. DSK.VOLUMENAME.ASSM1 or WDS1.DIRECTORY.SUBDIRECTORY.ASSM1  
The directory will replace the selected file if this option is used. See Directory for features.

L LOAD and RUN

The directory will load the selected file if this option is used. After loading a file all the link names will be displayed including all support routines. Using arrow keys the selected link name can be executed by pressing ENTER key. Up to 80 link names will be displayed on screen thus arrow keys to select a program name to run. See Directory for features.

P PROGRAM FILE

By pressing a single key then enter, DSK#.UTIL1 is displayed and executed. # indicates the key pressed A to Z or 1 to 9. Pressing 0 (zero) runs WDS1.UTIL1 at PROGRAM FILE. The directory will load the selected file if this option is used. The lower 8K support routines normally only loaded by the EA3 option are now loaded by this option too. So users can load FORTH, FORTRAN, and C programs from the EA5 prompt.

X XB PROGRAM

New feature that prompts for a XB program file to run. If the file or device errors out, then a return to RXB command mode is done. The * R X B * and a flashing cursor indicates the XB command mode. By pressing a single key then enter, DSK#.LOAD is displayed and executed. # indicates the key pressed. The directory will load the selected file if this option is used. See Directory for new features.

D DIRECTORY

A new feature that prompts for a device name. EXAMPLE: DSK1. The period MUST be included if the full device name is used. Or type in a path name EXAMPLE: WDS1.DIRECTORY. The quicker way is to just type a number or letter then enter. Thus DSK#. is used and the key pressed represents the # used. While the catalog is being scrolled on screen, ANY KEY will pause the display and reading of a disk, an arrow will appear next to the file read and the ARROW KEYS will move the arrow up or down. (FCNT/CTRL optional). To page forward or backward a screen at a time press left and right arrow keys. The arrow last pointing to will stay at the top or bottom of the screen display. This is much better than other paging methods like DM1000 or Funnel Web Disk review to see single lines.

ONLY the SPACE BAR will pause the catalog until pressed again.

2015 added new keys to Directory: 1 = Editor.

A or a = Assembler file.

G or g = GPL Assembler file.

Use ENTER to select the filename so it will be placed into a buffer, the cataloger will auto-load Dis/Fix 80 files into the EA3 menu, Programs will be EA5, and only Dis/Var 254 is considered to be XB programs. So to load XB programs use the SPACE BAR to buffer the filename, thus loading is automatic from there for XB programs. For DIS/VAR 80 or DIS/FIX 80 files to be edited or assembled use ENTER or SPACE BAR, then select the Edit or Assembler from the main menu. Loading is automatic from there.

Directory will automatically assume you wish to catalog a sub-directory if a Directory was selected. To buffer anything else you must use the SPACE BAR, to select a filename to be placed into a buffer, then auto return to REA main menu. Now select the option to be used from this buffer.

If you select D DIRECTORY again, the buffer will be used and the last device accessed will be used again. If you wish to clear the buffer just use FCTN BACK to the REA main menu.

NOTE:

SOURCE file name must be filled in as this is the default. But if you use DIRECTORY to flag a file it will be placed into S SET PATH NAMES for all uses.

. R X B

A previous feature that was optional since version 1000 but had no menu option on screen indicating it was a option. (Period) . will return to RXB menu screen.

#### SYSTEM SUPPORT

The modified version of the Editor/Assembler no longer supports the 99/4 computer. A 99/4A is required. All TI BASIC support routines (CALL INIT, CALL LINK, CALL LOAD, CALL PEEK, CALL PEEKV, CALL POKEV, and CALL CHRPAT) have been removed from the Editor/Assembler. If you have a program that must be run from TI BASIC and requires these routines, you must plug an Editor/Assembler module into the cartridge connector. There are some assembly language programs that access data internal to the Editor/Assembler cartridge. These programs will not run correctly due to the re-structuring of the data in the Editor/Assembler module. For these programs you must use your Editor/Assembler cartridge. On the other hand like FunnelWeb REA loads the support routines before EA3 or EA5 loaders to engage, so C, FORTRAM, and FORTH will load from the EA5 prompt.

#### NO 32K NEEDED TO WHAT?

REA has been totally re-written so the user can now use some of the features of REA without that nasty *NO MEMORY EXPANSION* error turning up. The error routine only disallows the user from accessing those aspects of REA that absolutely needs 32K to work. The user may now use the REA EDITOR PRINT FILE menu, or use the x R X B file loader menu, or use D DIRECTORY menu. That means with RXB and REA the user can now print files, view files, load any BASIC or XB program and catalog from REA with or without a 32K memory.

#### EASTER EGGS

When on main menu of REA 2015 using keys 1 will still go to the Editor, 2 will still go to Assembler, 3 will still go to the Load and Run, and 5 will still go to RUN PROGRAM FILE. There are more to look for.