

**dastaZ80 Mark III**  
**Programmer's Reference Guide**

## Disclaimer

The products described in this manual are intended for educational purposes, and should not be used for controlling any machinery, critical component in life support devices or any system in which failure could result in personal injury if any of the described here products fail.

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## Document Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

<b>MUST</b>	<b>MUST</b> denotes that the definition is an absolute requirement.
<b>SHOULD</b>	<b>SHOULD</b> denotes that it is recommended, but that there may exist valid reasons to ignore it.
<b>DEVICE</b>	Device names are displayed in bold all upper case letters, and refer to hardware devices.
<code>Courier</code>	Text appearing in the <code>Courier</code> font represents either an OS System Variable, a Z80 CPU Register, or a Z80 Flag. OS System Variables are identifiers for specific <b>MEMORY</b> addresses that can be used to read statuses and to pass information between routines or programs.
<code>0x14B0</code>	Numbers prefixed by 0x indicate an Hexadecimal value. Unless specified, memory addresses are always expressed in Hexadecimal.
<code>F_abcdef</code>	Text starting with <code>F_</code> refers to the name of an OS routine that can be called via Jumpblocks.
<i>jp</i> <code>abcdef</code>	Refers to the Z80 mnemonic for <i>jump</i> , which transfers the CPU Program Counter to a specific <b>MEMORY</b> address.

The SD card is referred as **DISK**, while the Floppy Disk Drive is referred as **DISK** or as **FDD**.

The 80 column text VGA output is referred as **CONSOLE** or as **High Resolution Display**.

The 40 column graphics Composite Video output is referred as **Low Resolution Display** or **VDP screen** or simply **VDP**.

The Operating System may be referred as **DZOS**, **dzOS** or simply **OS**.

**MEMORY** refers to both **ROM** and **RAM**.

Memory used by the **Low Resolution Display** is referred as **VRAM** (Video RAM).

The sound chip may be referred as **Sound Chip** or **PSG** (Programmable Sound Generator).

The Real-Time Clock is referred as **RTC**.

In the list of subroutines, the **Destroys** row lists the **CPU** registers and OS System Variables that are destroyed by the subroutine. And it is understood that the listed register or variable value is overwritten within the subroutine.

## Related Documentation

- dastaZ80 User's Manual[[1](#)]
- dastaZ80 Technical Reference Manual[[2](#)]
- dzOS Github Repository[[3](#)]

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# 1 Memory Map

## 1.1 ROM

The **ROM** is a 16KB EEPROM, and is divided as follows:

Address		Description		Size (bytes)
0x0000	0x0007	Cold Boot	<b>BIOS</b>	8
0x0008	0x0215	init SIO/2		526
0x0216	0x0FFF	BIOS code		3,562
0x1000	0x26C7	Kernel code	<b>Kernel</b>	5,832
0x26B7	0x26C7	dzOS version build		17
0x26C8	0x3A88	CLI code	<b>CLI</b>	5,057
0x3A89	0x3AAB	Bootstrap	<b>BOOTSTRAP</b>	35
0x3AAC	0x3D9B	8x6 Font Pattern set (alphanumeric only 0-Z)		752
0x3E20	0x3F0F	BIOS Jumpblock	<b>Jumpblocks</b>	240
0x3F10	0x3FFF	Kernel Jumpblock		240

### 1.1.1 BIOS

The Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) is the part of the DZOS operating system that contains the subroutines that communicate directly with the hardware. It is, therefore, hardware dependent.

### 1.1.2 Kernel

The Kernel's main task is to facilitate interactions between any software and the BIOS. It is, therefore, hardware independent.

Though it is entirely possible for any software to either communicate directly with the BIOS via it's public functions (aka [Jumpblocks](#)) or even directly with the hardware via it's ports, it is highly recommended to use the Kernel public functions (aka [Kernel Jumpblocks](#)). The reason being that the Kernel subroutines are well tested and often already contain error handling, but more importantly because some functions set/unset values in the so called [System Variables \(SYSVARS\)](#). Failing to set/unset those values, could result on undesired behaviour of the OS or of some software dependant on it.

### 1.1.3 CLI

The Command-Line Interface is the the part of the OS that interacts with the user, by providing commands that can be entered via the keyboard and information provided via the screen.

A full list of available CLI commands is provided in the *dastaZ80 User's Manual*.

### 1.1.4 BOOTSTRAP

The bootstrap is a part of the BIOS that is executed first when the computer is powered ON or reset (cold boot). The one and only purpose of this code is to copy the contents of the **ROM** into **RAM** and then disable the **ROM** chip, so that the whole OS resides in **RAM**.

It does this by first copying all bytes (16 KB) from the **ROM** into the so called **High RAM** (starting at 0x8000). Then electronically disables the **ROM** chip, and finally copies all 16 KB bytes from **High RAM** into **Low RAM** (starting at 0x0000). Then it gives control to back to the BIOS' cold boot subroutine, which starts executing code from **Low RAM**.

### 1.1.5 Jumpblocks

## 1.2 RAM

The **RAM** is a 64KB SRAM, and is divided as follows:

Address		Description	Size (bytes)
0x4000	0x401F	<b>Stack</b>	32
0x4020	0x4174	<b>System Variables</b>	389
0x41A5	0x421F	<b>Reserved for future use</b>	123
0x4220	0x441F	<b>DISK Buffer</b>	512
0x4420	0xFFFF	<b>Free RAM</b>	48,096

### 1.2.1 Stack

A *Stack* is a list of words (2 bytes) that uses Last In First Out (LIFO) access method. It is used by the **CPU** to keep track of **MEMORY** addresses when executing a *call* instruction.

The programmer can also store (*PUSH*) or retrieve (*POP*) values on/from the top of the stack.

Usage of the Stack requires very careful attention. doing (*PUSH*) without the corresponding (*POP*) or vice versa, will set the CPU on the wrong path of execution. Most of the time just hanging the computer, but also potentially destroying information if an access to disk is triggered by the wrong call.

### 1.2.2 System Variables (SYSVARS)

The area of **RAM** called *System Variables (SYSVARS)* is an area heavily used by the OS, but it can also be used by a program to communicate with the OS.

The area has been *split* as follows:

- **SIO**

- 0x4020 - **SIO\_CH\_A\_BUFFER** (64 bytes): Buffer for SIO Channel A.
- 0x4060 - **SIO\_CH\_A\_IN\_PTR** (2 bytes)
- 0x4062 - **SIO\_CH\_A\_RD\_PTR** (2 bytes)
- 0x4064 - **SIO\_CH\_A\_BUFFER\_USED** (1 byte)
- 0x4065 - **SIO\_CH\_A\_LASTCHAR** (1 bytes)
- 0x4066 - **SIO\_CH\_B\_BUFFER** (64 bytes): Buffer for SIO Channel B.
- 0x40A6 - **SIO\_CH\_B\_IN\_PTR** (2 bytes)
- 0x40A6 - **SIO\_CH\_B\_RD\_PTR** (2 bytes)
- 0x40AA - **SIO\_CH\_B\_BUFFER\_USED** (1 byte)

- **DISK Superblock**

- 0x40AB - **DISK\_is\_formatted** (1 byte): tells to the OS if the **DISK** can be used.
  - \* 0xFF = formatted with *DZFS*.
  - \* 0x00 = not formatted.
- 0x40AC - **DISK\_show\_deleted** (1 byte)
  - \* 0x00 = do not show deleted files in *cat* command results.



- \* 0x01 = show also deleted files in *cat* command results.

- 0x40AD - **DISK\_cur\_sector** (2 bytes): current Sector being used by the OS.

- **DISK BAT**

- 0x40AF - **DISK\_cur\_file\_name** (14 bytes): Filename of file currently being load or saved.

- 0x40BD - **DISK\_cur\_file\_attris** (1 byte): Attributes of file currently being load or saved.

- \* Bit 0: if set, file is Read Only.

- \* Bit 1: if set, file is Hidden (it does not display in *cat* command results).

- \* Bit 2: if set, file is System (it does not display in *cat* command results).

- \* Bit 3: if set, file is Executable.

- \* Bits 4-7: not used.

- 0x40BE - **DISK\_cur\_file\_time\_created** (2 bytes): time when currently being load or saved file was created.

- 0x40C0 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_date\_created** (2 bytes): date when currently being load or saved file was created.

- 0x40C2 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_time\_modified** (2 bytes): time when currently being load or saved file was last modified.

- 0x40C4 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_date\_modified** (2 bytes): date when currently being load or saved file was last modified.

- 0x40C6 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_size\_bytes** (2 bytes): size in bytes of file currently being load or saved.

- 0x40C8 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_size\_sectors** (1 byte): size in sectors of file currently being load or saved.

- 0x40C9 - **DISK\_cur\_file\_entry\_number** (2 bytes): entry number in the BAT, of file currently being load or saved.

- 0x40CB - **DISK\_cur\_file\_1st\_sector** (2 bytes): sector number, of the first sector, where the bytes of file currently being load or saved are stored in the **DISK**.

- 0x40CD - **DISK\_cur\_file\_load\_addr** (2 bytes): address where the bytes of file currently being load will be stored in **RAM**.

- **CLI**: buffers used by CLI to store temporary data.

- 0x40CF - **CLI\_prompt\_addr** (2 bytes): The address of the CLI Prompt subroutine. Programs that need to return control to CLI on exit, MUST jump to the address stored here.

- 0x40D1 - **CLI\_buffer** (6 bytes): generic buffer.

- 0x40D7 - **CLI\_buffer\_cmd** (16 bytes): when a user enters a command and its parameters, the command alone is stored here.

- 0x40E7 - **CLI\_buffer\_parm1\_val** (16 bytes): when a user enters a command and its parameters, the first parameter is stored here.

- 0x40F7 - **CLI\_buffer\_parm2\_val** (16 bytes): when a user enters a command and its parameters, the second parameter is stored here.

- 0x4107 - **CLI\_buffer\_pgm** (32 bytes): generic buffer.

- 0x4127 - **CLI.buffer\_full\_cmd** (64 bytes): when a user enters a command and its parameters, the entire line entered by the user is stored here. This is useful for passing parameters to programs called with *run* command.

- **RTC**

- 0x4167 - **RTC\_hour** (1 byte): 24h format, in hexadecimal (0x00-0x17).
- 0x4168 - **RTC\_minutes** (1 byte): in hexadecimal (0x00-0x3B).
- 0x4169 - **RTC\_seconds** (1 byte): in hexadecimal (0x00-0x3B).
- 0x416A - **RTC\_century** (1 byte): 20 part of year 20xx, in hexadecimal (0x14 = 20).
- 0x416B - **RTC\_year** (1 byte): xx part of year 20xx, in hexadecimal (e.g. 0x16 = 22). The **RTC** supports until 2079, therefore maximum value is 0x4F.
- 0x416C - **RTC\_year4** (2 bytes): four digit year, in hexadecimal (e.g. 0x07E6 = 2022). The **RTC** supports until 2079, therefore maximum value is 0x081F.
- 0x416E - **RTC\_month** (1 byte): in hexadecimal (0x00-0x0C).
- 0x416F - **RTC\_day** (1 byte): in hexadecimal (0x00-0x1F).
- 0x4170 - **RTC\_day\_of\_the\_week** (1 byte): 0x00=Sunday, 0x01=Monday, 0x02=Tuesday, 0x03=Wednesday, 0x04=Thursday, 0x05= Friday, 0x06=Saturday

- **Math**

- 0x4171 - **MATH\_CRC** (2 bytes): CRC-16 CRC.
- 0x4173 - **MATH\_polynomial** (2 bytes): CRC-16 Polynomial.

- **Generic**

- 0x4175 - **FDD\_detected** (1 byte): 1=FDD detected, 0=Not detected
- 0x4176 - **SD\_images\_num** (1 byte): number of Disk Image Files found by **ASMDC**.
- 0x4177 - **DISK\_current** (1 byte): current **DISK** unit active. All disk operations will be on this **DISK**.
- 0x4178 - **DISK\_status** (1 byte): status of the **FDD**.
  - \* Low Nibble (0x00 if all OK)
    - bit 0 = not used.
    - bit 1 = not used.
    - bit 2 = set if last command resulted in error.
    - bit 3 = not used.
  - \* High Nibble: error code of last operation.
- 0x4179 - **DISK\_file\_type** (1 byte): File Type when creating (*save*) next file.
- 0x417A - **DISK\_loadsave\_addr** (2 bytes): see [Read data from DISK](#) and [Write data to DISK](#).
- 0x417C - **tmp\_addr1** (2 bytes): temporary storage for an address.
- 0x417E - **tmp\_addr2** (2 bytes): temporary storage for an address.
- 0x4180 - **tmp\_addr3** (2 bytes): temporary storage for an address.

- 0x4182 - **tmp\_byte** (1 byte): temporary storage for a byte.
- 0x4183 - **tmp\_byte2** (1 byte): temporary storage for a byte.

- **VDP**

- 0x4184 - **NMI\_enable**: Enable (1) / Disable (0) the execution of the [NMI subroutine](#).
- 0x4185 - **NMI\_usr\_jump**: Enable (1) / Disable (0) the user configurable *BIOS\_NMI\_JP* jump of the [NMI subroutine](#).
- 0x4186 - **VDP\_cur\_mode**:
  - \* 0 = Text Mode
  - \* 1 = Graphics I Mode
  - \* 2 = Graphics II Mode
  - \* 3 = Multicolour Mode
  - \* 4 = Graphics II Mode Bitmapped
- 0x4187 - **VDP\_cursor\_x** (1 byte): Current horizontal position of the cursor on the **VDP** screen.
- 0x4188 - **VDP\_cursor\_y** (1 byte): Current vertical position of the cursor on the **VDP** screen.
- 0x4189 - **VDP\_PTRNTAB\_addr** (2 bytes): Address of current Mode's Pattern Table.
- 0x418B - **VDP\_NAMETAB\_addr** (2 bytes): Address of current Mode's Name Table.
- 0x418D - **VDP\_COLRTAB\_addr** (2 bytes): Address of current Mode's Colour Table.
- 0x418F - **VDP\_SPRPTAB\_addr** (2 bytes): Address of current Mode's Sprite Pattern Table.
- 0x4191 - **VDP\_SPRATAB\_addr** (2 bytes): Address of current Mode's Sprite Attribute Table.
- 0x4193 - **VDP\_jiffy\_byte1** (1 byte): [Jiffy Counter](#)'s byte 1.
- 0x4194 - **VDP\_jiffy\_byte2** (1 byte): [Jiffy Counter](#)'s byte 2.
- 0x4195 - **VDP\_jiffy\_byte3** (1 byte): [Jiffy Counter](#)'s byte 3.

- **System Colour Scheme**

These are the default colours used by messages displayed on the **High Resolution Screen** (VGA), and can be re-defined by the user by changing each byte value.

- 0x4196 - **col\_kernel\_debug** (1 byte): default is Cyan.
- 0x4197 - **col\_kernel\_disk** (1 byte): default is Magenta.
- 0x4198 - **col\_kernel\_error** (1 byte): default is Red.
- 0x4199 - **col\_kernel\_info** (1 byte): default is Green.
- 0x419A - **col\_kernel\_notice** (1 byte): default is Yellow.
- 0x419B - **col\_kernel\_warning** (1 byte): default is Magenta.
- 0x419C - **col\_kernel\_welcome** (1 byte): default is Blue.
- 0x419D - **col\_CLI\_debug** (1 byte): default is Cyan.
- 0x419E - **col\_CLI\_disk** (1 byte): default is Magenta.
- 0x419F - **col\_CLI\_error** (1 byte): default is Red.

- 0x41A0 - **col.CLI\_info** (1 byte): default is Green.
- 0x41A1 - **col.CLI\_input** (1 byte): default is White.
- 0x41A2 - **col.CLI\_notice** (1 byte): default is Yellow.
- 0x41A3 - **col.CLI\_prompt** (1 byte): default is Blue.
- 0x41A4 - **col.CLI\_warning** (1 byte): default is Magenta.

### 1.2.3 DISK Buffer

Read and Write operations on **DISK** are done Sector by Sector (i.e 512 Bytes).

When loading a file, dzOS asks **ASMDC** for the first 512 bytes of the file, and stores it in this buffer. After the bytes are moved to **RAM**, dzOS asks **ASMDC** for the next 512 bytes, and so on until the file is read entirely.

When saving a file, dzOS copies the first 512 bytes of the file from **RAM** to this buffer. After sending the bytes to **ASMDC**, dzOS copies the next 512 bytes of the file, and so on until the file is saved entirely.

When doing a *cat* of a **DISK**, dzOS asks **ASMDC** for the first 512 bytes of the BAT, and stores it in this buffer. After the list of files is shown on the screen, dzOS asks **ASMDC** for the next 512 bytes, and so on until the entire catalogue has been shown.

## 1.3 VDP

Screen Mode	Pattern	Name	Colour	Sprite Attribute	Sprite Pattern
0 (Text)	0x0000	0x0800	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 (Graphics I)	0x0800	0x1400	0x2000	0x0000	0x1000
2 (Graphics II)	0x0000	0x3800	0x2000	0x3B00	0x1800
3 (Multicolour)	0x0800	0x1400	N/A	0x1000	0x0000
4 (Graphics II Bitmapped)	0x0000	0x3800	0x2000	0x3B00	0x1800

## 2 I/O Map

<b>VDP</b>	0x10	Mode 0 (VRAM)
	0x11	Mode 1 (Register)
<b>PSG</b>	0x20	PSG Register
	0x21	PSG Data
<b>ROM / RAM</b>	0x38	ROM Paging
<b>Joystick Ports</b>	0x40	Joystick 1
	0x41	Joystick 2
<b>RTC</b>	0x50	RTC I/O
<b>SIO</b>	0x80	Channel A Control
	0x81	Channel A Data
	0x82	Channel B Control
	0x83	Channel B Data

### 3 BIOS Jumpblocks

#### 3.1 DISK Routines

##### 3.1.1 F\_BIOS\_SD\_BUSY\_WAIT

<b>Action</b>	Calls <b>ASMDC</b> to check if the <b>DISK</b> is busy, and loops until it is not busy.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

##### 3.1.2 F\_BIOS\_SD\_GET\_STATUS

<b>Action</b>	Calls <b>ASMDC</b> to check the status of the SD Card module.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	<i>SD_status</i> bit 0 = set if SD card was not found bit 1 = set if image file was not found bit 2 = set if last command resulted in error
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

##### 3.1.3 F\_BIOS\_SD\_PARK\_DISKS

<b>Action</b>	Tells <b>ASMDC</b> to close the Image File
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a>

##### 3.1.4 F\_BIOS\_SD\_MOUNT\_DISKS

<b>Action</b>	Tells <b>ASMDC</b> to open the Image File
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a>

**3.1.5 F\_BIOS\_DISK\_READ\_SEC**

<b>Action</b>	Reads a Sector (512 bytes), from the <b>DISK</b> and places the bytes into the CF_BUFFER_START
<b>Entry</b>	E = sector address LBA 0 (bits 0-7) D = sector address LBA 1 (bits 8-15) C = sector address LBA 2 (bits 16-23) B = sector address LBA 3 (bits 24-27) BC are not used (set to zero), because max sector is 65,535
<b>Exit</b>	CF_BUFFER_START contains the 512 bytes read
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, HL, DISK_BUFFER_START
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.6 F\_BIOS\_DISK\_WRITE\_SEC**

<b>Action</b>	Writes a Sector (512 bytes), from the DISK_BUFFER_START into the <b>DISK</b>
<b>Entry</b>	E = sector address LBA 0 (bits 0-7) D = sector address LBA 1 (bits 8-15) C = sector address LBA 2 (bits 16-23) B = sector address LBA 3 (bits 24-27) BC are not used (set to zero), because max sector is 65,535
<b>Exit</b>	DISK_BUFFER_START contains the 512 bytes written
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL, DISK_BUFFER_START
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.7 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_GET\_STATUS**

<b>Action</b>	Calls <b>ASMDC</b> to check the status of the Floppy Disk Drive.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	<i>SD_status</i> bit 0 = set if FDD was not detected bit 1 = Not used bit 2 = set if last command resulted in error
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.8 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_BUSY\_WAIT**

<b>Action</b>	Calls <b>ASMDC</b> to check if the <b>FDD</b> is busy, and loops until it is not busy.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.9 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_CHANGE**

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>ASMDC</b> that the current <b>DISK</b> for operations is now the <b>FDD</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	DISK_status is updated
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a>

**3.1.10 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_LOWLVL\_FORMAT**

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>ASMDC</b> to low-level format a <b>DISK</b> in the <b>FDD</b> . This function does not set up any file system. It just fills with 0xF6 all bytes of all sectors.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = 0x00 if everything OK. Bit 2 set if command resulted in error.
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.11 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_MOTOR\_ON**

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>ASMDC</b> to switch the <b>FDD</b> motor on. It is a recommended practice to switch the motor on and off manually if multiple sectors are to read or written.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a>

**3.1.12 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_MOTOR\_OFF**

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>ASMDC</b> to switch the <b>FDD</b> motor off. It is a recommended practice to switch the motor on and off manually if multiple sectors are to read or written.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a>

**3.1.13 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_CHECK\_DISKIN**

<b>Action</b>	Asks the <b>ASMDC</b> to check if a Floppy Disk is inside the <b>FDD</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = 0x00 yes / 0xFF no
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>

**3.1.14 F\_BIOS\_FDD\_CHECK\_WPROTECT**

<b>Action</b>	Asks the <b>ASMDC</b> to check if the Floppy Disk is write protected.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = 0x00 yes / 0xFF no
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_B</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_B</a>



## 3.2 General Routines

### 3.2.1 F\_BIOS\_WBOOT

<b>Action</b>	Warm Boot. Executed after <b>SIO/2</b> initialisation, or after a <i>reset</i> command
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	<i>jp</i> F_KRN_START

### 3.2.2 F\_BIOS\_SYSHALT

<b>Action</b>	Halts the computer.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	Disables both Maskable and Non-Maskable interrupts, and then executes a <i>halt</i> command.
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None

## 3.3 Dual Joystick Routines

### 3.3.1 F\_BIOS\_JOYS\_GET\_STAT

<b>Action</b>	Get status of Joysticks.
<b>Entry</b>	A = <b>Joystick Port</b> to get status from (1=JOY1, 2=JOY2).
<b>Exit</b>	A 0x00 = None 0x01 = Up 0x02 = Down 0x04 = Left 0x08 = Right 0x10 = Fire
<b>Destroys</b>	A, C
<b>Calls</b>	None

## 3.4 Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)

When the chip used for the generation of the Composite Video (the *Texas Instruments TMS9918A VDP*) is done drawing the screen, it enters the so called *vertical refresh mode* and issues an interrupt that gives the **CPU** a window of 4.3 miliseconds (4300  $\mu$ s). This interrupt occurs about every 1/60th second.

But this chip doesn't have the *priority daisy-chain* feature of other Zilog chips, and when raising an interrupt to the **CPU** pin */INT* could create bus contention<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the interrupt pin */INT* of the TMS9918A is connected to the */NMI* pin of the **CPU**.

This means that 1) there is no standard way<sup>2</sup> to programatically disable these interrupts, and 2) that every 1/60th second the **CPU** will receive a Non-Maskable Interrupt and therefore, store the current Program Counter (PC) in the stack and jump to the location 0x0066.

At this address, dzOS contains a small piece of code that allows programs to enable and disable a jump to their own subroutine. For example, a video game playing a tune will need to update the **PSG** in an interrupt basis.

<sup>1</sup>Bus contention occurs when all devices communicate directly with each other through a single shared channel (Address and Data buses), and more than one device attempts to place values on the channel at the same time.

<sup>2</sup>By design the **CPU** doesn't offer an instruction to enable/disable this type of interrupts, hence are called *non-maskable*. But this has been implemented programatically within dzOS, and therefore NMI can be enabled/disabled via the funtions [F\\_BIOS\\_VDP\\_EI](#) and [F\\_BIOS\\_VDP\\_DI](#)

This code works as follows:

- All **CPU** registers are saved (with *PUSH*).
- The [Jiffy Counter](#) is incremented.
- If the flag *NMI\_usr\_jump* is enabled (1), the subroutine jumps to whatever address is in bytes 2 and 3 of *BIOS\_NMI\_JP*
- If the flag is disabled (0), **CPU** registers are restored, and the subroutine ends.

The end of your subroutine **MUST** be a *jp F\_BIOS\_NMI\_END*. This is the part that restores the previously saved **CPU** registers and ends the subroutine with *RETN*. Otherwise the system will certainly crash.

When writing a subroutine that will be called at each interrupt, remember that the window given for **CPU** time is 4.3 milliseconds (4300  $\mu$ s). The current NMI routine takes 35.81  $\mu$ s. After this window, the **VDP** will start drawing again in the screen.

### 3.4.1 F\_BIOS\_NMI\_END

<b>Action</b>	Performs <i>POP</i> instructions for all <b>CPU</b> registers. Reads the <b>VDP Status Register</b> , to acknowledge the interrupt and allow more to happen, and performs a return from non maskable interrupt ( <i>RETN</i> ).
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	Restores <b>CPU</b> registers AF, BC,DE, HL, IX and IY to the values they had before the NMI was triggered.
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_READ_STATREG</a>

### 3.4.2 BIOS\_NMI\_JP

This is the start address of three bytes corresponding to the instruction *jp BIOS\_NMI\_END*. The first byte (*C3*) **MUST** not be changed. The next two bytes are the ones a program can change to make the interrupt jump to a desired subroutine.

## 3.5 PSG Routines

### 3.5.1 F\_BIOS\_PSG\_SET\_REGISTER

<b>Action</b>	Set a value to a PSG Register.
<b>Entry</b>	A = register number to set, E = value to set.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	C
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 3.5.2 F\_BIOS\_PSG\_READ\_REGISTER

<b>Action</b>	Read the value of a PSG Register.
<b>Entry</b>	A = register number to read.
<b>Exit</b>	A = value of the register.
<b>Destroys</b>	C
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 3.5.3 F\_BIOS\_PSG\_INIT

<b>Action</b>	Initialises the PSG to: Noise OFF, Audio OFF, I/O Port as Output.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, HL, DE
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_PSG_SET_REGISTER</a>

### 3.5.4 F\_BIOS\_PSG\_BEEP

<b>Action</b>	Makes a short beep-like sound.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, HL, E
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_VBLANK_WAIT</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_PSG_SET_REGISTER</a>

## 3.6 Real-Time Clock Routines

### 3.6.1 F\_BIOS\_RTC\_INIT

<b>Action</b>	Initialises the <b>RTC</b> to 24 hours format and sets the oscillator clock as running, so that the time keeps ticking when running on battery.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 3.6.2 F\_BIOS\_RTC\_GET\_TIME

<b>Action</b>	Gets the current time from the <b>RTC</b> , and stores hour, minutes and seconds as hexadecimal values in <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	RTC_hour, RTC_minutes, RTC_seconds
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_BIN</a>

### 3.6.3 F\_BIOS\_RTC\_GET\_DATE

<b>Action</b>	Gets the current date from the <b>RTC</b> , and stores day, month, year and day of the week as hexadecimal values in <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	RTC_day, RTC_month, RTC_year, RTC_day_of_the_week
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_BIN</a>

### 3.6.4 F\_BIOS\_RTC\_SET\_TIME

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>RTC</b> to store a new hours, minutes and seconds.
<b>Entry</b>	RTC_hour, RTC_minutes, RTC_seconds
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD4</a>

**3.6.5 F\_BIOS\_RTC\_SET\_DATE**

<b>Action</b>	Tells the <b>RTC</b> to store a new day, month, year and day of the week.
<b>Entry</b>	RTC_day, RTC_month, RTC_year, RTC_day_of_the_week
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD4</a>

**3.6.6 F\_BIOS\_CHECK\_BATTERY**

<b>Action</b>	Asks the <b>RTC</b> if the battery is healthy or has to be replaced.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	Z Flag set if battery unhealthy
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.7 Serial Routines****3.7.1 F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_INIT**

<b>Action</b>	Initialises <b>SIO/2</b> : sets Channels A and B as 115,000 bps, 8N1, Interrupt in all characters Configures the interrupt vector to 0x60 Sets the CPU to Interrupt Mode 2 Enables Interrupts
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<i>jp</i> <a href="#">F_BIOS_WBOOT</a>

**3.7.2 F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_CONIN\_A**

<b>Action</b>	Reads a character from the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel A
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = character read
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.7.3 F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_CONIN\_B**

<b>Action</b>	Reads a character from the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel B
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = character read
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.7.4 F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_CONOUT\_A**

<b>Action</b>	Sends a character to the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel A
<b>Entry</b>	A = character to be send
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.7.5 F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_CONOUT\_B**

<b>Action</b>	Sends a character to the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel B
<b>Entry</b>	A = character to be send
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8 VDP Routines****3.8.1 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_ADDR\_WR**

<b>Action</b>	Set a <b>VRAM</b> address for writting.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = address to be set
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	C, H
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.2 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_ADDR\_RD**

<b>Action</b>	Set a <b>VRAM</b> address for reading.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = address to be read
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, C
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.3 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_REGISTER**

<b>Action</b>	Set a value to a <b>VDP</b> register.
<b>Entry</b>	A = register number B = value to set
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	C
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.4 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_EI**

<b>Action</b>	Enable <b>VDP</b> Interrupts. This is independent of the value (bit 5) in the <b>VDP Register 1</b> . What this does is that the NMI subroutine reads the <b>VDP Status Register</b> again in each run, and therefore it does allow more interrupts to happen.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_READ_STATREG</a>

**3.8.5 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_DI**

<b>Action</b>	Disable <b>VDP</b> Interrupts. This is independent of the value (bit 5) in the <b>VDP Register 1</b> . What this does is that the NMI subroutine does not read the <b>VDP Status Register</b> anymore, and therefore does not allow more interrupts to happen. <b>IMPORTANT:</b> Disabling <b>VDP</b> Interrupts will stop the <a href="#">Jiffy Counter</a> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.6 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_READ\_STATREG**

<b>Action</b>	Read the read-only <b>VDP Status Register</b> . <b>IMPORTANT:</b> Reading the <b>VDP Status Register</b> clears (acknowledges) the <b>VDP</b> Interrupt. This is already done by the BIOS' NMI subroutine, so this function <b>MUST</b> not be used, unless NMI subroutines have been disabled with <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_DI</a>
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = Status Register byte.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, C
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.7 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_VRAM\_CLEAR**

<b>Action</b>	Set all cells of the <b>VRAM</b> (0x0000- 0x3FFF) to zero.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a>

**3.8.8 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_VRAM\_TEST**

<b>Action</b>	Set a value to each <b>VRAM</b> cell and then reads it back. If the value is not the same, something went wrong.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	C Flag set if an error occurred.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_RD</a>

**3.8.9 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_MODE\_TXT**

<b>Action</b>	Set <b>VDP</b> to <i>Text Mode</i> display.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Sprite size (0=8×8, 1=16×16) C = Sprite magnification (0=no magnification, 1=magnification)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

**3.8.10 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_MODE\_G1**

<b>Action</b>	Set <b>VDP</b> to <i>Graphics I Mode</i> display.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Sprite size (0=8×8, 1=16×16) C = Sprite magnification (0=no magnification, 1=magnification)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

**3.8.11 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_MODE\_G2**

<b>Action</b>	Set <b>VDP</b> to <i>Graphics II Mode</i> display.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Sprite size (0=8×8, 1=16×16) C = Sprite magnification (0=no magnification, 1=magnification)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

**3.8.12 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_MODE\_G2BM**

<b>Action</b>	Set <b>VDP</b> to <i>Graphics II Bit-mapped Mode</i> display.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Sprite size (0=8×8, 1=16×16) C = Sprite magnification (0=no magnification, 1=magnification)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

**3.8.13 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_SET\_MODE\_MULTICLR**

<b>Action</b>	Set <b>VDP</b> to <i>Multicolour Mode</i> display.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Sprite size (0=8×8, 1=16×16) C = Sprite magnification (0=no magnification, 1=magnification)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, D, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

**3.8.14 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_BYTE\_TO\_VRAM**

<b>Action</b>	Writes a byte to currently pointed <b>VRAM</b> cell. The <b>VDP</b> autoincrements the <b>VRAM</b> address whenever a Read or a Write to <b>VRAM</b> is performed.
<b>Entry</b>	A = byte to be written
<b>Exit</b>	<b>VRAM</b> address autoincremented
<b>Destroys</b>	C
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.15 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_VRAM\_TO\_BYTE**

<b>Action</b>	Read a byte from <b>VRAM</b> . The <b>VDP</b> autoincrements the <b>VRAM</b> address whenever a Read or a Write to <b>VRAM</b> is performed.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = read byte, <b>VRAM</b> address autoincremented.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, C
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.16 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_JIFFY\_COUNTER**

<b>Action</b>	Increments the <a href="#">Jiffy Counter</a> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, IX, VDP_jiffy_byte1, VDP_jiffy_byte2, VDP_jiffy_byte3
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.17 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_VBLANK\_WAIT**

<b>Action</b>	Test if the <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> <i>VDP_jiffy_byte1</i> has changed. If not, continues waiting for the change in a loop. Otherwise, exits. See the <a href="#">VDP Limitations</a> section on the <i>Appendixes</i> of this Guide for a possible bug on the <b>VDP</b> 's Status Register.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B
<b>Calls</b>	None

**3.8.18 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_LDIR\_VRAM**

<b>Action</b>	Block transfer from <b>RAM</b> to <b>VRAM</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	BC = Block length (total number of bytes to copy) HL = Start address of <b>VRAM</b> DE = Start address of <b>RAM</b>
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, tmp_byte
<b>Call</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DIV1616</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_BYTE_TO_VRAM</a>

**3.8.19 F\_BIOS\_VDP\_CHAROUT\_ATXY**

<b>Action</b>	Print a character in the <b>Low Resolution display</b> , at the <i>VDP_cursor_x</i> , <i>VDP_cursor_y</i> position. <i>VDP_cursor_x</i> is incremented by 1, and if it has reached the maximum width (Mode 0 = 40, others = 32), resets it to zero and increases <i>VDP_cursor_y</i> by 1.
<b>Entry</b>	A = Character to be printed, in Hexadecimal ASCII.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IX, VDP_cursor_x, VDP_cursor_y
<b>Call</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_BYTE_TO_VRAM</a>



## 4 Kernel Jumpblocks

### 4.1 General Routines

#### 4.1.1 F\_KRN\_SYSHALT

<b>Action</b>	Prepares the computer for a <i>HALT</i> .
<b>Entry</b>	None.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_PARK_DISKS</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTRCLR</a>

### 4.2 Serial Routines

#### 4.2.1 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_SETFGCOLR

<b>Action</b>	Set the colour that will be used for the foreground (text). The colour will remain until a different one is set.
<b>Entry</b>	A = Colour number (as listed in <a href="#">Appendixes</a> section)
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	B, DE
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a> <i>jp</i> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_SEND_ANSI_CODE</a>

#### 4.2.2 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_WRSTR

<b>Action</b>	Outputs a string, terminated with Carriage Return to the <b>CONSOLE</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	HL = address in <b>MEMORY</b> where the first character of the string to be output is.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

#### 4.2.3 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_WRSTRCLR

<b>Action</b>	Outputs a string, terminated with Carriage Return to the <b>CONSOLE</b> , with a specific foreground colour.
<b>Entry</b>	A = Colour number (as listed in <a href="#">Appendixes</a> section) HL = address in <b>MEMORY</b> where the first character of the string to be output is.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	B, DE
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_SETFGCOLR</a> <i>jp</i> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTR</a>

#### 4.2.4 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_WR6DIG\_NOLZEROS

<b>Action</b>	Outputs to the <b>CONSOLE</b> a string of ASCII characters representing a number, without outputting the leading zeros. (e.g. 30 30 31 32 30 34 is 001204, but the output will be 1024)
<b>Entry</b>	IX = address in <b>MEMORY</b> where the ASCII characters are stored.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, DE, IX
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.5 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_RDCHARECHO**

<b>Action</b>	Reads with echo. Reads a character from the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel A, and outputs it to the <b>CONSOLE</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	A = read character.
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_A</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.6 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_EMPTYLINES**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs $n$ number of empty lines to the <b>CONSOLE</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	B = number ( $n$ ) of empty lines to output.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.7 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_PRN\_NIBBLE**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs a single hexadecimal nibble in hexadecimal notation.
<b>Entry</b>	A = nibble to output. Nibble will be the less significant 4 bits of the byte.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.8 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_PRN\_BYTE**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs a single hexadecimal byte in hexadecimal notation.
<b>Entry</b>	A = byte to output.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.9 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_PRN\_BYTES**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs $n$ number of bytes as ASCII characters.
<b>Entry</b>	B = number ( $n$ ) of bytes to output. HL = address in <b>MEMORY</b> where the first byte to output is.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.10 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_PRN\_WORD**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs the 4 hexadecimal digits of a word in hexadecimal notation.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = word to be output.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_PRN_BYTE</a>

**4.2.11 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_SEND\_ANSI\_CODE**

<b>Action</b>	Writes an ANSI code to the <b>SIO/2</b> Channel A.
<b>Entry</b>	DE = address in <b>MEMORY</b> where the first byte of ANSI escape code is. B = number of bytes in the ANSI escape code.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.2.12 F\_KRN\_SERIAL\_CLR\_SIOCHA\_BUFFER**

<b>Action</b>	Clear (sets to zeros) the SIO Channel A Buffer.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, HL, SIO_CH_A_BUFFER_USED, SIO_CH_A_IN_PTR, SIO_CH_A_RD_PTR
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.3 DZFS (file system) Routines****4.3.1 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_READ\_SUPERBLOCK**

<b>Action</b>	Reads 512 bytes from Sector 0 (corresponding to the DZFS <i>Superblock</i> ) into the disk buffer in <b>MEMORY</b> . If the <i>Superblock</i> does not contain the correct DZFS signature, <code>DISK_is_formatted</code> is set to 0x00. Otherwise, is set to 0x01.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, <code>DISK_is_formatted</code>
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_READ_SEC</a>

**4.3.2 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_READ\_BAT\_SECTOR**

<b>Action</b>	Reads a BAT Sector from <b>DISK</b> into <b>MEMORY</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	<code>DISK_cur_sector</code> holds the sector number for the BAT.
<b>Exit</b>	<code>DISK Buffer</code> contains the BAT sector.
<b>Destroys</b>	HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SEC_TO_BUFFER</a>

**4.3.3 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_BATENTRY\_TO\_BUFFER**

<b>Action</b>	Extracts the data of a BAT entry from the <code>DISK Buffer</code> in <b>MEMORY</b> and populates the values into System variables.
<b>Entry</b>	A = BAT entry number to extract data from.
<b>Exit</b>	<code>DISK BAT System Variables</code> are populated. See <a href="#">RAM Memory Map</a> for details.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IX, <code>tmp_addr1</code>
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a>

**4.3.4 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_SEC\_TO\_BUFFER**

<b>Action</b>	Loads a Sector (512 bytes) from the <b>DISK</b> and copies the bytes into the <code>DISK Buffer</code> in <b>MEMORY</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	HL = Sector number to load.
<b>Exit</b>	<code>DISK Buffer</code> contains the bytes of Sector loaded.
<b>Destroys</b>	DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_READ_SEC</a>

**4.3.5 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_GET\_FILE\_BATENTRY**

<b>Action</b>	Gets the BAT's entry number of a specified filename.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = Address where the filename to check is stored
<b>Exit</b>	BAT Entry values are stored in the <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> . DE = \$0000 if filename found. Otherwise, whatever value had at start.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, DE, HL, tmp_byte, tmp_addr2, tmp_addr3
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SEC_TO_BUFFER</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_BATENTRY_TO_BUFFER</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_STRLLENMAX</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_STRCMP</a>

**4.3.6 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_LOAD\_FILE\_TO\_RAM**

<b>Action</b>	Load a file from <b>DISK</b> . Copies the bytes stored in the <b>DISK</b> into <b>MEMORY</b> . If <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> <i>DISK_loadsave_addr</i> is not zero, then loads file to this address. If zero, then if <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> <i>DISK_cur_file_load_addr</i> is not zero, then loads file to this address. If also zero, then loads file to start of <a href="#">Free RAM</a> .
<b>Entry</b>	DE = 1st sector number in the <b>DISK</b> . IX = file length in sectors.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, DE, HL, IX, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_READ_SEC</a>

**4.3.7 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_DELETE\_FILE**

<b>Action</b>	Marks a file as deleted. The mark is done by changing the first character of the filename to 0x7E (~)
<b>Entry</b>	DE = BAT Entry number.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL,
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SECTOR_TO_SD</a>

**4.3.8 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CHGATTR\_FILE**

<b>Action</b>	Changes the attributes (RHSE) of a file.
<b>Entry</b>	DE = BAT Entry number. A = attributes mask byte.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	DE, HL,
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SECTOR_TO_SD</a>

**4.3.9 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_RENAME\_FILE**

<b>Action</b>	Changes the name of a file.
<b>Entry</b>	IY = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the new filename is stored. DE = BAT Entry number.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IY
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SECTOR_TO_SD</a>

**4.3.10 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_FORMAT\_DISK**

<b>Action</b>	Formats a <b>DISK</b> with DZFS.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the disk label is stored.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IX, IY, tmp_addr1, tmp_byte
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTR</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_CALC_SN</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_RTC_GET_DATE</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_GET_TIME</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_ASCII</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD4</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD6</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SECTOR_TO_SD</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SETMEMRNG</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_PARK_DISKS</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_MOUNT_DISKS</a>

**4.3.11 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CALC\_SN**

<b>Action</b>	Calculates the Serial Number (4 bytes) for a <b>DISK</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the serial number will be stored.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IX
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_GET_DATE</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_GET_TIME</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a>

**4.3.12 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_SECTOR\_TO\_DISK**

<b>Action</b>	Calls the <b>BIOS</b> subroutine that will store the data (512 bytes) currently in DISK Buffer in <b>MEMORY</b> , to the <b>DISK</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	DISK_cur_sector = the sector number in the <b>DISK</b> that will be written.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, DE
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_WRITE_SEC</a>

**4.3.13 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_GET\_BAT\_FREE\_ENTRY**

<b>Action</b>	Get number of available BAT entry.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	DISK_cur_file_entry_number = entry number.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, IY, CF_cur_sector, CF_cur_file_entry_number
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_READ_BAT_SECTOR</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_BATENTRY_TO_BUFFER</a>

**4.3.14 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_ADD\_BAT\_ENTRY**

<b>Action</b>	Adds a BAT entry into the <b>DISK</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	DE = BAT entry number. DISK_cur_sector = Sector number where the BAT Entry is in the <b>DISK</b> . DISK_BUFFER_START = Sector (512 bytes) containing the BAT where the entry is. DISK BAT = BAT Entry data that will be saved to <b>DISK</b> .
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a>

**4.3.15 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CREATE\_NEW\_FILE**

<b>Action</b>	Creates a new file (and its corresponding BAT Entry) in the <b>DISK</b> , from bytes stored in <b>MEMORY</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address of the first byte to be stored. BC = number of bytes to be stored in the <b>DISK</b> . IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the filename is stored.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, IX, tmp_addr1, tmp_addr2, tmp_addr3, tmp_byte
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_GET_BAT_FREE_ENTRY</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DIV1616</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY1616</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_COPYMEM512</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_CLEAR_MEMAREA</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_CLEAR_DISKBUFFER</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SECTOR_TO_SD</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SD_BUSY_WAIT</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTRCLR</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_CALC_FILETIME</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_CALC_FILEDATE</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SEC_TO_BUFFER</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_ADD_BAT_ENTRY</a>

**4.3.16 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CALC\_FILETIME**

<b>Action</b>	Packs current Real-Time Clock time into two bytes, which is the format used to store times (created/modified) for files in the <b>DISK</b> . The formula used is: $2048 * hours + 32 * minutes + seconds/2$
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	HL = RTC time
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_GET_TIME</a>

**4.3.17 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CALC\_FILEDATE**

<b>Action</b>	Packs current Real-Time Clock date into two bytes, which is the format used to store dates (created/modified) for files in the <b>DISK</b> . The formula used is: $512 * (year - 2000) + month * 32 + day$
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	HL = RTC date
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_GET_DATE</a>

**4.3.18 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_SHOW\_DISKINFO\_SHORT**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs to the <b>CONSOLE</b> some information of the <b>DISK</b> : volume label, serial number, date/time creation.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTRCLR</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_PRN_BYTE</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_PRN_BYTES</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_EMPTYLINES</a>

**4.3.19 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_SHOW\_DISKINFO**

<b>Action</b>	Outputs to the <b>CONSOLE</b> all information of the <b>DISK</b> : volume label, serial number, date/time creation, file system ID, number of partitions, number of bytes per sector, number of sectors per block.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_SHOW_DISKINFO_SHORT</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTRCLR</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_PRN_BYTE</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_PRN_BYTES</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_EMPTYLINES</a>

**4.3.20 F\_KRN\_DZFS\_CHECK\_FILE\_EXISTS**

<b>Action</b>	Checks if a specified filename exists in the <b>DISK</b> . The filename <b>MUST</b> be terminated by a zero.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the filename to check is stored.
<b>Exit</b>	Z Flag set if filename is not found.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, tmp_addr3
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_DZFS_GET_FILE_BATENTRY</a>

**4.4 Math Routines****4.4.1 F\_KRN\_MULTIPLY816\_SLOW**

<b>Action</b>	Multiplies an 8-bit number by a 16-bit number (HL = A * DE). It does a slow multiplication by adding the multiplier to itself as many times as multiplicand (e.g. 8 * 4 = 8+8+8+8).
<b>Entry</b>	A = Multiplicand DE = Multiplier
<b>Exit</b>	HL = Product
<b>Destroys</b>	B, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.4.2 F\_KRN\_MULTIPLY1616**

<b>Action</b>	Multiplies two 16-bit numbers (HL = HL * DE)
<b>Entry</b>	HL = Multiplicand DE = Multiplier
<b>Exit</b>	HL = Product
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.4.3 F\_KRN\_DIV1616**

<b>Action</b>	Divides two 16-bit numbers (BC = BC / DE, HL = remainder)
<b>Entry</b>	BC = Dividend DE = Divisor
<b>Exit</b>	BC = Quotient HL = Remainder
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.4.4 F\_KRN\_CRC16\_INI**

<b>Action</b>	Initialises the CRC to 0 and the polynomial to the appropriate bit pattern, to generate a CRC-16/BUYPASS1
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	MATH_CRC = 0 (initial CRC value) MATH_polynomial = CRC polynomial
<b>Destroys</b>	HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

CRC-16/BUYPASS1: A 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) based on the IBM Binary Synchronous Communications protocol (BSC or Bisync). It uses the polynomial  $X^{16} + X^{15} + X^2 + 1$ .

**4.4.5 F\_KRN\_CRC16\_GEN**

<b>Action</b>	Combines the previous CRC with the CRC generated from the current data byte, to generate a CRC-16/BUYPASS1.
<b>Entry</b>	A = current data byte. MATH_CRC = previous CRC MATH_polynomial = CRC polynomial
<b>Exit</b>	MATH_CRC = CRC with current data byte included
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.5 String manipulation Routines****4.5.1 F\_KRN\_IS\_PRINTABLE**

<b>Action</b>	Checks if a character is a printable ASCII character.
<b>Entry</b>	A = character to check.
<b>Exit</b>	C Flag is set if character is printable.
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None



**4.5.2 F\_KRN\_IS\_NUMERIC**

<b>Action</b>	Checks if a character is numeric (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9).
<b>Entry</b>	A = character to check.
<b>Exit</b>	C Flag is set if character is numeric.
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.5.3 F\_KRN\_TOUPPER**

<b>Action</b>	Converts a charcater to uppercase (e.g. <i>a</i> is converted to <i>A</i> ).
<b>Entry</b>	A = character to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	A = uppercased character.
<b>Destroys</b>	None
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.5.4 F\_KRN\_STRCMP**

<b>Action</b>	Compares two strings.
<b>Entry</b>	A = length of string 1. HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of string 1 is located. B = length of string 2. DE = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of string 2 is located.
<b>Exit</b>	if str1 = str 2, Z Flag set and C Flag not set. if str1 != str 2 and str1 longer than str2, Z Flag not set and C Flag not set. if str1 != str 2 and str1 shorter than str2, Z Flag not set and C Flag set.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.5.5 F\_KRN\_STRCPY**

<b>Action</b>	Copies <i>n</i> characters from string 1 to string 2.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of string 1 is located. DE = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of string 2 is located. B = number of characters to copy.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.5.6 F\_KRN\_STRLEN**

<b>Action</b>	Gets the length of a string that is terminated with a specified character.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of the string is located. A = terminating character.
<b>Exit</b>	B = lenght of the string.
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

#### 4.5.7 F\_KRN\_STRLENMAX

<b>Action</b>	Gets the length of a string that is terminated with a specified character, but only check up to a maximum of characters.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of the string is located. A = terminating character. B = maximum length to be checked.
<b>Exit</b>	B = length of the string.
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

#### 4.5.8 F\_KRN\_INSTR

<b>Action</b>	Locates the first occurrence of a character within a string.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of the string is located. B = character to search in string. D = terminating character.
<b>Exit</b>	E = position of character in string. Carry Flag = Set if character was found.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, C, E
<b>Calls</b>	None

#### 4.5.9 F\_KRN\_STRCHR

<b>Action</b>	Finds the first occurrence of a character in a string terminated by a specified character.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of the string is located. D = terminating character. E = character to search in string.
<b>Exit</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address to the character found. Carry Flag = Set if character was found.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

#### 4.5.10 F\_KRN\_STRCHRNTNTH

<b>Action</b>	Finds the <i>nth</i> occurrence of a character in a string terminated by a specified character.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte of the string is located. D = terminating character. E = character to search in string. B = occurrence number ( <i>nth</i> ).
<b>Exit</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address to the character found. Carry Flag = Set if character was found.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

## 4.6 Conversion Routines

### 4.6.1 F\_KRN\_ASCIIADR\_TO\_HEX

<b>Action</b>	Convert an address (or any 2 bytes) from hex ASCII to its hexadecimal value (e.g. 32 35 37 30 are converted into 2570).
<b>Entry</b>	IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the first byte is located.
<b>Exit</b>	HL = hexadecimal converted value.
<b>Destroys</b>	HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_ASCII_TO_HEX</a>

### 4.6.2 F\_KRN\_ASCII\_TO\_HEX

<b>Action</b>	Converts two ASCII characters (representing two hexadecimal digits) ; to one byte in hexadecimal (e.g. 0x33 and 0x45 are converted into 3E).
<b>Entry</b>	H = Most significant ASCII digit. L = Less significant ASCII digit.
<b>Exit</b>	A = Converted value.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 4.6.3 F\_KRN\_HEX\_TO\_ASCII

<b>Action</b>	Converts one byte in hexadecimal to two ASCII printable characters (e.g. 0x3E is converted into 33 and 45, which are the ASCII values of 3 and E).
<b>Entry</b>	A = Byte to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	H = Most significant ASCII digit. L = Less significant ASCII digit.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 4.6.4 F\_KRN\_BCD\_TO\_BIN

<b>Action</b>	Converts a byte of BCD to a byte of hexadecimal (e.g. 12 is converted into 0x0C).
<b>Entry</b>	A = BCD.
<b>Exit</b>	A = Hexadecimal.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC
<b>Calls</b>	None

### 4.6.5 F\_KRN\_BIN\_TO\_BCD4

<b>Action</b>	Converts a byte of unsigned integer hexadecimal to 4-digit BCD (e.g. 0x80 is converted into 0128).
<b>Entry</b>	A = Unsigned integer to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	H = Hundreds digits. L = Tens digits.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.6 F\_KRN\_BIN\_TO\_BCD6**

<b>Action</b>	Converts two bytes of unsigned integer hexadecimal to 6-digit BCD (e.g. 0xFFFF is converted into 065535).
<b>Entry</b>	HL = Unsigned integer to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	C = Thousands digits. D = Hundreds digits. E = Tens digits.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.7 F\_KRN\_BCD\_TO\_ASCII**

<b>Action</b>	Converts 6-digit BCD to hexadecimal ASCII string (e.g. 512 is converted into 30 30 30 35 31 32).
<b>Entry</b>	DE = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the converted string will be stored. C = first two digits of the 6-digit BCD to convert. H = next two digits of the 6-digit BCD to convert. L = last two digits of the 6-digit BCD to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.8 F\_KRN\_BITEXTRACT**

<b>Action</b>	Extracts a group of bits from a byte and returns the group in the LSB position.
<b>Entry</b>	E = byte from where to extract bits. D = number of bits to extract. A = start extraction at bit number.
<b>Exit</b>	A = extracted group of bits
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.9 F\_KRN\_BIN\_TO\_ASCII**

<b>Action</b>	Converts a 16-bit signed binary number (-32768 to 32767) to ASCII data (e.g. 32767 is converted into 33 32 37 36 37).
<b>Entry</b>	D = High byte of value to convert. E = Low byte of value to convert.
<b>Exit</b>	CLI_buffer_pgm = converted ASCII data. First byte is the length.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, CLI_buffer_pgm
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.10 F\_KRN\_DEC\_TO\_BIN**

<b>Action</b>	Converts an ASCII string consisting of the length of the number (in bytes), a possible ASCII - or + sign, and a series of ASCII digits to two bytes of binary data. Note that the length is an ordinary binary number, not an ASCII number. (e.g. 05 33 32 37 36 37 is converted into 7FFF).
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the string to be converted is.
<b>Exit</b>	HL = converted bytes.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL, tmp_byte
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.11 F\_KRN\_PKEDDATE\_TO\_DMY**

<b>Action</b>	Extracts day, month and year from a packed date (used by DZFS to store dates).
<b>Entry</b>	HL = packed date.
<b>Exit</b>	A = day. B = month. C = year.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, HL, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.6.12 F\_KRN\_PKEDTIME\_TO\_HMS**

<b>Action</b>	Extracts hour, minutes and seconds from a packed time (used by DZFS to store times).
<b>Entry</b>	HL = packed time.
<b>Exit</b>	A = hour. B = minutes. C = seconds.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, HL, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.7 MEMORY Routines****4.7.1 F\_KRN\_SETMEMRNG**

<b>Action</b>	Sets (changes) a value in a <b>MEMORY</b> position range.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> start position (first byte). BC = number of bytes to set. A = value to set.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.7.2 F\_KRN\_COPYMEM512**

<b>Action</b>	Copies bytes from one area of <b>MEMORY</b> to another, in group of 512 bytes (i.e. max. 512 bytes). If less than 512 bytes are to be copied, the rest will be filled with zeros.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> origin position (from where to copy the bytes). DE = <b>MEMORY</b> destination position (to where to copy the bytes). BC = number of bytes to copy (MUST be less or equal to 512).
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.7.3 F\_KRN\_SHIFT\_BYTES\_BY1**

<b>Action</b>	Moves bytes (by one) to the right and replaces first byte with bytes counter.
<b>Entry</b>	HL = <b>MEMORY</b> address of last byte to move. BC = number of bytes to move.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.7.4 F\_KRN\_CLEAR\_MEMAREA**

<b>Action</b>	Clears (with zeros) a number of bytes, starting at a specified <b>MEMORY</b> address. Maximum 256 bytes can be cleared.
<b>Entry</b>	IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address of first byte to clear. B = number of bytes to clear.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, IX
<b>Calls</b>	None

**4.7.5 F\_KRN\_CLEAR\_DISKBUFFER**

<b>Action</b>	Clears (with zeros) the <b>MEMORY</b> area of the <b>DISK</b> buffer.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	BC, IX
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_CLEAR_MEMAREA</a>

**4.8 Real-Time Clock Routines****4.8.1 F\_KRN\_RTC\_GET\_DATE**

<b>Action</b>	Calls the BIOS function to get date from the RTC, and then calculates the year in four digits.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	RTC_year4
<b>Destroys</b>	A, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_MULTIPLY816_SLOW</a>

**4.8.2 F\_KRN\_RTC\_SHOW\_TIME**

<b>Action</b>	Sends to the <b>Serial Channel A</b> the values of hour, minutes and seconds from <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> , as hh:mm:ss
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD4</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_ASCII</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

**4.8.3 F\_KRN\_RTC\_SHOW\_DATE**

<b>Action</b>	Sends to the <b>Serial Channel A</b> the values of day, month, year (4 digits) and day of the week (3 letters) from <a href="#">SYSVARS</a> , as dd/mm/yyyy www
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, BC, DE, tmp_addr1
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD4</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BIN_TO_BCD6</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_ASCII</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONOUT_A</a>

#### 4.8.4 F\_KRN\_RTC\_SET\_TIME

<b>Action</b>	Converts ASCII values to Hexadecimal, RTC_hour, RTC_minutes, RTC_seconds and calls the BIOS function to change time via <b>ASMDC</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the new time is stored in ASCII format.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL, RTC_hour, RTC_minutes, RTC_seconds
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_ASCII_TO_HEX</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_BIN</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_SET_TIME</a>

#### 4.8.5 F\_KRN\_RTC\_SET\_DATE

<b>Action</b>	Converts ASCII values to Hexadecimal, RTC_year, RTC_month, RTC_day, RTC_day_of_the_week, and calls the BIOS function to change date via <b>ASMDC</b> .
<b>Entry</b>	IX = <b>MEMORY</b> address where the new date is stored in ASCII format.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, HL, RTC_year, RTC_month, RTC_day, RTC_day_of_the_week
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_ASCII_TO_HEX</a> <a href="#">F_KRN_BCD_TO_BIN</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_RTC_SET_DATE</a>

### 4.9 VDP Routines

#### 4.9.1 F\_KRN\_VDP\_WRSTR

<b>Action</b>	Displays a text in the VDP screen, starting at a specified XY position. The text <b>MUST</b> be a zero terminated string.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Cursor X (horizontal) start position. C = Cursor Y (vertical) start position. HL = <b>RAM</b> address of a zero terminated string.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, VDP_cursor_x, VDP_cursor_y, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_CHAROUT_ATXY</a>

#### 4.9.2 F\_KRN\_VDP\_GET\_CURSOR\_ADDR

<b>Action</b>	Returns the <b>VRAM</b> address of a specific XY position on the screen.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Cursor X (horizontal) position. C = Cursor Y (vertical) position.
<b>Exit</b>	HL = <b>VRAM</b> address.
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, DE, HL, IX
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_CHAROUT_ATXY</a>

#### 4.9.3 F\_KRN\_VDP\_CLEARSCREEN

<b>Action</b>	Clears the <b>VDP</b> screen.
<b>Entry</b>	None
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B, DE, HL
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_KRN_SERIAL_WRSTRCLR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_ADDR_WR</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_BYTE_TO_VRAM</a>

#### 4.9.4 F\_KRN\_VDP\_CHG\_COLOUR\_FGBG

<b>Action</b>	Changes the Foreground and Background colours of the <b>VDP</b> screen. For <i>Text Mode</i> also sets the border colour to the same as the Background colour.
<b>Entry</b>	A = Foreground colour. B = Background colour.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A, B
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

#### 4.9.5 F\_KRN\_VDP\_CHG\_COLOUR\_BORDER

<b>Action</b>	Changes the Border colour of the <b>VDP</b> screen, for screen modes other than <i>Text Mode</i> . In <i>Text Mode</i> the Border (backdrop) colour is the same as the Background colour.
<b>Entry</b>	B = Border colour.
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_REGISTER</a>

#### 4.9.6 F\_KRN\_VDP\_SET\_MODE

<b>Action</b>	Changes the <b>VDP</b> screen mode.
<b>Entry</b>	A = VDP Mode (0-4).
<b>Exit</b>	None
<b>Destroys</b>	A
<b>Calls</b>	<a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_MODE_TXT</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_MODE_G1</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_MODE_G2</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_MODE_G2BM</a> <a href="#">F_BIOS_VDP_SET_MODE_MULTICLR</a>

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## 5 dastaZ80 File System (DZFS)

In summary, a file system is a layer of abstraction to store, retrieve and update a set of files.

A file system manages access to the data and the metadata of the files, and manages the available space of the device, dividing the storage area into units of storage and keeping a map of every storage unit of the device.

DZFS main goal is to be very simple to implement. As the free **MEMORY**<sup>3</sup> of the dastaZ80 is about 48,096 bytes, it makes no sense to have files bigger than that, as will not fit. Therefore, DZFS defines that *a Block can store only a single file*.

dastaZ80 access the **DISK** via Logical Block Addressing (LBA), which is a particularly simple linear addressing schema, in which each sector is assigned a unique number rather than referring to a cylinder, head, and sector (CHS) to access the disk.

A typical LBA scheme uses a 28-bit value that allows up to 8.4 GB of data storage capacity. DZFS schema is as follows:

LBA 3	LBA 2	LBA 1	LBA 0
XXXX	XXXX XXXX	BBBB BBBB	BBSS SSSS

Where:

- S is Sector (6 bits)
- B is Block (10 bits)
- X not used (12 bits)

### 5.1 DZFS characteristics

- **Bytes per Sector:** 512
- **Sectors per Block:** 64
- **Bytes per Block:** 32,768 (64 \* 512). This also defines the maximum size of a file and the BAT maximum size.
- **Bytes per BAT entry:** 32
- **BAT entries:** 1024 (32,768 / 32). This also defines the maximum number of files per **DISK**.
- **Maximum bytes per File:** 1 Block (32,768 bytes)
- **Maximum bytes per DISK:** 1024 Blocks (1 Block = 1 File) \* 32,768 bytes per Block = 33,554,432 bytes (33.5 MB)

### 5.2 DISK anatomy

A **DISK** is divided into areas:

- **Superblock** = 512 bytes (1 Sector)
- **Block Allocation Table (BAT)** = 1 Block (64 Sectors = 32,768 bytes)
- **Data Area** = 1023 Blocks (65,472 Sectors = 33,521,664 bytes)

<sup>3</sup>Free **MEMORY** is the **RAM** that is not used by the OS, the System variables and the buffers, and hence available to use for the user and programs.

### 5.2.1 Superblock

The first 512 bytes on the **DISK** contain fundamental information about the geometry, and is used by the OS to know how to access every other information on the **DISK**. On IBM PC-compatibles, this is known as the *Master Boot Record* or *MBR* for short. In DZFS, it is called *Superblock*, as it is an orphan sector that doesn't belong to any block.

Offset	Length (bytes)	Description	Example
0x00	2	<b>Signature.</b> Used to check that this is a Superblock. Set to 0xABBA	AB BA
0x02	1	<b>Not used</b>	00
0x03	8	<b>File System Identifier.</b> ASCII values for human-readable. Padded with spaces.	DZFSV1
0x0B	4	<b>Volume Serial Number</b>	35 2A 15 F2
0x0F	1	<b>Not used.</b>	00
0x10	16	<b>Volume Label.</b> ASCII values. Padded with spaces.	dastaZ80 Main
0x20	8	<b>Volume Date Creation.</b> ASCII values (ddmmyyyy).	03102022
0x28	6	<b>Volume Time Creation.</b> ASCII values (hhmmss).	142232
0x2E	2	<b>Bytes per Sector</b> (in Hexadecimal little-endian)	00 02
0x30	1	<b>Sectors per Block</b> (in Hexadecimal)	40
0x31	1	<b>Not used.</b>	00
0x32 - 0x64	51	<b>Copyright notice</b> (ASCII value)	Copyright 2022David Asta The MIT License (MIT)
0x65 - 0x1FF	411	<b>Not used</b> (filled with 0x00)	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

### 5.2.2 Block Allocation Table (BAT)

The BAT is an area of 32,768 bytes (i.e. 1 Block) on the **DISK** used to store the details about the files saved in the *Data Area*, and is comprised of file descriptors called *entry*. Each entry holds information about a single file, and is 32 bytes in length.

For simplicity, each entry works also as index. The first entry describes the first file on the **DISK**, the second entry describes the second file, and so on.

Offset	Length (bytes)	Description	Example
0x00	14	<b>Filename</b>  Padded with spaces at the end. (only allowed A to Z and 0 to 9. No spaces allowed. Cannot start with a number.) First character also indicates 00=available, 7E=deleted (will appear as ~)	46 49 4C 45 30 30 30 30 31 20 20 20 20 20
		<b>Attributes</b> (0=Inactive / 1=Active)	Read Only, System file, Executable = 1101 = 0D

Offset	Length (bytes)	Description	Example
		Bit 0 = Read Only Bit 1 = Hidden Bit 2 = System Bit 3 = Executable Bit 4-7 = File Type (see below)	
0x0F	2	<b>Time created</b> 5 bits for hour (binary number 0-23) 6 bits for minutes (binary number 0-59) 5 bits for seconds (binary number seconds / 2)	F5 9A
0x11	2	<b>Date created</b> 7 bits for year since 2000 (max. is year 2127) 4 bits for month (binary number 0-12) 5 bits for day (binary number 0-31)	69 1B
0x13	2	<b>Time last modified</b> (same formula as Time created)	F5 9A
0x15	2	<b>Date last modified</b> (same formula as Date created)	69 1B
0x17	2	<b>File size in bytes</b> (little-endian)	26 00
0x19	1	<b>File size in sectors</b> (little-endian)	01
0x1A	2	<b>Entry number</b> (little-endian)	00 00
0x1C	2	<b>1st Sector</b> (where the file data starts) It is calculated when the file is created. The formula is: $65 + 64 * \text{entry\_number}$	41 00
0x1E	2	<b>Load address</b> (The start address little-endian where it will be loaded in RAM)	68 25

The value of the bits 4 to 7 of the *Attributes* field define the *File Type*:

Bits 4-7	File Type	Description
0x00	<b>USR</b>	User defined
0x01	<b>EXE</b>	Executable binary
0x02	<b>BIN</b>	Binary (non-executable) data
0x03	<b>BAS</b>	BASIC code
0x04	<b>TXT</b>	Plain ASCII Text file
0x05	<b>SC1</b>	Screen 1 (Graphics I Mode) Picture
0x06	<b>FN6</b>	Font (8x6) for Text Mode
0x07	<b>SC2</b>	Screen 2 (Graphics II Mode) Picture
0x08	<b>FN8</b>	Font (8x8) for Graphics Modes
0x09	<b>SC3</b>	Screen 3 (Multicolour Mode) Picture
0x0A		Not used
0x0B		Not used
0x0C		Not used
0x0D		Not used
0x0E		Not used
0x0F		Not used

### 5.2.3 Data Area

The Data Area is the area of the **DISK** used to store file data (e.g. programs, documents).

It is divided into Blocks of 64 Sectors each.

### 5.3 How Volume Serial Number is calculated

Calculated by combining the date and time at the point of format:

- first byte is calculated as follows:
  - day + milliseconds (converted to hexadecimal)
  - e.g.  $3 + 50 = 53$  (0x35)
- second byte is calculated as follows:
  - month + seconds (converted to hexadecimal)
  - e.g.  $10 + 32 = 42$  (0x2A)
- last two bytes are calculated as follows:
  - (hours [if pm + 12] \* 256) + minutes + year (converted to hexadecimal)
  - e.g.  $(2 + 12 = 14 * 256 = 3584) + 22 + 2012 = 5618$  (0x15 0xF2)

### 5.4 How Dates (creation/last modified) are calculated

Dates (day, month, 4-digit year) are converted into two bytes as follows:

- Remove century from year (e.g.  $2013 - 2000 = 13$ )
- Convert resulting number to hexadecimal (e.g.  $13 = 0x0D$ )
- Bitwise Shift Left 9 positions (e.g.  $0x0D \ll 9 = 0x1A00$ )
- Convert month to hexadecimal (e.g.  $11 = 0x0B$ )
- Bitwise Shift Left 5 positions (e.g.  $0x0B \ll 5 = 0x0160$ )
- Add converted month to converted year (e.g.  $0x1A00 + 0x0160 = 0x1B60$ )
- Convert day to hexadecimal (e.g.  $9 = 0x09$ )
- Add converted day to the sum of converted month and converted year (e.g.  $0x1B60 + 0x09 = 0x1B69$ )

### 5.5 How Times (creation/last modified) are calculated

Times (hours, minutes, seconds) are converted into two bytes as follows:

- Convert hours to hexadecimal (e.g.  $19 = 0x13$ )
- 
- Bitwise Shift Left 3 positions (e.g.  $0x13 \ll 3 = 0x98$ )
- Convert minutes to hexadecimal (e.g.  $23 = 0x17$ )
- Bitwise Shift Left 5 positions (e.g.  $0x17 \ll 5 = 0x02E0$ )
- Logical OR most significant byte (MSB) of converted minutes with less significant byte (LSB) of converted hours (e.g.  $0x02 \vee 0x98 = 0x9A$ )
- Logical OR LSB of converted minutes with MSB of converted hours (e.g.  $0xE0 \vee 0x00 = 0xE0$ )
- Convert seconds to hexadecimal (e.g.  $42 = 0x2A$ )

- Divide the converted seconds by 2 (e.g.  $0x2A / 2 = 0x15$ )
- Add converted seconds to ORed converted hours and minutes (e.g.  $0x9AE0 + 0x15 = 0x9AF5$ )

## 5.6 Block Number, Sector Number and Addresses

To locate files in a Disk Image File it is useful to know how Blocks and Sector Numbers relate to the Address in the disk.

Given a Sector Number (*SecNum*), multiply it by the number of Bytes per Sector (512) to obtain the address where the data will start.

Below is provided a table for quick reference:

Block	SecNum	Address
0	1 (0x0000)	0x00000200
1	65 (0x0041)	0x00008200
2	129 (0x0081)	0x00010200
3	193 (0x00C1)	0x00018200
4	257 (0x0101)	0x00020200
5	321 (0x0141)	0x00028200
6	385 (0x0181)	0x00030200
7	449 (0x01C1)	0x00038200
8	513 (0x0201)	0x00040200
9	577 (0x0241)	0x00048200
10	641 (0x0281)	0x00050200
11	705 (0x02C1)	0x00058200
12	705 (0x0301)	0x00060200
13	833 (0x0341)	0x00068200
14	897 (0x0381)	0x00070200
15	961 (0x03C1)	0x00078200
16	1025 (0x0401)	0x00080200
17	1089 (0x0441)	0x00088200
18	1153 (0x0481)	0x00090200
19	1217 (0x04C1)	0x00098200
20	1281 (0x0501)	0x000A0200
21	1345 (0x0541)	0x000A8200
22	1409 (0x0581)	0x000B0200
23	1473 (0x05C1)	0x000B8200
...	...	...
1023	65473 (0xFFC1)	0x01FF8200

## 6 How To

### 6.1 Read data from DISK

Given `DISK_is_formatted` is equal to `0xFF` (i.e. **DISK** is formatted with DZFS file system), call `F_KRN_DZFS_LOAD_FILE_TO_RAM` with `DE` equal to first sector (512 bytes) to read and `IX` equal to how many sectors to read.

Read bytes will be copied into **MEMORY**, following these rules:

- if `DISK_loadsave_addr`  $\neq$  0, load bytes to this address.
- if `DISK_loadsave_addr` = 0,
  - if `DISK_cur_file_load_addr`  $\neq$  0, load bytes to this address.
  - if `DISK_cur_file_load_addr` = 0, load bytes to start of **Free RAM** (`0x4420`).

### 6.2 Write data to DISK

Given `DISK_is_formatted` is equal to `0xFF` (i.e. **DISK** is formatted with DZFS file system):

- Store the filename (in ASCII) somewhere in **MEMORY**.
- call `F_KRN_DZFS_GET_FILE_BATENTRY`, with `HL` equal to the **MEMORY** address where the filename is stored. If a file with the specified filename does not exist, flag `z` will be set to indicate that it is OK to save the file.
- call `F_KRN_DZFS_CREATE_NEW_FILE`, with:
  - `HL` equal to the address in **MEMORY** of first byte to be stored.
  - `BC` equal to the total number of bytes to be stored.
  - `IX` equal to the address in **MEMORY** where the filename is stored.
  - `DISK_loadsave_addr` equal to:
    - \* zero, will use the address in **MEMORY** of first byte as the load address when loading the file (i.e. `DISK_loadsave_addr`).
    - \* non zero, will use this number as the load address when loading the file (i.e. `DISK_loadsave_addr`).

### 6.3 Convert between HEX and DEC and ASCII

In many situations your programs will need to convert between different number notations (hexadecimal, decimal, ASCII). For example, all characters typed by the user are read by the function `F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_A`, which stores the ASCII value of the pressed key in the `A` register. In order to do manipulations of data, our program will need to convert this ASCII data into either hexadecimal or decimal notation.

Take as an example the CLI command for saving files to disk (*save*). As shown in the *dastaZ80 User's Manual* section 5.3 *Disk Commands*, this command takes two parameters: `<start_address>`, which is expressed in hexadecimal, and `<number_of_bytes>`, which is expressed in decimal. But in both cases, `F_BIOS_SERIAL_CONIN_A` will give us (in the `A` register) the ASCII representation of the numbers typed by the user.

Before we can set a pointer to the memory address specified by `<start_address>`, and set our counter to `<number_of_bytes>`, we need to convert those ASCII numbers into hexadecimal and decimal respectively.

The Kernel, offers a series of functions to help the programmer with the conversions:

- `F_KRN_ASCIIADR_TO_HEX`: Converts ASCII 4 chars to HEX 2 bytes. (e.g. 32 35 37 30 to `0x2570`)

- [F\\_KRN\\_ASCII\\_TO\\_HEX](#): Converts ASCII 2 chars to HEX 1 byte. (e.g. 33 45 to 0x3E)
- [KRN\\_HEX\\_TO\\_ASCII](#): Converts HEX 1 byte to ASCII 2 chars. (e.g. 0x3E to 33 45)
- [F\\_KRN\\_BCD\\_TO\\_BIN](#): Converts a byte of BCD to a byte of hexadecimal. (e.g. 12 is converted into 0x0C).
- [F\\_KRN\\_BIN\\_TO\\_BCD4](#): Converts HEX 1 byte to DEC 4 digits. (e.g. 0x80 to 0128)
- [F\\_KRN\\_BIN\\_TO\\_BCD6](#): Converts HEX 2 bytes to DEC 6 digits. (e.g. 0xFFF to 065535)
- [F\\_KRN\\_BCD\\_TO\\_ASCII](#): Converts DEC 6 digits to ASCII 6 chars. (e.g. 512 to 30 30 30 35 31 32)
- [F\\_KRN\\_BIN\\_TO\\_ASCII](#): Converts HEX 2 bytes to ASCII string. (e.g. 0x7FFF to 33 32 37 36 37)
- [F\\_KRN\\_DEC\\_TO\\_BIN](#): Converts HEX n bytes to ASCII string. First byte tells the number of bytes to convert (e.g. 05 33 32 37 36 37 to 0x7FFF)

## 6.4 How to display Sprites

A *sprite* is a two-dimensional bitmap that can be made to move and change shape in the screen with very little programming effort, thanks to the **VDP** support for hardware sprites.

The **VDP** has 32 sprite planes each of which can contain a single sprite.

Sprites can be of two sizes; 8x8 pixels (Size 0) or 16x16 (Size 1) pixels. There is also the possibility to magnify a sprite, thus a 8x8 sprite becomes 16x16, and a 16x16 sprite becomes 32x32. Unfortunately, the sprite resolution is cut in half.

Two tables are required in **VRAM** in order to display a sprite; the *Sprite Attribute Table* and the *Sprite Pattern Table*.

The address of these tables will change depending on which mode we are using. Refer to the [VDP Memory Map](#) to know the addresses.

The *Sprite Pattern Table* defines the shape of each sprite. It takes 8 bytes to define the pattern of Size 0 (8x8) sprite and 32 bytes for a Size 1 (16x16) sprite. The table has a maximum length of 2048 bytes, therefore a maximum of 256 patterns can be defined for Size 0 and 64 for Size 1 sprites.

The *Sprite Attribute Table* contains four bytes of information for every sprite. The table is ordered sequentially, where the first four bytes contain the information for sprite 0, the next 4 bytes contain the information for sprite 1, and so on.

The information of the four bytes in the *Sprite Attribute Table* is as follows:

- Vertical coordinate: determines the distance (in pixels) the sprite will be offset from the top of the screen. The position is measured relative to the upper left hand corner of the sprite. A value of 0xFF will put the sprite at the top of the screen. A value of 0xBF will put the sprite at the bottom of the screen. But because the position is measured relative to the upper left hand corner of the sprite, it will not appear.
- Horizontal coordinate: determines the distance (in pixels) the sprite will be offset from the left hand side of the screen. A value of 0x00 will put the sprite at the left hand side of the screen. A value of 0xFF will put the sprite at the right hand side of the screen. But because the position is measured relative to the upper left hand corner of the sprite, it will not appear.
- Sprite Name Pointer: the value in this byte determines which pattern from the *Sprite Pattern Table* will be used as the sprite's shape. This highly simplify the production of sprite animations, as just the pointer needs to be changed.
- Colour and Early Clock Bit:

- The lower nibble define the sprite colour, which can be any of the [VDP Composite colours](#).
- The MSB of the higher nibble is called the *Early Clock Bit*, and when set as 1 it shifts the position of the sprite to the left by 32 pixels.

#### 6.4.1 Example

Lets assume we are working in mode 2 (Graphics II Mode). Following the [VDP Memory Map](#), we can see that the Sprite Pattern Table is located at 0x1800 and the Sprite Attribute Table at 0x3B00.

First we will fill the patterns of Sprite 0 with the 8x8 sprite from the *Video Display Processors Programmer's Guide*[\[4\]](#). Hence we need to assign the following values:

- 0x1800 = 0x10
- 0x1801 = 0x10
- 0x1802 = 0xFE
- 0x1803 = 0x7C
- 0x1804 = 0x38
- 0x1805 = 0x6C
- 0x1806 = 0x44
- 0x1807 = 0x00

At this point, most probably (if just started the computer) we won't see anything yet, beacuse the colour is set to 0x00 (Transparent).

Lets change the colour byte for sprite 0 in the Sprite Attribute Table (0x3B03) to 0x03 (Light Green).

You should be seeing a little green star at the top left of the screen.

By changing the bytes corresponding to the Y position 0x3B00 and X position 0x3B01, we can move the sprite around the screen. Lets try for example 0x3B00 = 0x5F and 0x3B01 = 0x7F to display the sprite at the center of the screen.

This can be easily tested from the command line, by using the command *vpoke* to change the bytes. For example, *vpoke 1800,10*.

## 6.5 Develop software for dzOS

### 6.5.1 Available RAM

Programs can be loaded from disk to any area of **RAM**. Nevertheless, addresses below 0x4420 SHOULD not be used, at these contain the Operating System's variables. Modifying these without the proper care will result in undesired behaviour, system crash or even lost of data on the disk. Therefore, taking in consideration that the free RAM area starts at 0x4420 and ends at 0xFFFF, the programmer can load programs of maximum 48,095 bytes (48 KB).

### 6.5.2 Storing your variables

Variables for programs can be store anywhere in the free **RAM** space.

The OS is having its own internal variables that can be accessed by the user. Also, some variables are used only by CLI and therefore could be re-used during the execution of a program.



Refer to the section [System Variables \(SYSVARS\)](#) on this guide to know the exact locations.

- The **DISK Superblock** and **DISK BAT** areas can be re-used if you are not using **DISK** routines.
- The **CLI** area can safely be re-used in your program, as the CLI is not running meanwhile your program is.
- The **RTC** area can be re-used if you are not calling any **RTC** routines.
- The **Math** area can be re-used if you are not calling any **Math** routines.
- The **SIO**, **Generic** and **VDP** areas MUST not be touched.

All in all, you may end up having some extra 700 bytes here.

### 6.5.3 Receiving parameters from CLI

When a user types a command in CLI, the entered command is stored in an area of 64 bytes in the [System Variables \(SYSVARS\)](#) called *CLI\_buffer\_full\_cmd*. From there, you can read the full command, which will be the name of your binary program, and the parameter or parameters.

### 6.5.4 Returning to CLI

If your program allows the user to return to CLI, it must then jump to the loop subroutine known as (CLI Prompt). The address of this subroutine is stored in the [System Variables \(SYSVARS\)](#) *CLI\_prompt\_addr*.

Simply make your program to load the value stored at that location and jump (*jp*) to it.

### 6.5.5 Developing with Z80 Assembler

In order for dzOS to know where to load the program in **RAM**, the executable code must provide the load address. For compatibility with SDCC <sup>4</sup>, we will store it in the bytes 3 and 4 of the executable.

For programs developed in Z80 Assembler, add the following at the top of the source code:

```
.ORG      $4420                ; start of code at
                                ; start of free RAM
jp        $4425                ; first instruction
                                ; must jump to the
                                ; executable code
.BYTE     $20 , $44            ; load address
                                ; (values must be
                                ; same as .org above)

.ORG      $4425                ; start of program
                                ; (must be same as jp above)

; your program here
```

The first *.ORG* (*.ORG \$4420*) indicates the start address used for creating the binary file after compilation.

0x4420 is where the [Free RAM](#) starts, giving you 48 KB for your program. Programs SHOULD not be loaded at a lower address, for the reason explained before.

The first instruction MUST be a jump (*jp*) instruction to the actual executable code (i.e. your program code) The *.BYTE* instruction just inserts the two bytes after the jump instruction. The values MUST be in hexadecimal little-endian format.

---

<sup>4</sup>Small Device C Compiler (SDCC) is a retargettable, optimizing Standard C (ANSI C89, ISO C99, ISO C11) compiler suite that targets (amongst others) the Zilog Z80 based MCUs. (<http://sdcc.sourceforge.net/>)

Because the `jp` instruction in Z80 is translated as *C3 nn nn* (where *nn* are the bytes where to jump), this will use the first three bytes (0x00, 0x01, 0x02) in the binary, therefore we store the load address at bytes 3 and 4 and your program can start just after, at byte 0x05.

Once assembled, the binary will be loaded by dzOS at the load address, and when executed, the first thing that will happen is a *jp* instruction and then the execution will continue from the executable code of your program.

If your program allows the user to return to CLI, add the following on your source code:

```
ld      HL, (CLI_prompt_addr)    ; return control
jp      (HL)                    ; to CLI
```

For convenience, two files are provided in the Github repository <sup>5</sup>: *\_header.inc* and *\_template.asm*

### 6.5.6 Developing with SDCC

In the Github repository, there is a file (*crt0.s*) that sets:

- the start address for the binary at 0x4420
- the values 0x20 and 0x44 in the binary at bytes 5 and 6.
- first instruction of your program to be started located at 0x4425

Therefore, by using this file all programs will be loaded at the correct address.

---

<sup>5</sup><https://github.com/dasta400/dzSoftware>

## 7 Appendixes

### 7.1 ANSI Terminal colours

- `ANSI_COLR_BLK` - Black
- `ANSI_COLR_RED` - Red
- `ANSI_COLR_GRN` - Green
- `ANSI_COLR_YLW` - Yellow
- `ANSI_COLR_BLU` - Blue
- `ANSI_COLR_MGT` - Magenta
- `ANSI_COLR_CYA` - Cyan
- `ANSI_COLR_WHT` - White

### 7.2 VDP Composite colours



- `VDP_COLR_TRNSP` (Transparent) = \$00
- `VDP_COLR_BLACK` (Black) = \$01
- `VDP_COLR_M_GRN` (Medium Green) = \$02
- `VDP_COLR_L_GRN` (Light Green) = \$03
- `VDP_COLR_D_BLU` (Dark Blue) = \$04
- `VDP_COLR_L_BLU` (Light Blue) = \$05
- `VDP_COLR_D_RED` (Dark Red) = \$06
- `VDP_COLR_CYAN` (Cyan) = \$07
- `VDP_COLR_M_RED` (Medium Red) = \$08
- `VDP_COLR_L_RED` (Light Red) = \$09
- `VDP_COLR_D_YLW` (Dark Yellow) = \$0A
- `VDP_COLR_L_YLW` (Light Yellow) = \$0B
- `VDP_COLR_D_GRN` (Dark Green) = \$0C
- `VDP_COLR_MGNTA` (Magenta) = \$0D
- `VDP_COLR_GREY` (Grey) = \$0E
- `VDP_COLR_WHITE` (White) = \$0F

### 7.3 VDP Screen resolutions

#### 7.3.1 Mode 0: Text Mode

- Screen is divided into 960 pattern positions each of which is capable of displaying a character. There are 40 characters in each row and 24 rows in total.
- Each character is 6 horizontal pixels by 8 vertical pixels.

- Each character can have 2 colours (Foreground and Background).
- Sprites cannot be used.
- Pattern Table:
  - This table contains the character sets, for a maximum of 256 characters per set.
  - Up to 7 different character sets can be held in the **VRAM** at the same time. Each set **MUST** be located starting at an 0x0800 boundary (i.e. 0x0000, 0x1000, 0x1800, 0x2000, 0x2800, 0x3000 and 0x3800). Note that 0x0800 is not listed because that address is used by the Name Table.
  - Ideally, the patterns follow the ASCII table definitions and order, so that the Name Table can be easily used to display text by for example assigning the value 0x41 to a byte in the Name Table to display the character *A*.
- Name Table:
  - Each entry in the table is 1 byte long and therefore can specify one of 256 patterns (from 0x00 to 0xFF).
  - Each entry represents a pattern position on the screen. Position 0 is in the top left of the screen. Position 39 is in the top right of the screen. The second row ranges from 40 to 79, and so on.

### 7.3.2 Mode 1: Graphics I Mode

- Screen is divided into 768 blocks of 8x8 pixels each. There are 32 blocks in a row and 24 rows on the screen.
- Sprites can be used.
- Screen resolution is 256 by 192 pixels.
- Name Table:
  - This table has 768 entries, one for each block on the screen.
  - If the Pattern Table is loaded with with a full ASCII character set, the entry of any ASCII value in the Name Table will result in the corresponding character being displayed on the screen.
- Colour Table:
  - This table has 32 entries, each entry defining 2 colours (Foreground and Background) out of 15 colours available, for a block of 8 characters. In other words, colours cannot be assigned independently to each character in the screen, but instead to groups of 8 consecutive characters.

### 7.3.3 Mode 2: Graphics II Mode

- Screen is divided into 768 blocks of 8x8 pixels each. There are 32 blocks in a row and 24 rows on the screen.
- Sprites can be used.
- Screen resolution is 256 by 192 pixels.
- Name Table:
  - This table is divided into three subtables of 256 each.
- Colour Table:

- Each entry in the Colour Table is 8 bytes and each byte defines the 2 colours (Foreground and Background) of each of the 8 rows of the character, from a total of 15 colours plus transparent available.

### 7.3.4 Mode 3: Multicolour Mode

- Screen is divided into 768 blocks of 2x2 squares. Each square is 4 pixels. There are 32 blocks in each row and 4 rows in each section. There are 6 sections, for a total of 24 rows on the screen.
- Blocks are arranged in columns with 4 blocks in each column.
- Columns are arranged in sections, with 32 columns in each section.
- There are a total of 6 sections on the screen.
- In summary:
  - 32 columns \* 6 sections = 192 columns
  - 192 columns \* 4 blocks = 768 blocks
- No characters for text can be used.
- Sprites can be used.
- The Colour Table is not used. Instead, the colour of the boxes are defined in the Pattern Table.
- Pattern Table:
  - Each entry in the table is 8 bytes, but only 2 bytes are used to define the colours of the 4 boxes that make up a character.

### 7.3.5 Mode 4: Graphics II Mode Bitmapped

- Same as Mode 2, but screen is bitmapped for addressing every pixel individually.
- Pixels cannot have colours assigned individually. Instead colour is assigned by a byte, where each bit tells if the pixel is visible (bit=1) or not (bit=0). Therefore, pixels are grouped in groups of 8. For example, 0x4F (0100 1111) will set pixels 0, 1, 2, 3 and 6 as visible, and pixels 4, 5, and 7 not visible. Pixels that are visible will have dark blue colour (0x04) over white background (0x0F).

## 7.4 VDP Limitations

The maximum resolutions are: 240x192 pixels in Text Mode, 256x192 pixels in Graphics Modes (I, II, II Bit-mapped), and 512x384 in Multicolour Mode.

The maximum number of colours is 15 plus a transparent colour.

In Graphics I Mode, each entry in the Colour Table defines the colour for a group of eight patterns. Hence, individual character colouring is not possible.

In Graphics II Bit-mapped Mode, individual pixels can be addressed but individual colours cannot. Therefore it is not possible to assign different colours for each pixel.

Bug?: After some tests, and confirmed with some information found on the Internet, reading continuously the Status Register can lead to miss the flag. This happens when the register is read and the VDP is about to set it, because as specified in the *Video Display Processors Programmer's Guide*[4], *the Status Register is reset after it's read*. Therefore, the subroutine implemented in dzOS for waiting for the VBLANK (*BIOS\_VDP\_VBLANK\_WAIT*) that initially was reading the VDP's Status Register and looping until the MSB changed to 1, has been changed to instead check for a change on the [Jiffy Counter](#).

### 7.4.1 Sprites

A maximum of 32 sprites can be shown on the screen, of sizes either 8x8 or 16x16 pixels. Though sprites can be magnified, thus showing as 16x16 or 32x32 respectively.

The location of a sprite is defined by the top left-hand corner of the sprite pattern.

When more than one sprite is located at the same screen coordinate, the sprite on the higher priority plane will be shown.

A maximum of 4 sprites can be displayed on the same horizontal line. If this rule is violated, the four highest priority sprites on the line are displayed normally, but the fifth and subsequent sprites are not displayed.

The *Coincidence Flag* (collision detection) only indicates that any two sprites have overlapping bits, but it does not tell which sprites are. This must be calculated programatically.

## 7.5 Jiffy Counter

A *Jiffy* is the time between two ticks of the system timer interrupt. On the dastaZ80, this timer is generated by the TMS9918A (**VDP**) at roughly each 1/60th second.

The counter is made of 3 bytes. Byte 1 is incremented in each **VDP** interrupt. Once it rolls over to zero (256 increments), the byte 2 is incremented. Once the byte 2 rolls over, the byte 3 is incremented. Once the three bytes together (24-bit) reach the value 0x4F1A00, the three bytes are initialised to zero.

0x4F1A00 (5,184,000 in decimal) is the number of jiffies in 24 hours: 24 hours x 60 minutes in an hour x 60 seconds in a minute x 60 jiffies in a second.

**IMPORTANT:** This counter **MUST** not be interpreted as an accurate clock, because when transferring data to the **VRAM** the OS disables the [NMI](#)<sup>6</sup>, and therefore the counter stops for a while.

## 7.6 OS Boot Sequence

After power on or after pressing the **RESET** button:

- **Bootstrap**

- Copy contents of the ROM into High RAM (0x8000 - 0xFFFF).
- Disable ROM chip and enable Low RAM (0x0000 - 0x7FFF). Therefore, all **MEMORY** is RAM from now on.
- Copy the copy of ROM into High RAM to Low RAM. Bootstrap code is not copied.
- Transfer control to BIOS (jp F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_INIT).

- **Initialise SIO/2** (F\_BIOS\_SERIAL\_INIT)

- Initialise SIO/2.
  - \* Set Channel A as 115,000 bps, 8N1, Interrupt in all received characters.
  - \* Set Channel B as 115,000 bps, 8N1, Interrupt in all received characters.
  - \* Set Interrupt Vector to 0x60.
- Set CPU to Interrupt Mode 2.
- jp F\_BIOS\_WBOOT

---

<sup>6</sup>It is also highly recommended that in your programs you also disable the [NMI](#) when copying large amounts of data. Otherwise, the process will be interrupted 60 times per second, and therefore slow it down.

- **BIOS Boot** (F\_BIOS\_WBOOT)
  - Set SIO/2 Channel A as primary I/O.
  - Transfer control to Kernel (jp F\_KRN\_START).
- **Kernel Boot** (F\_KRN\_START)
  - Display dzOS welcome message.
  - Display dzOS release version.
  - Display Kernel version.
  - Display available **RAM**.
  - Initialise **VDP**.
    - \* Test write/read **VRAM**.
    - \* Set **Low Resolution Display** as *Graphics II Bit-mapped Mode*.
    - \* Show dastaZ80 Logo in the **Low Resolution Display**.
  - Initialise **PSG**.
    - \* Set Noise OFF, Audio OFF, I/O Port as Output.
    - \* Make a beep.
  - Initialise **FDD**.
  - Initialise **SD Card**.
    - \* Detect **SD Card**.
    - \* Display number of available Disk Image Files.
    - \* Display disk unit and name of each Disk Image File.
  - Initialise **Real-Time Clock (RTC)**.
    - \* Display current date and time.
    - \* Display **RTC**'s battery status.
  - Initialise **SYSVARS**.
    - \* Set show deleted files with *cat* command as OFF.
    - \* Set default File Type as 0 (USR = User defined).
    - \* Set default loadsave address to 0x0000 (i.e. will save/load starting from **Free RAM** (0x4420)).
  - Set default **DISK** as 1 (i.e. first Disk Image File in the **SD card**).
  - Transfer control to Command-line Interpreter (CLI) (jp F\_CLI\_START).
- **CLI** (F\_CLI\_START)
  - Display CLI version.
  - Clear command buffers
  - Display prompt (>).
  - Read command entered by user.

- Parse command.
- Execute corresponding subroutine.
- Loop back to Display prompt.

## 7.7 dzOS Programming Style

When writing dzOS and software for dzOS, the following style has been followed:

- All CPU registers are written in uppercase (e.g. *A*, *BC*, *HL*, *IX*, *SP*).
- All CPU flags are written in lowercase (e.g. *z*, *nz*, *c*, *nc*, *m*, *p*).
- All assembly mnemonics are written in lowercase (e.g. *ld A,0*).
- Labels for subroutines that will be public (i.e. called via a Jumpblock) are written in uppercase.
- Labels are written in a line, with no mnemonics.
- Public subroutines contain comments specifying:
  - Short description.
  - Input CPU registers or variables ([SYSVARS](#)).
  - Output CPU registers or variables ([SYSVARS](#)).
- All hexadecimal values are written with a dollar sign as prefix.
- Tabulation (Tabs) are written as 4 spaces.
- Mnemonics start after 2 tabs (8 spaces).
- When possible, comments are written in column 41. Otherwise in next closest Tab.
- Source code is heavily commented. Mostly on each line.
- *The Telemark Assembler* (TASM) specific:
  - *.BYTE* is used instead of *.DB*
  - *.WORD* is used instead of *.DW*

## 7.8 How a BASIC program is stored in RAM

When a user enters a program line (e.g. `10 PRINT "HELLO WORLD"`), BASIC must store it somewhere in **RAM** so that it can be retrieved later when for example the user wants to run, list or save the program.

If all bytes would have to be stored, our example above would require 20 bytes for the text code (including space between line number and PRINT), plus at least 2 bytes more for the line counter.

The authors of MS BASIC cleverly decided that instead of storing the BASIC statements as ASCII characters, needing one byte per character, it would be enough to give each statement a unique identifier of one byte and instead store that byte. This unique identifier is commonly known as *token*.

For example, the PRINT statement has the token `0x9E`, so instead of needing 5 bytes to store each letter of the word *PRINT*, BASIC just needs 1 byte. It has saved 4 bytes. Imagine how much can save in a program with hundreds or even thousand of lines.

So how it's a program stored in RAM, now that we know BASIC will use tokens for each reserved word instead of storing each character of the word?

Lets take our previous example: `10 PRINT "HELLO WORLD"`



Assuming the program is stored at address 0x80F9, it will be stored as:

```
80F9: 00 0E 81 0A 00 9E 20 22 48 45 4C 4C 4F 20 57 4F
810F: 52 4C 44 22 00 00 00
```

where:

- 00: flag indicates start of program.
- 0E 81: address to the next line in memory. In this example equals to end of program as there are no more lines.
- 0A 00: line 10 in little-endian.
- 9E: token for PRINT.
- 20: space character.
- 22: double quote (") character.
- 48 45 4C 4C 4F: characters for HELLO.
- 20: space character.
- 57 4F 52 4C 44: characters for WORLD.
- 22: double quote (") character.
- 00: flag indicates end of line.
- 00 00: flag indicates end of program.

Now it's easy to understand why some programs published in books and magazines skip some of the blank spaces, and write `FOR I=0 TO 10` instead as `FORI=0TO10`. It saves 3 bytes in memory by not having to store the space characters 0x20. It also increases a bit the running speed, as the BASIC interpreter doesn't have to parse and interpret each of the spaces.

## 7.9 How a BASIC program is stored in DISK

- 2 bytes: Address of PROGND (End of program). Start of variables area. This is where the variables are stored.
- 2 bytes: Address of VAREND (End of variables). Start of arrays area. This is where the arrays are stored.
- 2 bytes: Address of ARREND (End of arrays). This contains the address of the byte after last array.
- 2 bytes: Address of NXTDAT (Next DATA item). This contains the address of the next item of DATA to be READ.
- 2 bytes: Address of FNRGNM (FN argument name). This contains the name of the argument for the current FN function.
- 4 bytes: Address of FNARG (FN function argument). This is the floating point value of the current FN function's argument.
- 4 bytes: Address of FPREG (Floating point register). This is a floating point number for the current value.
- 1 byte: Address of SGNRES (Sign of result). This contains the sign of the result for multiplication.
- 13 bytes: Address of PBUFF (Number print buffer). When a floating point number has to be converted into ASCII for PRINT or STR\$ the ASCII number is built up in this buffer.

- 3 bytes: Address of NULVAL (Multiply value). This contains the 24-bit multiplier.
- n bytes: tokenised BASIC program.

## References

- [1] David Asta. *dastaZ80 User's Manual*, 2023.
- [2] David Asta. *dastaZ80 Technical Reference Manual*, 2023.
- [3] David Asta. dzos github repository. <https://github.com/dasta400/dzOS>, 2022.
- [4] Texas Instruments. *Video Display Processors Programmer's Guide*.