

```
; 4 KB Bios
; can be assembled correctly now
; corrected and compatibility added by Malban
;
; assemble with comand line:
; .\ass\as09.exe -w200 -h0 -l -mcti bios.asm >error
;
; used the 6809 assembler:
; as09 [1.11].
; Copyright 1990-1994, Frank A. Vorstenbosch, Kingswood Software.
; Available at:
; http://www.falstaff.demon.co.uk/cross.html
;
```

```
CODE
ORG    $F000
DATA
ORG    $F000
BSS
ORG    $F000
CODE
```

```
;-----;
; This disassembly of the Vectrex ROM was done by Bruce Tomlin      ;
; (btomlin@aol.com), and is based in part on a disassembly done by  ;
; Fred Taft (fred@hp-pcd.cv.hp.com).      ;
;-----;
```

```
INCLUDE "VECTREX.INC"
```

```
;-----;
;      F000      Start                                             ;
;                                                         ;
; Jump here to restart the Vectrex and re-initialize the OS.  If the ;
; cold start flag is correct (it should be unless you just turned the ;
; Vectrex on), the cold start code is skipped.                    ;
;                                                         ;
; On cold start, the high score is cleared, and the power-on screen ;
; is displayed with the power-on music.                          ;
;-----;
```

```
Start:      LDS      #Vec_Default_Stk ;Set up stack pointer
            JSR      Init_OS          ;Initialize system
            LDD      #$7321          ;Check cold start flag
            CMPD     Vec_Cold_Flag
            BEQ      Warm_Start      ;Branch if warm start
            STD      Vec_Cold_Flag    ;Initialize cold start flag
            INC      $C83B           ;Set high score invalid flag
            LDX      #Vec_High_Score ;Clear high score
            JSR      Clear_Score
```

```
;      First power-up loop.  This prints the "VECTREX"
;      power-on screen and plays the power-on music.
```

```
LF01C:      JSR      DP_to_C8        ;DP to RAM
            LDD      <Vec_Loop_Count ;When we have looped 257 times,
```

```

CMPD    #$0101
BNE      LF029
STB      <Vec_Music_Flag ;start the intro music

```

```

;      Get the line pattern for the boundary box lines

```

```

LF029:    ASRB                      ;Get line pattern from table
          ANDB    #$03
          LDX     #DF0FD
          LDB     B,X
          STB     <Vec_Pattern      ;Store pattern

          LDB     #$02              ;Set up counter for two boxes
          STB     <$C824

```

```

;      Play the intro music

```

```

          LDU     #Intro_Music      ;Get address of music
          JSR     Init_Music_chk    ;Initialize the music
          JSR     Wait_Recal        ;Wait for next frame
          JSR     Do_Sound          ;Play music if active

```

```

;      Display power-up message

```

```

          JSR     Intensity_7F      ;Normal brightness
          LDA     $C826             ;Alternate size every 32 loops
          LDU     #Vec_Title        ;Load address of double high text
          BITA    #$20
          BEQ     LF052
          LEAU    <<(Vec_Title_2-Vec_Title),U ;Skip double high text
LF052:    JSR     Print_List_hw     ;Print startup text

```

```

;      Draw the frame boxes

```

```

LF058:    LDX     #Intro_Boxes
          JSR     Moveto_ix_FF      ;Move to start of line
          LDA     #$03              ;Draw 4 lines
          JSR     Draw_Pat_VL_a
          DEC     $C824             ;Go back for next box
          BNE     LF058
          LDA     Vec_Loop_Count
          CMPA    #$01              ;Repeat for 512 counts
          BLS     LF01C

```

```

;-----;
;      F06C    Warm_Start          ;
;-----;
; Jump here to restart the Vectrex without re-initializing the OS. ;
;-----;

```

```

;      Prepare for ROM check

```

```

Warm_Start: JSR     DP_to_C8        ;DP to RAM
            LDA     #$CC            ;Set new line pattern

```

```

STA    <Vec_Pattern
LDD    #Copyright_Str    ;Save copyright string addr
STD    <$C839
CLR    <Vec_Loop_Count    ;Clear loop counter
CLR    <Vec_Loop_Count+1

```

```

;      Check for valid cartridge ROM

```

```

LF084:    LDU    #$0000            ;Look at address zero
          LDX    #Copyright_Str
          LDB    #$0B            ;11 bytes long
          LDA    ,U+            ;Compare next byte
          CMPA   ,X+
          BEQ    LF097            ;Okay if match
          CMPB   #$01            ;Not okay if last byte wrong
          BEQ    LF092
          CMPB   #$05            ;Okay if date wrong
          BLS    LF097
LF092:    LDU    #$E000            ;Bad cart; load Mine Storm addr
          BRA    LF09E

LF097:    DECB                    ;Go back for next byte
          BNE    LF084
          STB    <$C839            ;Store zero as address of
          STB    <$C83A            ;copyright string

```

```

;      Prepare to play game start-up music

```

```

LF09E:    INC    <Vec_Music_Flag    ;Set music enable flag
          STU    <Vec_Run_Index    ;Save address of header
          LDU    ,U            ;Get address of music

```

```

;      Second power-up loop.  This prints the name of the
;      game, the copyright, and plays the start-up music

```

```

LF0A4:    JSR    DP_to_C8            ;DP to RAM
          LDD    #$F848            ;???
          STD    <Vec_Text_HW
          JSR    Init_Music_chk    ;Initialize the music
          JSR    Wait_Recal        ;Wait for next frame
          JSR    Do_Sound          ;Play the music if active

```

```

;      Display cartridge GCE copyright string

```

```

          JSR    Intensity_7F        ;Normal brightness
          LDD    #$C0C0            ;Print copyright string
          LDU    $C839
          JSR    Print_Str_d

```

```

;      Display current high score if any

```

```

          LDA    $C83B            ;Skip if no high score
          BNE    LF0D2
          DECA

```

```

        LDU    #Vec_High_Score
        STA    6,U
        LDD    #$68D0
        JSR    Print_Str_d

```

```

;      Display cartridge name

```

```

LF0D2:      LDU    Vec_Run_Index      ;Get cartridge header addr
            LEAU    2,U                ;Skip music addr
            JSR    Print_List_hw      ;Print it
            LDA    Vec_Music_Flag    ;Go back if music still playing
            BNE    LF0A4
            LDX    Vec_Loop_Count    ;Go back if count less than 126
            CMPX   #$007D
            BLS    LF0A4
            JMP    1,U                ;Jump into cartridge

```

```

;      Outer box (y,x)

```

```

Intro_Boxes:  FCB    $40,$D6
              FCB    $00,$56
              FCB    $81,$00
              FCB    $00,$A9
              FCB    $7E,$00

```

```

;      Inner box (y,x)

```

```

        FCB    $39,$DC
        FCB    $8E,$00
        FCB    $00,$4A
        FCB    $72,$00
        FCB    $00,$B6

```

```

;      Line patterns for boundary boxes

```

```

DF0FD:      FCB    %11100000
            FCB    %00111000
            FCB    %00001110
            FCB    %00000011

```

```

;      Copyright string

```

```

Copyright_Str:  FCC    "g GCE 1982"
              FCB    $80
here__:
Copyright_Len  EQU    here__-Copyright_Str

```

```

;      Title strings

```

```

Vec_Title:      FCB    $F1,$60          ;Height, width
              FCB    $27,$CF          ;Y,X
              FCC    "VECTREX"
              FCB    $80

```

```

Vec_Title_2:      FCB      $F3,$60          ;Height, width
                  FCB      $26,$CF          ;Y,X
                  FCC      "VECTREX"
                  FCB      $80

                  FCB      $FC,$60          ;Height, width
                  FCB      $DF,$E9          ;Y,X
                  FCC      "GCE"
                  FCB      $80

                  FCB      $FC,$38          ;Height, width
                  FCB      $CC,$D1          ;Y,X
                  FCC      "ENTERTAINING"
                  FCB      $80

                  FCB      $FC,$38          ;Height, width
                  FCB      $BC,$DC          ;Y,X
                  FCC      "NEW IDEAS"
                  FCB      $80

                  FCB      $00

;-----;
;      F14C      Init_VIA                      ;
;-----;
; This routine is invoked during powerup, to initialize the VIA chip. ;
; Among other things, it initializes the scale factor to 0x7F, and ;
; sets up the direction for the port A and B data lines. ;
;-----;
; EXIT: DP = $D0 ;
;-----;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed ;
;-----;

Init_VIA:         BSR      DP_to_D0
                  LDD      #$9FFF          ;Port A=all output
                  STD      <VIA_DDR_b      ;Port B=0II00000
                  LDD      #$0100          ;Port B sound BDIR=1
                  STD      <VIA_port_b
                  LDD      #$987F          ;ACR=$98 T1->PB7 enabled
                  STA      <VIA_aux_cntl    ;auxiliary control register
                  STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo   ;T1CL=$7F scale factor?
                  JSR      Reset0Ref
                  BRA      Set_Refresh

;-----;
;      F164      Init_OS_RAM                      ;
;-----;
; This routine first clears the block of RAM in the range $C800 to ;
; $C87A, and then it initializes the dot dwell time, the refresh time, ;
; and the joystick enable flags. ;
;-----;
; EXIT: DP = $C8 ;
;-----;

```

```

;      D-reg, X-reg trashed                                     ;
;-----;
Init_OS_RAM:    BSR      DP_to_C8          ;DP to RAM
                LDB      #$7A             ;Clear $C800-$C87A
                LDX      #$C800
                JSR      Clear_x_b
                LDD      #Vec_Random_Seed;Point $C87B to $C87D
                STD      <Vec_Seed_Ptr
LF173:          INC      <Vec_Random_Seed;Make sure random number
                BEQ      LF173             ;seed is non-zero!
                LDA      #$05             ;Init dot dwell (brightness)
                STA      <Vec_Dot_Dwell
                LDD      #$3075           ;Init refresh time to $7530
                STD      <$C83D
                LDD      #$0103           ;Init joystick enable flags
                STD      <Vec_Joy_Mux_1_X
                LDD      #$0507
                STD      <Vec_Joy_Mux_2_X
                RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F18B      Init_OS                                         ;
;-----;
; This routine is responsible for setting up the initial system state, ;
; each time the system is either reset or powered up. It will         ;
; initialize the OS RAM area, initialize the VIA chip, and then clear  ;
; all the registers on the sound chip.                                  ;
;-----;
; EXIT: DP = $D0                                                 ;
;-----;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed                                     ;
;-----;

```

```

Init_OS:        BSR      Init_OS_RAM
                BSR      Init_VIA
                JMP      Clear_Sound

```

```

;-----;
;      F192      Wait_Recal                                       ;
;-----;
; Wait for t2 (the refresh timer) to timeout, then restart it using   ;
; the value in $C83D. then, recalibrate the vector generators to the  ;
; origin (0,0). This routine MUST be called once every refresh        ;
; cycle, or your vectors will get out of whack. This routine calls    ;
; Reset0Ref, so the integrators are left in zero mode.                 ;
;-----;
; EXIT: DP = $D0                                                 ;
;-----;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed                                     ;
;-----;

```

```

Wait_Recal:     LDX      Vec_Loop_Count  ;Increment loop counter
                LEAX     1,X

```

```

                STX      Vec_Loop_Count
                BSR      DP_to_D0          ;DP to I/O
                LDA      #$20
LF19E:          BITA     <VIA_int_flags    ;Wait for timer t2
                BEQ      LF19E

```

```

;-----;
;      F1A2      Set_Refresh                ;
;                                           ;
;                                           ;
; This routine loads the refresh timer (t2) with the value in $C83D- ;
; $C83E, and recalibrates the vector generators, thus causing the pen ;
; to be left at the origin (0,0). The high order byte for the timer ;
; is loaded from $C83E, and the low order byte is loaded from $C83D. ;
; The refresh rate is calculated as follows: ;
;                                           ;
; rate = (C83E)(C83D) / 1.5 mhz ;
;                                           ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0 ;
;                                           ;
;      D-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Set_Refresh:    LDD      $C83D              ;Store refresh value
                STD      <VIA_t2_lo        ;into timer t2
                JMP      Recalibrate

```

```

;-----;
;      F1AA      DP_to_D0                ;
;                                           ;
;                                           ;
; Sets the DP register to $D0, so that all direct page addressing will ;
; start at $D000 (the hardware I/O area). ;
;                                           ;
; EXIT: DP = $D0 ;
;      A-reg = $D0 ;
;-----;

```

```

DP_to_D0:       LDA      #$D0
                TFR      A,DP
                RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F1AF      DP_to_C8                ;
;                                           ;
;                                           ;
; Sets the DP register to $C8, so that all direct page addressing will ;
; start at $C800 (OS RAM area). ;
;                                           ;
;                                           ;
; EXIT: DP = $C8 ;
;      A-reg = $C8 ;
;-----;

```

```

DP_to_C8:       LDA      #$C8
                TFR      A,DP
                RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F1B4      Read_Btns_Mask      ;
;      F1BA      Read_Btns           ;
;                                     ;
; Both of these routines read the button states on the two joysticks, ;
; and return their state in the following RAM locations:                ;
;                                     ;
; joystick 1, button 1:  $C812 = $01      ;
;                               button 2:  $C813 = $02      ;
;                               button 3:  $C814 = $04      ;
;                               button 4:  $C815 = $08      ;
; joystick 2, button 1:  $C816 = $10      ;
;                               button 2:  $C817 = $20      ;
;                               button 3:  $C818 = $40      ;
;                               button 4:  $C819 = $80      ;
;                                     ;
; C80F: Contains current state of all buttons;
;       1 = depressed, 0 = not depressed ;
;                                     ;
; C810: Contains state of all buttons from LAST time these
;       routines were called; if Read_Btns_Mask was called,
;       then this is AND'ed with the passed in mask.
;                                     ;
; C811: Contains the same information as $C812-$C819
;                                     ;
;       Bit 7                                Bit 0
;       +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
;       | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
;       +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
;                                     ;
; If Read_Btns is called, the result will be the same as Read_Btns_Mask ;
; with a mask of $FF, and a 1 will only be returned if the button
; has transitioned to being pressed.
;                                     ;
; If Read_Btns_Mask is called, then a mask, passed in in the A-reg
; will be used to determine how the button state info is returned:
;                                     ;
; If a bit is 0, then the current state of the button is to be returned ;
; in the appropriate RAM location; 0 = not pressed, and 1 = pressed.
;                                     ;
; If a bit is 1, then the appropriate RAM location is set to 1 only
; on the depression transition of the button; additional calls will
; return 0, until the button is released and then depressed again.
;                                     ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;       A-reg = mask (for Read_Btns_Mask only)
;                                     ;
; Exit: A-reg = button transition state (same as $C811)
;                                     ;
;       B-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

Read_Btns_Mask: ANDA Vec_Btn_State ;Mask out "always" buttons


```

Read_Btns:  STA      Vec_Btn_State
            LDX      #Vec_Button_1_1 ;Point to button flags
            LDA      -3,X              ;Save previous state
            STA      -2,X
            LDA      #$0E              ;Sound chip register 0E to port A
            STA      <VIA_port_a
            LDD      #$1901            ;sound BDIR on, BC1 on, mux off
            STA      <VIA_port_b
            NOP                      ;pause
            STB      <VIA_port_b        ;sound BDIR off, BC1 off, mux off
            CLR      <VIA_DDR_a         ;DDR A to input
            LDD      #$0901            ;sound BDIR off, BC1 on, mux off
            STA      <VIA_port_b
            NOP                      ;pause
            LDA      <VIA_port_a        ;Read buttons
            COMA      ;Convert to active high
            STA      -3,X              ;Save buttons
            STB      <VIA_port_b        ;sound BDIR off, BC1 off, mux off
            LDB      #$FF
            STB      <VIA_DDR_a         ;DDR A to output
            COMA      ;Check for transitions
            ORA      -2,X
            COMA
            STA      -1,X              ;Store transition result
            PSHS      A                ;Save result for return value
            LDB      #$01              ;Initialize bit position
LF1EA:      TFR      B,A                ;Mask out bit
            ANDA      ,S
            STA      ,X+              ;Store masked bit
            ASLB                      ;Go back for next bit
            BNE      LF1EA
            PULS      A,PC              ;Get back transition bits and return

```

```

;-----;
;      F1F5      Joy_Analog              ;
;      F1F8      Joy_Digital              ;
;                                          ;
; These routines read the current positions of the two joysticks. ;
;                                          ;
; The joystick enable flags (C81F-C822) must be initialized to one of ;
; the following values:                  ;
;                                          ;
;      0 - ignore; return no value.      ;
;      1 - return state of console 1 left/right position. ;
;      3 - return state of console 1 up/down position. ;
;      5 - return state of console 2 left/right position. ;
;      7 - return state of console 2 up/down position. ;
;                                          ;
; The joystick values are returned in $C81B-$C81E, where the value ;
; returned in $C81B corresponds to the mask set in in $C81F, and so ;
; on and so forth.                      ;
;                                          ;
; The joystick conversion is dependent on which routine is called. ;
; Results for each routine are:          ;

```

```

;
; Joy_Digital:
; The return value will be:
; < 0 if joystick is left of down of center.
; = 0 if joystick is centered.
; > 0 if joystick is right or up of center.
;
; Joy_Analog:
; A successive approximation algorithm is used to read
; the actual value of the joystick pot, a signed value.
; In this case, $C81A must be set to a power of 2, to
; to control conversion resolution; 0x80 is least
; accurate, and 0x00 is most accurate.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
; D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Joy_Analog:    DEC    $C823        ;Set analog mode flag
Joy_Digital:   LDX    #Vec_Joy_Mux_1_X;Point to first pot
LF1FB:         LDA    ,X+          ;Read it if enabled
               BNE    LF20B
LF1FF:         CMPX   #$C823        ;Go back until all pots read
               BNE    LF1FB
               CLR    ,X          ;X points to $C823, clear it
               LDA    #$01
               STA    <VIA_port_b  ;disable mux
               RTS

LF20B:         STA    <VIA_port_b    ;enable mux and select pot
               CLR    <VIA_port_a    ;output $00 to D/A
               DEC    <VIA_port_b    ;disable mux
               LDB    #$60          ;delay and end up with B=$80
LF213:         INCB
               BPL    LF213
               LDA    $C823        ;check analog flag
               BMI    LF240        ;branch if analog pot
               LDA    #$20
               INC    <VIA_port_b    ;enable mux
               BITA    <VIA_port_b    ;test comparator
               BEQ    LF22D
               LDB    #$40          ;output $40 to D/A
               STB    <VIA_port_a
               BITA    <VIA_port_b    ;test comparator
               BNE    LF236
               BRA    LF235

LF22D:         LDB    #$C0          ;output $C0 to D/A
               STB    <VIA_port_a
               BITA    <VIA_port_b    ;test comparator
               BEQ    LF236
LF235:         CLRB
LF236:         STB    -5,X          ;store A/D result

```

```

        BRA        LF1FF                ;go back for next pot

LF23A:    TFR        B,A
        ORA        <VIA_port_a
        STA        <VIA_port_a

LF240:    LDA        #$20                ;test comparator
        BITA       <VIA_port_b
        BNE        LF24C                ;branch to go lower?
        TFR        B,A
        EORA       <VIA_port_a
        STA        <VIA_port_a

LF24C:    LSRB                     ;try next bit position
        CMPB       Vec_Joy_Resltn      ;check for accuracy threshold
        BNE        LF23A                ;go back if not finished
        LDB        <VIA_port_a          ;read D/A value
        BRA        LF236                ;go back to store it

;-----;
;      F256      Sound_Byte              ;
;      F259      Sound_Byte_x            ;
;      F25B      Sound_Byte_raw          ;
;                                           ;
; All of these routines cause a byte of music data to be written to ;
; the music chip.  Sound_Byte stores a shadow copy of the data into ;
; $C800-$C80E, and Sound_Byte_x stores a shadow copy into a 15 byte ;
; area pointed to by the X register.  Sound_Byte_raw does not store a ;
; shadow copy of the data at all.      ;
;                                           ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0                          ;
;      A-reg = which of the 15 sound chip registers to modify      ;
;      B-reg = the byte of sound data                                ;
;      X-reg = 15 byte shadow area (Sound_Byte_x only)              ;
;                                           ;
; EXIT: X-reg = $C800 (Sound_Byte only)  ;
;                                           ;
;      D-reg trashed                                                ;
;-----;

Sound_Byte:    LDX        #Vec_Snd_Shadow ;point to shadow memory
Sound_Byte_x:  STB        A,X
Sound_Byte_raw: STA       <VIA_port_a      ;store register select byte
               LDA        #$19             ;sound BDIR on, BC1 on, mux off
               STA       <VIA_port_b
               LDA        #$01             ;sound BDIR off, BC1 off, mux off
               STA       <VIA_port_b
               LDA        <VIA_port_a      ;read sound chip status (?)
               STB        <VIA_port_a      ;store data byte
               LDB        #$11             ;sound BDIR on, BC1 off, mux off
               STB        <VIA_port_b
               LDB        #$01             ;sound BDIR off, BC1 off, mux off
               STB        <VIA_port_b
               RTS

;-----;

```

```

;      F272      Clear_Sound
;
;
; This routine clears the 15 registers on the music chip and the soft
; copy of their values (C800-C80E), by writing a byte of 0 to each
; register. This causes the sound chip to not make any sounds.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Clear_Sound:      LDD      #$0E00
LF275:            BSR      Sound_Byte
                  DECA
                  BPL      LF275
                  JMP      Init_Music_Buf

```

```

;-----;
;      F27D      Sound_Bytes
;      F284      Sound_Bytes_x? (apparently never used)
;
;
; This routine copies a block of sound information into the sound
; chip buffer (at $C800-$C80E) and into the registers on the music
; chip. The format for the block of sound data is as follows:
;
;      (register number), (music data),
;      (register number), (music data),
;      .
;      .
;      0xFF
;
; As long as the register number is >= 0, then the music data will be
; copied; however, as soon as a register number < 0 is encountered,
; the copy will stop.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      U-reg = pointer to the block of sound data
;
;      D-reg, X-reg, U-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Sound_Bytes:      LDX      #Vec_Snd_Shadow ;Point to shadow memory
                  BRA      Sound_Bytes_x

LF282:            BSR      Sound_Byte_x      ;Update the sound register
Sound_Bytes_x:    LDD      ,U++              ;Get next next pair of bytes
                  BPL      LF282             ;Go back if not end of list
                  RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F289      Do_Sound
;      F28C      Do_Sound_x? (apparently never used)
;
;
; This routine will start/continue making the sound which was first
;

```

```

; set up by your call to Init_Music. This routine should normally ;
; be called right after your call to Wait_Recal. It takes the next ;
; music information, contained in the music buffer $C83F-$C84C, and ;
; updates only those registers which differ from the last data written ;
; to the sound chip. ;
; ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0 ;
; ;
; D-reg, X-reg, U-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Do_Sound:      LDX      #Vec_Snd_Shadow ;point to shadow memory
Do_Sound_x:    LDU      #Vec_Music_Work ;point to sound buffer
               LDA      #$0D           ;init count for 14 registers
LF291:         LDB      ,U+           ;get next register
               CMPB     A,X           ;skip if unchanged
               BEQ      LF299
               BSR      Sound_Byte_x  ;else update register
LF299:         DECA     ;go back for next register
               BPL      LF291
               RTS

```

```

;-----;
; F29D      Intensity_1F ;
; F2A1      Intensity_3F ;
; F2A5      Intensity_5F ;
; F2A9      Intensity_7F ;
; F2AB      Intensity_a  ;
; ;
; Each of these routines are responsible for setting the vector/dot ;
; intensity (commonly used to denote the z axis) to a specific value. ;
; 0x00 is the lowest intensity, and 0xFF is the brightest intensity. ;
; The intensity must be reset to the desired value after each call ;
; to Wait_Recal; however, it can also be changed at any other time. ;
; A copy of the new intensity value is saved in $C827. ;
; ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0 ;
; A-reg = intensity (Intensity_a only) ;
; ;
; D-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Intensity_1F:  LDA      #$1F
               BRA      Intensity_a

```

```

Intensity_3F:  LDA      #$3F
               BRA      Intensity_a

```

```

Intensity_5F:  LDA      #$5F
               BRA      Intensity_a

```

```

Intensity_7F:  LDA      #$7F
Intensity_a:    STA      <VIA_port_a    ;Store intensity in D/A
               STA      Vec_Brightness  ;Save intensity in $C827

```

```

;-----
;      F2BE      Dot_ix_b
;      F2C1      Dot_ix
;
; These routines draw a dot at the relative y and relative x
; position pointed to by the X register.  Afterwards, the X register
; is incremented by 2.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the (y,x) coordinate pair
;      B-reg contains the intensity (Dot_ix_b only)
;      $C828 contains the intensity (Dot_ix only)
;
; EXIT  X-reg incremented by 2
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

;-----;
;      F2C3      Dot_d                                ;
;-----;
; This routine draws a dot at the relative y and relative x position ;
; contained in the D register.  The intensity used is the value      ;
; already stored in $C828.                                           ;
;-----;
; ENTRY DP = $D0                                                    ;
;      A-reg = relative Y coordinate                                ;
;      B-reg = relative X coordinate                                ;
;-----;
;      D-reg trashed                                                ;
;-----;

```

```

; F2C5      Dot_here
;
;
; This routine draws a dot at the current pen position.
; The intensity used is the value already stored in $C828.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
; D-reg trashed

```

```

;-----;
Dot_here:      LDA      #$FF          ;Set pattern to all 1's
               STA      <VIA_shift_reg ;Store in VIA shift register
               LDB      Vec_Dot_Dwell ;Get dot dwell (brightness)
LF2CC:         DECB                     ;Delay leaving beam in place
               BNE      LF2CC
               CLR      <VIA_shift_reg ;Blank beam in VIA shift register
               RTS

;-----;
;      F2D5      Dot_List
;
;
; This routine draws a series of dots, using the intensity already
; set up in $C828. The format for the dot list, which is pointed to
; by the X register, is:
;
;      ( rel y, rel x), (rel y, rel x), .....
;
; The number of dots to draw is specified in $C823.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the list of dot coordinates
;      $C823 specifies the number of dots to draw
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;      $C823 cleared
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

LF2D2:         DEC      $C823          ;Decrement counter
Dot_List:      BSR      Dot_ix         ;Draw next dot
               LDA      $C823          ;Check counter
               BNE      LF2D2          ;Go back until finished
               BRA      Reset0Ref      ;Go to Reset0Ref

;-----;
;      F2DE      Dot_List_Reset
;
;
; This routine draws a series of dots, specified by the list pointed
; to by the X register. The list has the following format:
;
;      mode, relative y, relative x,
;      mode, relative y, relative x,
;      .      .      .
;      .      .      .
;      mode, relative y, relative x
;      0x01
;
; This routine will continue to traverse the list, until a mode > 0
; is encountered; at that point, it will reset the zero reference
; (the integrators).
;
;

```

```
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; X-reg points to the dot list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after the terminator
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;
```

```
Dot_List_Reset: LDA    ,X+          ;get mode byte
                BGT    Reset0Ref    ;if >0 go to Reset0Ref
                BSR    Dot_ix       ;plot the dot
                BRA    Dot_List_Reset ;dot_list@x_&_reset
```

```
;-----;
; F2E6 Recalibrate
;
; Recalibrate the vector generators.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
; D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;
```

```
Recalibrate:   LDX    #Recal_Points ;$7F7F
                BSR    Moveto_ix_FF
                JSR    Reset0Int
                BSR    Moveto_ix    ;$8080
                BRA    Reset0Ref
```

```
;-----;
; F2F2 Moveto_x_7F
;
; This routine forces the scale factor to 0x7F, and then moves the
; pen to the location pointed to by the X register. The relative y
; and relative x coordinates are both 2 byte quantities; however,
; only the most significant byte of each is of any interest. The values
; pointed to by the X register have the following format:
;
; X => (rel y hi),(rel y lo), (rel x hi), (rel x lo)
;
; The position moved to is obtained by y=(0,x) & x=(2,x).
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; X-reg points to double-sized coordinate pair
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;
```

```
Moveto_x_7F:   LDB    #$7F          ;Set scale factor to $7F
                STB    <VIA_t1_cnt_lo
                LDA    ,X           ;Get y high
                LDB    2,X          ;Get x high
                BRA    Moveto_d
```



```

;-----;
;      F2FC      Moveto_d_7F      ;
;
;
; This routine forces the scale factor to 0x7F, and then moves the
; pen to the position specified in the D register.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      A-reg = relative Y coordinate
;      B-reg = relative X coordinate
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Moveto_d_7F:   STA      <VIA_port_a      ;Store Y in D/A register
               PSHS     D                ;Save D-register on stack
               LDA      #$7F            ;Set scale factor to $7F
               STA      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo
               CLR      <VIA_port_b      ;Enable mux
               BRA      LF318

```

```

;-----;
;      F308      Moveto_ix_FF      ;
;      F30C      Moveto_ix_7F      ;
;      F30E      Moveto_ix_b       ;
;
;
; These routines force the scale factor to 0xFF, 0X7F, or the
; A register, and then move the pen to the (y,x) position pointed to
; by the X-register. The X-register is then incremented by 2.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the (y,x) coordinate pair
;      B-reg contains the scale factor (Moveto_ix_b only)
;
;
; EXIT: X-reg has been incremented by 2
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Moveto_ix_FF:  LDB      #$FF
               BRA      Moveto_ix_b

```

```

Moveto_ix_7F:  LDB      #$7F
Moveto_ix_b:   STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo  ;Set scale factor

```

```

;-----;
;      F310      Moveto_ix         ;
;
;
; This routine uses the current scale factor, and moves the pen to the
; (y,x) position pointed to by the X register. The X register is then
; incremented by 2.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the (y,x) coordinate pair
;
;
;-----;

```

```

; EXIT: X-reg has been incremented by 2
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

Moveto_ix:      LDD      ,X++

;-----;
;      F312      Moveto_d
;
; This routine uses the current scale factor, and moves the pen to the
; (y,x) position specified in D register.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      A-reg = Y coordinate
;      B-reg = X coordinate
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

Moveto_d:      STA      <VIA_port_a      ;Store Y in D/A register
               CLR      <VIA_port_b      ;Enable mux
               PSHS     D                  ;Save D-register on stack
LF318:         LDA      #$CE              ;Blank low, zero high?
               STA      <VIA_cntl
               CLR      <VIA_shift_reg    ;Clear shift regigster
               INC      <VIA_port_b      ;Disable mux
               STB      <VIA_port_a      ;Store X in D/A register
               CLR      <VIA_t1_cnt_hi    ;timer 1 count high
               PULS     D                  ;Get back D-reg
               JSR      Abs_a_b
               STB      -1,S
               ORA      -1,S
               LDB      #$40
               CMPA     #$40
               BRA      LF345
               CMPA     #$64
               BLS      LF33B
               LDA      #$08
               BRA      LF33D

LF33B:         LDA      #$04              ;Wait for timer 1
LF33D:         BITB     <VIA_int_flags
               BEQ      LF33D
LF341:         DECA
               BNE      LF341
               RTS

LF345:         BITB     <VIA_int_flags    ;Wait for timer 1
               BEQ      LF345
               RTS

;-----;
;      F34A      Reset0Ref_D0
;

```

```

;
; This routine sets the DP register to D0, and then resets the
; integrators.
;
; EXIT: DP = $D0
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Reset0Ref_D0:   JSR      DP_to_D0
                BRA      Reset0Ref

```

```

;-----;
; F34F      Check0Ref
;
; This routine will check to see if the Reset0Ref enable flag ($C824)
; is set, and if it is, then it will reset the integrators by calling
; Reset0Ref.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; $C824 = enable flag
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Check0Ref:      LDA      Vec_0Ref_Enable
                BEQ      LF36A_RTS

```

```

;-----;
; F354      Reset0Ref
;
; This routine zeros the integrators, and resets the pen back to the
; origin. It leaves the integrators in zero mode, so nothing can be
; drawn until a move is done, or $D00C is set to 0xCE to bring /ZERO
; high. This routine must be called every so often, to prevent your
; vectors from getting out of whack.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Reset0Ref:      LDD      #$00CC
                STB      <VIA_cntl      ;/BLANK low and /ZERO low
                STA      <VIA_shift_reg ;clear shift register

```

```

;-----;
; F35B      Reset_Pen
;
; Reset the pen to the origin.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Reset_Pen:    LDD    #$0302
              CLR    <VIA_port_a    ;clear D/A register
              STA    <VIA_port_b    ;mux=1, disable mux
              STB    <VIA_port_b    ;mux=1, enable mux
              STB    <VIA_port_b    ;do it again
              LDB    #$01
              STB    <VIA_port_b    ;disable mux
LF36A_RTS:    RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F36B    Reset0Int                      ;
;-----;
; This routine resets the integrators to zero. It leaves the
; integrators in zero mode, so nothing can be drawn until a move is
; done, or D00C is set to 0xCE.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Reset0Int:    LDD    #$00CC
              STB    <VIA_cntl      ;blank low and zero low
              STA    <VIA_shift_reg ;clear shift register
              RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F373    Print_Str_hwyx                  ;
;-----;
; This routine prints a single string (up to an 0x80). The parameter
; block describing the string is pointed to by the U register. The
; format for the parameter block is as follows:
;
;      height, width, rel y, rel x, string, 0x80
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      U-reg points to the string list
;
; EXIT: U-reg points to the byte after the terminating 0x80
;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Print_Str_hwyx: LDD    ,U++
               STD    Vec_Text_HW

```

```

;-----;
;      F378    Print_Str_yx                    ;
;-----;
; This routine prints a single string (up to an 0x80), using the
; default height and width, as stored in $C82A. The parameter block
; describing the string is pointed to by the U register. The format
; for the parameter block is as follows:
;

```

```

;
;     rel y, rel x, string, 0x80
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     U-reg points to the string list
;
; EXIT: U-reg points to the byte after the terminating 0x80
;
;     D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```
Print_Str_yx:  LDD      ,U++

```

```

;-----;
;     F37A    Print_Str_d
;
;
; This routine prints a single string (up to an 0x80), using the
; default height and width, as stored in $C82A, and at the pen position
; specified in the D register. The parameter block describing the
; string is pointed to by the U register. The format for the
; parameter block is as follows:
;
;     string, 0x80
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     U-reg points to string list
;     A-reg = relative Y position
;     B-reg = relative X position
;
; EXIT: U-reg points to the byte after the terminating 0x80
;
;     D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

    noopt      ; necessary for assembling, this jsr is allways
                ; optimized to a short branch otherwise
Print_Str_d:   JSR      >Moveto_d_7F
    opt
                JSR      Delay_1
                JMP      Print_Str

```

```

;-----;
;     F385    Print_List_hw
;
;
; This displays the group of strings described by the parameter block
; which is pointed to by the U register. The string parameter block
; has the following format:
;
;     height, width, rel y, rel x, string, 0x80,
;     height, width, rel y, rel x, string, 0x80,
;     0x00
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     U-reg points to string list
;

```

```

; EXIT: U-reg points to null terminator byte
;
; D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

LF383:      BSR      Print_Str_hwyx
Print_List_hw: LDA      ,U
              BNE      LF383
              RTS

;-----;
; F38A      Print_List
; F38C      Print_List_chk
;
; This displays the group of strings described by the parameter block
; which is pointed to by the U register. The string parameter block
; has the following format:
;
; rel y, rel x, string, 0x80,
; rel y, rel x, string, 0x80,
; 0x00
;
; The current string height and width to which the hardware is set will
; be used.
;
; Print_List routine will first print the passed-in string, and THEN
; check for the end of the string list. Print_List_Chk will check for
; the end of the string list first.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; U-reg points to string list
;
; EXIT: U-reg points to null terminator byte
;
; D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

Print_List:  BSR      Print_Str_yx
Print_List_Chk: LDA      ,U
              BNE      Print_List
              RTS

;-----;
; F391      Print-Ships_x
; F393      Print-Ships
;
; This routine displays the number of ships passed in the B register
; followed by a minus sign and the ship icon character passed in the
; A register at the (y,x) coordinates passed in the X register. If
; the B-register > 9, then the infinity symbol is displayed.
;
; Note: This routine uses bytes at a negative offset from the stack as
; temporary storage, so hopefully an IRQ won't happen until the
; string is finished being printed!

```

```

;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;
;   A-reg = ship icon character
;   B-reg = number of ships
;   X-reg = (y,x) coordinates (Print_Ships only)
;   X-reg points to (y,x) coordinates (Print_Ships_x only)
;
;
;   D-reg, X-reg, U-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Print_Ships_x: LDX      ,X
Print_Ships:   PSHS     B           ;Save B-reg
               LDB      #$80
               LEAU     -8,S        ;Point U into the stack
               PSHU     D           ;Save A-reg and a terminator
               PULS     A           ;Get back B-reg
               CMPA     #$09        ;If B-reg >9 then
               BLS      LF3A3
               LDA      #$6C-$30    ;load $6C = infinty symbol
LF3A3:         ADDA     #$30
               LDB      #'-'
               PSHU     D           ;Push digit and minus sign
               PSHU     X           ;Push (y,x) coordinates
               BRA      Print_Str_yx ;Print it

```

```

;-----
;   F3AD   Mov_Draw_VLc_a
;
;
; This routine moves to the first location specified in vector list,
; and then draws lines between the rest of coordinates in the list.
; The number of vectors to draw is specified as the first byte in the
; vector list. The current scale factor is used. The vector list has
; the following format:
;
;   count, rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;   X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;   D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Mov_Draw_VLc_a: LDA      ,X+
               BRA      Mov_Draw_VL_a

```

```

;-----
;   F3B1   Mov_Draw_VL_b
;
;
; This routine moves to the first location specified in vector list,
; and then draws lines between the rest of coordinates in the list.
; The vector list has the following format:
;

```

```

;      rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      B-reg = scale factor
;      $C823 = number of vectors to draw
;      X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: $C823 is cleared
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Mov_Draw_VL_b:  STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo  ;Set scale factor
                BRA      Mov_Draw_VL

```

```

;-----
;      F3B5      Mov_Draw_VLcs
;
; This routine moves to the first location specified in vector list,
; and then draws lines between the rest of coordinates in the list.
; The number of vectors to draw is specified as the first byte in the
; vector list, and the scale factor is the second byte in the vector
; list. The vector list has the following format:
;
;      count, scale, rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Mov_Draw_VLcs:  LDD      ,X++

```

```

;-----
;      F3B7      Mov_Draw_VL_ab
;      F3B9      Mov_Draw_VL_a
;
; This routine moves to the first location specified in vector list,
; and then draws lines between the rest of coordinates in the list.
; The vector list has the following format:
;
;      rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      A-reg = number of vectors to draw
;      B-reg = scale factor to use (Draw_VL_ab only)
;      X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list

```



```

;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

Mov_Draw_VL_ab: STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo  ;Set scale factor
Mov_Draw_VL_a:  STA      $C823

;-----;
;      F3BC      Mov_Draw_VL
;      F3BE      Mov_Draw_VL_d
;
; This routine moves to the first location specified in vector list,
; and then draws lines between the rest of coordinates in the list.
; The vector list has the following format:
;
;      rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; Draw_VL_d starts at the (y,x) coordinates specified in the D register
; and ignores the first pair of coordinates in the vector list.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      $C823 = number of vectors to draw
;      D-reg = start coordinate (Draw_VL_d only)
;      X-reg points to the vector list (2,X for Mov_Draw_VL_d)
;
; EXIT: $C823 is cleared
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

Mov_Draw_VL:    LDD      ,X              ;Get next coordinate pair
Mov_Draw_VL_d:  STA      <VIA_port_a     ;Send Y to A/D
                CLR      <VIA_port_b     ;Enable mux
                LEAX     2,X              ;Point to next coordinate pair
                NOP       ;Wait a moment
                INC       <VIA_port_b     ;Disable mux
                STB      <VIA_port_a     ;Send X to A/D
                LDD      #$0000          ;Shift reg=0 (no draw), T1H=0
                BRA      LF3ED           ;A->D00A, B->D005

;-----;
;      F3CE      Draw_VLc
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed
; to by the X register. The number of vectors to draw is specified
; as the first byte in the vector list. The current scale factor is
; used. The vector list has the following format:
;
;      count, rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the vector list

```

```

;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

Draw_VLc:      LDA      ,X+
               BRA      Draw_VL_a

;-----;
; F3D2      Draw_VL_b
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed to
; by the X register. The vector list has the following format:
;
; rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; B-reg = the scale factor
; X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

Draw_VL_b:     STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo ;Set scale factor
               BRA      Draw_VL

;-----;
; F3D6      Draw_VLcs
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed
; to by the X register. The number of vectors to draw is specified
; as the first byte in the vector list. The scale factor is specified
; as the second byte in the vector list. The vector list has the
; following format:
;
; count, scale, rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
; X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
; D-reg trashed
;-----;

Draw_VLcs:     LDD      ,X++

;-----;
; F3D8      Draw_VL_ab
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed

```

```

; to by the X register. The vector list has the following format:
;
;     rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     A-reg = the number of vectors to draw
;     B-reg = the scale factor
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Draw_VL_ab:      STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo

```

```

;-----;
;     F3DA      Draw_VL_a
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed
; to by the register. The current scale factor is used. The vector
; list has the following format:
;
;     rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     A-reg = the number of vectors to draw
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Draw_VL_a:      STA      $C823

```

```

;-----;
;     F3DD      Draw_VL
;
; This routine draws vectors between the set of (y,x) points pointed
; to by the X register. The number of vectors to draw must already be
; specified in $C823. The current scale factor is used. The vector
; list has the following format:
;
;     rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

Draw_VL: LDD ,X

```
;-----;
;      F3DF      Draw_Line_d      ;
;                                     ;
; This routine will draw a line from the current pen position, to the ;
; point specified by the (y,x) pair specified in the D register. The ;
; current scale factor is used. Before calling this routine, $C823 ;
; should be = 0, so that only the one vector will be drawn.      ;
;                                     ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0      ;
;      A-reg = relative y position      ;
;      B-reg = relative x position      ;
;                                     ;
; EXIT: X-reg is incremented by 2      ;
;                                     ;
;      D-reg trashed      ;
;-----;
```

```
Draw_Line_d      STA      <VIA_port_a      ;Send Y to A/D
                  CLR      <VIA_port_b      ;Enable mux
                  LEAX     2,X              ;Point to next coordinate pair
                  NOP      ;Wait a moment
                  INC      <VIA_port_b      ;Disable mux
                  STB      <VIA_port_a      ;Send X to A/D
                  LDD      #$FF00          ;Shift reg=$FF (solid line), T1H=0
LF3ED:           STA      <VIA_shift_reg      ;Put pattern in shift register
                  STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_hi      ;Set T1H (scale factor?)
                  LDD      #$0040          ;B-reg = T1 interrupt bit
LF3F4:           BITB     <VIA_int_flags      ;Wait for T1 to time out
                  BEQ      LF3F4
                  NOP      ;Wait a moment more
                  STA      <VIA_shift_reg      ;Clear shift register (blank output)
                  LDA      $C823          ;Decrement line count
                  DECA
                  BPL      Draw_VL_a      ;Go back for more points
                  JMP      Check0Ref      ;Reset zero reference if necessary
```

```
;-----;
;      F404      Draw_VLp_FF      ;
;      F408      Draw_VLp_7F      ;
;                                     ;
; These routines force the scale factor to 0xFF or 0x7F, and then ;
; process the vector list pointed to by the X register. The vector ;
; list has the following format:      ;
;                                     ;
;      pattern, rel y, rel x      ;
;      pattern, rel y, rel x      ;
;      .      .      .      ;
;      .      .      .      ;
;      pattern, rel y, rel x      ;
;      0x01      ;
;                                     ;
; The list is terminated by a pattern byte with the high bit cleared. ;
```

```

;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to the terminator byte
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Draw_VLp_FF:    LDB     #$FF
                BRA     Draw_VLp_b

```

```

Draw_VLp_7F:    LDB     #$7F
                BRA     Draw_VLp_b

```

```

;-----;
;     F40C    Draw_VLp_scale
;
; This routine processes the vector list pointed to by the X register.
; The first byte in the vector list is the scale factor.  The vector
; list has the following format:
;
;     scale
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     .      .      .
;     .      .      .
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     0x01
;
; The list is terminated by a pattern byte with the high bit cleared.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to the terminator byte
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Draw_VLp_scale: LDB     ,X+

```

```

;-----;
;     F40E    Draw_VLp_b
;
; This routine draws patterned lines using the vector list pointed to
; by the X register.  The vector list has the following format:
;
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     .      .      .
;     .      .      .
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     0x01
;
;-----;

```

```

;
; The list is terminated by a pattern byte with the high bit cleared.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     B-reg = the scale factor
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to the terminator byte
;
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Draw_VLp_b:      STB      <VIA_t1_cnt_lo  ;Set scale factor

```

```

;-----
;     F410      Draw_VLp
;
;
; This routine draws patterned lines using the vector list pointed to
; by the X-register. The current scale factor is used. The vector
; list has the following format:
;
;
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;         .      .      .
;         .      .      .
;     pattern, rel y, rel x
;     0x01
;
; The list is terminated by a pattern byte with the high bit cleared.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;     X-reg points to the vector list
;
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to the terminator byte
;
;
;     D-reg trashed
;-----

```

```

Draw_VLp:        LDD      1,X              ;Get next coordinate pair
                  STA      <VIA_port_a      ;Send Y to A/D
                  CLR      <VIA_port_b      ;Enable mux
                  LDA      ,X              ;Get pattern byte?
                  LEAX     3,X              ;Advance to next point in list
                  INC      <VIA_port_b      ;Disable mux
                  STB      <VIA_port_a      ;Send X to A/D
                  STA      <VIA_shift_reg    ;Store pattern in shift register
                  CLR      <VIA_t1_cnt_hi    ;Clear T1H
                  LDD      #$0040          ;B-reg = T1 interrupt bit
LF425:           BITB     <VIA_int_flags     ;Wait for T1 to time out
                  BEQ      LF425
                  NOP                      ;Wait a moment more
                  STA      <VIA_shift_reg    ;Clear shift register (blank output)
                  LDA      ,X              ;Get next pattern byte
                  BLE      Draw_VLp         ;Go back if high bit of pattern is set

```

```

;-----;
;      F434    Draw_Pat_VL_a      ;
;      F437    Draw_Pat_VL       ;
;      F439    Draw_Pat_VL_d     ;
;
; All of these routines draw a series of patterned vectors. The
; pattern to use must already be specified in $C829. When using
; Draw_Pat_VL or Draw_Pat_VL_d, the number of vectors to draw minus 1
; must be specified in $C823; when using Draw_Pat_VL_a, the number of
; vectors to draw minus 1 must be passed in in the A register.
; The vector list, pointed to by the X register, has the following
; format:
;
;      rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ...
;
; Draw_Pat_VL_d starts at the (y,x) coordinates specified in the
; D register and ignores the first pair of coordinates in the vector
; list.
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      X-reg points to the vector list
;      A-reg = the number of vectors to draw (Draw_Pat_VL_a only)
;      D-reg = start (Y,X) coordinate (Draw_Pat_VL_d only)
;      $C829 contains the line pattern.
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

LF433:      DECA
Draw_Pat_VL_a: STA      $C823
Draw_Pat_VL:  LDD      ,X          ;Get next coordinate pair
Draw_Pat_VL_d: STA      <VIA_port_a ;Send Y to A/D
              CLR      <VIA_port_b ;Enable mux
              LEAX     2,X          ;Point to next coordinate pair
              INC      <VIA_port_b ;Disable mux
              STB      <VIA_port_a ;Send X to A/D
              LDA      Vec_Pattern ;Get default pattern
              LDB      #$40        ;B-reg = T1 interrupt bit
              STA      <VIA_shift_reg ;Put pattern in shift register
              CLR      <VIA_t1_cnt_hi ;Clear T1H (scale factor?)
              BITB     VIA_int_flags ;Check if T1 timed out (note wasted byte)
              BEQ      LF45C        ;Update pattern if not

;      Don't reset the zero reference if last line is really short?

              CLR      <VIA_shift_reg ;Clear shift register (blank output)
              LDA      $C823          ;Get line counter
              BNE      LF433          ;Go back for more points
              RTS

```

```

;           This code is for lines that are not really short lines
LF459:      LDA      Vec_Pattern      ;Get default pattern
LF45C:      STA      <VIA_shift_reg   ;Update pattern register
NOP                     ;Wait a moment
BITB       <VIA_int_flags            ;Check if T1 timed out
BEQ        LF459                    ;Update pattern again if not
LDA        $C823                    ;Get line counter
CLR        <VIA_shift_reg           ;Clear shift register (blank output)
TSTA                          ;Go back if more lines to draw
BNE        LF433
JMP        Check0Ref               ;Reset zero reference if necessary

```

```

;-----;
;      F46E      Draw_VL_mode      ;
;                                     ;
; This routine processes the vector list pointed to by the X register. ;
; The current scale factor is used. The vector list has the following ;
; format:                                     ;
;                                     ;
;      mode, rel y, rel x,                  ;
;      mode, rel y, rel x,                  ;
;      .      .      .                      ;
;      .      .      .                      ;
;      mode, rel y, rel x,                  ;
;      0x01                                ;
;                                     ;
; where mode has the following meaning:      ;
;                                     ;
;      < 0  use the pattern in $C829         ;
;      = 0  move to specified endpoint       ;
;      = 1  end of list, so return          ;
;      > 1  draw to specified endpoint      ;
;                                     ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0                           ;
;      X-reg points to the vector list      ;
;      $C829 contains the line pattern.     ;
;                                     ;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after terminator ;
;                                     ;
;      D-reg trashed                        ;
;-----;

```

```

Draw_VL_mode:  LDA      Vec_0Ref_Enable ;Save old Check0Ref flag
               PSHS     A
               CLR      Vec_0Ref_Enable ;Don't reset the zero reference yet
LF476:         LDA      ,X+              ;Get the next mode byte
               BPL      LF47E
               BSR      Draw_Pat_VL      ;If <0, draw a patterned line
               BRA      LF476

LF47E:         BNE      LF485
               JSR      Mov_Draw_VL      ;If =0, move to the next point
               BRA      LF476

```



```

LF485:      DECA
            BEQ      LF48D
            JSR      Draw_VL      ;If <>1, draw a solid line
            BRA      LF476

LF48D:      PULS     A              ;If =1, exit
            STA      Vec_0Ref_Enable ;Restore old Check0Ref flag
            JMP      Check0Ref      ;Reset zero reference if necessary

```

```

;-----;
;      F495      Print_Str          ;
;
;
; This is the routine which does the actual printing of a string. The ;
; U register points to the start of the string, while $C82A contains ;
; the height of the character, cell, and $C82B contains the width of ;
; the character cell. The string is terminated with an 0x80.        ;
;
;
; The string is displayed by drawing 7 horizontal rows of dots. The ;
; first row is drawn for each character, then the second, etc. The ;
; character generation table is located at ($F9D4 + $20). Only      ;
; characters 0x20-0x6F (upper case) are defined; the lower case    ;
; characters a-o produce special icons.                             ;
;
; ENTRY DP = $D0
;      U-reg points to the start of the string
;
; EXIT: U-reg points to next byte after terminator
;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Print_Str:  STU      Vec_Str_Ptr      ;Save string pointer
            LDX      #Char_Table-$20 ;Point to start of chargen bitmaps
            LDD      #$1883          ;$8x = enable RAMP?
            CLR      <VIA_port_a     ;Clear D/A output
            STA      <VIA_aux_cntl   ;Shift reg mode = 110, T1 PB7 enabled
            LDX      #Char_Table-$20 ;Point to start of chargen bitmaps
LF4A5:      STB      <VIA_port_b     ;Update RAMP, set mux to channel 1
            DEC      <VIA_port_b     ;Enable mux
            LDD      #$8081
            NOP                      ;Wait a moment
            INC      <VIA_port_b     ;Disable mux
            STB      <VIA_port_b     ;Enable RAMP, set mux to channel 0
            STA      <VIA_port_b     ;Enable mux
            TST      $C800           ;I think this is a delay only
            INC      <VIA_port_b     ;Enable RAMP, disable mux
            LDA      Vec_Text_Width  ;Get text width
            STA      <VIA_port_a     ;Send it to the D/A
            LDD      #$0100
            LDU      Vec_Str_Ptr     ;Point to start of text string
            STA      <VIA_port_b     ;Disable RAMP, disable mux
            BRA      LF4CB

```

```

LF4C7:      LDA      A,X                ;Get bitmap from chargen table
            STA      <VIA_shift_reg    ;Save in shift register
LF4CB:      LDA      ,U+                ;Get next character
            BPL      LF4C7              ;Go back if not terminator
            LDA      #$81
            STA      <VIA_port_b        ;Enable RAMP, disable mux
            NEG      <VIA_port_a        ;Negate text width to D/A
            LDA      #$01
            STA      <VIA_port_b        ;Disable RAMP, disable mux
            CMPX     #Char_Table_End-$20;    Check for last row
            BEQ      LF50A              ;Branch if last row
            LEAX     $50,X              ;Point to next chargen row
            TFR      U,D                ;Get string length
            SUBD     Vec_Str_Ptr
            SUBB     #$02                ; - 2
            ASLB                     ; * 2
            BRN      LF4EB              ;Delay a moment
LF4EB:      LDA      #$81
            NOP
            DECB
            BNE      LF4EB              ;Delay some more in a loop
            STA      <VIA_port_b        ;Enable RAMP, disable mux
            LDB      Vec_Text_Height    ;Get text height
            STB      <VIA_port_a        ;Store text height in D/A
            DEC      <VIA_port_b        ;Enable mux
            LDD      #$8101
            NOP                          ;Wait a moment
            STA      <VIA_port_b        ;Enable RAMP, disable mux
            CLR      <VIA_port_a        ;Clear D/A
            STB      <VIA_port_b        ;Disable RAMP, disable mux
            STA      <VIA_port_b        ;Enable RAMP, disable mux
            LDB      #$03                ;$0x = disable RAMP?
            BRA      LF4A5              ;Go back for next scan line

LF50A:      LDA      #$98
            STA      <VIA_aux_cntl      ;T1->PB7 enabled
            JMP      Reset0Ref          ;Reset the zero reference

```

```

;-----;
;      F511    Random_3                  ;
;      F517    Random                    ;
;                                           ;
; This routine generates a random 1-byte number, and places it in the ;
; A register. Random_3 runs through the random number generator      ;
; algorithm three times. The random number seed is stored in the     ;
; three bytes pointed to by $C87B.                                     ;
;                                           ;
; EXIT: A-reg contains the generated random number                    ;
;                                           ;
;      All other registers are preserved.                                ;
;-----;

```

```

Random_3:   PSHS     B,X
            LDB      #$02

```

BRA LF51A

Random: PSHS B,X
CLR B
LF51A: LDX Vec_Seed_Ptr
LF51D: LDA 1,X
ROLA
ROLA
ROLA
ROLA
EORA 2,X
RORA
ROL ,X
ROL 1,X
ROL 2,X
DECB
BPL LF51D
LDA ,X
PULS B,X,PC

```
;-----;
;      F533   Init_Music_Buf                               ;
;                                                     ;
; This routine clears out the music work buffer, located at ;
; $C83F-$C84C.                                           ;
;                                                     ;
;      X-reg, D-reg trashed                             ;
;-----;
```

Init_Music_Buf: LDB #\$0D
LDX #Vec_Music_Work
BSR Clear_x_b
LDA #\$3F
STA 6,X
RTS

```
;-----;
;      F53F   Clear_x_b                                   ;
;                                                     ;
; This routine clears to 0 the block of memory starting at the ;
; address contained in the X register, and continuing for the number ;
; of bytes specified by B+1.                               ;
;                                                     ;
; ENTRY X-reg points to the start of the RAM to be cleared. ;
;      B-reg = number of bytes minus 1 to clear.          ;
;                                                     ;
; EXIT: D-reg = $FFFF                                     ;
;-----;
```

Clear_x_b: CLRA
BRA Clear_x_d

```
;-----;
;      F542   Clear_C8_RAM      (never used by GCE carts?) ;
;-----;
```

```

;
; This routine clears to 0 the block of memory in the range
; $C800-$C8FF.
;
;
; EXIT: X-reg = $C800
;       D-reg = $FFFF
;-----

```

```

Clear_C8_RAM:    LDX      #$C800

```

```

;-----
;      F545    Clear_x_256
;      F548    Clear_x_d
;
; This routine clears the block of memory starting at the contained
; in the X register to zero.
;
; ENTRY X-reg points to the start of RAM to be cleared
;       D-reg = number of bytes to clear minus 1 (Clear_x_d only)
;
; EXIT: D-reg = $FFFF
;-----

```

```

Clear_x_256:     LDD      #$00FF
Clear_x_d:       CLR      D,X
                SUBD     #$0001
                BPL      Clear_x_d
                RTS

```

```

;-----
;      F550    Clear_x_b_80
;      F552    Clear_x_b_a
;
; This routine sets the block of memory pointed to by the X register
; to $80 or the A register. The B register specifies the number of
; bytes to be cleared.
;
; ENTRY A-reg = byte to be stored (Clear_x_b_a only)
;       B-reg = number of bytes to clear ($00 = 256)
;       X-reg points to start of memory block to clear
;
; EXIT: A-reg = $80 (Clear_x_b_80 only)
;       B-reg = $00
;
; All other registers preserved.
;-----

```

```

Clear_x_b_80:    LDA      #$80
Clear_x_b_a:     STA      B,X
                DECB
                BNE      Clear_x_b_a
                STA      ,X
                RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F55A      Dec_3_Counters      ;
;      F55E      Dec_6_Counters      ;
;                                     ;
; These routines check either the first three or all six of the ;
; default counters at $C82E-$C833 and decrements those which are not ;
; already zero.                                     ;
;                                     ;
; EXIT: X-reg points to the default counters at $C82E      ;
;      B-reg = $FF      ;
;                                     ;
;      All other registers preserved.      ;
;-----;

```

```

Dec_3_Counters: LDB      #$02
                BRA      LF560

```

```

Dec_6_Counters: LDB      #$05
LF560:          LDX      #Vec_Counters

```

```

;-----;
;      F563      Dec_Counters      ;
;                                     ;
; This routine checks the counters pointed to by the X register and ;
; decrements those which are not already zero.                                     ;
;                                     ;
; ENTRY B-reg = number of counters minus 1      ;
;      X-reg points to counter bytes      ;
;                                     ;
; EXIT: B-reg = $FF      ;
;                                     ;
;      All other registers preserved.      ;
;-----;

```

```

Dec_Counters:  TST      B,X
                BEQ      LF569
                DEC      B,X
LF569:         DECB
                BPL      Dec_Counters
                RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F56D      Delay_3           30 cycles      ;
;      F571      Delay_2           25 cycles      ;
;      F575      Delay_1           20 cycles      ;
;      F579      Delay_0           12 cycles      ;
;      F57A      Delay_b           5;B + 10 cycles ;
;      F57D      Delay_RTS         5 cycles      ;
;                                     ;
; Each of these routines loads the B-register with the indicated ;
; value, and then loops until the B register value has decremented ;
; below zero. Delay_RTS is just an RTS instruction, but at least ;
; one GCE cartridge calls it.                                     ;
;                                     ;
;-----;

```

```

; Cycle counts do not include timing of the instructions used to      ;
; call the delay routines.                                           ;
;                                                                       ;
; ENTRY B-reg = delay count (Delay_b only)                           ;
;                                                                       ;
; EXIT: B-reg = $FF (except Delay_RTS)                                ;
;-----;

```

```

Delay_3:      LDB      #$03          ;2 cycles
              BRA      Delay_b       ;3 cycles

Delay_2:      LDB      #$02          ;2 cycles
              BRA      Delay_b       ;3 cycles

Delay_1:      LDB      #$01          ;2 cycles
              BRA      Delay_b       ;3 cycles

Delay_0:      CLRB                      ;2 cycles
Delay_b:      DECB                      ;2 cycles
              BPL      Delay_b        ;3 cycles
Delay_RTS:    RTS                      ;5 cycles

```

```

;-----;
;      F57E      Bitmask_a                                           ;
;                                                                       ;
; This routine takes a bit number, specified in the A register, and  ;
; returns a bit mask with only the specified bit set.                ;
;                                                                       ;
; ENTRY A-reg contains the bit number                                ;
;                                                                       ;
; EXIT: A-reg contains the bit mask                                  ;
;                                                                       ;
;      X-reg trashed                                                 ;
;-----;

```

```

Bitmask_a:    LDX      #Bit_Masks
              LDA      A,X
              RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F584      Abs_a_b                                           ;
;      F58B      Abs_b                                             ;
;                                                                       ;
; This routine returns the absolute value of the two single byte    ;
; numbers passed in in the A and B registers.  Abs_b only uses the B ;
; register.  There is a special case: 0x80 is returned as 0x7F.    ;
;                                                                       ;
; ENTRY A-reg contains first value                                  ;
;      B-reg contains second value (Abs_a_b only)                   ;
;                                                                       ;
; EXIT: A-reg contains absolute value of first value                ;
;      B-reg contains absolute value of second value (Abs_a_b only) ;
;                                                                       ;
;      All other registers preserved.                                ;
;-----;

```

```

;-----;
Abs_a_b:      TSTA
              BPL      Abs_b
              NEGA
              BVC      Abs_b
              DECA
Abs_b:        TSTB
              BPL      LF592
              NEGB
              BVC      LF592
              DECB
LF592:        RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F593      Rise_Run_Angle
;
;
; Given a (rise,run) pair, this routine calculates the angle which
; corresponds to that (rise,run) pair. The returned angle is relative
; to the x-axis (+ is CCW), so to convert it to a Vectrex angle
; (relative to the y-axis, + is CCW), you must subtract the number 0x10
; (90 degrees) from the returned value.
;
;
; ENTRY DP = $C8
;      A-reg = rise value
;      B-reg = run value
;
; EXIT: A-reg = the angle from the x-axis
;      B-reg = the angle from the x-axis
;
;      All other registers preserved.
;-----;

```

```

Rise_Run_Angle: PSHS      X
                STD      <Vec_RiseRun_Tmp
                ROLB
                LDB      #$00
                ROLB
                ROLA
                ROLB
                ASLB
                STB      <Vec_Angle
                LDD      <Vec_RiseRun_Tmp
                BSR      Abs_a_b
                STA      <Vec_RiseRun_Tmp
                CMPB     <Vec_RiseRun_Tmp
                BLS      LF5B2
                INC      <Vec_Angle
                EXG      A,B
                BRA      LF5B2

```

```

LF5B0:          LSRA
                LSRB

```

```

LF5B2:          CMPA      #$09

```

```

BHI      LF5B0
STD      <Vec_RiseRun_Tmp
LDB      <Vec_Angle
LDX      #DFC24
LDB      B,X
LDX      #DFC2C
LDA      A,X
ADDA     <$C835
ADDA     #$0A
BITB     #$01
BNE      LF5D0
ADDB     A,X
BRA      LF5D3

```

```

LF5D0:    DECB
          SUBB     A,X
LF5D3:    STB      <Vec_Angle
          LDA      <Vec_Angle
          PULS     X,PC

```

```

;-----;
;      F5D9    Get_Rise_Idx      ;
;      F5DB    Get_Run_Idx      ;
;                                ;
; These routines are responsible for generating the two index pairs ;
; which are required by the rest of the rotation routines.  Each index ;
; pair is two bytes long, and has the following format:              ;
;                                ;
;      The high byte is obtained by masking the angle with 0x1F (this ;
;      forces the angle to be between 0 and 180 degrees), and then ;
;      using this value to index into the multiplier table.          ;
;                                ;
;      The lower byte contains information about whether the angle ;
;      lies along either the x or y axis, and whether the rise/run ;
;      will be positive or negative.                                   ;
;                                ;
;      0 => positive rise, not on an axis, or                         ;
;           negative run, not on an axis.                             ;
;      0x80 => negative rise, not on an axis, or                     ;
;           positive run, not on an axis.                             ;
;      1 => positive rise, on an axis, or                             ;
;           negative run, on an axis.                                 ;
;      0x81 => negative rise, on an axis, or                         ;
;           positive run, on an axis.                                 ;
;                                ;
; ENTRY A-reg = the angle value                                       ;
;                                ;
; EXIT: A-reg = slope?                                                ;
;       B-reg = slope direction?                                     ;
;                                ;
;       X-reg trashed                                                 ;
;-----;

```

```

Get_Rise_Idx:  ADDA     #$10                ;Offset angle by 90 degrees

```



```

Get_Run_Idx:    LDX      #DFC6D          ;Get address of slope table
                CLRB
                BITA     #$20           ;If angle in 180-360,
                BEQ      LF5E5
                LDB       #$80          ;flag negative rise or positive run
LF5E5:          ANDA     #$1F           ;Mask to multiple of 180 degrees
                CMPA     #$10           ;If 90 degrees
                BNE      LF5EC
                INCB
LF5EC:          LDA      A,X            ;then rise or run is on an axis
                RTS              ;Get slope from slope table

```

```

;-----;
;      F5EF      Rise_Run_Idx          ;
;-----;
; This routine gets the index pair for both the rise and run, using ;
; the passed-in angle value.          ;
;-----;
; ENTRY DP = $C8                      ;
;      $C836 contains the angle value ;
;-----;
; EXIT: $C837-$C838 contains the index pair for the run          ;
;      $C839-$C83A contains the index pair for the rise          ;
;-----;
;      D-reg trashed                  ;
;-----;

```

```

Rise_Run_Idx:   PSHS      X              ;Save X-reg
                LDA       <Vec_Angle     ;Get angle
                BSR       Get_Run_Idx    ;Get run index pair for angle
                STD       <Vec_Run_Index
                LDA       <Vec_Angle     ;Get angle
                BSR       Get_Rise_Idx   ;Get rise index pair for angle
                STD       <Vec_Rise_Index
                PULS      X,PC           ;Restore X-reg and return

```

```

;-----;
;      F5FF      Rise_Run_X            ;
;      F601      Rise_Run_Y            ;
;      F603      Rise_Run_Len          ;
;-----;
; This routine takes an angle value which is relative to the x- or ;
; y-axis, and calculates the rise and run for that angle, relative to a ;
; passed-in scalar velocity value. A large scalar value will cause an ;
; object to move quickly, while a small scalar value will cause an ;
; object to move more slowly.          ;
;-----;
; Keep in mind that most games store x & y coordinates as 2 bytes each, ;
; with the upper byte being the actual coordinate, and the lower byte ;
; being that which is usually added to the rise/run value; when the ;
; lower byte overflows into the hi byte, then the object will 'move'. ;
; The rise/run values returned here are meant to be added to the low ;
; byte -- NOT the hi byte!!          ;
;-----;

```

```

; ENTRY DP = $C8 ;
; A-reg = the scalar velocity value (except Rise_Run_Len) ;
; B-reg = the Vectrex angle value ;
; ;
; EXIT: A-reg = the rise value ;
; B-reg = the run value ;
; ;
; All other registers are saved. ;
;-----;

```

```

Rise_Run_X: SUBB    #$10
Rise_Run_Y: STB     <Vec_Angle
Rise_Run_Len: STA    <Vec_RiseRun_Len
              BSR     Rise_Run_Idx    ;Get index pair of angle
              BSR     Xform_Run      ;Get run value
              NEGA
              PSHS     A              ;Save run value
              BSR     Xform_Rise     ;Get rise value
              PULS     B,PC          ;Restore run value and return

```

```

;-----;
; F610 Rot_VL_ab ;
; F616 Rot_VL ;
; ;
; This routine rotates a vector list of length 'n+1', where 'n' is ;
; specified by the value in the B register. The A register contains ;
; the rotation value, and the X contains a pointer to the vector list. ;
; The U register contains a pointer to a buffer into which the ;
; transformed points are to be saved. The vector list has the ;
; following format: ;
; ;
; rel y, rel x, rel y, rel x, ... ;
; ;
; ENTRY A-reg = rotation angle value (Rot_VL_ab only) ;
; $C836 = rotation angle value (Rot_VL only) ;
; B-reg = number of points - 1 (Rot_VL_ab only) ;
; $C823 = number of points - 1 (Rot_VL only) ;
; X-reg points to original vector list ;
; U-reg points to rotated vector list ;
; ;
; EXIT: DP = $C8 ;
; X-reg points to next byte after list ;
; U-reg points to next byte after rotated list ;
; ;
; D-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Rot_VL_ab: STA     Vec_Angle
           STB     $C823
Rot_VL:    PSHS     DP
           JSR     DP_to_C8
           BSR     Rise_Run_Idx
           BRA     LF637

```

```

;-----;
;      F61F      Rot_VL_Mode      ;
;      F62B      Rot_VL_M_dft    ;
;                                     ;
; This routine rotates a vector list having the following format:
;
;      mode, rel y, rel x,
;      mode, rel y, rel x,
;      .      .      .
;      .      .      .
;      mode, rel y, rel x,
;      0x01
;
; The A register contains the rotation value, and the X contains a
; pointer to the vector list. The U register contains a pointer to a
; buffer into which the transformed points are to be saved.
;
; ENTRY DP = $C8
;      A-reg = rotation angle value (Rot_VL_Mode only)
;      X-reg points to original vector list
;      U-reg points to rotated vector list
;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after list
;      U-reg points to next byte after rotated list
;
;      D-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Rot_VL_Mode:   STA      Vec_Angle      ;Save angle
               PSHS      DP            ;Save DP register
               JSR      DP_to_C8       ;DP to RAM
               STA      <$C823        ;Store $C8 (negative value) into $C823
               BSR      Rise_Run_Idx   ;Get index pair of angle
Rot_VL_M_dft:  LDA      ,X+            ;Get mode byte
               STA      ,U+            ;Copy to destination
               BLE      LF637          ;Rotate if not end of list
               CLR      <$C823        ;Exit with $C823 cleared
               PULS      DP,PC         ;Restore DP register and return

LF635:         DEC      <$C823         ;Decrement count for (y,x) list
LF637:         LDA      ,X+            ;Get y coordinate
               BSR      Xform_Rise_a
               STA      ,U            ;Store partial y coordinate
               LDA      ,X            ;Get x coordinate
               BSR      Xform_Run_a
               ADDA     ,U            ;Add to partial y coordinate
               STA      ,U+          ;Store rotated y coordinate
               LDA      -1,X          ;Get y coordinate
               BSR      Xform_Run_a
               STA      ,U            ;Store partial x coordinate
               LDA      ,X+          ;Get x coordinate
               BSR      Xform_Rise_a
               SUBA     ,U            ;Add to partial x coordinate
               STA      ,U+          ;Store rotated x coordinate

```

```

LDA    <$C823          ;Get counter
BMI    Rot_VL_M_dft    ;If negative, go back to mode list loop
BNE    LF635           ;If non-zero, go back to (y,x) list loop
PULS    DP,PC

```

```

;-----;
;      F65B    Xform_Run_a          ;
;      F65D    Xform_Run           ;
;                                  ;
; These two routines generate a run value, using the run index pair in ;
; $C837-$C838. For Xform_Run_a the scalar value is passed in the ;
; A register, while for Xform_Run, the scalar value must already be in ;
; $C83B. The transformed value is return in the A register.      ;
;                                  ;
; ENTRY DP = $C8
;      A-reg = length for rise/run (Xform_Rise_a only)
;
; EXIT: A-reg = run value
;
;      B-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Xform_Run_a:    STA    <Vec_RiseRun_Len
Xform_Run:      LDD    <Vec_Run_Index
                BRA    LF665

```

```

;-----;
;      F661    Xform_Rise_a          ;
;      F663    Xform_Rise           ;
;                                  ;
; These two routines generate a rise value, using the rise index pair ;
; in $C839-$C83A. For Xform_Rise_a the scalar value is passed in the ;
; A register, while for Xform_Rise, the scalar value must already be ;
; in $C83B. The transformed value is return in the A register.      ;
;                                  ;
; ENTRY DP = $C8
;      A-reg = length for rise/run (Xform_Run_a only)
;
; EXIT: A-reg = rise value
;
;      B-reg trashed
;-----;

```

```

Xform_Rise_a:    STA    <Vec_RiseRun_Len
Xform_Rise:      LDD    <Vec_Rise_Index
LF665:           STB    <$C83C
                BITB    #$01
                BEQ     LF66F
                LDA     <Vec_RiseRun_Len
                BRA     LF679

```

```

LF66F:           LDB    <Vec_RiseRun_Len
                BPL     LF676
                COM     <$C83C

```

```

        NEGB
LF676:   MUL
        ADCA    #$00
LF679:   LDB     <$C83C
        BPL     LF67E
        NEGA
LF67E:   RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F67F    Move_Mem_a_1      ;
;      F683    Move_Mem_a      ;
;                               ;
; This routine copies a block of memory, starting at the hi address, ;
; and working down to the low address.  The base of the source address ;
; is specified in the U register, and the base of the destination ;
; address is specified in the X register.  The A register contains ;
; the number of bytes to copy; 0x80 is the maximum value which can ;
; be specified.                ;
;                               ;
; ENTRY A-reg = byte count (Move_Mem_a only)                        ;
;      A-reg = byte count minus 1 (Move_Mem_a_1 only)              ;
;      X-reg points to the destination                             ;
;      U-reg points to the source                                 ;
;                               ;
; EXIT  A-reg = $FF                                                ;
;      B-reg = first byte of source                               ;
;-----;

```

```

Move_Mem_a_1:  LDB     A,U          ;Copy the byte
               STB     A,X
Move_Mem_a:   DECA          ;Decrement the count
               BPL     Move_Mem_a_1 ;Go back until finished
LF686:        RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F687    Init_Music_chk    ;
;      F68D    Init_Music        ;
;      F692    Init_Music_dft    ;
;                               ;
; These routines are responsible for filling the music work buffer ;
; while a sound is being made.  It should be called once during each ;
; refresh cycle.  If you want to start a new sound, then you must set ;
; $C856 to 0x01, and point the U-register to the sound block.  If no ;
; sound is in progress ($C856 = 0), then it returns immediately ;
; (unless you called Init_Music or Init_Music_dft, which do not make ;
; this check).  When a sound is in progress, $C856 will be set to 0x80. ;
;                               ;
; These routines process a single note at a time, and calculate the ;
; amplitude and course/fine tuning values for the 3 sound channels. ;
; The values calculated are stored in the music work buffer, at ;
; $C83F-$C84C.                ;
;                               ;
; Music data format:          ;
;                               ;
;-----;

```

```

;      header word -> $C84F  32 nibble ADSR table      ;
;      header word -> $C851  8-byte "twang" table      ;
;      data bytes                                     ;
;
; The ADSR table is simply 32 nibbles (16 bytes) of amplitude values. ;
;
; The twang table is 8 signed bytes to modify the base frequency of ;
; each note being played. Each channel has a different limit to its ;
; twang table index (6-8) to keep them out of phase to each other. ;
;
; Music data bytes:                                     ;
;      Bits 0-5 = frequency                             ;
;      Bit 6 clear = tone                               ;
;      Bit 6 set = noise                                ;
;      Bit 7 set = next music data byte is for next channel ;
;      Bit 7 clear, play note with duration in next music data byte: ;
;          bits 0-5 = duration                           ;
;          bit 6 = unused                                ;
;          bit 7 set = end of music                      ;
;
; ENTRY DP = $C8                                       ;
;      U-reg points to the start of the music data      ;
;      $C84D points to frequency table (Init_Music_dft only) ;
;      $C856 may need to be set.                       ;
;
;      D-reg, X-reg, Y-reg, U-reg trashed              ;
;-----;

```

```

Init_Music_chk: LDA    <Vec_Music_Flag ;Test sound active flag
                BMI    LF6B3           ;Continue sound if active
                BEQ    LF686           ;Return if sound not active
Init_Music:     LDX    #Freq_Table     ;Save pointer to frequency table
                STX    <Vec_Freq_Table
Init_Music_dft: LDA    #$80           ;Set sound active flag
                STA    <Vec_Music_Flag
                LDD    ,U++           ;Save address of ADSR table
                STD    <Vec_ADSR_Table
                LDD    ,U++           ;Save address of twang table
                STD    <Vec_Twang_Table
                STU    <Vec_Music_Ptr ;Save pointer to music data
                JSR    Init_Music_Buf ;Initialize music buffer
                LDD    #$1F1F
                STD    <Vec_ADSR_Timers+1;Init ADSR timers of chans 2 & 3
                LDD    #$0000
                STD    <Vec_Music_Freq+2;Clear frequency of channel 2
                STD    <Vec_Music_Freq+4;Clear frequency of channel 3
                STA    <Vec_Music_Chan ;A-reg = 0 (sound channel number?)
                BRA    LF6EC

```

```

; Continue currently playing sound here

```

```

LF6B3:          LDU    #Vec_ADSR_Timers;Get address of ADSR timers
                LDB    #$02           ;Count for three channels
LF6B8:          LDA    B,U           ;Get the channel's ADSR timer

```

```

        CMPA    #$1F
        BEQ     LF6C0      ;Skip if at maximum
        INC     B,U        ;Else increment the timer
LF6C0:   DECB
        BPL     LF6B8
        LDX     <Vec_Twang_Table
        LDU     #Vec_Music_Twang
        LDA     #$07      ;Twang limit is 6-8 depending on channel
LF6CA:   INC     ,U        ;Increment twang counter
        CMPA    ,U        ;Check against limit
        BGE     LF6D2
        CLR     ,U        ;Clear it if limit exceeded
LF6D2:   LDB     ,U+       ;Get twang count
        ANDB    #$07      ;Mask out low 3 bits
        LDB     B,X       ;Get twang value from table
        STB     ,U+       ;Update current twang value
        INCA
        ;Increment twang limit
        CMPA    #$09
        BLS     LF6CA     ;Go back until all three channels done
        DEC     <Vec_Duration ;Decrement the duration timer
        BNE     LF74E     ;Update ADSR while note still playing
LF6E3:   LDA     <Vec_Music_Chan ;Go to next music channel
        DECA
        BPL     LF6EA     ;If < 0, set it to 2
        LDA     #$02
LF6EA:   STA     <Vec_Music_Chan
LF6EC:   LDB     [Vec_Music_Ptr] ;Get next byte of music data
        LDU     #Vec_ADSR_Timers;Clear ADSR timer for this channel
        CLR     A,U
        BITB    #$40      ;If $40 bit of music data set,
        BEQ     LF712     ;we're going to make some noise
        LDX     #Music_Table_1 ;Get bit mask for this channel
        LDA     A,X
        ANDA    <Vec_Music_Wk_7 ;Turn channel bit off for register 7
        STA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        LDA     <Vec_Music_Chan ;Set current channel bit in register 7
        ADDA    #$03
        LDA     A,X
        ORA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        STA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        ANDB    #$1F      ;Mask off low 5 bits of music data
        STB     <Vec_Music_Wk_6 ;and store in register 6
        BRA     LF735

LF712:   LDX     #Music_Table_2 ;If $40 bit of music data was cleared,
        LDA     A,X        ;Get bit mask for this channel
        ANDA    <Vec_Music_Wk_7 ;Turn channel bit off for register 7
        STA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        LDA     <Vec_Music_Chan ;Set current channel bit in register 7
        ADDA    #$03
        LDA     A,X
        ORA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        STA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
        LDA     <Vec_Music_Chan ;Get $C855 * 2 + 3

```

```

ASLA
ADDA    #Vec_Music_Freq-Vec_ADSR_Timers
LEAU    A,U                ;Point U-reg to #$C861 + $C855 * 2
ANDB    #$3F                ;Mask off low 6 bits of music data,
ASLB                    ;multiply by 2
LDX     <Vec_Freq_Table     ;Get pointer to note-to-frequency table
LDD     B,X                ;Get note table data
STD     ,U                  ;Store in word at $C861-$C866
LF735:  LDX     <Vec_Music_Ptr ;Re-get byte of music data
LDB     ,X+
STX     <Vec_Music_Ptr     ;Update music data pointer
TSTB
BMI     LF6E3                ;If byte>=$80, advance to next channel
LDB     ,X+                ;Get second byte of music data
BPL     LF748                ;If >=$80, (terminator)
JSR     Init_Music_Buf     ; clear music buffer,
CLR     <Vec_Music_Flag    ; clear music flag,
RTS                    ; and exit

LF748:  STX     <Vec_Music_Ptr ;Update music data pointer
ANDB    #$3F                ;Duration in low 6 bits of second byte
STB     <Vec_Duration      ;Store duration counter
LF74E:  LDY     <Vec_ADSR_Table ;Get pointer to ADSR table
LDU     #Vec_ADSR_Timers;Point to ADSR timer table
LDX     #Vec_Music_Wk_A
LDA     #$02                ;Count for three channels
LF759:  LDB     ,U+          ;Get channel timer?
BITB    #$01                ;Test low bit of ADSR index
BEQ     LF766
LSRB                    ;If odd, divide ADSR index by by 2
LDB     B,Y                ;Get low nibble from ADSR table
ANDB    #$0F
BRA     LF76D

LF766:  LSRB                    ;If even, divide ADSR index by 2
LDB     B,Y                ;Get high nibble from ADSR table
LSRB
LSRB
LSRB
LSRB

LF76D:  STB     A,X          ;Store ADSR value in regs 10-12
DECA                    ;Decrement channel counter
BPL     LF759            ;Go back for next channel
LDU     #Vec_Music_Freq+6;Point to base frequency table
LDX     #Vec_Music_Wk_5 ;Point to twang table
LF778:  LDD     ,--U        ;Get next base frequency
TST     -8,U            ;Test twang value
BPL     LF788
NEG     -8,U            ;If <0, negate twang table entry
SUBB    -8,U            ;Subtract negated value from frequency
SBCA    #$00            ;Propagate borrow to high byte
NEG     -8,U            ;Un-negate twang entry
BRA     LF78C

```



```

LF788:      ADDB      -8,U           ;If >0 add twang to base frequency
          ADCA      #$00           ;Propagate carry to high byte
LF78C:      STD       ,X++         ;Store freq in regs 5/4, 3/2, 1/0
          CMPX      #Vec_Music_Work+14
          BNE       LF778
LF793_RTS:  RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F7A9      Select_Game      ;
;                                  ;
; This routine provides a game with the means for allowing the player ;
; to choose the game number he would like to play, and the number of ;
; players. The game indicates the number of game versions available, ;
; by placing the value in the B register. The number of players ;
; allowed is specified in the A register. If a parameter is passed in ;
; with a value of 0, then the corresponding question will not be asked. ;
; The number of players selected is returned in $C879, while the game ;
; number selected is returned in $C87A. ;
;                                  ;
; This routine performs most of the work involved in allowing the ;
; player to select a game version and the number of players. It ;
; displays the game # and player options, and allows the player a ;
; certain amount of time to modify their values. Anytime one of the ;
; buttons is used to modify a value, the timer will be restarted. ;
; When a button is pressed, the associated value is modified, ;
; and then redisplayed on the screen. This routine will return when ;
; either the timer expires, or button 4 is pressed. ;
;                                  ;
; ENTRY A-reg = maximum number of players allowed ;
;       B-reg = number of game versions available ;
;                                  ;
; EXIT: DP = $C8 ;
;       $C879 contains number of players selected ;
;       $C87A contains the game version selected ;
;                                  ;
;       D-reg, X-reg, Y-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Player_Str:  FDB      $20C0
          FDB      $40C0
          FCC      "PLAYER"
          FCB      $80

```

```

Game_Str:   FDB      $E0C0
          FDB      $01C0
          FCC      " GAME"
          FCB      $80

```

```

Select_Game: STD      Vec_Max_Players ;Save max players and games
          TSTA                     ;If non-zero players specified,
          BEQ      LF7B1
          LDA      #$01           ; set selection to 1
LF7B1:      TSTB                     ;If non-zero games specified,
          BEQ      LF7B6

```

```

LF7B6:      LDB      #$01          ; set selection to 1
            STD      Vec_Num_Players ;Save default selection
            JSR      DP_to_C8      ;DP to RAM
            LDD      #$F850
            STD      <Vec_Text_HW
            STA      <$C83C        ;Set $C83C flag to non-zero
            BRA      LF82C

LF7C5:      JSR      Wait_Recal    ;Start with a fresh frame, DP to I/O
            CLRA                     ;Read buttons, all in direct mode
            JSR      Read_Btns_Mask
            JSR      Dec_3_Counters
            JSR      Intensity_7F  ;Brightness to normal
            LDA      Vec_Num_Players ;Display number of players
            LDY      #Player_Str
            BSR      Display_Option
            LDA      Vec_Num_Game   ;Display currently selected game
            LDY      #Game_Str
            BSR      Display_Option
            JSR      DP_to_C8      ;DP to RAM
            LDA      <$C83C        ;If $C83C=0, check buttons
            BEQ      LF7F1
            LDA      <Vec_Btn_State
            BNE      LF82C         ;If any button pressed, reset timers
            CLR      <$C83C        ;Clear $C83C flag
LF7F1:      LDA      <Vec_Counter_2 ;Return if counter 2 timed out
            BEQ      LF793_RTS
            LDA      <Vec_Counter_1 ;If repeat timer not timed out,
            BNE      LF7C5         ; ignore the buttons
            LDA      <Vec_Button_1_4
            BNE      LF793_RTS     ;Return if button 4 pressed
            LDA      <Vec_Button_1_1
            BEQ      LF810
            LDA      <Vec_Num_Players; Ignore if no players option
            BEQ      LF810         ;If button 1 pressed,
            INCA                     ; increment number of players
            CMPA     <Vec_Max_Players
            BLS      LF80C
            LDA      #$01          ;Reset to 1 if max players exceeded
LF80C:      STA      <Vec_Num_Players; Update number of players
            BRA      LF82C         ;Update timers and go back to the loop

LF810:      LDA      <Vec_Num_Game   ;Return to the loop if no game options
            BEQ      LF7C5
            LDB      <Vec_Button_1_2
            BEQ      LF821
            INCA                     ;If button 2 down, increment game
            CMPA     <Vec_Max_Games
            BLS      LF82A
            LDA      #$01          ;Reset to 1 if maximum exceeded
            BRA      LF82A

LF821:      LDB      <Vec_Button_1_3
            BEQ      LF7C5

```

```

DECA                                ;If button 3 down, decrement game
BNE      LF82A
LDA      <Vec_Max_Games    ;Reset to max if zero reached
LF82A:   STA      <Vec_Num_Game
LF82C:   LDA      #$F3          ;Reset timers
        STA      <Vec_Counter_2
        COMA
        STA      <Vec_Counter_1
        BRA      LF7C5          ;Go back to the loop

;-----;
;      F835      Display_Option  (not called by GCE cartridges)      ;
;                                                                ;
; This routine displays the player or game option string, along with ;
; the current value for that option. The A-register contains the     ;
; value of the option, while the Y-register points to a block of the ;
; following form:                                                    ;
;                                                                ;
;      rel y, rel x,          ( for value )                        ;
;      rel y, rel x,          ( for option string)                 ;
;      option string,                                                ;
;      0x80                                                         ;
;                                                                ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0                                                     ;
;      A-reg=the option value.                                       ;
;      Y-reg points to the string block.                             ;
;                                                                ;
;      D-reg, U-reg, X-reg trashed                                  ;
;-----;

Display_Option: LDX      #$C85E          ;Point to temp storage
               PSHS      A              ;Save option
               BSR       Clear_Score    ;Clear scratch score accumulator
               LDA       ,S+            ;Get option back
               BEQ       LF84E          ;Exit printing nothing if option = zero
               BSR       Add_Score_a    ;Put option in scratch score accumulator
               TFR       X,U           ;Transfer X to be printed
               LDD       ,Y++          ;Get (y,x) of value
               JSR       Print_Str_d    ;Print value
               TFR       Y,U           ;Transfer Y to be printed
               JSR       Print_Str_yx   ;Print option string
LF84E:         RTS

;-----;
;      F84F      Clear_Score                                           ;
;                                                                ;
; This routine will initialize the passed-in score string (pointed to ;
; by the X-register) to the following value:                          ;
;                                                                ;
;      "      0",0x80                                                 ;
;                                                                ;
; ENTRY X-reg points to seven byte score accumulator                  ;
;                                                                ;
;      D-reg trashed                                                  ;

```

;-----;

```
Clear_Score:    LDD      #' '*256+' '    ;Store the leading blanks
                STD      ,X
                STD      2,X
                STA      4,X
                LDD      #'0'*256+$80    ;Store the zero and terminator byte
                STD      5,X
                RTS
```

;-----;

```
;      F85E    Add_Score_a                ;
;      F87C    Add_Score_d                ;
;                                           ;
```

```
; These routines take the BCD value in the D-register or the binary
; value in the A-register, and add it to the 6-byte ASCII number
; pointed by the X-register.                ;
```

```
; ENTRY A-reg = binary value (Add_Score_a only)
;      D-reg = BCD value (Add_Score_d only)
;      U-reg = BCD conversion of A-reg (Add_Score_a only)
;      X-reg points to six byte ASCII score accumulator
;
;      D-reg trashed
```

;-----;

```
Add_Score_a:    LDU      #$0000          ;Initialize BCD result to zero
LF861:           CMPA     #99              ;Add in the hundreds
                BLS      LF86D
                SUBA     #100
                LEAU     $0100,U
                BRA      LF861
```

```
LF86D:           CMPA     #9               ;Add in the tens
                BLS      LF878
                SUBA     #10
                LEAU     $10,U
                BRA      LF86D
```

```
LF878:           LEAU     A,U              ;Add in the ones
                TFR      U,D              ;Move it to the D-register
```

```
Add_Score_d:    PSHS     A                ;Save BCD on stack in reverse order
                PSHS     B
                LDB      #$05
```

```
LF882:           CLRA                    ;Add zero to 10000 and 100000 digits
                CMPB     #$01
                BLS      LF897
                BITB     #$01              ;Add right nibble to hundreds and ones
                BEQ      LF88F
                LDA      ,S
                BRA      LF895
```

```
LF88F:           LDA      ,S+              ;Add left nibble to thousands and tens
```

```

        LSRA
        LSRA
        LSRA
        LSRA
LF895:   ANDA    #$0F           ;Isolate desired nibble
LF897:   ADDA    $C823         ;Add in carry ($C823 is normally zero)
        CLR     $C823         ;Clear carry
        ADDA    B,X           ;Add to digit
        CMPA    #'0'-1       ;If digit was a blank,
        BGT     LF8A5
        ADDA    #$10          ; promote the result to a digit
LF8A5:   CMPA    #'9'         ;If a carry has occurred,
        BLS     LF8AE
        SUBA    #10           ; subtract ten
        INC     $C823         ; and set carry flag
LF8AE:   STA     B,X           ;Store resulting digit
        DECB                     ;Go back for more digits
        BPL     LF882
        CLR     $C823         ;Clear $C823 back to zero
        CLRB

```

```

;-----;
;      F8B7   Strip_Zeros      ;
;                               ;
; This routine strips the leading zeros from a score accumulator. ;
;                               ;
; ENTRY B-reg = first digit to start with (usually zero)          ;
;      X-reg points to six byte ASCII score accumulator            ;
;                               ;
;      D-reg trashed         ;
;-----;

```

```

Strip_Zeros:  LDA     B,X           ;Test current digit
              CMPA    #'0'
              BNE     LF8C6         ;Exit if not zero
              LDA     #' '         ;Change it to a blank
              STA     B,X
              INCB
              CMPB    #$05
              BLT     Strip_Zeros
LF8C6:        RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F8C7   Compare_Score    ;
;                               ;
; This routine will compare two BCD score strings, to determine which ;
; one is higher. The two strings are pointed to by the U and X        ;
; registers. Depending upon how the scores compare, one of the        ;
; following values will be returned in the A-register:                 ;
;                               ;
;      1) The scores are the same: a = 0                               ;
;      2) X score > U score:    a = 1                                   ;
;      3) U score > X score:    a = 2                                   ;
;                               ;
;

```

```

; ENTRY X-reg points to first score string(terminated with $80)      ;
;      U-reg points to second score string                            ;
;                                                                    ;
; EXIT: A-reg returns result of the compare                          ;
;                                                                    ;
;      B-reg trashed                                                  ;
;-----;

```

```

Compare_Score: PSHS      X,U          ;Save score pointers
               CLRA          ;Default to scores are the same
LF8CA:         LDB        ,X+
               BMI       LF8D6      ;Return if end of string
               CMPB      ,U+
               BEQ       LF8CA      ;Continue if byte is the same
               BHI       LF8D5      ;Return 1 if X > U
               INCA      ;Return 2 if U > X
LF8D5:         INCA
LF8D6:         PULS      X,U,PC      ;Restore pointers and return

```

```

;-----;
;      F8D8      New_High_Score                                       ;
;                                                                    ;
; This routine compares a players score string, pointed to by the    ;
; X register, to the current hi score, pointed by the U register. If  ;
; the player's score is higher than the currently saved hi score, then ;
; the player's score will be copied into the hi score buffer pointed  ;
; to by the U register.                                              ;
;                                                                    ;
; ENTRY X-reg points to a player's score string                      ;
;      U-reg points to the high score string (usually $CBEB?)        ;
;                                                                    ;
;      X-reg, U-reg, D-reg trashed                                    ;
;-----;

```

```

New_High_Score: BSR      Compare_Score ;Compare the scores
               CMPA      #$01
               BNE       LF8E4      ;Return if X is not > U
LF8DE:         LDA       ,X+        ;Copy the new high score
               STA       ,U+
               BPL       LF8DE      ;until end of string encountered
LF8E4:         RTS

```

```

;-----;
;      F8E5      Obj_Will_Hit_u                                       ;
;      F8F3      Obj_Will_Hit                                         ;
;                                                                    ;
; This routine first modifies the position of the object, and then it ;
; checks to see if the missile has hit the object. The Y register    ;
; contains the (y,x) position of the object, the U register contains ;
; a pointer to the (y,x) modification values, the X register contains ;
; the missile (y,x) position, and the D register contains the        ;
; (height/2, width/2) of the object.                                  ;
;                                                                    ;
; (0,u) is temporarily added to the y position of the object, and    ;

```

```

; (1,u) is temporarily added to the x position.
;
; ENTRY Y-reg = (y,x) position of the object
; X-reg = (y,x) position of the missile
; U-reg points to movement (y,x) (Mov_Obj_Hit_u only)
; U-reg = movement (y,x) (Mov_Obj_Hit only)
; D-reg = (h/2,w/2) size of object
;
; EXIT: Carry bit set if the object & missile have collided
;
; ALL registers saved. Even the original Y-register.
;-----;

Obj_Will_Hit_u: PSHS    Y                ;Save regs for the hit-test code
                PSHS    D,X,Y
                LDD     4,S            ;Get object position
                ADDA    ,U            ;Add it to the modification values
                ADDDB   1,U
LF8EF:          STD     4,S            ;Put updated object position back
                BRA     LF903         ;Go do the hit-test

Obj_Will_Hit:   PSHS    Y                ;Save regs for the hit-test code
                PSHS    D,X,Y
                TFR     U,D            ;Get modification values
                ADDA    4,S            ;Add them to the object position
                ADDDB   5,S
                BRA     LF8EF         ;Put update position back and hit-test

;-----;
; F8FF    Obj_Hit
;
; This routine checks to see if a missile hashit an object. If the
; missile has hit the object, then the carry bit will be set;
; otherwise, the carry bit will be cleared. A hit is checked for in
; the following fashion:
;
; if (object y-height/2) <= missile y <= (object y+height/2)
; and
; (object x-width/2) <= missile x <= (object x+width/x)
;
; then the missile hit, otherwise it missed.
;
; ENTRY Y-reg = (y,x) position of the object
; X-reg = (y,x) position of the missile
; D-reg = (h/2,w/2) size of object
;
; EXIT: Carry bit set if the object & missile have collided
;
; All registers preserved.
;-----;

Obj_Hit:        PSHS    Y                ;Save some regs
                PSHS    D,X,Y
LF903:          TFR     S,X            ;Point X to the stack

```

```

CLR B      ;Offset to point to y
LF906:    ABX
        LDA      4,X      ;Get height/2
        ADDA     ,X      ;Add object y
        BVC      LF90F
        LDA      #$7F     ;Set to $7F if overflow
LF90F:    CMPA     2,X      ;Branch if missile out of range
        BLT      LF928
        LDA      4,X      ;Get height/2
        SUBA     ,X      ;Subtract object y
        BVC      LF91B
        LDA      #$80     ;Set to $80 if overflow
LF91B:    CMPA     2,X      ;Branch if missile out of range
        BGT      LF928
        INCB
        ;Offset to point to x
        CMPB     #$02
        BCS      LF906     ;Go back for x
        ORCC     #$01     ;Object in range, set carry
        BRA      LF92A

LF928:    ANDCC     #$FE     ;Object not in range, clear carry
LF92A:    PULS     D,X,Y
        PULS     Y,PC

```

```

;-----;
;      F92E      Explosion_Snd      ;
;-----;
; This routine appears to generate some type of an explosion sound, ;
; dependent upon the 4 bytes which are pointed to by the U register. ;
; You will probably need to call Do_Sound for this to do anything. ;
;-----;
; The format of the 4-byte block is: ;
; 1)      Bits 0-2 = ?      Stored in $C85D ;
;          Bits 3-5 = ?      Stored in $C853 ;
;          Bits 6-7 = 0 ;
;          Bits 0-2 and 3-5 are 0Red and stored in bits 0-2 of ;
;                                     $C854 ;
; 2)      <0 = ?           Something to do with register 6 ;
;          =0 = ? ;
;          >0 = ? ;
; 3)      <0 = ? ;
;          =0 = ? ;
;          >0 = ? ;
; 4)      Speed?  Higher values = lower duration? ;
;-----;
; ENTRY DP = $C8
;      U-reg points to 4-byte block of data if $C867 high bit set ;
;-----;
;      D-reg, X-reg trashed ;
;-----;

```

```

Explosion_Snd:  LDA      <Vec_Expl_Flag
               BPL      LF95B
               ANDA     #$7F

```



```

STA    <Vec_Expl_Flag
LDX    #Vec_Expl_1      ;Copy 4 bytes from U-reg to $C858
LDA     #$04
JSR     Move_Mem_a
LSRB                    ;Divide first byte by 8
LSRB
LSRB
ORB     <Vec_Expl_1      ;OR with first byte
ANDB    #$07             ;AND with 7
STB     <Vec_Expl_Chans  ;store in $C854
LDB     <Vec_Expl_1      ;Get first byte
ANDB    #$38             ;Mask off bits 3-5
STB     <Vec_Expl_Chana  ;store in $C853
LDB     <Vec_Expl_1      ;Get first byte
ANDB    #$07             ;AND with 7
STB     <Vec_Expl_Chana  ;store in $C85D
LDB     #$02             ;Start with channel number 2
STB     <Vec_Expl_Chana
LDA     #$7F             ;Initialize time count
BRA     LF968

```

```

LF95B:  LDA     <Vec_Expl_Timer
        BEQ     LF9C9_RTS
        SUBA    <Vec_Expl_4
        BPL     LF968
        CLRB
        STB     <Vec_Expl_Timer
        BRA     LF9CA

```

```

LF968:  STA     <Vec_Expl_Timer
        LSRA
        LSRA
        LDB     <Vec_Expl_Chana
        BEQ     LF97D
        STA     <Vec_Music_Wk_6
        LDB     <Vec_Expl_2
        BMI     LF97B
        BEQ     LF97D
        TFR     A,B
        COMB

```

```

LF97B:  STB     <Vec_Music_Wk_6
LF97D:  LSRA
        CMPA    #$07
        BLS     LF987
        CMPA    #$0F
        BEQ     LF987
        INCA

```

```

LF987:  LDB     <Vec_Expl_3
        BMI     LF991
        BEQ     LF98F
        EORA    #$0F

```

```

LF98F:  TFR     A,B
LF991:  BSR     LF9CA
        LDB     <Vec_Expl_Chana

```

```

LF997:      BEQ      LF9C2
            LDA      <Vec_Expl_Chans ;Get channel number
            DECA     ;Decrement channel number
            BPL      LF99E
            LDA      #$02            ;Reset to 2 if less than zero
LF99E:      STA      <Vec_Expl_Chans ;Save channel number
            JSR      Bitmask_a       ;Get bit mask of the channel
            BITA     <Vec_Expl_ChansB
            BEQ      LF997           ;Go back if not in for $C85D
            LDB      <Vec_Expl_Chans
            ASLB     ;Negative of channel number ; 2
            NEGB
            LDX      #Vec_Music_Wk_1 ; (registers 1, 3, and 5)
            LEAX     B,X
            JSR      Random
            ANDA     #$0F
            CMPA     #$05
            BHI      LF9BC
            ASLA
            ADDA     #$05
LF9BC:      STA      ,X
            LDA      <Vec_Random_Seed+1
            STA      1,X
LF9C2:      LDA      <Vec_Expl_1
            COMA
            ANDA     <Vec_Music_Wk_7
            STA      <Vec_Music_Wk_7
LF9C9_RTS:  RTS

LF9CA:      LDA      <Vec_Expl_Chans
            LDX      #Vec_Music_Wk_7
LF9CF:      TSTA     ;Exit if all channels done
            BEQ      LF9DB_RTS
            LEAX     -1,X            ;Point to next register (8-10)
            LSRA
            BCC      LF9CF
            STB      ,X              ;Store noise value if chan in use
            BRA      LF9CF

LF9DB_RTS:  RTS

Bit_Masks:  FCB      $01,$02,$04,$08,$10,$20,$40,$80 ;For Bitmask_a

Music_Table_1: FCB      $F7,$EF,$DF,$01,$02,$04            ;For noise

Music_Table_2: FCB      $FE,$FD,$FB,$08,$10,$20            ;For music

Recal_Points: FDB      $7F7F,$8080                        ;For Recalibrate

Char_Table: FDB      $0020,$5050,$20C8,$2010,$1040,$2000,$0000,$0008
            FDB      $3020,$7070,$10F8,$30F8,$7070,$0060,$0000,$0070
            FDB      $7020,$F070,$F0F8,$8878,$8870,$0888,$8088,$88F8
            FDB      $F070,$F070,$F888,$8888,$8888,$F870,$8070,$2000
            FDB      $0020,$0820,$0000,$0038,$1020,$4444,$00FE,$FFFE

```

FDB	\$0070,\$5050,\$78C8,\$5020,\$2020,\$A820,\$0000,\$0008
FDB	\$4860,\$8888,\$3080,\$4008,\$8888,\$6060,\$1000,\$4088
FDB	\$8850,\$4888,\$4880,\$8080,\$8820,\$0890,\$80D8,\$C888
FDB	\$8888,\$8888,\$A888,\$8888,\$8888,\$0840,\$8008,\$5000
FDB	\$0070,\$0C20,\$7070,\$0044,\$1070,\$0000,\$6C82,\$FFFE

FDB	\$0070,\$50F8,\$A010,\$5040,\$4010,\$7020,\$0000,\$0010
FDB	\$4820,\$0808,\$50F0,\$8010,\$8888,\$6000,\$2078,\$2008
FDB	\$A888,\$4880,\$4880,\$8080,\$8820,\$08A0,\$80A8,\$A888
FDB	\$8888,\$8840,\$2088,\$8888,\$5050,\$1040,\$4008,\$8800
FDB	\$70A8,\$0A20,\$88F8,\$60BA,\$3820,\$0000,\$9282,\$FFFE

FDB	\$0020,\$0050,\$7020,\$6000,\$4010,\$A8F8,\$0070,\$0020
FDB	\$4820,\$7030,\$9008,\$F020,\$7078,\$0060,\$4000,\$1010
FDB	\$B888,\$7080,\$48E0,\$E098,\$F820,\$08C0,\$80A8,\$9888
FDB	\$F088,\$F020,\$2088,\$50A8,\$2020,\$2040,\$2008,\$0000
FDB	\$FE20,\$0820,\$88F8,\$F0A2,\$38F8,\$8238,\$9282,\$FFFE

FDB	\$0000,\$00F8,\$7040,\$A800,\$4010,\$A820,\$4000,\$0040
FDB	\$4820,\$8008,\$F808,\$8840,\$8808,\$6060,\$2078,\$2020
FDB	\$B0F8,\$4880,\$4880,\$8088,\$8820,\$08A0,\$8088,\$8888
FDB	\$80A8,\$A010,\$2088,\$50A8,\$5020,\$4040,\$1008,\$0000
FDB	\$FE20,\$78A8,\$88F8,\$F0BA,\$7C20,\$4444,\$6C82,\$FFFE

FDB	\$0000,\$0050,\$2898,\$9000,\$2020,\$0020,\$4000,\$0080
FDB	\$4820,\$8088,\$1088,\$8880,\$8810,\$6020,\$1000,\$4000
FDB	\$8088,\$4888,\$4880,\$8088,\$8820,\$8890,\$8888,\$8888
FDB	\$8090,\$9088,\$2088,\$20A8,\$8820,\$8040,\$0808,\$0000
FDB	\$4820,\$F070,\$7070,\$6044,\$6C50,\$3882,\$0082,\$FFFE

Char_Table_End:	FDB	\$0020,\$0050,\$F898,\$6800,\$1040,\$0000,\$8000,\$8080
	FDB	\$3070,\$F870,\$1070,\$7080,\$7060,\$0040,\$0000,\$0020
	FDB	\$7888,\$F070,\$F0F8,\$8078,\$8870,\$7088,\$F888,\$88F8
	FDB	\$8068,\$8870,\$2070,\$2050,\$8820,\$F870,\$0870,\$00F8
	FDB	\$0020,\$6020,\$0000,\$0038,\$8288,\$0000,\$00FE,\$FFFE

; These tables are used by the rise/run calculations

DFC24:	FDB	\$0011,\$4130,\$2110,\$2031
--------	-----	-----------------------------

DFC2C:	FDB	\$0001,\$0306,\$0A0F,\$151C,\$242D,\$0810,\$0810,\$0B08
	FDB	\$100D,\$0A08,\$100E,\$0B09,\$0810,\$0E0C,\$0A09,\$0810
	FDB	\$0E0D,\$0B0A,\$0908,\$100F,\$0D0C,\$0B0A,\$0908,\$100F
	FDB	\$0E0C,\$0B0A,\$0909,\$0810,\$0F0E,\$0D0C,\$0B0A,\$0909
	FCB	\$08

DFC6D:	FDB	\$0019,\$324A,\$6279,\$8EA2,\$B5C6,\$D5E2,\$EDF5,\$FBFF
	FDB	\$FFFF,\$FBF5,\$EDE2,\$D5C6,\$B5A2,\$8E79,\$624A,\$3219

; Music note to frequency table

Freq_Table:	FDB	\$03BD,\$0387,\$0354,\$0324,\$02F7,\$02CD,\$02A4,\$027E
	FDB	\$025B,\$0239,\$0219,\$01FB,\$01DE,\$01C3,\$01AA,\$0192

```

FDB      $017C,$0166,$0152,$013F,$012D,$011C,$010C,$00FD
FDB      $00EF,$00E2,$00D5,$00C9,$00BE,$00B3,$00A9,$00A0
FDB      $0097,$008E,$0086,$007F,$0078,$0071,$006B,$0065
FDB      $005F,$005A,$0055,$0050,$004B,$0047,$0043,$003F
FDB      $003C,$0038,$0035,$0032,$002F,$002D,$002A,$0028
FDB      $0026,$0024,$0022,$0020,$001E,$001C,$001B,$0000

```

```

;      FD0D = power-on music and music for Crazy Coaster and Narrow Escape

```

```

Intro_Music:      FDB      DFEE8,DFEB6,$931F,$0C93,$1F06,$989F,$243C,$1180

```

```

;      FD1D = music for Berzerk?

```

```

DFD1D:      FDB      DFD69,DFD79,$2107,$2107,$2107,$2107,$2107,$2107
             FDB      $210E,$999F,$240E,$959B,$200E,$2107,$2107,$2107
             FDB      $2107,$2107,$2107,$9DA3,$280E,$A0A6,$2B0E,$2202
             FDB      $2802,$2D02,$2802,$2202,$2802,$2D02,$2802,$2202
             FDB      $2802,$2D02,$2802,$2E02,$2D28,$2180

```

```

;      FD69 = ADSR table for Berzerk and FF7A

```

```

DFD69:      FDB      $EFFF,$FEDC,$BA00,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000

```

```

;      FD79 = twang table for Berzerk and Scramble

```

```

DFD79:      FDB      $0001,$0201,$00FF,$FEFF

```

```

;      FD81 = music

```

```

DFD81:      FDB      DFDC3,DFEB6,$5124,$5006,$5006,$500C,$5006,$5006
             FDB      $5004,$5004,$5004,$5018,$5004,$5004,$5004,$500C
             FDB      $500C,$5024,$5006,$5006,$500C,$5006,$5006,$5004
             FDB      $5004,$5004,$5018,$5004,$5004,$5004,$500C,$5018
             FDB      $2680

```

```

;      FDC3 = ADSR table for FD81 and FF8F

```

```

DFDC3:      FDB      $FDBA,$9876,$5544,$3322,$1100,$0000,$0000,$0000

```

```

;      FDD3 = music for Scramble

```

```

DFDD3:      FDB      DFE28,DFD79,$981C,$103F,$0898,$1C04,$981C,$0498
             FDB      $1C10,$3F08,$981C,$0498,$1C04,$981C,$0893,$1808
             FDB      $981C,$089C,$1F08,$981C,$0893,$1808,$981C,$0893
             FDB      $1808,$981C,$089C,$1F08,$981C,$0893,$1808,$981C
             FDB      $0893,$1808,$981C,$089C,$1F08,$981C,$0893,$1808
             FCB      $9C,$1F,$30,$1A,$80

```

```

;      FE28 = ADSR table for Scramble, FF26, FF44, FF62

```

```

DFE28:      FDB      $FFFE,$DCBA,$9876,$5432,$1000,$0000,$0000,$0000

```

```

;      FE38 = music for Solar Quest

```

```

DFE38:          FDB      DFE66,DFEB6,$0C18,$1118,$0C18,$1118,$0C18,$1118
                FDB      $0C12,$0C06,$1118,$9D21,$189F,$2318,$A124,$18A3
                FDB      $2618,$9FA4,$2818,$0712,$0706,$003C,$1880

;      FE66 = ADSR table for Solar Quest

DFE66:          FDB      $DEEF,$FEDC,$BA00,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000

;      FE76 = music

DFE76:          FDB      DFEB2,DFEB6,$1806,$1A06,$1C0C,$180C,$1A24,$2318
                FDB      $1706,$1806,$1A0C,$170C,$1824,$2418,$A428,$0CA3
                FDB      $260C,$A124,$0C9F,$230C,$9D21,$189A,$1F18,$1706
                FDB      $1806,$1A0C,$170C,$1824,$2424,$1880

;      FEB2 = ADSR table for FE76

DFEB2:          FDB      $FFEE,$DDCC

;      FEB6 = "flat" twang table

DFEB6:          FDB      $0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000

;      FEC6 = music

DFEC6:          FDB      DFEE8,DFEB6,$969A,$1D1E,$9195,$181E,$9498,$1B1E
                FDB      $8F94,$1814,$160A,$8C91,$1514,$160A,$9195,$1832
                FDB      $1880

;      FEE8 = ADSR table for FEC6

DFEE8:          FDB      $EEFF,$FFEE,$EEDD,$CCBB,$AA99,$8888,$8888,$8888

;      FEF8 = music for Melody Master

DFEF8:          FDB      DFF16,DFEB6,$1C06,$1F06,$1C06,$1806,$1A06,$1806
                FDB      $1506,$1306,$1806,$1306,$1706,$181E,$1880

;      FF16 = ADSR table for FEF8

DFF16:          FDB      $FFFF,$EEEE,$DDDD,$CCCC,$0000,$0000,$0000,$0000

;      FF26 = music

DFF26:          FDB      DFE28,DFEB6,$160F,$1605,$1605,$1605,$1A0F,$160F
                FDB      $1D0F,$1D05,$1D05,$1D05,$210F,$1D32,$1D80

;      FF44 = music

DFF44:          FDB      DFE28,DFEB6,$1606,$1602,$1602,$1602,$1A06,$1606
                FDB      $1D06,$1D02,$1D02,$1D02,$2106,$1D32,$1180

;      FF62 = music

```

```

DFF62:          FDB      DFE28,DFEB6,$1B0F,$1605,$1605,$1605,$1730,$1605
          FDB      $1605,$1605,$1730,$1680

;          FF7A = music

DFF7A:          FDB      DFD69,DFEB6,$A023,$12A0,$230C,$9C20,$069E,$2112
          FCB      $9C,$20,$32,$13,$80

;          FF8F = music

DFF8F:          FDB      DFDC3,DFEB6,$1604,$1604,$1604,$1604,$1A08,$1C80

;-----;
;          FF9F      Draw_Grid_VL                                ;
;                                                                ;
; This routine apparently will draw a vector list using a 16x16 grid, ;
; and occasionally using regular vector lists too.  This could possibly ;
; be useful for drawing gridded things like a chess board and all of    ;
; its pieces at the same time.                                          ;
;                                                                ;
; The master vector list contains multiple sublists that start with    ;
; a flag byte:                                                          ;
;      Bit 7 = draw the next regular vector list (from X-reg) first    ;
;      Bit 6 = this is the last sublist in the master vector list      ;
;      Bits 5,4 = unused                                                ;
;      Bits 3-0 = number of points in this sublist (1-16)              ;
;                                                                ;
; The points are stored as a pair of nibbles:                           ;
;      Bits 7-4 = Y coordinate (?)                                     ;
;      Bits 3-0 = X coordinate (?)                                     ;
;                                                                ;
; ENTRY DP = $D0                                                         ;
;      X-reg points to regular vector lists                            ;
;      Y-reg points to master vector list                              ;
;                                                                ;
; EXIT: X-reg points to next byte after last regular vector list used  ;
;      Y-reg points to next byte after end of master vector list      ;
;                                                                ;
;      D-reg trashed                                                    ;
;-----;

Draw_Grid_VL:    LDA      ,Y+          ;Get flag byte
                BRA      LFFAB        ;Jump into loop

LFFA3:           JSR      Mov_Draw_VL_d ;Draw a regular vector list
                LDA      $C880        ;Clear vector list flag
                ANDA     #$7F

LFFAB:           STA      $C880        ;Save flag byte for vector count
LFFAE:           DEC      $C880        ;Decrement vector count
                LDA      ,Y          ;Get Y of next point
                ASRA
                ANDA     #$F8
                LDB      ,Y+          ;Get X of next point
                ASLB

```

```

ASLB
ASLB
ASLB
ASRB
ANDB    #$F8
TST     $C880          ;Draw a regular vector list?
BMI     LFFA3          ;Go back if so
JSR     Draw_Line_d    ;Draw a line to the new point
LDA     $C880          ;Check vector counter
BITA    #$0F
BNE     LFFAE          ;Go back if more vectors to draw
BITA    #$20          ;Check for end of list
BEQ     Draw_Grid_VL   ;Go back if more lists to draw
RTS

FCC     "KARRSOFT82LDMCBCJT82LDMCBCJ"

FDB     0,0           ;Unused

FDB     $CBF2         ;SWI3 vector
FDB     $CBF2         ;SWI2 vector
FDB     $CBF5         ;FIRQ vector
FDB     $CBF8         ;IRQ vector
FDB     $CBFB         ;SWI vector
FDB     $CBFB         ;NMI vector
FDB     Start         ;Reset vector

END     Start

```