

The Hitchhiker's Guide' to GEOS

v2020
.201209

A Potpourri of Technical Programming Notes

(provided "as is" without support)

April 1988

Heavily Revised for Digital Medium 2020

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Preface

This document is very different from the original "The Hitchhiker's Guide to GEOS" in the way it is intended to be used. The original, of course, was designed to be held in your hands in book form. HGG was partially brought to digital form by an OCR scan of Glenn "Cenbe" Holmer's personal copy of the HGG. While this has been an excellent resource for the majority of users that did not have a paper copy, I felt there was much more that could be done with it to make it a very powerful modern tool.

"The Hitchhiker's Guide' to GEOS v2020" was designed from the ground up to live inside a good PDF reader and to be used from that reader. The key features used are Bookmarks, links and search.

Bookmarks

Bookmarks replace the traditional table of contents that is used in book form. They are always present to the reader and provide instant navigation ability to any part of the document at any time. There is a mini TOC located at the start of some chapters that aid in quickly locating an entry in a large chapter. The TOC at the start of "**Ch 20 GEOS Kernal 2.0**" also doubles as an alternative to the Bookmark TOC since it provides an API in a different sort order than the TOC does.

A very good pdf reader will also give you the ability to create your own favorites in the document. So you can have your own personal set of bookmarks. This makes using an often-used reference point very fast to locate and use.

Links

All API entries, Kernal variables, and macros have been fully indexed and can be clicked on to instantly go to the part of the document that defined them. Other important areas like Examples: are indexed as well. If the text is in bold, it is likely a clickable link. You can then use your readers back up command to return to where you were. This dramatically reduces the navigation "size" of the document. This replaces the traditional Paper Index. Note: All internal Links are simply bolded so as not to deter from the "Theme" of having a look and feel of a book from the 80's. Outside links to websites are Blue and Underlined.

Search

A design goal from the start was to be able to instantly find the definition of an API entry, Kernal variable, Macro etc... This was achieved by having the name of an area that defines and describes an entry end with a colon. This allows this to happen.

search for **PutBlock**: This will take you to the only place in the document where **PutBlock** has a colon after the name, which is the API page that fully defines it.

If, instead, you are looking for the places **PutBlock** is referenced then:

search for **PutBlock** Searching without the colon will give a result of all the times it appears in the document.

PDF Readers

Sumatra PDF: This is the recommend reader for HG'G v2020 on a PC. It is fast, small and portable. Handles multiple tabs and multiple windows. Perfect handling of Bookmarks and its most powerful feature for HG'G v2020 is its ability to add favorites. Its navigation also mirrors that of web browsers in the way it uses mouse buttons.

[Adobe Acrobat Reader](#): This reader handles Bookmarks ok. You can trick it into opening the same document in multiple tabs but it does not do multi window. The basic reader also has no ability to create your own favorites into the document. Reader allows going back after using a link by using alt + left arrow.

Chromes built in reader: Better than nothing. Bookmark handling is very poor. This one is not recommended.

This is an example of what your view into this document should look like:

- Bookmarks Pane on the left. (This will be the primary method of getting around).
- Favorites Pane below that for creating your own links into the document. (Feature of Sumatra)
- Find section for being able to search.

If you do not have at least the ability to use the bookmarks this document will be very difficult to use.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Reader interface with the following components:

- Top Bar:** Includes icons for file, print, and search, along with a "Find:" input field.
- Left Sidebar (Bookmarks):** A tree view of the document's structure:
 - Ch 1 The Hitchhiker's Guide to GEOS
 - Ch 2 Graphics Routines
 - Ch 3 Icons, Menus, and Other Mouse Presses
 - Ch 4 Process Library
 - Ch 5 Math Routines
 - Ch 6 Text, Fonts, and Keyboard Input
 - Ch 7 MainLoop and Interrupt Level
 - Ch 8 Dialog Box
 - Ch 9 File System
 - Ch 10 Input Driver
 - Ch 11 Printer Drivers
 - Ch 12 Sprites
 - Ch 13 RAM Expansions and GEOS 128
 - Ch 14 WarmStart Configuration
 - Ch 15 Reserved for Future Use
 - Ch 16 Reserved for Future Use
 - Ch 17 Reserved for Future Use
 - Ch 18 Reserved for Future Use
 - Ch 19 Environment
 - Ch 20 GEOS Kernel 2.0
 - dialog box
 - disk
 - graphics
 - icon/menu
 - input driver
 - internal
 - math
 - memory
 - mouse/sprite
 - print driver
 - process
 - sprite
 - text
 - utility
 - Ch 21 Wheels Kernel 4.4
 - Appendix
 - A: Atoms
 - B: Examples
 - atoms
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 - 128 COMM 1351(a)
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 - 8-Bit FX-80 Printer Driver
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 - Print Driver Support Library
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 - memory
 - mouse & sprite
 - Samples
 - Text
 - utility
 - C: Hardware
 - D: Macros
 - E: Memory Maps
 - F: File Formats
 - G: Special Notes
 - Desk Accessory
 - Auto Exec

- Main Content Area:** The title "The Hitchhiker's Guide' to GEOS" is displayed in large, bold, serif font. Below it is the subtitle "A Potpourri of Technical Programming Notes". The text "(provided "as is" without support)" is centered below the subtitle. The copyright notice "Copyright ©1988, 1989 Berkeley Softworks. Copyright ©2020 Paul B Murdaugh." is present. The document is dated "April 1988" and "Heavily Revised for Digital Medium 2020".
- Bottom Sidebar (Favorites):** Contains a single item: "HG2G.v2020.201202.pdf".

Introduction to v2020

v2020 has reached its Living Document Stage. This will always be titled "The Hitchhiker's Guide' to GEOS v2020". It will have a changing sub-version in the document that will be a simple date code: YYMMDD. This date code will be applied to the end of the filename as well for easily identifying the version. Anyone hosting this file may have the code on the file or just in the description of the file.

The Goal of this Document is to provide a one stop resource for GEOS programming information. This document is comprised of the following:

1. 100% Converted to Fully Indexed Digital Form:

The Hitchhiker's Guide to GEOS (HGG)
by Berkeley Softworks 1988

Note: all Apple Information has been removed from this conversion. If I get geoAssembler ported into the Apple GEOS, there will be another document made from this one with all the Apple information in it. Until then, the lack of development tools for Apple led to an early death of GEOS in that environment and its inclusion here is of no value to a CBM GEOS developer.

2. All sections from OGPRG that were not covered by the HGG were assimilated.

The Official GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide (OGPRG)
by Berkeley Softworks 1987

3. Information not available from the above sources has been added and noted with superscript from the following sources.

A. GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide (GPRG)
by Alexander Donald Boyce 1986
Revised by Bo Zimmerman 1997

B. Information now available from the disassembled GEOS Kernal.

C. Information obtained from my disassembly of GEOS Applications.

4. Included API Information for Wheels 4.4.

This section is still very much a work in progress and will grow and improve over time.

Note: Thanks to "THE" email chain collected by Bo Zimmerman, there is some original author source for documentation. In addition, more information will be extracted from the disassembled sources of both the Wheels Kernal and of Wheels applications.

TODO for future versions:

1. Add Tutorials for at least the following:
 - a. creating Auto-Exec applications. With all of the special restrictions outlined.
 - b. creating Desk Accessories. With all of the special restrictions outlined.
 - c. creating VLIR applications. With fully functioning Module Management outlined.
2. Continue manually going through Wheels Kernal code to provide documentation on the remaining Kernal additions that have not been documented yet.

Comments, suggestions and error corrections are welcome. They can be emailed to:

Paul B Murdaugh - paulbmurdaugh@gmail.com

Writer of Dual Top and the Landmark Series for GEOS.

Sources

	Hitchhiker's Guide to GEOS 1988	Base Source Document
1	GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide 1986/1997	Secondary documentation source. Notes with a superscript 1 ⁽¹⁾ are from this document.
2	The Official GEOS™ Programmer's Reference Guide	Adding Content that is not already covered in HGG and GPRG
3	Paul B Murdaugh (author). Personal experience, Information learned from the rewrite / upgrades of geoProgrammer applications combined with discoveries from reverse engineering Berkeley applications.	Additional Content /changes made by me get a ⁽³⁾ . Example note ³ : Also, any content related to geoProgrammer' 2.1 is my original content.
4	Scott Hutter. Data Mining	Found great extinct resource on additional Wheels documentation from 2002ish era. All of Kernal Group 0 was originally documented from his findings and then greatly expanded upon and corrected as needed. All the information was validated using live transactions in geoDebugger.
5	The Official GEOS™ Programmer's Reference Guide - Italian Version	Contains over 100 new pages that the English version does not have. Much of that content has been processed and assimilated.
	Transactor vol 9 issue 5 (a great Canadian magazine :))	Inspiration for Quick Reference at the end of the Interrupt Main chapter. The construction of this was made by the same people that made the HGG. It is just in 6502 pseudo code and fits on one page. What resulted was a blending of information from HGG and other information from the actual Kernal and using the single page layout from Transactor.
	MAPPING THE COMMODORE 128 ISBN 0-87455-060-2	Excellent documentation of the hardware in the C128.
	Additional Sources to be added as used	

Contributors

1	Bruce Thomas	Very extensive proofreading and provided much needed feedback. Provided technical input and layout ideas for cover page of Chapter 20.
2	Glenn "Cenbe" Holmer	Extensive proofreading and provided much needed feedback. Provided record formats for Text and Photo Albums V2.1.
3	Scott Hutter	Data Mining and proofreading. Assisted with Keyboard Special Key testing.
4	Bo Zimmerman	GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide 1997. Wheels documentation collection via email with Wheels author.
5	Facebook group GEOS - Wheels - GeoWorks - MegaPatch - gateWay	General Feedback and a place for me to distribute this document.
	Additional Contributors to be added as needed	

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Introduction

In 1986, Berkeley Softworks pioneered GEOS — the Graphic Environment Operating System — for the Commodore 64. GEOS offered the power of an icon/windowing operating system, once thought only possible on the likes of Apple's Macintosh, to one of the world's lowest priced microcomputers. The computing community quickly recognized this innovation as significant: The Software Publishers Association (SPA) gave GEOS a Technical Achievement Award and Commodore Business Machines endorsed it as the official operating system for the Commodore 64. Some industry critics even said it brought the Commodore 64 out of obsolescence. Since that time, GEOS has been ported to the Commodore 128 and, most recently, to the Apple II family of computers. Boasting an installed base approaching one-million units, GEOS not only promises to be around for some time, but to grow into the operating system for low-end computers.

Why Develop GEOS Applications

GEOS provides an environment for programmers and software companies to quickly and efficiently develop sophisticated applications. GEOS insulates the programmer from the frustrating details and dirty work usually associated with application development. By using the GEOS facilities for disk file handling, screen graphics, menus, icons, dialog boxes, printer and input device support, the application can concentrate on doing what it does best, applying itself to the task at hand, using the GEOS system resources, routines, and user-interface facilities to both speed program development and build better programs.

Consistent User-interface

A very large portion of GEOS is devoted to supporting the user-interface. The GEOS interface has proven popular with thousands of users, and an application that takes advantage of this will likely be well received because the users will already be familiar with the basic program operation. Once a user has learned to operate geoWrite, for example, it is a smooth transition to another application such as geoCalc.

Large Installed Base and Portability

GEOS is currently available for three machines: The Commodore 64, the Commodore 128, and the Apple II. There are hundreds of thousands of owners who use GEOS on these machines and there is a correspondingly large demand for follow-on products. With careful programming, an application can be developed to run under all available system configurations with only minor changes. Berkeley Softworks plans to port GEOS to other 6502-based microcomputers, thereby further increasing the user base. As the popularity of GEOS grows, so does the market for your product.

Application Integration

GEOS offers a flexible cut and paste facility for text and graphic images. These photo scraps and text scraps allow applications to share data: a word processor can use graphics from a paint program and a graph and charting application can use data from a spreadsheet. The scrap format is standard and allows applications from different manufacturers to exchange data. Berkeley Softworks is currently developing a second-generation scrap facility for object-oriented graphics such as those used in desktop publishing and CAD programs.



Input and Output Technology

GEOS supports the concept of a device driver. A device driver is a small program which co-resides with the GEOS Kernel and communicates with I/O devices. Device drivers translate data and parameters from a generalized format that GEOS understands into a format relevant to the specific device. GEOS has input drivers for mice, joysticks, light pens, and other input devices, printer drivers for text and graphic output devices (including laser printers), and disk drivers for storage devices such as floppy disk drives, hard disks, and RAM expansion units (RAMdisks). As new devices become available, it is merely necessary to write a driver to support it.

What Exactly is GEOS?

First and foremost, GEOS is an operating system: a unified means for an application to interact with peripherals and system resources. GEOS is also an environment — specifically, a graphics-based user-interface environment offering a standard library of routines and visual-based controls, such as menus and icons. And finally, GEOS is a programmer's toolbox, providing routines for double-precision integer math, **random**-number generation, and memory manipulation..

NOTE: GEOS as a general term can represent full the range of concepts — an operating system, a user environment, the deskTop, a group of integrated applications — but in this book it usually refers specifically to the GEOS Kernel, the resident portion of the operating system with which the application deals with.

GEOS as an Operating System

College textbook writers are forever coming up with splendid new metaphors to describe operating systems. But as the coach of a baseball team or the governor of California, an operating system has the same basic function: it is the manager of a computer, providing facilities for controlling the system while isolating the application from the underlying hardware. An operating system allows the application to function in higher-level abstract terms such as "load a file into memory" rather than "let a bit rotate into the serial I/O shift register and send an acknowledge signal". The operating system will handle the laborious tasks of reading disk files, moving the mouse pointer, and printing to the printer.

GEOS provides the following basic operating system functions:

- Complete management of system initialization, multiple RAM banks, interrupt processing, keyboard/joystick/mouse input, as well as an application environment that supports dynamic overlays for programs larger than available memory, desk accessories, and the ability to launch other applications.
- A sophisticated disk file system that supports multiple drives, fast disk I/O, and RAM disks.
- Time-based processes, allowing a limited form of multitasking within an application.
- Printer output support, offering a unified way to deal with a wide variety of printers.



GEOS as a Graphic and User-Interface Environment

Interactive graphic interfaces have become the norm for modern day productivity. GEOS provides services for placing lines, rectangles, and images on the screen, as well as handling menus, icons, and dialog boxes. Using the GEOS graphic elements make applications look better and easier to use.

GEOS provides the following graphic and user-interface functions:

- Multi-level dynamic menus which can be placed anywhere on the screen. GEOS automatically handles the user's interaction with the menus without permanently disrupting the display.
- Icons — graphic pictures the user can click on to perform some function.
- Complete dialog box library offering a standard set of dialog boxes (such as the file selector) ready for use. The application may also define its own custom dialog boxes.
- A library of graphic primitives for drawing points, lines, patterned rectangles, and pasting photo scraps from programs like geoPaint.
- Sprite support. (Sprites are small graphic images which overlay the display screen and can be moved easily. The mouse pointer, for example, is a sprite).
- A secondary screen buffer for undo operations.

GEOS as a Programmer's Toolbox

GEOS also contains a large library of general support routines for math operations, string manipulations, and other functions. This relieves the application programmer of the task of writing and debugging common routines ("re-inventing the wheel" as it were).

GEOS provides the following support routines:

- Double-precision (two-byte) math: shifting, signed and unsigned multiplication and division, **random** number generation, etc.
- Copy and compare string operations.
- Memory functions for initializing, filling, clearing, and moving.
- Miscellaneous routines for performing cyclic redundancy checks (CRC), initialization, error handling, and machine-specific functions.

Development System Recommendations

There are many ways to develop GEOS applications. Berkeley Softworks, for example, uses a UNIX™ based 6502 cross assembler and proprietary in-circuit emulators to design, test, and debug GEOS applications. Most developer's, however, will find this method too costly or impractical and will opt to develop directly on the target machines. Anticipating this, Berkeley Softworks has developed geoProgrammer, an assembler, linker, debugger package designed specifically for building GEOS applications.



geoProgrammer

geoProgrammer is a sophisticated set of assembly language development tools designed specifically for building GEOS applications. geoProgrammer is a scaled-down version of the UNIX™ based development environment Berkeley Softworks actually uses to develop GEOS programs. In fact, nearly all the functionality of our microPORT™ system has been preserved in the conversion to the GEOS environment. All sample source code, equates, and examples in this book are designed for use with geoProgrammer.

The geoProgrammer development system consists of three major components:

geoAssembler, the workhorse of the system, takes 6502 assembly language source code and creates linkable object files.

- Reads source text from geoWrite documents; automatically converts graphic and icon images into binary data.
- Recognizes standard MOS Technology 6502 assembly language mnemonics and addressing modes.
- Allows over 1,000 symbols, labels, and equate definitions, each up to 20 characters long.
- Full 16-bit expression evaluator allows any combination of arithmetic and logical operations.
- Supports local labels as targets for branch instructions.
- Extensive macro facility with nested invocation and multiple arguments.
- Conditional assembly, memory segmentation, and space allocation directives.
- Generates relocatable object files with external definitions, encouraging modular programming.

geoLinker takes object files created with geoAssembler and links them together, resolving all cross-references and generating a runnable GEOS application file.

- Accepts a link command file created with geoWrite.
- Creates all GEOS application types (sequential, desk accessory, and VLIR), allowing a customized header block and file icon. geoLinker will also create standard Commodore applications which do not require GEOS to run. Resolves external definitions and cross-references; supports complex expression evaluation at link-time.
- Allows over 1,700 unique, externally referenced symbols.
- Supports VLIR overlay modules.



geoDebugger allows you to interactively track-down and eliminate bugs and errors in your GEOS applications.

- Resides with your application and maintains two independent displays: a graphics screen for your application and a text screen for debugging.
- Automatically takes advantage of a RAM-Expansion Unit, allowing you to debug applications which use all of available program space.
- Complete set of memory examination and modification commands, including memory dump, fill, move, compare, and find.
- Symbolic assembly and disassembly.
- Supports up to eight conditional breakpoints.
- Single-step, subroutine step, loop, next, and execute commands.
- RESTORE key stops program execution and enters the debugger at any time.
- Contains a full-featured macro programming language to automate multiple keystrokes and customize the debugger command set.

Commodore 64

GEOS was first implemented on the Commodore 64, and currently there are more GEOS applications for this system than the Apple II or the Commodore 128. The following is recommended for developing under this environment:

- Commodore 64 or 64c computer.
- Commodore 1351 mouse.
- At least one 1541, 1571 or 1581 disk drive.
- RAM-Expansion Unit. Commodore 17xx series, GEORAM or CMD RAMLink.
- GEOS supported printer.
- The basic GEOS operating system (GEOS 64), version 1.3 or later which includes geoWrite and geoPaint.
- geoProgrammer for the Commodore 64.

Commodore 128

The Commodore 128 may be the ideal environment for prototyping and developing GEOS applications because it can be used to create programs which run under GEOS 64 (in 64 emulation mode) and GEOS 128. The 128 sports a larger memory capacity, and geoProgrammer takes advantage of this extra space for symbol and macro tables. The following is recommended for developing under this environment:

Commodore 128 computer.

- Commodore 1351 mouse.
- At least one 1541, 1571 or 1581 disk drive.
- RAM-Expansion Unit. Commodore 17xx series, GEORAM or CMD RAMLink.
- GEOS supported printer.
- The basic GEOS operating system (GEOS 64), version 1.3 or later which includes geoWrite and geoPaint.
- The basic GEOS 128 operating system, version 1.3 or later which includes geoWrite 128 and geoPaint 128.
- geoProgrammer for the Commodore 128.



Basic GEOS

Introduction

Welcome to programming under GEOS. If you are already a Commodore 64 (C64) programmer you will find your transition to GEOS to be smooth. If you are new to programming the C64, you will find that you'll progress quickly because GEOS takes care of many of the difficult details of programming, and lets you concentrate on your design.

This reference guide assumes a knowledge of assembly language programming, and a general familiarity with the C64 computer. A good assembly language programming book on the 6502 chip and a copy of the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide are good references to have handy.

GEOS stands for Graphic Environment Operating System, and as its name implies, GEOS uses graphic elements to provide a simple user interface and operating system. The philosophy of GEOS is to handle in a simple way much of the dirty work an application might otherwise have to perform: the disk handling, the bit-mapped screen manipulation, the menus, the icons, the dialog boxes, and printer and input device support.

Programmers who take full advantage of the features GEOS has to offer should be able to cut development time significantly and increase the quality of their applications at the same time. Many of these features, such as proportionally spaced fonts, or a disk turbo, would not make sense for programmers to design into each application. With GEOS these features are provided. In the time it takes to write simple text routines one can be using proportionally spaced fonts, menus, icons, and dialog boxes to provide a sharp, intuitive, and general user interface.

Using GEOS's menus, window, and other graphic features makes applications look better, and easier to use. GEOS makes it easier for the user to switch between applications, since different applications are controlled in more or less the same way.

GEOS also changes what is possible to do with the C64. Having a built-in diskTurbo system makes possible applications which are much more data intensive. Data base and other applications may incorporate much larger amounts of data. The scope of programs possible on the C64 increases.

Learning any new system is an investment in time. From the very beginning though, the amount of time and energy put into learning GEOS should pay rewards in the ease of implementing features in your program that would otherwise take much longer. The goals of GEOS are simple: greater utility and performance for the user, greater utility and simplicity, for the programmer. This manual is part of our effort in achieving these goals.

Speaking the Same Language

Before we begin, a word about the notations which we'll use is in order. Within this manual we refer to constants, memory locations, variables, and routines by their symbolic names. This makes for much easier reading than trying to remember a thousand different hexadecimal addresses. A jsr **DoMenu** is much more descriptive than a jsr \$C151. The actual addresses and values for the symbolic names may be found in chapter 19 "**Environment**" and chapter 20 "**GEOS Kernal 2.0**". As a convention, constants are all in upper case (TRUE, FALSE), variables begin lower case and have every following word part capitalized (**mouseXPos**, **mouseData**) and routine names have every word part capitalized (**DoMenu**). In addition to using symbolic names, we also use some simple assembler macros. For example:

 **LoadB** variable,value

is a macro for

```
lda    #value  
sta    variable
```

A complete listing of the macros used in GEOS appears in **Appendix D: Macros**.

The Basics

The following features are supported by GEOS and are described in this manual:

- Pull-down menus
- Icons
- Proportionally spaced fonts
- String I/O routines using proportionally spaced fonts
- Dialog boxes
- Complete graphics library
- Complete math library
- Multitasking within applications
- Fast disk access
- Paged file system
- Complete set of printer interfaces
- Input Drivers with samples for Joystick and Mouse

GEOS is a full-fledged operating system, and its central part is the Kernal. The Kernal is a memory resident program, i.e., it is always in the C64 memory and is running all the time. It is the Kernal that contains support for all the windows, menus, icons, fonts and other features of GEOS. The deskTop, on the other hand, is not a part of the GEOS Kernal but is an application just like geoWrite and geoPaint. In fact, one could write an entirely different file manipulation "shell", as such programs are called, and throw away the deskTop altogether.

Much of the programming under GEOS consists of constructing tables to define menus and icons and specifying routines for the Kernal to call when the menus and icons are activated. It works like this:

Note: Any input the user can send to an application running under the GEOS Kernal - pulling open a menu, activating a menu, entering text, moving the mouse - is called an event. The GEOS Kernal provides the support for processing events. The application supplies a table to define the menus, icons, and other events as well as a service routine to be executed when the event is activated by user input. When the GEOS Kernal determines an event has occurred it calls the appropriate service routine. Service routines may then make use of GEOS text, graphics, disk turbo, or other routines to implement the action desired.

Applications may still have direct control over the hardware, but in many cases much of this support can be ceded to the Kernal. As an example, instead of passing a signal to the application like "the mouse was clicked", the GEOS Kernal might conclude from several mouse movements and clicks that a menu event has occurred, i.e., a menu was pulled down and a selection was made. Routines inside the GEOS Kernal called dispatchers react to what the user actions, whether it be a menu, icon, or other event, and calls the proper user defined service routine to handle it.



In the case of our menu event above, the GEOS Kernal would reverse video flash the selected menu box and call the proper service routine provided for the activated menu selection. This type of interaction is known as event driven programming.

An event is defined as

1. a user-initiated action or
2. a user defined time-based process.

An example of a process would be a routine which is run every second to update a clock. The application programmer provides the routine and tells the GEOS Kernal how often to run it. Every time that amount of time elapses an event is triggered. When there are no user actions taking place only the GEOS Kernal code is running. Most applications can run entirely event driven. The GEOS Kernal supports moving the mouse, and detecting whether the mouse button is clicked over an icon, a menu, or some other area on the screen. The memory location **otherPressVec** contains the address of a routine to call when the user clicks the mouse outside any menu or icon. The memory location **keyVector** contains the address of a routine to call when a key on the keyboard is hit. The application may then call a routine that returns all buffered input. In an application such as an editor, the screen represents part of a page. Clicking the mouse in the screen area has the meaning of selecting a position on the page. This position then becomes the position at which to enter text or draw graphics.

When the user clicks the mouse in the screen area (outside of menus or icons), the routine whose address is stored in **otherPressVec** is called. The routine may look at the variables **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos** to determine the position of the mouse. When a key, or keys are hit, the routine in **keyVector** is called and the application may then call **GetNextChar** to return the characters entered by the user. **otherPressVec** and **keyVector** are initialized to 0 indicating there are no routines to call. The application's initialization code should set these vectors to the address of appropriate routines or leave them 0 if no service routine is being provided.

Double Clicks through **otherPressVec**

Double clicking is clicking the mouse button quickly twice in succession. The reader is already familiar with double clicking an application's file icon on the deskTop to cause the application to be run. Here we discuss double clicking through **otherPressVec**. Double clicking on an icon is discussed in the icon chapter.

The GEOS Kernal supports a variable called **dblClickCount**. To support a double click we do the following. The first time the mouse is clicked over the screen area, the **otherPressVec** routine is dispatched. As part of the service routine we check the value of **dblClickCount** and if it is 0, load it with the constant **DEV_NOT_FOUND**. Our service routine then does anything else it needs to do to service a single click, and return. Every interrupt, **dblClickCount** is decremented if it is not already 0. If the screen area is clicked on again before **dblClickCount** has reached 0, then our service routine will know that this is the second of two clicks and may take the appropriate action.

Together with **otherPressVec** and **keyVector**, the menu and icon service routines provide the tools to design most simple applications. To provide even more flexibility, the GEOS Kernal makes provisions for running non-event routines for applications needing them. These will be described later.

Getting Started

The first thing an application should do when run from the GEOS deskTop is to define its menus, icons, and indicate the service routines to call for keyboard input and mouse presses. It should also clear the screen and draw any graphic shapes it needs to set up the general screen appearance.

Note: When a user double clicks on an application's icon from the deskTop, the GEOS Kernal will initialize the system to a default state, load the application, and perform a jsr to the application's initialization routine. The address of the initialization routine is specified in the application's File Header block, which we'll describe later. The initialization routine contains data tables for defining the menus, icons, and other events, and calls GEOS routines for reading the tables and setting up the events. It also draws the initial screen. Upon completion, the initialization routine returns to the GEOS Kernal. The main program loop in the GEOS Kernal will now be running and will be ready to handle menu selections, icon presses or any other event defined by the application.

When any event is triggered, the GEOS Kernal calls the service routine specified by the application. Just as the initialization routine did, each service routine executes and returns to the GEOS Kernal.

Summary

Several important points have been covered in this section. To summarize, the GEOS Kernal is an operating system which shares the memory space of the C64 with an application and is running all the time. The GEOS Kernal handles much of the low-level hardware interaction. When an event occurs, such as the keyboard being pressed, or a menu being selected, the GEOS Kernal calls the proper application service routine as specified in the application's initialization code. The application service routine processes the event, possibly calling upon GEOS graphics and text support routines, and eventually returns to the GEOS Kernal. The GEOS Kernal is then ready to process the next event and dispatch the proper service routine.

When the application's icon is double clicked by the user, the GEOS Kernal loads the application, initializes the system to a default state, and calls the application's initialization routine. The initialization routine provides the necessary tables and calls the proper GEOS Kernal routines for setting up the application's events. It also draws the initial screen.

In this manual we explain exactly how all this is done and show examples of menus, icons, and text input in a small sample application. Used in this capacity an application may be easily prototyped in a week. To give a more intuitive idea of how the GEOS Kernal works, we describe its overall structure in the next section.



The GEOS Kernal Structure

There are two levels of code running within the GEOS Kernal, **MainLoop** and **InterruptLevel**.

MainLoop

The GEOS Kernal **MainLoop** is just one long loop of code. It checks for events and dispatches the proper application service routine. Each time it goes through its cycle, the **MainLoop** code checks for any user input and determines its significance.

A mouse button click can signify:

- an icon being selected,
- a menu being opened,
- an item being selected from an open menu,
- or, outside of any menu or icon, an activation of **otherPressVec**.

Keyboard input generates:

user entered text to be dealt with by an application's **keyVector** service routine, or text for a dialog box to be processed by the GEOS Kernal.

A process timeout signifies:

that an application service routine should run.

Given the input, **MainLoop** decides what to do. In the case of a menu, for example, it will figure out if:

1. A submenu needs to be pulled down, e.g., the edit menu is selected and edit menu choices need to be displayed.
2. An item that triggers a service routine is being selected, e.g., "cut" under the edit submenu, then the application service routine for the menu item "cut" needs to be run.

InterruptLevel

The GEOS Kernal **InterruptLevel** code handles the 6510 IRQ interrupt which is triggered 60 times a second on NTSC systems (50 Times a second for PAL) by a raster interrupt on the C64. Every 60th of a second, the processor is stopped in its execution of **MainLoop**, and the **InterruptLevel** code is run. **InterruptLevel** completes in much less than a 60th of a second. All it does is read the hardware. Thus even if **MainLoop** takes much longer than a 60th of a second (by executing very long application service routines, for example), **InterruptLevel** will maintain a timely interaction with the hardware: Keys pressed on the keyboard or clicks of the mouse button won't be lost.

InterruptLevel saves the state of the machine and goes about interacting directly with the hardware. It buffers keyboard input, decrements the process timers (see the section on processes), moves the sprites and mouse, and detects presses of the mouse button. For example, if the mouse button is pressed, **InterruptLevel** sets a flag that is checked by **MainLoop**. **MainLoop** decides what to do depending on whether the mouse was positioned over a menu, icon, or somewhere else on screen. Thus, the first part of an event sequence always starts in **InterruptLevel**. Processes, the mouse, and the keyboard are watched by **InterruptLevel** and when changes are detected flags are set which **MainLoop** checks at least once each time through its loop. **InterruptLevel** restores the state of the machine when it exits and returns to **MainLoop**. **MainLoop** processes any changes detected in **InterruptLevel** and calls the appropriate application service routines.

Most C64 programmers are used to writing their own **MainLoop** and **InterruptLevel** code. It is important to realize that this is already done by the GEOS Kernal. The GEOS Kernal is akin to a skeleton that the programmer fleshes out. GEOS compatible applications consist of a collection of tables for defining events and service routines to handle the events. The flow of control is structured by the Kernal.



Whenever a service routine returns, it returns to **MainLoop**. Any service routine may redraw the screen, entirely reinitialize all events, new icons, menus and anything else, and safely return to the **MainLoop**. **MainLoop** will then continue where it left off, just after the call to the service routine. A menu item can be defined that causes the application to go to another "screen" with all new functions. The service routine for this menu item may erase the screen and initialize new menus and icons. When the menu item service routine returns to **MainLoop**, **MainLoop** will continue checking for events, but will be checking the newly defined ones. Usually the next event to check for is an icon press. If a menu was selected, however, **MainLoop** will skip the icon check since an icon and a menu could not have both been selected with the same press. The same is true with other event checks. During the next **MainLoop**, the new menus, icons, and other events will be checked.

Letting the GEOS Kernal do much of the dirty work and having the application define and process events, frees the applications programmer from having to reinvent the wheel every time. This approach is sufficient to program even complex applications. geoWrite, geoPaint, and the deskTop were programmed in this fashion. To make programming even easier, the GEOS Kernal provides many utility routines (graphics, text, disk) that aid application development. The following section covers how to call the GEOS Kernal routines.

Calling GEOS Kernal Routines

This section gives a brief description of how the GEOS Kernal routines are used by the programmer. This should make the following programming examples clear. The first convention adopted when we began to develop the GEOS Kernal was to set aside some variable storage in zero page (**zpage**). This was done because 6502 instructions use less space and execute quicker in **zpage**. We also made the convention that the GEOS Kernal routines would use this variable space to accept parameters, perform internal calculations, and return values. Making routines modular like this with specific input and output makes it easier to track how each routine changes memory, and also makes it easier for developers other than Berkeley Softworks to use the GEOS Kernal routines.

To this end, 32 bytes in **zpage** beginning at location 2 are set aside for use as pseudoregisters. These memory locations are divided into 16 word-length variables with the names **r0**, **r1**, **r2**, ..., **r15**. The low-byte of each **pseudoregister** may be referenced as either **rN** or **rNL**, where **N** is the number of the register: e.g., **r0**, **r0L**. The high-bytes may be individually referenced as **rNH**, e.g., **r1H**, **r0H**.

Typically, arguments to the GEOS Kernal routines are passed and returned in these pseudoregisters. This way all the GEOS Kernal routines may perform all their internal calculations with **zpage** variables. Instead of starting off trying to manage hundreds of the GEOS Kernal locations in your head, the programmer starts off with only sixteen.

The pseudoregisters are not the only way to pass parameters to the GEOS Kernal routines. Sometimes a, x, y, and even the carry flag is used for speed. There is also another way known as an in-line call. An in-line call solves the problem that when a routine is used frequently, a large number of bytes within an application can be taken up simply by the assembly language instructions that load the **pseudoregisters** for the routines with the proper values. Some frequently used routines therefore have an in-line form to save bytes. Whereas normally a routine gets its parameters from pseudoregisters, the in-line version will get its parameters from the bytes immediately following the call to the routine. For example, the in-line call to the routine to draw a rectangle is shown below:

```
jsr    i_Rectangle ; draw a rectangle in the current system pattern. (The system
                   ; patterns can be changed with the routine SetPattern).
.byte  0           ; top of rectangle. Possible range: 0-199
.byte  199          ; bottom of rectangle. Possible range: 0-199
.word  0           ; left-side. Possible range: 0-319
.word  319          ; right-side. Possible range: 0-319
```



Whereas the standard call looks like:

```
LoadB r2L,0      ; top of rectangle. Possible range: 0-199
LoadB r2H,199    ; bottom of rectangle. Possible range: 0-199
LoadW r3,0       ; left-side. Possible range: 0-319
LoadW r4,319     ; right-side. Possible range: 0-319
jsr   Rectangle  ; draw it
```

When an in-line routine is called, the first thing it does is to pop a word off the stack. Instead of pointing to the return address though, this word points to the parameters passed in-line after the jsr. The in-line routine picks up its parameters, loads the proper pseudoregisters with them, stuffs the correct return address back on the stack, and then enters the regular routine.

In-line routines make sense when a routine is called a large number of times with fixed values, such as **Rectangle**. A call to **i_Rectangle** to erase or set up part of an application screen within an application works well with an in-line call since the input parameters don't change. It takes fewer bytes to store parameters as .byte and .word immediately following the subroutine call and have the subroutine include the code to pick the values up than it does to include the code to load the proper pseudoregisters before each call to the routine. To be more specific, a ".LoadW r3,0" takes up 8 bytes whereas a ".word 0" takes up only two. In-line routine names always begin with an i.

Utility routines taking several fixed arguments have in-line entry points. Other routines less frequently called, or requiring only 1 or 2 parameters, do not have an in-line form.

In this section we talked about how applications call GEOS utility routines, and how the GEOS Kernal calls user routines in response to events. We covered **MainLoop**, and Interrupt Level code within the GEOS Kernal and what each is responsible for. In the next section we cover how an application may include its own code directly within **InterruptLevel** or **MainLoop**. Generally, this is not recommended, but in some circumstances, like supporting special external hardware, it may be required. When this is necessary, the application can load special vectors provided in system RAM that allow the addition of code to **InterruptLevel** or **MainLoop**. Most programmers may skip the next paragraph on non-event code. A good rule of thumb is to avoid altering **MainLoop** or **InterruptLevel** code. In particular, an application specific interrupt routine can lead to difficult to fix synchronization bugs between **MainLoop** and **InterruptLevel** code.

Non-Event Code

Most applications will never need non-event driven code. This is code that needs to run every interrupt or every **MainLoop** regardless of what the user is doing and also cannot be set up as a process. The only cause for this is supporting a special hardware device. The programmer who needs to run non-event triggered code may do so by altering certain system vectors provided for that purpose. The vectors for adding interrupt and **MainLoop** code are **intTopVector**, **intBotVector**, and **appMain**. If an application has interrupt code it wants executed before the GEOS Kernal Interrupt Level code, it can alter the address contained in **intTopVector**. An indirect jump is performed through **intTopVector** which normally contains the address of **InterruptMain**.

Putting the address of an application routine here will cause it to be run at the beginning of each interrupt. The end of the application's interrupt routine should contain a jmp to **InterruptMain**. Similarly, to execute code after normal the GEOS Kernal Interrupt Code has run, alter **intBotVector**. At the end of **InterruptMain** code, the GEOS Kernal does a subroutine call to the address contained in **intBotVector** unless it is zero (its default value). Any routine executed through **intBotVector** should perform an rts, not rti upon completion.

Most programming can be accomplished through events. Additional **MainLoop** routines can be added, however, by loading **appMain** with the address of the routine to call. During each **MainLoop** a jmp indirect is made through



appMain unless it is zero (its default value). Performing an rts at the end of the routine called through **appMain** will return properly to the GEOS Kernal **MainLoop**.

Steps in Designing a GEOS Application

We can now breakdown what is involved in programming under GEOS.

Choose the events:

decide what menus, icons, etc. the application is to have. A special kind of event is a time base process which we will cover in a later chapter.

Define the events:

load the vectors or construct the tables which define the events themselves. For example, menu structures are defined with a simple table structure.

Write the routines:

construct the routines which are called by **MainLoop** to service the events you've defined.

To this point, this first section aims to provide an overview of what programming under the GEOS Kernal is like. GEOS allows an application to be very quickly prototyped because it breaks the program up into smaller easier to tackle event definition tables and event service routines. Before we begin coding the events for the application, we present a short discussion of the hardware setup used by GEOS: the graphics mode it uses, its layout in memory, and how the bank-switching registers are set.

It is actually possible to program under GEOS and not know anything about graphics modes or bank switching, so if you are new to the C64, don't worry if this next section seems difficult. It assumes you have read the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide. It is unlikely that you will need to change the standard GEOS memory map. However, you may on occasion wish to access a favorite routine in the Commodore Kernal ROM, or a floating-point routine in the BASIC ROM and then return to normal execution. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to a "physical" description of GEOS. That is, the graphics mode it's programmed in, where it is located in memory, how to tell what version Kernal is running, what the hardware control registers are set to and how to alter the memory map to use Kernal or BASIC ROM routines.

Hi-Resolution Bit-Mapped Mode

GEOS uses the bit-mapped graphics mode of the C64 at a resolution of 320 by 200 pixels. In this mode, 8000 bytes (200 scanlines by 40 bytes per line) are used to display the screen. If you are unfamiliar with this mode you may want to refer to the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide (see page 121 for a general description of the hi-resolution bit-mapped graphics mode as well as pages 102 to 105 for some useful tables).

To make programming applications under the GEOS Kernal easier, another 8000-byte buffer is kept which is usually used to hold a backup copy of the screen data. Routines are provided which copy the image stored in the background buffer to the screen (foreground buffer) and vice versa. This is helpful when a menu is pulled down over the application's window, or a dialog box appears, and it writes over the data on the foreground screen. To recover what was on the screen previously, the menus and dialog boxes copy the background screen to the foreground screen thus saving the application the trouble of having to recreate the screen itself, something which sometimes is impossible.

These recovery routines are accessible from application routines as well. The geoPaint application uses these routines to "undo" graphics changes which the user decides to discard, the GEOS Kernal routines used to recover from background include, **RecoverAllMenus**, **RecoverLine**, **RecoverMenu**, and **RecoverRectangle**. These routines are explained in the graphics and Menu sections of this manual. Buffering to the background can be disabled if the application's program desires to use the area in the background buffer for some other purpose such as for expanding available code space. This is also described in the graphics section under Display Buffering.

Memory Map

The GEOS Kernal Memory Map table documents the C64 memory used by the GEOS Kernal and that which is left free for use by the application. Applications have about 22k from address \$0400 to \$5FFF. With special provision, applications may also expand over the background screen buffer. This opens up another 8k bringing the total to about 30k. This may seem like a limited amount of memory at first, but it is important to realize that all the menu, icon, dialog box, disk, file system, and various buffer support is included within the GEOS Kernal. This means much less work for the developer, less expensive development, shorter product cycles and it also means that the 22k to 30k left to the developer will go a lot further. The speed of the disk access routines also makes it practical to swap functional units in and out during program execution. Very large and sophisticated applications can be developed using memory overlay techniques. In fact, the new GEOS VLIR file structure as described in a later chapter is designed to facilitate loading program modules into memory as needed.

The location of application code and RAM is all that most developers will ever need to know about the GEOS Kernal memory map. RAM is provided in three separate places, plus whatever application space the programmer wants to devote to it. First, the pseudoregisters **r0 - r15** may be used by applications. GEOS routines also use these locations. The registers used by each GEOS routine are well documented. Second, there are 4 bytes from \$00FB-00FE in **zpage** that are unused by either BASIC or the C64 Kernal. These are used as pseudoregisters a0 and a1. By passing values to utility routines in **zpage** locations and having them use these **zpage** pseudoregisters internally, a large number of bytes can be saved because **zpage** locations only generate one byte of addressing. This far outweighs the bytes wasted loading and unloading the pseudoregisters with parameters before and after each routine call.

Another **zpage** area is provided, from 70 - 7F. These are the pseudoregisters a2 - a9. Finally, the memory area from \$7F40 - 7FFF is available for non-**zpage** RAM. For a complete variable layout, see the variable listings by address in "**Chapter 19 Environment**", "**Variables by Address**"



GEOS MEMORY MAP		
Num. Bytes Decimal	Address Range Hexadecimal	Description
1	0000	6510 Data Direction Register
1	0001	6510 I/O register
110	0002-006F	zpage used by GEOS and application
16	0070-007F	zpage for only application, regs a2-a9
123	0080-00FA	zpage used by C64 Kernal & BASIC
4	00FB-00FE	zpage for only applications, regs a0-a1
1	00FF	Used by Kernal ROM & BASIC routines
256	0100-01FF	6510 stack
512	0200-03FF	RAM used by C64 Kernal ROM routines
23552	0400-5FFF	Application program and data
8000	6000-7F3F	Background screen RAM
192	7F40-7FFF	Application RAM
2560	8000-89FF	GEOS disk buffers and variable RAM
512	8A00-8BFF	Sprite picture data
1000	8C00-8FD7	Video color matrix
16	8FD8-8FF7	GEOS RAM
8	8FF8-8FFF	Sprite pointers
4096	9000-9FFF	Disk Driver
8000	A000-BF3F	Foreground screen RAM or BASIC ROM
192	BF40-BFFF	GEOS tables
4288	C000-CFFF	4k GEOS Kernal code, always resident
4096	D000-DFFF	4k GEOS Kernal or 4k C64 I/O space
7808	E000-FE74	8k GEOS Kernal or 8k C64 Kernal ROM
378	FE80-FFF9	Input driver
6	FFFA-FFFF	6510 NMI, IRQ, and reset vectors

All I/O, screen drawing and interrupt control can and should be handled by the GEOS Kernal. The Kernal routines are extremely easy to use and take up memory space whether the application uses them or not. The following section describes in detail the hardware configuration used by the GEOS Kernal and can be skipped by most users. If, for example, you plan on supporting an I/O device which the GEOS Kernal does not (yet) support, or will be writing in BASIC instead of assembler, this material will be relevant.

GEOS Kernal Version Bytes

There are several bytes within the GEOS Kernal that identify what version GEOS is running. At location \$C006 we find the string "GEOS BOOT". This string can be used to determine if the application was booted from GEOS. Developers who will not be using the GEOS Kernal routines in their applications can write over all but \$C000 to C07F which are used to return the user to the deskTop after quitting the application. These bytes may be copied elsewhere and moved back to reboot GEOS.

Immediately following the "GEOS BOOT" string are two digits containing the version number. Currently these bytes may be \$12 or \$13 for versions 1.2 or 1.3, respectively. For GEOS Kernels version 1.3 and beyond have additional information bytes just after the version byte. First there is a language byte. Following the language byte are three bytes that are reserved for future expansion and are currently \$00. As of this writing, the English, German, and Spanish (v1.2 only) have been implemented, whereas the other languages have not.

This area appears in memory as shown on the following page:



GEOS Kernal Information Bytes

```
; Kernal code starts at $C000.

BootGEOS:
    jmp o_BootGEOS
                ; Jump vector back into GEOS. If the routine o_BootGEOS
                ; moves in future versions of GEOS, doing a jmp to
                ; BootGEOS at $C000 will still work. As long as the
                ; space $C000 to $C02F is preserved, a jump to $C000
                ; will reboot GEOS.

ResetHandle:
    jmp     internal routine
                ; This is a jump vector used by the internals of GEOS.

bootName:
    .byte "GEOS BOOT"
                ; This is at $C006. This string can be used to check if an
                ; application was booted from GEOS.

version:
    .byte $20
                ; A hex byte containing the GEOS version number.
                ; The current version is 2.0.
                ; Wheels Current Version is 4.4 (.byte $44).

nationality:
    ; L_AMERICAN      = 0
    ; L_GERMAN        = 1
    ; L_FRENCH        = 2  (not implemented)
    ; L_DUTCH         = 3  (not implemented)
    ; L_ITALIAN       = 4  (not implemented)
    ; L_SWEDISH       = 5  (not implemented)
    ; L_SPANISH       = 6  (not implemented)
    ; (Spanish Version Dream is V1.2. 1.2 did not have a
    ; nationality byte)
    ; L_PORTUGUESE    = 7  (not implemented)
    ; L_Finnish (Finland) = 8  (not implemented)
    ; L_UK             = 9  (not implemented)
    ; L_Norwegian (Norway) = 10 (not implemented)

    .if AMERICAN
        .byte L_AMERICAN
                ; ENGLISH
    .elif GERMAN
        .byte L_GERMAN
                ; GERMAN
    .else
        .byte NULL
                ; Reserved for future use.
    .endif
```



Bank Switching and Configuring

The major part of the GEOS Kernal occupies memory from \$BF40 on up. This means that the GEOS Kernal is using RAM in address space which is normally used for other purposes. The address space from D000 to DFFF is normally used as I/O space, but the C64 has RAM which can be swapped in over this area. Similarly, the C64 Kernal ROM and BASIC ROM can be bank switched out and another 8k of RAM opened up. During normal operation, all the GEOS Kernal banks are swapped in and the BASIC, C64 Kernal ROM, and I/O space are mapped out. All I/O processing is handled by the GEOS Kernal during interrupt level and the GEOS Kernal takes care of all the bank switching itself.

The selected bank is determined by the contents of location \$0001 and two lines coming from the cartridge and external ROM ports. Since the GEOS Kernal runs without any ROM cartridges, the internal pull up resistors on these two cartridge lines cause them to default to high. The placement of screen RAM and the ROM character set is determined by the contents of address \$D018.

Note: If your application needs to access I/O space outside of the GEOS Kernal routines, or access the C64 Kernal or BASIC ROMS, it should make use of two GEOS Kernal routines, **InitForIO** and **DoneWithIO**. These routines will take care of changing and restoring the memory map, and disabling interrupts and sprites as needed.

Memory mapping is described in the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide (pages 101 through 106 and 260 through 267). The following two tables outline the default settings which the GEOS Kernal uses.

GEOS MEMORY MAP			
Control Function	Memory Location	Value Stored	Description
Bank Select	0001	xxxx000x	Selects which ROM banks to appear in the address space. GEOS swaps C64 Kernal, I/O and BASIC out.
VIC Chip Location Select	DD00	xxxx010x	Chooses which 16k address range the Vic chip can address. GEOS selects bank 2 at \$8000 - \$BFFF
Screen Memory	Top 4 bits of D018	1000xxxx	Together with the VIC chip bank select, determines the location of the video RAM. GEOS uses A000 - BF3F
Char Memory	Bits 1,2,3 of D018	xxxx010x	Chooses where C64 character ROM will appear in the selected bank. GEOS puts it at \$9000-\$97FF, so that it doesn't interfere with the video RAM at A000 - BF3F

Constants for RAM/ROM Bank Switching

IO_IN	= \$35	; 60K RAM, 4K I/O space in
RAM_64K	= \$30	; 64K RAM system
KRNL_BAS_IO_IN	= \$37	; both Kernal and BASIC ROMs in
KRNL_IO_IN	= \$36	; ROM Kernal and I/O space mapped in



Assembler Directives

Our development environment here at Berkeley Softworks may not be similar to yours. The assembler we use is of our own design. In the sample application presented throughout this manual then the reader will be seeing our assembler's directives and our macros. We will then try to keep the usage of macros to a minimum and will try to provide list file outputs when necessary. Below is a table listing the assembler directives or pseudo operations as they are sometimes known.

Assembler Directives Used in Examples

Type	Pseudo Op Directive	Arguments	Description																								
Start Relocatable Code Section:																											
	.psect		Start new relocatable program section. Required after a .zsect and .ramsect section to return to program section.																								
Start Zero Page Section																											
	.zsect	[VALUE]	<i>VALUE</i> is a zero page address. The following zero-page declarations are assembled starting at address <i>VALUE</i> . If <i>VALUE</i> is missing \$00 will be used as the start address.																								
Start RAM Section																											
	.ramsect	[VALUE]	<i>VALUE</i> is a system RAM address. The following variable declarations are assembled starting at address <i>VALUE</i> . If <i>VALUE</i> is missing, starts a relocatable section which the linker will relocate.																								
Label:																											
	NAME:		Assigns the current address to <i>NAME</i> .																								
Constants:																											
	NAME=[key]VALUE		Equate <i>NAME</i> to <i>VALUE</i> , where <i>VALUE</i> is a decimal number unless preceded by a <i>key</i> character:																								
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>key</th> <th>type</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>VALUE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>=</td> <td>= decimal</td> <td>DEC10</td> <td>= 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$</td> <td>= hex</td> <td>HEX10</td> <td>= \$0A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%</td> <td>= binary</td> <td>BIN10</td> <td>= %1010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>?</td> <td>= octal</td> <td>OCTAL8</td> <td>=?10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>'</td> <td>= Character</td> <td>CHARA</td> <td>= 'A'</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	key	type	NAME	VALUE	=	= decimal	DEC10	= 10	\$	= hex	HEX10	= \$0A	%	= binary	BIN10	= %1010	?	= octal	OCTAL8	=?10	'	= Character	CHARA	= 'A'
key	type	NAME	VALUE																								
=	= decimal	DEC10	= 10																								
\$	= hex	HEX10	= \$0A																								
%	= binary	BIN10	= %1010																								
?	= octal	OCTAL8	=?10																								
'	= Character	CHARA	= 'A'																								
Data:																											
	.byte	val1, val2,...	Allocates value number of sequential bytes.																								
	.word	val1, val2,...	Store val1, val2, ... in sequential 16-bit words.																								
	.block	VALUE	Allocates <i>VALUE</i> number of sequential bytes. In .psect this assigns \$00 to each of the bytes in the block. Almost always the .block directive should only be used in .zsect and .ramsect. Using .block in .psect will needlessly increase the size of the application on disk.																								
	.zsect																										
	.block	VALUE	Allocates <i>VALUE</i> number of sequential bytes.																								
	.ramsect																										
	.block	VALUE	Allocates <i>VALUE</i> number of sequential bytes.																								
Conditional:																											
	.if	expression	if expression is true; assemble the enclosed program code.																								
	.elif		ends an .if block and begins another.																								
	.else		begins an alternate block																								
	.endif		terminates .if block.																								

NOTE: When testing features such as icons and menus, it is often useful to use dummy service routines that merely execute an rts. This way menu and icon structures can be tested and verified before adding true service routines. After these events, are defined, menus will pull down and icon structures will blink even though they will merely call empty service routines. This allows the structure of the program to be tested and verified before the actual code is written.

What's to Come

In the following sections it will be assumed a basic working knowledge on getting a GEOS application started. If you need help getting to that level start with the "geoProgrammer User's Manual". This manual will get you familiar with geoProgrammer (geoAssembler, geoLinker and geoDebugger). After completing the manual, you will have the ability to build sample applications and be ready to continue on here.

The following sections provide you with all the information needed to build basic or advanced applications under GEOS. Graphics, Icons, Menus, Processes, Math Routines, Text and Keyboard, **MainLoop** and Interrupt level, and Dialog Boxes along with file handling, input and printer drivers, and sprite support are all covered in detail. Each section consists of a general explanation, with examples throughout.

In **Ch 10 Input Driver** we present tutorials on how to write input drivers and cover the various library routines. Fully working source code for both joystick and mouse drivers are located in **Appendix B**.

Compatibility of applications with GEOS 128

Generally, applications created for GEOS 64 that exploit the jump table at \$C100 and delegate to the operating system the job of all low-level functions, should not encounter compatibility problems if they are run with GEOS 128. Compatibility is possible since GEOS 128 is an extension of GEOS 64, and as such it fully preserves its characteristics. The global system variables in both GEOS 128 and GEOS 64 are the same; all the Kernel routines perform the same tasks in both systems, with the only difference that GEOS 128 adds several other routines and globals. In particular, GEOS 128 is very close to the structure of GEOS V1.3, since it is able to handle RAM expansions in the same way. However, we will see what could be the reasons for any incompatibilities and how to remedy them. For now, it is sufficient to underline that in principle all the applications created following the directives of this manual, should work correctly even with GEOS 128 in 40-columns mode. At the time of writing, no applications have yet been developed for GEOS 64 that are able to take advantage of the 80-column mode offered by GEOS 128 and the clock frequency of 2MHz. This does not mean, however, that this will not be possible later on.

Any application created for GEOS 64, as we will see, can install the switch 40/80 item in the GEOS menu, thus providing the user with a double horizontal resolution screen (640 x 200). In order to not create unnecessary confusion, throughout the manual we will refer mainly to GEOS 64, and **chapter 13 RAM Expansions and GEOS 128** will discuss topics useful to the programmer who wants to create applications compatible with GEOS 128, plus other topics. In that chapter it will be assumed that the reader has already read the entire manual and is therefore aware of the fundamental characteristics of the operating system. **Chapter 19 Environment**, in addition to describing all the constants and global variables used by GEOS 64, also contains useful information for creating applications that exploit some features of GEOS 128.



GEOS V1.3+ and RAM expansions

Version 1.3 of GEOS, in the eyes of the application and the user, is basically just an extension of version 1.2. Therefore, all the routines of version 1.2, the parameters, the operational structure and the location of the global variables, are fully maintained in version 1.3. But some other capabilities have been added to the primitive structure. First of all, GEOS v1.3 is able to manage RAM expansion units (REU) and contains some routines specifically dedicated to the use of the additional RAM introduced by the expansion modules. These routines are illustrated in **chapter 13 RAM Expansions and GEOS 128** together with compatibility with GEOS 128.

RAM expansions are very useful work tools. They considerably reduce the need for disk access, allowing you to save work time and therefore speed up operations. Depending on the amount of additional memory, GEOS is able to use the expansion module to move large amounts of data in a very short time, to simulate a drive (RAM disk), to install a Shadowed Drive and to quickly reload the system without performing disk accesses, for example after running a Basic file. But the most remarkable aspect of these possible uses is that the applications are not required to know how and in what way GEOS is using the inserted RAM expansion, since its management in the aforementioned cases is entirely entrusted to the Kernal. However, applications can also use RAM expansions to perform completely different tasks, calling the appropriate routines made available by the Kernal.

In GEOS V1.3 the module dealing with disk access has been further improved. In particular, the entry point of the **FreeBlock** routine is now available in the jump table at \$C100. Finally, in the new GEOS version it is now able to manage AUTO_EXEC files that are automatically executed when the system is installed.

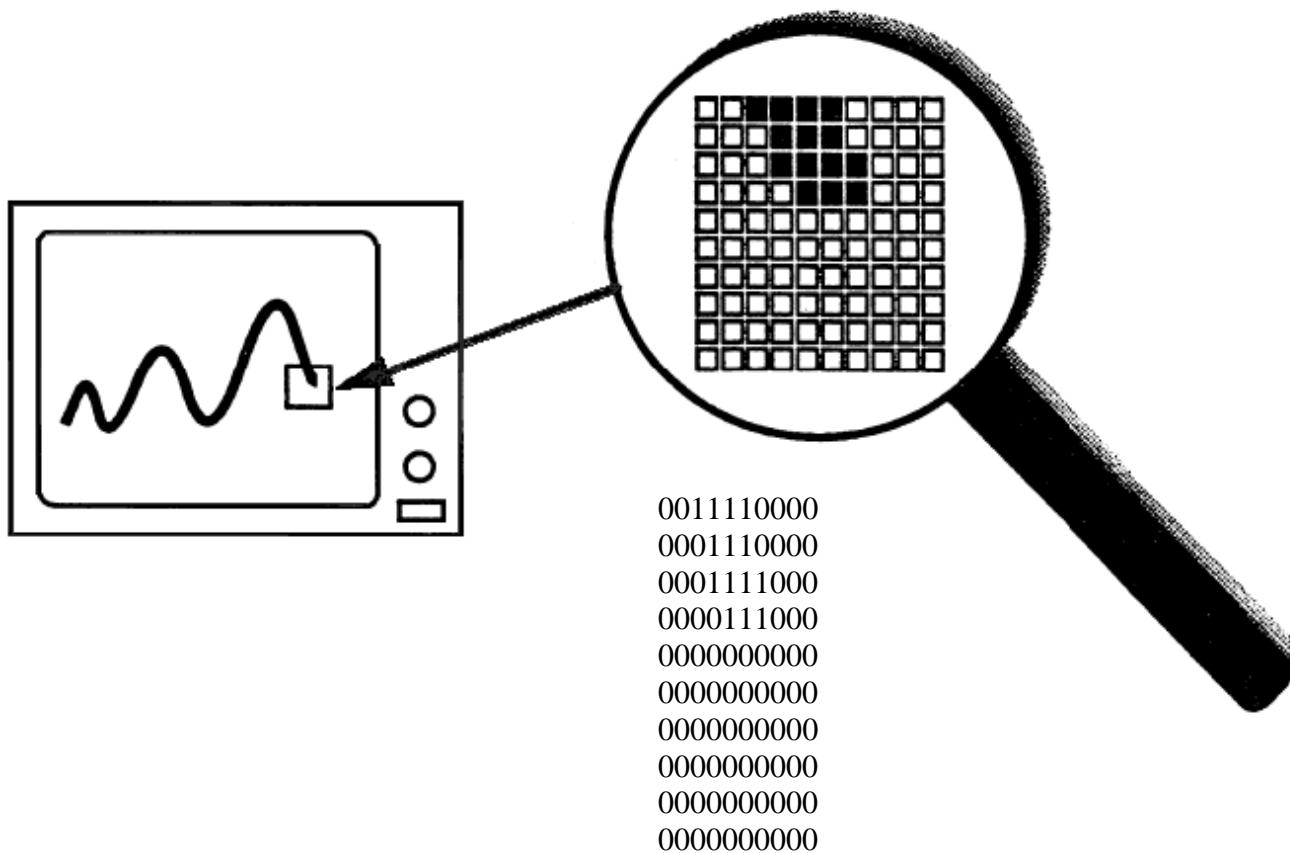
Graphics Routines

As the name GEOS (Graphics Environment Operating System) implies, screen graphics are central to both the operating system and its applications. GEOS provides a number of *graphic primitives* ("primitive" because they are the basis of more complex objects) for drawing points, lines, rectangles, and other objects, as well as displaying bitmap images such as those cut from geoPaint. GEOS also provides graphic support routines for undoing regions, inverting areas, scrolling, and directly accessing the screen memory.

Drawing with the built-in GEOS routines increases program portability by making much of the internal, machine-dependent screen architecture transparent to the application. When you draw a line, for example, you merely supply the two endpoints. GEOS takes care of calculating the proper pixel locations and modifying the screen memory. This allows an application to use the same code to draw lines on machines with very different graphics hardware and spares the programmer from dealing directly with screen memory.

Introduction to GEOS Graphics

If you look closely at a monitor or television screen, you will notice that the image is made up of many small dots. These small dots, called *pixels*, can be either on or off and are represented in memory by 1's and 0's, respectively. A pixel with a value of one is considered set and a pixel of value zero is considered *clear*. This binary, or bitwise, representation of images is referred to as *bitmapped graphics*, and a *bitmap* is a picture or image created in this way.



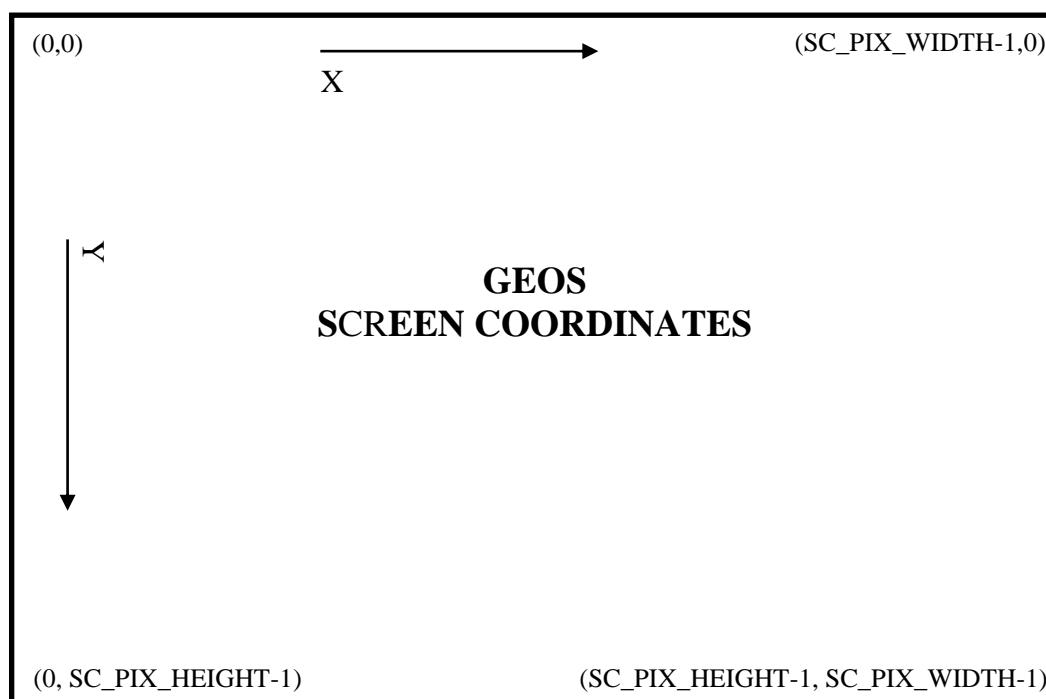
Color

Although some hardware configurations support color graphics, GEOS assumes that the screen is a monochromatic device; that is, GEOS only deals with one drawing color and one background color. Typically, the drawing color is black, like ink, and the background color is white, like a piece of paper. Depending on the monitor being used and the Preference Manager settings, the actual displayed colors may be different. We will refer to the color displayed by a zero-pixel as the background color and the color displayed with a one-pixel as the drawing color. Applications that support multiple drawing colors, such as the Commodore 64 version of geoPaint, must do so on their own, bypassing GEOS (at the expense of portability) to provide multiple colors on the screen.

The GEOS Virtual Screen

The GEOS screen is often referred to as a virtual screen, one whose layout and internal storage characteristics exist independent of any underlying graphics hardware. For this reason, the GEOS screen is fundamentally identical under all versions of the operating system.

The GEOS screen is a rectangular array of pixels arranged like a sheet of graph paper. Each pixel on the screen has a corresponding (x, y) coordinate. The x-axis begins with zero and runs horizontally (left to right) across the screen, and the y-axis begins with zero and runs vertically (top to bottom) down the screen. The maximum x- and y-positions, because they differ from machine to machine, are calculated by subtracting one from the GEOS constants SC_PIX_WIDTH and SC_PIX_HEIGHT.



Important: GEOS does no clipping or range-checking on coordinates passed to it. If you pass it invalid data or coordinates, the results are unpredictable and will often crash the application.

GEOS 128 40/80-Column Support

Because applications that run under GEOS 128 may want to take advantage of both the 40- and 80-column screen modes, the following conventions have been adopted for the screen width and height constants:

- *The following constants can be used to access the dimensions of the 40- or 80-column screen specifically:*

SC_40_WIDTH	320	Pixel width of 40-column screen.
SC_40_HEIGHT	200	Pixel height of 40-column screen.
SC_80_WIDTH	640	Pixel width of 80-column screen.
SC_80_HEIGHT	200	Pixel height of 80-column screen.

- *If the application is designed to run under GEOS 128 only and not run under GEOS 64 (the C64 constant is set to \$00 and the C128 constant is set to \$01), then the standard SC_PIX_WIDTH and SC_PIX_HEIGHT constants take on the following values:*

SC_PIX_WIDTH	640	Pixel width of 80-column screen.
SC_PIX_HEIGHT	200	Pixel height of 80-column screen.

- *If the application is designed to run under GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 (both the C64 constant and the C128 constant set to \$01), then the standard SC_PIX_WIDTH and SC_PIX_HEIGHT constants take on the following values:*

SC_PIX_WIDTH	320	Pixel width of 40-column screen.
SC_PIX_HEIGHT	200	Pixel height of 40-column screen.

This is because the application (typically) will be written with the 40-column screen in mind. At runtime, the application can check to see which version of GEOS it is running under and add doubling bits to the appropriate coordinate values so that the 40-column coordinates will be normalized automatically when GEOS 128 is in 80-column mode.

An application can use the following subroutine to determine whether it is running under GEOS 128 or GEOS 64: **Check128**.

When running under GEOS 128, the **graphMode** variable may be checked to determine whether GEOS is in 40- or 80-column mode:

```
bit graphMode ; check 40/80 mode bits.
bpl C64Mode ; branch if in 40-column mode.
               ; else, handle as 80-column.
```

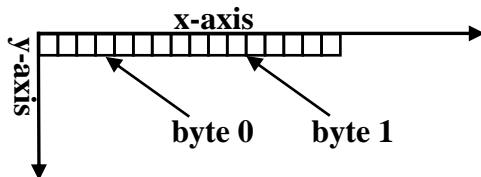
For more information, refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in this chapter. Also see **NormalizeX** in the Routine Reference Section.

Inclusive Dimensions

All dimensions and GEOS coordinates are inclusive: a line contains the endpoints which define it, and a rectangle includes the lines that make up its sides. For example, a rectangle defined by an upper-left corner of (10,10) and a lower-right corner of (20,20) would include the lines around its perimeter defined by the points (10,10), (10,20), (20,10), and (20,20).

Linear Bitmap

For the purpose of bitmap compaction and patterns, the GEOS screen is treated as a *linear bitmap*, a contiguous block of bytes with each bit controlling an individual pixel. The bytes are lined up end-to-end for each screen line! The high-order bit (bit 7) of each byte controls the leftmost pixel and the low-order bit (bit 0) controls the rightmost pixel.



GEOS Virtual Screen

Keep in mind that this is a conceptual organization of the screen; the actual in-memory storage of the screen and bitmap data may be very different.

Dividing the Screen into Cards

Many GEOS routines subdivide the GEOS virtual screen into 8x8-pixel blocks called cards. A card is a two-dimensional unit of measurement eight pixels on each side. The first card begins in the upper-left corner of the screen (0,0) and extends to (7,7). The next card is just to the right of the first and extends from (8,0) to (15, 7).

Cards are always aligned to eight-pixel boundaries called *card boundaries* (pixel positions 0, 8, 16, 24, etc.). Aligning an object to a card boundary is called *card alignment*, and the position of an object expressed in cards is called its *card position*. Pixel position (32, 72), for example, would correspond to card position (4, 9) because $32/8 = 4$ and $72/8 = 9$. The *card width* of an object is its width in cards, and the *card height* is its height in cards. An entire row of cards is called a *cardrow*.

The card is a convenient unit of measurement because its dimensions, 8x8, which is a power of 2, lend themselves to simple binary arithmetic. For example, converting a pixel position to a card position is merely a matter of shifting right three times. See **MseToCardPos** in "Examples / Graphic Routines"

Example: **MseToCardPos**

Cards are also convenient because they map directly to the internal storage format of the Commodore 40-column graphics screen. (Converting to other formats, such as the 80-column graphics screen of the Commodore 128, requires additional translation. This translation is handled automatically by the GEOS graphics routines).

Display Buffering

Normally the application has control of the screen but, when an item such as a dialog box or a menu is displayed, GEOS overwrites the screen. When the dialog box is removed or the menu is retracted, GEOS needs to restore the portion of the screen it destroyed. For this purpose, GEOS maintains a *background screen buffer*. Most of the time, the background buffer contains an exact copy of the *foreground screen* (the screen that is displayed) because GEOS normally sends graphics data to both screen buffers. When a temporary object is displayed, however, it is only drawn to the foreground screen. Removing the object, or *recovering* the original area of the screen, is then simply a matter of copying pixels from the background buffer to the foreground screen. The GEOS dialog box and menu routines handle this sort of recovery automatically.

dispBufferOn

Usually the application will want to draw to both buffers so that GEOS can properly recover the foreground screen after menus and dialog boxes. If graphics are only drawn to one buffer and a menu is brought down or a dialog box is displayed, the subsequent recover may restore the wrong data.

However, sometimes an application may want to limit drawing to only the foreground or background screen buffer. GEOS graphics and text routines use the global variable **dispBufferOn** to determine whether to draw to the foreground screen, the background buffer, or both simultaneously. Bits 6 and 7 of **dispBufferOn** determine the writing and reading mode:

bit 7:	1	— use foreground screen.
	0	— do not use foreground screen.
bit 6:	1	— use background buffer.
	0	— do not use background buffer.
bit 5:	1	— Limit GetString text entry to foreground screen.
	0	— GetString text entry will use b7, b6
bit 5-0:	<i>reserved for future use</i> — should always be zeros	

There are some constants which allow you to gain access to these bits:

ST_WR_FORE	use foreground.
ST_WR_BACK	use background.
ST_WRGs_FORE	GetString only uses foreground.

and they can be used in the following manner:

```
;--- Use both foreground screen and background buffer (normal).
LoadB dispBufferOn,(ST_WR_FORE | ST_WR_BACK)

;--- Use foreground screen only.
LoadB dispBufferOn,ST_WR_FORE

;--- Use background buffer only.
LoadB dispBufferOn,ST_WR_BACK
```

Important: If bits 6 and 7 of **dispBufferOn** are both zero, GEOS considers this an undefined state and will not produce useful results. In most cases, the internal address calculations will force your graphic objects to appear in the center of the drawing area where they can do little harm. If the center line on the screen becomes garbled, **dispBufferOn** probably contains a bad value.

Using dispBufferOn

Typically applications leave **dispBufferOn** set to draw to both screens, whereas most desk accessories will only draw to the foreground screen. In some situations, an application may want to limit drawing to the foreground screen so that it may recover from the background buffer at a later time. Internally this is what GEOS does when it opens a menu or dialog box: the object is only drawn to the foreground screen, and when it needs to be erased, the original data is recovered from the background buffer. **dispBufferOn** can also be used to pre-draw complex objects in the background buffer (ST_WR_BACK) and make them instantly appear on the foreground screen by doing a recover.

An application must take special precautions when using **dispBufferOn** to draw selectively to one buffer or the other. For example, when GEOS automatically recovers from a menu or a dialog box, it recovers the data from the background buffer. If the background buffer has not been updated (the application has been drawing with the ST_WR_BACK bit cleared, for example), then the menu or dialog may recover the wrong data.

Since dialog boxes are only displayed when the application calls **DoDlgBox** and menus are only opened while GEOS is in **MainLoop**, the application has some control over GEOS's automatic recovering. The application can postpone displaying dialog boxes and returning to **MainLoop** until the foreground screen and background buffer contain the same data. If an application *must* return to **MainLoop** while the buffers contain different data (to let processes run, for example), it can always disable menus by clearing the MENUON_BIT bit of **mouseOn**. The menus may be reenabled again by restoring the MENUON_BIT bit of **mouseOn**:

Example: StopMenus

Using the Background Buffer as Extra Memory

Some applications are so starved for memory that they opt to use the background buffer for program code or data. To do this, they must always keep the ST_WR_BACK bit of **dispBufferOn** clear so that the background buffer is not corrupted with graphic data.

If you disable the background buffer, GEOS cannot automatically recover after menus and dialog boxes. The application must provide its own routine for restoring the foreground screen. There is a GEOS vector called **RecoverVector**, which normally points to the **RecoverRectangle** routine. Whenever GEOS needs to recover from a menu, dialog box, or desk accessory, it sets up parameters as if it were going to call **RecoverRectangle** and jsr's indirectly through the address in **RecoverVector**. If the application is using the background buffer, it must place the address of its own screen recover routine in **RecoverVector**. When GEOS needs to recover a portion of the screen, it will jsr to the application's recover routine with the following register values describing the rectangular area to recover:

- r3** X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
- r2L** Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
- r4** X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).
- r2H** Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where (X1, Y1) is the upper-left corner and (X2, Y2) is the lower-right corner of the rectangular area to recover. The rectangle's coordinates are inclusive. The application must then use these values to restore the portion of the screen that lies within the rectangle's boundaries and return with an rts. This recovery can be as simple as filling with a halftoned pattern or as involved as redrawing graphic and text objects that fall within the rectangular recover area.

Most of the larger Berkeley Softworks GEOS applications use a technique called *saveFG/recoverFG* (short for "save foreground" and "recover foreground") to save and recover the foreground screen when displaying menus and dialog boxes. Basically, saveFG will save a rectangular subregion of the foreground screen to a special buffer just before GEOS displays a menu or a dialog box. When GEOS tries to recover from the background buffer, recoverFG restores the data from the special buffer. Although the size of the buffer varies from application to application, it will seldom be larger than 5.5K (just large enough to hold the largest standard dialog box).

Transferring data to and from the buffer is fairly straightforward. With the Commodore 40-column screen, it is mostly a matter of calculating the proper address offsets and copying bytes. With the GEOS 128 80-column screen, the process is complicated a bit because the bytes must be read from the VDC chip's RAM.

The real trick is knowing how to intercept the normal GEOS menu and dialog box drawing and recovering mechanisms. Dialog boxes are the easiest because they are always called by the application. The program only needs to save the foreground screen area prior to calling **DoDlgBox**. The size of the dialog box can be calculated from its table (be sure to account for any shadow) and the foreground data can be copied into the saveFG buffer. When the dialog box is finished, GEOS will jsr through **RecoverVector**. The application installs its own recoverFG routine into **RecoverVector** and restores the foreground area from the saveFG buffer. The GEOS dialog box recovery does have one quirk that concerns shadowed dialog boxes. GEOS shadowed dialog boxes consists of two overlapping rectangular areas: the actual dialog box and the slightly offset shadow rectangle. GEOS first calls through **RecoverVector** once for the region bounded by the shadow box, then again for the region bounded by the dialog box. When saving the foreground area, the entire dialog box region (the area bounded by the union of all eight corner points) should be saved and a special flag should be set so that the area is only recovered once. The application's recover routine will need to compensate for the shadow box. For more information on dialog boxes, refer to Chapter 8: "**Dialog Box**".

Saving the foreground area before a menu is displayed is a bit tougher because GEOS displays menus at **MainLoop**, the application has little notice that a submenu is opening up. Fortunately, there is a workaround: GEOS supports a special type of sub-menu called a dynamic sub-menu. Just before a dynamic sub-menu opens, GEOS calls a subroutine whose address is stored in the menu data structure. This opportunity can be used to save the foreground screen area before GEOS draws the menu by calculating the bounding rectangle from the menu structure. When GEOS recovers a menu, it calls through **RecoverVector** as it does with dialog boxes. With multiple sub-menus, the menus are always recovered in the reverse order they were drawn. For more information on menus, refer to Chapter 3: "**Icons, Menus, and Other Mouse presses**"

Manual Imprinting and Recovering

Within an application, data can be moved between the foreground screen and background buffer with GEOS routines that copy data to and from the two areas. Copying data from the foreground screen to the background buffer is called imprinting, and copying data from the background buffer to the foreground screen is called recovering. There are GEOS routines for imprinting and recovering points, lines, and rectangular regions.



Some Possible dispBufferOn Complications

When drawing with both buffers enabled (with both foreground and background bits set in **dispBufferOn**), GEOS requires that the foreground screen and the background buffer contain exactly the same data. If they are different, the results of graphic operations may be unpredictable. If you need to draw to the foreground screen and the background buffer when they contain different data, you must perform the graphic operation once by writing only to the foreground screen, and then a second time, writing only to the background buffer — you cannot write to both screen areas simultaneously if they contain different data.

Machine Dependencies

The GEOS graphics routines hide much of the underlying hardware from the application. This allows the same code to run under a variety of different environments with very few changes. However, it is sometimes necessary to optimize graphic routines for a specific machine. This can be as simple as taking advantage of color display capabilities or as complex as direct screen memory manipulation. Either way, an application should only resort to such tactics when the desired effect cannot be achieved through the standard graphics routines. Be aware that circumventing the GEOS Kernel will very likely increase your development time and that there is no guarantee that the techniques will be compatible with future versions of GEOS.

Commodore 64

The Commodore 64 version of GEOS uses the standard high-resolution bitmap mode (not multi-color bitmap mode), which is 320 pixels wide by 200 pixels high. Memory is mapped to the screen in eight-byte stacks called *cards*: byte 0 controls pixels (0,0) through (7,0), with bit 7 on the left and bit 0 on the right, and byte 1 controls the same pixels on the line below, which is pixels (0,1) through (7,1). This stacking continues through byte 7, which controls pixels (0,7) through (7,7) and completes the 8x8-pixel card. Byte 8 begins the next card, controlling pixels (8,0) through (15,0). The screen memory begins at SCREEN_BASE and occupies 8,000 bytes, extending to SCREEN_BASE+7999. The background buffer begins at BACK_SCR_BASE and extends to BACK_SCR_BASE+7999.

GEOS does not directly support the foreground and background color options of the standard high-resolution bitmap mode. The color matrix, located from COLOR_MATRIX to COLOR_MATRIX + 999, is set to a constant foreground and background color as determined by the Preference Manager. If an application wants to support color like geoPaint, it must manage the color matrix itself. Each byte in the color matrix sets the foreground and background colors of a card (8x8 pixel block): color byte 0 sets the colors for card 0 (bitmap bytes 0-7) and color byte 1 sets the colors for card 1 (bitmap bytes 8-15). Before the application exits, it must restore the original color matrix. This is best done by saving the first byte and then filling the color matrix before calling **EnterDeskTop**, as the following code fragments illustrate:

Example:

```
;On entry, save off the first byte of the color matrix
MoveB      COLOR_MATRIX, saveColor
...
.

;On exit, fill the color matrix with the saved value
LoadW      r0,1000          ; color matrix is 1000 bytes
LoadW      r1,COLOR_MATRIX
MoveB      saveColor,r2L    ; fill with original color
jsr       FillRam
```

Commodore 128

In 40-column mode, GEOS 128 screen memory is identical to the Commodore 64. In 80-column mode, GEOS 128 uses the high-resolution 640x200 mode supported by the 8563 VDC (Video Display Controller) chip. The foreground screen memory is not stored in the normal Commodore memory but on the VDC chip instead. The VDC RAM is accessed indirectly through the VDC control registers. The screen occupies 16,000 bytes, and each byte is accessed one at time by its address within the VDC display RAM (the first screen byte is at 0, the last at 15999). Bits are mapped sequentially from memory to the screen pixels: bits 7 through 0 of byte 0 (in that order) control the first seven pixels, (0,0) through (7,0). The following byte controls the next seven pixels, (8,0) through (15,0). And so on for the remainder of the screen. The following two subroutines will access bytes in the VDC screen RAM when GEOS 128 is in 80-column mode: See **Sta80Fore**, **Lda80Fore** in Examples.

For more information on controlling the 8563 VDC chip, refer to the Commodore 128 Programmer's Reference Guide.

Before writing directly to the 80-column foreground screen, be sure to call **TempHideMouse** to temporarily disable the virtual sprites (for more information, refer to **TempHideMouse** in "Chapter 12 Sprites").

Because the 80-column screen requires a 16,000-byte background buffer, GEOS 128 (when in 80-column mode) uses the 8,000-byte 40-column screen background buffer (BACK_SCR_BASE to BACK_SCR_BASE+7999) to store the first 100 scanlines of background buffer data and the 8,000-byte foreground screen buffer (SCREEN_BASE+\$40 to SCREEN_BASE+\$40+7999) to store the last 100 scanlines of background buffer data. Because these data areas are not contiguous, an application that directly accesses the background screen must compensate for this break.

Porting Considerations and Techniques

Outside of the normal considerations for porting a GEOS application from one machine to another, there are a few additional elements which pertain specifically to graphics.

GEOS 128 Virtual Sprites

GEOS 128 (in 80-column mode) renders sprites entirely in software by modifying the actual bitmap screen. (GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 in 40-column mode, use the hardware sprite capabilities of the VIC chip). In order to properly treat these virtual sprites as if they were apart from the bitmap screen, they must be erased before any graphic operation, whether drawing, testing, imprinting, or recovering, is done. To do this, GEOS 128 provides the **TempHideMouse** routine to temporarily remove all sprites. The sprites are not redrawn until the application returns to **MainLoop**. Normal GEOS graphics and text routines will automatically call **TempHideMouse**; only applications that are directly accessing the foreground screen area need call **TempHideMouse**. For more information, refer to **TempHideMouse** in the Routine Reference Section "Soft Sprites" in "Chapter 12 Sprites"

GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling

Because the GEOS 128 80-column bitmap screen has a horizontal resolution exactly twice that of GEOS 64 (640 vs. 320), GEOS 128 supports the ability to automatically double the x-coordinate(s) of graphic and text objects, and the width of bitmap objects, by setting special bits in the x-position and width calling parameter(s). This allows the visual elements of a GEOS 64 application to run in 80-column mode under GEOS 128 with a minimum of effort. The special bits can also be added at run-time to dynamically configure a program to run correctly under both GEOS 64 and GEOS 128. X-position and bitmap doubling is supported by nearly every GEOS 128 routine that writes to the screen (including text, dialog box, and icon routines). The following constants may be bitwise or'ed into GEOS 128 x-coordinates and bitmap widths to take advantage of the automatic 80-column doubling features:

DOUBLE_W	For doubling word-length values. Normal x-coordinates, such as those passed to Rectangle and DrawPoint .
DOUBLE_B	For doubling byte-length values. A byte-length value is either a card x-position or a card width, both of which apply almost exclusively to bitmap routines, such as BitmapUp and BitmapClip .
ADD1_W	Used in conjunction with DOUBLE_W; adds one to a doubled word-length value. This allows addressing odd-coordinates, as when drawing a one-pixel frame around a filled rectangle.

These doubling bits have no effect when GEOS 128 is in 40-column mode but come to life when GEOS 128 is in 80-column mode. For example, the following code fragment will frame a filled rectangle. It will appear similarly in both 40- and 80-column modes.

Example: FilledRect

Important: GEOS 128 filters all word-length x-coordinates (but not widths or byte-length x-coordinates) through the routine **NormalizeX** to process the doubling. For more detailed information on how this routine works, refer to its documentation in this chapter. **NormalizeX** will also double signed x-coordinates. If the x-coordinate is a signed number (like you might pass to **SmallPutChar**), then the double bits must be exclusive-or'ed into the x-coordinate parameters rather than simply or'ed.

The graphic elements of existing GEOS 64 applications can be ported to run under GEOS 128 with a minimum of effort by taking advantage of the GEOS 128 doubling bits. However, once the doubling bits have been installed, the application will no longer run under GEOS 64. The simplest approach to this problem is to have two entirely different applications. One designed to run under GEOS 64 and the other designed to run under GEOS 128. The doubling bits may be controlled at assembly-time with conditional assembly, as the following example illustrates.

Example: DblDemo1

Designing an application so that it runs well under both GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 is a more difficult task. It usually involves using self-modifying code: part of the initialization code for each module can check the version of GEOS it is running under (use the **Check128** subroutine illustrated in "**GEOS 128 40/80-Column Support**" in this chapter) and add the proper doubling-bits to all relevant x-coordinates.

Note³: A More efficient method is to build the application with all doubling in place. Then if the program detects it is on a C64 it will remove the doubling bits with a simple and #00011111. If you are trying to add doubling instead then you have to have additional logic to handle when an ADD1_W gets applied.

Note³: The best correct solution has not been created yet as of this writing. If the C64 Kernal was updated to be able to use **NormalizeX** in the same way 40-column GEOS on the 128 does, then all applications could be written with no need for self-modification and would work the same on C64/C128 40/80.

Points and Lines

Points

The simplest graphic operation involves setting, clearing, or testing the state of an individual pixel, or point, on the screen. GEOS provides two routines for working with points:

DrawPoint	Set or clear a single point.
TestPoint	Test a single point: is it set or clear?

Horizontal and Vertical Lines

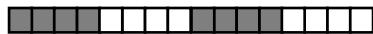
Due to the rectangular nature of bitmapped graphics, horizontal and vertical lines are inherently fast and easy to create and manipulate. GEOS provides four routines for working with horizontal and vertical lines:

HorizontalLine	Draw a horizontal line with a repeating bit pattern.
VerticalLine	Draw a vertical line with a repeating bit pattern.
InvertLine	Invert the pixels in a horizontal line.
RecoverLine	Recover a horizontal line from the background buffer.

Line Patterns

Both **HorizontalLine** and **VerticalLine** use a byte-sized bit pattern when creating the line. Each bit in the pattern byte represents a pixel in the line: wherever a one appears in the pattern byte, the corresponding pixel will be set, and wherever a zero appears, the corresponding pixel will be cleared. This allows lines which vary from solid (all 1's) to dashed (a mixture of 1's and 0's) to clear (all 0's). Note: this concept of a line-pattern is different from the 8x8 GEOS fill patterns used for rectangles.

Bits in the pattern byte are used left-to-right for horizontal lines and top-to-bottom in vertical lines, where bit 7 is at the left and the top, respectively. A bit pattern of %11110000 would create a horizontal line like:



and a vertical line like:

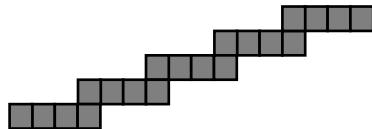


The pattern byte is always drawn as if aligned to an eight-pixel boundary. If the endpoints of a line do not coincide with eight-pixel boundaries, then bits are masked off the appropriate ends. The effect of this is that a pattern is always aligned to specific pixels, regardless of the endpoints and that adjacent lines drawn in the same pattern will line up. That is, positions 0, 8, 16, 24, etc. will always depend on pattern bit 7, and positions 1, 9, 17, 25, etc. will always depend on pattern bit 6.

Note: Because of the internal memory layout of screen memory, horizontal lines will often draw up to eight times faster than vertical lines.

Diagonal Lines

For the same reason that bitmap displays are well-suited for displaying horizontal and vertical lines, they are ill-suited for displaying diagonal lines. A smooth, even-density line cannot be drawn diagonally between two points (except at 45-degree angles) — the points on the line must be approximated in a stairstep fashion:



GEOS provides one routine for drawing and recovering a line between two arbitrary points:

DrawLine	Draw or recover a line between any two points.
-----------------	--

DrawLine does not utilize a pattern byte; it will either set or clear all pixels between the two endpoints.

Note: **DrawLine** is the most general-purpose drawing routine. It can be used to draw single points (both endpoints the same), horizontal and vertical lines, or lines at arbitrary angles. However, it is burdened by this flexibility, making it appreciably slower than the other plotting routines.

Patterns and Rectangles

Fill Patterns

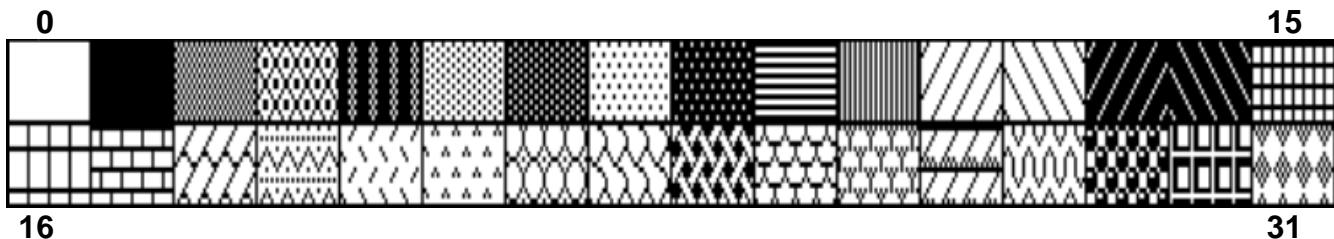
GEOS uses two types of patterns: line patterns and fill patterns. A line pattern is a one-byte repeating pixel pattern used by routines like **HorizontalLine** and **VerticalLine**, and a fill pattern is an 8x8 pixel block represented by eight bytes in memory and used by routines like **Rectangle**. Line patterns are discussed in "Points and Lines" earlier in this chapter. Fill patterns are discussed here.

Pattern #2 is a 50% fill pattern and is defined by the following:

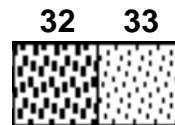
```
.byte %10101010
.byte %01010101
.byte %10101010
.byte %01010101
.byte %10101010
.byte %01010101
.byte %10101010
.byte %01010101
```

This pattern has alternating set and clear pixels. Drawing a filled rectangle in this pattern would produce a medium-dark block. (This is the default background pattern in GEOS).

All versions of the GEOS Kernal contain the following predefined patterns numbered 0-31:



There are also 2 additional patterns 32 and 33 that require extra logic to use:



Fills occur in the current pattern. The current pattern can be changed with the following routine:

SetPattern	Set the current pattern to a pattern between 0 and 31.
-------------------	--

To use one of the system patterns, the application would first call **SetPattern** with the appropriate pattern number. **SetPattern** calculates the proper pattern address, the address of the eight-byte block, and places it in the GEOS variable **curPattern**. Any subsequent call to a routine which uses a system pattern will index off of the address in **curPattern** to access the 8x8 block. Some applications, finding the need to define their own patterns, modify either the address in **curPattern** to point to their own eight-byte pattern or use the address in **curPattern** (after a valid call to **SetPattern**) to modify the GEOS system patterns directly.

Patterns 32 and 33 are accessed as an offset to pattern 31. After calling **SetPattern** with 31 in the accumulator, you will need to add the size of a pattern (8) to the **curPattern** address to use pattern 32 or add 16 to use 33.

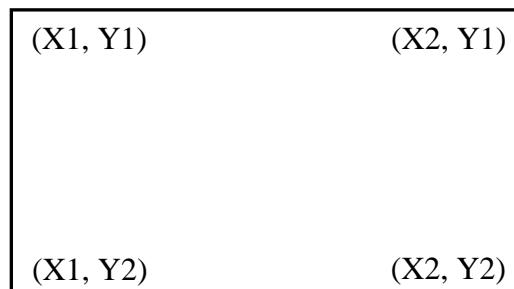
Example:

```
lda    #31
jsr    SetPattern
AddVW 8,curPattern      ; curPattern is now pointing to Pattern 32
AddVW 8,curPattern      ; curPattern is now pointing to Pattern 33
```

Note: GEOS does not restore the system patterns when an application exits. If an application modifies the patterns, it should restore them when it exits unless it is desirable for the next application to inherit the redefined patterns (as with the GEOS Pattern Editor).

Rectangles

Rectangles in GEOS are defined by their upper-left and lower-right corners. The upper-left is usually referred to as (X1, Y1) and the lower-right as (X2, Y2), where X1, X2, Y1, and Y2 are valid x and y screen positions. From these two coordinates, the rectangle routines can determine the coordinates of the other two corners:



GEOS provides five routines for dealing with rectangular regions:

Rectangle	Draw a solid rectangle using the current fill pattern.
FrameRectangle	Draw an unfilled rectangle (bounding frame).
InvertRectangle	Invert the pixels in a rectangular area.
ImprintRectangle	Imprint a rectangular area to the background buffer.
RecoverRectangle	Recover a rectangular area from the background buffer.

Bit-mapped Images

All graphic picture objects, such as icons and Photo Scrap images cut from geoPaint, are stored internally in GEOS Compacted Bitmap Format to save space. When you paste an image or icon into a geoProgrammer source file, it is in compacted bitmap format, and when you read a geoPaint image, it too is in compacted bitmap format. If a compacted image were to be copied directly to the screen, it would very likely be unrecognizable. GEOS bitmap routines first decompact the image and then transfer it to the screen area.

Standard Bitmap Routines

All versions of GEOS support the following bitmap routines:

BitmapUp	Place a full compacted bitmap on the screen.
BitmapClip	Place a rectangular subset of a compacted bitmap on the screen.
BitOtherClip	Special version of BitmapClip which uses an application-defined routine to collect the compacted bitmap data a byte at a time, allowing the image to come from disk or other I/O device.

GEOS bitmaps are compacted from the GEOS virtual screen format rather than the internal machine format. Because the standard bitmap routines deal with byte-sized chunks (eight-pixels at a time), the following apply:

- Horizontally, the bitmap occupies pixels up to the nearest eight-pixel (byte) boundary. That is: a bitmap of five pixels is extended to eight and a bitmap of 30 pixels is extended to 32 pixels. Bitmaps which are not evenly divisible by eight (in the horizontal direction) are usually padded with zero bits.
- Bitmaps can only be placed at eight-pixel intervals on the x-axis (0, 8, 16...). This limitation does not apply to the y-axis.

GEOS Compacted Bitmap Format

The GEOS compacted bitmap format relies on the observation that pixel patterns in bitmap images are frequently repetitive. If you were to examine a rectangular area of the screen (in GEOS linear bitmap format) it would often be the case that adjacent bytes would be identical. The compacted bitmap format encodes this redundancy into groups of bytes called packets. Each packet can decompress to a large number of bytes in the actual bitmap.

Packet Format

Each packet in a GEOS compacted bitmap follows a specific format. The first byte of each packet is called the count byte and is part of the packet header. Depending on its value, it has the following significance:

COUNT (HEX)	SIGNIFICANCE
0 (\$00)	<i>reserved for future use.</i>
1-127 (\$00 - \$7F)	repeat: repeat the following byte count times. The total length of this packet is two bytes and decompresses to count bytes in the actual bitmap.
128 (\$80)	<i>reserved for future use.</i>
129-219 (\$81-\$DB)	unique: use the next count-128 bytes literally. The total length of this packet is (count-128)+1 or count-127 bytes and decompresses to count-128 bytes.
220 (\$DC)	<i>reserved for future use.</i>
221-255 (\$DD - \$FF)	bigcount: the next byte is a bigcount value in the range 221 through 255. The following count-220 bytes comprise data in repeat and unique format that should be repeated bigcount times. The total length of this packet depends on the decompacted size of the repeat and unique packets. A bigcount cannot contain another bigcount .

Decompaction Walkthrough

Given the following compacted data:

.byte 25, 0, 133, 240, 220, 10, 0, 7, 224, 4, 3, 10, 5, 3

The decompaction routine would interpret it like this:

25, 0

repeat: the decompaction routine encounters the count value 25. Since it is in the range 1-127, the following byte (0), is repeated 25 times:

133, 240, 220, 10, 0, 7

unique: the next packet begins with a count of 133, which is in the range 129-219. The next 133-128 ≡ 5 bytes are used once each:

240, 220, 10, 0, 7

224. 4. 3. 10. 5. 3

bigcount: the final packet begins with a count of 224 which is in the range 221-255. This signals a two-byte header and the following byte, the bigcount, is 4. These two bytes are interpreted to mean repeat the next $224 - 220 = 4$ bytes four times. The next four bytes, however, are expected to be in the unique and repeat compacted formats. In this case, its 3, 10 (repeat: 10 three times) and 5, 3 (repeat: 3 five times), which in turn are repeated four times:

10, 10, 10, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10, 10, 10, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10, 10, 10, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 10,
10, 10, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3

Compacting Strategy

The easiest way to compact a bitmap image is to let geoPaint do it for you by cutting the image out as a photo scrap and pasting it directly into your geoProgrammer source code. Sometimes this method is impractical and you will want to compress images directly from within an application.

The following subroutine can be used to compact bitmap data:

Example: **BitCompact.**

Direct Screen Access and Block Copying

Direct Screen Access

One purpose of an operating system such as GEOS is to insulate the application from the peculiarities of the machine it is running on, allowing the programmer to worry more about how the application will function than how it will interact with the hardware. However, because of the complexity of GEOS graphics routines, it is sometimes necessary, for performance reasons, to bypass the operating system and manipulate the screen memory directly. Although this practice is not recommended — it increases portability problems, defeating much of the purpose of a GEOS — it is a reality. And with that in mind, Berkeley Softworks built routines into GEOS to facilitate direct screen access. The following routine exists in all versions of the Kernal:

GetScanLine	Calculate the address of the first byte of a particular screen line.
--------------------	--

Special Graphics Related Routines

GEOS provides a few graphics-related routines which don't fit nicely into any other category:

GraphicsString	Calculate the address of the first byte of a particular screen line.
NormalizeX	Adjust an x-coordinate (under GEOS 128 only) to compensate for the higher-resolution 80-column mode.
SetNewMode	Change GEOS 128 graphics mode (40/80-column).



Icons, Menus, and Other Mouse Presses

When the user clicks the mouse button, GEOS determines whether the mouse pointer was positioned over an icon, a menu item, or some other region of the screen. GEOS has a unique method of handling a mouse press for each of these cases. If the user pressed on an icon, GEOS calls the appropriate icon event routine. If the user pressed on a menu, GEOS opens up a sub-menu or calls the appropriate menu event routine, whichever is applicable. And if the user pressed somewhere else, GEOS calls through **otherPressVec**, letting the application handle (or ignore) these "other" mouse presses.

Icons

When you open a disk by clicking on its picture, delete a file by dragging it to the trash can, or click on the CANCEL button in a dialog box, you are dealing with *icons*, small pictorial representations of program functions. A GEOS icon is a bitmapped image, whether the picture of a disk or a button-shaped rectangle, that allows the user to interact with the application. When the application enables icons, GEOS draws them to the screen and then keeps track of their positions. When the user clicks on an icon, an icon event is generated, and the application is given control with information concerning which icon was selected.

Icon Table Structure

The information for all active screen icons is stored in a data structure called the *icon table*. GEOS only deals with one icon table at a time. The icon table consists of an *icon table header* and a number of *icon entries*. The whole table is stored sequentially in memory with the header first, followed by the individual icon entries.

Icon Table Header

The icon table header is a four-byte structure which tells GEOS how many icons to expect in the structure and where to position the mouse when the icons are enabled. It is in the following format:

Icon Table Header:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_NM_ICNS	byte	Total number of icons in this table.
+1	OFF_IC_XMOUSE	word	Initial mouse x-position. If \$0000, mouse position will not be altered.
+3	OFF_IC_YMOUSE	byte	Initial mouse y-position.

This first byte reflects the number of icon entries in the icon table (and, hence, the number of icons that can be displayed). The table can specify up to MAX_ICONS icons.

The next word (bytes 1 and 2) is an absolute screen x-coordinate and the following byte (byte 3) is an absolute screen y-coordinate. The mouse will be positioned to this coordinate when the icons are first displayed. If you do not want the mouse positioned, set the x-coordinate word to \$0000, which will signal **DoIcons** to leave the mouse positions alone.



Icon Entries

Following the icon table header are the icon entries, one for each specified in the OFF_NM_ICNS byte in the icon table header. Each icon entry is a seven-byte structure in the following format:

Icon Entries:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_I_PIC	word	Pointer to compacted bitmap picture data for this Icon. If set to \$0000, icon is disabled.
+2	OFF_I_X	byte	Card x-position for icon bitmap.
+3	OFF_I_Y	byte	y-position of icon bitmap.
+4	OFF_I_WIDTH	byte	Card width of icon bitmap.
+5	OFF_I_HEIGHT	byte	Pixel height of icon bitmap.
+6	OFF_I_EVENT	word	Pointer to icon event routine to call if this icon is selected.

Note: OFF_I_NEXT=8 Offset to Next Icon in structure if it exists.

The first word (OFF_I_PIC) is a pointer to the compacted bitmap data for the icon. The icon can be of any size (up to the full size of the screen). If this word is set to NULL (\$0000), the icon is disabled.

The third byte (OFF_I_X) is the x byte-position of the icon. The x byte-position is the x-position in bytes. Icons are placed on the screen by **BitmapUp** and so must appear on an eight-pixel boundary. The byte-position can be calculated by dividing the pixel-position by eight (x_byte_position = x_pixel_position/8).

The fourth byte (OFF_I_WIDTH) is the pixel position of the top of the icon. The icon will be placed at (x_byte_position*8, y_pixel_position).

The next two bytes (OFF_I_WIDTH and OFF_I_HEIGHT) are the width in bytes and height in pixels, respectively. These values correspond to the geoProgrammer internal variables **picW** and **picH** when they are assigned immediately after a pasted icon image.

The final word (OFF_I_EVENT) is the address of the icon event handler associated with this icon.

Sample Icon Table

The following data block defines three icons which are placed near the middle of the screen. The mouse is positioned over the first icon:

```
*****  
; SAMPLE ICON TABLE  
*****  
; Icon positions and bitmap data  
I_SPACE = 1 ; space between our icons (in cards)  
PaintIcon:  
PAINTW      = picW  
PAINTH      = picH  
PAINTX      = 16/8  
PAINTY      = 80
```





Writelcon:



```
WRITEW      = picW
WRITEH      = picH
WRITEX      = PAINTX + PAINTW + I_SPACE
WRITEY      = PAINTY
```

PublishIcon:



```
PUBLISHW    = picW
PUBLISHH    = picH
PUBLISHX    = WRITEX + WRITEW + I_SPACE
PUBLISHY    = WRITEY
IESIZE       = OFF_I_NEXT           ; 8 bytes
```

;--- The actual icon data structure to pass to **DoIcons** follows

IconTable:

I_header:

```
.byte NUMOFICONS          ; number of icon entries
.word (PAINTX*8) + (PAINTW*8/2) ; position mouse over paint icon
.byte PAINTY + PAINTH/2
```

I_entries:

PaintIStruct:

```
.word PaintIcon           ; pointer to bitmap
.byte PAINTX, PAINTY        ; icon position
.byte PAINTW, PAINTH        ; icon width, height
.word PaintEvent            ; event handler
```

WriteIStruct:

```
.word Writelcon           ; pointer to bitmap
.byte WRITEX, WRITEY        ; icon position
.byte WRITEW, WRITEH        ; icon width, height
.word WriteEvent            ; event handler
```

PublishIStruct:

```
.word PublishIcon          ; pointer to bitmap
.byte PUBLISHX, PUBLISHY    ; icon position
.byte PUBLISHW, PUBLISHH    ; icon width, height
.word PublishEvent          ; event handler
```

NUMOFICONS = (*-I_entries)/IESIZE ; number of icons in table

;--- Dummy icon event routines which do nothing but return

PaintEvent:

WriteEvent:

PublishEvent:

rts



Installing Icons

When an application is first loaded, GEOS will not have an active icon structure. GEOS must be given the address of the applications icon table before **MainLoop** can display and track the user's interaction with them. GEOS provides one routine for installing icons:

DoIcons	Display and activate an icon table.
----------------	-------------------------------------

DoIcons draws the enabled icons and instructs **MainLoop** to begin watching for a single- or double-click on one. The icon table stays activated and enabled until the ICONSON_BIT of **mouseOn** is cleared or another icon table is installed by calling **DoIcons** with the address of a different icon structure. In either case, the old icons are not erased from the screen by GEOS.

DoIcons will draw to the foreground screen and background buffer depending on the value of **dispBufferOn**. Icons are usually permanent structures in a display and so often warrant being drawn to both screens. If icons are only drawn to the foreground screen, they will not be recovered after a menu or dialog box.

Example: IconsUp

Important: Due to a limitation in the icon-scanning code, the application must always install an icon table with at least one icon. If the application is not using icons, create a dummy icon table with one icon (see below).
--

NoIcons Install a dummy icon table. For use in applications that aren't using icons. Call early in the initialization of the application, before returning to **MainLoop**.

NoIcons:

```
LoadW    r0,DummyIconTable      ; point to dummy icon table
jmp      DoIcons                ; install. Let DoIcons rts
```

DummyIconTable:

```
.byte 1                  ; one icon
.word NULL               ; dummy mouse x (don't reposition)
.byte NULL               ; dummy mouse y
.word NULL               ; bitmap pointer to NULL (disabled)
.byte NULL               ; dummy x-position
.byte NULL               ; dummy y-position
.byte 1,1                 ; dummy width and height
.word NULL               ; dummy event handler
```



MainLoop and Icon Event Handlers

When the user clicks the mouse button on an active icon, GEOS **MainLoop** will recognize this as an icon event and call the icon event handler associated with the particular icon. The icon event handler is given control with the number of the icon in **r0L** (the icon number is based on the icon's position in the table: the first icon is icon 0). Before the event handler is called, though, **MainLoop** might flash or invert the icon depending on which of the following values is in **iconSelFlag**:

Constants for **iconSelFlag**:

ST_NOTHING	\$00	The icon event handler is immediately called; the icon image is untouched
ST_FLASH	\$80	The icon is inverted for selectionFlash vblanks and then reverted to its normal state before the event handler is called.
ST_INVERT	\$40	The icon is inverted (foreground screen image only) before the event handler is called. The event handler will usually want to revert the image before returning to MainLoop by calculating the bounding rectangle of the icon, loading dispBufferOn with ST_WR_FORE , and calling InvertRectangle .

Detecting Single- and Double-clicks on Icons

When the user first clicks on an icon, GEOS loads the global variable **dblClickCount** with the GEOS constant **DEV_NOT_FOUND**. GEOS then calls the icon event handler with **r0H** set to FALSE, indicating a single-click. **dblClickCount** is decremented at interrupt level every vblank. If the icon event handler returns to **MainLoop** and the user clicks on the icon again before **dblClickCount** reaches zero, GEOS calls the icon event handler a second time with **r0H** set to TRUE to indicate a double-click.

Checking for a double-click or a single-click (but not both) on a particular icon is trivial: merely check **r0H**. If **r0H** is TRUE when you're looking for a single-click or its FALSE when you're looking for a double-click, then return to **MainLoop** immediately. Otherwise, process the click appropriately. This way, if the user single-clicks on an icon which requires double-clicking or double-clicks on an icon which requires single-clicking, the event will be ignored.

However, checking for both a double-click or a single-click on the same icon (and performing different actions) is a bit more complicated because of the way double-clicks are processed: during the brief interval between the first and second clicks of a double-click, the icon event handler will be called with **r0H** set to FALSE, which will appear as a single-click; when the second press happens before **dblClickCount** hits zero, the icon event handler is called a second time with **r0H** set to TRUE, which will appear as a double-click. There is no simple way (using the GEOS double click facility) to distinguish a single-click which is part of a double-click from a single-click which stands alone.

There are two reliable ways to handle single- and double-click actions on icons: the additive function method and the polled mouse method. The additive function method relies on a simple single-click event which toggles some state in the application and a double-click event (usually more complicated) which happens in addition to the single-click event. The GEOS deskTop uses the additive function method for selecting (inverting) file icons on a single-click and selecting and opening them on a double-click. The icon event handler first checks the state of **r0H**. If it is FALSE (single-click) then the icon (and an associated selection flag) is inverted. If it is TRUE (double-click) then the file is opened. If the user single-clicks, the icon is merely inverted. If the user double-clicks, the icon is inverted (on the first click) and then processed as if opened (on the second click).



Example:

Function: Icon double-click handler

Description: additive function method

```
IconEvent1:
    lda  r0H          ; check double-click flag
    bne  10$          ; branch if second click of a double-click
                      ; else, this is a single-click or the
                      ; first push of a double-click,
    jsr  InvertIcon   ; so just invert the selection
    bra  90$
10$   jsr  OpenIcon    ; double-click detected, go process it
90$   rts           ; exit
```

The polled-mouse method can be used when the single-click and double-click functions are mutually exclusive. When a single-click is detected the icon event handler, rather than returning to **MainLoop** and letting GEOS manage the double-click, handles it manually by loading **dblClickCount** with a delay and watching **mouseData** for a release followed by a second click.

Example:

Function: Icon double-click handler

Description: polled mouse method Open Icon

```
IconEvent2:
    ;--- User pressed mouse once, start double-click counter going
    LoadB dblClickCount,DEV_NOT_FOUND      ; start delay

10$   ;--- Loop until double-click counter times-out or button is released
    lda  dblClickCount        ; check double-click timer
    beq  40$                  ; If timed-out, no double-click
    lda  mouseData            ; Else, check for release
    bpl  10$                  ; loop until released

20$   ;--- mouse was released, loop until double-click counter times-out or
      ;--- button is pressed a second time.
    lda  dblClickCount        ; check double-click timer
    beq  30$                  ; If timed-out, no double-click
    lda  mouseData            ; Else, check for second press
    bmi  20$                  ; loop until pressed

30$   ;--- Double-click detected (no single-click)
    jmp  DoDoubleClick        ; do double-click stuff

40$   ;--- Single-click detected (no double-click)
    jmp  DoSingleClick        ; do single-click stuff
```

Note: These techniques for handling single- and double-clicks are described here as they pertain to icons; they are not directly applicable to applications that detect mouse clicks through **otherPressVec**. When control vectors through **otherPressVec**, the value in **r0H** is meaningless. For more information on **otherPressVec**, refer to "Other Mouse Presses" in this chapter.



Other Things to Know About Icons

Icon Releases and otherPressVec

When the user clicks on an active icon, **MainLoop** will call the proper icon event routine rather than vectoring through **otherPressVec**. However, the routine pointed to by **otherPressVec** will get called when the mouse is released. Applications that aren't using **otherPressVec** can disable this vectoring by storing a \$0000 into **otherPressVec** (\$0000 is its default value). Applications that depend on **otherPressVec**, however, can check **mouseData** and ignore all releases.

Example:

```
;otherPressVec routine that ignores releases (high bit of mouseData is set on releases)
MyOtherPress:           ; control comes here from otherPressVec
    lda    mouseData      ; check state of the mouse button
    bmi    90$            ; ignore it if it's a release
    jsr    PressDown      ; otherwise process the press
90$                   ; exit
```

For more information on **otherPressVec**, refer to "**Other Mouse Presses**" in this chapter.

Icon Precedence

GEOS draws icons sequentially. Therefore, if icons overlap, the ones which are drawn later will be drawn on top. When the user clicks somewhere on the screen, GEOS scans the icon table in this same order, looking for an icon whose rectangular boundaries enclose the coordinates of the mouse pointer. If more than one icon occupies the coordinate position, the icon that is defined first in the icon table (and therefore drawn on bottom) will be given the icon event. If an active menu and an icon overlap, the menu will always be given precedence.

Disabling Icons

An application can disable an icon in the current icon structure by clearing the OFF_I_PIC word of the icon (setting it to \$0000). If an icon is disabled prior to a call to **DoIcons**, the icon will not be drawn. If an icon is disabled after the call to **DoIcons**, the icon will remain on the screen but will be ignored during the icon scan. The application can reenable the icon by restoring the OFF_I_PIC word to its original value. (Actually, any non-zero value will do because reenabling an icon does not redraw it, it only restores the coordinates to **MainLoop**'s active search list).



GEOS 128 Icon Doubling

As with bitmaps, special flags in the icon data structure can be set to automatically double the x-position and/or icon width when GEOS 128 is running in 80-column mode. To have an icon's x-position automatically doubled in 80-column mode, bitwise-or the OFF_I_X parameter with DOUBLE_B. To double an icon's width in 80-column mode, bitwise-or the OFF_I_WIDTH parameter with DOUBLE_B. These bits will be ignored when GEOS 128 is running in 40-column mode. Do not, however, use these doubling bits when running under GEOS 64. GEOS 64 will try to treat the doubling bit as part of the coordinate or width value rather than a special-case flag. For more information, refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter "**Graphics Routines**" for more information.

Example:

Function: Sample GEOS 128 Icon Table. Uses Automatic Doubling Feature. Using compiler flags for conditional assembly between C128 and C64.

Note: You can build applications that work on both the 128 in 80cols and the 64 at runtime.

```
C128=TRUE  
C64=FALSE  
.if !C128
```

```
    .echo Error: cannot assemble GEOS 128 specific code without C128 flag set
```

```
.else
```

```
PaintIcon:
```



```
PAINTW = picW  
PAINTH = picH  
PAINTX = 16/8  
PAINTY = 80  
OFF_I_NEXT=8
```

```
;The actual icon data structure to pass to DoIcons follows
```

```
IIconTable:
```

```
I_header:
```

```
    .byte NUMOFICONS  
    .word ((PAINTX*8) + (PAINTW*8/2)) | DOUBLE_W      ; position mouse over paint icon  
    .byte PAINTY + PAINTH/2
```

```
I_entries:
```

```
PaintIStruct:
```

```
    .word PaintIcon          ; pointer to bitmap  
    .byte PAINTX | DOUBLE_B  ; x card position (dbl in 80-column mode)  
    .byte PAINTY            ; y-position  
    .byte PAINTW | DOUBLE_B  ; icon width (dbl in 80-column mode)  
    .byte PAINTH            ; icon height  
    .word PaintEvent        ; event handler  
    .word NUMOFICONS - (*I_entries) / OFF_I_NEXT       ; number of icons in table
```

```
;Dummy icon event routines which do nothing but return
```

```
PaintEvent:
```

```
    rts  
.endif
```



Menus

Menus, one of the most common and powerful user-interface facilities provided by GEOS, allow the application to offer lists of items and options to the user. The familiar menus of the GEOS desktop, for example, provide options for selecting desk accessories, manipulating files, copying disks, and opening applications. Virtually every GEOS-based program will take advantage of these capabilities, providing a consistent interface across applications.

GEOS menus come in two flavors: horizontal and vertical. The main menu, the menu which is always displayed, is usually of the horizontal type and is typically placed at the top of the screen. Each selection in the main menu usually has a corresponding vertical sub-menu that opens up when an item in the main menu is chosen. These sub-menus can contain items that trigger the application to perform some action. They can also lead to further levels of sub-menus. For example, a horizontal main menu item can open up to a vertical menu, which can have items which then open up other horizontal sub-menus, which can then lead to other vertical menus, and so on.

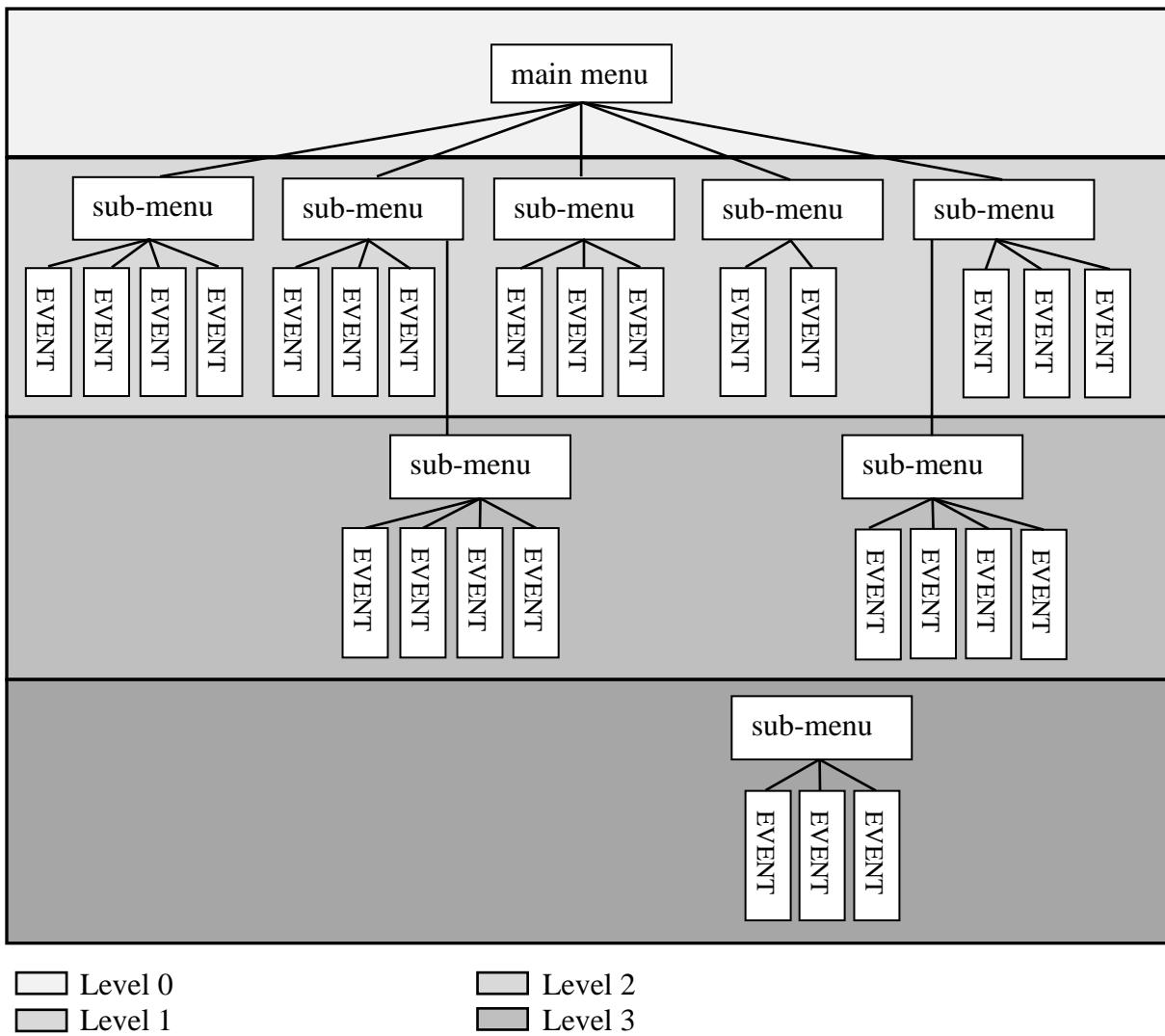
Division of Labor with Menus

GEOS divides the labor of handling menus between itself and the application. The GEOS Kernel handles all of the user's interaction with the menus. This includes drawing the menu items, opening up necessary sub-menus, and restoring the Screen area from the background buffer when the menus are retracted. **MainLoop** manages the menus, keeping track of which items the user selects. If the user moves off of the menu area without making a selection, GEOS automatically retracts the menus without alerting the application.

If the user selects a menu item which generates a menu event, the application's menu event handler is called with the menus left open. Leaving the menus open allows the application to choose when and how to retract them: all the way back to the main menu, up one or more levels (for multiple sub-menus), or up no levels (keeping the current menu open). This lets the application choose the menu level which is given control upon return, thereby allowing multiple selections from a sub-menu without forcing the user to repeatedly traverse the full menu tree for each option.

Menu Data Structure

The main menu, all its sub-menus, their individual selectable items, and various attributes associated with each menu and each item are all stored in a hierarchical data structure called the menu tree. Conceptually, a menu tree with multiple sub-menus might have the following layout:



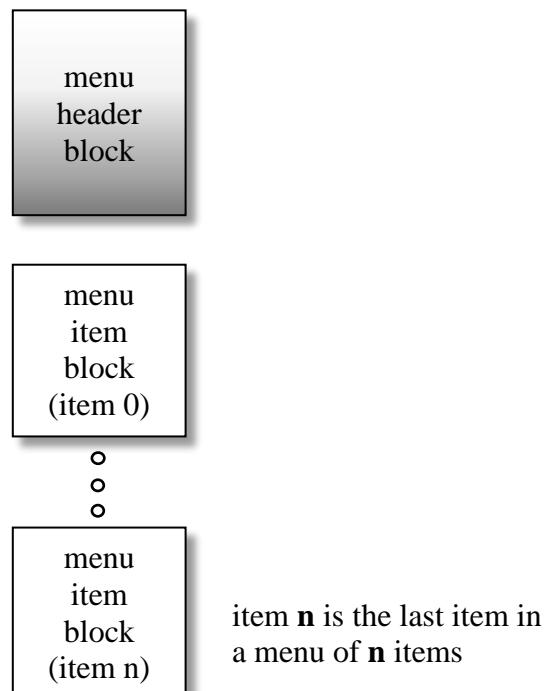
Sample Menu Tree

The main menu (or level 0) is the first element in the tree; it is the menu that is always displayed while menus are enabled. Each item in a main menu will usually point to a secondary menu or submenu. Items in these submenus can point to events (alerts to the application that an item was selected) or they can point to additional submenus. Menus are linked together by address pointers.

Sub-menus are sometimes referred to as child menus, and the menu which spawned the sub-menu as its parent. Sub-menus can be nested to a depth determined by the GEOS constant MAX_M_NESTING (=4), which reflects the internal variable space allocated to menus. The depth or level of the current menu can be determined by the GEOS variable **menuNumber**, which can range from 0 to (MAX_M_NESTING-1)



In memory, all menus, whether the main menu or its children, are stored in the same basic menu structure format. Each menu is comprised of a single menu header block followed by a number of menu item blocks (one for each selectable item in the menu):



Menu/Sub-menu structure

Menu/Sub-menu Header

The menu header is a seven-byte structure that specifies the size and location of the menu (How big is the rectangle that surrounds the menu and where should the menu be drawn?), any attributes that affect the entire menu (Is it a vertical or horizontal menu?), and the number of selectable items in the menu. The header is in the following format:

Menu/Sub-menu Table Header:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_M_Y_TOP	byte	Top edge of menu rectangle (y1 pixel position).
+1	OFF_M_Y_BOT	byte	Bottom edge of menu rectangle (y2 pixel position).
+2	OFF_M_X_LEFT	word	Left edge of menu rectangle (x1 pixel position).
+4	OFF_M_X_RIGHT	word	Right edge of menu rectangle (x2 pixel position).
+6	OFF_NUM_M_ITEMS	byte	Menu type bitwise-or'd with number of items in this menu/sub-menu.

The first six bytes specify the screen location and size of the menu with the positions of the bounding rectangle in pixel positions. The x-positions are word (two-byte) values and the y-positions are byte values. These values are absolute screen pixel positions. The size of the bounding rectangle depends on the number of menu items and the size of text strings within the menu. The height of the rectangle can be calculated with the constant M_HEIGHT: a horizontal menu is always a height of M_HEIGHT, and a vertical menu is a height of the number of menu items multiplied by M_HEIGHT. For example, the height of a vertical menu with seven items would be $7 \times M_HEIGHT$. The width of a menu is more difficult to calculate because it depends on the length of the individual text strings. It is best to use a large number for this dimension and adjust it to a smaller size if necessary.

Important: GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 before version 2.0 do not correctly handle menus that extend beyond an x-position of 255.

All menus and sub-menus are positioned independently. This means that the main menu need not be at the top of the screen (it can be inside a window, for example), and sub-menus need not be adjacent to their parent menus (although that is where you will usually want them). You can experiment with the flexibility of menu positioning to customize your applications.

The seventh byte is the attribute byte. It is the number of selectable items in the menu bitwise-or'ed with any menu type flags. A menu can have as many as MAX_M_ITEMS (15) selectable menu items.

Menu/Sub-menu Types (use in attribute byte):

Constant	Description
HORIZONTAL	Arrange menu items in this menu/sub-menu horizontally.
VERTICAL	Arrange menu items in this menu/sub-menu vertically.
CONSTRAINED	Constrain the mouse to the menu/sub-menu. If the menu is a sub-menu, the mouse can still be moved off to the parent menu (off the top of a vertical sub-menu or off the left of a horizontal menu).
UNCONSTRAINED	Do not constrain the mouse to the menu/sub-menu. If the user moves off of the menu, GEOS will retract it.

Bitwise Breakdown of the Attribute Byte:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
b7	b6	b5		b4-b0			

- b7 orientation: 1 = vertical; 0 = horizontal.
- b6 constrained: 1 = yes; 0 = no.
- b5 not used
- b4-b0 number of items in menu/sub-menu (up to MAX_M_TEMS).

Some of the menu types are obviously mutually exclusive: you can't, for example, make a menu both vertical and horizontal, nor simultaneously constrained and unconstrained.

A vertical, unconstrained menu with seven selectable items would have an attribute byte of:

```
.byte (7 | VERTICAL | UN_CONSTRAINED)
```

A horizontal, constrained menu with 11 selectable items would have an attribute byte of:

```
.byte (11 | HORIZONTAL | CONSTRAINED)
```

Most sub-menus are unconstrained: if the user moves the pointer off the sub-menu, all opened menus are retracted as if **GotoFirstMenu** had been called. A constrained menu, on the other hand, restricts the pointer from moving off the menu area from all but one side. A constrained menu will only allow the pointer to move off the side leading back to where it expects the parent menu to be: off the top for a vertical sub-menu and off the left for a horizontal sub-menu. If the user moves off of a constrained menu (in the only available direction), the current sub-menu is retracted and the parent menu becomes active as if **DoPreviousMenu** had been called.

NOTE: The constrain option is only applicable to sub-menus — if the CONSTRAINED flag is set in the main menu (level 0), the option will have no effect.

Menu Item Structure

For each selectable item in a menu (the number of items is specified in the header) there is a five-byte item structure. These item structures follow the menu header in memory. The first item represents the first menu selection (top- or leftmost), the second, the second, and so on. Each item structure specifies the text that will appear in the menu, what happens when the item is selected (Will it generate an event or a sub-menu?), and the appropriate event routine or sub-menu. Each menu item is in the following format:

Menu Item:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_TEXT_ITEM	word	Pointer to null-terminated text string for this menu item.
+2	OFF_TYPE_ITEM	byte	Selection type (sub-menu, event, dynamic sub-menu).
+3	OFF_POINTER_ITEM	word	Pointer to sub-menu data structure, event routine, or dynamic sub-menu routine, depending on selection type.

The first word of the item is a pointer to the text that will be placed in the menu. The text is expected to be null-terminated (the last byte should be \$00 or NULL). If the menu rectangle specified in the header is not wide enough to contain the entire text string, the text will be clipped at the right-edge when the menu is drawn.

The byte following the text pointer (the third byte) is an item type indicator. Each selectable item can either be an action, a sub-menu, or a dynamic sub-menu selection. An action type item generates a menu event from **MainLoop**. A sub-menu type item automatically opens up a sub-menu structure. And a dynamic sub-menu type selection opens up a sub-menu, but before it does, it calls an application's routine. Dynamic sub-menus are useful for modifying a menu structure on the fly. For example, a point size sub-menu, such as those used in geoWrite, can be changed dynamically when a new font is selected. When the user chooses the font item, the dynamic sub-menu routine checks the list of available point sizes and builds out the point size sub-menu based on its findings. The following table summarizes the three menu item types:

Types of Menu Items (for use in item type byte):

Constant	Value	Description
SUB_MENU	\$80	This menu item leads to a sub-menu. The <i>OFF_POINTER_ITEM</i> is a pointer to the sub-menu data structure (points to first byte of a menu/sub-menu header).
DYN_SUB_MENU	\$40	This menu item is a dynamic sub-menu. The <i>OFF_POINTER_ITEM</i> is a pointer to a dynamic sub-menu routine that is called <i>before</i> the menu is actually drawn. The dynamic sub-menu routine can do any necessary preprocessing and return with r0 containing a pointer to a sub-menu data structure or \$0000 to ignore the selection.
MENU_ACTION	\$00	This menu item generates an event. The <i>OFF_POINTER_ITEM</i> is a pointer to the event routine to call.

Bitwise Breakdown of the Item Type Byte:

b7	b6	b5	b4-b0
----	----	----	-------

b7 sub-menu flag.

b6 dynamic sub-menu flag.

b5-b0 *reserved for future use*.



Example Menu: **mainMenu**

Installing Menus

When an application is first loaded, GEOS will not have an active menu structure. GEOS must be given the address of the application's menu structure before **MainLoop** can display and track the user's interaction with it. GEOS provides one routine for installing menus:

DoMenu	Display and activate a menu structure.
---------------	--

DoMenu draws the main menu on the foreground screen and instructs **MainLoop** to begin taking care of all menu processing. The menu stays activated and enabled until the **MENU_ON_BIT** or the **MOUSE_ON_BIT** of **mouseOn** is cleared or another menu is installed by calling **DoMenu** with the address of a different menu structure. In either case, the old menu is not erased from the foreground screen by GEOS. The application must recover the area from the background buffer itself.

MainLoop and Menu Events

When the user clicks the mouse button on a menu item, GEOS **MainLoop** will invert the selection and examine the item data block, processing the selection according to its type.

SUB_MENU

If the menu item is of the **SUB_MENU** type, then **menuNumber** is incremented, the appropriate sub-menu is drawn, and **MainLoop** begins tracking the user's interaction with the sub-menu, making it the current menu. If the user moves off of a sub-menu back onto its parent menu, **MainLoop** will retract the sub-menu, decrement **menuNumber**, and make the parent menu the current menu. If the user moves off of the menus entirely (assuming this is possible — the menu might be constrained), then **MainLoop** retracts all sub-menus back up to the main menu and sets **menuNumber** to zero.

DYNAMIC_SUB_MENU

If the menu item is of the **DYNAMIC_SUB_MENU** type, **MainLoop** calls the routine whose address is in the item structure. This routine is called before the sub-menu is drawn and before **menuNumber** is incremented. The accumulator will contain the item number selected (item numbers start with zero). When the routine returns with the address of the appropriate sub-menu in **r0**, **MainLoop** continues processing as if it was handling a **SUB_MENU** type menu. If the dynamic sub-menu routine returns \$0000 in **r0**, then the sub-menu is not opened and the current menu remains active.

MENU_ACTION

If the menu item is of the **MENU_ACTION** type, GEOS flashes the menu inverted for **selectionFlash** vblanks. **selectionFlash** is a GEOS variable which is initialized with the constant **SELECTION_DELAY**, but may be adjusted by the application. **MainLoop** will then call the menu event routine whose address is in the item structure, passing the number of the selected item in the accumulator (item numbers start with zero). One of the first things a menu event routine must do, among its own duties, is specify which menu level **MainLoop** should return to when it gets control. This is done by calling one of the GEOS routines designed for this purpose:

ReDoMenu	Reactivate the menu at the current level.
DoPreviousMenu	Retract the current sub-menu and reactivate the menu at the previous level.
GotoFirstMenu	Retract all sub-menus and reactivate the menu at the main menu level.



These routines retract menus as necessary (recovering from the background buffer) and set special flags which tell **MainLoop** what has happened; **MainLoop** is not given control at this time — that is the job of the menu event handler's rts. If an application's menu event handler does not call one of these routines before it returns to **MainLoop**, the menu will remain open but inactive. **NOTE:** A menu remains on the foreground screen until **DoPreviousMenu** or **GotoFirstMenu** is called to retract it. If graphics need to be drawn in the area obscured by a menu, but menus cannot be retracted, then limit drawing to the background buffer by setting the proper bits in **dispBufferOn**.

Specialized Menu Recover Routines

GEOS provides two very low-level menu routines which recover areas obscured by menus from the background buffer. Usually these routines are only called internally by the higher-level menu routines such as **DoPreviousMenu**. They are of little use in most applications and are included in the jump table mainly for historical reasons. There are two routines:

RecoverMenu	Recovers the current menu from the background buffer to the foreground screen.
RecoverAllMenus	Recovers all extant menus and sub-menus from the background buffer to the foreground screen.

Advanced Menu Ideas

Menu routines can be as clever as desired. One common technique involves dynamically modifying the text strings associated with menu items. This can be used, for example, to add asterisks next to currently active options as they are selected.



Menus and Mouse-Fault Interaction

How GEOS uses Mouse Faults

In general, the following is true:

- When a menu is down, the system interrupt-level mouse-processing routine is checking for two types of mouse faults:
 1. the mouse moving outside of the rectangle defined by **mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight**.
 2. the mouse moving off of the menu.

It sets bits in **mouseFault** accordingly.

- If the menu is unconstrained, **mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight** are set to full-screen dimensions, thereby ruling out this type of mouse fault.
- If the menu is constrained, **mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight** are set to the dimensions of the current menu's rectangle. This will keep the mouse from moving off of the menu area (and will also generate a mouse fault when an edge is encountered).
- The system mouse fault routine (called through **mouseFaultVec**) checks the **mouseFault** variable. If the mouse faulted by moving off of the menu (only possible if the menu is unconstrained), **DoPreviousMenu** is called. If the user moved off of the sub-menu without moving onto another menu, mouse menu faults will continue to retract menus until only the main menu is displayed. If the mouse faulted by attempting to move beyond the **mouseTop** on a vertical sub-menu or **mouseLeft** on a horizontal sub-menu (only possible on a constrained menu) then **DoPreviousMenu** is called.

Application's Use of Mouse Faults

When the user is interacting with menus, the system uses the mouse fault variables (**mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight**) and expects its own fault service routine to be called through **mouseFaultVec**. If an application needs to use mouse faults for its own purposes, should first disable menus by clearing the **MENUON_BIT** of **mouseOn**. Before reenabling menus, it should set the fault variables to the full screen dimensions and call **StartMouseMode** to restore the system's fault service routine:

Example: ResetMouse



Other Mouse Presses

When the user clicks the mouse somewhere on the screen where there is no active menu or icon, GEOS considers this an "other" press and checks **otherPressVec** for an application provided subroutine. If **otherPressVec** is \$0000, then the press is ignored, if **otherPressVec** contains anything but \$0000, GEOS treats the value as an absolute address and simulates an indirect jsr to that address. **otherPressVec** defaults to \$0000 at application startup.

otherPressVec gets called on all presses that are not on an active icon or menu and on all *releases*, whether on a menu, icon, or anywhere else. In most cases, the application will want to ignore the releases. This is done simply by checking **mouseData** for the current state of the mouse button, as in:

```
lda    mouseData      ; check state of the mouse button  
bpl    10$            ; branch to handle presses  
rts                ; but return immediately to ignore releases  
10$
```

Because **otherPressVec** gets called on each press (and release), any double-click detection must be performed manually by the other-press routine. Handling double-clicks through **otherPressVec** is similar to the polled mouse method used with icons, the major difference being a check for releases on entry.

Example: OPVector



Process Library

A process is an event that is triggered on a regular basis by a timer. This allows GEOS to generate an event at specific time intervals, such as 20 times per second, once every minute, or five times each **hour**. Processes allow a limited form of multitasking, where many short routines can appear to run concurrently with **MainLoop**. Thus, an application could update an alarm clock and scroll the work area while calculating a cell in a spreadsheet. Applications can also use processes to monitor the mouse. geoPaint, for example, uses a process to monitor the mouse's position when using the line tool; when the mouse moves, the process prints the new line length in the status window. geoPublish operates in a similar manner, using a process to update the values in the coordinate boxes as the user moves across the preview page.

NOTE: Processes do not provide true multitasking. There is no interrupt-driven context switching, nor any concurrence (where two routines run simultaneously). Processes are best thought of as events triggered off of **MainLoop** just like any other event. When one process is running, the next process in line won't get executed until the first finishes and returns to **MainLoop**.

Process Nomenclature

There are a number of terms associated with processes. Each process has a *countdown timer*. When the countdown timer reaches zero or times-out, the process becomes runnable. If a process is *frozen*, its timer is not being decremented. The timer will continue when the process is *unfrozen*. If a process is *blocked*, a process event will not be generated until the process becomes *unblocked*.

Process Data Structure

The application must initialize the GEOS process handler with a process data structure. The process data structure contains the necessary information for all the desired processes. The table can specify up to **MAX_PROCESSES** (20) processes. Each process in the table is in the following format:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_P_EVENT	word	Pointer to event routine that is called when this process times-out.
+2	OFF_P_TIMER	word	Timer initialization value: number of vblanks to wait between one event trigger and the next.

The first word is the address of the process event handler. The process event handler is much like any other event handler: it is called by **MainLoop** when the process becomes runnable (as opposed to, say, when the user clicks on an icon or selects a menu item) and is expected to return with an rts.

The second word is the number of vblanks to wait between one event trigger and the next. If the **OFF_P_TIMER** word of a process is set to 20, for example, then the process event handler will be called every 20 vblanks (about 3 times per second on NTSC machines and 2.5 times per second on PAL machines).



Sample Process Table

The following data block defines three processes, each with a different process event handler. The first process will execute once every 10 vblanks, the second will execute once every second, and the third will execute once every five minutes. Notice the use of the FRAME_RATE constant to calculate the correct vblank delay for PAL (50) and NTSC (60) machines and the automatic assignment of process constants with (* - procTable)/PSIZE.

Sample process data structure FRAME_RATE NTSC=60 / PAL = 50

```
procTable:  
;*** MOUSE CHECK PROCESS***  
; Check mouse position and change pointer form as necessary.  
MOUSECHECK = (*-procTable)/PSIZE ; process number  
.word CheckMouse ; process event routine  
.word 10 ; check every 10 vblanks  
  
;*** REAL-TIME CLOCK PROCESS ***  
; Increment a real-time clock counter every second  
RTCLOCK = (* - procTable)/PSIZE ; process number  
.word Tick ; process event routine  
.word FRAME_RATE ; one second worth of vblanks  
  
;*** SCREEN-SAVER PROCESS ***  
; Save the screen by turning off colors after five  
; minutes.  
SCRNSAVER = (*-procTable)/PSIZE ; process number  
.word ScreenSave ; process event routine  
.word 5*60*FRAME_RATE ; frames in 5 minutes  
; delay = 5 min* 60 sec/min * frames/sec)  
NUM_PROC = (*-procTable)/PSIZE ; number of processes in this table  
; for passing to InitProcesses  
  
.if (NUM_PROC > MAX_PROCESSES) ; check for too many processes  
    echo Warning: too many processes  
.endif
```

Process Management

Installing Processes

The application must install its processes by telling GEOS the location of the process data structure and the number of processes in the structure. GEOS provides one routine for installing processes:

InitProcesses	Initialize and install processes.
----------------------	-----------------------------------

InitProcesses copies the process data structure into an internal area of memory, hidden from the application. GEOS maintains the processes within this internal area, keeping track of the event routine addresses, the timer initialization values (used to reload the timers after they time-out), the current value of the timer, and the state of each process (i.e., frozen, blocked, runnable). The application's copy of the process data structure is no longer needed because GEOS remembers this information until a subsequent call to **InitProcesses**.



Example:

```
;*** initialize process table ***
LoadW r0,procTable           ; point at process data structure
lda    #NUM_PROC               ; pass actual number of processes
jsr    InitProcesses          ; call GEOS to install processes
                                ; processes in table are now blocked and frozen
```

Starting and Restarting Processes

When a process table is installed, the processes do not begin executing immediately because all processes are initialized as frozen. GEOS provides a routine to simultaneously unblock and unfreeze a single process while reinitializing its countdown timer:

RestartProcess	Initialize a process's timer value then unblock and unfreeze it.
-----------------------	--

RestartProcess should always be used to start a process for the first time, otherwise the timer will begin in an unknown state.

Example:

```
;--- Start all processes ---
10$      lda    #NUM_PROC-1           ; process numbers range from 0 to NUM_PROC-1
        jsr    RestartProcess        ; reset timer, unblock, and unfreeze process
        dex
        bpl    10$                 ; next process
                                ; loop until done
```

RestartProcess can also be used to rewind a process to the beginning of its cycle. One application for this is a screen-saver utility which blanks the screen after, say, five minutes of inactivity to prevent phosphor burn-in. A five-minute process is established which, when it triggers an event, blanks the screen. Any routine which detects activity from the user (a mouse movement, button press, keypress, etc.) before the screen is blanked can call RestartProcess to reset the screensaver countdown timer to its initial five-minute value.

Freezing and Blocking Processes

When a process is frozen, its timer is no longer decremented every vblank. It will therefore never time-out and generate a process event. When a process is unfrozen, its timer again begins counting from the point where it was frozen. GEOS provides the following routines for freezing and unfreezing a process's timer:

FreezeProcess	Freeze a process's countdown timer at its current value.
UnfreezeProcess	Resume (unfreeze) a process's countdown timer.

Example:

```
;--- Freeze all processes ---
;--- disable interrupts to synchronize freezing
10$      php
        sei
        lda    #NUM_PROC-1           ; save current interrupt disable status
                                ; process numbers range from 0 to NUM_PROC-1
        jsr    FreezeProcess        ; disable interrupts
        dex
        bpl    10$                 ; freeze process
                                ; next process
                                ; loop until done
        plp
                                ; restore old interrupt status
```



A process may also be blocked. Blocking a process temporarily prevents the event service routine from being executed. It does not stop the timer from decrementing, but when the timer reaches zero and the process becomes runnable, the event is not generated. When a process is subsequently unblocked, its events will again be generated. GEOS provides the following routines for blocking and unblocking processes:

BlockProcess	Block a process's events.
UnblockProcess	Allow a process's events to go through.

Example:

```
;--- Block mouse-checking process
lidx #MOUSECHECK           ; process number of mouse check
jsr  BlockProcess          ; block it

;--- Unblock Real-time clock process
lidx #RTCLOCK               ; process number of real-time clock
jsr  UnblockProcess         ; unblock it
```

When a timer reaches zero (times-out), its process becomes runnable. An internal GEOS flag (called the *runnable flag*) is set, indicating to **MainLoop** that an event is pending. The timer is then restarted with its initialization value. **MainLoop** will ignore the runnable flag as long as the process is blocked. When the process is later unblocked, **MainLoop** will see the runnable flag, recognize it as a pending event, and call the appropriate service routine. However, multiple pending events are ignored: if a blocked process's timer reaches zero more than once, only one event will be generated when it is unblocked.

Freezing vs. Blocking

The differences between freezing and blocking are in many cases unimportant to the application. However, a good understanding of their subtleties will prevent problems that may arise if the wrong method is used.

Normally, a process's timer is decremented every vblank. If a process is frozen, however, the GEOS vblank interrupt routine will ignore the associated timer. The timer value will not change and, hence, will never reach zero. The process will never become runnable. If you think of a process as a wind-up alarm clock, freezing is equivalent to disconnecting the drive spring — even the second-hand stops moving.

Freezing a process only guarantees that the process will not subsequently become runnable. The process may in fact already be marked as runnable and GEOS is only awaiting the next pass through **MainLoop** to generate an event (A process that is marked as runnable but not yet run is said to be a pending event).

If a process is blocked (but not also frozen), GEOS Interrupt Level will continue to decrement the associated timer. If the timer reaches zero, GEOS will reset the timer and make the process runnable. But **MainLoop** will ignore the process and not generate an event because the process is blocked. If the process is later unblocked, the event will be generated during the next pass through **MainLoop**. Using the alarm clock analogy, freezing is equivalent to disconnecting the alarm bell — the clock continues to run but the alarm does not sound unless the bell is reconnected.

The only way to absolutely disable a process — both stopping its clock and preventing any pending events to get through — is to freeze and block it.



Example:

StopProcess — Freeze a process timer and block any pending events.
UnstopProcess — Unfreeze and unblock the process.

Parameters: x PROCNUM — process number.

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

```
StopProcess:  
    jsr  FreezeProcess           ; not that it really matters, but we'll freeze first  
    jmp  BlockProcess            ; then block (let BlockProcess rts)
```

```
UnstopProcess:  
    jsr  UnblockProcess          ; unblock first  
    jmp  UnfreezeProcess         ; then unfreeze (let UnfreezeProcess rts)
```

Forcing a Process Event

Sometimes it is desirable to force a process to run on the next pass through **MainLoop**, independent of its timer value. GEOS provides one routine for this:

EnableProcess	Makes a process runnable immediately.
----------------------	---------------------------------------

EnableProcess merely sets the runnable flag in the hidden process table. When **MainLoop** encounters a process with this flag set, it will attempt to generate an event, just as if the timer had decremented to zero. This means that **EnableProcess** has no privileged status and cannot override a blocked state. However, because it doesn't depend on (or affect) the current timer value, the process can become runnable even with a frozen timer.

The Nitty-gritty of Processes

Processes involve a complex (but hopefully transparent to the application) interaction between multiple levels of GEOS. In advanced uses, it may be necessary to understand this interaction. The following discussion clarifies some of the fine points of processes.

Interrupt Level and MainLoop Level

Processes involve two distinct levels of GEOS: interrupt level and **MainLoop** level. Every vblank an IRQ (Interrupt ReQuest) signal is generated by the computer hardware. Part of the GEOS interrupt service routine manages process timers: if a process exists and it is not frozen, its timer is decremented. When the timer reaches zero, the interrupt level routine sets the associated runnable flag and restarts the timer with its initialization value. *The process event routine is not called at this time.*

If for some reason interrupts are disabled (usually by setting the interrupt disable flag with an sei instruction) and a vblank occurs, the interrupt will be ignored and the process timers, therefore, will not be decremented during that vblank. This is usually not a problem because interrupts are normally enabled. However, be aware that some operating system functions (such as disk I/O) disable interrupts.



During a normal pass through **MainLoop**, GEOS will examine the active processes. If a process's runnable flag is set and it is not blocked, **MainLoop** clears the runnable flag and calls the process. If a process is blocked, **MainLoop** ignores it.

Because of the way **MainLoop** and the interrupt level interact, there is a certain level of imprecision with processes:

1. If a process has a very low timer initialization value (e.g., less than five) such that it is possible it will time-out more than once during the time it takes for a single pass through **MainLoop**, **MainLoop** may miss some of these time-outs. Each time the timer reaches zero it sets the runnable flag, but since there is only one runnable flag per process, **MainLoop** has no way of knowing if it should generate more than one event.
2. It is impossible to guarantee any precise relationship (e.g., a timer difference less than five) between two or more timers. Although all processes that time-out during the same interrupt will become runnable at that time, the interrupt may occur while **MainLoop** is in the midst of handling processes: processes that have already been passed-by may become runnable but not get executed until the next time through **MainLoop**, which could be a fraction of a second later.

For more Information refer to Chapter 7: "**Main Loop and Interrupt Level**".

Process Synchronization

It is sometimes desirable to maintain a synchronized relationship between the timer values of two or more processes. This is nontrivial because even if the calls to restart, freeze, or unfreeze these timers are done immediately after each other, there is always a slight chance that the vblank interrupt will occur after the status of some of the timers has changed but before all have been changed. For example: if an application is trying to freeze three timers simultaneously and the interrupt happens after the first timer has been frozen but before the other two, the remaining two timers will still be decremented. To circumvent this problem, bracket the calls by disabling interrupts before freezing, blocking, or restarting, and reenabling afterward. This is best done as in the following example:

```
;--- *** RESTART CLOCK PROCESSES AT THE SAME TIME ***
RstartP:
    php                                ; save interrupt disable flag
    sei                                ; disable interrupts (stopping timers)
    ldx #RTCLOCK                         ; restart clock
    jsr RestartProcess
    ldx #SCRNSAVER                        ; restart screen-saver
    jsr RestartProcess
    plp                                ; restore interrupt disable status
```

Disabling Processes While Menus Are Down

Because **MainLoop** is still running when menus are down, process events continue to occur. It is often desirable to disable a process while the user has a sub-menu opened. The easiest way to handle this situation is to check **menuNumber** at the beginning of the process event routine. If **menuNumber** is non-zero, then a menu is down and the event routine can exit early:



```
PrEventRoutine:  
    lda    menuNumber      ; check menu level  
    bne    90$              ; and exit immediately if a menu is down  
    jsr    DoPrEvent        ; else, process the event normally  
90$  
    rts                  ; return to MainLoop
```

Sleeping

Sleeping is a method of stopping execution of a routine for a specified amount of time. That is, a routine can stop itself and "go to sleep", requesting **MainLoop** to wake it up at a later time. GEOS provides one routine for sleeping:

Sleep	Pause execution for a given time interval.
--------------	--

Sleep does not actually suspend execution of the processor. When the application does a jsr **Sleep**, GEOS sets up a hidden timer, much like a process timer, that is decremented during the vblank interrupt. It removes the return address from the stack (which corresponds to the jsr **Sleep**) and saves it for later use, then performs an rts. Since the return address on the stack no longer corresponds to the jsr **Sleep**, control is returned to a jsr one level lower. In many cases, this will return control directly to **MainLoop**.

When the timer decrements to zero, a wake-up flag is set, and, on the next pass through **MainLoop**, the sleeping routine will be called with a jsr to the instruction that immediately follows the jsr **Sleep**. When the routine finishes with an rts (or another jsr **Sleep**), **MainLoop** will resume processing.

Important: Any temporary values pushed onto the stack must be pulled off prior to calling **Sleep**. Also, when a routine is awoken, the values in the processor registers and the GEOS pseudoregisters will most certainly contain different values from when it went to sleep. This is because **MainLoop** has been running full-speed, calling events and doing its own internal processing, thereby changing these values. If a routine needs to pass data from before it sleeps to after it awakes, it must do so in its own variable space.

Sleep can be used to set up temporary, run-once processes by placing calls to **Sleep** inside subroutines. For example, an educational program may want to flash items on the screen and make a noise when the student selects a correct answer. The routines that handle these "bells and whistles" can be established using **Sleep** without needlessly complicating the function that deals with correct answers. The following code fragment illustrates this idea:



Function: Routine to handle a correct answer. Does some graphics, makes some noise, and adjusts the student's score.

```
BELL_DELAY      =      60          ; length of bell  
FLASH_DELAY     =      23          ; delay between flashes
```

Correct:

```
IncW  score           ; score = score + 1  
jsr   Bell            ; start the bell going  
jsr   Flash           ; start the answer flashing  
rts
```

Function: If sound is enabled (user-determined), start the bell sound and then go to sleep; **Sleep** returns control to the routine that called us. When we wake up, we stop the bell sound and return to **MainLoop**. If sound is disabled, then the rts returns directly to the routine that called us.

Bell:

```
lda   soundFlag        ; check sound flag  
beq   90$              ; exit if user turned sound off  
jsr   BellOn           ; else, turn the bell on  
LoadW r0,BELL_DELAY   ; and delay before turning off  
jsr   Sleep             ; by going to sleep (think rts)  
jsr   BellOff           ; turn bell off when we awake  
90$  
rts                  ; exit
```

Function: Subroutine: Invert the answer. Go to sleep. Re-invert the answer when we wake up.

Flash:

```
jsr   InvAnswer         ; Graphically invert the answer  
LoadW r0,FLASH_DELAY   ; and delay before reverting  
jsr   Sleep              ; by going to sleep (think rts)  
jsr   InvAnswer          ; when we awake, revert the image  
rts                  ; exit
```



Math Routines

One of the major limitations of eight-bit microprocessors such as the 6502 is their math capabilities: they can only operate directly on eight-bit quantities (0-255), and multiplication and division require extensive computational energy. For the sake of the application programmer, GEOS has some of the more popular arithmetic routines built into the Kernal. These include double-precision (two byte) shifting, as well as multiplication and division.

Parameter Passing to Math Routines

The math routines use a flexible parameter passing convention: rather than putting values into specific GEOS pseudoregisters, the application can place the values in any zero-page location (almost) and then tell GEOS where to find the values by passing the *address* of the parameter. Because the parameters are located on zero-page, their addresses are one-byte quantities that can be passed in the x and y index registers. For example, a GEOS math routine might require two-word values. The application could place these values in pseudoregisters a0 and a1, then call a GEOS math routine, like **Ddiv** (double-precision divide) with the address of a0 and a1 in the x and y registers.

Example:

```
ldx    #a0          ; load up address of first parameter
ldy    #a1          ; and address of other parameter
jsr    Ddiv         ; divide the word in a0 by the word in a1
```

Important: It is easy to get confused and leave off the immediate-mode sign (#) when trying to load the *address* of a zero-page variable, thereby loading the value *contained in* the variable instead.

Double-precision Shifting

The 6502 provides instructions for shifting eight-bit quantities left and right but no instructions for directing these operations on 16-bit (double-precision) numbers. GEOS provides two routines for double-precision shifting:

DShiftLeft	Arithmetically left-shifts a 16-bit word value.
DShiftRight	Arithmetically right-shifts a 16-bit word value.

Double-Precision Arithmetic

Many of the possible double-precision arithmetic operations (such as word + word addition) are provided with GEOS macros. The standard set of GEOS macros, which include the likes of **AddW** and **SubW**, are listed in "**Appendix D: Macros**". Many double-precision operations, however, such as multiplication and division, are complicated enough to warrant an actual subroutine. GEOS provides many of these routines, some of which have signed and unsigned incarnations.



Signed vs. Unsigned Arithmetic

6502 arithmetic operations rely on the two's complement numbering system — an artifact of binary math — to provide both signed and unsigned operations with the same instructions (adc and sbc). For example, an adc #\$6C can be seen as either adding 188 to the accumulator (unsigned math: all eight bits represent the positive number, any carry out of bit 7 indicates an overflow) or as adding a -68 to the accumulator (signed math: the high-bit, bit 7, holds the sign and any carry out of bit 6 indicates an overflow). The 6502 has little trouble adding and subtracting these two's-complement signed numbers. Operations such as multiplication and division, however, need to special-case the sign of the numbers.

Incrementing and Decrementing

GEOS has only one routine in the category of incrementing and decrementing:

Ddec	Decrements a word, setting a flag if the value reaches zero.
-------------	--

However, because incrementing and decrementing words are such common operations, Berkeley Softworks has created a set of macros specifically designed for incrementing and decrementing word values:

Function: Increment Word.

Args: addr – address of word to increment.

Action: Increment word by 1. If the result is zero, then the zero flag in the status register is set.

```
.macro IncW addr
    inc    addr
    bne   done
    inc    addr+1
done:
.endm
```

Function: Decrement Zero Page Word.

Args: zaddr – zero page address of word to decrement.

Action: Decrement Zero Page word. If the result is zero, then the zero flag in the status register is set.

Destroys: a, x.

```
.macro DecZW addr
    ldx    #[zaddr]      ; Load x with address of zp word for call.
    jsr    Ddec          ; call GEOS routine
                        ; z-flag is set if both high and low become $00
.endm
```



Function: Decrement Word by 1.

Args: addr – address of word to decrement.

Action: Fast Decrement word by 1. Useful for values that will never go to zero. IE address pointers.

Note: on return, z-flag is meaningless.

Destroys: a

```
.macro DecW addr
    lda    addr          ; get low-byte
    bne    dolow         ; if zero have to do high-byte
    dec    addr+1        ; decrement high-byte
    dolow:
    dec    addr          ; decrement low-byte
.endm
```

Most applications will use **IncW** and **DecZW** to take advantage of the flags which are set when the values reach zero. However, **DecW** can be useful when a word needs to be decremented quickly and the zero flag is not needed.

Unsigned Arithmetic

GEOS provides the following routines for arithmetic with unsigned numbers:

BBMult	Byte-by-byte multiply: multiplies two unsigned byte operands to produce an unsigned word result.
BMult	Word-by-byte multiply: multiplies an unsigned word and an unsigned byte to produce an unsigned word result.
DMult	Word-by-word (double-precision) multiply: multiplies two unsigned words to produce an unsigned word result.
Ddiv	Word-by-word (double-precision) division: divides one unsigned word by another to produce an unsigned word result.

Example: ConvToUnits



Signed Arithmetic

GEOS provides the following routines for arithmetic with signed numbers:

Dabs	Computes the absolute value of a two's-complement signed word.
Dnegate	Negates a signed word by doing a two's complement sign-switch.
DSdiv	Signed word-by-word (double-precision) division: divides one two's complement word by another to produce a signed word result.

There is no signed double-precision multiply routine in the GEOS Kernal. The following subroutine can be used to multiply two signed words together.

Example: DSmult

Dividing by Zero

Division by zero is an undefined mathematical operation. The two GEOS division routines (**Ddiv** and **DSdiv**) *do not check* for a zero divisor and will end up returning incorrect results. It is easy to add divide-by-zero error checking by using these two wrapper routines:

Example: NewDdiv, NewDsdiv



Text, Fonts, and Keyboard Input

At one point or another, almost every application will need to place text directly on the screen or get keyboard input from the user.

GEOS text output facilities support disk-loaded fonts, multiple point sizes, and additive style attributes. The application can use GEOS text routines to print individual characters, one at a time, or entire strings, including strings with embedded style changes and special cursor positioning codes. GEOS will automatically restrict character printing to margins allowing text to be confined within screen or window edges. GEOS even contains a routine for formatting and printing decimal integers.

GEOS keyboard input facilitates the translation of keyboard input to text output by mapping most keypresses so that they correspond to the printable characters within the GEOS ASCII character set. GEOS will buffer keypresses and use them to trigger **MainLoop** events, giving the application full control of keypresses as they arrive. And if desired, GEOS can also automate the process of character input, prompting the user for a complete line of text.

Text Basics

Fonts and Point Sizes

Fonts come in various shapes and sizes and usually bear monikers like *BSW 9*, *Humbolt 12* and *Boalt 10*. A *font* is a complete set of characters of a particular size and typeface. In typesetting, the height of a character is measured in *points* (approximately 1/72 inch), so Humbolt 12 would be a 12 point (1/6 inch) Humbolt font. A text point in GEOS is similar to a typesetter's point: when printed to the screen, each GEOS point corresponds to one screen pixel. GEOS printer drivers map screen pixels to 1/80 inch dots on the paper to work best with 80 dot-per-inch printers. A GEOS 1/80 inch point is, therefore, very close to a typesetter's 1/72 inch point.

GEOS has one resident font, *BSW 9* (Berkeley Softworks 9 point). The application can load as many additional fonts as memory will allow. Fonts require approximately one to three kilobytes of memory.

Proportional Fonts

Computer text fonts are typically monospaced fonts. The characters of a monospaced font are all the same width, compromising the appearance of the thinnest and widest characters. GEOS fonts are proportional fonts, fonts whose characters are of variable widths. Proportional fonts tend to look better than monospaced fonts because thinner characters occupy less space than wider characters; a lower-case "i", for example, is often less than 1/5th the width of an upper-case "W".

Character Width and Height

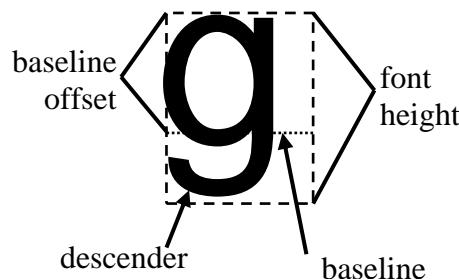
Although some characters are taller than others, all characters in a given font are treated as if they are the same height. This height is the font's point size. A 10-point font has a height of ten pixels. If a character's image is smaller than 10 pixels, it is because its definition includes white pixels at the top or bottom. The height of the current font is stored in the GEOS variable **curHeight**. Although fonts taller than 28 points are rare (some megafonts are as tall as 48 points), a font could theoretically be as tall as 255 points.

Since GEOS uses proportional fonts, the width of each character is determined by its pixel definition — the thinner characters occupy fewer pixels horizontally than the wider characters. Most character definitions include a few columns of white pixels on the right-side so that the next character will print an appropriate distance to the right. If this space didn't exist, adjacent characters would appear crowded. The width of any single character cannot exceed 57 pixels after adding any style attributes, which means that the plaintext version of the character can be no wider than 54 pixels.

The Baseline

Each font has a baseline, an imaginary line that intersects the bottom half of its character images. The baseline is used to align the characters vertically and can be thought of as the line upon which characters rest. The baseline is specified by a relative pixel offset from the top of the characters (the baseline offset). Any portion of a character that falls below the baseline is called a descender. For example, an 18 point font might have a baseline offset of 15, which means that the 15th pixel row of the character would rest on the baseline. Any pixels in the 16th, 17th, or 18th row of the character's definition form part of a descender. The baseline offset for the current font is stored in the GEOS variable **baselineOffset**. The application may increment or decrement the value in this variable to print subscript or superscript characters.

The following diagram illustrates the relationship between the baseline and the font height:



The y-position passed to GEOS printing routines usually refers to the position of the baseline, not the top of the character. Most of the character will appear above that position, with any descender appearing below. If it is necessary to print text relative to the top of the characters, a simple transformation can be used:

$$\text{charYPos} = \text{graphicsYPos} + \text{baselineOffset}$$

Where `graphicsYPos` is the true pixel position of the top of the characters, `charYPos` is the transformed position to pass to text routines, and **baselineOffset** is the value in the global variable of that name.

Styles

The basic character style of a font is called *plaintext*. Applying additional style attributes to the plaintext modifies the appearance of the characters. There are five available *style attributes*: reverse, italic, bold, outline, and underline. These styles may be mixed and matched in any combination, resulting in hybrids such as **bold italic**. The current style attributes are stored in the variable **currentMode**. Whenever GEOS outputs a character, it first alters the image (in an internal buffer) based on the flags in **currentMode**:



currentMode Bit Flags

b7		b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
----	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

b7	underline	1 = on; 0 = off.
b6	boldface	1 = on; 0 = off.
b5	reverse	1 = on; 0 = off.
b4	italic	1 = on; 0 = off.
b3	outline	1 = on; 0 = off.
b2 †	superscript	1 = on; 0 = off.
b1 †	subscript	1 = on; 0 = off.
b0	unused.	

Note: †Superscript and subscript characters are not supported by the standard text routines. However, geoWrite uses these bits in its ruler escapes. An application can print superscript and subscript characters by changing the value in **baselineOffset** before printing: subtracting a constant will superscript the following characters and adding a constant will subscript the following characters.

Normally it is not necessary to modify the bits of **currentMode** directly. Special style codes can be embedded directly in text strings.

Style attributes temporarily modify the plaintext definition of the character and, in some cases, change the size and ultimate shape of the character:

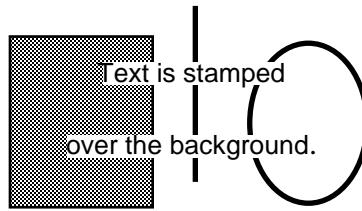
Underline	Inverts the pixels of the line below the baseline. The size of the character does not change.
Boldface	The character image is shifted onto itself by one pixel. The width of the character increases by one.
Outline	Transforms the character into an outline style. This transformation occurs after boldfacing and underlining. Height and width increase by 2.
Italic	Pairs of lines above the baseline are shifted right and pairs of lines below the baseline are shifted left. Thus, the baseline is not changed, the two lines above it are shifted to the right one pixel, the next two are shifted four pixels from their original position, and so forth. The effect of this is to take the character rectangle and lean it into a parallelogram. The width is not actually changed. The same number of italicized characters will fit on a line as non-italicized characters, and because the shifting is consistent from character to character, adjacent italic characters will appear next to each other correctly. However, if a non-italic character immediately follows an italic character, the non-italic character will overwrite the right-side of the shifted italic character. This can be avoided by inserting an italicized space character.
Reverse	Reverses the pixel image of the character. This is the last transformation to take place. The size of the character does not change.

Important: Although, at this time, style attributes affect the printed size of a character in a predictable fashion, the application should not perform these calculations itself but use the GEOS **GetRealSize** routine to ensure compatibility with future versions of the operating system. For more information, refer to "**Calculating the Size of a Character**" in this chapter.



How GEOS Prints Characters

When a character is printed, a rectangular area the width of the character and the height of the current font is stamped onto the background, leaving cleared pixels surrounding the character. When writing to a clear background, the cleared pixels around the character will mesh with the cleared background, leaving no trace. But when writing to a patterned background, the background will be overwritten:



There is no simple way to print to a non-cleared background without getting clear pixels surrounding the characters. Solutions usually involve accessing screen memory directly.

Text and `dispBufferOn`

Like graphics routines, most text routines use the special bits in `dispBufferOn` to direct printing to the foreground screen or the background buffer as necessary. For more information on using `dispBufferOn`, refer to "["Display Buffering"](#)" in Chapter [Graphics Routines](#).

GEOS 128 Character X-position Doubling

GEOS 128 text routines pass character x-coordinates through `NormalizeX`, allowing automatic x-position doubling. (The character width is never doubled, only the x-position). Character x-position doubling is very much like graphic x-positions doubling and is explained in "["GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling"](#)" in chapter [Graphics Routines](#). There is one notable difference: because `SmallPutChar` will accept negative x-positions (allowing characters to be clipped at the left screen edge), the `DOUBLE_W` and `ADD1_W` constants should be bitwise exclusive-or'ed into the x-positions as opposed to merely bitwise or'ed. This will maintain the correct sign information with negative numbers.

Character Codes

Each character in GEOS is referenced by a single-byte code called a character code. GEOS character codes are based upon the ASCII character set, offering 128 possible characters (numbered 0-127). GEOS reserves the first 32 codes (0-31) as escape codes. Escape codes are non-printing characters that provide special functions, such as boldface enabling and text-cursor positioning. Character codes 32 through 126 represent the 95 basic ASCII characters, consisting of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and punctuation symbols. The 127th character is a special *deletion character*, a blank space as wide as the widest character, used internally for deleting and backspacing.

Most GEOS fonts do not offer characters for codes above 127 except in one special instance: the standard system character set (BSW 9) includes a 128th character that is a visual representation of the shortcut key (a Commodore symbol). There is no inherent limitation in the text routines that would prevent an application from printing characters corresponding to codes 129 through 159, assuming the current font has image definitions for these character codes. The printing routines cannot handle character codes beyond 159, however. The text routines do no range-checking on character codes; do not try to print a character that does not exist in the current font.

A complete list of GEOS character codes appears in "["Chapter 19 Environment" "Structures / Keyboard"](#)".



Printing Single Characters

GEOS will print text at the string level or at the character level. The high-level string routines, where many characters are printed at once, will often provide all the text facilities an application ever needs outside the environment of a dialog box. However, in return for generality, string-level routines sacrifice some of the flexibility offered by character level routines. Character level routines, where text is printed a character at a time, require the application to do some of the work: deciding which character to print next and where to place it. Because of this overhead, it is tempting to dispense with text at the character level, relying entirely on the string level routines instead. But the character level routines are the basic text output building blocks and the string level routines depend upon them greatly. For this reason, it helps to understand character output even when dealing entirely with string-level output.

GEOS provides two character-level routines that are available in all configurations of GEOS:

PutChar	Process a single character code. Processes escape codes and only prints the character if it lies entirely within the left and right-margins (leftMargin , rightMargin).
SmallPutChar	Draw a single character. Does not check margins for proper placement. Does not handle escape codes. Prints partial characters, clipping at margin edges.

PutChar is the basic character handling routine. It will attempt to print any character within the range 32 through 256 (\$20 through \$FF) as well as process any escape codes (character codes less than 32), such as style escapes. It will also check to make sure that the character image will fit entirely within the left and right-margins. **SmallPutChar**, on the other hand, carries none of the overhead necessary for processing escape codes and checking margins; it is smaller (hence, the name) and faster but requires that the application send it appropriate data. Do not send escape codes to **SmallPutChar**.

Typically an application will call **PutChar** in a loop, using **SmallPutChar** to print a portion of a character that crosses a margin boundary. **SmallPutChar** can also be used by an application that does its own range-checking, thereby avoiding any redundancy. Be sure to only send **SmallPutChar** character codes for printable characters.

PutChar and Margin Faults

Prior to printing a character, **PutChar** checks two system variables, **leftMargin** and **rightMargin**. When an application is first run, these two margin variables default to the screen edges (0 and SC_PIX_WIDTH-1, respectively). If any part of the current character will fall outside one of these two margins, the character is not printed. Instead, GEOS jsr's through **StringFaultVec** with the following parameters:

r11 Character x-position. If the character exceeded the right-margin, then this is the position GEOS tried to place the offending character. If the character fell outside of the left-margin, then the width of the offending character was added to the x-position, making this the position for the *next* character.

r1H Character y-position.

StringFaultVec defaults to \$0000. Because GEOS uses the conditional jsr mechanism, **CallRoutine**, a \$0000 will cause character faults to be ignored.

There are many ways to handle margin faults (including ignoring them entirely). Faults on the left-margin are usually ignored or not even bothered with because printing will usually begin predictably at the left-margin, thereby precluding that type of fault. But faults on the right-margin, (which are less predictable) will often get special handling, such as using **SmallPutChar** to output the fractional portion of the character that lies to the left of **rightMargin**.



There is one unfortunate problem with faults through **PutChar**: the fault routine has no direct way of knowing which character should be printed and so will lose some of its generality by needing access to data that should be local to the routine that calls **PutChar**. One simple way around this problem is to use a global variable — call it something like `lastChar` — to hold the character code of the character being printed, or perhaps, make it a pointer into memory (**PutString** does just that with `r0`). This way the fault routine will know which character caused the fault.

Example:

Function: Save Character as last printed and print with **PutChar**.

Args: None

Description: Macro to replace jsr **PutChar** in your code so that `lastChar` holds the value of the last character printed.

```
.macro PutChar
    sta    lastChar      ; character is already in A-reg
    jsr    PutChar
.endm
```

Calculating the Size of a Character

Text formatting techniques such as right justification require the application to know the size of a character before it is printed. GEOS offers two routines for calculating the size of a character:

GetCharWidth Calculates the pixel width of a character as it exists in the font (in its plaintext form). Ignores any current style attributes.

GetRealSize Calculates the pixel height, width, and baseline offset for a character, accounting for any style attributes.

These routines can be used in succession to calculate the printed size of any character combination, whether groups of random characters, individual words, or complete sentences.

Partial Character Clipping

Confining text output to a window on the screen is called clipping. Characters that will appear outside the window's margins are not printed; they are "clipped", so to speak. Sometimes, however, it is desirable to print the portion of the offending character that lies within the margin and only clip the portion that lies outside the window area. This sort of clipping is called *partial character clipping*.

Top and Bottom Character Clipping

Both **PutChar** and **SmallPutChar** handle top and bottom partial character clipping. Any portion of a character that lies outside of the vertical range specified by **windowTop** and **windowBottom** will not be printed. **windowTop** and **windowBottom** default to the full screen dimensions (0 and `SC_PIX_HEIGHT-1`, respectively). They may be changed by the application before printing text.



Left and Right Character Clipping with SmallPutChar

Whenever a character crosses the left or right-margin boundary, **PutChar** vectors through **StringFaultVec** without printing the character. **SmallPutChar**, unlike **PutChar**, will not generate string faults. If a character crosses a margin boundary, **SmallPutChar** will print the portion of the character that lies within the margin.

SmallPutChar will also accept small negative values as the character x-position, allowing characters to be clipped at the left screen edge by placing **leftMargin** at 0.

Note: Clipping at the left-margin, including negative x-position clipping, is not supported by early versions of GEOS 64 (earlier than version 1.4) — the entire character is clipped instead. Left margin clipping is supported on all other version of GEOS: GEOS 64 v1.4 and above, GEOS 128 (in both 64 and 128 mode).

Manual Character Clipping

One of the criticisms of GEOS is the inconsistent and sometimes capricious character clipping capabilities — not all versions of GEOS fully support partial character clipping and the versions that do have inherent idiosyncrasies. A carefully designed program can usually work around these limitations. Some applications, however, will need a reliable method to perform partial character clipping. The following ClipChar subroutine will properly clip and print a character that partially exceeds one of the left or right-margins. Be aware that ClipChar does quite a bit of calculation and should only be used in special cases where controlled character clipping is needed.

Example: **ClipChar**.

Printing Decimal Integers (PutDecimal)

One of the unfortunate side-effects of binary math is the conversion necessary to print numbers in decimal. Fortunately, GEOS offers a routine to remove this drudgery from the application:

PutDecimal	Format and print a 16-bit, positive integer.
-------------------	--

PutDecimal is like a combination of character and string level routines. The application passes it a single 16-bit, positive integer, some formatting codes (e.g., right justify, left justify, suppress leading zeros), and a printing position. **PutDecimal** converts the binary number into a series of one to five numeric characters and calls **PutChar** to output each one.

String Level Routines

Many applications will never need complex text output and can rely on GEOS's string-level routines for simple text output and input. GEOS provides two string-level text routines, one for printing strings to the screen and one for getting strings through the keyboard.

PutString	Print a string to the screen.
GetString	Get a string from the keyboard using a cursor prompt and echoing characters to the screen as they are typed.



GEOS Strings

A GEOS *string* is a null-terminated group of character codes. (*Null-terminated* means the end of the string is marked by a NULL character (\$00)). These strings can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special escape codes for changing the style attributes or changing the printing position.

There is no basic limit to the possible length of a string; GEOS processes the string one character at a time until it encounters the NULL, which it interprets as the end of the string. If the string is not terminated, GEOS will have no way of knowing where the end of the string is and will continue printing until it encounters a \$00 in memory.

A simple string of ASCII characters might look like this:

```
String1:  
.byte "This is a simple string.",NULL
```

The above string, including the NULL, is 25 characters long (and therefore 25 bytes long also). Escape codes may be embedded within the string to effect changes while printing. An individual word, for example, may be underlined by embedding an **ULINEON** escape code before the word and an **ULINEOFF** after it as in:

```
String2:  
.byte "This word is "  
.byte ULINEON, "underlined", ULINEOFF, ".", NULL
```

The embedded escape codes change the style attribute bits in **currentMode** mid-string, resulting in something like:

This word is underlined.



PutString

PutString offers a simple way to handle text output. It really does nothing more than call **PutChar** in a loop, so issues that apply to **PutChar**, such as top and bottom character clipping, also apply to **PutString**. **PutString** directly supports a feature that **PutChar** doesn't, though: multibyte escape codes, such as GOTOXY which require **r0** to contain a pointer to the auxiliary bytes in a multibyte sequence (**PutString** maintains **r0** automatically, allowing the extra parameters to be embedded directly in the string). Printing a string to the screen with **PutString** involves specifying a position to begin printing and passing a pointer to a null-terminated string:

Example: Print.

String Faults (Left or Right Margin Exceeded)

Because **PutString** calls **PutChar**, if any part of the current character will fall outside of **leftMargin** or **rightMargin**, the character is not printed. Instead, GEOS jsr's through **StringFaultVec** with the following parameters:

- r11** Character x-position. If the character exceeded the right-margin, then this is the position GEOS tried to place the offending character. If the character fell outside of the left-margin, then the width of the offending character was added to the x-position, making this the position for the *next* character.
- r1H** Character y-position.
- r0** Pointer to the offending character in the string. *Only valid with PutString, unused by PutChar.*

GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 do nothing special to handle these string faults. If the application has not installed its own string fault routine, **StringFaultVec** should contain a default value of \$0000, which will cause the string fault to be ignored. If this is the case, the following will happen:

- If part of the character was outside of the left-margin, the width of the offending character was added to the x-position in **r11** before the fault. **PutString** moves on to the next character in the string and attempts to print it at this new position.
- If part of the character was inside the left-margin but outside the right-margin, **PutString** leaves the x-position unchanged and moves on to the next character in the string.

The strategy behind this system is to only print the portion of the string that lies entirely within the left and right-margins. Unfortunately, this strategy is flawed. Whenever the right-margin is encountered, **PutString** should stop completely. But it doesn't. It continues searching through the string, looking for a character that will fit. This can be a problem when a thin character follows a wide character. For example, trying to print the word "working" with only a few pixels of space before the right-margin, **PutString** would try to print the "w", but since it doesn't fit, would move on and try its luck with the following "o". But the "o" won't fit either, so it moves on until it encounters the "i" which just happens to fit in the available space. **PutString** proudly prints the "i" thinking it has done a good thing, entirely unaware that the proper sequence of characters has been lost.

PutStrFault is a partial solution to this problem. **PutStrFault** immediately terminates string printing on any fault (left or right-margin) by moving **r0** forward to point to the null. Install **PutStrFault** into **StringFaultVec** prior to using **PutString**.



The above technique, however, has two flaws: if a character lies outside the left-margin, printing is aborted, and, with either type of fault, the application has no way of knowing which character in the string caused the fault. The following routine, **SmartPutString**, will solve both these problems. If a character lies outside the left-margin, it is skipped, and if it lies outside the right-margin, **SmartPutString** returns with **r0** pointing to the character in the string that caused it to terminate. If **r0** points to a NULL, then **SmartPutString** was able to print the whole string and terminated normally.

Example: **SmartPutString**.

Embedding Style Changes Within a String

A string may contain embedded escape codes for changing the style attributes mid-string. For example, if while printing a string GEOS encounters a BOLDON (24) escape code, then **PutString** will temporarily escape from normal processing to set the boldface bit in **currentMode**. Any characters thereafter will be printed in boldface.

Style changes are typically cumulative. If a OUTLINEON code is sent, for example, then the outline style attribute will be added to the current set of attributes. If boldface was already set, then subsequent characters will be both outlined and boldfaced. The PLAINTEXT escape code returns text to its normal, unaltered state.

When **PutString** is first called, it begins printing in the styles specified by the value in **currentMode** and when it returns, **currentMode** retains the most recent value, reflecting any style-change escapes. The next call to **PutString** (or any other GEOS printing routine) will continue printing in that style. To guarantee printing in a particular style without inheriting any style attributes from previous strings, the first character in the string should be a PLAINTEXT escape code. Any specific style escape codes can then follow.

Position Escapes (Moving the Printing Position Mid-string)

GEOS provides escape codes for changing the current printing position. Like other escape codes, these can be embedded within the string. Some of them are simple, such as LF and UPLINE, which move the current printing position down one line or up one line, respectively, based on the height of the current font. Others, such as GOTOX, GOTOY, and GOTOXY, require byte or word pixel coordinates to be embedded within the string immediately after the escape code.

Example:

String:

```
.byte HOME,LF          ; start in the upper-left corner and
                        ; move down one line so we have room
.byte "This ",LF, "is ",LF, "stepping ",LF
.byte "Down",LF, "ward",CR
.byte LF, "HELLO"
.byte GOTOXY
.word 40                ; x-position
.byte 15                ; y-position of baseline
.byte "Look! I moved.",NULL
```



Escaping to a Graphics String

GEOS provides a special escape code (ESC_GRAPHICS) that takes the remainder of a string and treats it as input to the **GraphicsString** routine. This allows graphics commands to be embedded within a text string, which is useful for creating complex displays, especially those that require graphics to be drawn over text. The current pen positions for the graphics are uninitialized so the first graphics string command should be a MOVEPENTO.

Example:

```
TextGraphics:  
.byte GOTOXY  
.word 20  
.byte 20  
.byte "BOX:  
.byte ESC_GRAPHICS  
.byte MOVEPENTO  
.word 10  
.byte 10  
.byte RECTANGLETO  
.word 50  
.byte 30  
.byte NULL
```

If it is necessary to print additional text after graphics, the **ESC_PUTSTRING** command may be used to escape from **GraphicsString**. A subsequent NULL will still mark the end of the string. Be aware that each context-switch between these two routines allocates additional 6502 stack space that is not released until the NULL terminator is encountered.

Important: When **GraphicsString** encounters the NULL marking the end of a string, control is returned to the application as if **PutString** had terminated normally. The NULL does not resume **PutString** processing.

GetString

GetString provides a convenient way for an application to get text input from the user without using a dialog box. **GetString** takes care of intercepting keypresses and echoing the characters to the screen. The beauty of **GetString** is that it builds the string concurrently with the rest of **MainLoop**, allowing menus, icons, and processes to remain functional while the user is typing in the string.

When you call **GetString**, you place the address you want GEOS to call when the user presses [Return] into **keyVector**. GEOS saves this address, prints out an optional default data string, and inserts its own routine (SystemStringService) into **keyVector**, assuming control of future keypresses. GEOS then returns back to the application with an rts, which is left to return to **MainLoop** in its normal course of events. As **MainLoop** encounters keypresses, it vectors through **keyVector**, calling SystemStringService. SystemStringService masks out invalid keypresses and prints valid characters, backspacing as necessary when the backspace key is pressed. When the [Return] key is pressed, GEOS clears **keyVector** and calls the event routine specified in **keyVector** when **GetString** was called. The null-terminated string is passed in a buffer.

GetString has a variety of options and flags that are described completely in the **GetString** reference section. These include specifying a maximum length for the entered string, providing a default data string, and enabling an option to give application control of string faults. But **GetString** is of limited usefulness, and applications that rely on a lot of this type of keyboard and text interaction might warrant a customized string/keyboard routine.



GetString uses the pointer in **r0** combined with the size of the buffer in **r2L** to provide a working window for the user to be able to enter/edit data in a field. This buffer can start out empty (field does not have any data yet) or it can start out with some data already in it (field has had information previously entered into it). Since **r2L** is the size of the buffer and not the size of the data already in the buffer, the value of **r2L** will be the same in both of these situations.

Example:

```
.ramsect
    rName:      .block 20+1 ; 20 character name buffer plus byte for null terminator
.psect
    tName:
        .byte "Name: ",NULL

DisplayForm:
    jsr DispTxtPrompts ; call routine to PutString all text prompt labels to the form
Field1:
    LoadW r0,rName ; set buffer pointer to our name buffer
    LoadB r2L,20 ; set size of buffer (max characters to enter)
    LoadB r1L,0 ; use system fault routine
    LoadW r11,nameXPos ; set x-position of text prompt to application defined value
    LoadB r1H,nameYPos ; set y-position of text prompt to application defined value
    LoadW keyVector,Field2 ; set STRINGDONE to point control to next field after CR is entered
    jsr GetString ; call GetString. user input starts after we return to the
MainLoop
    ;--- do any additional desired steps prior to user having control of entry
    rts
Field2:
    ... same code structure as in Field1
```

The first time **DisplayForm** is called, the **rName** buffer is empty, so the user just has a blank prompt to enter data into. For our example, the user enters "Arthur Dent" into the "Name: " field. When the user causes this form to be displayed a second time, the **rName** buffer contains "Arthur Dent", NULL. When the **Field1** block is executed again the user will see the "Name: " field already populated with "Arthur Dent" ("Name: Arthur Dent") and the text entry prompt will be after the name. The user now has the ability to edit the name in any way needed.

GetString and dispBufferOn

GetString uses the **PutChar** routine to print text to the screen, and **PutChar** depends on the value in **dispBufferOn** to decide where to direct its output. Because **SystemStringService** runs concurrently with other **MainLoop** events — events that might alter the state of **dispBufferOn** — it needs a way to override the current value of **dispBufferOn**, which, depending on the events running off of **MainLoop**, may contain different values on every keypress, sending characters to different screen buffers at different times.

One solution to controlling where **GetString** sends its characters, demonstrated below, involves patching into **keyVector** and updating **dispBufferOn** before **SystemStringService** gets control.

Example: **NewGetString**.

Note: Original Handwritten note about the above paragraphs regarding **dispBufferOn**. *"Not entirely clear. Make sure people know that this is not really of that much importance".*

Note: Some early versions of GEOS used bit 5 of **dispBufferOn** as a flag to limit **GetString**'s character printing to the foreground screen. This bit, however, is no longer guaranteed to have this effect and should always be zero.

Note: When **GetString** returns, **keyVector** will always be set to \$0000. If the application was using **keyVector**, it will need to reload it after the string has ended.



Forcing End of String Input

Because **GetString** accepts input concurrently with **MainLoop** there might be some user action other than pressing [Return] that the application may want to recognize as the end of input marker. Unfortunately, there is no direct way to terminate **GetString** before the user presses [Return]. The trick of choice in this situation is to simulate a press of the return key by loading **keyData** with a CR and vectoring through **keyVector** as in:

--- Simulate a CR to end **GetString**

```
LoadB keyData, #CR      ; load up a CR [RETURN] key
lda  keyVector          ; and vector through keyVector
ldx  keyVector+1         ; so SystemStringService will
jsr  CallRoutine         ; think it was pressed now
```

This same technique can be used to terminate a DBGETSTRING when an icon is pressed to leave a dialog box.

Note: GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 (through v1.3) do not null-terminate the string until [Return] is pressed (or simulated).

Fonts

In GEOS a font is a complete set of characters of a particular size and typeface. On disk, fonts are organized by style, where a single font file holds all the available point sizes for a given style. Each point size occupies its own VLIR record in the font file. The record number corresponds to the point size. For example, a font file called MyFont might use three VLIR records, one for each available font size: the MyFont 10 would occupy record 10, MyFont 12 would occupy record 12, and MyFont 24 would occupy record 24.

It is the job of the application to decide which fonts to keep in memory at any one time, reading in the appropriate records from the VLIR font file. Once a font is in memory (usually as the result of a call to **ReadRecord**), the application must inform GEOS to begin using the new font with the following routine:

LoadCharSet	Instruct GEOS to begin using a new font. (Font is already in memory).
--------------------	---

Although the word "Load" in **LoadCharSet** is misleading in that it implies it automatically loads the character set from disk into memory, the application must read the font data into memory prior to calling this routine. **LoadCharSet** expects an address pointer to the beginning of the font in memory. It will then build out a variable table for the text routines, providing information such as the baseline offset and font point height. The application may keep as many fonts resident as free memory will allow, switching them at will with calls to **LoadCharSet**. Some sophisticated GEOS applications use a font-caching system where fonts are kept in memory based on their frequency of use.

GEOS provides an additional routine for returning to the always-resident BSW 9 system font:

UseSystemFont	Instruct GEOS to begin using the default BSW 9 font.
----------------------	--

UseSystemFont passes the address of the system BSW 9 font to **LoadCharSet**.



The Structure of a Font File

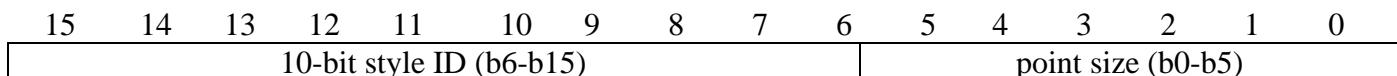
Fonts are stored in VLIR files of GEOS type FONT. A single font file contains all the available point sizes for a particular style (up to a maximum of 15). Each point size occupies one complete VLIR record. The record number corresponds to the point size (i.e., record 9 would contain the data for the nine-point character set). If a VLIR record in a font file is empty, then the corresponding point size is not available (the record will exist, but will be marked as empty in the index table). The data in each of these records is what GEOS considers a character set, and its structure is described later in "**Character Set Data Structure**". Unless the application is creating or modifying fonts, this data structure is unimportant.

The font files on a given disk can be found using the **FindFTypes** routine. Once the font files are known, the application can use **GetFHdrInfo** to access the header block for each font file. The font file header block contains information pertinent to the particular font file, such as the font style ID, the available point sizes, and the amount of memory required for each point size. These values can be accessed in the header block by using the following offsets:

Constant	Offset	Field Size	Description
O_GHFONTID	\$80	1 word	Font style ID.
O_GHPTSIZE	\$82	15 words	Character set ID's for those available in this file. Arranged from smallest to largest point size. Table is padded with zeros.
O_GHSETLEN	\$61	15 words	Size (in bytes) of each character set from smallest to largest point size. (These numbers have a one-to-one correspondence with the O_GHPTSIZE table). Table is padded with zeros.

Every font style has a unique 10-bit ID number. This number is stored in the word-length field O_GHFONTID. The next field, O_GHPTSIZE, has room for 15-character set ID numbers. A character set ID number is a 16-bit combination of the style ID and a point size identifier. The style ID is stored in the upper 10 bits and the point size is stored in the lower 6 bits:

Character Set ID Word:



b6-b15 style ID.
b0-b5 point size.

This combination of style ID number and point size gives each character set (font) a unique word length identifier. This allows any style/point-size combination to be referenced with a two-byte number. For example, the Durant style has a style ID of 15, so the Durant 10 font would have a character set ID of:

(15 << 6) | 10 or \$03CA
 $(15 * 64) + 10 = 970$ or \$03CA ; alternate method to calculate the character set ID

Berkeley Softworks' applications use the NEWCARDSET escape followed by the character set ID word to flag font changes within a text document.

Note: GEOS font IDs were meant to be unique; in fact, Berkeley Softworks even had a font registration service to help ensure this. However, GEOS users didn't always use the service, and a complete list wasn't available unless you had Dick Estel's Font Resource Directory, which itself could get out of date.

A [web app](#) listing all known GEOS fonts and a PDF sample sheet including a sorted list of font IDs and names can be found here: [**Lyon Labs GEOS Fonts**](#).

You can use these resources to explore GEOS fonts and to make sure that if you create one yourself, it will have a unique font ID.

Character Set Data Structure

A character set is stored — both in memory and in its VLIR record — as a contiguous data structure consisting of an eight-byte header, followed by an index table and the actual character image data. The image data for the characters are stored in a *bitstream* format, pixel row by pixel row. Imagine laying every printable character side by side, in character code order, starting with character number 32 (the space character). If the top row of pixels from every character were then stored together as a contiguous stream of bits, this would be the proper bitstream format. In GEOS, for every pixel of height in a character set, there is a corresponding *bitstream row*. Starting with the top row, each bitstream row is padded with zeros to make it end on a byte boundary. The next row (if there is one) is appended at the next byte. The number of bytes in each bitstream row is called the *set width*.

Because each character in a GEOS font can be of a different pixel width, GEOS needs some way of indexing into the bitstream data to find the beginning of each character. For each character there is 2 byte index that indicates where the character begins in the bitstream. For example, if the first pixel for the "A" character begins at pixel 148 in the bitstream, then the index value for character code 65 (uppercase "A") would be 148.

Character Set Data Structure:

Offset	Field size	Description
+0	byte	Baseline offset (in pixels from top of character).
+1	word	Bytes in one bitstream row (set width).
+3	byte	Font height.
+4	word	Pointer to beginning of index table (relative to beginning of data structure). Usually \$0008 because the index table follows immediately after the next word.
+6	1 word	Pointer to beginning of character bitstream data (relative to beginning of data structure). Bitstream data typically follows the index table.
+(8)	? words	Index table: one word entry for each printable character (the first word corresponds to character code 32). Each index word is pixel position of the character in each bitstream row. Total number of words = number of printable characters in the set.
+?	? bytes	Bitstream rows: one row of bitstream data for each pixel of height in the character set. Each bitstream row is padded with zero bits out to the next byte boundary. Total bytes = number of printable characters in the set times the set width.



Saving and Restoring the Font Variables

In both GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 all the information GEOS needs for using a font is stored in the variable table beginning at **fontTable** and stretching for FONTLEN (9) bytes. Whenever GEOS needs to switch fonts internally (while drawing the BSW 9 text in menus, for example), these bytes are saved off to **saveFontTab**, which is also FONTLEN bytes long. If a Commodore GEOS application needs to temporarily change fonts, it can simply duplicate this technique, saving and restoring to **fontTable** and **saveFontTab** as needed.

When GEOS runs a desk accessory, it saves off all the current font variables to a special area of memory. However, the temporary **saveFontTab** area is not saved. If a desk accessory uses menus, the menu routines will use the area at **saveFontTab**, thereby overwriting any saved data. Since the **saveFontTab** area is not saved in the context switch between the application and the desk accessory, it will come back with incorrect data. It is, therefore, the desk accessory's job to save and restore the data at **saveFontTab** if necessary.

Keyboard Input

Many keyboard input needs can be accommodated through normal processing with **GetString** and through dialog boxes with **DBGETSTRING**, but many specialized functions require servicing keypresses directly. The application might want to implement shortcut keys — special key combinations that allow quick access to menu items or other functions — or an application, such as a word processor, might need to do dynamic text formatting as characters are typed.

Key-scan Conversion

The internal code that the computer hardware returns for each keypress usually reflects the position of the key on the keyboard, not the actual character on the keycap. GEOS pre-processes all keypresses, ignoring some and translating others. For most keys, the keypress is translated into the GEOS ASCII character code equivalent: [a] translates to 97, [SHIFT] + [a] translates to 65, and [RETURN] translates to CR. These keys can go directly to GEOS text routines without any further work. However, there are some key combinations that get translated outside of the printable character range (codes between 0 and 32), and the application will need to filter these out.

If the shortcut key (designated by the Commodore logo on CBM computers) is pressed in combination with another key, the high-bit (bit 7) of the keypress byte will be set. This means, for example, that [SHORTCUT] + [a] is equivalent to:

```
.byte (SHORTCUT | 'a')
```

How GEOS Handles Keypresses

At interrupt level, GEOS scans the keyboard looking for key presses and releases. If a new key has been pressed or an old key has been held down long enough to begin auto-repeating, GEOS places the corresponding character code for the key at the end of the keyboard queue. The keyboard queue is a circular FIFO (first-in, first-out) buffer that holds keypresses. A queue is used because many typists can, at times, type keys faster than the application can process them. If there was no key buffer, keypresses would be lost. As long as there are characters in the keyboard queue, the KEYPRESS_BIT of **pressFlag** is set.

On each pass through **MainLoop**, GEOS checks the KEYPRESS_BIT of **pressFlag**. If the bit is set, GEOS removes the oldest keypress from the queue, places it in the global variable **keyData**, and attempts to vector through **keyVector**. **keyVector** usually contains a \$0000, which causes GEOS to ignore the vector and, hence, ignore the keypress. As long as **keyVector** is \$0000, keypresses will continue to accumulate in the queue at interrupt level and be ignored, one at a time, at **MainLoop** level.



By placing the address of a key-handling routine in **keyVector**, the application can be called off of **MainLoop** to process keypresses as they become available. When the application's key handler gets called, it merely picks up the key code from **keyData**, does any necessary processing, and returns to **MainLoop** with an rts when done.

With this technique, though, the application can only process one keypress on each pass through **MainLoop**, even though the keyboard queue may have more than one character in it. This is typically not a problem because the overhead most applications need to handle a character is minimal. But take geoWrite, for example. If only one character could be processed at a time, it might need to print, word-wrap, and scroll for each character. Even a medium speed typist could get far ahead of the screen updating. If there was a way to get at all the keypresses in the queue at once, then all the calculating and screen manipulations could be done for more than one character on each pass through **MainLoop**. GEOS offers a routine to do just this:

GetNextChar	Retrieve the next character from the keyboard queue.
--------------------	--

GetNextChar gets the keycode of the next available character from the keyboard queue and returns it in the accumulator. If there are no more characters available, **GetNextChar** returns a NULL. To retrieve all the queued keypresses, an application can call **GetNextChar** in a loop, transferring all queued characters to its own buffer. This buffer must be at least KEY_QUEUE bytes long so that it won't be overflowed.

Example: **KeyHandler.**

Ignoring Keys While Menus are Down

Because **MainLoop** is still running full-speed when menus are down, **keyVector** will still be vectored through on a regular basis. The application may want to postpone any text output or keypress interpretation when menus are down. Checking for this case is simple:

```
lda menuNumber ; check current menu level
bne 99$         ; leave if any menus are down
```

Implementing Shortcuts

Shortcut keys are a common user-interface facility found in GEOS applications. Briefly, a shortcut key is a key combination that allows the quick selection of a menu item or function in the application. Typically, shortcuts are distinguished from other keypresses by pressing the shortcut key (the Commodore logo) while typing another key. Key combinations that include the shortcut key will have the high-bit set, which makes them easy to recognize. Even if an application is not using shortcuts, it will most likely want to at least filter out all shortcut keys. To process shortcut keys, the normal key handler (the one the application installs into **keyVector**) should first check the high-bit of the keypress and branch to the shortcut key handler if the bit is set:

```
KeyHandle:
    lda menuNumber ; check current menu level
    bne 99$        ; ignore keys while menus down
    lda keyData   ; get the keypress
    bmi 10$       ; was it a shortcut?
    jsr NormalKey ; no, process normally
    bra 99$       ; exit
10$                                ; yes, process as a shortcut
99$                                ; exit
    rts
```



The shortcut key handler will need to decide what to do based on the key that was pressed. Usually the shortcut bit (bit 7) will be removed, the character will then be converted to uppercase, and the resulting character code will be used to search through a table of valid shortcut keys. If the particular shortcut key is not supported, the handler just returns, ignoring the keypress. If the key is implemented, the handler needs to call an appropriate subroutine to process the shortcut key:

Example: ShortKey.

The Text Entry Prompt

Whenever an application will be accepting text input, it is a good idea to offer a prompt, or cursor, to mark the point at which text will appear. GEOS offers three routines for automatically configuring sprite #1 to act as a text entry prompt:

InitTextPrompt	Initialize sprite #1 for use as a text prompt.
PromptOn	Turn on the prompt (show the text cursor on the screen).
PromptOff	Turn off the prompt (remove the text cursor from the screen).

The prompt automatically flashes on the screen without disrupting the display and can be resized to reflect the point size of a particular font.

Important: Interrupts should always be disabled and **alphaFlag** should be cleared when **PromptOff** is called. The following subroutine illustrates the proper use of **PromptOff**:

```
KillPrompt:  
    php                      ; save current interrupt disable status  
    sei                      ; disable interrupts  
    jsr  PromptOff           ; prompt = off  
    LoadB alphaFlag,0         ; clear alpha flag  
    plp                      ; restore old interrupt status  
    rts                      ; exit
```

Sample Keyboard Entry Routine

As an example, we will use some of the concepts covered in this chapter in real-world code. The following routine will patch into **keyVector** and output text as keys are pressed:

Example: "Sample Keyboard Entry Routine."



Sample Better Get String

With the routines discussed in this chapter it is possible to build a sophisticated word processor. To show how these routines fit together we can build a simple version of **GetString**. For want of a better name, let's call it **OurGetString**. It will read buffered input from the keyboard, display and update the text prompt position so that it moves ahead of the text, and echo the characters back to the screen. When we get this running, we can generalize it by adding support for reading embedded control characters. **OurGetString** can then be used as the basis for a text editor module that reads from a buffer as well as/instead of from the keyboard.

We begin by looking at **keyVector**, and **keyData**. **keyVector** contains the address of the keyboard dispatch routine. **keyData** gets the value of the key that was pressed. The **keyVector** routine gets called every time GEOS detects that a key was hit. Initially **keyVector** is set to 0 by the GEOS Kernel so all characters typed from the keyboard will be ignored. The application should load **keyVector** with the address of a routine to handle character input. In the present case this is the address of **OurGetString**.

When a key is pressed on the keyboard, the Interrupt Level code in GEOS places the ASCII value of that key in the variable **keyData**. Interrupt Level checks this every 60th of a second. During **MainLoop**, GEOS will check a flag left by Interrupt Level and if it indicates that a key has been pressed, **MainLoop** will call **OurGetString**. **OurGetString** can then get the character value out of **keyData**.

MainLoop does a little more than this though. If the application is doing a lot of processing, then it is possible that the user may have had a chance to enter two or three characters since the last call through **keyVector** to **OurGetString**. In this case, GEOS automatically buffers keyboard input. If Interrupt Level finds that another key has been pressed, and **keyVector** hasn't been serviced, it saves the character in its own internal buffer. The routine **GetNextChar** can then be called from within the keyboard dispatch routine to retrieve characters stacked up in the input buffer. Each time **GetNextChar** is called it returns the next character from the input buffer. When there are no more characters to return, **GetNextChar** returns zero.

When **OurGetString** is called, we retrieve the first character from **keyData**. We then call **GetNextChar** in a loop to return the remaining characters. Each time we get a character we store it in our own input buffer, **inBuffer**. As we retrieve the input characters, we will want to echo them back. This means calling **PutChar** to print it to the screen. You pass **PutChar** the character to print and an x and y-position on screen to print it at. The position can be any legal position on the screen, 0 to 319 for x, and 0 to 199 for y. **PutChar** is the same routine used by **GetString** and **PutString**.

It is also possible to use **StringFaultVec** to handle printing off screen, or outside of margins. **StringFaultVec** will get called when **PutChar** tries to print a character outside of the **leftMargin**, **rightMargin**. **PutChar** will also clip any part of a character that appears outside of **windowTop** and **windowBottom**. Clipping means that any part of a character appearing outside the top and bottom-margins will not be printed. Therefore, on the top and bottom-edges of a text window, chopped off characters may appear. This is useful for implementing scrolling where characters may be of different fonts and sizes on the same line.

StringFaultVec can be used to scroll a text window left or right or to wrap characters from the right-side of the screen to the left. In the first case, if the text window as defined on the screen by **windowTop**, **windowBottom**, **leftMargin** and **rightMargin** is used as a window overlooking a much larger document, then it is natural to want to scroll the document under the window. When a character is entered that lies outside the window, the **StringFaultVec** routine is called and may then erase the text in the window area and redraw it shifted to the left to make room for the new text on the right.



OurStringFault dispatch routine will perform a simple character text wrap. Characters typed past the end of the line will be moved to the beginning of the next. It will look at the height of the current line, add that to the vertical position of the text and use the result as the new vertical position. **leftMargin** is used as the new horizontal position. When the OurStringFault handler returns, it returns the same as if **PutChar** had returned. **OurGetString** will not know that OurStringFault was ever triggered. All it knows is that it called **PutChar** and a character was printed.

To briefly recap, **OurGetString** will prompt the user for input, display the text prompt, and get keyboard data from reading **keyData** and calling **GetNextChar**. As the characters are entered they will be echoed via **PutChar** and stored in our own internal buffer. If the end of the line is reached before the user hits return, OurStringFault handler will perform a character wrap.

The routine begins with the call to **PutString** in order to print the prompt.

```
jsr    i_PutString           ; call the routine
.word  XPOS PROMPT          ; the inline x-position, Possible range 0-319
.byte  YPOS PROMPT          ; the inline y-position, Possible range 0-199
.byte  "Enter something here: ",0   ; the string to print
---  code resumes here
```

Now we should put up the text prompt. To do this we need to set the size and position. For now we will be printing in the standard GEOS character set which is 9 point and so let's choose 12 for the size of the vertical bar. The x, y-position for the bar is easiest to find by experiment, trying a value and running the program. For now lets define the constants **XPOS PROMPT** and **YPOS PROMPT** and guess at their initial values, later.

```
XPOS PROMPT = some x value in range 0 to 319
YPOS PROMPT = some y value in range 0 to 199
```

Next we call **PromptOn** in order to turn on the sprite used for the text prompt and position it. The text prompt uses sprite 1.

```
lda    #9                  ; pass height of text prompt
jsr    InitTextPrompt        ; init the prompt
LoadW stringX,XPOS PROMPT  ; pass the x-position and y-position for prompt
LoadB stringY,YPOS PROMPT  ; make it visible
jsr    PromptOn
```

stringX and **stringY** are the variables used by **PromptOn** to hold the x, y-position of the prompt. The cursor is now visible. **OurGetString** will get a character, print it to the screen, and then move the prompt to the right of the character. Luckily **PutChar** returns **r1** and **r11** updated for the width of the char. All we need to do is transfer the updated x-position to **stringX**. So let's start writing **OurGetString**.

The first thing to do is make sure we get called. Let's load **keyVector** with **OurGetString**'s address. While we're at it let's do the same for our string fault vector routine. Add the following line to the prompting code above.

```
LoadW keyVector,OurGetString      ; set up keyboard dispatch
LoadW StringFaultVec,OurGetString ; set up Margin Fault Handler
```



Let's take a close look at **OurGetString**. It gets the first character from **keyVector**, checks for the carriage return the user types to terminate the input string. If the character is not a CR then we echo it with **PutChar**, and store it in the input Buffer. Next, **GetNextChar** is called to return any additional chars until it returns zero. As part of echoing each input character, **OurGetString** will advance the text prompt the width of the character. Since **stringX** and **stringY** are used to pass the x, y-position for the text prompt to **PromptOn**, we also use them to hold the position to print the input characters at as well. The code is as follows.

OurGetString:

```
        ldx    #0                      ; used as index into our buffer
        lda    keyData                ; get first key
10$   cmp    #CR                  ; see if user indicates end of string
        beq    90$                  ; if so go terminate the string

        sta    inBuffer,x            ; add to our input buffer
        pha                          ; save the char
        inx                          ; point to next open byte in inBuffer

        MoveW stringY, r1H          ; Get position for char from stringX and stringY
        MoveW stringX,r11            ;      (the position of the prompt)
        pla                          ; get the character from stack
        jsr    PutChar               ; echo the char to the screen
        ; PutChar returns new x, y-position
        ; in r11 and r1H, use for prompt
        ; Get x-position for next char into
        ; stringX. Only x-position changed
        ; update the prompt position

        MoveW r11, stringX          ; see if last character
        jsr    PromptOn              ; Z flag is set by GetNextChar when buffer is empty
        ; Loop again if more characters
        ;--- if zero then exit

        lda    #NULL                 ; terminate the input string in
        sta    inBuffer,x            ; inBuffer
        rts
```



We can now input and echo characters to the screen. Eventually though, **OurGetString** will try to print a character past **rightMargin**, and OurStringFault will get called. We want it to change the x, y-position of the text prompt and the location for drawing upcoming characters to the next line. In order to reset the y-position to the next line, OurStringFault has to know how tall the characters on the present line are. The easiest way to do this is to use the routine, **GetRealSize**. OurStringFault should save the character passed to it, and call **GetRealSize** to find out the height of the character. It needs to add this height plus a little more to space the lines apart to the present vertical position in **stringY**. **stringX** is set to the left-margin and the character is printed.

```
OurStringFault:  
    pha                      ; save the char passed us  
    ldx  currentMode          ; style may affect char width  
    jsr  GetRealSize          ; we want the height  
    txa                      ; height returned in x  
    clc  
    adc  stringY             ; add height to stringY  
    adc  #2                  ; add a little line spacing  
    sta  stringY             ; new y-position  
    LoadW stringX, leftMargin ; print from left-margin  
    pla                      ; restore the char  
    jsr  PutChar              ; print the char at beginning of line  
    rts
```



MainLoop and Interrupt Level: a Technical Breakdown

The GEOS Kernel operates on two distinct levels: **MainLoop Level** and **Interrupt Level**. **MainLoop** Level is characterized by the GEOS **MainLoop** — a never-ending loop at the heart of GEOS that routes events to the application. Whenever the application does not have control, **MainLoop** usually does.

But there is also Interrupt Level. Periodically (usually every 1/60th of a second) the computer hardware temporarily interrupts the microprocessor. The processor may be in the middle of **MainLoop**, deep within a GEOS routine, or somewhere in the application. Either way, the 6502 immediately suspends whatever it is doing and passes control to the GEOS Interrupt Level. Interrupt Level scans the keyboard circuitry, moves the mouse pointer, flashes the text prompt, decrements timers, and performs other low-level tasks. Interrupt Level operates independently of **MainLoop** and ensures that certain things get done on a regular basis. When the Interrupt Level processing is complete, control returns to the point where the original interrupt occurred.

Whatever GEOS does at Interrupt Level is mostly transparent to the application. Only when an application strays from the beaten path will it need to worry about the specifics of Interrupt Level processing.

MainLoop Level

When GEOS starts an application, it first initializes the operating system and then jsr's to the application's start address. The application is expected to perform its basic startup procedures, such as initializing its menus, icons, and processes, and then return immediately with an rts. This rts will place GEOS at the beginning of **MainLoop**. **MainLoop** is primarily a small, endless loop of function calls.

MainLoop Service Routines

MainLoop itself is rather short. The meat of its function is hidden in the various service routines that it calls. Because these service routines interact directly with the application, it is useful to understand the specific conditions that affect their operation. The pseudo-code diagrams at the end of this chapter illustrate the operation of the more important service routines.

Patching into MainLoop

Although most applications can function entirely off of events, some may find the need to install their own service routine directly off of **MainLoop**. GEOS has a single vector for this purpose: **appMain**, which usually contains \$0000 and is therefore unused. By placing a routine address into this vector, GEOS will call through this vector every pass through **MainLoop**. To remove this call, the application can again store \$0000 into the vector.

The Basics of Interrupt Level

Interrupt Level is primarily responsible for maintaining the interactive and time-based aspects of GEOS. Interrupt Level updates the mouse state and the mouse cursor position, watches for double clicks, decrements process and sleep timers, gets keyboard input, flashes the prompt, and generates a new random number every vblank, among other (more obscure) tasks.



The Vertical Blank Interrupt

The Interrupt Level interrupt is tied directly to the video circuitry. In order to keep the screen phosphors glowing, the image must be redrawn, or *refreshed*, many times per second. Each complete coverage of the picture tube is called a frame, and the rate at which frames are drawn is called the *frame rate* or *refresh rate*.

At the end of each frame, the electron beam is switched off and returned to the upper left corner of the picture tube to begin drawing again. This period when the beam is off is called the *vertical blank*, or *vblank*. Every vblank, the IRQ (Interrupt ReQuest) line on the 6502 is pulled low. If the interrupt disable bit in the status register is clear (as it usually should be), an interrupt is generated. This interrupt is often called the *vblank interrupt*. GEOS uses the vblank interrupt as the basis for its Interrupt Level processing.

The vblank interrupt, along with the scanning of the video frame, occurs in a precisely timed sequence: 60 times per second on NTSC monitors (the United States standard) and 50 times per second on PAL monitors (the European standard). The GEOS FRAME_RATE constant reflects the number of frames per second (either 50 or 60) depending on the state of the PAL and NTSC constants.

How to Disable Interrupts

Because the vblank interrupt is an IRQ (Interrupt ReQuest), the 6502 has the option of ignoring the request. To disable IRQ interrupts, an application need only set the interrupt disable bit in the 6502's status register using the sei (Set Interrupt disable bit) instruction. Because GEOS depends on Interrupt Level executing on a timely basis, an application should disable interrupts only when absolutely needed and then only for short periods of time. If an interrupt occurs while the interrupt-disable bit is set, the interrupt will not be serviced. If too many interrupts are missed, much of the real-time features of GEOS — the mouse pointer, processes, double click detection, etc. — will become sluggish.

In conventional 6502 programming, it is standard practice to surround blocks of interrupt-sensitive code with an sei-cli sequence: an initial sei to disable interrupts and an ending cli to reenable interrupts. This, however, is not a totally safe practice because the cli always reenables interrupts regardless of their original state. If interrupts were originally disabled, the cli may inadvertently reenable them. As applications get large, it becomes easier to embed these interrupt disable/enable sequences deep within subroutines. If one subroutine disables interrupts then calls another subroutine that then performs a cli (returning with interrupts enabled when they shouldn't be), the results may be a disastrous bug.

It is good to practice a little defensive coding and get into the habit of saving the interrupt status when disabling them around blocks of code. The following sequence works well:

```
php      ; save current interrupt disable status
sei      ; disable interrupts
        ; (interrupt-sensitive code goes here)
plp      ; restore old interrupt status
```

This php-sei-plp method will save, set, and then restore the interrupt disable bit. This way interrupts won't be inadvertently reenabled when they're expected to be disabled.



Important Things to Know About Interrupt Level

The vblank interrupt service routine is one of the most complex aspects of GEOS. Fortunately, most applications will need to know little more about the Interrupt Level process than its basic functioning. However, there are some unavoidable conflicts between Interrupt Level and normal, mainstream processing, and these are important to know.

Two-byte Variables

During non-interrupt level processing, it is important to disable interrupts before referencing a word value that might get changed at Interrupt Level or changing a word value that might get referenced at Interrupt Level. A two-byte quantity requires two memory accesses, and there is a small chance that an interrupt may occur after the first byte has been accessed but before the second byte has been accessed. This can result in a situation where a word value has the high-byte of one number and the low-byte of another. Take for example the variable **mouseXPos**, which is modified at Interrupt Level. The seemingly innocent code fragment below illustrates the problem:

```
MoveW mouseXPos,oldX      ; update our old mouse x-position with current mouse x-position
```

Which expands to the following at assembly time:

```
lda  mouseXPos+1          ; update our old mouse x-position with current mouse x-position
sta  oldX+1
lda  mouseXPos
sta  oldX
```

If an interrupt occurs between the lda **mouseXPos+1** and the subsequent lda **mouseXPos**, the word stored in oldX may be entirely wrong. The solution is to temporarily disable interrupts around the access:

```
php                  ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                  ; disable interrupts around access
MoveW mouseXPos,oldX ; update our old mouse x-position with current mouse x-position
MoveB mouseYPos,oldY ; Get a consistent y-position at the same time.
plp                  ; restore old interrupt status
```

Be aware, though, that the php-sei-plp sequence has its own set of idiosyncrasies: the plp restores the entire status register, not just the interrupt disable bit, thereby overwriting any new condition codes. Therefore, disabling as in

```
php                  ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                  ; disable interrupts around compare
CmpW  mouseXPos,oldX ; compare current x-position with Old x-position
plp                  ; restore old interrupt status
```

would defeat the whole purpose of the **CmpW**. In such cases, the condition codes can, of course, be tested *before* the plp. A better solution, however, would disable interrupts, shadow the word value to a temporary variable, restore the interrupt disable status, then do all checking against this temporary value, which won't get changed by Interrupt Level.

Example: IsMseInMargins

Word variables to be careful with include **mouseXPos**, **mouseLeft**, **mouseRight**, **intTopVector**, and **intBotVector**, all of which are either read or written to by Interrupt level.



The Decimal Mode Flag

GEOS adopts the convention that the normal operating state of the computer has decimal mode disabled. Any routine that enables decimal mode must also disable it. Versions of GEOS 64 prior to v1.2 do not disable decimal mode during interrupt level processing. If operating under one of these versions, it is necessary to disable interrupts prior to using the decimal mode flag.

Patching Into Interrupt Level

Very few applications will need access to the system at Interrupt Level. Most tasks that would traditionally require the use of a time-based interrupt can be handled deftly enough with GEOS processes. If an application can drive itself entirely off of **MainLoop** events, it should. The world of Interrupt Level is a delicate one; it is very easy to disrupt the entire system by doing the wrong thing during Interrupt Level. With that said, though, GEOS provides two vectors that allow an application that knows what it's doing to tap directly into Interrupt Level: **intTopVector** and **intBotVector**.

As illustrated in the Interrupt Level pseudo-code at the end of this chapter, control passes through these two vectors at different points in the interrupt process. **intTopVector** allows the application to patch in *before* most of the Interrupt Level processing has occurred and **intBotVector** allows the application to patch in *after* most of the Interrupt Level processing has occurred.

Important: The application should always disable interrupts before loading a new address into either **intTopVector** or **intBotVector**. The program will very likely crash if this precaution is not taken.

System Use of **intTopVector** and **intBotVector**

GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 use **intTopVector** to point to **InterruptMain**, a vital function of the Commodore GEOS Interrupt Level. An application that uses **intTopVector** should call the address that was originally in **intTopVector** when it is done. This will ensure that the Commodore GEOS **InterruptMain** will be executed properly.

Example:

```
;--- Install our interrupt routine into intTopVector
Installint:
    php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
    sei                      ; disable interrupts
    MoveW intTopVector,oldTopVector ; save address of current routine
    LoadW intTopVector,MyIntRout   ; install our interrupt routine
    plp                      ; restore old interrupt status
    rts

;--- Remove our interrupt routine from intTopVector, replacing it with old.
Removeint:
    php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
    sei                      ; disable interrupts
    MoveW oldTopVector,intTopVector ; restore old routine
    plp                      ; restore old interrupt status
    rts

MyIntRout: ;--- My interrupt service routine
    ...
    ; Interrupt code here.

    ...
    lda  oldTopVector
    ldx  oldTopVector+1
    jmp CallRoutine           ; End with transfer to InterruptMain
```



Guidelines for Interrupt Level Routines

There are a few general guidelines for any routine that patches into Interrupt Level:

- Keep the routines short. Interrupt level is not the place for time-consuming code.
- Stay away from GEOS. Some routines will work correctly at interrupt level and others won't. Even worse, the ones that won't work might only show this trait after your product has been released and in the hands of users for months. (It is O.K., though, to use **CallRoutine**, as many of the examples in this chapter illustrate).
- Never clear the interrupt disable bit.

Following these guidelines will keep your Interrupt Level routines as innocuous as possible.



Interrupt Level Pseudo-Code

The following pseudo-code diagrams illustrate the general Interrupt Level constructs in both systems (GEOS 64, GEOS 128). This information can be crucial when trying to track down a subtle interaction between the various levels of GEOS.

GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 Interrupt Level

InterruptLevel:

```
{  
    /* Context Save:  
        Save out any information about the system configuration that we might destroy */  
    Save6502Regs();                      /* save the status of the A, X, Y, and S registers */  
    SaveGEOSRegs();                      /* save r0-r15 and a few internal variables */  
    SaveCBMState();                      /* save state of Commodore memory banks */  
    SetIOIn();                           /* set RAM 1 and I/O registers in. Much of Kernal  
                                         is now inaccessible */  
  
    DblClicks();                         /* decrement dblClickCount if non-zero */  
  
    if (GEOS128)  
    {  
        DoMouse();                      /* GEOS 128 updates mouse here */  
        DoSetMouse();                   /* and also calls SetMouse in mouse driver. SetMouse  
                                         doesn't exists in GEOS 64 input drivers. */  
    }  
  
    DoKeyboard();                       /* scan the keyboard and add a char to the queue if key pressed */  
    DoAlarmSnd();                      /* update timer for alarm sound duration */  
  
    /* Application can patch into the following two vectors. The application's routine should always end by  
     indirectly calling the routine whose address was originally installed in the vector. Use CallRoutine in  
     the Kernal in case the pointer is $0000.  
    */  
    CallRoutine(intTopVector)          /* call indirectly through intTopVector. On the C64/128, this  
                                         points to InterruptMain. */  
    CallRoutine(intBotVector)          /* call indirectly through intBotVector. This is usually  
                                         $0000, which CallRoutine ignores. */  
  
    /* Context Restore:  
        Restore information about the system configuration that we saved */  
    RestoreCBMState();                 /* put memory banks back as they were */  
    RestoreGEOSRegs();                /* restore r0-r15, etc. */  
    Restore6502Regs();                /* restore A, X, Y, and S registers */  
    ReturnFromIRQ();                  /* pick up where we left off */  
}
```



GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 InterruptMain

```
/*
InterruptMain
Called through intTopVector under GEOS 64/128.

*/
InterruptMain:
{
    if (GEOS64)
        { DoMouse();                                /* GEOS 64 updates mouse here */
        }
    UpdateProcesses();                         /* Update the process timers */
    UpdateSleeps();                            /* Update the sleep timers */
    UpdatePrompt();                           /* Flash/Update the text prompt */
    GetNewRandom();                             /* jsr GetRandom in Kernal */
    Return();
}
```

UpdateProcesses

```
UpdateProcesses:
{
    if (numProcesses > 0)          /* Only do this if there are processes in the table */
    {
        for (EachProcess)        /* go through each process in the table */
        {
            if (Process != FROZEN)      /* only if unfrozen... */
            { DecrementTimer();           /* count down one tick */
                if (Timer == 0)           /* if timer timed-out */
                { Process = RUNABLE;       /* make it runnable */
                    ResetTimer();          /* and reset the counter */
                }
            }
        }
    }
    Return();
}
```

UpdateSleeps

```
UpdateSleeps:
{
    if (numSleeping > 0)          /* Only do this if there are routines sleeping */
    {
        for (EachSleeping)        /* go through each sleeping routine */
        {
            if (SleepTimer > 0)        /* if counter not zero, then still asleep! */
            { Decrement(SleepTimer);   /* so count down one tick */
            }
        }
    }
}
```



UpdatePrompt

UpdatePrompt:

```
{  
    if (alphaFlag(BIT7) ==1)      /* prompt enabled if hi-bit of alphaFlag set */  
    {  
        DecrementAlphaFlagTimer(); /* dec timer in lower 6 bits of alphaFlag */  
        if ((alphaFlag&$3F) == 0)   /* if time to change prompt state */  
        {  
            /* Toggle the state of the prompt */  
            if (PromptState == ON)      /* bit 6 of alphaFlag= 1 */  
            { PromptOff ();  
            }  
            else  
            { PromptOn ();  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```

DoMouse

DoMouse:

```
{  
    UpdateMouse ();           /* call input device driver for new positioning */  
    {  
        if (mouseOn(MOUSEON_BIT) == 1)      /*if mouse is on... */  
        {  
            FaultCheck();                /* check for faults */  
  
            /* Commodore machines draw the mouse here */  
            if(GEOS64||GEOS128)          /* if CBM machine... */  
            {  
                DrawSprite (mousePicData) /* copy mouse picture into sprite data table */  
                PosSprite (mouseXPos, mouseYPos) /* position the sprite */  
                if (GEOS64)                 /* if GEOS 64... */  
                { EnablSprite (MOUSE)       /* always enable the sprite each time */  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```



FaultCheck

FaultCheck:

```
{  
    /* Check mouse against left constraint and left screen edge */  
    if ((mouseXPos < mouseLeft) || (mouseXPos < 0))  
    {    mouseXPos = mouseLeft;                                /* force mouse to constraint */  
        faultData(OFFLEFT_BIT) = 1;                            /* show left fault */  
    }  
  
    /* Check mouse against right constraint and right screen edge */  
    if ((mouseXPos > mouseRight) || (mouseXPos > SC_PIX_WIDTH-1))  
    {    mouseXPos = mouseRight;                               /* stop mouse at edge */  
        faultData(OFFRIGHT_BIT) = 1;                          /* show right fault */  
    }  
  
    /* Check mouse against top constraint and top screen edge */  
    if ((mouseYPos < mouseTop) || (mouseYPos < 0))  
    {    mouseYPos = mouseTop;                                /* stop mouse at edge */  
        faultData(OFFTOP_BIT) »1;                           /* show top fault */  
    }  
  
    /* Check mouse against bottom constraint and bottom screen edge */  
    if ((mouseYPos > mouseBottom) || (mouseYPos > SC_PIX_HEIGHT-1))  
    {    mouseYPos = mouseBottom;                            /* stop mouse at edge */  
        faultData(OFFBOTTOM_BIT) = 1;                         /* show bottom fault */  
    }  
  
    if (mouseOn(MOUSEON_BIT) == 1)                            /* if menus on, see if mouse is off current menu */  
    {  
        if ( (mouseYPos < menuTop) ||  
            (mouseYPos > menuBottom) ||  
            (mouseXPos < menuLeft) ||  
            (mouseXPos > menuRight)  
        )  
        { faultData(OFFMENU_BIT) - 1;                         /* if mouse outside any menu edge... */  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```



MainLoop Level Pseudo-Code

The following pseudo-code diagrams illustrate the general **MainLoop** Level constructs in both systems (GEOS 64 and GEOS 128). This pseudo-code is useful for determining exactly how icons, menus, and other event-generating mechanisms interact with your application.

MainLoop

MainLoop:

```
{  
    while (TRUE)          /* This loop is never ending */  
    {  
        KeyboardService();      /* service keyboard and related MainLoop functions */  
        ProcessService();       /* service processes */  
        SleepService();        /* service sleeping routines */  
        CBMTTimeService();     /* service the Commodore time */  
        CallRoutine(appMain);   /* Call any application code that NEEDS to be handled  
                                Every MainLoop */  
    } /* endwhile */  
}
```



KeyboardService

KeyboardService:

```
{  
    if (C128) /* GEOS 128 handles sprites here */  
    {  
        SoftSprHandler();  
    }  
  
    /* RUN THROUGH THE BITS IN PRESSFLAG AND DISPATCH AS NECESSARY.  
    THESE DISPATCHES GO THROUGH VECTORS THAT TYPICALLY DEFAULT TO  
    GEOS ROUTINES FOR HANDLING THE VARIOUS USER-INPUTS */  
  
    /* input device changed vector (currently unused by GEOS) */  
    if (pressFlag (INPUT_BIT) ==1) /* if input device changed */  
    {  
        pressFlag (INPUT_BIT) = 0 /* clear flag */  
        CallRoutine(inputVector) /* and go through vector «$0000» */  
    }  
  
    /* state of mouse changed vector (mouse moved; state of button changed)  
     * mouseVector usually points to an internal GEOS routine SystemMouseService() */  
    if (pressFlag (MOUSE_BIT) ==1) /* if mouse state changed... */  
    {  
        pressFlag (MOUSE_BIT) = 0 /* clear flag */  
        CallRoutine(mouseVector) /* and go through vector «SystemMouseService» */  
    }  
  
    /* keyboard character ready  
     * keyVector defaults to $0000. */  
    if (pressFlag (KEYPRESS_BIT) == 1) /* if key in queue... */  
    {  
        keyData = GetCharFromQueue(); /* get keypress */  
        if (QUEUE_EMPTY) /* if no more keys in the queue... */  
        {  
            pressFlag (KEYPRESS_BIT) = 0; /* clear flag */  
        }  
        CallRoutine(keyVector) /* go through vector «$0000» */  
    }  
  
    /* any mouse faults since last time?  
     * mouseFaultVec usually points to an internal GEOS routine SystemFaultService() */  
    if (faultData != 0) /* if any faults... */  
    {  
        CallRoutine(mouseFaultVec); /* go through vector «SystemFaultService» */  
        faultData = 0; /* and clear faults afterward */  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```



ProcessService

ProcessService:

```
{  
    if (numProcesses > 0)      /* If no processes, ignore */  
    {  
        for (EachProcess)      /* go through each process in the table.  
                                (start with last in table & work backward) */  
        {  
            if ((Process == (RUNABLE & ~BLOCKED)) /* only if runnable & not blocked */  
            {  
                Process ==~RUNABLE;           /* clear runnable flag */  
                ProcessEvent();             /* and generate a process event by calling the  
                                            routine in the table. */  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```

SleepService

SleepService:

```
{  
    if (numSleeping > 0)      /* Only do this if there are routines sleeping */  
    {  
        for (EachSleeping)      /* go through each sleeping routine */  
        {  
            if (SleepTimer==0)      /* if counter not zero, then time to awake! */  
            {  
                RemoveSleep();       /* remove this sleeper from the internal list */  
                WakeUp();             /* and go wake it up */  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```



SystemMouseService

SystemMouseService:

```
{  
    if ( mouseData(BIT_7) == DOWN ) /* if mouse button down (bit == 0)... */  
    {  
        if ( mouseOn(MOUSEON_BIT) ==1 ) /* if mouse checking is on... */  
        {  
            if ( mouseOn(MENUON_BIT) ==1 ) /* if menus scanning is on... */  
            {  
                /* Check if the mouse is within the currently active menu (level 0/main) */  
                if ( (mouseYPos > menuTop) &&  
                    (mouseYPos < menuBottom) &&  
                    (mouseXPos > menuLeft) &&  
                    (mouseXPos < menuRight) )  
                {  
                    MenuService(); /* mouse was pressed on menu, go handle it */  
                    Return(); /* Return without checking icons */  
                }  
            }  
            /* Not on a menu, see if press was on an icon */  
            if ( mouseOn(ICONSON_BIT) ==1 ) /* if icon scanning is on... */  
            {  
                /* search through the icon table looking for a match */  
                for (EachIcon)  
                {  
                    if (icon(OFF_I_PIC) != $0000) /* if icon not disabled... */  
                    {  
                        if (MouseOnIcon() == TRUE) /* if mouse on top of this icon... */  
                        {  
                            /* flash or invert icon as necessary */  
                            if (iconSelFlag (ST_FLSH_BIT)) /* flash icon? */  
                            { InvertIcon(); /* invert once */  
                                Sleep (selectionFlash); /* sleep awhile */  
                                InvertIcon(); /* invert back again */  
                            }  
                            else if (iconSelFlag (ST_INVRT_BIT)) /* invert icon? */  
                            { InvertIcon(); /* just invert */  
                            }  
                            /* check for double click */  
                            if (DBL_CLICK) /* if this is the second click of a dbl click... */  
                            { r0H = TRUE; /* set double click flag */  
                            }  
                            else  
                            { r0H = FALSE; /* * else, set single click flag */  
                            }  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
    /* call the icon event routine */
    r0L = icon;                                /* tell event routine which icon */
    CallRoutine (icon(OFF_I_EVENT));           /* generate an event */
    Return();                                    /* break out of the for loop (check no more icons!) */
}
}
}
}

/* If we got here, the following is true:
   1) mouse button was released (as opposed to pressed)
   - or -
   2) mouse was pressed, but not on an icon nor on a menu
*/
CallRoutine (otherPressVec);                /* it's an "other" press... "other" as in something the
                                             system doesn't really care about */
}
```



SystemFaultService

SystemFaultService:

```
{  
    /* only deal with faults if the mouse is on, menu scanning is enabled, and we've got a  
     submenu down... */  
    if ( (mouseOn(MOUSEON_BIT) == 1) && (mouseOn(MENUON_BIT) ==1)&&  
        (menuNumber > 0) )  
    {  
        if (menuType == CONSTRAINED)  
        {  
            /* for constrained menus... */  
            /* If mouse faulted off the top of a vertical menu or off the left of a horizontal  
             menu, then we go to the previous menu. Otherwise, the fault is ignored because  
             the menu is constrained */  
            if ( (menuType == VERTICAL && faultData(OFFTOP_BIT) == TRUE) ||  
                (menuType == HORIZONTAL && faultData(OFFLEFT_BIT) == TRUE) )  
            {  
                DoPreviousMenu();  
            }  
        }  
        else /* menuType == UNCONSTRAINED */  
        {  
            DoPreviousMenu(); /* always try to go to the previous menu. If mouse didn't  
                                move onto the previous menu, then next pass through  
                                MainLoop will see this as a fault and try to remove  
                                that menu, and so on until we're back to the main menu  
                                */  
        }  
    }  
    Return();  
}
```



Quick Reference Pseudo-Code

InterruptLevel

Save the state of the machine. This includes A, X, Y and S plus r0-r15 and the memory configuration

```
jsr SaveState
```

Now the I/O area is switched in. GEOS 128 also ensures that bank 1 is the active bank.

```
jsr SetIOIn
```

Now dblClickCount is decremented. This variable is used to tell if the user clicks the mouse twice in rapid succession

```
jsr DblClicks
```

```
.if GEOS128
    GEOS 128 updates the mouse here
    jsr DoMouse
    jsr SetMouse
.endif
```

Now scan the keyboard and if a key is found place it in the keyboard queue.

```
jsr DoKeyboard
```

```
jsr DoAlarmSnd      service alarm tone timer
```

Normally intTopVector points to InterruptMain. If you wedge a routine in here the routine must end with jmp InterruptMain.

```
lda #[intTopVector
ldx #]intTopVector
jsr CallRoutine      execute InterruptMain
```

Normally intBotVector is NULL, i.e. \$0000. A routine wedged in here should end with rts.

```
lda #[intBotVector
ldx #]intBotVector
jsr CallRoutine      normally unused.

jsr RestoreState     back the way it was.

rti
```

InterruptMain

Called during each interrupt via intTopVector. This routine performs the bulk of the interrupt's work and must be called or things will freeze up.

.if GEOS64	
GEOS 64 services the mouse here	
jsr DoMouse	
.endif	
jsr UpdateProcesses	update process timers
jsr UpdateSleeps	update sleep timers
jsr UpdatePrompt	flash text prompt
jmp GetRandom	get a new random number

MainLoop

GEOS 128 will handle soft (80-col) sprites here.

```
jsr KeyboardService service pressFlag,
                      inputVector,
                      mouseVector,
                      keyVector,
                      mouseFaultVec
```

Menu/Icon mouse presses are handled through mouseVector. mouseVector is normally set to SystemMouseService. When mouse action is not handled, then SystemMouseService calls CallRoutine (otherPressVec)

now we check if any processes or sleeping routines should be executed.

```
jsr ProcessService
jsr SleepService
```

next update the time and alarm variables. If it is time for the alarm to sound call alarmTmtVector.

```
jsr CBMTTimeService
```

appMain is normally NULL. You can wedge your own Main Loop routines in here

```
lda #<appMain
ldx #>appMain
jsr CallRoutine

rmbf 7, grcntr11

jmp MainLoop          loop is never ending
```

Dialog Box

Dialog Boxes (DB) appear as a rectangle in which text, icons, and string manipulation may occur. Dialog Boxes are used by applications to display error conditions, warn the user about possibly unexpected side effects, prompt for a sentence or two of input, present filenames for selection, and perform various other tasks where user participation is desired. Several frequently used Dialog Box functions are built directly into the GEOS Kernal. Along with programmer defined functions, Dialog Boxes provide a simple, compact, yet flexible user interface.

A Dialog Box may be called up on the screen at any time. It is like a small application, running in its own environment. It will not harm the current application, or change any of its data (unless this is intentionally done by a programmer supplied routine). Calling up a Dialog Box causes most of the state of the machine to be saved. All the Kernal variables, vectors, and menu and icon structures are saved. The Dialog Box can therefore be very elaborate, since it need not worry about permanently affecting the state of the machine. The pseudoregisters **r0H-r15**, however, are not saved, nor is the screen under where the Dialog Box appears. Restoring the screen appearance after a DB is run is described later.

To call up a Dialog Box use the routine **DoDlgBox**. To exit from a Dialog Box and return to the application call **RstrFrmDialog**. All the variability of Dialog Boxes is provided by a powerful yet simple table. The table specifies the dimensions and functionality of the Dialog Box. DB tables are made up of a series of command and data bytes. DB command bytes indicate icons to display or commands (usually for printing text) to execute within the DB. DB data bytes specify information such as location of the DB, its dimensions, and text strings.

DB Structure

The first entry in a DB table is a command byte defining its position. This can either be a byte indicating a default position for the DB, **DEF_DB_POS**, or a byte indicating a user defined position, **SET_DB_POS** which must be followed by the position information.

Position Command

The position command byte is or'ed with a system pattern number to be used to fill in a shadow box. The shadow box is a rectangle of the same dimensions as the DB and is filled with one of the system patterns. The shadow box appears underneath the DB one card to the right and one card below. A system pattern of 0 indicates no shadow box. It's easier to look at an example of DB with a shadow box than it is to describe it. **A picture of one** appears in the Open Box example later in this chapter.

The two forms for the position byte, default and user defined, are:

Start of Default Dialog	Start of Custom Size Dialog
<hr/>	<hr/>
.byte DEF_DB_POS pattern	.byte SET_DB_POS pattern
	.byte top ; (0-199)
	.byte bottom ; (0-199)
	.word leftside ; (0-319)
	.word right ; (0-319)

Note:

Additional information on Dialogs can be found in "**Chapter 19 Environment > Structures > dialog/Icons/Menus/Graphics**"

DB Icons and Commands

The Kernal supports a special set of resident icons for use in DBs. DB Icons provide a simple user response to a question or statement. When the user clicks on one of these icons the DB is erased, the number of the selected icon is returned in **r0L**, and **RstrFrmDialog** is automatically called. The application that called **DoDlgBox** then checks **r0L** and acts accordingly, usually calling a routine it associates with that icon. DB Icons indicating YES, NO, OK, OPEN and DISK are provided.

DB Commands are provided for running any arbitrary routine, printing a text string, prompting for and receiving a text string, putting up a scrolling filename box, putting up a user-defined icon, and providing a routine vector to jump through if the joystick button is pressed when the cursor is not over any icon. DB Commands take the form of one command byte containing the number of the command to execute and any following optional data bytes. After the position byte (or bytes) may appear a number of icon or command bytes.

Icon Commands

Whenever a system DB icon is activated, the DB exits, returning the icon's number in **r0L**. The application can then know which icon was selected and take the appropriate action. A maximum of 8 icons may be defined in a DB.

An Icon byte is followed by two bytes defining the position of the icon as an offset from the upper left corner of the DB. The first is the x-position (icon x-position uses cards, 0-39; text x-position use pixels 0-255); the second is the y-position in pixels, 0-199. The OK icon is the most common icon. The OK icon command would look like the following:

```
.byte OK ; icon to display
.byte x_card_offset ; icon x-position uses bytes (cards) 0-39
.byte y_offset ; y-position is always in pixels 0-199
```

Table of icon commands

Icon	Value	Example	Description
OK	1	.byte OK .byte x_card_offset .byte y_offset	Draw OK Icon x-offset is in cards (0-39) y-offset in lines (0-199)
CANCEL	2	.byte CANCEL .byte x_card_offset .byte y_offset	Draw CANCEL Icon
YES	3		etc...
NO	4		
OPEN	5		
DISK	6		
	7-10		Marked for future use.

Important: The x-position of text fields is stored in a single byte, not in the normal word. This limits the x-position to a range of 0-255. Since the x-position is an offset from the left-side of the Dialog Box this would only be a limitation if a custom size dialog box is created that is wider than 255 pixels.



Dialog Box Commands

Several commands are defined for use in DBs. Many are used to put up text within the Box. For example, the command DBTXTSTR is followed by two position offset bytes and a word pointing to a text string. When used in a DB, DBTXTSTR will display the text string at a position offset from the upper left corner of the DB. The position offsets are measured in pixels from top of the DB to the baseline of the text string, and in pixels from the left-side of the DB to the left-side of the first character in the string. This means any string may be offset at most 255 pixels from the left-side of the DB. The following table contains the available commands.

Table of DB Commands:

Command	Value	Example	Description
DBTXTSTR	11	.byte DBTXTSTR .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .word textPtr	PutString <i>textPtr</i> at selected offsets. pixel offset 0-255 pixel offset 0-199 <i>textPtr</i> contains address of null terminated string
DBVARSTR	12	.byte DBVARSTR .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .byte zPgPtr	PutString @@zPgPtr <i>zPgPtr</i> is an address of a zero-page ptr to a null terminated string. Example: .byte r15
DBGETSTRING	13	.byte DBGETSTRING .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .word zPgPtr .byte maxChars	Read a text string typed by user into buffer. <i>zPgPtr</i> points to address of a buffer that is <i>maxChars</i> bytes. Example: .byte a3 with a3 containing address of buffer
DBSYSOPV	14	.byte DBSYSOPV	Enable function that causes a return to the application whenever mouse is pressed any place except over an icon.
DBGRPHSTR	15	.byte DBGRPHSTR .word graphicsStrPtr	i_GraphicsString <i>graphicsStrPtr</i> <i>graphicsStrPtr</i> contains address of a graphics string. (This command will end Dialog Box processing)
DBGETFILES*	16	.byte DBGETFILES .byte x_offset .byte y_offset	Display the filename box inside the DB.* r7L = FileType r5 = buffer r10 = File Class
DBOPVEC	17	.byte DBOPVEC .word msePressVector	sets otherPressVec to <i>msePressVector</i> . Vector is called when the mouse button is pressed any place except over an icon.
DBUSRICON	18	.byte DBUSRICON .byte x_card_offset .byte y_offset .word userIcon	userIcon Table .word ptrIconData .word NULL .byte width in bytes .byte Height in Pixels .word ServiceRoutine Note: (width DOUBLE_B for 128)
DB_USR_ROUT	19	.byte DB_USR_ROUT .word userVector	Call <i>userVector</i> after the DB has been drawn.
NULL	0	.byte NULL	Ends the Dialog Box Definition

* See Example: GetWorkFile.

The registers **r5** through **r10** and **r15** may be used to pass parameters to those commands expecting them. (As well as any other zero page address the application has defined for itself, e.g. **a0**). A couple of the commands deserve further explanation.

DBOPVEC

DBOPVEC sets up a vector which contains the address of a routine to call whenever the user clicks outside of an icon. This routine will be run and its rts will return to the DB code in **MainLoop**. Other icons or DB commands may then be executed, or icons selected.

If the programmer wants the routine to exit from the DB altogether as DBSYSOPV does, then a jmp **RstrFrmDialog** should be executed from within the routine. Whenever this is done, **sysDBData** should be loaded with a value that **RstrFrmDialog** will then transfer to **r0L** when it exits. In situations where several user responses are possible within a DB, the calling application checks **r0L** to determine the action that caused the DB exit. Your DBOPVEC routine should return **sysDBData** a value that cannot be mistaken for a different icon in the same DB. Since DBs can only handle 8 icons, any number greater than 8 is sufficient.

DBUSRICON

If the programmer wishes to have an icon in a DB that is not one of the Kernal supported DB icons, he may use the DBUSRICON command to define his own. A word following the command byte points to an icon table not unlike the table normally used to define icons within an application. As can be seen in the Dialog Box Commands diagram above, the position bytes for the icon within this table are set to zero as the position offset bytes just following the command byte are used instead. The user routine pointed to from inside this icon table is executed immediately when a press within the icon is detected. Like DBOPVEC, instead of returning to the application like the predefined system icons, this user icon returns to the DB level in **MainLoop**.

To make the user routine return to the application it may execute a jmp **RstrFrmDialog**. A QUIT or OK icon may also be used in the same DB to cause a return to the application. As with DBOPVEC, the DBUSRICON routine should load **sysDBData** with a value that **RstrFrmDialog** will then transfer to **r0L**. This value should be selected so that the application will not mistake it for one of the DB icons.

DBGETFILES

The DBGETFILES DB command is the most powerful. A picture of it appears below.

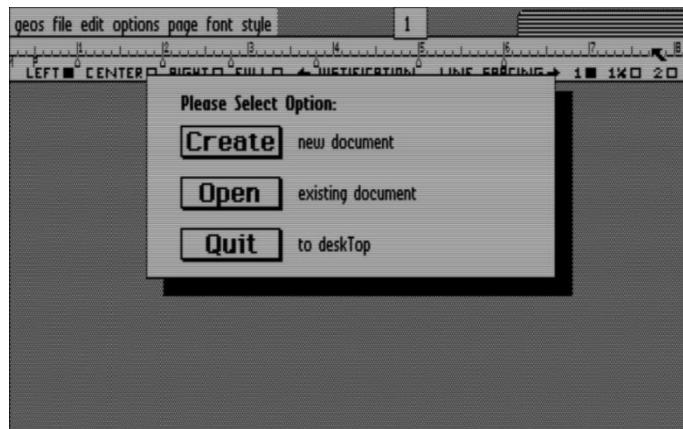


A box containing the names of files which can be selected is displayed. If there are more files than can be displayed at one time, the up/down arrow icon can be used to scroll the filenames up or down. A maximum of 15 files may be viewed this way. Usually this is enough. Upon execution of the DB, **r7L** is expected to contain the GEOS file type (SYSTEM, DESK_ACC, APPLICATION, APPL_DATA, FONT, PRINTER, INPUT_DEVICE, DISK_DEVICE, AUTO_EXEC, INPUT_128). **r5** should point at a buffer to contain the selected filename. If the caller passes a filename in **r5** and this file is one of the files found by DBGETFILES, then this filename will appear highlighted when the filenames are displayed in the dialog box.

When a file is selected, its name will be null terminated and placed in this buffer. **r10** should be set to null to match all files of the given type, or point to a buffer containing the permanent name string of files to be matched. The permanent name string is contained in the File Header block for each file. It contains a name that is the same for all files of the same type. For example, geoPaint will only want to open files it created. It points **r10** to the string "Paint Image", when using DBGETFILES. This is useful for displaying only those files of GEOS type APPL_DATA created by a specific program.

The end of a DB definition table is signaled with a .byte NULL as the last entry. As examples speak louder than explanations, we present two DB examples below.

Example: openBoxDB, getFileDB



DBGRPHSTR

DBGRPHSTR command will always be the last command processed in the table. If you need to draw graphics on the dialog box and you need another command to be the last command, you should use DB_USR_ROUT instead and do the call to **GraphicsString** within the user routine.

Important: When **GraphicsString** encounters the NULL marking the end of a string, control is returned to the application as if the DB definition table had terminated normally. The NULL does not resume the DB definition table processing.



DB_USR_ROUT

The DB_USR_ROUT command executes a programmer supplied routine when the DB is drawn. This routine may be quite elaborate, setting up processes, menus, edit windows and the like. Since **DoDlgBox** and **RstrFrmDialog**, respectively, save and restore the system state, a DB_USR_ROUT called routine need not worry about trashing the state of the system. However, you may not call **DoIcons** from within a DB_USR_ROUT if you are also using the standard Dialog Box Icons as the two sets of icons will interfere. The DB icon structure is drawn and initialized after the DB_USR_ROUT is called. This way an icon may be placed on top of a graphic drawn by the DB_USR_ROUT.

Note: It is standard practice in Berkeley applications to have the DB_USR_ROUT set **appMain** to point to the routine that will perform the custom Dialog Box setups. The first step that routine performs is to remove its hook from **appMain**. This allows the Dialog to complete its internal processing before we do our modifications. The first time the **MainLoop** runs after the Dialog is done our routine will get called through the **appMain** vector.

Example:

ExDB:

```
.byte DEF_DB_POS | 1           ; simple dialog definition table
.byte OK, DBI_X_2,DBI_Y_2      ; OK Button
.byte DB_USR_ROUT              ; setup for our routine to get hooked into
.word DBHook                   ; the MainLoop
.NULL
```

DBHook:

```
;--- code here executes BEFORE icons are drawn
LoadW appMain,UsrRoutine      ; set our UsrRoutine to be called at the
rts                           ; the end of the next MainLoop
```

UsrRoutine:

```
;--- code here executes AFTER all dialog box setup is done.
LdW appMain,NULL
LoadW r0,myGraphics
jsr GraphicsString
...
...
```

Exiting from a DB

The applications screen is recovered in one of two ways. First, if the screen's contents are buffered to the background screen, then all that needs to be done is a **RecoverRectangle** which will copy the background screen to the foreground screen. If the **dispBufferOn** flag is set so that the background is being used for code space and not to buffer the foreground screen, then the application must provide another means to recreate the screen appearance.

When **RstrFrmDialog** is called it will call the routine whose address is in **RecoverVector**. **RecoverVector** normally contains the address of **RecoverRectangle**. To recover the screen when the display is being buffered, two calls through **RecoverVector** are done. First, the **RstrFrmDialog** routine sets up the coordinates of the DB's shadow box and vectors through **RecoverVector**. This will restore the area under the shadow box. Second, it sets up the coordinates of the area under the DB itself and vectors through **RecoverVector** again. In this way the contents of the Background Screen corresponding to the area under the DB and its shadow box are copied to the Foreground Screen.



If the application does not use the Background Screen RAM as a screen buffer then it must provide the address of a different routine to call. The alternate routine address must be stored in **RecoverVector** in order to provide some other means of recreating the screen appearance. **RecoverVector** is called once for the Shadow and then once for the Dialog Box. If there is no Shadow then **RecoverVector** will only be called one time.

The dimensions of the areas to recreate are passed in the regular **RecoverRectangle** registers **r2-r4**. When you have a shadow, it will be more efficient to only recover the screen behind the "Full Dialog Box" one time instead of once for the Shadow rectangle and again for the Dialog Box only rectangle. To do that you will need a flag to show the state of the drawing and variables to save the shadow dimensions. The Following example illustrates a simple recovery setup that uses the default background pattern to replace the removed dialog box.

Example:

```
.ramsect      ;--- (ramsect area assumed to be Initialized to NULL at program startup)
    rYB: .block 1      ; holds the bottom y-coordinate of the shadow and doubles as our flag
    rXR: .block 2      ; holds right x-coordinate of the shadow area

RecoverRect:
    lda    rYB          ; if rYB is zero we are in the first call
    bne    50$           ;--- First call from RecoverVector
    MoveB r2H,rYB       ; save the bottom y-coordinate
    MoveW r4,rXR        ; save the right x-coordinate
    rts                ; exit so the dialog can continue to be removed

50$   ;--- Second call from RecoverVector
    sta    r2H          ; set bottom of the recovery rectangle to the bottom of the shadow
    MoveW rXR,r4        ; set right-side of the recovery rectangle to the right of the shadow
    LoadB rYB,NULL      ; reset flag to NULL so it will be in correct state next use
    lda    #2            ; recover behind the full dialog Box using standard background pattern
    jsr    SetPattern
    jmp    Rectangle

; Sample Setup before call to DoDlgBox
    LoadW RecoverVector,RecoverRect      ; activate RecoverVector processing
    LoadW r0,dlgDB                    ; activate dialog box
    jsr    DoDlgBox                  ; turn off RecoverVector processing
    LoadW RecoverVector,NULL         ; turn off RecoverVector processing
    lda    r0L
    ...
```



Dialog Box RAM Buffer

This buffer is for variables that are saved when dialog boxes or desk accessories are run. Both of these actions require the system to be able to warmstart GEOS and return to the application state after the action completes. This ability to backup and restore the system state allows for both the Dialog Box / Desk Accessory to startup into a known base startup. Just like the application itself always starts up at this same warmstart state.

Limitations

There are 2 rules to Dialog Boxes that have to be followed since there is only 1 buffer and no mechanism for nesting.

1. Never run a Dialog Box from a Dialog Box.
2. Never run a Dialog Box from a Desk Accessory.

Attempting to do either of those actions will cause unpredictable results likely causing a system crash when returning from the Dialog Box. To see why this happens we will need to examine the contents of the **dlgBoxRamBuf**.

Note: See "**Dialog Box RAM Buffer**" in Chapter 19: "**Environment > Structures**" for a detailed breakdown of the contents of this buffer.

Removing Limitations

In order to perform either of the tasks listed above, an application will need to back up the Dialog Box RAM Buffer before either of those actions and then restore it after the action is done.

The **dlgBoxRamBuf** is TOT_SRAM_SAVED bytes so you will need a buffer in ramsect large enough to hold it.

Applications can do their own backup and restore of this buffer to get around the Dialog Box limitations:

Example:

```
TOT_SRAM_SAVED = 417

.ramsect
    dbrb_back:    .block TOT_SRAM_SAVED      ; allocate enough RAM to hold a copy of the buffer

.psect
    Bck_dbrb:
        jsr    i_MoveData          ; move the contents of the dlgBoxRamBuf to holding
        .word  dlgBoxRamBuf        ; buffer.
        .word  dbrb_back
        .word  TOT_SRAM_SAVED
        rts
```

```

Rst_dbrb:
    PushW r0
    jsr i_MoveData           ; restore the contents of the dlgBoxRamBuf
    .word dbrb_back          ; from the holding buffer
    .word dlgBoxRamBuf
    .word TOT_SRAM_SAVED
    PopW r0
    rts

;--- From an Auto Exec or from inside a dialog.

jsr Bck_dbrb             ; backup dialog RAM buffer
LoadW r0,dlgBox           ; display the dialog nox
jsr DoDlgBox
jsr Rst_dbrb              ; restore the dialog RAM buffer
lda r0L
;--- process Dialog Box Result
....
```

Note: To allow further nesting of Dialog Box's, an application would need a way of tracking nesting levels and a storage strategy for keeping the nested 417-byte buffers. With nesting logic in place, you could easily allow an Auto Exec to not only use a Dialog Box, but that Dialog Box could also call another Dialog Box.



File System

The GEOS file system is based on the normal C64 DOS file system. A combination of two factors led to an augmentation of the basic structure: first, the C64 was not originally designed to be a disk computer, and second, the addition of the diskTurbo now makes it practical to read and write parts of a file as needed. Previously the slowness of the disk drive often meant that files were read in at the beginning of execution, and not written until exiting the program. If file writes had to be done in the middle of execution, a coffee break was usually warranted.

GEOS supports two different types of files. The first is similar to regular C64 files and is called a SEQUENTIAL^{*} file. This type of file is made up of a chain of sectors on the disk. The first two bytes of each sector contain a track and sector pointer to the next sector on the disk, except for the last sector which contains \$00 in the first byte to indicate that it is the last block, and an index to the last valid data byte in the sector in the second byte. The second type of file is a new structure, called a Variable Length Indexed Record, or VLIR for short. An additional block, called a Header Block, is added to both VLIR & SEQUENTIAL files. It contains an icon graphic for the file, as well as other data as discussed later.

To understand GEOS files, one must first understand the Commodore files on which they are based. I refer the reader to any of the several good disk drive books available. I use the Commodore 1541 (or 1571) User's Guide, and The Anatomy of the 1541 Disk Drive (from Abacus Software).

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first, for those already familiar with the 1541, is a brief refresher of the basic Commodore DOS. Second, we present GEOS routines for opening and closing disks and dealing with directories and standard files. The final section is devoted to a detailed look at VLIR files.

The Foundation

A 1541 disk is divided into 35 tracks. Each track is a narrow band around the disk. Track 1 is at the edge of the disk and track 35 is at the center. Each track is divided into sectors, which are also called blocks. The tracks near the outside edge of the disk are longer and therefore can contain more blocks than those near the center. The Block Distribution by Track tables show the number of sectors in each track for each of the GEOS 2.0 supported drives.

1541 Block Distribution by Track

Track Number	Range of Sectors	Total Blocks
1 to 17	0 to 20	21
18 to 24	0 to 18	19
25 to 30	0 to 17	18
31 to 35	0 to 16	17
		683

1571 Block Distribution by Track

Track Number	Range of Sectors	Total Blocks
1 to 17	0 to 20	21
18 to 24	0 to 18	19
25 to 30	0 to 17	18
31 to 35	0 to 16	17
36 to 52	0 to 20	21
53 to 39	0 to 18	19
60 to 35	0 to 17	18
66 to 70	0 to 16	17
		1366

1581 Block Distribution by Track

Track Number	Range of Sectors	Total Blocks
1 to 80	0 to 40	3200
		3200

Note: ^{*} SEQUENTIAL stands for any non-VLIR file in GEOS, and should not be confused with the SEQ C64 file format. In fact, USR, PRG and SEQ C64 files are all qualify as GEOS SEQUENTIAL file types.



Directory Track

Track 18, the directory track, is used to hold information about the individual files contained on the disk. Sector 0 on this track contains the Block Availability Map (BAM) and the Directory Header. The BAM contains 1 bit for every available block on the disk. The bits corresponding to blocks already allocated to files are set while the bits corresponding to free blocks are cleared. Before the BAM bits is a pointer to the first Directory Block, which is described later. The BAM format is unchanged by GEOS.

Directory Header

The Directory Header contains the disk name, an ID word (to tell different disks apart), and three new elements for GEOS, a GEOS ID string, a track/sector pointer to the Off-Page Directory block, and a disk protection byte. The GEOS ID string is contained in an otherwise unused portion of the BAM/Directory Header Block. It identifies the disk as a GEOS disk and identifies the version number, which can be important for data compatibility between present and future versions of GEOS. See the BAM Format/Directory Header table below. This string should not be confused with the GEOS Kernal ID and version string at \$C000 as described in "**GEOS Kernal Information Bytes**" in Chapter "**Basic GEOS**"

Here is the format of the BAM and Directory Header:

BAM Format/Directory Header				
	Byte Offset	Constant	Contents	Definition
	\$00		18	Track of first Directory Block. Always 18.
	\$01		1	Sector of first Directory Block. Always 1.
	\$02		65	ASCII char A indicating 1541 disk format.
	\$03			Unused
BAM TRACK 1	\$04	OFF_TO_BAM		Number of sectors in Track 1
	\$05			Track 1, BAM for sectors 0-7
	\$06			Track 1, BAM for sectors 8-15
	\$07			Track 1, BAM for sectors 16-20
BAM TRACK 2	\$08			Number of sectors in Track 2
	\$09			Track 1, BAM for sectors 0-7
	\$0A			Track 1, BAM for sectors 8-16
	\$0B			Track 1, BAM for sectors 17-20
... BAM for tracks 3-35				
D H I E R A E D C E T R O R Y	\$90	OFF_DISK_NAME		16-byte Disk name
	\$A0		\$A0 x 2	2 Shifted spaces
	\$A2			Disk ID word
	\$A4		\$A0	Shifted space
	\$A5		'2'	DOS version: 2
	\$A6		'A'	Format Type
	\$A7		\$A0 x 4	4 Shifted spaces
	\$AB	OFF_OP_TR_SC		Tr/Sr of off page Directory Block
	\$AD	OFF_GS_ID		GEOS ID string. "GEOS format V1.2"
	\$BD	OFF_GS_DTYPE	\$00 / 'P'	'P' indicates protected Master Disk
	\$BE		\$00	Unused



Disk Protection Byte

The disk protection byte is at byte 189 = OFF_GEOS_DTYPE in the Directory Header. This byte is normally 0, but may be set to 'P, to mark a disk as a Master Disk. GEOS Version 1.3 and beyond deskTops will not allow a Master Disk to be formatted, copied over, or have files deleted from the deskTop notePad. Files may still be moved to the border and deleted from there. This saves GEOS developers from having to replace application disks that have been formatted, or otherwise destroyed by user accident.

Off Page Directory Block

The Off-Page Directory Block is a new GEOS structure but has the same format as regular Commodore Directory Blocks. Directory Blocks hold up to 8 Directory Entries. Each Directory Entry (also known as File Entry because it describes a file), contains information about one file. When a file is moved off the deskTop notepad onto the boarder, the file's Directory Entry is erased from its Directory Block and is copied to the Off-Page Directory Block. A buffer in memory is also reserved to save information about each file on the boarder.

Important: The Off-Page feature exists so that a file can be copied between disks on a one drive system. The Icon for an off-page file will remain on the deskTop border when a new disk is opened and the deskTop set to display the contents of the new disk. The file can then be dragged to the notepad from the boarder, thus copying it to the new disk.

Directory Block

The format of the Directory Block is shown below. The overall structure of a Directory Block is unchanged. The following table was derived from the C64 disk drive manual.

Directory Block Structure

\$00	Track and sector of next Directory Block
\$02	Directory Entry 1
\$20	<i>Unused</i>
\$32	Directory Entry 2
	...
\$E0	<i>Unused</i>
\$E2	Directory Entry 8
<i>Dir. Blocks appear only on the Directory Track</i>	

Directory Entry

Several unused bytes in each Directory Entry have been taken for use by GEOS. Bytes 1 and 2 point to the first data block in the file unless the file is a GEOS VLIR file. In this case these bytes point to the VLIR file's index table. Bytes 19 and 20 point to a new GEOS table, the File Header block as described below. Bytes 21 and 22 are used to convey the GEOS structure and type of the file. The structure byte indicates how the data is organized on disk: 0 for SEQUENTIAL, or 1 for VLIR. The file type refers to what the file is used for, DATA, BASIC, APPLICATION and other types as listed in the table below. The SYSTEM_BOOT file type should only be used by GEOS Boot and Kernal files themselves.

The TEMPORARY file type is for swap files. All files of type TEMPORARY are automatically deleted from any disk opened by the deskTop. The deskTop assumes they were left there by accident, usually when an application crashes and a swap file is left behind. When creating swap files, use the TEMPORARY file type and start the filename with the character PLAINTEXT.



Example:

```
swapName: .byte PLAINTEXT, "My swap file",0
```

This will cause the file to print in plain text on the desk top and will prevent a user file with the same name to be accidentally removed when "My swap file" is created. Finally, bytes 23 through 27 are used to hold a time and day stamp so that files may be dated.

Directory Entry

\$00	Commodore File Type
\$01	Track and Sector of First Data Block in This File. or VLIR Index Block
\$03	16 Character File Name Padded with Shift Spaces \$A0
\$13	Track and Sector of GEOS File Header (New Structure)
\$15	GEOS File Structure Type: 0=SEQUENTIAL, 1=VLIR
\$16	GEOS File Type
\$17	Date: Year. The Year is stored as the last 2 digits of the actual year. Applications must provide their own century logic. It is safe to assume any year < 86 is in the 21 st century. The original spec was for the year to be an offset from the year 1900. This would have been the perfect solution. The GEOS code base may be too large to patch and fix this problem now.
\$18	Month/Day/Hour/Minute
\$1C	File Size expressed as number of blocks in the file. (word)

Note: For a more detailed view of the Directory Entry see "**Directory Entry**" in Chapter 19 "**Environment > Structures**".

File Header Block

The GEOS File Header Block was created to hold the icon picture and other information that is handy for GEOS to have around. Something worth bringing attention to is that the File Header Block is pointed to by bytes \$13-\$14 of the file's Directory Entry. Thus, any C64 SEQUENTIAL file may have a header block. (Bytes \$13-\$14 was previously used to point to the first side sector in a C64 DOS relative file, so these bytes are unused in a SEQUENTIAL file. This is also why the REL file is not a valid Commodore file type under GEOS). Bytes 0 and 1 in all disk blocks point to the next block in the file, or the offset to the last data byte in the last block of a file. Since the File Header Block is only a single block associated with a file, bytes 0-1 are always set to \$00, \$FF. This indicates that no blocks follow and all bytes in the block are used.



We follow the header block diagram below by a complete description of its contents.

GEOS File Header Block

(256 bytes. New GEOS file extension. Pointed to by Directory Entry)

Offset	Constant	Contents	Description
\$00		00, FF	00=Indicates this is the last block in the chain. FF=is the index to the last valid data byte in the block.
\$02	O_GHIC_WIDTH	3	Width of icon in bytes, always 3
\$03	O_GHIC_HEIGHT	21	Height of file icon in lines, always 21.
\$04	O_GHIC_PIC		Icon Data
\$44	O_GHCMDR_TYPE		C-64 file type
\$45	O_GHGEOS_TYPE		GEOS File Type
\$46	O_GHSTR_TYPE		GEOS Structure Type
\$47	O_GHST_ADDR		Start address in memory for loading the program.
\$49	O_GHEND_ADDR		End address in memory for loading a Desk Accessory, otherwise Start Address -1.
\$4B	O_GHST_VEC		Address of initialization routine to call after loading the program.
\$4D	O_GHFNAME O_GHCNAME		Permanent Filename. Bytes 0-11 = Filename padded with spaces; Permanent ClassName. (Data Files) Bytes 0-11 = ClassName Padded with spaces 12-15=version string "V1.3"; 16-18=0's.
\$60	O_128_FLAGS		OS Compatibility Flag.
\$61	O_GH_AUTHOR	Author Name	If application program, holds name of software designer.
\$75	O_GHP_FNAME	Parent Application	If Data file, 20-byte Parent application's Permanent Filename. Bytes 0-11=name padded with spaces; 12-15=version string "V1.3"; 16-20=0's
\$89	O_GHAPDAT	Application	23 bytes for application use.
\$A0	O_GHINFO_TXT	Get Info	Used for the file menu option Info. String must be null terminated.

Fonts use the Data area of the File Header Block from \$61 to \$9F in a different way.

Offset		Contents	Description
\$61	O_GHSETLEN		VLIR Size (word) of each Point Size. 15 words.
\$80	O_GHFONTID		Font ID (word).
\$82	O_GHPTSIZE		List of Point Size(word)'s. 15 words.

Note: For a more detailed view of the File Header Block see "**File Header Block**" in Chapter 19 "**Environment > Structures**".

File Header Block In Detail

icon data

Bytes at offset **O_GHIC_WIDTH** contain the width and height of the icon data that follows. File icons are always 3 bytes wide by 21 scan lines high. The two-dimension bytes precede the data because the internal routine used by GEOS to draw icons is a general routine for drawing any size icon and it expects the two bytes to be there. The image bytes at **O_GHIC_PIC** contain the picture data for the icon in compacted bit-map format. Byte 4 is the bitmap format byte. There are three compacted bit-map formats. The second format as described in "**GEOS Compacted Bitmap Format**" in chapter **Graphics Routines**, is a straight uncompacted bit-map. To indicate this format, the format byte should be within the range 128 to 220. The number of bytes in the bit-map is the value of this format byte minus 128. Since the value of the highest bit is 128, the lower 7 bits, up to a value of 92 indicate the number of bytes that follow.



Commodore File Type

The lowest 3 bits at **O_GHCMRD_TYPE** is the old C64 file type, PRG, SEQ, USR, or REL.

GEOS file type

The byte at **O_GHGEO_TYPE**, is the GEOS file type. Presently there are 15 different GEOS file types. There may be additional file types added later, but these will most likely be application data files and will be lumped together under APPL_DATA.

GEOS file structure type

O_GHSTR_TYPE is the GEOS file structure type. This is either VLIR or SEQUENTIAL. (Remember, a SEQUENTIAL GEOS file is just a linked chain of disk blocks. It does not mean a C64 SEQ file).

Start Address

The word at **O_GHST_ADDR** is the starting address at which to load the file. Normally, GEOS will load a file starting at the address specified in **O_GHST_ADDR**. Later we will see how an alternate address can be specified. This is sometimes useful for loading a data file into different places in memory.

End Address

The word at **O_GHEND_ADDR** contains the address of the end of the file. GEOS uses this address when loading Desk Accessories. This allows GEOS to backup enough Application space to allow the desk accessory to be loaded. Other files types besides Desk Accessories should have an End Address = Start Address - 1.

Application Initialization vector

If the file is a **BASIC**, **ASSEMBLY**, **APPLICATION**, or **DESK_ACC**, then it is an executable file. The deskTop will look at the word at offset **O_GHST_VEC** for the address to start execution at after the file has been loaded. Usually this is the same as the start address for loading the file, but need not be.

Permanent Filename / Permanent ClassName

A Permanent Filename for a file is necessary since the user can rename files at will. VLIR applications like geoWrite need to be able to find their VLIR records when they first load up. Instead of searching for the name "GEOWRITE" which can be changed by the users, it searches for its Permanent File Name which will always be the same even if the file is named "Suzy Wong at the Beach".

The 20 bytes at **O_GHP_FNAME** store the Permanent Filename string for all files except APPL_DATA files. Though there are 20 bytes allocated for this string, the last 4 bytes should always be 3 nulls (0). For Applications the last byte is the OS Compatibility Flag at offset **O_128_FLAGS**, otherwise it is another 0. Bytes 0-11 are used for the file name and padded with spaces if necessary. Bytes 11 to 15 should be the version number of the file. We have developed the convention that Version numbers follow the format: V1.0 where V1 is just a capital ASCII V followed by the major and minor version numbers separated by an ASCII period.

Example Permanent File Name:

```
.byte "geoWrite    V2.1",NULL,0,0,CF_40
```

APPL_DATA files use a Permanent ClassName at **O_GHP_CNAME**. This is the same location in the header as **O_GHP_FNAME**. The 20 byte string is a 12 character ClassName followed by a 4 character Version number and then 4 nulls. The Class Name is used by applications when they are looking for their data files. They will search for all files of a specific class. This also serves the purpose of allowing the Application to know the version of the Data File.



Example Class Name:

```
.byte "Write Image V2.0",NULL,0,0,0
```

Author

The 20 Bytes at **O_GH_AUTHOR** are for storing Information about the Creator of the Application. The string in this field must be NULL terminated.

Example:

```
.byte "Dave & Mike",NULL  
.block 8
```

Parent Application

When GEOS needs to locate an application it looks at the Parent Application String at **O_GHP_FNAME**. When a user double clicks on a data file, GEOS will look at the Parent Application String and try to find a file of that name. If it cannot find the file on the current disk, it will ask the user to insert a disk containing an application file of that name, "Please insert a disk with geoWrite". When looking for an application, GEOS will only check the first 12 letters of the name, the filename, and will ignore the Version Number for the time being. GEOS assumes that the user will have inserted the version of the application he wants to use. In making this assumption, GEOS tacitly assumes that applications will be downwardly compatible with data files created by earlier versions of the same application. This need not absolutely be the case as will be seen below.

When the application is loaded and begins executing, it should look at the Permanent ClassName String of the data file. Normally this string will be similar to the Parent Application filename and the version numbers may be different. Thus, if you double click on a datafile and that datafile has a Parent Application of "geoWrite V2.1" the deskTop, which doesn't compare version numbers, will load and start executing geoWrite 2.1. geoWrite will then look at the version number in the data file's Class Name String and determine if a conversion of data file formats needs to take place. If there were changes between the V1.2 and 2.0 versions of the data files then the data will have to be converted.

It is much more likely for the code of a program to change - to fix bugs - than it is for the data file format to change. Data format version numbers then tend to leapfrog application numbers. For example, application X starts out with V1.0. After a month of beta test V1.1 is released. After 1 week of retail shipping a bug is found and a running production change to V1.2 is made and users with V1.1 are upgraded. Meanwhile the data file format is still V1.0; any version of the application can use it. Six months later V2.0 is released with greatly expanded capabilities and a new data format. The data Version Number should then change to V2.0, leapfrogging V1.1, and V1.2. This will indicate to V1.0 to V1.2 versions of the program that they cannot read the new format. If the user has the newer version of the program than he should be using it and not an older version.

Important: It is up to the application in its initialization code to look at the data file's version number and determine whether or not it can handle it, and if so whether or not the data needs to be converted.

Permanent Name Example

As an example, suppose the user double clicks on a geoWrite 1.0 document. The deskTop will look for a file with the name stored in the Parent Application String. If this program is not found on the current disk the deskTop will ask the user to insert a disk containing it. The deskTop only looks at the first 12 characters and will ignore the version number. After loading geoWrite, control is passed to the application. The deskTop passes a few appropriate flags and a character string containing the name of the data file. The application, in this case geoWrite, will look at the data file's Permanent Class name String, then its Version Number, and determines if it can read the file, or if it needs to convert it to the more up-to-date version. Similarly, if an older version of an application, e.g. geoWrite 1.0, cannot read a data file created with a newer version of the application, it needs to cancel itself and return to the deskTop or request another disk.



Constants for Accessing Table Values

Constants that are used with the file system and tables described above are included in Chapter 19 "Environment > Constants". These constants make code easier to read and support, and therefore are included here. Most of the constants are for indexing to specific elements of the file tables presented above. The constants are broken down into the following sections, GEOS File Types, Standard Commodore file types, Directory Header, Directory Entry, File Header, and Disk constants.

Disk Variables

When an application first gets called there is already some information waiting for it. Several variables maintained by the deskTop for its own use are still available to the application when it is run. Other variables are set up by the deskTop in the process of loading the application. This subsection covers all the variables an application may expect to be waiting for it when it is first run. This information set up for desk accessories is slightly different. For more details on running desk accessories see the routines **GetFile** and **LdDeskAcc** later in this chapter.

Several variables necessary to talk to the drive are available to the application. The variable **curDrive** contains the number of the drive containing the application's disk, either 8 or 9. When first run, the ID bytes for the disk containing the application are in the drive as one might expect.

Numerous variables are set up during the process of loading an application. The first group of these have to do with how the application was selected by the user. If the user double clicked the mouse pointer on a data file, GEOS will load the application and pass it the name of the data file. The application may then know which data file to use. A bit is set in **r0L** to indicate if a datafile has been specified. If this is the case, **r3** will point to the filename of the data file, and **r2** will point to a string containing the name of the disk which contains the data file. An application may have also been run merely in order to print a data file. Another bit is used in **r0L** to indicate this.

r0L -load Option flag

Bit 7 (application files only)

- 0 - no data file specified
- 1 - (constant for this bit is ST_LD_DATA) data file was double-clicked on and this application is its parent.

Bit 6 (application files only)

- 0 - no printing
- 1 - (constant for this bit is ST_PR_DATA) The deskTop sets this bit when the user clicked on a data file and then selected print from the file menu. The application prints the file and exits.

r2 and **r3** are valid only if bits 1 and/or 6 in **r0L** are set.

r2 - Pointer to name of disk containing data file. Points to **dataDiskName**, a buffer containing the name of the disk which in turn contains a data file for use with the application we are loading. The application can then process the data file as indicated by bit 6 of **r0L**.

r3 - Pointer to data filename string. **r3** contains a pointer to a filename buffer, **dataFileName** that holds the filename of the data file to be used with the application.



The Directory Entry, Directory Header and the File Header Block are also available in memory.

dirEntryBuf - Directory Entry for file

curDirHead - The Directory Header of the disk containing the file.

fileHeader - Contains the GEOS File Header Block.

There is also a BLOCKSIZE table created as the application file is read.

fileTrScTab - List of track/sector for file. Max file size is 127 blocks (32,258 bytes).

r5L - Offset from the beginning of **fileTrScTab** to the last track/sector entry in **fileTrScTab**

We now turn to discussing the actual routines used to access the disk. The next section presents an overview of how to use the disk routines, and how to use the serial bus with GEOS.

Using GEOS Disk Access Routines

The GEOS Kernal contains a multitude of disk routines. These routines span a range of uses, from general powerful routines, to specific primitive routines. Most applications use only a handful out of the collection, mostly the general high-level routines. Other applications need more exacting level of disk interaction and so an intermediate level of disk access routine is provided. These are routines used by the high-level routines to do what they do, and can be used to create other functions.

Finally, the most primitive routines are interesting only to those who want to access a serial device other than a printer or disk drive, use the C64 DOS disk routines, or create a highly custom disk routine, a nonverified write for example.

Basic Disk Access

When running GEOS, only one device at a time may be selected on the serial bus. Usually this is one of the disk drives, A or B, but it may also be a printer or other device. The routine **SetDevice** is used to change the currently selected drive. You pass **SetDevice** the number of the drive, (8 or 9) for the drive you want to have access to the serial bus.

After selecting the drive with **SetDevice**, call **OpenDisk** to initiate access to the disk. **OpenDisk** initializes both the drive's memory and various GEOS Kernal variables for accessing files on the disk.

Once the disk has been opened, the programmer may call any of the following:

high-level Disk Routines	Page
DeleteFile	Delete file.
EnterDeskTop	Leave application and return to GEOS deskTop.
FindFile	Search for a particular file.
FindFTypes	Find all files of a particular GEOS type.
GetFile	Load GEOS file.
GetPtrCurDkNm	Return pointer to current disk name.
OpenDisk	Open disk in current drive.
RenameFile	GEOS disk file.
RstrAppl	Leave desk accessory and return to calling application.
SaveFile	Save Memory to create a GEOS file.
SetDevice	Establish communication with a new serial device.
SetGEOSDisk	Convert normal CBM disk into GEOS format disk.

For VLIR Routines, see "VLIR files" Later in this chapter.



mid-level and low-level Routines

The routines above handle many of the functions required of an operating system, but by themselves are by no means complete. These high-level routines are implemented on top of a functionally complete set of intermediate-level routines that may be used to implement any other function needed. For example, there are no routines for formatting disks, copying disks, or copying files in the GEOS Kernal. Most applications have little need for copying disks or files and so these functions were not included in the Kernal. Instead, these functions are provided by the deskTop. The deskTop is an application like any other such as geoWrite or geoPaint, except that the deskTop is a file manipulation application, and not an editor. The copy and validate functions available in the deskTop are implemented by using the intermediate GEOS Kernal routines.

Care must be taken when using these routines to make sure that all entry requirements are met before calling them. Calling one of these routines without the proper variables and/or tables set up may trash the disk, crash the system, or both. In particular, a block is set aside in the GEOS Kernal to contain a copy of the disk's Directory Header. Some of the routines expect **curDirHead**, to be valid, and if any values were changed by the routine it will be necessary to write the header back to disk afterwards. Below is a list in decreasing order of usefulness of these more primitive routines.

Name	Description	Page
GetBlock	Read single disk block into memory.	20-27
PutBlock	Write single disk block from memory.	20-49
GetFHdrInfo	Read a GEOS file header into fileHeader .	20-29
ReadFile	Read chained list of blocks into memory.	20-53
WriteFile	Write chained list of blocks to disk.	20-69
ReadByte	Read a File 1 byte at a time.	20-52
GetDirHead	Read directory header into memory.	20-28
PutDirHead	Write directory header to disk. (Updates BAM)	20-50
NewDisk	Initialize a drive.	20-44
LdApplic	Load GEOS application.	20-39
LdDeskAcc	Load GEOS desk accessory.	20-41
LdFile	Load GEOS data file.	20-43
GetFreeDirBlk	Find an empty directory slot.	20-33
AllocateBlock	Mark a disk block as in-use.	20-6
BlkAlloc	Allocate space on disk.	20-8
NxtBlkAlloc	Version of BlkAlloc that starts at a specific block.	20-45
SetNextFree	Search for nearby free disk block and allocate it.	20-64
FreeBlock	Mark a disk block as not-in-use in BAM.	20-24
SetGDirEntry	Create and save a new GEOS directory entry.	20-61
BldGDirEntry	Build a GEOS directory entry in memory.	20-7
FollowChain	Follow chain of sectors, building track/sector table.	20-23
FastDelFile	Quick file delete (requires full track/sector list).	20-18
FindBAMBit	Get allocation status of particular disk block.	20-19
FreeFile	Free all blocks associated with a file.	20-25
Get1stDirEntry	Get first directory entry.	Error! Bookmark



Name	Description	Page not defined.
CalcBlksFree	Calculate total number of free disk blocks.	20-10
ChkDkGEOS	Check if a disk is GEOS format.	20-12
GetNxtDirEntry	Get directory entry other than first.	20-35
GetOffPageTrSc	Get track and sector of off-page directory.	20-36
StartAppl	Warmstart GEOS and start application in memory.	20-66

Very Low-Level Primitive Routines

An even more primitive level of routines is also available. There are only three reasons one might have for using these routines.

1. To access the standard C64 DOS routines. As mentioned before, the deskTop does this to access the formatting routines.
2. To talk to a device other than the disk drive or printer.
3. To write highly optimized disk routines for moving large numbers of blocks around that are ordered on the disk in some unusual way. The routines in the previous sections for reading and writing a linked chain of blocks on disk are almost always sufficient.

These are all ways you might want to use the serial bus that are outside the realm of what GEOS supports directly. The low-level routines below are provided to allow safe access to the serial bus, and a safe return to GEOS disk usage.

Name	Description	Page
InitForIO	Turn off all interrupts, disable sprites, bank switch the C64 Kernal and I/O space in.	20-38
DoneWithIO	Restore interrupts, enable sprites, and switch in the previous RAM configuration.	20-14
EnterTurbo	Uploads the turbo code to the drive and starts it running.	20-16
ExitTurbo	Deactivate disk turbo on current drive.	20-17
PurgeTurbo	Normally the turbo code is always running. PurgeTurbo removes the turbo code resident in the disk drive and returns control of the serial bus to the C64 DOS.	20-48
ReadBlock	Read a block from disk. Turbo code must already be running, and InitForIO must have been called.	20-51
WriteBlock	Write a block to disk. No verify is done, the Turbo code must be running, and InitForIO must have been called.	20-68
VerWriteBlock	Same as WriteBlock except that the block is verified after writing.	20-67
ReadLink	Read track/sector link.	20-55
ChangeDiskDevice	Change disk drive device number.	20-11



Accessing the Serial Bus

Follow the procedure below to use the C64 serial bus.

1. Call **SetDevice** to set up the device you want to use. **SetDevice** will give the serial bus to whatever device you request.
2. If you want to use C64 DOS disk routines, then you will have to turn off the disk turbo code running in the drive. To do this, call **PurgeTurbo**. If not using the C64 DOS routines skip this step.
3. Call **InitForIO** to turn off interrupts, sprites and set the I/O space and C64 Kernal in.
4. Call any of the standard C64 DOS serial bus routines to access the serial device on the bus.
5. When finished with the bus, call **DoneWithIO**. This sets the system configuration back to what it was before you called **InitForIO**. The next GEOS disk routine that you call (except for **ReadBlock**, **WriteBlock**, or **VerWriteBlock**) will automatically restart the diskTurbo.



VLIR Files

File Structure

The VLIR file structure was created to allow applications to grow much larger than the 30k available to them in GEOS. With a faster 1541 disk speed, it becomes practical to break an application up into several different modules, and swap them in as needed. A good way to organize such an application is to keep one module always resident while the others share a common memory area. The resident module is allowed to call subroutines in any of the other swap modules but the other modules may only call routines in the resident module. This keeps the application from getting bogged down with endless swapping. Applications tend to execute out of one module for a while, and then swap modules and execute out of another for a while.

Records

A VLIR file is comprised of several modules referred to as records. Each record, is a chained link of blocks just like a regular Commodore file. Thus, a VLIR file is somewhat like a collection of files. The same routines used to save a regular SEQUENTIAL file to disk may be used to save individual records in a VLIR file. In addition, several VLIR specific routines are provided.

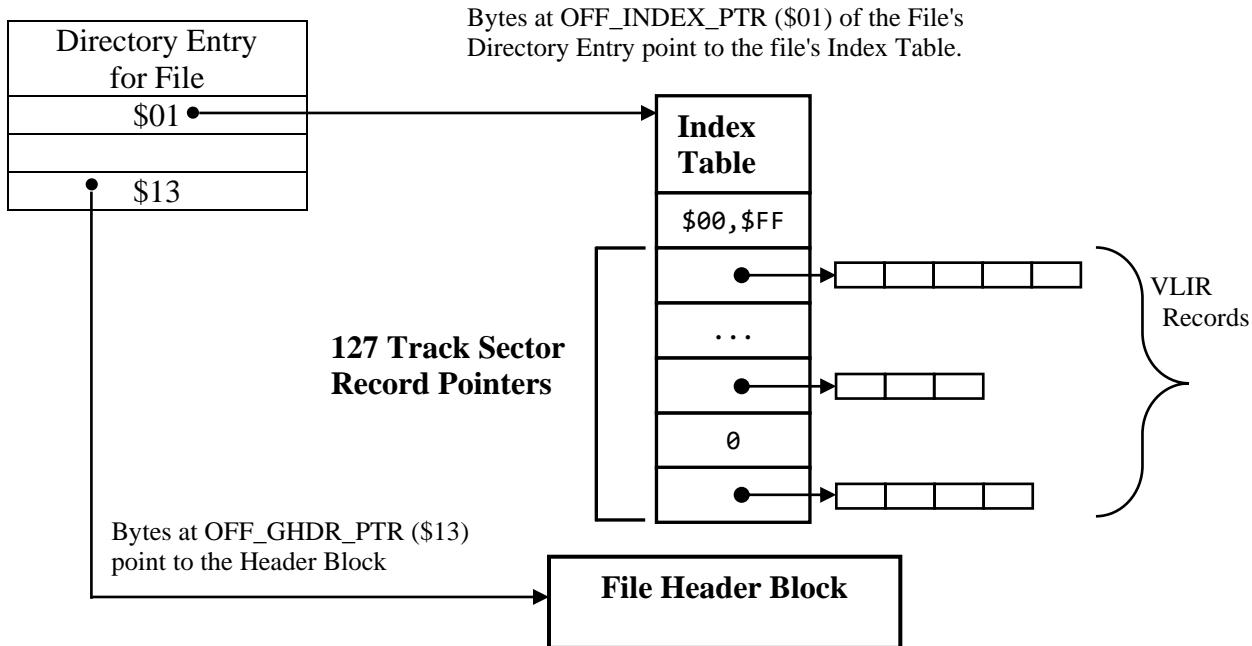
The VLIR file routines allocate sectors on disk for records the same as is done for regular files, using the one block track/sector allocation table, **fileTrScTab**. Each record may therefore be from 0 to 127 blocks long, (just under 32k: 32,258 bytes), the maximum number of track/sector pointers **fileTrScTab** can hold. If the application uses the background screen buffer for program space, it has the use of memory from \$400 to \$8000 which is also just under 32k. An Index Table, holds the track/sector pointers to the first block in each record. The diagram below shows how the VLIR file uses an Index Table to organize the records in the file.

A VLIR file can be identified by looking at the GEOS Structure type byte in the file's Directory Entry. In addition, the Directory Entry contains a track/sector pointer to the file's Index Table. In a regular SEQUENTIAL file this word points to the first data block in the file. See the beginning of the file system section for more details on the Directory Entry structure. The Index Table consists of 127 entries, numbered 0 to 126, where each entry is a pointer to a record. The rest of the entries in the Directory Entry, such as the pointer to the Header Block, are the same.

Note: VLIR is an acronym for Variable Length Indexed Record. Both applications, and data files may be stored in VLIR format. For example, the font files are divided into several records, one for each point size.



VLIR - Variable Length Indexed Record File Structure





VLIR Routines

The routines for reading and writing records, closely resemble those one might expect for manipulating objects in a linked list: **NextRecord**, **PreviousRecord**, and others.

This "linked list" concept makes use of a pointer to the current record. This pointer may be set directly or set to the next or previous record. The current record may be deleted, read from, or written to. At each access, the full record must be dealt with. Thus, the application should provide sufficient RAM at any one time to accommodate the largest possible record it could be processing. New empty records may be inserted before, or appended after the current record. New Records are empty and may be written to. Presently there is no way to detach a record and re-attach it somewhere else (This would be a trivial task for an application to handle on its own). **DeleteRecord** is destructive, i.e., frees up the sectors, and **InsertRecord** only works with empty records.

The Index Table may be stored in memory, often in the **fileHeader** buffer, to make it possible to go directly to a record using **PointRecord** instead of advancing one record at a time with **NextRecord** or **PreviousRecord**.

Description of the routines available specifically for VLIR files:

Name	Description	Page
AppendRecord	Insert a new VLIR record after the current record.	20-71
CloseRecordFile	Close/Save currently open VLIR file.	20-73
DeleteRecord	Delete current VLIR record.	20-74
InsertRecord	Insert new VLIR record in front of current record.	20-75
NextRecord	Make next VLIR the current record.	20-76
OpenRecordFile	Open VLIR file on current disk.	20-77
PointRecord	Make specific VLIR record the current record.	20-78
PreviousRecord	Make previous VLIR record the current record.	20-79
ReadRecord	Read current VLIR record into memory.	20-80
UpdateRecordFile	Update currently open VLIR file without closing.	20-81
WriteRecord	Write current VLIR record to disk.	20-82

An attempt has been made to return meaningful error flags concerning operations on the structure. The following is a list of possible errors as returned in the x register by VLIR Record routines.

Error Messages

UNOPENED_VLIR

This error is returned upon an attempt to Read/Write/Delete/Append a record of a VLIR file before it has been opened with **OpenRecordFile**.

INV_RECORD

This error will appear if an attempt is made to Read/Write/Next/Previous a record what doesn't exist (isn't in the Index Table). This error is not fatal, and may be used to move the Record pointer to the end of the record chain.

OUT_OF_RECORDS

This error occurs when an attempt is made to Insert/Append a record to a file that already contains the maximum number of records allowed (127 currently).

STRUCT_MISMATCH

This error occurs when a routine supporting a function for one type of file structure is called to operate on a file of different type.



Creating a VLIR File

Use the **SaveFile** routine to initially create a VLIR file.

The File Header should contain the following values:

Offset \$00.	Pointer to VLIR Filename (word).
C64 File Type	- USR
GEOS File Structure Type	- VLIR

For Creating an Empty VLIR File:

Start Address:	0
End Address:	FFFF (-1)

For Saving Data into a new VLIR File with Record 0 Populated:

Start Address:	Start Address of Data to save.
End Address:	End address of data to be saved.

This creates a VLIR file on disk with an Index Table with no records. The current Record pointer is set to -1: a null pointer. Before any manipulation of the file is possible, it must be opened with **OpenRecordFile**. This loads certain internal buffers GEOS needs. With a completely empty Record file like this, the first record must be created with **AppendRecord**. After that calls to **InsertRecord**, and **DeleteRecord** are possible.

When through with the file, it is imperative that the programmer close it by calling **CloseRecordFile**. This will update the file's Index Table, the disk BAM, and the "blocks used" entry in the file's Directory Entry. Note that only one VLIR file may be opened at time.

Input Driver

The Standard Driver

GEOS currently supports the joystick (the standard driver), a proportional mouse and a graphics tablet. On the screen, the position of the joystick or mouse is shown by an arrow cursor. We shall use the terms, mouse, pointer, and cursor, interchangeably to refer to the arrow cursor on the screen. We shall use the term device to denote the actual hardware.

Each Interrupt, the GEOS Kernal Interrupt Level code calls the input driver. The job of the input driver is to compute the values of the following variables.

```
mouseXPos:
    .block 2      ; Word x-position in visible screen pixels of the mouse pointer (0-319)

mouseYPos:
    .block 2      ; Byte y-position in visible screen pixels of mouse pointer (0-199)

mouseData:
    .block 1      ; Byte Set to nonnegative if fire-button pressed, negative if released.

pressFlag:
    .block 1      ; Byte Bit 5 (MOUSE_BIT) set if a change in the button
                  ;       Bit 6 (INPUT_BIT) if any change in input device since last interrupt.
```

Both the GEOS Kernal and applications may then read and act on these variables. The GEOS Kernal reads bit 5 (MOUSE_BIT) in the **pressFlag** variable to determine if there has been a change in the mouse button. If there has been a change, then the Kernal reads **mouseData** to determine whether the change is a press or release. If the mouse button has been pressed (indicated by **mouseData** changing from negative to nonnegative) then GEOS will check to see whether the mouse position is over a menu, an icon, or screen area. If it is over a menu, then the menu dispatcher is called. If it's over an icon, then the icon dispatcher is called. If it's not a menu or icon then the routine in **otherPressVec** is called.

If the joystick changes from being pressed to being released (**mouseData** has a negative value) then the Kernal will vector through **otherPressVec**. Note: all releases are vectored through **otherPressVec**, even if the original press was over a menu or icon. The application's **otherPressVec** routine must be capable of screening out these unwanted releases. The reason that the mouse acts like this is that the ability to detect releases was added relatively late to the GEOS Kernal. The menu and icon modules were already complete. **otherPressVec** is called on all releases including those for menus and icons so that its routine can take special action on those releases as well as its own, if necessary. Usually, the application's **otherPressVec** routine will either ignore releases altogether, or only act on releases following screen area presses.

What an Input Driver Does

It is the job of the input driver to read the hardware bytes it needs to load **mouseData** and **pressFlag** with the proper values. It must determine the change in the position of the mouse and store new values in **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos**.

Different input drivers compute the mouse x, y-position in entirely different ways. As an example, the joystick driver does this by first reading the joystick port, and then computing an acceleration from the direction the joystick was pressed. From that, a velocity, and finally a position is determined. A proportional mouse is entirely different. The Commodore mouse sends differing voltage levels to the potentiometer inputs in the joystick port and the SID chip in the C64 reads the voltage level and stores an 8-bit number for both x and y. The driver



computes a change in position from the voltage level as reflected by the value of the two bytes. No matter how it is done, though, the input driver is responsible for setting the 4 variables mentioned above.

Location and Responsibilities of Input Driver

The code for the joystick input driver takes up the 380 bytes beginning at **MOUSE_BASE**, the area from \$FE80-\$FFF9. GEOS 128 uses **MOUSE_BASE_128**, the area from \$FD00-FE7F

When an alternate input driver such as a graphics tablet is loaded by the deskTop, it is installed at this location. If you write an input driver, it should be assembled at this address. All GEOS applications will expect three routines, **InitMouse**, **SlowMouse** and **UpdateMouse**, and the four variables mentioned above to be supported by any input driver. These three routines should perform the same function, regardless of the input device. This way the particular application running need know nothing about which input driver the user has chosen. These routines may begin anywhere within the input driver area just so long as a short jump table is provided right at the beginning of the input driver space:

Address	Contents
MOUSE_BASE	jmp InitMouse
MOUSE_BASE + 3	jmp SlowMouse
MOUSE_BASE + 6	jmp UpdateMouse
MOUSE_BASE + 9	jmp SetMouse ; 128 Driver has 1 additional jump table entry

These are the addresses that the GEOS Kernal and applications will actually call. For example, to call **UpdateMouse**, the Kernal will do a jsr **MOUSE_BASE + 6** during Interrupt Level. The first routine the input driver must provide is **InitMouse**. It is called to perform any initialization, and set any variables, the driver needs before the other two routines are called.

Note: **SetMouse** does not exist in GEOS 64 Input Drivers. If a 128 Input Driver does not need to use **SetMouse**, then place an rts at **MOUSE_BASE + 9** instead of a jmp entry.

Acceleration, Velocity, and Nonstandard Variables

Some input devices, such as the joystick, need to be adjusted for different sensitivities. For example, sometimes the user will want the joystick to accelerate to its maximum velocity quickly. Other times, such as when opening a menu, the user will want it to move more slowly so as to make it easier to select an item without slipping off the menu altogether.

Other devices such as proportional mice and graphics tablets do not make use of acceleration and velocity. These devices deal more directly with position and distance moved. Still other devices as yet uninvented may need special variables of their own. The question arises how to best support different input devices in a way that the application need not know which device is being used, and yet leave room for new devices. There are three parts to the solution.

First, there is a basic level that every input drive should be able to support. This includes maintaining the position variables **mouseXPos**, and **mouseYPos**, and the mouse button variables, **pressFlag**, and **mouseData**. At the very least, an input driver must generate values for these variables.

Second, additional variables for joystick-like devices, are allocated in the GEOS Kernal RAM space. The joystick is the default driver for GEOS, and needs to keep track of acceleration and velocity variables. These variables include **maxMouseSpeed**, **minMouseSpeed**, and **mouseAccel**. These variables are loaded with default values by the driver's initialization routine, and are located in GEOS Kernal RAM area so that they may be used by the

preference manager to adjust the speed of the mouse. There is also a routine, **SlowMouse** that is called by the GEOS Kernal itself to slow the mouse down during menu selection. This routine is presented below. Together this routine and these variables allow a high level of control over joystick behavior. This may seem like a lot of effort to spend on a joystick, but considering that most users will be using a joystick, such effort is appropriate.

Different devices like Commodore's proportional mouse do not require any special treatment. It is not based on velocity, but on distance. Its motion is precise enough to make fine tuning unnecessary. It is possible that some as yet unknown input device may become available that does require special treatment. In this case a third approach may be used.

This approach is to augment the regular position and button variables with four bytes beginning at the label **inputData** in the Kernal RAM. These variables may be used to pass additional values to an application. Any input device that needs to pass parameters to an application other than the position, mouse button, or velocity and acceleration variables, should pass them here. Note: Applications which rely on **inputData** become device dependent.

Whenever the input state has changed, the driver must:

1. update the 4 mandatory mouse variables;
2. update **inputData**, if supported;
3. the INPUT_BIT, (bit 6) should be set in **pressFlag**.

In addition, an application that uses **inputData** must load the vector **inputVector** with the address of a routine that retrieves values from **inputData**. When the Kernal sees the INPUT_BIT set, it will vector through **inputVector** if it is nonzero. As an example, the joystick driver loads a value for the direction in the first of these four bytes and the current speed of the mouse in the second. geoPaint uses these values in its routine to scroll the drawing. When in scroll mode, geoPaint sets **inputVector** with the address of a routine used in scrolling. Whenever the direction of the joystick changes, **inputVector** is vectored through and the geoPaint scroll routine stops or changes the direction of the scrolling.

This use of these variables is probably unfortunate because although they are natural to generate for the joystick, they are not so natural to generate for other drivers, such as proportional mice. The drivers for these devices must generate these direction values by hand so that they will completely work with geoPaint.

Note: The only reason for using **inputData** is to support a special input device that communicates in a custom fashion with its own application. As this can cause incompatibility with other input devices and other applications, this approach should be used sparingly. An application can check the variable string **inputDevName** for the name of the current input device. The deskTop loads the null-terminated filename of the input driver file into this 17-byte string.

The general approach then for supporting a new input driver should be clear. First compute the position and button variables. If geoPaint scrolling is to be supported, direction variables will need to be supported. Finally, some custom tailorable driver support is possible. The variables discussed above are presented in more detail below, after the outlines for **SlowMouse** and **UpdateMouse**.

SlowMouse

The **SlowMouse** routine, as outlined below, sets the joystick speed to zero. The joystick is then free to accelerate again. From its name, one might instead expect **SlowMouse** to reduce the **maxMouseSpeed**, but this is not the case.

The reason for having a routine like this is to make using menus easier. When a menu opens, and the user slides down the selections and hits the mouse button when over the desired item, the GEOS Kernel will then open a submenu and put the mouse pointer on the first selection of the submenu. The user may then select one of its items. It was found that almost all users keep the joystick direction pushed until the submenu comes up. By this time the mouse will have reached maximum velocity, and, when placed on the submenu graphic by the application, will go flying off. **SlowMouse** just zeros out the mouse's speed so that this won't happen. Drivers for mice and graphics tablets which don't use velocity need to include this routine even though in this case it will merely perform an rts.

To make the mouse actually slowdown from within an application, **maxMouseSpeed**, and **mouseAccel** can be lowered. The standard values for these variables may be found in the Mouse Variable and Mouse Constant sections later in this section.

UpdateMouse

UpdateMouse is the main routine in an input driver. Its responsibilities include reading the joystick port in order to determine how the input device has changed, and translating this into a change in **mouseXPos**, **mouseYPos**, **mouseData** and **pressFlag**. If geoPaint scrolling is to be supported, then direction information must be returned in **inputData**. If special input driver information is to be passed to an application then **inputData** should again be used.

Mouse Variables for Input Driver

The following variables are supported by the mouse module. Most of these variables have been described briefly above.

Required Mouse Variables

mouseXPos	Word	x-position in visible screen pixels of the mouse pointer (0-319).
mouseYPos	Byte	y-position in visible screen pixels of mouse pointer (0-199).
mouseData	Byte	Nonnegative if fire-button pressed, negative if released.
pressFlag	Byte	Bit 5 (MOUSE_BIT) set by driver if a change in the button; Bit 6 (INPUT_BIT) set if any change in input device since last interrupt.

MOUSE_BIT = %00100000
INPUT_BIT = %01000000

Optional Mouse Variables

maxMouseSpeed	Byte	Used to control the maximum speed or motion of the input device. In the case of a joystick, maxMouseSpeed controls the maximum velocity the mouse can travel across the screen. This variable is unused for graphics tablets and proportional mice. Best values for this byte depend on how the input driver uses this variable to compute current speed and position. For a joystick, legal values are 0-127. Default value is:
MAXIMUM_VELOCITY=127		

This is the constant for the default maximum velocity to store in **maxMouseSpeed**

minMouseSpeed	Byte	Used to control the minimum speed or motion of the input device. See maxMouseSpeed above. Legal joystick values are; 0-127. Default value is: MINIMUM_VELOCITY=30
		Minimum velocity to store in minMouseSpeed . Anything slower than this bogs down.
mouseAccel	Byte	This byte controls how fast the input device accelerates. In the case of a joystick, it controls how fast the joystick accelerates to its maximum speed. In the case of a graphics pad it might scale the distance moved with the pointer on the pad to the distance moved on the screen. Currently this variable is only used by the joystick driver. Legal values are 0-255. Default value is: MOUSE_ACCELERATION=127
		Typical acceleration byte value of mouse
inputVector	word	Contains the address of a routine called from MainLoop to use input driver information supplied by unorthodox input devices. The idea here is that some input drivers may be able to produce more information than the x and y-position data for an application that may want to use this info. If UpdateMouse supports such extra info it should store it in inputData array and set the INPUT_BIT in pressFlag . When GEOS MainLoop sees this bit set it will call the routine whose address is stored in inputVector .
inputData	4 Bytes	Used to store device dependent information. For joysticks: inputData:0-7 joystick directions: 0 = right 1 = up & right 2 = up 3 = up & left 4 = left 5 = left & down 6 = down 7 = down & right -1 = joystick centered
		inputData+1: current mouseSpeed

The Mouse as Seen by the Application

To this point, we have discussed input devices as seen from the perspective of a programmer wanting to write an input driver. The other side of the coin is how an application interacts with the input driver. The regular action of the mouse is as described above. Mouse presses are checked for icon, or menu activation, or a press in the user area of the screen.

To start the mouse functioning like this, the routine **StartMouseMode** is called. Since this is done by the deskTop to get itself running, the application need not call **StartMouseMode** itself. To turn mouse functioning off, one calls **ClearMouseMode**. A bit in the variable **mouseOn** is cleared, the sprite for the mouse is disabled (the sprite data is no longer DMA'd for display, important for RS-232, disk, and other time critical applications) and **UpdateMouse** is no longer called during interrupt level. This is the reason the mouse pointer flickers during disk accesses: **ClearMouseMode** is called by the disk turbo code. To restore mouse functioning after a call to **ClearMouseMode**, call **StartMouseMode**.

To temporarily turn the mouse picture off, but have its position and **inputData** variables still set, call **MouseOff**. **UpdateMouse** in the input driver is still called, just the sprite for the mouse, sprite 0 is disabled. To turn the mouse on again, call **MouseUp**. **MouseUp** reenables the mouse sprite and causes the mouse to be redrawn the next interrupt in case the mouse had been moved since being turned off. To temporarily disable the mouse, call **MouseOff** and then **MouseUp**.

Additional Mouse Control

GEOS allows you to limit the movement of the mouse to a region on screen. The GEOS Kernal will constrain the mouse within a rectangle defined by two word length variables, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight**, and two byte length variables, **mouseTop**, and **mouseBottom**. The input driver needs know nothing about these variables. After it updates **mouseXPos**, and **mouseYPos**, the Kernal will check to see if the new position is out of bounds, and if necessary force its position back to the edge of the rectangle. The Kernal will also vector through **mouseFaultVec**. This vector is initialized to zero by the Kernal. The application may load **mouseFaultVec** with the address of a routine to implement, for example, scrolling a document under the screen window. The effect would of the screen scrolling whenever the user drew the mouse pointer off the edge of the screen.

There is also a routine for checking to see if the mouse pointer is within a certain region on screen. This routine is quite useful if clicking inside a box or other region is to have special significance in your application. This routine is called **IsMseInRegion** and you pass it the coordinates of the sides of the rectangular region you want it to check.

A couple of more mouse variables are used. **mousePicData** contains 64 bytes for the sprite picture of the mouse, while **mouseVector** contains the address of the routine **MainLoop** calls to handle all mouse functioning. If the **MOUSEON_BIT** of **mouseOn** is set, then every time the input driver indicates the mouse button has been pushed, **mouseVector** is vectored through. It is unclear why the programmer might want to change **mouseVector**, as this would disable icon and menu handling. **otherPressVec** is more likely the vector to change.

mouseOn also contains bits for turning menu and icon handling on and off. Unfortunately, a call to the menu handling routine will serve to turn the icon enable bit on upon its exit. This is the reason a dummy icon table is necessary for those programs running without icons.

Mouse Variables for Applications

The following variables are supported by the mouse module in the GEOS Kernal for application use.

mouseOn

Byte A flag which contains bits determining the status of the mouse and menus.
 Also contains bits used by the Menu and Icon modes.
 bit 7 Mouse On if set
 bit 6 Set if Menus being used (should always be 1)
 bit 5 Set if Icons being used (should always be 1)

SET_MOUSEON	= %10000000 Bit set in mouseData to turn mouse on
SET_MENUON	= %01000000 Bit set in mouseData to turn Menus on
SET_ICONSON	= %00100000 Bit set in mouseData to turn Icons on
MOUSEON_BIT	= 7 The number of bit used to turn mouse on
MENUON_BIT	= 6 The number of bit used to turn on menus
ICONSON_BIT	= 5 The number of bit used to turn on icons

mouseLeft

Word mouse cursor not allowed to travel left of this programmer set position.
 Legal range is 0-319.

mouseRight

Word Mouse cursor not allowed to travel right of this pixel position on screen.
 Legal range is 0-319.

mouseTop

Byte Mouse cursor not allowed to travel above this pixel position on screen.
 Legal range is 0-199.

mouseBottom

Byte Mouse cursor not allowed to travel below this pixel position on screen.
 Legal range is 0-199.

mousePicData

Bytes Sprite picture data for mouse cursor picture. This area is copied into the actual sprite data area by the GEOS Kernal.

mouseVector

Word Routine called by GEOS Kernal when mouse button pressed.

mouseFaultVec

word Routine to call when mouse tries to go outside of **mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight** boundaries. GEOS will not allow the mouse to actually go outside the boundaries.

Sample Joystick Driver

A Complete driver ready to build has been included to show how all the content of this chapter come together.
 See "Joystick Driver" in Examples\Drivers

Example: Joystick Driver



Printer Drivers

This chapter is intended for:

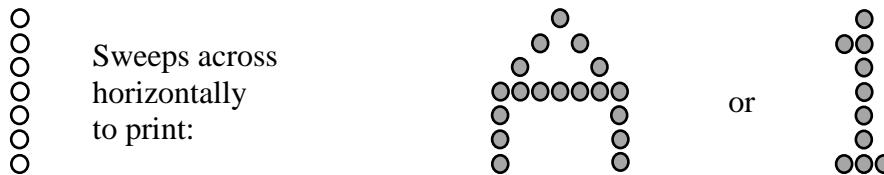
1. programmers who want to use GEOS printer drivers with their applications,
or
2. programmers who want to write a GEOS printer driver for a previously un-supported printer.

The State of Printers

There is such a multitude of different printer types on the market today that several books could be written about their operation. In fact, several have. To find out about a specific printer or interface card consult the operator's manual or visit the local computer store.

There are two basic categories of printers: "character" (typewriters, daisywheel, band printers, etc.), and dot-matrix printers. Character printers are only capable of printing character shapes that are physically on the print wheel (band, ball, or hammers). In general, this makes them unsuitable for use with GEOS since GEOS stores and prints both character fonts and graphics as a bit map. GEOS does support a near letter-quality print mode for the 1526 Commodore printer, but to use GEOS as it was intended to be used requires a dot-matrix printer. Dot-matrix printers are constructed with vertical lines of pins which can be individually controlled to strike the ribbon (or squirt the ink, in the case of an ink-jet printer, which also falls into the dot-matrix category) onto the paper. The device holding these pins is called the printhead. As the printhead moves across the page, different dot-columns are printed, leaving a two-dimensional pattern (matrix) of dots. Individual characters are patterns of adjoining dots on the page as in the illustration below:

Printhead Character Matrix



ASCII and Graphic Printing

Dot matrix printers usually operate in two modes. In the first, ASCII mode, an application feeds the printer ASCII character codes and the printer prints from its own internal character set. In its own memory it stores the dot pattern for all the letters. In addition to this first mode there is the ability to send the printer the actual dot patterns to print.

The printer's internal character set is used for draft and near-letter quality (NLQ) modes of printing. In draft mode the application passes the printer driver a string of regular ASCII (not Commodore ASCII) characters. The printer prints these out in its fast-single strike draft mode using its internal character set. NLQ mode is just like draft mode except that several overstrikes or other methods are used in order to make the printed output sharper.

GEOS uses the graphics mode of the printer for all graphic and most text printing. This is how it is possible to print different fonts. This mode is variously referred to as Graphics Mode, Bit-Image Mode, or APA (All Points Addressable) Graphics Mode. This mode interprets bytes in the print buffer not as ASCII characters, but as bit



patterns (vertically oriented) for the printhead to print. The example below shows how a typical printhead might be addressed in graphics mode. Each pin on the printer is assigned a bit. The "Dot Columns as Printed" columns show the value passed to the printer and the image it produces.

Bit Value	Printhead	Dot Columns as Printed															
		01	02	04	08	10	20	40	80	AA	55	00	3C	42	81	81	42
\$01 %00000001	O	●									●					●	
\$02 %00000010	O		●								●				●		
\$04 %00000100	O			●							●			●			
\$08 %00001000	O				●						●			●			
\$10 %00010000	O					●					●			●			
\$20 %00100000	O						●				●			●			
\$40 %01000000	O							●			●			●			
\$80 %10000000	O								●		●			●			●

Dot Matrix Printer Types

There are two general categories of printheads around today: 9-pin and 24-pin. 9-pin printheads use the top 7 or 8 pins to actually print in graphics mode. The bottom one or two pins are used to print descending characters. These are ASCII characters like "g" and "p" that have tails below the print line. Whether 7 or 8 pins are used to print graphics is also dependent on the printer itself. Bit 0 may be at either the top or the bottom pin, depending on the individual printer. Since 8-bit data is easier for an 8-bit computer to handle than 7-bit data, having to spoon feed a printer 7-bit wide data can be tedious. As a bit of foreshadowing let us mention this will be discussed in more detail later when we discuss the print algorithms. Presently we continue with a general printer description.

Typically, the pins make a 1/72" x 1/72" dot, spaced 1/72" apart vertically. Dot-columns are spaced at 1/60", 1/72", 1/80", or even closer depending on the printer and the mode in which it is running. 24-pin printers work basically the same way the 9-pin printers do, except at a higher resolution (24 pins in the same area as the 9 and a correspondingly higher horizontal resolution).

Printers enter and exit graphics mode one of two ways: some are given a command to enter graphics mode and stay that way until a command is given to exit graphics mode. Others are given the command to enter graphics mode, followed by a byte count. Until the count reaches zero, every byte that the printer sees is printed out in graphics mode.

Once the program is capable of individually firing pins on the printhead, the only thing preventing it from printing a whole page of solid graphics is the control of how far the printer line-feeds when told to do so. Fortunately, every printer that has a graphics mode, also has the ability to be told how far to advance the paper when a LF is encountered. The first step in understanding printing in either ASCII or graphics mode is to learn how to communicate with the printer. Most printing is done through the C64's serial port. An exception to this is geoCable by Berkeley Softworks which allows you to run any Centronics parallel printer from the user parallel port with GEOS. The following section deals with the C64 serial bus interface to the printers.

Talking to Printers

This section describes the way the serial bus works, the routines in the C64 Kernal ROM used to communicate with peripheral devices, and the types of interfaces available for parallel input printers.



The C64 communicates with its peripheral devices (disk drives, printers, etc.) over a serial bus. The serial bus supports up to five devices connected at once in a daisy-chain fashion. There are three basic types of activity on the serial bus, "control", "talk", and "listen". The C64 is the controller of the bus, and can tell peripheral devices when to "talk" (to output data onto the bus) or when to "listen" (accept input from the bus). The devices are assigned unique addresses which are output on the bus when a control signal from the C64 is sent out. These "addresses" are single byte numbers based on device type. All serial printers are assigned the number 4. To work with the C64, a printer must recognize a 4 on the serial bus as its "address" and react to the next byte which is one of several possible command bytes. It can be any valid command byte that the device recognizes. This second byte is called the secondary address.

The C64 Kernal ROM has routines resident within it to operate the serial bus. These routines "talk", "un-talk", "listen", "un-listen", send secondary addresses, and receive and send data on the serial bus. These routines are called with device addresses (if needed for the routine) in the accumulator, and return error codes in the accumulator. The Kernal routines set the carry flag to indicate that the value in the accumulator is a valid error code and not just left-over garbage. These primitive routines are used by printer drivers to set up transmission of data over the serial bus to the printer.

Parallel Interface Questions

Since many of the higher quality printers available are not equipped with interfaces for the Commodore serial bus (most have Centronics parallel interfaces), the user must either use the geoCable printer cable and geoCable printer drivers, or use a serial-to-parallel interface that recognizes the Commodore serial bus protocol and the Centronics standard. Fortunately, a few such devices exist, and are readily available to the consumer at major retailers. Some of these are: Cardco G-Whiz, Cardco Super-G, and Telesys Turboprint CG.

Note: For more information on the Kernal ROM routines, see the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide (pp 270-304).

Note: For more information on the serial bus and how it works, see the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide (pp 362-366).



GEOS Printer Drivers

Now that we have covered the basics of printer operation, we proceed to printer driver operation. In order for all applications to be able to talk to all printer drivers, two things are necessary.

1. All applications must see a single general interface standard.
2. A driver must be written for each functionally different printer that takes the application's output, and tailors it to a specific printer.

The application is responsible for one half of the work and the printer driver for the other half.

The Interface - For Graphic Printing

Printer drivers and applications pass data through a 640-byte buffer. This buffer is sized to hold eight scanlines of 80 bytes per scanline resolution. This is the maximum line width supported by GEOS. (Some applications may not support the entire width of a GEOS page. For example, geoWrite versions prior to 2.1 only support 60 bytes across. In this case the application must put out blank bytes on either end of the buffer line).

What this amounts to is the application assembles a buffer of graphics data in hi-res bitmap mode card format, calls a printer driver routine that reorganizes the data, and sends it over the serial bus. The application's programmer must then know how to format the data, and what routines in the printer driver to call. The printer driver author must implement the standard set of routines to print on a specific printer. This means reordering the bytes significantly since the printer expects bytes that represent vertical columns of pixel data while each byte of data passed in the 640-byte buffer represents eight horizontally aligned pixels. This work is done in four separate callable routines.

GetDimensions:	Return the dimensions in Commodore screen cards of the page the printer can support.
InitForPrint:	Called once per document to initialize the printer. Presently only used to set baud rates.
StartPrint:	Initialize the serial bus at the beginning of every page, and fake an opened logical file in order to use C64 Kernal routines to talk to the printer.
PrintBuffer:	Print the 640-byte buffer just assembled by the application when printing in graphics mode.
StopPrint:	Do end of page handling, a form feed and for 7-bit graphics printing flush the remaining scanlines in the buffer.

The application is in control of the printing process. It calls **InitForPrint** once to initialize the printer. Then **StartPrint** is called to set up the serial bus. After that **GetDimensions** is usually called to find out the width of the printable line and the max number of lines in the page. The application then fills the buffer with bitmap data in card format and calls **PrintBuffer** to print it. As soon as a full page has been printed, **StopPrint** is called to perform the form feed and any other end of page processing necessary. The process begins again on the next page with a **StartPrint**.



ASCII Printing

All ASCII printing is done on a 66 lines per page and 80 character per line basis. The application passes the printer driver a null terminated ASCII string. Any formatting of the document such as adding spaces to approximate tabs should be done by the application. All end-of-lines are signaled by passing a carriage return to the driver. The driver will output a CR as well as a linefeed for every CR it receives in order to move the printhead to the beginning of the next line. For some applications, such as geoPaint, a draft or NLQ mode of printing do not make sense. Others, such as geoWrite, will offer draft and NLQ modes of printing for printing text and will skip any embedded graphics in the document.

The procedure for ASCII printing is much the same as for graphic printing. The application calls **InitForPrint** once to initialize the printer. If NLQ mode is desired then **SetNLQ** is called. The application then calls **StartASCII**, instead of **StartPrint** to set up the serial bus. The application may now begin sending lines. It passes a null terminated string of characters, pointed to by **r0**, to **StartASCII**. Spaces used to format the output should be embedded within the string passed to **StartASCII**. A carriage return should be printed at the end of every line.

- StartASCII:** same as **StartPrint** except for printing in draft or NLQ modes.
- PrintASCII:** Use this routine instead of **PrintBuffer** for draft and NLQ printing. The application passes a null terminated ASCII character string to the driver instead of the 640-byte buffer, and the printer prints in its own charset.
- SetNLQ:** Send the printer whatever initialization string necessary to put it into near letter quality mode.

Calling a Driver from an Application

Printer drivers are assembled at PRINTBASE (\$7900), and may expand up to \$7F3F. Applications must leave this memory space available for the printer driver. In addition, the Application must provide space for two 640-byte RAM buffers. The application uses the first buffer to pass the 80 cards (640-bytes) of graphics data to the driver. The driver uses the other internally. These two buffers are pointed at by **r0** and **r1** when a driver routine is called.

At the beginning of each printer driver is a short jump table for the externally callable routines. Once the driver is loaded an application calls printer routines just like any other Kernal routine.

Name	Description	Page
GetDimensions	Get CBM printer page dimensions.	20-174
InitForPrint	Initialize printer (once per document).	20-175
PrintASCII	Send ASCII data to printer.	20-176
PrintBuffer	Send graphics data to printer.	20-177
SetNLQ	Begin near-letter quality printing.	20-178
StartASCII	Begin ASCII mode printing.	20-179
StartPrint	Begin graphics mode printing.	20-180
StopPrint	End page of printer output.	20-181



Using a Printer Driver from an Application

For Graphics Printing:

- (A) Call **GetDimensions** to get: (1) the length of the line supported by the printer (constant is CARDSWIDE) usually 80 but sometimes 60, in x, and (2) the number of rows of cards in a page (which is the same as the number of times to call **PrintBuffer**) in y (constant is CARDSDEEP).
- (B) Call **InitForPrint** once per document to initialize the printer. Call **StartPrint** once per page to set up the Commodore file to output on the serial bus. Any errors are returned in x and the carry bit is set. If no error was detected, x is returned with \$00.
- (C) To print out each row of cards (do 1, 2, and 3 for each line) do the following.
 - (1) Load a 640-byte buffer with a line of data (80 cards) and load **r0** with the start address of the 640-byte buffer.
 - (2) Load **r1** with the start addr of 640-bytes RAM for the print routines to use. Load **r2** with the color to print. Multicolor printers require several passes of the print head. Each in a different color, each with a different set of data. For each line then, **PrintBuffer** is called for each color.
 - (3) Call the **PrintBuffer** routine. Note: Go to 1 until page is complete.

Note: **r1** must point to the same memory for the whole document, and must be preserved between calls to **PrintBuffer**. **r0** can change each time **PrintBuffer** is called.

- (D) Call the **StopPrint** routine after each page to flush the print buffer (if using a 7-bit printer then scanlines left in the buffer pointed to by **r1** need to be printed out rather than combined with the next row of data) and to close the Commodore output file.

Note: CARDSWIDE is the number of Commodore hi-res bit-mapped cards wide.
CARDSDEEP is the number of Commodore hi-res bit-mapped cards deep.

For ASCII Printing:

- (A) Call **InitForPrint** once per page to initialize the printer.
- (B) Call **SetNLQ** if printing in near letter quality mode is desired.
- (C) Call **StartASCII** once per page to set up the Commodore file to output on the serial bus. Any errors are returned in x and the carry bit is set. If no error was detected, x is returned with \$00.
- (D) To print out each row of cards (do 1, 2, and 3 for each line) do the following.
 - (1) Load a buffer with a string of ASCII character data and load **r0** with the start address of the buffer. Append a CR to the end of each line to cause a CR and LF to be output by the printer.
 - (2) Load **r1** with the start address of 640-bytes RAM for the print routines to use.
 - (3) Call the **PrintASCII** routine. NOTE: Unlike **PrintBuffer**, **r1** need not point to the same memory for the whole document, or be preserved between calls to **PrintASCII**. **r0** can change each time **PrintASCII** is called. Goto 1 until document is complete.
- (E) Call the **StopPrint** routine (PRINTBASE + 9) at the end of every page to form feed to the next page, and to close the Commodore output file.



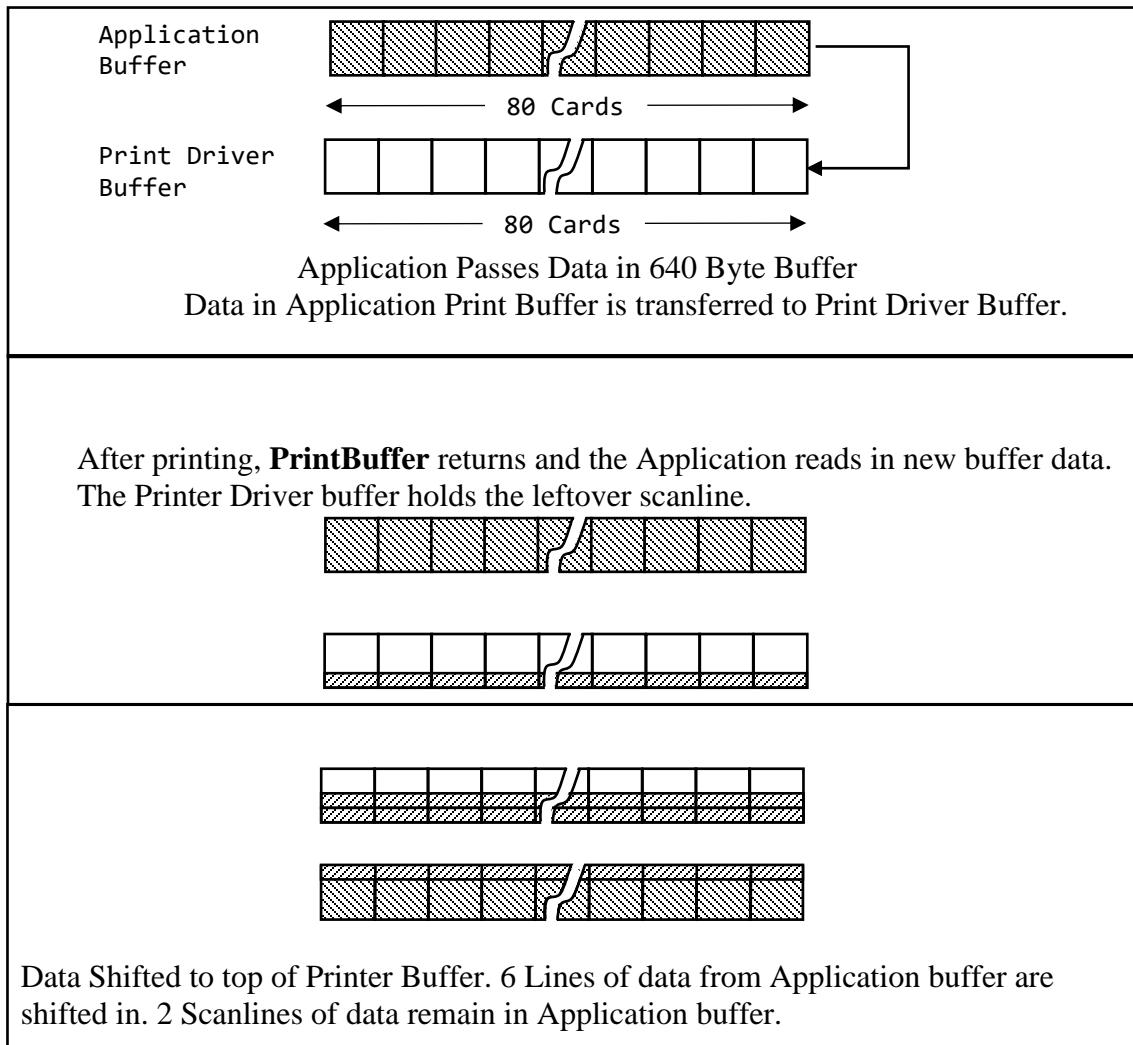
We now describe these routines in greater detail. After this section we present two sample printer drivers. The first is for Commodore compatible printers. This driver is a good model for any 60 dot per inch printer. Following the Commodore driver is the driver for the Epson FX series of printers. This driver is a good model for any 80 dot per inch printer.

SamplePrinterDriver

Introduction to Sample Driver

Two basic printer drivers provide the prototypes for the remainder of drivers in existence, one for 7-bit and one for 8-bit printers. These two types of drivers differ in that the 7-bit high printers can only print out 7 scanlines of data at one time. Since we pass 8-bit data to the printers, one scanline of data must be saved after the first call to **PrintBuffer** and joined with the next set of data. The second time **PrintBuffer** is called it prints the leftover scanline along with six scanlines from the eight just passed. Two scanlines will be left over. By the time 56 scanlines have been passed, **PrintBuffer** will have enough left over to print two scanlines high rows. It will have six left over, print them with one from the newly passed eight and then print the seven left over.

The diagram below shows the first few step in the printing out of a page.



Printing with a 7-Bit high Printer



The first panel shows the application has passed a full buffer to the printer driver; the printer driver then copies the data into its buffer for printing. In the second panel the printer driver has printed the top 7 scanlines of its buffer, sent a CRLF to the printer, and left one scanline unprinted. The application has also reloaded its buffer with 8 more scanlines of data. In the third panel, the leftover scanline in the printer driver's buffer has been shifted to the top and 6 scanlines of data have been shifted in from the application's buffer to fill up the lower part of the buffer. The **PrintBuffer** routine is now ready to start printing out the buffer.

It should be clear then that the printer driver needs its own 640-byte buffer to save scanlines between calls from the application so that it may combine the leftover lines with incoming lines.

The 8-bit printers avoid all this shifting around of data. They print the entire buffer of data at each call to **PrintBuffer**. Both types of drivers, however, must take some pains to "rotate" the data, which is to say assemble the horizontal bytes into vertical bytes for transmission over the serial bus. The first byte to be sent to the printhead is made up of the seventh bit from each of the first 8 (or 7 for a 7-bit printer) bytes in the first card. One bit at a time is shifted out from each of the bytes in the first card. Some printers put the bit from the first byte on top and others on the bottom.

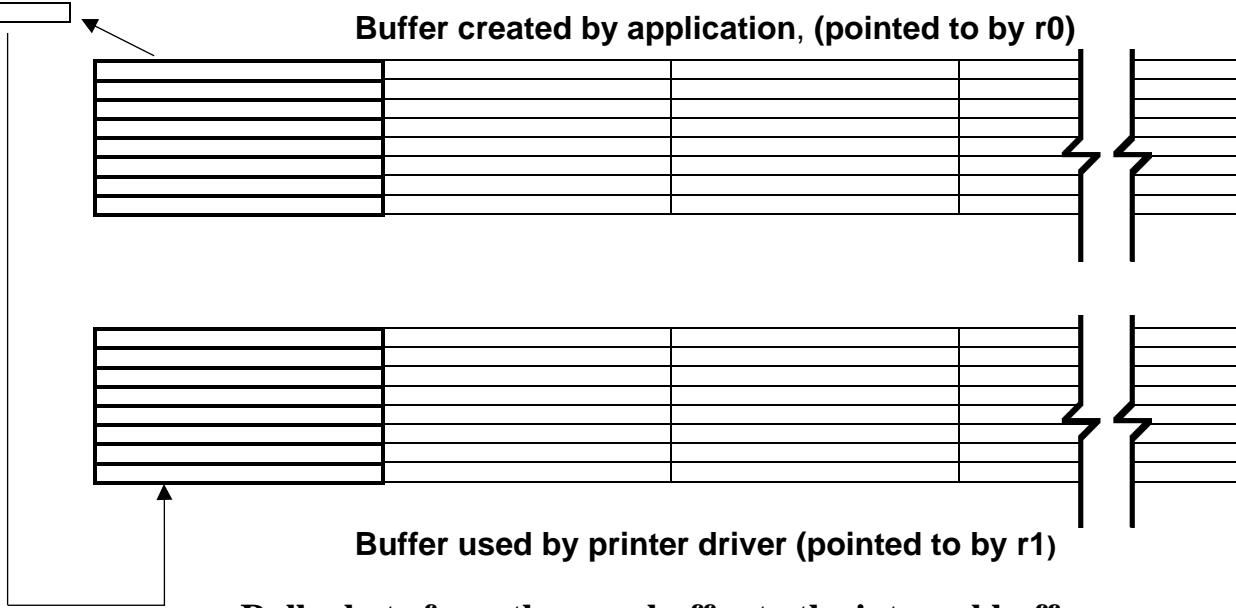
We now turn to a sample printer driver for an 8-bit printer, the Epson FX80. Later we will present the algorithm we use to deal with 7-bit printers such as the Commodore 801.

Sample printer driver for an 8-bit printer:

Sample is located in Appendix B: Examples: **8-Bit FX-80 Printer Driver**.

Sample Printer driver for 7-bit printers:

The Commodore driver is similar in overall structure to the Epson driver presented earlier. The fact that the Commodore printer is a 7-bit printer makes life a bit harder. The 8-byte high card-oriented buffer must itself be buffered into so that it may be printed 7 scanlines at a time. This is done in routines **TopRollBuffer** and **BotRollBuffer**. **TopRollBuffer** calls **RollaCard** to take a byte off the top of a card in the print buffer and shift each byte in the card up one as shown below.



Roll a byte from the user buffer to the internal buffer.

After the line is printed, there will be left over lines in the user buffer that will be printed the next time **PrintBuffer** is called. (Remember that with 7-bit printers, **PrintBuffer** can only print 7 of the 8 scanlines passed from the application in the buffer pointed to by **r0**. This leaves one scanline of data left over after the first call to **PrintBuffer**). **BotRollBuffer** rolls these leftover lines into the internal print buffer. For example, before the first line is printed, **TopRollBuffer** rolls the top 7 lines from the user print buffer to the internal printer driver buffer. These lines are printed and then **BotRollBuffer** is called to shift the remaining scanline from the user buffer to the internal buffer. **PrintBuffer** then returns to the application which is now free to reload the user buffer. **TopRollBuffer** and **BotRollBuffer** read a table to determine how many scanlines to roll each time they are called. The actual rolling of the scanlines is done a card at a time because the bytes in the user print buffer are organized that way. It was decided to have the application pass its output graphics data in card format since it is probable that most of the routines for drawing to the screen could then be reused to create the data for the printer.

Included below is an assembler listing of the driver for Commodore compatible printers.

Sample is located in Appendix B: Examples: **7-Bit MPS-801 Printer Driver**.

Note: GEOS was also designed to communicate with Postscript™-equipped printers which may print via Laser or Ink-jet technology. When using special fonts and software they will produce near typeset-quality output. However, creating drivers for Postscript™ is outside the scope of this document. If you want to get the best possible print output from GEOS, search the internet for the Laser Lovers' Disk and/or the geoPublish Tutorial.



Sprites

Hardware Sprites

The GEOS Kernal provides a simple interface to the hardware sprites supported by the C64. These routines control the sprites by writing to the VIC chip sprite registers as well as writing to the data space from which the VIC reads the sprite picture data. The reader should be familiar with the basic structure of sprite support on the C64 as explained in the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide.

One of the space/function tradeoffs made in GEOS was to support only basic sprite functions. Applications requiring elaborate sprite manipulation, such as games, will probably not be using many of GEOS's features, whereas business, or text-based applications will benefit from GEOS text, disk, and user interface features, and probably not need complicated sprite support.

The GEOS Kernal provides the following routines for drawing, erasing, and positioning:

Name	Description	Page
DisablSprite	Disable sprite.	20-192
DrawSprite	Define sprite image.	20-193
EnablSprite	Enable sprite.	20-194
PosSprite	Position sprite.	20-195

Plus, additional Sprite related mouse routines:

Name	Description	Page
MouseOff	Disable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	20-168
MouseUp	Enable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	20-169

Soft Sprites

The C64 contains a VIC chip to handle sprites in hardware. Unfortunately, the VIC is not available on the 128 while in 80-column mode. The functions of the VIC have been simulated in software that is included in the 128 Kernal. Most of the capabilities of the VIC chip have been taken care of, and if you are not doing exotic things with sprites your code may work with one or two changes. The 128 Kernal provides the following additional routines for Soft Sprites:

Name	Description	Page
HideOnlyMouse	C128 Temporarily remove soft-sprite mouse pointer.	20-166
SetMsePic	C128 Set and preshift new soft-sprite mouse picture.	20-170
TempHideMouse	C128 Hide soft-sprites before direct screen access.	20-172

The major changes include: sprite 0 (the mouse pointer) is treated differently than any other sprite. The code for this beast has been optimized to get reasonably fast mouse response, with a resulting loss in functionality. You cannot double the pointer's size in either x or y. You cannot change the color of the pointer. The size of the pointer image is limited to 16-pixels wide and 8 lines high. One added feature is the ability to add a white outline to the image that is used for the pointer. This allows it to be seen while moving over a black background.

For the other 7 sprites, all the capabilities have been emulated except for color and collision detection. In addition, the 64th byte of the sprite image definition (previously unused) is now used to provide some size information about the sprite. This is used to optimize the drawing code.

Problem Areas to Watch Out for:

All sprite image data

All image data should be adjusted to include the 64th byte. This byte has size information that is required by the software sprite routines. The format of this byte is: high bit set means that the sprite is no more than 9 pixels wide (this means it can be shifted 7 times and still be contained in 2 bytes). The rest of the byte is a count of the scan lines in the sprite. You can either include this info as part of the sprite image definition, or stuff it into the right place with some special code.

Writing directly to the screen

Since the 40-column sprites are handled with hardware, writing directly to the screen memory isn't a problem. If you do write directly to the VDC screen memory (system calls NOT included), then call "**TempHideMouse**" before the write. This will erase the cursor and any sprites you have enabled. You don't have to do anything to get them back, this is done automatically during the next **MainLoop**.

Writing directly to the VIC chip

This is generally ok, since the sprite emulation routines take the position and doubling info from the registers on the VIC chip, with the exception of the x-position. The VIC chip allows 9 bits for x-positions, which is not enough for the 640 pixels screen width. You must use **PosSprite** to set the x-position. (**PosSprite** uses **NormalizeX** on the x-coordinate and then divides the x-coordinate by 2 before storing it into the VIC).

Reading values from the VIC chip

This is also ok for the status values and for the y-position. The x-position is in 40-column format. It will need to be multiplied by 2 to get the 80-column coordinate.

Using VIC chip collision detection

The chip continues to operate, so if you are using the **PosSprite** call (see above) collisions should be detected with some loss of accuracy (the low bit).

Writing to the VIC chip

(or calling **PosSprite**, **EnablSprite**, **DisablSprite**) at interrupt level:

Don't do it. Since the mouse and the sprites are drawn at **MainLoop**, this causes subtle, irreproducible timing bugs that are impossible to get out.

Known bugs in release 1 of GEOS 128 (1.3):

- 1) If location \$1300 in application space is zero, then sprites in 80-column mode go haywire. All of our current applications that run in 80-column mode have put in a patch for this. Bug is in sprite code.
- 2) Doubling bitmaps through **BitmapClip** doesn't work.
- 3) **i_BitmapClip** needs call to **TempHideMouse** before being called.

Note: These three bugs were fixed in GEOS 128 V1.4.



RAM Expansions and GEOS 128

Introduction

Starting in version 1.3, GEOS is able to manage memory expansions in various ways (REU, RAM-Expansion Unit). This is one of the features that most differentiate version 1.2 from later versions. In the first part of this chapter we will examine the operations that GEOS performs in a "transparent" way to applications and the application possibilities of additional RAM in tasks parallel to those of the system.

In the second part of the chapter we will instead address the compatibility problem of an application with GEOS 128, and the various measures necessary to take advantage of the 80-columns offered by the C-128.

Finally, in the last part of the chapter we will illustrate a whole series of small tricks useful to every programmer. Some are mostly gimmicks to get around the rare bugs present in the GEOS Kernal.

RAM expansions

The C64, by its nature, is unable to access an amount of memory higher than 64K. This limitation is due to the size of the address bus of the 6510 CPU, which, being formed by 8 distinct lines, can address at most 65536 bytes (64K). Faced with this physical limitation, any memory increase just seems impossible. Instead, the obstacle can be overcome. At the expansion port (Expansion Port) of the C64 are several lines, among which are the entire address bus, the data bus and a line that allows you to temporarily disable the CPU.

It is therefore possible that an external processor may temporarily take over the computer and perform operations directly in the memory of the C64. The REU's take advantage of this. They are in fact equipped with an internal processor capable of performing memory operations at very high speed, with large amounts of data. The CPU of the C64 cannot therefore directly access the banks of memory contained in the REU, but can communicate with the external processor, passing it some parameters and ordering it to perform some operations. In the moment the REU receives the command, it disables the 6510 and performs the required operations by interacting with the computer memory and the REU. The banks are all 64K and the size of the expansion determines the number of banks it contains.

To communicate with the REU the CPU must provide some parameters:

1. The REU BANK with which the operation takes place.
2. The address inside the bank.
3. The address inside the C64 where the operation is to begin.
4. The number of bytes needed.

These parameters must be stored in particular REU registers, located from EXP-BASE (DF00) onwards. With the addition of the REU the control registers of the external processor become accessible. When the parameters have been set, the CPU must store the operations in the command register assigned to the external processor. At this point, each time there is a command, the expansion processor executes it by temporarily disabling the 6510. The 6510 resumes control only when the operation is completed, and does not participate in anyway. The operation, therefore, takes place in a completely "transparent" and instant way as far as the C64 CPU can tell.

There are four main operations that can be carried out with the REU. Each requires a different command:

1. The VERIFY command allows you to compare data blocks of the same size, respectively contained in the memory of the C-64 and that of the expansion.
2. The STASH command allows the transfer of a block of data from C-64 memory to expansion.
3. The FETCH command, vice versa, transfers a block of data from the expansion to the C-64 memory.

4. SWAP allows you to simultaneously exchange a block of data in memory with a block of the same size contained in the REU.

Name	Description	Page
VerifyRAM	RAM-Expansion Unit verify.	20-163
StashRAM	Transfer memory to RAM-Expansion Unit.	20-159
FetchRAM	Transfer data from RAM-Expansion Unit.	20-154
SwapRAM	Swap memory with an REU memory block.	20-161

Obviously, the amount of memory involved in each operation cannot exceed the size of the memory bank you are working with. The speed of the data transfer reaches 200K per second, and this makes it convenient to use RAM expansions even to just move large amounts of data from one area of the computer memory to each other. The last important feature for the management of expansions in the GEOS environment is about resetting the computer. Contrary to what one might think, the RAM expansions are not erased when resetting the computer and the information that is stored in them remains unaltered. The REU will only lose its contents by turning off the computer or deleting the contents voluntarily.

Now that we know more about how REUs work, we're able to illustrate how they are used by the GEOS Kernal and in which configurations you can get them. The GEOS Kernal V1.3 is able to "see" expansions up to 512K of memory. To be more precise, it can interact with any size REU up to 512K and organized in 64K banks. The possible quantities are therefore 64K, 128K, 192K, 256K, 320K, 384K, 448K, 512K. The actions that can be performed by the Kernal depend on the amount of external memory available. Note: GEOS 2.0 can use up to 2MB of an REU.

The user chooses the type of configuration that best suits his needs through the Configure application, which recognizes the type of expansion inserted and (depending on the amount of additional memory available) offers the user different possible system configurations.

There are two operations that the Kernal can always perform, even with the smallest expansion:

1. Move data areas very quickly from one point to another in the memory.
2. Save the Kernal in the REU for fast reboots that do not require disk access.

Applications that have to move large amounts of data, such as geoPaint when moving the working window to the drawing pad, often employ the **MoveData** routine of the GEOS Kernal. But **MoveData** is very slow when it has to perform large movements, since it must resort to a loop of instructions. If there is an expansion, however, you can delegate this task to the external processor: the Kernal does nothing but transfer the command to the REU, and immediately afterwards the REU transfers control back to the computer with the memory at the new address.

The total time required for the operation is much lower than that required by the traditional **MoveData** loop. When you choose this option, also called **MoveData**, Configure alters the system appropriately so that **MoveData** performs its functions using BANK 0 of the REU. The second thing the Kernal is able to do with an expansion consists in transferring the entire system and the reboot code into REU Bank 0, so that you can reboot without accessing the disk. With this option, when the user orders the Kernal to give control to Basic, the entire Kernal is transferred in the expansion together with a loader. To return to the GEOS environment, the user can press the "restore" button, or do a sys 49152, or finally run the Rboot file; the entire Kernal is then transferred from the expansion into memory in less than a second and control is immediately given back to GEOS. At this point the Kernal loads and runs deskTop.

The option just described, which Configure identifies as RAM Reboot, is particularly useful when you have to run many non-GEOS compatible files, returning to the GEOS environment each time in the shortest possible time. Upon returning, the previous configuration is kept, including the contents of any RAM disk, which we will discuss



shortly. Note that if the Kernal is also simulating a RAM disk on the expansion, and a copy of deskTop resides in the RAM disk, when the system is reactivated by the expansion, deskTop is also loaded by the expansion.

MoveData and RAM Reboot can be selected simultaneously and they do not interfere with other possible uses of the REU. If the amount of available external memory exceeds 256K, GEOS is able to exploit it to achieve a Shadowed drive or RAM disk. Of course, these are alternative options to each other. The new "virtual" disk drive 1541 that is created can be either drive A or drive B. (With GEOS 2.0, 1571 and 1581 RAM disks can also be created).

The Shadowed drive is a real 1541 disk drive backed by a RAM Drive the same capacity as the formatted disk. Each time the user loads an application or a data file into memory, the file is transferred to the Shadowed drives RAM drive so that the Kernal can load from it (and not from disk) in a very short time. Each time an application saves a file to disk, the file is also copied to the RAM drive. In this way the loading of all the files read or saved at least one time can happen directly from the REU.

As an alternative to the Shadowed disk, the user can configure the GEOS Kernal to use the RAM expansion as a virtual 1541 disk, i.e. as a standalone RAM disk. The virtual disk is identified as drive B since the real drive is drive A. For applications and for the user, it is as if a second disk is a connected 1541 drive. The difference is that the files saved on the virtual disk are loaded very quickly (in little more than the time to double click the mouse button on the icon), and RAM disk data copying is virtually instant. However, we must remember that the contents of the RAM disk are completely lost if the computer is turned off. Since the two options cannot coexist, the user must decide which one will be most useful to him when making his choices via Configure.

The Configure application is of the AUTO-EXEC type, and therefore during system boot is always executed before deskTop. When it executes, Configure checks the contents of **firstBoot**, and if it is \$00 it detects that deskTop has not been loaded yet and therefore the installation should progress. (Configure was not called by the user, but by the system). Configure will automatically configure the system according to the specifications that were saved by the user the previous time, or sets the default ones. However, when Configure is called by the user, it finds the contents of **firstBoot** is different from \$00 and therefore decides the user should receive control for setting up a new system configuration, which will be saved on disk. From now on, when CONFIGURE automatically runs at boot time it will use the data saved on disk to configure the system as established by the user.

All the operational possibilities just described, offered by the GEOS V1.3+ Kernal, are completely transparent to applications. The applications are not required to know if drive A is Shadowed, or if drive B is virtual, since the system masks any differences, and not even if the **MoveData** routine uses the expansion processor or not. Applications continue to use the routines of the Kernal as they always have, that is, by checking exclusively if there are two disk drives or just one.

Apps and Expansions

Even though GEOS is able to efficiently and independently manage any RAM expansion, it may happen that an application wishes to use the REU to perform different tasks. For example, store fonts without the expansion necessarily being used as a RAM disk. For this purpose, GEOS makes five system routines available to applications specifically to give commands to the memory expansion. The applications can access the **ramExpSize** variable to determine the number of 64K banks of which the currently inserted expansion is composed. The addresses within each bank are relative to the beginning of the bank itself, and therefore are independent from your order number. Finally, remember that these routines are only available in GEOS version 1.3 and later, and in GEOS 128.



Applications and compatibility with GEOS 128

- Most C64 GEOS software will run under the C128 GEOS in 40-column mode.
- All data files, scraps, fonts, & printer drivers are identical under C64 and C128 GEOS.
- Input drivers are located at different addresses in the two machines, and hence are incompatible. We have added a new file type, INPUT_128, for C128 input drivers.
- As the deskTop is heavily tied into each OS, we've decided to give the 128 its own desktop filename, "128 DESKTOP", so as to avoid confusion with the 64's "DESK TOP" file. (The deskTop is of file type "SYSTEM", and can't be renamed by the user).
- Use the **c128Flag** to determine what OS you are running under. See **Example: Check128**.

GEOS 128 can be considered a very close relative of GEOS for the C64. All the routines in GEOS for the C64 jump table are faithfully reported in GEOS 128, and the parameters are all the same. All system variables that are available in GEOS V1.3+ are the same in GEOS 128 1.3+. For these reasons, applications produced by Berkeley Softworks for GEOS 64 can be run in the GEOS 128 environment. The "almost" is necessary because there is always some difference.

Applications that need to access the computer's original Kernal are not compatible with GEOS 128, due to the substantial differences between the Kernal of the C128 and that of the C64. These applications include, for example, the desk accessory calculator and geoCalc, which perform complex mathematical operations by accessing the computer's ROM math routines. If you want the application to be compatible with both systems while accessing ROM routines, it is necessary to create two distinct jump tables into the ROM, one for each Kernal.

GEOS 128, in addition to faithfully reproducing the characteristics of GEOS V1.3+ for the C64, has several new features including 80-column graphics. Let's see what steps are required for applications that were created explicitly for GEOS 64 to use the 80-column screen of the C-128.

128 Flags for Applications & Desk Accessories

In order for the 128 DESKTOP & other applications to know what files run in what mode, we've adopted a standard that should be used on ALL application, desk accessories, & auto-execution applications. This flag is located in the file header block of each of these programs. Since permanent filenames are only 16 bytes long, we have 4 leftover bytes that have been unused till now, that we've constantly been setting to all 0's. The last of the bytes (see O_128_FLAGS) now has meaning to the 128 OS & Desktop.

Bit 7 Bit 6 Description

0	0	The application runs in 40-column mode only.
0	1	The application runs in both 40-column and 80-column modes.
1	0	The application cannot run under GEOS 128.
1	1	The application runs only in 80-column mode.

Note: bits 5 through 0 are unused and should always be 0.

80-column graphics with GEOS 128

If you want the application to be able to enable and manage the 80-column mode offered by GEOS 128, you have to follow some fundamental guidelines.

1. GEOS 128 must be able to determine if the Application is compatible with 80-column mode. GEOS 128 needs this information because if 80-column mode is enabled, and the application cannot use the 80-column screen, you must notify the user or automatically return to 40-column mode. The application must



set the value CF_40_80 (\$40) in the **O_128_FLAGS** location of its File Header. This will allow GEOS 128 to use both graphic modes (40 and 80-columns) with the application.

Note: 128 GEOS routines **LdAplic** and **LdDeskAcc** will return the error INCOMPATIBLE if these flags in the file header block do not allow running in the currently active **graphMode**.

2. In 80-column mode it is necessary to enlarge all menus so that they are able to contain the BSW 128 system font, which is wider than the C64 system font. The custom of Berkeley is to set the right limit value in the menu structures based on the value contained in **graphMode** (\$80 for 80-columns, \$00 for 40-columns). The **graphMode** variable is only present in GEOS 128.
3. Most changes in graphical values needed for compatibility with the 80-column mode can be accomplished by setting bit 15 of all the x-coordinates and all widths that are passed to the system by or'ing the value with DOUBLE_W. In 40-columns mode the high bit is ignored, while in the 80-column mode it serves double all horizontal dimensions. By doing so, the image always has the same size on the screen. For example, if an x-coordinate = 50 pixels in 40-column mode, it must be passed to GEOS 128 in the form \$0032 | DOUBLE_W (\$8032), so that in 80-column mode it becomes \$0064 (100 pixels).
4. In the application's GEOS menu (or in any case within any menu) the entry "switch 40/80" must be available. The procedure associated with the event must simply perform the logical EOR operation between **graphMode** and the constant \$80 (inverts the value of bit 7), store the result in **graphMode** and call the **SetNewMode** routine (\$C2DD GEOS 128 only). Later the application must redraw the current screen in the new graphics mode. If the horizontal dimensions already have bit 15 set to 1, the routine that redraws the screen works without any changes. Here is an example of the codes associated with the item "switch 40/80":

```
SwitchDsp:  
    lda    graphMode  
    eor    #$80  
    sta    graphMode  
    jsr    SetNewMode           ; (SetNewMode routine is only available in GEOS 128)  
    ; codes to initialize the screen again
```

This same block can be made easier to read and maintain by using the **tmbf** macro.

```
SwitchDsp:  
    tmbf  7,graphMode          ; Toggle the MSD bit of graphMode  
    jsr    SetNewMode           ; (SetNewMode routine is only available in GEOS 128)  
    ; codes to initialize the screen again
```

5. The trick adopted to adapt the horizontal dimensions to 80-columns (bit 15 set with DOUBLE_W) is not always effective. When the value of a horizontal coordinate is doubled in 80-column mode, the 0 bit of the resulting word is always cleared. In some cases, this can be a serious limitation: for example, when you want to fill the screen with a pattern that extends to the right-edge of the screen.

To solve this problem the ability to add 1 to the x-coordinate was introduced in the graphic routines of GEOS 128: bit 15 of the word continues to have the same meaning (if set to 1 the value is doubled in 80-columns), while bit 13 gives new information, but only in the 80-column mode. Bit 13 becomes bit 0 of the resulting word from the "doubling" operation. If for example you want to locate the side right of the screen, the horizontal coordinate must be \$A000 + 319.

Example:

```
LoadW x-coordinate,639 | DOUBLE_W | ADD1_W
```



Thanks to these five tricks you should be able to easily exploit the 80-column mode of the C-128. However, some tweaks may be needed in the testing phase of the application layout (this type of verification is always advisable).

The little tricks of the trade

In this last section we report a series of small tricks of which the programmer should take into account in the implementation of applications. In some, the case is to get around the small bugs still present in the GEOS structure.

1. If the application can run in the GEOS 128 environment, and is capable of managing the second drive, pay particular attention to all calls from the **PutDirHead** routine, and each time insert immediately before it 'jsr **EnterTurbo**'. This is necessary because in the first production of GEOS 128 V1.3 there is a bug in the 1571 disk driver: the call to **EnterTurbo** is missing. The result is that, in certain circumstances, calling **PutDirHead** can also ruin the disk. This trick does not create incompatibility with GEOS 64. The bug is present in GEOS 128 Configure V1.4. It was fixed no later than V2.0 of GEOS 128 with Configure V2.0 9/8/88.
2. If the program can run desk accessories, Blackjack programs with a Date < 10/9/86 alter the content of the word for \$4C95 (builds on or after 10/9/86 do not have this issue). This address is not in the area temporarily saved on disk. To remedy this bug, the code responsible for the desk accessories must be preceded by and followed by the instructions **PushW** \$4C95 and **PopW** \$4C95. Furthermore GEOS 64 does not save **moby2** while running desk accessories. This means sprites can easily be enlarged in height by the DAs and then modified. Here is a practical example of how to act, both on the application and on the desk accessory:

Applications:

```
    ldx    CPU_DATA           ; save the state of moby2 on the stack
    LoadB  CPU_DATA,IO_IN
    PushB  moby2
    stx    CPU_DATA
    PushW  $4C95             ; save the data that Blackjack would destroy
LOAD AND RUN THE DESK ACCESSORY HERE
    PopW   $4C95             ; restore the word
    ldx    CPU_DATA
    LoadB  CPU_DATA,IO_IN
    PopB   moby2              ; restore moby2
    stx    CPU_DATA
```

Desk accessory:

InitCode:

```
    ldx    CPU_DATA           ; save the state of moby2
    LoadB  CPU_DATA,IO_IN
    lda    moby2
    sta    savedmoby2
    lda    #$XX                ; set moby2 as needed
    sta    moby2
    stx    CPU_DATA
```

ExitCode:

```
    ldx    CPU_DATA           ; restore the state of moby2
    LoadB  CPU_DATA,IO_IN
    lda    savedmoby2
    sta    moby2
    stx    CPU_DATA
```



3. GEOS may not work properly if no icon has been defined. If the application does not use icons, it is better to define a dummy one to avoid problems. You can define it to be one scan line high, one byte wide and with the pointer to the graphic data cleared.
4. In GEOS 1.4+, it must never be assumed that the concatenation of directory blocks begins with sector \$12 / \$01, or that the Directory Header Block is located at T/S \$12 / \$00, as the format is different for 1581 disks. They must always execute the **GetDirHead**, **PutDirHead**, **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry** routines present in the current disk driver.
5. The current device must never be directly changed in **curDrive** or **curDevice**. Instead, you need to call **SetDevice** to address the disk drive desired.
6. In desk accessories: It is possible a desk accessory might detect that it cannot run while it is initializing. e.g. desk accessory requires GEOS 2.0 to run but the current OS version is 1.3. The initialization code cannot jump directly to **RstrAppl**, instead use **LoadW appMain,RstrAppl** and then rts back to the **MainLoop**. At the end of the next **MainLoop** the desk accessory will be terminated and the calling application will be restored.
7. In the dialog boxes: the **DB_USR_ROUT** command is executed before icons have been drawn. If the custom routine needs to draw something over the icons, you must load **appMain** with the address of another routine, and delegate it to display the drawings over the icons.
8. Never use the **MoveData** routine to move the contents of registers **r0 - r15**.
9. The dialog boxes can manage no more than eight icons at the same time. If the box must display more than eight icons, it must manage them autonomously through the vector **otherPressVec**.
10. Remember that the handling of events (processes, routines pointed to by **keyVector** and **appMain**) is active while a menu is open. The routine pointed to by **otherPressVec** is partially active: it analyzes only the button releases. If the application wants to ignore these events when opening a menu (very frequent situation) don't forget to disable them.
11. Calls to **DoMenu** and **DoIcons** move the mouse. Since generally this is not desirable, one must act as follows:

```
PushW mouseXPos  
PushB mouseYPos  
jsr DoIcons ; or DoMenu  
PopB mouseYPos  
PopW mouseXPos
```

12. If the application interacts with **RecoverVector** (to restore the covered background from a menu or dialog box) remember that the routine identified by the vector is called twice when restoring the background underneath a dialog box that has a shadow. If the shadow pattern is 0 the recovery routine is only called once.
13. GEOS 1.1 interrupt main does not clear the decimal mode bit in the Processor Status Register (PSR). Since the counts are done with this bit cleared, the interrupt must never occur while decimal mode is activated. ie: You must disable interrupts before performing decimal mode operations and reenable interrupts after decimal mode is off. This problem was fixed in GEOS V1.2.



14. If the application turns off (blanks) the screen or writes to **grcntrl1** (\$D011), make sure bit 7 is always at 0. Since accidentally, in the course of several operations, this bit can become 1, the following code can be used to reset it:

```
lda    grcntrl1      ; get the current value  
          ; processes the bits  
and   #%
```

11111111 ; reset bit 7

```
sta    grcntrl1      ; Store the new value  
  
(Macro version).  
rmbf  7, grcntrl1  ; Get Current Value of grcntrl1, reset bit 7 and store new value.
```

15. When an Application activates a menu with **DoMenu**, GEOS sets **mouseFaultVec** to point to an internal handler that controls the closing of the current menu when the mouse goes beyond the edges of the menu. This will conflict with the application if it also needs to use **mouseFaultVec** while having an active menu structure. The solution to the problem is obtained with two interventions, one in the application initialization routine and one in the service routine that the application assigns to the **mouseFaultVec** vector.

First intervention. When the application wants to use **mouseFaultVec** and simultaneously a menu structure, the initialization routine must, after the call in **DoMenu**, store the contents of the **mouseFaultVec** vector in an internal vector. Once the pointer to the system handler has been saved, the application can set **mouseFaultVec** with the address of the applications service handler.

Example:

Init:

```
LoadW r0,ourMenu  
jsr  DoMenu  
MoveW mouseFaultVec,saveMFV  
LoadW MouseFaultVec,MFVHandler  
...
```

Second intervention. When the service routine associated with **mouseFaultVec** receives control, it must check whether its execution was requested by the system as a result of the mouse overstepping one of the limits set by the application. If it was, it can perform its functions and return control to **MainLoop** with an rts instruction. Otherwise, it must hand over control to the routine whose address was stored in the internal vector by the initialization routine.

MFVHandler:

```
lda  menuNumber      ; Check if a menu is active.  
beq  10$              ; If the menuNumber is 0 then menu is closed.  
ldx  saveMFV+1        ; Menu is active. Let the system routine handle this.  
lda  saveMFV  
jmp  CallRoutine      ; Transfer control and let Kernal return to the Main Loop  
                      ; Change jmp to a jsr if you still need to process  
                      ; after menu handling is done.  
10$    ...            ; Application Mouse Fault Handler logic starts here.
```



WarmStart Configuration

Whenever **FirstInit** is called, such as when GEOS boots, the Commodore hardware is setup. This includes setting up the VIC chip RAM bank, and the CIA chips. The following table summarizes the state of the machine.

Initial Boot Configuration

Address	Value	Size	Comment
C64&128			clear decimal mode with cld
CPU_DDR	\$2F	1	init. 6510 data direction reg.
CPU_DATA	\$30	1	Set to ALL RAM
OS_VARS	0	0A00	Clear GEOS RAM area, Global & local, to all 0's
CPU_DATA	\$36		set memory map to have Kernal & IO in
<i>128 Only</i>			
scr80polar	\$40	1	VDC BG/FG Polarity
scr80colors	\$E0	1	(VDC_GRY1<<4) VDC_BLACK
VDC	defaults		VDC set to 640X200 Monochrome.
vdcClrMode	0	1	
C64&128			
CIA registers			
cia1ddrb	0	1	clear cia1 DDRB Initialize key scan values
cia1crb	0	1	clear cia1crb to no keys pressed
cia2crb	0	1	clear cia2crb
cia1cra	\$80/00	1	set 50/60hz bit PAL/NTSC.
cia2cra	\$80/00	1	set 50/60hz bit PAL/NTSC.
cia2pra	(cia2pra #\$30 #\$04 GRBANK2)	1	Keep old serial bus data. (so we don't screw up fast serial bus) set graphics chip bank select (CIA port A).
cia2ddra	\$3F	1	Set DDRA direction.
cia1icr	\$7F	1	clear interrupt sources.
cia2icr	\$7F	1	
Init the cia1 time of day clock			
cia1crb	(cia1crb & \$7F)	1	set to TOD clock reads and writes.
cia1todhr	%10000000 \$0C		Noon.
cia1todmin	0		minutes.
cia1todsec	0		seconds.
cia1tod10ths	0		and 1/10 seconds.
VIC registers			
mob0xpos	0	16	initial x, y-position of sprites 0-7.
msbxpos	0	1	most significant bits of all sprites x-position.
mob0clr	BLUE	1	Mouse color.
mob1clr	BLUE	1	String cursor color.
mobprior	\$00	1	(object/background priority)0=obj.
mobmcm	\$00	1	(object multicolor) 1 = mem.
mobx2	%00000000	1	Disable Sprite x-double-width.
moby2	%00000000	1	Disable Sprite y-double-height.
mobenble	%00000001	1	(object enable) only the mouse.
grcntr11	ST_DEN ST_25ROW ST_BMM 3		(Note: need y scroll = 3). (byte)
rasreg	251	1	raster reg. (set for interrupt at bottom)



grcntrl2	ST_40COL	1	Set Graphics Mode.
grmemptr	(([]COLOR_MATRIX)*2)&\$F0) ([]SCREEN_BASE*2)&\$0E)		VIC Memory setup (byte)
grirq	%00001111	1	Acknowledge all VIC interrupts.
grirqen	%00000001	1	Enable Raster Interrupt.

Mouse and window variables

pressFlag	0	1	no presses to handle.
dispBufferOn	ST_WR_FORE ST_WR_BACK	1	Write to both screen and back buffer.
mouseXPos	0	2	
mouseYPos	0	1	
mouseOn	%11100000	1	Enable Mouse/Menus/Icons.
mousePicData	arrow pic	64	copy arrow picture to mouse.
msePicPtr	mousePicData	2	
mouseLeft	0	1	Mouse constraints.
mouseTop	0	1	
mouseRight	319	2	639 in C128 80 Col Mode.
mouseBottom	199	1	
maxMouseSpeed	MAXIMUM_VELOCITY	1	Mouse Speed.
minMouseSpeed	MINIMUM_VELOCITY	1	
mouseAccel	MOUSE_ACCELERATION	1	
currentMode	PLAINTEXT	1	Text Mode.
windowTop	0	1	Text constraints.
windowBottom	199	2	
leftMargin	0	2	
rightMargin	319	2	639 in C128 80 Col Mode.
inputData	-1	1	(diskData current joystick direction)
COLOR_MATRIX	DKGREY<<4 LTGREY	1000	dark grey on light grey screen.
extclr	BLACK	1	Border color
interleave	8	1	Disk interleave.
curDrive	8	1	Initialize disk drive with SetDevice.
curDevice	8	1	reinitialized.
numDrives	8	1	Change # of drives to 1

Time and Date

minutes	0		THE FOLLOWING sets up initial
seconds	0		Year/Month/Day/Hour, for now, so that
year	86		the disk date stamps look reasonable.
month	9		
day	20		09/20/1986
hour	12		Noon
alarmSetFlag	0	1	
o_alarmCount	0	1	Internal Counter of active alarms.

Vectors

appMain	NULL	2	
intTopVector	o_InterruptMain	2	Set Vector to Kernal internal handler
intBotVector	NULL	2	
keyVector	NULL	2	
inputVector	NULL	2	
otherPressVec	NULL	2	
RecoverVector	o_RecoverRectangle	2	Kernal handler for recovering background
mouseVector	NULL	2	
mouseFaultVec	NULL	2	
StringFaultVec	NULL	2	
alarmTmtVector	NULL	2	
BRKVector	o_Panic	2	Kernal internal handler for BRK
EnterDeskTop	o_EnterDeskTop	2	Set Vector to Kernal internal handler



```

selectionFlash SELECTION_DELAY      1
alphaFlag      0                  1
iconSelFlag   ST_FLASH           1      set default to flash
faultData     0                  1

```

Kernal Private Variables

o_nbrProcesses	0	1	reset Kernal Private variables to 0
o_numberAsleep	0	1	
o_curIconIndex	0	1	

Sprite pointers

Initialize Sprite pointers to sprite picture data^t

spr0pic	[(spr0pic>>6)	1
spr1pic	[(spr1pic>>6)	1
spr2pic	[(spr2pic>>6)	1
spr3pic	[(spr3pic>>6)	1
spr4pic	[(spr4pic>>6)	1
spr5pic	[(spr5pic>>6)	1
spr6pic	[(spr6pic>>6)	1
spr7pic	[(spr7pic>>6)	1

Final Steps

Forcefully exit any running turbo code

Restore ROM Vectors

MoveShortBlock \$FD30, \$0314,32	Restore the C64 vectors in page 3 from ROM
----------------------------------	--

Grey the Screen:

place a grey pattern all over the screen
A000 to BF3F

^t**Note:** For more info on how Sprite pointers work see the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Manual. Basically, the video space is 16K thus needing only 14 bits to address the entire space. The sprite pictures use 63 bytes and must be on 64 byte boundaries, thus the start of each sprite picture has an address with the low 6 bits 0. Thus 14 - 6 = 8, only one byte is needed to specify the start address of a picture anywhere in the 16K graphics memory space.



Dialog Box and Auto Exec Configuration

When a Dialog Box or Auto Execute application is loaded the current system state is saved. (See Chapter 19: "Environment > Structures > **dlgBoxRamBuf**" for more information on what is saved). The following table shows the default values applied before passing control to the Dialog Box or Auto Exec.

Mouse and window variables

currentMode	PLAINTEXT	1	Plain Text Mode.
dispBufferOn	ST_WR_FORE ST_WR_BACK	1	Write to both screen and back buffer.
mouseOn	%11100000	1	Enable Mouse/Menus/Icons.
mousePicData	arrow pic	64	copy arrow picture to mouse.
windowTop	0	1	Text constraints.
windowBottom	199	2	
leftMargin	0	2	
rightMargin	319	2	639 in C128 80 Col Mode.
pressFlag	0	1	no presses to handle.

Vectors

appMain	NULL	2	
intTopVector	o_InterruptMain	2	Set Vector to Kernal internal handler
intBotVector	NULL	2	
mouseVector	NULL	2	
keyVector	NULL	2	
inputVector	NULL	2	
mouseFaultVec	NULL	2	
otherPressVec	NULL	2	
StringFaultVec	NULL	2	
alarmTmtVector	NULL	2	
BRKVector	o_Panic	2	Kernal internal handler for BRK
RecoverVector	o_RecoverRectangle	2	Kernal handler for recovering background
selectionFlash	SELECTION_DELAY	1	
alphaFlag	0	1	
iconSelFlag	ST_FLASH	1	set default to flash
faultData	0	1	

Kernal Private Variables

o_nbrProcesses	0	1	No Active Processes
o_numberAsleep	0	1	No Sleepers
o_curIconIndex	0	1	No Icons

Sprite pointers

Initialize Sprite pointers to sprite picture data^t

spr0pic	[(spr0pic>>6)	1
spr1pic	[(spr1pic>>6)	1
spr2pic	[(spr2pic>>6)	1
spr3pic	[(spr3pic>>6)	1
spr4pic	[(spr4pic>>6)	1
spr5pic	[(spr5pic>>6)	1
spr6pic	[(spr6pic>>6)	1
spr7pic	[(spr7pic>>6)	1

Chapter 15	Reserved for Future Use
Chapter 16	Reserved for Future Use
Chapter 17	Reserved for Future Use
Chapter 18	Reserved for Future Use

Environment

constants

Miscellaneous:

These constants should always appear first in your constants files.

```
TRUE          = -1
FALSE         = 0

COMMENT       = FALSE           ; alternatives to ".if COMMENT" are ".if 0 " or ".if (0)"
```

C128

```
ADD1_W        = $2000
DOUBLE_W      = $8000
DOUBLE_B      = $80
DBLWA1        = DOUBLE_W | ADD1_W
GR_40          = 0             ; graphMode 40-column active
GR_80          = %10000000  ; 80-column active
ARROW          = $00           ; arrow pointer
```

Fonts

```
FONTLEN       = $9            ; size of fontTable
```

Flags

CLEAR	= 0
SET	= 1

pressFlag

KEYPRESS_BIT	= 7	; other keypress
INPUT_BIT	= 6	; input device change
MOUSE_BIT	= 5	; mouse press
SET_KEYPRESS	= %10000000	; other keypress
SET_INPUTCHG	= %01000000	; input device change
SET_MOUSE	= %00100000	; mouse press

faultFlag

OFFTTOP_BIT	= 7	; mouse fault up
OFFBOTTOM_BIT	= 6	; mouse fault down
OFFLEFT_BIT	= 5	; mouse fault left
OFFRIGHT_BIT	= 4	; mouse fault right
OFFMENU_BIT	= 3	; menu fault
SET_OFFTTOP	= %10000000	; mouse fault up
SET_OFBOTTOM	= %01000000	; mouse fault down
SET_OFFLEFT	= %00100000	; mouse fault left
SET_OFRIGHT	= %00010000	; mouse fault right
SET_OFMENU	= %00001000	; menu fault
ANY_FAULT	= %11111000	

Dialog Box:

DEF_DB_POS	= \$80	; command for default dialog box position
SET_DB_POS	= 0	; command for user-set DB position

Descriptor table commands

OK	= 1	; put up system icon for "OK", command is ; followed by 2 byte position indicator, x-position. ; in bytes, y-position. in pixels. NOTE: positions ; are offsets from the top left corner of the ; dialog box.
CANCEL	= 2	; like OK, system DB icon, position follows
YES	= 3	; like OK, system DB icon, position follows
NO	= 4	; like OK, system DB icon, position follows
OPEN	= 5	; like OK, system DB icon, position follows
DISK	= 6	; like OK, system DB icon, position follows
;FUTURE1	= 7	; reserved for future system icons
;FUTURE2	= 8	; reserved for future system icons
;FUTURE3	= 9	; reserved for future system icons
;FUTURE4	= 10	; reserved for future system icons
DBTXTSTR	= 11	; command to display a text string.
DBVARSTR	= 12	; used to put out variant strings.
DBGETSTRING	= 13	; get an ASCII string from the user.
DBSYSOPV	= 14	; any press not over an icon return to application.
DBGRPHSTR	= 15	; execute graphics string.
DBGETFILES	= 16	; get filename from user.
DBOPVEC	= 17	; user defined other press vector.
DBUSRICON	= 18	; user defined icon.
DB_USR_ROUT	= 19	; user defined routine.

Offsets into descriptor table

OFF_DB_FORM	= 0	; box form description, i.e. shadow or not
OFF_DB_TOP	= 1	; position for top of dialog box
OFF_DB_BOT	= 2	; position for bottom of dialog box
OFF_DB_LEFT	= 3	; position for left of dialog box
OFF_DB_RIGHT	= 5	; position for right of dialog box
OFF_DB_1STCMD	= 7	; 1st command in dialog box ; descriptor table

System Dialog Icon dimensions

SYSDBI_WIDTH	= 6	; width in bytes
SYSDBI_HEIGHT	= 16	; height in pixels
MAX_DB_ICONS	= 8	; maximum number of dialog icons. ; this includes system icons + user icons.

These equates define a standard, default, dialog box position and size as well as some standard positions within the box for outputting text and icons.

Default Coordinates

DEF_DB_TOP	= 32	; top y-coordinate of default box
DEF_DB_BOT	= 127	; bottom y-coordinate of default box
DEF_DB_LEFT	= 64	; left-edge of default box
DEF_DB_RIGHT	= 255	; right-edge of default box

Standard Text Locations

TXT_LN_X	= 16	; standard text x-start
TXT_LN_1_Y	= 16	; standard text line y-offsets
TXT_LN_2_Y	= 32	
TXT_LN_3_Y	= 48	
TXT_LN_4_Y	= 64	
TXT_LN_5_Y	= 80	

Standard Icon Locations

DBI_X_0	= 1	; left-side standard icon x-position
DBI_X_1	= 9	; center standard icon x-position
DBI_X_2	= 17	; right-side standard icon x-position
DBI_Y_0	= 8	; left-side standard icon y-position
DBI_Y_1	= 40	; center standard icon y-position
DBI_Y_2	= 72	; right-side standard icon y-position

Icon Y Locations for dialogs with 4 Icons on right-side

DBGF_Y_0	= 25	
DBGF_Y_1	= 42	
DBGF_Y_2	= 59	
DBGF_Y_3	= 76	

Disk:

```
BLOCKSIZE      = 256      ; total bytes in block
BLKDATASIZE   = 254      ; total data bytes in a block

;--- Equates for variable "driveType". High two bits of driveType have special
;--- meaning (only 1 may be set):
;---     Bit 7: if 1, then RAM DISK
;---     Bit 6: if 1, then Shadowed disk
DRV_NULL       = 0        ; no drive present at this device address
DRV_1541       = 1        ; srive type Commodore 1541
DRV_1571       = 2        ; srive type Commodore 1571
DRV_1581       = 3        ; srive type Commodore 1581
DRV_NETWORK    = 15       ; srive type for GEOS geoNet "drive"

DRIVE_A        = 8
DRIVE_B        = 9
DRIVE_C        = 10
DRIVE_D        = 11
```

Directory:**DirHeader:**

```
DK_NM_ID_LEN   = 18       ; # of characters in disk name

;--- Offsets into a directory header structure
OFF_TO_BAM     = 4         ; first BAM entry
OFF_DISK_NAME  = 144       ; disk name string
OFF_OP_TR_SC   = 171       ; track and sector for off page directory
                          ; entries. 8 files may be moved off page
OFF_GS_ID      = 173       ; where GEOS ID string is located
OFF_GS_DTYPE   = 189       ; GEOS disk type.
                          ;     0 for normal disk
                          ;     'B' for BOOT disk
                          ; zeroed on destination disk during disk copy
```

DirBlock

```
FRST_FILE_ENTRY = 2         ; first dir entry is at byte #2
```

DirEntry:

```
ENTRY_SIZE      = 16        ; size of Filename
DIRENTRY_SIZE  = 30        ;
ST_WR_PR       = $40        ; write protect bit: bit 6 of byte 0 in the
                          ; directory entry
```

DirEntry Offsets

```
OFF_CFILE_TYPE  = 0         ; standard Commodore file type indicator
OFF_INDEX_PTR   = 1         ; Index table pointer (VLIR file)
OFF_DE_TR_SC   = 1         ; track for file's 1st data block
OFF_FNAME       = 3         ; file name
OFF_GHDR_PTR   = 19        ; track/sector info on where header block is
OFF_GSTRU_TYPE  = 21        ; GEOS file structure type
OFF_GFILE_TYPE  = 22        ; GEOS file type indicator
OFF_YEAR        = 23        ; year (1st byte of date stamp)
OFF_SIZE        = 28        ; size of the file in blocks
OFF_NXT_FILE   = 32        ; next file entry in directory structure
```

low-level GEOS disk handling routines

N_TRACKS	= 35	; # of tracks available on the 1541 disk
DIR_TRACK	= 18	; track # reserved on disk for directory
DIR_1581_TRACK	= 40	; 1581 track # reserved on disk for directory
TOTAL_BLOCKS	= 664	; number of blocks on 1541 disk, not including ; directory track.

VLIR

MAX_VLIR_RECS=127

Disk access commands

MAX_CMND_STR	= 32	; maximum length a command string would have
DIR_ACC_CHAN	= 13	; default direct access channel
REL_FILE_NUM	= 9	; logical file number & channel used for ; relative files.
CMND_FILE_NUM	= 15	; logical file number & channel used for ; command files
---- indexes to a command buffer for setting the track and sector number for a		
---- direct access command.		
TRACK	= 9	; offset to low-byte decimal ASCII track number
SECTOR	= 12	; offset to low-byte decimal ASCII sector number

DiskError:

NO_ERROR	= \$00	; no error
NO_BLOCKS	= \$01	; not enough blocks
INV_TRACK	= \$02	; invalid track
INSUFF_SPACE	= \$03	; not enough blocks on disk
FULL_DIRECTORY	= \$04	; directory full
FILE_NOT_FOUND	= \$05	; file not found
BAD_BAM	= \$06	; bad Block Availability Map
UNOPENED_VLIR	= \$07	; unopened VLIR file
INV_RECORD	= \$08	; invalid record
OUT_OF_RECORDS	= \$09	; cannot insert/append more records
STRUCT_MISMAT	= \$0A	; file structure mismatch
BFR_OVERFLOW	= \$0B	; buffer overflow during load
CANCEL_ERR	= \$0C	; deliberate cancel error
DEV_NOT_FOUND	= \$0D	; device not found
INCOMPATIBLE	= \$0E	; this error is returned when an attempt is made ; to load a program that can't be run on the ; current graphics modes under GEOS 128.
HDR_NOT THERE	= \$20	; cannot find file header block
NO_SYNC	= \$21	; can't find sync mark on disk
DBLK_NOT THERE	= \$22	; data block not present
DAT_CHKSUM_ERR	= \$23	; data block checksum error
WR_VER_ERR	= \$25	; write verify error
WR_PR_ON	= \$26	; disk is write protected
HDR_CHKSUM_ERR	= \$27	; checksum error in header block
DSK_ID_MISMAT	= \$29	; disk ID mismatch
BYTE_DEC_ERR	= \$2E	; can't decode flux transitions off of disk
DOS_MISMATCH	= \$73	; wrong DOS indicator on the disk

FileType:

;--- This is the value in the "GEOS file type" byte of a directory
;--- entry that is pre-GEOS:

```
NOT_GEOS      = 0          ; Old C-64 file, without GEOS header
;                  ; (PRG, SEQ, USR, REL)
;--- The following are GEOS file types reserved for compatibility
;--- with old C64 files, that have simply had a GEOS header placed
;--- on them. Users should be able to double click on files of
;--- type BASIC and ASSEMBLY, whereupon they will be fast-loaded
;--- and executed from under BASIC.
BASIC         = 1          ; C-64 BASIC program, with a GEOS header
; attached. (Commodore file type PRG)
; to be used on programs that
; were executed before GEOS with:
;      LOAD "FILE",8
;      RUN
ASSEMBLY      = 2          ; C-64 ASSEMBLY program, with a GEOS header
; attached. (Commodore file type PRG)
; to be used on programs that were executed
; before GEOS with:
;      LOAD "FILE",8,1
;      SYS(Start Address)
DATA          = 3          ; non-executable DATA file (PRG, SEQ, or USR)
; with a GEOS header attached for icon & notes
; ability.
```

;The following are file types for GEOS applications & system use:

;ALL files having one of these GEOS file types should be of

;Commodore file type USR.

```
SYSTEM         = 4          ; GEOS system file
DESK_ACC       = 5          ; GEOS desk accessory file
APPLICATION    = 6          ; GEOS application file
APPL_DATA     = 7          ; data file for a GEOS application
FONT           = 8          ; GEOS font file
PRINTER        = 9          ; GEOS printer driver
INPUT_DEVICE   = 10         ; INPUT device (mouse, etc.)
DISK_DEVICE    = 11         ; DISK device driver
SYSTEM_BOOT    = 12         ; GEOS system boot file (for GEOS, GEOS BOOT, GEOS KERNAL)
TEMPORARY      = 13         ; temporary file type, for swap files.
; the deskTop will automatically delete all
; files of this type upon opening a disk.
AUTO_EXEC      = 14         ; application to automatically be loaded & run
; just after booting, but before deskTop runs
INPUT_128      = 15         ; 128 Input driver
NUM_FILE_TYPES = 15         ; # of file types, including NON_GEOS (=0)
```

GEOS file structure types.

; Each "structure type" specifies the organization
; of data blocks on the disk, and has nothing to do with the data in the blocks.

SEQUENTIAL	= 0	; standard T, S structure (like commodore SEQ and PRG files)
VLIR	= 1	; variable-length-indexed-record file (used for ; fonts, documents & some programs) ; this is a GEOS only format.

Standard Commodore file types (supported by the old 1541 DOS)

DEL	= 0	; deleted file
SEQ	= 1	; sequential file
PRG	= 2	; program file
USR	= 3	; user file
REL	= 4	; relative file
CBM	= 5	; partition / sub-directory file (only valid on 1581 drives). [*]

Note: ^{*} GEOS only partially supports the CBM file type as a partition file. As a partition, this file can be used to protect specific blocks/tracks from collection at validation time. This is particularly useful in GEOS 128 to protect the auto boot sector of a 1581 boot disk from being freed by validation and then later unintentionally overwritten. See the Commodore 1581 DISK DRIVE User's Guide for more information on using 1581 partitions and sub-directories outside of GEOS.

GetFile

```
;--- The following equates define file loading options for several of the
;--- GEOS file handling routines like GetFile. These bit definitions are used to
;--- set the RAM variable loadOpt.
```

```
ST_LD_AT_ADDR      = $01          ; "Load At Address": Load file at caller
; specified address instead of address file was
; saved from.

ST_LD_DATA         = $80          ; "Load Datafile": Used when application
; datafile is opened from deskTop. Used to
; indicate to application that r2 and r3
; contain information about where to
; find the selected datafile.

ST_PR_DATA         = $40          ; "Print Datafile": Used when application
; datafile is selected for printing from deskTop.
; Used to indicate to application that r2 and r3
; contain information about where to find the
; selected datafile.
```

File Header Block

Offsets into a GEOS file header block

0_GHIC_WIDTH	= \$02	; byte: width in bytes of file icon.
0_GHIC_HEIGHT	= \$03	; byte: indicates height of file icon.
0_GHIC_PIC	= \$04	; 64 bytes: picture data for file icon.
0_GHCMDR_TYPE	= \$44	; byte: Comm. file type.
0_GHGEOS_TYPE	= \$45	; byte: GEOS file type.
0_GHSTR_TYPE	= \$46	; byte: GEOS file structure type.
0_GHST_ADDR	= \$47	; 2 bytes: start address of file in memory.
0_GHEND_ADDR	= \$49	; 2 bytes: end address of file in memory.
0_GHST_VEC	= \$4B	; 2 bytes: initialization vector if file is application.
0_GHFNAME	= \$4D	; 20 bytes, permanent filename.
0_GHCNAME	= \$4D	; 20 bytes, Data Files permanent class name.
 0_128_FLAGS	= \$60	 ; 1 byte, flags to indicate if this program ; will run under the C128 OS in 40-column and ; in 80-column. These flags are valid for ; applications, desk accessories, and auto-exec ; files. ; Bit 7: zero if runs in 40-column. ; Bit 6: one if runs in 80-column.
 ;--- Constants for 128 FLAGS		
CF_40	= \$00	; 64/128 40-column mode only.
CF_40_80	= \$40	; 64/128 40/80 and 80-column modes.
CF_64	= \$80	; 64 Only. Does not run under GEOS 128.
CF_128	= \$C0	; 128 80-column mode only.
 0_GH_AUTHOR	= \$61	 ; 20 bytes: author's name (only for application's).
0_GHPDAT	= \$89	; Application Data.
0_GHINFO_TXT	= \$A0	; offset to notes that are stored with the file ; and edited in the deskTop "get info" box.

When file is an application's data file

0_GHP_FNAME	= \$75	; 20 bytes: permanent filename of parent application.
;0_GHP_DISK	= \$61	; 20 bytes: disk name of parent application's disk. ; parent application's disk name was never implemented ; in any GEOS applications.

Font File Type Offsets (into File Header Block)

0_GHFONTID	= \$80	
0_GHPTSIZES	= \$82	
0_GHSETLEN	= \$61	

Graphics

Constants for screen size

SC_BYTE_WIDTH	= 40	; width of screen in bytes
SC_PIX_WIDTH	= 320	; width of screen in pixels
SC_PIX_HEIGHT	= 200	; height of screen in scanlines
SC_SIZE	= 8000	; size of screen memory in bytes

Bits used to set dispBufferOn flag (controls which screens get written to)

ST_WR_FORE	= \$80	; write to foreground
ST_WR_BACK	= \$40	; write to background
ST_WRGs_FORE	= \$20	; Limit GetString text entry to foreground screen ; This bit has no effect on anything outside of GetString

Values for graphics strings

MOVEPENTO	= 1	; move pen to x, y
LINETO	= 2	; draw line to x, y
RECTANGLETO	= 3	; draw a rectangle to x, y
NEWPATTERN	= 5	; set a new pattern
ESC_PUTSTRING	= 6	; start PutString interpretation
FRAME_RECTO	= 7	; draw frame of rectangle
PEN_X_DELTA	= 8	; move pen by signed word delta in x
PEN_Y_DELTA	= 9	; move pen by signed word delta in y
PEN_XY_DELTA	= 10	; move pen by signed word delta in x & y

Values for PutDecimal calls

SET_LEFTJUST	= %10000000	; left justified
SET_RIGHTJUST	= %00000000	; left justified
SET_SUPPRESS	= %01000000	; no leading 0's
SET_NOSUPPRESS	= %00000000	; leading 0's

Screen colors

BLACK	= 0
WHITE	= 1
RED	= 2
CYAN	= 3
PURPLE	= 4
GREEN	= 5
BLUE	= 6
YELLOW	= 7
ORANGE	= 8
BROWN	= 9
LTRED	= 10
DKGREY	= 11
GREY	= 12
MEDGREY	= 12
LTGREEN	= 13
LTBLUE	= 14
LTGREY	= 15

VDC Screen Colors

VDC_BLACK	= \$00	; Black
VDC_DKGREY	= \$01	; Dark Grey
VDC_BLUE	= \$02	; Dark Blue
VDC_LTBLUE	= \$03	; Light Blue
VDC_GREEN	= \$04	; Dark Green
VDC_LGREEN	= \$05	; Light Green
VDC_CYAN	= \$06	; Dark Cyan
VDC_LTCYAN	= \$07	; Light Cyan
VDC_RED	= \$08	; Dark Red
VDC_LTRED	= \$09	; Light Red
VDC_PURPLE	= \$0A	; Dark Purple
VDC_LTPURPLE	= \$0B	; Light Purple
VDC_YELLOW	= \$0C	; Dark Yellow
VDC_LTYELLOW	= \$0D	; Light Yellow
VDC_LTGREY	= \$0E	; Light Grey
VDC_WHITE	= \$0F	; White

Values for SetColorMode

VDC_CLR0	= 0	; monochrome
VDC_CLR1	= 1	; 640x176 8x8 Color Cards, 16K VDC Limited to 176 color Lines
VDC_CLR2	= 2	; 640x200 8x8 Color Cards
VDC_CLR3	= 3	; 640x200 8x4 Color Cards
VDC_CLR4	= 4	; 640x200 8x2 Color Cards

Hardware

CPU_DATA

```
; The following equates define the numbers written to the CPU_DATA register  
; (location $0001 in C64 and C128). These numbers control the hardware memory map  
; of the C-64. Harmless to use on GEOS 128 but has no effect on RAM/ROM.  
; (In GEOS 128 I/O is always mapped in).
```

IO_IN	= \$35	; 60K RAM, 4K I/O space in
RAM_64K	= \$30	; 64K RAM
KRNL_BAS_IO_IN	= \$37	; both Kernal and basic ROM's mapped into memory
KRNL_IO_IN	= \$36	; Kernal ROM and I/O space mapped in

128 MMU

CIO_IN	= \$7E	; 60K RAM, 4K IO
CRAM_64K	= \$7F	; 64K RAM
CKRNL_BAS_IO_IN	= \$40	; Kernal, IO, basic
CKRNL_IO_IN	= \$4E	; Kernal, IO

VIC Chip

```

GRBANK0      = %11      ; bits indicate VIC RAM is $0000 - $3FFF, 1st 16K
GRBANK1      = %10      ; bits indicate VIC RAM is $4000 - $7FFF, 2nd 16K
GRBANK2      = %01      ; bits indicate VIC RAM is $8000 - $BFFF, 3rd 16K
GRBANK3      = %00      ; bits indicate VIC RAM is $c000 - $FFFF, 4th 16K

MOUSE_SPRNUM = 0       ; sprite number used for mouse
                      ; (used to set VIC)

VIC_YPOS_OFF = 50     ; position offset from 0 to position a
                      ; hardware sprite at the top of the screen
                      ; used to map from GEOS coordinates to hardware
                      ; position coordinates.

VIC_XPOS_OFF = 24     ; As above, offset from hardware 0
                      ; position to left of screen, used to map GEOS
                      ; coordinates to VIC

ALARMMASK    = %00000100 ; mask for the alarm bit in the cia chip
                      ; interrupt control register

```

grcntrl1 graphics control register #1 D011

```

---- ie msb raster /ECM /BMM /DEN /RSEL /y scroll bits.
ST_ECM        = $40
ST_BMM        = $20
ST_DEN        = $10
ST_25ROW      = $08

```

grcntrl2 graphics control resister #2 D016

```

---- ie: RES/MCM/CSEL/x scroll bits
ST_MCM        = $10
ST_40COL      = $08
ST_RASEN      = $01

```

VDC

;vdccr	= \$D600	; Control Register
;vdcdr	= \$D601	; Data Register (R/W)
VDC_HT	= \$00	; Horizontal Total
VDC_HD	= \$01	; Horizontal Displayed
VDC_HP	= \$02	; Horizontal Sync
VDC_VHW	= \$03	; Vertical Sync Width Horizontal Sync Width
VDC_VT	= \$04	; Vertical Total
VDC_VA	= \$05	; Vertical Total Adjust
VDC_VD	= \$06	; Vertical Total Adjust
VDC_VP	= \$07	; Vertical Displayed
VDC_IM	= \$08	; Interlaced Mode
VDC_CTV	= \$09	; Rasterlines per character row
VDC_CMS	= \$0A	; Cursor Mode / Cursor Start
VDC_CE	= \$0B	; Cursor end
VDC_DSH	= \$0C	; Start Address of Display Memory in VDC RAM (word)
VDC_DSL	= \$0D	; (GEOS default \$0000)
VDC_CPH	= \$0E	; Text Mode Cursor Address (word)
VDC_CPL	= \$0F	
VDC_LPV	= \$10	; Light Pen V/H position
VDC_LPH	= \$11	
VDC_UAH	= \$12	; VDC pointer / update address (word)
VDC_UAL	= \$13	; Pointer to VDC Memory for read/writes (VDC_DA)
VDC_AAH	= \$14	; Start of Attribute Memory in VDC RAM (word)
VDC_AAL	= \$15	
VDC_CGW	= \$16	; Character Width
VDC_CDV	= \$17	; Character Height
VDC_VSS	= \$18	; Block Fill/Copy ; Reverse/Blink control ; Vertical smooth scroll
VDC_HSS	= \$19	; Bitmap/Attributes/Gap fill/Pixel Clock ; Horizontal Smooth Scroll
VDC_FBG	= \$1A	; Foreground Color / Background Color
VDC_AI	= \$1B	; Address increment
VDC_CB	= \$1C	; Character base address / RAM-Type
VDC_UL	= \$1D	; Underscan scan line
VDC_WC	= \$1E	; Block copy/fill word count
VDC_DA	= \$1F	; Data Register: Data byte pointed to by VDC pointer
VDC_BAH	= \$20	; Block Copy Source Address. (word)
VDC_BAL	= \$21	; (Copies to VDC Pointer address)
VDC_DEB	= \$22	; Display Enable Begin
VDC_DEE	= \$23	; Display Enable End
VDC_DRR	= \$24	; DRAM refresh rate
VDC_HVS	= \$25	; hsync/vsync

Keyboard:

KEY_QUEUE_SIZE	= 16	; Size of the keyboard queue (buffer)
KEY_REPEAT_COUNT	= 15	; 1/4 second: auto-repeat time
		; for the keyboard (maximum 254 and not 255)
KEY_INVALID	= 31	; Values for Control Keys
KEY_F1	= 1	
KEY_F2	= 2	
KEY_F3	= 3	
KEY_F4	= 4	
KEY_F5	= 5	
KEY_F6	= 6	
KEY_F7	= 14	
KEY_F8	= 15	
KEY_UP	= 16	
KEY_DOWN	= 17	
KEY_HOME	= 18	
KEY_CLEAR	= 19	
KEY_LARROW	= 20	
KEY_UPARROW	= 21	
KEY_STOP	= 22	
KEY_RUN	= 23	
KEY_BPS	= 24	
KEY_LEFT	= BACKSPACE ; BACKSPACE = 8	
KEY_RIGHT	= 30	
KEY_INSERT	= 28	
KEY_DELETE	= 29	

128 Keys

KEY_HELP	= 25	
KEY_ALT	= 26	
KEY_ESC	= 27	
KEY_NOSCRL	= 7	
KEY_ENTER	= 11	
KEY_TAB	= 9	

Menu and Icon

Icon:

Default Delay between flashes for icons and inverted time for menus delay is in vblanks.

SELECTION_DELAY = \$0A ; 1/6 of a second

MAX_ICONS = 32

iconSelFlag

These equates are bit values for iconSelFlag that determine how an icon selection is indicated to the user.

If ST_FLASH is set, ST_INVERT is ineffective.

ST_FLASH	= \$80	; bit to indicate icon should flash
ST_INVERT	= \$40	; bit to indicate icon should be inverted

ST_FLSH_BIT	= 7	; Icon Should Flash
ST_INVRT_BIT	= 6	; Icon Should Invert

Offsets into the icon structure

OFF_NM_ICNS	= 0	; number of icons in structure
OFF_IC_XMOUSE	= 1	; mouse start x-position
OFF_IC_YMOUSE	= 3	; mouse start y-position

Offsets into an icon record in icon structure

Constant Declarations from HGG. Adopted for Official Constants in geoProgrammer 2.x+

OFF_I_PIC	= 0	; picture pointer for icon
OFF_I_X	= 2	; x-position of icon
OFF_I_Y	= 3	; y-position of icon
OFF_I_WIDTH	= 4	; width of icon
OFF_I_HEIGHT	= 5	; height of icon
OFF_I_EVENT	= 6	; pointer to service routine for selected icon
OFF_I_NEXT	= 8	; Size of Icon Record

Constant Declarations from geoProgrammer 1.x. Included for backwards compatibility.

OFF_PIC_ICON	= 0	; picture pointer for icon
OFF_X_ICON_POS	= 2	; x-position of icon
OFF_Y_ICON_POS	= 3	; y-position of icon
OFF_WDTH_ICON	= 4	; width of icon
OFF_HEIGHT_ICON	= 5	; height of icon
OFF_SRV_RT_ICON	= 6	; pointer to service routine for icon
OFF_NX_ICON	= 8	; next icon in icon structure

Menu:

MAX_ME_ITEMS	= 15
MAX_ME_NESTING	= 4
M_HEIGHT	= 14

Types

HORIZONTAL	= %00000000
VERTICAL	= %10000000
CONSTRAINED	= %01000000
UN_CONSTRAINED	= %00000000

Offsets

OFF_MY_TOP	= 0	; offset to y-position of top of menu
OFF_MY_BOT	= 1	; offset to y-position of bottom of menu
OFF_MX_LEFT	= 2	; offset to x-position of left-side of menu
OFF_MX_RIGHT	= 4	; offset to x-position of right-side of menu
OFF_NUM_M_ITEMS	= 6	; offset to Alignment Movement Number of items
OFF_1ST_M_ITEM	= 7	; offset to record for 1st menu item in structure

Actions

SUB_MENU	= \$80	; for setting byte in menu table that indicates
DYN_SUB_MENU	= \$40	; whether the menu item causes action
MENU_ACTION	= \$00	; or sub-menu

Mouse

Bit flags for mouseOn variable

SET_MSE_ON	= %10000000
SET_MENUON	= %01000000
SET_ICONSON	= %00100000

MOUSEON_BIT	= 7
MENUON_BIT	= 6
ICONSON_BIT	= 5

Default Reset Count for dblClickCount

CLICK_COUNT	= 30
-------------	------

Memory Map

zpage	= \$00	; Start of Zero Page.
APP_ZPL	= \$70	; Application Dedicated zero-page block. 16 Bytes.
APP_ZIO	= \$80	; Swappable Kernel I/O / Application zpage space.
APP_ZPH	= \$FB	; Application Dedicated zero-page block. 4 Bytes.
APP_RAM	= \$0400	; Start of application space.
BACK_SCR_BASE	= \$6000	; Base of background screen.
PRINTBASE	= \$7900	; Load address for print drivers.
APP_VAR	= \$7F40	; Application variable space.
OS_VARS	= \$8000	; OS variable base.
SPRITE_PICS	= \$8A00	; Base of sprite pictures.
COLOR_MATRIX	= \$8C00	; Video color matrix.
DISK_BASE	= \$9000	; Disk driver base address.
SCREEN_BASE	= \$A000	; Base of foreground screen.
;	\$BF40	; Start of C64 low OS code space.
;	\$BF80	; Start of C128 low OS code space.
OS_ROM	= \$C000	; Start of OS code space.
OS_JUMPTAB	= \$C100	; Start of GEOS jump table.
vicbase	= \$D000	; video interface chip base address.
sidbase	= \$D400	; sound interface device base address.
ctab	= \$D800	; Color Table for Video Modes not used by GEOS.
cia1base	= \$DC00	; 1st communications interface adaptor (CIA).
cia2base	= \$DD00	; Second CIA chip.
EXP_BASE	= \$DF00	; Base address of RAM-Expansion unit.
MSE128_BASE	= \$FD00	; Start of 128 Input Driver.
END_MSEB128	= \$FE80	; End of 128 Input Driver.
MOUSE JMP	= \$FE80	; Start of mouse jump table
MOUSE_BASE	= \$FE80	; Start of input driver
END_MOUSE	= \$FFFA	; End of input driver

Process:

MAX_PROCESSES	= 20	; Maximum Number of processes
SLEEP_MAX	= 20	; Maximum Number of Sleeping threads
PSIZE	= 4	; Size of Process Table Entry

Possible values for processFlags

SET_RUNABLE	= %10000000	; runnable flag
SET_BLOCKED	= %01000000	; process blocked flag
SET_FROZEN	= %00100000	; process frozen flag
SET_NOTIMER	= %00010000	; not a timed process flag
RUNABLE_BIT	= 7	; runnable flag
BLOCKED_BIT	= 6	; process blocked flag
FROZEN_BIT	= 5	; process frozen flag
NOTIMER_BIT	= 4	; not a timed process flag

Text

Bit flags in mode

SET_UNDERLINE	= %10000000
SET_BOLD	= %01000000
SET_REVERSE	= %00100000
SET_ITALIC	= %00010000
SET_OUTLINE	= %00001000
SET_SUPERSCRIPT	= %00000100
SET_SUBSCRIPT	= %00000010
SET_PLAINTEXT	= 0

UNDERLINE_BIT	= 7
BOLD_BIT	= 6
REVERSE_BIT	= 5
ITALIC_BIT	= 4
OUTLINE_BIT	= 3
SUPERSCRIPT_BIT	= 2
SUBSCRIPT_BIT	= 1

PutChar constants

EOF	= 0	; end of text object
NULL	= 0	; end of string
BACKSPACE	= 8	; move left a card
TAB	= 9	
FORWARDSPACE	= 9	; move right one card
LF	= 10	; move down a card row
HOME	= 11	; move to left top corner of screen
UPLINE	= 12	; move up a card line
PAGE_BREAK	= 12	; page break
CR	= 13	; move to beginning of next card row
ULINEON	= 14	; turn on underlining
ULINEOFF	= 15	; turn off underlining
ESC_GRAPHICS	= 16	; escape code for graphics string
ESC_RULER	= 17	; ruler escape
REV_ON	= 18	; turn on reverse video
REV_OFF	= 19	; turn off reverse video
GOTOX	= 20	; use next byte as 1+x cursor
GOTOY	= 21	; use next byte as 1+y cursor
GOTOXY	= 22	; use next bytes as 1+x and 1+y cursor
NEWCARDSET	= 23	; use next two bytes as new font id
BOLDON	= 24	; turn on BOLD characters
ITALICON	= 25	; turn on ITALIC characters
OUTLINEON	= 26	; turn on OUTLINE characters
PLAINTEXT	= 27	; plain text mode
USELAST	= 127	; erase character
SHORTCUT	= 128	; shortcut character

Obsolete

Desk Accessory save foreground bit

FG_SAVE	= %10000000 ; save and restore foreground graphics data.
CLR_SAVE	= %01000000 ; save and restore color information.

Name	Address (hex)						variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description	
alarmSetFlag:	851C	851C	1	FALSE	No	TRUE if the alarm is set for GEOS to monitor, else FALSE	
alarmTmtVector:	84AD	84AD	2	0	Yes	address of a service routine for the alarm clock time-out (ringing, graphic etc.) that the application can use if necessary.	
alphaFlag:	84B4	84B4	1	0	Yes	Flag for alphanumeric string input 0 if not getting text input 11xx xxxx if getting text input. bit Description --- b7: Flag indicating alphanumeric input is on b6: Flag indicating prompt is visible b5-0: Counter before prompt flashes	
appMain:	849B	849B	2	NULL	Yes	Vector that allows applications to include their own main loop code. The code pointed to by appMain will run at the end of every GEOS MainLoop .	
backBufPtr:	-	131B [†]	16	None	No	Screen pointer where the back buffer came from. Resides in backRAM of C128.	
backXBufNum:	-	132B [†]	8	None	No	For each sprite, there is one byte here for how many bytes wide the corresponding sprite is. Used by C128 soft sprite routines and resides in backRAM.	
backYBufNum:	-	1333 [†]	8	None	No	For each sprite, there is one byte here for how many scanlines high the corresponding sprite is. Used C128 by soft sprite routines and resides in backRAM.	
bakclr0: bakclr1: bakclr2: bakclr3:	D021 D022 D023 D024	D021 D022 D023 D024	1 1 1 1	\$FB \$F1 \$F2 \$F3	No	Background colors 0-3. 1 Byte each, 4 Total Bytes. Hardware Registers	
baselineOffset:	26	26	1	6	Yes	Offset from top line to baseline in character set. i.e. it changes as fonts change. Default \$06 - for BSW 9 Font	
bkvec:	0316	0316	2	Kernal Def	No	BRK instruction vector when ROMs are switched in.	
bootName:	C006	C006	9	GEOS BOOT	No	This is the start of the "GEOS BOOT" string. The Gateway version of GEOS has "GATEWAY" at this location.	
BRKVector:	84AF	84AF	2	\$CF85	Yes	Vector to the routine that is called when a BRK instruction is encountered. The default is to vector to the operating system error dialog box routine.	
c128Flag:	C013	C013	1	None	No	Defines current machine type. b7 0 = C64 1 = C128 b0-6 Not Used	

variables / By Name

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description	
cardDataPntr:	2C	2C	2	\$D2DC (BSW 9)	Yes	Pointer to the actual card graphic data for the current font in use.
cia1cra:	DC0E	DC0E	1	None	No	timer control reg a.
cia1crb:	DC0F	DC0F	1	None	No	timer control reg b.
cia1ddra:	DC02	DC02	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia1ddrb:	DC03	DC03	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia1icr:	DC0D	DC0D	1	None	No	interrupt control reg.
cia1pra:	DC00	DC00	1	None	No	peripheral data reg a. 1. b7-b0 Keyboard matrix columns Port 2: 1. b3-b0 Joystick direction b4 Joystick fire button 2. b4 Mouse Left Button (0=Pressed) b0 Mouse Right Button (0=Pressed)
cia1prb:	DC01	DC01	1	None	No	peripheral data reg b. Multi-Purpose 1. b7-b0 Keyboard matrix rows Port 1: 2. b3-b0 Joystick direction b4 Joystick fire button 3. b4 Mouse Left Button (0=Pressed) b0 Mouse Right Button (0=Pressed)
cia1sdr:	DC0C	DC0C	1	None	No	serial data reg.
cia1tahi:	DC05	DC05	1	None	No	timer a hi reg.
cia1talo:	DC04	DC04	1	None	No	timer a low reg.
cia1tbhi:	DC07	DC07	1	None	No	timer b hi reg.
cia1tblo:	DC06	DC06	1	None	No	timer b lo reg.
cia1tod10ths:	DC08	DC08	1	None	No	10ths of sec reg. Read/Write (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9)

Name	Address (hex)						variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description	
cia1todhr:	DC0B	DC0B	1	None	No	hours - AM; PM reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b6-b4 (0-5) Tenth place b7 0=AM, 1=PM	
cia1todmin:	DC0A	DC0A	1	None	No	minutes reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenth place	
cia1todsec:	DC09	DC09	1	None	No	seconds reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenth place	
cia2cra:	DD0E	DD0E	1	None	No	timer control reg a.	
cia2crb:	DD0F	DD0F	1	None	No	timer control reg b.	
cia2ddra:	DD02	DD02	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only	
cia2ddrb:	DD03	DD03	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only	
cia2icr:	DD0D	DD0D	1	None	No	interrupt control reg.	
cia2pra:	DD00	DD00	1	None	No	peripheral data reg a. b1-0 VIC Bank b2 RS232 TXD b7-3 Serial Bus	
cia2prb:	DD01	DD01	1	None	No	peripheral data reg b. RS232	
cia2sdr:	DD0C	DD0C	1	None	No	serial data reg.	
cia2tahi:	DD05	DD05	1	None	No	timer a hi reg.	
cia2talo:	DD04	DD04	1	None	No	timer a low reg.	
cia2tbhi:	DD07	DD07	1	None	No	timer b hi reg.	
cia2tblo:	DD06	DD06	1	None	No	timer b lo reg.	
cia2tod10ths:	DD08	DD08	1	None	No	10ths of sec reg. Read/Write b3-b0 (0-9)	
cia2todhr:	DD0B	DD0B	1	None	No	hours - AM; PM reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b6-b4 (0-5) Tenth place b7 0=AM, 1=PM	
cia2todmin:	DD0A	DD0A	1	None	No	minutes reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenth place	

variables / By Name

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description
	64	128	Size	Default			
cia2todsec:	DD09	DD09	1	None	No		seconds reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenths place
clkreg:	-	D030	1	%1	No		C-128 clock speed register b0 0 = 1MHz 1 = 2MHz b2 = Test bit. Should always be 0. b3-7 = Not Used (always 1's)
config:	--	FF00	1	CIO_IN	No		C128 MMU Configuration Register
CPU_DATA:	01	01	1	RAM_64K	No		6510 data register. Controls the hardware memory map of the C64.
CPU_DDR:	00	00	1	%101111	No		6510 data direction register Note³: Writing \$00 to this address will disable output to CPU_DATA register. This may cause unexpected results.
curDevice:	BA	BA	1	8	No		current serial device number. See curDrive for more information.
curDirHead:	8200	8200	256	None	No		buffer containing header information for the disk in currently selected drive.
curDrive:	8489	8489	1	8	No		device number of the currently active disk drive. Allowed values are 8 – 11.
curEnable:	-	1300 [†]	1	None	No		This is an image of the C64 mobenable register.
curHeight:	29	29	1	9	Yes		card height in pixels of the current font in use.
curIndexTable:	2A	2A	2	\$D218	Yes		Pointer to the table of sizes, in bytes, of each card in of the current font.
curmobx2:	-	1302 [†]	1	None	No		Image of the C64 mobx2 register. Used for C128 soft sprites. In backRAM
curmoby2:	-	1301 [†]	1	None	No		Image of C64 moby2 register. Used for C128 soft sprites. Resides in backRAM.
curPattern:	22	22	2	\$D010	Yes		Pointer to the first byte of the graphics data for the current pattern in use. Note: Each pattern is 1 byte wide and 8 bytes high, to give an 8 by 8 bit pattern.
curRecord:	8496	8496	1	0	No		Current record number for an open VLIR file. Note: When a VLIR file is opened, using OpenRecordFile . curRecord is set to 0 if there is at least 1 record in the file, or -1 if there are no records.

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description																														
	64	128	Size	Default																																	
currentMode:	2E	2E	1	0	Yes		<p>Current text drawing mode. Each bit is a flag for a drawing style. If set, that style is active, if clear it is inactive. The bit usage and constants for manipulating these bits are as follows.</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit</th> <th>Style</th> <th>Constant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b7:</td> <td>Underline</td> <td>SET_UNDERLINE = %10000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b6:</td> <td>Bold</td> <td>SET_BOLD = %01000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b5:</td> <td>Reverse</td> <td>SET_REVERSE = %00100000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b4:</td> <td>Italics</td> <td>SET_ITALIC = %00010000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b3:</td> <td>Outline</td> <td>SET_OUTLINE = %00001000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b2:</td> <td>Superscript</td> <td>SET_SUPERSCRIPT = %00000100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b1:</td> <td>Subscript</td> <td>SET_SUBSCRIPT = %00000010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b0:</td> <td>Unused</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>To Clear all flags (plain text) SET_PLAINTEXT = %00000000 Any combination of flags can be set or clear. If current mode is plaintext, all flags are clear.</p> <p>Constants that can be used within text strings themselves that affect currentMode are: UNDERLINEON, UNDERLINEOFF, REVERSEON, REVERSEOFF, BOLDON, ITALICON, OUTLINEON, PLAINTEXT</p>	Bit	Style	Constant	---	---	-----	b7:	Underline	SET_UNDERLINE = %10000000	b6:	Bold	SET_BOLD = %01000000	b5:	Reverse	SET_REVERSE = %00100000	b4:	Italics	SET_ITALIC = %00010000	b3:	Outline	SET_OUTLINE = %00001000	b2:	Superscript	SET_SUPERSCRIPT = %00000100	b1:	Subscript	SET_SUBSCRIPT = %00000010	b0:	Unused	
Bit	Style	Constant																																			
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b1:	Subscript	SET_SUBSCRIPT = %00000010																																			
b0:	Unused																																				
curSetWidth:	27	27	2	\$3C	Yes		Card width in pixels for the current font																														
curType:	88C6	88C6	1	Drv 8 Type	No		<p>Holds the current drive type. This value is copied from driveType for quicker access to the current drive</p> <p>b7: Set if the disk is a RAM disk b6: Set if using disk shadowing</p> <p>Only one of bit 6 or 7 may be set. Other constants used with curType are</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>DRV_NULL = 0</td> <td>No drive present at this device address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRV_1541 = 1</td> <td>Drive type Commodore 1541</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRV_1571 = 2</td> <td>Drive type Commodore 1571</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRV_1581 = 3</td> <td>Drive type Commodore 1581</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DRV_NULL = 0	No drive present at this device address	DRV_1541 = 1	Drive type Commodore 1541	DRV_1571 = 2	Drive type Commodore 1571	DRV_1581 = 3	Drive type Commodore 1581																						
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DRV_1581 = 3	Drive type Commodore 1581																																				
curXpos0:	-	1303 [†]	16	None	No		The current x-positions of the C128 soft sprites. BackRAM																														
curYpos0:	-	1313 [†]	8	None	No		The current y-positions of the C128 soft sprites. BackRAM																														
dataDiskName:	8453	8453	18	None	No		Holds the disk name that an application's data file is on.																														

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description	
dataFileName:	8442	8442	17	None	No	Name of a data file to open. The name is passed to the parent application so the file can be opened.
dateCopy:	C018	C018	3	YMD	No	Copy of system Variables year , month , and day .
day:	8518	8518	1	20	No	Holds the value for current day .
dblClickCount:	8515	8515	1	0	No	Used to determine when an icon is double clicked on. When an icon is selected, dblClickCount is loaded with a value of DEV_NOT_FOUND (30). dblClickCount is then decremented each interrupt. If the value is non-zero when the icon is again selected, then the double click flag (r0H) is passed to the service routine with a value of TRUE. If the dblClickCount variable is zero when the icon is clicked on, then the flag is passed with a value of FALSE.
dir2Head:	8900	8900	256	None	No	1571, 1581 Second BAM block
dir3Head:	9C80	9C80	256	None	No	1581 Third BAM block.
dirEntryBuf:	8400	8400	30	0	No	Buffer used to build a file's directory entry.
diskBlkBuf:	8000	8000	256	0	No	General disk block buffer. Initialized to all zeros.
diskOpenFlg:	848A	848A	1	0	No	<p>This flag byte is not used by the Kernal. It is initialized to \$00 when the entire block is cleared at startup. It is never touched again by the Kernal.</p> <p>It is used by the DeskTop. The flag follows the status of the currently selected drive. If the disk is open this byte is set to TRUE. If you close the disk using DeskTop it changes this byte to False.</p> <p>Note: This byte could be freely used by applications to perform the same function as the DeskTop (or for any other purpose as well). But it would be up to the application to set and maintain the value of the byte.</p>

Name	Address (hex)						variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description	
dispBufferOn:	2F	2F	1	\$C0	Yes	<p>Routes graphic and text operations to either the foreground screen, background buffer, or both simultaneously.</p> <p>b7: 1 = draw to foreground screen buffer b6: 1 = draw to background buffer b5: 1 = Limit GetString text entry to foreground screen. 0 = GetString text entry will use b7, b6 b4-b0: reserved for future use? should always be 0</p> <p>ST_WR_FORE = %10000000 ; \$80 ;b7 ST_WR_BACK = %01000000 ; \$40 ;b6 ST_WRGs_FORE = %00100000 ; \$20 ;b5 Default is ST_WR_FORE ST_WR_BACK ; \$C0</p> <p>Use ST_WR_FORE (write to foreground) and ST_WR_BACK (write to background) to access these bits.</p> <p>Note: Dialog Boxes use (ST_WR_FORE ST_WRGs_FORE)</p> <p>Important: %00xxxxxxxx is an undefined state and will result in sending most graphic operations to the center of the display area.</p>	
dlgBoxRamBuf:	851F	851F	417	None	N/A	This is the buffer for variables that are saved when desk accessories or dialog boxes are run.	
doRestFlag:	-	1B54 [†]	1	0	No	Flag needed because of overlapping soft sprite problems on C128. Set to TRUE if we see a sprite that needs to be redrawn and therefore all higher numbered sprites need to be redrawn as well. Resides in BackRAM.	
DrACurDkNm:	841E 842E	841E 842E	16 2	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive A, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2 character DiskID.	
DrBCurDkNm:	8430 8440	8430 8440	16 2	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive B, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2 character DiskID.	
DrCCurDkNm:	88DC 88EC	88DC 88EC	16 2	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive C, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2 character DiskID.	
DrDCurDkNm:	88EE 88FE	88EE 88FE	16 2	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive D, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2 character DiskID.	

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name																					
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description																						
driveData:	88BF	88BF	4	None	No	One byte is reserved for each disk drive, to be used by the disk driver. Each driver may use it differently.																					
driveType:	848E	848E	4	Drive 8 Type	No	<p>There are 4 bytes at location driveType, one for each of four possible drives.</p> <p>Each byte has the following format: b7: Set if drive is RAM DISK b6: Set if Shadowed disk (Only 1 of bit 7 or bit 6 may be set)</p> <p>Constants and values used for drive types are</p> <p>Constant Value Description</p> <p>-----</p> <p>DRV_NULL = 0 ; No drive present at this device address DRV_1541 = 1 ; Drive type Commodore 1541 DRV_1571 = 2 ; Drive type Commodore 1571 DRV_1581 = 3 ; Drive type Commodore 1581</p>																					
extclr:	20	20	1	\$FB	No	exterior (border) color.																					
faultData:	84B6	84B6	1	0	Yes	<p>Holds Information about mouse faults. Mouse faults occur when the mouse attempts to move outside the bounds set by mouseLeft, mouseRight, mouseTop, and mouseBottom. A fault is also signaled when the mouse is outside the current menu area. The bits for signaling are used as follows:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit</th> <th>Fault</th> <th>Constant for bit access</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b7:</td> <td>mouse fault up</td> <td>OFFTOP_BIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b6:</td> <td>mouse fault down</td> <td>OFFBOTTOM_BIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b5:</td> <td>mouse fault left</td> <td>OFFLEFT_BIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b4:</td> <td>mouse fault right</td> <td>OFFRIGHT_BIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b3:</td> <td>menu fault</td> <td>OFFMENU_BIT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bit	Fault	Constant for bit access	---	---	-----	b7:	mouse fault up	OFFTOP_BIT	b6:	mouse fault down	OFFBOTTOM_BIT	b5:	mouse fault left	OFFLEFT_BIT	b4:	mouse fault right	OFFRIGHT_BIT	b3:	menu fault	OFFMENU_BIT
Bit	Fault	Constant for bit access																									
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b5:	mouse fault left	OFFLEFT_BIT																									
b4:	mouse fault right	OFFRIGHT_BIT																									
b3:	menu fault	OFFMENU_BIT																									
fileHeader:	8100	8100	256	0	No	Header Block buffer for a GEOS file. VLIR routines use this for the files VLIR index table.																					
fileSize:	8499	8499	2	None	No	Current size (in blocks) of a file. It is pulled in from and written to the file's directory entry.																					
fileTrScTab:	8300	8300	256	0	No	Track and Sector chain for a file of maximum size of 32258 bytes.																					

Name	Address (hex)						variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description	
fileWritten:	8498	8498	1	None	No	Flag indicating if the currently open file has been written to since the last update of its index table and the BAM.	
firstBoot:	88C5	88C5	1	0	No	This flag is changed from \$00 to \$FF when the deskTop comes up after booting.	
fontTable:	26	26	8	Default Font	Yes	fontTable is a label for the beginning of variables for the current font in use. These variables are baselineOffset , curSetWidth , curHeight , curIndexTable , and cardDataPntr , currentMode is also saved/restored to saveFontTab . For more information, see documentation on these variables.	
gatewayFlag:	C007	C007	1	None	No	The gateway version of GEOS there will be a 'A' (\$41) at this location. Gateway has a different boot string at \$C006. "GATEWAY". note: variable name adopted from cc65 for cross source compatibility.	
graphMode:	3F	3F	1	None	No	Current video mode for C128. 40-Column: GR_40=0 80-Column: GR_80=\$80 (%10000000) sample usage graphMode bit graphMode bmi Do80ColStuff	
grcntrl1:	D011	D011	1	\$55	No	graphics control register #1, ie: msb raster /ECM /BMM /DEN /RSEL /y scroll bits. defined for use with above register. ST_ECM = \$40 ST_BCM = \$20 ST_DEN = \$10 ST_25ROW = \$08	
grcntrl2:	D016	D016	1	\$AA	No	graphics control register #2 e.g: RES/MCM/CSEL/x scroll bits defined for use with above register. ST_MCM = \$10 ST_40COL = \$08	
grirq:	D019	D019	1	\$42	No	graphics chip interrupt register	
grirqen:	D01A	D01A	1	\$24	No	graphics chip interrupt enable register b0 enable raster interrupt in grirqen ST_RASEN = %01	
grmemptr:	D018	D018	1	\$99	No	graphics memory pointer VM13-VM10 CB13-CB11. ie video matrix and character base.	

Name	Address (hex)					
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description
hour:	8519	8519	1	12	No	Variable for hour . 0-23
iconSelFlag:	84B5	84B5	1	0	Yes	<p>Flag bits in b7 and b6 to specify how the system should indicate icon selection to the user. If no bits are set, then the system does nothing to indicate icon selection, and the service routine is simply called.</p> <p>The possible flags are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ST_FLASH=\$80 ; flash the icon ST_INVERT=\$40 ; invert the selected icon</p> <p>If ST_FLASH is set, the ST_INVERT flag is ignored and the icon flashes but is not inverted when the programmer's routine is called. If ST_INVERT is set, and ST_FLASH is CLEAR, then the icon will be inverted when the programmer's routine is called.</p>
inputData:	8506	8506	4	None	No	This is where input drivers pass device specific information to applications that want it.
inputDevName:	88CB	88CB	17	None	No	Name of the current input device, e.g. COMM MOUSE for commodore mouse.
inputVector:	84A5	84A5	2	NULL	Yes	Pointer to routine to call on input device change.
intBotVector:	849F	849F	2	NULL	Yes	Vector to routine to call after the operating system interrupt code has run. This allows applications to have interrupt level routines.
interleave:	848C	848C	1	8	No	Used by BlkAlloc routine as the desired interleave when selecting free blocks for a disk chain.
intTopVector:	849D	849D	2	NULL	Yes	Vector to routine to call before operating system interrupt code is run. It allows applications to interrupt level routines.
invertBuffer:	-	1CED [†]	80	None	No	Buffer area used to speed up the 80-column InvertLine routine. Resides in backRAM.
irqvec:	0314	0314	2	\$95FD	No	irq vector when ROMs are switched in.
isGEOS:	848B	848B	1	Disk	No	Flag to indicate whether the current disk is a GEOS disk.
keyData:	8504	8504	1	0	No	Holds the ASCII value of the current last key that was pressed. Used by keyboard service routines.
keyreg:	-	D02F	1	None	No	C-128 keyboard register for # pad & other keys b0-b2 = Scan Rows 8.9 and 10 b3-b7 = Not Used (always 1's)

Name	Address (hex)					Saved Description
	64	128	Size	Default		
keyVector:	84A3	84A3	2	NULL	Yes	Vector to routine to call on keypress. Note ³ : The 26A1 default address listed in HGG is in the DeskTop program. When an application starts keyVector is NULL.
leftMargin:	35	35	2	0	Yes	Leftmost point for writing characters. Doing a carriage return will return to this point. If an attempt is made to write to the left of leftMargin , the routine pointed to by StringFaultVec is called.
lpxpos:	D013	D013	1	None	No	light pen x-position
lpypos:	D014	D014	1	None	No	light pen y-position
maxMouseSpeed:	8501	8501	1	\$7F	No	Maximum speed for mouse cursor.
mcmclr0:	D025	D025	1	None	Yes	multi-color mode color 0
mcmclr1:	D026	D026	1	None	Yes	multi-color mode color 1
menuNumber:	84B7	84B7	1	0	Yes	Number of currently working menu
minMouseSpeed:	8502	8502	1	\$1E	No	Minimum speed for mouse cursor.
minutes:	851A	851A	1	0	No	minutes for time of day clock.
mob0clr:	D027	D027	1	None	No	color of the sprite 0
mob0xpos:	D000	D000	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 0
mob0ypos:	D001	D001	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 0
mob1clr:	D028	D028	1	None	No	color of the sprite 1
mob1xpos:	D002	D002	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 1
mob1ypos:	D003	D003	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 1
mob2clr:	D029	D029	1	None	No	color of the sprite 2
mob2xpos:	D004	D004	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 2
mob2ypos:	D005	D005	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 2
mob3clr:	D02A	D02A	1	None	No	color of the sprite 3
mob3xpos:	D006	D006	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 3
mob3ypos:	D007	D007	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 3
mob4clr:	D02B	D02B	1	None	No	color of the sprite 4
mob4xpos:	D008	D008	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 4
mob4ypos:	D009	D009	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 4
mob5clr:	D02C	D02C	1	None	No	color of the sprite 5
mob5xpos:	D00A	D00A	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 5
mob5ypos:	D00B	D00B	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 5
mob6clr:	D02D	D02D	1	None	No	color of the sprite 6

Name	Address (hex)					Saved Description																		
	64	128	Size	Default																				
mob6xpos:	D00C	D00C	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 6																		
mob6ypos:	D00D	D00D	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 6																		
mob7clr:	D02E	D02E	1	None	No	color of the sprite 7																		
mob7xpos:	D00E	D00E	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 7																		
mob7ypos:	D00F	D00F	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 7																		
mobbakcol:	D01F	D01F	1	None	No	sprite to background collision register																		
mobenble:	D015	D015	1	None	Yes	sprite enable bits																		
mobmcm:	D01C	D01C	1	0	No	sprite multi-color mode select																		
mobmobcol:	D01E	D01E	1	0	No	object to object collision register																		
mobprior:	D01B	D01B	1	0	Yes	object to background priority																		
mobx2:	D01D	D01D	1	0	No	Double object size in x																		
moby2:	D017	D017	1	0	Yes	Double object size in y																		
month:	8517	8517	1	9	No	month for time of day clock																		
mouseAccel:	8503	8503	1	\$75	No	Acceleration of mouse cursor																		
mouseBottom:	84B9	84B9	1	199	Yes	Bottom most position for mouse cursor. Normally set to bottom of the screen.																		
mouseData:	8505	8505	1	None	No	State of mouse button: high bit set if button is released; clear if pressed																		
mouseFaultVec:	84A7	84A7	2	System Handler	Yes	Vector to routine to call when mouse goes outside region defined for mouse position or when mouse goes off of a menu																		
mouseLeft:	84BA	84BA	2	0	Yes	Left most position for mouse																		
mouseOn:	30	30	1	\$E0	Yes	Flag indicating that the mouse/Menu/Icon is on. Bit usage and constants for accessing them are as follows: <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit</th> <th>Mode</th> <th>Constant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>---</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b7:</td> <td>mouse on if set</td> <td>SET_MOUSEON =%10000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b6:</td> <td>menus on if set</td> <td>SET_MENUON =%01000000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b5:</td> <td>icons on if set</td> <td>SET_ICONSON =%00100000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b4 - b0</td> <td>not used</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bit	Mode	Constant	---	-----	-----	b7:	mouse on if set	SET_MOUSEON =%10000000	b6:	menus on if set	SET_MENUON =%01000000	b5:	icons on if set	SET_ICONSON =%00100000	b4 - b0	not used	
Bit	Mode	Constant																						
---	-----	-----																						
b7:	mouse on if set	SET_MOUSEON =%10000000																						
b6:	menus on if set	SET_MENUON =%01000000																						
b5:	icons on if set	SET_ICONSON =%00100000																						
b4 - b0	not used																							
mousePicData:	84C1	84C1	64	Mouse Pic.	No	64-byte array for the mouse sprite picture.																		
mouseRight:	84BC	84BC	2	40=319 80=639	Yes	Right most position for mouse.																		
mouseSave:	-	1B55 [†]	24	None	No	Screen data for what is beneath mouse soft sprite. Resides in backRam.																		
mouseTop:	84B8	84B8	1	0	Yes	Top most position for mouse.																		
mouseVector:	84A1	84A1	2	System Handler	Yes	Routine to call on a mouse key press.																		

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	
mouseXPos:	3A	3A	2	None	No	Mouse x-position.
mouseYPos:	3C	3C	1	0	No	Mouse y-position.
msbxpos:	D010	D010	1	None	Yes	Sprite #0-7 Bit 8 of x-coordinates. Enables byte sized x-coordinate to be > 255. b0 -> Sprite 0
msePicPtr:	31	31	2	\$84C1	Yes	Pointer to the mouse graphics data.
nationality:	C010	C010	1	0 USA	No	nationality of Kernal. 0 American 1 German 2 French (France & Belgium) 3 Dutch 4 Italian 5 Swiss (Switzerland) 6 Spanish 7 Portuguese. 8 Finnish (Finland) 9 UK 10 Norwegian (Norway) 11 Danish (Denmark) 12 for Swedish
nmivec:	0318	0318	2	\$90C9	No	NMI vector when ROMs are switched in.
numDrives:	848D	848D	1	Actual	No	Number of drives in the system.
obj0Pointer:	8FF8	8FF8	1	Mouse	Yes	Pointer to picture data for Mouse Cursor.
obj1Pointer:	8FF9	8FF9	1			Pointer to picture data for Cursor.
obj2Pointer:	8FFA	8FFA	1			-
obj3Pointer:	8FFB	8FFB	1			Pointer to picture data for Sprites 2-7.
obj4Pointer:	8FFC	8FFC	1			
obj5Pointer:	8FFD	8FFD	1			
obj6Pointer:	8FFE	8FFE	1			
obj7Pointer:	8FFF	8FFF	1			
otherPressVec:	84A9	84A9	2	0	Yes	Vector to routine that is called when the mouse button is pressed and it is not on either a menu or an icon.
potX:	D419	D419	1	None	No	Mouse position: bits 1-6 = current x-position.
potY:	D419	D419	1	None	No	Mouse position: bits 1-6 = current y-position.

Name	Address (hex)																	
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description												
pressFlag:	39	39	1	0	No	<p>Flag to indicate that a new key has been pressed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>bit</td> <td>Constant</td> <td>Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b7</td> <td>KEYPRESS_BIT</td> <td>keyboard data is new</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b6</td> <td>INPUT_BIT</td> <td>Input Device Direction change</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b5</td> <td>MOUSE_BIT</td> <td>mouse button data is new</td> </tr> </table>	bit	Constant	Description	b7	KEYPRESS_BIT	keyboard data is new	b6	INPUT_BIT	Input Device Direction change	b5	MOUSE_BIT	mouse button data is new
bit	Constant	Description																
b7	KEYPRESS_BIT	keyboard data is new																
b6	INPUT_BIT	Input Device Direction change																
b5	MOUSE_BIT	mouse button data is new																
PrntDiskName:	8476	8476	18	None	No	Disk name that current printer driver is on.												
PrntFilename:	8465	8465	17	None	No	Name of the current printer driver.												
ramBase:	88C7	88C7	4	None	No	RAM bank for each disk drive to use if the drive type is either a RAM Disk or Shadowed Drive												
ramExpSize:	88C3	88C3	1	Actual	No	Number of 64K RAM banks available in RAM expansion unit.												
random:	850A	850A	2	None	No	<p>Calculated each interrupt to generate a random number.</p> <p>random = (2*(random+1) // 65521)</p> <p>Note: //=modulus operator</p>												
rasreg:	D012	D012	1	None	No	raster register												
RecoverVector:	84B1	84B1	2	See Desc	Yes	Pointer to routine that is called to recover the background behind menus and dialog boxes. Normally this routine is RecoverRectangle , but the user can supply his own routine.												
returnAddress:	3D	3D	2	None	No	address to return to from in-line call.												
rightMargin:	37	37	2	40=319 80=639	Yes	The rightmost point for writing characters. If an attempt is made to write past rightMargin , the routine pointed to by StringFaultVec is called.												

Name	Address (hex)						
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description	
r0:	02	02	2		0	No	pseudoregisters
r1:	04	04	2				
r2:	06	06	2				
r3:	08	08	2				
r4:	0A	0A	2				
r5:	0C	0C	2				
r6:	0E	0E	2				
r7:	10	10	2				
r8:	12	12	2				
r9:	14	14	2				
r10:	16	16	2				
r11:	18	18	2				
r12:	1A	1A	2				
r13:	1C	1C	2				
r14:	1E	1E	2				
r15:	20	20	2				
savedmoby2:	88BB	88BB	1	None	No	Saved value of moby2 for context saving done when dialog boxes and desk accessories run. Because this was left out of the original GEOS save code, it was put here so it remains compatible with desk accessories, etc. that use the size of TOT_SRAM_SAVED for how what gets saved. Note: 88BB is Not Used by the GEOS 2.0 Kernal.	
saveFontTab:	850C	850C	9	None	No	Buffer for saving the user active font table when going into menus.	
scr80colors:	-	88BD	1	\$1E	No	Screen colors for 80-column mode on the C128. It is a copy of reg 26 in the VDC.	
scr80polar:	-	88BC	1	None?	No	Copy of reg 24 in the VDC for the C128. Controls Reversing Foreground and background colors. This is used for Making the border color match the background or match the foreground.	
screencolors:	851E	851E	1	\$BF	No	Default 40 Col screen colors.	
seconds:	851B	851B	1	0	No	Seconds variable for the time of day clock.	
selectionFlash:	84B3	84B3	1	10	Yes	speed at which menu items and icons are flashed. Value is number of vblanks.	
shiftBuf:	-	1B45 [†]	7	None	No	Buffer for shifting/doubling sprites. Located in backRAM.	
shiftOutBuf:	-	1B4C [†]	7	None	No	Buffer for shifting/doubling/oring sprites. Located in backRAM.	
sizeFlags:	-	1B53 [†]	7	None	No	Height of sprite 9-pixel flag. this is grabbed from the 64th byte of the sprite definition. The high bit is set if the sprite is only 9 pixels wide. The rest of the byte is a count of scan lines.	

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description	
softOnes:	-	1C2D [†]	192	None	No	Buffer used for putting sprite bitmaps up on screen without disturbing background. Resides in backRAM.
softZeros:	-	1B6D [†]	192	None	No	Buffer used for putting sprite bitmaps up on screen without disturbing background. Resides in backRAM.
spr0pic:	8A00	8A00	64	Mouse Pic	No	graphics data for sprite 0. This sprite holds the mouse pointer image.
spr1pic:	8A40	8A40	64	None	No	Used for Text Prompt. Populated by InitTextPrompt . If application is not using text prompts then this can be a data area for the application.
spr2pic: spr3pic: spr4pic: spr5pic: spr6pic: spr7pic:	8A80 8AC0 8B00 8B40 8B80 8BC0	8A80 8AC0 8B00 8B40 8B80 8BC0	64 64 64 64 64 64	None	No	Used for Application sprite images. If the application is not using these sprites then this can be a data area for the application. Example: Use all of sprite 1 through 7 area as a ramsect buffer. .ramsect \$8A40 highBuf: .block 448.
sspr1back: sspr2back: sspr3back: sspr4back: sspr5back: sspr6back: sspr7back:	- - - - - - -	133B [†] 1461 [†] 1587 [†] 16AD [†] 17D3 [†] 18F9 [†] 1A1F [†]	294 294 294 294 294 294 294	None	No	backRAM Buffers for soft sprites 1 – 7 used for saving the screen behind the sprites. Each buffer is 7 bytes wide by 42 scanlines high (292 bytes). These buffers are large enough to hold the largest possible sprite size (doubled in both x and y) and include an extra byte in width to save stuff on byte boundaries. If the application is not actively using the sprites this can be an application data area.
string:	24	24	2	None	Yes	Used by GEOS as a pointer to string destinations for routines such as GetString .
StringFaultVec:	84AB	84AB	2	None	Yes	Vector called when an attempt is made to write a character past leftMargin or rightMargin .
stringX:	84BE	84BE	2	None	Yes	The x-position for string input.
stringY:	84C0	84C0	1	None	Yes	The y-position for string input.
sysDBData:	851D	851D	1	None	N/A	Variable that is used to indicate which icon caused a return to the application (from a dialog box). The actual data is returned to the user in r0L . Applications can set a value in this field as a result of a dialog action. The value will then be returned in r0L when the dialog closes.
sysFlgCopy:	C012	C012	1	None	No	Copy of the sysRAMFlg that is saved here when going into basic on Commodore. See sysRAMFlg for more information.

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Name
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description	
sysRAMFlg:	88C4	88C4	1	None	No	<p>If RAM exp expansion in. Bank 0 is reserved for the Kernal's use. This byte contains flags designating its usage:</p> <p>Bit 7: if 1 \$0000-\$78FF used by C64 MoveData routine \$0000-\$38FF used by C128 MoveData routine</p> <p>Bit 6: if 1 \$8300-\$B8FF holds disk drivers for drives A through C</p> <p>Bit 5: if 1 \$7900-\$7DFF is loaded with GEOS RAM area \$8400-88FF by ToBasic routine when going to BASIC.</p> <p>Bit 4: if 1 \$7E00-\$82FF is loaded with reboot code by a setup AUTO-EXEC file, which is loaded by the restart code in GEOS at \$C000 if this flag is set, at \$6000, instead of loading GEOS BOOT. Also, the area \$B900-\$FC3F is saved for the Kernal for fast re-boot without system disk (depending on setup file). This area should be updated when input devices are changed (implemented in v1.3 deskTop).</p>
turboFlags:	8492	8492	4	None	No	<p>Turbo state flags for drives 8 through 11</p> <p>Flag Byte Layout.</p> <p>bit 7 = 1 Turbo is Loaded. bit 6 = 1 Turbo is Active. bit 0-5 Always Zero.</p> <p>diskOpenFlg can be used as a base to index into this table by drive number.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>ldy curDrive lda diskOpenFlg,y</pre>
usedRecords:	8497	8497	1	0	No	Holds the number of records in an open VLIR file.

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description
	64	128	Size	Default			
vdccr:	-	D600	1	None	No	VDC Control Register (R/W) Write: b5-b0 Register Number for Data Register to use. Read: b2-b0 H/W version b4-b3 Unused/Always 0 b5 VBLANK 1=VBlank active b6 LP 1=Light Pen Latched b7 STATUS 1=Data Register Ready	
vdcdr:	-	D601	1	None	No	VDC Data Register (R/W)	
vdcClrMode:	-	88BE	1	0	No	Holds the current color mode for C128 color routines. 0 = monochrome 1 = 176x640 8x8 color. (Do not attempt to draw below Col 175) 2 = 200x640 8x8 color. 64K VDC RAM required. 3 = 200x640 8x4 color. 64K required. 4 = 200x640 8x2 color. 64K required.	
version:	C00F	C00F	1	\$20	No	Holds byte indicating what version of GEOS is running. Version Number is stored in High and Low Nibbles of version byte. Examples of known versions: \$11 = Version 1.1 \$12 = Version 1.2 \$13 = Version 1.3 \$15 = Version 1.5 \$20 = Version 2.0 \$44 = Wheels Version 4.4	
windowBottom:	34	34	1	199	Yes	Bottom line of window for text clipping.	
windowTop:	33	33	1	0	Yes	Top line of window for text clipping.	
year:	8516	8516	1	86	No	Holds the year for the time of day clock.	

Name	Address (hex)					
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description
zpage	00	00	1	%101111	No	6510 data direction register.
CPU_DDR						
CPU_DATA	01	01	1	RAM_64K	No	6510 data register. Controls the hardware memory map of the C64.
r0	02	02	2		0	pseudoregisters:
r1	04	04	2			
r2	06	06	2			
r3	08	08	2			
r4	0A	0A	2			
r5	0C	0C	2			
r6	0E	0E	2			
r7	10	10	2			
r8	12	12	2			
r9	14	14	2			
r10	16	16	2			
r11	18	18	2			
r12	1A	1A	2			
r13	1C	1C	2			
r14	1E	1E	2			
r15	20	20	2			
extclr	20	20	1	\$FB	No	exterior (border) color.
curPattern	22	22	2	\$D010	Yes	Pointer to the first byte of the graphics data for the current pattern in use.
string	24	24	2	None	Yes	Pointer to string destinations for routines such as GetString .
fontTable		(9)				fontTable is a label to mark the beginning of font variables.
baselineOffset	26	26	1	6	Yes	Offset from top line to baseline in character set.
curSetWidth	27	27	2	\$3C	Yes	Card width in pixels for the current font.
curHeight	29	29	1	9	Yes	card height in pixels of the current font in use.
curIndexTable	2A	2A	2	\$D218	Yes	pointer to the table of sizes, in bytes, of each card in of the current font.
cardDataPntr	2C	2C	2	\$D2DC	Yes	This is a pointer to the actual card graphic data for the current font in use.
currentMode	2E	2E	1	0	Yes	Current text drawing mode.
dispBufferOn	2F	2F	1	\$C0	Yes	Routes graphic and text operations between foreground and background buffers
mouseOn	30	30	1	\$E0	Yes	Flag indicating that the mouse/Menu/Icon is on.
msePicPtr	31	31	2	\$84C1	Yes	Pointer to the mouse graphics data.
windowTop	33	33	1	0	Yes	Top line of window for text clipping.
windowBottom	34	34	1	199	Yes	Bottom line of window for text clipping.

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description
	64	128	Size	Default			
leftMargin	35	35	2	0	Yes		Leftmost point for writing characters.
rightMargin	37	37	2	319/639	Yes		The rightmost point for writing characters.
pressFlag	39	39	1	0	No		Flag to indicate that a new Input Action has occurred.
mouseXPos	3A	3A	2	None	No		Mouse x-Position.
mouseYPos	3C	3C	1	0	No		Mouse y-position.
returnAddress	3D	3D	2	None	No		address to return to from in-line call.
graphMode	-	3F	1	None	No		Current video mode for C128. 40-Column: GR_40=0 80-Column: GR_80=\$80 (%10000000) sample usage graphMode bit graphMode bmi Do80ColStuff
curDevice	BA	BA	1	8	No		current serial device number.
irqvec	0314	0314	2	\$95FD	No		irq vector when ROMs are switched in.
bkvec	0316	0316	2		No		BRK instruction vector when ROMs are switched in.
nmivec	0318	0318	2	\$90C9	No		NMI vector when ROMs are switched in.
APP_RAM	0400	0400	23K	None	No		start of application space.
BACK_SCR_BASE	6000	6000	7960	None	No		base of background screen.
PRINTBASE	7900	7900	1600	None	No		load address for print drivers.
APP_VAR	7F40	7F40	192	None	No		application variable space.
diskBlkBuf	8000	8000	256	0	No		General disk block buffer. Initialized to all zeros.
fileHeader	8100	8100	256	0	No		Header Block buffer for a GEOS file.
curDirHead	8200	8200	256	0	No		buffer containing header information for the disk in currently selected drive.
fileTrScTab	8300	8300	256	0	No		Track and Sector chain for a file of maximum size of 32258 bytes.
dirEntryBuf	8400	8400	30	0	No		Buffer used to build a file's directory entry.
DrACurDkNm	841E	841E	16	None	No		Disk name of the current disk in drive A, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2-character DiskID.
DrBCurDkNm	8430	8430	16	None	No		Disk name of the current disk in drive B, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2-character DiskID.
dataFileName	8442	8442	17	None	No		Name of a data file to open. by parent application.
dataDiskName	8453	8453	18	None	No		Holds the disk name that an application's data file is on.
PrntFilename	8465	8465	17	None	No		Name of the current printer driver.
PrntDiskName	8476	8476	18	None	No		Disk name that current printer driver is on.
curDrive	8489	8489	1	8	No		device number of the currently active disk drive.

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description
	64	128	Size	Default			
diskOpenFlg	848A	848A	1	0	No		Not used by the GEOS Kernal. Label can be used as index base into turboFlags
isGEOS	848B	848B	1	Disk	No		Flag to indicate whether the current disk is a GEOS disk.
interleave	848C	848C	1	8	No		Used by BlkAlloc routine as the desired interleave .
numDrives	848D	848D	1	Actual	No		Number of drives in the system
driveType	848E	848E	4	Drv 8 Type	No		Drive Type of each of the four possible drives.
turboFlags	8492	8492	4	None	No		Turbo state flags for drives 8 through 11
curRecord	8496	8496	1	0	No		Current record number for an open VLIR file.
usedRecords	8497	8497	1	0	No		Holds the number of records in an open VLIR file
fileWritten	8498	8498	1	None	No		Flag indicating currently open VLIR file has been changed.
fileSize	8499	8499	2	None	No		Current size (in blocks) of a file.
appMain	849B	849B	2	NULL	Yes		Main loop service routine vector
intTopVector	849D	849D	2	NULL	Yes		Interrupt Top service routine vector.
intBotVector	849F	849F	2	NULL	Yes		Interrupt Bottom service routine vector.
mouseVector	84A1	84A1	2	System	Yes		Mouse button press service routine vector.
keyVector	84A3	84A3	2	NULL	Yes		Vector to routine to call on keypress.
inputVector	84A5	84A5	2	NULL	Yes		input device direction change.
mouseFaultVec	84A7	84A7	2	System	Yes		mouse fault service routine Vector.
otherPressVec	84A9	84A9	2	0	Yes		Mouse button press service routine vector. (not on either a menu or an icon).
StringFaultVec	84AB	84AB	2	None	Yes		String Margin Fault service routine Vector.
alarmTmtVector	84AD	84AD	2	0	Yes		Alarm clock time-out service routine vector.
BRKVector	84AF	84AF	2	\$CF85	Yes		BRK instruction service routine Vector. Defaults to calling Panic .
RecoverVector	84B1	84B1	2	System	Yes		Background recover service routine vector.
selectionFlash	84B3	84B3	1	10	Yes		Speed at which menu items and icons are flashed. Value is number of vblanks.
alphaFlag	84B4	84B4	1	0	Yes		Flag for alphanumeric string input.
iconSelFlag	84B5	84B5	1	0	Yes		Icon Selection Flags.
faultData	84B6	84B6	1	0	Yes		Holds Information about mouse faults.
menuNumber	84B7	84B7	1	0	Yes		Number of currently working menu
mouseTop	84B8	84B8	1	0	Yes		Top most position for mouse.
mouseBottom	84B9	84B9	1	199	Yes		Bottom most position for mouse cursor. Normally set to bottom of the screen.
mouseLeft	84BA	84BA	2	0	Yes		Left most position for mouse.
mouseRight	84BC	84BC	2	319/639	Yes		Right most position for mouse.
stringX	84BE	84BE	2	None	Yes		The x-position for string input.
stringY	84CO	84CO	1	None	Yes		The y-position for string input.
mousePicData	84C1	84C1	64	Mouse Pic	No		64-byte array for the mouse sprite picture.

Name	Address (hex)					
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	Description
maxMouseSpeed	8501	8501	1	\$7F	No	Maximum speed for mouse cursor.
minMouseSpeed	8502	8502	1	\$1E	No	Minimum speed for mouse cursor.
mouseAccel	8503	8503	1	\$75	No	Acceleration of mouse cursor.
keyData	8504	8504	1	0	No	Holds the ASCII value of the last key that was pressed.
mouseData	8505	8505	1	None	No	State of mouse button: high bit set if button is released; clear if pressed.
inputData	8506	8506	4	None	No	Input driver device specific information.
random	850A	850A	2	None	No	Calculated each interrupt to generate a random number.
saveFontTab	850C	850C	9	None	No	Buffer for saving the user active font table when going into menus.
dblClickCount	8515	8515	1	0	No	Used to determine when an icon is double clicked on.
year	8516	8516	1	86	No	Holds the year for the time of day clock.
month	8517	8517	1	9	No	month for time of day clock.
day	8518	8518	1	20	No	Current day .
hour	8519	8519	1	12	No	Current hour .
minutes	851A	851A	1	0	No	minutes for time of day clock.
seconds	851B	851B	1	0	No	Current seconds .
sysDBData	851D	851D	1	None	No	icon Number that caused a return to the application (from a dialog box).
screencolors	851E	851E	1	\$BF	No	Default 40 Col screen colors.
dlgBoxRamBuf	851F	851F	417	None	n/a	Dialog Box Ram buffer. Used when desk accessories or dialog boxes are run.
alarmSetFlag	851C	851C	1	FALSE	No	TRUE if the alarm is set for GEOS to monitor, else FALSE.
savedmoby2	88BB	88BB	1	None	No	Not Used by GEOS 2.0.
scr80polar	-	88BC	1	None?	No	Copy of reg 24 in the VDC for the C128.
scr80colors	-	88BD	1	\$1E	No	Screen colors for 80-column mode on the C128. It is a copy of reg 26 in the VDC.
vdcClrMode	-	88BE	1	0	No	Holds the current color mode for C128 color routines.
driveData	88BF	88BF	4	None	No	One byte is reserved for each disk drive, to be used by the disk driver.
ramExpSize	88C3	88C3	1	Actual	No	Number of 64K RAM banks available in RAM expansion unit.
sysRAMFlg	88C4	88C4	1	None	No	REU Bank 0 Flags.
firstBoot	88C5	88C5	1	\$00/\$FF	No	FALSE (\$00) While system is booting. TRUE (\$FF) after boot is complete.
ramBase	88C7	88C7	4	None	No	RAM bank for each disk drive that uses RAM banks.
inputDevName	88CB	88CB	17	None	No	Name of the current input device.
DrCCurDkNm	88DC	88DC	16	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive C, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2-character DiskID.
DrDCurDkNm	88EE	88EE	16	None	No	Disk name of the current disk in drive D, 16 characters padded with \$A0. 2-character DiskID.
88FE	88FE	2				
dir2Head	8900	8900	256	None	No	1571,1581 Second BAM block.

Name	Address (hex)					Saved Description
	64	128	Size	Default		
spr0pic	8A00	8A00	64	Mouse Pic	No	graphics data for sprite 0. This sprite holds the mouse pointer image.
spr1pic	8A40	8A40	64	None	No	Used for Text Prompt.
spr2pic	8A80	8A80	64	None	No	Used for Application sprite images. If the application is not using these sprites then this can be a data area for the application.
spr3pic	8AC0	8AC0	64			
spr4pic	8B00	8B00	64			
spr5pic	8B40	8B40	64			
spr6pic	8B80	8B80	64			
spr7pic	8BC0	8BC0	64			
COLOR_MATRIX	8C00	8C00	1000	None	No	Foreground and background color cards for 40 col mode.
obj0Pointer	8FF8	8FF8	1	Mouse	Yes	Pointer to the picture data for Mouse Cursor.
obj(1-7)Pointer	8FF9	8FF9	1x7	Mouse	Yes	Pointers to the picture data for sprites 1-7.
DISK_BASE	9000	9000	4096	None	No	Disk Driver for currently active drive.
SCREEN_BASE	A000	A000	7960	None	No	Base of foreground screen.
bootName	C006	C006	9	->	No	Start of the "GEOS BOOT" string.
gatewayFlag	C007	C007	1	None	No	on the gateway version of GEOS there will be a 'A' at this location.
version	C00F	C00F	1	\$20	No	Holds byte indicating what version of GEOS is running
nationality	C010	C010	1	0 (USA)	No	nationality of Kernal.
sysFlgCopy	C012	C012	1	None	No	Copy of the sysRAMFlg.
c128Flag	C013	C013	1	None	No	Defines current machine type. \$80=C128 / \$00 = C64.
dateCopy	C018	C018	3	YMD	No	Copy of system variables year , month , and day .
vicbase:	D000	D000	1	None	Yes	Video Interface Chip base address.
mob0ypos	D001	D001	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 0.
mob1xpos	D002	D002	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 1.
mob1ypos	D003	D003	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 1.
mob2xpos	D004	D004	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 2.
mob2ypos	D005	D005	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 2.
mob3xpos	D006	D006	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 3.
mob3ypos	D007	D007	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 3.
mob4xpos	D008	D008	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 4.
mob4ypos	D009	D009	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 4.
mob5xpos	D00A	D00A	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 5.
mob5ypos	D00B	D00B	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 5.
mob6xpos	D00C	D00C	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 6.
mob6ypos	D00D	D00D	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 6.

Name	Address (hex)					Description
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	
mob7xpos	D00E	D00E	1	None	Yes	x-position of sprite 7.
mob7ypos	D00F	D00F	1	None	Yes	y-position of sprite 7.
msbxpos	D010	D010	1	None	Yes	Bit 8 of Sprite #0-7 x-coordinates.
grcntrl1	D011	D011	1	\$55	No	graphics control register #1.
rasreg	D012	D012	1	None	No	raster register.
lp xpos	D013	D013	1	None	No	light pen x-position.
lp ypos	D014	D014	1	None	No	light pen y-position.
mobenble	D015	D015	1	None	Yes	sprite enable bits.
grcntrl2	D016	D016	1	\$AA	No	graphics control register #2.
moby2	D017	D017	1	0	Yes	Double object size in y.
grmemptr	D018	D018	1	\$99	No	graphics memory pointer VM13-VM10 CB13-CB11.
grirq	D019	D019	1	\$42	No	graphics chip interrupt register.
grirqen	D01A	D01A	1	\$24	No	graphics chip interrupt enable register.
mobprior	D01B	D01B	1	0	Yes	object to background priority.
mobmcm	D01C	D01C	1	0	No	sprite multi-color mode select.
mobx2	D01D	D01D	1	0	No	Double object size in x.
mobmobcol	D01E	D01E	1	0	No	object to object collision register.
mobbakcol	D01F	D01F	1	None	No	sprite to background collision register.
mcmclr0	D025	D025	1	None	Yes	multi-color mode color 0.
mcmclr1	D026	D026	1	None	Yes	multi-color mode color 1.
mob0clr	D027	D027	1	None	No	color of the sprite 0.
mob1clr	D028	D028	1	None	No	color of the sprite 1.
mob2clr	D029	D029	1	None	No	color of the sprite 2.
mob3clr	D02A	D02A	1	None	No	color of the sprite 3.
mob4clr	D02B	D02B	1	None	No	color of the sprite 4.
mob5clr	D02C	D02C	1	None	No	color of the sprite 5.
mob6clr	D02D	D02D	1	None	No	color of the sprite 6.
mob7clr	D02E	D02E	1	None	No	color of the sprite 7.
keyreg	-	D02F	1	None	No	C-128 keyboard register for # pad & other keys: b0-b2 = Scan Rows 8.9 and 10. b3-b7 = Not Used (always 1's).

Name	Address (hex)					Saved	Description
	64	128	Size	Default			
clkreg	-	D030	1	None	No	C-128 clock speed register: b0 0 = 1MHz 1 = 2MHz b2 = Test bit. Should always be 0. b3-7 = Not Used (always 1's).	
sidbase:	D400	D400	-	-	-		sound interface device base address.
potX	D419	D419	1	None	No		Mouse position: bits 1-6 = current x-position.
potY	D419	D419	1	None	No		Mouse position: bits 1-6 = current y-position.
vdccr	-	D600	1	None	No	VDC Control Register (R/W) Write: b5-b0 Register Number for Data Register to use. Read: b2-b0 H/W version b4-b3 Unused/Always 0 b5 VBLANK 1=VBlank active b6 LP 1=Light Pen Latched b7 STATUS 1=Data Register Ready	
vdcdr	-	D601	1	None	No	VDC Data Register (R/W)	
cia1base: cia1pra	DC00	DC00	1	None	No	peripheral data reg a. 1. b7-b0 Keyboard matrix columns. Port 2: 2. b3-b0 Joystick direction. b4 Joystick fire button. 3. b4 Mouse Left Button (0=Pressed) b0 Mouse Right Button (0=Pressed)	

Name	Address (hex)					Saved Description
	64	128	Size	Default		
cia1prb	DC01	DC01	1	None	No	peripheral data reg b. Multi-Purpose. 1. b7-b0 Keyboard matrix rows. Port 1: 2. b3-b0 Joystick direction. b4 Joystick fire button. 3. b4 Mouse Left Button (0=Pressed). b0 Mouse Right Button (0=Pressed).
cia1ddra	DC02	DC02	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia1ddrb	DC03	DC03	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia1talo	DC04	DC04	1	None	No	timer a low reg.
cia1tahi	DC05	DC05	1	None	No	timer a hi reg.
cia1tblo	DC06	DC06	1	None	No	timer b lo reg.
cia1tbhi	DC07	DC07	1	None	No	timer b hi reg.
cia1tod10ths	DC08	DC08	1	None	No	10ths of sec reg. Read/Write (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9)
cia1todsec	DC09	DC09	1	None	No	seconds reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tents place
cia1todmin	DC0A	DC0A	1	None	No	minutes reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tents place
cia1todhr	DC0B	DC0B	1	None	No	hours - AM; PM reg. Read/Write BCD (GEOS Time) b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b6-b4 (0-5) Tents place b7 0=AM, 1=PM Writing into this register stops the Time of Day Timer. Writting to cia1tod10ths restarts the TOD Timer.
cia1sdr	DC0C	DC0C	1	None	No	serial data reg.
cia1icr	DC0D	DC0D	1	None	No	interrupt control reg.
cia1cra	DC0E	DC0E	1	None	No	timer control reg a.
cia1crb	DC0F	DC0F	1	None	No	timer control reg b.

variables / By Address

Name	Address (hex)					Description
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved	
cia2base: cia2pra	DD00	DD00	1	None	No	peripheral data reg a. b1-0 VIC Bank b2 RS232 TXD B7-3 Serial Bus
cia2prb	DD01	DD01	1	None	No	peripheral data reg b. RS232
cia2ddra	DD02	DD02	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia2ddrb	DD03	DD03	1	None	No	data direction reg a. 0=Read Only, 1=Write Only
cia2talo	DD04	DD04	1	None	No	timer a low reg.
cia2tahi	DD05	DD05	1	None	No	timer a hi reg.
cia2tblo	DD06	DD06	1	None	No	timer b lo reg.
cia2tbhi	DD07	DD07	1	None	No	timer b hi reg.
cia2tod10ths	DD08	DD08	1	None	No	10ths of sec reg. Read/Write b3-b0 (0-9)
cia2todsec	DD09	DD09	1	None	No	seconds reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenths place
cia2todmin	DD0A	DD0A	1	None	No	minutes reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b7-b4 (0-5) Tenths place
cia2todhr	DD0B	DD0B	1	None	No	hours - AM; PM reg. Read/Write BCD b3-b0 (0-9) Ones place b6-b4 (0-5) Tenths place b7 0=AM, 1=PM
cia2sdr	DD0C	DD0C	1	None	No	serial data reg.
cia2icr	DD0D	DD0D	1	None	No	interrupt control reg.
cia2cra	DD0E	DD0E	1	None	No	timer control reg a.
cia2crb	DD0F	DD0F	1	None	No	timer control reg b.
EXP_BASE	DF00	DF00				Commodore REU Base address
MSE128_BASE	FD00	FD00	384	Joystick	No	C128 Input Driver.
MOUSE_JMP	FE80	FE80				Jump Table Entries for C64 and C128 Input Driver.
MOUSE_BASE	FE80	FE80	378	Joystick	No	C64 Input Driver.
config	-	FF00	1	CIO_IN	No	C128 MMU Configuration Register
END_MOUSE	FFFFA	FFFFA	-			

Name	Address (hex)					variables / By Address
	64	128	Size	Default	Saved Description	
C128 backRAM:						
curEnable	-	1300 [†]	1	None	No	Image of the C64 mobenble register.
curmoby2	-	1301 [†]	1	None	No	Image of C64 moby2 register. Used for C128 soft sprites.
curmobx2	-	1302 [†]	1	None	No	Image of the C64 mobx2 register. Used for C128 soft sprites.
curXpos0	-	1303 [†]	16	None	No	The current x-positions of the C128 soft sprites.
curYpos0	-	1313 [†]	8	None	No	The current y-positions of the C128 soft sprites.
backBufPtr	-	131B [†]	16	None	No	Screen pointer where the back buffer came from. Resides in backRAM of C128.
backXBufNum	-	132B [†]	8	None	No	For each sprite, 1 byte for how many bytes wide the corresponding sprite is.
backYBufNum	-	1333 [†]	8	None	No	For each sprite, Number of scanlines high of corresponding sprite.
sspr1back	-	133B [†]	294	None	No	Buffers for soft sprites 1 – 7 used for saving the screen behind the sprites.
sspr2back	-	1461 [†]	294			Each buffer is 7 bytes wide by 42 scanlines high (292 bytes). These buffers are large enough to hold the largest possible sprite size (doubled in both x and y) and include an extra byte in width to save stuff on byte boundaries.
sspr3back	-	1587 [†]	294			
sspr4back	-	16AD [†]	294			
sspr5back	-	17D3 [†]	294			
sspr6back	-	18F9 [†]	294			
sspr7back	-	1A1F [†]	294			If the application is not actively using the sprites this can be an application data area.
shiftBuf	-	1B45 [†]	7	None	No	Buffer for shifting/doubling sprites.
shiftOutBuf	-	1B4C [†]	7	None	No	Buffer for shifting/doubling/oring sprites.
sizeFlags	-	1B53 [†]	7	None	No	Height of sprite 9-pixel flag.
doRestFlag	-	1B54 [†]	1	0	No	Flag needed because of overlapping soft sprite problems on C128.
mouseSave	-	1B55 [†]	24	None	No	Screen data for what is beneath mouse soft sprite.
softZeros	-	1B6D [†]	192	None	No	Buffer used for preserving background behind soft sprites.
softOnes	-	1C2D [†]	192	None	No	Buffer used for preserving background behind soft sprites.
invertBuffer	-	1CED [†]	80	None	No	Buffer area used to speed up the 80-column InvertLine routine.

dlgBoxRamBuf

Dialog Box RAM Buffer

This buffer is for variables that are saved when dialog boxes or desk accessories are run. Both of these actions require the system to be able to warmstart GEOS and return to the application state after the action completes. This ability to backup and restore the system state allows for both the Dialog Box / Desk Accessory to startup into a known base startup. Just like the application itself always starts up at this same warmstart state.

Breakdown of Dialog Box RAM Buffer

dlgBoxRamBuf Expressed as a ramsect declaration.

```
.ramsect      dlgBoxRamBuf
    dbrb_ZP:          .block 23      ; Zero Page Variables
    dbrb_GL:          .block 38      ; Global Variables
    dbrb_LC:          .block 278     ; Kernal Internal Variables
    dbrb_SP:          .block 39      ; Sprite Data
    dbrb_FUTURE:      .block 39      ; Filler. Current Kernels do not use all of the buffer's
                                    ; 417 Bytes
```

dlgBoxRamBuf Converted to CONSTANTS

CONSTANT	Size	Description
SRAM_ZPSIZE	23	Zero Page Variables
SRAM_GLSIZE	38	Global Variables
SRAM_LC	278	Kernal Internal Local Variables
SRAM_SPSIZE	39	Sprite Data
SRAM_FT	39	Future Filler. Current Kernels do not use all of the buffer.
TOT_SRAM_SAVED	417	

SRAM_ZP Zero Page variables.

SRAM_ZP	\$Addr	Size	Start of Saved Zero Page area
curPattern	22	2	Pointer to the first byte of the graphics data for the current pattern in use.
string	24	2	Pointer to string destinations for routines such as GetString .
baselineOffset	26	1	Offset from top line to baseline in character set.
curSetWidth	27	2	Card width in pixels for the current font.
curHeight	29	1	card height in pixels of the current font in use.
curIndexTable	2A	2	pointer to the table of sizes, in bytes, of each card in of the current font.
cardDataPntr	2C	2	Pointer to the card graphic data for the current font in use.
currentMode	2E	1	Current text drawing mode. Each bit is a flag for a drawing style.
dispBufferOn	2F	1	Routes graphic and text between foreground and background buffers.
mouseOn	30	1	Mouse/Icon/Menu Active Bit Flag.
msePicPtr	31	2	pointer to the mouse graphics data.
windowTop	33	1	Top line of window for text clipping.
windowBottom	34	1	Bottom line of window for text clipping.
leftMargin	35	2	Leftmost point for writing characters.
rightMargin	37	2	The rightmost point for writing characters.
SRAM_ZP_END	38		End of Save Zero Page area (inclusive)
SRAM_ZPSIZE	23		(SRAM_ZP_END+1) - SRAM_ZP

SRAM_GL Global Variables

Name	Addr	Size	Description	
SRAM_GL	849B	Start of Saved Global RAM Area 849B-84C0		
appMain	849B	2	Vector that allows applications to include their own main loop code.	
intTopVector	849D	2	Vector to routine to call before operating system interrupt code is run.	
intBotVector	849F	2	Vector to routine to call after the operating system interrupt code has run.	
mouseVector	84A1	2	Routine to call on a mouse key press.	
keyVector	84A3	2	Vector to routine to call on keypress.	
inputVector	84A5	2	Pointer to routine to call on input device change.	
mouseFaultVec	84A7	2	Vector too routine to call when mouse goes outside defined region.	
otherPressVec	84A9	2	Vector to call when the mouse button is pressed outside of Menu/Icon.	
StringFaultVec	84AB	2	String Margin Fault service routine vector.	
alarmTmtVector	84AD	2	Service routine for the alarm clock time-out.	
BRKVector	84AF	2	Vector to the routine that is called when a BRK instruction is encountered	
RecoverVector	84B1	2	Vector to recover background behind menus and dialog boxes.	
selectionFlash	84B3	1	speed at which menu items and icons are flashed.	
alphaFlag	84B4	1	Flag for alphanumeric string input.	
iconSelFlag	84B5	1	Flag specify how the system should indicate icon selection to the user.	
faultData	84B6	1	Holds Information about mouse faults.	
menuNumber	84B7	1	Number of currently working menu.	
mouseTop	84B8	1	Top most position for mouse.	
mouseBottom	84B9	1	Bottom most position for mouse cursor.	
mouseLeft	84BA	2	Left most position for mouse.	
mouseRight	84BC	2	Right most position for mouse.	
stringX	84BE	2	The x-position for string input.	
stringY	84C0	1	The y-position for string input.	
SRAM_GL_END	84C0	End of Save Global Ram area (inclusive)		
SRAM_GLSIZE	38	(SRAM_GL_END+1) - SRAM_GL		

SRAM_LC Kernal Internal Local Variables

SRAM_LC area is for internal Kernal Local Variables and structures. SRAM_LC is comprised of the Following:

CONSTANT	Size	Description
MENU_SPACE	49	Variables and Tables containing current Menu $(3 * \text{MAX_ME_NESTING}) + (2 * \text{MAX_ME_ITEMS}) + 7$
PROC_SPACE	227	Variables and Tables holding Processes and sleepers. $(\text{MAX_PROCESSES} * 7) + (\text{SLEEP_MAX} * 4) + 7$
	2	Internal Variable Holds Pointer to current Icon Table.
SRAM_LC	278	2 + MENU_SPACE + PROC_SPACE

MENU_SPACE Break Down.

$$\text{MENU_SPACE} = (3 * \text{MAX_ME_NESTING}) + (2 * \text{MAX_ME_ITEMS}) + 7$$

.ramsect

;--- Menu Variables		7 Bytes
menuOptNumber:	.block	1
menuTop:	.block	1
menuBottom:	.block	1
menuLeft:	.block	2
menuRight:	.block	2
;		
;--- Nesting Tables		
		; MAX_ME_NESTING = 4
		; 3 Tables, allow for 4 Menu Nesting Levels
menuStackL:	.block	4
menuStackH:	.block	4
menuOptionTab:	.block	4
;		
;--- Menu Item Tables ; MAX_ME_ITEMS = 15		
menuLimitTabL:	.block	15
menuLimitTabH:	.block	15
;		
		; 2 Tables, allows for 15 Menu Items
		; Each Menu Item Requires 2 Bytes to store
		; Items Size = MAX_ITEMS * 2

PROC_SPACE Break Down.

$$\text{PROC_SPACE} = (\text{MAX_PROCESSES} * 7) + (\text{SLEEP_MAX} * 4) + 7$$

;--- Processes

timersTab:	.block	40	; MAX_PROCESSES = 20 Processes
timersCMDs:	.block	20	;
timersRtns:	.block	40	; Each Process Requires 7 bytes to store
timersVals:	.block	40	; Process Size = MAX_PROCESSES * 7

;--- 2 Bytes of +7

numTimers:	.block	1	; Part of + 7
delaySP:	.block	1	;

;--- Sleepers

delayValL:	.block	20	; SLEEP_MAX = 20 Sleepers
delayValH:	.block	20	; Each Sleep requires 4 bytes to store
delayRtnsL:	.block	20	;
delayRtnsH:	.block	20	; Sleep Size = SLEEP_MAX * 4

;--- Internal Variables falling right after Process Tables.

;--- Last 5 Bytes of the +7

stringLen:	.block 1
stringMaxLen:	.block 1
tmpKeyVector:	.block 2
stringMargCtrl:	block 1

SRAM_SP Sprite Data

Save the current state of all 8 sprites.

Name	Addr	Size	Description
obj0Pointer	8FF8	8	Sprite Byte Pointers
mob0xpos	D000	16	x, y-positions of Sprites
msbxpos	D010	1	Bit 9 of sprite x-positions.
mobenble	D015	1	sprite enable bits
mobprior	D01B	3	object to background priority
mcmclr0	D025	2	multi-color mode color 0
mcmclr1	D028	7	multi-color mode color 1
moby2	D017	1	Double object size in y
SRAM_SPSIZE		39	

SRAM_FT Future Use Filler Bytes

```
DBRBSIZE = 417 ; Hard Coded size of Dialog Box Ram Buffer
SRAM_FT = DBRBSIZE - (SRAM_ZPSIZE + SRAM_ZPSIZE + SRAM_LC +
SRAM_SPSIZE)
```

Nothing is actually done with the **SRAM_FT** bytes. They are just a place holder in the formula that leads to all 417 Bytes of the buffer being accounted for.

This is the actual table used to control the population of and restoration from the **dlgBoxRamBuf**.

DialogCopyTab:

```
.word 22           ; curPattern
.byte 17
.word 849B        ; appMain
.byte 26
.word 40           ; Internal vector
.byte 2
.word 86C0        ; menuOptNumber
.byte 31
.word 86F1        ; TimersTab
.byte E3
.word 8FF8        ; obj0Pointer
.byte 8
.word D000        ; mob0xpos
.byte 17
.word D015        ; mobenble
.byte 1
.word D01B        ; mobprior
.byte 3
.word D025        ; mcmclr0
.byte 2
.word D028        ; mob1clr
.byte 7
.word D017        ; moby2
.byte 1
.word NULL
```

Saved RAM Buffer Variables by Name

Name	Description
alarmTmtVector	Service routine for the alarm clock time-out.
alphaFlag	Flag for alphanumeric string input.
appMain	MainLoop service routine vector.
BRKVector	Vector to the routine that is called when a BRK instruction is encountered.
baselineOffset	Offset from top line to baseline in character set.
cardDataPntr	This is a pointer to the actual card graphic data for the current font in use.
curHeight	Card height in pixels of the current font in use.
curIndexTable	Pointer to the table of sizes, in bytes, of each card in of the current font.
curPattern	Pointer to the first byte of the graphics data for the current pattern in use.
currentMode	Current text drawing mode. Each bit is a flag for a drawing style.
curSetWidth	Card width in pixels for the current font.
dispBufferOn	Routes graphic and text operations to either the foreground/background/both.
faultData	Holds Information about mouse faults.
fontTable	Variables for the current font in use.
iconSelFlag	Flag specify how the system should indicate icon selection to the user.
inputVector	Pointer to routine to call on input device change.
intBotVector	Vector to routine to call after the operating system interrupt code has run.
intTopVector	Vector to routine to call before operating system interrupt code is run.
keyVector	Vector to routine to call on keypress.
leftMargin	Leftmost point for writing characters.
menuNumber	Number of currently working menu.
mouseBottom	Bottom most position for mouse cursor. Normally set to bottom of the screen.
mouseFaultVec	Vector too routine to call when mouse goes outside defined region.
mouseLeft	Left most position for mouse.
mouseOn	Mouse/Icon/Menu Active Bit Flag.
mouseRight	Right most position for mouse.
mouseTop	Top most position for mouse.
mouseVector	Routine to call on a mouse key press.
msePicPtr	Pointer to the mouse graphics data.
otherPressVec	Vector to call when the mouse button is pressed outside of Menu/Icon.
RecoverVector	Vector to recover background behind menus and dialog boxes.
rightMargin	The rightmost point for writing characters.
selectionFlash	Speed at which menu items and icons are flashed.
string	Pointer to string destinations for routines such as GetString .
StringFaultVec	Vector called when an attempt is made to write a character past rightMargin .
stringX	The x-position for string input.
stringY	The y-position for string input.
windowTop	Top line of window for text clipping.

DIALOG

Note²: The first entry in a DB table is a command byte defining its position. This can either be a byte indicating a default position for the DB, DEF_DB_POS (%10000000), or a byte indicating a user defined position, SET_DB_POS (%00000000) which must be followed by the position information.

The position command byte is or'ed with a system pattern number to be used to fill in a shadow box. The shadow box is a rectangle of the same dimensions as the DB and is filled with one of the system patterns. The shadow box appears underneath the Dialog Box, Offset 1 card right and 1 card down.

Start of Default Dialog

```
.byte DEF_DB_POS | pattern
```

Start of Custom Size Dialog

.byte	SET_DB_POS pattern
.byte	top ; (0-199)
.byte	bottom ; (0-199)
.word	left ; (0-319 or 0-639)
.word	right ; (0-319 or 0-639)

Note¹: standard window size: columns 64-255
rows 32-127

Note¹: If the shadow pattern is zero, then no shadow is drawn.

Note¹: Icon descriptors are stored in a table at \$880C

Note³: Maximum # of Dialog Icons is 8. This can be worked around by drawing your own images and detecting mouse clicks over the images with other **otherPressVec**.

Note¹: The following is a list of global variables stored by the window processor:

curPattern	string	baselineOffset	curSetWidth
curHeight	curIndexTable	cardDataPntr	currentMode
dispBufferOn	mouseOn	msePicPtr	windowTop
windowBottom	leftMargin	rightMargin	appMain
intTopVector	intBotVector	mouseVector	keyVector
inputVector	mouseFaultVec	otherPressVec	alarmTmtVector
BRKVector	RecoverVector	selectionFlash	alphaFlag
iconSelFlag	faultData	menuNumber	mouseTop
mouseBottom	mouseLeft	mouseRight	stringX
stringY			

I/O address's \$D000-\$D010 \$D01B-\$D01D \$D025-\$D026 \$D015 \$D028-\$D02E

Position Commands:

After the position byte (or bytes) may appear a number of icon or command bytes. Most require position coordinates. The x and y-positions are an offset from the upper left corner of the DB.

Icon x-position uses bytes (cards) 0-39 x_card_offset

Text x-position uses pixels 0-255 x_offset ; Byte sized field.
y-position is always in pixels 0-199 y_offset

Note³: GEOS 128 always doubles the x-positions in a dialog box when the system is in 80-column mode. Do not try to use DOUBLE_W/DOUBLE_B as this will be a VERY large x-coordinates. DBUSRICON Structures DO need DOUBLE_B for width if the user icon is not a native 80 col icon.

Note³: Custom Dialog x-coordinate DO require Doubling (or native 0-640 coordinate).

Dialog Box Icons

Icon	Value	Example	Description
OK	1	.byte OK .byte x_card_offset .byte y_offset	Draw OK Icon x-offset is in cards (0-39) y-offset in pixels (0-199)
CANCEL	2		Draw CANCEL Icon
YES	3		etc...
NO	4		
OPEN	5		
DISK	6		
	7-10		Marked for future use.

Dialog Box Commands

Command	Value	Example	Description
DBTXTSTR	11	.byte DBTXTSTR .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .word textPtr	PutString <i>textPtr</i> at selected offsets. x pixel offset 0-255 y pixel offset 0-199 <i>textPtr</i> contains address of null terminated string.
DBVARSTR	12	.byte DBVARSTR .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .byte zPgPtr	PutString @@zPgPtr <i>zPgPtr</i> is an address of a zero-page ptr to a null terminated string. Example: .byte r15
DBGETSTRING	13	.byte DBGETSTRING .byte x_offset .byte y_offset .word zPgPtr .byte maxChars	Read a text string typed by user into buffer. <i>zPgPtr</i> points to address of a buffer that is <i>maxChars</i> bytes. Example: .byte a3 with a3 containing address of buffer
DBSYSOPV	14	.byte DBSYSOPV	Closes DB when the mouse is pressed anywhere other then over an Icon.
DBGRPHSTR	15	.byte DBGRPHSTR .word graphicsStrPtr	i_GraphicsString <i>graphicsStrPtr</i> <i>graphicsStrPtr</i> contains address of a graphics string. (!This command will end Dialog Box processing)
DBGETFILES*	16	.byte DBGETFILES .byte x_offset .byte y_offset	Display the filename box inside the DB.* r7L = FileType r5 = buffer r10 = File Class
DBOPVEC	17	.byte DBOPVEC .word msePressVector	sets otherPressVec to <i>msePressVector</i> . Called when mouse button pressed any place except over an icon.
DBUSRICON	18	.byte DBUSRICON .byte x_card_offset .byte y_offset .word userIcon	userIcon Table .word ptrIconData .word NULL .byte width in bytes .byte Height in Pixels .word ptrIconAction Note: (width DOUBLE_B for 128)
DB_USR_ROUT	19	.byte DB_USR_ROUT .word userVector	Call <i>userVector</i> after the DB has been drawn.
NULL	0	.byte NULL	Ends the Dialog Box Definition

GraphicsString

Available commands for **GraphicsString**

Command	Value	Example	Description
NULL	0	.byte NULL	Ends the graphics string
MOVEPENTO	1	.byte MOVEPENTO .word xPos .byte yPos	Move the pen position to the absolute coordinates (xPos, yPos)
LINETO	2	.byte LINETO .word xPos .byte yPos	Draw a line from the current pen position to (x, y), which becomes new pen position.
RECTANGLETO	3	.byte RECTANGLETO .word xPos .byte yPos	Draw a rectangle from the current pen position to (x, y), which becomes new pen position.
	4	unused	
NEWPATTERN	5	.byte NEWPATTERN .byte patternNbr	Load system pattern with new pattern.
ESC_PUTSTRING	6	.byte ESC_PUTSTRING .word xPos .byte yPos .byte "String",NULL	Switch to interpreting the remainder of the string as i_PutString inline commands.
FRAME_RECTO	7	.byte FRAME_RECTO .word xPos .byte yPos	Frame a rectangle using the pattern byte. Start at the current pen position to (x, y), which becomes the new pen position.
PEN_X_DELTA	8	.byte PEN_X_DELTA .word xOffset	move pen by signed word delta in xOffset
PEN_Y_DELTA	9	.byte PEN_Y_DELTA .word yOffset	move pen by signed word delta in yOffset
PEN_XY_DELTA	10	.byte DB_USR_ROUT .word xOffSet .word yOffSet	move pen by signed word delta in xOffset & yOffset

Example : GrphcsStr1

Menu

M_HEIGHT=14
MAX_M_ITEMS=15

Menu/Sub-menu Header:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_M_Y_TOP	byte	Top edge of menu rectangle (y1 pixel position).
+1	OFF_M_Y_BOT	byte	Bottom edge of menu rectangle (y2 pixel position).
+2	OFF_M_X_LEFT	word	Left edge of menu rectangle (x1 pixel position).
+4	OFF_M_X_RIGHT	word	Right edge of menu rectangle (x2 pixel position).
+6	OFF_NUM_M_ITEMS	byte	Menu type bitwise-or'ed with number of items in this menu/sub-menu.

Menu/Sub-menu Types (use in attribute byte):

Constant	Description
HORIZONTAL	Arrange menu items in this menu/sub-menu horizontally.
VERTICAL	Arrange menu items in this menu/sub-menu vertically.
CONSTRAINED	Constrain the mouse to the menu/sub-menu. If the menu is a sub-menu, the mouse can still be moved off to the parent menu (off the top of a vertical sub-menu or off the left of a horizontal menu).
UNCONSTRAINED	Do not constrain the mouse to the menu/sub-menu. If the user moves off of the menu, GEOS will retract it.

Bitwise Breakdown of the Attribute Byte:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
b7	b6			b5-b0			

b7 orientation: 1 = vertical; 0 = horizontal
 b6 constrained: 1 = yes; 0 = no
 b5-b0 number of items in menu/sub-menu (up to MAX_M_ITEMS).

Directory Entry:

Offset	Constant	Size	Description
\$00	OFF_CFILE_TYPE	1	DOS file type Bit 7 1=File Closed/Normal State Bit 6 Write Protect bit ST_WR_PR %01000000 Bit 0-2 Commodore file Type DEL = 0 deleted SEQ = 1 sequential PRG = 2 program USR = 3 user (GEOS) REL = 4 relative file. Invalid in GEOS CBM = 5 BAM Protection.
\$01	OFF_INDEX_PTR	2	Index table pointer (VLIR file T/S)
	OFF_DE_TR_SC		Track/Sector for file's 1st data block
\$03	OFF_FNAME	1	File name padded with hard spaces \$A0
		6	
\$13	OFF_GHDR_PTR	2	Track/Sector of GEOS Header block
\$15	OFF_GSTRUC_TYPE	1	GEOS file structure type SEQUENTIAL=0 VLIR=1
\$16	OFF_GFILE_TYPE	1	GEOS file type NOT_GEOS=0 C-64 file No Header BASIC=1 C-64 Basic w/Header ASSEMBLY=2 C-64 Assembly w/Header DATA=3 C-64 DATA File w/Header SYSTEM=4 GEOS System File DESK_ACC=5 GEOS desk accessory APPLICATION=6 GEOS application APPL_DATA=7 GEOS data file FONT=8 GEOS font PRINTER=9 GEOS Print Driver INPUT_DEVICE=10 GEOS mouse etc. DISK_DEVICE=11 GEOS DISK driver SYSTEM_BOOT=12 GEOS boot file TEMPORARY=13 GEOS Swap File (The deskTop will automatically delete all temporary files when opening a disk) AUTO_EXEC=14 Application to automatically be ran just after booting, but before deskTop runs. INPUT_128=15 128 Input driver
\$17	OFF_YEAR	5	Y/M/D/H/M
\$1C	OFF_SIZE	2	File Size in blocks

File Header Block:

Offset	Constant	Size	Description
\$00		2	\$00, \$FF When Creating a file with Save file, this location holds a word pointer to a buffer containing the filename
\$02	O_GHIC_WIDTH	1	width in bytes of file icon
\$03	O_GHIC_HEIGHT	1	height of file icon in pixels
\$04	O_GHIC_PIC	64	Icon Data
\$44	O_GHCMDR_TYPE	1	Commodore File Type DEL = 0 deleted SEQ = 1 sequential PRG = 2 program USR = 3 user (GEOS) REL = 4 relative file. Invalid in GEOS CBM = 5 BAM Protection.
\$45	O_GHGEOS_TYPE	1	GEOS file type NOT_GEOS = 0 C-64 file No Header BASIC = 1 C-64 Basic w/Header ASSEMBLY = 2 C-64 Assembly w/Header DATA = 3 C-64 DATA File w/Header SYSTEM = 4 GEOS System File DESK_ACC = 5 GEOS desk accessory APPLICATION = 6 GEOS application APPL_DATA = 7 GEOS data file FONT = 8 GEOS font PRINTER = 9 GEOS Print Driver INPUT_DEVICE = 10 GEOS mouse etc. DISK_DEVICE = 11 GEOS DISK driver SYSTEM_BOOT = 12 GEOS boot file TEMPORARY = 13 GEOS Swap File AUTO_EXEC = 14 Application ran while booting INPUT_128 = 15 128 Input driver
\$46	O_GHSTR_TYPE	1	GEOS file structure type.
\$47	O_GHST_ADDR	2	Start address of file.
\$49	O_GHEND_ADDR	2	end address of file. (Only valid for Desk Accessories)
\$4B	O_GHST_VEC	2	Application Initialization vector
\$4D	O_GHFNAME O_GHCNAME	12	Permanent Filename. (For all but APPL_DATA Data Files) Permanent Class name. (For APPL_DATA files)
		4	Version Example: V1.0
		3	Always 3 Zeros.
\$60	O_128_FLAGS	1	OS Combability Flag bit7 bit 6 0 0 \$00 64/128 40-column mode only 0 1 \$40 64/128 40 and 80-column modes 1 0 \$80 64 Only. (Does not run under GEOS 128) 1 1 \$C0 128 80-column mode only. (Does not run under GEOS 64)
\$61	O_GH_AUTHOR O_GHP_DISK	20	Application author's name (only if application) disk name of parent application's disk. (Only if data file) (This was never implemented and included here only for completeness)
\$75	O_GHP_FNAME	20	Parent Application's Permanent Filename. (Only if Data File).
\$89	O_GHAPDAT	23	Data Area for Application Use
\$A0	O_GHINFO_TXT	96	notes that are stored with the file and edited in the deskTop "get info" box. Null Terminated.

File Header Block

Fonts use the Data area of the File Header Block from \$61 to \$9F in a different way.

Offset Constant Size Description

\$61	O_GHSETLEN	30	VLIR Size (word) of each Point Size. 15 words.
\$80	O_GHFONTID	2	Font ID.
\$82	O_GHPTSIZEs	30	List of Point Size(word)'s. 15 words.

Errors

GEOS I/O Routines return errors in the x-register.

Constant	Dec	Hex	Description
NO_ERROR	0	\$00	No Error Occurred
NO_BLOCKS	1	\$01	Not Enough Blocks On Disk
INV_TRACKS	2	\$02	Invalid Track or Sector
INSUFF_SPACE	3	\$03	Disk Full, Insufficient Space
FULL_DIRECTORY	4	\$03	Directory is Full
FILE_NOT_FOUND	5	\$05	File Not Found
BAD_BAM	6	\$06	Bad Bam: Attempt to deallocate an unallocated block. (Or the reverse)
UNOPENED_VLIR	7	\$07	VLIR file not open Illegal VLIR chain number.
INV_RECORD	8	\$08	Invalid VLIR Record. Bad Track/Sector
OUT_OF_RECORDS	9	\$09	Out of Records: Too many VLIR chains
STRUCT_MISMATCH	10	\$0A	GEOS Structure Mismatch: File is not a VLIR file.
BFR_OVERFLOW	11	\$0B	Buffer Overflow: ReadRecord max read size exceeded.
CANCEL_ERR	12	\$0C	Deliberate Cancel Error
DEV_NOT_FOUND	13	\$0D	Device Not Found
INCOMPATIBLE	14	\$0E	Incompatible 40/80
HDR_NOT THERE	32	\$20	Disk Block Read error: No Header Block sync character.
NO_SYNC	33	\$21	Unformatted or Missing Disk
DBLK_NOT THERE	34	\$22	No Data Block Found
DAT_CHKSUM_ERR	35	\$23	Data Block Checksum Error
WR_VER_ERR	37	\$25	Write Verify Error
WR_PR_ON	38	\$26	Write Protect On
HDR_CHK_SUM_ERR	39	\$27	Disk Block Write: Header Checksum Error
DSK_ID_MISMAT	41	\$29	Disk ID Mismatch
BYTE_DEC_ERR	46	\$2E	Drive Speed Read error
DOS_MISMATCH	115	\$73	Wrong DOS Indicator

GEOS Text Escape Character Codes

Code Constant	Description
\$00 NULL	String termination character.
\$01 †	<i>unused</i>
\$02 †	<i>unused</i>
\$03 †	<i>unused</i>
\$04 †	<i>unused</i>
\$05 †	<i>unused</i>
\$06 †	<i>unused</i>
\$07 †	<i>unused</i>
\$08 BACKSPACE	Erase the previous character.
FORWARDSPACE	Not implemented in GEOS 64 or GEOS 128.
\$09 TAB*	geoWrite uses to represent a tab (use TAB constant).
\$0A LF	Line feed: Move current printing position down one line (value in curHeight).
\$0B HOME	Move current printing position to upper-left screen corner.
UPLINE	Move current printing position up one line (value in curHeight).
\$0C PAGE_BREAK	geoWrite uses for page-break.
\$0D CR	Carriage return: move current printing position down one line and over to the left-margin (value in leftMargin).
\$0E ULINEON	Begin underlining.
\$0F ULINEOFF	End underlining.
\$10 ESC_GRAPHICS [¥]	Escape code for graphics string. Remainder of this string is treated as input to the GraphicsString routine.
\$11 ESC_RULER	Unimplemented. This escape code is ignored by GEOS text routines. This escape code is used by geoWrite to represent a ruler escape.
\$12 REVON	Begin reverse video printing (white on black).
\$13 REVOFF	End reverse video printing.
\$14 GOTOX [¥]	Change the x-coordinate of the current printing position to the word value stored in the following two bytes.
\$15 GOTOY [¥]	Change the y-coordinate of the current printing position to the byte value in the following byte.
\$16 GOTOXY [¥]	Change the x-coordinate of the current printing position to the word value stored in the following two bytes and change the y-coordinate to the value in the third byte.
\$17 NEWCARDSET [¥]	Unimplemented. This does nothing but skip over the following two bytes. geoWrite uses for font changes.
\$18 BOLDON	Begin boldface printing.
\$19 ITALICON	Begin italicized printing.
\$1A OUTLINEON	Begin outlined printing.
\$1B PLAINTEXT	Begin plain text printing (turns off all type style attributes).
\$1C †	<i>unused</i>
\$1D †	<i>unused</i>
\$1E †	<i>unused</i>
\$1F †	<i>unused</i>

†should never be sent to a GEOS text routine unless the application is running under a future version of GEOS that explicitly supports this character code.

*For use with **PutString**; not directly supported by **PutChar**.

*C64: Tab = [CONTROL] + I.

C128: Tab = [TAB] key or Tab = [CONTROL] + I.

GEOS ASCII Character Codes

Code	Character	Code	Character	Code	Character
\$20	32	space	\$41	65	A
\$21	33	!	\$42	66	B
\$22	34	"	\$43	67	C
\$23	35	#	\$44	68	D
\$24	36	\$	\$45	69	E
\$25	37	%	\$46	70	F
\$26	38	&	\$47	71	G
\$27	39	'	\$48	72	H
\$28	40	(\$49	73	I
\$29	41)	\$4A	74	J
\$2A	42	*	\$4B	75	K
\$2B	43	+	\$4C	76	L
\$2C	44	,	\$4D	77	M
\$2D	45	-	\$4E	78	N
\$2E	46	.	\$4F	79	O
\$2F	47	/	\$50	80	P
\$30	48	0	\$51	81	Q
\$31	49	1	\$52	82	R
\$32	50	2	\$53	83	S
\$33	51	3	\$54	84	T
\$34	52	4	\$55	85	U
\$35	53	5	\$56	86	V
\$36	54	6	\$57	87	W
\$37	55	7	\$58	88	X
\$38	56	8	\$59	89	Y
\$39	57	9	\$5A	90	Z
\$3A	58	:	\$5B	91	[
\$3B	59	;	\$5C	92	\
\$3C	60	<	\$5D	93]
\$3D	61	=	\$5E	94	^
\$3E	62	>	\$5F	95	-
\$3F	63	?	\$60	96	
\$40	64	@			

[†]deletion character. Use USELAST with **GetRealSize** to get the size of the last printed character in order to erase it from the screen.

[¥]SHORTCUT key: Short Cut keys have bit 7 set.

Special Keys:	TAB	[CONTROL] I	
Underline:	_	⌘ -	; C128 can also use the [TAB] key.
V-bar		⌘ [Up Arrow]	; Valid character for use in labels.
Tilde	~	⌘ *	; Logical OR.
Open Brace	{	⌘ :	; One's comp. / negate).
Close Brace	}	⌘ ;	; Same behavior as (.
Back Slash	\	⌘ /	; Same behavior as).
Circumflex	^	[Up Arrow]	; bitwise XOR.

Memory Map

Address (Hex)	Size	Description
00		zpage. See "Zero Page" In Appendix E: Memory Maps for full details. 6510 Data Direction Register.
01		6510 I/O register.
02-21	32	pseudoregisters r0-r15.
70-7F	16	application .zsect space. (placeholder names a2-a9).
80-FA	123	Kernal .zsect. (Applications can use this as .zsect space while using SwZp).
FB-FE	4	application .zsect space. (placeholder names a0-a1).
100-1FF	256	6510 stack.
200-313	276	LowAppRAM.
334-3FF	200	PreAppRAM.
400-5FFF	\$5C00	Application program and data.
6000-7F3F (7900)	\$1F40 \$640	Background screen RAM. (Load Address for Print Drivers).
7F40-7FFF	192	Application RAM.
8000-80FF	256	diskBlkBuf. General disk block buffer.
8100-81FF	256	fileHeader. File Header Block buffer. Track Sector Table for VLIR files.
8200-82FF	256	curDirHead. Disk header.
8300-83FF	256	fileTrScTab. File Track and Sector chain.
8400-841E	30	dirEntryBuf. Directory entry
841E-849A		Disk Variables
849B-84B2		Vectors. Application controlled Kernal vectors.
84B3-851C		Kernal Variables.
88BB-888F		Upper Kernal Variables.
8900-89FF	256	dir2Head. 2 nd BAM for 1571/1581 drives.
8A00-8BFF		Sprite picture data. (See OsVars in Appendix E: for more details).
8C00-8FD7		Video color matrix.
8FF8-8FFF		Sprite pointers.
9000-9FFF		Disk Driver.
A000-BF3F		Foreground screen RAM or Second half of background screen in 80 col.
BF40-BFFF		GEOS tables.
C000-CFFF	\$1000	4k GEOS Kernal code, always resident.
D000-DFFF	\$1000	4k GEOS Kernal code or I/O space.
E000-XXXX		8k GEOS Kernal code, always resident. Stops at start of Input Driver.
D000		vicbase Video Interface Chip base address.
D400		sidbase Sound Interface Device.
D600		VDC Registers C128 80 column screen control.
DC00		cia1base Complex Interface Adapter
DD00		cia2base Complex Interface Adapter #2
DF00		REU Area.
FD00-FE7F	384	C128 Input Driver.
FE80-FFF8	9	Input driver Jump Table (C64, C128).
FE89-FFF9	171	C64 Input Driver.
FFFFA-FFFFF		6510 NMI, IRQ, and reset vectors.

pseudoregisters:

Pseudoregisters are used when calling into the GEOS Kernal. Each call will have a list of registers to setup. Registers have common uses across the GEOS API but none are exclusively for only one thing. **r12-r15** are very rarely used and make for very safe temporary **zpage** use. Always consider using the available options in **r0-r15** that do not conflict with your current Kernal interaction as temporary storage.

```
.zsect $02
    r0      .block  1      ; Pointer
    r0H     .block  1      ;
    r1      .block  1      ; FindFile return: track/sector of directory block
                           ; ReadRecord return: TRACK/SECTOR
                           ; Used in RAM operations
                           ; ReadByte START_TRSC parameter.
                           ; ReadFile START_TRSC parameter.
                           ; SaveFile return: last TRACK/SECTOR
                           ; ReadRecord return: TRACK/SECTOR
                           ; ClearRam ADDR parameter.
                           ; DoBOp ADDR2 parameter.
                           ; DORAMOp REUDEST parameter.
                           ; FetchRAM REUDSRC parameter.
                           ; FillRam ADDR parameter.
                           ; MoveBData DEST parameter.
                           ; MoveData DEST parameter.
                           ; StashRAM REUDEST parameter.
                           ; SwapBData ADDR2 parameter.
                           ; SwapRAM REUADDR parameter.
                           ; VerifyBData ADDR2 parameter.
                           ; VerifyRAM REUADDR parameter.
                           ; PrintASCII WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; PrintBuffer WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; SetNLQ WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; StartASCII WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; StartPrint WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; StopPrint WORKBUF parameter.
                           ; CRC LENGTH parameter.
    r1L     .block  1      ; FollowChain START_TRACK parameter.
                           ; GetBlock TRACK parameter.
                           ; GetFHdrInfo return: TRACK
                           ; GetFreeDirBlk return: TRACK
                           ; GetOffPageTrSc return: TRACK
                           ; Track Number in Disk I/O
                           ; NewDisk TRACK parameter.
                           ; PutBlock TRACK parameter.
                           ; ReadBlock TRACK parameter.
                           ; ReadLink TRACK parameter.
                           ; VerWriteBlock TRACK parameter.
                           ; WriteBlock TRACK parameter.
                           ; NextRecord return: TRACK
                           ; OpenRecordFile return: TRACK
                           ; PointRecord return: TRACK
                           ; PreviousRecord return: TRACK
                           ; BitmapClip XPOS parameter.
                           ; BitmapUp XPOS parameter.
                           ; BitOtherClip XPOS parameter.
                           ; StartMouseMode MOUSEEX parameter.
                           ; GetString FLAG parameter.
    r1H     .block  1      ; FollowChain START_SEC parameter.
                           ; GetBlock SECTOR parameter.
```

structures/pseudoregisters:

```
; GetFHdrInfo  return: SECTOR
; GetFreeDirBlk  return: SECTOR
; GetOffPageTrSc  return: SECTOR
; Sector Number in Disk I/O, y-position for PutChar
; NewDisk SECTOR parameter.
; PutBlock SECTOR parameter.
; ReadBlock SECTOR parameter.
; ReadLink SECTOR parameter.
; VerWriteBlock SECTOR parameter.
; WriteBlock SECTOR parameter.
; NextRecord return: SECTOR
; OpenRecordFile return: SECTOR
; PointRecord return: SECTOR
; PreviousRecord return: SECTOR
; BitmapClip Y parameter.
; BitmapUp Y parameter.
; BitOtherClip Y parameter.
; AccessCache BLOCK parameter.
; GetString YPOS parameter.
; PutChar YPOS parameter.
; PutDecimal YPOS parameter.
; PutString YPOS parameter.
; SmallPutChar YPOS parameter.

r2      .block    1 ; BlkAlloc BYTES parameter. return: blocks allocated
; GetFile DATA_DISK parameter.
; LdApplc DATA_DISK parameter.
; NxtBlkAlloc BYTES parameter. return: blocks allocated
; ReadFile BUFSIZE parameter.
; SetGDirEntry NUMBLOCKS parameter.
; StartAppl DATA_DISK parameter.
; WriteRecord BYTES parameter.
; DoBOp COUNT parameter.
; DoRAMOp COUNT parameter.
; FetchRAM COUNT parameter.
; MoveBData COUNT parameter.
; MoveData COUNT parameter.
; StashRAM COUNT parameter.
; SwapBData COUNT parameter.
; SwapRAM COUNT parameter.
; VerifyBData COUNT parameter.
; VerifyRAM COUNT parameter.
; PrintBuffer COLRDATA parameter.
; CRC return: CRC

r2L     ; BitmapClip W_WIDTH parameter.
; BitmapUp WIDTH parameter.
; BitOtherClip WIDTH parameter.
; ColorRectangle Y1 parameter.
; FrameRectangle Y1 parameter.
; ImprintRectangle Y1 parameter.
; InvertRectangle Y1 parameter.
; RecoverRectangle Y1 parameter.
; Rectangle Y1 parameter.
; FillRam FILL parameter.
; IsMseInRegion Y1 parameter.
; GetString MAX_CH parameter.
; Top Margin, Pixel Width, Str Length
; BitmapClip W_HEIGHT parameter.

r2H      .block    1
```

structures/pseudoregisters:

```
; BitmapUp HEIGHT parameter.  
; BitOtherClip HEIGHT parameter.  
; ColorRectangle Y2 parameter.  
; FrameRectangle Y2 parameter.  
; ImprintRectangle Y2 parameter.  
; InvertRectangle Y2 parameter.  
; RecoverRectangle Y2 parameter.  
; Rectangle Y2 parameter.  
; IsMseInRegion Y2 parameter.  
  
r3     .block    1      ; Bottom Margin, Pixel Height  
                      ; Left Margin, Ptr dataFileName  
                      ; CalcBlksFree return: total number of available blocks  
                      ; FastDelFile TSTABLE parameter.  
                      ; FollowChain TSTABLE parameter.  
                      ; GetFile DATA_FILE parameter.  
                      ; LdApplc DATA_FILE parameter.  
                      ; StartAppl DATA_FILE parameter.  
                      ; ColorCard X1 parameter.  
                      ; ColorRectangle X1 parameter.  
                      ; DrawLine X1 parameter.  
                      ; DrawPoint X1 parameter.  
                      ; FrameRectangle X1 parameter.  
                      ; HorizontalLine X1 parameter.  
                      ; InvertLine X1 parameter.  
                      ; ImprintRectangle X1 parameter.  
                      ; InvertRectangle X1 parameter.  
                      ; RecoverLine X1 parameter.  
                      ; TestPoint X1 parameter.  
                      ; IsMseInRegion X1 parameter.  
                      ; BlkAlloc return: track of last allocated block  
                      ; NxtBlkAlloc START_TR parameter.  
                      ; VerticalLine Y1 parameter.  
                      ; DoBOp A1BANK parameter.  
                      ; DoRAMOp REUBANK parameter.  
                      ; FetchRAM REUBANK parameter.  
                      ; MoveBData SRCBANK parameter.  
                      ; StashRAM REUBANK parameter.  
                      ; SwapBData A1BANK parameter.  
                      ; SwapRAM REUBANK parameter.  
                      ; VerifyBData A1BANK parameter.  
                      ; DisablSprite SPRITE parameter.  
                      ; DrawSprite SPRITE parameter.  
                      ; EnablSprite SPRITE parameter.  
                      ; PosSprite SPRITE parameter.  
r3H     .block    1      ; BlkAlloc return: sector of last allocated block  
                      ; NxtBlkAlloc START_SC parameter.  
                      ; VerticalLine Y2 parameter.  
                      ; DoBOp A2BANK parameter.  
                      ; MoveBData DSTBANK parameter.  
                      ; SwapBData A2BANK parameter.  
                      ; VerifyBData A2BANK parameter.  
r4      .block    1      ; CalcBlksFree return: number of free blocks  
                      ; GetBlock BUFFER parameter.  
                      ; GetDirHead return: pointer to curDirHead  
                      ; GetOffPageTrSc return: pointer to curDirHead  
                      ; PutBlock BUFFER parameter.  
                      ; PutDirHead return: pointer to curDirHead
```

```

; ReadBlock BUFFER parameter.
; ReadByte BLOCKBUF parameter.
; VerWriteBlock BUFFER parameter.
; WriteBlock BUFFER parameter.
; ColorRectangle X2 parameter.
; DrawLine X2 parameter.
; FrameRectangle X2 parameter.
; HorizontalLine X2 parameter.
; InvertLine X2 parameter.
; ImprintRectangle X2 parameter.
; InvertRectangle X2 parameter.
; RecoverRectangle X2 parameter.
; Rectangle X2 parameter.
; VerticalLine X1 parameter.
; AccessCache BUFFER parameter.
; IsMseInRegion X2 parameter.
; DrawSprite DATAPTR parameter.
; PosSprite XPOS parameter.
; GetString FAULT parameter.

r4L
r4H .block 1
r5  .block 1 ; DoDlgBox BUFFER parameter.
               ; CalcBlksFree DIRHEAD parameter.
               ; ChkDkGEOS DIRHEAD parameter.
               ; FindFile return: Pointer to directory entry
               ; Get1stDirEntry return: pointer to first directory entry.
               ; GetNxtDirEntry CURDIRENTRY parameter.
               ; OpenDisk return: pointer to disk name buffer.
               ; OpenRecordFile return: pointer to start of directory entry.
               ; GetScanLine return: address of screen line.
               ; PosSprite YPOS parameter.
               ; ToBasic DIR_ENTRY parameter.
               ; ReadByte EOD parameter.
               ; ReadFile return: byte index of last T/S entry.
               ; ReadByte YNDX parameter.

r5L
r5H .block 1
r6  .block 1 ; BldGDirEntry TSTABLE parameter.
               ; BlkAlloc TSTABLE parameter.
               ; FindFile FILENAME parameter.
               ; FindFTypes BUFFER parameter.
               ; GetFile FILENAME parameter.
               ; NxtBlkAlloc TSTABLE parameter.
               ; RenameFile OLDNAME parameter.
               ; SaveFile return: pointer to fileTrScTab.
               ; SetGDirEntry TSTABLE parameter.
               ; WriteFile TSTABLE parameter.
               ; GetScanLine return: address of screen line.

r6H .block 1 ; AllocateBlock SECTOR parameter.
               ; FindBAMBit SECTOR parameter.
               ; FreeBlock SECTOR parameter.

r7  .block 1 ; GetFHdrInfo return value: load address copied from the O_GHST_ADDR.
               ; GetFile LOAD_ADDR parameter.
               ; LdApplic LOAD_ADDR parameter.
               ; LdFile return: pointer to last byte read into BUFFER plus one.
               ; ReadFile BUFFER parameter.
               ; ReadRecord BUFFER parameter.
               ; StartAppl START_ADDR parameter.
               ; WriteFile DATA parameter.
               ; WriteRecord RECDATA parameter.

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    ; ToBasic LOADADDR parameter.
r7H .block 1 ; FindFTypes MAXFILES parameter.
r8 .block 1 ; Ddiv return: fractional remainder.
            ; DSdiv return: fractional remainder.
r8H .block 1 ; FindBAMBit return: mask for isolating BAM bit on 1541 drives.
r9 .block 1 ; BldGDirEntry FILEHDR parameter.
            ; FreeFile DIRENTRY parameter.
            ; GetFHdrInfo DIRENTRY parameter.
            ; LdApplic DIRENTRY parameter.
            ; LdDeskAcc DIRENTRY parameter.
            ; LdFile DIRENTRY parameter.
r9H .block 1 ;
r10 .block 1 ; FindFTypes and DoDlgBox PERMNAME parameter.
r10H .block 1 ;
r11 .block 1 ; x-position for PutChar.
r11H .block 1 ;
r12 .block 2 ; used by BitOtherClip and BitmapClip for DY1 parameter.
r12H .block 1 ;
r13 .block 2 ; used by BitOtherClip for APPINPUT parameter.
r13H .block 1 ;
r14 .block 1 ; used by BitOtherClip for SYNC parameter.
r14H .block 1 ;
r15 .block 1 ; Not Used by Kernal as a parameter.
            ; Commonly used in GEOS Applications.
r15H .block 1 ; as temporary storage.

```

Equates for descriptive access to Low-byte only of pseudoregisters

r0L	= \$02	; holds result after DoDlgBox
r1L	= \$04	; Track Number in Disk I/O
r2L	= \$06	; Top Margin, Pixel Width, Str Length
r3L	= \$08	; Top Margin, Track for Allocate Block
r4L	= \$0A	;
r5L	= \$0C	;
r6L	= \$0E	; AllocateBlock TRACK parameter ; FindBAMBit TRACK parameter ; FreeBlock TRACK parameter.
r7L	= \$10	; FileType to find with FindFTypes ; DoDlgBox FILETYPE ; FindBAMBit return value: offset from curDirHead ; of byte that holds free blocks on track total. ; FindFTypes FILETYPE parameter
r8L	= \$12	
r9L	= \$14	
r10L	= \$16	; GetFile RECVR_OPTS parameter ; GetFreeDirBlk DIRPAGE parameter ; LdDeskAcc RECVR_OPTS parameter ; SaveFile DIRPAGE parameter ; SetGDirEntry DIRPAGE parameter ; DrawPoint Y1 parameter
r11L	= \$18	
r12L	= \$1A	
r13L	= \$1C	
r14L	= \$1E	
r15L	= \$20	; This is the first go to for application temp zpage use

GEOS Kernal 2.0



Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
AccessCache	C2EF	C128 Provides a mechanism for maintaining a 21 block Cache.	memory	20-146
AllocateBlock	9048	Mark a disk block as in-use.	disk mid-level	20-6
AppendRecord	C289	Insert a new VLIR record after the current record.	disk VLIR	20-71
BBMult	C160	Byte by byte (single-precision) unsigned multiply.	math	20-134
Bell	N/A	1000 Hz Bell sound.	utility	20-212
BitmapClip	C2AA	Display a compacted bitmap, clipping to a sub-window.	graphics	20-84
BitmapUp	C142	Display a compacted bitmap without clipping.	graphics	20-86
BitOtherClip	C2C5	BitmapClip with data coming from elsewhere (e.g., disk).	graphics	20-87
BldGDirEntry	C1F3	Build a GEOS directory entry in memory.	disk mid-level	20-7
BlkAlloc	C1FC	Allocate space on disk.	disk mid-level	20-8
BlockProcess	C10C	Block process from running. Does not freeze timer.	process	20-183
Bmult	C163	Byte by word unsigned multiply.	math	20-135
BootGEOS	C000	Reboot GEOS. Requires only 128 bytes at \$C000.	internal	20-126
CalcBlksFree	C1DB	Calculate total number of free disk blocks.	disk mid-level	20-10
GetScanLine	C13C	Calculate scanline address.	graphics	20-94
CallRoutine	C1D8	pseudo-subroutine call. \$0000 aborts call.	utility	20-213
ChangeDiskDevice	C2BC	Change disk drive device number.	disk very low-level	20-11
ChkDkGEOS	C1DE	Check if a disk is GEOS format.	disk mid-level	20-12
ClearMouseMode	C19C	Stop input device monitoring.	mouse/sprite	20-165
ClearRam	C178	Clear memory to \$00.	memory	20-147
CloseRecordFile	C277	Close/Save currently open VLIR file.	disk VLIR	20-73
Cmp FString	C26E	Compare two fixed-length strings.	memory	20-148
CmpString	C26B	Compare two null-terminated strings.	memory	20-149
ColorCard	C2F8	C128 Get or Set a Color Card. In 40 or 80-column mode.	graphics	20-89
ColorRectangle	C26B	C128 Draw a Color rectangle on the 80-column Screen.	graphics	20-90
Copy FString	C268	Copy a fixed-length string.	memory	20-150
CopyString	C265	Copy a null-terminated string.	memory	20-151
CRC	C20E	Cyclic Redundancy Check calculation.	utility	20-214
Dabs	C16F	Double-precision signed absolute value.	memory	20-136
Ddec	C175	Double-precision unsigned decrement.	math	20-137
Ddiv	C169	Double-precision unsigned division.	math	20-138

Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
DeleteFile	C238	Delete file.	disk high-level	20-13
DeleteRecord	C283	Delete current VLIR record.	disk VLIR	20-74
DisableSprite	C1D5	Disable sprite.	sprite	20-192
DMult	C166	Double-precision unsigned multiply.	math	20-140
Dnegate	C172	Double-precision signed negation.	math	20-141
DoBOP	C2EC	C128 Back-RAM memory move/swap/verify primitive.	memory	20-152
DoDlgBox	C256	Display and begin interaction w/dialog box.	dialog box	20-2
DoIcons	C15A	Display and begin interaction with icons.	icon/menu	20-112
DoInlineReturn	C2A4	Return from inline subroutine.	utility	20-215
DoMenu	C151	Display and begin interaction with menus.	icon/menu	20-113
DoneWithIO	C25F	Restore system after serial I/O.	disk very low-level	20-14
DoPreviousMenu	C190	Retract sub-menu and reactivate menus up one level.	icon/menu	20-115
DoRAMOp	C2D4	Primitive for communicating with REU (RAM-Expansion Unit).	memory	20-153
DrawLine	C130	Draw, clear, or recover line between two endpoints.	graphics	20-91
DrawPoint	C133	Draw, clear, or recover a single screen point.	graphics	20-92
DrawSprite	C1C6	Define sprite image.	sprite	20-193
DSdiv	C16C	Double-precision signed division.	math	20-142
DShiftLeft	C15D	Double-precision left shift (zeros shifted in).	math	20-143
DShiftRight	C262	Double-precision right shift (zeros shifted in).	math	20-144
EnableProcess	C109	Make a process runnable immediately.	process	20-184
EnableSprite	C1D2	Enable sprite.	sprite	20-194
EnterDeskTop	C22C	Leave application and return to GEOS deskTop.	disk high-level	20-15
EnterTurbo	C214	Activate disk turbo on current drive.	disk very low-level	20-16
ExitTurbo	C232	Deactivate disk turbo on current drive.	disk very low-level	20-17
FastDelFile	C244	Quick file delete (requires full track/sector list).	disk mid-level	20-18
FetchRAM	C2CB	Transfer data from RAM-Expansion Unit.	memory	20-154
FillRam	C17B	Fill memory with a particular byte.	memory	20-155
FindBAMBit	C2AD	Get allocation status of particular disk block.	disk mid-level	20-19
FindFile	C20B	Search for a particular file.	disk high-level	20-20
FindFTypes	C23B	Find all files of a particular GEOS type.	disk high-level	20-21
FirstInit	C271	Initialize GEOS variables.	internal	20-127
FollowChain	C205	Follow chain of sectors, building track/sector table.	disk mid-level	20-23
FrameRectangle	C127	Draw an outline in a pattern.	graphics	20-93
FreeBlock	C2B9	Mark a disk block as not-in-use in BAM .	disk mid-level	20-24

Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
FreeFile	C226	Free all blocks associated with a file.	disk mid-level	20-25
FreezeProcess	C112	Pause a process countdown timer.	process	20-185
Get1stDirEntry	9030	Get first directory entry.	disk mid-level	Error!
				Bookmark
				not defined.
GetBlock	C1E4	Read single disk block into memory.	disk low-level	20-27
GetCharWidth	C1C9	Calculate width of char without style attributes.	text	20-197
GetDimensions	790C	Get CBM printer page dimensions.	print driver	20-174
GetDirHead	C247	Read directory header into memory.	disk mid-level	20-28
GetFHdrInfo	C229	Read a GEOS file header into fileHeader .	disk mid-level	20-29
GetFile	C208	Load GEOS file.	disk high-level	20-30
GetFreeDirBlk	C1F6	Find an empty directory slot.	disk mid-level	20-33
GetNextChar	C2A7	Get next character from keyboard queue.	text	20-198
GetNxtDirEntry	9033	Get directory entry other than first.	disk mid-level	20-35
GetOffPageTrSc	9036	Get track and sector of off-page directory.	disk mid-level	20-36
GetPtrCurDkNm	C298	Return pointer to current disk name.	disk mid-level	20-37
GetRandom	C187	Calculate new random number.	utility	20-216
GetRealSize	C1B1	Calculate actual character size with attributes.	text	20-199
GetScanLine	C13C	Calculate scanline address.	graphics	20-94
GetSerialNumber	C196	Return GEOS serial number.	internal	20-128
GetString	C1BA	Get string input from user.	text	20-200
GotoFirstMenu	C1BD	Retract all sub-menus and reactivate at main level.	icon/menu	20-116
GraphicsString	C136	Execute a string of graphics commands.	graphics	20-95
HideOnlyMouse	C2F2	(128) Temporarily remove soft-sprite mouse pointer.	mouse/sprite	20-166
HorizontalLine	C118	Draw a horizontal line in a pattern.	graphics	20-97
i_BitmapUp	C1AB	Inline BitmapUp .	graphics	20-86
i_FillRam	C1B4	Inline FillRam .	memory	20-155
i_FrameRectangle	C1A2	Inline FrameRectangle .	graphics	20-93
i_GraphicsString	C1A8	Inline GraphicsString .	graphics	20-95
i_ImprintRectangle	C253	Inline ImprintRectangle .	graphics	20-99
i_MoveData	C1B7	Inline MoveData .	memory	20-158
i_PutString	C1AE	Inline PutString .	text	20-208
i_RecoverRectangle	C1A5	Inline RecoverRectangle .	graphics	20-104
i_Rectangle	C19F	Inline Rectangle .	graphics	20-105

Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
ImprintRectangle	C250	Imprint rectangular area to background buffer.	graphics	20-99
InitForIO	C25C	Prepare system for serial I/O.	disk very low-level	20-38
InitForPrint	7900	Initialize printer (once per document).	print driver	20-175
InitMouse	FE80	Initialize input device.	input driver	20-121
InitProcesses	C103	Initialize processes.	process	20-186
InitRam	C181	Initialize memory areas from table.	memory	20-156
InitTextPrompt	C1C0	Initialize text prompt.	text	20-202
InsertRecord	C286	Insert new VLIR record in front of current record.	disk VLIR	20-75
InterruptMain	C100	Main interrupt level processing.	internal	20-129
InvertLine	C11B	Invert the pixels on a horizontal screen line.	graphics	20-98
InvertRectangle	C12A	Invert the pixels in a rectangular screen area.	graphics	20-100
IsMseInRegion	C2B3	Check if mouse is within a screen region.	mouse/sprite	20-167
LdApplic	C21D	Load GEOS application.	disk mid-level	20-39
LdDeskAcc	C217	Load GEOS desk accessory.	disk mid-level	20-41
LdFile	C211	Load GEOS data file.	disk mid-level	20-43
LoadCharSet	C1CC	Load and activate a new font.	text	20-203
MainLoop	C1C3	GEOS MainLoop processing.	internal	20-130
MouseOff	C18D	Disable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	mouse/sprite	20-168
MouseUp	C18A	Enable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	mouse/sprite	20-169
MoveBData	C2E3	128 BackRAM memory move routine.	memory	20-157
MoveData	C17E	Intelligent memory block move.	memory	20-158
NewDisk	C1E1	Initialize a drive.	disk mid-level	20-44
NextRecord	C27A	Make next VLIR the current record.	disk VLIR	20-76
NormalizeX	C2E0	Normalize C128 X-coordinates for 40/80 modes.	graphics	20-101
NxtBlkAlloc	C24D	Version of BlkAlloc that starts at a specific block.	disk mid-level	20-45
OpenDisk	C2A1	Open disk in current drive.	disk high-level	20-47
OpenRecordFile	C274	Open VLIR file on current disk.	disk VLIR	20-77
Panic	C2C2	System-error dialog box.	internal	20-131
PointRecord	C280	Make specific VLIR record the current record.	disk VLIR	20-78
PosSprite	C1CF	Position sprite.	sprite	20-195
PreviousRecord	C27D	Make previous VLIR record the current record.	disk VLIR	20-79
PrintASCII	790F	Send ASCII data to printer.	print driver	20-176
PrintBuffer	7906	Send graphics data to printer.	print driver	20-177
PromptOff	C29E	Turn off text prompt.	text/keyboard	20-204
PromptOn	C29B	Turn on text prompt.	text/keyboard	20-205

Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
PurgeTurbo	C235	Remove disk turbo from current drive.	disk very low-level	20-48
PutBlock	C1E7	Write single disk block from memory.	disk low-level	20-49
PutChar	C145	Display a single character to screen.	text	20-206
PutDecimal	C184	Format and display an unsigned double-precision nbr.	text	20-207
PutDirHead	C24A	Write directory header to disk.	disk mid-level	20-50
PutString	C148	Print string of characters to screen.	text	20-208
ReadBlock	C21A	Get disk block primitive.	disk mid-level	20-51
ReadByte	C2B6	Read a File 1 byte at a time.	disk mid-level	20-52
ReadFile	C1FF	Read chained list of blocks into memory.	disk mid-level	20-53
ReadLink	904B	Read track/sector link.	disk mid-level	20-55
ReadRecord	C28C	Read current VLIR record into memory.	disk VLIR	20-80
RecoverAllMenus	C157	Recover all menus from background buffer.	icon/menu	20-117
RecoverLine	C11E	Recover horizontal screen line from background buffer.	graphics	20-103
RecoverMenu	C154	Recover single menu from background buffer.	icon/menu	20-118
RecoverRectangle	C12D	Recover rectangular screen area from background buffer.	graphics	20-104
Rectangle	C124	Draw a filled rectangle.	graphics	20-105
ReDoMenu	C193	Reactivate menus at the current level.	icon/menu	20-119
RenameFile	C259	Rename GEOS disk file.	disk mid-level	20-56
ResetHandle	C003	Internal Bootstrap entry point.	internal	20-132
RestartProcess	C106	Unblock, unfreeze, and restart process.	process	20-187
RstrAppl	C23E	Leave desk accessory and return to calling application.	disk mid-level	20-57
RstrFrmDialog	C2BF	Exits from a dialog box.	dialog box	20-2
SaveFile	C1ED	Save Memory to create a GEOS file.	disk high-level	20-58
SetColorMode	C2F5	Change GEOS 128 80-column Color Mode.	graphics	20-106
SetDevice	C2B0	Establish communication with a new serial device.	disk high-level	20-60
SetGDirEntry	C1F0	Create and save a new GEOS directory entry.	disk mid-level	20-61
SetGEOSDisk	C1EA	Convert normal CBM disk into GEOS format disk.	disk high-level	20-63
SetMouse	FD09	C128 Reset input device scanning circuitry.	input driver	20-122
SetMsePic	C2DA	Set and preshift new soft-sprite mouse picture.	mouse/sprite	20-170
SetNewMode	C2DD	Change GEOS 128 graphics mode (40/80 switch).	graphics	20-107
SetNextFree	C292	Search for nearby free disk block and allocate it.	disk mid-level	20-64
SetNLQ	7915	Begin near-letter quality printing.	print driver	20-178
SetPattern	C139	Set current fill pattern.	graphics	20-108
Sleep	C199	Put current subroutine to sleep for a specified time.	process	20-188
SlowMouse	FE83	Reset mouse velocity variables.	input driver	20-123

Alphabetical Listings of Routines

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
SmallPutChar	C202	Fast character print routine.	text	20-209
StartAppl	C22F	Warmstart GEOS and start application in memory.	disk mid-level	20-66
StartASCII	7912	Begin ASCII mode printing.	print driver	20-179
StartMouseMode	C14E	Start monitoring input device.	mouse/sprite	20-171
StartPrint	7903	Begin graphics mode printing.	print driver	20-180
StashRAM	C2C8	Transfer memory to RAM-Expansion Unit.	memory	20-159
StopPrint	7909	End page of printer output.	print driver	20-181
SwapBData	C2E6	128 memory swap between front/backRAM.	memory	20-160
SwapRAM	C2CE	RAM-Expansion Unit memory swap.	memory	20-161
TempHideMouse	C2D7	Hide soft-sprites before direct screen access.	mouse/sprite	20-172
TestPoint	C13F	Test status of single screen point (on or off?).	graphics	20-109
ToBasic	C241	Pass Control to Commodore BASIC.	utility	20-217
UnblockProcess	C10F	Unblock a blocked process, allowing it to run again.	process	20-189
UnfreezeProcess	C115	Unpause a frozen process timer.	process	20-190
UpdateMouse	FE86	Update mouse variables from input device.	input driver	20-124
UpdateRecordFile	C295	Update currently open VLIR file without closing.	disk VLIR	20-81
UseSystemFont	C14B	Use default system font (BSW 9).	text	20-210
VerifyBData	C2E9	128 BackRAM verify.	memory	20-162
VerifyRAM	C2D1	RAM-Expansion Unit verify.	memory	20-163
VerticalLine	C121	Draw a vertical line in a pattern.	graphics	20-110
VerWriteBlock	C223	Disk block verify primitive.	disk very low-level	20-67
WriteBlock	C220	Write disk block primitive.	disk very low-level	20-68
WriteFile	C1F9	Write chained list of blocks to disk.	disk mid-level	20-69
WriteRecord	C28F	Write current VLIR record to disk.	disk VLIR	20-82

Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
DoDlgBox	C256	Display and begin interaction w/dialog box.	dialog box	20-3
RstrFrmDialog	C2BF	Exits from a dialog box.		20-2
ChangeDiskDevice	C2BC	Change disk drive device number.	disk very low-level	20-11
DoneWithIO	C25F	Restore system after serial I/O.		20-14
EnterTurbo	C214	Activate disk turbo on current drive.		20-16
ExitTurbo	C232	Deactivate disk turbo on current drive.		20-17
InitForIO	C25C	Prepare system for serial I/O.		20-38
PurgeTurbo	C235	Remove disk turbo from current drive.		20-48
ReadBlock	C21A	Get disk block primitive.		20-51
ReadLink	904B	Read track/sector link.		20-55
VerWriteBlock	C223	Disk block verify primitive.		20-67
WriteBlock	C220	Write disk block primitive.		20-68
GetBlock	C1E4	Read single disk block into memory.	disk low-level	20-27
PutBlock	C1E7	Write single disk block from memory.		20-49
AllocateBlock	9048	Mark a disk block as in-use.	disk mid-level	20-6
BldGDirEntry	C1F3	Build a GEOS directory entry in memory.		20-7
BlkAlloc	C1FC	Allocate space on disk.		20-8
CalcBlksFree	C1DB	Calculate total number of free disk blocks.		20-10
ChkDkGEOS	C1DE	Check if a disk is GEOS format.		20-12
FastDelFile	C244	Quick file delete (requires full track/sector list).		20-18
FindBAMBit	C2AD	Get allocation status of particular disk block.		20-19
FollowChain	C205	Follow chain of sectors, building track/sector table.		20-23
FreeBlock	C2B9	Mark a disk block as not-in-use in BAM.		20-24
FreeFile	C226	Free all blocks associated with a file.		20-25
Get1stDirEntry	9030	Get first directory entry.	Error! Bookmark not defined.	
GetDirHead	C247	Read directory header into memory.		20-28
GetFHdrInfo	C229	Read a GEOS file header into fileHeader .		20-29
GetFreeDirBlk	C1F6	Find an empty directory slot.		20-33
GetNxtDirEntry	9033	Get directory entry other than first.		20-35

Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
GetOffPageTrSc	9036	Get track and sector of off-page directory.		20-36
LdAplic	C21D	Load GEOS application.		20-39
LdDeskAcc	C217	Load GEOS desk accessory.		20-41
LdFile	C211	Load GEOS data file.		20-43
NewDisk	C1E1	Initialize a drive.		20-44
NxtBlkAlloc	C24D	Version of BlkAlloc that starts at a specific block.		20-45
PutDirHead	C24A	Write directory header to disk.		20-50
ReadByte	C2B6	Read a File 1 byte at a time.		20-52
ReadFile	C1FF	Read chained list of blocks into memory.		20-53
SetGDirEntry	C1F0	Create and save a new GEOS directory entry.		20-61
SetNextFree	C292	Search for nearby free disk block and allocate it.		20-64
StartAppl	C22F	Warmstart GEOS and start application in memory.		20-66
WriteFile	C1F9	Write chained list of blocks to disk.		20-69
DeleteFile	C238	Delete file.	disk high-level	20-13
EnterDeskTop	C22C	Leave application and return to GEOS deskTop.		20-15
FindFile	C20B	Search for a particular file.		20-20
FindFTypes	C23B	Find all files of a particular GEOS type.		20-21
GetFile	C208	Load GEOS file.		20-30
GetPtrCurDkNm	C298	Return pointer to current disk name.		20-37
OpenDisk	C2A1	Open disk in current drive.		20-47
RenameFile	C259	GEOS disk file.		20-56
RstrAppl	C23E	Leave desk accessory and return to calling application.		20-57
SaveFile	C1ED	Save Memory to create a GEOS file.		20-58
SetDevice	C2B0	Establish communication with a new serial device.		20-60
SetGEOSDisk	C1EA	Convert normal CBM disk into GEOS format disk.		20-63
AppendRecord	C289	Insert a new VLIR record after the current record.	disk VLIR	20-71
CloseRecordFile	C277	Close/Save currently open VLIR file.		20-73
DeleteRecord	C283	Delete current VLIR record.		20-74
InsertRecord	C286	Insert new VLIR record in front of current record.		20-75
NextRecord	C27A	Make next VLIR the current record.		20-76
OpenRecordFile	C274	Open VLIR file on current disk.		20-77
PointRecord	C280	Make specific VLIR record the current record.		20-78
PreviousRecord	C27D	Make previous VLIR record the current record.		20-79

Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

Name	Addr	Description	Category	Page
ReadRecord	C28C	Read current VLIR record into memory.		20-80
UpdateRecordFile	C295	Update currently open VLIR file without closing.		20-81
WriteRecord	C28F	Write current VLIR record to disk.		20-82
BitmapClip	C2AA	Display a compacted bitmap, clipping to a sub-window.	graphics	20-84
BitmapUp	C142	Display a compacted bitmap without clipping.		20-86
i_BitmapUp	C1AB	Inline BitmapUp .		20-86
BitOtherClip	C2C5	BitmapClip with data coming from elsewhere (e.g., disk).		20-87
ColorCard	C2F8	C128 Get or Set a Color Card. In 40 or 80-column mode.		20-89
ColorRectangle	C2FB	C128 Draw a Color rectangle on the 80-column Screen.		20-90
DrawLine	C130	Draw, clear, or recover line between two endpoints.		20-91
DrawPoint	C133	Draw, clear, or recover a single screen point.		20-92
FrameRectangle	C127	Draw a rectangular frame (outline).		20-93
i_FrameRectangle	C1A2	Inline FrameRectangle .		20-93
GetScanLine	C13C	Calculate scanline address.		20-94
GraphicsString	C136	Execute a string of graphics commands.		20-95
i_GraphicsString	C1A8	Process a graphic command table / inline.		20-95
HorizontalLine	C118	Draw a horizontal line in a pattern.		20-97
InvertLine	C11B	Invert the pixels on a horizontal screen line.		20-98
ImprintRectangle	C250	Imprint rectangular area to background buffer.		20-99
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Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

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Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

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DoRAMOp	C2D4	Primitive for communicating with REU (RAM-Expansion Unit).		20-153
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Alphabetical List of Routines by Category

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RestartProcess	C106	Unblock, unfreeze, and restart process.		20-187
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DrawSprite	C1C6	Define sprite image.		20-193
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GetCharWidth	C1C9	Calculate width of char without style attributes.	text	20-197
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GetRealSize	C1B1	Calculate actual character size with attributes.		20-199
GetString	C1BA	Get string input from user.		20-200
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LoadCharSet	C1CC	Load and begin using a new font.		20-203
PromptOff	C29E	Turn off text prompt.		20-204
PromptOn	C29B	Turn on text prompt.		20-205
PutChar	C145	Display a single character to screen.		20-206
PutDecimal	C184	Format and display an unsigned double-precision nbr.		20-207
PutString	C148	Print string of characters to screen.		20-208
i_PutString	C1AE	Inline PutString .		20-208
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DoInlineReturn	C2A4	Return from inline subroutine.		20-215
GetRandom	C187	Calculate new random number.		20-216
ToBasic	C241	Pass Control to Commodore BASIC.		20-217

dialog box

Name	Addr	Description	Page
DoDlgBox	C256	Display and begin interaction w/dialog box.	20-3
RstrFrmDialog	C2BF	Exits from a dialog box.	20-2

Function: Initializes, displays, and begins interaction with a dialog box.

Parameters: **r0** DIALOG — pointer to dialog box definition (word).
r5-r10 can be used to send parameters to a dialog box.

When using DBGETFILES

r5 BUFFER Ptr to buffer to store returned filename.
r7L FILETYPE GEOS file type to search for (byte). (NULL for all)
r10 PERMNAME Ptr to permanent name to search for (word). (NULL for all)

Wheels: When using DBGETFILES and bit 7 of r7L is set.

r5 FILTER Ptr to Filter Procedure.
Called once for every file before adding to the list of files.
r7L FILETYPE GEOS file type to search for (byte). (NULL for all)
r10 PERMNAME Ptr to permanent name to search for (word). (NULL for all)

Returns: **r0L** return code: typically, the number of the system icon clicked on to exit.
Note: returns when dialog box exits through RstrFrmDialog.

Destroys: n/a.

Description: **DoDlgBox** saves off the current state of the system, places GEOS in a near warm start state, displays the dialog box according to the definition table (whose address is passed in **r0**), and begins tracking the user's interaction with the dialog box. When the dialog box finishes, the original system state is restored, and control is returned to the application.

Simple dialog boxes will typically contain a few lines of text and one or two system icons (such as OK and CANCEL). When the user clicks on one of these icons, the GEOS system icon routine exits the dialog box with an internal call to **RstrFrmDialog**, passing the number of the system icon selected in **sysDBData**. **RstrFrmDialog** restores the system state and copies **sysDBData** to **r0L**.

More complex dialog boxes will have application-defined icons and routines that get called. These routines, themselves, can choose to load a value into **sysDBData** and call **RstrFrmDialog**.

Note: Part of the system context save within **DoDlgBox** saves the current stack pointer. Dialog boxes cannot be nested. **DoDlgBox** is not reentrant. That is, a dialog box should never call **DoDlgBox**[†].

Note³: **dispBufferOn** defaults to (ST_WR_FORE | ST_WRGS_FORE) while in a Dialog Box.

Note³: *It is possible to overcome the limitations noted here. See Chapter 8 Dialog Box > Removing Limitations*

Structure: **DIALOG.**

Example:

See also: **RstrFrmDialog.**

Function: Exits from a dialog box, restoring the system to the state prior to the call to **DoDlgBox**.

Parameters: none.

Returns: Returns to point where **DoDlgBox** was called. System context is restored. **r0L** contains **sysDBData** return value.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0H-r15**.

Description: **RstrFrmDialog** allows a custom dialog box routine to exit from the dialog box. **RstrFrmDialog** is typically called internally by the GEOS system icon dialog box routines. However, it may be called by any dialog box routine to force an immediate exit.

RstrFrmDialog first restores the GEOS system state (context restore) and then calls indirectly through **RecoverVector** to remove the dialog box rectangle from the screen. The routine in **RecoverVector** is called with the **r2-r4** loaded for a call to **RecoverRectangle**. By default **RecoverVector** points to **RecoverRectangle**, which will automatically recover the foreground screen from the background buffer. However, if the application is using background buffer for data, it will need to intercept the recover by placing the address of its own recover routine in **RecoverVector**. If there is no shadow on the dialog box, then **RecoverVector** is only called through once with **r2-r4** holding the coordinates of the dialog box rectangle. However, if the dialog box has a shadow, then **RecoverVector** will be called through two times: first for the patterned shadow rectangle and second for the dialog box rectangle. The application may want to special-case these two recovers when recovering.

Note: **RstrFrmDialog** restores the sp register to the value it contained at the call to **DoDlgBox** just before returning. This allows **RstrFrmDialog** to be called with an arbitrary amount of data on top of the stack (as would be the case if called from within a subroutine). GEOS will restore the stack pointer properly.

Structure: **DIALOG**.

Example:

See also: **DoDlgBox**, **RecoverRectangle**.

All **disk** routines by name

Name	Description	Category	Page
AllocateBlock	Mark a disk block as in-use.	mid-level	20-6
BldGDirEntry	Build a GEOS directory entry in memory.	mid-level	20-7
BlkAlloc	Allocate space on disk.	mid-level	20-8
CalcBlksFree	Calculate total number of free disk blocks.	mid-level	20-10
ChangeDiskDevice	Change disk drive device number.	very Low level	20-11
ChkDkGEOS	Check if a disk is GEOS format.	mid-level	20-12
DeleteFile	Delete file.	high-level	20-13
DoneWithIO	Restore system after serial I/O.	very Low level	20-14
EnterDeskTop	Leave application and return to GEOS deskTop.	high-level	20-15
EnterTurbo	Activate disk turbo on current drive.	very Low level	20-16
ExitTurbo	Deactivate disk turbo on current drive.	very Low level	20-17
FastDelFile	Quick file delete (requires full track/sector list).	mid-level	20-18
FindBAMBit	Get allocation status of particular disk block.	mid-level	20-19
FindFile	Search for a particular file.	high-level	20-20
FindFTypes	Find all files of a particular GEOS type.	high-level	20-21
FreeBlock	Mark a disk block as not-in-use in BAM.	mid-level	20-24
FreeFile	Free all blocks associated with a file.	mid-level	20-25
FollowChain	Follow chain of sectors, building track/sector table.	mid-level	20-23
Get1stDirEntry	Get first directory entry.	mid-level	Error! Book mark not define d.
GetBlock	Read single disk block into memory.	low level	20-27
GetDirHead	Read directory header into memory.	mid-level	20-28
GetFHdrInfo	Read a GEOS file header into fileHeader .	mid-level	20-29
GetFile	Load GEOS file.	high-level	20-30
GetFreeDirBlk	Find an empty directory slot.	mid-level	20-33
GetNxtDirEntry	Get directory entry other than first.	mid-level	20-35
GetOffPageTrSc	Get track and sector of off-page directory.	mid-level	20-36
GetPtrCurDkNm	Return pointer to current disk name.	high-level	20-37
InitForIO	Prepare system for serial I/O.	very Low level	20-38
LdApplc	Load GEOS application.	mid-level	20-39
LdDeskAcc	Load GEOS desk accessory.	mid-level	20-41
LdFile	Load GEOS data file.	mid-level	20-43
NewDisk	Initialize a drive.	mid-level	20-44
NxtBlkAlloc	Version of BlkAlloc that starts at a specific block.	mid-level	20-45
OpenDisk	Open disk in current drive.	high-level	20-47
PurgeTurbo	Remove disk turbo from current drive.	very Low level	20-48
PutBlock	Write single disk block from memory.	low level	20-49
PutDirHead	Write directory header to disk.	mid-level	20-50
ReadBlock	Get disk block primitive.	very Low level	20-51
ReadByte	Read a File 1 byte at a time.	mid-level	20-52
ReadFile	Read chained list of blocks into memory.	mid-level	20-53
ReadLink	Read track/sector link.	very Low level	20-55
RenameFile	GEOS disk file.	high-level	20-56
RstrAppl	Leave desk accessory and return to calling application.	high-level	20-57

All **disk** routines by name

Name	Description	Category	Page
SaveFile	Save Memory to create a GEOS file.	high-level	20-58
SetDevice	Establish communication with a new serial device.	high-level	20-60
SetGDirEntry	Create and save a new GEOS directory entry.	mid-level	20-61
SetGEOSDisk	Convert normal CBM disk into GEOS format disk.	high-level	20-63
SetNextFree	Search for nearby free disk block and allocate it.	mid-level	20-64
StartAppl	Warmstart GEOS and start application in memory.	mid-level	20-66
VerWriteBlock	Disk block verify primitive.	very Low level	20-67
WriteBlock	Write disk block primitive.	very Low level	20-68
WriteFile	Write chained list of blocks to disk.	mid-level	20-69

AllocateBlock:	(C64, C128)	mid-level	9048
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Function: Allocate a disk block, marking it as in use.

Parameters: **r6L** TRACK — track number of block (byte).
r6H SECTOR — sector number of block (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curDirHead this buffer must contain the current directory header.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

BAD_BAM

r6 unchanged.

Alters: **curDirHead** BAM updated to reflect newly allocated blocks.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: a, y, **r7**, **r8H**.

Description: **AllocateBlock** allocates a single block on this disk by setting the appropriate flag in the block allocation map (BAM).

If the sector is already allocated then a BAD_BAM error is returned. **AllocateBlock** does not automatically write out the BAM. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the BAM. The Commodore 1541 device drivers do not have a jump table entry for **AllocateBlock**. All other device drivers, however, do. The **NewAllocateBlock** subroutine will properly allocate a block on any device, including the 1541.

Example: **NewAllocateBlock**.

See also: **SetNextFree**, **BlkAlloc**, **FreeBlock**.

BldGDirEntry:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1F3

Function: Builds a directory entry in memory for a GEOS file using the information in a file header.

Parameters: **r2** NUMBLOCKS — number of blocks in file (word).
r6 TSTABLE — pointer to a track/sector list of unused blocks (unused but allocated in the BAM), usually a pointer to **fileTrScTab**; **BlkAlloc** can be used to build such a list (word).
r9 FILEHDR — pointer to GEOS file header (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: **r6** pointer to first non-reserved block in track/sector table (**BldGDirEntry** reserves one block for the file header and a second block for the index table if the file is a VLIR file).

Alters: **dirEntryBuf** contains newly-built directory entry.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r1H**.

Description: Given a GEOS file header, **BldGDirEntry** will build a system specific directory entry suitable for writing to an empty directory slot.

Most applications create new files by calling **SaveFile**. **SaveFile** calls **SetGDirEntry**, which calls **BldGDirEntry** as part of its normal processing.

Example: **MySetGDirEntry**.

See also: **SetGDirEntry**.

BlkAlloc:	(C64, C128)	mid-level	C1FC
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disk

Function: Allocate enough disk blocks to hold a specified number of bytes.

Parameters: **r2** BYTES — number of bytes to allocate space for. Commodore version can allocate up to 32,258 bytes (127 Commodore blocks).

r6 TSTABLE— pointer to buffer for building out track and sector table of allocated blocks, usually points to **fileTrScTab** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curDirHead this buffer must contain the current directory header.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

interleave[†] desired physical sector **interleave** (usually 8); used by **SetNextFree**. Applications need not set this explicitly — will be set automatically by internal GEOS routines.

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

r2 number of blocks allocated to hold BYTES amount of data.

r3L track of last allocated block.

r3H sector of last allocated block.

Alters: **curDirHead** BAM updated to reflect newly allocated blocks.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: **a, y, r4-r8**.

Description: **BlkAlloc** allocates enough blocks on the disk for *BYTES* amount of data. The GEOS **SaveFile** and **WriteRecord** routines call **BlkAlloc** to allocate multiple blocks prior to calling **WriteFile**. Most applications do not call **BlkAlloc** directly, but rely, instead, on the higher-level **SaveFile** and **WriteRecord**.

BlkAlloc calculates the number of blocks needed to store *BYTES* amount of data, taking any standard overhead into account (such as the two-byte track/sector link required in each Commodore block), then calls **CalcBlksFree** to ensure that enough free blocks exist on the disk. If there are not enough free blocks to accommodate the data, **BlkAlloc** returns an **INSUFFICIENT_SPACE** error without allocating any blocks. Otherwise, **BlkAlloc** calls **SetNextFree** to allocate the proper number of unused blocks.

BlkAlloc builds out a track and sector table in the buffer pointed to by *TSTABLE*. The 256 bytes at **fileTrScTab** are usually used for this purpose. When **BlkAlloc** returns, the table contains a two-byte entry for each block that was allocated: the first byte is the track and the second byte is the sector. The last entry in the table has its first byte set to \$00, indicating the end of the table. The second byte of the last entry is an index to the last byte in the last block. This track/sector list can be passed directly to **WriteFile** for use in writing data to the blocks.

BlkAlloc does not automatically write out the BAM. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the BAM. **BlkAlloc** does not allocate blocks on the directory track. Refer to **GetFreeDirBlk** for more information on allocating directory blocks.

Note: For more information on the scheme used to allocate successive blocks, refer to **SetNextFree**.

Example: **GrabSomeBlocks**.

See also: **NxtBlkAlloc**, **SetNextFree**, **GetFreeDirBlk**, **FreeBlock**.

CalcBlksFree:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1DB

Function: Calculate total number of free blocks on disk.

Parameters: **r5** DIRHEAD — address of directory header, should always point to **curDirHead** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: **r4** number of free blocks.

r5 unchanged.

r3 in GEOS v1.3 and later: total number of available blocks on empty disk. This is useful because v1.3 and later support disk devices other than the 1541. GEOS versions earlier than v1.3 leave **r3** unchanged.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **CalcBlksFree** calculates the number of free blocks available on the disk. An application can call **CalcBlksFree**, for example, to tell the user the amount of free space available on a particular disk. GEOS disk routines that allocate multiple blocks at once, such as **BlkAlloc**, call **CalcBlksFree** to ensure enough free space exists on the disk to prevent a surprise INSUFFICIENT_SPACE error, midway through the allocation. (This is why it is usually not necessary to check for sufficient space before saving a file or a VLIR record—the higher-level GEOS disk routines handle this checking automatically).

CalcBlksFree looks at the BAM in memory and counts the number of unallocated blocks. The BAM is stored in the directory header and the directory header is stored in the buffer at **curDirHead**. Calling **CalcBlksFree** requires first loading **r5** with the address of **curDirHead**.

```
LoadW r5,curDirHead
jsr CalcBlksFree
```

When checking the total number of blocks (both allocated and free) on a particular disk device, call **CalcBlksFree** with **r3** loaded with the number of blocks on a 1541 disk device. On GEOS v1.3 and above, this number is changed to reflect the actual number of blocks in the device. On previous versions of GEOS, **r3** comes back unchanged.

```
N1541_BLOCKS = 664      ; total number of blocks on 1541 devices

LoadW r3,N1541_BLOCKS  ; assume 1541 block count for v1.2 Kernel's
LoadW r5,curDirHead    ; point to the directory header
jsr   CalcBlksFree     ; r3 comes back with total number of blocks
                      ; on this device
```

Example: **CheckDiskSpace**.

See also: **NxtBlkAlloc**, **SetNextFree**, **GetFreeDirBlk**, **FreeBlock**.

ChangeDiskDevice:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C2BC

Function: Instruct a drive to change its serial device number.

Parameters: a NEWDEVNUM — new device number to give current drive (byte).

Uses: curDrive drive whose device number will change.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters: curDrive NEWDEVNUM
curDevice NEWDEVNUM

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **ChangeDiskDevice** requests the turbo software to change the serial device number of the current drive. Most applications have no need to call this routine, as it is in the realm of low-level disk utilities. **ChangeDiskDevice** is used primarily by the deskTop and Configure programs to add, rearrange, and remove drives.

Be aware that changing the device number merely instructs the turbo software in the drive to monitor a different serial bus address. Many internal GEOS variables and disk drivers expect the original device number to remain unchanged.

Note: If **ChangeDiskDevice** is used on a RAMdisk, **curDrive** and **curDevice** both change. However, because of the nature of the RAMdisk driver, the RAMdisk does not respond as this new device.

Example:

See also: **SetDevice**.

ChkDkGEOS:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1DE

Function: Check Commodore disk for GEOS format.

Parameters: **r5** DIRHEAD — address of directory header, should always point to **curDirHead** (word).

Returns: **a** TRUE/FALSE matching **isGEOS**.

st set according to value in **isGEOS**.

 GEOS Disk z flag=0 bne GEOSDisk

 n flag=1 bmi GEOSDisk

 Non GEOS Disk z flag=1 beq nonGEOSDisk

 n flag=0 bpl nonGEOSDisk

Alters: **isGEOS** set to TRUE if disk is a GEOS disk, otherwise set to FALSE.

Destroys: **a, y.**

Description: **ChkDkGEOS** checks the directory header for the version string that flags it as a GEOS disk (at OFF_GEOS_ID). The primary difference between a GEOS disk and a standard Commodore disk is the addition of the off-page directory and the possibility of GEOS files on the disk. GEOS files have an additional file header block that holds the icon image and other information, such as the author name and permanent name string. To convert a non-GEOS disk into a GEOS disk, use **SetGEOSDisk**.

OpenDisk automatically calls **ChkDkGEOS**. As long as **OpenDisk** is used before reading a new disk, applications should have no need to call **ChkDkGEOS**

Example:

```

jsr    GetDirHead      ; read in the directory header
txa              ; check status
bne  99$          ; exit on error
LoadW r5,curDirHead ; point to directory header
jsr    ChkDkGEOS     ; check for GEOS disk
beq  50$          ; if not a GEOS disk, branch
;---   code here to handle GEOS disk
bra  90$          ; jump to exit
50$              ;---   code here to handle non-GEOS disk
90$              ; success Exit
        clc
        rts
99$              ; error exit
        sec
        rts

```

See also: **SetGEOSDisk**.

DeleteFile:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C238

Function: Delete a GEOS file by deleting its directory entry and freeing *all* its blocks. Works on both sequential and VLIR files.

Parameters: **r0** FILENAME — pointer to null-terminated name of file to delete.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** used for temporary block storage.
dirEntryBuf deleted directory entry.
fileHeader temporary storage of index table when deleting a VLIR file.

Written to Disk:

curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly freed blocks.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r9**.

Description: Given a null-terminated filename, **DeleteFile** will remove it from the current directory by deleting its directory entry and calling **FreeFile** to free all the blocks in the file.

DeleteFile first calls **FindFile** to get the directory entry and ensure the file does in fact exist. If the file specified with FILENAME is not found, a FILE_NOT_FOUND error is returned.

The directory entry is deleted by setting its OFF_CFILE_TYPE byte to \$00.

DeleteFile final step is to call **PutDirHead** to write the changes in the BAM to disk.

Example:

See also: **FreeFile**, **FreeBlock**.

DoneWithIO:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C25F**Function:** Restore system after I/O across the serial bus.**Parameters:** none.**Returns:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **DoneWithIO** restores the state of the system after a call to **InitForIO**. It restores the interrupt status, turns sprite DMA back on, returns the 128 to its original clock speed, and switches out the ROM and I/O banks if appropriate (only on C64).Disk and printer routines access the serial bus between calls to **InitForIO** and **DoneWithIO**.**Example:** **MyPutBlock**.**See also:** **InitForIO**.

EnterDeskTop:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C22C

Function: Standard application exit to GEOS deskTop.

Parameters: none.

Returns: *never returns to application.*

Description: An application calls **EnterDeskTop** when it wants to exit to the GEOS deskTop. **EnterDeskTop** takes no parameters and looks for a copy of the file DESK TOP on each drive. Later versions of GEOS are only compatible with the correspondingly later revision of the deskTop and will check the version number in the permanent name string of the DESK TOP file to ensure that it is in fact a newer version. If after all drives are searched no valid copy of the deskTop is found, **EnterDeskTop** will prompt the user to insert a disk with a copy of the deskTop on it.

Note: **EnterDeskTop** will first search a RAMdisk for a copy of the deskTop to ensure the fastest loading time.

Example:

See also: **RstrAppl, GetFile.**

EnterTurbo:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C214**Function:** Activate disk drive turbo mode**Parameters:** none.**Uses:** **curDrive** device number of active drive.**curType** v1.3+: checks disk type because not all use turbo software.**Returns:** x error (\$00 = no error).**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **EnterTurbo** activates the turbo software in the current drive. If the turbo software has not yet been downloaded to the drive, **EnterTurbo** will download it. The turbo software allows GEOS to perform high-speed serial disk access.**EnterTurbo** treats different drive types appropriately. A RAMdisk, for example, does not use turbo code so **EnterTurbo** will not attempt to download the turbo software.The very-low level Commodore GEOS read/write routines, such as **ReadBlock**, **WriteBlock**, **VerWriteBlock**, and **ReadLink**, expect the turbo software to be active. Call **EnterTurbo** before calling one of these routines.**Example:** **MyPutBlock.****See also:** **WriteBlock**, **ExitTurbo**, **PurgeTurbo**.

ExitTurbo:	(C64, C128)	very low-level	C232
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Function: Deactivate disk drive turbo mode.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **ExitTurbo** deactivates the turbo software in the current drive so that the serial bus may access another device. **SetDevice** automatically calls this before changing devices.

Note: If the turbo software has not been downloaded or is already inactive, **ExitTurbo** will do nothing.

Example:

See also: **EnterTurbo, PurgeTurbo.**

FastDelFile:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C244

Function: Special Commodore version of **DeleteFile** that quickly deletes a sequential file when the track/sector table is available.

Parameters: **r0** FILENAME — pointer to null-terminated file name (word).
r3 TSTABLE — pointer to track and sector table of file, usually points to **fileTrScTab** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** Drive that disk is in.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly freed blocks.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y, **r0**, **r9**.

Description: **FastDelFile** quickly deletes a sequential file by taking advantage of an already existing track/sector table. It first removes the directory entry determined by *FILENAME* and calls **FreeBlock** for each block in a track/sector table at *TSTABLE*. The track/sector table is in the standard format, such as that returned from **ReadFile**, where every two-byte entry constitutes a track and sector. A track number of \$00 terminates the table.

FastDelFile is fast because it does not need to follow the chain of sectors to delete the individual blocks. It can do most of the deletion by manipulating the BAM in memory then writing it out with a call to **PutDirHead** when done.

FastDelFile will not properly delete VLIR files without considerable work on the application's part. Because there is no easy way to build a track/sector table that contains all the blocks in all the records of a VLIR file, it is best to use **DeleteFile** or **FreeFile** for deleting VLIR files or **DeleteRecord** for deleting a single record.

FastDelFile calls **GetDirHead** before freeing any blocks. This will overwrite any BAM and directory header in memory.

Note: **FastDelFile** can be used to remove a directory entry without actually freeing any blocks in the file by passing a dummy track/sector table, where the first byte (track number) is \$00 signifying the end of the table: See Example **DeleteDirEntry**.

Examples: **DeleteDirEntry**, **ReadAndDelete**.

See also: **FreeFile**, **DeleteFile**.

Function: Get disk block allocation status.

Parameters: **r6L** TRACK — track number of block (byte).
r6H SECTOR — sector number of block (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly freed blocks.
dir2Head (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only)
dir3Head (BAM for 1581 drive only)

Returns: **st** z flag reflects allocation status (1 = free; 0 = allocated).
r6 unchanged

1541 drives only:

x offset from **curDirHead** for BAM byte.
r8H mask for isolating BAM bit.
a BAM byte masked with **r8H**.
r7H offset from **curDirHead** of byte that holds free blocks on track total.

Destroys: non-1541 drives:
a, y, **r7H**, **r8H**.

1541 drives:

y (a, **r7H**, and **r8H** all contain useful values).

Description: **FindBAMBit** accesses the BAM of the current disk "in **curDirHead**" and returns the allocation status of a particular block. If the BAM bit is zero, then the block is in-use; if the BAM bit is one, then the block is free. **FindBAMBit** returns with the z flag set to reflect the status of the BAM so that a subsequent bne or beq branch instructions can test the status of a block after calling **FindBAMBit**.

```
bne BlockIsFree           ; branch if block is free
- or -
beq BlockInUse           ; branch if block is in-use
```

Note: **FindBAMBit** will return the allocation status of a block on any disk device, even those with large or multiple BAMs (such as the 1571 and 1581 disk drives). Only the 1541 driver, however, will return useful information in a, y, **r7H**, and **r8H**. For an example of using these extra 1541 return values, refer to **AllocateBlock**.

Examples:

```
LoadB r6L,TRACK           ; get track and sector number
LoadB r6H,SECTOR
jsr FindBAMBit            ; get allocation status
beq BlockInUse             ; branch if already in use
```

See also: **AllocateBlock**, **FreeBlock**, **GetDirHead**, **PutDirHead**.

FindFile:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C20B

Function: Search for a particular file in the current directory.

Parameters: **r6** FILENAME — pointer to null-terminated name of file of a maximum of ENTRY_SIZE (16) bytes (not counting null terminator). (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

r1 track/sector of directory block containing entry.

r5 Pointer to directory entry within **diskBlkBuf**.

Alters: **dirEntryBuf** directory entry of file if found.

diskBlkBuf contains directory block where FILENAME found.

Destroys: a, y, **r4**, **r6**.

Description: Given a null-terminated filename, **FindFile** searches through the current directory and returns the directory entry in **dirEntryBuf**. If the file specified with *FILENAME* is not found, a FILE_NOT_FOUND error is returned.

Since Commodore GEOS 2.0 does not support a hierarchical file system, the current directory is actually the entire disk. The directory entry is deleted by setting its OFF_CFILE_TYPE byte to \$00.

Note³: Wheels, Gateway and MP3 have hierarchical file system support.

Example: **LoadBASIC**.

See also: [Get1stDirEntry](#), [GetNxtDirEntry](#), [FindFTypes](#).

FindFTypes:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C23B

Function: Builds a list of files of a particular GEOS type from the current directory.

Used By: DBGETFILES dialog box routine.

Parameters:

- r6** BUFFER — pointer to buffer for building-out file list; allow ENTRY_SIZE+1 bytes for each entry in the list (word).
- r10** PERMNAME — pointer to permanent name string to match or \$0000 to ignore permanent name string (word).
- r7H** MAXFILES — maximum number of filenames to return, usually used to prevent overwriting buffer.
- r7L** FILETYPE — GEOS file type to search for (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

r7H decremented once for each file name.

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** used as temporary buffer for directory blocks.

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r2L, r4, r6**.

Description: **FindFTypes** build a list of files that match a particular GEOS file type and, optionally, a specific permanent name string.

The data area at *BUFFER*, where the list is built-out, must be large enough to accommodate *MAXFILES* filenames of *ENTRY_SIZE*+1 bytes each.

FindFTypes first clears enough of the area at *BUFFER* to hold *MAXFILES* filenames then calls **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry** to go through each directory entry in the current directory. When the GEOS file type of a directory entry matches the *FILETYPE* parameter, **FindFTypes** goes on to check for a matching permanent name string.

If the *PERMNAME* parameter is \$0000, then this check is bypassed and the filename is added to the list. If the *PERMNAME* parameter is non-zero, the null terminated string it points to is checked, character-by-character, against the permanent name string in the file's header block. Although the permanent name string in the GEOS file header is 16 characters long, the comparison only extends to the character before the null-terminator in the string at *PERMNAME*.

Since permanent name strings typically end with Vx.x, where x.x is a version number (e.g., 2.1), a shorter string can be passed so that the specific version number is ignored. For example, a program called geoQuiz version 1.3 might use "geoQuiz V1.3" as the permanent name string it gives its data files. When geoQuiz version 3.0 goes searching for its data files, it can pass a *PERMNAME* string of "geoQuiz V" so data files for all versions of the program will be added to the list.

When a match is found, the filename is copied into the list at *BUFFER*. The filenames are placed in the buffer as they are found (the same order they appear on the pages of the deskTop notepad). With a small buffer, matching files on higher-numbered pages may never get added to the list.

Note: Since Commodore GEOS does not support a hierarchical file system, the "current directory" is actually the entire disk. The filenames appear in the list null terminated even though they are padded with \$A0 in the directory.

Example:

See also: [FindFile](#), [Get1stDirEntry](#), [GetNxtDirEntry](#).

FollowChain:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C205

Function: Follow a chain of Commodore disk blocks, building out a track/sector table.

Parameters: **r1L** START_TRACK—track number of starting block (byte).
r1H START_SEC — sector number of starting block (byte).
r3 TSTABLE — pointer to buffer for building out track and sector table of chain, usually points to **fileTrScTab** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r3 unchanged.
track/sector built-out in buffer pointed to by *TSTABLE*.

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** used for temporary block storage.

Destroys: a, y, **r1**, **r4**.

Description: **FollowChain** constructs a track/sector table for a list of chained blocks on the disk. It starts with the block passed in *START_TR* and *START_SC* and follows the links until it encounters the last block in the chain. Each block (including the first block at *START_TR*, *START_SC*) becomes a part of the track/sector table.

Commodore disk blocks are linked together with track/sector pointers. The first two bytes of each block represent a track/sector pointer to the next block in the chain. Each sequential file and VLIR record on the disk is actually a chained list of blocks. **FollowChain** follows these track/sector links, adding each to the list at *TSTABLE* until it encounters a track pointer of \$00, which terminates the chain. **FollowChain** adds this last track pointer (\$00) and its corresponding sector pointer (which is actually an index to the last valid byte in the block) to the track/sector table and returns to the caller.

FollowChain builds a standard track/sector table compatible with routines such as **WriteFile** and **FastDelFile**.

Examples:

```

LoadB  r1L,START_TR      ; start track
LoadB  r1H,START_SC      ; and sector
LoadW  r3,fileTrScTab   ; buffer for table
jsr    FollowChain       ; get allocation status
txa
bne   HandleError       ; set status flags
                    ; branch if error

```

See also: **FastDelFile**, **WriteFile**, **ReadLink**.

FreeBlock:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C2B9**Function:** Free an allocated disk block.

Parameters: **r6L** TRACK — track number of block to free (byte).
r6H SECTOR — sector number of block to free (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curDirHead must contain the current directory header.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).
BAD_BAM if block already free.
r6L, r6H unchanged.

Alters: **curDirHead** BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: a, y, **r7, r8H**.

Description: **FreeBlock** tries to free (deallocate) the block number passed in **r6**. If the block is already free, then **FreeBlock** returns a BAD_BAM error.

Note: **FreeBlock** was not added to the Commodore GEOS jump table until v1.3, but it can be accessed directly under GEOS v1.2. The following routine will check the GEOS version number and act correctly under GEOS v1.2 and later. (See Example: **MyFreeBlock**).

Example: **MyFreeBlock**.

See also: **FreeFile, AllocateBlock.**

Function: Free all the blocks in a GEOS file (sequential or VLIR) without deleting the directory entry. The GEOS file header and any index blocks are also deleted.

Parameters: **r9** DIRENTRY — pointer to directory entry of file being freed, usually points to **dirEntryBuf** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** used for temporary block storage.

curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

fileHeader temporary storage of the index table when deleting a VLIR file.

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: **a, y, r0-r9.**

Description: Given a valid directory entry, **FreeFile** will delete (free) all blocks associated with the file. The GEOS file header and any index blocks associated with the file are also be freed. The directory entry on the disk, however, is left intact.

The directory entry is a standard GEOS data structure returned by routines such as **FindFile**, **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry**. **FreeFile** is called automatically by **DeleteFile**.

FreeFile calls **GetDirHead** to get the current directory header and BAM into memory. It then checks at OFF_GHDR_PTR in the directory entry for a GEOS file header block, which it then frees.

If the file is a sequential file, **FreeFile** walks the chain pointed at by the OFF_DE_TR_SC track/sector pointer in the directory header and frees all the blocks in the chain. **FreeFile** then calls **PutDirHead** to write out the new BAM.

If the file is a VLIR file, the index table (the block pointed to by OFF_INDEX_PTR) is first read into **fileHeader** then marked as free in the BAM. **FreeFile** then goes through each record. If the record has data in it, **FreeFile** walks through the chain, freeing all the blocks in the record. **FreeFile** finishes by calling **PutDirHead** to write out the new BAM.

When using **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry**, do not pass **FreeFile** a pointer into **diskBlkBuf**. Copy the full directory entry (DIRENTRY_SIZE bytes) from **diskBlkBuf** to another buffer (such as **dirEntryBuf**) and pass **FreeFile** the pointer to that buffer. Otherwise when **FreeFile** uses **diskBlkBuf** it will corrupt the directory entry.

Because **FreeFile** deletes a block at a time as it follows the chains, it is not capable of deleting files with chains larger than 127 blocks, which is the standard GEOS limit imposed by the size of **fileTrScTab**.

Example:

See also: **DeleteFile**, **FreeBlock**.

Get1stDirEntry:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

9030

Function: Loads in the first directory block of the current directory and returns a pointer to the first directory entry within this block.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r5 pointer to first directory entry within **diskBlkBuf**.

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** directory block.

Destroys: a, y, **r1**, **r4**.

Description: **Get1stDirEntry** reads in the first directory block of the current directory and returns with **r5** pointing to the first directory entry. **Get1stDirEntry** is called by routines like **FindFTypes** and **FindFile**.

To get a pointer to subsequent directory entries, call **GetNxtDirEntry**.

Since Commodore GEOS does not support a hierarchical file system, the "current directory" is actually the entire disk.

Get1stDirEntry did not appear in the jump table until version 1.3. An application running under version 1.2 can access **Get1stDirEntry** by calling directly into the Kernal. The following subroutine will work on Commodore GEOS v1.2 and later:

```
;*****
; MyGet1stDirEntry - Call instead of Get1stDirEntry
; to work on GEOS v1.2 and later
;*****
;--- EQUATE: v1.2 entry point directly into Kernal.
;--- Must do a version check before calling.

o_Get1stDirEntry = $C9F7           ; exact entry point

MyGet1stDirEntry:
    lda    version            ; check version number
    cmp    #$13
    bcc    10$                ; branch < v1.3
    jmp    Get1stDirEntry     ; direct call
10$   jmp    o_Get1stDirEntry  ; go through jump table
```

Example:

See also: **GetNxtDirEntry**, **FindFTypes**.

GetBlock:

(C64, C128)

low-level

C1E4

Function: General purpose routine to get a block from current disk.

Parameters: **r4** BUFFER — address of buffer to place block; must be at least BLOCKSIZE bytes (word).
r1L TRACK — track number (byte).
r1H SECTOR — sector number on track (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r1, r4 unchanged.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **GetBlock** reads a block from the disk into BUFFER. **GetBlock** is useful for implementing disk utility programs and new file structures.

GetBlock is a higher-level version of **ReadBlock**. It calls **InitForIO**, **EnterTurbo**, **ReadBlock**, and **DoneWithIO**. If an application needs to read many blocks at once, **ReadBlock** may offer a faster solution. If the disk is shadowed, **GetBlock** will read from the shadow memory, resulting in a faster transfer.

Note³: The Original Hitchhikers Guide to GEOS stated the 1581 driver had a bug that destroyed **r1** and **r4**. GEOS 64 Version 1.5 (First 64 version with 1581 support) and above do not have this problem. GEOS 128 1.3 with CONFIGURE 1.4 (Earliest version locatable at this time) does not have this problem. It is possible a CONFIGURE 1.3 on the 128 exists that does have this problem. This bug warning can be safely ignored.

Example:

See also: **PutBlock**, **WriteBlock**, **BlkAlloc**.

GetDirHead:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C247

Function: Read directory header from disk. GEOS also reads in the BAM.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r4 pointer to **curDirHead**.

Alters: **curDirHead** contains directory header.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).
[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: **a, y, r1**.

Description: **GetDirHead** reads the full directory header (256 bytes) into the buffer at **curDirHead**. This block also includes the BAM (block allocation map) for the entire disk.

GEOS disks, like the standard Commodore disks upon which they are based, have one directory header. The directory header occupies one full block on the disk. The Commodore directory header contains information about the disk, such as the location of the directory blocks, the disk name, and the GEOS version string (if a GEOS disk). The Commodore directory header also contains the disk BAM, which flags particular sectors as used or unused.

GetDirHead calls **GetBlock** to read in the directory header block into the buffer at **curDirHead**. The directory header block contains the directory header and the disk BAM (block allocation map). Typically, applications don't call **GetDirHead** because the most up-to-date directory header is almost always in memory (at **curDirHead**). **OpenDisk** calls **GetDirHead** to get it there initially. Other GEOS routines update it in memory, some calling **PutDirHead** to bring the disk version up to date.

Because Commodore disks store the BAM information in the directory header it is important that the BAM in memory not get overwritten by an outdated BAM on the disk. An application that manipulates the BAM in memory (or calls GEOS routines that do so), must be careful to write the BAM back out (with **PutDirHead**) before calling any other routine that might overwrite the copy in memory. **GetDirHead** is called by routines such as **OpenDisk**, **SetGEOSDisk**, and **OpenRecordFile**, etc.

Example:

See also: **PutDirHead**.

GetFHdrInfo:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C229

Function: Loads the GEOS file header for a particular directory entry.

Parameters: **r9** DIRENTRY — pointer to directory entry of file, usually points to **dirEntryBuf** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

r7 load address copied from the O_GHST_ADDR word of the GEOS file header.

r1 track/sector copied from bytes +1 and +2 of the directory entry (*DIRENTRY*). This is the track/sector of the first data block of a sequential file (OFF_DE_TR_SC) or the index table block of a VLIR file (OFF_INDEX_PTR).

Alters: **fileHeader** contains 256-byte GEOS file header.

fileTrScTab track/sector of header added to first two bytes of this table; a subsequent call to **ReadFile** or similar routine will augment this table beginning with the third byte (**fileTrScTab+2**) so as not to disrupt this value.

Destroys: a, y, **r4**.

Description: Given a valid directory entry, **GetFHdrInfo** will load the GEOS file header into the buffer at **fileHeader**.

The directory entry is a standard GEOS data structure returned by routines such as **FindFile**, **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry**. **GetFHdrInfo** is called by routines such as **LdFile** just prior to calling **ReadFile** (to load in a sequential file or record zero of a VLIR).

GetFHdrInfo gets the block number (Commodore track/sector) of the GEOS file header by looking at the OFF_GHDR_PTR word in the directory entry.

Example:

See also:

Function: General-purpose file routine that can load an application, desk accessory, or data file.

Parameters: **r6 FILENAME**— pointer to null-terminated filename (word).

When loading an application:

r0L LOAD_OPT:

bit 0: 0 load at address specified in file header; application will be started automatically.
1 load at address in **r7**; application will not be started automatically.

bit 7: 0 not passing a data file.

1 **r2** and **r3** contain pointers to disk and data file names.

bit 6: 0 not printing data file.

1 printing data file; application should print file and exit.

r7 LOAD_ADDR — optional load address, only used if bit 0 of LOAD_OPT is set (word).

r2 DATA_DISK — only valid if bit 7 or bit 6 of LOAD_OPT is set: pointer to name of the disk that contains the data file, usually a pointer to one of the **DrXCurDkNm** buffers (word).

r3 DATA_FILE — only valid if bit 7 or bit 6 of LOAD_OPT is set: pointer to name of the data file (word).

When loading a desk accessory:

r10L RECSR_OPTS — no longer used; set to \$00 (see below for explanation (byte)).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: When loading an application:

only returns if alternate load address or disk error.

x error (\$00 = no error).

r0, r2, r3, and **r7** unchanged.

When loading a desk accessory:

returns when desk accessory exits with a call to RstrAppl.

x error (\$00 = no error).

When loading a data file:

x error (\$00 = no error).

Passes: When loading an application:

warmstarts GEOS and passes the following to the application.

r0 as originally passed to **GetFile**.

r2 as originally passed to **GetFile** (use **dataDiskName**).

r3 as originally passed to **GetFile**. (use **dataFileName**).

dataDiskName contains name of data disk if bit 7 of **r0** is set.

dataFileName contains name of data file if bit 6 of **r0** is set.

When loading a desk accessory:

warmstarts GEOS and passes the following:
r10L as originally passed to **GetFile**.

When loading a data file:

not applicable.

Alters: When loading an application:
GEOS brought to a warmstart state.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r10** (only applies to loading a data file).

Description: **GetFile** is the preferred method of loading most GEOS files, whether a data file, application, or desk accessory. (The only exception to this is a VLIR file, which is better handled with the VLIR routines such as **OpenRecordFile** and **ReadRecord**). Most applications will use **GetFile** to load and execute desk accessories when the user clicks on an item in the GEOS menu. Some applications will use **GetFile** to load other applications. The GEOS deskTop, in fact, is just another application like any other. Depending on the user's choice of actions — open an application, open an application's data file, print an application's data file — the deskTop sets *LOAD_OPT*, *DATA_DISK*, *DATA_FILE* appropriately and calls **GetFile**.

GetFile first calls **FindFile** to locate the file at *FILENAME*, then checks the GEOS file type in the directory entry. If the file is type DESK_ACC, then **GetFile** calls **LdDeskAcc**. If the file is type APPLICATION or type AUTO_EXEC, **GetFile** calls **LdApplic**. All other file types are loaded with the generic **LdFile**.

The following GEOS constants can be used to set the *LOAD_OPT* parameter when loading an application:

ST_LD_AT_ADDR	\$01	Load at address: load application at the address passed in r7 as opposed to the address in the file header.
ST_LD_DATA	\$80	Load data file: application is being passed the name of a data file to load.
ST_PR_DATA	\$40	Print data file: application is being passed the name of a data file to print.

Note: The *RECVR_OPTS* flag used when loading desk accessories originally carried the following significance:

- bit 7: 1 force desk accessory to save foreground screen area and restore it on return to application.
0 not necessary for desk accessory to save foreground.
- bit 6: 1 force desk accessory to save color memory and restore it on return to application.
0 not necessary for desk accessory to save color memory.

The application should always set **r10L** to \$00 and bear the burden of saving and restoring the foreground screen and the color memory. (Color memory only applicable to GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 in 40-column mode).

See **LdDeskAcc Note** for more information.

Example:

See also: **LdFile, LdDeskAcc, LdApplc.**

GetFreeDirBlk:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1F6

Function: Search the current directory for an empty slot for a new directory entry. Allocates another directory block if necessary.

Parameters: **r10L** DIRPAGE — directory page to begin searching for free slot; each directory page holds eight files and corresponds to one notepad page on the GEOS deskTop. The first page is page one.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	this buffer must contain the current directory header.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).
interleave[†]	desired physical sector interleave (usually 8); Applications need not set this explicitly — will be set automatically by internal GEOS routines. Only used when new directory block is allocated.

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
FULL_DIRECTORY.

r10L page number of empty directory slot.
r1 block (track/sector) number of directory block in **diskBlkBuf**.
y index to empty directory slot in **diskBlkBuf**.

Alters: **curDirHead** contains directory header.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: **a, r0, r3, r5, r7-r8.**

Description: **GetFreeDirBlk** searches the current directory looking for an empty slot for a new directory entry. A single directory page has eight directory slots, and these eight slots correspond to the eight possible files that can be displayed on a single GEOS deskTop notepad page.

GetFreeDirBlk starts searching for an empty slot beginning with page number **DIRPAGE**. If **GetFreeDirBlk** reaches the last directory entry without finding an empty slot, it will try to allocate a new directory block. If **DIRPAGE** doesn't yet exist, empty pages are added to the directory structure until the requested page is reached.

\$01 will most often be passed as the **DIRPAGE** starting page number, so that all possible directory slots will be searched, starting with the first page. If higher numbers are used, **GetFreeDirBlk** won't find empty directory slots on lower pages and extra directory blocks may be allocated needlessly.

GetFreeDirBlk is called by **SetGDirEntry** before writing out the directory entry for a new GEOS file.

Since GEOS 2.0 does not support a hierarchical file system, the "current directory" is actually the entire disk. A directory page corresponds exactly to a single sector on the directory track. There is a maximum of 18 directory sectors (pages) on a Commodore disk. If this 18th page is exceeded, **GetFreeDirBlk** will return a FULL_DIRECTORY error.

GetFreeDirBlk allocates blocks by calling **SetNextFree** to allocate sectors on the directory track. **SetNextFree** will special-case the directory track allocations. Refer to **SetNextFree** for more information.

GetFreeDirBlk does not automatically write out the **BAM**. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the **BAM**.

Example: [MySetGDirEntry](#).

See also: [AllocateBlock](#), [FreeBlock](#), [BlkAlloc](#).

GetNxtDirEntry:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

9033

Function: Given a pointer to a directory entry returned by **Get1stDirEntry** or **GetNxtDirEntry**, returns a pointer to the next directory entry.

Parameters: **r5** CURDIRENTRY — pointer to current directory entry as returned from **Get1stDirEntry** or **GetNxtDirEntry**; will always be a pointer into **diskBlkBuf** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
diskBlkBuf must be unaltered from previous call to **Get1stDirEntry** or **GetNxtDirEntry**.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r5 pointer to next directory entry within **diskBlkBuf**.
y non-zero if end of directory reached.

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** directory block.

Destroys: a, y, **r1**, **r4**.

Description: **GetNxtDirEntry** increments **r5** to point to the next directory entry in **diskBlkBuf**. If **diskBlkBuf** is exceeded, the next directory block is read in and **r5** is returned with an index into this new block. Before calling **GetNxtDirEntry** for the first time, call **Get1stDirEntry**.

GetNxtDirEntry did not appear in the jump table until version 1.3. An application running under version 1.2 can access **GetNxtDirEntry** by calling directly into the Kernal. The following subroutine will work on Commodore GEOS v1.2 and later:

```

;*****
; MyGetNxtDirEntry - Call instead of GetNxtDirEntry
; to work on GEOS v1.2 and later
;*****
;--- EQUATE: v1.2 entry point directly into Kernal.
;--- Must do a version check before calling.

o_GetNxtDirEntry = $CA10           ; exact entry point

MyGetNxtDirEntry:
    lda version                 ; check version number
    cmp #$13
    bcc 10$                     ; branch < v1.3
    jmp GetNxtDirEntry          ; go through jump table
10$                                ; direct call
    jmp o_GetNxtDirEntry

```

Example:

See also: **Get1stDirEntry**, **FindFTypes**.

Function: Get track and sector of off-page directory.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

y \$FF if the disk is not a GEOS disk and therefore has no off-page directory block, otherwise \$00.

r1L track of off-page directory.

r1H sector of off-page directory.

r4 pointer to **curDirHead**.

Destroys: a, y, **r5**.

Description: GEOS disks have an extra directory block somewhere on the disk called the off-page directory. The GEOS deskTop uses the off-page directory block to keep track of file icons that have been dragged off of the notepad and onto the border area of the deskTop. The off-page directory holds up to eight directory entries.

GetOffPageTrSc reads the directory header into the buffer at **curDirHead** and calls **ChkDkGEOS** to ensure that the disk is a GEOS disk. If the disk is not a GEOS disk, it returns with \$FF in the y register. Otherwise, **GetOffPageTrSc** copies the off-page track/sector from the **OFF_OP_TR_SC** word in the directory header to **r1** and returns \$00 in y.

Example:

```
;--- Put off-page block into diskBlkBuf
    jsr    GetOffPageTrSc      ; get off-page directory block
    txa              ; check for error
    bne    99$          ;
    tya              ; check for GEOS disk
    tax              ; put in x in case error
    bne    99$          ;
    LoadW  r4,diskBlkBuf   ; get off-page block
    jsr              ; return with error in x
99$
    rts
```

See also: **PutDirHead**.

Function: Search for a particular file in the current directory.

Called By: **OpenDisk.**

Parameters: x PTR — zero-page address to place pointer (byte pointer to a word variable).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).
zero-page word at \$00,x (PTR) contains a pointer to the current disk name.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **GetPtrCurDkNm** returns an address that points to the name of the current disk. Disk names are stored in the **DrXCurDkNm** variables, where x designates the drive (A, B, C, or D). If drive A is the current drive then **GetPtrCurDkNm** would return the address of **DrACurDkNm**. If drive B is the current drive then **GetPtrCurDkNm** would return the address of **DrBCurDkNm**. And so on.

Although the locations of the **DrXCurDkNm** buffers are at fixed memory locations, they are not contiguous in memory. It is easier to call **GetPtrCurDkNm** than hardcode the addresses into the application. This will also ensure upward compatibility with future versions of GEOS that might support more drives.

C64: Versions of GEOS before v1.3 only support two disk drives and therefore only have two disk name buffers allocated (**DrACurDkNm** and **DrBCurDkNm**). GEOS v1.3 and later support additional drives C and D. **GetPtrCurDkNm** will return the proper pointer values in any version of GEOS as long as **numDrives** does not exceed the number of disk name buffers. Trying to get a pointer to **DrDCurDkNm** under GEOS v1.2 will return an invalid pointer because the buffer does not exist.

C64 & C128: Commodore disk names are always a fixed-length 16-character string. If the name is less than 16 characters, the string is padded with **\$A0**.

Example:

See also:

InitForIO:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C25C**Function:** Prepare for I/O across the serial bus.**Parameters:** none.**Returns:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **InitForIO** prepares the system to perform I/O across the Commodore serial bus. It disables interrupts, turns sprite DMA off, slows the 128 down to 1Mhz, switches in the ROM and I/O banks if necessary, and performs any other initialization needed for fast serial transfer.

Call **InitForIO** before directly accessing the serial port (e.g., in a printer driver) or before using **ReadBlock**, **WriteBlock**, **VerWriteBlock**, or **ReadLink**. To restore the system to its previous state, call **DoneWithIO**.

Example: **MyPutBlock.****See also:** **DoneWithIO**, **SetDevice**.

Function: Load and (optionally) run a GEOS application, passing it the standard application startup flags as if was launched from the deskTop.

Parameters:

- r9** DIRENTRY — pointer to directory entry of file, usually points to **dirEntryBuf** (word).
- r0L** LOAD_OPT:
 - bit 0: 0 load at address specified in file header; application will be started automatically.
1 load at address in **r7**; application will not be started automatically.
 - bit 7: 0 not passing a data file.
1 **r2** and **r3** contain pointers to disk and data file names.
 - bit 6: 0 not printing data file.
1 printing data file; application should print file and exit.
- r7** LOAD_ADDR — optional load address, only used if bit 0 of *LOAD_OPT* is set (word).
- r2** DATA_DISK — only valid if bit 7 or bit 6 of *LOAD_OPT* is set: pointer to name of the disk that contains the data file, usually a pointer to one of the **DrXCurDkNm** buffers (word).
- r3** DATA_FILE — only valid if bit 7 of *LOAD_OPT* is set: pointer to name of the data file (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: *only returns if alternate load address or disk error.*

x error (\$00 = no error).

Passes: usually doesn't return, but warmstarts GEOS and passes the following:

- r0** as originally passed to **LdApplic**.
- r2** as originally passed to **LdApplic** (use **dataDiskName**).
- r3** as originally passed to **LdApplic** (use **dataFileName**).

Alters: GEOS brought to a warmstart state.

dataDiskName contains name of data disk if bit 7 of **r0** is set.

dataFileName contains name of data file if bit 6 of **r0** is set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **LdApplic** is a mid-level application loading routine called by the higher level **GetFile**. Given a directory entry of a GEOS application file, **LdApplic** will attempt load it into memory and optionally run it. **LdApplic** calls **LdFile** to load the application into memory: a sequential file is loaded entirely into memory but only record zero of a VLIR file is loaded. Based on the status of bit 0 of **LOAD_OPT**, optionally runs the application by calling it through **StartAppl**.

Most applications will not call **LdApplic** directly but will go indirectly through **GetFile**.

Note: Only in extremely odd cases will an alternate load address be specified for an application. Loading an application at another location is not particularly useful because it will most likely not run at an address other than its specific load address. When **LdApplic** returns to the caller, it does so before calling **StartAppl** to warmstart GEOS.

Example:

See also: **GetFile**, **LdDeskAcc**, **StartAppl**.

Function: Load and run a GEOS desk accessory.

Parameters: **r9** DIRENTRY — pointer to directory entry of file, usually points to **dirEntryBuf** (word).
r0L RECVR_OPTS — should be set to \$00 (see below for explanation) (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: *returns when desk accessory exits with a call to RstrAppl.*

x error (\$00 = no error).

Passes: warmstarts GEOS and passes the following to the desk accessory:

r10L as originally passed to **LdDeskAcc** (should be \$00; see below).

Alters: nothing directly; desk accessory may alter some buffers that are not saved.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **LdDeskAcc** is a mid-level desk accessory loading routine called by the higher level **GetFile**. Given a directory entry of a GEOS desk accessory file, **LdDeskAcc** will attempt load it into memory and run it. When the user closes the desk accessory, control returns to the calling application.

LdDeskAcc first loads in the desk accessory's file header to get the start and ending load address. Under GEOS 64 it will then save out the area of memory between these two addresses to a file on the current disk named "SWAP FILE". The GEOS 128 version saves this area to the 24K desk accessory swap area in backRAM. Desk accessories larger than 24K cannot be used under GEOS 128 (to date, there are none); a BFR_OVERFLOW error is returned.

After saving the overlay area, the dialog box and desk accessory save-variables are copied to a special area of memory, the current stack pointer is remembered, and the desk accessory is loaded and executed. When the desk accessory calls **RstrAppl** to return to the application, this whole process is reversed to return the system to a state similar to the one it was in before the desk accessory was called. The "SWAP FILE" file is deleted.

Most applications will not call **LdDeskAcc** directly, but will go indirectly through **GetFile**.

C64 : GEOS versions 1.3 and above have a GEOS file type called TEMPORARY. When the deskTop first opens a disk, it deletes all files of this type. The "SWAP FILE" is a TEMPORARY file.

Note: The *RECVR_OPTS* flag originally carried the following significance:

- bit 7: 1 force desk accessory to save foreground screen area and restore it on return to application.
 0 not necessary for desk accessory to save foreground.
- bit 6: 1 force desk accessory to save color memory and restore it on return to application.
 0 not necessary for desk accessory to save foreground.

Note: It was found that the extra code necessary to make desk accessories save the foreground screen and color memory provided no real benefit because this context save can just as easily be accomplished from within the application itself. The *RECVR_OPTS* flag is set to \$00 by all Berkeley Softworks applications, and desk accessories can safely assume that this will always be the case. (In fact, future versions of GEOS may force **r10L** to \$00 before calling desk accessories just to enforce this standard!).

The application should always set **r10L** to \$00 and bear the burden of saving and restoring the foreground screen and the color memory. (Color memory only applicable to GEOS 64 and GEOS 128 in 40-column mode).

Example:

See also: [GetFile](#), [LdApplc](#), [RstrAppl](#), [RstrFrmDialog](#).

Function:	Given a directory entry, loads a sequential file or record zero of a VLIR record.
Parameters:	r9 DIRENTRY — pointer to directory entry of file, usually points to dirEntryBuf (word).
Uses:	curDrive device number of active drive. curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
Returns:	x error (\$00 = no error). r7 pointer to last byte read into BUFFER plus one.
Alters:	fileHeader contains 256-byte GEOS file header. fileTrScTab track/sector of header in first two bytes of this table (fileTrScTab+0 and fileTrScTab+1); As the file is loaded, the track/sector pointer to each block is added to the file track/sector table starting at fileTrScTab+2 and fileTrScTab+3 .
Destroys:	Not Listed in source material. LdFile is listed as being in an Unusable state so this is to be expected. assume a, x, y, r0-r15 .
Description:	LdFile is a mid-level file handling routine called by the higher level GetFile . Given a directory entry of a sequential file, LdFile will load it into memory. Given the directory entry of a VLIR file, LdFile will load its record zero into memory.
	Most applications will not call LdFile directly, but will go indirectly through GetFile .
	All versions of LdFile to date under Commodore GEOS are unusable because the load variables loadOpt and loadAddr are local to the Kernal and inaccessible to applications. Fortunately this is not a problem because applications can always go through GetFile to achieve the same effect.
Note³:	There is a use case where LdFile is the only option. If you are patching a sequential application and want to load the application into its normal address space in order to make changes to it. LdFile will perform this function perfectly fine. If you attempt to do this with GetFile using "r0L LOAD_OPT: 1 load at address in r7; application will not be started automatically". The file will be loaded and then instead of returning to the caller, GetFile does a jmp EnterDeskTop so the application never regains control.
Note³:	The GetFile routine Destroys : a, x, y, r0-r10 . LdFile is the core of GetFile so this is a safe assumption for LdFile as well.

Example:

See also: **GetFile**, **LdApplic**, **LdDeskAcc**.

NewDisk:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1E1

Function: Tell the turbo software that a new disk has been inserted into the drive.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK to position the disk drive head at.
r1H SECTOR to position the disk drive head at.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r3**.

Description: **NewDisk** informs the disk drive turbo software that a new disk has been inserted into the drive. It first calls **EnterTurbo** then sends an initialize command to the turbo code. If the disk is shadowed, the shadow memory is also cleared.

NewDisk gets called automatically when **OpenDisk** opens a new disk. An application that does not deal with anything but the low-level disk routines might want to call **NewDisk** instead of **OpenDisk** to avoid the unnecessary overhead associated with reading the directory header and initializing internal file-level variables.

Note: **NewDisk** has no effect on a RAMdisk. Also, some early versions of the 1541 turbo code leave the disk in the drive spinning after it is first loaded. A call to **NewDisk** during the application's initialization will stop the disk.

Note¹: **NewDisk** also positions the head over the *TRACK* and *SECTOR*.

Calls²: **EnterTurbo**, **InitForIO**, **DoneWithIO**.

Example:

See also: **OpenDisk**, **SetDevice**.

NxtBlkAlloc:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C24D

Function: Special version of **BlkAlloc** that begins allocating from a specific block on the disk.

Parameters: **r2** BYTES — number of bytes to allocate space for. Can allocate up to 32,258 bytes (127 blocks) (word).

r3L START_TR — start allocating from this track (byte).

r3H START_SC — start allocating from this sector (byte).

r6 TSTABLE — pointer to buffer for building out track and sector table of the newly allocated blocks (word). *usually a position within fileTrScTab.*

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curDirHead this buffer must contain the current directory header.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

interleave[†] desired physical sector **interleave** (usually 8); used by **SetNextFree**. Applications need not set this explicitly — will be set automatically by internal GEOS routines.

[†]*used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.*

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

r2 number of blocks allocated to hold BYTES amount of data.

r3L track of last allocated block.

r3H sector of last allocated block.

Alters: **curDirHead** BAM updated to reflect newly allocated blocks.

dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).

dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: a, y, **r4-r8**.

Description: **NxtBlkAlloc** begins allocating blocks from a specific block on the disk, allowing a chain of blocks to be appended to a previous chain while still maintaining the sector **interleave**. **NxtBlkAlloc** is essentially a special version of **BlkAlloc** that starts allocating blocks from an arbitrary block on the disk rather than from a fixed block. **NxtBlkAlloc** is otherwise identical to **BlkAlloc**.

Use **NxtBlkAlloc** for appending more blocks to a list of blocks just allocated with **BlkAlloc**, thus circumventing the 32,258-byte barrier. Point *TSTABLE* at the last entry in a track/sector table (the terminator bytes which we can overwrite), load the *BYTES* parameter with the number of bytes left, and call **NxtBlkAlloc**. The *START_TR* and *START_SC* parameters in **r3L** and **r3H** will contain the correct values on return from **BlkAlloc**. **NxtBlkAlloc** will allocate enough additional blocks to hold *BYTES* amount of data, appending them in the track/sector table automatically. This combined list of track and sectors can then be passed directly to **WriteFile** too write data to the full chain of blocks.

NxtBlkAlloc does not automatically write out the BAM. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the BAM. Also, the *START_TR* parameter should not be track number of the directory track. Refer to **GetFreeDirBlk** for more information on allocating blocks on the directory track.

Note: For more information on the scheme used to allocate successive blocks, refer to **SetNextFree**.

Example:

See also: **BlkAlloc**, **SetNextFree**, **AllocateBlock**, **FreeBlock**.

OpenDisk:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C2A1**Function:** Open the disk in the current drive.**Parameters:** none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
driveType type of drive to open (for shadowing information).

Calls²: **NewDisk**, **GetDirHead**, **ChkDkGEOS**, **GetPtrCurDkNm**.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r5 pointer to disk name buffer as returned from **GetPtrCurDkNm**. This is a pointer to one of the **DrXCurDkNm** arrays.

Alters: **DnxCurDkNm** current disk name array contains disk name.
curDirHead current directory header.
isGEOS set to TRUE if disk is a GEOS disk, otherwise set to FALSE.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).
[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r4**.

Description: **OpenDisk** initiates access to the disk in the current drive. **OpenDisk** is meant to be called after a new disk has been inserted into the disk drive. It prepares the drive and disk variables for dealing with a new disk. An application will usually call **OpenDisk** immediately after calling **SetDevice**.

Note: Because GEOS uses the same allocation and file buffers for each drive, it is important to close all files and update the BAM if necessary (use **PutDirHead**) before accessing another disk.

OpenDisk first calls **NewDisk** to tell the disk drive a new disk has been inserted (if the disk is shadowed, the shadow memory is also cleared). **GetDirHead** is then called to load the disk's header block and BAM into **curDirHead**. With a valid header block in memory, **ChkDkGEOS** is called to check for the GEOS I.D. string and set the **isGEOS** flag to TRUE if the disk is a GEOS disk. Finally, **OpenDisk** copies the disk name string from **curDirHead** to the disk name buffer returned by **GetPtrCurDkNm**.

Note: This Routine calls **GetDirHead** which loads in the BAM from disk. **PutDirHead** should be called prior to this routine if the BAM has been modified by Freeing or allocating blocks.

Example: **KeyTrap**.**See also:** **SetDevice**, **NewDisk**.

PurgeTurbo:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C235

Function: Completely deactivate and remove disk drive turbo code from current drive, returning to standard Commodore DOS mode.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r3**.

Description: **PurgeTurbo** deactivates and removes the turbo software from the current drive, returning control of the device to the disk drive's internal ROM software. This allows access to normal Commodore DOS routines. An application may want to access the Commodore DOS to perform disk functions not offered by the GEOS Kernal such as formatting.

Example:

See also: **EnterTurbo, ExitTurbo.**

PutBlock:

(C64, C128)

low-level

C1E7

Function: General purpose routine to write a block to disk with verify.

Parameters: **r4** BUFFER — address of buffer to get block from.
r1L TRACK — valid track number (byte).
r1H SECTOR — valid sector on track (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r1, r4 unchanged.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **PutBlock** writes a block from *BUFFER* to the disk. **PutBlock** is useful for implementing disk utility programs and new file structures.

PutBlock is a higher-level version of **WriteBlock**. It calls **InitForIO**, **EnterTurbo**, **ReadBlock**, and **DoneWithIO**. If an application needs to write many blocks at once, **WriteBlock** may offer a faster solution. If the disk is shadowed, **PutBlock** will also write the data to the shadow memory.

Note³: **PutBlock** does no boundary check on the buffer. If the buffer is less than BLOCKSIZE (\$100) bytes, **PutBlock** will write the buffer and the memory contents that are after the buffer. This normally will not cause any problems as the size of data in the data block is stored in offset 1 of the block when the block is not full.

Example:

See also: **GetBlock**, **WriteBlock**, **BlkAlloc**.

PutDirHead:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C24A

Function: Write directory header to disk. GEOS also writes out the BAM.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

- curDrive** device number of active drive.
- curType** GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
- curDirHead** this buffer must contain the current directory header.
- dir2Head[†]** (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
- dir3Head[†]** (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns:

- x** error (\$00 = no error).
- r4** pointer to **curDirHead**.

Destroys: a, y, **r1**.

Description: **PutDirHead** writes the directory header to disk from the buffer at **curDirHead**. GEOS writes out the full directory header block, including the BAM (block allocation map).

GEOS disks, like the standard Commodore disks upon which they are based, have one directory header. The directory header occupies one full block on the disk. The Commodore directory header contains information about the disk, such as the location of the directory blocks, the disk name, and the GEOS version string (if a GEOS disk). The Commodore directory header also contains the disk BAM, which flags particular sectors as used or unused.

PutDirHead calls **PutBlock** to write out the directory header block from the buffer at **curDirHead**. The directory header block contains the directory header and the disk BAM (block allocation map). Applications that are working with the mid- and low-level GEOS disk routines may need to call **PutDirHead** to update the BAM on the disk with the BAM in memory. Many useful, mid-level GEOS routine's, such as **BlkAlloc**, only update the BAM in memory (for speed and ease of error recovery). When a new file is written disk, GEOS allocates the blocks in the in-memory BAM, writes the blocks out using the track sector table, then, as the last operation, calls **PutDirHead** to write the new BAM to the disk. An application that uses the mid-level GEOS routines to build its own specialized disk file functions will need to keep track of the status of the BAM in memory, writing it to disk as necessary.

It is important that the BAM in memory not get overwritten by an outdated BAM on the disk. Applications that manipulate the BAM in memory (or calls GEOS routines that do so), must be careful to write out the new BAM before calling a routine that might overwrite it. Routines that call **GetDirHead** include **OpenDisk**, **SetGEOSDisk**, and **OpenRecordFile**.

GEOS VLIR routines set the global variable **fileWritten** to TRUE to signal that the VLIR file has been written to and that the BAM in memory is more recent than the BAM on the disk. **CloseRecordFile** checks this flag. If **fileWritten** is TRUE, **CloseRecordFile** calls **PutDirHead** to write out the new BAM.

Example:

See also: **GetDirHead**.

ReadBlock:	(C64, C128)	very low-level	C21A
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Function: Very low-level read block from disk.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK — valid track number (byte).

r1H SECTOR — valid sector on track (byte).

r4 BUFFER — address of buffer of BLOCKSIZE bytes to read block into (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **ReadBlock** reads the block at the specified *TRACK* and *SECTOR* into *BUFFER*. If the disk is shadowed, **ReadBlock** will read from the shadow memory. **ReadBlock** is a pared down version of **GetBlock**. It expects the application to have already called **EnterTurbo** and **InitForIO**. By removing this overhead from **GetBlock**, multiple sector reads can be accomplished without the redundant initialization. This is exactly what happens in many of the higher-level disk routines that read multiple blocks at once, such as **ReadFile**.

ReadBlock is useful for multiple-sector disk operations where speed is an issue and the standard GEOS routines don't offer a decent solution. **ReadBlock** can function as the foundation of specialized, high-speed disk routines.

Example: **MyGetBlock**.

See also: **GetBlock**, **WriteBlock**, **VerWriteBlock**.

ReadByte:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C2B6

Function: Special version of **ReadFile** that allows reading a chained list of blocks a byte at a time.

Parameters: *on initial call only:*

- r1** START_TRSC — track/sector of first data block (word).
- r4** BLOCKBUF — pointer to temporary buffer of BLOCKSIZE bytes for use by **ReadByte**, usually a pointer to **diskBlkBuf** (word).
- r5L** EOD — End of Data (EOD) ndx for *BLOCKBUF*. \$00 (byte).
Must be set to \$00.
- r5H** YNDX — Index to current byte in *BLOCKBUF*(byte).
Must be set to \$00.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: a byte returned

x error (\$00 = no error).

r1, r4, r5 contain internal values that must be preserved between calls to **ReadByte**.

Destroys: y.

Description: **ReadByte** allows a chain of blocks on the disk to be read a byte at a time. The first time **ReadByte** is called, **r1**, **r4**, and **r5** must contain the proper parameters. When **ReadByte** returns without an error, the **a** register will contain a single byte of data from the chain. To read another byte, call **ReadByte** again. Between calls to **ReadByte**, the application must preserve **r1**, **r4**, **r5**, and the data area pointed to by *BLOCKBUF*.

ReadByte loads a block into *BLOCKBUF* and returns a single byte from the buffer at each call. After returning the last byte in the buffer, **ReadByte** loads in the next block in the chain and starts again from the beginning of *BLOCKBUF*. This process continues until there are no more bytes in the file. A BFR_OVERFLOW error is then returned.

ReadByte is especially useful for displaying very large bitmaps with **BitOtherClip**

Note: Reading a chain a byte at a time involves finding the first data block and passing its track/sector to **ReadFile**. The track/sector of the first data block in a sequential file is returned in **r1** by **GetFHdrInfo**. The first data block of a VLIR record is contained in the VLIR's index table.

Example:

```

MoveW startTS,r1           ; set initial Track and Sector
LoadW r4,diskBlkBuf       ; set location of work buffer
LdW   r5,0                 ; initialize r5L and r5H data indexes
10$ 
jsr    ReadByte            ; read next byte. byte is returned in the a-register
txa
bne   $98                 ; If x <> 0 then Exit
;--- process byte in a-register here. (must preserve r1, r4 and r5)
bra   10$                 ; loop back to get next byte.

```

See also: **OpenDisk**, **SetDevice**.

ReadFile:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1FF

Function: Read a chained list of blocks into memory.

Parameters: **r7** BUFFER — pointer to buffer where data will be read into (word).
r2 BUFSIZE — size of buffer. Can read up to 32,258 bytes (127 blocks) (word).
r1 START_TRSC — track/sector of first data block (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r7 Pointer to last byte read into BUFFER plus one.
r1 if BFR_OVERFLOW error returned, contains the track/sector of the block that, had it been copied from **diskBlkBuf** to the application's buffer space, would have exceeded the size of BUFFER. The process of copying any extra data from **diskBlkBuf** to the end of BUFFER is left to the application. The data starts at **diskBlkBuf+2**. If no error, then **r1** is destroyed.

r5L byte index into **fileTrScTab** of last entry (last entry = **fileTrScTab** plus value in **r5**).

Alters: **fileTrScTab** As the chain is followed, the track/sector pointer to each block is added to the file track/sector table. The track and sector of the first data block is added at **fileTrScTab+2** and **fileTrScTab+3**, respectively, because the first two bytes (**fileTrScTab+0** and **fileTrScTab+1**) are reserved for the GEOS file header track/sector.

Destroys: **y, (r1), r2-r4** (see above for **r1**).

Description: **ReadFile** reads a chain of blocks from the disk into memory at *BUFFER*. Although the name implies that it reads "files" into memory, it actually reads a chain of blocks and doesn't care whether this chain is a sequential file or a VLIR record — **ReadFile** merely reads blocks until it encounters the end of the chain or overflows the memory buffer.

ReadFile can be used to load VLIR records from an unopened VLIR file. geoWrite, for example, loads different fonts while another VLIR file is open by looking at all the font file index tables and remembering the index information for records that contain font data. When a VLIR document file is open, geoWrite can load a different font by passing one of these saved values in **r1** to **ReadFile**. **ReadFile** will load the font into memory without disturbing the opened VLIR file.

For reading a file when only the filename is known, use the high-level **GetFile**.

Note:

The Commodore filing system links blocks together with track/sector links: each block has a two-byte track/sector forward-pointer to the next sector in the chain (or \$00/\$FF to signal the end). Reading a chain involves passing the first track/sector to **ReadFile**. The first block contains a pointer to the next block, and so on. The whole chain can be followed by reading successive blocks.

ReadFile reads each 256-byte block into **diskBlkBuf** and copies the BLKDATSIZE (254) data bytes (possibly less in the last block of the chain) to the *BUFFER* area and copies the two-byte track/sector pointer to **fileTrScTab**. This process is repeated until the last block is copied into the buffer or when there is more data in **diskBlkBuf** than there is room left in *BUFFER*.

When there is more data in **diskBlkBuf** than there is room left in *BUFFER*, **ReadFile** returns with a BFR_OVERFLOW error without copying any data into *BUFFER*. The application can copy data, starting at **diskBlkBuf** +2, to fill the remainder of *BUFFER* manually.

Because of the limited size of **fileTrScTab** (256 bytes), **ReadFile** cannot load more than 127 blocks of data. (256 total bytes divided by two bytes per track/sector minus two bytes for the GEOS file header equals 127). 127 blocks can hold $127 * \text{BLKDATSIZE} (254) = 32,258$ bytes of data.

Example:

See also: **GetFile**, **WriteFile**, **ReadRecord**.

ReadLink:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

904B

Function: Read link (first two bytes) from a disk block.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK — track number (byte).
r1H SECTOR — sector on track (byte).
r4 BUFFER — address of buffer of at least BLOCKSIZE bytes, usually points to **diskBlkBuf** (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **ReadLink** returns the track/sector link from a disk block as the first two bytes in *BUFFER*. The remainder of *BUFFER* (BLOCKSIZE-2 bytes) may or may not be altered.

ReadLink is useful for following a multiple-sector chain in order to build a track/sector table. It mainly of use on 1581 disk drives, which walk through a chain significantly faster when only the links are read. Routines such as **DeleteFile** and **FollowChain** will automatically take advantage of this capability of 1581 drives.

Note: Disk drives that do not offer any speed increase through **ReadLink** will simply perform a **ReadBlock**.

Note: Does not work in 1541 Drivers. Use **ReadBlock** instead.

Example:

See also: **ReadBlock**, **FollowChain**.

RenameFile:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C259

Function: Renames a file that is in the current directory.

Parameters: **r6** **OLDNAME** — pointer to null-terminated name of file as it appears on the disk (word).
r0 **NEWNAME** — pointer to new null-terminated name (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
driveType type of drive to open (for shadowing information),

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

Alters: **diskBlkBuf** used for temporary block storage.
dirEntryBuf old directory entry.
curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly freed blocks.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: **a**, **y**, **r4-r6**.

Description: **RenameFile** searches the current directory for *OLDNAME* and changes the name string in the directory entry to *NEWNAME*.

RenameFile first calls **FindFile** to get the directory entry and ensure the *OLDNAME* does in fact exist. (If it doesn't exist, a FILE_NOT_FOUND error is returned).

The directory entry is read in, the new file name is copied over the old file name, and the directory entry is rewritten. The date stamp of the file is not changed.

When using **Get1stDirEntry** and **GetNxtDirEntry** to establish the old file name, do not pass **RenameFile** a pointer into **diskBlkBuf**. Copy the file name from **diskBlkBuf** to another buffer (such as **dirEntryBuf**) and pass **FreeFile** the pointer to that buffer. Otherwise when **FreeFile** uses **diskBlkBuf** it will corrupt the file name.

Note³: This Routine calls **FindFile** which loads in the BAM in from disk. it is important to close all VLIR files and update the BAM if necessary (use **PutDirHead**) before using **RenameFile**.

Example:

See also: **FreeFile**, **FreeBlock**.

RstrAppl:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C23E

Function: Standard desk accessory return to application.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

Returns: *never returns to desk accessory.*

Description: A desk accessory calls **RstrAppl** when it wants to return control to the application that called it. **RstrAppl** loads the swapped area of memory from the SWAP FILE, restores the saved state of the system from the internal buffer, resets the stack pointer to its original position, and returns control to the application.

It is the job of the desk accessory to ensure that if the current drive (**curDrive**) is changed that it be returned to its original value so that **RstrAppl** can find the **SWAP FILE**.

Note: If a disk error occurs when reading in the **SWAP FILE**, the remainder of the context switch (restoring the state of the system, etc.) is bypassed and control is immediately returned to the caller of the desk accessory. The application will have only a moderate chance to recover, however, because the area of memory that the desk accessory overlayed may very well include the area where the jsr to **GetFile** or **LdDeskAcc** resides. The return, therefore, may end up in the middle of desk accessory code.

Example:

See also: **StartAppl**, **GetFile**.

SaveFile:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C1ED

Function: General purpose save file routine that will create a GEOS sequential file and save a region of memory to it or create a GEOS VLIR file with record 0 populated if the memory region is set.

Parameters: **r9** HEADER — pointer to GEOS file header for file.
r10L DIRPAGE — Directory page to begin searching for an empty directory slot.

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
year, month, day, hours, minutes for date-stamping file.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
interleave desired physical sector **interleave** (usually 8).

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r1 Track and Sector of last block written.
r9 Unchanged.
r6 pointer to **fileTrScTab**.

Alters: **dirEntryBuf** contains newly-built directory entry.
diskBlkBuf contains contents of last block written.
fileTrScTab \$00-\$01 contain T/S of File Header.
End of Table is marked with Track=\$00.
curDirHead BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r8**.

Description: **SaveFile** is the most general-purpose write data type routine in GEOS. It creates a new file, either sequential or VLIR. If the file is a sequential file, it will write out the range of memory specified in the header to disk. If the file is a VLIR file, it will write out the range of memory specified in the header to record 0. The VLIR file also has its index table written. Both types have the file header written to disk.

Not only does the file header pointed to by *HEADER* act as a prototype for the file, it also holds all the information needed to create the file. This includes the file type (SEQ or VLIR) and other pertinent information, such as the start and end address, which are used when creating a sequential file. The file header pointed to by *HEADER* has one element, however, that is changed before it is written to disk: the first word of the **fileHeader** points to a null-terminated filename string. **SaveFile** patches this word in its own copy in **fileHeader** before it is written to disk.

SaveFile calls **SetGDirEntry** and **BlkAlloc** to construct the file, then calls **WriteFile** to put the data into it. After the file is written, the BAM is written to disk using **PutDirHead**.

Note^{1,3:} If the Start Address = \$0000 and the End Address = \$FFFF (Or if Start Address = End Address) no data blocks are written. A VLIR's VLIR block will have all empty records. An empty SEQ file's directory entry will have a start T/S of 00/FF. (This is not a normal valid state for a SEQ file and should have at least one block added to it).

Note^{3:} The *HEADER* holds all the information needed to create the file. All of the information listed as Required must be populated in the *HEADER*.

Required Offsets into GEOS File Header to Set.

Offset	Constant	Size	Description
\$00		word	Pointer to Filename
\$44	O_GHCMDR_TYPE	byte	DOS File Type
\$45	O_GHGEOS_TYPE	byte	GEOS file type
\$46	O_GHSTR_TYPE	byte	GEOS file structure type (SEQ or VLIR)
\$47	O_GHST_ADDR	word	Memory to Save Start Address <i>note: (Set to \$0000 for an empty file)</i>
\$49	O_GHEND_ADDR	word	Memory to Save End Address <i>note: (Set to \$FFFF for an empty file)</i>

Example:

See also: [GetFile](#), [OpenRecordFile](#).

SetDevice:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C2B0**Function:** Establish communication with a new peripheral.**Parameters:** **a** DEVNUM — 8,9,10,11 (DRIVE_A through DRIVE_D) for disk drives, PRINTER for serial printer, or any other valid serial device bus address (byte).**Uses:** **curDevice** currently active device.**Returns:** **x** error (\$00 = no error).**Alters:** **curDevice** new current device number.**curDrive** new current drive number if device is a disk drive.**curType** GEOS v1.3 and later: current drive type (copied from **driveType** table).**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **SetDevice** changes the active device and is used primarily to switch from one disk drive to another. **SetDevice** also allows a printer driver to gain access to the serial bus by using a *DEVNUM* value of *PRINTER*.

Each I/O device has an associated device number that distinguishes its I/O from devices. At any given time only one device is active. The active device is called the current device and to change the current device an application calls **SetDevice**.

SetDevice is designed to switch between serial bus devices, *DEVNUM* reflects the architecture of serial bus: disk drives are numbered 8 through 11 and the printer is numbered 4. However, not all I/O devices are actual serial bus peripherals. A RAMdisk, for example, uses a special device driver to make a cartridge port RAM-Expansion Unit emulate a Commodore disk drive. **SetDevice** switches between these devices just as if they were daisy chained off of the serial bus.

GEOS up through v1.2 supports two disk devices, DRIVE_A and DRIVE_B. GEOS v1.3 and later supports up to four disk devices, DRIVE_A through DRIVE_D. Desktop only supports 3 devices.

Note: **SetDevice** calls **ExitTurbo** so that the old device is no longer actively sensing the serial bus, then installs the new device driver as necessary to make the new device (*DEVNUM*) the current device. With more than one type of device attached (e.g., a 1541 and a 1571), GEOS must switch the device drivers, making the driver for the selected device active. GEOS stores inactive device drivers in the Commodore 128 backRAM and in special system areas in an REU. GEOS applications must use **SetDevice** to change the active device. An application should never directly modify **curDrive** or **curDevice**.

Example: **KeyTrap**.**See also:** **OpenDisk**, **ChangeDiskDevice**.

SetGDirEntry:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1F0

Function: Builds a system specific directory entry from a GEOS file header, date-stamps it, and writes it out to the current directory.

Parameters:

- r10L** DIRPAGE — directory page to begin searching for free slot; each directory page holds eight files and corresponds to one notepad page on the GEOS deskTop. The first page is page one.
- r2** NUMBLOCKS — number of blocks in file (word).
- r6** TSTABLE — pointer to a track/sector list of unused blocks (unused but allocated in the BAM), usually a pointer to **fileTrScTab**; **BlkAlloc** can be used to build such a list (word).
- r9** FILEHDR — pointer to GEOS file header (word).

Uses:

- curDrive** device number of active drive.
- year, month, day, hour, minutes** for date-stamping file.
- curType** GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
- curDirHead** this buffer must contain the current directory header.
- dir2Head[†]** (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
- dir3Head[†]** (BAM for 1581 drive only).
- interleave[†]** desired physical sector **interleave** (usually 8). applications need not set this explicitly — will be set automatically by internal GEOS routines. Only used when new directory block is allocated.

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns:

- x** error (\$00 = no error).
- r6** pointer to first non-reserved block in track/sector table (**SetGDirEntry** reserves one block for the file header and a second block for the index table if the file is a VLIR file).

Alters:

- dirEntryBuf** contains newly-built directory entry.
- diskBlkBuf** used for temporary storage of the directory block.
- curDirHead²** updated Directory Header.

Destroys: a, y, **r1, r3-r5, r7-r8**.

Description: **SetGDirEntry** calls **BldGDirEntry** to build a system specific directory entry form the GEOS file header, date-stamps the directory entry, calls **GetFreeDirBlk** to find an empty directory slot, and writes the new directory entry out to disk.

Most applications will create new files by calling **SaveFile**. **SaveFile** calls **SetGDirEntry** as part of its normal processing.

Note³: Required Offsets into GEOS File Header to Set

Offset	Constant	Size	Description
\$00		word	Pointer to Filename
\$44	O_GHCMDR_TYPE	byte	DOS File Type
\$45	O_GHGEOS_TYPE	byte	GEOS file type
\$46	O_GHSTR_TYPE	byte	GEOS file structure type (SEQ or VLIR)

Example:

See also: [GetFile](#), [OpenRecordFile](#).

SetGEOSDisk:

(C64, C128)

high-level

C1EA**Function:** Convert Commodore disk to GEOS format.**Calls²:** **GetDirHead**, **CalcBlksFree**, **SetNextFree**, **PutDirHead**.**Parameters:** none.**Uses:** **curDrive** device number of active drive. **curType** GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.**Returns:** x error (\$00 = no error).**Alters:** **curDirHead** directory header is read from disk. **dir2Head[†]** (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only). **dir3Head[†]** (BAM for 1581 drive only). [†]*used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.***Destroys:** a, y, **r0L**, **r1**, **r4-r5**.**Description:** **SetGEOSDisk** converts a standard Commodore disk into GEOS format by writing the GEOS ID string to the directory header (at OFF_GEOS_ID) and creating an off-page directory block. An application can call **SetGEOSDisk** after **OpenDisk** returns the **isGEOS** flag set to FALSE. Typically, the user is prompted before the conversion.

SetGEOSDisk expects the disk to have been previously opened with **OpenDisk**. It first calls **GetDirHead** to read the directory header into memory then calls **CalcBlksFree** to see if there is block available for the off-page directory (if there isn't, an INSUFFICIENT_SPACE error is returned). **SetNextFree** is then called to allocate the off-page directory block. The off-page directory block is written with empty directory entries and a pointer to it is placed in the directory header (at OFF_OP_TR_SC). Finally, **PutDirHead** is called to write out the new BAM and directory header.

Example:**See also:** **ChkDkGEOS**.

Function: Search for a nearby free block and allocate it.

Parameters: **r3L** START_TR — start searching from this track (byte).
r3H START_SC — start searching from this sector (byte).

Uses: **curDrive** Device number of active drive.
curDirHead This buffer must contain the current directory header.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).
interleave[†] Desired physical sector **interleave** (usually 8). applications
need not set this explicitly — will be set automatically by internal GEOS routines.
[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).
r3L track of allocated block.
r3H sector of allocated block.

Alters: **curDirHead** BAM updated to reflect newly allocated blocks.
dir2Head[†] (BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†] (BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: a, y, **r6-r7, r8H**.

Description: Given the current track/sector as passed in **r3L/r3H**, **SetNextFree** searches for the next free block on the disk. The "next" free block is not necessarily adjacent to the previous block because **SetNextFree** may **interleave** the blocks. Proper interleaving allows the drive to read and write data as fast as possible because it minimizes the time the drive spends waiting for a block to spin under the read/write head. It means, however, that sequential data blocks may not occupy adjacent blocks on the disk. As long as an application is using the standard GEOS file structures, this interleaving should not be apparent.

After determining the ideal sector from any **interleave** calculations, **SetNextFree** tries to allocate the block if it is unused. If the block is used, **SetNextFree** picks another nearby sector (jumping to another track if necessary) and tries again. This process continues until a block is actually allocated or the end of the disk is reached, whichever comes first. If the end of the disk is reached, an **INSUFFICIENT_SPACE** error is returned.

Notice that **SetNextFree** only searches for free blocks starting with the current block and searching towards the end of the disk. It does not backup to check other areas of the disk because it assumes, they have already been filled. (Actually, **SetNextFree** will backtrack as far back as beginning of the current track but will not go to any previous tracks). Usually this is a safe assumption because **SetNextFree** is called by **BlkAlloc**, which always begins searching for free blocks from the beginning of the disk.

It is conceivable, however, that an application might want to implement an Append2Record function (or something of that sort), which would append a block of data to an already existing VLIR record without deleting, reallocating, and then rewriting the record like **WriteRecord**.

In order to maintain any **interleave** from the last block in the record to the new block, the Append2Record routine would pass the track and sector of the last block in the record to **SetNextFree**. **SetNextFree** will start searching from this block. If a free block cannot be found, an INSUFFICIENT_SPACE error is returned. Since **SetNextFree** only searched from the current block to the end of the disk, the possibility exists that a free block lies somewhere on a previous, still unchecked disk area. The following alternative to **SetNextFree** will circumvent this problem: (See Example: **MySetNextFree**).

Note: **SetNextFree** uses the value in **interleave** to establish the ideal next sector. A good **interleave** will arrange successive sectors so as to minimize the time the drive spends stepping the read/write head and waiting for the desired sector to spin around. The value in **interleave** is usually set by the Configure program and internally by GEOS disk routines. The application will usually not need to worry about the value in **interleave**.

Because Commodore disks store the directory on special tracks, **SetNextFree** will automatically skip over these special tracks unless **r3L** is started on one of these tracks, in which case **SetNextFree** assumes that this was intentional and a block on the directory track is allocated. (This is exactly how **GetFreeDirBlk** operates). The directory blocks for various drives can be determined by the following constants:

1581	DIR_1581_TRACK	\$28	(one track)
1541	DIR_TRACK	\$12	(one track)
1571	DIR_TRACK DIR_TRACK+N_TRACKS	\$12 \$12+\$23	(two tracks)

SetNextFree does not automatically write out the BAM. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the BAM.

Example: **MySetNextFree**.

See also: **GetFile**, **OpenRecordFile**.

Function: Warmstart GEOS and start an application that is already loaded into memory.

Parameters: *These are all passed on to the application being started.*

r7 START_ADDR — start address of application (word).

r0L OPTIONS:

bit 7: 0 not passing a data file.

1 **r2** and **r3** contain pointers to disk and data file names.

bit 6: 0 not printing data file.

1 printing data file; application should print file and exit.

r2 DATA_DISK — only valid if bit 7 or bit 6 of *OPTIONS* is set: pointer to name of the disk that contains the data file, usually a pointer to one of the **DrXCurDkNm** buffers (word).

r3 DATA_FILE — only valid if bit 7 of *OPTIONS* is set: pointer to name of the data file (word).

Returns: *never returns.*

Passes: *warmstarts GEOS and passes the following to the application at START_ADDR:*

r0 as originally passed to **StartAppl**.

r2 as originally passed to **StartAppl** (use **dataDiskName**).

r3 as originally passed to **StartAppl** (use **dataFileName**).

dataDiskName contains name of data disk if bit 7 of **r0** is set.

dataFileName contains name of data file if bit 6 of **r0** is set.

Alters: GEOS brought to a warmstart state.

Destroys: n/a.

Description: **StartAppl** warmstarts GEOS and jsr's to *START_ADDR* as if the application had been loaded from the deskTop. **GetFile** and **LdAplic** call **StartAppl** automatically when loading an application.

StartAppl is useful for bringing an application back to its startup state. It completely warmstarts GEOS, resetting variables, initializing tables, clearing the processor stack, and executing the application's initialization code with a jsr from **MainLoop**.

Example:

See also: **LdAplic**, **GetFile**.

VerWriteBlock:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C223

Function: Very low-level verify block on disk.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK — track number (byte).
r1H SECTOR — valid sector on track (byte).
r4 BUFFER — address of buffer of BLOCKSIZE bytes that contains data that should be on this sector (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).**Destroys:** a, y.

Description: **VerWriteBlock** verifies the validity of a recently written block. If the block does not verify, the block is rewritten by calling **WriteBlock**. **VerWriteBlock** is a low-level disk routine and expects the application to have already called **EnterTurbo** and **InitForIO**.

VerWriteBlock can be used to accelerate the verifies that accompany multiple sector writes by first writing all the sectors and then verifying them. This is often faster than verifying a sector immediately after writing it because when writing sequential sectors, the GEOS turbo code will catch the sector **interleave**. If a sector is written and then immediately verified, the turbo code will need to wait for the disk to make one complete revolution before the newly-written sector will again pass under the read/write head. By writing all the sectors first and catching the **interleave**, then verifying all the sectors (again, catching the **interleave**), the dead time when the turbo code is waiting for the disk to spin around is minimized. Many of the higher-level disk routines that write multiple blocks do just this.

VerWriteBlock is useful for multiple-sector disk operations where speed is an issue and the standard GEOS routines don't offer a decent solution. **VerWriteBlock** can function as the foundation of specialized, high-speed disk routines.

VerWriteBlock does not always do a byte-by-byte compare with the data in *BUFFER*. Some devices, such as the Commodore 1541, can do a cyclic redundancy check on the data in the block, and this internal checksum is sufficient evidence of a good write. Other devices, such as RAM-Expansion Units, have built-in byte-by-byte verifies.

Example: **MyPutBlock**.**See also:** **WriteBlock, PutBlock**.

WriteBlock:

(C64, C128)

very low-level

C220

Function: Very low-level write block to disk.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK — valid track number (byte).
r1H SECTOR — valid sector on track (byte).
r4 BUFFER — address of buffer of BLOCKSIZE bytes that contains data to write out (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **WriteBlock** writes the block at *BUFFER* to the specified *TRACK* and *SECTOR*. If the disk is shadowed, **WriteBlock** will also write the data to the shadow memory. **WriteBlock** is pared down version of **PutBlock**. It expects the application to have already called **EnterTurbo** and **InitForIO**, and it does not verify the data after writing it.

WriteBlock can be used to accelerate multiple-sector writes and their accompanying verifies by writing all the sectors first and then verifying them. This is often faster than verifying a sector immediately after writing it because when writing sequential sectors, the GEOS turbo code will catch the sector **interleave**. If a sector is written and then immediately verified, the turbo code will need to wait for the disk to make one complete revolution before the newly written sector will again pass under the read/write head. By writing all the sectors first and catching the **interleave**, then verifying all the sectors (again, catching the **interleave**), the dead time when the turbo code is waiting for the disk to spin around is minimized. Many of the higher-level disk routines that write multiple blocks do just this.

WriteBlock is useful for multiple-sector disk operations where speed is an issue and the standard GEOS routines don't offer a decent solution. **WriteBlock** can function as the foundation of specialized, high-speed disk routines.

Example: **MyPutBlock**.

See also: **PutBlock**, **ReadBlock**, **VerWriteBlock**.

WriteFile:

(C64, C128)

mid-level

C1F9**Function:** Write data to a chained list of disk blocks.**Parameters:** *These are all passed on to the application being started.***r7** DATA — pointer to start of data (word).**r6** TSTABLE — pointer to a track/sector list of blocks to write data to (unused but allocated in the BAM), usually a pointer to **fileTrScTab+2**; **BlkAlloc** can be used to build such a list.**Uses:** **curDrive** device number of active drive.**curType** GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.**Returns:** x error (\$00 = no error).**Destroys:** a, y, **r1-r2, r4, r6-r7**.**Description:** **WriteFile** writes data from memory to disk. The disk blocks are verified, and any blocks that don't verify are rewritten.Although the name "**WriteFile**" implies that it writes "files", it actually writes a chain of blocks and doesn't care if this chain is an entire sequential file or merely a VLIR record.**Note:** **WriteFile** uses the track/sector table at *TSTABLE* as a list of linked blocks that comprise the chain. The end of the chain is marked with a track/sector pointer of \$00,\$FF. **WriteFile** copies the next BLKDATSIZE (254) bytes from the data area to **diskBlkBuf+2**, looks two-bytes ahead in the *TSTABLE* for the pointer to the next track/sector, and copies those two-bytes to **diskBlkBuf+0** and **diskBlkBuf+1**. **WriteFile** then writes this block to disk. This is repeated until the end of the chain is reached.**WriteFile** does not flush the BAM (it does not alter it either — it assumes the blocks in the track/sector table have already been allocated). See **BlkAlloc**, **SetNextFree**, and **AllocateBlock** for information on allocating blocks. See **PutDirHead** for more information on writing out the BAM.**Example:****See also:** **SaveFile**, **WriteRecord**, **ReadFile**.

VLIR

AppendRecord	C289	Insert a new VLIR record after the current record.	20-71
CloseRecordFile	C277	Close/Save currently open VLIR file.	20-73
DeleteRecord	C283	Delete current VLIR record.	20-74
InsertRecord	C286	Insert new VLIR record in front of current record.	20-75
NextRecord	C27A	Make next VLIR the current record.	20-76
OpenRecordFile	C274	Open VLIR file on current disk.	20-77
PointRecord	C280	Make specific VLIR record the current record.	20-78
PreviousRecord	C27D	Make previous VLIR record the current record.	20-79
ReadRecord	C28C	Read current VLIR record into memory.	20-80
UpdateRecordFile	C295	Update currently open VLIR file without closing.	20-81
WriteRecord	C28F	Write current VLIR record to disk.	20-82

AppendRecord:

(C64, C128)

C289

Function: Adds an empty record after the current record in the index table, moving all subsequent records down one slot to make room.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten[†]	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and reads BAM/VBM into memory.
curRecord	Current record number.
fileHeader	VLIR index table.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns:

x	error (\$00 = no error).
	OUT_OF_RECORDS

Alters:

curRecord	new record number
usedRecords	number of records in file that are currently in use.
fileWritten[†]	set to TRUE to indicate the file has been altered since last updated.
fileHeader	buffer contains VLIR index table.

note³: When making manual changes to the VLIR setting **fileWritten** to TRUE will cause **CloseRecordFile** to write the changes to disk.

Destroys: a, y, r0L, r1L, r4.

Description: **AppendRecord** inserts an empty VLIR record following the current record in the index table of an open VLIR file, moving all subsequent records down in the record list. The new record becomes the current record. A VLIR file can have up to MAX_VLIR_RECS records (127). If adding a Record exceeds this value, then an OUT_OF_RECORDS error is returned.

A record added with **AppendRecord** occupies no disk space until data is written to it. The new record is marked as empty in the VLIR index table (\$00 \$FF). When a VLIR file is first created by **SaveFile**, all records are marked as unused (\$00 \$00). Some applications call **AppendRecord** repeatedly after creating a new file until an OUT_OF_RECORDS error is returned. This marks all the records as used and prepares them to accept data with calls to **WriteRecord**.

Note: **AppendRecord** does not write the VLIR index table out to the disk. Call **CloseRecordFile** or **UpdateRecordFile** to save the index table when all modifications are complete.

Note: An empty record is marked with \$00 \$FF in the VLIR index table (stored in the buffer at **fileHeader**). An unused record is marked with \$00 \$00. Use **PointRecord** to check the status of a particular record (unused, empty, or filled).

Example: **SaveRecord.**

See also: **InsertRecord**, **DeleteRecord**, **PointRecord**.

CloseRecordFile:

(C64, C128)

C277

Function: Close the current VLIR file (updating it in the process) so that another may be opened.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten[†]	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and reads BAM/VBM into memory.
fileHeader	VLIR index table.
fileSize	total number of disk blocks used in file (includes index block, GEOS file header, and all records).
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters:

fileWritten[†]	set to TRUE to indicate the file has been altered since last updated.
fileHeader	buffer contains VLIR index table.

*note: When making manual changes to the VLIR setting **fileWritten** to TRUE will cause **CloseRecordFile** to write the changes to disk.*

Destroys: a, y, **r1, r4, r5**.

Description: **CloseRecordFile** first calls **UpdateRecordFile** then closes the VLIR file so that another may be opened.

Because Commodore GEOS stores the BAM in global memory, the application must be careful not to corrupt it before the VLIR file is updated or closed. For more information, refer to **UpdateRecordFile**.

Example: **SaveRecord**.

See also: **OpenRecordFile, UpdateRecordFile.**

DeleteRecord:

(C64, C128)

C283

Function: Removes the current VLIR record from the record list, moving all subsequent records upward to fill the slot and freeing all the data blocks associated with the record.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten[†]	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and reads BAM into memory.
curRecord	Current record number.
fileHeader	VLIR index table.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters:

curRecord	only changed if deleting the last record in the table, in which case it becomes the new last record.
fileWritten	set to TRUE to indicate the file has been altered since last updated.
fileHeader	Record Marked as empty (\$00 \$FF).
fileSize	decremented to reflect any deleted record blocks.
curDirHead	current directory header/BAM modified to free blocks.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: a, y, r0-r9.

Description: **DeleteRecord** removes the current record from the record list by moving all subsequent records upward to fill the current record's slot. Any data blocks associated with the record are freed.

DeleteRecord does not update the BAM and VLIR file information on the disk. Call **CloseRecordFile** or **UpdateRecordFile** to update the file when done modifying.

Example:

See also: **AppendRecord**, **InsertRecord**.

InsertRecord:

(C64, C128)

C286

Function: Adds an empty record before the current record in the index table, moving all subsequent records (including the current record) downward.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten[†]	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and reads BAM/VBM into memory.
curRecord	Current record number.
fileHeader	VLIR index table.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns:

- x error (\$00 = no error).
- OUT_OF_RECORDS

Alters:

curRecord	new record number.
fileWritten[†]	set to TRUE to indicate the file has been altered since last updated.
fileHeader	buffer contains VLIR index table.
usedRecords	number of records in file that are currently in use.

Destroys: a, y, r0L.

Description: **InsertRecord** attempts to insert an empty VLIR record in front of the current record in the index table of an open VLIR file, moving all subsequent records downward in the record list. The new record becomes the current record. A VLIR file can have a maximum of MAX_VLIR_RECS records. If adding a record will exceed this value, an OUT_OF_RECORDS error is returned. In the index table, the new record is marked as used but empty (\$00, \$FF)¹.

InsertRecord does not update the VLIR file information on disk. Call **CloseRecordFile** or **UpdateRecordFile** to update the file when done modifying.

Note³: This Routine calls **GetDirHead** which loads in the BAM from disk. **PutDirHead** should be called prior to this routine if the BAM has been modified by Freeing or allocating blocks.

Example: **SaveRecord**.

See also: **ReadRecord**, **WriteRecord**, **CloseRecordFile**, **UpdateRecordFile**.

NextRecord:

(C64, C128)

C27A**Function:** Makes the next record the current record.**Parameters:** none.**Uses:** **fileHeader** index table checked to establish whether record exists.**Returns:** **x** error (\$00 = no error).

INV_RECORD

y Track of VLIR Chain. A value of \$00 here means record is allocated but not in use (has no data blocks).**a** new current record number.**r1L** Track of VLIR Chain.**r1H** Sector of VLIR Chain.**Alters:** **curRecord** new record number.**Destroys:** nothing.**Description:** **NextRecord** makes the current record plus one the new current record. A subsequent call to **ReadRecord** or **WriteRecord** will operate with this record.If the record does not exist, then **NextRecord** returns an then **NextRecord** returns an INV_RECORD (invalid record) error.**Example:** **SaveRecord**.**See also:** **PreviousRecord**, **PointRecord**.

OpenRecordFile:

(C64, C128)

C274

Function: Open an existing VLIR file for access.

Parameters: **r0** FILENAME — pointer to null-terminated name of file (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.

curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

STRUCT_MISMATCH

r1L Track of VLIR Block.

r1H Sector of VLIR Block.

r5 pointer into **diskBlkBuf** to start of directory entry.

Alters: **fileHeader** buffer contains VLIR index table.

usedRecords number of records in file that are currently in use.

curRecord new record number.

fileWritten set to FALSE to indicate VLIR file has not been written to.

fileSize total number of disk blocks used in file (includes index block, GEOS file header, and all records).

dirEntryBuf directory entry of VLIR file.

Destroys: a, y, **r1, r4-r6**.

Description: Before accessing the data in a VLIR file, an application must call **OpenRecordFile**. **OpenRecordFile** searches the current directory for *FILENAME* and, if it finds it, loads the index table into **fileHeader**. **OpenRecordFile** initializes the GEOS VLIR variables (both local and global) to allow other VLIR routines such as **WriteRecord** and **ReadRecord** to access the file. Only one VLIR file may be open at a time. A previously opened VLIR file should be closed before opening another.

If an application passes a *FILENAME* of a non-VLIR file, **OpenRecordFile** will return a STRUCT_MISMATCH error.

Note: An application can create an empty VLIR file with **SaveFile**.

Note: GEOS up to 2.0 does not support a hierarchical file system, the "current directory" is actually the entire disk.

Note:³ This routine calls **GetDirHead** which loads in the BAM from disk. **PutDirHead** should be called prior to this routine if the BAM has been modified by Freeing or allocating blocks.

Example: **SaveRecord**.

See also: **ReadRecord**, **WriteRecord**, **CloseRecordFile**, **UpdateRecordFile**.

PointRecord:

(C64, C128)

C280

Function: Make a particular record the current record.

Parameters: **a** RECORD — record number to make current (byte).

Uses: **fileHeader** index table checked to establish whether record exists.

usedRecords Number of Currently Used Records in the VLIR file.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

y Track of VLIR Chain. A value of \$00 here means record is allocated but not in use (has no data blocks).

a new current record number.

r1L Track of VLIR Chain.

r1H Sector of VLIR Chain.

Alters: **curRecord** new record number.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **PointRecord** makes *RECORD* the current record so that a subsequent call to **ReadRecord** or **WriteRecord** will operate with *RECORD*. VLIR records are numbered zero through MAX_VLIR_RECS-1.

If the record does not exist (you pass a record number that is larger than the number of currently used records), then **PointRecord** returns an INV_RECORD (invalid record) error.

Example: **SaveRecord.**

See also: **NextRecord, PreviousRecord.**

PreviousRecord:

(C64, C128)

C27D

Function: Makes the previous record the current record.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **fileHeader** index table checked to establish whether record exists.

Returns: **x** error (\$00 = no error).

INV_RECORD

y Track of VLIR Chain. A value of \$00 here means record is allocated but not in use (has no data blocks).

a new current record number.

r1L Track of VLIR Chain.

r1H Sector of VLIR Chain.

Alters: **curRecord** new record number.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **PreviousRecord** makes the current record minus one the new current record. A subsequent call to **ReadRecord** or **WriteRecord** will operate with this record.

If the record does not exist, then **PreviousRecord** returns an INV_RECORD (invalid record) error.

Example: **SaveRecord.**

See also: **NextRecord**, **PointRecord**.

ReadRecord:

(C64, C128)

C28C

Function: Read in the current VLIR record.

Parameters: **r7** BUFFER — pointer to start buffer where data will be read into (word).
r2 BUFSIZE — size of buffer: Commodore version can read up to 32,258 bytes (127 blocks) (word).

Uses: **curDrive** device number of active drive.
curRecord Current record number.
fileHeader VLIR index table. Table holds Track / Sector of first block of each record.
curType GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).
a \$00 = empty record, no data read.
\$FF = record contained data.
r7 pointer to last byte read into *BUFFER* plus one if not an empty record, otherwise unchanged.
r1 if BFR_OVERFLOW error returned, contains the track/sector of the block that, had it been copied from **diskBlkBuf** to the application's buffer space, would have exceeded the size of *BUFFER*. The process of copying any extra data from **diskBlkBuf** to the end of *BUFFER* is left to the application. The data starts at **diskBlkBuf+2**. If no error, then **r1** is destroyed.

Alters: **fileTrScTab** As the chain blocks in the record is followed, the track/sector pointer of each block is added to the file track/sector table. The track and sector of the first block in the record is added at **fileTrScTab+2** and **fileTrScTab+3**. Refer to **ReadFile** for more information.

Destroys: y, (**r1**), **r2-r4** (see above for **r1**).

Description: **ReadRecord** reads the current record into memory at *BUFFER*. If the record contains more than *BUFSIZE* bytes of data, then a BFR_OVERFLOW error is returned.

ReadRecord calls **ReadFile** to load the chain of blocks into memory.

Example:

See also: **WriteRecord**, **ReadFile**.

Function: Update the disk copy of the VLIR index table, BAM and other VLIR information such as the file's time/date-stamp. This update only takes place if the file has changed since opened or last updated.

Parameters: none.

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and
fileHeader	VLIR index table. Table holds Track / Sector of first block of each record.
fileSize	total number of disk blocks used in file (includes index block, GEOS file header, and all records).
dirEntryBuf	directory entry of VLIR file.
year, month, day, hours, minutes	for date-stamping file.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters: **fileWritten** set to FALSE to indicate that file hasn't been altered since last updated.

Destroys: a, y, **r1, r4, r5**.

Description: **UpdateRecordFile** checks the **fileWritten** flag. If the flag is TRUE, which indicates the file has been altered since it was last updated, **UpdateRecordFile** writes the various tables kept in memory out to disk (e.g., index table, BAM) and time/date-stamps the directory entry. If the **fileWritten** flag is FALSE, it does nothing.

UpdateRecordFile writes out the index block, adds the time/date-stamp and **fileSize** information to the directory entry, and writes out the new BAM with a call to **PutDirHead**.

Because Commodore GEOS stores the BAM in global memory, the application must be careful not to corrupt it before the VLIR file is updated. If the **fileWritten** flag is TRUE and the BAM is reread from disk, the old copy (on disk) will overwrite the current copy in memory. In the normal use of VLIR disk routines, where a file is opened, altered, then closed before any other disk routines are executed, no conflicts will arise.

Example:

See also: [CloseRecordFile](#), [OpenRecordFile](#).

WriteRecord:

(C64, C128)

C28F

Function: Write data to the current VLIR record.**Parameters:** **r2** BYTES — data bytes to write to record. Can write up to 32,258 bytes (127 blocks).
r7 RECDATA — pointer to start of record data (word).

Uses:

curDrive	device number of active drive.
fileWritten	if FALSE, assumes record just opened (or updated) and reads BAM into memory.
curRecord	Current record number.
fileHeader	VLIR index table.
curType	GEOS 64 v1.3 and later for detecting REU shadowing.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly allocated block.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

[†]used internally by GEOS disk routines; applications generally don't use.

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error).

Alters:

fileWritten	set to FALSE to indicate that file hasn't been altered since last updated.
fileHeader	index table adjusted to point to new chain of blocks for current record.
fileSize	adjusted to reflect new size of file.
fileTrScTab	Contains track/sector table for record as returned from BlkAlloc . The track and sector of the first block in the record is at fileTrScTab+0 and fileTrScTab+1 . The end of the table is marked with a track value of \$00.
curDirHead	BAM updated to reflect newly freed and allocated blocks.
dir2Head[†]	(BAM for 1571 and 1581 drives only).
dir3Head[†]	(BAM for 1581 drive only).

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r9**.**Description:** **WriteRecord** writes data to the current record. All blocks previously associated with the record are freed. **BlkAlloc** is then used to allocate enough new blocks to hold *BYTES* amount of data. The data is then written to the chain of sectors by calling **WriteFile**. The **fileSize** variable is updated to reflect the new size of the file.

WriteRecord does not write the BAM and internal VLIR file information to disk. Call **CloseRecordFile** or **UpdateRecordFile** when done to update the disk with this information.

Note: **WriteRecord** correctly handles the case where the number of bytes to write (*BYTES*, **r2**) is zero. The record is freed and marked as allocated but not in use.**Example:****See also:** **ReadRecord**, **WriteFile**.

graphics

Name	Addr	Description	Page
BitmapClip	C2AA	Display a compacted bitmap, clipping to a sub-window.	20-84
BitmapUp	C142	Display a compacted bitmap without clipping.	20-86
i_BitmapUp	C1AB	Inline BitmapUp .	20-86
BitOtherClip	C2C5	BitmapClip with data coming from elsewhere (e.g., disk)	20-87
ColorCard	C2F8	C128 Get or Set a Color Card. In 40 or 80-column mode.	20-89
ColorRectangle	C2F8	C128 Draw a Color rectangle on the 80-column Screen.	20-90
DrawLine	C130	Draw, clear, or recover line between two endpoints.	20-91
DrawPoint	C133	Draw, clear, or recover a single screen point.	20-92
FrameRectangle	C127	Draw a rectangular frame (outline).	20-93
i_FrameRectangle	C1A2	Inline FrameRectangle .	20-93
GetScanLine	C13C	Calculate scanline address.	20-94
GraphicsString	C136	Execute a string of graphics commands.	20-95
i_GraphicsString	C1A8	Process a graphic command table / inline	20-95
HorizontalLine	C118	Draw a horizontal line in a pattern	20-97
InvertLine	C11B	Invert the pixels on a horizontal screen line.	20-98
ImprintRectangle	C250	Imprint rectangular area to background buffer.	20-99
i_ImprintRectangle	C253	Inline ImprintRectangle .	20-99
InvertRectangle	C12A	Invert the pixels in a rectangular screen area.	20-100
NormalizeX	C2E0	Normalize C128 X-coordinates for 40/80 modes.	20-101
RecoverLine	C11E	Recover horizontal screen line from background buffer.	20-103
Rectangle	C124	Draw a filled rectangle.	20-105
i_Rectangle	C19F	Inline Rectangle .	20-105
RecoverRectangle	C12D	Recover rectangular screen area from background buffer.	20-104
i_RecoverRectangle	C1A5	Inline RecoverRectangle .	20-104
SetColorMode	C2F5	Change GEOS 128 80-column Color Mode	20-106
SetNewMode	C2DD	Change GEOS 128 graphics mode (40/80 switch).	20-107
SetPattern	C139	Set current fill pattern.	20-108
TestPoint	C13F	Test status of single screen point (on or off?).	20-109
VerticalLine	C121	Draw a vertical line in a pattern.	20-110

Function: Place a rectangular subset of a compacted bitmap on the screen.

Parameters:

r0	DATA	— pointer to the compacted bitmap data (word).
r1L	XPOS	— x card coordinate: pixel position / 8 (byte).
r1H	Y	— y-coordinate (byte).
r2L	W_WIDTH	— width in cards: pixel width / 8 (byte).
r2H	W_HEIGHT	— height in pixels (byte).
r11L	DX1	— delta-x1: offset of left-edge of clipping window in cards from left-edge of full bitmap (byte).
r11H	DX2	— delta-x2: offset of right-edge of clipping window in cards from right-edge of full bitmap (byte).
r12	DY1	— delta-y1: offset of top-edge of clipping window in pixels from top-edge of full bitmap (word).

where the upper-left corner of the clipped bitmap is placed at (XPOS*8, Y). The lower-right corner is at (XPOS*8+W_WIDTH*8, Y+W_HEIGHT).

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: Nothing.

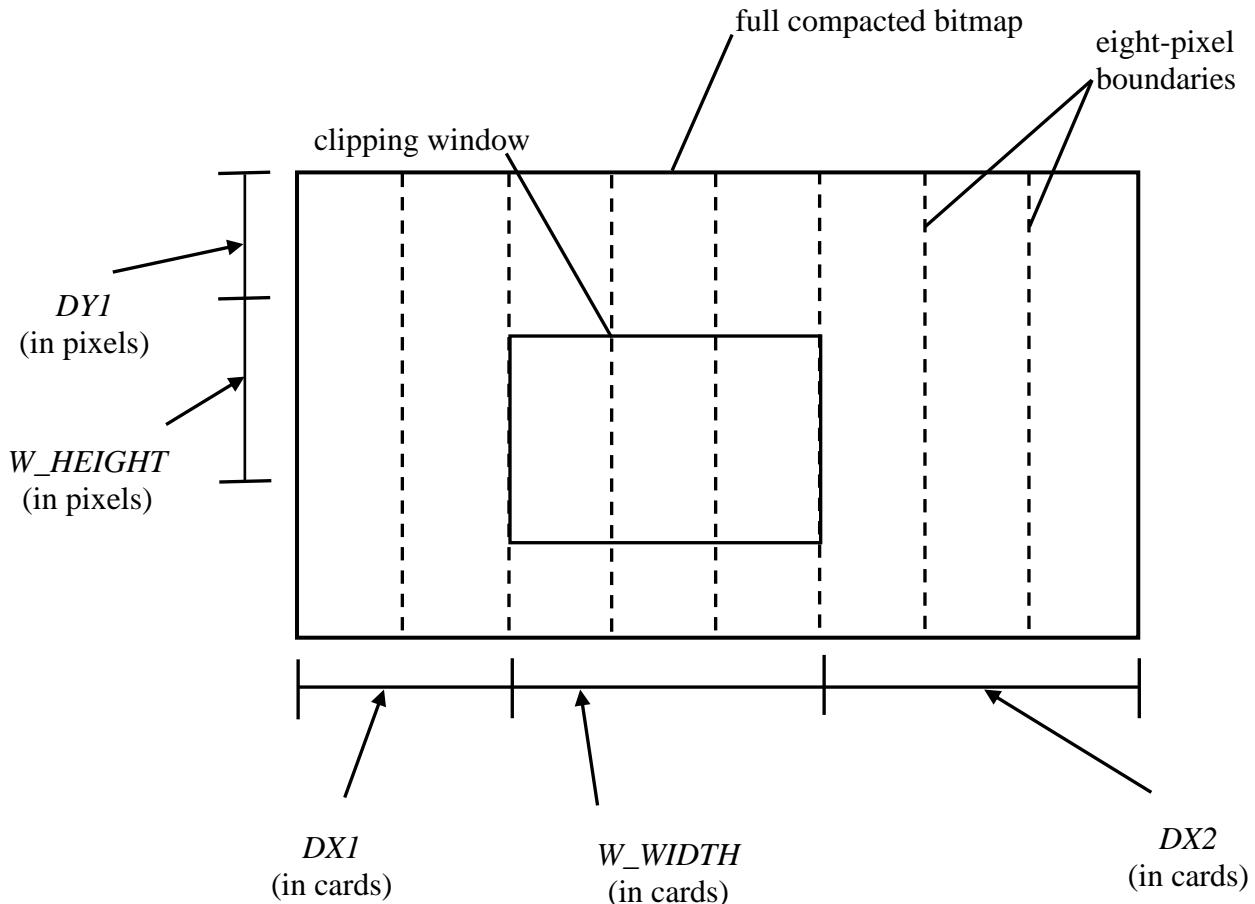
Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r12**.

Description: **BitmapClip** uncompresses a rectangular area of a full bitmap, clipping (ignoring) any data that exists outside of the desired area. The rectangular subset is called the *clipping window*.

C128: Under GEOS 128, OR'ing DOUBLE_B into the *XPOS* and *W_WIDTH* parameters automatically doubles the x-position and the width of the bitmap (respectively) when running in 80-column mode.

BitmapClip in the first release of GEOS 128 does not call **TempHideMouse** to disable the sprites and does not properly double the width when drawing to the 80-column screen. On Kernal's where the release byte is greater than \$01, these problems have been fixed.

The following diagram illustrates the eight **BitmapClip** parameters:



C64, C128: No checks are made to determine if the data, dimensions, or positions are valid. Be careful to pass accurate values. Do not pass a value of \$00 for either the *W_WIDTH* or *W_HEIGHT* parameters, and pay special attention to the fact that *XPOS*, *W_WIDTH*, *DX1*, and *DX2* are specified in cards (groups of eight pixels horizontally), not in individual pixels.

NOTE: It may be helpful to think of *DYI* as the number of scanlines in the bitmap to skip initially, to think of *W_HEIGHT* as the number of scanlines to display, to think of *DX1* as the number of cards to skip at the beginning of each scanline, to think of *W_WIDTH* as the number of cards to display, and to think of *DX2* as the number of bytes to skip at the end of each scanline.

Example: [DisplayImage](#).

See also: [BitmapUp](#), [BitOtherClip](#).

BitmapUp:, i_BitmapUp

(C64, C128)

C142, C1AB**Function:** Place a compacted bitmap onto the screen.**Parameters:** Normal:

r0	DATA	— pointer to the compacted bitmap data (word).
r1L	XPOS	— x card coordinate: pixel position /8 (byte).
r1H	Y	— y-coordinate (byte).
r2L	WIDTH	— width in cards: pixel width/8 (byte).
r2H	HEIGHT	— height in pixels (byte).

Inline:data appears immediately after the jsr **i_BitmapUp**.

.word	DATA	— pointer to the compacted bitmap data.
.byte	XPOS	— x card position: pixel position /8.
.byte	Y	— y-coordinate.
.byte	WIDTH	— width in cards: pixel width/8.
.byte	HEIGHT	— height in pixels.

where the upper-left corner of the bitmap is placed at (XPOS*8, Y). The lower-right corner is at (XPOS*8+WIDTH*8, Y+HEIGHT).

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: Nothing.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0-r9L**.**Description:** **BitmapUp** uncompacts a GEOS compacted bitmap according to the width and height information and places it at the specified screen position. No checks are made to determine if the data, dimensions, or positions are valid, and bitmaps which exceed the screen edge will not be clipped. Be careful to pass accurate values. Do not pass a \$00 for the *WIDTH* or the *HEIGHT* parameter, and pay special attention to the fact that both the x-position and the width are specified in cards (groups of eight pixels horizontally), not in pixels.**128:** Under GEOS 128, OR'ing DOUBLE_B into the *XPOS* and *WIDTH* parameters will automatically double the x-position and the width (respectively) in 80-column mode. The first release of GEOS 128 did not properly remove the sprites before placing the bitmap on the screen. The easiest way to correct for this is to always precede a call to **BitmapUp** with a call to **TempHideMouse**. The redundant call to **TempHideMouse** when running under later releases is minimal compared to the number of cycles it takes to decompact and draw the bitmap.

```
jsr    TempHideMouse      ; correct for bug in release 1 of GEOS 128
jsr    BitmapUp           ; then put up the bitmap
```

Example: **ShowBitmap.****See also:** **BitmapClip**, **BitOtherClip**.

Function: Special version of **BitmapClip** that allows the compacted bitmap data to come from a source other than memory (e.g., from disk).

Parameters:

- r0** BUFFER — pointer to a 134-byte buffer area (word).
- r1L** XPOS — x-card-coordinate: pixel position /8 (byte).
- r1H** Y — y-coordinate (byte).
- r2L** WIDTH — width in cards: pixel width/8 (byte).
- r2H** HEIGHT — height in pixels (byte).
- r11L** DX1 — delta-x1: offset of left-edge of clipping window in cards from left-edge of full bitmap (byte).
- r11H** DX2 — delta-x2: offset of right-edge of clipping window in cards from right-edge of full bitmap (byte).
- r12** DY1 — delta-y 1: offset of top-edge of clipping window in pixels from top-edge of full bitmap (word).
- r13** APPINPUT — pointer to application-defined input routine. Called each time a byte from a compacted bitmap is needed; data byte is returned in the accumulator.
- r14** SYNC — pointer to synchronization routine. Called after each bitmap packet is decompressed. Due to improvements in **BitOtherClip**, this routine need only consist of reloading **r0** with the *BUFFER* address.

where the upper-left corner of the bitmap is placed at (*XPOS* * 8, *Y*). The lower-right corner is at (*XPOS* * 8+*WIDTH**8, *Y*+*HEIGHT*).

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: Nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r12** and the 134-byte buffer pointed at by **r0**.

Description: **BitmapClip** allows the application to decompress and display a bitmap without storing the compressed bitmap in memory. Call **BitOtherClip** with the address of an input routine (*APPINPUT*). Each time **BitOtherClip** needs another byte, it calls this routine. The *APPINPUT* routine is expected to read data from the disk or some other device and return a single byte each time it is called.

The basic width, height, position, and clipping window parameters the same as those for **BitmapClip**. Refer to the documentation of that routine for more information.

BitOtherClip calls the user-supplied *APPINPUT* routine until it has enough bytes to form one bitmap packet. *APPINPUT* must preserve **r0-r13** and return the data byte in the accumulator. A typical *APPINPUT* routine saves any registers it might destroy, calls **ReadByte** to get a byte from a disk file, places the byte in the **BitOtherClip** buffer (pointed at by **r0**), then returns, as illustrated in the example: **AppInput**.

When **BitOtherClip** detects a complete packet, it uncompresses the data from the buffer to the screen. After the bitmap packet has been uncompact, **BitOtherClip** calls the *SYNC* routine supplied by the caller. The *SYNC* routine prepares the bitmap buffer for the next packet by reloading **r0** with the address of *BUFFER* and performing an rts.

Sync:

```
LoadW r0,clipBuffer ; reset the pointer  
rts ; exit
```

128: Under GEOS 128, OR'ing DOUBLE_B into the *XPOS* and *WIDTH* parameters will automatically double the x-position and the width (respectively) in 80-column mode.

Note: Do not pass a value of \$00 for either the *WIDTH* or *HEIGHT* parameters.

Example:

See also:

Function: Get or Set a Color Card. In 40 or 80-column mode.

Parameters: **r3** X1 — x-coordinate of Screen Pixel (word).
r11L Y1 — y-coordinate of Screen Pixel (byte).
 st carry MODE:

C Operation

1	set color attribute with COLOR value in a.
0	get color attribute and return value in a.

When Setting:

a COLOR — New color to change Color Card attribute to.

Uses: **graphMode** GRMODE — Determines which Screen attributes to use.

When GRMODE = GR 80:

vdcClrMode Contains the value of the Current VDC Color Mode.

Returns:

When Getting:

a Color Card attribute at requested location.

When Setting:

nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5**.

Description: **ColorCard** will set, or read a single Color Card. Setting a Color Card sets its byte value to COLOR. Reading an attribute gets its value and returns the Color Card byte in a.

The Color Card offset is calculated and added to the attribute base address to get the final address of the Color Card byte. *Note: (X1 must already be normalized prior to calling ColorCard).*

Example:

Color Card address = attribute base + (X1 / 8) + (Y1 / (Color Card Height)).
note: Color Card Height is determined by the Color Mode in vdcClrMode.

The Color Card is retrieved from the COLOR_MATRIX in 40-column mode, or from the VDC's attributes in 80-column mode.

The carry (c) flag in the processor status register (s) is used to pass MODE to **ColorCard**. The following can be used before the call to set or clear this flag appropriately:

- Use sec to set carry (c) flag in order to set a new Color Card.
- Use clc clear the carry (c) flag in order to get a Color Card.

Example:

```
.macro SetColorCard color
    lda    #[color
    sec
    jsr    ColorCard
.endm
```

Example:

See also: **ColorRectangle, SetColorMode.**

Function: Draw a Color rectangle on the 80-column Screen.

Parameters: a FBCOLOR — Foreground and Background color to draw. (byte).

b7-b4 — Foreground Color.

b3-b0 — Background Color.

r3 X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).

r2L Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).

r4 X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).

r2H Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where ($X1, Y1$) is the upper-left corner of the rectangle and ($X2, Y2$) is the lower-right corner.

Calls: **ColorCard**.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, r11L.

Description: **ColorRectangle** draws a color rectangle on the screen as determined by *FBCOLOR* and the coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners. (The rectangle is NOT filled with the current fill pattern). **ColorRectangle** draws using *FBCOLOR* to set Foreground and Background color cards in the VDC Attributes.

The Color Card width is 8 pixels, and are aligned on horizontal byte boundaries. The current **vdcClrMode** determines the height of the Color Card. In 8x8 mode each color card covers a matrix 8 pixels wide by 8 rows high. 8x4 is 4 rows high and 8x2 is 2 rows.

Since the Color Cards are at fixed aligned boundaries there is more resolution in the passed coordinates than can actually be used. All x-coordinates are divided by 8 to compute the offset into the attributes. Passing a value of 32 as an x-coordinate and passing 33 will yield the same results on the screen. This works the same way with the y-coordinate but varies by the Color Card resolution set by **vdcClrMode**.

ColorRectangle operates by calling **ColorCard** in a loop, changing the attribute for every Color Card for every set of lines that fall in boundaries of the current Color Card height.

128: **ColorRectangle** does not normalize x-coordinates. Normal use is to call **Rectangle** first to draw the foreground image. Then call **ColorRectangle** using the now normalized x-coordinates. Otherwise you can call **NormalizeX** for $X1$ and $X2$.

Note:

Example:

See also: **SetColorMode**.

Function: Draw, clear, or recover a line defined by two arbitrary endpoints.

Parameters:

r3	X1 — x-coordinate of pixel (word).
r11L	Y1 — y-coordinate of pixel (byte).
r4	X2 — x-coordinate of second endpoint (word).
r11H	Y2 — y-coordinate of second pixel (byte).
st	MODE:

N	C	Operation
1	x	recover pixel from background screen to foreground.
0	1	set pixel using dispBufferOn .
0	0	clear pixel using dispBufferOn .

where (X_1, Y_1) and (X_2, Y_2) are the two endpoints of the line.

Uses: when setting or clearing pixels (not recovering):

dispBufferOn:

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r3-13**.

Description: **DrawLine** will set, clear, or recover the pixels which comprise the line between two arbitrary endpoints. Setting a pixel sets its bit value to one, clearing a pixel sets its bit value to zero, and recovering a pixel copies the bit value from the background buffer to foreground screen.

DrawLine uses the Bresenham DDA (Digital Differential Analyzer) algorithm to determine the proper points to draw. The line will be drawn correctly regardless of which endpoint is used for (X_1, Y_1) and which is used for (X_2, Y_2) . In fact, the line is reversible: the same line will be drawn even if the endpoints are swapped.

The carry (c) flag and sign (n) flag in the processor status register (s) are used to pass information to **DrawLine**. The following tricks can be used to set or clear these flags appropriately:

- | |
|---|
| • Use sec and clc to set or clear the carry (c) flag. |
| • Use lda #[-1 to set the sign (n) flag. |
| • Use lda #0 to clear the sign (n) flag. |

Note: Calculates each pixel position on the line and calls **DrawPoint** repeatedly.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **TestPoint, DrawLine**.

Function: Set, clear, or recover a single screen point (pixel).

Parameters: **r3** X1 — x-coordinate of pixel (word).
r11L Y1 — y-coordinate of pixel (byte).
st MODE:

N	C	Operation
1	x	recover pixel from background screen to foreground.
0	1	set pixel using dispBufferOn .
0	0	clear pixel using dispBufferOn .

where (X1, Y1) is the coordinate of the point.

Uses: when setting or clearing pixels (not recovering):

dispBufferOn:

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r6**.

Description: **DrawPoint** will set, clear, or recover a single pixel. Setting a pixel sets its bit value to one, clearing a pixel sets its bit value to zero, and recovering a pixel copies the bit value from the background buffer to foreground screen.

The carry (c) flag and sign (n) flag in the processor status register (s) are used to pass information to **DrawPoint**. The following tricks can be used to set or clear these flags appropriately:

- | |
|---|
| • Use sec and clc to set or clear the carry (c) flag. |
| • Use lda #[-1 to set the sign (n) flag. |
| • Use lda #0 to clear the sign (n) flag. |

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **TestPoint, DrawLine.**

Function: Draw a rectangular frame (one-pixel thickness).

Parameters: Normal:

a eight-bit line pattern.
r3 X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4 X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).
r2H Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where (*X1*, *Y1*) is the upper-left corner of the frame and (*X2*, *Y2*) is the lower-right corner.

Inline:

data appears immediately after the jsr **i_FrameRectangle**.

.byte	Y1	y-coordinate of upper-left.
.byte	Y2	y-coordinate of lower-right.
.word	X1	x-coordinate of upper-left.
.word	X2	x-coordinate of lower-right.
.byte	PATTERN	eight-bit line pattern.

Uses:

dispBufferOn:

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
 bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r9, r11**.

Description: **FrameRectangle** draws a one-pixel rectangular frame on the screen as determined by the coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners. The horizontal and vertical lines which comprise the frame are drawn with the specified line pattern.

FrameRectangle operates by calling **HorizontalLine** and **VerticalLine** with the desired line-pattern. As with these two routines, the line pattern is drawn as if aligned on an eight-pixel boundary. The values of the corner pixels will be determined by the vertical sides because they are drawn after the horizontal sides.

Because all GEOS coordinates are inclusive, framing a filled rectangle requires either calling **FrameRectangle** after calling **Rectangle** (and thereby overwriting the perimeter of the filled area) or calling **FrameRectangle** with (*X1-1,Y1-1*) and (*X2+1,Y2+1*) as the corner points.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the *X1* and *X2* parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **Rectangle, ImprintRectangle, RecoverRectangle, InvertRectangle.**

GetScanLine:

(C64, C128)

C13C

Function: Calculate the memory address of a particular screen line.

Parameters: x YCOORD — y-coordinate of line.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: x unchanged.

addresses in **r5** and **r6** based on **dispBufferOn** status:

bit 7 bit 6 returns

1	1	r5 = foreground; r6 = background.
0	1	r5, r6 = background.
1	0	r5, r6 = foreground.
0	0	<i>error: r5, r6 = address of screen center.</i>

Destroys: a.

Description: **GetScanLine** calculates the address of the first byte of a particular screen line. The routine always places addresses in both **r5** and **r6**, depending on the value in **dispBufferOn**. This allows an application to automatically manage both foreground screen and background buffer writes according to the bits set in **dispBufferOn** by merely doing any screen stores twice, indirectly off both **r5** and **r6** as in:

Note: this code is 40-column mode specific (see notes below for 128 80-column mode).

```
ldy    xPos           ; byte index into current line
lda    grByte         ; graphics byte to store
sta    (r5),y          ; store using both indexes
sta    (r6),y
```

128: When GEOS 128 is operating in 80-column mode, all foreground writes are sent through the VDC chip to its local RAM. In this case, the address of the foreground screen byte is actually an index into VDC RAM for the particular scanline. For background writes, the address of the background screen byte is an absolute address in main memory (be aware, though, that the background screen is broken into two parts and is not a contiguous chunk of memory).

In 40-column mode, **GetScanLine** operates as it does under GEOS 64.

Example:

See also:

Function: Execute a string of graphics commands.

Parameters: Normal:

r0 GRSTRING — pointer to null-terminated graphic string.

Inline:

.word GRSTRING — pointer to null-terminated graphic string.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.

bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r13**.

Description: When GEOS was first being developed, it was found that it was common for an application to call a large number of graphic routines to set up various screen displays — clearing the screen, drawing boxes and window borders, etc. A shorthand method for doing this was therefore developed. **GraphicsString** allows the application to create a string of graphic commands to be executed in turn, thereby grouping the calls in a convenient format and saving any space that would have been taken up by parameter loading and jsr's.

GraphicsString introduces the concept of a pen position, an (x, y) coordinate on the screen used as the base for the graphics operation. For example, the **GraphicsString LINETO** command has only two parameters — an x- and a y-position. The line is drawn from the current pen position to the (x, y) point. The ending point of the line then becomes the new pen position. In this way, a series of connected lines can be drawn by supplying the successive endpoints. The pen-position is in an unknown state when **GraphicsString** is called. A **MOVEPENTO** command should be issued to set the initial pen position.

In the **GraphicsString** commands, an x-position is always a word value and a y-position is always a byte value. However, delta-values — values which specify a change in the current pen x- or y-position — are two's complement signed words. Note that even though the high-byte of the delta y-position is required, it is not used in GEOS 2.0/Wheels 4.4, but it is possible it could be used in future versions. Code from the Kernal to show this behavior is below:

```

Pen_Y_Delta:      ; On entry r0 points to the data after the PEN_Y_DELTA command.
    ldy #0
    lda (r0),y ; Get low-byte of y-delta
    iny          ; (point y to high-byte of delta word)
    add penYPos ; Add low-byte of y-delta to current pen position
    sta penYPos ; save result
                ; (Don't do anything with high-byte of delta word)
    iny          ; Point y to next command byte
    AddYW,r0    ; Add y to r0 so r0 now points to the next command byte.
90$           rts      ; exit

```

Any lines or rectangle frames are drawn with solid bit-pattern (%1111111).

The available **GraphicsString** commands are:

Command	No.	Example	Description
NULL	0	.byte NULL	Graphics string terminator byte.
MOVEPENTO	1	.byte MOVEPENTO .word x .byte y	Make the current pen position the (x, y) coordinate specified.
LINETO	2	.byte LINETO .word x .byte y	Draw a line from the current pen position to the (x, y) position specified. (x, y) becomes the current pen position.
RECTANGLETO	3	.byte RECTANGLETO .word x .byte y	Draw a rectangle from the current pen position to opposing corner (x, y) specified.
PENFILL	4	N/A	Not Currently Implemented
NEWPATTERN	5	.byte NEWPATTERN .byte ptrn	Change the current pattern to ptrn; see SetPattern
ESC_PUTSTRING	6	.byte ESC_PUTSTRING .word x .byte y .byte "String",NULL	The remainder of the string is treated as input to the PutString command, where (x, y) is the coordinate where the string is placed.
FRAME_RECTO	7	.byte FRAME_RECTO .word x .byte y	Draw a rectangle from the current pen position to the opposing corner (x, y) specified.
PEN_X_DELTA	8	.byte PEN_X_DELTA .word dx	add the signed value of dx to the pen's current x-position.
PEN_Y_DELTA	9	.byte PEN_Y_DELTA .word dy	add the signed value of dy to the pen's current y-position.
PEN_XY_DELTA	10	.byte DB_USR_ROUT .word dx .word dy	add the signed values of dx and dy to the pen's current x- and y-position.

Note: When using **ESC_PUTSTRING**, note that **PutString** will not return to **GetString** when it encounters a null. The null actually marks the end of the whole string. To resume graphics string processing, use the **PutString** **ESC_GRAPHICS** escape.

Example: GrphcsStr1.

See also: **PutString**.

Function: Draw a horizontal line with a repeating bit-pattern.

Parameters:

- a** PATTERN — eight-bit repeating pattern to use (not a GEOS pattern number).
- r3** X1 — x-coordinate of leftmost endpoint (word).
- r4** X2 — x-coordinate of rightmost endpoint (word).
- r11L** Y1 — y-coordinate of line (byte).

where $(X1, Y1)$ and $(X2, Y1)$ define the endpoints of the horizontal line.

Uses:

dispBufferOn:

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8, r11H**.

Description: **HorizontalLine** sets and clears pixels on a single horizontal line according to the eight-bit repeating pattern. Wherever a 1-bit occurs in the pattern byte, a pixel is set, and wherever a 0-bit occurs, a pixel is cleared.

Bits in the pattern byte are used left-to-right where bit 7 is at the left. A bit pattern of %11110000 would create a horizontal line like:



The pattern byte is always drawn as if aligned to a card boundary. If the endpoints of a line do not coincide with card boundaries, then bits are masked off the appropriate ends. The effect of this is that a pattern is always aligned to specific pixels, regardless of the endpoints, and that adjacent lines drawn in the same pattern will align.

Note:

To draw patterned horizontal lines using the 8x8 GEOS patterns, draw rectangles of one-pixel height by calling the GEOS **Rectangle** routine with identical y-coordinate.

128:

Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the *X1* and *X2* parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **VerticalLine, InvertLine, RecoverLine, DrawLine.**

InvertLine:

(C64, C128)

C11B**Function:** Invert the pixels on a horizontal line.

Parameters: **r3** X1 — x-coordinate of leftmost endpoint (word).
r4 X2 — x-coordinate of rightmost endpoint (word).
r11L Y1 — y-coordinate of line (byte).

where (X1, Y1) and (X2, Y1) define the endpoints of the line to invert.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: nothing.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r5-r8**.**Description:** **InvertLine** inverts the pixel state of all pixels which fall on the horizontal line whose coordinates are passed in the GEOS registers. Set pixels become clear, and clear pixels become set.**Note:** If **dispBufferOn** is set to invert on the foreground and the background screen, both the foreground and the background screen will get the inverted foreground pixels. GEOS assumes both screens contain the same image.**128:** Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).**Example:****See also:** **VerticalLine**, **HorizontalLine**, **RecoverLine**, **DrawLine**.

Function: Imprints the pixels within a rectangular region from the foreground screen to the background buffer.

Parameters: Normal:

r3	X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L	Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4	X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).
r2H	Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

Inline:

data appears immediately after the jsr **i_FrameRectangle**.
 .byte Y1 y-coordinate of upper-left.
 .byte Y2 y-coordinate of lower-right.
 .word X1 x-coordinate of upper-left
 .word X2 x-coordinate of lower-right.

where ($X1, Y1$) is the upper-left corner of the rectangular area and ($X2, Y2$) is the lower-right corner.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8, r11L**.

Description: **ImprintRectangle** copies the pixels within a rectangular region from the foreground screen to the background buffer by calling **ImprintLine** in a loop. A subsequent call to **RecoverRectangle** with the same parameters will restore the rectangle to the foreground screen.

Note: The flags in **dispBufferOn** are ignored; the pixels are always copied to the background buffer regardless of the value in this variable.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the $X1$ and $X2$ parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Note³: **ImprintLine** is an internal Kernal routine. It does not have a jump table entry.

Example:

See also: **RecoverRectangle, Rectangle, InvertRectangle**.

InvertRectangle:

(C64, C128)

C12A

Function: Inverts the pixels within a rectangular region.

Parameters:

r3	X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L	Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4	X2 — x-coordinate of rightmost endpoint (word).
r2H	Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where (X1, Y1) is the upper-left corner of the rectangular area and (X2, Y2) is the lower-right corner.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

- bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
- bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8, r11H.**

Description: **InvertRectangle** inverts all the pixels within the rectangular area as determined by the coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners. All set pixels become clear and clear pixels become set.

InvertRectangle operates by calling **InvertLine** in a loop.

InvertRectangle is handy to use for indicating a selected object (as GEOS does with icons) or for flashing an area by inverting a rectangle twice, first inverting the area and then inverting it back to its original state.

Note: If **dispBufferOn** is set to invert on the foreground and the background screen, both the foreground and the background screen will get the inverted foreground pixels. GEOS assumes both screens contain the same image.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **Rectangle, ImprintRectangle, RecoverRectangle, FrameRectangle.**

Function: Adjust an x-coordinate to compensate for the higher-resolution 80-column mode.

Parameters: x GEOSREG — zero-page address of word-length GEOS register which contains the word-length X-coordinate to adjust.

Returns: x unchanged.
register passed as *GEOSREG* parameter contains the adjusted x-coordinate.

Destroys: a.

Description: **NormalizeX** is used by nearly every GEOS 128 routine that writes to the screen. It adjusts an x-coordinate (two's complement signed word) based on the graphics mode (40- or 80-column) and the status of the special bits in the coordinate. **NormalizeX** allows an application to run in both 40- and 80-column modes with a minimum of programming effort. If the proper bits in a 40-column coordinate is set, **NormalizeX** will automatically double the value when in 80-column mode.

Since GEOS graphics operations automatically call **NormalizeX** to adjust the coordinates, most applications will not need to call it directly.

Bit 15 of the coordinate specifies doubling. Bit 13 adds one to a doubled coordinate (allowing odd-pixel addressing). Bit 14 is a pseudo-sign bit. Use the DOUBLE_W and ADDI_W constants to access these bits.

If the coordinate might be negative, the DOUBLE_W and ADDI_W constants should be exclusive-or'd into the x-position so that the sign is preserved. However, if the coordinate is guaranteed to be a positive number, the constants may simply be or'd in.

The *GEOSREG* parameter is an actual zero-page address. Usually this will be a GEOS register (**r0-r15**) or an application's register (**a0-a9**). If, for example, an application had a value in **r9** which it wanted normalized, it would first exclusive-or in the special bits, then call **NormalizeX** in the following manner:

```
ldx    #r9          ; load x with address of r9
jsr    NormalizeX   ; normalize the value in r9
```

The following breakdown of the word-length x-coordinate illustrates how the special bits affect the adjustment process.

b15	b14	b13	x-pixel coordinate (b0-b12)
-----	-----	-----	-----------------------------

- | | |
|-------|---|
| b0-12 | x-coordinate in pixels (two's comp. number). |
| b13 | add one to doubled x-coordinate (flag). |
| b14 | x-coordinate sign-extension from b12 (pseudo sign-bit). |
| b15 | double x-coordinate (flag). |

If in 40-column mode, then the special bits are ignored and the x-coordinate is returned to its original state (the state it was in before any special constants were exclusive-or'ed in).

If in 80-column mode, then the following applies:

b15	b14	b13	Effect
0	0	n	x value changed (normal positive).
1	1	n	x value changed (normal negative).
0	1	n	$x=x*2-n$ (double negative).
1	0	n	$x=x*2+n$ (double positive).

Note: For more information, Refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information.

Example:

See also:

Function: Recovers a horizontal line from the background buffer to the foreground screen.

Parameters: **r3** X1 — x-coordinate of leftmost endpoint (word).
r4 X2 — x-coordinate of rightmost endpoint (word).
r11L Y1 — y-coordinate of line (byte).

where (X1, Y1) and (X2, Y1) define the endpoints of the line to recover.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8**.

Description: **RecoverLine** recovers the pixels which fall on the horizontal line whose coordinates are passed in the GEOS registers. The pixel values are copied from the background buffer to the foreground screen.

Note: The flags in **dispBufferOn** are ignored; the pixels are always copied to the foreground screen regardless of the value in this variable.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "**GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling**" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **HorizontalLine**, **InvertLine**, **VerticalLine**, **DrawLine**.

RecoverRectangle:, i_RecoverRectangle(C64, C128)**C12D, C1A5**

Function: Recovers the pixels within a rectangular region from the background buffer to the foreground screen.

Parameters: Normal:

r3 X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4 X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).
r2H Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

Inline:

data appears immediately after the jsr **i_FrameRectangle**.

.byte Y1 y-coordinate of upper-left.
 .byte Y2 y-coordinate of lower-right.
 .word X1 x-coordinate of upper-left.
 .word X2 x-coordinate of lower-right.

where (*X1*, *Y1*) is the upper-left corner of the rectangular area and (*X2*, *Y2*) is the lower-right corner.

Returns: **r2**, **r3**, and **r4** unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8**.

Description: **RecoverRectangle** copies the pixels within a rectangular region from the background buffer to the foreground screen by calling **RecoverLine** in a loop.

Note: The flags in **dispBufferOn** are ignored; the pixels are always copied to the foreground screen regardless of the value in this variable.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the *X1* and *X2* parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **ImprintRectangle**, **Rectangle**, **InvertRectangle**.

Function: Draw a rectangle in the current fill pattern.

Parameters: Normal:

r3 X1 — x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L Y1 — y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4 X2 — x-coordinate of lower-right (word).
r2H Y2 — y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where (X1, Y1) is the upper-left corner of the frame and (X2, Y2) is the lower-right corner.

Inline:

data appears immediately after the jsr **i_FrameRectangle**.
 .byte Y1 y-coordinate of upper-left.
 .byte Y2 y-coordinate of lower-right.
 .word X1 x-coordinate of upper-left.
 .word X2 x-coordinate of lower-right.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
 bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r8**.

Description: **Rectangle** draws a filled rectangle on the screen as determined by the coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners. The rectangle is filled with the current 8x8 (card-sized) fill pattern.

The 8x8 pattern within the rectangle is drawn as if it were aligned to a card boundary: that is, the bit-pattern is synchronized with (0,0), and, since the patterns are 8x8, they are aligned with every eighth pixel thereafter. This allows the patterns in adjacent or overlapping rectangles to line-up regardless of the actual pixel positions.

Rectangle operates by calling **HorizontalLine** in a loop, changing the bit-pattern byte after every line based on the current 8x8 fill pattern.

Because all GEOS coordinates are inclusive, framing a filled rectangle requires either calling **FrameRectangle** after calling **Rectangle** (and thereby overwriting the perimeter of the filled area) or calling **FrameRectangle** with (X1-1,Y1-1) and (X2+1,Y2+1) as the corner points.

128: Under GEOS 128, or'ing DOUBLE_W into the X1 and X2 parameters will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. Or'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position, (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **FrameRectangle**, **SetPattern**, **ImprintRectangle**, **RecoverRectangle**, **InvertRectangle**.

SetColorMode:

(C128)

C2F5

Function: Change GEOS 128 80-column Color Mode.

Pass: a CLRMODE — New Color Mode to Change To.

Uses: graphMode GRMODE — Must be **GR_80** for the new mode to be set.

Alters: vdcClrMode Contains the value of the Current Color Mode.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, r0.

Description: SetColorMode Sets up the VDC for the desired graphic mode. *CLRMODE* Must be in the following list of valid modes.

Constant	Value	Resolution	Color Mode	Attribute Address	RAM
VDC_CLR0	0	640 x 200	monochrome*	N/A	16K
VDC_CLR1 [¥]	1	640 x 176	8x8 color	v3880	16K
VDC_CLR2 [†]	2	640 x 200	8x8 color	v4000	64K
VDC_CLR3 [†]	3	640 x 200	8x4 color	v4000	64K
VDC_CLR4 [†]	4	640 x 200	8x2 color	v4000	64K

After Changing to modes 1-4 the application should set all the Color Cards for the screen using **ColorRectangle**.

Note:* GEOS Default Color Mode.

Note:[¥] Attempting to draw to rows > 175 will corrupt the Attribute area. The application is responsible for maintaining a valid y-coordinate (0-175). Use **mouseBottom** to **windowBottom** to constrain the mouse and text output, setting them both to a value <= 175. Note: Graphics routines are not constrained by the reduced resolution of this color mode. They will attempt to draw to any row up to 199 as they normally would.

Note:[†] These modes require 64K of VDC RAM. GEOS does not check to see if the RAM is actually available. The application is responsible for confirming the amount of VDC RAM available to on the system prior to changing modes.

Note: vdcClrMode should not be directly set by the application.

Example:

See also:

SetNewMode:

(C128)

C2DD

Function: Changes GEOS 128 from 40-column mode to 80-column mode, or vice-versa.

Uses: **graphMode** GRMODE — new graphics mode to change to:
 40-Column: GR_40.
 80-Column: GR_80.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: SetNewMode the Operating mode of the Commodore 128.

40-column mode (graphMode == GR_40)
--

- 1: 8510 clock speed is slowed down to 1Mhz because VIC chip cannot operate at 2Mhz.
- 2: **rightMargin** is set to 319.
- 3: **UseSystemFont** is called to begin using the 40-column font.
- 4: 40-column VIC screen is enabled.
- 5: 80-column VDC is set to black on black, effectively disabling it.

80-column mode (graphMode == GR_80)
--

- 1: 8510 clock speed is raised to 2Mhz.
- 2: **rightMargin** is set to 639.
- 3: **UseSystemFont** is called to begin using the 80-column font.
- 4: 40-column VIC screen is disabled.
- 5: 80-column VDC screen is enabled.

Example: Change Mode.

See also:

Function: Set the current fill pattern.

Parameters: a GEOS system pattern number (must be between 0 and 31) (byte).

Returns: nothing.

Alters: **curPattern** Contains an address pointing to the eight-byte pattern.

Destroys: a.

Description: **SetPattern** sets the current fill pattern. There are 34 system patterns (numbered 0-33) in GEOS; Unfortunately, **SetPattern** will only work correctly with patterns numbered 0-31. To access higher number patterns, call **SetPattern** with a value of 31 and add 8 to **curPattern** in order to access pattern 32, add 16 to access pattern 33, and so on.

Example:

See also:

TestPoint:

(C64, C128)

C13F

Function: Test and return the value of a single point (pixel).

Parameters: **r3** X1 — x-coordinate of pixel (word).
r11L Y1 — y-coordinate of pixel (byte).

where $(X1, Y1)$ is the coordinate of the point to test.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.
bit 6 — write to background screen if set.
(If both bit 6 and bit 7 are set, then only the pixel in the background screen is tested).

Returns: **r3L, r11L** unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r5-r6**.

Description: **TestPoint** will test a pixel in either the foreground screen or the background buffer (or both simultaneously) and return the pixel's status by either setting or clearing the carry (x) flag accordingly. The jsr **TestPoint** is usually followed immediately by a bcc or bcs so that a set or clear pixel may be handled appropriately.

C128: Under GEOS 128, OR'ing DOUBLE_W into the *X1* will automatically double the x-position in 80-column mode. OR'ing in ADD1_W will automatically add 1 to a doubled x-position. (Refer to "GEOS 128 X-position and Bitmap Doubling" in chapter **Graphics Routines** for more information).

Example:

See also: **DrawPoint**.

Function: Draw a vertical line with a repeating bit-pattern.

Parameters: **a** eight-bit repeating pattern to use (not a GEOS pattern number).

r4 X1 — x-coordinate of line (word).

r3L Y1 — y-coordinate of topmost endpoint (byte).

r3H Y2 — y-coordinate of bottommost endpoint (byte).

where $(X1, Y1)$ and $(X1, Y2)$ define the endpoints of the vertical line.

Uses:

dispBufferOn:

bit 7 — write to foreground screen if set.

bit 6 — write to background screen if set.

Returns: **r3L, r3H, r4** unchanged.

Destroys: **a, x, y, r5-r8L.**

Description: **VerticalLine** sets and clears pixels on a single vertical line according to the eight-bit repeating pattern. Wherever a 1-bit occurs in the pattern byte, a pixel is set, and wherever a 0-bit occurs, a pixel is cleared.

Bits in the pattern byte are used top-to-bottom, where bit 7 is at the top. A bit pattern of %11110000 would create a vertical line like:



The pattern byte is always drawn as if aligned to a card boundary. If the endpoints of a line do not coincide with card boundaries, then bits are masked off the appropriate ends. The effect of this is that a pattern is always aligned to specific pixels, regardless of the endpoints, and that adjacent lines drawn in the same pattern align.

Note: To draw patterned vertical lines using the 8x8 GEOS patterns, draw rectangles of one-pixel width by calling the GEOS **Rectangle** routine with identical x-coordinates.

Example:

See also: **HorizontalLine.**

icon/menu

Name	Addr	Description	Page
DoIcons	C15A	Display and begin interaction with icons.	20-112
DoMenu	C151	Display and begin interaction with menus.	20-113
DoPreviousMenu	C190	Retract sub-menu and reactivate menus up one level.	20-115
GotoFirstMenu	C1BD	Retract all sub-menus and reactivate at main level.	20-116
RecoverAllMenus	C157	Recover all menus from background buffer.	20-117
RecoverMenu	C154	Recover single menu from background buffer.	20-118
ReDoMenu	C193	Reactivate menus at the current level.	20-119

Function: Display and activate an icon table.

Parameters: **r0** ICNTABLE — pointer to the icon table to use.

Uses: **dispBufferOn:**

bit 7 — draw icons to foreground screen if set.
bit 6 — draw icons to background screen if set.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **DoIcons** takes an *ICONTABLE*, draws the enabled icons (those whose OFF_I_PIC word is non-zero) and instructs **MainLoop** to begin tracking the user's interaction with the icons. This routine is the only way to install icons. Every application must install at least one icon, even if only a dummy icon.

If **DoIcons** is called while another icon table is active, the new icons will take precedence. The old icons are not erased from the screen before the new ones are displayed.

DoIcons is a complex routine which affects a lot of system variables and tables. The following is an outline of its major actions:

- 1: All enabled icons in the table are drawn to the foreground screen and/or the background buffer based on the value in **dispBufferOn**.
- 2: **StartMouseMode** is called. If the OFF_IC_XMOUSE word of the icon table header is non-zero, then **StartMouseMode** loads **mouseXPosition** and **mouseYposition** with the values in the OFF_IC_XMOUSE and the OFF_IC_YMOUSE parameters of the icon table header (see **StartMouseMode** for more information).
- 3: **faultData** is cleared to \$00, indicating no faults.
- 4: If the MOUSEON_BIT of **mouseOn** is *clear*, then the MENUON BIT is forced to one. This is because GEOS assumes that it is in a power-up state and that mouse tracking should be fully enabled. If the MOUSEON_BIT bit is set, GEOS leaves the menu-scan alone, assuming that the current state of the MENUON_BIT is valid.
- 5: The ICONSON_BIT and MOUSEON_BIT bits of **mouseOn** are set thereby enabling icon-scanning.

When an icon event handler is given control, **r0L** contains the number of the icon clicked on (beginning with zero) and **r0H** contains TRUE if the event is a double-click or FALSE if the event is a single click.

Example: **IconsUp**.

See also: **DoMenu**.

Function: Display and activate a menu structure.

Parameters: **r0** MENU — pointer to the menu structure to display.
a POINTER_OVER — which menu item (numbered starting with zero) to center the pointer over.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r13**.

Description: **DoMenu** draws the main menu (the first menu in the menu structure) and instructs **MainLoop** to begin tracking the user's interaction with the menu. This routine is the only way to install a menu.

If **DoMenu** is called while another menu structure is active, the new menu will take precedence. The old menu is not erased from the screen before the new menu is displayed. If the new menu is smaller (or at a different position) than the old menu, parts of the old menu may be left on the screen. A typical way to avoid this is to erase the old menu with a call to **Rectangle**, passing the positions of the main menu rectangle and drawing in a white pattern. However, a more elegant solution involves calling **GotoFirstMenu**, which will erase any extant menus by recovering from the background buffer.

DoMenu is a complex routine which affects a lot of system variables and tables. The following is an outline of its major actions:

- 1: Menu level 0 (main menu) is drawn to the foreground screen.
- 2: **StartMouseMode** is called. **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos** are set so that the pointer is centered over the selection number passed in a. Under GEOS 64 and GEOS 128, **DoMenu** always forces the mouse to a new position. If you do not want the mouse moved, surround the call to **DoMenu** with code to save and restore the mouse positions. The following code fragment will install menus without moving the mouse.

```
DoMenu2:
    php                      ; Save Processor Status Register
    sei                      ; disable interrupts around call
    PushW mouseXPos          ; save mouse x
    PushB mouseYPos          ; save mouse y
    lda #0                   ; dummy menu value
    jsr DoMenu               ; install menus (mouse will move)
    PopB mouseYPos          ; restore original mouse y
    PopW mouseXPos          ; restore original mouse x
    plp                     ; Restore Interrupts to their saved state
    rts
```

- 3: **SlowMouse** is called. With a joystick this will kill all accumulated speed in the pointer, requiring the user to reaccelerate. With a proportional mouse, this will have no effect.
- 4: **faultData** is cleared to \$00, indicating no faults.

- 5: If the MOUSEON_BIT of **mouseOn** is clear, then the ICONSON_BIT is forced to one. This is because GEOS assumes that it is in a power-up state and that mouse tracking should be fully enabled. If the MOUSEON_BIT bit is set, GEOS leaves the icon-scan alone, assuming that the ICONSON_BIT is valid.
- 6: The MENUON_BIT and MOUSEON_BIT bits of **mouseOn** are set, thereby enabling menu-scanning.
- 7: The mouse fault variables (**mouseTop**, **mouseBottom**, **mouseLeft**, and **mouseRight**) are set to the full screen dimensions.

Example:

See also: [DoIcons](#), [GotoFirstMenu](#), [DoPreviousMenu](#), [ReDoMenu](#).

DoPreviousMenu:

(C64, C128)

C190

Function: Retracts the current sub-menu and reactivates menus at the previous level.

Parameters: none.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **DoPreviousMenu** is used by a menu event handler to instruct GEOS to back up one level of menus, erasing the current menu from the foreground screen and making the parent menu active when control is returned to **MainLoop**. **menuNumber** is decremented.

When using **DoPreviousMenu**, if the parent menu (the one which will be given control) is of type UN_CONSTRAINED, then the mouse must be manually repositioned over the parent menu. This can be done by loading **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos** with values calculated from the menu structure. If the parent menu is of type CONSTRAINED, then the mouse is automatically positioned over the selection in the parent menu which led to the sub-menu.

Note: **DoPreviousMenu** may be called repeatedly to back up more than one level.

Do not call **DoPreviousMenu** when the menu is at level 0 (**menuNumber** = \$00). The effects may be disastrous.

Example:

See also: **DoMenu**, **GotoFirstMenu**, **ReDoMenu**, **RecoverMenu**.

Function: Retracts the current sub-menu and reactivates menus at the previous level.

Parameters: none.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **GotoFirstMenu** is used by a menu event handler to instruct GEOS to back up to the main menu level, erasing the current menu and any parent menus (except the main menu) from the foreground screen, making the main menu active when control is returned to **MainLoop**. **menuNumber** is set to \$00.

GotoFirstMenu can be called from a menu event routine at any menu level, including main menu level. It operates by checking for level zero and calling **DoPreviousMenu** in a loop.

Example:

See also: **DoMenu**, **DoPreviousMenu**, **ReDoMenu**, **RecoverAllMenus**.

Function: Removes all menus (including the main menu) from the foreground screen by recovering from the background buffer.

Parameters: none:

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **RecoverAllMenus** is a very low-level menu routine which recovers the area obscured by the opened menus from the background buffer. Usually this routine is only called internally by the higher-level menu routines. It is of little use in most applications and is included in the jump table mainly for historical reasons.

RecoverAllMenus operates by loading the proper GEOS registers with the coordinates of the menu rectangles and calling the routine whose address is in **RecoverVector** (normally **RecoverRectangle**) repeatedly.

Example:

See also: **DoPreviousMenu**, **ReDoMenu**, **GotoFirstMenu**, **RecoverMenu**.

Function: Removes the current menu from the foreground screen by recovering from the background buffer.

Parameters: none.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **RecoverMenu** is a very low-level menu routine which recovers the rectangular area obscured by the current menu. Usually this routine is only called internally by the higher-level menu routines such as **DoPreviousMenu**. It is of little use in most applications and is included in the jump table mainly for historical reasons.

RecoverMenu operates by loading the proper GEOS registers with the coordinates of the current menu's rectangle and calling the routine pointed to by **RecoverVector** (normally **RecoverRectangle**).

Example:

See also: **DoMenu**.

Function: Reactivate menus at the current level.

Parameters: none.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **ReDoMenu** is used by the application's menu event handler to instruct GEOS to leave all menus (including the current menu) open when control is returned to **MainLoop**. **menuNumber** is unchanged. Keeping the current menu open allows another selection to be made immediately.

ReDoMenu will redraw the current menu. If menu event routine changes the text in the menu (adding a selection asterisk, for example), a call to **ReDoMenu** will redraw the menu with the new text while leaving the menu open for another selection.

Example:

See also: **DoMenu**, **GotoFirstMenu**, **DoPreviousMenu**.

input driver

Name	Addr	Description	Page
InitMouse	FE80	Initialize input device.	20-121
SetMouse	FD09	C128 Reset input device scanning circuitry.	20-122
SlowMouse	FE83	Reset mouse velocity variables.	20-123
UpdateMouse	FE86	Update mouse variables from input device.	20-124

InitMouse:	(C64, C128)	FE80
-------------------	-------------	-------------

Function: Initialize the input device.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Alters: **mouseXPos** initialized (typically 8).
 mouseYPos initialized (typically 8).
 mouseData initialized (typically reflects a released button).
 pressFlag initialized (typically set to \$00).

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: GEOS calls **InitMouse** after first loading an input driver. The input driver is expected to initialize itself and begin tracking the input device. An application should never need to call **InitMouse**.

Example:

See also: **SlowMouse**, **UpdateMouse**, **SetMouse**, **StartMouseMode**, **MouseUp**.

SetMouse:

(C128)

FE89**Function:** Input device scan reset.**Parameters:** none.**Returns:** nothing.**Destroys:** assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.**Description:** GEOS 128 calls **SetMouse** during Interrupt Level, immediately after the keyboard is scanned for a new key, to reset the pot (potentiometer) scanning lines so that they will recharge with the new value. It is primarily of use with the Commodore 1351 mouse, which requires having the pot lines reset regularly. Other input drivers will have a **SetMouse** routine that merely performs an rts. An application should never need to call **SetMouse**.**Example:****See also:** [SlowMouse](#), [UpdateMouse](#), [InitMouse](#).

SlowMouse:

(C64, C128)

FE83

Function: Kills any accumulated speed in a non-proportional input device.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Alters: internal input-driver speed variables, if any.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: Input drivers for non-proportional input devices, such as a joystick, will often internally associate a speed and velocity with movement. This way the pointer can speed up when the user is trying to move large distances. **SlowMouse** will tell the input driver to kill any accumulated speed, effectively stopping the pointer at a specific location and forcing it to regain momentum. Depending on the input driver, **SlowMouse** may or may not have an effect on the pointer's movement. The standard mouse driver, for example, simply performs an rts but some other input driver may actually copy the value in **minMouseSpeed** to its own internal speed variable.

GEOS calls **SlowMouse** when it drops menus down. A driver that has velocity variables should adjust the current speed so that the pointer does not immediately jump off the menu. An application may want to call **SlowMouse** when the user is required to make precise movements.

Example:

See also: **UpdateMouse**, **InitMouse**, **SetMouse**.

UpdateMouse:

(C64, C128)

FE86

Function: Update the mouse variables based on any changes in the state of the input device.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Alters:

mouseXPos	mouse x-position.
mouseYPos	mouse y-position.
mouseData	state of mouse button: high bit set if button is released; clear if pressed.
pressFlag	MOUSE_BIT and INPUT_BIT set appropriately.
inputData	depends on device

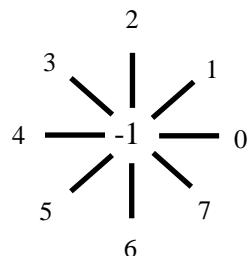
Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: GEOS calls **UpdateMouse** at Interrupt Level to update the GEOS mouse variables with the actual state of the input device. An application should never need to call **UpdateMouse**.

A typical input driver's **UpdateMouse** routine will scan the device hardware and update **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos** with new positions if the coordinates have changed. It will also update **mouseData** with the current state of the input button (high-bit set if released; cleared if pressed) and set MOUSE_BIT in **pressFlag** if the button state has changed since the last call to **UpdateMouse**.

The four byte **inputData** field, which was originally for device-dependent information, has adopted the following standard offsets:

inputData+0 (byte) 8-position device direction (joystick direction; mouse drivers convert a moving mouse to an appropriate direction):



inputData+1 (byte) current speed (Commodore joystick drivers only).

Standard GEOS input drivers should set the INPUT_BIT of **pressFlag** if **inputData+0** has changed since the last time **UpdateMouse** was called. Because most GEOS applications leave **inputVector** set to its default \$0000 value, setting this bit will usually have no effect.

Example:

See also: **SlowMouse**, **InitMouse**, **SetMouse**.

internal

Name	Addr	Description	Page
BootGEOS	C000	Reboot GEOS. Requires only 128 bytes at \$C000.	20-126
FirstInit	C271	Initialize GEOS variables.	20-127
GetSerialNumber	C196	Return GEOS serial number.	20-128
InterruptMain	C100	Main interrupt level processing.	20-129
MainLoop	C1C3	GEOS MainLoop processing.	20-130
Panic	C2C2	System-error dialog box.	20-131
ResetHandle	C003	internal Bootstrap entry point.	20-132

BootGEOS:

(C64, C128)

C000

Function: Restart GEOS from a non-GEOS application.

Parameters: none.

Returns: Does not return.

Destroys: n/a.

Description: **BootGEOS** provides a method for a non-GEOS to run in the GEOS environment—starting up from the deskTop and returning to GEOS when done. The non-GEOS application need only preserve the area of memory between **BootGEOS** and **BootGEOS+\$7F**. The rest of the GEOS Kernel may be overwritten. To reboot GEOS, simply jmp **BootGEOS**, which completely reloads the operating system (either from disk in a "boot" procedure or from a RAM-Expansion Unit in an "rboot" procedure) and returns to the GEOS deskTop.

A program can check to see if it was loaded by GEOS by checking the memory starting at **bootName** for the ASCII (not CBMASCII) string "GEOSBOOT". If loaded by GEOS, the program can check bit 5 of **sysFlgCopy**, if this bit is clear, ask the user to insert their GEOS boot disk before continuing, otherwise a boot disk is not needed because GEOS will rboot from the RAM expansion unit. To actually return to GEOS, set CPU_DATA to **KRNL_BAS_IO_IN (\$37)** on a Commodore 64 and set **config** to **CKRNL_BAS_IO_IN (\$40)** on a Commodore 128, then jump to **BootGEOS**.

Example: [RoadTrip](#).

See also: [FirstInit](#), [StartAppl](#), [GetFile](#), [EnterDeskTop](#).

FirstInit:

(C64, C128)

C271

Function: Simulates portions of the GEOS coldstart procedure without actually rebooting GEOS or destroying the application in memory.

Parameters: none.

Returns: GEOS variables and system hardware in a coldstart state; stack and application space unaffected.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r2**.

Description: **FirstInit** is part of the GEOS coldstart procedure. It initializes nearly all GEOS variables and data structures (both global and local), including those which are usually only done once, when GEOS is first booted, such as setting the configuration variables to a default, power-up state.

GEOS calls this routine internally. Applications will not find it especially useful.

Note: The GEOS font variables are not reset by **FirstInit**; a call to **UseSystemFont** may be necessary.

Example:

See also: **StartAppl, FirstInit.**

GetSerialNumber:

(C64, C128)

C196

Function: Return the 16-bit serial number or pointer to the serial string for the current GEOS Kernal.

Parameters: none.

Returns: **r0** 16-bit serial number.

Destroys: a.

Description: **GetSerialNumber** gives an application access to an unencrypted copy of the GEOS serial number or serial string for comparison purposes. You cannot change the actual serial string or number by altering this copy.

Example:

See also:

InterruptMain:

(C64, C128)

C100

Function: Main Interrupt Level processing.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **InterruptMain** is the main GEOS Interrupt Level processing loop and that means different things on different systems.

Note: **InterruptMain** is a subset of the full Interrupt Level process. **InterruptMain** is typically called through the **intTopVector**. An application could conceivably jsr **InterruptMain** to "catch up" on some system updating if interrupts have been disabled for a considerable period of time. **InterruptMain** is not re-entrant, so it is important that interrupts be disabled around the catch-up calls.

Example:

See also: [MainLoop](#).

MainLoop:

(C64, C128)

C1C3

Function: Direct entry into the GEOS **MainLoop**.

Parameters: nothing.

Returns: n/a.

Destroys: n/a.

Description: Although the term "**MainLoop**" usually refers to GEOS **MainLoop** Level processing, it also represents an entry in the GEOS jump table. By performing a jmp **MainLoop**, the application would be returning to the top of the **MainLoop** Level without letting it run through its normal course of events. The application is expected to return to **MainLoop** Level with an rts, not with a call to **MainLoop**. Hence, this jump table entry is not terribly useful to applications and is primarily used internally by GEOS.

The **MainLoop** jump table entry is perhaps useful when debugging. The system could, conceivably, be returned to a "known state" by resetting the stack pointer and executing a jmp **MainLoop**. Of course, there is no guarantee that this will work.

Example:

```
idx    #$FF      ; reset stack pointer
txs
jmp    MainLoop   ; try to get back to normal.
```

See also: [InterruptMain](#).

Panic:

(C64, C128)

C2C2

Function: Display "system error" dialog box.

Parameters: C64

top word on stack is the system error address+2.

C128

top eight bytes on stack are unused, next word on stack is the system error address+2.

Returns: Never returns.

Description: **Panic** puts up a system error dialog box. It is usually not called directly by an application. Usually the global GEOS variable **BRKVector** will contain the address of this routine. When GEOS encounters a brk (opcode: \$00) instruction in memory, it jumps indirectly through **BRKVector** with system-specific status values on the stack. This usually results in a system error dialog box. The hex address in the dialog box is the address of the offending brk instruction.

An application that patches into **BRKVector** processes brk instructions on its own may need to simulate the normal GEOS course of events by performing a jmp **Panic**.

Although this is not a typical use, an application can use **Panic** as a means of communicating fatal error messages. This may be useful in a beta-test version of a software product, for example.

Example: **FatalError**

See also: **InterruptMain**.

ResetHandle:

(C64, C128)

C003

Function: Internal routine used during the GEOS boot process.

Parameters: none.

Returns: does not return.

Description: **ResetHandle** is only used during the GEOS boot process. It is not useful to applications and is documented here only because it exists in the jump table.

Example:

See also: **BootGEOS**.

math

Name	Addr	Description	Page
BBMult	C160	Byte by byte (single-precision) unsigned multiply.	20-134
Bmult	C163	Byte by word unsigned multiply.	20-135
Dabs	C16F	Double-precision signed absolute value.	20-136
Ddec	C175	Double-precision unsigned decrement.	20-137
Ddiv	C169	Double-precision unsigned division.	20-138
DMult	C166	Double-precision unsigned multiply.	20-140
Dnegate	C172	Double-precision signed negation.	20-141
DSdiv	C16C	Double-precision signed division.	20-142
DShiftLeft	C15D	Double-precision left shift (zeros shifted in).	20-143
DShiftRight	C262	Double-precision right shift (zeros shifted in).	20-144

Function: Unsigned byte-by-byte multiply: multiplies two unsigned byte operands to produce an unsigned word result.

Parameters: x OPERAND1 — zero-page address of single-byte multiplicand in the low-byte of a word variable (byte pointer to a word variable).
y OPERAND2 — zero-page address of the byte multiplier (byte pointer to a byte variable).

Note: $result = OPERAND1(word) * OPERAND2(word)$.

Returns: x, y, byte pointed to by *OPERAND2* unchanged.
word pointed to by *OPERAND1* contains the word result.

Destroys: a, r7L, r8.

Description: **BBMult** is an unsigned byte-by-byte multiplication routine that multiplies two bytes to produce a 16-bit word result (low/high order). The byte in *OPERAND1* is multiplied by the byte in *OPERAND2* and the result is stored as a word back in *OPERAND1*. Note *OPERAND1* starts out as a byte parameter but becomes a word result with the high-byte at *OPERAND1+1*.

Note: Because **r7** and **r8** are destroyed in the multiplication process, they cannot be used to hold either operand.

No overflow can occur when multiplying two bytes because the result always fits in a word ($\$FF * \$FF = \$FE01$).

Example: [8BitMultiply](#).

See also: [BMult](#), [DMult](#), [Ddiv](#), [DSdiv](#).

Function: Unsigned word-by-byte multiply: multiplies an unsigned word and an unsigned byte to produce an unsigned word result.

Parameters: x OPERAND1 — zero-page address of word multiplicand (byte pointer to word variable).
 y OPERAND2 — zero-page address of multiplier (byte pointer to a word variable — use a word variable; only the low-byte is used in the multiplication process, but the high-byte of the word is destroyed).

Note: $result = OPERAND1(word) * OPERAND2(byte)$.

Returns: x, y unchanged.
 word pointed to by OPERAND2 has its high-byte set to \$00, and its low-byte unchanged word pointed to by OPERAND1 contains the word result.

Destroys: a, r6-r8.

Description: **BMult** is an unsigned word-by-byte multiplication routine that multiplies the word at one zero-page address by the byte at another to produce a 16-bit word result. **BMult** operates by clearing the high-byte of *OPERAND2* and calling **BMult**. The result is stored as a word back in *OPERAND1*.

Note: r6, r7 and r8 are destroyed in the multiplication process, they cannot be used to hold the operands.
 Overflow in the result (beyond 16-bits) is ignored.

Example: **16x8Multiply**, **ConvToUnits**.

See also: **BMult**, **DMult**, **Ddiv**, **DSdiv**.

Function: Compute absolute value of a two's-complement signed word.

Parameters: x OPERAND — zero-page address of word to operate on (byte pointer to a word variable).

Returns: x, y unchanged.
word pointed to by *OPERAND* contains the absolute value result.

Destroys: a.

Description: **Dabs** takes a signed word at a zero-page address and returns its absolute value. The address of the word (*OPERAND*) is passed in x. The absolute value of *OPERAND* is returned in *OPERAND*.

The equation involved is: if (value < 0) then value = -value.

Example: **DSmult**

See also: **DNegate**.

Function: Decrement a word.

Parameters: x OPERAND — zero-page address of word to decrement (byte pointer to a word variable).

Returns: x, y unchanged.
 st z flag is set if resulting word is \$0000.
 zero page word pointed to by *OPERAND* contains the decremented word.

Destroys: a.

Description: **Ddec** is a double-precision routine that decrements a 16-bit zero-page word. The absolute address of the word is passed in x. If the result of the decrement is zero, then the z flag in the status register is set and can be tested with a subsequent beq or bne. **Ddec** is useful for loops which require a two-byte counter.

Note³: The macro **DecW** should be used in cases where speed is more important than code size. Inner loops should always use **DecW** if space allows. **Ddec** should be used when space is at a premium as it costs only 5 bytes to use. The Kernal uses **Ddec** in **CRC** because space in the Kernal is more valuable than the speed of the **CRC** procedure that is not normally ever used in an inner loop. See Example: **DdecvsDecW**.

Example: **Kernal_CRC, DdecvsDecW, DecCounter, DecZW.**

See also:

Function: Unsigned word-by-word (double-precision) division: divides one unsigned word by another to produce an unsigned word result.

Parameters: x OPERAND1 — zero-page address of word dividend (byte pointer to a word variable).
y OPERAND2 — zero-page address of word divisor (byte pointer to a word variable).

Note: $result = OPERAND1(word) / OPERAND2(word)$.

Returns: x, y, word pointed to by *OPERAND2* unchanged.
word pointed to by *OPERAND1* contains the result.
r8 contains the fractional remainder (word).

Destroys: a, **r9**.

Description: **Ddiv** is an unsigned word-by-word division routine that divides the word at one zero-page address (the dividend) by the word at another (the divisor) to produce a 16-bit word result and a 16-bit word fractional remainder. The word in *OPERAND1* is divided by the word in *OPERAND2* and the result is stored as a word back in *OPERAND1*. The remainder is returned in **r8**.

Note: Because **r8** and **r9** are used in the division process, they cannot be used to hold operands.

If the divisor (*OPERAND2*) is greater than the dividend (*OPERAND1*), then the fractional result will be returned as \$0000 and *OPERAND1* will be returned in **r8**.

Although dividing by zero is an undefined mathematical operation, **Ddiv** makes no attempt to flag this as an error condition and will simply return incorrect results. If the divisor might be zero, the application should check for this situation before dividing as in:

```

zpage = $00

    lda      zpage,y           ; get low-byte of divisor
    ora      zpage+1,y         ; get high-byte of divisor
    bne     10$                ; if either non-zero, go divide
    jmp     DivideByZero       ; else, flag error
10$                                ; label for divide
    jmp     Ddiv

```

There is no possibility of overflow (a result which cannot fit in 16 bits).

Example: **ConvToUnits**, **CheckDiskSpace**, **NewDdiv**.

See also: **DSdiv**, **DMult**, **BBMult**, **BMult**.

DivideBySeven: (Apple)

Function: Divide a byte value by 7.

Parameters: **r0L** OPERAND1 — byte to divide by 7.

Returns: a result.

Destroys: a.

Description: Bonus Code Page: CBM GEOS has no DivideBySeven in the Kernal like Apple does, so here is a block to do a similar operation on an 8-bit value.

DvBy7:

```
lda    r0L
lsr
lsr
lsr
adc    r0L
ror
lsr
lsr
adc    r0L
ror
lsr
lsr
rts
```

Example:

See also:

Function: Unsigned word-by-word (double-precision) multiply: multiplies two unsigned words to produce an unsigned word result.

Parameters: x OPERAND1 — zero-page address of word multiplicand (byte pointer to a word variable).
y OPERAND2 — zero-page address of word multiplier (byte pointer to a word variable).

Note: results *OPERAND1* (*word*) * *OPERAND2*(*word*).

Returns: x, y, word pointed to by *OPERAND2* unchanged.
word pointed to by *OPERAND1* contains the word result.

Destroys: a, r6-r8.

Description: **DMult** is an unsigned word-by-word multiplication routine that multiplies the word at one zero-page address by the word at another to produce a 16-bit word result (all stored in low/high order). The word in *OPERAND1* is multiplied by the word in *OPERAND2* and the result is stored as a word back in *OPERAND1*.

Note: Because **r6**, **r7** and **r8** are destroyed in the multiplication process, they cannot be used to hold the operands.

Overflow in the result (beyond 16-bits) is ignored.

Example: DSmult.

See also: **Bmult**, **BBMult**, **Ddiv**, **DSdiv**.

Dnegate:

(C64, C128)

C172

Function: Negate a signed word (two's complement sign-switch).

Parameters: x OPERAND — zero-page address of word to operate on (byte pointer to a word variable).

Returns: x, y unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **Dnegate** negates a zero-page word. The absolute address of the word *OPERAND* is passed in x. The absolute value of *OPERAND* is returned in *OPERAND*.
The operation of this routine is: value = (value ^ \$FFFF) + 1.

Example: **DSmult**, **NewDSdiv**.

See also: **Dabs**.

Function: Signed word-by-word (double-precision) division: divides one two's complement.

Parameters: **x** OPERAND1 — zero-page address of signed word dividend (byte pointer to a word variable).
y OPERAND2 — zero-page address of signed word divisor (byte pointer to a word variable).

Returns: **x, y** unchanged.
r8 the fractional remainder (word).
word pointed to by OPERAND2 equals its absolute value.
word pointed to by OPERAND1 contains the word result.

Destroys: **a, r9.**

Description: **DSdiv** is a signed, two's complement word-by-word division routine that divides the word in one zero-page **pseudoregister** (the dividend) by the word in another (the divisor) to produce a 16-bit word signed result and a 16-bit word fractional remainder. The word in *OPERAND1* is divided by the word in *OPERAND2* and the result is stored as a word back in *OPERAND1* with the remainder in **r8**.

The remainder is always positive regardless of the sign of the dividend. This will cause problems with some mathematical operations that expect a signed remainder. The following code fragment will fix this problem:

See Example: **NewDSdiv**.

Note: Because **r8** and **r9** are used in the division process, they cannot be used as the operands.

Although dividing by zero is an undefined mathematical operation, **DSdiv** makes no attempt to flag this as an error condition and simply returns incorrect results. If the divisor might be zero, the application should check for this situation before dividing:

```

zpage = $00

DSDivPre:
    lda      zpage,y           ; get low-byte of divisor
    ora      zpage+1,y         ; get high-byte of divisor
    bne     10$                ; if either non-zero, go divide
    jmp     DivideByZero       ; else, flag error
10$                                ; divide
    jmp     DSdiv

```

Example: **NewDSdiv**.

See also: **Ddiv, DMult, BBMult, BMult.**

Function: Arithmetically left-shift a zero-page word.

Parameters: x OPERAND — address of the zero-page word to shift (byte pointer to a word variable).

y COUNT — number of times to shift the word left (byte).

Returns: a, x unchanged.

y #\$FF.

st c (carry flag) is set with last bit shifted out of word.

zero-page address pointed to by *OPERAND* contains the shifted word.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **DShiftLeft** is a double-precision math routine that arithmetically left-shifts a 16-bit zero-page word (low/high order). The address of the word is passed in x and the number of times to shift the word is passed in y. Zeros are shifted into the low-order bit.

An arithmetic left-shift is useful for quickly multiplying a value by a power of two. One left-shift will multiply by two, two left-shifts will multiply by four, three left-shifts will multiply by eight, and so on: value = value * 2^{count} .

Note: If a COUNT of \$00 is specified, the word will not be shifted.

Carry Flag <- High-byte <- Low-byte

C	7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0	7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0	<- 0
---	-----------------	-----------------	------

Example:

See also: **DShiftRight**.

Function: Arithmetically right-shift a zero-page word.

Parameters: x OPERAND — address of the zero-page word to shift (byte pointer to a word variable).

y COUNT — number of times to shift the word right (byte).

Returns: a, x unchanged.

y #\$FF

st c (carry flag) is set with last bit shifted out of word.

zero-page address pointed to by OPERAND contains the shifted word.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **DShiftRight** is a double-precision math routine that arithmetically right-shifts a 16-bit zero-page word (low/high order). The address of the word is passed in x and the number of times to shift the word is passed in y. Zeros are shifted into the high-order bit.

An arithmetic right-shift is useful for quickly dividing a value by a power of two. One right-shift will divide by two, two right-shifts will divide by four, three right-shifts will divide by eight, and so on: value = value / 2^{count} .

Note: If a COUNT of \$00 is specified, the word will not be shifted.

High-byte ->	Low-byte ->	Carry Flag
0 ->	7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0	7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0 C

Example: **MseToCardPos**, **ConvToUnits**.

See also: **DShiftLeft**.

memory

Name	Addr	Description	Page
AccessCache	C2EF	C128 Provides a mechanism for maintaining a 21 block cache.	20-146
ClearRam	C178	Clear memory to \$00.	20-147
CmpFString	C26E	Compare two fixed-length strings.	20-148
CmpString	C26B	Compare two null-terminated strings.	20-149
CopyFString	C268	Copy a fixed-length string.	20-150
CopyString	C265	Copy a null-terminated string.	20-151
DoBOp	C2EC	C128 Back-RAM memory move/swap/verify primitive.	20-152
DoRAMOp	C2D4	Primitive for communicating with REU (RAM-Expansion Unit).	20-153
FetchRAM	C2CB	Transfer data from RAM-Expansion Unit.	20-154
FillRam	C17B	Fill memory with a particular byte.	20-155
i_FillRam	C1B4	Inline FillRam .	20-155
i_MoveData	C1B7	Inline MoveData .	20-158
InitRam	C181	Initialize memory areas from table.	20-156
MoveBData	C2E3	128 BackRAM memory move routine.	20-157
MoveData	C17E	Intelligent memory block move.	20-158
StashRAM	C2C8	Transfer memory to RAM-Expansion Unit.	20-159
SwapBData	C2E6	128 memory swap between front/backRAM.	20-160
SwapRAM	C2CE	Swap memory with an REU memory block.	20-161
VerifyBData	C2E9	128 backRAM verify.	20-162
VerifyRAM	C2D1	RAM-Expansion Unit verify.	20-163

Function: Provides a mechanism for maintaining a 21 block Cache.

Parameters: **r1H** BLOCK — Block Number (0-20).

r4 BUFFER — address of block buffer; must be at least BLOCKSIZE bytes (word).
y MODE — operation mode.

MODE Description

0	Save Block at <i>BUFFER</i> to Cache.
1	Read Block from Cache and write to <i>BUFFER</i> .
2	Swap Block at <i>BUFFER</i> with block in Cache.
3	verify (compare) <i>BUFFER</i> against Contents of Cache.
-1	Erase Cache.

Calls: **DoBOp.**

Returns: nothing.

When verifying:

a, y \$00 if data matches.
\$FF if mismatch.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **AccessCache** provides an application with the ability to maintain a cache of 21 blocks. The Cache is large enough to hold a full track on a 1541 or 1571 drive. Even though the intent of the Cache is for caching disk blocks the cache can be used for any purpose the application has for it. It is not used by any of the standard drivers or by the Kernal.

The caching mechanism is very simple and does no error checking.

The cache is not reset by the Kernal between application sessions and is persistent during the life of a boot session. The cache will not survive a reboot.

Note: **Verify** has an oddity where it returns the error status in the y and a registers. the x register is always \$00 regardless of the outcome of the verify.

Note: **Erase Cache** erases the first 2 bytes of every block in the cache. The remaining bytes of the blocks are left unchanged.

Note: **AccessCache** appears in the jump table in Wheels 4.4 but performs no function. It immediately does an rts.

Example:

See also:

ClearRam:

(C64, C128)

C178

Function: Clear a region of memory to \$00.

Parameters: **r1** ADDR — address of area to clear (word).
r0 COUNT — number of bytes to clear (0 - 64K) (word).

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, y, **r0, r1, r2L**.

Description: **ClearRam** clears *COUNT* bytes starting at *ADDR* to *ADDR+COUNT*. It useful for initializing ramsect variables and data sections.

Note: Do not use **ClearRam** to initialize **r0-r2L**. Also, for when space is at a premium, it actually takes fewer bytes to call **i_FillRam** with a fill value of \$00.

Note¹: **ClearRam** sets **r2L** to \$00 and calls **FillRam**.

Example: **InitBuffers**.

See also: **FillRam, InitRam**.

Function: Compare two fixed-length strings.

Parameters: x SOURCE — zero-page address of pointer to source string (byte pointer to a word pointer).
 y DEST — zero-page address of pointer to destination string (byte pointer to a word pointer).
 a LEN — length of strings (1-255). A *LEN* value of \$00 will cause **CmpFString** to function exactly like **CmpString**, expecting a null terminated source string.

Returns: st status register flags reflect the result of the comparison.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **CmpFString** compares the fixed-length string pointed to by *SOURCE* to the string of the same length pointed to by *DEST*.

CmpFString with a *LEN* value of \$00 causes the routine to act exactly like **CmpString**.

CmpFString compares each character in the strings until there is a non-matching pair. The result of the comparison between the non-matching pair is passed back in the processor status register (st). If the strings match, the z flag is set. This allows the application to test the result of a string comparison with standard test and branch operations:

bne	branch if strings don't match.
beq	branch if strings match.
bcs	branch if source string is greater than or equal to <i>DEST</i> string.
bcc	branch if source string is less than <i>DEST</i> string.

Note: The strings may contain internal NULL's. These will not terminate the comparison.

Example: **Find.**

See also: **CmpString**, **CopyFString**.

Function: Compare two null-terminated strings.

Parameters: x SOURCE — zero-page address of pointer to source null terminated string.
y DEST — zero-page address of pointer to destination null terminated string.

Returns: st status register flags reflect the result of the comparison.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **CmpString** compares the null-terminated source string pointed to by *SOURCE* to the destination string pointed to by *DEST*. The strings are compared a byte at a time until either a mismatch is found or a null is encountered in both strings.

CmpString compares each character in the strings until there is a non-matching pair. The result of the comparison between the non-matching pair is passed back in the processor status register (**st**). If the strings match, the **z** flag is set. This allows the application to test the result of a string comparison with standard test and branch operations:

bne	branch if strings don't match.
beq	branch if strings match.
bcs	branch if source string is greater than or equal to <i>DEST</i> string.
bcc	branch if source string is less than <i>DEST</i> string.

Note: **CmpString** cannot compare strings longer than 256 bytes (including the null). The compare process is aborted after 256 bytes.

Example: [Find2](#).

See also: [CmpFString](#), [CopyString](#).

CopyFString:

(C64, C128)

C268**Function:** Copy a fixed-length string.**Parameters:**
x SOURCE — zero-page address of pointer to source string (byte pointer to a word pointer).
y DEST — zero-page address of pointer to destination buffer (byte pointer to a word pointer).
a LEN — length of strings (1-255)**Returns:** Buffer pointed to by DEST contains copy of source string.**Destroys:** a, x, y.**Description:** **CopyFString** copies a fixed-length string pointed to by *SOURCE* to the buffer pointed to by *DEST*. If the source and destination areas overlap, the source must be lower in memory for the copy to work properly.**Note:** Because the *LEN* parameter is a one-byte value, **CopyFString** cannot copy a string longer than 255 bytes. A *LEN* value of \$00 causes **CopyFString** to act exactly like **CopyString**.**Note:** The source string may contain internal NULL's. These will not terminate the copy operation.**Example:** **CopyBuffer**.**See also:** **CopyString**, **CmpString**, **MoveData**.

Function: Copy a null-terminated string.

Parameters: x SOURCE — zero-page address of pointer to a NULL terminated source string (byte pointer to a word pointer).
y DEST — zero-page address of pointer to destination buffer (byte pointer to a word pointer).

Returns: Buffer pointed to by *DEST* contains copy of source string, including the terminating NULL.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **CopyString** copies a null terminated string pointed to by *SOURCE* to the buffer pointed to by *DEST*. All Characters in the string are copied, including the null-terminator. If the source and destination areas overlap, the source must be lower in memory for the copy to work properly.

Note: **CopyString** cannot copy more than 256 bytes. The Copy process is aborted after 256 bytes.

Example: **CopyBuffer**, **CopyStr**.

See also: **CopyFString**, **CmpString**, **MoveData**.

Function: Back-RAM memory move/swap/verify primitive.

Parameters:

- r0** ADDR1 — address of first block in application memory (word).
- r1** ADDR2 — address of second block in application memory (word).
- r2** COUNT — number of bytes to operate on (word).
- r3L** A1BANK — *ADDR1* bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).
- r3H** A2BANK — *ADDR2* bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).
- y** MODE — operation mode:

b1 b0 Description

0	0	move from memory at <i>ADDR1</i> to memory at <i>ADDR2</i> .
0	1	move from memory at <i>ADDR2</i> to memory at <i>ADDR1</i> .
1	0	swap memory at <i>ADDR1</i> with memory at <i>ADDR2</i> .
1	1	verify (compare) memory at <i>ADDR1</i> against memory at <i>ADDR2</i> .

Note: the DoBOp MODE parameter closely matches the low nibble of the DoRAMOp.

Returns: **r0-r3** unchanged.

When verifying:

- x \$00 if data matches.
- \$FF if mismatch.
- DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.

when MODE=1:

values in **r0** and **r1** are swapped on return. This is so **DoBOp** can put the source addr and dest address in the correct order for its call to **MoveBData**.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **DoBOp** is a generalized memory primitive for dealing with both memory banks on the Commodore 128. It is used by **MoveBData**, **SwapBData**, and **VerifyBData**.

Note: **DoBOp** should only be used on designated application areas of memory. When moving memory within the same bank the destination address must be less than source address. When swapping memory within the same bank, *ADDR1* must be less than *ADDR2*.

Important³: Using *MODE* 1 will cause the address' in **r0** and **r1** to be swapped. If an application is not expecting this behavior, unexpected results may occur as a result of the swapped register contents.

Example:

See also: **MoveBData**, **SwapBData**, **VerifyBData**, **DoRAMOp**.

Function: Primitive for communicating with REU (RAM-Expansion Unit) devices.

Parameters:

r0	CBMSRC	— address in Main Memory (word).
r1	REUDEST	— address in REU bank (word).
r2	COUNT	— number of bytes to operate with (word).
r3L	REUBANK	— REU bank number to use (byte).
y	CMD	— command to send to REU (byte).

Returns:

r0-r3L	unchanged.
x	error code: \$00 (no error) or DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.
a	REU status byte and'ed with \$60. (\$40 = success).

Destroys: y.

Description: **DoRAMOp** is a very low-level routine for communicating with a RAM-Expansion Unit on a C64 or C128. This routine is a "use at your own risk" GEOS primitive.

DoRAMOp operates with the with the RAM-Expansion Unit directly and handles all the necessary communication protocols and clock-speed save/restore (if necessary).

The *CMD* parameter is stuffed into the REC Command Register (**EXP_BASE+\$01**). Although **DoRAMOp** does no error checking on this parameter, it expects the high-nibble to be %1001 (transfer with current configuration and disable FF00 decoding). The lower nibble can be one of the following:

b1	b0	Description
0	0	Transfer from Commodore to REU.
0	1	Transfer from REU to Commodore.
1	0	Swap.
1	1	Verify.

*Note: the low nibble of the **DoRAMOp** CMD parameter closely matches the **DoBOp MODE** parameter.*

Note: On a Commodore 128, if the VIC chip is mapped to frontRAM (with the MMU VIC bank pointer), the REU will read/write using frontRAM. Similarly, if the VIC chip is mapped to backRAM, the REU will read/write using backRAM. The REU ignores the standard bank selection controls on the 8510. GEOS 128 defaults with the VIC mapped to frontRAM.

For more information on the Commodore REU devices, refer to the *Commodore 1764 RAM Expansion Module User's Guide* or the *1700/1750 RAM Expansion Module User's Guide*.

Example:

See also: **StashRAM**, **FetchRAM**, **SwapRAM**, **VerifyRAM**, **DoBOp**.

FetchRAM:

(C64 v1.3+, C128)

C2CB

Function: Primitive for transferring data from an REU.

Parameters: **r0** CBMDEST — address in Main Memory to start writing (word).

r1 REUSRC — address in REU bank to start reading (word).

r2 COUNT — number of bytes to fetch (word).

r3L REUBANK — REU bank number to fetch from (byte).

Returns: **r0-r3L** unchanged.

x error code: \$00 (no error) or

DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.

a REU status byte and'ed with \$60 (\$40 = success).

Destroys: y.

Description: **FetchRAM** moves a block of data from a REU BANK into Commodore memory. This routine is a "use at your own risk" GEOS primitive.

FetchRAM uses the **DoRAMOp** primitive by calling it with a CMD parameter of %10010001.

Note: Refer to **DoRAMOp** for notes and warnings.

Example:

See also: [StashRAM](#), [SwapRAM](#), [VerifyRAM](#), [DoRAMOp](#), [MoveBData](#).

Function: Fills a region of memory with a repeating byte value.

Parameters: Normal:

r0 COUNT — number of bytes to clear (0 - 64K) (word).
r1 ADDR — address of area to clear (word).
r2L FILL — byte value to fill with (byte).

Inline:

.word COUNT — number of bytes to clear (0 - 64K) (word).
.word ADDR — address of area to clear (word).
.byte FILL — byte value to fill with (byte).

Returns: **r2L** unchanged.

Destroys: a, y, **r0, r1**.

Description: **FillRam** fills *COUNT* bytes starting at *ADDR* with the *FILL* byte. This routine is useful for initializing a block of memory to any desired value.

Note: Do not use **FillRam** to initialize **r0-r2L**.

Example: **InitBuffers.**

See also: **ClearRam, InitRam.**

InitRam:

(C64, C128)

C181

Function: Table driven initialization for variable space and other memory areas.

Parameters: **r0** TABLE —address of initialization table (word).

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r2L**.

Description: **InitRam** uses a table of data to initialize blocks of memory to preset values. It is useful for setting groups of variables to specific values. It is especially good at initializing a group of noncontiguous variables in a "two bytes here, three bytes there" fashion.

The initialization table that is pointed to by the *TABLE* parameter is a data structure made up from the following repeating pattern:

.word	address	; start address of this block
.byte	count	; number of bytes to initialize
.byte	byte1,byte2,...byteN	; count bytes of data
.word	address	; start address of next block

The table is made of blocks that follow the above pattern, *count* bytes starting at *address* are initialized with the next *count* bytes in the table. (A *count* value of \$00 is treated as 256). To end the table, use:

.word	NULL	; end table
-------	------	-------------

where **InitRam** expects the next *address* parameter.

Note: Do not use **InitRam** to initialize **r0-r2L**.

Example:

See also: **FillRam**, **ClearRam**.

Function: Special version of **MoveData** that will move data within either frontRAM or backRAM (or from one bank to the other).

Parameters:

r0	SOURCE	— address of source block in memory (word).
r1	DEST	— address of destination block in memory (word).
r2	COUNT	— number of bytes to move (word).
r3L	SRCBANK	— source bank: 0 = backRAM; 1 = frontRAM (byte).
r3H	DSTBANK	— destination bank: 0 = backRAM; 1 = frontRAM (byte).

Returns: **r0-r3** unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **MoveBData** is a block move routine that allows data to be moved in either frontRAM, backRAM, or between front and back (bank 1, the front bank, is the normal GEOS application area). If the *SOURCE* and *DEST* areas are in the same bank and overlap, *DEST* must be less than *SOURCE*.

MoveBData is especially useful for copying data from frontRAM to backRAM or from backRAM to frontRAM.

MoveBData uses the **DoBOp** primitive by calling it with a *MODE* parameter of \$00.

Note: **MoveBData** should only be used to move data within the designated application areas of memory. **MoveBData** is significantly slower than **MoveData** and should be avoided if the move will occur entirely within frontRAM.

Example:

See also: **MoveBData**, **SwapBData**, **VerifyBData**, **DoBOp**.

MoveData:, **i_MoveData:**

(C64, C128)

C17E, C1B7**Function:** Moves a block of data from one area to another.**Parameters:** Normal:

r0	SOURCE	— address of source block in memory (word).
r1	DEST	— address of destination block in memory (word).
r2	COUNT	— number of bytes to move (word).

Inline:data appears immediately after the jsr **i_MoveData**.

```
.word SOURCE
.word DEST
.word COUNT
```

Returns: **r0, r1, r2** unchanged.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **MoveData** will move data from one area of memory to another. The source and destination blocks can overlap in either direction, which makes this routine ideal for scrolling, insertion sorts, and other applications that need to move arbitrarily large areas of memory around. The move is actually a copy in the sense that the source data remains unaltered unless the destination area overlaps it.

64 & 128: If the *DMA MoveData* option in the Configure program is enabled (GEOS v1.3 and later), **MoveData** will use part of bank 0 of the installed RAM-Expansion Unit for an ultrafast move operation. An application that calls **MoveData** in the normal manner will automatically take advantage of this selection. An application that relies upon a slower **MoveData** (for timing or other reasons) can disable the DMA-move by temporarily clearing bit 7 of **sysRAMFlg**. This bit can also be used to read the status of the DMA-move configuration.

64: Due to insufficient error checking in GEOS, do not attempt to move more than 30,976 (\$7900) bytes at one time when the DMA-move option is enabled. Break the move up into multiple calls to **MoveData**.

128: Due to insufficient error checking in GEOS, do not attempt to move more than 14,592 (\$3900) bytes at one time when the DMA-move option is enabled. Break the move up into multiple calls to **MoveData**. **MoveData** should only be used to move data within the standard frontRAM application space. Use **MoveBData** to move memory within backRAM or between frontRAM and backRAM.

Because the RAM-Expansion Unit DMA follows the VIC chip bank select, an application that is displaying a 40-column screen from backRAM must either disable DMA-moves or temporarily switch the VIC chip to frontRAM before the **MoveData** call.

Note: Do not use **MoveData** on **r0-r6**.**Example:****See also:** **MoveBData**, **CopyString**.

Function: Primitive for transferring data to an REU.

Parameters: **r0** CBMSRC — address in Main Memory to start reading (word).

r1 REUDEST — address in REU bank to stash data (word).

r2 COUNT — number of bytes to stash (word).

r3L REUBANK — REU bank number to stash to (byte).

Returns: **r0-r3L** unchanged.

x error code: \$00 (no error) or

DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.

a REU status byte and'ed with \$60 (\$40 = success).

Destroys: y.

Description: **StashRAM** moves a block of data from Commodore memory into an REU bank. This routine is a "use at your own risk" low-level GEOS primitive.

StashRAM uses the **DoRAMOp** primitive by calling it with a *CMD* parameter of %10010000.

Note: Refer to **DoRAMOp** for notes and warnings.

Example:

See also: **SwapRAM**, **FetchRAM**, **VerifyRAM**, **DoRAMOp**, **MoveBData**.

Function: Swaps two regions of memory within either frontRAM or backRAM (or between one bank and the other).

Parameters:

r0	ADDR1 — address of first block in application memory (word).
r1	ADDR2 — address of second block in application memory (word).
r2	COUNT — number of bytes to swap (word).
r3L	A1BANK — <i>ADDR1</i> bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).
r3H	A2BANK — <i>ADDR2</i> bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).

Returns: **r0-r3** unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **SwapBData** is a block swap routine that allows data to be swapped in either frontRAM, backRAM, or between front and back. If the *ADDR1* and *ADDR2* areas are in the same bank and overlap, *ADDR2* must be less than *ADDR1*.

SwapBData is especially useful for swapping data from frontRAM to backRAM or from backRAM to frontRAM.

SwapBData uses the **DoBOp** primitive by calling it with a *MODE* parameter of \$02.

Note: **SwapBData** should only be used to swap data within the designated application areas of memory.

Example:

See also: **MoveBData**, **VerifyBData**, **DoBOp**.

Function: Primitive for swapping data between Commodore memory and an REU.

Parameters: **r0** CBMADDR — address in Commodore to swap (word).

r1 REUADDR — address in REU to swap (word).

r2 COUNT — number of bytes to swap (word).

r3L REUBANK — REU bank number to fetch from (byte).

Returns: **r0-r3** unchanged.

x error code: \$00 (no error) or

DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.

a REU status byte and'ed with \$60 (\$40 = successful swap).

Destroys: y.

Description: **SwapRAM** swaps a block of data in an REU bank with a block of data in Commodore memory. This routine is a "use at your own risk" low-level GEOS primitive.

SwapRAM uses the **DoRAMOp** primitive by calling it with a CMD parameter of % 10010010.

Note: Refer to **DoRAMOp** for notes and warnings.

Example:

See also: **StashRAM**, **FetchRAM**, **VerifyRAM**, **DoRAMOp**, **SwapBData**.

VerifyBData:

(C128)

C2E9

Function: Compares (verifies) two regions of memory against each other. The regions may either be in frontRAM or backRAM (or one in front and the other in back).

Parameters:

- r0** ADDR1 — address of first block in application memory (word).
- r1** ADDR2 — address of second block in application memory (word).
- r2** COUNT — number of bytes to swap (word).
- r3L** A1BANK — *ADDR1* bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).
- r3H** A2BANK — *ADDR2* bank: 0 = frontRAM; 1 = backRAM (byte).

Returns:

- r0-r3** unchanged.
- x \$00 if data matches;
- \$FF if mismatch.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **VerifyBData** is a block verify routine that allows the data in one region of memory to be compared to the data in another region in memory. The regions may be in either frontRAM, backRAM, or in frontRAM and backRAM. The *ADDR1* and *ADDR2* areas may overlap even if they are in the same bank.

VerifyBData uses the **DoBOp** primitive by calling it with a *MODE* parameter of \$03.

Note: **VerifyBData** should only be used to compare data within the designated application areas of memory.

Example:

See also: **MoveBData**, **SwapBData**, **DoBOp**.

Function: Verify (compare) data in main memory with data in an REU.

Parameters:

r0	CBMADDR	— address in Commodore to start (word).
r1	REUADDR	— address in REU bank to start (word).
r2	COUNT	— number of bytes to verify (word).
r3L	REUBANK	— REU bank number to verify with (byte).

Returns:

r0-r3L	unchanged.
x	error code: \$00 (no error) or DEV_NOT_FOUND if bank or REU not available.
a	REU status byte and'ed with \$60: \$40 = data match \$20 = data mismatch

Destroys: y.

Description: **VerifyRAM** Compares a block of data in Commodore memory with a block of data in an REU bank to Verify the contents match. If bit 5 of the a register is set, there was a failed comparison during validation. This routine is a "use at your own risk" low-level GEOS primitive.

VerifyRAM uses the **DoRAMOp** primitive by calling it with a CMD parameter of % 10010011.

Note: Refer to **DoRAMOp** for notes and warnings.

Example:

See also: **SwapRAM**, **FetchRAM**, **StashRAM**, **DoRAMOp**, **VerifyBData**.

mouse/sprite

Name	Addr	Description	Page
ClearMouseMode	C19C	Stop input device monitoring.	20-165
HideOnlyMouse	C2F2	(128) Temporarily remove soft-sprite mouse pointer.	20-166
IsMseInRegion	C2B3	Check if mouse is inside a window.	20-167
MouseOff	C18D	Disable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	20-168
MouseUp	C18A	Enable mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.	20-169
SetMsePic	C2DA	Set and preshift new soft-sprite mouse picture.	20-170
StartMouseMode	C14E	Start monitoring input device.	20-171
TempHideMouse	C2D7	Hide soft-sprites before direct screen access.	20-172

ClearMouseMode:

(C64, C128)

C19C**Function:** Stop monitoring the input device.**Parameters:** nothing.**Returns:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r3L**.**Alters:** **mouseOn** set to \$00, totally disabling all mouse tracking.
moberble sprite #0 bit cleared by **DisablSprite**.**Description:** **ClearMouseMode** instructs GEOS to totally disable its monitoring of the input device. It clears **mouseOn** to reset mouse tracking to its cleared state and calls **DisablSprite**. Applications will normally not have a need to call this routine. It is the functional opposite of **StartMouseMode**.**Example:****See also:** **StartMouseMode, MouseOff**.

HideOnlyMouse:

(C128)

C2F2

Function: Temporarily removes the soft-sprite mouse pointer from the graphics screen.

Parameters: nothing.

Returns: nothing.

Uses: **graphMode** Current video mode for C128

Destroys: a, x, y, **r1-r6**.

Description: **HideOnlyMouse** temporarily removes the mouse-pointer soft-sprite. It does not affect any of the other sprites. This can be used as an alternative to **TempHideMouse** when only the mouse pointer need be hidden. The mouse pointer will remain hidden until the next pass through **MainLoop**. Any subsequent calls to **TempHideMouse** before passing through **MainLoop** again will not erase any sprites.

In 40-column mode (when bit 7 of **graphMode** is zero), **HideOnlyMouse** exits immediately without affecting the hardware sprites. Also, be aware that any subsequent GEOS graphic operation will hide any visible sprites by calling **TempHideMouse**, so this routine is not especially useful if using GEOS graphics routines.

Example:

See also: **TempHideMouse**.

IsMseInRegion:

(C64, C128)

C2B3

Function: Checks to see if the mouse is within a specified rectangular region of the screen.

Parameters:

r3	X1	— x-coordinate of upper-left (word).
r2L	Y1	— y-coordinate of upper-left (byte).
r4	X2	— y-coordinate of lower-right (word).
r2H	Y2	— y-coordinate of lower-right (byte).

where (X1, Y1) and (X1, Y2) is the upper-left corner of the rectangle and (X2, Y2) is the lower-right corner.

Returns:

a	TRUE if in region, FALSE if not in region.
st	result of loading TRUE or FALSE into the a register.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **IsMseInRegion** tests the position of the mouse against the boundaries of a rectangular region (passed in the same GEOS registers as the Rectangle routine). It returns TRUE if the mouse is within the region (inclusive) and FALSE if the mouse is outside the region. Because the st register reflects the result of loading TRUE or FALSE into the accumulator, the call can be followed by a branch instruction that tests the result, such as:

```
beq      InRegion      ; branch if mouse was in region
-or-
bne      NotInRegion   ; branch if mouse not in region
```

Note: Interrupts should always be disabled around a call to **IsMseInRegion**. If the php-sei-plp method is used, be aware that the plp will reset the st flags. If this is troublesome, it may warrant creating a new version of **IsMseInRegion** that does its own interrupt disable and leaves the values in the st register intact: See **NewIsMseInRegion**.

Example: **NewIsMseInRegion**.

See also: **HorizontalLine**.

MouseOff:

(C64, C128)

C18D

Function: Temporarily disables the mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.

Parameters: nothing.

Returns: nothing.

Modifies: **mobenble** sprite #0 bit cleared by **DisablSprite**.
mouseOn clears the MOUSEON_BIT.

Destroys: a.

Description: **MouseOff** temporarily disables the mouse cursor and GEOS mouse tracking by clearing the proper bit in **mouseOn** and calling **DisablSprite**. Applications can call **MouseOff** temporarily disable the mouse. The mouse can be reenabled to its previous state by calling **MouseUp**.

Example:

See also: **MouseUp**, **ClearMouseMode**.

MouseUp:

(C64, C128)

C18A

Function: Reenables the mouse pointer and GEOS mouse tracking.

Parameters: nothing.

Returns: nothing.

Modifies: **mobenble** sprite #0 bit cleared by **DisableSprite**.
mouseOn sets the MOUSEON_BIT.

Destroys: a.

Description: **MouseUp** reenables the mouse cursor and GEOS mouse tracking after a call to **MouseOff** by setting the proper bits in **mouseOn** and **mobenble**.

Note: **StartMouseMode** calls this routine.

Example:

See also: **MouseOff**, **ClearMouseMode**.

SetMsePic:

(C128)

C2DA

Function: Uploads and pre-shifts a new mouse picture for the software sprite handler.

Parameters: **r0** **MSEPIC** — pointer to 32 bytes of mouse sprite image data or one of the following special codes:
ARROW.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: The software sprite routines used by GEOS 128 in 80-column mode treat the mouse sprite (sprite #0) differently than the other sprites. Sprite #0 is optimized and hardcoded to provide reasonable mouse-response while minimizing the flicker typically associated with erasing and redrawing a fastmoving object. The mouse sprite is limited to a 16x8 pixel image. The image includes a mask of the same size and both are stored in a pre-shifted form within internal GEOS buffers. For these reasons, a new mouse picture must be installed with **SetMsePic** (as opposed to a normal **DrawSprite**). **SetMsePic** pre-shifts the image data and lets the soft-sprite mouse routine know of the new image.

SetMsePic accepts one parameter: a pointer to the mask and image data or a constant value for one of the predefined shapes. If a user-defined shape is used, the data that *MSEPIC* points to is in the following format:

16 bytes	16x8 "cookie cutter" mask. Before drawing the software mouse sprite, GEOS and's this mask onto the foreground screen. Any zero bits in the mask, clear the corresponding pixels. One bits do not affect the screen.
16 bytes	16x8 sprite image. After clearing pixels with the mask data, the sprite image is or'ed into the area. Any one bits in the sprite image set the corresponding pixels. Zero bits do not affect the screen.

GEOS treats the each 16-byte field as 8 rows of 16 bits (two bytes per row).

Note: **SetMsePic** calls **HideOnlyMouse**.

Note³: **ARROW = \$00**.

Example: **ArrowUp.**

See also: **TempHideMouse**, **HideOnlyMouse**, **DrawSprite**.

StartMouseMode:

(C64, C128)

C14E

Function: Instructs GEOS to start or restart its monitoring of the input device (usually a mouse but depending on the input driver may be a joystick or other device).

Parameters:

r1L	MOUSEX	— x-position to start mouse at (word) If this parameter is \$0000, then the mouse position is not changed and the mouse velocity is not altered.
y	MOUSEY	— y-position to start mouse at (byte).
st	carry flag:	0 = same as setting MOUSEX to \$0000. 1 = no effect.

Alters:

mouseVector	loaded with address of SystemMouseService .
mouseFaultVec	loaded with address of SystemFaultService .
faultData	\$00
mouseXPos	
mouseYPos	
mouseOn	MOUSEON_BIT set by MouseUp .
movenble	sprite #0 bit set by MouseUp .

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **StartMouseMode** Instructs GEOS to start or restart its monitoring of the input device. Most normal GEOS applications will not need to call this routine because it is called internally by both **DoMenu** and **DoIcons**. If an application is not using icons nor menus, it should call **StartMouseMode** during its initialization.

StartMouseMode does the following:

- 1: If the carry flag is set and the **MOUSEX** parameter is non-zero, then **MOUSEX** is copied into **mouseXPos**, **MOUSEY** is copied into **mouseYPos**, and the input driver **SlowMouse** routine is called. If running under GEOS 128, **MOUSEX** is first passed through **NormalizeX** before getting loaded into **mouseXPos**.
- 2: The address of the internal **SystemMouseService** routine is loaded into **mouseVector** and the address of the internal **SystemFaultService** routine is loaded into **mouseFaultVec**.
- 3: A \$00 is stored into **faultData**, clearing any mouse faults.
- 4: **MouseUp** is called to enable the mouse.

If the mouse will be repositioned, then disable interrupts around the call to **StartMouseMode**.

Example: **MouseInit**.

See also: **ClearMouseMode**, **MouseUp**, **MouseOff**, **SlowMouse**, **DoMenu**, **DoIcons**, **TempHideMouse**, **HideOnlyMouse**.

TempHideMouse:

(C128)

C2D7

Function: Temporarily removes soft-sprites and the mouse pointer from the graphics screen.

Parameters: nothing.

Uses: **graphMode**.

Destroys: a, x.

Description: **TempHideMouse** temporarily removes all soft-sprites (mouse pointer and sprites 2-7) unless they are already removed. This routine is called by all GEOS graphics routines prior to drawing to the graphics screen so that software sprites don't interfere with the graphic operations. An application that needs to do direct screen access should call this routine prior to modifying screen memory.

The sprites will remain hidden until the next pass through **MainLoop**.

Note: In 40-column mode (bit 7 of **graphMode** is zero), **TempHideMouse** exits immediately without affecting the hardware sprites.

Example:

See also: **HideOnlyMouse**.

print driver

Name	Addr	Description	Page
GetDimensions	790C	Get CBM printer page dimensions.	20-174
InitForPrint	7900	Initialize printer (once per document).	20-175
PrintASCII	790F	Send ASCII data to printer.	20-176
PrintBuffer	7906	Send graphics data to printer.	20-177
SetNLQ	7915	Begin near-letter quality printing.	20-178
StartASCII	7912	Begin ASCII mode printing.	20-179
StartPrint	7903	Begin graphics mode printing.	20-180
StopPrint	7909	End page of printer output.	20-181

GetDimensions:

(C64, C128)

790C

Function: Get printer resolution.**Parameters:** none.

Returns:

- a \$00 = printer has graphics and text modes;
\$FF = printer only has text modes (e.g., daisy wheel printers).
- x PGWIDTH — page width in cards: number of 8x8 cards that will fit horizontally on a page (1-80, standard value is 80 but some printers only handle 60,72, or 75).
- y PGHEIGHT — page height in cards: number of 8x8 cards that will fit vertically on a page (1-255, usually 94).

The width and height return values are typically based on an 85" x 11" page with a 0.25" margin on all sides, leaving an 8" x 10.5" usable print area.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: **GetDimensions** returns the printable page size in cards. At each call to **PrintBuffer**, the printer driver will expect at least *PGWIDTH* cards of graphic data in the 640-byte print buffer. To print an entire page, the application will need to call **PrintBuffer** *PGHEIGHT* times.

Most dot-matrix printers have a horizontal resolution of 80 dots-per-inch and an eight inch print width. Eight inches at 80 dpi gives 640 addressable dots per printed line, and 640/8 equals 80 cards per line. GEOS assumes an 80 dpi output device.

Drivers for printers with a different horizontal resolution will usually return a *PGWIDTH* value that reflects some even multiple of the dpi. For example, a lower resolution 72 dpi printer can only fit $72 \times 8 = 560$ dots per line, and 560 dots reduces to 72 cards. *PGWIDTH* in this case would come back as 72.

A 300-dpi laser printer, however, can accommodate 2,400 dots on an eight-inch line. To scale 80 dpi data to 300 dpi, each pixel is expanded to four times its normal width. If the printer driver tried to print the full 640 possible dots at this expanded width, it would lose the last 160 dots because the printer itself can only handle 2,400 dots in an eight-inch space and $640 \times 4 = 2,560$. To alleviate this problem the printer driver truncates the width at the card boundary nearest to 2,400 dots, which happens to be 75 cards. Hence, in this case, *PGWIDTH* would come back as 75.

The size, *PGHEIGHT*, reflects the number of card rows to send through **PrintBuffer** to fill a full-page. If more rows are sent, then (depending on the printer and the driver) the printing will usually continue onto the next page (printing over the perforation on z-fold paper). The application will usually keep an internal card-row counter and call **StopPrint** to advance to the next page.

Note: It is not necessary to call **GetDimensions** when printing ASCII text. Commodore GEOS printer drivers always assume 80-columns by 66 lines.

Example:**See also:** **StartPrint**, **StartASCII**.

InitForPrint:

(C64, C128)

7900

Function: Initialize printer. Perform once per document.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **InitForPrint** performs any initialization necessary to prepare the printer for a GEOS document. Often this involves resetting the printer to bring it into a default state as well as suppressing automatic margins and perforation skipping. **InitForPrint** does not do any initialization specific to graphic or ASCII printing.

InitForPrint is also used to set the printer baud rate for serial printers.

Example:

See also: **StartPrint**, **StartASCII**.

PrintASCII:

(C64, C128)

790F

Function: Send ASCII string to the printer.

Parameters: **r0** PRINTDATA — pointer to null-terminated ASCII string (word).
r1 WORKBUF — pointer to a 640-byte work buffer for use by the printer driver (word). This is the same buffer that was established in **StartASCII** and must stay intact throughout the entire page.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **PrintASCII** sends a null-terminated ASCII string to the printer. The application must call **StartASCII** before sending ASCII data to the printer with **PrintASCII**. It is the job of the application to keep track of the number of possible lines per page and call **StopPrint** to form feed when necessary (or desired).

In order to begin printing on the next line, the string must contain a CR character to signify a carriage return. A NULL character marks the end of the string.

The data passed in *PRINTDATA* is in regular ASCII format (not Commodore ASCII). The text is printed using the printer's standard character set. Some printer drivers allow switching the printer into high-quality print mode with **SetNLQ**. Commodore GEOS printer drivers are set to print 80 characters per line and 66 lines per page.

Example:

See also: **StartPrint**, **StartASCII**.

PrintBuffer:

(C64, C128)

7906

Function: Print one cardrow (eight lines) of graphics data.

Parameters:

- r0** PRINTDATA — pointer to 640-bytes of graphic data in Commodore card format (8x8 pixel blocks). This is one row of 80 cards, which amounts to eight lines of printer data (word).
- r1** WORKBUF — pointer to the 1,920-byte work buffer established with **StartPrint** (word).
- r2** COLRDATA — pointer to 80 bytes of Commodore card color data (40-column screen format) for the cardrow; pass \$0000 for normal black and white printing (word).

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **PrintBuffer** prints eight lines of graphic data on the printer. The maximum width of each line is determined by the capabilities of the printer and its driver. 640 dots per line is standard, but some printers and drivers handle less. The application can determine the capabilities of the printer with a call to **GetDimensions**.

The application must call **StartPrint** before sending graphic data to **PrintBuffer**. It is also the job of the application to keep track of the number of possible cardrows per page and call **StopPrint** to form feed when necessary.

The data passed in *PRINTDATA* is in Commodore card format, where data is stacked into 8x8-pixel blocks. Graphic printer data can be built-up directly on the 40-column graphics screen using GEOS routines and sent directly to the printer (calculating the address using **GetScanLine**). Because one printer cardrow is equivalent to two screen cardrows the full 640-dot printer cardrow can be created using two sequential screen cardrows. The sequential memory organization of the 40-column screen wraps the end of one screen cardrow around to the beginning of the next screen cardrow. In the 80-column mode of GEOS 128, one screen line is equivalent to one printer line. However, the data must first be converted from linear bitmap format into card format (a simple operation). Also, since the foreground screen can only be accessed indirectly through the VDC chip, the printer data is usually built-up in the background screen buffer.

Example:

See also: **PrintASCII**, **StartPrint**, **StopPrint**, **InitForPrint**.

SetNLQ:

(C64, C128)

7915

Function: Enter high-quality printing mode.

Parameters: **r1** WORKBUF — pointer to a 640-byte work buffer for use by the printer driver (word).

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **SetNLQ** sends the appropriate control codes to place the printer into high-quality print mode (as opposed to the default draft mode). **SetNLQ** is called after **StartASCII** has been called to enable text output.

Example:

See also: **StartASCII, PrintASCII.**

StartASCII:

(C64, C128)

7912

Function: Enable ASCII text mode printing.

Parameters: **r1** WORKBUF — pointer to a 640-byte work buffer for use by the printer driver.(word). **PrintASCII** uses this work area as an intermediate buffer; the buffer must stay intact throughout the entire page.

Returns: **x** STATUS — printer error code; \$00 = no error.

Destroys: assume a, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **StartASCII** enables ASCII text mode printing. An application calls **StartASCII** at the beginning of each page. It assumes that **InitForPrint** has already been called to initialize the printer.

StartASCII takes control of the serial bus by opening a fake Commodore file structure and requests the printer (device 4) to enter listen mode. It then sends the proper control sequences to place the printer into text mode.

Example:

See also: **PrintASCII, StopPrint, StartPrint.**

StartPrint:

(C64, C128)

7903**Function:** Enable graphics-mode printing.**Parameters:** **r1** WORKBUF — pointer to a 1,920-byte work buffer for use by the printer driver.(word).
PrintBuffer uses this work area as an intermediate buffer; this buffer must stay intact throughout the entire page.**Returns:** **x** STATUS — printer error code; \$00 = no error.**Destroys:** **a, y, r0-r15.****Description:** **StartPrint** enables graphic printing. An application calls **StartPrint** at the beginning of each page. It assumes that **InitForPrint** has already been called to initialize the printer.**StartPrint** takes control of the serial bus by opening a fake Commodore file structure and requests the printer (device 4) to enter listen mode. It then sends the proper control sequences to place the printer into graphics mode.**Example:****See also:** **StopPrint, StartASCII.**

StopPrint:

(C64, C128)

7909

Function: Flush output buffer and form feed the printer (called at the end of each page).

Parameters: **r0** TEMPBUF — pointer to a 640-byte area of memory that can be set to \$00 (word).
r1 WORKBUF — pointer to a 1,920-byte work buffer used by **PrintBuffer** (word).

Returns: x STATUS — printer error code; \$00 = no error.

Destroys: assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.

Description: **StopPrint** instructs the printer driver to flush any internal buffers and end the page.

StopPrint ends both graphic and ASCII printing.

Note: GEOS printer drivers always form feed when **StopPrint** is called.

Example:

See also: **StartPrint**, **StartASCII**.

process

Name	Addr	Description	Page
BlockProcess	C10C	Block process from running. Does not freeze timer.	20-183
EnableProcess	C109	Make a process runnable immediately.	20-184
FreezeProcess	C112	Pause a process countdown timer.	20-185
InitProcesses	C103	Initialize processes.	20-186
RestartProcess	C106	Unblock, unfreeze, and restart process.	20-187
Sleep	C199	Put current routine to sleep for a specified time.	20-188
UnblockProcess	C10F	Unblock a blocked process, allowing it to run again.	20-189
UnfreezeProcess	C115	Unpause a frozen process timer.	20-190

Function: Block a processes event.

Parameters: x PROCESS — process to block (0 to n-1, where n is the number of processes in the table) (byte).

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **BlockProcess** causes **MainLoop** to ignore the runnable flag of a particular process so that if a process timer reaches zero (causing the process to become runnable) no process event is generated until the process is subsequently unblocked with a call to **UnblockProcess**. **BlockProcess** stops the process at the **MainLoop** level. Refer to **FreezeProcess** to stop the process at the Interrupt Level.

BlockProcess does not stop the countdown timer, which continues to decrement at Interrupt Level (assuming the process is not frozen). When the timer reaches zero, the runnable flag is set and the timer is restarted. As long as the process is blocked, though, **MainLoop** ignores this runnable flag and, therefore, never generates an event. When a blocked process is later unblocked, **MainLoop** checks the runnable flag. If the runnable flag was set during the time the process was blocked, this pending event generates a call to the appropriate service routine. Only one event is generated when a process is unblocked, even if the timer reached zero more than once.

Note: If a process is already blocked, a redundant call to **BlockProcess** has no effect.

Example:

```
SuspendClock:
    ldx    #CLOCK_PROCESS      ; x <- process number of the clock
    jmp    BlockProcess        ; block that particular process
```

See also: **UnblockProcess**, **FreezeProcess**.

Function: Makes a process runnable immediately.

Parameters: x PROCESS — process to enable (0 - n-1, where n is the number of processes in the table) (byte).

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **EnableProcess** forces a process to become runnable on the next pass through **MainLoop**, independent of its timer value.

EnableProcess merely sets the runnable flag in the process table. When **MainLoop** encounters an unblocked process with this flag set, it will attempt to generate an event just as if the timer had decremented to zero.

EnableProcess has no privileged status and cannot override a blocked process. However, because it doesn't depend on or affect the current timer value, the process can become runnable even with a frozen timer.

EnableProcess is useful for making sure a process runs at least once, regardless of the initialized value of the countdown timer. It is also useful for creating application-defined events which run off of **MainLoop**: a special process can be reserved in the data structure but never started with **RestartProcess**. Any time the desired event-state is detected, a call to **EnableProcess** will generate an event on the next pass through **MainLoop**. **EnableProcess** can be called from Interrupt Level, which allows a condition to be detected at Interrupt Level but processed during **MainLoop**.

Example:

See also: **InitProcesses**, **RestartProcess**, **UnfreezeProcess**, **UnblockProcess**.

FreezeProcess:

(C64, C128)

C112

Function: Freeze a process's countdown timer at its current value.

Parameters: x PROCESS — process to freeze (0 to *n*-1, where *n* is the number of processes in the table) (byte).

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **FreezeProcess** halts a process's countdown timer so that it is no longer decremented every vblank. Because a frozen timer will never reach zero, the process will not become runnable except through a call to **EnableProcess**. When a process is unfrozen with **UnfreezeProcess**, its timer again begins counting from the point where it was frozen.

Note: If a process is already frozen, a redundant call to **FreezeProcess** has no effect.

Example:

See also: **UnfreezeProcess**, **BlockProcess**.

InitProcesses:

(C64, C128)

C103**Function:** Initialize and install a process data structure.

Parameters: **a** NUM_PROC — number of processes in table (byte).
r0 PTABLE — pointer to process data structure to use (word).

Returns: **r0** unchanged.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r1**.

Description: **InitProcesses** installs and initializes a process data structure. All processes begin as frozen, so their timers are not decremented during vblank. Processes can be started individually with **RestartProcess** after the call to **InitProcesses**.

InitProcesses copies the process data structure into an internal area of memory hidden from the application. GEOS maintains the processes within this internal area, keeping track of the event routine addresses, the timer initialization values (used to reload the timers after they time-out), the current value of the timer, and the state of each process (i.e., frozen, blocked, runnable). The application's copy of the process data structure is no longer needed because GEOS remembers this information until a subsequent call to **InitProcesses**.

Note: Although processes are numbered starting with zero, *NUM_PROC* should be the actual number of processes in the table. To initialize a process table with four processes, pass a *NUM_PROC* value of \$04. When referring to those processes (i.e., when calling routines such as **UnblockProcess**), use the values \$00-\$03. Do not call **InitProcesses** with a *NUM_PROC* value of \$00 or a *NUM_PROC* value greater than MAX_PROCESSES (the maximum number of processes allowable).

To disable process handling, merely freeze all processes or call **InitProcesses** with a dummy process data structure.

Process Table record structure:

Index	Constant	Size	Description
+0	OFF_P_EVENT	word	Pointer to event routine that is called when this process times-out.
+2	OFF_P_TIMER	word	Timer initialization value: number of vblanks to wait between one event trigger and the next.

Note³: MAX_PROCESSES = 20.

Example:

See also: **Sleep**, **RestartProcess**.

RestartProcess:

(C64, C128)

C106

Function: Reset a process's timer to its starting value then unblock and unfreeze the process.

Parameters: x PROCESS — process to restart (0 - n-1 where n is the number of processes in the table) (byte).

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **RestartProcess** sets a process's countdown timer to its initialization value then unblocks and unfreezes it. Use **RestartProcess** to initially start a process after a call to **InitProcesses** or to rewind a process to the beginning of its cycle.

Note: **RestartProcess** clears the runnable flag associated with the process, thereby losing any pending call to the process.

RestartProcess should always be used to start a process for the first time because **InitProcesses** leaves the value of the countdown timer in an unknown state.

Example:

See also: **InitProcesses**, **EnableProcess**, **UnfreezeProcess**, **UnblockProcess**.

Function: Pause execution of a subroutine ("go to sleep") for a given time interval.

Parameters: **r0** *DELAY* — number of vblanks to sleep (word).

Returns: nothing: does not return directly to caller (see description below).

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **Sleep** stops executing the current subroutine, forcing an early rts to the routine one level lower, putting the current routine "to sleep". At Interrupt Level, the *DELAY* value associated with each sleeping routine is decremented. When the associated *DELAY* value reaches zero, **MainLoop** removes the sleeping routine from the sleep table and performs a jsr to the instruction following the original jsr **Sleep**, expecting a subsequent rts to return control back to **MainLoop**. For example, in the normal course of events, **MainLoop** might call an icon event service routine (after an icon is clicked on). This service routine can perform a jsr **Sleep**. **Sleep** will force an early rts, which, in this case, happens to return control to **MainLoop**. When the routine awakes (after *DELAY* vblanks have occurred), **MainLoop** performs a jsr to the instruction that follows the original jsr **Sleep**. When this wake-up jsr occurs, it occurs at some later time the contents of the processor registers and GEOS **pseudoregisters** are uninitialized. A subsequent rts will return to **MainLoop**.

Sleeping in Detail:

- 1: The application calls **Sleep** with a jsr **Sleep**. The jsr places a return address on the stack and transfers the processor to the **Sleep** routine.
- 2: **Sleep** pulls the return address (top two bytes) from the stack and places those values along with the *DELAY* parameter in an internal sleep table.
- 4: **Sleep** executes an rts. Since the original caller's return address has been pulled from the stack and saved in the sleep table, this rts uses the next two bytes on the stack, which it assumes comprise a valid return address. (Note: it is imperative that this is in fact a return address; do not save any values on the stack before calling **Sleep**).
- 5: At Interrupt Level GEOS decrements the sleep timer until it reaches zero.
- 6: On every pass, **MainLoop** checks the sleep timers. If one is zero, then it removes that sleeping routine from the table, adds one to the return address it pulled from the stack (so it points to the instruction following the jsr **Sleep**), and jsr's to this address. Because no context information is saved along with the **Sleep** address, the awaking routine cannot depend on any values on the stack, in the GEOS pseudoregisters, or in the processor's registers.

Note: A *DELAY* value of \$0000 will cause the routine to sleep only until the next pass through **MainLoop**.

When debugging an application, be aware that **Sleep** alters the normal flow of control.

Example: **BeepThrice**.

See also: **InitProcesses**.

UnblockProcess:

(C64, C128)

C10F**Function:** Allow a process's events to go through.**Parameters:** x PROCESS — number of process (0 - n-1, where n is the number of processes in the table) (byte).**Returns:** x unchanged.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** **UnblockProcess** causes **MainLoop** to again recognize a process's runnable flag so that if a process timer reaches zero (causing the process to become runnable) an event will be generated.

Because the GEOS Interrupt Level continues to decrement the countdown timer as long as the process is not frozen, a process may become runnable while it is blocked. As long as the process is blocked, however, **MainLoop** will ignore the runnable flag. When the process is subsequently unblocked, **MainLoop** will recognize a set runnable flag as a pending event and call the appropriate service routine. Multiple pending events are ignored: if a blocked process's timer reaches zero more than once, only one event will be generated when it is unblocked. To prevent a pending event from happening, use **RestartProcess** to unblock the process.

Note: If a process is not blocked, an unnecessary call to **UnblockProcess** will have no effect.**Example:****See also:** **BlockProcess**, **UnfreezeProcess**, **EnableProcess**, **RestartProcess**.

UnfreezeProcess:

(C64, C128)

C115

Function: Resume (unfreeze) a process's countdown timer.

Parameters: x PROCESS — number of process (0 - n-1, where n is the number of processes in the table) (byte).

Returns: x unchanged.

Destroys: a.

Description: **UnfreezeProcess** causes a frozen process's countdown timer to resume decrementing. The value of the timer is unchanged; it begins decrementing again from the point where it was frozen. If a process is not frozen, a call to **UnfreezeProcess** will have no effect.

Note: If a process is not frozen, a call to **UnfreezeProcess** will have no effect.

Example:

See also: **FreezeProcess**, **BlockProcess**.

sprite

Name	Addr	Description	Page
DisablSprite	C1D5	Disable sprite.	20-192
DrawSprite	C1C6	Define sprite image.	20-193
EnablSprite	C1D2	Enable sprite.	20-194
PosSprite	C1CF	Position sprite.	20-195

DisablSprite:

(C64, C128)

C1D5**Function:** Disable a sprite so that it is no longer visible.**Parameters:** **r3L** SPRITE — sprite number (byte).**Returns:** nothing.**Alters:** **mobenble**.**Destroys:** a, x.**Description:** **DisablSprite** disables a sprite so that it is no longer visible. Although there are eight sprites available, an application should only directly disable sprite #2 through sprite #7 with **DisablSprite**. Sprite #0 (the mouse pointer) is always enabled when GEOS mouse-tracking is enabled (disable mouse-tracking with **MouseOff**), and sprite #1 (the text cursor) should be disabled with **PromptOff**.**Example:****See also:** **EnablSprite**, **MouseOff**, **PromptOff**, **DrawSprite**, **PosSprite**.

DrawSprite:

(C64, C128)

C1C6

Function: Copy a 64-byte sprite image to the internal data buffer that is used for drawing the sprites.

Parameters: **r3L** SPRITE — sprite number (byte).

r4 DATAPTR — pointer to 64-bytes of sprite image data (word).

Returns: nothing.

Alters: internal sprite image.

Destroys: a, y, **r5**.

Description: **DrawSprite** copies 64-bytes of sprite image data to the internal buffer that is used for drawing the sprites. **DrawSprite** does not affect the enabled/disabled status of a sprite, it only changes the image definition.

Although there are eight sprites available, an application should limit itself to sprites #2 through #7 because GEOS reserves sprite #0 for the mouse cursor and sprite #1 for the text prompt.

C64: The 64 bytes are copied to the VIC sprite data area, which is located in memory immediately after the color matrix. The size information byte (byte 64) is unused by GEOS 64 but is copied to the data area, nonetheless. A *SPRITE* value of \$00 can be used to change the shape of the mouse cursor.

C128: The data is transferred to the VIC sprite area (regardless of the current graphics mode). This data is used by the VIC chip in 40-column mode and by the soft sprite handler in 80-column mode. The last byte (byte 64) of the sprite definition is used as the size information byte by the soft-sprite handler. In 80-column mode, the sprite is not visually updated until the next time the soft-sprite handler gets control. To change the mouse cursor, the application can use a *SPRITE* value of \$00 in 40-column mode or call **SetMsePic** in 80-column mode (doing both is a simple solution: it will do no harm regardless of the graphics mode).

Example:

See also: **PosSprite**, **EnablSprite**, **DisablSprite**.

EnablSprite:

(C64, C128)

C1D2**Function:** Enable a sprite so that it becomes visible.**Parameters:** **r3L** SPRITE — sprite number (byte).**Returns:** nothing.**Alters:** **mobenble**.**Destroys:** a, x.**Description:** **EnablSprite** enables a sprite so that it becomes visible. Although there are eight sprites available, an application should only directly enable sprites #2 through #7 with **EnablSprite**. Sprite #0 (the mouse pointer) is enabled through **mouseOn** and **StartMouseMode**, and sprite #1 (the text cursor) should be enabled with **PromptOn**.**Example:****See also:** **DisablSprite, MouseOff, PromptOff, DrawSprite, PosSprite.**

PosSprite:

(C64, C128)

C1CF

Function: Positions a sprite at a new GEOS (x, y) coordinate.

Parameters: **r3L** SPRITE — sprite number (byte).
r4 XPOS — x-position of sprite (word).
r5L YPOS — y-position of sprite (byte).

Returns: nothing.

Alters: **mobNxpos** sprite x-position (lower 8-bits).
msbNxpos sprite x-position (bit 9).
mobNypos sprite y-position.

where N is the number of the sprite being positioned.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r6**.

Description: **PosSprite** positions a sprite using GEOS coordinates (not C64 hardware sprite coordinates). **PosSprite** does not affect the enabled/disabled status of a sprite, it only changes the current position.

Although there are eight sprites available, an application should only directly position sprites #2 through #7 with **PosSprite**. Sprite #0 (the mouse pointer) should not be repositioned (except, maybe through **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos**), and sprite #1 (the text cursor) should only be repositioned with **stringX** and **stringY**.

C64: The positions are translated to C64 hardware coordinates and then stuffed into the VIC chip's sprite positioning registers. The C64 hardware immediately redraws the sprite at the new position.

C128: The x-positions are translated to C64 hardware coordinates ($\text{newXPos} = \text{NormalizeX}(XPOS) / 2$) and then stuffed into the VIC chip's sprite positioning registers. This data is used by the VIC chip in 40-column mode and by the soft-sprite handler in 80-column mode. In 80-column mode, the sprite is not visually updated until the next time the soft-sprite handler gets control.

Example:

See also: **DrawSprite**, **EnablSprite**, **DisablSprite**.

text

Name	Addr	Description	Page
GetCharWidth	C1C9	Calculate width of char without style attributes.	20-197
GetNextChar	C2A7	Get next character from keyboard queue.	20-198
GetRealSize	C1B1	Calculate actual character size with attributes.	20-199
GetString	C1BA	Get string input from user.	20-200
InitTextPrompt	C1C0	Initialize text prompt.	20-202
LoadCharSet	C1CC	Load and begin using a new font.	20-203
PromptOff	C29E	Turn off text prompt.	20-204
PromptOn	C29B	Turn on text prompt.	20-205
PutChar	C145	Display a single character to screen.	20-206
PutDecimal	C184	Format and display an unsigned double-precision nbr.	20-207
PutString	C148	Print string of characters to screen.	20-208
i_PutString	C1AE	Inline PutString .	20-208
SmallPutChar	C202	Fast character print routine.	20-209
UseSystemFont	C14B	Use default system font (BSW 9).	20-210

GetCharWidth:

(C64, C128)

C1C9

Function: Calculate the pixel width of a character as it exists in the font (in its plaintext form). Ignores any style attributes.

Parameters: a CHAR — character code of character (byte).

Uses: **curIndexTable.**

Returns: a character width in pixels.

Destroys: y.

Description: **GetCharWidth** calculates the width of the character before any style attributes are applied. If the character code is less than 32, \$00 is returned. Any other character code returns the pixel width as calculated from the font data structure. The sprites will remain hidden until the next pass through **MainLoop**.

Because **GetCharWidth** does not account for style attributes, it is useful for establishing the number of bits a character occupies in the font data structure.

Note: In 40-column mode (bit 7 of **graphMode** is zero), **TempHideMouse** exits immediately without affecting the hardware sprites.

Example:

See also: **GetRealSize.**

GetNextChar:

(C64, C128)

C2A7

Function: Retrieve the next character from the keyboard queue.

Parameters: none.

Returns: a keyboard character code of character or NULL if no characters available.

Alters: **pressFlag** if the call to **GetNextChar** removes the last character from the queue, then the KEYPRESS_BIT is cleared.

Destroys: x.

Description: **GetNextChar** checks the keyboard queue for a pending keypress and returns a non-zero value if one is available. This allows more than one character to be processed without returning to **MainLoop**.

Example: **KeyHandler**.

See also: **GetString**.

GetRealSize:

(C64, C128)

C1B1

Function: Calculate the printed size of a character based on any style attributes.

Parameters: a CHAR — character code of character (byte).
 x MODE — style mode (as stored in **currentMode**).

Uses: **curHeight**.
 baselineOffset.

Returns: y character width in pixels (with attributes).
 x character height in pixels (with attributes).
 a character baseline offset (with attributes).

Destroys: nothing.

Calls: **GetCharWidth**.

Description: **GetRealSize** calculates the width of the character based any style attributes. The character code must be 32 or greater. If the character code is **USELAST**, the value in **lastWidth** is returned. Any other character code returns the pixel width as calculated from the font data structure and the *MODE* parameter.

Note: **lastWidth** is local to the GEOS Kernel and therefore inaccessible to applications. It contains the actual width of the most recently printed character.

Note: Bold: Increases Width by 1.
 Outline: Increases Height and Width by 2.
 Underline, italic, reverse do not change the size of the character.

Although the size changes are currently predictable, you should always use **GetRealSize** to get the character size to insure compatibility with future versions of the operating system.

Example: **ClipChar**.

```
;--- Calculate size of largest character in current font
    lda    #'W'                      ; capital W is a good choice
    ldx    #(SET_BOLD|SET_OUTLINE)    ; widest style combo
    jsr    GetRealSize               ; dimensions come back in x, y
```

See also: **GetCharWidth**.

GetString:

(C64, C128)

C1BA

Function: Get a string from the keyboard using a cursor prompt and echoing characters to the screen as they are typed. Runs concurrently with **MainLoop**.

Parameters:

r0	BUFR	—pointer to string buffer. When called this buffer can contain a null-terminated default data string (if no default data string is used, the first byte of the buffer must be NULL). This buffer must be at least <i>MAX_CH+1</i> bytes long.
r1L	FLAG	—\$00 = use system fault routine; \$80 = use fault routine pointed to by r4 (byte).
r2L	MAX_CH	—maximum number of characters to accept (not including the null-terminator). (r2L must be \geq size of the default data string in r0).
r11	XPOS	—x-coordinate to begin input (word).
r1H	YPOS	—y-coordinate of prompt and upper-left of characters. To calculate this value based on baseline printing position, subtract the value in baselineOffset from the baseline printing position (byte).
r4	FAULT	—optional (see FLAG) pointer to fault routine.
keyVector	STRINGDONE	—routine to call when the string is terminated by the user typing a carriage return. \$0000 = no routine provided.

Uses: *at call to GetString:*

curHeight	for size of text prompt.
baselineOffset	for positioning default data string relative to prompt.
any variables used by PutString .	

while accepting characters:

keyVector	vectors off of MainLoop through here with characters.
stringX	current prompt x-position.
stringY	current prompt y-position.
string	pointer to start of string buffer.
any variables used by PutChar .	

Returns: *from call to GetString:*

keyVector	address of SystemStringService .
StringFaultVec	address of fault routine being used.
stringX	starting prompt x-position.
stringY	starting prompt y-position.
string	BUFR (pointer to start of string buffer).

when done accepting characters:

x	length of string / index to null.
string	BUFR (pointer to start of string buffer).
keyVector	\$0000.
StringFaultVec	\$0000.

Destroys: *at call to GetString:*

a, x, y, **r0-r13**.

Description: **GetString** installs a character handling routine into **GetString** and returns immediately to the caller. During **MainLoop**, the string is built up a character at a time in a buffer. When the user presses [Return], GEOS calls the **STRINGDONE** routine with the starting address of the string in **string** and the length of the string in the x-register. Use **ST_WRGs_FORE** with **dispBufferOn** to limit output to the foreground screen.

The following is a breakdown of what **GetString** does:

- 1: Variables local to the **GetString** character input routine are initialized. Global string input variables such as **string**, **stringX**, and **stringY** are also initialized.
- 2: **PutString** is called to output the default data string stored in the character buffer. If no default data string is desired, the first byte of the buffer should be a NULL.
- 3: The **STRINGDONE** parameter in **keyVector** is saved away and the address of the **GetString** character routine (**SystemStringService**) is put into **keyVector**.
- 4: If the application supplied a fault routine, install it into **StringFaultVec**, otherwise install a default fault routine.
- 5: The prompt is initialized by calling **InitTextPrompt** with the value in **curHeight**. **PromptOn** is also called.
- 6: Control is returned to the application.

Note:

String is not null-terminated until the user presses [Return]. To simulate a [Return], use the following code:

```
;--- Simulate a CR to end GetString
LoadB keyData,CR      ; load up a [Return]
lda keyVector          ; and go through keyVector
ldx keyVector+1         ; so SystemStringService
jsr CallRoutine        ; thinks it was pressed
```

Note that this will also terminate the **GetString** input.

Note:

This note courtesy of Bill Coleman...Because **GetString** runs off of **MainLoop**, it is a good idea to call **GetString** from the top level of the application code and return to **MainLoop** while characters are being input. That is, while at the top level of your code you can call **GetString** like this:

```
jsr    GetString      ; Start GetString going
rts              ; and return immediately to MainLoop so
                 ; that string can be input.
```

Since the routine specified by the **STRINGDONE** value stored in **keyVector** is called when the user has finished entering the string, that is where your application should again take control and process the input.

Note²:

If the user manages to type off the end of the screen, specifically past **rightMargin**, **GetString** will stop echoing characters although it will still enter the characters into the buffer.

Example:

NewGetString.

See also: **PutChar**, **PutString**, **GetNextChar**.

InitTextPrompt:

(C64, C128)

C1C0

Function: Initialize sprite #1 for use as a text prompt.

Parameters: **a** HEIGHT — pixel height for the prompt (byte).

Alters: **alphaFlag** %10000011.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: **InitTextPrompt** initializes sprite #1 for use as a text prompt. The sprite image is defined as a one-pixel wide vertical line of *HEIGHT* pixels. If *HEIGHT* is large enough, the double-height sprite flags will be set as necessary. *HEIGHT* is usually taken from **curHeight** so that it reflects the height of the current font.

The text prompt will adopt the color of the mouse pointer.

Example:

See also: **PromptOn**, **PromptOff**.

LoadCharSet:

(C64, C128)

C1CC**Function:** Begin using a new font.**Parameters:** **r0** FONTPTR — address of font header (word).**Returns:** **r0** unchanged.**Alters:** **curHeight** height of font.
baselineOffset number of pixels from top of font to baseline.
cardDataPntr pointer to current font image data.
curIndexTable pointer to current font index table.
curSetWidth pixel width of font bitstream in bytes.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **LoadCharSet** uses the data in the character set data structure to initialize the font variables for the font pointed at by the *FONTPTR* parameter.**Example:****See also:** [UseSystemFont](#).

PromptOff:

(C64, C128)

C29E

Function: Turn off the prompt (remove the text cursor from the screen).

Parameters: none.

Alters: **alphaFlag** $((\$C0 \& (\text{alphaFlag} \& \$40) | \text{PROMPT_DELAY}),$
where PROMPT_DELAY = 60.

Destroys: a, x, r3L.

Description: **PromptOff** removes the text prompt from the screen. To ensure the prompt will remain invisible until a subsequent call to **PromptOn**, interrupts must be disabled before calling **PromptOff**.

Example: **KillPrompt**.

See also: **InitTextPrompt**, **PromptOn**.

PromptOn:

(C64, C128)

C29B

Function: Turn on the prompt (show the text cursor on the screen).

Parameters: none.

Uses: **stringX** cursor x-position (word).
 stringY cursor y-position (byte).

Alters: **alphaFlag** $((\$C0 \& (\text{alphaFlag} | \$40) | \text{PROMPT_DELAY}),$
 where *PROMPT_DELAY* = 60.

Destroys: a, x, r3L.

Description: **PromptOn** makes the text prompt visible and active at the position specified by **stringX** and **stringY**. The prompt will flash once every second (*PROMPT_DELAY*). If **stringX** or **stringY** are changed, the cursor will be repositioned automatically the next time the cursor flashes. To make the update immediate, call **PromptOn**. Before **PromptOn** is called for the first time, **InitTextPrompt** should be called.

Example: **KillPrompt**.

See also: **PromptOn**, **PromptOff**.

Function: Process a single character code (both escape codes and printable characters).

Parameters:

a	CHAR	— character code (byte).
r1L	XPOS	— x-coordinate of left of character (word).
r1H	YPOS	— y-coordinate of character baseline (word).

Uses: **dispBufferOn** display buffers to direct output to.

currentMode character style.

leftMargin left-margin to contain character.

rightMargin right-margin to contain characters.

(following set by **LoadCharSet**).

curHeight height of current font.

baselineOffset number of pixels from top of font to baseline.

cardDataPntr pointer to current font image data.

curIndexTable pointer to current font index table data.

curSetWidth pixel width of font bitstream in bytes.

Returns: **r1L** x-position for next character.

r1H unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r1L**, **r2-r10**, **r12**, **r13**.

Description: **PutChar** is the basic character handling routine. If the character code is less than 32, **PutChar** will look-up a routine address in an internal jump table to process the escape code. Only send implemented escaped codes to **PutChar**.

If the character code is 32 or greater, **PutChar** treats it as a printable character. First it establishes the printed size of the character with any style attributes (**currentMode**) then checks the character position against the bounds in **leftMargin** and **rightMargin**. If the left-edge of the character will fall to the left of **leftMargin**, then the width of the character is added to the x-position in **r1L** and **PutChar** vectors through **StringFaultVec**. If the right-edge of the character will fall to the right of **rightMargin**, then **PutChar** vectors through **StringFaultVec** without altering the x-position. The character is not printed in either case.

Assuming no margin fault, **PutChar** will print the character to the screen at the desired position. Any portion of the character that lies above **windowTop** or below **windowBottom** will not be drawn.

PutChar cannot be used to directly process multi-byte character codes such as GOTOX or ESC_GRAPHICS unless **r0** is maintained as a string pointer when **PutChar** is called (as it is in **PutString**). See **PutString** for more information.

Example:

See also: **SmallPutChar**, **PutString**, **PutDecimal**.

PutDecimal:

(C64, C128)

C184

Function: Format and print a 16-bit positive integer.

Parameters:

a	FORMAT — formatting codes (byte) — see below.
r0	NUM — 16-bit integer to convert and print (word).
r11	XPOS — x-coordinate of leftmost digit (word).
r1H	YPOS — y-coordinate of baseline (word).

Uses: same as **PutChar**.

Returns:

r11	x-position for next character.
r1H	unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0**, **r1L**, **r2-r10**, **r12**, **r13**.

Description: **PutDecimal** converts a 16-bit positive binary integer to ASCII and sends the result to **PutChar**. The number is formatted based on the *FORMAT* parameter byte in the a-register as follows:

FORMAT:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
b7	b6			b0-b5			

b7	justification:	1 = left; 0 = right.
b6	leading zeros:	1 = suppress; 0 = print.
b5-b0	field width in pixels (only used if right justifying).	

The following constants may be used:

SET_LEFTJUST
SET_RIGHTJUST
SET_SUPPRESS
SET_NOSUPPRESS

Note: The maximum 16-bit decimal number is 65535 (\$FFFF), so the printed number will never exceed five characters.

Example:

See also: **PutChar**.

PutString:, i_PutString

(C64, C128)

C148, C1AE**Function:** Print a string to the screen.**Parameters:** Normal:

r0 STRING — pointer to string data (word).
r11 XPOS — x-coordinate of left of character (word).
r1H YPOS — y-coordinate of character baseline (word).

InLine:

data appears immediately after the jsr **i_PutString**
 .word XPOS x-coordinate.
 .byte YPOS y-coordinate.
 .byte STRINGDATA null terminated string (no length limit).

Uses: same as **PutChar**.**Returns:** **r11** x-position for next character.
r1H y-position for next character (usually unchanged).**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r1L**, **r2-r10**, **r12**, **r13**.**Description:** **PutString** passes a full string of data to **PutChar** a character at a time. **PutChar** maintains **r0** as a running pointer into the string and so supports multi-byte escape codes such as GOTOXY.

If a character exceeds one of the margins, **PutChar** will vector through **StringFaultVec** as appropriate. **r0**, **r1L**, and **r1H** will all contain useful values (current string pointer, x-position, and y-position, respectively). For more information, refer to "String Faults (Left or Right Margin Exceeded)" in Chapter "Text, Fonts, and Keyboard Input".

Basic operation of **PutString**:

```
SudoPutString:  

10$  

    ldy #0          ; use zero offset  

    lda (r0),y      ; get character  

    beq 90$         ; exit if NULL terminator  

    jsr PutChar     ; otherwise process char  

    IncW r0         ; move to next byte in string  

    bra 10$         ; and loop through again  

90$  

    rts             ; exit
```

Note: Unless a special string fault routine is placed in **StringFaultVec** prior to calling **PutString**, a margin fault will be ignored and **PutString** will attempt to print the next character.**Example:** **Print**, **PutStrFault**.**See also:** **PutChar**, **GraphicsString**.

Function: Print a single character without the **PutChar** overhead.

Parameters: **a** CHAR — character code (byte).
r11 XPOS — x-coordinate of left of character (word).
r1H YPOS — y-coordinate of character baseline (word).

Uses: same as **PutChar**.

Returns: **r11** x-position for next character.
r1H unchanged.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r1L**, **r2-r10**, **r12**, **r13**.

Description: **SmallPutChar** is a bare bones version of **PutChar**. **SmallPutChar** will not handle escape codes, does no margin faulting, and does not normalize the x-coordinates on GEOS 128.

SmallPutChar will assume the character code is a valid and printable character. Any portion of the character that lies above **windowTop** or below **windowBottom** will not be drawn. If a character lies partially outside of **leftMargin** or **rightMargin**, **SmallPutChar** will only print the portion of the character lies within the margins. **SmallPutChar** will also accept small negative values for the character x-position, allowing characters to be clipped at the left screen edge.

Note: Partial character clipping at the **leftMargin**, including negative x-position clipping, is not supported by early versions of GEOS 64 (earlier than v1.4) — the entire character is clipped instead. Full **leftMargin** clipping is supported on all other versions of GEOS: GEOS 64 v1.4 and above, GEOS 128 (both in 64 and 128 mode).

Like **PutChar**, 159 is the maximum *CHAR* value that **SmallPutChar** will handle correctly. Most fonts will not have characters for codes beyond 129.

Example: **ClipChar**.

See also: **PutChar**, **PutString**.

UseSystemFont:

(C64, C128)

C14B**Function:** Begin using default system font (BSW 9).**Parameters:** none.**Returns:** nothing.**Alters:** **curHeight** height of font.
baselineOffset number of pixels from top of font to baseline.
cardDataPntr pointer to current font image data.
curIndexTable pointer to current font index table.
curSetWidth pixel width of font bitstream in bytes.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0**.**Description:** **UseSystemFont** calls **LoadCharSet** with the address of the always-resident BSW 9 font.**128:** In 80-column mode a double-width BSW 9 font is substituted.**Example:****See also:** **LoadCharSet**.

utility

Name	Addr	Description	Page
Bell	N/A	1000 Hz Bell sound.	20-212
CallRoutine	C1D8	pseudo-subroutine call. \$0000 aborts call.	20-213
CRC	C20E	Cyclic Redundancy Check calculation.	20-214
DoInlineReturn	C2A4	Return from inline subroutine.	20-215
GetRandom	C187	Calculate new random number.	20-216
ToBasic	C241	Pass Control to Commodore BASIC.	20-217

Function: Makes a brief beeping sound.

Parameters: none.

Returns: nothing.

Destroys: a.

Description: Bell sounds a 1000 Hz signal. The sound lasts approximately 1/10th of a second.

Note: Bell does not exist in Commodore GEOS. Use the following code with your Commodore GEOS application to provide the behavior of the Apple Bell Kernal routine.

; Author: Dan Kaufman (w Chris Hawley)

```

sidbase = $D400
voice1Regs = sidbase
    freqLo1      = voice1Regs
    freqHi1      = voice1Regs + 1
    PWLo1        = voice1Regs + 2
    PWHi1        = voice1Regs + 3
    controlReg1  = voice1Regs + 4
    att_dec1     = voice1Regs + 5
    sus_rel1     = voice1Regs + 6

    FCLo         = voice1Regs + 7 + $07
    FCHi         = voice1Regs + 7 + $08
    res_filt     = voice1Regs + 7 + $09
    mode_vol     = voice1Regs + 7 + $0A
    pulse         = %01000001
    SOUND_ON     = $30

Bell:
    PushB      CPU_DATA           ; switch to I/O space
    LoadB      CPU_DATA,IO_IN
    LoadB      controlReg1,0
    sta        att_dec1
    LoadB      mode_vol,$18
    LoadB      sus_rel1,SOUND_ON
    LoadW      PWLo1,$800
    LoadB      FCLo,0
    sta        FCHi
    sta        res_filt
    LoadB      att_dec1,6
    LoadB      sus_rel1,0
    LoadB      freqLo1,$DF
    LoadB      freqHi1/$25
    LoadB      controlReg1,pulse
    PopB      CPU_DATA           ; return to memory space
    rts

```

Example: BeepThrice.

See also:

Function: Perform a pseudo-subroutine call, checking first for a null address (which will be ignored).

Parameters: a [ADDRESS — low-byte of subroutine to call.
x]ADDRESS — high-byte of subroutine to call.

where ADDRESS is the address of a subroutine to call.

Returns: depends on subroutine at ADDRESS.

Destroys: depends on subroutine at ADDRESS.

Description: **CallRoutine** offers a clean and simple way to perform an indirect jsr through a vector or call a subroutine with an address from a jump table. Before simulating a jsr to the address in the x and a register, it also checks for a null address (\$0000). If the address is \$0000 (x=\$00 and a=\$00), **CallRoutine** performs rts without calling any subroutine address. This makes it easy to nullify a vector or an entry in a jump table by using a \$0000 value.

GEOS frequently uses **CallRoutine** when calling through vectors. This is why placing a \$0000 into **keyVector**, for example, causes GEOS to ignore the vector. Other examples of this usage are **intTopVector**, **intBotVector**, and **mouseVector**.

Note: **CallRoutine** modifies the st register prior to performing the jsr. It, therefore, cannot be used to call routines that expect processor status flags as parameters (flags may be *returned* in the st register, however). **CallRoutine** may be called from Interrupt Level (off of routines in **IntTopVector** and **intBotVector**). Do not use **CallRoutine** to call inline (i_) routines, as it will not return properly.

Example: **HandleCommand**, **KeyTrap**.

See also:

Function: 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC).

Parameters: **r0** DATA — pointer to start of data (word).
r1 LENGTH — of bytes to check (word).

Returns: **r2** CRC value for the specified range (word).

Destroys: a, y, **r0-r3L**.

Description: CRC calculates a 16-bit cyclic-redundancy error-checking value on a range of data. This value can be used to check the integrity of the data at a later time. For example, before saving off a data file, an application might perform a **CRC** on the data and save the value along with the rest of the data. Later, when the application reloads the data, it can perform another CRC on it and compare the new value with the old value. If the two are different, the data has unquestionably been corrupted.

Note: Given the same data, **CRC** will produce the same value under all versions of GEOS.

Note¹: This routine is called by the bootup routines to compute the checksum of GEOS BOOT. This checksum is used to create the interrupt vector address. The reason for this was to prevent piracy.

Example: **Kernal_CRC**

```

MAGIC_VALUE      = $0317          ; CRC value that we're looking for
DATA_SIZE        = $2434          ; size of data

.ramsect
    buffer: .block DATA_SIZE

.psect

Checksum:
    LoadW    r0,buffer           ; r0 <- data area to checksum
    LoadW    r1,DATA_SIZE         ; r1 <- bytes in buffer to check
    jsr     CRC                 ; r2 <- CRC value for data area
    CmpWI   r2,MAGIC_VALUE      ; return status to caller
    rts                  ; if equal (beq), then CRC is good

```

See also:

DoInlineReturn:

(C64, C128)

C2A4

Function: Return from an inline subroutine.

Parameters: a DATABYTES — number of inline data bytes following the jsr plus one(byte).
stack top byte on stack is the status register to return (execute a php just before calling).

Returns: (to the inline jsr) x, y unchanged from the jmp **DoInlineReturn**.
st register is pulled from top of stack with a plp.

Uses: **returnAddress** return address as popped off of stack.

Destroys: a.

Description: **DoInlineReturn** simulates an rts from an inline subroutine call, properly skipping over the inline data. Inline subroutines (such as the GEOS routines which begin with i) expect parameter data to follow the subroutine call in memory. For example, the GEOS routine **i_Rectangle** is called in the following fashion:

```
jsr      i_Rectangle      ; subroutine call
.byte   y1,y2            ; inline data
.word   x1,x2
jsr      FrameRectangle  ; returns to here
```

Now if **i_Rectangle** were to execute a normal rts, the program counter would be loaded with the address of the inline data following the subroutine call. Obviously, inline subroutines need some means to resume processing at the address following the data. **DoInlineReturn** Provides this facility. The normal return address is placed in the global variable **returnAddress**. This is the return address as it is popped off the stack, which means it points to the third byte of the inline jsr (an rts increments the address before resuming control). The status registers is pushed onto the stack with a php, **DoInlineReturn** is called with the number of inline data bytes plus one in the accumulator, and control is returned at the instruction following the inline data.

Inline subroutines operate in a consistent fashion. The first thing one does is pop the return address off of the stack and store it in **returnAddress**. It can then index off of **returnAddress** as in lda (**returnAddress**),y to access the inline parameters, where the y-register contains \$01 to access the first parameter byte, \$02 to access the second, and so on (not \$00, \$01, \$02, as might be expected because the address actually points to the third byte of the inline jsr). When finished, the inline subroutine loads the accumulator with the number of inline data bytes and executes a jmp **DoInlineReturn**.

Note: **DoInlineReturn** must be called with a jmp (not a jsr) or an unwanted return address will remain on the stack. The x and y registers are not modified by **DoInlineReturn** and can be used to pass parameters back to the caller. Inline calls cannot be nested without saving the contents of **returnAddress**. An inline routine will not work correctly if not called directly through a jsr (e.g., **CallRoutine** cannot be used to call an inline subroutine).

Example: **i_VerticalLine**.

See also:

Function: Creates a 16-bit **random** number.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **random** seed for next **random** number.

Alters: **random** contains a new 16-bit **random** number.

Returns: depends on subroutine at ADDRESS.

Destroys: a.

Description: **GetRandom** produces a new pseudorandom (not truly **random**) number using the following linear congruential formula:

$$\text{random} = (2 * (\text{random} + 1)) \bmod 65521$$

(remember: `//` is the modulus operator)

The new **random** number is always less than 65221 and has a fairly even distribution between 0 and 65521.

Note: GEOS calls **GetRandom** during Interrupt Level processing to automatically keep the **random** variable updated. If the application needs a **random** number more often than **random** can be updated by the Kernal, then **GetRandom** must be called manually.

Example:

See also:

ToBasic:

(C64, C128)

C241

Function: Removes GEOS and passes control to Commodore BASIC with the option of loading a non-GEOS program file (BASIC or assembly-language) and/or executing a BASIC command.

Parameters:

- r0** CMDSTRING — pointer to null-terminated command string to send to BASIC interpreter.
- r5** DIR_ENTRY — pointer to the directory entry of a standard Commodore file (PRG file type), which itself can be either a **BASIC** or **ASSEMBLY** GEOS-type file. If this parameter is \$0000, then no file will be loaded.
- r7** LOADADDR — if **r5** is non-zero, then this is the file load address. For a **BASIC** program, this is typically \$801. If **r5** is zero and a tokenized **BASIC** program is already in memory, then this value should point just past the last byte in the program. If **r5** is zero and no program is in memory, this value should be \$803, and the three bytes at \$800-\$802 should be \$00.

Returns: n/a.

Destroys: n/a.

Description: **ToBasic** gives a GEOS application the ability to run a standard Commodore assembly-language or BASIC program. It removes GEOS, switches in the **BASIC** ROM and I/O bank, loads an optional file, and sends an optional command to the **BASIC** interpreter.

Once **ToBasic** has executed, there is no way to return directly to the GEOS environment unless the RAM areas from **BootGEOS-BootGEOS+\$7F** are preserved (those bytes may be saved and restored later). To return to GEOS, the called program can execute a jump to **BootGEOS**.

A program in the C64 environment can check to see if it was loaded by GEOS by checking the memory starting at **bootName** for the ASCII (not CBMASCII) string "GEOS BOOT". If loaded by GEOS, the program can check bit 5 of **sysFlgCopy**, if this bit is set, ask the user to insert their GEOS boot disk; if this bit is clear, GEOS will reboot from the RAM expansion unit to actually return to GEOS, set CPU_DATA to **KRNL_BAS_IO_IN** (\$37) and jump to **BootGEOS**.

Example: **LoadBASIC.**

See also: **BootGEOS.**

Wheels Kernal 4.4

Introduction

excerpts from original Wheels Manual

This operating system came about ten years after the release of GEOS 2.0 and about 12 years after the first release of GEOS. If you've been a loyal GEOS user all along, then you've likely grown to appreciate the many nice features of GEOS and the common sense that went into the original development of it. GEOS is a remarkable enhancement to the Commodore computer and has had much to do with keeping this computer platform alive all these years.

Since much of the original GEOS Kernal has been rewritten or changed in Wheels, what's actually left of the GEOS Kernal can be found in versions of GEOS prior to V2.0. Therefore, you can install Wheels 64 as an upgrade to any version of GEOS 64 from V1.3 through V2.0. Likewise, Wheels 128 may be installed as an upgrade to GEOS 128 from V1.4 through V2.0. Just about every beige colored Commodore PC came with GEOS 64 V1.3. There is still a big advantage to upgrading to Wheels from GEOS 2.0 as opposed to upgrading from an earlier version, though. GEOS 2.0 came with much improved versions of geoWrite and geoPaint. So, you might still want to buy your own copy of GEOS 2.0 just to get the newer versions of those applications.

Throughout the years, we've had new pieces of hardware released and methods employed to be able to use these products with our GEOS systems. But there's nothing like having the support for the hardware built directly into the operating system, rather than patching it up to do the job. That was one of the goals of the Wheels operating system, to better utilize what we have available to us today and to provide better support for the future.

These computers will be around for a while longer yet, and your new Wheels system picks up where GEOS left off.

A Thumber's Guide to Wheels 4.4

There was a stated intention from the author / creator to make a "A Thumber's Guide to GEOS". The following section is an attempt to create that guide from a combination of sources including all the way down to walking through code in the debugger. This section is far from complete but it is the hope that it will grow over time and will some day be "done".

Welcome to the undiscovered country of the internals of Wheels 4.4.

Environment

Terms

REU	RAM-Expansion Unit.
RBAM	REU Bank Allocation Map.
Bank	REU 64K bank.

Constants

```
; Kernel groups  
KG0_REU      = 0  
  
;--- run flags for GetNewKernel  
NO_RUN       = %01000000    ; $40  
RUN_FIRST    = %00000000    ; $00  
  
;--- REU  
MAX_RPART   = 8           ; Maximum Number of REU Partitions
```

Equates

kgBase	= \$5000	
kgJMPTbl	= \$5000	
rBAMCRC	= \$5024	
reuHDR	= \$5025	; REU Header Block
reuBAM	= \$5025	; Permanent RBAM
rBAM	= \$5045	; RBAM Workspace
rPART	= \$5065	; Partition ID's
rPARTSB	= \$506D	; Partition Starting Bank table
rPARTSZ	= \$5075	; Partition Size Table
rPARTNM	= \$507D	; Partition Name table. 16 characters + NULL

Internal Equates

; Only Valid in 4.4		
bitMskTbl	= \$522D	; Bit Position for each bank/8.
rCurPart	= \$5373	; Current Partition Nbr

variables

Kernal

```
numDesktops = $88a6 ; Current Nesting Level of Desktops
dtDrive     = $8868 ; Desktop Drive
dtPartition = $8869 ; Desktop Partition
dtType      = $886a ; Desktop Type?
```

version \$41 - \$44 V4.1 to V4.4 for Wheels.
 \$11 - \$20 V1.1 to 2.0 for Berkeley GEOS.

Driver

```
dirHeadTrack = $905c ; the current directory header track.
dirHeadSector = $905d ; the current directory header sector.
cableType     = $9073 ; With the HD, if bit 7 is set, the parallel cable is being used
                    ; With the RAM1581 drivers, if bit 7 is set, then this is a RamLink
                    ; If cleared, then it's a normal RAMdisk running in an REU
```

ckdBrdrYet = \$9074 ; \$FF means GetNxtDirEntry is working in the system directory.
 ; (read only)

driverVersion = \$904f ; (\$51) **driverVersion** will be V5.1 (\$51) or greater.

openError = \$9071 ; 1 Set By OpenDisk to show the status of the last disk opened.
dir3Head = \$9c80 ; to be used by the disk drivers only. Resides within each driver.
 ; (\$9c80-\$9d7f)

to make the driver behave as if OpenDisk has ran on the drive and was successful

LoadB openError,0 ; FIXME. What other values are there? Would it not normally be 0 anyway?

Kernal Jump Table

InitMachine	= \$c2fe
GEOSOptimize	= \$c301
DEFOptimize	= \$c304
DoOptimize	= \$c307
NFindFTypes	= \$c30a
ReadXYPot	= \$c30d
MainIRQ	= \$c310
ColorRectangle_W	= \$c313 ; Original name is ColorRectangle
i_ColorRectangle	= \$c316
SaveColor	= \$c319
RstrColor	= \$c31c
ConvToCards	= \$c31f

Driver Jump Table

ddriveType	= \$904e
driverVersion	= \$904f
OpenRoot	= \$9050 ; OpenRoot-OpenDirectory: This is just like in GateWay for
compatibility	
OpenDirectory	= \$9053 ; open any directory on a native partition
GetBamBlock	= \$9056
PutBamBlock	= \$9059
dirHeadTrack	= \$905c
dirHeadSector	= \$905d
curBamBlock	= \$905e
lastBamByte	= \$905f
lastBamSector	= \$9060
bamAltered	= \$9061
highestTrack	= \$9062
GetHeadTS	= \$9063 ; Get the Track and Sector of the directory header.
PutHeadTS	= \$9066
GetLink	= \$9069
GetSysDirBlk	= \$906c
startBank	= \$906f
startPage	= \$9070
pagesUsed	= \$9071

Structures

.ramsect	kgBase	
kgJMPTbl:	.block \$21 ; 5000-5020	\$5000
rMR	.block 3 ; 5021-5023 "MR#"	\$5021
rBAMCRC:	.block 1 ; checksum of reuHDR	\$5024
reuHDR:	.block \$E0 ; 5025-5104	\$5025

.ramsect	reuHDR	
	; 5025-5104	
reuBAM:	.block \$20 ; Permanent RBAM	\$5025
rBAM:	.block \$20 ; RBAM Workspace	\$5045
rPART:	.block 8 ; Partition ID's	\$5065
rPARTSB:	.block 8 ; Partition Starting Bank table #	\$506D
rPARTSZ:	.block 8 ; Partition Size Table	\$5075
rPARTNM:	.block \$88-1 ; Partition Name table	\$507D
	; Names are 16 characters + NULL	
reuHDREnd:	.block 1 ; Last byte of rPARTNM	\$5104
	; Last byte of reuHDR	\$5104

Internal Structures

```
;--- Only Valid in 4.4
.psect      $522D
    bitMskTbl:     byte      $80, $40, $20, $10, $08, $04, $02, $01
```

Memory Maps

Local RAM *Kernal Group load area. Occupied as a result of a call **GetNewKernal***

\$5000	kgWorkspace	\$1000	Total Area occupied by a loaded Kernal group
\$5000	kgJMPTbl	\$24	Kernal Group Jump Table Entries
\$5024	reuHDR	\$E1	REU Header Block
\$5105	?	?	Unknown
\$51B6	Start of Kernal Code		
\$522D	bitMskTbl	8	\$80, \$40, \$20, \$10, \$08, \$04, \$02, \$01

All Kernal Groups by Name

KG0_REU	= 0	
AllocAllRAM	\$5006	Allocate all available banks in REU
AllocRAMBlock	\$5009	Allocate a Bank in the REU.
DelRamDevice	\$501B	Remove a partition from REU
FreeRAMBlock	\$500C	Release a Bank in the REU
GetRAMBam	\$5000	Load Ram Expansion 'BAM'
GetRAMInfo	\$500F	Get information on available REU Banks
PutRAMBam	\$5003	Update REU BAM
RamBlkAlloc	\$5012	Allocate a Block of REU Banks.
RamDevInfo	\$501E	Get information on a REU partition.
RemoveDrive	\$5015	Remove a RAM drive from the REU
SvRamDevice	\$5018	Create a partition in the REU.
KG1_DEVICE	= 1	
DevNumChange	\$5000	
SwapDrives	\$5003	
KG2_DISK	= 2	
DBFormat	\$5003	
DBEraseDisk	\$5009	
EraseDisk	\$500C	
FormatDisk	\$5006	
NSetGEOSDisk	\$5000	
KG3_READFILE	= 3	
OReadFile	\$5000	
KG4_WRITEFILE	= 4	
OWriteFile	\$5000	
KG5_DIRECTORY	= 5	
ChDiskDirectory	\$5009	This routine may be safely called from within another dialog box. This works just like ChPartition and ChSubdir other than the ability to call it from a dialog box. It will start the user out in the appropriate mode.
ChgParType	\$5000	Call this with r4L holding either a 1 for a native type or a 4 for a 1581 type, and the appropriate driver will be invoked for this CMD device. It's rare that this routine is ever needed. It's mainly used by the operating system when switching partitions.

All Kernel Groups by Name

ChPartition	\$5003	<p>This will call up a system dialog box, allowing the user to select a different partition or subdirectory. This starts out by displaying a list of the currently available partitions.</p> <p>This may not be called from within another dialog box unless the programmer is familiar with how to preserve dialog box variables.</p>
ChPartOnly	\$501E	<p>This is just like ChPartition, except that it doesn't allow the user the ability to change subdirectories. Only a partition can be selected. All other aspects are the same as ChPartition.</p>
ChSubdir	\$5006	<p>This is similar to ChPartition, except that it starts out by displaying a list of the subdirectories within the current directory. The user is also given the ability to change partitions.</p>
DownDirectory	\$5015	<p>This will open a subdirectory within the current directory if it's a native mode partition or native RAMdisk. If a real drive or the RamLink, then the DOS in the device is also correctly pointed to the root directory.</p> <p>Call this with dirEntryBuf containing the directory entry of the desired subdirectory.</p>
FindRamLink	\$5027	<p>This will search for a RamLink. If found, x will hold the "real" device number of the RamLink, not the drive letter assignment as seen by the user. This allows the programmer to address the RamLink through direct DOS calls if needed. If x=0, then there is no RamLink on the system.</p> <p>This routine works whether the RamLink is configured for use by the operating system or not.</p>
GetFEntries	\$500C	
GoPartition	\$5018	<p>Select a partition on a CMD device. Call this with x holding the number of the desired partition. The partition must be either a 1581 or native mode type. The correct driver will be installed by this routine and the current directory on the desired partition will be opened. The directory is whichever one is listed by the drive's own DOS as the current directory.</p>
TopDirectory	\$500F	<p>Open the root directory of the current drive. If it's a native mode partition or native RAMdisk. If a real drive or the RamLink, then the DOS in the device is also correctly pointed to the root directory.</p>

All Kernal Groups by Name

UpDirectory	\$5012	open the parent directory of the current drive if it's a native mode partition or native RAMdisk. If a real drive or the RamLink, then the DOS in the device is also correctly pointed to the root directory.
KG6MKDIR	= 6	
MakeDirectory	\$5000	
MakeSysDir	\$5003	
KG7VALDISK	= 7	
ValDisk	\$5000	
KG8CPYDISK	= 8	
CopyDisk	\$5000	
TestCompatibility	\$5003	
KG9COPY	= 9	
CopyFile	\$5000	
KG10DESKTOP	= 10	
InstallDriver	\$5006	Install Printer Driver / Input Driver ---- Put Driver Directory Entry into dirEntryBuf then the following code installs the driver. 1da #(KG10DESKTOP NO_RUN) jsr GetNewKernal jsr InstallDriver jmp RstrKernal
FindAFile	\$500C	
FindDesktop	\$5009	
NewDesktop	\$5000	
OEnterDesktop	\$5003	
KG11TOBASIC	= 11	
KToBasic	\$5000	

OpenDirectory:

(C64, C128)

9053

Function: open any directory on a native partition.

Parameters: **r1L** TRACK — Track of subdir to open.
r1H SECTOR — Sector of subdir to open.

Destroys: ?

Return: Nothing.

Description: **OpenDirectory** opens any directory on a native partition. Load **r1L**, **r1H** with the track and sector of the subdir and call **OpenDirectory**. This does basically the same thing as **OpenDisk**.

Example:

See also:

GetHeadTS:

(C64, C128)

9063**Function:** Get the Track and Sector of the directory header.**Parameters:** none.**Destroys:** (unknown).**Return:**
r1L Track of directory header.
r1H Sector of directory header.
r2L Current partition number.**Description:** **GetHeadTS** is contained in every Wheels disk driver.**Example:****See also:**

GetNewKernal:

(C64, C128)

\$9D80

Function: Load Kernal Group.

Parameters: a GROUPNBR to load | RUNFLAG
 RUNFLAG Bit 6 of a.
 1 Selected Kernal Group Swapped into memory at 5000-5FFF.
 0 First Routine in group executed. (Kernal Group swapped back).

Destroys: (unknown).**Return:** varies depending on RUNFLAG and GROUPNBR.**Description:** **GetNewKernal** allows access to the Extended Kernal available in 4.4.

If RUNFLAG is 0 **GetNewKernal** behaves as a far jsr to the first routine in the Kernal Group. Performing the following...

- Swap the extended Kernal group into memory.
- Execute the first routine in the group.
- Swap the Kernal back out of memory.
- Control is returned to the caller.

If RUNFLAG is set:

- Extended Kernal is swapped into memory at 5000-5FFF.
- Control is returned to the caller.

(Kernal will remain in memory until a call to **RstrKernal** to swap it back).

Note: Kernal Groups are loaded from the Last REU bank which is reserved exclusively for the 4.4 Kernal.

Note: Caller cannot be in the Range 5000-5FFF as that address range is swapped out with the Kernal Group

Note: Loading **KG0_REU** also loads in the **reuHDR**.

Example:

```
KG0_REU=$00
NO_RUN=%01000000
RUN_FIRST=%00000000
```

```
LoadREUGrp:
  lda #KG0_REU|NO_RUN
  jmp GetNewKernal
```

See also: **RstrKernal**

RstrKernal:

(C64, C128)

\$9D83

Function: Unload Extended Kernal group.**Parameters:** none**Destroys:** a**Return:** nothing**Alters:** Memory area from 5000-5FFF is restored to its previous contents.**Description:** **RstrKernal** is used to restore the memory area 5000-5FFF after using **GetNewKernal** to load in an extended Kernal Group.**Example:**

```

KG0_REU=$00
NO_RUN=%01000000
RUN_FIRST=%00000000

.ramsect
    freeBanks:      .block 1

.psect

GetBanksFree:
    lda  #KG0_REU|NO_RUN ; Select REU Group. And don't execute 1st
    jsr  GetNewKernal   ; Load in Kernal Group.
    jsr  GetRAMInfo    ; Call Kernal Group function to get
                       ; number of free REU banks.
    MoveB r4H,freeBanks ; save the result
    jmp  RstrKernal    ; Remove Kernal Group, restoring 5000-5FFF
                       ; to its previous contents.

```

See also: [GetNewKernal](#)

AllocAllRAM:

(C64, C128)

\$5006

Function: Allocate all available banks in REU.

Parameters: none.

Uses: **reuHDR** REU Header Block

Alters: **rBAM** All bits in rBAM reset to mark banks as used
rBAMCRC New CRC generated.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **AllocAllRAM** allows a program to allocate all banks in the REU for their own use.

Since **AllocAllRAM** returns no information on what blocks got allocated, an application must already have knowledge of what banks were available prior to calling **AllocAllRAM**.

Note: No permanent changes are made. Call to **PutRAMBam** is required to update changes to **reuBAM**. **RstrKernal** must then be called to make the changes permanent.

Note⁴:

Example:

See also: **PutRAMBam**, **AllocRAMBlock**, **RamBlkAlloc**.

AllocRAMBlock:

(C64, C128)

\$5009

Function: Allocate a Bank in the REU.**Parameters:** **r6L** RBANK — REU Bank Number.
valid range: 1...ramExpSize-2 (byte).**Uses:** **ramExpSize** Number of banks in REU.
rBAM RBAM Workspace.
rBAMCRC Check sum of **reuHDR**.**Alters:** **rBAMCRC** New CRC generated.
rBAM RBANK BAM bit reset to used.**Return:** x error (\$00 = no error).
BAD_BAM**Destroys:** a, x, y.**Description:** **AllocRAMBlock** allocates a single bank in the REU in **rBAM****Note:** No permanent changes are made. Call to **PutRAMBam** is required to update changes to **reuBAM**. **RstrKernal** must then be called to make the changes permanent.**Note:** Bank \$00 and the last bank are reserved for the Kernal and are already allocated.**Note:** BAD_BAM is returned in x for the following conditions.
1. RBANK has already been allocated.
2. RBANK is not a valid bank #.**Note⁴:****Example:****See also:** **PutRAMBam**, **AllocAllRAM**, **RamBlkAlloc**.

DelRamDevice:

(C64, C128)

\$501B**Function:** Remove a partition from REU.**Parameters:** y PARTITION — Partition Nbr: 1-8 (Max of 8)

Uses:

- rBAM** — RBAM Workspace
- rPARTSB** — Partition Starting Bank table
- rPARTSZ** — Partition Size table.
- rPARTNM** — Partition Name table.

Calls:

- GetRAMBam** Reset **rBAM** to match **reuBAM**
- PutRAMBam** Save **rBAM** workspace to **reuBAM**

Alters:

- rBAM** — RBAM Updated to reflect freed Banks.
- rPARTSB** — Partition Starting Bank entry set to \$00
- rPARTSZ** — Partition Size entry set to \$00
- rPARTNM** — Partition Name entry NULLed.
- reuBAM** — Permanent RBAM updated with changes in **rBAM**.
- rBAMCRC** — Check sum of **reuHDR**

Return:

- x error (\$00 = no error).
- DEV_NOT_FOUND
 1. *PARTITION* = 0
 2. *PARTITION* > 8
 3. **rPARTSB**,y = \$00 (Selected Partition is not in use).

Destroys: a, y, **r1**, **r3H**, **r6L**.**Description:** **DelRamDevice** removes a partition from the REU.**Note:** No permanent changes are made. **RstrKernal** must be called to make the changes permanent.**Example:****See also:** **SvRamDevice**, **RamDevInfo**.

FreeRAMBlock:	(C64, C128)	\$500C
----------------------	-------------	--------

Function: Release a Bank in the REU.

Parameters: **r6L** RBANK — REU Bank Number.
valid range: 1 ... ramExpSize-2 (byte).

Uses: **ramExpSize.** Number of banks in REU
rBAM RBAM Workspace

Return: x error (\$00 = no error).
BAD_BAM

Alters: **rBAM** — RBAM Updated to reflect freed Banks.
rBAMCRC — Check sum of **reuHDR**

Destroys: a, y.

Description: **FreeRAMBlock** Release a Bank in the REU.

FreeRAMBlock resets the BAM bit for *RBANK* in **rBAM**, marking it as free.

Note: The Only Error Checking is for BAD_BAM

1. *RBANK* is not zero. To Protect against freeing Kernal bank 0
2. *RBANK* is < ramExpSize. To Protect against freeing Kernal in REU last block.
3. *RBANK* is currently allocated.

There are no checks to see if the Bank is assigned to an active partition.

Note⁴:

Example:

See also: [AllocAllRAM](#), [AllocRAMBlock](#), [RamBlkAlloc](#).

GetRAMBam:

(C64, C128)

\$5000

Function: Reset **rBAM** to match contents of **reuBAM****Parameters:** none.**Uses:** **reuBAM** Permanent RBAM.**Alters:** **rBAM** RBAM Updated to reflect freed Banks.
rBAMCRC Check sum of **reuHDR**.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **GetRAMBam** copies the contents of **reuBAM** to **rBAM** to give a fresh working copy of the RBAM. This should be used as a rollback step if an error occurs while processing changes to the **rBAM**. After calling **GetRAMBam** the **rBAM** workspace will be complete reset and all prior changes are lost.**Note:** RBAM is a type of structure. It is synonymous with the BAM on a CBM disk.**Example:****See also:** **PutRAMBam**

GetRAMInfo:

(C64, C128)

\$500F**Function:** Get information on available Banks.**Parameters:** Nothing.**Uses:** **r6, r9L.**

ramExpSize	Number of banks in REU.
reuBAM	Permanent RBAM.
rBAM	RBAM Workspace.

Calls: **GetRAMBam.****RamBlkAlloc.****Alters:** **rBAMCRC** New CRC generated.**rBAM** Reloaded from **reuBAM****Return:** **r2L** # of consecutive free Banks.

0 = no banks available.

r3L # of starting bank pointing to the largest free area.**r4H** # of free 64KB banks.**Destroys:** a, y, **r2H, r3H, r6, r9L****Description:** **GetRAMInfo** gives a snapshot of available RAM that a program can use the REU. **GetRAMInfo** loads **r2L** with **ramExpSize-1** and loads **r3L** with \$00 and calls **RamBlkAlloc**.

The **RamBlkAlloc** routine will allocate the largest available contiguous memory area and pass its parameters upon return. Upon returning from the **RamBlkAlloc** routine, it then calls the **GetRAMBam** routine to undo any changes that **RamBlkAlloc** routine may have made. Next, it recomputes the RAM BAM's checksum value and stores it back onto \$5024. The resulting parameters are then returned back to the calling program.

Example:**See also:**

PutRAMBam:

(C64, C128)

\$5003

Function: Update REU BAM.**Parameters:** none.**Uses:** **rBAM** — RBAM Workspace.**Alters:** **reuBAM** Permanent RBAM updated with changes in **rBAM**.
rBAMCRC Check sum of **reuHDR**.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, y.**Description:** **PutRAMBam** applies the changes made to **rBAM** to the RBAM in **reuBAM**.**Note:** No permanent changes are made. **RstrKernal** must be called to make the changes permanent.**Example:****See also:** [GetRAMBam](#)

RamBlkAlloc:

(C64, C128)

\$5012

Function: Allocate a Block of REU Banks.**Parameters:** **r2L** BANKS — Number of contiguous Banks needed.
r3L START — Starting Bank Number.**Uses:** **rBAM** — RBAM Workspace.**Calls:** **GetRAMBam** Reset **rBAM** to match **reuBAM**.
PutRAMBam Save **rBAM** workspace to **reuBAM**.**Alters:** **rBAM** RBAM Updated to reflect allocated blocks.
rBAMCRC Check sum of **reuHDR**.**Return:** x error (\$00 = no error).
INSUFF_SPACE Failed to Allocate Requested Banks.**r3L** Starting Bank Number of allocated BANKS.**Destroys:** a, y, **r2H**, **r3H**, **r6**, **r9L**.**Description:** **RamBlkAlloc** allocates a *BANKS* sized block of contiguous Banks in the REU. **RamBlkAlloc** searches for the contiguous block of Banks starting at *START* Bank Number.if *START* = 0 **RamBlkAlloc** will start searching from the first Bank and will search the entire REU for block of Banks large enough fulfill the request.**Note:** Wheels will not allow other programs to allocate these banks once they have been allocated. Make sure to free any Banks allocated when the application is done using them.**Example:****See also:** [AllocAllRAM](#), [AllocRAMBlock](#).

RamDevInfo:

(C64, C128)

\$501E

Function: Get information on a REU partition.**Parameters:** y = Partition Nbr. 1-8 (Max of 8).**Uses:**
rPART Partition ID table.
rPARTSB Partition Starting Bank table.
rPARTSZ Partition Size table.
rPARTNM Partition Name table.**Return:**
r2L Size of Partition in Banks.
r3L Starting Bank Number.
r7L Partition ID.
r1 Pointer to Partition Name.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** **RamDevInfo** gets stats about a particular partition.**Example:****See also:** [SvRamDevice](#), [RamDevInfo](#).

RemoveDrive:

(C64, C128)

\$5015

Function: Remove a RAM drive from the REU.**Parameters:** Nothing.

Uses	driveType	type of drive to open.
	numDrives	Number of Drives in the system.
	curDrive	device number of active drive.
	curType	Currently Active Drive Type.
	curDevice	currently active device.
	ramBase	RAM bank for each disk drive to use.

Calls: **SetDevice.**
PurgeTurbo.**Return:** **Nothing.****Destroys:** a, y, **r4L.****Description:** **RemoveDrive** checks **numDrives** to ensure that there are at least two drives running. No sense in deleting the only drive in a system! Using the drive number passed in **r4L**, it calls **SetDevice** & **PurgeTurbo**. Next, it zeroes out the corresponding **driveType** entry and the **ramBase** entry in these two tables. It then zeroes out **curType**, **curDrive**, **curDevice** and finally decreases the value found in **numDrives** by one.

This has the effect of removing a RAM drive from the Wheels OS system. It does not actually remove the RAMdisk in a physical sense. It is just that some pointers indicating the existence of a RAMdrive is simply wiped out.

See Also: Interestingly enough, there is no corresponding AddDrive entry. Maybe this routine is contained in the Toolbox instead and is not in the Group 0 section of the Wheels OS Kernal.

Note⁴:**Example:****See also:**

Function: Create a Partition in the REU.

Parameters:

r0	NAME	— pointer to a 16-byte null-terminated partition name.
r2L	BANKS	— # of contiguous Banks needed.
r3L	START	— Starting Bank Number. (0 = Let the Kernal decide which starting Bank to use).
r7L	PARTID	— ID number, can be any number less than 128. (Any number higher than 128 designates a RAMdisk).
y	PARTNBR	— Partition Nbr. 1-8 0 Let the Kernal decide the partition number.

Uses:

reuBAM	— Permanent RBAM.
rBAM	— RBAM Workspace.
rPART	— Partition ID table.
rPARTSB	— Partition Starting Bank table.
rPARTSZ	— Partition Size table.
rPARTNM	— Partition Name table.

Calls:

GetRAMBam	Reset rBAM to match reuBAM .
RamBlkAlloc.	Allocate <i>BANKS</i>
PutRAMBam	Save rBAM workspace to reuBAM

Alters:

rBAM	Updated to reflect Allocated Banks.
reuBAM	Permanent RBAM updated with changes in rBAM .
rPART	Partition ID set to <i>PARTID</i> .
rPARTSB	Partition Starting Bank entry set to <i>START</i> .
rPARTSZ	Partition Size entry set to <i>BANKS</i> .
rPARTNM	Partition Name entry set to <i>NAME</i> .
rBAMCRC	Updated Check sum of reuHDR .

Return:

x	error (\$00 = no error).
	FULL_DIRECTORY (\$04)
1.	<i>PARTION</i> > 8
2.	<i>PARTIONNBR</i> = 0 and all partitions are in use.
3.	rPARTSB , y != 0

Destroys: a, y, **r0**, **r1**, **r2L**, **r3L**, **r7L**.

Description: **SvRamDevice** sets up a partition in the REU. The partition will be reserved by the Kernal and survive various computing sessions. Once created, a program can simply reuse that partition over and over instead of individually allocating and freeing up expansion RAM memory every time it boots.

REU partitions are preserved for use in future computing sessions.

Note⁴:

See also: **DelRamDevice**, **RamDevInfo**.

DevNumChange:

Function: Get information on a REU partition.

Parameters: x =

Uses:

Return:

Destroys:

Description:

Example:

See also:

CopyFile:

Function: Copy File from Current Directory to Destination

Parameters: none.

Uses:

Alters:

Return: x error (\$00 = no error).
\$FF= Destination file existed. Copy Aborted.

Destroys: \$7900-\$7fff

Description:

Note:

Example:

Copy File:**COPYING FILES and CHANGING PARTITIONS**

Currently active directory is the source directory.

1. **dirEntryBuf** is loaded with the directory entry of the source file.
2. **r0 DESTNAME** — Destination filename.

This can also be used to duplicate a file. If the source and destination directories are the same and **r0** points to a filename that is different from the source Filename, then a file duplication will take place within the same directory.

If the names are different and the source and destination directories are also different, then the file will be copied and the copy will receive a new name. Whatever **r0** points to is what the destination file will be named.

3. **r3L** bit 7 = 0 Copy file into the main directory.
= 1 Copy file to the system directory.
bit 6 = 0 Use Multi Drive Copier.
= 1 Use Single Drive Copier.
User will be prompted to insert the source and destination disks as needed.
bits 0-5 contains the destination drive number (8-11).
4. **r2L** - If the destination is a partitionable device, this is loaded with the destination partition number. It's safe to set this even on non-partitionable devices such as the 1541. Therefore, it's not necessary to determine the drive type prior to copying a file.
5. **r1L, r1H** - track and sector of the destination directory on a native mode partition or RAMdisk. These values are also meaningless on a 1541, 71, or 81 type directory.
If the destination turns out to be the system directory of the main directory, then a simple directory entry "move" will take place.
6. **r3H** - set bit 7 to force a "move" instead of a copy, if desired,
provided the destination is within the same partition as the source. If this is not the case, then a copy is performed instead of a move.
7. **r2H**- bit 7 if clear, will replace the file on the destination if one of the same name as what **r0** points to exists.

If set, then the file will be skipped if one of the same name is found.

RETURNS x - \$00 = no error.

\$FF means a file of the same name existed (bit 7 of **r2H** was set). The copy did not proceed.

Sample copy file use:

```

fNameBuffer:
    .block 17

CopyAFile:
    PushB curDrive
    jsr OpenDisk
    PushB r1L
    PushB r1H
    jsr GetHeadTS          ; get the current partition number into r2L
    PushB r2L
    lda #8
    jsr SetDevice
    jsr OpenDisk
    LoadW r6,fNameBuffer
    jsr FindFile           ; load dirEntryBuf
    LoadW r0,fNameBuffer  ; destination name
    PopB r2L               ; destination partition
    PopB r1H               ; destination dir sector
    PopB r1L               ; destination dir track
    PopB r3L               ; destination drive
    lda #9                 ; Kernal group 9
    jmp GetNewKernal       ; run the first routine in group 9

```

Important: There is no error handling in this example to keep the sample focused. In real world code "txa bne" would be after the I/O calls to handle errors.

Miscellaneous

Find a RamLink. Upon return, x can be tested. 0 = No RamLink found. >0 = "real" device number of RamLink

```
WhereIsRamLink:
    lda    #(5|NO_RUN)
    jsr    GetNewKernal
    jsr    FindRamLink
    jmp    RstrKernal
```

Pop up a dialog box allowing the user to select a partition or subdirectory.

```
thisPartition:
    .block 1
thisTrack:
    .block 1
thisSector:
    .block 1

GetNewDirectory:
    lda    #(5|NO_RUN)
    jsr    GetNewKernal
    jsr    ChDiskDirectory
    jsr    RstrKernal
    jsr    GetHeadTS
    MoveB r2L,thisPartition ; save the user's choice of partitions
    MoveB r1L,thisTrack     ; save the header track
    MoveB r1H,thisSector    ; Save the header sector
    rts
```

Note: As sample code blocks are discovered they are added here until a more permanent home is found for them.

Appendix

A: Atoms

Introduction to atoms.

Building Blocks of an Application

The smallest level of GEOS application is the core instruction set of the 6502 processor. This simplistic instruction set can make creating large bug free applications difficult. If not managed in an organized way an application can quickly become larger and more complex than it should be.

There is a hierarchy of building blocks that leads to a solid base for creating applications.

Large vlr application	Collection of selected process and library blocks. Glued together by opcode and macro. UI added for user control.
process / Small App	Collection of libraries. Glued together by opcode and macro. Has data structures. Document Type Handlers etc...+UI elements
library	Collection of common atoms. May contain small data structures. Attached in the linking phase to the application or to a process library.
atom	logic block. Normally only uses CPU registers. May use simple data structures. Fully tested and optimized. (IR/RE)
macro	single statement. Represents a common multi opcode task. Increase readability of source (IR). Reduce opportunities for coding errors. (RE)
opcode	>> 6502 Instructions. virtually infinite ways of combining into an application. << Steps must be taken to reduce the amount of an application that is created from this level.

This appendix focuses on the atom level.

atom

atoms are small reusable blocks of code. Depending on the atom and on situational needs, an atom may be used as a subroutine or as inline code. When used as a subroutine they should be grouped together with other related atoms and keep in a .rel library.

Creating an atom

- atoms should be small, less than a page of code.
- Base level atoms will only use processor registers.
- Mid-level atoms use pseudoregisters and possibly depend on the existence of a named global variable. This is the case with multiple atoms working around the same global. Globals for atoms should be located in zero page when possible.
- High level atoms will call lower level atoms.
- Getting an atom to work is only the first stage in creating a new atom.

Optimizing

Time investment in reducing the size in bytes and/or the execution time in cycles is well spent here. The situation will dictate which of the two is more important between size and speed. Inner loops are all about speed and spending extra bytes for speed is often the correct path. At the top level UI it is all about space and trading speed for size is the correct path.

Some atoms may perform double duty:

1. General purpose routine that saves space in the main body of the application by being a jsr target. With every call saving total space used.
2. Provide faster inner loop logic by using inline:
Saves: a jsr and an rts. 3 + 6 cycles.
Costs: The size of the atom in bytes.

This dual personality can be handled in 2 different ways:

1. Copy the body of the atom into the inner loop. This is the easiest and quickest way to deploy.
2. Have an outer shell for the atom in the first atom name file. It only contains the following pseudo code:

```
Atom:                                ; Name of the Atom routine
    .include _atomname_i             ; Include the core of the atom
    rts                            ; End the routine with standard rts.
```

Then the inner loop at the point of insertion will have the following:

```
code here ...
.include _atomname_i
code here ...
```

Libraries

The convention for storing an atom is `_atomname` with no extension. It is not intended to ever directly assemble this file. The atoms will then be included mostly into the main source files of libraries with `.include _atomname`. The libraries are then assembled with generate `.rel` files. These are in turn used when linking applications that use them. The more of your codebase the lives in libraries means more pre tested and pre optimized code. This results in much faster application builds.

If you use 1541/71/81 type devices for storage then the disk will be the logical storage unit for a library. For devices that support subdirectories the libraries should be separated by directory. Within each library area will be the `_source` files for the atoms, the global `.include` files and the library include files. These files will then be assembled generating a `.rel` file which is the final form of the library.

The rest of this section will provide some actual atomic pieces from geoProgrammer applications and from geoWrite as well as other atoms created for geoProgrammer' 2.1.

quick reference

Categories

Identifier	Category
bit	bit operations
br	branching
cmp	Comparisons
flow	Alters flow of logic
math	Math
hw	Hardware
size	Code Base Reduction
text	Text Operations
util	Utility
conv	Conversion

Sources

Identifier	Source
gP1	geoProgrammer1.1
gD	geoDebugger
gW	geoWrite 128
gP'	geoProgrammer' 2.1
HGG	Created by PBM to perform actions for HGG Macros that were not defined in geoProgrammer1.1. Example: macro bgt is used in HHG2. But is not in geoProgrammer1.1. Macro logic was obvious so it was created here for use in the examples.
	Other sources will be added as used.

name

Description

quick reference

by name

BCD2Bin	Convert Binary Coded Decimal to binary value	gp'	conv
Bin2bin	Convert single Binary ASCII character ['0','1'] to a binary value	gP	util
Bin2Bin	Convert Binary ASCII string ['0','1']... to a binary word value	gP'	util
Bookmark	Create a bookmark of current stack location	gD	flow
DiskName	Get pointer to disk name in r0 .	gP'	util
DoDlg	Wrapper for DoDlgBox to reduce codebase size	gP	size
Hex2Nib	Convert nibble with hex ASCII value to a binary nibble.	gP'	util
Hex2NibF	Convert nibble with hex ASCII value to a binary nibble. Fast Version. Does not convert character to uppercase first.	gP'	util
Lower	Convert character to lowercase.	gP'	text
Nib2Hex	Convert nibble to ASCII hex character.	gP'	util
SwZp	Swap Kernal I/O zp area with buffer area	gP	util
SwpNib	Swap Upper and Lower nibbles in byte	gP'	util
Upper	Convert character to uppercase	gP'	text

BCD2Bin:

conv

Function: Convert single BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) value (00-99) to a binary value.

Pass: accumulator NBR — Number to process

Returns: binary value in a

Destroys: r15L.

Description: binary value = (n10*10) + n1.

$$(n10*8) + (n10*2) = n10*10$$

$$(n10*16)/2 + (n10*16)/8 = (n10*8) + (n10*2)$$

Note: Especially useful for time /dates that are stored in BCD format.

Filename: _BCD2Bin

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```
lda    #$31
jsr    BCD2Bin
; a now = $1F
```

BCD2Bin: pha ; Save BCD Value and \$F0 ; Get 10s place and divide by 2. lsr ; sta r15L ; r15L=(n10*16)/2 ; r15L = \$18 lsr ; lsr ; adc r15L ; sta r15L ; r15L=r15L +(n10*16)/8 ; r15L = \$1E (\$18 + \$06) pla ; Restore BCD Value and #\$0F ; Add Ones place adc r15L ; r15L=r15L+n1 ; r15L = \$1F (\$1E + \$01) rts	; a = \$31 ; r15L = \$18 ; r15L = \$1E (\$18 + \$06) ; r15L = \$1F (\$1E + \$01)
--	---

Bin2bin:

text

Function: Convert single Binary ASCII character ['0','1'] to a binary value.**Pass:** accumulator CHAR — Character to process

Returns: If *CHAR* is a valid binary character;
 binary value of that character
 Carry Flag = 0
 otherwise
 Carry Flag = 1.

Destroys: Nothing.**Description:****Note:** Tuned by removing clc.**Filename:** _Bin2bin**Source:** geoProgrammer'**Example:**

```

Bin2bin:
    cmp    #'0'           ; if char < ASCII zero then invalid.
    bcc    98$             ; if character > '1' then invalid.
    cmp    #'1'+1          ; if character > '1' then invalid.
    bcs    99$             ; Convert to ASCII value. †
    clc
    rts
98$    sec
99$    rts

```

†Carry is known to be clear at the sbc. -1 accounts for that.

See also:

Bin2Bin:

text

Function: Convert Binary ASCII string ['0','1']... to a binary word value.

Pass: **r0** PTR — Pointer to string to process.
 x REG — Pointer to zero-page register for the result.

Returns: **y** = index to terminating character.
 Carry Flag = 0 No Error.
 binary value of binary string in *REG*
 Carry Flag = 1 Error.
 a = TRUE Value Overflowed the word.
 a = FALSE Invalid Character in string.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: Convert a stream of binary digits to a binary value and save the result in *REG*. The string does not have to be null terminated since this routine can handle processing a value that exists inside a stream of characters. This is useful when parsing a file. Each time a % character is encountered you would call this routine to get the value that occurs after the %. Then **AddYW r0** to bump the zp pointer to the next byte in the string.

Filename: _ Bin2Bin

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```

Bin2Bin:
    ldy #0
    sty zpage,x
    sty zpage,x+1
10$   lda (r0),y
      jsr Bin2bin          ; Convert ASCII to bit value.
      bcs 50$              ; if carry set we had a non-binary character.
      ror A                ; Put new bit into the carry flag
      rol zpage,x          ; rotate the result to the left with new incoming bit
      rol zpage,x +1       ; Now rotate high-byte.
      bcs 99$              ; If carry is set then we overflowed the word.
      iny
      bcc 10$              ; carry always clear here. bcc instead of bra saves 1b+2c
;--- 
50$   jsr IsAlphaN        ; If the ending character is Alpha Numeric then we have
      bcs 98$              ; an invalid binary string.
90$   clc
      rts
      ; Our part of the string is done.
      ; exit

98$   lda #FALSE          ; Invalid character in stream
      sec
      rts
      ; Value over flowed word.
cldaI 99$,
```

See also:

Bookmark:

flow

Function: Save last return address and stack position before the return address.

Pass: Nothing.

Returns: Nothing.

Alters: bm_rts — Return Address saved as the bookmark
 bm_Stack — Stack address to restore too when returning to bookmark

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: Provides the ability to reset Program Logic and stack to a previous state.

Filename: _Bookmark

Source: geoDebugger

Example:

```
jsr Bookmark ; Bookmark here as the start of a process.
Do Long Process
If error during process then return to Bookmark using bm_rts and bm_Stack.
```

```
.ramsect
  bm_rts: .block 2
  bm_Stack: .block 1
```

Bookmark:

```
php ; Save status register, a and x
pha
PushX
tsx ; transfer SP to x.
inx ; Point X to return address of caller
inx
inx
inx
lda $100,x ; Save return address + 1 to bm_rts
add #1
sta bm_rts
inx
lda $100,x
sta bm_rts+1
stx bm_Stack ; Save Stack Point before caller return address
PopX ; Restore status register, a and x
pla
plp
rts
```

See also:

DoDlg:

Function: stub to call **DoDlgBox** using a and x to point to dialog box.

Pass: a DBL - Low Part of dialog box address.
 x DBH - High-byte of dialog box address.

Returns: Same as **DoDlgBox**.

Destroys: Same as **DoDlgBox**.

Description: Reduce Foot Print of application that uses multiple dialog boxes.

Note: Normal way to call a dialog box is using:

LoadW r0, dbTable ; 8 Byte Sequence.

With **DoDlg** you send the dbTable like this:

lda	#[dbTable]	; 2 bytes
ldx	#]dbTable	; 2 bytes

It takes 8 bytes to **LoadW r0** but it only takes 4 bytes to lda and ldx with the dbTable address bytes.

It on requires 2 uses of **DoDlg** for it to cut a profit.

DoDlg size	= 7 bytes.
Savings per use	= 4 bytes.

Filename: _DoDlg

Source: geoProgrammer

Example:

```
...
lda #[dbTable] ; Load low-byte of dbTable address
ldx #]dbTable ; Load high-byte of dbTable address
jsr DoDlg ; Put up the Dialog Box
...
```

DoDlg:

sta r0	; Store low-byte of address	2 Bytes
stx r0H	; Store high-byte	2 Bytes
jmp DoDlgBox	; Transfer control to DoDlgBox	3 Bytes

See also:

IsAlphaN:

text

Function: Check if a character is alpha numeric.**Pass:** a CHAR - character to check.**Returns:** Carry = 1 Not Alpha Numeric.
Carry = 0 Alpha Numeric.**Destroys:** nothing.**Description:** test a for
= Underscore or
(>='0' and <=9) or
(>='A' and <=Z) or
(>='a' and <=z)**Note:****Filename:** _IsAlphaN0**Source:** geoProgrammer**Example:**

```

IsAlphaN:
    cmp    #'_'
    beq    90$          ; Underscores are OK
    cmp    #'0'
    bcc    98$          ; if less than '0' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cs
    cmp    #'9'+1
    bcc    99$          ; if <= '9' then we have a number. exit w/cc.
    cmp    #'A'
    bcc    98$          ; if < 'A' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cs
    cmp    #'Z'+1
    bcc    99$          ; of <= 'Z' then alpha numeric. exit w/cc.
    cmp    #'a'
    bcc    98$          ; if < 'a' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cs
    cmp    #'z'+1
    rts    rts          ; if <= 'z' then alpha numeric. exit w/cs
                    ; exit. At atom level. 2 exits are ok from one routine
                    ; if it saves cycles or bytes in doing so.
                    ; in this case "bcs 99$" could replace the rts.
                    ; but that would make this exit take 2 extra cycles
                    ; and 1 extra byte
    90$          ; Clear Carry when flowing into clrSetCF
    98$          ; Set Carry Flag if branched into clrSetCF
    99$          ; Exit without changing Carry
    rts    rts          ; exit

```

See also:

IsAlphaN:

text

Function: Check is a character is alpha numeric.**Pass:** a CHAR - character to check.**Returns:** Carry = 0 Not Alpha Numeric
Carry = 1 Alpha Numeric**Destroys:** nothing.**Description:** test a for
= Underscore or
(>='0' and <=9) or
(>='A' and <=Z) or
(>='a' and <=z)**Note:****Filename:** _IsAlphaN1**Source:** geoProgrammer**Example:**

```

IsAlphaN:
    cmp    #'_'
    beq    99$          ; Underscores are OK
    cmp    #'0'
    bcc    99$          ; if less than '0' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cc
    cmp    #'9'+1
    bcc    98$          ; if <= '9' then we have a number. exit w/cs.
    cmp    #'A'
    bcc    99$          ; if < 'A' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cc
    cmp    #'Z'+1
    bcc    98$          ; of <= 'Z' then alpha numeric. exit w/cs.
    cmp    #'a'
    bcc    90$          ; if < 'a' then not alpha numeric. exit w/cc
    cmp    #'z'+1
    bcc    98$          ; if <= 'z' then alpha numeric. exit w/cs
    clc
    rts                ; exit. At atom level. 2 exits are ok from one routine
                        ; if it saves cycles or bytes in doing so.
                        ; in this case ".byte $b0" could replace the rts.
                        ; but that would make this exit take 2 extra cycles
98$
sec
99$
rts                ; exit

```

See also:

Lower:

text

Function: Convert character to uppercase.**Pass:** accumulator CHAR - Character to process.**Returns:** If *CHAR* is a lowercase letter;
return uppercase of that letter
otherwise return accumulator unchanged.**Destroys:** Nothing.**Description:** range checking is performed on CHAR. Only valid Uppercase Alpha characters will be altered.**Note:** Tuned by removing clc.**Filename:** _Lower**Source:** geoProgrammer'

Example:

Lower:

```

        cmp    #'A'           ; If character < 'A' then exit.
        bcc    14$             .
        cmp    #'Z'+1          ; If character > 'Z' then exit.
        bcs    10$             .
        adc    #('a'-'A')      ; ^Convert to Lower Case.
10$                                .
        rts

```

†Carry is known to be clear at the adc. no need to clc prior to the adc.

See also: [Upper](#)

Nib2Hex:

text

Function: Convert nibble to ASCII value for a hex character

Pass: accumulator CHAR - Character to process

Returns: If *CHAR* is a lowercase letter;
return uppercase of that letter
otherwise return accumulator unchanged.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: For speed and size there is no error checking to make sure the high nibble is 0.

Note: Tuned by removing clc

Filename: _Nib2Hex

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```
; Speed Optimized Version. Best for inner loop use.
; 10 Bytes: (0-9) 12 Cycles, (A-F) 13 Cycles*
Nib2Hex:
    cmp    #10          ; if nibble is less than 10 then
    bcs    80$          ;
    adc    #'0'         ;     add value of ASCII zero.
    rts    ; exit
80$   adc    #('A' - 10) -1    ; Add offset to 'A' minus the base value of 10.†
    rts

; Size Optimized Version. Saves 1 byte over Speed optimized version.
; Best for general purpose library use.
; 9 Bytes: (0-9) 13 Cycles, (A-F) 14 Cycles*
Nib2Hex:
    cmp    #10          ; if nibble is greater than 9 then
    bcc    90$          ;
    adc    ('A' - ('9'+1)) -1 ; Add offset to 'A' from '9' (7)†
90$   adc    #'0'         ; add value of ASCII zero.
    rts

†Carry is known to be set at the adc. -1 accounts for that.
*Plus 1 cycle if branch crosses a page boundary.

; 8 bytes. (0-9,A-F) 16 Cycles.
Nib2Hex
    sed    ; Enter BCD mode
    clc    ;
    adc  #$90          ; Produces $90-$99 (C=0) or $00-$05 (C=1)
    adc  #$40          ; Produces $30-$39 or $41-$46
    cld    ; Leave BCD mode
    rts
```

See also:

Hex2Nib:, Hex2NibF:

text

Function: Convert nibble with hex ASCII value to a binary nibble.

Pass: accumulator NIBBLE - Hex Character to process

Returns: If NIBBLE is a valid Hex character;
return binary value of NIBBLE in the accumulator.
Carry Flag = 0
otherwise return
Carry Flag = 1

Destroys: On error. a

Description: Use Hex2Nib when the case of the hex character is known. Use Hex2NibF when the characters are known to be upper case.

Note: Tuned by removing 2 sec instructions.

Filename: _Hex2Nib

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```

Hex2Nib:
    jsr    Upper           ; Convert Character to Upper Case
Hex2NibF:
    cmp    #'0'            ; Enter here if the data is known to be already upper case
    bcc    99$              ; If the char is < ASCII zero then invalid character.
    cmp    #'9'+1           ; if char is <= '9' then convert number
    bcc    99$              ; if char is < ASCII A then invalid character
    cmp    #'A'              ; if char is < ASCII A then invalid character
    bcc    99$              ; of char is <= 'F' then convert letter
    cmp    #'F'+1           ; if char is < ASCII F then invalid character
    bcs    99$              ; Subtract offset from 'A' to the base value of 10†
    sbc    #('A'-10) -1     ; Subtract offset from '0' to the base value of 0†
    clc
    rts
90$                                ; Carry is known to be clear at the sbc. -1 accounts for that without having to
                                     ; spend a byte and 2 cycles to use a sec instruction.
    sbc    #'0' -1           ; Subtract offset from '0' to the base value of 0†
    clc
    rts
99$                                ; Carry is known to be clear at the sbc. -1 accounts for that without having to
                                     ; spend a byte and 2 cycles to use a sec instruction.
    sec
    rts

```

[†]Carry is known to be clear at the sbc. -1 accounts for that without having to spend a byte and 2 cycles to use a sec instruction.

See also:

DiskName:

Function: Get Pointer to Diskname in **r0**.

Pass: accumulator DRIVE - Device Number of Desired Drive

Returns: **r0** Contains pointer to DiskName of *DRIVE*.

Destroys: y.

Description: Since the Disk Names are not stored in a contiguous space, they cannot be retrieved by a simple index lookup. This is an efficient size and speed method to get the pointer to the name.

Note: For speed and size there is no error checking on validity of *DRIVE*.

Filename: _DiskName

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```
lda    curDrive           ; Get current drive number
jsr    DiskName           ; Get Ptr to the disk name in r0
...

```

DiskName:

```
pha              ; Preserve a on stack
and #%00000111 ; Normalize Drives to offset to 0. e.g. Drive 8 is now 0.
asl    a          ; Set Index to Drive Name Table
tay
MoveB "T_DskNm+1,y", r0H ; Save pointer to name in r0
MoveB "T_DskNm,y", r0L
pla              ; restore a
rts              ; exit
```

T_DskNm:

```
; Table of pointers to Disk Name buffers.
.word DrACurDkNm
.word DrBCurDkNm
.word DrCCurDkNm
.word DrDCurDkNm
```

See also:

SetSys:

Function: Set sysType flag for runtime decisions based on current hardware.

Pass: nothing.

Returns: a current value of sysType.
z status flag = 0 if GEOS version < 1.3
N=1 C128; N=0 C64
V=1 80 Col Mode; V=0 40 Col Mode
x current value **version**

Alters sysType. Application variable (byte).

Destroys: nothing.

Description: combines multiple system checks into 1 flag byte.

Examples of logic checks...

```
bit    sysType
bmi   128$
bpl   64$
bvc   40$           ; 40 col mode
bvs   80$           ; 80 col mode
lda   sysType
beq   Old version < 1.3 ; Exit out if your app does not support old Kernal.
```

Filename: _SetSys

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```
SYS_OLD      =%$00
SYS_64       =%1
SYS_128      =%10000000
SYS_VDC      =%11000000
SetSys:
    lda    #0
    ldx    version
    cpx    #$13
    bcc    90$
    bit    c128Flag
    bpl    80$
    lda    graphMode
    and    #%10000000
    lsr    A
    ora    #%10000000
    80$      ora    #%%00000001
              cpx    $40
              bcc    90$
              ora    #%%00000010
    90$      sta    sysType
              bit    sysType      ; Set Flags based on OS and Video Mode.
              rts
```

See also:

SwpNib:

Function: Swap Upper and Lower nibbles in byte.

Pass: accumulator TARGET - byte value to nibble swap.

Returns: a Upper and Lower nibbles are swapped.

Destroys: nothing.

Description: Fast and compact way to swap nibbles. One useful case for this is reversing foreground and background colors in a byte.

Note:

Filename: _SwpNib

Source: geoProgrammer'

Example:

```
lda  screencolors      ; Get current default screen colors.
jsr  SwpNib            ; Invert Colors
sta  screencolors      ; set new default colors.
...
```

SwpNib:

```
asl  a                  ; shift a left.
adc  #$80              ; adc %10000000 to a. b7 is now bit 0, b6 now in carry
rol  a                  ; rotate a left. b7 and b6 are now bits 1 and 0.
asl  a                  ; Repeat the process for the other 2 bits.
adc  #$80
rol  a
rts
```

.if COMMENT

Break down of the logic.

```
asl  a                  ; shift a left.
                   ; carry flag = b7.
                   ; bit 0 = 0.

adc  #$80              ; adc %10000000 to a
                   ; bit 0 = carry flag.
                   ; carry flag = b6

rol  a                  ; rotate a left. b7 and b6 are now bits 1 and 0.

asl  a                  ; Repeat the process for the other 2 bits.
adc  #$80
rol  a
rts
```

.end if

See also:

SwZp:

Function: Swap Kernal I/O zp area with buffer area.

Pass: nothing.

Alters: \$80-\$FA is swapped with buffer at rSwZp.

Returns: IO zero page area swapped with buffer.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: Allows greatly increasing the number of bytes available in Zero Page space for an application. To use this the application must call this as its first step during initialization and as its last step on shutting down. For the life of the application it must call this routine prior to any API calls that access the serial bus (IE anything related to drives or printers) to put the Kernels IO zero page space back. After the IO is done then call this again put the application zero page back.

Note: This method is used by all of the Berkeley applications. Also note that none of the Berkeley applications treat the Application Registers a0-a9 as a0-a9. They use the zero page space from 70-7F, and FB-FE as .zsect space with variables declared and used in this space having varying sizes as needed.

Filename: _SwZp

Source: geoProgrammer'

```
;--- Define the size of area to use. FA-80 is the entire I/O zp space. Constant declaration and ;-
;--- ramsect is to be provided in the main body of the application.
SWZP_SZ=($FA-$80) + 1 ; 123
```

```
.ramsect
    rSwZp:
        .block SWZP_SZ
.psect
    SwZp:
        php ; Save Registers
        pha
        PushX
        PushY
        ldx #SWZP_SZ ; Set Size of area to swap. Get from 80-FA
        10$ ; while x > 0 loop
        ldy $80,X ; load y from zp
        lda rSwZp,X ; load a from buffer
        sta $80,X ; store a to zp
        tya ; store y to buffer
        sta rSwZp,X
        dex
        bpl 10$ ; end loop
        PopY ; Restore Registers
        PopX
        pla
        plp
        rts ; z80-zFA now available to use
```

SwZp

Example:

```
.zsect $70
    zTS: .block 2

.ramsect
    rSwZp: .block 124

.psect
    Init:
        jsr    SwZp
        .... Do Rest of the initialization.

    DoSomeIO:
        LoadW r0, diskBlkBuf
        MoveW zTS,r1
        jsr    SwZp
        jsr    GetBlock
        jsr    SwZp
        txa
        bne    handle_error
        ...

    Shutdown:
        jsr    SwZp
        jmp    EnterDeskTop
```

See also:

Upper:

text

Function: Convert character to uppercase**Pass:** accumulator CHAR - Character to process**Returns:** If *CHAR* is an uppercase letter;
 returns uppercase of that letter.
otherwise returns accumulator unchanged**Destroys:** Nothing**Description:** range checking is performed on CHAR. Only valid lower-case alpha characters will be altered.**Filename:** _Upper**Source:** geoProgrammer'**Example:** **KeyTrap****Upper:**

```

    cmp    #'a'           ; If character < 'a' then exit.
    bcc    90$             ;
    cmp    #'z'+1          ; if character > 'z' then exit.
    bcs    90$             ;
    sbc    #('a'-'A') -1   ; Convert to upper-case†
90$                                rts

```

[†]Carry is known to be clear at the sbc. The -1 is to compensate for the additional +1 subtraction caused by the cleared carry. This uses assembler time to save runtime bytes (1) and cycles (2) by removing the need for the sec instruction.

See also: **Lower**

B: Examples

This section contains all the code examples from the book chapters and from the GEOS 2.0 API.

The examples are organized into the following categories.

- atoms Small reusable blocks of code. They may be used as subroutines or as inline code depending on the atom and on situational needs.
- Dialog Boxes Everything to do with Dialog Boxes.
- disk Disk I/O.
- drivers Input and Print Drivers. Includes multiple examples of each.
- graphics Covers all graphical output to the screen.
- hardware Code specific to the C64 and/or C128 hardware.
- icons & menu ...
- math ...
- memory ...
- mouse & sprite ...
- Samples Actual program sections containing multiple examples types with in them.
- text Text output to screen and text input from keyboard.
- utility Miscellaneous routines.

Note: This section is for GEOS 2.0. Wheels 4.4 has its own examples section within **Chapter 21 Wheels Kernal 4.4**.

KeyTrap:

```

.psect
.include _upper

T_Action:
    'A','B','C','D'           ; keyboard commands to act on. case insensitive
T_ActL:                                ; low pointer table to action handlers
    .byte [SetDrv8
    .byte [SetDrv9
    .byte [SetDrv10
    .byte [SetDrv11

T_ActH:                                ; high pointer table to action handlers
    .byte ]SetDrv8
    .byte ]SetDrv9
    .byte ]SetDrv10
    .byte ]SetDrv11
T_ACTCNT=*-T_ActH

Init:
    LoadW keyVector, KeyTrap
    rts

KeyTrap:                                ; Routine hooked into keyVector
    lda keyData               ; Get Keypress and
    jsr Upper                 ; Convert it to Uppercase
    ldy #T_ACTCNT-1          ; Search action table for a hit
10$                                     ; No Action found for press. Exit
    cmp T_Action,y
    beq 20$
    dey
    bpl 10$
    rts
20$                                     ; Action Found.
    lda T_ActL,y
    ldx T_ActH,y
    jmp CallRoutine          ; Execute the Handler

SetDrv8:
    lda #8
cldaI SetDrv9, #9
cldaI SetDrv10, #10
cldaI SetDrv11, #11
    jsr SetDevice             ; Set Device to user selected number
    jsr OpenDisk               ; open the disk
    jmp ErrHndlrv             ; Generic Error Handler.
                                ; Displays error dialog or
                                ; does nothing on no error.

```

ImpBin:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Convert an ASCII Binary string to a word value.**Pass:** Nothing:**Alters:** zVal zero-page word to hold result

Returns: **r0** Pointer to string.
y index to string terminator.
 Carry Flag 0 = No error.
 1 = Invalid Binary String.

Description: Simple use of Bin2Bin. Converts a simple null terminated string to a binary value.

.endif

```
.zsect $70
zVal:
    .block 2           ; zero-page variable to hold result

.psect
bstr:
    .byte "00101101",NULL

GetOneVal:
    LoadW r0, bstr      ; Set pointer to string
    ldx #zVal           ; Set zp pointer
    jsr Bin2Bin          ; Convert binary string to word value
    bcs HandleError      ;
    rts                 ; Return with result in zVal
```

GetWorkFile:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Get geoWrite File name from user using DBGETFILES.**Parameters:** **r7L** FILETYPE — GEOS File type. (NULL=Any File Type) **r5** BUFFER — pointer to buffer to return filename in. **r10** PERMNAME — Pointer to permanent name string. (NULL=Any Data Type).**Returns:** TRUE File selected. (With selected Filename saved in fileName buffer).
 FALSE User canceled out of the dialog.**Description:** The filename box displays a list of filenames. Any filename can be selected by the user. It is then copied into *BUFFER* pointed to by **r5**. If **r10** is not null, it points to *PERMNAME* which contains the permanent name string, e.g., "Paint Image" taken from the File Header. In this case, only geoPaint documents will be displayed for selection. If there are more files than can be displayed within the box, pressing the scroll arrows that appear under the filename box will scroll the filenames up or down. Max of 16 files supported.**.endif****Example:**

```

.ramsect
    fileName:    .block 17                      ; Buffer to hold filename

.psect
    gwClass:     .byte "Write Image",NULL       ; Only want GeoWrite files.

    gwDB:
        .byte DEF_DB_POS | 1                  ; Default Size with a solid shadow
        .byte OK                            ; Display [OK] Icon
        .byte DBI_X_0                      ; Left-side
        .byte DBI_Y_2                      ; Bottom Row
        .byte CANCEL,DBI_X_2,DBI_Y_2      ; Display [Cancel] Icon. Right/Bottom
                                         ; using compact layout.
        .byte DBGETFILES,4,4              ; Display File Selection Box @offset x4,y4
                                         ; 4 Pixels in from the left, and down from top
                                         ; End of Dialog Box table.

;--- Display a dialog box to get the user selected name of a GeoWrite File.

    GetWorkFile:
        LoadW r5,fileName                ; Buffer to save selected filename
        LoadB r7L,APPL_DATA              ; Want Data Files
        LoadW r10,gwClass               ; Only show GeoWrite files
        LoadW r0,gwDB                   ; Point r0 to our Dialog Box table
        jsr   DoDlgBox                 ; Display the Dialog Box
        CmpB r0L,CANCEL                ; Set Return value based on user
                                         ; Icon Selection.
        beq  99$                        ; User Pressed [OK]
        lda   #[TRUE]                   ; User Pressed [OK]
                                         ; User Pressed [CANCEL]
        cldaI 99$,#FALSE                ; User Pressed [CANCEL]
        rts

```

openBoxDB:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Dialog Table to display geoWrite's Open Dialog Box.**Description:** A table from geoWrite for putting up Dialog Box for selecting a new document, opening an existing document, or quitting geoWrite altogether. Also includes supporting data structures.**.endif****Example:**

```

ICOLOFF = 2 ; Number of cards to offset Icons from DB.
              ; (card is 8 pixels wide and 8 pixels tall)
ICOWDTH = 6 ; Width of Icons in cards
ICOTXTOFF = 7 ; Number of pixels to offset text after icons.
ICOTXTXP = (ICOLOFF + ICOWDTH) * 8 + ICOTXTOFF

```

openBoxDB:

```

.byte DEF_DB_POS | 1 ; standard DB with shadow pattern #1
.byte DBTXTSTR ; display a text string
.byte TXT_LN_X ; place it at the standard x-offset (=16 pixels)
.byte 2*8 ; y-offset in pixels from top of box
.word selectOptionTxt ; pointer to the message "Please Select Option:"  

.byte DBUSRICON ; programmer defined icon
.byte 2 ; x-offset in cards for left-side of icon
.byte 3*8 ; y-offset in pixels for top of icon
.word uiCreate ; pointer to the icon table for the [Create] icon
.byte DBTXTSTR ; ;  

.byte ICOTXTXP ; Place to the Right of Icon.
.byte 3 * 8+10 ; y-offset: 10 below top of the [Create] icon
.word tNewDoc ; pointer to text for "new document"  

.byte OPEN ; standard system OPEN icon
.byte 2, 6*8 ; x-offset in cards
              ; y-offset, 3 Cards below Create icon  

.byte DBTXTSTR ; ;  

.byte ICOTXTXP ; y-offset: 10 below Top of [Open]
.word tExisting ; pointer to "existing document"  

.byte DBUSRICON ; ;  

.byte 2 ; x-offset in cards
.byte 9*8 ; y-offset in pixels
.word uiQuit ; pointer to [Quit] icon  

.byte DBTXTSTR ; ;  

.byte ICOTXTXP ; y-offset for text after [Quit]
.word tDesktop ; " to deskTop"
.byte NULL ; End of Table

```

```

uiDrive:
    .word iDrive, NULL
    .byte SYSDBI_WIDTH,SYSDBI_HEIGHT
    .word UADrive

selectOptionTxt:                      ; the select option message with embedded
                                         ; BOLDON and PLAINTEXT bytes to turn
                                         ; boldface on and off.
    .byte BOLDON, "Please Select Option:",PLAINTEXT,NULL

tNewDoc:
    .byte "new document",NULL          ; note each of these strings are null terminated

tExisting:
    .byte "existing document",NULL

tDesktop:
    .byte "to deskTop",NULL

uiCreate:                            ; User Icon definition table
    .word iCreate
    .word NULL
    .byte 6
    .byte 16
    .word UACreate
                                         ; address of picture data for the [Create] icon
                                         ; Not used.
                                         ; Icon is 6 Cards wide.
                                         ; 16 Pixels Tall.
                                         ; pointer to the service routine which creates the
                                         ; file, and returns to the application

uiQuit:                             ; icon definition table
    .word iQuit
    .word NULL
    .byte SYSDBI_WIDTH
    .byte SYSDBI_HEIGHT
    .word UAQuit
                                         ; address of picture data for the [Quit] icon
                                         ; Not used.
                                         ; Icon is 6 Cards wide.
                                         ; 16 Pixels Tall.
                                         ; pointer to the service routine which quits to the
                                         ; deskTop

UACreate:                           ; service routine for the [create] icon
    lda    #OK
    cldal UAQuit,      #CANCEL
    sta    sysDBData
    jmp    RstrFrmDialog
                                         ; indicate icon number as if OK icon was activated.
                                         ; return value for [quit]
                                         ; store icon number before RstrFrmDialog call
                                         ; exit from DB

```

iCreate:



iQuit:



getFileDB:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Get geoWrite File name from user using DBGETFILES.

Parameters: **r7L** FILETYPE — GEOS File type. (NULL=Any File Type)
r5 BUFFER — pointer to buffer to return filename in.
r10 PERMNAME — Pointer to permanent name string. (NULL=Any Data Type)

Description: A DB table from geoWrite for putting up a Dialog Box for loading an existing document. If Open was selected from the **openBoxDB**, then the **getFileDB** is displayed to help the user choose from the available files.

.endif**Example:**

```

.ramsect
    fileName:    .block 17          ; Buffer to hold filename.
    diskName:    .block 20          ; Disk Name.

.psect
    gwClass:     .byte "Write Image",NULL ; Only want geowrite files.

tOnDisk:
    .byte BOLDON, "On disk:", PLAINTEXT, 0 ; disk name header text.

getFileDB:
    .byte DEF_DB_POS | 1          ; standard DB with shadow pattern #1. The
                                  ; GetFile's box works well inside a standard DB
    .byte DBTXTSTR               ; display a text string
    .byte DBI_X_2 * 8 - 6         ; x-offset in pixels for text. (=17*8-6 = 130)
    .byte TXT_LN_1_Y - 6          ; y-offset
    .word tOnDisk                ; "On disk:"  
  

    .byte DBTXTSTR               ;
    .byte DB_ICN_X_2 * 8 - 6      ; x-offset in pixels for text. (=17*8-6 = 130)
    .byte TXT_LN_2_Y - 12          ;
    .word diskName                ; buffer already loaded with disk name  
  

    .byte DBGETFILES,4,4           ; Get Filename box command
    .byte OPEN, DBI_X_2,DBGF_Y_0   ; [Open] Icon
    .byte DBUSRICON,DBI_X_2,DBGF_Y_1 ; [Drive] Icon
    .word uiDrive                 ; Disabled when only 1 Drive is on the system.
                                  ; Allows changing Drives.  
  

    .byte CANCEL,DBI_X_2,DBGF_Y_3  ; [Cancel] Icon

dbDisk:
    .byte DISK,DBI_X_2,DBGF_Y_2    ; [Disk] Icon
                                  ; Disabled on Drive GeoWrite Loads from.
                                  ; Allows Changing disks while Dialog Is open.
    .byte NULL                      ; end of DB definition

```

CheckDiskSpace:.if 0

Description: Ensures that the current disk has enough space for a minimum number of bytes. Does not take into account any index blocks or other blocks needed to maintain the file structure. Works with GEOS 64, GEOS 128.

Pass: **r2H** number of bytes we need.

Returns: **x =** If not enough space, returns an
 INSUFFICIENT_SPACE error.

x = 0 If there is enough space.

z Flag follows value of **x**.

Destroys: **a, y, r2, r3, r8, r9.**

.endif

```
NO_ERROR      = 0
BLOCK_SIZE    = $100
```

```
;--- number of bytes that can be stored in each block on the disk.
;--- accounts for two-byte track/sector link
BLOCK_BYTES   = BLOCK_SIZE - 2
```

CheckDiskSpace:

```
lda    r2L          ; r2 - # of BYTES to check for
ora    r2H          ; check if zero bytes requested
beq    90$          ; if so, exit with no error
LoadW  r3,BLOCK_BYTES ; r3 <- number of bytes per block
ldx    #r2          ; divide r2 by r3 to get number of
ldy    #r3          ; blocks to hold BYTES
jsr    Ddiv          ; r2 <- r3/r2
lda    r8L          ; r8L <- remainder
ora    r8H          ; Any remainder bytes?
beq    10$          ; if not, OK
InclW  r2          ; otherwise 1 more block needed
                    ; r2 = BLOCKS needed to hold BYTES
10$               ; get number of free blocks on disk
LoadW  r5,curDirHead ; point to directory header
jsr    CalcBlksFree ; r4 <- free blocks on disk
CmpW   r2,r4        ; are there enough free blocks?
bgt    99$          ; if not, assume. correct, branch
90$               ; otherwise, no error
ldx    #NO_ERROR    ; not enough space
rts
99$               ; exit
```

DeleteDirEntry:

```
;--- Pass: r0 pointer to filename  
.ramsect  
    rFileName:           .block 17  
  
DeleteDirEntry:  
    LoadW   r0,rFileName  
    LoadW   r3,NullTrScTable      ; pass dummy table  
    jmp     FastDelFile
```

Note: This will also work correctly with a VLIR file. For freeing (deleting) all the blocks in a file without removing the directory entry refer to **FreeFile**.

ReadAndDelete:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Read sequential file into memory and then delete it from disk.**Parameters:** **r6** pointer to filename
r2 size of buffer (max size of file)**Returns:** x error code.**Destroys:** a, y, **r0-r9**.**Description:** Call **FindFile** to get the directory entry of the file to load/delete. We pass the directory entry to **GetFHdrInfo** to get the GEOS header block. We check the header to ensure we're not trying to read in a VLIR file. After **GetFHdrInfo**, the parameters are already set up correctly to call **ReadFile** (**fileTrScTab+O**,**fileTrScTab+1** contains header block and **r1** contains first data block). **ReadFile** reads in the file's blocks, building out the remainder of the **fileTrScTab**, which we pass to **FastDelFile** to free all blocks in the file (including the file header block, which is the first entry in the table).

.endif

```

ReadAndDelete:
    MoveW r6,r0                                ; save pointer for FastDelFile
    Jsr   FindFile                            ; find file on disk
    txa
    bne   99$                                 ; set status flags
    LoadW r9,dirEntryBuf                      ; get directory entry
    jsr   GetFHdrInfo                         ; get GEOS file header
    txa
    bne   99$                                 ; set status flags
    CmpBI fileHeader+OFF_GSTRUCT_TYPE, VLIR  ; check filetype
    beq   98$                                 ; branch if VLIR
    jsr   ReadFile                            ; read in file
    txa
    bne   99$                                 ; else set status flags
                                                ; branch on other error
20$                                          
    LoadW r3,fileTrScTab                     ; track/sector table
    jsr   FastDelFile                         ; file read OK, delete it!
    bne   99$                                 ; Carry Clear and z=0
    clc
    rts
    cldxI 98$,      # STRUCT_MISMAT        ; Good Exit
    99$                                         ; can't load VLIR
    sec
    rts                                         ; carry set
                                                ; error exit with error in x

```

GrabSomeBlocks:

.if COMMENT**Function:** **GrabSomeBlocks** — allocate enough disk blocks to hold data in buffer.**Pass:** Nothing.**Returns:** Carry flag:

1 = Error
 0 = success.

x = Error Nbr if Carry is set,
 or 0.

```
K = 1024 ; one kilobyte
.endif

.ramsect
  buffer:
    .block 5*K -1 ; 5K buffer'
  bufferE:
    .block 1 ; End of 5k Buffer

  BUF_SIZE = (bufferE - buffer) + 1 ; size of buffer

.psect

GrabSomeBlocks:
  LoadW  r2, BUF_SIZE ; number of bytes to allocate
  LoadW  r6, fileTrSecTab ; buffer to build out table
  jsr    BlkAlloc ; allocate the blocks
  txa   ; check status
  bne   99$ ; and exit on error
;--- more code here
90$ 
  ldx   #0 ; Success exit
  clc
  rts
99$ 
  sec ; Error Exit
  rts
```

MyFreeBlock:

.if COMMENT

Function: **MyFreeBlock** — allocate specific block in BAM with any CBM device driver. And any GEOS Version.

Pass: **r6L** = track #
 r6H = sector #

Note: **FreeBlock** was not added to the GEOS jump table until v1.3

.endif

MyFreeBlock:

```

lda      version          ; check GEOS version number
cmp      #$13            ; version Less than 1.3?
bcc      10$              ;
Jmp      FreeBlock        ; if not, go through jump table

10$               

jsr      FindBAMBit       ; Returns    r8H = mask for BAM byte
                      ;           r7H = offset to track
                      ;           x = offset into bam
                      ;           a = masked value
bne      99$              ; if 1, then not allocated, give error
txa
bne      99$
lda      r8H              ; get mask
eor      curDirHead,x     ; flip BAM bit to make available
sta      curDirHead,x     ;
ldx      r7H              ; one more free block
inc      curDirHead,x     ;
ldx      #0               ; NO_ERROR
rts

99$               

ldx      #BAD_BAM
rts

```

MySetNextFree:

.if 0

Purpose: Get Next Free Block. If not block found retry from first of disk.

Pass: **r3L** START_TR — start allocating from this track (byte).
r3H START_SC — start allocating from this sector (byte).

Returns: x error (\$00 = no error)
 INSUFFICIENT_SPACE

Destroys: a, y, **r6-r7, r8H.**

Description: Since **SetNextFree** only searched from the current block to the end of the disk, the possibility exists that a free block lies somewhere on a previous, still unchecked disk area. The following alternative to **SetNextFree** will circumvent this problem.

.endif

MySetNextFree:

```

;--- Look for a free block starting at the current block
;--- so that we continue the interleave if possible
    jsr    SetNextFree           ; look for block to allocate
    cpx    #INSUFFICIENT_SPACE ; check for no blocks
    beq    10$                 ; start from beginning if none
    rts                ; exit on any other error or
                      ; valid block found

;--- We got an insufficient space error. Start the search
;--- again from the beginning of the disk.

10$          LoadB r3H,0           ; always sector 0
             ldx   #1               ; assume track 1
             ldy   curDrive         ; but special case 1581
             lda   driveType-8,y   ; because of outer/inner track
             and   #$0F             ; searching scheme
             cmp   DRV_1581
             bne   20$              ; branch if not 1581
             ldx   #39               ; 1581 counts down on inner (39-1)

20$          stx   r3L             ; track number
             jmp   SetNextFree

```

MyPutBlock:

.if COMMENT

Function: **MyPutBlock** — Write **diskBlkBuf** to disk.

Pass:

- r1L** = track #
- r1H** = sector #
- r4** = Address of block to write.
- verify = FALSE (0) Do Not Verify
 \leftrightarrow 0 Verify after Write

Note: If you have multiple blocks to write you should write the entire chain and then verify the chain.
See **WriteBlock** description for more information.

.endif

```
.ramsect
nextTrack:      .block    1
nextSector:     .block    1
outbuffer:      .block    $FE
track:          .block    1
sector:         .block    1
verify:         .block    1
.psect
```

```
CallMyPutB:
LoadW   r4,outBuffer-2
MoveB   track,r1L
MoveB   sector,r1H
LoadB   verify,#[TRUE
jsr     MyPutBlock
bcs   99$
rts           ; return good status in carry
99$           ; error handler or let caller handle error
...           ; error handler or let caller handle error
rts
```

```
MyPutBlock:
jsr     EnterTurbo      ; go into turbo mode
txa           ; check for error in X
bne   99$           ; branch if error found
jsr     InitForIO       ; prepare for serial I/O
jsr     WriteBlock       ; primitive write block
txa           ; set status flags
bne   99$           ; branch if error found
lda     verify          ; check verify flag
beq   80$           ; branch if not verifying
jsr     VerWriteBlock    ; verify block we wrote
txa           ; set status flags
bne   99$           ; branch if error found
80$           ; restore after I/O done
jsr     DoneWithIO      ; no errors
rts
99$           ; restore after I/O done
jsr     DoneWithIO      ; error status exit
sec
rts
```

MyReadBlock:**.if COMMENT****Function:** **MyReadBlock** — Read sector from disk into **diskBlkBuf**.

Pass:
r1L = track #
r1H = sector #
r4 = Address of block to read into.

Description: Demonstrates use of very-low level disk primitives.**.endif**

```

.ramsect
    nextTrack: .block    1
    nextSector: .block   1
    outbuffer: .block   $FE
    inbuffer: .block   $100
    track: .block     1
    sector: .block    1
    verify: .block    1

.psect
    CallMyPutB:
        LoadW r4,inBuffer
        MoveB track,r1L
        MoveB sector,r1H
        jsr MyReadBlock
        bcs 99$
        rts          ; return good status in carry
99$           ...
        rts          ; error handler or let caller handle error

    MyReadBlock:
        jsr EnterTurbo ; go into turbo mode
        txa          ; check for error in X
        bne 99$       ; branch if error found
        jsr InitForIO ; prepare for serial I/O
        jsr ReadBlock ; primitive read block
        jsr DoneWithIO; restore after I/O done (x is preserved in DoneWithIO)
        txa          ; get error result of ReadBlock
        bne 99$       ; branch if error found
        90$           ; carry cleared when flowing through here
clrSetCF 99$       ; carry set when branch to 99$ occurs
        rts

```

MySetGDirEntry:

.if COMMENT

Function: This routine duplicates the function of the Kernal's **SetGDirEntry** for demonstration purposes. It shows examples of the following routines:

BldGDirEntry
GetFreeDirBlk
PutBlock

Pass: Same as **SetGDirEntry**

Destroys: Same as **SetGDirEntry**

```

DIRCOPYSIZE=30 ; size of directory entry for copy
TDSIZE=5 ; number of bytes in time/date entry
.endif

MySetGDirEntry:
    jsr      BldGDirEntry ; build directory entry for GEOS file
    jsr      GetFreeDirBlk ; get block with free directory entry
    txa
    bne    99$ ; block number of block in r1
    AddYWS  diskBlkBuf,r5 ; test for error code
    AddYWS  diskBlkBuf,r5 ; if error, exit...
    AddYWS  diskBlkBuf,r5 ; add offset into diskBlkBuf for dir entry
    AddYWS  diskBlkBuf,r5 ; and put result in r5
    ldy    #DIRCOPYSIZE ; copy over some bytes
10$   lda      dirEntryBuf,y ; get byte from directory entry built
    sta    (r5),y ; store new entry into block buffer
    dey
    bpl    10$ ; loop till copied
    jsr      TimeStampEntry ; stamp the dir entry with time & date
    LoadW   r4,diskBlkBuf ; write out the new directory entry
    jsr      PutBlock
    txa
    bne    99$ ; get error status
    clc
    rts
99$   sec
    rts ; success exit
    ; error exit

TimeStampEntry:
    ldy    #(OFF_year+TDSIZE)-1 ; offset to time/date stamp
10$   lda      dirEntryBuf,y ; get the year/month/day/hour/minute
    sta    (r5),y ; store in dir entry
    dey
    bpl    10$ ; loop until done
    rts

```

NewAllocateBlock:

.if COMMENT

Function: NewAllocateBlock — allocate specific block in BAM with any CBM GEOS device driver.**Pass:** r6L, r6H — track, sector to allocate.**Uses:** BAM in curDirHead.**Returns:** x error status (\$00 = success, BAD_BAM = block already in use, etc.).**Destroys:** a, y, r7, r8H.

.endif

NewAllocateBlock:

```

ldy      curDrive          ; get current drive
lda      driveType-8,y    ; get drive type
and      #%00001111        ; keep only drive format
cmp      #DRV_1571         ; see if 1571 or above
bcc      1541$             ; branch if 1541
jmp      AllocateBlock     ; else, use driver routine
1541$
jsr      FindBAMBit       ; get BAM bit info
beq      110$              ; if zero, then it's not free
lda      r8H                ; get bit mask for BAM
eor      #$FF               ; convert to clearing mask
and      curDirHead,x     ; and with BAM byte to clear
                           ; bit and show as allocated
sta      curDirHead, x     ; and store back.
ldx      r7H                ; get base of track9s entry
dec      curDirHead,x     ; dec # free blocks this track
ldx      #NO_ERROR          ; show no error
rts
99$
ldx      #BAD_BAM           ; show error - already in use
rts

```

Example Caller Routine:

```
.ramsect
  diskBlock: .block 2
```

```
.psect
```

CallNewAlloc:

```

MoveW   diskBlock,r6        ; block to allocate
jsr      NewAllocateBlock   ; (see above)
cpx      #BAD_BAM           ; BAD_BAM means block in use
beq      95$                ; branch if block already in use
txa
bne      99$                ; branch if error
;--- code to handle newly allocated block goes here

95$                  ; block was not free...
;--- code to handle block already allocated goes here

99$                jmp      MyDiskError        ; call error handler with error in x

```

SaveRecord:**.if 0****Function:** Append new record into am existing VLIR.**Pass:**
appendPoint = Already set to the last VLIR Record.
Filename = Buffer populated with VLIR's filename.**Note:** geoProgrammer does not support the * counter in .ramsect. The method below must be used when the assembler needs to calculate the size of a ramsect field.**.endif**

NAME_LENGTH=17

.ramsect

```

appendPoint:      .block 1          ; record to append to
filename:        .block NAME_LENGTH ; hold null-terminated filename
bufStart:        .block 1023       ; data buffer
bufEnd:          .block 1          ; length of buffer
BUFSIZE          = (BufEnd - BufStart)+1

```

.psect**SaveRecord:**

```

LoadW r0, #filename           ; pointer to filename
jsr OpenRecordFile           ; open VLIR file
txa
bne
lda appendPoint              ; get record to append to
jsr PointRecord               ; go to that record
txa
bne 99$                      ; exit on error
jsr AppendRecord              ; append a record at this point
LoadW r7, #bufStart           ; point at data buffer
LoadW r2, #BUFSIZE             ; bytes in buffer (bufEnd-bufStart)
jsr WriteRecord                ; write buffer to record
txa
bne 99$                      ; get write status
jsr CloseRecordFile           ; close VLIR file
txa
bne 99$                      ; check point status
                                ; exit on error
                                ; Clean Exit
90$                           ; clear carry for all ok
clc
rts
99$                           ; Error handler
                                ; Set carry to show returning with an error
sec
rts

```

Joystick

```
.if 0
```

Function: Sample Joystick Driver from OGPRG

Files:

app.lnk	Link File
app.hdr.s	Header File
app.driver.s	Driver Source
app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all Symbols to debugger
app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
app.con	Application Constants
app.sym	Application Symbols

Callable Routines:

o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse

```
.endif
```

app.lnk

.if COMMENT

Function: Linker file for Joystick Driver

Filename: app.lnk

Uses: app.hdr.rel
app.driver.rel

Callable Routines:

o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse

.endif

.output JOYSTICK
.header app.hdr.rel
.seq

.psect mouse_Base
app.driver.rel

app.hdr.s**.if COMMENT****Function:** Define File Header Block**Filename:** app.hdr.s Header File**Uses:** app.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin
    .include    app.con
    .eqin
.endif

.header                         ; start of header section
JoyHdr:
    .word 0                      ; first two bytes are always zero
    .byte 3                      ; width in bytes
    .byte 21                     ; and height in scanlines of:
```



```
.byte $80|USER                 ; Commodore file type assigned to GEOS files
.byte INPUT_DEVICE              ; GEOS file type
.byte SEQUENTIAL                ; SEQ file structure
.word MOUSE_BASE                ; start address for saving file data
.word endJoystick               ; end address for saving file data (-1)
.word NULL                      ; not actually used (execution start address)
.byte "Input Drvr  V1.1",0,0,0,0 ; 20 byte permanent name
                                  ; 20 bytes for author name
.byte "Dave & Mike & PBM",NULL,0,0,0,0,0

.endh
```

app.driver.s**.if 0****Function:** Main Source file for Joystick Driver**Filename** app.driver.s**Uses:** app.inc**Callable Routines:**

- o_InitMouse
- o_SlowMouse
- o_UpdateMouse

Hardware: Joystick is a read from **cia1prb** (Joystick Port 1 DC01). The bit values returned from this port are naturally set to 1. With the joystick at rest, the low 5 bits will always be %11111.

Only the b4-b0 are for the joystick with the following assignments.

b4	0	= Fire Button Pressed
Joystick Disk Directions		
b3	0	= right
b2	0	= left
b1	0	= Down
b0	0	= Up

This port is shared with the keyboard. The keyboard has to be masked off prior to reading the joystick values. To do this write %11111111 to **cia1pra** (DC00) to select no keyboard rows to scan. Then any value read from **cia1prb** (DC01) will be from the joystick. This input from the Joystick is converted into the following output and saved into **inputData**.

inputData: 0-7 for moving, -1 for centered

joystick directions:

- 0 = right
- 1 = up & right
- 2 = up
- 3 = up & left
- 4 = left
- 5 = left & down
- 6 = down
- 7 = down & right
- 1 = joystick centered

inputData+1: current mouseSpeed

.endif**.include** app.inc**.psect**

Jump Table

.if 0

Jump Table to Mouse Driver Routines

.endif

```

.psect

;--- Input    driver jump table

    jmp    o_InitMouse;
    jmp    o_SlowMouse;
    jmp    o_UpdateMouse;

;--- Local variables:

fracXMouse:           ; fractional mouse position
    .byte 0

fracYMouse:           ; fractional mouse position
    .byte 0

fracSpeedMouse        ; fractional part of current mouse speed
    .byte 0

velXMouse:             ; x component of current Speed
    .byte 0

velYMouse:             ; y component of current Speed
    .byte 0

currentMouse:          ; current value of fire button
    .byte 0

currentDisk:            ; current value of joystick
    .byte 0

lastKeyRead:           ; for debouncing joystick
    .byte 0

```

o_InitMouse:**.if 0****Function:** External routine: This routine initializes the 'mouse'.**Called By:** At initialization EXTERNALLY.**Pass:** Nothing.**Alters:** **mouseXPos** - starting position for the mouse.
mouseYPos**Return:** none.**Uses:** none.**Destroys:** **a, x, y, r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed.**.endif**

```

o_InitMouse:
    jsr    o_SlowMouse           ; do LoadB   mouseSpeed,0
    sta    fracSpeedMouse
    sta    mouseXPos
    sta    mouseXPos+1
    sta    mouseYPos
    LoadB diskData,-1          ; pass release
    jmp    ComputeMouseVels     ; store the correct speeds

```

o_SlowMouse:**.if 0****Function:** External routine: Called when menus are pulled down to slow the mouse.**Called By:** External and Internal.**Pass:** none.**Return:** nothing.**Alters:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed.**.endif**

```

o_SlowMouse:
    LoadB mouseSpeed,0           ; zero speed.
SM_rts:
    rts

```

o_UpdateMouse:**.if 0**

Function: External routine: This routine is called every interrupt to update the position of the pointer on the screen. First, the joystick is read and the mouse velocities are updated. The mouse position is then updated.

Called By: Interrupt code.

Pass: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse.
mouseYPos

Return: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse.
mouseYPos

Alters:

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So have to declare everything destroyed.

.endif**o_UpdateMouse:**

```

jsr C64Joystick           ; scan keyboard and update velocities.
bbrf MOUSEON_BIT, mouseOn,SM_rts ; if mouse off then don't update.
jsr UpdateMouseVels        ; Update mouse Speed & Velocities.
jsr UpdateMouseX           ; update x-position of mouse.
                           ; and fall through to UpdateMouseY.

```

UpdateMouseY:

.if 0

Function: Internal routine: Update the y-position of the mouse by adding in the velocity.
Called By: o_UpdateMouse.

Pass: **mouseYPos** - Current position for the mouse.

Return: **mouseYPos** - Updated.

Alters: none.

Destroys: a, y, **r1H**.

.endif

UpdateMouseY:

```

ldy #0                      ; assume positive velocity
lda velyMouse               ; get velocity
bpl 10$                     ; if negative then sign extend with -1
10$ 
sty r1H                      ; store high-byte
asl a                        ; shift left thrice
rol r1H                      ; add fractional position
asl a
rol r1H
asl a
rol r1H
add fracYMouse              ; add fractional position
sta fracYMouse               ; store new fractional position
lda r1H                      ; get high-byte of velocity
adc mouseYPos                ; add position
sta mouseYPos
rts

```

UpdateMouseVels:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Update the velocity of the mouse by adding in the acceleration.**Called By:** o_UpdateMouse.**Pass:** None.**Uses:** mouseSpeed - Current mouse speed
velXmouse - Current velocity
velYmouse**Alters:** mouseSpeed - Updated
velXMouse
velYMouse**Destroys:** a, x y, **r0-r2**.**.endif**

UpdateMouseVels:

```

    ldx    diskData          ; get direction
    bmi    20$               ; if release then branch
    CmpB  maxMouseSpeed, mouseSpeed ; check for maximum speed
    blt    15$               ; if max then do nothing
    AddB  mouseAccel,fracSpeedMouse ; add acceleration to speed
    bcc    30$
    inc    mouseSpeed        ; increment mouse speed if necessary
    bra    30$

15$   sta    mouseSpeed
20$   ; get Minimum speed and compare to current speed
      CmpB  minMouseSpeed, mouseSpeed ; don't make less than minimum
      bge    25$               ; if minimum > Current then branch
      SubB  mouseAccel,fracSpeedMouse ; subtract acceleration from speed
      bcs    fracSpeedMouse
      dec    mouseSpeed
      bra    30$               ; decrement mouse speed if necessary

25$   sta    mouseSpeed
30$   ; and fall through to ComputeMouseVels
      ; finally, based on direction and
      ; speed, calculate new mouse X & Y velocities
      ;jmp   ComputeMouseVels

```

ComputeMouseVels:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Compute mouse velocity based on joystick direction.**Called By:** Internal Only.**Uses:** diskData – joystick direction.
mouseSpeed – current mouse speed.**Alters:** velXMouse, velYMouse - set depending of passed direction.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0–r2**.**.endif**

```

ComputeMouseVels:
    ldx    diskData
    bmi   10$                      ; if release then handle
    MoveB mouseSpeed,r0L           ; pass magnitude
    jsr    SineCosine
    MoveB r1H,velXMouse
    MoveB r2H,velYMouse
    rts
10$                                ; Released
    LoadB velXMouse,0             ; zero x-velocity
    sta    velYMouse              ; zero y-velocity
    rts

```

UpdateMouseX:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Update the x-position of the mouse by adding in the velocity.**Called By:** o_UpdateMouse.**Uses:** **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse.**Alters:** **mouseXPos**- updated.**Destroys** a, x, y, **r11–r12L**.**.endif**

UpdateMouseX:

```

    ldy    #$FF          ; assume negative
    lda    velXMouse
    bmi    10$           ; if indeed negative then branch
    iny
10$   sty    r11H
    sty    r12L
    asl    a             ; multiply by 8 for permanent speed power of 3
    rol    r11H
    asl    a
    rol    r11H
    asl    a
    rol    r11H          ; add velocity to fractional position
    add    fracXMouse
    sta    fracXMouse
    lda    r11H           ; store new fractional position
    adc    mouseXPos
    sta    mouseXPos
    lda    r12L           ; get high-byte of velocity
    adc    mouseXPos+1
    sta    mouseXPos+1   ; add low-byte of position
    ; and store
    lda    r12L           ; this is actually triple precision math
    adc    mouseXPos+1
    sta    mouseXPos+1   ; add the high-byte of integer x-position
    ; r11 now has newly calculated x-position
    rts

```

C64Joystick:

.if 0**Function:** Internal routine: Read the joystick and update the appropriate mouse related variables.**Called By:** o_UpdateMouse.**Uses:** none

Alters:	lastKeyRead - set to new joystick read.
	currentDisk - set to new joystick direction (only if new).
	pressFlag - MOUSE_BIT set if fire button pressed.
	- INPUT_BIT set if joystick direction changed.
	diskData - new disk direction, if changed.
	mouseData - new state of fire button, if changed.

Destroys a, x, y.

.endif**C64Joystick:**

```

LoadB cia1pra,%11111111      ; scan no rows, so we're sure of stick
lda  cia1prb                  ; get port data for joystick A (port 1)
eor  #$FF                     ; complement data for positive logic
cmp  lastKeyRead              ; software debounce, must be same twice
sta  lastKeyRead              ; store value for debounce.
bne  20$                      ; if not same, don't pass return value

and  #%1111                  ; isolate stick bits.
cmp  currentDisk              ; compare to current stick value
beq  10$                      ; if no change then branch...
sta  currentDisk              ; set to new stick value
tay                          ; put value in y
lda  directionTable,y         ; get the value to pass from table
sta  diskData
smbf INPUT_BIT,pressFlag      ; mark that input device has changed
jsr  ComputeMouseVels

10$                          

lda  lastKeyRead              ; get press
and  #%10000                  ; isolate the fire button
cmp  currentMouse              ; and compare it to the current value
beq  20$                      ; if no change then branch...
sta  currentMouse              ; else, set new button value
asl  a                         ; shift into bit 7
asl  a
asl  a
eor  #%10000000                ; complement to position logic
sta  mouseData
smbf MOUSE_BIT,pressFlag      ; set changed bit

20$                          

rts

```

```

directionTable:
    .byte -1          ; pass a -1 if no direction pressed.
    .byte 2           ; see hardware description at start
    .byte 6           ; of this module to understand the
    .byte DISK_INVALID ; direction conversions here
    .byte 4           ; note that DISK_INVALID ($FF) are nonvalid states
    .byte 3           ; actually they should be impossible
    .byte 5           ; unless the controller is broken.
    .byte DISK_INVALID
    .byte 0
    .byte 1
    .byte 7
    .byte DISK_INVALID
    .byte DISK_INVALID
    .byte DISK_INVALID
    .byte DISK_INVALID
    .byte DISK_INVALID

cosineTable:
    .byte 255          ; dir 0      0      degree angle
    .byte 181          ; dir 2      45     degree angle
    .byte 255          ; Note: the cosineTable overlaps the sine table
    .byte 181

sineTable:
    .byte 0            ; dir 0      0      degree angle
    .byte 181          ; dir 2      45     degree angle
    .byte 255          ; dir 4      90     degree angle
    .byte 181          ; dir 6      135    degree angle
    .byte 0            ; dir 8      180    degree angle
    .byte 181          ; dir 10     -135   degree angle
    .byte 255          ; dir 12     -90    degree angle
    .byte 181          ; dir 14     -45    degree angle

sineCosineTable:
    .byte POSITIVE | (POSITIVE » 1) ; dir 0      0      degree angle
    .byte POSITIVE | (NEGATIVE » 1) ; dir 2      45     degree angle
    .byte POSITIVE | (NEGATIVE » 1) ; dir 4      90     degree angle
    .byte NEGATIVE | (NEGATIVE » 1) ; dir 6      135    degree angle
    .byte NEGATIVE | (POSITIVE » 1) ; dir 8      180    degree angle
    .byte NEGATIVE | (POSITIVE » 1) ; dir 10     -135   degree angle
    .byte POSITIVE | (POSITIVE » 1) ; dir 12     -90    degree angle
    .byte POSITIVE | (POSITIVE » 1) ; dir 14     -45    degree angle

```

SineCosine:**.if 0**

Function: Internal routine: SineCosine does a sixteen-direction sine and cosine and multiplies this value by a magnitude.

Called By: ComputMouseVels.

Pass: x, diskData - direction (0 to 15).
r0L - magnitude of speed.

Return: **r1L** – x-velocity.
r2H – y-velocity.

Destroys a, x, y, **r0**, **r6-r8**.

.endif**SineCosine:**

```

    lda  cosineTable,x          ; save cosine value.
    sta  r1L
    lda  sineTable,x           ; save sine value.
    sta  r2L
    lda  sineCosineTable,x     ; get signs.
    pha
    ldx  #r1L                  ; compute x-velocity.
    ldy  #r0L                  ; (Could do MultBB manually to avoid call to BBMult).
    jsr  BBMult
    ldx  #r2L                  ; compute y-velocity.
    ;ldy  #r0L                 ; y already points to r0L.
    jsr  BBMult
    pla
    pha
    bpl  10$                  ; if x-positive then branch.
    NegateW r1
10$                                          
    pla
    and  #%1000000
    beq  20$                  ; if y-positive then branch.
    NegateW r2
20$                                          
    rts
endJoystick:

```

app.Inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application include.**Filename** app.Inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants.
	app.mac	Application Macros.
	app.sym	Application symbols.

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.**.endif**

```

.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker.
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include      app.sym          ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger.
.endif

.psect

```

app.inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application include**Filename** app.inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when App.Inc has been used in a main source file. Or from the Main Source file if you don't care about debugger information.

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif
.psect
```

app.con

.if COMMENT**Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:** geo.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.con ; Standard GEOS constants.
```

```
;All constants only used by this Application go here.
```

```
POSITIVE = 0
NEGATIVE = %10000000
cia1pra = cia1base
cia1prb = $DC01
```

```
; Marks a joy stick position that is impossible, short of a hardware fault
DISK_INVALID = $FF
```

app.sym**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Symbols**Filename** app.sym**Uses:** geo.sym**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```

.include geo.sym           ; Standard GEOS symbols.  Jump Table and variables
;--- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here

;--- All Symbols created for the Application go here

;--- Global variables:

mouse_Base    = MOUSE_BASE      ; We Normally don't want to send any constants to the Linker.
                                ; If we need a constant to go to linker for use in the .lnk file
                                ; or other linker resolutions, then need to redefine it here.

diskData      = inputData       ; current disk direction
mouseSpeed    = inputData+ 1     ; current mouse speed

```

app.mac

.if COMMENT**Function:** Application Macros**Filename** app.mac**Uses:** geo.mac**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.mac           ; Standard GEOS macros.  
;--- All macros created for the Application go here  
.macro NegateW      zaddr  
    ldx    #[zaddr  
    jsr    Dnegate  
.endm
```

128 COMM 1351(a)

.if 0

Function: Sample Mouse Driver.

Files:

app.lnk	Link File
app.hdr	Header File
app.driver.s	Driver Source
app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all Symbols to debugger
app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
app.con	Application Constants
app.sym	Application Symbols
app.mac	Special macro(s) used for this driver.

Description: This driver source was generated from reverse engineering 128 COMM 1351(a).
The source generates an exact copy.

Callable Routines:

o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse
o_SetMouse

.endif

app.lnk**.if COMMENT****Function:** Linker file for 1351 Mouse Driver**Filename:** app.lnk**Uses:** app.hdr.rel
app.driver.rel**Callable Routines:**o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse
o_SetMouse**.endif**

.output 128Comm1351(a)
.header app.hdr.rel
.seq

.psect \$FD00

app.driver.rel

app.hdr**.if COMMENT****Function:** Define File Header Block**Filename:** app.hdr Header File**Uses:** app.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin
    .include     app.con
    .eqin
.endif

.header                      ; start of header section
JoyHdr:
    .word  0                  ; first two bytes are always zero
    .byte  3                  ; width in bytes
    .byte  21                 ; and height in scanlines of:
```



```
.byte $80 | USR          ; Commodore file type assigned to GEOS files
;.byte INPUT_DEVICE        ; GEOS file type
.byte INPUT_128            ; GEOS file type
.byte SEQUENTIAL          ; SEQ file structure
;.word MOUSE_BASE         ; start address for saving file data
.word BMOUSE_128           ; start address for saving file data
.word endJoystick         ; end address for saving file data (-1)
.word NULL                ; not actually used (execution start address)
;--- 20 byte permanent name
.byte "128 Comm 1351(a)",0,0,0,0

;--- 20 bytes for author name
.byte "Dave & Mike & PBM",NULL,0,0

.endh
```

app.driver.s

```
.include app.Inc
```

```
.if 0
```

Function: Main Source file for 1351(a) Mouse Driver

Filename app.driver.s

Uses: app.Inc

Callable Routines:

- o_InitMouse
- o_SlowMouse
- o_UpdateMouse
- o_SetMouse

Hardware: Mouse button is a read from **cia1prb** (Joystick Port 1 DC01).

The bit values returned from this port are naturally set to 1. With the mouse button released, b4 will be 0. The left mouse button uses b0, the same bit as the Joysticks Up direction.

Only the b4 is for the mouse with the following assignments.

b0	0	= Right Mouse Button Pressed
b4	0	= Left Button Pressed

This port is shared with the keyboard. The keyboard has to be masked off prior to reading the mouse values. To do this write %11111111 to **cia1pra** (DC01) to select no keyboard rows to scan. Then any value read from **cia1prb** (DC01) will be from the mouse.

The mouse position is read from **potX** (D419) and **potY** (D41A). (Note: Only bits 1-6 are valid and bits 0 and 7 must be masked out). By comparing the values of these ports to the last saved values, a direction and distance can be computed. Acceleration is handled by expanding the distance moved on a sliding scale. Small movements are 1:1 distance. Large movements are up to 3x times the distance. The distance moved in the x and y are used to update the mouse position.

The calculated mouse direction is converted into Joystick directions and saved into **inputData**.

inputData: 0-7 for moving, -1 for centered

joystick directions:

- 0 = right
- 1 = up & right
- 2 = up
- 3 = up & left
- 4 = left
- 5 = left & down
- 6 = down
- 7 = down & right
- 1 = joystick centered

```
.endif
```

Jump Table

```
.if 0
Jump Table to Mouse Driver Routines
.endif

;--- Input driver jump table

jmp    o_InitMouse
jmp    o_SlowMouse
jmp    o_UpdateMouse
jmp    o_SetMouse

;--- Local variables:

lastButton:           ; Current Value of Mouse Button.
.byte 0

lastpotX:
.byte 0

lastpotY:
.byte 0

lastSpeed:
.byte 0

dblClkFlg:
.byte 0
```

o_InitMouse:**.if 0****Function:** External routine: This routine initializes the 'mouse'.**Called By:** At initialization EXTERNALLY**Pass:** Nothing**Alters:** **mouseXPos** - starting position for the mouse
mouseYPos**Return:** none**Uses:** none**Destroys:** **a, x, y, r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed**.endif**

```
o_InitMouse:
  LoadW  mouseXPos,8           ; Set Initial Mouse Position
  sta    mouseYPos
  ;--- Fall Through into o_SlowMouse
```

o_SlowMouse:

.if 0

Function: External routine: Called when menus are pulled down to slow the mouse.

Called By: External and Internal

Pass: none.

Return: nothing

Alters: nothing

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed

.endif

o_SlowMouse:

 rts

o_UpdateMouse:**.if 0**

Function: External routine: This routine is called every interrupt to update the position of the pointer on the screen. First, the mouse is read and the mouse velocities are updated. The mouse position is then updated.

Called By: Interrupt code

Pass: Nothing.

Uses: **mouseOn**

Alters: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse
mouseYPos
pressFlag Set MOUSE_BIT to show input Device changed.

Return: Nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed.

.endif

```

o_UpdateMouse:
    bit   mouseOn
    bpl  o_SlowMouse           ; if mouse off then don't update
    PushB cia1ddra             ; save data direction reg a
    PushB cia1ddrb             ; save data direction reg b
    PushB cia1pra              ; save peripheral data reg a
    LoadB cia1ddra,0            ; set data direction registers to read
    sta   cia1ddrb
    lda   cia1prb              ; peripheral data reg b
    and  #$10
    cmp   lastButton
    beq  10$
    sta   lastButton
    asl   A
    asl   A
    asl   A
    sta   mouseData
    smbf MOUSE_BIT, pressFlag  ; set new mouse button data
10$ 
    ldx   lastSpeed
    dex
    bpl  20$
    ldx  #3
20$ 
    stx   lastSpeed
    sec
    lda   maxMouseSpeed
    sbc   speedTable,X
    bmi  90$
    ldx  #0
    stx   r1
    lda   potX

```

```

ldy    lastpotX
jsr    AccelDist
sta    r2
stx    r2H
sty    lastpotX
cmp    #0
beq    40$
and    #$80
bne    30$
lda    #$40
30$    
ora    r1
sta    r1
40$    
bit    graphMode           ; if 80-column mode then
bpl    50$
asl    r2                  ; double move distance
rol    r2H
50$    
jsr    GetDistance
add    mouseXPos
sta    mouseXPos
txa
adc    mouseXPos+1
sta    mouseXPos+1
lda    potY
ldy    lastpotY
jsr    AccelDist           ; calculate Y distance moved
sta    r2                  ; save distance
stx    r2H
sty    lastpotY           ; save potY to last pot Y
cmp    #$00
beq    70$
and    #$80
lsr    A
lsr    A
lsr    A
bne    60$
lda    #$20
60$    
ora    r1
sta    r1
70$    
jsr    GetDistance
sec
eor    #$FF                ; reverse Y direction and add to mouse position
adc    mouseYPos
sta    mouseYPos
txa
eor    #$FF
adc    #0
cmp    #$FF
bne    80$
LoadB mouseYPos,0
80$    
lda    r1
lsr    a
lsr    a
lsr    a

```

```

o_UpdateMouse                                drivers/128 COMM 1351(a)
    lsr    a
    tax
    lda    dirTable,X
    sta    inputData
90$                                          
    PopB   cia1pra
    PopB   cia1ddrb
    PopB   cia1ddra
    rts

dirTable:
    .byte  [-1]           ; pass a -1 if no direction.
    .byte  6               ; see hardware description at start
    .byte  2               ; of this module to understand the
    .byte  DISK_INVALID    ; direction conversions here
    .byte  0               ; note that DISK_INVALID ($FF) are nonvalid states
    .byte  7               ; actually they should be impossible
    .byte  1               ; unless the controller is broken.
    .byte  DISK_INVALID
    .byte  4
    .byte  5
    .byte  3
    .byte  DISK_INVALID
    .byte  DISK_INVALID
    .byte  DISK_INVALID
    .byte  DISK_INVALID
    .byte  DISK_INVALID

speedTable:
    .byte  $3F,$1F,$00,$00

```

o_SetMouse:**.if 0**

Function: External routine: reset the pot (potentiometer) scanning lines so that they will recharge with the new value.

Called By: Interrupt code

Pass: Nothing:

Uses: **mouseOn**

Alters: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse
mouseYPos

Return: nothing

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed

.endif

o_SetMouse:

```
LoadB cia1ddra,#$FF
LoadB cia1pra,#$40
rts
```

AccelDist:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Calculate the Distance Moved using last pot, current pot and acceleration table.**Called By:** o_UpdateMouse**Pass:**
y LASTPOT — lastpot
a POT — pot**Return:**
y pot to save.
r2 Move Distance
a low-byte of move distance
x high-byte of move distance**Destroys:** **r0****.endif****AccelDist:**

```

sty r0
sta r0H
ldx #0
sub r0          ; calculate raw distance moved
and #%01111111 ; strip off sign bit
cmp #64
bcs 10$        ; if distance is < 64 then
    lsr a          ;     distance = distance >> 1
    beq 90$        ;     if distance = 0 then no move. exit
    tay
    lda accelTbl -1,Y ;     get accel Distance
    ldy r0H        ;     put current pot in Y to be saved to lastpot
    rts           ;     exit
10$             ; end if
    ora #%11000000 ;
    cmp #$FF
    beq 90$        ; if distance = -1 then exit.
    sec
    ror a          ;
    eor #$FF        ; distance = ~(distance / 2 | %10000000)
    tay           ; distance now has a max value of 31. %xxx00000
    lda accelTbl,Y ;
    eor #$FF
    clc
    adc #1
    ldx #$FF
    ldy r0H
    rts
90$             ;.byte $01,$01,$01
    lda #0
    rts
accelTbl:
    .byte $01,$01,$02,$02,$03,$04,$06,$08,$09,$0B,$0D,$0F,$11,$13,$15,$19
    .byte $1D,$20,$23,$26,$29,$2C,$2F,$32,$35,$38,$3C,$41,$4B,$50,$5A,$64

```

GetDistance:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Return Mouse Movement distance saved in **r2**.**Called By:** o_UpdateMouse.**Pass:** none.**Return:** x High-byte of movement distance.
a Low-byte of movement distance.**Alters:** none.**Destroys:** none.**.endif****GetDistance:**idx **r2H**
lda **r2L**
rts**endJoystick:** ; ending Label used in .hdr file.;--- the following was in the disassembly of the mouse driver
;--- commented out now since it was never used**;T_posAdj:**
; .byte \$01,\$01,\$01,\$00 ; unused position adjustment table

app.Inc**.if 0****Function:** Application include**Filename** app.Inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.**.endif**

```

.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include      app.sym          ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
.endif

.psect

```

app.inc**.if 0****Function:** Application include**Filename** app.inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when App.Inc has been used in a main source file. Or from the Main Source file if you don't care about debugger information.

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif
.psect
```

app.con**.if 0****Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:** geo.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif**.include geo.con ; Standard GEOS constants.****;--- All constants only used by this Application go here.**

```

POSITIVE      = 0
NEGATIVE     = %10000000
cia1pra       = cia1base
cia1prb       = $DC01

```

```

;--- Marks a joy stick position that is impossible, short of a hardware fault
DISK_INVALID = $FF

```

app.sym**.if 0****Function:** Application Symbols**Filename** app.sym**Uses:** geo.sym**Callable Routines:**

None:

```
.include geo.sym           ; Standard GEOS symbols. Jump Table and variables. .endif

;--- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here.

;--- All Symbols created for the Application go here.

;--- Global variables:

mouse_Base    = BMOUSE_128      ; We Normally don't send any Constants to the Linker.
                                ; If we need one to go to linker for use in the .lnk file.
                                ; or other linker resolutions then need to redefine here.

diskData       = inputData      ; current disk direction.
mouseSpeed     = inputData+ 1    ; current mouse speed.

potX          == $D419          ; bits 1-6 = current x-position.
potY          == $D41A          ; bits 1-6 = current y-position.
```

app.mac**.if 0****Function:** Application Macros**Filename** app.mac**Uses:** geo.mac**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif**.include geo.mac** ; Standard GEOS macros.

;--- All macros created for the Application go here

.macro NegateW zaddr
 `idx #zaddr`
 `jsr Dnegate`
.endm

64/128 COMM 1351(a)**.if 0****Function:** Sample Mouse Driver.

Files:	ReadMe	Build instructions
	app.64.lnk	Link File
	app.128.lnk	Link File
	app.hdr.s	Header File
	app.driver.s	Driver Source
	app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all Symbols to debugger
	app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
	app.cfg	Configuration file.
	app.con	Application Constants
	app.sym	Application Symbols
	app.mac	Special macro(s) used for this driver.

Description: This driver source was created from the 128 COMM 1351(a) as a base. It was then optimized and updated. This version has the following new features:

1. Generates either a 128 or 64 driver.
2. Right mouse button generates a double click action.
3. Variable acceleration at build time. This could evolve into a driver that have its sensitivity change on the fly with a supporting application.

Callable Routines:

o_InitMouse
 o_SlowMouse
 o_UpdateMouse
 o_SetMouse (128 Version).

.endif

ReadMe

Example 1351 Mouse Driver

This driver is configurable to generate a mouse driver for 64 GEOS 1.2+ or 128 GEOS 1.4+.

The drive configuration options are located in app.cfg.

Options:

C128 TRUE = driver is generated for a 128 GEOS.
FALSE = 64 GEOS

DRAG Valid values 0 to 2.

0 = Default acceleration matching that of the original 1351(a) driver.

1..2 = Increasingly less acceleration.

Note: Values outside of the listed range will cause the mouse to the useless.

The DRAG value is displayed in the info section of the driver so you will know what value was used with when the driver was built.

Recommended value is 1.

app.64.lnk

.if COMMENT**Function:** Linker file for C64 1351 Mouse Driver.**Filename:** app.lnk**Uses:** app.hdr.rel
app.driver.rel**Callable Routines:**o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse
o_SetMouse

.endif**.output** Comm1351a
.header app.hdr.rel
.seq

.psect \$FE80
app.driver.rel

app.128.lnk

.if COMMENT**Function:** Linker file for C128 1351 Mouse Driver.**Filename:** app.lnk**Uses:** app.hdr.rel
app.driver.rel**Callable Routines:**o_InitMouse
o_SlowMouse
o_UpdateMouse
o_SetMouse

.endif**.output** 128Comm1351a
.header app.hdr.rel
.seq

.psect \$FD00
app.driver.rel

app.driver.s

Page	Block	Description	Notes
2		Overview Comments.	.if COMMENT
3	BaseMouse	jmp table.	
4	o_SetMouse	128 Refresh Pot. (In line with jmp table).	
5		Local variables.	
		dirTable. Used to translate mouse movements into direction.	
6	o_InitMouse	Initialize the mouse.	
7	o_UpdateMouse	Header Info for o_UpdateMouse.	
8	UpdBtns	Update status of Left and Right buttons.	
9	UpdateX	Calculate x axis move distance and update mouseXPos.	
10	UpdateY	Calculate y axis move distance and update mouseYPos.	
11	AccelDist	Compute Distance Moved on X and Y planes.	
12	endDriver	Assembler size Check for driver size exceeded.	

.endif

Note: This page includes an index into the rest of the app.driver.s file, with page numbers, block names, and descriptions. These page numbers represent the actual page numbers in geoWrite. To try to make those page numbers make sense the geoWrite page numbers are in the headings of each of the app.driver.s pages. The point of this is to teach an organization tool that can be used with source code in geoWrite that makes it very fast to find what you are looking for.

Overview

Page: 2

.if 0**Function:** Main Source file for 1351(a) Mouse Driver**Filename** app.driver.s**Uses:** app.Inc**Callable Routines:**

- o_InitMouse
- o_SlowMouse
- o_UpdateMouse
- o_SetMouse (128 Only)

Hardware: Mouse button is read from **cia1prb** (Joystick Port 1 DC01).

The bit values returned from this port are naturally set to 1. With the mouse button released, b4 will be 0. The left mouse button uses b0, the same bit as the Joystick Up direction.

Only b4 is for the mouse with the following assignments.

b0	0	= Right Mouse Button Pressed
b4	0	= Left Button Pressed

This port is shared with the keyboard. The keyboard has to be masked off prior to reading the mouse values. To do this write %11111111 to **cia1pra** (DC01) to select no keyboard rows to scan. Then any value read from **cia1prb** (DC01) will be from the mouse.

The mouse position is read from **potX** (D419) and **potY** (D41A). (Note: Only bits 1-6 are valid and bits 0 and 7 must be masked out). By comparing the values of these ports to the last saved values, a direction and distance can be computed. Acceleration is handled by expanding the distance moved on a sliding scale. Small movements are 1:1 distance. Large movements are up to 3x times the distance. The distance moved in the x and y are used to update the mouse position.

The calculated mouse direction is converted into Joystick directions and saved into **inputData**.

inputData: 0-7 for moving, -1 for centered
 joystick directions:

- 0 = right
- 1 = up & right
- 2 = up
- 3 = up & left
- 4 = left
- 5 = left & down
- 6 = down
- 7 = down & right
- 1 = joystick centered

.endif

Jump Table

Page: 3

```
.if 0
Jump Table to Mouse Driver Routines
.endif

BaseMouse:
    jmp    o_InitMouse
;---
    rts        ; o_SlowMouse
    nop        ; Mouse has nothing to do. So rts instead of jmp to rts.
    nop        ; Saves 1 byte
;---
    jmp    o_UpdateMouse

;if C128           ; Fall into o_SetMouse instead of jmp. Saves 3 bytes.
;    jmp    o_SetMouse      ; This makes o_SetMouse replace the 4th jump table entry.
;.endif
```

o_SetMouse:

Page: 4

.if 0

Function: External routine: reset the pot (potentiometer) scanning lines so that they will recharge with the new value.

Called By: Interrupt code

Pass: Nothing:

Uses: **mouseOn**

Alters: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse
mouseYPos

Return: nothing

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here,
another driver may destroy anything or nothing.
So, we have to declare everything destroyed.

.endif

```
.if C128
    o_SetMouse:
        LoadB cia1ddra,#$FF
        LoadB cia1pra,#$40
        rts
.endif
```

Locals**Page: 5**

```

lastButton:           ; Current Value of Mouse Button.
    .byte 0

lastpotX:
    .byte 0

lastpotY:
    .byte 0

dblClkFlg:
    .byte 0

dirTable:
    .byte [-1]          ; pass a -1 if no direction.
    .byte 6              ; Down      0001
    .byte 2              ; Up        0010
    .byte DISK_INVALID   ; N/A       0011  Can't do Up and Down at same time.
    .byte 0              ; Right     0100
    .byte 7              ; Right/Down 0101
    .byte 1              ; Right/Up   0110
    .byte DISK_INVALID   ; N/A       0111  Can't do Up and Down at same time.
    .byte 4              ; Left      1000
    .byte 5              ; Left/Down  1001
    .byte 3              ; Left/Up    1010
;--- All remaining possibilities are invalid and will never happen.

.if DRAG=1
    accelTbl:
        .byte $01,$01,$01,$02,$02,$03,$04,$06,$08,$09,$0B,$0D,$0F,$11,$13,$15
        .byte $19,$1D,$20,$23,$26,$29,$2C,$2F,$32,$35,$38,$3C,$41,$4B,$50,$5A

.elif DRAG=2
    .byte $01,$01,$01,$01,$02,$02,$03,$04,$06,$08,$09,$0B,$0D,$0F,$11,$13
    .byte $15,$19,$1D,$20,$23,$26,$29,$2C,$2F,$32,$35,$38,$3C,$41,$4B,$50

.else
    accelTbl:
        .byte $01,$01,$02,$02,$03,$04,$06,$08,$09,$0B,$0D,$0F,$11,$13,$15,$19
        .byte $1D,$20,$23,$26,$29,$2C,$2F,$32,$35,$38,$3C,$41,$4B,$50,$5A,$64
.endif

```

o_InitMouse:

Page: 6

.if 0**Function:** External routine: This routine initializes the 'mouse'.**Called By:** At initialization EXTERNALLY**Pass:** Nothing**Alters:** **mouseXPos** - starting position for the mouse
mouseYPos**Return:** none**Uses:** none**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed.**.endif**

```

o_InitMouse:
    LoadW  mouseXPos,8           ; Set Initial Mouse Position
    sta    mouseYPos
    br_rts
        rts                      ; rts also used by o_UpdateMouse      =*

```

o_UpdateMouse:

Page: 7

.if 0

Function: External routine: This routine is called every interrupt to update the position of the pointer on the screen. First, the mouse is read and the mouse velocities are updated. The mouse position is then updated.

Called By: Interrupt code

Pass: Nothing.

Uses: **mouseOn**

Alters: **mouseXPos** - Current position for the mouse

mouseYPos

pressFlag Set MOUSE_BIT to show input Device changed.

Return: Nothing.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0 - r15** Even though this does not destroy everything here, another driver may destroy anything or nothing. So, we have to declare everything destroyed.

.endif

```

o_UpdateMouse:
    bit   mouseOn
    bpl  o_SlowMouse      ; if mouse off then don't update.
    PushB cia1ddra        ; save data direction reg a.
    PushB cia1ddrb        ; save data direction reg b.
    PushB cia1pra         ; save peripheral data reg a.
    ldy  #0
    sty  cia1ddra        ; Set Data Direction Registers to Read.
    sty  cia1ddrb
;--- Fall Through to UpdBtns

```

UpdBtns

Page: 8

```

UpdBtns:
    lda    dblClkFlg           ; Check internal dblClkFlg. if zero then get new buttons.
    beq    10$                  ;
    CmpB   dblClickCount, #29   ; when dblClickCount is 29 show button released.
    beq    30$                  ;
    cmp    #27                  ; When dblClickCount >= 27 do nothing and go to movement
    bcs    UpdateX             ;
    sty    dblClkFlg            ; Reset internal dblClkFlg
    bcc    20$                  ; Always branch to set button pressed
                                ; to complete automated double-click.

10$:
    lda    cia1prb             ; Get Left and right button bits
    and    #$11                 ; strip out bits we don't care about.
    cmp    lastButton           ; If the button status has not changed then exit
    beq    UpdateX             ; this section.
    sta    lastButton           ; Save new button status.
    sty    dblClickCount         ; Reset dblClickCount to 0. On button press, MainLoop
                                ; sets dblClickCount to 30 to give the user roughly .5
                                ; seconds to perform a second click.

    lsr    a                   ; Rotate right button bit into the carry flag.
    beq    20$                  ; if z=0 then left button was pressed.
    bcs    30$                  ; if carry is set then right button was not pressed
                                ; and left was released
    inc    dblClkFlg            ; right button was pressed. Bump internal dblClkFlg.

20$:
    clc    .byte  $B0            ; Button Pressed / Clear Carry Flag for bit 7
                                ; (bcs instruction. skip next byte)

30$:
    sec    ror    a              ; Button Released / Set Carry Flag for bit 7
                                ; Put Carry into bit 7

40$:
    sta    mouseData            ; Set left button status. (b7 = Pressed / Released).
    smbf   MOUSE_BIT, pressFlag ; Set Flag to show the mouse button state has changed.

```

UpdateX

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UpdateX:

```

    ;--- Calculate x axis movement and update mouseXPos
    lda  potX           ; get current raw hardware x-position
    ldy  lastpotX       ; get last hardware x-position
    jsr  AccelDist      ; calculate distance and direction
    sty  lastpotX       ; save new last position
    tay
    beq  20$            ; check if movement occurred
    bmi  10$            ; if z=0 then no movement on x axis
    lda  #%0100          ; if negative then moving left
    cldaI 10$, #%1000   ; moving right
    20$                 ; moving Left

    sta  r1              ; save left/right/none direction moved in r1
    bit  graphMode       ; if 80-column mode then
    bpl  30$
    asl  r2              ;     double move distance.
;--- r2H is always 0 or FF, and it follows bit 7 of r2. no need to rol it.
    30$                 ; add movement to current x-position.

    AddW  r2, mouseXPos

```

```

UpdateY:
    ;--- Calculate Y axis movement and update mouseYPos
    lda  potY           ; get current raw hardware x-position
    ldy  lastpotY       ; get last hardware x-position
    jsr  AccelDist      ; calculate Y distance moved
    sty  lastpotY       ; save potY to last Pot Y
    tay
    beq  80$            ; no Y motion...
    bmi  10$            ;
    lda  #%"10          ; moving up
    cldaI 10$,           ; moving down
    lda  #%"01          ;
    ora  r1              ; set direction bit flag
    sta  r1              ; save up/down/none direction moved in r1
    sec
    lda  mouseYPos      ; subtract movement from current mouse y-position
    sbc  r2
    bit  r2H             ; check if Moving up or down
    bmi  20$            ;
    bcc  30$            ; moving up and bcc = above screen top
    clc
    20$    bcs  40$        ; rolled over byte. >256 result
    cmp  #SC_PIX_HEIGHT ; rolled over screen bottom
    bcs  40$
    cldaI 30$,           ; moving up and went under 0. reset to 0
    cldaI 40$,           ; moving down and went over 255. reset to 199
    sta  mouseYPos       ; save new y-position

    80$    ldx  r1          ; translate direction moved into joystick directions
    lda  dirTable,X     ;
    sta  inputData        ; save into inputData
UMExit:
    PopB  cia1pra        ; restore registers to previous state
    PopB  cia1ddrb
    PopB  cia1ddra
    rts                  ; exit

```

.if 0

Function: Internal routine:
Calculate the Distance Moved using last pot, current pot and acceleration table.

Called By: o_UpdateMouse.

Pass: y LASTPOT — lastpot
 a POT — pot

Return: y pot to save.
r2 Move Distance.
 a low-byte of move distance.
 x high-byte of move distance.

Destroys: **r0.**

.endif

```
AccelDist:
    sty   r0
    sta   r0H
    ldx   #0
    sub   r0          ; calculate raw distance moved
    and   #%01111111  ; strip off sign bit
    cmp   #64          ; if distance is < 64
    bcs   10$          ; distance = distance >> 1
    lsr   a          ; if distance = 0 then no move exit
    beq   80$          ;
    tay
    lda   accelTbl -1,Y ; get accel distance
    ldy   r0H          ; put current pot in Y to be saved to lastpot
    bra   90$          ; exit
10$ 
    ora   #%11000000
    cmp   #$FF
    beq   80$          ; if distance = -1 then exit
    sec
    ror   a          ; distance = ~(distance / 2 | %10000000)
    eor   #$FF          ; distance now has a max value of 31. %xxx00000
    tay
    lda   accelTbl,Y ; get accelerated distance (AD)
    eor   #$FF
    add   #1          ; a now has the 2's complement of AD
    ldx   #[-1
    ldy   r0H
    #0          ; set move distance to no movement if branched into 80$
cldaI 80$, 90$          ; save distance
    sta   r2          ; save direction
    stx   r2H
    rts
```

```
endDriver:  
  
.if * > MAXDRVSIZE  
    .echo Error: Driver has exceeded maximum size.  
.endif  
  
.end
```

app.hdr.s**.if COMMENT****Function:** Define File Header Block**Filename:** app.hdr.s Header File**Uses:** app.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin
    .include      app.con
    .eqin
.endif

.header                         ; start of header section
JoyHdr:
    .word 0                      ; first two bytes are always zero
    .byte 3                      ; width in bytes
    .byte 21                     ; and height in scanlines of:
```



```
    .byte $80 | USR           ; Commodore file type assigned to GEOS files
    .byte INPTYPE             ; GEOS file type
    .byte SEQUENTIAL          ; SEQ file structure
    .word BaseMouse           ; start address for saving file data
    .word endDriver            ; end address for saving file data (-1)
    .word BaseMouse           ; not actually used (execution start address)

.if C128
    .byte "128 Comm 1351(a)",NULL,0,0,0      ; 20 byte permanent name
.else
    .byte "Comm 1351(a)",NULL,0,0,0,0,0,0; 20 byte permanent name
.endif

                                ; 20 bytes for author name
    .byte "Dave & Mike & PBM",NULL,0,0
    .block 43
    .byte "Right Button Double Click", CR

.if DRAG >= 0
    .byte "Drag = ",DRAG+'0',NULL
.else
    .byte "Drag = -1",NULL
.endif

.endh
```

app.cfg

```
;--- Configuration Options

C128=TRUE ; FALSE = Build 64 Driver
; TRUE   = Build 128

;if C128
;    .include ge8.con
;    BASEMOUSE=MSE128_BASE
;    INPTYPE=INPUT_128
;    MAXDRVSIZE=(END_MSE128-MSE128_BASE)
.else
    BASEMOUSE=MOUSE_BASE
    INPTYPE=INPUT_DEVICE
    MAXDRVSIZE=(END_MOUSE-MOUSE_BASE) + 60
.endif

DRAG=1 ; 0-2 0=Normal. 1-2 Increasingly Less Acceleration
```

app.con**.if 0****Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:** geo.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.con      ; Standard GEOS constants.  
.include app.cfg      ; Multi Output build needs cfg file to control output.
```

;--- All constants only used by this Application go here.

```
POSITIVE      = 0  
NEGATIVE      = %10000000
```

```
;--- Marks a joy stick position that is impossible, short of a hardware fault  
DISK_INVALID = $FF
```

app.sym**.if 0****Function:** Application Symbols**Filename:** app.sym**Uses:**
geo.sym
ge8.sym**Callable Routines:**

None:

```

.include geo.sym           ; Standard GEOS symbols.  Jump Table and variables.
.include ge8.sym          ; 128 Symbols.

;--- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here.

;--- Driver does not get to use application zero page space.
;.zsect APP_ZPL            ; 16 Bytes dedicated
;.zsect APP_ZIO            ; 123 Bytes of swappable IO
;.zsect AAP_ZPH            ; 4 Bytes dedicated

;--- All Symbols created for the Application go here.

;

;      Global variables:
;

; mouse_Base = BMOUSE_128      ; We Normally don't send any Constants to the Linker.
;                               ; If we need one to go to linker for use in the .lnk file or
;                               ; other linker resolutions then need to redefine here.

diskData    = inputData        ; current disk direction.
mouseSpeed  = inputData+ 1     ; current mouse speed.

potX        == $D419           ; bits 1-6 = current x-position.
potY        == $D41A           ; bits 1-6 = current y-position.

cia1pra    == cia1base
cia1prb    == $DC01
cia1ddra   == $DC02
cia1ddrb   == $DC03

```

app.Inc**.if 0****Function:** Application include**Filename** app.Inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.**.endif**

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include      app.sym          ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
.endif
.psect
```

app.inc**.if 0****Function:** Application include**Filename** app.inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when App.Inc has been used in a main source file. Or from the Main Source file if you don't care about debugger information.

```

.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif

.psect

```

app.mac

.if 0**Function:** Application Macros**Filename** app.mac**Uses:** geo.mac**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif**.include geo.mac ; Standard GEOS macros.****;--- All macros created for the Application go here****.macro NegateW zaddr**
 ldx #zaddr
 jsr Dnegate
.endm

8-Bit FX-80 Printer Driver

.if 0

Function: Sample 8-Bit Printer Driver for FX-80 Series

Files:

app.lnk	Link File
app.hdr	Header File
app.driver.s	Driver Source
app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all to Symbols debugger
app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
app.con	Application Constants
app.sym	Application Symbols

Callable Routines:

.endif

app.lnk

```
.if COMMENT
```

Function: Linker file for FX-80 Driver

Filename: app.lnk

Uses: app.hdr.rel
app.driver.rel

```
.endif
```

```
.output      FX-80
.header      app.hdr.rel
.seq

.psect      PRINTBASE
app.driver.rel
PRNDRV.lib.rel
```

app.hdr

.if COMMENT

Function: Define File Header Block

Filename: app.hdr Header File

Uses: app.con

Callable Routines:

None;

.endif

```
.if      Pass1
        .noeqin
        .include    app.con
        .eqin
.endif

.header                           ; start of header section
JoyHdr:
        .word  0                  ; first two bytes are always zero
        .byte 3                  ; width in bytes
        .byte 21                 ; and height in scanlines of:
```



app.driver.s

.if 0**Function:** Main Source file for FX-80 Print Driver.**Filename:** app.driver.s**Uses:** app.inc**Callable Routines:**

InitForPrint	->	r_initForPrint
StartPrint	->	r_StartPrint
PrintBuffer	->	r_PrintBuffer
StopPrint	->	r_StopPrint
GetDimensions	->	r_GetDimensions
PrintASCII	->	r_PrintASCII
StartASCII	->	r_StartASCII
SetNLQ	->	r_SetNLQ

.endif**.include** app.inc**.psect**

Jump Table

```
.if 0
```

Jump Table to Mouse Driver Routines

```
.endif

.psect

;--- Input    driver jump table

InitForPrint:
        rts
        nop
        nop
StartPrint:
        jmp    r_StartPrint
PrintBuffer:
        jmp    r_PrintBuffer
StopPrint:
        jmp    r_StopPrint
GetDimensions:
        jmp    r_GetDimensions
PrintASCII:
        jmp    r_PrintASCII
StartASCII:
        jmp    r_StartASCII
SetNLQ:
        jmp    r_SetNLQ

;--- RAM STORAGE/ UTILITIES

;      Local variables:
;

PrinterName:
        .byte "Epson FX-80",NULL           ; name of printer as it should appear in menu
prntblcard:
        .block 8                          ; printable character block
breakcount:
        .byte 0
;reduction:
;        .byte 0
;cardwidth:
;        .byte 0                         ; width of the print buffer line in cards.
;                                         ; Used for reduction flag in laser drivers.
scount:
        .byte 0                          ; string output routine counter
cardcount:
        .byte 0
modeflag:
        .byte 0                          ; either 0=graphics, or $FF=ASCII
                                         ; for draft or nlq mode
                                         ; utility routines, (see below).

nlqTbl:
        .byte $47, ESC, $45, ESC          ; NLQ bytes, transmitted from right to left
                                         ; command the printer to enable NLQ mode
enlqTbl:
                                         ; end of command string to activate the NLQ Mode
```

r_GetDimensions:**.if 0****Function:** Return the dimensions in cards of the rectangle that will print in an 8 x 10.5 area of the screen..**Pass:** nothing.

Return:

a	\$00 = printer has graphics and text modes;
x	width, in cards, that this printer can put out across a page
y	height, in cards, that this printer can put down a page

Uses: nothing.**Destroys:** nothing.**.endif**

```
r_GetDimensions:
    ldx    #CARDSWIDE           ; get the number of cards wide
    ldy    #CARDSDEEP          ; and get the number of cards high
    lda    #0                  ; set for graphics only driver.
    rts
```

r_StartPrint:**.if 0****Function:** Performs initialization necessary before printing each page of a document.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys** a, x, y, **r3**.**Description:** This is the **StartPrint** routine as discussed above. It initializes the serial bus to the printer, and sets up the printer to receive graphic data.**.endif**

```

r_StartPrint:
    lda    #0                      ; set for graphic mode
    sta    modeflag                ;
StartIn:
    lda    #PRINTADDR             ; set to channel 4.
    jsr    SetDevice
    jsr    InitForIO              ; set I/O space in, disable interrupts.
    lda    #0
    sta    zIOStatus              ; initialize the error byte to no error.
    jsr    OpenFile               ; open the file for the printer.
    lda    zIOStatus              ; if problems with the output channel, go to
    bne    20$                    ; error handling routine.
    jsr    OpenPrint              ; open channel to printer.
    jsr    InitPrinter            ; initialize the printer for graphic mode.
    jsr    ClosePrint             ; close the print channel.
    jsr    Delay                  ; wait for weird timing problem.
    jsr    DoneWithIO             ; set mem map back, and enable ints.
    ldx    #0
    rts
20$                           ; save error return from the routines.
    pha
    jsr    CloseFile              ; bit 0 set: timeout, write.
    jsr    DoneWithIO             ; bit 7 set: device not present.
    pla
    tax
    rts
Delay:
    ldx    #0
10$                           ; close the file anyway.
    ldy    #0
20$                           ; set mem map back, and enable interrupts.
    dey
    bne    $20
    dex
    bne    $10
    rts

```

r_StartASCII:

.if 0**Function:** Initializes the Epson to receive ASCII print streams**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** nothing**Return:** nothing**Destroys:** a

.endif

```
r_StartASCII:  
    LoadB modeflag,#[TRUE           ; set mode to ASCII printing  
    jmp   StartIn                 ; pick up rest of start Print.
```

r_SetNLQ:**.if 0****Function:** Initializes the Epson to near letter quality mode.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a.**.endif**

```
r_SetNLQ:
    lda #PRINTADDR           ; set to channel 4
    jsr SetDevice            ; set device number
    jsr InitForIO             ; put io space inf disable interrupts
    jsr OpenPrint             ; open channel to printer
    LoadW r3,#nlqtbl          ; table of initialization bytes to send
    lda #(enlqtbl-nlqtbl)      ; the length of the table
    jsr Strout                 ; send the table to the printer
    jsr ClosePrint              ; close the print channel
    jsr DoneWithIO              ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
    rts
```

r_PrintASCII:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Update the velocity of the mouse by adding in the acceleration.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** None.**Uses:** **r0** pointer to the ASCII string.**r1** pointer to the 640-bytes buffer for the printer driver to use.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys** a, x, y.**.endif**

```

r_PrintASCII:
    lda    #PRINTADDR           ; set to channel 4.
    jsr    SetDevice            ; set to printer device
    jsr    InitForIO            ; put i/o space in and disable interrupts
    jsr    OpenPrint             ; Open Print Channel
10$   ldy    #0                 ; init the index into ASCII string
    lda    (r0),y              ; get the character
    beq    30$                ; if at end of string, exit.
    cmp    #CR                 ; if carriage return, add LF
    bne    20$                ; branch if not CR
    jsr    Ciout               ; output the character
    lda    #LF                 ; load up a Line Feed
20$   jsr    Ciout
    IncW  r0                  ; point to next character
    jmp    10$                ; do again.
30$   jsr    ClosePrint         ; close the print channel
    jsr    DoneWithIO           ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
    rts

```

r_PrintBuffer:**.if (0)****Function:** Prints out the indicated 640-byte buffer of graphics data (80 cards) as created by an application.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** **r0** BUFFER – address of the 640-bytes (80 cards) to be printed. **r1** PBBUFFER – address of an additional 640-byte buffer for **PrintBuffer** to use.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r3**.**Description:** **PrintBuffer**, as described in more detail above, is the top level routine that dumps data from the GEOS 640-byte buffer maintained in the Commodore C64 to the printer using the serial port.**Note:** This buffer may not change between calls to **PrintBuffer**. 7-bit printers use it to store the left-over scanlines between calls. Each time **PrintBuffer** is called it is passed 8 scanlines of data but only 7 may be printed.**.endif****r_PrintBuffer:**

```

    lda #PRINTADDR          ; set to channel 4
    jsr SetDevice           ; set to printer device
    jsr InitForIO           ; put IO space in and disable interrupts
    jsr OpenPrint            ; open channel to printer
MoveW r0,r3
    jsr PrintPrintBuffer     ; print the users 8-bit high buffer
    jsr Greturn              ; do CR-LF here
    jsr ClosePrint            ; close the print channel
    jsr DoneWithIO           ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
    rts

```

r_StopPrint:**.if 0**

Function: Called at end of every page to flush output buffer and tell the printer to form feed.

Pass: **r0** BUFFER – address of the 640-bytes (80 cards) to be printed.
 r1 PBBUFFER – address of an additional 640-byte buffer for **PrintBuffer** to use.

Destroys a, x, y, **r3**.

Description: **StopPrint** is called after all cards for a given page have been sent to the printer. It does a **SetDevice**, **InitForIO**, makes the printer listen, and if the printhead was printing 7-bit high data, flushes out any remaining lines of data in the print buffer. It then does a form-feed and an unlisten, closes the Commodore output file, and does a **DoneWithIO**.

Note: This buffer may not change between calls to **PrintBuffer**. 7-bit printers use it to store the left-over scanlines between calls. Each time **PrintBuffer** is called it is passed 8 scanlines of data but only 7 may be printed.

.endif

```
r_StopPrint:
    lda #PRINTADDR          ; set to channel 4
    jsr SetDevice           ; set to printer device
    jsr InitForIO           ; put IO space in and disable interrupts
    jsr OpenPrint            ; open channel to printer
    jsr FormFeed             ; do a form feed
    jsr ClosePrint           ; close the print channel
    jsr CloseFile            ; close the print file
    jsr DoneWithIO           ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
    rts
```

PrintPrintBuffer:**.if 0****Function:** Prints out the print buffer pointed to by **r3**.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer****Pass:** **r3** – address of start of buffer to print**Return:** **r3** – unchanged**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0-r15****Description:** Checks to see if the buffer is empty before printing the data. Then for each card in the buffer, rotate the data and send it to the printer.**.endif****PrintPrintBuffer:**

```

PushW r3           ; save the buffer pointer
jsr TestBuffer     ; see if the buffer is all zeros
bcs 10$           ; if there is data in the buffer, send it
PopW r3           ; dummy pop
rts

10$               ; set graphics mode for this line
jsr SetGraphics
PopW r3           ; restore the buffer pointer
lda #CARDSWIDE   ; load the card count (up to 80)
sub cardcount
tax

20$               ; save x
txa
pha
jsr Rotate        ; rotate the card
jsr SendBuff      ; send the rotated card
AddVW 8,r3        ; update pointer to buffer
pla
tax
dex
bne 20$           ; if not, do another card
rts

```

TestBuffer:**.if 0****Function:** Tests buffer to see if there is anything to print.**Called By:** PrintPrintBuffer.**Pass:** r3 - pointer to beginning of print buffer to test.**Return:** carry - carry flag = 1 if data in the buffer, else carry flag = 0.**Destroys:** a, x, r3**Description:** Check all the bytes in the buffer to see if all are 0.**.endif****TestBuffer:**

```

LoadB cardcount,0
LoadB scount,7           ; assume 8-bit high printhead
AddVW #(CARDSWIDE-1)*8,r3
Idx #CARDSWIDE          ; load the cards / line
10$                      ;
ldy scount               ;
20$                      ;
lda (r3),y                ; check a byte
bne 99$                   ; if zero, skip to check another byte
dey                       ; point at next byte in card
bpl 20$                   ; if not at end, check next byte in this card
SubVW 8,r3                 ; point at next card
inc cardcount              ;
dex                       ; see if all the cards are done
bne 10$                   ; if not done, do another card
clc                       ; if here, then line was clear
rts                       ;
99$                      ;
sec                       ; set the carry to signal data was found
rts

```

InitPrinter:

```
.if 0
```

Function: Initializes the Epson to line-feed 8/72".

Called By: StartPrint.

Pass: nothing.

Return:

r3	#inittbl
scount	\$FF
y	0

Destroys: a, x, r3.

Description:

```
.endif
```

```
InitPrinter:
    bit modeflag          ; see if printing ASCII or graphic mode
    bmi 10$               ; branch if ASCII
    LoadW r3,inittbl      ; table of bytes for initialization
    lda #INITSZ            ; length of string
    jmp Strout              ; output the string
10$ 
    LoadW r3,ainittbl      ; table of bytes for ASCII initialization
    lda #AINITSZ            ; length of string
    jmp Strout              ; output the string

inittbl:
    .byte 8, "A",ESC        ; send 8/72" line feed
    .byte "@",ESC           ; reset totally
INITSZ=- inittbl

ainittbl:
    .byte 2,ESC             ; send 6 lines/inch
    .byte "@",ESC           ; reset totally
AINITSZ=- ainittbl
```

SetGraphics:**.if 0****Function:** Sets the Epson into 640-column graphics mode.**Called By:** PrintPrintBuffer.**Pass:** cardcount - the number of the card being processed.**Return:**
r3 # wsdgphtbl, the printer width table.
scount \$FF
y 0
 Destroys: a.**Description:** Tell printer the graphics mode and how many bytes to expect.**.endif**

```

SetGraphics:
  LoadB r3H,0          ; clear top byte
  MoveB cardcount,r3L    ; load cardcount into low-byte
  asl  r3L              ; x 8
  rol  r3H
  asl  r3L
  rol  r3H
  asl  r3L
  rol  r3H
  SubVWS CARDSWIDE*8,r3,wsdgphtbl ; get total width for the page(bytes)
  LoadW r3,wsdgphtbl      ; table of control bytes for 640 col
                           ; single density
  lda   #WSDGPHSZ        ; length of string
  jmp   Strout            ; output the string

wsdgphtbl:             ; (Reverse Order String)
  .word  NULL            ; N1 N2: Number of graphic bytes to output
  .byte  4,"*",ESC       ; ESC * 4: set screen dump mode (80 dpi in graphics mode)

WSDGPHSZ = *-wsdgphtbl
  
```

SendBuff:**.if 0****Function:** Sends a printable card out the serial port.**Called By:** PrintPrintBuffer**Uses:** prntblcard**Return:** nothing**Destroys:** a, x**Description:** Synopsis: After a card has been rotated so that the bytes each represent a vertical column of bits to go to the printer, SendBuff sends the card across the serial bus.**.endif**

```

SendBuff:
    ldx    #0                      ; initialize the count.
10$   txa                          ; save count.
      pha
      lda    prntblcard,x        ; get byte to send.
      jsr    Ciout              ; send this byte
      pla
      tax                          ; recover the count.
      inx                          ; point at next byte.
      cpx    #8                  ; are we done with all bytes?
      bne    10$                ; if not, continue with sending
      rts

```

Greturn:**.if 0****Function:** Set carriage / Line feed to printer.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer**.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Outputs the CR/LF (\$0D/\$0A) pair to advance to beginning of next line.**.endif****Greturn:**

```

lda  #CR          ; carriage return.
jsr  Ciout        ; send it.
lda  #LF          ; line feed
jsr  Ciout        ; send it.
rts

```

FormFeed:

.if 0

Function: Send the form feed command to the printer.

Called By: PrintBuffer

Pass: nothing.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a.

Description: Outputs the Form Feed (\$0C) to advance printer to next page.

.endif

FormFeed:

```
lda    #FF          ; Form Feed
jsr    Ciout        ; send it.
rts
```

Rotate:**.if 0**

Function: Rotates a hi-res bit mapped card from the 640-byte print buffer to an 8 byte buffer which is then ready for sending to the printer.

Called By: PrintPrintBuffer.

Pass: **r3** - address of the card to be operated on.

Return: prntblcard - rotated data placed here.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: Create the nth byte in the prntblcard buffer out of the nth bit of each of the bytes in the card pointed to by **r3**. This rotates a hires bit mapped card from the 640-byte print buffer pointed at by **r3** into the prntblcard 8-byte buffer.

.endif**Rotate:**

```

    php                      ; save processor status register
    sei                      ; disable any IRQs
    ldy #7                  ; initialize the index into the card
10$ 
    lda (r3),y              ; get the byte from the card
    ldx #7                  ; initialize the index into the printable card
20$ 
    ror a                  ; get the least significant bit into c
    ror prntblcard,x        ; shift it into the printable card table
    dex                     ; next bit
    bpl 20$                ; if not done, store another bit
    dey                     ; next byte
    bpl 10$                ; if not done, load another byte
    plp                     ; restore interrupts to their saved state
    rts                     ; exit

PRINTEND:                   ; last label in Epson FX Printer driver

```

app.Inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Include**Filename:** app.inc**Uses:**

app.con	Application Constants
app.mac	Application Macros
app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.**.endif**

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                                ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include    app.con
        .include    app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include    app.sym                     ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
.endif
.psect
```

app.inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application include**Filename:** app.inc**Uses:**

app.con	Application Constants
app.mac	Application Macros
app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when App.Inc has been used in a main source file. Or from the Main Source file if you don't care about debugger information.

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif
.psect
```

app.con**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants**Filename** app.con**Uses**

geo.con

Callable Routines:

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.con ; Standard GEOS constants.

;--- All constants only used by this Application go here.
LOWERCASE      =    7           ; command that does nothing
TRANSPARENT    =    5
CARDSWIDE      =   80          ; 80 commodore cards wide.
CARDSDEEP      =   90          ; 90 commodore cards deep.
SECADD         = TRANSPARENT ; secondary address
CGPX           =    8           ; graphic mode activation command
ECGPX          =   15          ; graphic mode deactivation command
ESC             = $1B
FF              = $0C

ASCII           = $FF
GRAPHIC        = $00
```

app.sym**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:**

geo.sym

Callable Routines:

None:

```
.include geo.sym           ; Standard GEOS symbols.  Jump Table and variables .endif
;---- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here
zIOStatus=$90               ; Kernal I/O STATUS

;---- All Symbols created for the Application go here

;
;      Global variables:
;
printBase=PRINBASE
```

app.mac

.if COMMENT**Function:** Application Constants.**Filename:** app.con**Uses:**

geo.mac

Callable Routines:

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.mac      ; Standard GEOS macros.  
;--- All macros created for the Application go here.  
.macro NegateW      zaddr  
    ldx    #[zaddr  
    jsr    Dnegate  
.endm
```

7-Bit MPS-801 Printer Driver

.if 0

Function: Sample 8-Bit Printer Driver for FX-80 Series.

Files.

app.lnk	Link File
app.hdr.s	Header File
app.driver.s	Driver Source
app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all to Symbols debugger
app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
app.con	Application Constants
app.sym	Application Symbols

Callable Routines:

.endif

app.lnk

```
.if 0
```

Function: Linker file for MPS-801 Driver

File name: app.lnk

Uses:

```
app.hdr.rel  
app.driver.rel
```

```
.endif
```

```
.output      MPS-801  
.header     app.hdr.rel  
.seq  
  
.psect      printBase  
  
app.driver.rel  
PRNDRV.lib.rel
```

app.hdr.s

.if 0

Function: Define File Header Block

File name: app.hdr.s Header File

Uses:

app.con

Callable Routines:

None.

-endif



app.driver.s

.if 0**Function:** Main Source file for MPS-801 Driver**Filename:** app.driver.s**Uses:** app.inc**Callable Routines:**

InitForPrint	->	r_initForPrint
StartPrint	->	r_StartPrint
PrintBuffer	->	r_PrintBuffer
StopPrint	->	r_StopPrint
GetDimensions	->	r_GetDimensions
PrintASCII	->	r_PrintASCII
StartASCII	->	r_StartASCII
SetNLQ	->	r_SetNLQ

.endif**.include** app.inc**.psect**

Jump Table

```

.if (0)
Jump Table to Mouse Driver Routines
#endif

.psect
;--- Input    driver jump table

InitForPrint:
        rts
        nop
        nop
StartPrint:
        jmp    r_StartPrint
PrintBuffer:
        jmp    r_PrintBuffer
StopPrint:
        jmp    r_StopPrint
GetDimensions:
        jmp    r_GetDimensions
PrintASCII:
        jmp    r_PrintASCII
StartASCII:
        jmp    r_StartASCII
SetNLQ:
        jmp    r_SetNLQ

;RAM STORAGE/ UTILITIES

;      Local variables:
;
PrinterName:
        .byte "Comm. Compat.",NULL           ; name of printer as it should appear in menu
prntblcard:
        .block 8                           ; printable character block
breakcount:
        .byte 0
scount:
        .byte 0                           ; string output routine counter
cardcount:
        .byte 0
modeflag:
        .byte 0                           ; either 0=graphics, or $FF=ASCII
                                         ; for draft or nlq mode
                                         ; utility routines, (see below).

nlqTbl:
        .byte $47, ESC, $45, ESC          ; NLQ bytes, transmitted from right to left
enlqTbl:
                                         ; command the printer to enable NLQ mode
                                         ; end of command string to activate the NLQ Mode

```

r_GetDimensions:**.if 0****Function:** Return the dimensions in cards of the rectangle that will print in an 8 x 10.5 area of the screen..**Pass:** nothing.

Return:

a	\$00 = printer has graphics and text modes;
x	width, in cards, that this printer can put out across a page
y	height, in cards, that this printer can put down a page

Uses: none**Destroys** nothing.**.endif**

```
r_GetDimensions:
    ldx    #CARDSWIDE           ; get the number of cards wide
    ldy    #CARDSDEEP           ; and get the number of cards high
    lda    #GRAPHIC             ; set for graphics only driver.
    rts
```

r_StartPrint:**.if 0**

Function: **StartPrint** initializes the serial bus to the printer, sets up the printer to receive graphic data, and initialize the break count RAM location.

Called By: A GEOS Application.

Pass: nothing.

Return: nothing.

Destroys a, x, y, r3.

.endif

```

r_StartPrint:
    LoadB modeflag,GRAPHIC           ; set for graphic mode
StartIn:
    lda #PRINTADDR                 ; set to channel 4
    jsr SetDevice
    jsr InitForIO                  ; set I/O space in, disable interrupts
    LoadB breakcount,0             ; initialize the error byte to no error
    sta zIOStatus
    jsr OpenFile                   ; open the file for the printer
    lda zIOStatus
    bne 20$                        ; if problems with the output channel, go to
                                    ; error handling routine
    jsr OpenPrint
    jsr InitPrinter
    jsr ClosePrint
    jsr Delay
    jsr DoneWithIO
    ldx #0
    rts
20$                                ; save error return from the routines
    pha
                                    ; bit 0 set: timeout, write
                                    ; bit 7 set: device not present
    jsr CloseFile
    jsr DoneWithIO
    pla
    tax
    rts
                                    ; close the file anyway
                                    ; set mem map back, and enable interrupts
                                    ; recover the error return
                                    ; pass out in x

Delay:
    ldx #0
10$                               ; pass out in x
    ldy #0
20$                               ; pass out in x
    dey
    bne $20
    dex
    bne $10
    rts

```

r_StartASCII:

.if 0**Function:** Initializes the Epson to receive ASCII print streams.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a.

.endif

```
r_StartASCII:  
    LoadB modeflag,#ASCII           ; set mode to ASCII printing.  
    jmp    StartIn                 ; pick up rest of start Print.
```

r_SetNLQ:**.if 0****Function:** Initializes the Epson to near letter quality mode.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a.**.endif**

```
r_SetNLQ:
    lda #PRINTADDR           ; set to channel 4.
    jsr SetDevice            ; set device number.
    jsr InitForIO            ; put io space inf disable interrupts.
    jsr OpenPrint             ; open channel to printer.
    LoadW r3,#nlqtbl         ; table of initialization bytes to send.
    lda #(enlqtbl-nlqtbl)     ; the length of the table.
    jsr Strout                ; send the table to the printer.
    jsr ClosePrint             ; close the print channel.
    jsr DoneWithIO            ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts.
    rts
```

r_PrintASCII:**.if 0****Function:** Internal routine: Update the velocity of the mouse by adding in the acceleration.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** None.**Uses:** **r0** pointer to the ASCII string.**r1** pointer to the 640-bytes buffer for the printer driver to use.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys** a, x, y.**.endif**

```

r_PrintASCII:
    lda #PRINTADDR           ; set to channel 4
    jsr SetDevice            ; set to printer device
    jsr InitForIO             ; put i/o space in and disable interrupts
    jsr OpenPrint             ; open print channel
10$   ldy #0                 ; init the index into ASCII string
    lda (r0),y               ; get the character
    beq 30$                  ; if at end of string, exit
    cmp #'A'                 ; see if alpha char, for CBM ASCII conversion
    bcc 20$                  ; branch if not CR
    cmp #'z'+1
    bcs 20$
    eor #%100000              ; convert upper to lower and vice-versa
20$   jsr Ciout
    IncW r0                  ; point to next character
    jmp 10$                  ; do again.
30$   jsr ClosePrint          ; close the print channel
    jsr DoneWithIO            ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
    rts

```

r_PrintBuffer:**.if 0**

Function: **PrintBuffer** is the top level routine that dumps data from the GEOS 640-byte buffer maintained in the C64 to the printer using the serial port.

Called By: A GEOS Application.

Pass: **r0** BUFFER – address of the 640-bytes (80 cards) to be printed.

r1 PBBUFFER – address of an additional 640-byte buffer for **PrintBuffer** to use.

IMPORTANT: this memory pointed at by **r1** MUST stay intact between calls to the **PrintBuffer** routine. It is used as a storage area for the partial lines for the 7-bit high printers.

Returns: **r0, r1** preserved.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r3**.

.endif**r_PrintBuffer:**

```

lda #PRINTADDR          ; set to channel 4
jsr SetDevice           ; set to printer device
jsr InitForIO           ; put IO space in and disable interrupts
jsr OpenPrint            ; open channel to printer
MoveW r0,r3
jsr PrintPrintBuffer    ; print the users 8-bit high buffer
jsr Greturn              ; do cr-lf here
jsr ClosePrint           ; close the print channel
jsr DoneWithIO           ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
rts

```

IPrintBuffer:

.if 0**Function:** Flush Buffer of any remaining lines.**Called By:** A GEOS Application.**Pass:** **r0** BUFFER – address of the 640-bytes (80 cards) to be printed.
 r1 PBBUFFER – address of an additional 640-byte buffer for **PrintBuffer** to use.**IMPORTANT:** this memory pointed at by **r1** MUST stay intact between calls to the **PrintBuffer** routine. It is used as a storage area for the partial lines for the 7-bit high printers.**Returns:** **r0, r1** preserved.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r3**.

.endif**IPrintBuffer:**

```

jsr   TopRollBuffer           ; roll into print buffer
MoveW r1,r3
jsr   PrintPrintBuffer       ; print it
jsr   BotRollBuffer          ; roll leftover lines into print buffer
CmpB  breakcount,7           ; see if we just print the last line in brktab
bne   10$                   ; if not, skip
MoveW r1,r3                 ; point to print buffer
jsr   PrintPrintBuffer       ; print it again
LoadB breakcount,0           ; stuff breakcount
10$                           ; next index to breaks in 7-bit printing
                                ; valid values = 1-7
inc   breakcount
rts

```

r_StopPrint:**.if 0****Function:** Called at end of every page to flush output buffer and tell the printer to form feed.**Pass:** **r0** BUFFER – address of the 640-bytes (80 cards) to be printed.
 r1 PBBUFFER – address of an additional 640-byte buffer for **PrintBuffer** to use.**IMPORTANT:** this memory pointed at by **r1** MUST stay intact between calls to the **PrintBuffer** routine. It is used as a storage area for the partial lines for the 7-bit high printers.**Return:** **r0, r1** – unchanged.**Destroys** a, x, y, **r3**.**Description:** **StopPrint** is called after all cards for a given page have been sent to the printer. It does a **SetDevice**, **InitForIO**, makes the printer listen, and if the printhead was printing 7-bit high data, flushes out any remaining lines of data in the print buffer. It then does a form-feed and an unlisten, closes the Commodore output file, and does a **DoneWithIO**.**.endif****r_StopPrint:**

```

lda #PRINTADDR           ; set to channel 4
jsr SetDevice            ; set to printer device
jsr InitForIO             ; put IO space in and disable interrupts
jsr OpenPrint             ; open channel to printer
bit modeflag              ; if ASCII printing
bmi 10$                  ; skip buffer flush
PushW r0                  ; save the buffer addresses
PushW r1
MoveW r0, r1               ; load the address of RAM to clear
LoadW r0,#640              ; length to clear
jsr ClearRam              ; clear it
PopW r1                   ; recover the buffer addresses
PopW r0
jsr IPrintBuffer          ; flush out the buffer data
10$                      ; do a form feed
jsr FormFeed
jsr ClosePrint             ; close the print channel
jsr CloseFile              ; close the print file
jsr DoneWithIO             ; put RAM back in, enable interrupts
rts

```

PrintPrintBuffer:**.if 0****Function:** Prints out the print buffer pointed to by **r3**.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer**.**Pass:** **r3** – address of start of buffer to print.**Return:** **r3** – unchanged.**Destroys:** **a, x, y, r0-r15**.**Description:** Checks to see if the buffer is empty before printing the data. Then for each card in the buffer, rotate the data and send it to the printer.**.endif****PrintPrintBuffer:**

```

PushW r3          ; save the buffer pointer
jsr TestBuffer    ; see if the buffer is all zeros
bcs 5$           ; if there is data in the buffer, send it
PopW r3           ; dummy pop
jsr SetGraphics   ; set graphics mode for this line
bra 20$          

5$                ; set graphics mode for this line
jsr SetGraphics   ; restore the buffer pointer
PopW r3           ; load the card count (up to 80)
lda #CARDSWIDE   ; cardcount
sub cardcount
tax

10$               ; save x
PushX             ; rotate the card
jsr Rotate         ; send the rotated card
jsr SendBuff       ; update pointer to buffer
AddVW 8,r3         ; recover x
PopX
dex
bne 10$           ; done?
                 ; if not, do another card

20$               ; do graphics return here
jsr Greturn        ; get out of graphics mode
jsr UnSetGraphics
rts

```

TopRollBuffer:**.if 0**

Function: Rolls the entire print buffer up the correct amount of lines for the previously unprinted lines to be printed over any new lines in the user buffer.

Called By: **PrintBuffer.**

Pass: **r0** BUFFER – pointer to user buffer.
 r1 PBBUFFER – pointer to my print buffer.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a, x.

.endif**TopRollBuffer:**

```

PushW r0                      ; save buffer pointers
PushW r1
ldx #CARDSWIDE-1             ; load the card count
10$ 
ldy breakcount                ; get the count for the break table index
lda topbreaktab,y             ; get the number of lines to roll
jsr RollaCard                 ; rotate the card
dex                           ; done?
bpl 10$                      ; if not, do another card
PopW r1                       ; recover the pointers
PopW r0
rts

```

topbreaktab:

```
.byte 8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1
```

BotRollBuffer:.if 0

Function: Rolls the entire print buffer up the correct amount of lines for the unprinted lines from the user buffer to be rolled into the bottom of the print buffer.

Called By: **PrintBuffer**

Pass: **r0** BUFFER – pointer to user buffer.
 r1 PBBUFFER – pointer to my print buffer.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a, x.

.endif**BotRollBuffer:**

```

PushW r0          ; save buffer pointers
PushW r1
ldx #CARDSWIDE-1 ; load the card count
10$ 
lda breakcount    ; get the count for the number of lines to roll
jsr RollaCard      ; rotate the card
dex               ; done?
bpl 10$           ; if not, do another card
PopW r1            ; recover the pointers
PopW r0
rts

```

RollaCard:

.if 0**Function:** Rolls a card from the user buffer into the print buffer lines.**Called By:** **TopRollBuffer, BotRollBuffer.****Pass:** a = number of lines to roll.**Return:** **r0 = r0+8**
r1 = r1+8.**Destroys:** a, **r3L.**

.endif

```

RollaCard:
    sta  r3L           ; store the loop count
10$   jsr  Roll8bytesOut      ; shift out of the user buffer
    jsr  Roll8bytesIn       ; and into the print buffer
    dec  r3L           ; done?
    bne  10$          ; if not, do another byte
    AddVW 8,r0          ; update pointer to user buffer
    AddVW 8,r1          ; update pointer to print buffer
    rts

```

Roll8bytesIn:**.if 0**

Function: Rotates 8 bytes through a, used in the routines to load the second 640-byte print buffer, the effect is to roll a line of cards up 1 line.

Called By: **RollaCard.**

Pass: a byte to fill in at bottom of card.
r1 pointer to card to roll up 1 line.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a, y.

.endif**Roll8bytesIn:**

```

    pha          ; save the byte to fill in with
    ldy #0       ; initialize the index to the card
10$ 
    iny          ; point at next line down (top byte is lost)
    lda (r1),y  ; load a line from the card
    dey          ; point at next line up
    sta (r1),y  ; store the byte at the next line up
    iny          ; point at next line down
    cpy #7      ; see if at last line in card
    bmi 10$     ; if not, do more lines
    pla          ; recover the byte to fill in
    sta (r1),y  ; store the byte at the bottom line
    rts

```

Roll8bytesOut:**.if 0**

Function: Rotates 8 bytes through a, used in the routines to empty the first 640-byte print buffer, the effect is to roll a card up 1 line and leave the byte pushed out on top in a.

Called By: **RollaCard.**

Pass: **r0** pointer to card to roll up 1 line.

Return: **a** byte from the top of the card.

Destroys: **y.**

.endif

```

Roll8bytesOut:
    ldy #0                      ; initialize the index to the card
    lda (r0),y                  ; load the top line from the card
    pha                          ; save the byte
10$ 
    iny                          ; point at next line down (top byte is lost)
    lda (r0),y                  ; load a line from the card
    dey                          ; point at next line up
    sta (r0),y                  ; store the byte at the next line up
    iny                          ; point at next line down
    cpy #7                      ; see if at last line in card
    bmi 10$                     ; if not, do more lines
    pla                          ; recover the byte to fill in
    rts

```

TestBuffer:**.if 0****Function:** Tests buffer to see if there is anything to print.**Called By:** PrintPrintBuffer.**Pass:** r3 – pointer to beginning of print buffer to test.**Return:** carry – carry flag = 1 if data in the buffer, else carry flag = 0.**Destroys:** a, r3.**Description:** Check all the bytes in the buffer to see if all are \$00.**.endif****TestBuffer:**

```

LoadB cardcount,0
LoadB scount,6           ; assume 7-bit high printhead
AddVW (CARDSWIDE-1)*8,r3
Idx #CARDSWIDE-1         ; load the cards / line
10$                      ;
ldy scount               ;
20$                      ;
lda (r3),y               ; check a byte
bne 99$                  ; if zero. skip to check another byte
dey                      ; point at next byte in card
bpl 20$                  ; if not at end, check next byte in this card
SubVW 8,r3                ; point at next card
inc cardcount             ; see if all the cards are done
dex                      ; if not done, do another card
bne 10$                  ; if here, then line was clear
clc                      ;
rts                      ;
99$                      ; set the carry to signal data was found
sec                      ;
rts

```

InitPrinter:**.if 0****Function:** Initializes the Epson to line-feed 8/72".**Called By:** **StartPrint.****Pass:** nothing.**Return:**
r3 #inittbl
scount \$FF
y 0**Destroys:** a, x, **r3.****Description:****.endif**

```

InitPrinter:
    bit modeflag           ; see if printing ASCII or graphic mode
    bmi 10$                ; branch if ASCII
    LoadW r3,inittbl       ; table of bytes for initialization
    lda #INITSZ            ; length of string
    jmp Strout              ; output the string
10$ 
    LoadW r3,ainittbl     ; table of bytes for ASCII initialization
    lda #AINITSZ           ; length of string
    jmp Strout              ; output the string

inittbl:
    .byte 8, "A",ESC        ; send 8/72" line feed
    .byte "@",ESC           ; reset totally
INITSZ=- inittbl

ainittbl:
    .byte 2,ESC             ; send6 lines/inch
    .byte "@",ESC           ; reset totally
AINITSZ=- ainittbl

```

SetGraphics:, UnSetGraphics:**.if 0**

Function: Sets graphics mode for the Okimate.
Unsets Graphics Mode.

Called By: PrintPrintBuffer.

Pass: nothing.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a.

.endif

```

SetGraphics:
    lda      #CGPX           ; send character to set graphics mode
cldaI UnSetGraphics, #ECGPX       ; send character to unset graphics mode

    jsr      Ciout
    rts

```

SendBuff:**.if 0****Function:** sends the prntblcard out to the serial port.**Called By:** PrintPrintBuffer.**Uses:** prntblcard.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a, x.**Description:** Synopsis: After a card has been rotated so that the bytes each represent a vertical column of bits to go to the printer, SendBuff sends the card across the serial bus.**.endif**

```

SendBuff:
    ldx    #0                      ; initialize the count.
10$   txa                          ; save count.
      pha
      lda    prntblcard,x        ; get byte to send.
      ora    #$80                ; add to get out of valid ASCII space.
      jsr    Ciout              ; send this byte
      pla
      tax                          ; recover the count.
      inx                          ; point at next byte.
      cpx    #8                  ; are we done with all bytes?
      bne    10$                ; if not, continue with sending.
      rts

```

Greturn:**.if 0****Function:** Set carriage / Line feed to printer.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer**.**Pass:** nothing.**Return:** nothing.**Destroys:** a**Description:** Outputs the CR/LF (\$0D/\$0A) pair to advance to beginning of next line.**.endif****Greturn:**

```

lda  #CR          ; carriage return.
jsr  Ciout        ; send it.
rts

```

FormFeed:

.if 0

Function: Send the form feed command to the printer.

Called By: PrintBuffer.

Pass: nothing.

Return: nothing.

Destroys: a

Description: Outputs the Form Feed (\$0C) to advance printer to next page.

.endif

FormFeed:

```
lda    #FF          ; Form Feed
jsr    Ciout        ; send it.
rts
```

Rotate:**.if 0**

Function: Rotates a hi-res bit mapped card from the 640-byte print buffer to an 8 byte buffer which is then ready for sending to the printer.

Called By: PrintPrintBuffer.

Pass: **r3** – address of the card to be operated on.

Return: prntblcard – rotated data placed here.

Destroys: a, x, y.

Description: Create the nth byte in the prntblcard buffer out of the nth bit of each of the bytes in the card pointed to by **r3**. This rotates a hires bit mapped card form the 640-byte print buffer pointed at by **r3** into the prntblcard 8-byte buffer.

.endif**Rotate:**

```

    php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
    sei                      ; disable interrupts
    ldy #7                  ; initialize the index into the card
10$ 
    lda (r3),y              ; get the byte from the card
    ldx #7                  ; initialize the index into the printable card
20$ 
    ror a                  ; get the least significant bit into c
    ror prntblcard,x        ; shift it into the printable card table
    dex                     ; next bit
    bpl 20$                ; if not done, store another bit
    dey                     ; next byte
    bpl 10$                ; if not done, load another byte
    plp                     ; restore old interrupt status
    rts

PRINTEND:                   ; last label in Epson FX Printer driver

```

app.Inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Include**Filename:** app.inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.

```

.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include      app.sym          ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
.endif

.psect

```

app.inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application include**Filename:** app.inc

Uses:	app.con	Application Constants
	app.mac	Application Macros
	app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when App.Inc has been used in the main source file or from the main source file if you don't care about debugger information.

.endif

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif
.psect
```

app.con**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:** geo.con**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.con ; Standard GEOS constants.

;--- All constants only used by this Application go here.
LOWERCASE      =    7           ; command that does nothing
CARDSWIDE       =   60          ; 80 commodore cards wide.
CARDSDEEP       =   94          ; 90 commodore cards deep.
SECADD          = LOWERCASE   ; secondary address
CGPX            =    8           ; graphic mode activation command
ECGPX           =   15          ; graphic mode deactivation command
PRINTADDR       =    4
PRINTBASE        =
ESC              = $1B
FF               = $0C

ASCII            = $FF
GRAPHIC          = $00
```

app.sym

.if COMMENT**Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.sym**Uses:** geo.sym**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.sym           ; Standard GEOS symbols.  Jump Table and variables
;--- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here
zIOSTatus=$90              ; KERNAL I/O STATUS

;--- All Symbols created for the Application go here

;
;      Global variables:
;
printBase=PRINTBASE
```

app.mac

.if COMMENT**Function:** Application Constants**Filename:** app.con**Uses:** geo.mac**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.mac ; Standard GEOS macros.
```

```
;--- All macros created for the Application go here
```

```
.macro NegateW zaddr
    ldx    #[zaddr
    jsr    Dnegate
.endm
```

Print Driver Support Library

.if 0

Function: Support Library for Print Drivers

Files:

PRNDRV.lib.s	Library source
app.Inc	Master Include. Sends all to Symbols debugger
app.inc	Secondary Include. Sends nothing from includes to debugger
app.con	Application Constants
app.sym	Application Symbols

Creates: PRNDRV.lib.rel

Note: To obtain more information on the serial bus transmission protocol of the C64 and its features, please refer to the official operation guide.

Callable Routines:

OpenFile	opens the Commodore structure of the file
CloseFile	closes the Commodore structure of the file
OpenPrint	prepares the printer for listening on the serial bus
ClosePrint	the communication with the printer on the serial bus ends
Strout:	transmits a string of bytes on the serial bus.

.endif

PRNDRV.lib.s**.if 0****Function:** Main Source file for Print Driver Support Library**Filename:** PRNDRV.lib.s**Uses:**

app.inc

Callable Routines:

OpenFile	opens the Commodore structure of the file
CloseFile	closes the Commodore structure of the file
OpenPrint	prepares the printer for listening on the serial bus
ClosePrint	the communication with the printer on the serial bus ends
Strout:	transmits a string of bytes on the serial bus.

.endif**.include app.inc****.psect**

OpenFile:

.if 0**Function:** Internal routine: prepares the file structure for communications with the printer through the serious bus.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer****Pass:** none**Return:** none**Uses:** none**Destroys:** a, x, y.

.endif**OpenFile:**

```

    lda #PRINTADDR          ; device number
    jsr Listen              ; directs the printer
    lda #SECADD|$F0         ; load the secondary address for this printer
    jsr Second              ; Transmit
    jsr Unlsn               ; commands the printer to stop listening
                           ; on the bus
    rts

```

CloseFile:

.if 0**Function:** Internal routine: Disables the file structure for communications with the printer.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer**.**Pass:** none.**Return:** none.**Uses:** none.**Destroys:** a, x, y.

.endif**OpenFile:**

```

    lda  #PRINTADDR           ; device number
    jsr  Listen               ; directs the printer
    lda  #SECADD|$E0          ; load the secondary address for this printer
    jsr  Second               ; Transmit
    jsr  Unlsn                ; commands the printer to stop listening
                            ; on the serial bus
    rts

```

OpenPrint:

.if 0**Function:** Internal routine: Initializes the printer listening on the serial bus.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer****Pass:** none**Return:** none**Uses:** none**Destroys:** a.

.endif**OpenFile:**

```
    lda    #PRINTADDR          ; device number
    jsr    Listen              ; directs the printer
    lda    #SECADD|$60         ; load the secondary address for this printer
    jsr    Second              ; Transmit
    rts
```

ClosePrint:

.if 0

Function: Internal routine: Initializes the printer listening on the serial bus.

Called By: **PrintBuffer**

Pass: none

Return: none

Uses: none

Destroys a, x, y.

.endif

ClosePrint:

```
jsr    Unlsn           ; commands the printer to stop listening  
                   ; on the serial bus  
rts
```

Strout:

.if 0**Function:** Strout (string out) transmits the string of characters pointed to by **r3** and composed from to byte.**Called By:** **PrintBuffer**

Pass: **r3** Internal routine: beginning of the string to be transmitted (data must be arranged at starting from the last).
 a number of bytes to be transmitted.

Alters: sCount

Return: sCount \$FF
 y \$00

Destroys: a.

.endif

```
Strout :
    sta  sCount           ; save the index
    dec  sCount
10$   ldy  sCount           ; load the index
    lda  (r3),y           ; get the byte
    jsr  Ciout            ; send it
    dec  sCount           ; update the index
    bpl  10$              ; if the table is not finished, proceed
                           ; with the next character
    rts
```

app.Inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Include.**File name:** app.inc**Uses:**

app.con	Application Constants
app.mac	Application Macros
app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This can only be used one time as an include per application. Use app.inc for secondary source files.**.endif**

```
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
    .glbl
    .eqin
    .include      app.sym          ; All Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
.endif
.psect
```

app.inc**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application include**File name:** app.inc**Uses:**

app.con	Application Constants
app.mac	Application Macros
app.sym	Application symbols

Callable Routines:

None:

Note: This sends nothing from the includes to the linker. Use this when app.Inc has been used in a main source file. Or from the main source file if you don't care about debugger information.

```

.endif
.if Pass1
    .noeqin                      ; Never want to send CONSTANTS to linker
    .noglbl
        .include      app.con
        .include      app.mac
        .include      app.sym      ; No Symbols will go to Linker/debugger
    .glbl
    .eqin
.endif
.psect

```

app.con**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants**File name:** app.con**Uses:** geo.con**Callable Routines:** None:**.endif**

```
.include geo.con ; Standard GEOS constants.
```

```
;--- All constants only used by this Application go here.
```

LOWERCASE	=	7	; command that does nothing
TRANSPARENT	=	5	
CARDSWIDE	=	80	; 80 commodore cards wide.
CARDSDEEP	=	90	; 90 commodore cards deep.
SECADD	=	TRANSPARENT	; secondary address
CGPX	=	8	; graphic mode activation command
ECGPX	=	15	; graphic mode deactivation command

app.sym**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants.**File name:** app.con**Uses:** geo.sym**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```

.include geo.sym ; Standard GEOS symbols. Jump Table and variables

;--- All zero page declarations created for the Application go here

;--- All Symbols created for the Application go here

;

;      Global variables:
;

mouse_Base    = MOUSE_BASE          ; We Normally don't send any Constants to the Linker.
; If we need one to go to linker for use in the
; .lnk file or other
; linker resolutions then need to redefine here.

diskData      = inputData         ; current disk direction
mouseSpeed    = inputData +1       ; current mouse speed
Acptr         = $FFA5             ; Input byte from serial port
Ciout         = $FFA8             ; Transmit a byte over the serial bus
Listen        = $FFB1             ; Command a device on the serial bus to listen
Second        = $FF93             ; Send secondary address for listen
Unlsn         = $FFAE             ; Send an UNLISTEN command
Untlk         = $FFAB             ; Send an UNTALK command

```

app.mac**.if COMMENT****Function:** Application Constants.**File name:** app.con**Uses:** geo.mac**Callable Routines:**

None:

.endif

```
.include geo.mac      ; Standard GEOS macros.  
;--- All macros created for the Application go here  
.macro NegateW      zaddr  
    ldx    #[zaddr  
    jsr    Dnegate  
.endm
```

FatalError:**.if** COMMENT**Function:** use **Panic** to send a fatal error message to the user.**Pass:** **r0****.endif**

```

.ramsect
    GEOS_save: .block BYTESTOSAVE      ; save area for GEOS restart block

.psect

FatalError:
    IncW  r0                      ; add 2 to error number
    IncW  r0                      ; to compensate for Panic
.if C64
    PushW r0                     ; push error number onto stack

.else
    ; 128, expects all kinds of internal
    ;--- machine-state information (10 bytes total) on the stack.
    ;--- It ignores all but the bottommost word.
    ldx   #5-1                   ; place 5 words (10 bytes) total onto stack
$10
    PushW r0                     ; push error number onto stack
    dex                          ; (use error number repeatedly as dummy value)
    bne   10$                    ; loop until all done.
.endif
    jmp   Panic                  ; go put up the Panic dialog box

```

Alternate Version with live detection of 64/128 and a more efficient setting of the stack pointer.

FatalError:

```

    IncW  r0                      ; add 2 to error number
    IncW  r0                      ; to compensate for Panic
    bit   c128Flag
    bpl   10$                    ; C64. Just push once.
                                ; 128, expects all kinds of internal
                                ; machine-state information (10 bytes total) on the
                                ; stack. It ignores all but the bottommost word.
    tsx                           ; Set Stack Pointer down 8 bytes to prepare for r0
    txa                           ; push for the last word
    sec
    sbc   #8                     ; Save the new stack pointer
    txs                           ; Now put final Word onto stack
10$                           ; push error number onto stack
    PushW r0                     ; go put up the Panic dialog box
    jmp   Panic

```

RoadTrip:

Function: Demonstrate leaving GEOS to use all of the resources of the machine and returning again via rebooting by either REU or disk.

.if 0**.endif**

```

BYTESTOSAVE      = $80          ; no. of bytes to save at BootGEOS.
RBOOT_BIT        = 5            ; bit in sysFlgCopy to check.
CKRNL_BAS_IO_IN = $40
config           = $FF00

.ramsect
  GEOS_save:
    .block BYTESTOSAVE      ; save area for GEOS restart block.

.psect

RoadTrip:
  jsr  OnEntry             ; Save Kernal Boot strap.
  jsr  HaveAFunTrip       ; Do anything ... Use all of Kernal RAM.
  jmp  OnExit              ; just no Kernal calls while you are gone.
                            ; Reboot the Kernal.

OnEntry:
  ldx  #BYTESTOSAVE        ; save bytes GEOS needs so we can use area.
10$   lda  BootGEOS-1,x    ; STARTLOOP
      sta  GEOS_save-1,x
      dex
      bne  10$              ; if (count != 0), then loop.
      rts
                            ; ENDLOOP.

OnExit:
  lda  version              ; Get version of GEOS.
  cmp  #$13
  bcc  64$                  ; If version < 1.3, then branch
  lda  c128Flag           ; else, test for GEOS 128.
  bpl  64$                  ; If GEOS64, then branch
128$  LoadB config,CKRNL_BAS_IO_IN ; load 128 memory mapping.
  bra  200$                  ;
64$   LoadB CPU_DATA,KRNL_BAS_IO_IN ; load 64 memory mapping.
$200
  ldx  #BYTESTOSAVE        ; restore bytes GEOS needs to restart
10$   lda  GEOS_save-1,x    ; STARTLOOP
      sta  BootGEOS-1,x
      dex
      bne  10$              ; if (count != 0), then loop
      rts
                            ; ENDLOOP
  lda  #(%1<<RBOOT_BIT)    ; check for Rboot flag
  and  sysFlgCopy
  bne  90$                  ; if flag is clear, branch to rboot
  jsr  AskForBootDisk       ; else, get user to insert boot disk.
90$   jmp  BootGEOS

```

Compact Bitmap

.if 0

Name: BitCompact

Description:

Converts linear bitmap data into compacted bitmap format, suitable for passing to routines such as **BitmapUp**.

When compacting bitmaps directly from screen memory, the data must first be converted from the internal screen format to linear bitmap format. The left-edge of the source bitmap must start on a card boundary and the right-edge must extend to the end of another, card boundary.

This bitmap data must then be converted to a linear format, where the first byte represents the first eight pixels of the upper-left corner of the bitmap, the next byte represents the next eight pixels and so on to the right-edge of the bitmap. The byte following the last byte in a single line of a bitmap is the first byte of the next line. (The actual dimensions of the bitmap will be reconstructed from the **WIDTH** and **HEIGHT** parameters passed to the bitmap display routine.

To convert from internal screen format to linear bitmap format:

C64: Set **dispBufferOn** appropriately (to reflect which screen buffer to grab data from) and...

Cnvrt40:

```

    ldx    yPos           ; get y-coordinate of top of bitmap
    jsr    GetScanLine    ; use it to calculate screen pointers
    lda    xPos           ; get x pixel cord (low-byte)
    and    #%11111000     ; strip off 3 bits for card x-position
                          ; add card offset to
    add    r5L             ; base pointer (low-byte first)
    sta    r5L
    lda    xPos+1         ; (high-byte also)
    adc    r5H
    sta    r5H
    ;--- at this point, (r5) points to the first byte in
    ;--- the bitmap (upper-left corner)

```

Now step through each byte in this scanline by adding 8 to the pointer in **r5** (compensating for the card architecture) to get to the next byte, and repeat this process for each line in the bitmap (incrementing **yPos** appropriately for each scanline).

C128: (40-column, same as C64; 80-column, read on...)

Conveniently, the 80-column data is already in linear bitmap format. The data, will probably be coming from the background buffer because the foreground screen is entirely contained on the VDC chip's internal RAM and is difficult to access.

```

Cnvt80:
    bit graphMode           ; make sure in 80-column mode
    bpl Cnvt40              ; handle 40 like C64
    PushB dispBufferOn      ; save current dispBufferOn
    LoadB dispBufferOn,ST_WR_BACK ; force use of back buffer
    ldx yPos                ; get y-coordinate
    jsr GetScanLine          ; use it to calc screen ptrs
    MoveW xPos,r0            ; copy x-position to zp work register
    ldx #r0                  ; divide r0 by 8
    ldy #3                   ; (shift right 3 times)
    jsr DShiftRight          ; this gives us the card offset
    AddW r0,r6                ; add card (byte) offset to scanline address

;--- at this point (r6) points to the first byte of the bitmap.

```

Now step each byte in this scanline by adding 1 to the pointer in **r6** to get to the next byte, and repeat this process for each line in the bitmap (incrementing yPos appropriately).

- Pass:**
- r0** Pointer to destination buffer to store compacted data (this buffer must be at least 1 and 1/64 of size of the uncompacted data because it is possible, but unlikely, that the compacted data will actually be larger than the uncompacted data).
 - r1** Pointer to linear bitmap data to compact.
 - r2** #of bytes to compact.
- Returns:** **r0** Points to byte following last byte in compacted data.
- Destroys:** a, x, y, **r1-r6**.

PSEUDO CODE / STRATEGY:

Starts with the first source byte and counts the number of identical bytes following it to determine whether to generate a UNIQUE or REPEAT packet. If there are three or less identical bytes in a row, a UNIQUE packet is generated, four or more generates a REPEAT packet. The packet is placed in the destination buffer and this process is then repeated until all bytes in the source buffer have been compressed.

KNOWN BUGS / SIDE EFFECTS / IDEAS:

Only uses the UNIQUE and REPEAT compaction types. The BIGCOUNT compaction type is such that it is difficult to determine the compaction payoff point. BIGCOUNT could be used to compress adjacent scanlines that are identical because this type of check would be trivial. The basic scanline could be compressed with UNIQUE and REPEAT, then duplicated by placing it inside a BIGCOUNT.

This routine is not limited to compressing bitmap data. In fact, it works quit well on any data where strings of identical bytes are common (e.g., fonts). It does not, for example, compress text very efficiently. A Huffman-based algorithm yields better results.

.endif

```

MAX_REPEAT    =      127 ; maximum repeat COUNT value
MAX_UNIQUE    =      191 ; maximum unique COUNT value
UNIQ_THRESH   =       3 ; byte count threshold, beyond which a REPEAT type
                       ; should be used instead of UNIQUE

BitCompact:
10$           ; r1 = current addr in source buffer
               ; r0 = current addr in destination buffer
               ; r2 = # bytes left in source
jsr  CountRepeat ; count the # of identical bytes here
cmp  #UNIQ_THRESH ; enough repeats to justify REPEAT type?
ble  20$          ; no, go use UNIQUE
sta  r5L          ; yes, use REPEAT (A = # to repeat)
ldy  #0            ; store repeat # for later
sta  (r0),y        ; initialize index into buffers
lda  (r1),y        ; store repeat # to destination
iny             ; get repeat value
sta  (r0),y        ; point to next byte in destination buffer
AddVW 2,r0         ; store to destination buffer
bra  100$          ; move up destination pointer
                   ; exit

20$           ; use UNIQUE
jsr  GetUnique   ; calc # of unique bytes to use
                 ; (A = number of unique)
ldy  #0            ; initialize index into buffers.
ora  #$80          ; convert unique count to packet count value
sta  (r0),y        ; store to destination buffer

30$           ; get first unique value
lda  (r1),y        ; increment pointer
sta  (r0),y        ; store to destination buffer
cpy  r5L          ; done yet? (r5L - repeat #)
bne  30$          ; loop till done copying
inc  r5L          ; convert to # to add to destination pointer
AddBW r5L,r0       ; move up destination pointer
dec  r5L          ; correct back to # done
                   ; fall through to-exit

100$          ; move up source pointer
AddBW r5L,r1      ; subtract off # left in source buffer
SubBW r5L,r2      ; check for zero bytes left
lda  r2L          ; more to do?
ora  r2H          ; if so, loop
bne  10$          ; else, exit

CountRepeat:
ldy  #0            ; r1 = current pointer into source buffer
ldx  #0            ; r0 = current pointer into destination buffer
lda  (r1),y        ; r2 = number of bytes left in source
sta  r6L          ; initialize relative buffer index
                 ; initialize current repeat count
                 ; get first byte
                 ; keep in r6L. This is the byte we're trying
                 ; to match

```

```

10$          lda r2H      ; more than 255 bytes left in source?
            bne 20$      ; if so, ignore # check
            cpx r2L      ; else, are we at the last byte?
            beq 90$      ; if so, exit

20$          cpx #MAX_REPEAT ; check repeat count with max # of repeats
            beq 90$      ; if at maximum, branch to exit
            lda (r1),y   ; does it actually match?
            cmp r6L      ; check against 1st byte
            bne 90$      ; if no match, exit
            inx          ; else, we found a match, increment repeat count
            iny          ; move to next byte in source
;NOTE -- following branch changed to save a byte, y is never incremented to $00
;       bra 10$      ; and loop to check it
;       bne 10$      ; branch always... iny above will always clear z flag
90$          txa          ; return repeat count in A
            rts          ; exit

GetUnique:
    PushW r1      ; save orig pointer
    LoadB r5L,0   ; start none unique

10$          inc r5L      ; do one more unique
    ldx r5L      ; get # unique so far
    lda r2H      ; lots left?
    bne 20$      ; if so, skip end check

20$          cpx r2L      ; all of them?
    beq 90$      ; if yes, then that many
    cpx #MAX UNIQUE ; max # unique
    beq 90$      ; if full, do them
    AddVW 1,r1    ; move up a byte
    jsr CountRepeat ; how many of the following bytes are repeats?
    cmp #UNIQ_THRESH ; enough to warrant a REPEAT packet?
    ble 10$      ; no, go stuff them in this UNIQUE packet
                ; yes, close this UNIQUE packet
30$          PopW r1      ; retrieve start pointer
    lda r5L      ; get # to do unique
    rts

```

ChangeMode:

GREYPAT=2

ChangeMode:

```
jsr GreyScreen           ; grey out old screen
lda graphMode            ; switch mode by flipping
eor #%10000000            ; 40/80 bit
jsr SetNewMode            ; and calling SetNewMode
jsr GreyScreen            ; grey out new screen
rts                      ; exit
```

GreyScreen:

```
jsr i_GraphicsString      ;
.byte NEWPATTERN,GREYPAT    ; set to grey pattern
.byte MOVEPENTO              ; Put pen in upper left
.word 0                      ; x
.byte 0                      ; y
.byte RECTANGLETO            ; grey out entire screen
.word (SC_PIX_WIDTH-1) | DOUBLE_W | ADD1_W
.byte SC_PIX_HEIGHT-1
.byte NULL
rts
```

Check128:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Check for GEOS 128.**Pass:** Nothing.**Returns:** st minus flag set if running under GEOS 128.

.endif

```

lda      #$12          ; c128Flag not valid until version 1.3.
cmp      version       ; first see if version <= 1.2.
bpl      10$           ; if so; branch and say C64.
lda      c128Flag     ; else set minus based on high bit c128Flag.
10$                 rts

```

Example usage:

```

jsr      Check128
bpl      10$           ; ignore if under GEOS 64.
jsr      DoDeDoubling  ; else, patch x-coordinates to remove doubling bits.
10$                 .
.
.

```

DblDemo1:

```

.if 0
Function: Will assemble differently depending on the status of the C64 and C128 assembly constants. If
          assembling for GEOS 64, doubling constants will be set to zero so that they will not affect the
          x-positions. If assembling for GEOS 128, doubling constants will be set according to GEOS
          Constants file so that graphic operations will double automatically in 128 mode.

.if !(C128 ^^ C64)           ; C64/C128 flags must be mutually exclusive!
.echo DblDemo not designed to assemble for both GEOS 64 and GEOS 128!
.else
    .if      !C128           ; if not assembling for GEOS 128, force
                            ; doubling constants to harmless values so
                            ; GEOS 64 graphics routines
                            ; don't get confused.
        DBLE_B = 0
        DBLE_W = 0
        AD1_W = 0
    .else
        DBLE_B = DOUBLE_B
        DBLE_W = DOUBLE_W
        AD1_W = ADD1
    .endif
    ; If this logic block was in the CONSTANTS
    ; file it could set DOUBLE_B, DOUBLE_W, ADD1_W as
    ; needed and then all of the code base would
    ; use those values.

BM_XPOS     = (32/8)          ; byte x-position of bitmap (40-col)
BM_YPOS     = 20               ; y-position of bitmap

Bitmap:

BM_WIDTH = picW                ; byte bitmap width (40-col)
BM_HEIGHT = picH               ; byte bitmap height (40-col)

FPATTERN = %11111111           ; pattern for surrounding frame

DoBMap:
;Place the bitmap on the screen, loading the registers with
;inline data (note double-width settings).
    jsr    i_BitmapUp           ; inline call
    .word  Bitmap                ; bitmap address
    .byte (BM_XPOS|DBLE_B)       ; xPos
    .byte (BM_YPOS)              ; yPos
    .byte (BM_WIDTH|DBLE_B)       ; width
    .byte BM_HEIGHT              ; height
90$          rts /exit
;--- (both C128 & C64 constants were both TRUE or both FALSE)
.endif

```

DisplayImage:

.if COMMENT**Function:** General purpose routine to display a portion of compacted bitmap image in a window.

Pass: pixBuf compacted bitmap image in pseudo-photo scrap format. Byte 0 is card width of image. Byte 1 and 2 is the pixel height (word). The compacted image data starts at byte 3.
 xOffset card index into bitmap to display.
 yOffset pixel index into bitmap to display.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r12**.

.endif

```
.ramsect
    xOffset: .block 1           ; card x index into bitmap (byte)
    yOffset: .block 2           ; pixel y index into bitmap (word)

    ;--- 2K picture buffer
    pixWidth: .block 1          ; width of picture in cards (byte)
    pixHeight: .block 2          ; height of picture in pixels (word)
    pixImage: .block $800-3      ; start of bitmap image

.psect
    WINDOW_X      = 4           ; card x-position of window.
    WINDOW_Y      = 30          ; pixel y-position of window.
    WINDOW_WIDTH   = 5           ; card width of window
    WINDOW_HEIGHT  = 60          ; pixel height of window

DisplayImage:
    ;--- set up initial parameters
    LoadW    r0,pixImage        ; r0  <- compacted picture data (DATA)
    LoadB    r1L,WINDOW_X       ; r1L <- left-edge of window (XPOS)
    LoadB    r1H,WINDOW_Y       ; r1H <- top-edge of window (Y)
    LoadB    r2L,WINDOW_WIDTH   ; r2L <- width of window (W_WIDTH)
    LoadB    r2H,WINDOW_HEIGHT  ; r2H <- height of window (W_HEIGHT)
    MoveB   xOffset,r11L        ; r11L <- x-offset into bitmap (DX1)
    MoveW   yOffset,r12         ; r12  <- y-offset into bitmap (DY1)
    ;--- clip x to window
    lda     pixWidth           ; get bitmap width
    sec
    sbc     #WINDOW_WIDTH      ;
    sbc     r11L                ; now we have the right-edge clip distance
    sta     r11H                ; r11H <- right-edge clip (DX2)
    bpl     10$                 ; if we're >0, branch to skip x-clipping
    adc     #WINDOW_WIDTH       ; add back the window width
    sta     r2L                 ; make that the new clip window
    LoadB   r11H,0              ; r11H <- $00 (fixes underflow of DX2)
```

```
10$    ;--- clip y to window
      ;---      subtract window height from bitmap height
      ;---      store intermediate result in r3
SubVWS  WINDOW_HEIGHT,pixHeight,r3
SubW   r12,r3          ; now subtract y-index into bitmap
bpl   20$              ; branch if no underflow
lda   r3L
adc   #WINDOW HEIGHT  ; correct for underflow
sta   r2H
20$   jsr   BitmapClip ; display the bitmap with clipping
      rts   ; exit
```

BitOtherClip Example

Constants

```
NO_PICTURE      = -1           ; no picture error. MUST BE NON-ZERO
```

;window coordinates and dimensions

```
WIN_CRDX        = 5            ; card x-position
WIN_CRDWIDTH    = 12           ; card width
WIN_Y           = 40           ; y-position
WIN_HEIGHT      = 110          ; height
```

Variables

.ramsect

error:	.block 1	; temp holder for disk errors
curPhoto:	.block 1	; Record to use
saveR1:	.block 2	; temp save for GEOS registers that need to
saveR5:	.block 2	be preserved between calls to ReadByte
leftOffset:	.block 1	; scroll x-index into bitmap
topOffset:	.block 2	; scroll y-index into bitmap
picWidth:	.block 1	; bitmap card width
picLength:	.block 2	; bitmap card height
clipBuffer:	.block 135	; BitOtherClip buffer (+1 for safety)

.psect

DrawPhoto:**.if COMMENT**

Function: Read a picture in from a photo album record and draw it clipped to a window. Scroll values allow a specific portion of the bitmap to be shown.

Pass: Open VLIR album file with photo scraps in records
 curPhoto record to use
 leftOffset scroll value on x
 topOffset scroll value on y

RETURNS: picWidth from photo record
 picLength from photo record
 x error (\$00 = NO_ERROR)

Destroys:**.endif**

```
DrawPhoto:
  jsr  ClearWindow           ; clear the drawing window
  jsr  GetPicSize            ; get the size of the picture
  txa
  bne  99$                  ; check for error
  jsr  SetUpPhoto            ; carry comes back set if we can draw
  ldx  #NO_ERROR             ; set up clipping parameters
  bcc  99$                  ; no errors yet
  jsr  PutUpPhoto             ; skip drawing if necessary
  99$                         ; draw photo from the record
  rts                         ; draw photo from the record
                                ; exit with error in x
```

ClearWindow:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Erase the window areas where we plan to put the bitmap.**Pass:** Nothing.**Returns:****Alters:** **curPattern** = 0.**Destroys:** a, x, y, r5-r8.

.endif

ClearWindow:

```

LoadB  curPattern,0           ; use blank fill pattern
jsr    i_Rectangle
.byte  WIN_Y
.byte  (WIN_Y+WIN_HEIGHT)
.word  (WIN_CRDX * 8)
.word  (WIN_CRDX*8 + WIN_CRDWIDTH*8)
rts

```

SetUpPhoto:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Set up clipping regions and other parameters.

Pass:

picWidth	card width of bitmap
picLength	height of bitmap
leftOffset	card scroll index into bitmap
rightOffset	line scroll index into bitmap

Returns: carry set = OK to draw
 clear = don't draw (lies outside of region)

r0	BitOtherClip buffer
r1L	Card x-position of window
r1H	y-position of window
r2L	number of cards of bitmap to display in window
r2H	number of lines of bitmap to display in window
r12	lines to skip on top
r11L	cards to skip on left
r11H	cards to skip on right

Destroys: a.**.endif**

```
SetUpPhoto:
LoadW  r0,clipBuffer           ; r0  <- buffer for BitOtherClip's use
LoadB  r1L,WIN_CRDX            ; r1L <- window's card x-position
LoadB  r1H,WIN_Y                ; r1H <- window's y-position
lda    picWidth                 ; accumulator <- (picWidth-leftOffset)
      ; (difference between width of
sub   leftOffset               ; picture and offset into picture)
bcc   99$                      ; if offset exceeds width, then skip
beq   99$                      ; over picture draw
cmp   #WIN_CRDWIDTH            ; if width to display exceeds width of bitmap then
bcc   10$                      ; display as much as
lda   #WIN_CRDWIDTH            ; will fit in the window.
10$                           ;
sta   r2L                      ; r2L <- card width to display
                                ;
lda   picLength                ; accumulator <- (picLength-topOffset)
      ; (difference between height of
sub   topOffset                ; picture and offset into picture)
bcc   99$                      ; if offset exceeds height, then
beq   99$                      ; skip over picture draw
cmp   #WIN_HEIGHT               ; if height to display exceeds height
bcc   20$                      ; of bitmap, then display as much as
lda   #WIN_HEIGHT                ; will fit in the window.
```

```
20$                                ;
sta      r2H                      ; r2H <- pixel height to display
MoveW    topOffset,r12              ; r12 <- lines to skip on top
MoveW    leftOffset,r11L            ; r11L <- cards to skip on left
;
lda      picWidth                 ;
sub      r2L                      ;
sbc      leftOffset               ;
sta      r11H                      ; r11H <- cards to skip on right
clc
rts
99$                                ;
sec
rts                                ;
```

PutUpPhoto:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Draw photo from record.**Pass:** nothing**Returns:** x error (\$00 = no error).**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0-r15**.**.endif****PutUpPhoto:**

```

jsr    GetPicSize           ; reload picture length and width
txa
bne    99$                 ; check for error or no picture
      ; leave on error
jsr    Sync                 ; r0 <- clipBuffer
LoadW  r13,AppInput        ; r13 <- AppInput routine
LoadW  r12,Sync             ; r12 <- Sync routine
LoadB  error,NO_ERROR       ; start out with no error
jsr    BitOtherClip         ; display photo
ldx    error                ; put any error into x
      ;
99$                                ;
      ; exit
rts

```

AppInput:

Part of **BitOtherClip Example** on how to handle APPINPUT.

.if COMMENT

Function: Bitmap input routine called by **BitOtherClip**. Returns a single byte of the uncompacted bitmap into buffer pointed to by (**r0**).

Parameters: **r0** BUFFER – Active BUFFER being used by **BitOtherClip**

Uses: saveR1, saveR5, BitOtherClip active parameters

Returns: bitmap byte in BitOtherClip's buffer (off of **r0**) any error in error

Destroys: a, y.

.endif

AppInput:

```

PushW r1          ; save r1, r4, and r5
PushW r4          ; (saved for calls to ReadByte routine
PushW r5          ;
MoveW saveR1,r1   ; r1 <- saveR1
MoveW saveR5,r5   ; r5 <- saveR5
LoadW r4,diskBlkBuf ; r4 <- disk buffer we use
jsr  ReadByte    ; get a byte from the file
                  ; (byte is in A)
stx  error        ; save any error
ldy  #0           ; null indirection index
sta  (r0),y       ; store byte into buffer
MoveW r5,saveR5   ; r5 -> saveR5
MoveW r1,saveR1   ; r1 -> saveR1
PopW r5           ; restore r1, r4, and r5
PopW r4           ;
PopW r1           ;
rts              ; exit

```

.if COMMENT

Function: Dumb synchronization routine needed by **BitOtherClip**.
Resets **r0** buffer pointer back to start of buffer

Uses: clipBuffer

Alters: **r0**

Returns: **r0** set to start of buffer

Destroys: a.

.endif

Sync:

```

LoadW r0,clipBuffer ; reset the pointer
rts                 ; exit

```

GetPicSize:

.if COMMENT

Function: Get picture size and other misc. setup for PutUpPhoto

Returns: x error.

.endif

```

GetPicSize:
    PushW  r1          ; save r1 and r4
    PushW  r4          ;
    lda    curPhoto    ; get current photo's record number
    jsr    PointRecord ; point to that record
                ; r1 <- block# of first record
    lda    r1L         ; make sure there's something there
    bne    10$          ; branch if valid record found
    ldx    #NO_PICTURE ; otherwise, flag no picture
;--- Following line changed to save bytes
;  bra    40$          ; and exit
;  bne    40$          ; unconditional (NO_PICTURE != 0)
10$ 
    jsr    SetUpReadByte ; prepare for ReadByte
    txa
    bne    40$          ; check status
    jsr    ReadSizeBytes ; exit on error
                ; read the size bytes out of the record
                ; and store them in the photo size
                ; variables (error comes back in x)
    MoveW  r1,saveR1   ; save off r1 and r5
    MoveW  r5,saveR5   ;
;--- Following line removed to let error propagate back
    ldx    #NO_ERROR    ; we got this far; no errors found...
40$ 
    PopW  r4          ; restore r4 and r5
    PopW  r5          ;
    rts               ; exit

```

SetUpReadByte:

.if COMMENT

Function: Set up variables and stuff for **ReadByte**

Pass: **r1L, r1H** Track/sector of first block in chain

Returns: **r1, r4, r5** set up for **ReadByte**
x error (\$00 = no error)

Destroys: a, y.

.endif

SetUpReadByte:

```

    ldx    #NO_ERROR
    MoveW r4,r1           ; r1 <- track/sector of 1st block
    LoadW r4,diskBlkBuf   ; r4 <- disk buffer for ReadByte
    LdW   r5,0             ; r5 <- $0000 (for ReadByte)
    rts

```

.if COMMENT

Function: Set up variables and stuff for **ReadByte**.

Pass: **r1L, r1H** Track/sector of first block in chain.

Returns: **r1, r4, r5** set up for **ReadByte**.
x error (\$00 = no error).

Destroys: a, y.

.endif

ReadSizeBytes:

```

    jsr    ReadByte        ; get photo width
    sta    picWidth       ;
    txa
    bne   99$             ;
    jsr    ReadByte        ; get photo length (low-byte)
    sta    picLength      ;
    txa
    bne   99$             ;
    jsr    ReadByte        ; get photo length (high-byte)
    sta    picLength+1    ;
99$                                ;
    rts

```

FilledRect:

.if COMMENT

Function: Draw a filled rectangle using the current pattern.**Pass:** **r1L, r1H** Track/sector of first block in chain.**Returns:** **r1, r4, r5** set up for **ReadByte**.
x error (\$00 = no error).**Destroys:** a, y.

.endif

```
X1      = 35      ; left-edge
X2      = 301     ; right-edge
Y1      = 40      ; top-edge
Y2      = 100     ; bottom-edge
```

FilledRect:

```
jsr      i_Rectangle          ; inline call
.byte   Y1,Y2                ; y1, y2
.word   (X1|DOUBLE_W|ADD1_W)  ; x1 with doubled width + space on left for frame
.word   (X2|DOUBLE_W)        ; x2 with doubled width

jsr      i_FrameRectangle
.byte   Y1,Y2                ; y1, y2
.word   (X1|DOUBLE_W)        ; x1 with doubled width
.word   (X2|DOUBLE_W|ADD1_W)  ; x2 with doubled width + offset for frame
.byte   $FF
rts
```

```
;--- size optimized Version
;--- saves 7 bytes over the original version of FilledRect
;--- while achieving the same result
```

FilledRect:

```
jsr      i_Rectangle          ; inline call
.byte   Y1,Y2                ; y1, y2
.word   (X1|DOUBLE_W)        ; fill full size of final rectangle
.word   (X2|DOUBLE_W)
;           ; X (r3, r4) and Y (r2L, r2H) are set and returned
;           ; unchanged by i_Rectangle

lda    #$FF
jmp    FrameRectangle         ; set line pattern
                                ; frame full size of rectangle
```

GrphcsStr:

 .if COMMENT**Function:** Draw a simple rectangle with pattern 0.**Uses:** upper left corner at (xUL, yUL)
and lower right at (xLR, xLB).

 .endif**GrphcsStr1:**

```

jsr i_GraphicsString
.byte NEWPATTERN,0
.byte MOVEPENTO
.word xUL
.byte yUL
.byte RECTANGLETO
.word xLR
.byte xLB
.byte NULL
rts

```

;--- Draw Berkeley Softworks Plaque and Display Copyright Text inside it.
;--- Doubling information is in the x-coordinates.
;--- The application this came from is compatible with all modes of GEOS at runtime.

BSW_Sig:

```

jsr i_GraphicsString
.byte NEWPATTERN,1      ; draw shadow
.byte MOVEPENTO
.word DOUBLE_W | 48
.byte 148
.byte RECTANGLETO
.word DOUBLE_W | 288
.byte 196
.byte NEWPATTERN,0      ; draw background of plaque
.byte MOVEPENTO
.word DOUBLE_W | 40
.byte 140
.byte RECTANGLETO
.word DOUBLE_W | 280
.byte 188
.byte FRAME_RECTO      ; frame top section
.word DOUBLE_W | 40
.byte 140
.byte FRAME_RECTO      ; frame bottom section
.word DOUBLE_W | 280
.byte 170
.byte ESC_PUTSTRING     ; now put application name using PutString
.word DOUBLE_W | 136
.byte 152
.byte BOLDON
.byte "geoAssembler"
.byte GOTOXY            ; go to new XY for copyright
.word DOUBLE_W | 108
.byte 164
.byte PLAINTEXT         ; and print it
.byte "Copyright 1987 Berkeley Softworks",NULL
rts

```

MseToCardPos:

.if COMMENT**Function:** converts current mouse positions to card position.**Pass:** Nothing.**Uses:** **mouseXPos, mouseYPos.****Returns:** **r0L** mouse card x-position (byte).
r0H mouse card y-position (byte).**Destroys:** a, x, y.

.endif**MseToCardPos:**

```

php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                      ; disable interrupts so mouseXPos doesn't change
MoveW      mouseXPos, r0    ; copy mouse x-position to zp work reg (r0)
lda        mouseYPos       ; get mouse y-position while interrupts are disabled
plp                      ; reset interrupt status asap
ldx        #r0            ; divide x-position (r0) by 8
ldy        #3              ; (shift right 3 times)
jsr        DShiftRight   ; this gives us the card x-position in r0L
lsr        a                ; shift y-position in a right 3 times
lsl        a                ; which is a divide by 8
lsl        a                ; and gives us the card y-position in a
sta        r0H            ; set card y-position
rts                      ; exit

```

Note: If you do not disable interrupts prior to getting the value of **mouseXPos** you could get **r0H** with lda/sta and before getting **r0L** an interrupt occurs and the mouse position is updated during the interrupt. Now, when you do lda/sta for **r0L**, it is for a different **mouseXPos** reading giving unpredictable results.

Note³: By also getting the Y value while interrupts are disabled, you are guaranteed to get a consistent reading for all three parts of the mouse position.

The three mouse position parts that have to be read, and the order that they are normally read:

mouseXPos+1	(byte)	high-byte of x-position word.
mouseXPos	(byte)	low-byte of x-position word.
mouseYPos	(byte)	y-position.

If interrupts are enabled while reading these three values the interrupt could occur between the read of **mouseXPos+1** and **mouseXPos**, making **mouseXPos+1** a completely unrelated value to **mouseXPos** and **mouseYPos**. The same is true if the interrupt occurs after **mouseXPos** is read. In this case the **mouseXPos** word will be from one sampling of the mouse and the **mouseYPos** byte will be from a different and unrelated later sampling.

ShowBitmap:

.if COMMENT**Function:** ShowBitmap.**Note:** For C64 and C128:
Showing compile time handling of C64/C128 differences with x-position.

.endif

```
.if C128
    DOUBLE_B = %10000000
.else
    DOUBLE_B = NULL
.endif

BM_XPOS      = (32/8)           ; card x-position of bitmap
BM_YPOS      = 20               ; y-position of bitmap
                                ;
```

Bitmap:

```
BM_WIDTH     = picW            ; card width of bitmap
BM_HEGHT    = picH            ; bitmap height
                    ;
                    ; place the bitmap on the screen
                    ; loading the registers with
                    ; inline data (note double-width
```

ShowBitmap:

```
LoadB dispBufferOn,(ST_WR_FORE | ST_WR_BACK)

.if (C128)          ; bug fix for 128 release 1. (Not needed for 2.0+)
    jsr TempHideMouse ; remove sprites
.endif

jsr i_BitmapUp       ; inline bitmap call
.word Bitmap          ; *bitmap address
.byte BM_XPOS | DOUBLE_B ; *x-position
.byte BM_YPOS          ; *y-position
.byte BM_WIDTH | DOUBLE_B ; *width
.byte BM HEIGHT        ; *height

90$ rts              ; exit
```

StopMenus:**.if COMMENT**

Function: Example of how to temporarily disable menus and then restart them at a later time.

Note: jsr StopMenus will stop menu processing.
jsr RestartMenus will return menu processing to its prior state.

oldMouseOn:
.byte 0 ; temp save area for **mouseOn** variable

StopMenus:

MoveB **mouseOn**,oldMouseOn ; save current enable status for later
rmbf MENUON_BIT,**mouseOn** ; disable menus temporarily
rts

RestartMenus:

lda oldMouseOn ; get old menu enable status
and #(%1 << MENUON_BIT) ; ignore all but menu bit
ora **mouseOn** ; restore old menu bit
sta **mouseOn** ; in current **mouseOn** byte
rts ; exit

i_VerticalLine:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Inline version of **VerticalLine**.**Pass:**

```
.word    x1
.word    x2
.byte   y1
```

.endif**V_BYTES = 5** ; number of inline bytes in call**i_VerticalLine:**

```
;--- save away the inline return address
PopW returnAddress

;--- load up VerticalLine's parameters
ldy #V_BYTES
lda (returnAddress),y      ; get y1 parameter first
sta r11L

10$ 
dey      ; load other params in a loop
lda (returnAddress),y      ; they occupy consecutive GEOS
sta r3L-1,y             ; pseudoregisters, so this will
cpy #1                ; work correctly
bne 10$              

;--- now call VerticalLine with registers loaded
jsr VerticalLine

;--- and do an inline return
php      ; save st register to return
lda #V_BYTES +1        ; # of bytes + 1
jmp DoInlineReturn       ; jump to inline return. DO NOT jsr!
```

GetFPS:**.if COMMENT**

Author: PBM.
Pass: Nothing.
Returns: a = fps.
 minus flag set if known model was not found.

Note: minus return should never happen without a bug in C64Model.

.endif

models: .byte %00,%01,%10,%11

NBR_MODELS=*-models

frates: .byte 50,60,60,50

```
GetFPS:
    jsr C64Model
10$   ldx #NBR_MODELS-1
      cmp models,x
      beq 90$
      dex
      bpl 10$
      lda #[TRUE
      rts
90$   lda frates,x
      rts
```

C64Model:

.if COMMENT

Function: Detect PAL/NTSC.

Original Name:

DetectC64Model.

Author: TWW.

Description:

- 312 rasterlines -> 63 cycles per line PAL
 $\Rightarrow 312 * 63 = 19656$ Cycles / VSYNC $\Rightarrow \#>76 \%00$
- 262 rasterlines -> 64 cycles per line NTSC V1
 $\Rightarrow 262 * 64 = 16768$ Cycles / VSYNC $\Rightarrow \#>65 \%01$
- 263 rasterlines -> 65 cycles per line NTSC V2
 $\Rightarrow 263 * 65 = 17095$ Cycles / VSYNC $\Rightarrow \#>66 \%10$
- 312 rasterlines -> 65 cycles per line PAL DREAN
 $\Rightarrow 312 * 65 = 20280$ Cycles / VSYNC $\Rightarrow \#>79 \%11$

.endif

C64Model:

```

-- Use CIA #1 Timer B to count cycled in a frame
lda #$FF
sta cia1tblo
sta cia1tbhi      ; Latch #$FFFF to Timer B
10$                ; Wait until Raster > 256
bit grcntrll
bpl 10$
20$                ; Wait until Raster = 0
bit grcntrll
bmi 20$           ; Start Timer B (One shot mode
ldx #%00011001    ; (Timer stops automatically when underflow))
stx cia1crb
30$                ; Wait until Raster > 256
bit grcntrll
bpl 30$           ; Wait until Raster = 0
40$                ; Hibyte number of cycles used
sub cia1tbhi
and #%00000011
rts

```

DetectC64Model Source from CodeBase64:
https://codebase64.org/doku.php?id=base:detect_pal_ntsc

Sta80Fore:

.if COMMENT**Function:** — stores byte to 128 80-column foreground screen.**Pass:** **r5** = address in foreground memory.
a = data value (for Sta80Fore).**Returns:** a data value (for Lda80Fore).**Destroys** x.**Note:** Call **TempHideMouse** to disable software sprites before writing foreground screen directly.

.endif

```

VDC_UAH      = $12          ; update high-byte of VDC pointer
VDC_UAL      = $13          ; update low-byte of VDC pointer
VDC_DA       = $1F          ; data byte at current VDC pointer
vdccr        = $D600
vdcdr        = $D601

```

Sta80Fore:

```

; Send data byte to the VDC chip
jsr    NewVDCAddress   ; Update VDC address with fg screen pointer (r5)
ldx    #VDC_DA         ; request VDC data register
stx    vdccr           ;
10$   bit    vdccr       ; test VDC status
bpl    10$              ; loop till VDC ready for data byte
sta    vdcdr           ; store data byte
rts

```

Lda80Fore:

 .if COMMENT**Function:** loads byte from 128 80-column foreground screen.**Pass:** r5 = address in foreground memory.**Returns:** a data value from VDC screen memory.**Destroys** x.

 .endif

Lda80Fore:

```

jsr    NewVDCAddress ; Update VDC address with foreground screen pointer (r5)
ldx    #VDC_DA      ; request VDC data register
stx    vdccr        ;
10$   bit    vdccr  ; test VDC status
      bpl   10$     ; loop till VDC ready for data byte
lda    vdcdr        ; get data byte
rts    ; exit

```

NewVDCAddress:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Set VDC Memory pointer to address in **r5**.**Pass:** **r5** = address in foreground memory.**Returns:** a data value from VDC screen memory.**Destroys:** x.**Description:** Transfer value in **r5** to VDC internal hi/lo address register.**Note:** Call **TempHideMouse** to disable software sprites before writing foreground screen directly.**.endif****NewVDCAddress:**

```

10$      ldx    #VDC_UAH      ;
          stx    vdccr       ; ask VDC for high-byte
          bit    vdccr       ; check VDC status
          bpl    10$         ; and loop till VDC ready
          ldx    r5H          ; store high-byte of address
          stx    vdccr       ; to VDC chip

20$      ldx    #VDC_UAL      ; ask VDC for low-byte
          stx    vdccr       ;
          bit    vdccr       ; check VDC status
          bpl    20$         ; and loop till VDC ready
          ldx    r5L          ; store low-byte of address
          stx    vdcdr       ; to VDC chip
          rts              ; exit

```

IconsUp:**.if 0****Function:** Install an icon table.**Important:** Due to a limitation in the icon-scanning code, the application must always install an icon table with at least one icon. If the application is not using icons, create a dummy icon table with one icon (see **NoIcons** on the next page).**.endif****IconsUp:**

```
LoadB    dispBufferOn,(ST_WR_FORE | ST_WR_BACK) ; draw to both buffers  
LoadW    r0,IconTable                      ; Put Pointer to table in r0  
jmp     DoIcons                          ; Activate the icons and exit.
```

NoIcons:**.if 0**

Function: Install a dummy icon table. For use in applications that aren't using icons. Call early in the initialization of the application, before returning to **MainLoop**.

.endif**DummyIconTable:**

```
.byte 1          ; one icon
.word NULL      ; dummy mouse x (don't reposition)
.byte NULL      ; dummy mouse y
.word NULL      ; bitmap pointer to $0000 (disabled)
.byte NULL      ; dummy x-position
.byte NULL      ; dummy y-position
.byte 1,1        ; dummy width and height
.word NULL      ; dummy event handler
```

NoIcons:

```
LoadW r0,DummyIconTable ; point to dummy icon table
jmp DoIcons           ; install. Let DoIcons rts
```

mainMenu:**.if 0****Function:** Sample Menu Table.

Description: Define an unconstrained horizontal menu of three items, suitable for use as the main menu.
 Each item in the menu points to a sub-menu that is not shown
 (GEOSMenu, fileMenu, and editMenu).

.endif

```
;--- Menu bounding rectangle
MAINX1      = 0                      ; left-edge
MAINY1      = 0                      ; top-edge
MAINX2      = 72                     ; right-edge
MAINY2      = MAINY1 + M_HEIGHT       ; bottom-edge
M_ITEMS     = 3

;*****MENU DEFINITION*****
;*****HEADER*****
;mainMenu:
  .byte MAINY1                  ; top
  .byte MAINY2                  ; bottom
  .word MAINX1                 ; left
  .word MAINX2                 ; right
  .byte ( HORIZONTAL | UNCONSTRAINED | M_ITEMS)

;*** ITEMS ***
mainItems:
;GEOS
  .word GEOSText                ; pointer to null-terminated text
  .byte SUB_MENU                 ; generates sub-menu
  .word GEOSMenu                ; pointer to sub-menu structure
;File
  .word fileText                ; pointer to null-terminated text
  .byte SUB_MENU                 ; generates sub-menu
  .word fileMenu                ; pointer to sub-menu structure
>Edit
  .word editText                ; pointer to null-terminated text
  .byte SUB_MENU                 ; generates sub-menu
  .word editMenu                ; pointer to sub-menu structure

;--- text string for GEOS selection
GEOSText:
  .byte "GEOS", NULL            ; null-terminated item string

;--- text string for File selection
fileText:
  .byte "File", NULL            ; null-terminated item string

;--- text string for Edit selection
editText:
  .byte "Edit", NULL            ; null-terminated item string
```

8BitMultiply:.if 0**Function:** 8 Bit unsigned multiply.**Pass:** **r1L** – multiplicand.
r1H – multiplier.**Returns:** unsigned product in **r2**.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r7L**, **r8**.**Description:** Multiply **r1L** by **r1H** and store the word product in **r2**..endif**8BitMultiply:**

```

MoveB  r1L,r2L      ; r2L <- r1L copy of multiplicand
ldx   #r2           ; x <- multiplicand address
ldy   #r1H          ; y <- multiplier address
jsr   BBMult        ; r2 <- r2L * r1H do multiplication
rts

```

16x8Multiply:**.if 0****Function:** **16x8Multiply -** 16x8 Bit unsigned multiply.**Pass:** x - zpage address of multiplicand.
y - zpage address of multiplier.**Returns:** unsigned result in address pointed to by x.
x, y unchanged.**Description:** Multiply the value in **r9** by 87 and store the result back in **r9** (**r1** is destroyed).**.endif****16x8Multiply:**

```

ldx    #r9          ; point to multiplicand in r9
LoadB  r1L,87       ; r1L <- 87 (multiplier)
ldy    #r1L         ; point to multiplier in r1L
jsr    Bmult        ; r9 <- r9 * r1L
rts

```

ConvToUnits:**.if 0**

Function: This routine converts a pixel measurement to inches or, optionally, centimeters, at the rate of 80 pixels per inch or 31.5 pixels per centimeter.

Pass: **r0** - number to convert (in pixels).

Return: **r0** - inches / centimeters
r1L - tenths of an inch / millimeters.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r0-r1, r8-r9**.

Description: Assembler time decision on whether inches or centimeters is to be used.

.endif

```
.if AMERICAN
    INCHES = TRUE
.else
    INCHES = FALSE           ; Metric
.endif

ConvToUnits:                   ; First, convert r0 to length in 1/20 of
                                ; standard units

.if INCHES
                                ; For Inches, need to multiply by
                                ;      20          1
                                ; ----- = -----
                                ; 80 dots/inch     4
        ldx    #r0             ; which amounts to a divide by four
        ldy    #2
        jsr    DShiftRight
.else
                                ; For Centimeters, need to multiply by
                                ;      20          1
                                ; ----- = -----
                                ; 31.5 dots/cm    63
                                ;
        LoadB   r1,40          ; First multiply by 40
        ldx    #r0             ; (word value)
        ldy    #r1             ; (byte value)
        jsr    Bmult            ; r0 * r0*40 (byte by word multiply)
        LoadW   r1,63          ; then divide by 63
        ldx    #r0
        ldy    #r1
        jsr    Ddiv             ; r0 - r0/63
.endif
-- Start of Common Code       ; r0 * result in 1/20ths
IncrW   r0                 ; add in one more 1/20th, for rounding
LoadW   r1,20               ; now divide by 20 (to move decimal over one)
ldx    #r0                 ; dividend
ldy    #r1                 ; divisor
jsr    Ddiv                ; r0 = r0 /20 (r0 = result in proper unit)
MoveB   r8L,r1L            ; r1L - 1/20ths
lsl    r1L                 ; and convert to 1/10ths (rounded)
rts
```

DdecvsDecW:

.if 0

Function: Size in Bytes vs Speed in Cycles of **Ddec** and **DecW**.

Ddec represents a maximum of 7 byte savings over **DecW** every time it is used in your code. If Not needing a zero result after **DecW** then only a 3 byte savings.

DecW takes roughly ½ the time to execute. In an inner loop executed 1 Million times, **DecW** will save roughly 20 seconds off the time vs **Ddec**.

.endif

```

zCounter=$70
.macro DecW dest
    lda dest
    bne dolow
    dec dest+1
dolow:
    dec dest
.endm

```

Ddec code block.

Op Code	Instruction	Bytes	Cycles
A2 70	idx #zCounter	2	2
20 0E C2	jsr Ddec (Kernal Routine)	3	6
		0	27 - 32
	Total	5	35 - 40

DecW macro code block.

Op Code	Instruction	Bytes	Cycles
A9 70	lda zCounter	2	3
D0 02	bne 10\$	2	2 or 3 or 4
C6 71	dec zCounter+1	2	5
10\$			
C6 70	dec zCounter	2	5
	Total	8	11 Worst Case 15
	if branch crosses page	12	

;-- When using **DecW** on a counter, Add check for word=0 after the **DecW** macro

A9 70	lda zCounter	2	2
05 70	ora zCounter+1	2	3
	Total	12	16 - 20

Kernal Ddec ;Actual Kernal Code for **Ddec**

Op Code	Instruction	Cycles
B5 00	lda zpage,X	4
D0 02	bne 10\$	(1/256ish chance 2) or 3 or Worst case:4
D6 01	dec zpage+1,X	6
10\$		
D6 01	dec zpage,X	6
B5 00	lda zpage,X	4
D6 01	ora zpage+1,X	4
60	rts	6
	=====	
	Total	Best Case: 27
	if branch crosses Page	28
		Worst Case:32 (1/256 chance)

DecCounter:

```
.if 0
```

Description: Example use for **Ddec**.

Pass: nothing.

Alters: zCounter

Destroys: a, anything destroyed in DoSomething.

```
.endif
```

```
.ramsect      $70
    zCounter .block 1
```

```
COUNT        = $FFF0
```

```
DecCounter:
    LoadW  zCounter,COUNT
10$           Jsr   DoSomething
                ldx   #zCounter
                jsr   Ddec
                bne   10$
                rts
```

Divide By Zero:

.if COMMENT

Function: **NewDdiv** Ddiv with divide-by-zero error.
 NewDSdiv DSdiv with divide-by-zero error.

Pass: x zp address of dividend.
 y zp address of divisor.

Returns: x, y unchanged
 zp, x result
 r8 remainder
 a \$00 — no error
 \$FF — divide by zero error
 st set to reflect error code in accumulator

Destroys: **r9.**

.endif

```
DIVIDE_BY_ZERO      = $FF
NO_ERROR           = $00

NewDdiv:
    lda  zpage,y          ; get low-byte of divisor
    ora  zpage,y          ; and high-byte of divisor
    beq  99$               ; if both are zero, raise error
    jsr  Ddiv              ; divide
    lda  #NO_ERROR         ; and return no error
cldaI 99$,          #DIVIDE_BY_ZERO
    rts

NewDSdiv:
    lda  zpage,y          ; get low-byte of divisor
    ora  zpage,y          ; and high-byte of divisor
    beq  99$               ; if both are zero, raise error
    jsr  DSdiv             ; divide
    lda  #NO_ERROR         ; and return no error
cldaI 99$,          #DIVIDE_BY_ZERO
    rts
```

DSmult:**.if COMMENT****Function:** DSMult double-precision signed multiply.**Pass:** x - **zpage** address of multiplicand.
y - **zpage** address of multiplier.**Returns:** signed product in address pointed to by x.
word pointed to by y is absolute-value of the multiplier passed.
x, y unchanged.**Strategy:** Establish the sign of the result: if the signs of the multiplicand and the multiplier are different, then the result is negative; otherwise, the result is positive. Make both the multiplicand and the multiplier positive, do unsigned multiplication on those, then adjust the sign of the result to reflect the signs of the original numbers.**Destroys:** a, r6-r8**.endif****zpage=0****DSmult:**

lda	zpage+1,x	; get sign of multiplicand (high-byte)
eor	zpage+1,y	; and compare with sign of multiplier
php		; save the result for when we come back
jsr	Dabs	; multiplicand = abs(multiplicand)
stx	r6L	; save multiplicand index
tya		; put multiplier index into x
tax		; for call to Dabs
jsr	Dabs	; multiplier = abs(multiplier)
ldx	r6L	; restore multiplier index
jsr	DMult	; do multiplication as if unsigned
plp		; get back sign of result
bpl	90\$; ignore sign-change if result positive
jsr	Dnegate	; otherwise, make the result negative
90\$		
	rts	

Kernal_CRC:.if COMMENT**Function:** This is the actual Kernal Code for **CRC**.**Pass:** **r0** - pointer to start of data.
r1 - # of bytes to check.**Return:** **r2** – CRC Checksum.**Destroys:** a, x, y, **r0**, **r1**, **r3L**..endif**Kernal_CRC:**

```

ldy    #$FF
sty    r2L
sty    r2H
iny
10$   lda    #$80
      sta    r3L
20$   asl    r2L
      rol    r2H
      lda    (r0),y
      and   r3L
      bcc   30$
      eor    r3L
30$   beq   40$
      lda    r2L
      eor   #%00100001
      sta    r2L
      lda    r2H
      eor   #%00010000
      sta    r2H
40$   lsr    r3L
      bcc   20$
      iny
      bne   50$
      inc    r0H
50$   ldx    #r1
      jsr    Ddec
      lda    r1L
      ora    r1H
      bne   10$
      rts

```

NewDSdiv:

.if COMMENT

Function: NewDSdiv call as you would call **DSdiv**.

Returns: a signed remainder.

Destroys: x.

.endif

NewDSdiv:

```
lda      zpage,x          ; save sign of dividend
php
jsr      DSdiv             ; divide as normal
plp
bpl      90$               ; then get back sign of dividend back
ldx      #r8                ; ignore if positive
jsr      Dnegate            ; else, negate remainder
90$
rts
```

CopyBuffer:

```

;--- Examples for CopyFString and CopyString

srcBuff:
    .byte "Any Values can be in the buffer",NULL,CR
    .byte $0C, "NULLS are just zeros for CopyFString",CR

LENBUFF = (*-srcBuff)

.ramsect
destBuff:
    .block LENSTRING

.psect

CopyBuffer:
LoadW r5,srcBuff      ; point to start of source buffer
LoadW r1L,destBuff    ; point to start of destination buffer
ldx #r5                ; x <- source register address
ldy #r1L               ; y <- destination register address
lda #LENBUFF           ; a <- length of buffer
jsr CopyFString       ; DestBuff <- srcBuff (copy)
rts

srcStr: .byte "Any values but null can be in the string",NULL
LENSTRING = (*-srcStr)

.ramsect
DestBuff:
    .block LENSTRING

.psect

CopyStr:
LoadW r0,srcStr        ; point to start of source String
LoadW r1,destBuff       ; point to start of destination buffer
ldx #r0                ; x <- source register address
ldy #r1                ; y <- destination register address
jsr CopyString         ; DestBuff <- srcStr (copy)
rts

```

Find:

```

REC_SIZE = 5          ; size of each record
.ramsect
    Data: .block 1024      ; table of zip code locations

.psect
    Key: .byte "94704"    ; zip code to find

Find:
    LoadW r2,NUM_RECS      ; r2 <- total number of records
    LoadW r0,Key            ; r0 <- pointer to keyword
    LoadW r1,Data           ; r1 <- pointer to start of search list
10$   ; Do
    ldx #r0                ; x <- source string - key
    ldy #r1                ; y <- destination string - list
    lda #REC_SIZE           ; a <- length of each record
    jsr CmpFString          ; compare key with current record
    beq 20$                 ; if they match, branch to handler
    AddVW REC_SIZE,r1       ; otherwise point to the next record
    DecW r2                 ; r2 - (decrement counter)
    bne 10$                 ; While (r2 > 0)
    ;---
    jmp NotMatched         ; jmp to no match handler
20$   jmp Matched          ; jmp to match handler

```

Find2:

```
Find2:  
    LoadW r0,original      ; r0 <- pointer to original string  
    LoadW r1,copy          ; r1 <- pointer to copy  
    ldx #r0                ; x <- source string *= key  
    ldy #r1                ; y <- destination string - list  
    jsr CmpString          ;  
    beq 20$  
    jmp NotMatched        ; jmp to no match handler  
20$    jmp Matched         ; jmp to match handler
```

```
original:  
.byte "Mark Charles Heartless",NULL
```

```
Copy:  
.byte "Mark Charlie Heartless",NULL
```

InitBuffers:

```
;--- initialize buffers and variables to zero

InitBuffers:
    LoadW    r0, varStart           ; clear variable space
    LoadW    r1, (varEnd-varStart)
    jsr      ClearRam
    LoadW    r0, heapStart         ; clear heap
    LoadW    r1, (heapEnd-heapStart)
    jmp     ClearRam
```

```
;--- Alternate version. Using more space efficient i_FillRam
```

```
InitBuffers:
    jsr      i_FillRam           ; clear variable space
    .word   varStart
    .word   varEnd-varStart
    .byte   $AA                  ; with any value you choose

    jsr      i_FillRam           ; clear heap
    .word   heapStart
    .word   heapEnd-heapStart
    .byte   $00                  ; heap set to zero's
    rts
```

ArrowUp:**.if COMMENT**

Function: Put up a new mouse picture

.endif**ArrowUp:**

```
LoadW    r0, dnArrow      ; point at new image
jsr      SetMsePic       ; install it
rts
```

;--- macro to store a word value in high/low order

```
.macro HILO word
  .byte ]word,[word
.endm
```

;--- Mouse picture definition for down-pointing arrow

dnArrow:

```
HILO    %111111110000000  ; mask
HILO    %111111100111110
HILO    %000110011111001
HILO    %011001111100111
HILO    %011111110011111
HILO    %011111110011111
HILO    %011111111101111
HILO    %000000000001111

HILO    %000000000000000  ; image
HILO    %000000001111110
HILO    %000000011111100
HILO    %011001111100000
HILO    %011111110000000
HILO    %011111111000000
HILO    %011111111100000
HILO    %000000000000000
```

MouseInit:**.if COMMENT****Purpose:** Initialize the mouse and start it at screen center.**Pass:** nothing.**Returns:** nothing.**Alters:** **alphaFlag**.**Destroys** a, x, y, **r0-r15**.**Description:** Disable Interrupts and then Setup Mouse at screen center.**.endif****MouseInit:**

```

LoadW r1L,(SC_PIX_WIDTH/2)      ; screen center
ldy #(SC_PIX_HEIGHT/2)
sec                      ; set carry to move mouse
php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                      ; disable interrupts
jsr StartMouseMode
plp                      ; restore old interrupt status
rts

```

NewIsMseInRegion:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Replacement for **IsMseInRegion**.**Description:** Handles the disabling of interrupts so return status registers are not effected by plp.**.endif****NewIsMseInRegion:**

```

;--- disable interrupts around coordinate checks
;--- so it doesn't change while we're looking
php                         ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                         ; disable interrupts
lda  mouseYPos              ; get mouse y-position
cmp  r2L                      ; compare to top-edge
blt  20$                     ; branch if outside
cmp  r2H                      ; compare to bottom-edge
bgt  20$                     ; branch if outside
CmpW mouseXPos,r3           ; compare mouseX with left-edge
blt  10$                     ; branch if outside
CmpW mouseXPos,r4           ; compare mouseX with right-edge
bgt  10$                     ; branch if outside
plp                         ; restore old interrupt status (before setting st reg)
lda  #[TRUE]                 ; return outside region status
rts                         ; exit
10$                         ; restore old interrupt status (before setting st reg)
20$                         ; return inside region status
rts                         ; exit

```

SampleUse:

```

LoadW r3,windowX1            ; get coordinates of window's rectangle
LoadW r2L,windowY1
LoadW r4,windowX2
LoadW r2H,windowY2
jsr   NewIsMseInRegion      ; check for mouse inside region
beq   MouseOutsideWindow    ; branch if outside window area

```

IsMseInMargins:**.if 0****Function:** Check if mouse is within the left and right text margin**.endif**

```

IsMseInMargins:
    ;--- disable interrupts around mouseXPos access
    php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
    sei                      ; disable interrupts
    MoveW mouseXPos,r0      ; and copy current position to a working location
    plp                      ; restore old interrupt status

    CmpW r0,leftMargin    ; check left-margin
    bcc 99$                  ; fault out if less than left
10$
    CmpW r0,rightMargin   ; check right-margin
    ble 20$                  ; branch if inside right
    bcs 99$                  ; Fault out
20$
    lda #[TRUE              ; no fault (inside text margins)
    #FALSE                 ; Fault outside of margins
cldaI 99$,                ; 
    rts

```

OPVector:.if 0**Function:** Sample **otherPressVec** Handler.**Description:** gets called on each press (and release) of input button.
demonstrates double click detection..endif**OPVector:**

```

;--- Ignore releases on entry
lda  mouseData           ; check state of the mouse button
bpl  5$                  ; branch to handle presses
rts                          ; but return immediately to ignore releases

5$   ;--- User pressed mouse once, start double-click counter going
LoadB dblClickCount,CLOCK_COUNT ; start delay

;--- Loop until double-click counter times-out or button is released
lda  dblClickCount        ; check double-click timer
beq  30$                  ; If timed-out, no double-click
lda  mouseData             ; Else, check for second press
bpl  10$                  ; loop until released

;--- mouse was released, loop until double-click counter times-out or
;--- button is pressed a second time.

20$ 
lda  dblClickCount        ; check double-click timer
beq  30$                  ; If timed-out, no double-click
lda  mouseData             ; Else, check for second press
bmi  20$                  ; loop until pressed

;--- double-click detected (no single-click)
30$ 
jmp  DoDoubleClick         ; do double-click stuff

;--- Single-click detected (no double-click)
jmp  DoSingleClick          ; do single-click stuff

```

ResetMouse:

```
.if 0
Function: Routine to restore the mouse service routines to an operational state after an application's use of
mouse faults through mouseFaultVec. Should be called before menus are reenabled.
.endif
```

ResetMouse:

```
;-- Following line changed to save bytes
LdW  mouseLeft,0           ; Reset mouse left to left screen edge
sta  mouseTop              ; and mouse top to top screen edge

;if (C128)
LoadW r0,(SC_40_WIDTH-1 | DOUBLE_W | ADD1_W) ; put in zp reg to normalize
ldx  #r0                   ; point to register
jsr  NormalizeX            ; double if in 80-column
MoveW r0,mouseRight        ; mouse right to right screen edge
.else
LoadW mouseRight,SC_PIX_WIDTH-1 ; mouse right to right screen edge
.endif
LoadB mouseBottom,SC_PIX_HEIGHT-1 ; mouse bottom to bottom screen edge
clc
jsr  StartMouseMode         ; don't reposition mouse...
rts
```

Keyboard Entry Routine

Constants and Variables

```

TXT_LEFT      = 10                      ; text left-margin
TXT_RIGHT     = (SC_PIX_WIDTH - TXT_LEFT) ; text right-margin
TXT_TOP       = 20                      ; text top-margin
TXT_BOT       = (SC_PIX_HEIGHT - TXT_TOP) ; text bottom-margin

;--- text (x, y) starting position
TXT_X         = 20
TXT_Y         = 50
;--- size of the text buffer
TXTBUFSIZE   = $200                     ; 1/2K is far more than enough for
                                         ; now. To accept multiple lines,
                                         ; the buffer will need to grow

;--- Characters to accept before buffer overflow fault
MAX_CHARS     = 30

SPACE          = 32                      ; first printable character code

.ramsect
    ;--- Buffer that will hold all the text we enter. We let the key input
    ;--- routine build it up a line at a time by passing
    bigTextBuffer:
        .block TXTBDFSIZE
    textDispBufOn:
        .block 1                      ; holds dispBufferOn value for text
    txtLnMax:
        .block 1                      ; number of characters that will
                                         ; generate buffer overflow fault
    textOn:
        .block 1                      ; text is ON flag. (TRUE = ON)

.if ((* & $FF) == $FF)
    .block 1                      ; if indirect jump vector straddles a page
                                         ; boundary, fix it to compensate for a bug
.endif
                                         ; in the 6502 architecture

    bufFaultVec:
        .block 2

    tempDisp:
        .block 1                      ; temporary hold for dispBufferOn

    sysKeySave:
        .block 2                      ; holds address of system key routine

.psect

```

Table of control keys

```

;--- Keys and their corresponding routines
ctrlKeys :
    .byte CR                      ; 1 Carriage return
    .byte BACKSPACE                ; 2 backspace
    .byte KEY_DELETE               ; 3 ditto
    .byte KEY_INSERT                ; 4 ditto
    .byte KEY_RIGHT                 ; 5 ditto

NUM_CTRL = (* - ctrlKeys - 1)           ; number of control keys

.if (NUM_CTRL > 127)
    .echo WARNING: too many control keys
.endif

;--- Table of low-bytes of control key routine addresses
l_CtrlTbl:
    .byte [DoReturn                ; 1
    .byte [DoBackSpace              ; 2
    .byte [DoBackSpace              ; 3
    .byte [DoBackSpace              ; 4
    .byte [DoBackSpace              ; 5

;--- Table of high-bytes of control key routine addresses
h_CtrlTbl:
    .byte ]DoReturn
    .byte ]DoBackSpace
    .byte ]DoBackSpace
    .byte ]DoBackSpace
    .byte ]DoBackSpace

```

StartText:**.if 0****Name:** StartText.**Function:** Initialize the text input process by loading the proper vectors, setting flags, etc. Wedges KeyIn into **keyVector** to intercept keypresses and output them to a single line.**Pass:** nothing.**Returns:** text input routine in **keyVector**.**Destroys:** assume a, x, y, **r0-r15**.**.endif****StartText:**

```

;--- Send our text output to both screens
LoadB textDispBufOn,(ST_WR_FORE | ST_WR_BACK)

;--- Install our character handler
LoadW keyVector,KeyIn           ; keypresses vector thru here
LoadW StringFaultVec,TextFault ; and string faults here

jsr UseSystemFont               ; Install the system font
lda #PLAINTEXT                  ; clear all text attributes
jsr PutChar

LoadW leftMargin,TXT_LEFT       ; Set the left and right-margins
LoadW rightMargin,TXT_RIGHT     ; Set the top and bottom-margins
LoadW windowTop,TXT_TOP
LoadW windowBottom,TXT_BOT

LoadW stringX,TXT_X            ; Set the text starting position
LoadB stringY,TXT_Y

lda curHeight                   ; Initialize the prompt
jsr InitTextPrompt
jsr PromptOn

;--- Point at the start of the line buffer
LoadW txtBuf,bigTextBuffer      ; where to start
LoadB txtBufIndex,0              ; index from start

LoadB txtInMax,MAX_CHARS        ; Max number of characters to accept

LoadW bufFaultVec,BufOverflow   ; And where control goes if we go over...

LoadB textOn,[TRUE]             ; Turn text on
rts                            ; Exit

```

KeyIn:

.if 0**Function:** keyVector handler. Control comes here off of MainLoop when a key is pressed.**Uses:** keyData, menuNumber

.endif**Keyin:**

```
lda  menuNumber    ; check current menu level
bne  99$           ; ignore keys while menus down
lda  keyData       ; get the keypress
bmi  10$           ; was it a shortcut?
jsr  NormalKey    ; no, process normally
bra  99$           ; exit
10$                ; 
jsr  ShortKey      ; yes, process as a shortcut
99$                ; 
rts                ; exit
```

ShortKey:

.if 0**Function:** Process Shortcut Keypresses**Pass:** a**Description:** Control comes here when shortcut keys are pressed

.endif**ShortKey:**

rts ; no shortcut key handler now. just ignore keypress.

NormalKey:**.if 0****Function:** Process Non-Shortcut Keypresses.**Pass:** a.**Uses:****Returns:****Description:** Control comes here when non-shortcut keys are pressed.**.endif****NormalKey:**

```

;--- Return immediately if text is off
lda textOn
bne 10$           ; branch if text on
rts

10$               ; turn the prompt off
jsr KillPrompt
PushB dispBufferOn ; Save the current value of dispBufferOn
MoveB extDispBufOn,dispBufferOn ; load correct value for text output.

;--- Load the current cursor position into the PutChar position
;--- registers, just in case we need to use them later.
MoveW stringX,r11      ; X printing position
lda stringY            ; convert y cursor position to
clc                   ; baseline position
adc baselineOffset     ; y printing position
sta r1H

;--- Process the character
lda keyData          ; get the keypress again
cmp #SPACE            ; compare with first printable char
bge 40$              ; branch if printable

;--- Check the control character against a table of special action
;--- keys. Use Y-reg to index so we can use X-reg later for CallRoutine.
ldy #NUM_CTRL         ; start at top of table
;
cmp ctrlKeys,y        ; check for a keycode match
beq 30$              ; branch if key matches table entry
dey                  ; else, try next
bpl 20$              ; loop until done. NOTE: must not
                     ; have more than 127 special keys
                     ; or this branch will fail!
bmi 88$              ; no match was found, ignore this key

20$               ; We've found a match on a control character. Get the corresponding
;--- routine address from the jump table and call the routine
ldx h_CtrlTbl,y      ; get high address of routine
lda l_CtrlTbl,y      ; and low address
jsr CallRoutine       ; call the routine
bra 88$              ; go clean up and exit
30$               ; go clean up and exit
40$               ; go clean up and exit

```

```

;-- It's a normal alphanumeric character. Output it to the
;-- screen and save it in the text buffer
pha          ; save the character code
ldy txtBufIndex      ; pointer into current text buffer
sta (txtBuf).y       ; place the character into the buffer
iny          ; point to next position in buffer
lda #NULL          ; and null-terminate the string
sta (txtBuf).y       ;
sty txtBufIndex      ; set down the new index value
pla          ; get the character code back. (Note:
             ; we could have pulled it off of
             ; keyData, but future versions may
             ; pre-process or translate the char
             ; code in the A-reg before passing)
jsr PutChar        ; print it on the screen
MoveW r11,stringX   ; update the prompt x-position
lda txtBufIndex      ; was that the last character we
cmp txtlnMax         ; can accept?
blt 88$              ; OK if under max.
lda buffFaultVec     ; otherwise, call buffer overflow
ldx buffFaultVec+1    ; routine
jsr CallRoutine      ;


88$
;-- Clean up
lda textOn           ; only re-enable the prompt if text
beq 90$               ; is still on (might have changed!)
jsr PromptOn          ; turn the prompt back on


90$
PopB dispBufferOn    ; restore dispBufferOn
rts                  ; Exit

```

KillPrompt:

```
.if 0
```

Function: Proper way to use **PromptOff**.

Description: Disable interrupts and clears **alphaFlag**.

```
.endif
```

KillPrompt:

```
php                      ; save interrupt status
sei                      ; disable interrupts
jsr  PromptOff           ; prompt = off
LoadB alphaFlag,0         ; clear alpha flag
plp                      ; restore interrupt status
rts
```

DoReturn:**.if 0****Function:** Process a carriage return.**.endif****DoReturn:****LoadB** textOn, FALSE
rts

DoBackspace

.if 0

Name: DoBackSpace.

Function: Process a backspace.

Description:

.endif

DoBackspace:

```
ldy    txtBufIndex          ; get ptr into current text buffer
beq    90$                 ; if no characters in buffer, exit
dey    ; back up a character
sty    txtBufIndex          ; and make the new index permanent
lda    (txtBuf),y           ; get the character we want to delete
jsr    EraseCharacter       ; and remove it from the screen
ldy    txtBufIndex          ; get the index to the character
lda    #NULL                ; we just deleted and make it the
sta    (txtBuf),y           ; null-terminator
MoveW r11,stringX          ; update the cursor's x-position
90$                                          
rts    ; exit
```

EraseCharacter:**.if 0****Function:** Physically remove a character from the screen**Description:****.endif****EraseCharacter:**

```

MoveW r11,r4          ; current X is rectangle's right-edge
ldx  currentMode      ; get the mode we're in
jsr  GetRealSize      ; go calc the size of the character
sta  r3L              ; set down baseline offset
SubBS r3L,r1H,r2L     ; calc top of character by subtracting
                       ; baseline offset from y-position
                       ; and making top-edge of rectangle
txa                  ; add char height to top-edge
                     ; to calc bottom-edge
add   r2L
sta   r2H
sty   r3L
sub   r11L
sta   r3L
ldy   r11H
bcs   10$             ; subtract one from high-byte if borrow
dey
10$ 
sty   r3H              ; make left-edge of rectangle
jsr   Rectangle        ; erase in current pattern
rts

```

Name: BufOverflow.**Function:** Handle Buffer Overflow.**Description:** What to do if the buffer hits its maximum.**BufOverflow:**

```

LoadB textOn, FALSE
rts

```

Name: TextFault.**Function:** text fault handler.**Description:** String faults come here.**TextFault:**

```

LoadB textOn, FALSE           ; No real text fault handler, yet. Just shut text off
rts

```

Print:**.if 0**

Function: Example use of **PutString**. Places a text string onto the screen. Assumes that **leftMargin**, **rightMargin**, **windowTop** and **windowBottom** contain their default, startup values (full screen dimensions).

.endif

```
STR_X = 40          ; x-position of first character
STR_Y = 100         ; y-position of character baseline
```

Print:

```
LoadB  dispBufferOn,(ST_WR FORE | ST_WR BACK) ; both buffers!
LoadW  r11,STR_X           ; string x-position
LoadB  r1H,STR_Y           ; string y-position
LoadW  r0,string           ; address of text string
jsr    PutString            ; print the string
rts
```

string:

```
.byte "This is a test.", NULL ; null-terminated string
```

PutStrFault:

 .if COMMENT

Function: Modify default GEOS String Fault Handling with **PutString**.

Note: Activate this Handler with:

LoadW StringFaultVec,PutStrFault

Description: String fault routine to immediately terminate string printing when any fault (left or right-margin) is generated by setting **r0** to point to the end of the string.

.endif

PutStrFault:

```

;--- Go through the string looking for the null
ldy    #0                      ; load index to character pointed to by (r0)
10$                                          
  lda    (r0),y                  ; get character
  beq    90$                    ; if null then exit.
  IncW  r0                     ; bump pointer to check next character
  bne    10$                    ; loop until we find null
90$                                          
;--- Return to PutString pointing at a null
rts

```

SmartPutString:**.if 0**

Description: New front-end to **PutString** that handles right-edge string faults by exiting immediately rather than moving through the string until it finds a character that fits. It operates by replacing the current string fault service routine with its own routine that tricks **PutString** into thinking it encountered a null on a right-margin fault.

Pass: same as **PutString**.

Returns: **r15** points to the offending character in the string that caused the fault. (null if no fault).

Destroys:

.endif**SmartPutString:**

```

PushW StringFaultVec          ; saving Fault Vector for restore on exit
LoadW StringFaultVec,FaultFix ; install new fault routine
LdW   r15,0                   ; clear r15 to $0000
jsr   PutString               ; call PutString with our string fault routine in place
90$ 
PopW StringFaultVec          ; restore the old string fault routine
rts                           ; return
                             ; caller can now check if r15 has a value

```

An alternate implementation.

During Application Init, set the **StringFaultVec** to the **FaultFix** Handler. Then leave it for the life of the application. GEOS will reset the vector on application close.

```
LoadW StringFaultVec,FaultFix ; set it and forget it
```

You can now use **PutString** or **i_PutString** as you always have with the new ability to check for margin faults after the call to either one.

Example:

```

...
jsr   PutString
CmpW r15,0
bne   HandleFault
...

```

If you impose a restriction that strings cannot be in zero page then you can check this way.

```

...
jsr   PutString
lda   r15H
bne   HandleFault
...

```

FaultFix:**.if 0****Function:** New StringFaultVec Handler.**Pass:** called by **PutString** when margin fault occurs. Normal **PutString** registers will be set.**Returns:** **r15** points to the offending character in the string that caused the fault. (null if no fault).**Destroys:** same as **PutString**.**Description:** Fixes the handling of Right Margin Fault by:

1. All attempts to continue printing, stop immediately.
2. Pointer to the offending character position that caused the fault is returned in **r15**.

Note: left-margin fault behavior is not changed.**Note:** GEOS 128 x-coordinates are already in a normalized state at time of handler call.**.endif****FakeNull:****.byte** NULL ; null for FaultFix**FaultFix:**

```

CmpW rightMargin,r11 ; check x-coordinate with right-edge
ble 90$ ; exit if right not exceeded;
            ; the character was outside the left-edge

MoveW r0,r15 ; Save the pointer to the offending character in r15
LoadW r0,(FakeNull-1) ; -1 since PutString will check the "next" char on return

```

90\$

rts

ClipChar:

.if 0

Function: Draw a character, clipping it EXACTLY to **leftMargin**, **rightMargin**, **windowTop** and **windowBottom**.

Operates by temporarily modifying the font definition (making the character thinner, so as to fit in the margin).

Pass:
 a - character to print.
r1L – x-position.
r1H – y-position.

Return: **r11** – x-position for next char.
r1H – y-position for next char.

Destroys: a, x, y, **r2-r10L**.

.endif

```
.ramsect
    savedWidths:
        .block 4           ; values from index table stored here

.psect

ClipChar:
    sta  r1L             ; store character
    ldx  currentMode      ; get width of character
    jsr  GetRealSize      ;
    dey
    ; use width - 1 to calc last position

    AddYWS r11,r2          ; r2 = last pixel that char covers

    CmpW  r2,leftMargin    ; check for char entirely off window
    blt  10$               ; if so then exit
    CmpW  rightMargin,r11
    bge  20$

10$   AddWVW r2,1,r11      ; r11 = one pixel beyond where char would have gone
    rts
20$   lda  r1L             ; push old width table values
    sub  #32
    sta  r3L
    asl  a
    tay
    ldx  #0
```

<i>ClipChar</i>	Text
30\$	
lda (curIndexTable),y	; store this char's index values
sta savedWidths,x	
iny	
inx #4	
cpx	
bne 30\$; loop to copy values
CmpW leftMargin,r11	
blt 40\$	
lda r3L	
asl a	
tay	
lda leftMargin	; check for clipping on left
sub r11L	
add (curIndexTable),y	
sta (curIndexTable),y	
iny	
lda #0	
adc (curIndexTable),y	
sta (curIndexTable),y	
Movew leftMargin,r11	
40\$	
CmpW r2,rightMargin	
blt 50\$; check for clipping on right
SubBS rightMargin,r2L,r3H	; save amount to subtract
lda r3L	
asl a	
tay	
iny	
iny	
lda (curIndexTable),y	
sub r3H	
sta (curIndexTable),y	
iny	
lda (curIndexTable),y	
sbc #0	
sta (curIndexTable),y	
50\$	
PushB r1L	; save it for later
jsr SmallPutChar	; draw the character!!
pla	
sub #' '	; \$20
asl a	; recover old widths
tay	
ldx #0	
60\$	
lda savedWidths,x	
sta (curIndexTable),y	
iny	
inx	
cpx #4	
bne 60\$	
rts	

KeyHandler:**.if COMMENT**

Function: Sample key handler. Stuff address of this routine into **keyVector**. Unloads the keyboard queue into an internal buffer but does nothing with the characters.

.endif

```

.ramsect
    newKeys:
        .block KEY_QUEUE+1      ; max queue size + NULL
.psect

KeyHandler:
    ldx #0                      ; start at beginning of internal buffer
    lda keyData                 ; get first keypress
    sta newKeys,x               ; store it in my buffer

    ;--- lock out interrupts for a moment
    ;--- so we don't get any new keypresses
    php                         ; save current interrupt disable status
    sei                         ; disable interrupts
10$ 
    inx                         ; point to next position in buffer
    jsr GetNextChar             ; get another character
    sta newKeys,x               ; put it in our buffer
    cmp #NULL                   ; was that the last
    bne 10$                     ; loop back to get more

    plp                         ; restore old interrupt status

    ;--- All new keys are now in our buffer. Our buffer is conveniently
    ;--- null-terminated because the last character we set down was a
    ;--- NULL. Neat, huh?
    jsr DoNewKeys                ; go process the keys we picked up
99$ 
    rts                         ; return to MainLoop

```

DoNewKeys:

```

.if COMMENT
A do-nothing routine that just pretends to empty our own keyboard buffer.
.endif

DoNewKeys:
    ldx    #0                      ; start at beginning of buffer
10$   lda    newKeys,x            ; get a key
      beq    20$                  ; exit loop if it's the null
;      nop                      ; do nothing with this keypress
      inx                      ; point to next position
      bne    10$                  ; always branch (X should never go to 0)
20$   sta    newKeys
99$   rts                      ; exit

```

KillPrompt:

.if COMMENT**Function:** Safely turn off Text Prompt.**Pass:** nothing.**Returns:** nothing.**Alters:** **alphaFlag.****Destroys:** a, x, **r3L.****Description:** Disables Interrupts and then Turns Text Prompt off.

.endif**KillPrompt:**

```
php                      ; save current interrupt disable status
sei                      ; disable interrupts
jsr    PromptOff          ; prompt - off
LoadB  alphaFlag,0        ; clear alpha flag
plp                      ; restore old interrupt status
rts
```

NewGetString

.if COMMENT

Function: New front-end to **GetString** to guarantee a consistent state of **dispBufferOn** during the entire entry.

Pass: same as **GetString**.

Returns: same as **GetString**.

Destroys: same as **GetString**.

Description: Wedges into **keyVector** before SystemStringService gets control. This routine uses StringPatch to adjust **dispBufferOn** so that it holds the value that it contained when NewGetString was first called, making every character print consistently. It otherwise acts just like **GetString**.

Note: It is very unlikely that **dispBufferOn** will be getting changed during **MainLoop** processing during **GetString**. The primary purpose of this example is to show how to hook into the **GetString** processing.

.endif

```
.ramsect
    tempDisp: .block 1          ; temporary hold for dispBufferOn.
    sysKeySave: .block 2        ; holds address of system key routine.

.psect

NewGetString:
    ;--- Save the current value of dispBufferOn to stuff back each time SystemStringService
    ;--- gets control.

    MoveB dispBufferOn,tempDisp

    jsr    GetString           ; Call GetString as normal.

    ;--- Now that GetString has put SystemStringService into keyVector, we need to preempt
    ;--- that. We save off the address in keyVector and place our StringPatch routine in its
    ;--- place.
    MoveW keyVector,sysKeySave ; save old.
    LoadW keyVector,StringPatch ; install ours.
    rts                          ; Exit.
```

StringPatch:

.if COMMENT**Function:** When a key is pressed during a **GetString**, control comes here.**Description:** We load up the correct value of **dispBufferOn**, link through to the correct SystemStringService, and restore **dispBufferOn** when control comes back. When the string is terminated with [Return], SystemStringService will take care of removing us.

.endif**StringPatch:**

```

PushB dispBufferOn           ; Save the current value of dispBufferOn

;--- Load up the correct value for dispBufferOn that NewGetString saved away for us.
MoveB tempDisp,dispBufferOn

;--- Continue through SystemStringService
lda sysKeySave
ldx sysKeySave+1
jsr CallRoutine

;--- we will eventually get control again. Restore the old value of dispBufferOn before
;--- going back to MainLoop
PopB dispBufferOn
rts                         ; Exit

```

ShortKey:**.if COMMENT****Function:** Shortcut key handler.**Pass:** keycode in A-register.**Description:** Short Cut Key Dispatcher. Call From keyVector Handler.**.endif****ShortKey:**

```

;--- Do some minor conversion on the keycode
    and  #~SHORTCUT          ; lop off shortcut bit
    cmp   #'a'               ; check if lowercase
    blt   10$                ; branch if less than "a"
    cmp   #'z'+1             ; or greater than "z"
    bge   10$                ; it's lowercase: convert to upper
;--- Carry will always be clear here.
;sec
;--- Subtract 1 extra and save a byte and 2 cycles by not doing the sec.
    sbc   #('a'-'A') -1     ; by subtracting the ASCII difference
                           ; between a lowercase 'a' and an uppercase 'A'
10$ 

;--- Now that we have a shortcut key, we go searching through
;--- a table of valid shortcut keys, looking for a match. Use Y-reg
;--- to index so we can use X-reg later for CallRoutine.
    ldy   #NUM_SHORTCUTS    ; start at top of table
20$ 
    cmp   shortcuts          ; check for a keycode match
    beq   30$                ; branch if found
    dey
    bpl   20$                ; loop until done. NOTE: must
                           ; not have more than 127 shortcuts
                           ; or this branch will fail!
    bmi   99$                ; no match, ignore this key
30$ 
;--- We've found a match. Get the corresponding routine address from
;--- the Jump table and call the routine
    ldx   h_shortCutTbl,y    ; get high address of routine
    lda   l_shortCutTbl,y    ; and low address
    jsr   CallRoutine        ; call the routine
99$ 
    rts                      ; exit

```

```

---- Table of shortcut keys and their corresponding routines
shortcuts:
.byte '0'           ; 1 undo
.byte 'T'           ; 2 text
.byte 'P'           ; 3 print
.byte 'Q'           ; 4 quit
.byte 'N'           ; 5 new document
.byte 'G'           ; 6 go to page
.byte 'B'           ; 7 boldface toggle
.byte '0'           ; 8 outline toggle
.byte 'I'           ; 9 italic toggle
.byte 'U'           ; 10 underline toggle
.byte 'D'           ; 11 delete
.byte 'C'           ; 12 copy
.byte 'S'           ; 13 scroll
.byte 'L'           ; 14 load document

NUM_SHORTCUTS = (* - shortcuts) -1      ; number of shortcuts

.if (NUM_SHORTCUTS > 127)
.echo WARNING: too many shortcuts
.endif

---- Table of low-bytes of shortcut routine
l_shortCutTbl:
.byte [DoUndo          ; 1
.byte [DoText           ; 2
.byte [DoPrint          ; 3
.byte [DoQuit           ; 4
.byte [DoNew            ; 5
.byte [DoGoto           ; 6
.byte [DoBoldface       ; 7
.byte [DoOutline         ; 8
.byte [DoItalic          ; 9
.byte [DoUnderline       ; 10
.byte [DoDelete          ; 11
.byte [DoCopy            ; 12
.byte [DoScroll          ; 13
.byte [DoLoad            ; 14

h_ShortCutTbl:
.byte ]DoUndo          ; 1
.byte ]DoText           ; 2
.byte ]DoPrint          ; 3
.byte ]DoQuit           ; 4
.byte ]DoNew            ; 5
.byte ]DoGoto           ; 6
.byte ]DoBoldface       ; 7
.byte ]DoOutline         ; 8
.byte ]DoItalic          ; 9
.byte ]DoUnderline       ; 10
.byte ]DoDelete          ; 11
.byte ]DoCopy            ; 12
.byte ]DoScroll          ; 13
.byte ]DoLoad            ; 14

```

BeepThrice:.if 0**Function:** Beep three times.**Description:** Runs off the **MainLoop** by using **Sleep**..endif

```
.if TARGET_NTSC
    FRAME_RATE=60
.else
    FRAME_RATE=50
.endif

BELL_INTERVAL = (FRAME_RATE/10)      ; approximately. 1/10 second.
```

BeepThrice:

```
jsr    Bell           ; sound the bell
LoadW r0,BELL_INTERVAL ;
jsr    Sleep          ; pause a bit
jsr    Bell           ; sound the bell again
LoadW r0,BELL_INTERVAL
jsr    Sleep          ; pause a bit
jmp    Bell           ; sound the bell again and let bell rts
```

Note³: see **GetFPS** for detecting Frame Rate for portability between hardware.

HandleCommand:**.if 0****Function:** Given a command number this routine handles dispatching control to the appropriate routine.**Pass:** y command number.**Returns:** depends on command.**Destroys:** depends on command.**.endif**

UNIMPLEMENTED = \$0000

HandleCommand:

```

    cpy      #TOT_CMDS      ; check command # against last cmd num
    bcs      99$            ; exit if command is invalid
    ldx      CMDtabH,y     ; get high-byte routine address
    lda      CMDtabL,y     ; get low-byte of routine address
    jsr      CallRoutine    ; call the routine
99$
    rts                  ; exit

```

; The table below is a collection of the the high/low-bytes of the routine
; associated with each command number. If a command is not yet implemented
; use the UNIMPLEMENTED constant

CMDtabH:

```

    .byte    ]UNIMPLEMENTED   ; High-byte of command 0
    .byte    ]Cmd1           ; High-byte of command 1
    .byte    ]Cmd2           ; etc...
    .byte    ]Cmd3
    .byte    ]Cmd4
CMDtabL:          ; low-bytes
    .byte    [UNIMPLEMENTED  ; Low-byte of command 0
    .byte    [Cmd1           ; Low-byte of command 1
    .byte    [Cmd2           ; etc...
    .byte    [Cmd3
    .byte    [Cmd4

```

TOT_CMDS = (CMDtabL-CMDtabH) ; Total Number of commands

Cmd1:

```

    ;--- Perform some action here.
    rts

```

Cmd2:

```

    ;--- Perform some action here.
    rts

```

Cmd3:

```

    ;--- Perform some action here.
    rts

```

Cmd4:

```

    ;--- Perform some action here.
    rts

```

LoadBASIC:**.if 0**

Function: Loads a Commodore BASIC program and starts it running. Assumes that the program is a standard BASIC file that loads at \$801. This example does little error checking.

Pass: Nothing.

.endif

```
basicProg:
    .byte    "GodZilla",NULL

runCommand:
    .byte    "RUN",NULL

LoadBASIC:
    LoadW    r6,basicProg      ; Find Basic Program to run
    jsr      FindFile          ; r5 will now point to programs DIR Entry
    txa
    bne    99$                 ; If FILE_NOT_FOUND or other Disk Errors exit
    LoadW    r0,runCommand     ; point at command string
    LoadW    r7,$801            ; assume standard address
    jmp      ToBasic

99$                                ; End of program
    sec
    rts
```

6510 data register

C64

CPU_DDR = \$00

Data Direction Register.

Power on Default \$2F

GEOS Default \$2F

Bit	Description
b7	unused
b0-b6	Sets Data Direction of CPU_DATA port.
0	= Bit is read only
1	= Bit is write only

CPU_DATA = \$01

; Machine Power on Default KRNL_BAS_IO_IN

; GEOS Default RAM_64K

; GEOS During serial I/O IO_IN

RAM_64K = \$30 ; %11 0100 ; 64K RAM

IO_IN = \$35 ; %11 0101 ; 60K RAM, 4K I/O space in

KRNL_IO_IN = \$36 ; %11 0110 ; Kernal + I/O

KRNL_BAS_IO_IN = \$37 ; %11 0111 ; Kernal + basic + IO

FFFF	RAM_64K	IO_IN	KRNL_IO_IN	KRNL_BAS_IO_IN
E000	8K RAM	8K RAM	8k KERNEL ROM	8k KERNEL ROM
D000	4K RAM	I/O	I/O	I/O
C000	4K RAM	4K RAM	4K RAM	4K RAM
A000	8K RAM	8K RAM	8K RAM	8K BASIC
	24K RAM	24K RAM	24K RAM	24K RAM
0100				
	Zero Page	Zero Page	Zero Page	Zero Page

Note: In GEOS 128, I/O is always mapped in. CPU_DATA does not control RAM/ROM on the 128. It is safe to use CPU_DATA in the same way as on the C64 before using IO. So no code changes around it are necessary. See "Mapping the Commodore 128" for more information on CPU_DATA.

Keyboard

(C64, C128)

cia1pra (DC00)	cia1prb (DC01)							
	b7 %01111111	b6 %10111111	b5 %11011111	b4 %11101111	b3 %11110111	b2 %11111011	b1 %11111101	b0 %11111110
b0 %11111110	KEY_UP KEY_DOWN	KEY_F6 KEY_F5	KEY_F4 KEY_F3	KEY_F2 KEY_F1	KEY_F8 KEY_F7	KEY_RIGHT	CR	KEY_DELETE
b1 %11111101	Left SHIFT (LOCK)	E	S	Z	\$ 4	A	W	# 3
b2 %11111011	X	T	F	C	& 6	D	R	% 5
b3 %11110111	V	U	H	B	(8	G	Y	' 7
b4 %11101111 [CONTROL]	N	O	K	M	0	J	I) 9 [TAB]
b5 %11011111 C	< ,	@	[:	> .:	- _	L	P	+
b6 %10111111 C	? / \	^ (UpArrow) 	=	Right SHIFT	KEY_CLR KEY_HOME] ; }	*	KEY_BPS (£)
b7 %01111111	KEY_STOP	Q	C	SPACE	" 2	CTRL	KEY_LARROW	! 1

Sample code to check for  Commodore Key pressed:

.if COMMENT

Pass: nothing.**Destroys:** a, r15L.**Return:** N=1 bmi to Key is pressed.
N=0 bpl to Key not pressed.

.endif

```

cia1pra      = $DC00
cia1prb      = $DC01
    IsCKKeyPressed:
        php                      ; save processor status
        sei                      ; disable interrupts
        PushB CPU_DATA           ; save current memory map
        LoadB CPU_DATA,IO_IN     ; bring I/O space into memory
        LoadB cia1pra,%01111111  ; scan for row 7
        lda  cia1prb             ; get scan result
        bbrf 5,cia1prb,10$       ; if bit 5 is reset (0) then the C=key was pressed
        lda  #FALSE              ; Commodore Key was not pressed
        #![TRUE                 ; Commodore Key was pressed
        sta  r15L                ; save result into temp hold byte
        PopB CPU_DATA            ; restore memory map
        plp                      ; restore processor/interrupt status
        lda  r15L                ; restore state of C=Key pressed
        rts                      ; exit

```

128 Keyboard - additional Keys

keyreg (D02F)	cia1prb (DC01)							
	b7 %01111111	b6 %10111111	b5 %11011111	b4 %11101111	b3 %11110111	b2 %11111011	b1 %11111101	b0 %11111110
b0 %11111110	1	7	4	2	KEY_TAB	5	8	KEY_HELP
b1 %11111101	3	9	6	KEY_ENTER	KEY_LF	-	+	KEY_ESC
b2 %11111011	KEY_NOSCRL	KEY_RIGHT	KEY_LEFT	KEY_DOWN	KEY_UP	.	0	KEY_ALT

The 128 can use the same logic block as C64 GEOS for reading the base keyboard. If the application is designed for 128 only then the Saving/Setting of CPU_DATA can be removed from the code block.

Sample 128 Only code to check for TAB key pressed from the 128's additional keys:

.if COMMENT

Pass: nothing.
Destroys: a, r15L.
Return: N=1 bmi to Key is pressed.
N=0 bpl to Key not pressed.

.endif

```
keyreg      = $DC2F
cia1pra    = $DC00
cia1prb    = $DC01
```

```
IsTabKeyPressed:
    php                      ; Save Processor Status.
    sei                      ; Disable interrupts.
    LoadB cia1pra,#%11111111 ; Don't scan for any of the standard keyboard rows.
    LoadB keyreg,#%11111110  ; Scan for row 0 in number pad area.
    lda  cia1prb             ; Get scan result.
    bbrf 4,cia1prb,10$       ; if bit 5 is reset (0) then the Tab key was pressed.
    lda  #FALSE               ; Tab Key was not pressed.
    cldaI 10$,#TRUE           ; Tab Key was pressed.
    sta  r15L                 ; Save result into temp hold byte.
    plp                      ; Restore processor/interrupt status.
    lda  r15L                 ; Restore state of Tab Key pressed.
    rts                      ; exit.
```

FF00 is a Mirror of D500. FF00 is always visible to the CPU

Configuration Register		config=\$FF00
Bits	Description	Constant
7-6	Bank Select 00 Bank 0 01 Bank 1 10 Bank 2 11 Bank 3	MBANK0 =%00000000 MBANK1 =%01000000 MBANK2 =%10000000 MBANK3 =%11000000
5-4	C000-CFFF, E000-EFFF 00 Kernal ROM 01 Internal Function ROM 10 External Function ROM 11 RAM	Zone 4 MHKERNAL =%000000 MHIROM =%010000 MHEROM =%100000 MHERAM =%110000
3-2	8000-BFFF 00 Basic ROM 01 Internal Function ROM 10 External Function ROM 11 RAM	Zone 3 MUBASIC =%0000 MUIROM =%0100 MUEROM =%1000 MURAM =%1100
1	4000-7FFF 0 BASIC ROM low 1 RAM	Zone 2 MBASIC =%00 MEXTROM =%10
0	D000-DFFF 0 I/O 1 1 RAM or Character ROM	Zone 5 MIO =%0 MCROM =%1

FF06 is a Mirror of D506. FF06 is always visible to the CPU

RAM Configuration Register		MMURCR=\$FF06
Bits	Description	Constant
7-6	Bank Select for VIC 00 Bank 0 01 Bank 1 10 Bank 2 11 Bank 3	MBANK0 =%00000000 MBANK1 =%01000000 MBANK2 =%10000000 MBANK3 =%11000000
5-4	Not Used	
3-2	Common Ram Location 00 Disabled 01 Bottom 10 Top 11 Both	CRL_OFF =%00 CRL_BOT =%01 CRL_TOP =%10 CRL_BOTH =%11
0-1	Size of Common Ram 00 1k 01 4k 10 8k 11 16k	CRS_1K =%00 CRS_4K =%01 CRS_8K =%10 CRS_16K =%11

Bank Configurations

```

BANK_0      = MBANK0|MHERAM|MURAM|MEXTROM|MCROM ; No ROMs, RAM 0

BANK_0      = %00111111      ; No ROMs, RAM 0
BANK_1      = %01111111      ; No ROMs, RAM 1
BANK_2      = %10111111      ; No ROMs, RAM 2      ; Requires 512k expanded 128.
                                                ; Otherwise same as bank 0
BANK_3      = %11111111      ; No ROMs, RAM 3      ; Requires 512k expanded 128.
                                                ; Otherwise same as bank 1

BANK_4      = MBANK0|MHIROM|MUIROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_5      = MBANK1|MHIROM|MUIROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_6      = MBANK2|MHIROM|MUIROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_7      = MBANK3|MHIROM|MUIROM|MEXTROM|MIO

BANK_8      = MBANK0|MHEROM|MUEROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_9      = MBANK1|MHEROM|MUEROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_10     = MBANK2|MHEROM|MUEROM|MEXTROM|MIO
BANK_11     = MBANK3|MHEROM|MUEROM|MEXTROM|MIO

BANK_12     = %000000110          ; int function ROM, Kernal and IO, RAM 0
BANK_13     = %00001010          ;
BANK_14     = %00000001          ; all ROMs, char ROM RAM 0
BANK_15     = %00000000          ; all ROMs, RAM0 power on default

BANK_99     = $00001110          ; IO, KERNEL, RAM 0 48K

```

miscellaneous

```

;--- Set Shared RAM size to 16K
lda  config
and #%11111100
ora CRS _16K
sta config

.macro SetBankConfiguration, id
.if (id==0)
    lda #%00111111 ; no ROMs, RAM0
.elif (id==1)
    lda #%01111111 ; no ROMs, RAM1
.elif(id==12)
    lda #%000000110 ; int.function ROM, Kernal and IO, RAM0
.elif(id==14)
    lda #%000000001 ; all ROMs, char ROM, RAM0
.elif(id==15)
    lda #%000000000 ; all ROMs, RAM0. default setting.
.elif(id==99)
    lda #%000001110 ; IO, Kernal, RAM0. 48K RAM.
.endif
    sta config
.endm

.macro SetVICBank bank
    lda cia2pra
    and #%11111100
    ora #3 - bank
    sta cia2pra
.endm

```

17XX RAM Expansion:

EXP_BASE:

\$DF00: Status Register.

- Bit 7: Interrupt Pending (1 = interrupt waiting to be served)
Not Used by GEOS
- Bit 6: End of Block (1 = transfer complete)
unnecessary
- Bit 5: Fault (1 = block verify error)
Set if a difference between C64- and REU-memory areas was found during a compare-command.
- Bit 4: Size (1 = 256 KB) set on 1764 and 1750 and clear on 1700.
- Bit 3...0: Version 0

\$DF01: Command Register. Write to this register to start operation.

- Bit 7: Execute (1 = transfer per current configuration)
Set this bit to execute a command.
- Bit 6: reserved (normally 0)
- Bit 5: Load (1 = enable autoload option)
With autoload enabled the address and length registers (see below) will be unchanged after a command execution.
Otherwise the address registers will be counted up to the address off the last accessed byte of a DMA + 1,
and the length register will be changed (normally to 1).
- Bit 4: If this bit is set command execution starts immediately after setting the command register.
Otherwise command execution is delayed until write access to memory position **config** (\$FF00)
- Bit 3-2: reserved (normally 0)
- Bit 1-0: Transfer Type
 - 00 = transfer C64 -> REU
 - 01 = transfer REU -> C64
 - 10 = swap C64 <-> REU
 - 11 = compare C64 - REU

\$DF02: .word C64 Base Address

\$DF04: .word REU Base Address

\$DF05: .byte Bank

\$DF07: .word Transfer Size

\$DF09: Interrupt Mask Register. Not used by GEOS

\$DF0A: Address Control Register.

- Bit 7: C64 Address Control (1 = fix C64 address)
- Bit 6: REU Address Control (1 = fix REU address)
- Bit 5...0: unused

Note: By using a fixed address in the REU as a source you can very quickly initialize large blocks of RAM.

Full Reference

<http://www.zimmers.net/anonftp/pub/cbm/documents/chipdata/programming.reu>

Richard Hable

GEORAM

GEOS 2.0 requires version 2.0r to use a GEORAM.

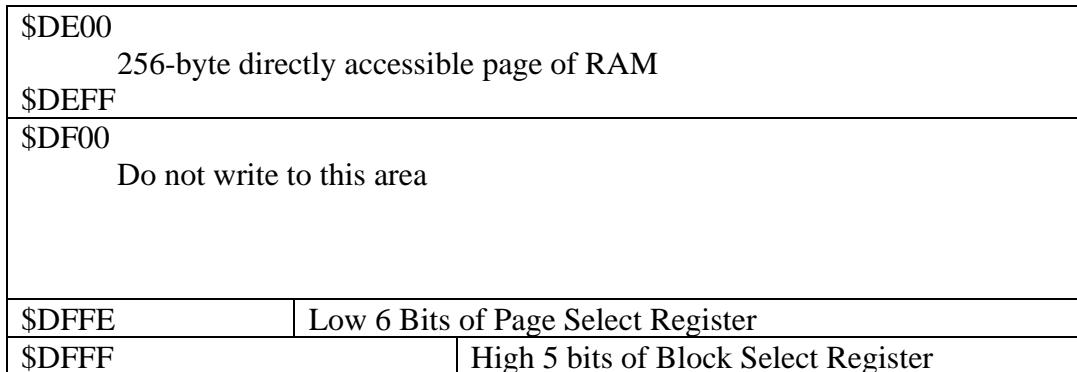
An application will normally use the GEOS REU API to work with the GEORAM. Using the API will keep the application portable between systems with different REU types installed.

The GEORAM Unit has 512k bytes of RAM which appear to the system Unit as 2048 256-byte pages. The device has two Page Select Registers (at \$DFFE and \$FFFF) to set up which page can be accessed by the processor.

The Page Select Register is 6 bits wide at \$DFFE. Each Block of Pages is 16K.

The Block Select Register is 5 bits wide at \$FFFF. (512 REU, each size upgrade gets another active bit).

Both are write-only locations, so an image must be kept of their current state. The memory itself appears as one 256-byte page at \$DE00 to \$DEFF.



Size	Block Range (DFFE)	Total Number of Blocks (FFFF)
512	\$00-\$21	32
1MB	\$00-3F	64
2MB	\$00-7F	128
4MB	\$00-FF	256

D: Macros

Terms

Term	Description
addend	A number which is added to another.
addr	Target for a relative branch. Target of Macro Action
augend	The number to which an addend is added.
bitNumber	Index for bit position. example %10000000 / bitNumber 7 is set.
difference	Result of subtraction.
dest	An address to store a macro result.
immed	A Constant number.
minuend	A number from which another is to be subtracted.
result	The Sum of addition. New value after BIT operation.
source	An address to load from. Address or Immediate value in Byte macros.
subtrahend	A number to be subtracted from another.
value	A Constant number.
zaddr	Zero Page Address.

Categories

Identifier	Category
bit	Bit operations.
br	Branching.
cmp	Comparisons.
flow	Alters flow of logic.
math	Math.
hw	Hardware.
util	Utility.

Sources

Identifier	Source
gP1	geoProgrammer1.1
gP'	geoProgrammer' 2.1
HGG	Created by PBM to perform actions for HGG Macros that were not defined in geoProgrammer1.1. Example: macro bgt is used in HGG. But is not in geoProgrammer1.1. Macro logic was obvious so it was created here for use in the examples.
PGP	Official GEOS Programmer's Reference Guide
	Other sources will be added as used

bit operations

rmb	bitNumber dest	<u>resets bit in destination byte.</u> bit number in byte to reset. address of byte which contains bit to reset. Destroys: Nothing.	gP1
rmbf	bitNumber dest	<u>reset bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to reset. address of byte which contains bit to reset. Destroys: a.	gP1
clrSetCF	label	<u>clear carry if flowing into macro, set carry if branching in.</u> Label for branch target. Destroys: Nothing.	gp1
smb	bitNumber dest	<u>Set bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to set. Destroys: Nothing.	gP1
smbf	bitNumber result	<u>Set bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to set. address of byte which contains bit to set. Destroys: a.	gP1
tmb	bitNumber result	<u>Toggle bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to toggle. address of byte which contains bit to toggle. Destroys: Nothing.	gP'
tmbf	bitNumber result	<u>Toggle bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to toggle. address of byte which contains bit to toggle. Destroys: a.	gP'

branching

bbr	bitNumber source addr	<u>tests bit in source byte, branches if reset.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is reset.	gP1
bbrf	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit reset.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is reset. Destroys: a if bitNumber is < 6.	gP1
bbs	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit set.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is set. Destroys: Nothing.	gp1
bbsf	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit set.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is set. Destroys: a if bitNumber is < 6.	gp1

bgt	addr	<u>Branch if (a > b).</u>	gP1
ble	addr	<u>Branch if (a <= b).</u>	HGG
blt	addr	<u>Branch if (a < b).</u>	HGG
bra	addr	<u>Unconditional branch to relative addr.</u>	gP1

comparisons

CmpB	source dest	<u>test (s == d).</u> address of first byte (or #immediate value). address of second byte (or #immediate value).	gP1
CmpBI	source immed	<u>test (s == #i).</u> address of first byte. value to compare to.	gP1
CmpW	source dest	<u>test (S == D).</u> address of first byte. address of second byte.	gP1
CmpWI	source immed	<u>test (S == #I).</u> address of first word. constant value to compare to.	gP1

flow

clda	label addr	<u>load accumulator on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. address load accumulator from on branch.	gP'
cldaI	label value	<u>load accumulator on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. constant to load into accumulator on branch.	gP'
cldxI	label value	<u>load x register on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. #immediate value to load into x register on branch.	gP'
cldyI	label value	<u>load y register on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. #immediate value to load into y register on branch.	gP'

math

add	addend	<u>a = a + add.</u>	gP1
AddB	addend augend	<u>au = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1
AddBs	addend augend sum	<u>s = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. address of byte to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP1
AddBS	addend augend sum	<u>S = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP1

AddBW	addend augend	<u>AU = AU + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP'
AddBWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = AU + add.</u> address of byte to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'
AddVB	value augend	<u>au = au + #v.</u> constant to add to augend. address of byte to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1
AddVW	value augend	<u>AU = AU + #V.</u> constant addend to add to augend. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1
AddVWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = #AU + ADD.</u> value to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'
AddW	addend augend	<u>AU = ADD + AU.</u> address of word to add. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1
AddWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = AU + ADD.</u> address of word to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'
AddWVW	augend value sum	<u>S = AU + #V.</u> address of word to add to. constant addend to add to augend. address of word to store result. Destroys: a.	HGG
AddYW	augend	<u>AU = AU + y.</u> address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP'
AddYWS	augend sum	<u>S = AU + y.</u> address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'
DecW	addr	<u>A = A -1.</u> address of word to decrement. Destroys a.	gp2

DecZW	zaddr	<u>A = A - 1.</u> address of zero-page word to decrement. return: z flag set is set if result is \$0000. Destroys a, x.	HGG
NegateW	zaddr	<u>Z = (Z ^ \$FFFF) + 1.</u> address of zero-page word to negate. Destroys: a, x.	GPG
sub	subtrahend	<u>accumulator = accumulator - s</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. Destroys: a.	gP1
SubB	subtrahend minuend	<u>m = m - s.</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. address of byte to subtract from and store result to. Destroys: a.	gP1
SubBS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>m = m - s.</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. address of byte to subtract from and store result to. address of byte to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP1
SubBW	subtrahend minuend	<u>M = M - s.</u> address of byte to subtract. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP'
SubBWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>M = M - s.</u> address of byte to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP'
SubVW	value minuend	<u>M = M - #V.</u> value of subtrahend. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP'
SubVWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = M - #S.</u> value to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP'
SubW	subtrahend minuend	<u>M = M - S.</u> address of word to subtract. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP1
SubWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = M - S.</u> address of word to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store result. Destroys: a.	gp'

SubWVS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = #M – S.</u> address of word to subtract. #immediate value to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gp'
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utility

HILO	word	Store word in High Low Format. Word to store in .byte] [order.	HGG
IncW	addr	<u>A = A + 1.</u> address of word to increment.	gp2
LdW	dest value	<u>D = #V.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. <i>(If High and Low parts of constant are the same, accumulator only loaded once).</i> Destroys: a.	gP2
LoadB	dest value	<u>d = #v.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. Destroys: a.	gP1
LoadW	dest value	<u>D = #V.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. Destroys: a.	gP1
MoveB	source dest	<u>d = s.</u> source address. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1
MoveBX	source dest	<u>d,x = s.</u> source address. destination address, indexed by x register. Destroys: a.	gP'
MoveW	source dest	<u>D = S.</u> source address. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1
MoveWX	source dest	<u>D,x = S.</u> source address. destination address, indexed by x register. Destroys: a.	gP'
MoveXB	source dest	<u>d = s,x.</u> source address, indexed by x register. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP'
MoveXW	source dest	<u>D = S,x.</u> source address, indexed by x register. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1
PopB	dest	<u>Pull a byte from the stack.</u> where to store byte value. Destroys: a.	gP1
PopW	dest	<u>Pull a word from the stack.</u> where to store word value. Destroys: a.	gP1

PopX	-	<u>Pull X from Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1
PopY	-	<u>Pull Y from Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1
PushB	source	<u>Push byte to stack.</u> address of the byte to push (or #immediate value).	gP1
PushW	source	<u>Push the word at source onto the stack.</u> address of the word to push. Destroys: a.	gP1
PushX	-	<u>Push X to Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gP1
PushY	-	<u>Push Y to Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1

By Name

add	addend	<u>a = a + add.</u>	gP1	math
AddB	addend augend	<u>au = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddBs	addend augend sum	<u>s = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. address of byte to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddBS	addend augend sum	<u>S = au + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of byte to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddBW	addend augend	<u>AU = AU + add.</u> address of byte to add, or #immediate value. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
AddBWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = AU + add.</u> address of byte to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
AddVB	value augend	<u>au = au + #v.</u> constant to add to augend. address of byte to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddVW	value augend	<u>AU = AU + #V.</u> constant addend to add to augend. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddVWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = AU + #ADD.</u> value to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
AddW	addend augend	<u>AU = ADD + AU.</u> address of word to add. address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
AddWS	addend augend sum	<u>S = AU + ADD.</u> address of word to add to augend. address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math

AddWVW	augend value sum	<u>S = AU + #V.</u> address of word to add to. constant addend to add to augend. address of word to store result. Destroys: a.	HGG	math
AddYW	augend	<u>AU = AU + y.</u> address of word to add to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
AddYWS	augend sum	<u>S = AU + y.</u> address of word to add to. address of word to save result to. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
bbr	bitNumber source addr	<u>tests bit in source byte, branches if reset.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is reset.	gP1	br
bbrf	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit reset.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is reset. Destroys: a if bitNumber is < 6.	gP1	br
bbs	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit set.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is set. Destroys: Nothing.	gP1	br
bbsf	bitNumber source addr	<u>Branch if bit set.</u> bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to test. where to branch to if bit is set. Destroys: a if bitNumber is < 6.	gP1	br
bgt	addr	<u>Branch if (a > b).</u>	HGG	br
ble	addr	<u>Branch if (a <= b).</u>	gP1	br
blt	addr	<u>Branch if (a < b).</u>	HGG	br
bra	addr	<u>Unconditional branch to relative addr.</u>	gP1	br
clda	label addr	<u>load accumulator on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. address load accumulator from on branch.	gP'	flow
cldaI	label value	<u>load accumulator on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. constant to load into accumulator on branch.	gP'	flow
cldxI	label value	<u>load x register on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. #immediate value to load into x register on branch.	gP'	flow
cldyI	label value	<u>load y register on branch to label.</u> Label for branch target. #immediate value to load into y register on branch.	gP'	flow

CmpB	source dest	<u>test (s == d).</u> address of first byte (or #immediate value). address of second byte (or #immediate value).	gP1	cmp
CmpBI	source immed	<u>test (s == #i).</u> address of first byte. value to compare to.	gP1	cmp
CmpW	source dest	<u>test (S == D).</u> address of first byte. address of second byte.	gP1	cmp
CmpWI	source immed	<u>test (S == #I).</u> address of first word. constant value to compare to.	gP1	cmp
DecW	addr	<u>A = A -1.</u> address of word to decrement. Destroys a.	gp2	math
DecZW	zaddr	<u>A = A -1.</u> address of zero-page word to decrement. return: z flag set is set if result is \$0000. Destroys a, x.	HGG	math
HILO	word	<u>Store word in High Low Format.</u> word to store in .byte] [order.	HGG	util
IncW	addr	<u>A = A + 1.</u> address of word to increment.	gp2	util
LdW	dest value	<u>D = #V.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. <i>(If High and Low parts of constant are the same, accumulator only loaded once).</i> Destroys: a.	gP2	util
LoadB	dest value	<u>d = #v.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
LoadW	dest value	<u>D = #V.</u> address of byte to load with value. #intermediate value to load. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
MoveB	source dest	<u>d = s.</u> source address. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
MoveWX	source dest	<u>d,x = s.</u> source address. destination address, indexed by x register. Destroys: a.	gP'	util
MoveW	source dest	<u>D = S.</u> source address. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1	util

MoveWX	source dest	<u>D,x = S.</u> source address. destination address, indexed by x register. Destroys: a.	gP'	util
MoveXB	source dest	<u>d = s,x.</u> source address, indexed by x register. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP'	util
MoveXW	source dest	<u>D = S,x.</u> source address, indexed by x register. destination address. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
NegateW	zaddr	<u>Z = (Z ^ \$FFFF) + 1.</u> address of zero-page word to negate. Destroys: a, x.	HGG	math
PopB	dest	<u>Pull a byte from the stack.</u> where to store byte value. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
PopW	dest	<u>Pull a word from the stack.</u> where to store word value. Destroys: a.	gP1	util
PopX	-	<u>Pull X from Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1	util
PopY	-	<u>Pull Y from Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1	util
PushB	source	<u>Push byte to stack.</u> address of the byte to push (or #immediate value).	gP1	util
PushW	source	<u>Push the word at source onto the stack.</u> address of the word to push.	gP1	util
PushX	-	<u>Push X to Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gP1	util
PushY	-	<u>Push Y to Stack.</u> Destroys: a.	gp1	util
rmb	bitNumber dest	<u>resets bit in destination byte.</u> bit number in byte to reset. address of byte which contains bit to reset. Destroys: Nothing.	gP1	bit
rmf	bitNumber dest	<u>reset bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to reset. address of byte which contains bit to reset. Destroys: a.	gP1	bit
clrSetCF	label	<u>clear carry if flowing into macro, set carry if branching in.</u> label for branch target. Destroys: Nothing.	gp1	bit
smb	bitNumber dest	<u>Set bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD). address of byte which contains bit to set. Destroys: Nothing.	gP1	bit

smbf	bitNumber result	<u>Set bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to set. address of byte which contains bit to set. Destroys: a.	gP1	bit
sub	subtrahend	<u>accumulator = accumulator - s.</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
SubB	subtrahend minuend	<u>m = m - s.</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. address of byte to subtract from and store result to. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
SubBS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>m = m - s.</u> address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. address of byte to subtract from and store result to. address of byte to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
SubBW	subtrahend minuend	<u>M = M - s.</u> address of byte to subtract. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
SubBWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>M = M - s.</u> address of byte to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
SubVW	value minuend	<u>M = M - #V.</u> value of subtrahend. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
SubVWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = M - #S.</u> value to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gP'	math
SubW	subtrahend minuend	<u>M = M - S.</u> address of word to subtract. address of word to subtract from. Destroys: a.	gP1	math
SubWS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = M - S.</u> address of word to subtract. address of word to subtract from. address of word to store result. Destroys: a.	gp'	math
SubWVS	subtrahend minuend difference	<u>D = #M - S.</u> address of word to subtract. #immediate value to subtract from. address of word to store the result. Destroys: a.	gp'	math

tmb	bitNumber result	<u>Toggle bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to toggle. address of byte which contains bit to toggle. Destroys: Nothing.	gP'	bit
tmbf	bitNumber result	<u>Toggle bit in byte.</u> bit number in byte to toggle. address of byte which contains bit to toggle. Destroys: a.	gP'	bit

add:

math

Form: add addend

gp1

Function: $a = a + \text{add}$.**Parameters:** addend — address of byte to add, or #immediate value.**Returns:** sum in accumulator.**Destroys:** Nothing.**Description:** Add the *addend* to the accumulator. *addend* is either an address or an immediate byte value. If it is an address, the byte at the address is added to the value in the a-register. If it is an immediate value (preceded by a # sign), the actual value is added to the a-register. The result is returned in the a-register. The sole purpose of the add macro is to combine the adc with its mandatory clc instruction.**Note:** Result is not stored.**Example:**

```

add #12
...
add mouseYPos

```

```

.macro add addend
    clc                      ; clear carry to start an addition
    adc addend                ; add addend to the accumulator
.endm

```

Note:**Example:****See also:** **AddB, AddW.**

AddB:

math

Form: **AddB** addend, augend

gp1

Function: au = au + add.**Parameters:** addend — address of byte to add, or #immediate value.
augend — address of byte to add to.**Destroys:** a.**Returns:** C=1 Addition overflowed the result byte.
C=0 No overflow.**Description:** Adds the byte at one address (*addend*) to the byte at another address (*augend*) and stores the result in *augend*.**Note:****Example:**

```
;--- Move input prompt by amount in r1L lines.
AddB  r1L,stringY
...
;--- Move input prompt down 10 scan lines.
AddB  #$0A,stringY
```

```
.macro AddB addend, augend
    clc           ; must start a new add with carry cleared
    lda addend   ; get value to add
    adc augend   ; add to value to add too
    sta augend   ; store result
.endm
```

See also: **AddBW, AddW.**

AddBs:

math

Form:	AddBs	addend, augend, sum	gp1
Function:	s = au + add.		
Parameters:	addend — address of byte to add, or #immediate value. augend — address of byte to add to. sum — address of byte to save result to.		
Destroys:	a.		
Returns:	C=1 Addition overflowed the result byte. C=0 No overflow.		
Description:	Add <i>addend</i> to <i>augend</i> and save sum in <i>augend</i> .		
Note:	Any overflow is lost and will be reflected by C=1 on return.		
Example:	<pre>;--- Move input prompt by amount in r1L lines from offset defined in zCurOffSet AddBs r1L,zCurOffSet,stringY ... ;--- Move input prompt down 10 scan lines from offset defined in zCurOffSet AddBs #\$0A,zCurOffSet,stringY</pre>		

```
.macro AddBs addend, augend, sum
    clc           ; must start a new add with carry cleared
    lda addend   ; get ADDEND byte
    adc augend   ; add to AUGEND byte
    sta sum      ; store result
.endm
```

See also: [AddW](#).

AddBS:

math

Form: **AddBS** addend, augend, sum

gp1

Function: $S = au + add.$

Parameters: addend — address of byte to add, or #immediate value.
 augend — address of byte to add to.
 sum — Address of word to save result to.

Destroys: a.**Description:** Add *addend* to *augend* and save sum in *augend*.**Note:****Example:**

```
;--- Add value in r1L to current Platform line to get new reach from platform
AddBS r1L,zCurOffSet,zReach
...
;--- Add 10 to current Platform line to get new reach from platform
AddBS #$0A,zPlatform,zReach
```

```
.macro AddBS addend, augend, sum
    lda #0                      ; set high-byte of sum to zero
    sta sum+1
    clc                         ; must start a new add with carry cleared
    lda addend                  ; get ADDEND byte
    adc augend                  ; add to AUGEND byte
    sta sum                      ; store result
    bcc z                       ; branch on no-overflow of the byte result
    inc sum+1                   ; overflow: set high-byte to 1
z:
.endm
```

See also: **AddW.**

AddBW:

math

Form: **AddBW** addend, augend gp1

Function: AU = AU + add.

Parameters: addend — address of byte to add, or #intermediate value.
augend — address of word to add to.

Destroys: a.

Description: Add *addend* (byte) to word at location of *augend* and save the result in *augend*.

Note:

Example:

```
;--- Calculate new file size by the value in nbrBlks
AddBW nbrBlks,fileSize
...
;--- Calculate pointer to next icon using size of icon structure
AddBW #OFF_NX_ICON,r0
```

```
.macro AddBW addend, augend
    lda    addend           ; load addend low-byte
    clc
    adc    augend          ; clear carry to start an addition
    sta    augend          ; add to low-byte of augend
    bcc    z                ; store updated augend
    inc    augend+1         ; if carry is not set then done
                           ; else increment high-byte of augend
z:
.endm
```

See also: **AddB**, **AddW**.

AddBWS:

math

Form: **AddBWS** addend, augend, sum

gp1

Function: SUM = AU + add.**Parameters:** addend — address of byte to add, or #intermediate value.

augend — address of word to add to.

sum — address of word to add to save result.

Destroys: a.**Description:** Add *addend* (byte) to word at location of *augend* and save the result to byte pointed to by *sum*.**Note:****Example:**

```
;--- Calculate temporary file size to test if new addition will fit on disk
AddBWS nbrBlks,fileSize,sizeCheck
...
;--- Calculate pointer to next icon from reference pointer in r14
;--- using size of icon structure
AddBWS #OFF_NX_ICON,r14,r0
```

```
.macro AddBWS addend, augend, sum
    lda    addend           ; load addend low-byte
    clc
    adc    augend          ; clear carry to start an addition
    sta    sum              ; add to low-byte of augend
    lda    augend+1         ; store updated augend
    adc    #0               ; if carry is not set then done
    sta    sum+1            ; else increment high-byte of augend
.endm
```

See also: **AddB**, **AddW**.

AddVB:

math

Form: **AddVB** value, augend

gpl

Function: au = au + #v.**Parameters:** value — #immediate value to add to augend.
 augend — address of byte to add to.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Adds an immediate byte value (*value*) to the byte at *augend* and stores the result in *augend*.**Note:** This macro is redundant with **AddB**. **AddB** can do immediate values as well. **AddVB** was left in geoProgrammer' 2.1 for backwards compatibility with existing source.**Example:**

```
;--- Move input prompt down 10 scan lines.
AddVB      $0A,stringY ; Macro adds the #. Redundant to use it again here.
```

```
.macro AddVB value, augend
    lda    augend          ; load low-byte of augend
    clc
    adc    #value          ; clear carry to start an addition
    sta    augend          ; add #immediate value
                           ; store result
.endm
```

See also: **AddW**.

AddVW:

math

Form: **AddVW** value, augend

gp1

Function: AU = AU + #V.**Parameters:** value — #immediate value to add to augend.
augend — address of word to add to.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Adds an immediate byte or word value (*value*) to the word at *augend* and stores the result in *augend*.**Note:****Example:** **Find.**

```
;--- Move input prompt to the right by 12 pixels
AddVW    12,stringX      ; Macro adds the #. Redundant to use it again here
```

```
.macro AddVW value, augend
    clc                      ; clear carry to start an addition
    lda #[(value)]            ; load low-byte of value
    adc augend                ; add to low-byte of augend
    sta augend                ; store updated augend

    .if  (value >= 0) && (value <= 255)
        bcc z                  ; carry was set if adc above overflowed
        inc augend+1           ; increment high-byte of word
    z:
    .else
        lda #](value)          ; carry was set if adc above overflowed
        adc augend+1           ; add carry + value to high-byte of address
        sta augend+1           ; store result
    .endif
.endm
```

See also: **AddB.**

AddVWS:

math

Form:	AddVWS	addend, augend, sum	gp'
Function:	$S = AU + \#ADD.$		
Parameters:	addend — #immediate value to add to augend. augend — address of word to add to. sum — address of word to save the result.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Add <i>addend</i> to <i>augend</i> and store in <i>sum</i> .		
Note:			
Example:	AddVWS \$400,r1,r0		

```
.macro AddVWS addend, augend, sum
    lda  #[addend]           ; load low-byte of addend
    clc
    adc  augend             ; clear carry to start an addition
    sta  sum                 ; add low-byte of word being added to
    lda  #](addend)         ; save result in sum
    adc  augend+1            ; now add the high-byte and save it
    sta  sum+1
.endm
```

See also: **AddB.**

AddW:

math

Form: **AddW** addend, augend gp1

Function: AU = ADD + AU.

Parameters: addend — address of word to add to augend.
augend — address of word to add to.

Destroys: a.

Description: Adds the word at *addend* to the word at *augend* and stores the result in *augend*.

Note:

Example:

```
.macro AddW addend, augend
    lda    addend          ; load addend low-byte
    clc
    adc    augend          ; clear carry to start an addition
    sta    augend          ; add to destination low-byte
    lda    addend+1         ; store result, sec carry with overflow
    adc    augend+1         ; load source high-byte
    sta    augend+1         ; add with carry to high-byte dest
                           ; store result
.endm
```

See also: **AddB.**

AddWS:

math

Form: **AddWS** addend, augend, sum

gp1

Function: AU = ADD + AU.

Parameters: addend — address of word to add to augend.
 augend — address of word to add to.
 sum — address of word to save the result.

Destroys: a.**Description:** Add *addend* to *augend* and store in *augend*.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro AddWS addend, augend, sum
    lda    addend           ; load addend low-byte
    clc
    adc    augend           ; add to destination low-byte
    sta    sum               ; store result, sec carry with overflow
    lda    addend+1          ; load source high-byte
    adc    augend+1          ; add with carry to high-byte dest
    sta    sum+1             ; store result
.endm
```

See also: **AddB.**

AddWVV:

math

Form:	AddWVV	augend, value, sum	HGG
Function:	$S = AU + \#V.$		
Parameters:	augend — address of word to add to. value — #immediate value to add to augend. sum — address of word to save the result.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Add <i>value</i> to <i>augend</i> and store in <i>sum</i> .		
Note:			
Example:	ClipChar.		

```
.macro AddWVV augend, value, sum
    clc                      ; reset carry flag
    lda augend                ; load low-byte of augend
    adc #[value]              ; add to low-byte of value
    sta sum                   ; store updated value
    lda augend+1              ; load high-byte of augend
    adc #](value)            ; add carry + high-byte of value to high-byte of augend
    sta sum+1                ; store high-byte of sum
.endm
```

See also: **AddB, AddW.**

AddYW:

math

Form: **AddYW** augend

gp1

Function: AU = AU + y.**Parameters:** y ADDEND — value in y to add to augend.
augend — address of word to add to.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Add *ADDEND* to *augend* and store sum in *augend*.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro AddYW augend
    tya                      ; put addend in a
    clc                      ; reset carry flag
    adc    augend            ; add addend to low-byte of augend
    sta    augend            ; if carry is set then increment high-byte of augend
    bcc    z
    inc    augend+1
z:
.endm
```

See also: **AddYWS.**

AddYWS:

math

Form: **AddYWS** augend, sum

gp1

Function: $S = AU + y.$

Parameters: y ADDEND — value in y to add to augend.
 augend — address of word to add to.
 sum — address of word to save the result.

Destroys: a.**Description:** Add *ADDEND* to *augend* and store result in *sum*.**Note:****Example:** ClipChar, MySetGDirEntry.

```
.macro AddYWS augend, sum
    tya           ; put addend in a
    clc           ; reset carry flag
    adc augend   ; add addend to low-byte of augend
    sta sum      ; save low-byte to sum
    lda #0       ;
    adc augend+1 ; add carry to the high-byte
    sta sum+1   ; save high-byte of the result
.endm
```

See also: **AddYW**.

bbr:

branch

Form:	bbr bitNumber, source, addr	gp1
Function:	test bit in source byte, branch on reset.	
Parameters:	bitNumber — bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). source — address of byte which contains bit to test. addr — where to branch to if bit is reset.	
Destroys:	Nothing.	
Description:	Tests a bit in the byte at <i>source</i> . <i>bitNumber</i> is the bit to test; it is a value which ranges from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB and seven being the MSB of the byte. If the bit is reset, a relative branch to <i>addr</i> is taken. Otherwise, it falls through to the next instruction. Does not affect any registers.	
Note:	No status registers will change as a result of the test.	
Example:	bbrf MOUSEON_BIT, mouseOn, SM_rts	

```
.macro bbr bitNumber, source, addr
    php                                ; save processor status register
    pha                                ; save a
    lda      source                      ; load byte to be tested
    and     #(1 << bitNumber)          ; mask out the bit to test
    bne      z                          ; if bit set then done
    pla                                ; else
    plp                                ; restore a and process status registers
    bra      addr                      ; branch to target
z:
    pla                                ; restore a
    plp                                ; restore processor status register
.endm
```

See also: **bbrf**.

bbrf:

branch

Form:	bbrf bitNumber, source, addr	gp1
Function:	Branch if bit reset.	
Parameters:	bitNumber — bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). source — address of byte which contains bit to test. addr — where to branch to if bit is set.	
Destroys:	<u>if bitNumber is < 6:</u> a. <u>if bitNumber is 6 or 7:</u> Nothing.	
Description:	Tests a bit in the byte at <i>source</i> . <i>bitNumber</i> is the bit to test; it is a value which ranges from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB and seven being the MSB of the byte. If the bit is reset, a relative branch to <i>addr</i> is taken. Otherwise, it falls through to the next instruction. Identical to bbr , except it is faster and affects the ST and a-register.	
Note:	Fast version that destroys the accumulator. Use bbs to preserve a. (The a-register is only destroyed when testing bits 0-5).	
Example:	o_UpdateMouse.	

```
.macro bbrf bitNumber, source, addr
.if   (bitNumber = 7)           ; bits 7 and 6 have fast checks for bit set
    bit   source
    bpl  addr
.elif  (bitNumber = 6)
    bit   source
    bvc  addr
.else
    lda   source           ; other bits require a load and a test
    and  #(1 << bitNumber)
    beq  addr
.endif
.endm
```

See also: **bbr**.

bbs:

branch

Form:	bbs bitNumber, source, addr	gp1
Function:	Branch if bit set.	
Parameters:	bitNumber source addr	— bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). — address of byte which contains bit to test. — where to branch to if bit is set.
Destroys:	Nothing.	
Description:	Tests a bit in the byte at <i>source</i> . <i>bitNumber</i> is the bit to test; it is a value which ranges from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB and seven being the MSB of the byte. If the bit is set, a relative branch to <i>addr</i> is taken. Otherwise, it falls through to the next instruction. Does not affect any registers.	
Note:	Process status register is preserved and does not reflect the results of the bit test.	
Note:	bbs should only be used instead of bbsf if the accumulator needs to be preserved.	
Example:	bbsf KEYPRESS_BIT,pressFlag,KbdChg	

```
.macro bbs bitNumber, source, addr
    php                      ; save processor status register
    pha                      ; save a
    lda source                ; load byte to be tested
    and #(1 << bitNumber)    ; mask out the bit to test
    beq z                    ; if reset then done
    pla                      ; else
    plp                      ;     restore a and process status registers
    bra addr                 ;     branch to target
z:
    pla                      ; restore a
    plp                      ; restore processor status register
.endm
```

See also: **bbr**.

bbsf:

branch

Form:	bbsf bitNumber, source, addr	gp1
Function:	Branch if bit set.	
Parameters:	bitNumber — bit number in byte to test (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). source — address of byte which contains bit to test. addr — where to branch to if bit is set.	
Description:	Tests a bit in the byte at <i>source</i> . <i>bitNumber</i> is the bit to test; it is a value which ranges from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB and seven being the MSB of the byte. If the bit is set, a relative branch to <i>addr</i> is taken. Otherwise, it falls through to the next instruction. Identical to bbs , except it is faster and affects the ST and a-register.	
Destroys:	if <i>BITPOS</i> is < 6 a. if <i>BITPOS</i> >= 6 Nothing.	
Note:	Fast version that destroys the accumulator. Use bbs to preserve a. (The a-register is only destroyed when testing bits 0-5).	
Example:	bbsf MOUSE_BIT,pressFlag,MseChg	

```
.macro bbsf bitNumber, source, addr
.if   (bitNumber = 7)           ; bits 7 and 6 have fast checks for bit set
    bit   source
    bmi   addr
.elif  (bitNumber = 6)
    bit   source
    bvs   addr
.else
    lda   source           ; other bits require a load and a test
    and   #(1 << bitNumber)
    bne   addr
.endif
.endm
```

See also: **bbr**.

bge:

branch

Form:	bge	addr	gp1
--------------	------------	------	-----

Function: Branch if (a >= b).

Parameters: addr — where to branch to.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: If carry flag is set, then branch to *addr*.

Note:

Example: **RoadTrip.**

```
.macro bge addr
    bcs    addr          ; if carry set then branch to addr
.endm
```

See also: **bge, bgt, blt, ble.**

bgt:

branch

Form: **bgt** addr

gp1

Function: Branch if (a > b).**Parameters:** addr — where to branch to.**Destroys:** Nothing.**Description:** If carry flag is set and if zero flag is not set, then branch to *addr*.**Note:****Example:** **NewIsMseInRegion.**

```
.macro bgt addr
    beq    z           ; if zero flag set then done
    bcs    addr        ; if carry set then branch to addr
z:
.endm
```

See also: **bge, bgt, blt, ble.**

ble:	branch
-------------	--------

Form:	ble	addr	gp1
--------------	------------	------	-----

Function: Branch if (a <= b).

Parameters: addr — where to branch to.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: If carry flag is clear or if zero flag is set, then branch to *addr*.

Note:

Example:

CmpBI	mouseYPos,10
ble	MseAtTop

```
.macro ble addr
    bcc    addr          ; branch if carry clear
    beq    addr          ; branch if zero flag set
.endm
```

See also: **bge, bgt, blt, ble.**

blt:	branch
-------------	--------

Form:	blt addr	gp1
--------------	-----------------	-----

Function: Branch if (a < b) —> DEST.

Parameters: addr — where to branch to.

Destroys: Nothing.

Description: If carry flag is reset, then branch to *addr*.

Note:

Example: **NewIsMseInRegion.**

```
.macro blt addr
    bcc    addr          ; branch if carry clear
.endm
```

See also: **bge, bgt, ble, bra.**

bra:

branch

Form: **bra** addr

gp1

Function: Unconditional relative branch to addr.**Parameters:** addr — where to branch to.**Destroys:** Nothing.**Description:** Generates an unconditional relative branch. Allows relative branching forward and backward with the same limitations as normal 6502 branch instructions (+127 or -128 bytes), *addr* is valid address or label; it can be a local label.**Note:****Example:** **RoadTrip.**

```
.macro bra addr
    clv          ; clear overflow flag
    bvc    addr   ; branch on overflow clear to addr
.endm
```

See also: **bge, bgt, blt, ble.**

clda:

flow

Form:	clda	label, addr	gp'
Function:	Load accumulator on branch to label.		
Parameters:	label — Label for branch targeting addr — memory address to load accumulator from if branch target is used.		
Description:	Conditionally load accumulator from <i>addr</i> if <i>label</i> is used as the destination of a branch instruction.		
Note:			
Example:	Activate Drive by usage type.		
<pre> DAAApp: ; Jmp/Jsr/Br to here loads a from Application Drive lda zDevApp ; clda DADData, ; Jmp/Jsr/Br to here loads a from Data Drive DAOutput, ; Jmp/Jsr/Br to here loads a from Output Drive SafeSetD: cmp curDrive ; Only set new device if selected device is a change bne SfSetDev; ; from the current drive SfSetDev: ... </pre>			

```

.macro clda label, addr
    .byte $2C           ; $2C is opcode for an absolute bit instruction
label:
    lda addr           ; if flow goes through the bit instruction then
                        ;     the lda command will never happen
.endm

```

See also:

cldaI:

flow

Form:	cldaI	label, value	gp'
--------------	--------------	--------------	-----

Function: Load accumulator on branch to label.

Parameters: label — Label for branch targeting
value — #immediate value to load into accumulator if branch target is used.

Description: Conditionally load *value* into the accumulator if *label* is used as the destination of a branching instruction.

Note:

Example: **IsMseInMargins.**

```

cldaI 40$,      #4          ; If flow gets here a=4 when PointRecord called
cldaI Rec2,     #3          ; Local labels are ok. a=3 if branch to 40$
cldaI Rec1,     #2          ; if branch or jmp/jsr to Rec2 a = 2
                           ; if jmp/jsr to Rec1 a = 1
jsr   PointRecord
...

```

```

.macro cldaI label, value
    .byte $2C                  ; $2C is opcode for an absolute bit instruction
label:                         ; if flow goes through the bit instruction then
    lda #[value]               ;   the lda command will never happen
.endm

```

See also:

clidxI:

flow

Form: `cldxI` label, value

Function: Load x register on branch to label.

Parameters: label — Label for branch targeting
value — #immediate value to load into the x register if branch target is used.

Description: Conditionally load *value* into x register if *label* is used as the destination of a branching instruction.

Note:

Example:

```
        ldx    #6                      ; If flow gets here y=6 when lda diskBlkBuf,x executes
cldxi 40$,          #4          ; Local labels are ok. y=4 if branch to 40$
cldxi Rec2,         #2          ; if branch or jmp/jsr to Rec2 y = 2
cldxi Rec1,         #0          ; if jmp/jsr to Rec1 y = 1
        lda    diskBlkBuf,y
...

```

```

.macro cldxi label, value
    .byte $2C ; $2C is opcode for an absolute bit instruction
label:
    ldx #[value] ; if flow goes through the bit instruction then
                  ; the ldx command will never happen
.endm

```

See also:

cldyI:

flow

Form:	cldyI	label, value	gp'
--------------	--------------	--------------	-----

Function: Load y register on branch to label.

Parameters: label — Label for branch targeting
value — #immediate value to load into the y register if branch target is used.

Description: Conditionally load *value* into y register if *label* is used as the destination of a branching instruction.

Note:

Example:

```
ldy      #6          ; If flow gets here y=6 when lda (r0),y executes
cldyI  40$,        #4          ; Local labels are ok. y=4 if branch to 40$
cldyI  Rec2,       #2          ; if branch or jmp/jsr to Rec2 y = 2
cldyI  Rec1,       #0          ; if jmp/jsr to Rec1 y = 1
    lda (r0),y
    ...
```

```
.macro cldyI label, value
    .byte $2C          ; $2C is opcode for an absolute bit instruction
label:   ldy #[value]    ; if flow goes through the bit instruction then
    .endm              ;     the ldy command will never happen
```

See also:

clrSetCF:

bit

Form:	clrSetCF label	gp'
Function:	clear carry if flowing into macro, set carry if branching in.	
Parameters:	label — Label for branch targeting.	
Description:	Conditionally set carry flag. If <i>label</i> is used as the destination of a branching instruction carry set, otherwise carry is cleared.	
Note:	The purpose of this macro is to be able to share an rts with a success exit and an error exit. This makes debugging slightly easier as setting breaks on exit do not require two break points. Size is the same as would be if two rts instructions were used. Speed is 2 cycles slower for a successful exit than it would have been if an rts was used instead of this macro.	
Example:	<pre> jsr GetBlock txa ; check for error bne 99\$; if error, Exit with carry flag set ; branch target for successful exit ; flowing through here will clear the carry flag clrSetCF 99\$; branch target for error exit rts </pre>	

```

.macro clrSetCF label
  clc
  .byte $B0          ; $B0 is opcode for bcs instruction
label:
  sec              ; if flow goes through the bcs, it will never branch and
                   ; sec instruction will never happen
.endm

```

See also:

CmpB:

cmp

Form:	CmpB	source, dest	gp1
Function:	test (<i>s</i> == <i>d</i>).		
Parameters:	source — address of first byte to compare, or #immediate value dest — address of byte to compare to, or #immediate value		
Destroys:	a		
Description:	Compares the byte at <i>source</i> to the byte at <i>dest</i> .		
Note:			
Example:	<pre> CmpB #20,myVar ; Compare Constant with variable CmpB myVar,count ; Compare two variables CmpB count,#40 ; variables with Constant </pre>		

```

.macro CmpB source, dest
    lda    source           ; get source byte
    cmp    dest             ; compare source to dest
.endm

```

See also:

CmpBI:

cmp

Form:	CmpBI	source, immed	gp1
Function:	test (<i>s</i> == # <i>i</i>).		
Parameters:	source — address of byte to compare. immed — #immediate value to compare to.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Compares the byte at <i>source</i> with the immediate byte <i>immed</i> .		
Note:	This macro is redundant with CmpB since CmpB can do immediate values too. Left in geoProgrammer' 2.1 for backwards compatibility with existing source.		
Example:	ReadAndDelete.		

```
.macro CmpBI source, immed
    lda    source           ; load source byte
    cmp    #immed          ; compare to #immediate value
.endm
```

See also:

CmpW:

cmp

Form:	CmpW	source, dest	gp1
Function:	test ($S == D$).		
Parameters:	source — address of first word to compare. dest — address of word to compare to.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Compares the word at <i>source</i> with the word at <i>dest</i> . Note: the high-bytes are compared first, so the condition codes (and therefore subsequent branches) are the same as for one-byte comparisons.		
Note:			
Example:	IsMseInMargins.		

```
.macro CmpW source, dest
    lda    source+1          ; get high-byte of source
    cmp    dest+1            ; compare source to dest
    bne    z                 ; if bytes are not equal then
                                ;   done
    lda    source             ; load low-byte
    cmp    dest               ; compare to low-byte of #immediate value
z:
.endm
```

See also:

CmpWI:

branch

Form:	CmpWI source, immed	gp1
Function:	test (S == #I)	
Parameters:	source — address of word to compare. immed — #immediate value to compare to.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Compares the word value at <i>source</i> to the immediate word <i>immed</i> . As with CmpW , the condition codes (and therefore subsequent branches) are the same as for one-byte comparisons.	
Note:		
Example:		

```
.macro CmpWI source, immed
    lda    source+1          ; load high-byte of source
    cmp    #](immed)        ; compare to high-byte of #immediate value
    bne    z                 ; if bytes are not equal then
                                ; done
    lda    source            ; load low-byte
    cmp    #[(immed)         ; compare to low-byte of #immediate value
z:
.endm
```

See also:

DecW:

Math

Form: **DecW** addr

gp'

Function: A = A -1.**Parameters:** addr — address of word to decrement.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Decrement word by 1.**Note:** Zero flag does not follow the result value at *addr*.**Example:** Find.

```
.macro DecW addr
    lda    addr          ; load low-byte
    bne    z             ; if low-byte is zero then
    dec    addr+1        ;   decrement high-byte
z:
    dec    addr          ; decrement low-byte
.endm
```

See also:

Form: **DecZW** zaddr

HGG

Function: A = A -1**Parameters:** zaddr — zero-page address of word to decrement.**Destroys:** a, x.**Description:** Decrement *zaddr*. If the result is zero, then the zero flag in the status register is set.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro DecZW zaddr
    ldx    #[zaddr]           ; load x with address of zero-page word for call
    jsr    Ddec               ; z-flag is set if both high and low-bytes become 0
.endm
```

See also: **DecW.**

Dialog:

Form:	Dialog dbBox	HGG
Function:	Call DoDlg .	
Parameters: dbBox —address of dialog box to display.		
Destroys: a, x.		
Description: Companion macro to the atom DoDlg . Loads the x-register with the high-byte of <i>dbBox</i> address and the a-register with the low-byte of <i>dbBox</i> address. It then calls the DoDlg routine to display the dialog box.		
Note:		
Example:		
<pre>Dialog dbMyDlg ; display dialog box lda r0L ; get dialog box result</pre>		

```
.macro Dialog addr
    ldx #]dbBox           ; load x with address of zero-page word for call
    lda #[dbBox           ; load x with address of zero-page word for call
          jsr DoDlg          ; z-flag is set if both high and low become 0
.endm
```

See also: **DecW**.

HILO:**Form:** **HILO** word

HGG

Function: Store word in high low order.**Parameters:** value — #intermediate value to use in .byte command.**Destroys:** None.**Description:** Store *value* in high low format.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro HILO word
    .byte ]word, [word           ; save the word in big / little indian order
.endm
```

See also:

IncW:**Form:** **IncW** addr

gp'

Function: A = A + 1.**Parameters:** addr — address of word to increment.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Increment *addr*.**Note:** If the result is zero, then the zero flag in the status register is set.**Example:**

```
.macro IncW addr
    inc    addr          ; increment addr
    bne   z             ; if result of increment is not zero then done
    inc    addr+1        ; else increment high-byte of address
z:
.endm
```

See also:

Form:	LdW dest, value	gp'
Function:	D = #V.	
Parameters:	dest — address of word to load with dest value. value — immediate word to load.	
Destroys	a.	
Description:	Load a word at <i>dest</i> with a compacted immediate <i>value</i> .	
Note:	If High and Low parts of the #intermediate value are the same, the accumulator is only loaded once.	
Example:	LdW r0,0	

```
.macro LdW dest, value
    lda  #](value)           ; load high-byte of value
    sta  dest+1              ; store it in high-byte of dest
.if   #](value) <> #[(value) ; if value high-byte != value low-byte
    lda  #[(value)          ;     load low-byte of value
.endif
    sta  dest                ; store low-byte of dest
.endm
```

See also: **LoadB.**

LoadB:**Form:** **LoadB** dest, value

gp1

Function: d = #v.**Parameters:** dest — address of byte to load with immediate value.
value — byte to load.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Loads a memory address (*dest*) with an immediate byte (*value*).**Note:****Example:** **ShowBitmap.**

```
.macro LoadB dest, value
    lda    #value          ; load value
    sta    dest            ; store byte to dest
.endm
```

See also: **LoadW.**

LoadW:

Form:	LoadW dest, value	gp1
--------------	--------------------------	-----

Function:	D = #V
------------------	--------

Parameters: dest — address of word to load.
value — #immediate value to load.

Destroys a.

Description: Loads a memory address (*dest*) with an immediate word (*value*). A word is two bytes in length and is placed at dest and dest+1 in low-byte, high-byte order.

Note:

Example: **DisplayImage.**

```
.macro LoadW dest, value
    lda  #](value)           ; load high-byte of value
    sta  dest+1              ; store byte to high-byte of dest
    lda  #[(value)           ; load low-byte of value
    sta  dest                ; store byte to low-byte of dest
.endm
```

See also: **LoadB.**

MoveB:

Form:	MoveB source, dest	gp'
--------------	---------------------------	-----

Function: d = s.

Parameters: source — source address.
dest — destination address.

Destroys a.

Description: Moves a byte from one address (*source*) to another address (*dest*). The byte at the source address is not destroyed.

Note:

Example: **StopMenus.**

```
.macro MoveB source, dest
    lda    source           ; load source byte
    sta    dest            ; store it in dest
.endm
```

See also: **MoveW.**

MoveBX:

Form: **MoveBX** source, dest gp'

Function: d,x = s.

Parameters: source — source address.
dest — destination address indexed by x register.

Destroys a.

Description: Move byte at *source* to *dest,x*.

Note:

Example:

```
.macro MoveBX source, dest
    lda    source           ; load source byte
    sta    dest,x          ; store it in dest,x
.endm
```

See also: **MoveXB.**

MoveW:

Form:	MoveW source, dest	gp1
Function:	D = S.	
Parameters:	source — source address of word to move. dest — destination address of word to set.	
Destroys	a.	
Description:	Moves a word (two bytes) from one address (<i>source</i>) to another address (<i>dest</i>). The word at the source address is not destroyed.	
Note:		
Example:	MseToCardPos.	

```
.macro MoveW source, dest
    lda    source+1          ; load high-byte of source
    sta    dest+1            ; store it to high-byte of dest
    lda    source             ; load low-byte of source
    sta    dest              ; store it to low-byte of dest
.endm
```

See also: **MoveXW.**

MoveWX:**Form:** **MoveWX** source, dest

gp1

Function: D,x = S.**Parameters:** source — source address of word to move.
dest — destination address of word to set, indexed by the x-register.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Move word at *source* to *dest,x*.**Note:****Example:** **MseToCardPos.**

```
.macro MoveWX source, dest
    lda    source+1          ; load high-byte of source
    sta    dest+1,x          ; store it to high-byte of dest,x
    lda    source            ; load low-byte of source
    sta    dest,x            ; store it to low-byte of dest,x
.endm
```

See also: **MoveXW.**

MoveXB:**Form:** **MoveXB** source, dest

gp'

Function: d = s,x.**Parameters:** source — source address, indexed by the x-register.
dest — destination address.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Move byte at *source* to *dest,x*.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro MoveXB source, dest
    lda    source,x          ; load source,x byte
    sta    dest              ; store it in dest
.endm
```

See also: **MoveBX.**

MoveXW:**Form:** **MoveXW** source, dest

gp1

Function: D = S,x.**Parameters:** source — source address of word to move, indexed by x register.
dest — destination address of word to set.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Move word at *source,x* to *dest*.**Note:****Example:** **MseToCardPos.**

```
.macro MoveXW source, dest
    lda    source+1,x          ; load high-byte of source,x
    sta    dest+1              ; store it to high-byte of dest
    lda    source,x            ; load low-byte of source,x
    sta    dest                ; store it to low-byte of dest
.endm
```

See also: **MoveWX.**

NegateW:

math

Form: **NegateW** zaddr

HGG

Function: $Z = (Z \wedge \$FFFF) + 1.$ **Parameters:** zaddr — address of zero page word to negate.**Destroys** a, x.**Description:** Two's complement of word at *zaddr* is stored back into *zaddr*.**Note:****Example:** **SineCosine.**

```
.macro NegateW zaddr
    ldx    #[zaddr           ; set pointer to zero page word in x-register
    jsr    Dnegate          ; call routine to perform two's complement
.endm
```

See also:

PopB:**Form:** **PopB** dest

gp'

Function: Pull dest byte from stack.**Parameters:** dest — where to store byte value.**Destroys** a.**Description:** The opposite of **PushB**; pops a byte from the stack and stores it at *dest*.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro PopB dest
    pla          ; load byte from stack
    sta dest     ; save byte to dest
.endm
```

See also: **PushB**.

PopW:**Form:** **PopW** dest

gp'

Function: Pull dest word from stack.**Parameters:** dest — where to store word value.**Destroys** a.**Description:** The opposite of **PushW**; pops a word (two-bytes) from the stack and stores it at *dest*. The first byte popped is the lowbyte and is stored at *dest*; the second byte is the high-byte and is stored at *dest +1*.**Note:****Example:****PopW r3**

```
.macro PopW dest
    pla          ; load byte from stack
    sta dest    ; save byte to low-byte of dest
    pla          ; load byte from stack
    sta dest+1  ; save it to high-byte of dest
.endm
```

See also: **PushW.**

PopX:**Form:** **PopX**

gp'

Function: Pull x register from stack.**Parameters:** None.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Pull accumulator from stack and store in x-register.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro PopX
    pla          ; load byte from stack
    tax          ; transfer a into x-register
.endm
```

See also: **PushX.**

PopY:**Form:** **PopY**

gp'

Function: Pull y register from stack.**Parameters:** none.**Description:** Pull accumulator from stack and store in y register.**Destroys:** a.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro PopY
    pla             ; load byte from stack
    tay             ; transfer a into y
.endm
```

See also: **PushY.**

Form:	PushB	source	gp1
--------------	--------------	--------	-----

Function: Push source byte to stack.

Parameters: source — address of the byte to push, or #immediate value.

Destroys: a.

Description: Pushes the byte at *source* onto the stack. *source* can be an immediate value preceded by a #-sign if desired.

Note:

Example:

```
PushB    "zpage,y"
...
PushB    #32
```

```
.macro PushB source
    lda    source          ; load byte into a
    pha              ; push a onto the stack
.endm
```

See also: **PushW.**

Form:	PushW source	gp1
--------------	---------------------	-----

Function: Push word to stack.

Parameters: source — address of the word to push.

Destroys: a.

Description: Pushes the word (two-bytes) at *source* onto the stack. The high-byte at *source+1* is pushed first, followed by the low-byte at *source*.

Note:

Example:

```
.macro PushW source
    lda    source+1          ; load high-byte of word
    pha
    lda    source            ; load low-byte of word
    pha
.endm
```

See also: **PopW.**

PushX:**Form:** **PushX**

gp'

Function: Push x-register to stack.**Parameters:** none.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Push x-register onto the stack.**Note:****Example:**

```
.macro PushX
    txa                      ; transfer x-register to a-register
    pha                      ; push a-register onto the stack
.endm
```

See also: **PopX.**

PushY:**Form:** **PushY**

gp'

Function: Push y register to stack.**Parameters:** none.**Destroys** a.**Description:** Push y-register onto the stack.**Note:****Example:** SwZp.

```
.macro PushY
    tya          ; transfer y-register to a-register
    pha          ; push a-register onto the stack
.endm
```

See also: PopX.

rmb:

bit

Form: **rmb** bitNumber, dest

gp1

Function: Reset bit in byte.**Parameters:** bitNumber — bit number in byte to reset (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD).
 dest — address of byte which contains bit to reset.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Resets (clears to 0) a bit in the byte at *dest*. *bitNumber* is a value from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB and seven being the MSB of the byte.**Note:** **rmb** should only be used instead of **rmbf** if the accumulator needs to be preserved.**Example:****rmb** MENU_ON_BIT, mouseOn

```
.macro rmb bitNumber, dest
    pha           ; save the accumulator
    lda dest      ; load byte to modify
    and #[(1 << bitNumber)] ; reset selected bit
    sta dest      ; save modified byte
    pla           ; restore accumulator from stack
.endm
```

See also: **rmbf**.

rmbf

bit

Form: **rmbf** bitNumber, dest

gp1

Function: Reset bit in byte.**Parameters:** bitNumber — bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD).
dest — address of byte which contains bit to be reset.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Resets (clears to 0) a bit in the byte at *dest*. *bitNumber* is a value from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB, and seven being the MSB of the byte. Identical to **rmb**, except that it is faster, smaller, and destroys the a-register.**Note:** Fast version that destroys the accumulator. Use **rmb** to preserve the a-register.**Example:** **StopMenus.****rmbf MENU_ON_BIT, mouseOn**

```
.macro rmbf bitNumber, dest
    lda    dest          ; load byte to modify
    and    #[(1 << bitNumber)] ; reset selected bit
    sta    dest          ; save modified byte
.endm
```

See also:

smb:

bit

Form: **smb** bitNumber, result

gp1

Function: Set bit in byte.**Parameters:** bitNumber — bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD).
result — address of byte which contains the bit to be set.**Destroys:** Nothing.**Description:** Sets a bit in the byte at *result*. *bitNumber* is a value from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB, and seven being the MSB of the byte.**Note:** **smb** should only be used instead of **smbf** if the accumulator needs to be preserved.**Example:****smb** MENU_ON_BIT, mouseOn

```
.macro smb bitNumber, result
    pha                      ; save the accumulator
    lda result                ; load byte to modify
    ora #(1 << bitNumber)    ; set selected bit
    sta result                ; save modified byte
    pla                      ; restore the accumulator from the stack
.endm
```

See also: **smbf**.

smbf:

bit

Form:	smbf bitNumber, result	gp1
Function:	Set bit in byte.	
Parameters:	bitNumber — bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). result — address of byte which contains the bit to be set.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Sets a bit in the byte at <i>result</i> , <i>bitNumber</i> is a value from zero to seven, with zero being the LSB, and seven being the MSB of the byte. Identical to smb , except that it is faster, smaller, and destroys the a-register.	
Note:	Fast version that destroys the accumulator. Use smb to preserve the accumulator.	
Example:	C64Joystick.	
	smbf MOUSE_ON_BIT, mouseOn	

```
.macro smbfa bitNumber, result
    lda    result          ; load Byte to modify
    ora    #(1 << bitNumber) ; set selected bit
    sta    result          ; save modified byte
.endm
```

See also: **smb**.

sub:

math

Form:	sub subtrahend	gp1
Function:	accumulator = accumulator – s.	
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	<i>subtrahend</i> is either an address or an immediate byte value. If it is an address, the byte at the address is subtracted from the value in the accumulator . If it is an immediate value (preceded by a # sign), the actual value is subtracted from the accumulator . The result is returned in the accumulator . The sole purpose of the sub macro is to combine the sbc instruction with its mandatory sec instruction.	
Note:		
Example:	<pre>sub #11 ... sub r7L</pre>	

```
.macro sub subtrahend
    sec          ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    sbc    subtrahend ; subtract the subtrahend from the accumulator
.endm
```

See also:

SubB:

math

Form:	SubB subtrahend, minuend.	gp1
Function:	$m = m - s.$	
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. minuend — address of byte to subtract from.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	<i>subtrahend</i> is either an address or an immediate byte value. Subtracts the <i>subtrahend</i> from the byte at address (<i>minuend</i>) and stores the result in <i>minuend</i> .	
Note:		
Example:	<pre>SubB r2L,r15 ... SubB #\$20,lastKey</pre>	

```
.macro SubB subtrahend, minuend
    sec          ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend   ; get minuend byte
    sbc subtrahend ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta minuend   ; store difference in minuend
.endm
```

See also:

SubBS:

math

Form:	SubBS	subtrahend, minuend, difference	gpl
Function:	$d = m - s.$		
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. minuend — address of byte to subtract from. difference — address of byte to store the result.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Subtract <i>subtrahend</i> from <i>minuend</i> and store result in <i>difference</i> .		
Note:			
Example:	<pre>SubBS r2L,r15L, r14L ; subtract value at r2L from r15L and save result in r14L ... SubBS #\$20,r15L,r14L ; subtract \$20 from r15L and save result in r14L</pre>		

```
.macro SubBS subtrahend, minuend, difference
    sec                      ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend              ; get minuend byte
    sbc subtrahend           ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta difference            ; store result in difference
.endm
```

See also:

SubBW:

math

Form:	SubBW subtrahend, minuend	gp'
Function:	$M = M - s.$	
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. minuend — address of word to subtract from.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Subtract <i>subtrahend</i> from <i>minuend</i> and store result in <i>minuend</i> .	
Note:		
Example:		
	SubBW r0L,r1	; subtract byte value at r0L from word value at r1
	SubBW 7,r1	; subtract 7 from word at r1

```
.macro SubBW subtrahend, minuend
    sec          ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend  ; get minuend low-byte
    sbc subtrahend ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta minuend  ; store result back into minuend
    lda minuend+1 ; get minuend high-byte
    sbc #0        ; subtract with carry from minuend
    sta minuend+1 ; store result back into high-byte of minuend
.endm
```

See also:

SubBWS:

math

Form:	SubBWS subtrahend, minuend, difference	gp'
Function:	$D = M - s.$	
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of byte to subtract, or #immediate value. minuend — address of word to subtract from. difference — address of word to store the result.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Subtract <i>subtrahend</i> from <i>minuend</i> and store result in <i>difference</i> .	
Note:		
Example:	SubBWS 7,r1L	

```
.macro SubBWS subtrahend, minuend, difference
    sec                      ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend              ; get minuend low-byte
    sbc subtrahend           ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta difference            ; store result back into minuend
    lda minuend+1             ; get minuend high-byte
    sbc #0                   ; subtract with carry from minuend
    sta difference+1          ; store result back into high-byte of minuend
.endm
```

See also:

SubVW:

math

Form:	SubVW value, minuend	gp'
Function:	M = M - #V.	
Parameters:	value — #immediate value to subtract. minuend — address of word to subtract from.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Subtracts an immediate byte or word (<i>value</i>) from the word at <i>minuend</i> and stores the result in <i>minuend</i> .	
Note:		
Example:	SubVW 20,rightMargin	

```
.macro SubVW value, minuend
    sec                      ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend              ; get minuend low-byte
    sbc #(value)             ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta minuend              ; store result back into minuend
    lda minuend+1            ; get minuend high-byte
    sbc #](value)            ; subtract subtrahend high-byte with carry from minuend
    sta minuend+1            ; store result back into high-byte of minuend
.endm
```

See also:

SubVWS:

math

Form:	SubVWS subtrahend, minuend, difference.	gp'
Function:	$D = M - \#S.$	
Parameters:	subtrahend — #immediate value to subtract. minuend — address of word to subtract from. difference — address of word to store the result.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Subtract <i>subtrahend</i> from <i>minuend</i> and store result in <i>difference</i> .	
Note:		
Example:	SubVWS RECSIZE,bufSize,bufLeft	

```
.macro SubVWS subtrahend, minuend, difference
    sec          ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    lda minuend   ; get source low-byte
    sbc #(subtrahend) ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta difference ; store into difference
    lda minuend+1 ; get minuend high-byte
    sbc #](subtrahend) ; subtract subtrahend high-byte with carry from minuend
    sta difference+1 ; store result in difference
.endm
```

See also:

SubW:

math

Form:	SubW subtrahend, minuend.	gp1
Function:	$M = M - S.$	
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of word to subtract. minuend — address of word to subtract from.	
Destroys:	a.	
Description:	Subtracts the word at <i>subtrahend</i> from the word at <i>minuend</i> and stores the result in <i>minuend</i> .	
Note:		
Example:	SubW strSize, bufFree	

```
.macro SubW subtrahend, minuend
    lda    minuend          ; get low-byte of the minuend
    sec
    sbc    subtrahend       ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    sta    minuend          ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    lda    minuend+1         ; store result back into minuend
    sbc    subtrahend+1      ; get minuend high-byte
    sta    minuend+1         ; subtract the high-byte with carry from the subtrahend
                            ; store result back into high-byte of minuend
.endm
```

See also:

SubWS:

math

Form:	SubWS	subtrahend, minuend, difference	gp1
Function:	$D = M - S.$		
Parameters:	subtrahend — address of word to subtract. minuend — address of word to subtract from. difference — address of word to save result too.		
Destroys:	a.		
Description:	Subtract <i>subtrahend</i> from <i>minuend</i> and store result in <i>difference</i> .		
Note:			
Example:	SubW strSize,bufSize,bufFree		

```
.macro SubWS subtrahend, minuend, difference
    lda    minuend           ; get low-byte of the minuend
    sec
    sbc    subtrahend        ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta    difference         ; store result
    lda    minuend+1          ; get minuend high-byte
    sbc    subtrahend+1       ; subtract the high-byte with carry from the subtrahend
    sta    difference+1       ; store high-byte of result
.endm
```

See also:

Form: SubWVS subtrahend, minuend, difference. gp'

Function D = #M - S.

Parameters: subtrahend — address of word to subtract.
 minuend — #immediate value to subtract from.
 difference — address of word to hold result.

Destroys: a.

Description: Subtract *subtrahend* from *minuend* and store the result in *difference*.

Note:

Example:

SubWVS mouseXPos,SC_PIX_WIDTH,distToEdge

```
.macro SubWVS subtrahend, minuend, difference
    lda  #[minuend]           ; get low-byte of the minuend
    sec                         ; set carry before starting a new subtraction
    sbc  subtrahend            ; subtract the subtrahend from the minuend
    sta  difference             ; store result in difference
    lda  #](minuend)           ; now do the high-byte with the carry from the result
    sbc  subtrahend+1          ; of the first subtract
    sta  difference+1           ; store result back into high-byte of difference
.endm
```

See also:

tmb:

bit

Form:	tmb	bitNumber, result.	gp'
Function:	Toggle bit in byte.		
Parameters:	bitNumber — bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD). result — address of byte which contains the bit to toggle.		
Destroys:	nothing.		
Description:	Toggle bit position <i>bitNumber</i> in <i>result</i> byte.		
Note:	tmb should only be used instead of tmbf if the accumulator needs to be preserved.		
Example:	tmb 6,menuOpt		

```
.macro tmb bitNumber, result
    pha           ; save the accumulator
    lda    result      ; load byte to modify
    eor    #(1 << bitNumber) ; toggle selected bit
    sta    result      ; save modified byte
    pla           ; restore the accumulator
.endm
```

See also: **tmbf**.

tmbf:

bit

Form: **tmbf** bitNumber, result.

gp'

Function: Toggle bit in byte.**Parameters:** bitNumber — bit number in byte to set (7 for MSD, 0 for LSD).
result — address of byte which contains bit to toggle.**Destroys:** a.**Description:** Toggle bit position *bitNumber* in *result* byte.**Note:** Fast version that destroys the accumulator. Use **tmb** to preserve a.**Example:****tmbf** 7,myFlag

```
.macro tmbf bitNumber, result
    lda    result           ; load byte to modify
    eor    #(1 << bitNumber) ; toggle selected bit
    sta    result           ; save modified byte
.endm
```

See also: **tmb**.

E: Memory Maps

GEOS Memory Region Map

Address	Region	Equate	Description	App Usable	
00	ZeroPage	†¥	Zero Page	143	
100	StackPage	†¥	6510 Stack	Var	
200	LowAppRAM			All	
314	Vectors		ROM Vectors when ROM is switched in	-	
334	PreAppRAM	†	Used by GEODEBUGGER	All	
400	AppRAM	†	APP_RAM	start of application space	All
6000	Backscreen	†¥	BACK_SCR_BASE	base of background screen	All
7900	PRINTBASE	†¥		load address for print drivers	All
7F40	AppRAM	†	APP_VAR	application variable space	All
8000	OsVars	†¥	OS_VARS	OS variable base	384
8C00	ColorMatrix	†¥	COLOR_MATRIX	video color matrix	All
9000	DiskDrivers		DISK_BASE	disk driver base address	-
A000	Forescreen	†¥	SCREEN_BASE	base of foreground screen	7960
BF40	Kernal Low			-	
D000	I/O / Kernal	†¥	vicbase	video interface chip base address	1024
E000	Kernal High / ROM			-	

†Contains areas that are usable as Application RAM.

¥Requires special consideration to use. See Memory Region Maps for more details on locations and conditions.

Zero Page

00	CPU_DDR	6510 data direction register.
01	CPU_DATA	Built-in 6510 I/O port, bit oriented.
02	r0-r15	GEOS Kernal zero Page pseudoregisters.
22	curPattern	Pointer to fill pattern data.
24	string	Pointer to input buffer.
26	fontTable	Label for Start of Current Font settings.
26	baselineOffset	number of pixels from top of font to baseline.
27	curSetWidth	pixel width of font bitstream in bytes.
29	curHeight	card height in pixels (Point size ¹) of font.
2A	curIndexTable	pointer to font index table.
2C	cardDataPntr	Pointer to font image data.
2E	currentMode	Current text drawing mode.
	;- - fontTable End	
2F	dispBufferOn	Controls the screen to draw too. Fore/Back or Both.
30	mouseOn	mouse/Menu/Icon control flag.
31	msePicPtr	Pointer to the mouse graphics data.
	;- - Text Clipping	
33	windowTop	Top line of window for text clipping.
34	windowBottom	Bottom margin, usually 199.
35	leftMargin	Leftmost point for writing characters.
37	rightMargin	The rightmost point for writing characters.
39	pressFlag	Input control flags.
3A	mouseXPos	Mouse's x-position.
3C	mouseYPos	Mouse's x-position.
3D	returnAddress	Address to return to from in-line call.
3F	graphMode	40 / 80-column mode flag on GEOS 128.
40		GEOS Kernal Internal Use.
70	APP_ZPL	Generically Named. Application zPage area (A2-A9). 16 Bytes.
80-FA	APP_ZIO	Swappable Kernal I/O/Application zpage space.
(BA)	curDevice	current serial device number).
FB	APP_ZPH	Generically Named. Application zPage area (A0-A1). 4 Bytes.
FF		Used by the Kernal.

*Note: 80-FA is only used by the Kernal during IO. See **SwZp** for how to make safe use of this area in your applications.

Application Memory Available in Zero Page

70-7F	Dedicated Application Space.	16
FB-FE	...	2
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	18
80-FA	Conditionally Available Space. This space is used only by Kernal IO routines. To safely use this area as application RAM, use SwZp to swap the area with an application buffer as needed.	123
	Total Zero Page Space with logic added.	141

Stack Page

0100-01FF 6510 Hardware Stack Area.

The depth of stack usage is largely under the control of the Application. It can be managed so that x% of the stack will never be used. This remaining bottom of the stack area can then be used as application space. An example of this practice is GEODEBUGGER that uses a data area starting at 0100. Knowing that the Debugger uses this area is also an important consideration if you want the application to remain compatible with GEODEBUGGER for debugging that application.

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	0
100-x	Conditionally Available Space. Depends on Applications stack needs. Half of the stack as a data area could be safely used under normal circumstances. Careful monitoring of stack usage during design time would be required to fine tune the number to get the maximum safe amount.	0-127
	Total Potential Zero Page Space with logic added.	127

LowAppRam

200-313

This area is completely unused by the Kernal or the DEBUGGER and is safe for the application to use without restrictions.

	Dedicated Application Space.	276
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	276

PreAppRAM

334-3FF

This area is completely unused by the Kernal. DEBUGGER uses this location and would not be compatible with an application that alters this area in anyway.

	Dedicated Application Space.	204
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	0
	Total Bytes with loss of ability to use the DEBUGGER.	204

BackScreen

6000-7F3F

In order to use the BackScreen as an Application space you must

1. **LoadB, dispBufferOn, ST_WR_FORE.**
2. Provide a mechanism for recovering the background behind dialog boxes. This can be either redrawing the area where the dialog was or by saving the part of the Foreground screen that the dialog uses to an application buffer. See Chapter "**Graphics Routines**", "**Using the Background Buffer as Extra Memory**" for more information and "**Exiting from a DB**" in chapter "**Dialog Box**" for sample code.

7900-7F3F PRINTBASE

This part of the Backscreen region doubles as the load location for print driver when printing. If the application is going to be printing this area would be a temporary use only while printing is not in progress.

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	0
	Total Application Space with added logic.	8000

OsVars

If the application is not using sprites, then the sprite images can be a data area for the application. Never use **spr0pic** as this is the mouse pointer. **spr1pic** is for the text prompt. The **spr1pic** image is created every time **InitTextPrompt** is called. So **spr1pic** is safe to use as long as the application is not using Text Input or is only using the **spr1pic** area as temporary space between uses of Text Input.

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
848A	diskOpenFlg. This variable is only used by the desktop and can be freely used by any application for any purpose during the life of the application.	1
8A40	spr1pic	64
8A80	spr2pic	64
8AC0	spr3pic	64
8B00	spr4pic	64
8B40	spr5pic	64
8B80	spr6pic	64
8BC0	spr7pic	64
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	449
	Total Application Space with added logic.	-

Example: Use all of sprite 1 through 7 area as a ramsect buffer.

```
.ramsect $8A40
    highBuf:
        .block 448.
```

ColorMatrix

8C00-8FE7

C64 and C128 in 40 Col mode

There will be a visual penalty for using this area as it directly affects what the user is seeing. geoPublish uses this area during processing and accepts the visual penalties. If space is tight this can be the only last option for more room to work with. You would normally not want to use the last screen line so that a readable status line can be maintained. Post processing, the color matrix should be set back to the current FG/BG color in **screencolors**.

C128 80 Col mode

This area can be freely used but should be reset prior to exiting the application by setting the entire color matrix to the current FG/BG color in **screencolors**.

C64 & C128

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
8C00	COLOR_MATRIX	1000
	Total Bytes with no Application effort .	0
	C128 Total Application Space with added logic.	1000
	C64 Total Application Space with added logic.	960

Forescreen

C64 and C128 in 40 Col mode

A000-AF40

The foreground screen can be used during processing. To hide its use, you can set the COLOR_MATRIX to have the same FG/BG colors for the screen area that is being used for data. Normally you would not want to use the last Card Row of the foreground screen so that a readable status line can be maintained. This approach is used by geoAssembler. Post processing, the color matrix should be set back to the current FG/BG color in **screencolors**.

C64 & C128 40-column Mode

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
A000	Foreground screen	8000
	Total Bytes with no Application effort .	0
	Total Application Space with added logic.	7680

C128 80 Col mode

A040-BF7F

This area is part of the background screen. The same considerations must be made as were for the **BackScreen** region.

C128 80-column Mode

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
A000	Unused. Free to use by the Application.	64
A040	Bottom half of Background screen (Top Half is at 6000).	8000
	Total Bytes with no Application effort .	64
	Total Application Space with added logic.	8064

I/O

D800-D9FF

C64

This area holds the Color Table for video modes not used by the GEOS Kernal. This area is free to be used by the application as a data area. Considerations for this region:

1. In this area only the lower nibble (b3-0) of every byte are writeable.
2. When read, the top nibble will be random values and must be masked off.
3. This area is also used by the DEBUGGER as it runs in text mode and text mode uses this color table.
Note that the DEBUGGER will not allow changes to this area in interactive mode.

How useful this region may be to an application would be very application dependent.

C64

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
D800	Color Table for unused video modes.	1000
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	0
	Total Nibbles with added logic.	1000

C128

D800-D9FF

This area holds the Color Table for video modes not used by the GEOS Kernal. This area is free to be used by the application as a data area. On the 128 this area has 2 Pages that can be swapped out using the register at CPU_DATA (\$01). bit 0 Controls the block that is mapped into memory. 0 selects block 0 and 1 selects block 1. Bit 1 Controls which of the 2 blocks the VIC chip uses.

The DEBUGGER uses block 1 for its text colors. block 0 can therefore be used without worrying about conflicting with the DEBUGGER.

C128

	Dedicated Application Space.	0
D800	Color Table for unused video modes.	2000
	Total Bytes with no Application effort.	0
	Total Nibbles with added logic and be compatible with GEODEBUGGER	1000
	Total Nibbles with added logic and be not be compatible with GEODEBUGGER	2000

How useful this region may be to an application would be very application dependent.

128 BackRAM:

GEOS Primary Bank is Bank 1.

BackRAM is bank 0. This allows common RAM to be turned on and have parts of bank 0 then appear into the memory space of bank 1 as shared RAM is always Bank 0 RAM and is always visible to the CPU when active.

Bank 0:

0000-03FF: ?

0400-1FFF: Soft Sprites

2000-9FFF: Swap area for Desk Accessories

If your application does not use Desk Accessories this may be used as an Application data area.

A000-ABFF: ??

AC00-C0FF Access Cache

C100-FFFF: ??

Bank 0 backRAM

\$0000	\$400	\$FF00	\$FF05
	BANK 0	MMU	ROM

Bank 1 GEOS Address Space

\$0000	\$400	\$FF00	\$FF05
	BANK 1 GEOS APPLICATION SPACE	MMU	ROM

Bank 2

\$0000	\$400	\$FF00	\$FF05
	BANK 2 (bank 0 if 128 is not expanded)	MMU	ROM

Bank 3

\$0000	\$400	\$FF00	\$FF05
	BANK 3 (bank 1 if 128 is not expanded)	MMU	ROM

Bank 14

\$0000	\$400	\$4000	\$D000	\$E000	\$FF00	\$FF05
	RAM 0	Basic ROM	Char Rom	Kernal ROM	MMU	ROM

Bank 15

\$0000	\$400	\$4000	\$D000	\$E000	\$FF00	\$FF05
Common RAM	RAM 0	Basic ROM	I/O	Kernal ROM	MMU	ROM

REU-BANK0

C64

REU Address

0000-38FF	C128 MoveData routine	C128 has a smaller area free for use with MoveData . If not using MoveData or DMA Move Data is disabled, then an application can use this area as desired. Note: GEODEBUGGER disables DMA Moves and uses this area when the REU Debugger is loaded. Using this area will make the application not be compatible with the REU Debugger.
0000-78FF	C64 MoveData routine	
7900-7DFF	loaded with GEOS RAM area \$8400-88FF	
7E00-82FF	reboot code	
8300-B8FF	disk drivers for drives A-C	
B900-FC3F	saved Kernal	Configuration Changes should also be made to the REU backup of the Kernal so they will persist through a reboot.

F: File Formats

Overview

This chapter describes the output file data formats of the Text Scrap, Photo Scrap, Notepad, geoWrite and geoPaint files. The Photo Scrap and Text Scrap files are designed so that text and graphics data can be shared between applications. This is the format used by the Photo Manager and Text manager desk accessories. Both the Text and Photo Scraps are stored as sequential system files on disk. When the user performs a cut or copy operation from inside an application, a Photo Scrap or Text Scrap file is created on the application disk. The user can then quit the present application, start up a new one and paste the contents of the Scrap file into the new application's document. Scraps can also be collected into Albums using the Photo Manager or Text Manager desk accessories. The geoWrite output format is important for programmers desiring to output geoWrite format from their programs or read geoWrite documents into their documents.

The following file formats covered:

1. **Photo Scrap**
2. **Text Scrap**
3. **geoWrite**
4. **geoPaint**
5. **notepad**
6. **Text Album**
7. **Photo Album**

Future Releases

The Photo and Text Scrap formats have been expanded in the past to include new features and may be expanded in the future. To avoid problems, applications should check the version string in the File Header block of the Text or Photo Scrap files before using the data. Checking version strings is described in "[Chapter 9 File System](#)". Bytes 89 - 92 (decimal) of the File Header contain the ASCII string, V1.1, or a later version of it. Version 1.1 was the first general release format contained in any data file. If the scrap file is an older format than your application supports, it will have to be converted, something the application will probably want to provide. If the format is newer than the application, then the application should refrain from using it.

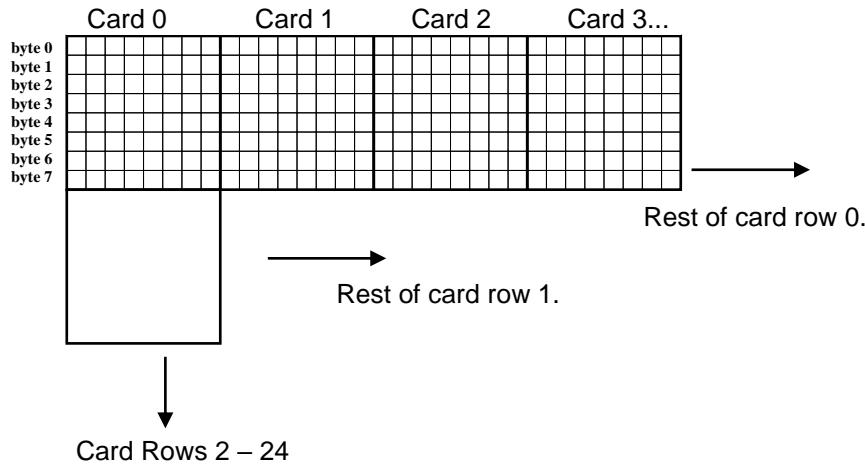
Photo Scrap

The Photo Scrap presently supports a single Bit-Mapped Object. A Bit-Mapped Object is a GEOS object for storing compacted bit-mapped data. Compacted data and Bit-Mapped Objects are described in detail in the Graphics chapter. Photo Scraps consist of a Bit-Mapped Object followed by compacted Color Table for the bit-mapped area described by the Bit-Mapped Object.

In uncompacted form, the Color Table contains one byte of color information for each card generated by uncompacting the Bit-Mapped Object. The Color Table bytes are taken from the one-thousand-byte color table that normally determines the colors of each of the cards on the screen in standard high-resolution bit-mapped mode. A card, as referred to here, is the same as a Programmable Character as described in the C64 manual. The reader is referred to the description of bit-mapped graphics, cards, and color bytes starting on page 121 of Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide.

In C64 hi-res bit-mapped mode, a card takes up eight bytes and defines an eight-pixel wide by eight pixel high square on the screen. Each card is associated with a byte which determines its color. For example, the first color byte in the Color Table controls the color of the upper left most card on the screen. The second color byte determines the color of the second 8x8 card which appears just to the right of the first card and so on.

A diagram of the organization of bytes in the bit-mapped mode screen is:



Byte Organization in Bit-Map Screen

Photo Scraps are not limited to the size of the screen. While most applications create scraps, which are smaller than the full screen, there will eventually be those which will construct a Scrap from an object larger than the screen size. The Color Table and bit-mapped data may be greater or less than full screen size for hi-res bit-mapped mode.

Consequently, three bytes containing the dimensions of the Bit-Mapped Object appear before the first COUNT/Bit-map pair. The first byte contains the width of the bitmap in bytes and is followed by two bytes containing the height in scanlines. Multiplying the two together gives the total number of graphic bytes to be generated by the following COUNT/Bit-map pairs. The height must always be divisible by 8 as only complete card rows are cut or copied to the Photo Scrap. The width of the scrap is always in complete cards. These restrictions are necessary because each color byte represents the color of a complete 8-byte card.

The color table is compacted using the same compaction schemes used to compact the Bitmap Object into COUNT/Bit-map pairs. Thus, even the color information appears in the Photo Scrap as a series of COUNT/Bit-mapped pairs. The Color Table COUNT/Bit-map starts just after the last graphics COUNT/Bit-map. After the proper number of graphics data bytes have been uncompacted, the next COUNT/Bit-map pair begins the compacted ColorTable. The number of data bytes divided by 8 gives you the number of ColorTable bytes to be uncompacted. The Figure below shows the structure of the Photo Scrap.

Photo Scrap Data Format

Byte Number	Contents	Purpose
0	Width	The width in bytes of the bitmap picture.
1-2	Height	The height in scanline of the bitmap picture.
3	Count	Three modes for storing bitmap data depending on Count: 0-127: use next byte COUNT times (repeat count) 128-220: use next (COUNT-128) bytes once each (straight bitmap) 221-255: use next byte as BIGCOUNT (a repeat count), repeat the following (COUNT -220) bytes BIGCOUNT times
4-end of bitmap	Bitmap Data	The bitmap data in one of the three COUNT modes
--	Count	New mode byte
-	Bitmap Data	The bitmap data in one of the three COUNT modes
-		More Count/Bitmap Pairs
-	Color Table	Color Table stored compacted. One color byte generated for each uncompacted card.

To summarize, the Photo Scrap is made up of three-dimension bytes, followed by one large compacted Bit-Mapped Object, followed by a Color Table. Both the Bit-Mapped Object and the Color Table are a collection of COUNT/Bit-map pairs in different compaction formats. A COUNT/Bit-map pair consists of a format byte followed by a series of data bytes in the indicated compaction format. As described in the graphics chapter in this manual, uncompacted Bit-Mapped Object data must be reordered from scanlines to cards. The Color Table contains, in compacted form the Bit-Mapped Mode color bytes for each 8 by 8 card defined by the uncompacted Bit-Mapped Object.

Text Scrap V1.2

This section describes the V1.2 Text Scrap. The V2.0 Text Scrap is a superset of the V1.2 Text Scrap. The only addition to Text Scraps for V2.0 is a ruler escape that contains positioning information. The ruler escape is described in the next section.

The Text Scrap is an ASCII string with embedded escape characters. The escape characters are requisitioned from the nonprintable ASCII chars, sometimes called control chars^Y. There are two escape chars found in Text Scraps. First is TAB (char \$9). It is up to the application to support or not to support tabs as it wishes. The second escape character is given the constant name NEWCARDSET (\$17). It signals the beginning of a 4-byte font/style escape string. The first two bytes after NEWCARDSET are the font ID of the font to be used to display the following text. The final byte in the string indicates the style of the following text: plain, bold, italic underline and/or outline. Each style is controlled by a bit in the style byte. Setting the bold bit, for example turns on bold face. The significance of each bit is shown below.

A complete NEWCARDSET escape string will appear whenever there is a change in either font or style. The Text Manager desk accessory will not display tabs, font and style changes but they are stored within the Text Scrap nonetheless. Applications must expect these special characters, in addition to regular ASCII characters within the Text Scrap file. The structure of the Text Scrap is shown immediately below.

Note: In ASCII the normal printable character set starts with the character '0' which has a number \$20. The first 32 (\$20) ASCII characters (\$0 - \$1F), are unprintable as they don't correspond to any letter or number like 'a' or '0'. These characters are often used to embed command strings in text.

Text Scrap

The Text Scrap file, as it appears in memory, begins with two bytes which contain the total number of bytes to follow. (Note that these bytes don't count themselves in the total). After these two count bytes follows a mandatory NEWCARDSET escape string.

The escape string is four bytes long and begins with NEWCARDSET. The next two bytes are the font ID number. The low 6 bits of this word contain the point size of the font. The upper 10 bits contain a unique number for the font. The font word is followed by a style byte in which each bit signifies a style, as shown in the table above. Setting a bit in the style byte will turn its associated function on. Clearing the bit turns the function off. All style bits reset to 0 indicates plain text printing.

Text Scrap File Format 1.2

Byte Number	Contents	Purpose		
0-1	Length	Number of bytes to follow in file		
2	NEWCARDSET	NEWCARDSET (\$17). Start of Font/Style command string.		
3-4	Font ID	The low 6 bits of font ID is the point size of the font. The upper 10 bits is the unique number of the font in which the following text should appear.		
5	Style Byte	Constant	Value	Function
		SET_UNDERLINE	10000000	Bit 7=1: turn on underlining
		SET_BOLD	01000000	Bit 6=1: turn on bold face
		SET REVERSE	00100000	Bit 5=1: turn on reverse video
		SET ITALIC	00010000	Bit 4=1: turn on italics
		SET OUTLINE	00001000	Bit 3=1: turn on outline
V2.0+		SET_SUPERSCRIPT	00000100	Bit 2=1: turn on superscript
V2.0+		SET_SUBSCRIPT	00000010	Bit 1=1: turn on subscript
		SET_PLAINTEXT	00000000	All bits=0, indicates plain text
6 to end	Text String	The ASCII text with embedded tabs, font/style, and if V2.0+ ruler escapes.		

The remainder of the string is composed of text with embedded tabs and possibly more NEWCARDSET escape strings. There is no special character appearing as the last character in the scrap so the application must compare the number of bytes read with a total as computed from the first two bytes of the file.

The table on the next page contains the presently supported GEOS fonts. The geoLaser fonts are designed to look as closely as possible to the fonts inside an Apple LaserWriter®. When preparing documents to be laser printed, these fonts should be used.

To summarize, the Text Scrap begins with a length word, followed by a mandatory Font/Style change command string, and followed by ASCII chars, tabs, and possibly more Font/Style change strings. This is the V1.2 text scrap.

GEOS Fonts

Font Name	Number Top 10 Bits	Point Sizes Last 6 bits	ID Word
BSW	0	9	\$0009
BSW128	128	9	\$2009
University	1	6	\$0046
		10	\$004A
		12	\$004C
		14	\$004E
		18	\$0052
		24	\$0058
California	2	10	\$008A
		12	\$008C
		13	\$008D
		14	\$008E
		18	\$0092
Roma	3	9	\$00C9
		12	\$00CC
		18	\$00D2
		24	\$00D6
Dwinella	4	18	\$0112
Cory	5	12	\$014C
		13	\$014D
Font Pack 1			
Tolman	6	12	\$018C
		24	\$0198
Bubble	7	24	\$01D8
FontKnox	8	24	\$0218
Harmon	9	10	\$024A
		20	\$0254
Mykonos	10	12	\$028c
		24	\$0298
Boalt	11	12	\$02CC
		24	\$02D8
Stadium	12	12	\$0230
Tilden	13	12	\$030C
		24	\$034C
Evans	14	18	\$0392
Durrant	15	10	\$03CA
		12	\$03CC
		18	\$03D2
		24	\$03D8
Telegraph	16	18	\$0412
Superb	17	24	\$0458
Bowditch	18	12	\$048C
		24	\$0498
Ormand	19	12	\$04CC
		24	\$04D8
Elmwood	20	18	\$0512
		36	\$0524
Hearst	21	10	\$054A
		12	\$054C
		18	\$0552
		24	\$0558
Brennens	22	18	\$0592
Channing	23	14	\$05CE
		16	\$05D0
		24	\$05D8
Putnam	24	12	\$060C
		24	\$0618
LeConte	25	12	\$064C
		18	\$0652

geoLaser Fonts

Font Name	Number Top 10 Bits	Point Sizes Last 6 bits	ID Word
Commodore	26	10	\$068A
LW_Roma	27	9	\$06C9
		10	\$06CA
		12	\$06CC
		14	\$06CE
		18	\$06D2
		24	\$06D8
LW_Cal	28	9	\$0709
		10	\$070A
		12	\$070C
		14	\$070E
		18	\$0712
		24	\$0718
LW_Greek	29	9	\$0749
		10	\$074A
		12	\$074C
		14	\$074E
		18	\$0752
		24	\$0758
LW_Barrows	30	9	\$0789
		10	\$078A
		12	\$07BC
		14	\$078E
		18	\$0792
		24	\$0798
LW_Giannini	31	10	\$07CA
		12	\$07CC
		14	\$07CE
		18	\$07D2
		24	\$07D8
		10	\$0810
LW_Bacon	32	12	\$0812
		14	\$0814
		18	\$0818
		24	\$081E
		10	\$084A
		12	\$084C
LW_Haviland	33	14	\$084E
		18	\$0852
		24	\$0858
		10	\$088A
		12	\$088C
		14	\$088E
LW_Piedmont	34	18	\$0892
		24	\$0898
		10	\$08CA
		12	\$08CC
		14	\$08CE
		18	\$08D2
LW_Cowell	35	24	\$08D8
		10	\$090A
		12	\$090C
		14	\$090E
		18	\$0912
		24	\$0918
LW_Galey	36	10	\$094A
		12	\$094C
		14	\$094E
		18	\$0952
		24	\$0958
		10	\$094A
LW_Shattuck	37	12	\$094C
		14	\$094E
		18	\$0952
		24	\$0958

Version 2.0 Ruler Escape

A ruler escape was added to the V2.0 Text Scrap to maintain compatibility with geoWrite files when justification and multiple "rulers" (formatting changes) within the page were added. A ruler escape need not appear anywhere in the text scrap, but if it appears, it will appear at the beginning of the file, or at the beginning of a paragraph. Paragraphs are defined as ending with a CR, so a ruler escape will always be preceded by a CR. Ruler escapes are 27 bytes long. They contain information about the document's margins, paragraph justification, and color, if supported. The format of the V2.0 ruler escape is shown below.

Format of Ruler Escape

Byte Number	Content	Description
0	ESC RULER	ESC RULER=\$11
1-2	Left Margin	Left Margin in pixel positions. Range 0-479 (639 with V2.1 data file)
3-4	Right Margin	Right Margin in pixel positions. Range: Left Margin < Right Margin <=479
5-6	8 Tabs	Each tab is one word long:
7-8		Bit 15: 0 for normal text tab.
9-10		1 for decimal tab, decimal points aligned.
11-12		Bit 14-0: Tab position. Range: (> Left Margin) Tab (< Right Margin)
13-14...		
21-22	Paragraph Margin	How far to indent paragraphs. Range is 0 – (< Right Margin)
23	Justification	Bits for justification and line spacing Bit 0-1: 0 = left justified text 1 = centered text. 2 = right justified text 3 = left and right (fully) justified text Bits 3-2: 0 = single spaced text 1 = one and a half spaced text 2 = double spaced text
24	Text Color	The color of the text. Currently no GEOS application uses this byte
25-26	Reserved	Reserved for future use

Note: Tabs are not displayed in the Text Manager even though they appear in the ruler data in the file. In applications that use tabs, the tab character causes spacing to the position of the next tab, if set. A wrap to the beginning of the next line is done if no tab is defined in the currently active ruler to the right of the position of the embedded tab character.

geoWrite

There are currently 2 generations of geoWrite. 1.x and 2.x. 2.x added the following abilities.

1. Superscript and Subscript
2. Headers and Footers
3. Ruler Changes:
 - a. Paragraph Marker
 - b. Decimal Tabs
 - c. Justification
 - d. Multiple Rulers per page
4. V2.x File Header Block added the following:
 - a. Starting Page Number
 - b. Title Page
 - c. Variable Page Height

Output File Formats

Like the Text Scrap, there is a V1.1 and a V2.0/2.1 geoWrite output format. The version numbers are different for the output file formats and the program releases. You will find geoWrite with version strings of V1.2, V1.3, and V2.0 for the Writer's Workshop, while the output file formats are either V1.1 or V2.0. V2.1 of geoWrite arrived with GEOS 2.0.

In both formats, documents are stored in VLIR files. In general, each record in the VLIR file stores one page of text. Some records are used to store pictures and, in the case of V2.0 files, header and footer information. This arrangement is show below.

VLIR Format for geoWrite Files

Record #	V1.1 Format Files	V2.0/2.1 Format Files
0-60	Text Pages	Text Pages
61	Text Page	Header, empty for none
62	Text Page	Footer, empty for none
63	Text Page	Reserved
64-127	Pictures in BitmapUp format	Pictures in BitmapUp format

The major difference between the V1.1 and V2.0 formats is that the Writer's Workshop V2.0 version supports headers and footers. Pages 61-63 may be used to store text pages with the earlier releases of geoWrite, but these will not be carried when editing with the geoWrite V2.0. This is probably not a problem since no one has ever gotten close to actually being able to store a 64-page document on a 1541 disk. When double sided support for the 1571 becomes available this may become possible.

In geoWrite, each document is broken up into separate pages and each page stored in its own VLIR record. A page consists of ruler information followed by text. For a V1.1 geoWrite file the ruler data consists of right and left-margin and tab data.

The text that follows is stored as ASCII. Escape strings are used for font/style changes and for including pictures. The data for each picture is stored in a separate record. All non-empty pages must start with a font/style escape. A font/style escape cannot be followed immediately by another font/style escape, geoWrite files may also include pictures with an ESC_GRAPHICS. The data for the picture is stored in its own record as a Bit-Mapped Object. See the graphics section for the format of a Bit-Mapped Object.

Graphics Escape String

Byte	Function	Description
0	ESC_GRAPHICS	The escape to graphics control char = \$10
1	Width	Picture's width in cards
2 - 3	Height	Picture's height in scanlines
5	Record Number	Number of the record containing the picture data The picture data is a photo scrap

geoWrite V1.x

Early Versions of GeoWrite have a fixed Ruler that only appears at the start of every page. Note: 1.x does not have any information stored in its File Header Block.

geoWrite V1.x Page Layout

Byte	Description
0-19	Ruler
0-1	Left Margin Range 0 – 479
2-3	Right Margin in pixel positions. Range: (> Left Margin) and (<= 479)
4-20	8 Tabs. Range (> Left Margin) Tab (< Right Margin)
21-24	NEWCARDSET = (\$17) font/style escape
25- ...	Text of document, may contain ruler, font/style, graphics, or page break escapes. PAGE_BREAK = \$0C, causes geoWrite to begin a new page. ESC_GRAPHICS = \$10, includes a picture
Last Byte	EOF = 0 appears as last byte of document.

Sample Ruler in geoProgrammer format.

```
T_RulerV1:
    .word 0                      ; Left Margin
    .word $01DF                  ; Right Margin
    .word $0048                  ; Tabs 1-8
    .word $0070
    .word $00B8
    .word $00E0
    .word $0128
    .word $0150
    .word $0198
    .word $01DF
    .byte NEWCARDSET            ; Font Set
    .word BSW                     ; $0009      Font ID 0. 9 Point Font.
    .byte SET_PLAINTEXT
```

geoWrite V2.0

Version 2.0 is similar to V1.2 but includes a more extensive ruler escape. This is the same format as found in Text Scrap files. The file format for V2.0+ data files is as follows.

geoWrite V2.0+ Page Layout

Offset	Description
0 - 26	Ruler escape string
27 – 30	NEWCARDSET = (\$17) font/style escape
31 - ...	Text of document, may contain ruler, font/style, graphics, or page break escapes. PAGE_BREAK = 1, one byte. Causes geoWrite to begin a new page. ESC_GRAPHICS = 16, includes a picture
Last Byte	EOF = 0 appears as last byte of document.

Further information is also stored in the File Header of V2.0 files. This information includes the height of the footer and header, the page height the document was formatted with (different depending on the selected printer driver), and flags for NLQ and title page modes.

geoWrite V2.0+ File Header Information

Offset	Contents	Description
\$89	Page Number	Page number to print on first page of this file, need not be 1.
\$8B	Title and NLQ	Bit 7 set = make title page (no header, footer on first page) Bit 6 set = turn NLQ fixed width spacing on.
\$8C	Header Height	The height in pixels reserved on each page for the header.
\$8E	Footer Height	The height in pixels reserved on each page for the footer.
\$90	Page Height	Different printers support different vertical resolutions. If the height of the page as stored here does not match what the printer is capable of, then geoWrite 2.0 reformats the file to match the printer.

Sample V2.0/2.1 Ruler

```
T_RulerV2.0:
    .byte ESC_RULER           ; $11
    .word 0                   ; Left Margin
    .word 480                 ; Right Margin
    .word $0028                ; Tab 1
    .word $0060
    .word $0098                ; Tab 3
    .word $00D0
    .word $0108
    .word $0140
    .word $0178
    .word $01B0                ; tab 8
    .word $0008                ; Paragraph
    .byte $10                  ; Justification
    .byte $00                  ; Text Color
    .word $0000                ; Reserved

T_CardSet:
    .byte NEWCARDSET
    .word BSW                  ; $0009 Font ID 0. 9 Point Font
    .byte SET_PLAINTEXT
```

geoWrite Summary

geoWrite files are divided into pages stored in different records of a VLIR file. These records may also contain bitmap data for pictures included in the document. In addition the V2.0 format includes header, footer, and page height as well as justification, NLQ and title page flags. In V1.1 files, there is only one small ruler at the top of the page. A different ruler may control each paragraph in V2.0 files.

The above information should be sufficient to enable programmers to read and to create files in any of the formats. It is important to note that each of the earlier versions of output file formats are subsets of the later versions. Thus the V1.1 Text Scrap is a subset of the V2.0 and can be read by the later version Text Manager. The only possible incompatibility between formats is the ability of V1.1 geoWrite to store text pages in the header, footer, and reserved records. As mentioned above, it is unlikely that a 64-page document will fit on one disk.

Text Scraps and geoWrite files differ in that Text Scraps are meant to be only one page or less. The Text Scrap is designed to be a more generic object, enabling a common ground between word processors.

geoPaint

As of the latest version of geoPaint V2.0 there is only one version of geoPaint data files: V1.1. Each geoPaint file is comprised of an image that is 640x720 pixels. This image is organized in 8x8 cards, which forms a matrix of 80x90 cards. With 1 foreground / background color card for each 8x8 image card.

Sample image card

```
T_ImageCard:
    .byte %11111111
    .byte %10000001
    .byte %10000001
    .byte %10000001
    .byte %10000001
    .byte %11111111
```



Sample Color card

```
T_ColorCard: ; dark grey foreground, light grey background
    .byte (DKGREY <<4) | LTGREY
```

Output File Format

Like geoWrite documents, geoPaint images are stored in VLIR files. The geoPaint image is divided up into 45 different VLIR records. Each record in the VLIR file stores 2 card rows of image data and 2 rows of color cards. It takes 45 records to store the entire 90 card rows of the image. This simple arrangement is shown below.

VLIR Format for geoPaint Files

Record #	V1.1 Format Files
0-44	Card Row Sets

VLIR Records

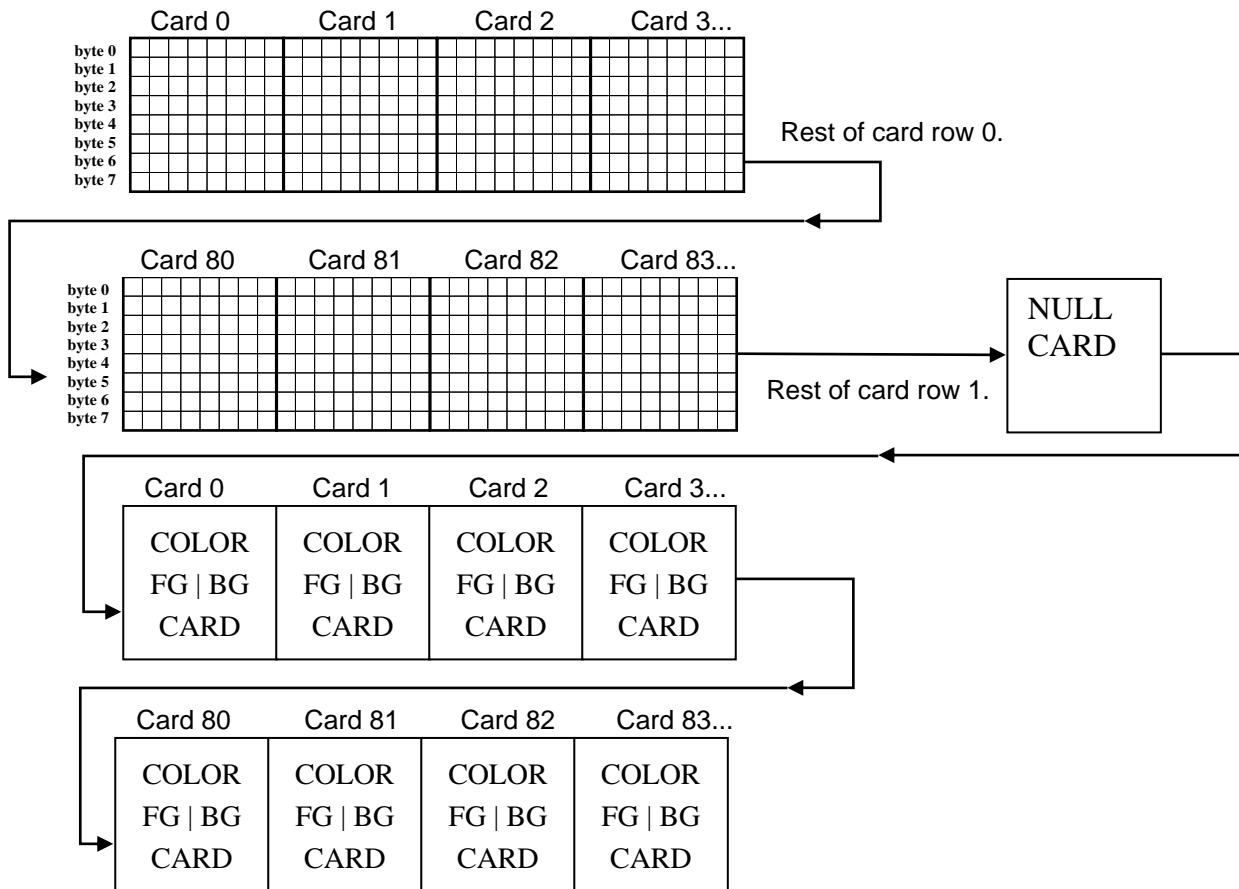
Each VLIR record contains a card row set that contains 2 rows of image cards, 1 NULL card and the color cards for the 2 rows of image cards.

Card row set

Count	Contents	Size in Bytes
2	80-column wide set of image cards. (80-columns * 8 card height) * 2 rows.	1280
1	Null Terminating Card (1 * 8 card height)	8
2	80-column wide sets of Color cards. (80-columns * 1 color card size * 2 rows)	160
	Total Bytes to be Compressed	1448

Card Row Set

The card row set is processed as one continuous stream of bytes. Example byte stream from VLIR Record 0:

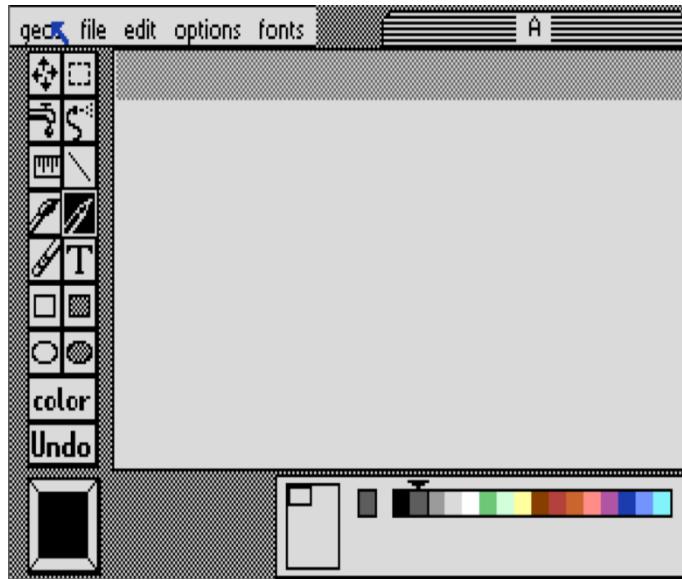


Byte stream Compression

geoPaint Card Row Set Format

Offset	Contents	Purpose
0	CMD	Compression Command
	CMD = 0-63: CMD = 65-127: CMD = 129-255:	Three modes for storing bitmap data depending on Count: COUNT=CMD. Use next COUNT bytes. (Uncompressed Data) COUNT=CMD-64 Repeat the next card COUNT times. COUNT=CMD-128 Repeat the next byte COUNT times.
0-end of stream	Bitmap Data	The bitmap data in one of the three COUNT modes
--	Count	New mode byte
-	Bitmap Data	The bitmap data in one of the three COUNT modes
-		More Count/Bitmap Pairs
-	Color Table	Color Table stored compacted. One color byte generated for each uncompacted card.

Sample Compression



VLIR Record 0 contains the two card rows of Pattern 2 that were drawn on the image above. This pattern started at column 1 and continued until the right-edge of the image.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	00	3F	07	2A	55	2A	55	2A	55	2A	7F	55	AA	55	AA	55
1	A5	5A	A5	55	AA	A5	55	AA	55	AA	55	AA	08	55	2A	55
2	2A	55	2A	55	2A	7F	55	AA	55	AA	55	AA	55	AA	50	55
3	A5	5A	A5	55	AA	A5	55	AA	01	55	88	00	FF	BFA1	BF	00

Record 0 Decompression

CMD	Description	Count	Data	Byte Count
7	String	7	2A:55:2A:55:2A:55:2A	7
127	Repeat Card	63	[55:AA:55:AA:55:AA:55:AA]	504
80	Repeat Card	16	[55:AA:55:AA:55:AA:55:AA]	128
8	String	8	55:AA:55:AA:55:AA:55:2A	8
127	Repeat Card	63	[55:AA:55:AA:55:AA:55:AA]	504
80	Repeat Card	16	[55:AA:55:AA:55:AA:55:AA]	128
1	String	1	55	1
136	Repeat Byte	8	0	8
255	Repeat Byte	127	BF	127
161	Repeat Byte	97	BF	33
Total Decompressed Bytes				1448

geoPaint Summary

geoPaint files contain a single 640x720 image that is spread across 45 records of a VLIR file. The format is used across all versions of geoPaint for both 64 and 128 GEOS.

notepad

The Notes data file created by notepad only has 1 version: "Notes V1.0". The data file is a very simple VLIR file. Each page of the Notes file is stored in its own VLIR record. This limits the total number of pages to the standard VLIR limit of 127 records.

Each Page of a Notes file contains a simple NULL terminated string with the CR being the only supported control character. There is no support for fonts / tabs / styles etc...

A page is limited in size to 1 disk block, which gives the page a max data size of BLKDATSIZE (254) including the null terminator.

Text Album

1.0

The 1.0 file format is used by all versions of text manager prior to V2.1. This format is a simple VLIR structure with every page in the Album being a VLIR Record with a v1.2 Text Scrap.

2.1

The 2.1 file format adds two new features over 1.0.

1. It now can contain v2.0 Text Scraps so it now supports ruler escapes.
2. The ability to name each page in the Album.

The page name table is stored in the last VLIR record. Every time a page is added or removed from the album, or a page name changes, this record is deleted and rewritten with the new contents. Note that the VLIR records are always kept together without gaps. If you have a 2-page album the pages will be stored in record 0 and record 1, with the page name table stored in record 2. If you add a new page now, it would be stored in record 2 and the page name table record will become the new last record at record 3.

The page name table has the following format:

Page Name Table

Offset	Contents	Size in Bytes
0	Number of pages in the Album.	2
1	Page 1 Name. 16-character null terminate.	17
†18	Page 2 Name (If present).	17
†35	Page 3 Name (If present).	17
	...	
†xx	NULL record table terminator	17

Example:

Byte Stream in Record 2, in an album with two pages:

This album has 2 pages the first page is not named and the second page is named. For every page there is a 17-character field to hold the name plus a null-terminator. This list of page names is terminated with a terminating 17-character field of all NULLs.

02	number of pages
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	(Page Was not named)
4D 79 20 50 61 67 65 3A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	My Page:
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	NULL Table Terminator

Note: † The page name table always has one 17-byte name field for each page in the album. After all of the page name fields there is another 17 bytes of NULL to end the table.

Photo Album

1.0

The 1.0 file format is used by all versions of photo manager prior to V2.1 of the photo manager. This format is a simple VLIR structure with every page in the album being a VLIR record containing a photo Scrap.

2.1

The 2.1 file format adds the ability to name each page in the Album. The page names are stored in the last VLIR record. Every time a page is added or removed from the album, or a page name changes, this record is deleted and rewritten with the new contents. VLIR Records are always kept together without gaps. If you have a two page album the pages will be stored in record 0 and record 1 with the page names stored in record 2. If you add a new page, that page would be stored in record 2 and the page name record will become the new last record at record 3.

The page name record has the following format:

Page Name Table

Offset	Contents	Size in Bytes
0	Number of pages in the Album.	2
1	Page 1 Name. 16-character null terminate.	17
†18	Page 2 Name. (If present).	17
†35	Page 3 Name. (If present).	17
	...	
†xx	NULL record table terminator	17

Example:

Byte Stream in Record 3, in an album with three pages, and the second and third pages are named:

This record starts with the number of pages, followed by three 17-character fields of page names and 1 terminating 17-character field of all NULLs.

03	number of pages
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	(page was not named)
4D 79 20 50 61 67 65 3A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	My Page:
49 63 6F 6E 73 20 66 6F 72 20 44 6C 67 00 00 00 00	Icons for Dlg
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	NULL table terminator

Note: † The page name table always has one 17-byte name field for each page in the album. After all of the page name fields there is another 17 bytes of NULL to end the table.

G: Special Notes

Desk Accessory

Responsibilities

If using Menus, the Desk Accessory (DA) must save the 9 bytes at **saveFontTab** before activating its menus. It must then restore **saveFontTab** during exit.

It is the job of the Desk Accessory to ensure that if the current drive (**curDrive**) is changed that it be returned to its original value so that **RstrAppl** can find the SWAP FILE.

Restrictions

Since Desk Accessories and Dialogs both save the system state to **dlgBoxRamBuf**, a DA cannot use Dialog Boxes unless it does a backup of **dlgBoxRamBuf** (417 bytes @851F) and restores it before the DA closes. With out backing that area up calling a dialog box will trash the system state of the calling application and it can no longer be restored.[†]

Desk accessories larger than 24K cannot be used under GEOS 128. This is the amount of space available in BackRAM for desk accessories.

[†]For workarounds to these limitations see *Chapter 8 Dialog Box > Removing Limitations*

Auto Exec

Responsibilities

Always check **firstBoot** at startup and behave accordingly based on the result:

- When **firstBoot** == FALSE; perform boot time logic.
- When **firstBoot** == TRUE; perform application mode logic. Normally this will be some form of user setup.

Restrictions

The only available input Driver is the joystick unless you load one in yourself.

Cannot modify RAM from \$5000-5FFF when running during first boot. Kernal Boot code is still active in this area during boot time when the auto exec is running.

If you need full drive support you must run *after* CONFIGURE.

Kernal patches should run *before* CONFIGURE so that CONFIGURE will stash the changes with the rest of the Kernal into REU Bank 0 for rboot.