

# VICE, the Versatile Commodore Emulator

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## 2 About VICE

VICE is the one and only *Versatile Commodore Emulator*. It provides emulation of the Commodore C64, C64DTV, C128, VIC20, PET, PLUS4, SCPU64 and CBM-II computers within a single package. The emulators run as separate programs, but have the same user interface, share the same settings and support the same file formats.

**Important notice:** If you have no idea what a Commodore 8-bit computer is, or have questions about how these machines are used, how the file formats work or anything else that is not strictly related to VICE, you should read the appropriate FAQs *first*, as that kind of information is not available here. See [Chapter 19 \[Contacts\]](#), page 266. for information about how to retrieve the FAQs.

All the emulators provide an accurate 6502/6510 emulator, with emulation of all the opcodes (both documented and undocumented ones) and accurate timing. Unlike other emulators, VICE aims to be cycle accurate; it tries to emulate chip timings as precisely as possible and does so *efficiently*.

Please do *not* expect the C64DTV, C128, PET, PLUS4, SCPU64 and CBM-II emulators to be as good as the C64 or VIC20 one, as they are still under construction.

*Notice:* This documentation is written for the Unix release of VICE.

### 2.1 C64 emulator features

As of version 2.3, two C64 emulators are provided: ‘x64’ (fast) and ‘x64sc’ (accurate).

The fast C64 emulator, called ‘x64’, features a fairly complete emulation of the VIC-II video chip: sprites, all registers and all video modes are fully emulated. The emulation has been fully cycle-accurate since version 0.13.0.

The accurate C64 emulator, called ‘x64sc’, features a cycle-based and pixel-accurate VIC-II emulation. This requires a much faster machine than the old ‘x64’.

A rather complete emulation of the SID sound chip is also provided. All the basic features are implemented as well as most of the complex ones including synchronisation, ring modulation and filters. There are two emulators of the SID chip available: first is the “standard” VICE emulator, available since VICE 0.12; the second is Dag Lem’s reSID engine. The reSID engine is a lot more accurate than the standard engine, but it is also a lot slower, and only suitable for faster machines.

Naturally, also both CIAs (or VIAs, in some cases) are fully emulated and cycle accurate.

### 2.2 C64DTV emulator features

The C64DTV emulator, called ‘x64dtv’, features emulation of C64DTV revisions 2 and 3. The emulator is under construction, but most of the DTV specific features are already supported (with varying accuracy).

Video cache is disabled by default as it currently doesn’t work with some of C64DTV’s new video modes. The new video modes have a simple “fake” video cache implementation that may give incorrect results and decreased performance.



## 2.3 C128 emulator features

The C128 emulator, called 'x128', features a complete emulation of the internal MMU (*Memory Management Unit*), 80 column VDC screen, fast IEC bus emulation, 2 MHz mode, Z80 emulation plus all the features of the C64 emulation.

## 2.4 VIC20 emulator features

The VIC20 emulates all the internal hardware, including the VIA chips. The VIC-I video chip is fully emulated except NTSC interlace mode, so most graphical effects will work correctly.

Sound support is implemented, but is still at an experimental stage. If you think it could be improved and know how to do so, feel free to contact us (see [Chapter 19 \[Contacts\]](#), [page 266](#)).

The VIC20 emulator now allows the use of the VIC1112 IEEE488 interface. You have to enable the hardware (by menu, resource, or commandline option) and then load the IEEE488 ROM (see for example <http://www.funet.fi/pub/cbm/schematics/cartridges/vic20/ieee-488/325329-04.bin>, but you have to double the size to 4k for now). The IEEE-488 code is then started by SYS45065.

## 2.5 PET emulator features

The PET emulator emulates the 2001, 3032, 4032, 8032, 8096, 8296 and SuperPET (MicroMainFrame 9000) models, covering the whole series. The hardware is pretty much the same in each and that is why one single program is enough to emulate all of them. For more detailed information about PET hardware please refer to the 'PETdoc' file.

Both the 40 column and 80 column CRTC video chips are emulated (from the 4032 onward), but a few of the features are not implemented yet (numbers of rasterlines per char and lines per screen). Fortunately, they are not very important for average applications.

Sound is available for the PET as well, but like the VIC20's it is still under construction.

The PET 8096 is basically a PET 8032 with a 64k extension board which allows remapping the upper 32k with RAM. You have to write to a special register at \$fff0 to remap the memory. The PET 8296 is a 8096 but with a completely redesigned motherboard with 128k RAM in total. Of the additional 32k RAM you can use only some in blocks of 4k, but you have to set jumpers on the motherboard for it. VICE uses the command line options '-petram9' and '-petramA' instead. Also, the video controller can handle a larger address range. The PET 8x96 model emulations run the Commodore LOS-96 operating system - basically an improved BASIC 4 version with up to 32k for BASIC text and 32k for variables. See 'PETdoc' for more information.

The PET 8296-G is a 8296 with built-in 8250 low-profile dual disk drive.

The PET 8296-GD is a 8296-GD with additionally a "HiRes Emulator" (HRE). This is a cheaper version of a "HRG" hi-res board which was based on Thomson chips. This version instead uses no additional hardware support apart from some memory mapping tricks. It has supporting software in the hre-\*.bin rom files.

The SuperPET also is a PET 8032 with an expansion board. It can map 4k at a time out of 64k into the \$9\*\*\* area. Also it has an ACIA 6551 for RS232 communication. The 6809

CPU that is built into the SuperPET is now emulated, since release 2.4, including the 6702 dongle chip.

The Super-OS/9 MMU expansion, developed by TPUG (Toronto PET Users Group) is also emulated.

The PET computers came with three major ROM revisions, so-called BASIC 1, 2 and 4, all of which are provided. The PET 2001 uses the version 1, the PET 3032 uses version 2, and the others use version 4. The 2001 ROM is horribly broken with respect to IEEE488 (they shipped it before they tested it with the floppy drive, so only tape worked. Therefore the emulator patches the ROM to fix the IEEE488 routines.

As well as other low-level fixes the 2001 patch obtains the load address for a program file from the first two bytes of the file. This allows the loading of both PET2001-saved files (that have \$0400 as their load address) and other PET files (that have \$0401). The PET2001 saves from \$0400 and not from \$0401 as other PETs do.

Moreover, the secondary addresses used are now 0 and 1 for load and save, respectively, and not arbitrary unused secondary addresses.

To select which model to run, specify it on the command line with the `-model MODEL` option, where `MODEL` can be one of a list of PET model numbers, all described in see [Section 7.6.1 \[PET model\]](#), page 105

## 2.6 CBM-II emulator features

The CBM-II emulator emulates several types of CBM-II models. Those models are known under different names in the USA and Europe. In the States they have been sold as B128 and B256, in Europe as CBM 610, CBM 620 (low-profile case) or CBM 710 and CBM 720 (high-profile case with monitor). In addition to that now an experimental C510 emulation is included. The C510 (also known as P500) is the little brother of the C600/700 machines. It runs at roughly 1 MHz and, surprise, it has a VIC-II instead of the CRTIC. Otherwise the different line of computers are very similar.

These computers are prepared to take a coprocessor board with an 8088 or Z80 CPU. Indeed there are models CBM 630 and CBM 730 that supposedly had those processors. However these models are not emulated.

The basic difference is the amount of RAM these machines have been supplied with. The B128 and the CBM \*10 models had 128k RAM, the others 256k. This implies some banking scheme, as the 6502 can only address 64k. And indeed those machines use a 6509, that can address 1 MByte of RAM. It has 2 registers at addresses 0 and 1. The indirect bank register at address 1 determines the bank (0-15) where the opcodes LDA (zp),Y and STA (zp),Y take the data from. The exec bank register at address 0 determines the bank where all other read and write addresses take place.

The business line machines (C6xx/7xx) have the RAM in banks 1-2, resp. 1-4. All available banks are used for BASIC, where program code is separated from all variables, resp. from normal variables, strings and arrays that are distributed over other banks. The C510 instead has RAM in banks 0 and 1, and uses bank 1 for program and all variables. Bank 0, though, can be accessed by the VIC-II to display graphics.

Many models have been expanded to more than the built-in memory. In fact some machines have been expanded to the full 1M. Bank 15 is used as system bank, with only little RAM,

and lots of expansion cartridge ROM area, the I/O and the kernal/basic ROMs. Some models have been modified to map RAM into the expansion ROM area. Those modifications can be emulated as well.

The different settings are described in see [Section 7.7.1 \[CBM-II model\]](#), page 115.

## 2.7 SCPU64 emulator features

The XSCPU64 emulator is a simulation of a C64 equipped with a SuperCPU64 V2B. Features:

- 20 MHz asynchronous single cycle 65816 CPU core with proper dummy and invalid cycle handling.
- 128 KiB static RAM, 0-16 MiB SIMM RAM, 64-512 KiB EPROM emulated and their respective timing details.
- All RAM optimization configurations supported with write buffer.
- I/O area access delays, write through to SRAM implemented.
- Memory mappings including cartridge and boot memory map and kernal shadow.
- Hardware registers and switches implemented.
- Replacement SCPU64 ROM compatible with the original to avoid distribution problems
- It's using the single cycle VICII core for accurate simulation

Still to do:

- Measure and verify VICII interrupt phase shift
- Measure and verify BA phase shift
- SIMM RAM extra 7.5 cycle refresh delay every 10us missing.
- CPU NMI support for “reset” button

The emulation is quite accurate but not perfect. If you code something timing intensive using this simulation please always check it on real hardware to avoid bad surprises.

The hardware itself is asynchronous in nature, therefore caution must be taken to not do long timing loops without synchronization in 20 MHz mode. Also don't squeeze out the last remaining cycles without leaving a safety buffer. Synchronization points can be created by doing I/O reads or writes and leaving a few hundred cycles left each frame will not hurt.

Otherwise it can happen that the code is running on this version of VICE or my SCPU64 V2+C128D perfectly but nowhere else due to manufacturing variations and frequency drifts.

## 2.8 The keyboard emulation

There are two ways of emulating the keyboard in VICE.

The default way (*symbolic mapping*) is to map every key combination to the corresponding key combination on the real machine: for example, if you press **\***, which is bound to **Shift-8** on a U.S. keyboard, in the C64 emulator, the emulated machine will have just the *unshifted* **\*** key pressed (as **\*** is unshifted on the C64 keyboard). Likewise, pressing **'** on the same U.S. keyboard without any shift key will cause the combination **Shift-7** to be pressed in the emulated C64. This way, it becomes quite obvious what keys should be typed to obtain all the symbols.

There is, however, one problem with symbolic mapping: some keys really need to be mapped specially regardless. The most important examples being, in the VIC20, C64 and C128 emulators, that **CTRL** is mapped to **Tab** and that the **Commodore** key is mapped to the left **Control**). The **RUN/STOP** key is mapped to the **ESC** key on the PC keyboard. The PET emulator, lacking the **Commodore** key but having an **ESC** key, uses the left **Control** key as **RUN/STOP** and the **ESC** key as **ESC** of course.

The second way (*positional mapping*) is to map every key on the “real” keyboard to the key which has the same position on the keyboard of the emulated machine. This way, no **Shift** key is forced by the program (with the exception of the function keys **F2**, **F4**, **F6** and **F8**, which require **Shift** on the Commodore keyboards), and the keyboard is more comfortable to use in those programs (such as some games) that require the keys to be in the correct positions.

**Warning:** unlike the real C64, VICE “presses” the **Shift** key *together* with the key to shift when the **Shift** must be forced. In most cases this should work fine, but some keyboard routines are quite picky and tend not to recognize the shift key because of this. For instance, **F6** (which on the real C64 is obtained with **Shift + F5**) could be recognized as **F5**. In that case, use the shift key manually (i.e., type **Shift + F5** in the example). Yes, we know this is a bug.

The **RESTORE** key is mapped to **Page Up** (or **Prev**) by default.

## 2.9 The joystick emulation

Joysticks can be emulated both via the keyboard and via a real joystick connected to the host machine (the latter only works on GNU/Linux systems).

There are two keyboard layouts for joystick use, known as *numpad* and *custom*.

The *numpad* layout uses the numeric keypad keys, i.e., the numbers 1 . . . 9 which emulate all the directions including the diagonal ones; 0 emulates the fire button.

The *custom* layout uses the keys **w**, **e**, **r**, **s**, **d**, **f**, **x**, **c**, **v** for the directions and **space** for the fire button instead.

## 2.10 The disk drive emulation

All the emulators support up to 4 external disk drives as devices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Each of these devices can emulate virtual Commodore 1541, 1541-II, 1571, 1581, 2031, 2040, 3040, 4040, 1001, 8050 and 8250 drives in one of four ways:

- using disk images, i.e., files that contain a dump of all the blocks contained in a real floppy disk (if you want more information about what a disk image is, consult the `comp.emulators.cbm` FAQ);
- accessing file system directories, thus giving you the use of files without having to copy them to disk images; this also allows you to read and write files in the P00 format (again, consult the `comp.emulators.cbm` FAQ for more info).
- accessing a real device connected to the host machine. As of VICE 1.11 it is possible to connect real drives like Commodore 1541 to the printer port of the host using the XA1541 or XM1541 cable. Currently this only works on Linux or Windows using the OpenCBM library. You can get it from <http://www.lb.shuttle.de/puffin/>

`cbm4linux` (cbm4linux, Linux version) or from <http://cbm4win.sf.net/> (cbm4win, Windows version).

- directly using the disk drive of the host. The 3.5" disk drive of the host can be used to read or write Commodore 1581 formatted disks. Currently this raw drive access feature is only available for Linux hosts.

When using disk images there are two available types of drive emulation. One of them the *virtual drive* emulation. It does *not* really emulate the serial line, but patches the kernal ROM (with the so-called *kernal traps*) so that serial line operations can be emulated via C language routines. This emulation is very fast, but only allows use of standard DOS functions (and not even all of them). For real device or raw drive access it is required to enable this type of emulation.

The IEEE488 drives (2031, 2040, 3040, 4040, 1001, 8050 and 8250) do not use kernal traps. Instead the IEEE488 interface lines are monitored and the data is passed to the drive emulation. To use them on the C64, you need to enable the IEEE488 interface emulation. Only if the IEEE488 emulation is enabled, those drives can be selected.

The other alternative is a *true drive* emulation. The Commodore disk drives are provided with their own CPU (a 6502 as the VIC20 and the PETs) and their own RAM and ROM. So, in order to more closely emulate its features, a complete emulation of this hardware must be provided and that is what the *hardware level* emulation does. When the *hardware level* emulation is used, the kernal routines remain unpatched and the serial line is fully emulated. The problem with this emulation is that it needs a lot of processing power, mainly because the emulator has to emulate two CPUs instead of one.

The PETs do not use a serial IEC bus to communicate with the floppy drive but instead use the parallel IEEE488 bus. This does *byte by byte* transfers, as opposed to the *bit by bit* transfers of the C64 and VIC20, so making it feasible to emulate the parallel line completely while emulating the drive at DOS level only. The IEEE488 line interpreter maps the drives 8-11 (as described above) to the IEEE488 disk units, and no kernal traps are needed. The same emulation of the Commodore IEEE488 bus interface is available for the C64 and the VIC20. With IEEE488 drives you can have true 2031 emulation at unit #8, and still have filesystem access at units #10 or #11, because monitoring the IEEE488 lines does not interfere with the true drive emulation.

The IEEE488 disk drives 2040, 3040, 4040, 8050 and 8250 are Dual Drive Floppy Disks. This means that these drives handle two disks. To accomplish the emulation, only two disks can be emulated, namely units #8 and #10. The attached image, track display and LED display of unit #9 and #11 are used for the second drive of the dual disk drives. On unix the unit number display (8 or 9, 10 or 11) in the emulation window changes to the drive number display (0 or 1).

The Commodore 2040, 3040, 4040, 1001, 8050 and 8250 disk drives are so-called "old-style" disk drives. Their architecture includes not one, but two processors of the 6502 type, namely a 6502 for the file handling and communication with the PET (IP), and a 6504 (which is a 6502 with reduced address space) for the drive handling (FDC). Both processors communicate over a shared memory area. The IP writes commands to read/write blocks to this area and the FDC executes them. To make the emulation feasible, the FDC processor is not emulated cycle-exactly as a 6504, but simply by checking the commands and executing them on the host. This provides a fast FDC emulation, but disallows the sending the FDC

processor commands to execute code. Applications where this is necessary are believed to be rather seldom. Only the format command uses this feature, but this is checked for.

The dual disk drive 2040 emulates one of the very first CBM disk drives. This drive has DOS version 1. DOS1 uses an own disk type, that is closely related to the 1541 disk image. Only on tracks 18-24 DOS1 disks have a sector more than 1541 disks. DOS1 disk images have the extension .d67.

The dual disk drives 3040 and 4040 use the same logical disk format as the VC1541 and the 2031. In fact, the 4040 was the first disk with DOS version 2. The 3040 emulated here originally was the same as 2040, only for the european 30xx PET series. As many of the original DOS1 disk drives were upgraded (a simple ROM upgrade!) to DOS2, I use the 3040 number for a DOS 2.0 disk drive, and 4040 for a revised DOS 2 disk drive. It is, however, not yet clear whether the disks here are write compatible to the 1541, as rumors exist that the write gap between sectors is different. But read compatible they are. As VICE emulates the FDC processor in C and not as 6504 emulation, this does not matter in VICE.

The drives 1001, 8050 and 8250 do actually have the very same DOS ROM. Only the code in the FDC is different, which is taken care of by VICE. So for all three of those disk drives, only `dos1001` is needed. The DOS version used is 2.7.

## 2.11 Supported file formats

VICE supports the most popular Commodore file formats:

- X64 (preferred) or D64 disk image files; Used by the 1541, 2031, 3040, 4040 drives.
- G64 GCR-encoded 1541 disk image files
- P64 NRZI flux pulse disk image files
- D67 CBM2040 (DOS1) disk image format
- D71 VC1571 disk image format
- D81 VC1581 disk image format
- D80 CBM8050 disk image format
- D82 CBM8250/1001 disk image format
- D1M FD2000/FD4000 DD disk image format
- D2M FD2000/FD4000 HD disk image format
- D4M FD4000 ED disk image format
- T64 tape image files (read-only)
- P00 program files
- CRT C64 cartridge image files

An utility (`c1541`, see [Chapter 13 \[c1541\], page 151](#)) is provided to allow transfers and conversions between these formats.

Notice that the use of the X64 file format is depreciated now.

You can convert an X64 file back into a D64 file with the UNIX `dd` command:

```
dd bs=64 skip=1 if=IMAGE.X64 of=IMAGE.D64
```

See [Chapter 16 \[File formats\], page 159](#). for a technical description of the supported file formats.



## 2.12 Common problems

This section tries to describe the most common known problems with VICE, and how to resolve them.

### 2.12.1 Sound problems

VICE should compile and run without major problems on many UNIX systems, but there are some known issues related to the sound driver. In fact, the sound code is the least portable part of the emulator and has not yet been thoroughly tested on all the supported platforms.

Linux, AIX and SGI systems should play sound without any problems; if you are running Linux please use a 2.x kernel, as VICE needs some features that were not implemented in older versions of the Linux sound driver.

On the other hand, HP-UX and Solaris machines are known to cause troubles. If you think you can help debugging the code for these systems, your help would be really appreciated. We are having troubles finding HP-UX and SUN consoles to work at. . .

Some problems have been reported with the proprietary version of the Open Sound System for Linux. With a Crystal sound card, sound output was significantly delayed and, apparently, the allocated buffer size was completely wrong. This is not a VICE bug, but rather an OSS bug.

### 2.12.2 Shared memory problems

If you cannot start VICE because you get errors about shared memory, try to run it with the `+mitshm` command-line option (see [Section 6.5.3 \[Video options\]](#), page 34). This will completely disable usage of the MITSHM extensions, that are normally used to speed up the emulation window updates. Of course, this will also result in a big loss in speed.

Reasons for this failure could be:

- IPC support has been disabled at the system level; some system administrators disable this for security reasons. If *you* are the system administrator, use a kernel that has IPC support compiled in and enabled.
- You are attempting to run the emulator across the network (i.e., the emulator runs on one machine, and the output is displayed on another machine that works as an X terminal) and for some reason VICE does not recognize this fact. In this case, you have found a bug, so please report it to us.

If you want to avoid running the emulator with `+mitshm` every time, run it once with `+mitshm` and then choose "Save settings" from the right-button menu.

### 2.12.3 Printer problems

VICE supports the emulation of a printer either on the userport or as IEC device 4. Unfortunately the Commodore IEC routines do not send all commands to the IEC bus. For example an `OPEN 1,4` is not seen on the IEC bus. Also a `CLOSE 1` after that is not seen. VICE can see from printing that there was an `OPEN`, but it cannot see when the close was. Also a "finish print job" cannot be seen on the userport device. To flush the printer buffer (write to `print.dump` or to the printer) now a menu entry can be used. Disabling and re-enabling the printer should work as well.

The printing services have not been extensively tested but apart from the problem mentioned above it should work fine now.

#### **2.12.4 PET keyboard problems**

If you find that the German keyboard mapping (plus German charset) does not print uppercase umlauts, then you are right. The umlauts replace the [,\ and ] characters in the charset. The keys that make these characters do not have a different entry in the PET editor ROM tables when shifted. Thus it is not possible to get the uppercase umlauts in the editor. Nevertheless other programs are reported to change the keyboard mapping table and thus allow the use of the shifted (uppercase) umlauts.

Anyway, the VICE keyboard mappings are far from being perfect and we are open to any suggestions.



## 3 Invoking the emulators

The names of the available emulators are:

- `vsid`, the SID player
- `x64`, the fast C64 emulator
- `x64sc`, the accurate C64 emulator
- `x64dtv`, the C64DTV emulator
- `x128`, the C128 emulator
- `xvic`, the VIC20 emulator
- `xpet`, the PET emulator
- `xplus4`, the PLUS4 emulator
- `xcbm2`, the CBM-II emulator (CRTC models)
- `xcbm5x0`, the CBM-II emulator (VIC-II models)
- `xscpu64`, the SCPU64 emulator

You can run each of them by simply typing the name from a shell or by configuring your window manager for example to use them to open disk images.

If you want to look at the log output, or use the monitor in a port which does not have a dedicated monitor UI yet (such as the XAW port), you should always run them from a terminal window such as `xterm` or `rxvt`. For example, you could do

```
xterm -e x64
```

### 3.1 Command-line options used during initialization

There are several options you can specify on the command line. Some of them are used to specify emulation settings and will be described in detail later (see [Chapter 6 \[Settings and resources\]](#), [page 29](#) for a complete list). The remaining options are used only to give usage information or to initialize the emulator in some way:

- `-help`
- `-?` List all the available command-line options and their meaning.
- `-default` Set default resources (see [Chapter 6 \[Settings and resources\]](#), [page 29](#)). This will override all the settings specified before, but not the settings specified afterwards on the command line.
- `-config <filename>`  
Specify config file
- `-logfile <name>`  
Specify log file name
- `-verbose` Enable verbose log output.
- `-keybuf <string>`  
Put the specified string into the keyboard buffer.
- `-console` Console mode (for music playback)

`-chdir <directory>`  
Change the working directory.

`-autostart <name>`  
Autostart <name> (see [Section 3.2 \[Command-line autostart\]](#), page 18).

`-autoload <name>`  
Attach and autoload tape/disk image <name>

`-basicload`  
On autostart, load to BASIC start (without ',1')

`+basicload`  
On autostart, load with ',1'

`-autostartwithcolon`  
On autostart, use the 'RUN' command with a colon, i.e., 'RUN:'

`+autostartwithcolon`  
On autostart, do not use the 'RUN' command with a colon; i.e., 'RUN'

`-autostart-handle-tde`  
`+autostart-handle-tde`  
Handle/Do not handle True Drive Emulation on autostart

`-autostart-warp`  
`+autostart-warp`  
Enable/Disable warp mode during autostart

`-autostartprgmode <Mode>`  
Set autostart mode for PRG files (0: VirtualFS, 1: Inject, 2: Disk image)

`-autostartprgdiskimage <Name>`  
Set disk image for autostart of PRG files

`-autostart-delay-random`  
`+autostart-delay-random`  
Enable/Disable random delay on autostart

`-autostart-delay <seconds>`  
Set initial autostart delay (0: use default)

`-1 <Name>` Attach <Name> as a tape image file.

`-8 <Name>`  
`-9 <Name>`  
`-10 <Name>`  
`-11 <Name>`  
Attach <Name> as a disk image to device 8, 9, 10 or 11.

`-attach8ro`  
`-attach9ro`  
`-attach10ro`  
`-attach11ro`  
Attach disk image for drive #8-11 read only

```
-attach8rw  
-attach9rw  
-attach10rw  
-attach11rw
```

Attach disk image for drive #8-11 read write (if possible)

## 3.2 Autostarting programs from the command-line

It is possible to let the emulator *autostart* a disk or tape image file, by simply specifying its name as the *last* argument on the command line, for example

```
x64 lovelygame.x64.gz
```

will start the C64 emulator, attaching ‘lovelygame.x64.gz’ as a disk image and running the first program on it. You can also specify the name of the program on the disk image by appending a colon (‘:’) the name itself to the argument; for example

```
x64 "lovelygame.x64.gz:run me"
```

will run the program named ‘run me’ on ‘lovelygame.x64.gz’ instead of the first one.

Using the command-line option `-autostart` is equivalent; so the same result can be obtained with

```
x64 -autostart "lovelygame.x64.gz:run me"
```

If you specify a raw CBM or P00 file, the emulator will setup the file system based drive emulation so that it is enabled and accesses the directory containing the file first. This is a very convenient way to start multi-file programs stored in file system directories and not requiring “true” drive emulation.

See [Section 5.5 \[Disk and tape images\]](#), page 26. for more information about images and autostart.

## 4 System files

In order to work properly, the emulators need to load a few system files:

- the *system ROMs*, raw binary files containing copies of the original ROMs of the machine you are emulating;
- the *keyboard maps*, text files describing the keyboard layout;
- the *palette files*, text files describing the colors of the machine you are emulating.
- the *romset files*, text files describing the different ROMs to load.

The place where they will be searched for depends on the value of the **Directory** resource, which is a colon (:)-separated search path list, like the UNIX **PATH** environment variable. The default value is

```
PREFIX/lib/vice/EMU:$HOME/.vice/EMU:BOOTPATH/EMU
```

Where **PREFIX** is the installation prefix (usually `/usr/local`), **EMU** is the name of the emulated machine (**C64**, **C64DTV**, **C128**, **PET**, **PLUS4**, **CBM-II**, **SCPU64** or **VIC20**) and **BOOTPATH** is the directory where the executable resides. The disk drive ROMs are looked for in a directory with **EMU** set to **DRIVES**. **\$HOME** is the user's home directory.

For example, if you have the C64 emulator installed in

```
/usr/local/bin/x64
```

then the value will be

```
/usr/local/lib/vice/C64:$HOME/.vice/C64:/usr/local/bin/C64
```

And system files will be searched for under the following directories, in the specified order:

1. `/usr/local/lib/VICE/C64`
2. `$HOME/.vice/C64`
3. `/usr/local/bin/C64`

System files can still be installed in a different directory if you specify a complete path instead of just a file name. For example, if you specify `./kernal` as the kernal image name, the kernal image will be loaded from the current directory. This can be done by using command-line options or by modifying resource values (see [Section 6.1 \[Resource files\]](#), page 29).

### 4.1 ROM files

Every emulator requires its own ROM set. For the VIC20 and the C64, the ROM set consists of the following files:

- `'kernal'`, the Kernal ROM (8 KBytes)
- `'basic'`, the Basic ROM (8 KBytes)
- `'chargen'`, the character generator ROM (4 Kbytes)

The C128 needs the following files:

- `'kernal'`, the Kernal ROM (8 Kbytes)
- `'basic'`, the Basic + Editor ROM (32 Kbytes)
- `'chargen'`, the character generator ROM (4 Kbytes)

The C128, VIC20, SCPU64 and C64 emulators also need the following DOS ROMs for the hardware-level emulation of the 1541, 1571, 1581, 2000 and 4000 disk drives:

- ‘dos1541’, the 1541 drive ROM (16 Kbytes)
- ‘dos1541III’, the 1541-II drive ROM (16 Kbytes)
- ‘dos1571’, the 1571 drive ROM (32 Kbytes)
- ‘dos1581’, the 1581 drive ROM (32 Kbytes)
- ‘dos2000’, the 2000 drive ROM (32 Kbytes)
- ‘dos4000’, the 4000 drive ROM (32 Kbytes)

In addition to those all emulators can handle a parallel IEEE488 interface (the C64 and C128 via `$df**` extension, the VIC20 via VIC1112 emulation) so they also need the DOS ROM for the IEEE disk drives:

- ‘dos2031’, the 2031 drive ROM (16 Kbytes) (DOS 2.6, Commodore ROM images 901484-03 and 901484-05)
- ‘dos2040’, the 2040 drive ROM (8 Kbytes) (DOS 1, Commodore ROM images 901468-06, 901468-07)
- ‘dos3040’, the 3040 drive ROM (12 Kbytes) (DOS 2, Commodore ROM images 901468-11, 901468-12 and 901468-13)
- ‘dos4040’, the 4040 drive ROM (12 Kbytes) (DOS 2, Commodore ROM images 901468-14, 901468-15 and 901468-16)
- ‘dos1001’, the 1001/8050/8250 drive ROM (16 Kbytes) (DOS 2.7, Commodore ROM images 901887-01 and 901888-01)

Note that there are other DOS images on the internet. The DOS 2.5 images might be used with the 8050, but it cannot handle the double sided drives of the 1001 and 8250 and it is not supported by VICE.

The PET emulator uses an expanded setup, because there are three major versions of the Basic and the Kernal, and many versions of the Editor ROM. In addition there are cartridge ROM sockets.

The Kernal files contain the memory from range `$F000-$FFFF`, the Basic ROMs either the range `$C000-$DFFF` or `$B000-$DFFF`. To handle the different screen sizes and keyboards, different so-called “editor-ROMs” for the memory range `$E000-$E800` are provided. The PET ROMs have the following names:

- ‘kernal1’, the PET2001 Kernal ROM (4 KBytes) (Commodore ROM images 901447-06 and 901447-07)
- ‘kernal2’, the PET3032 Kernal ROM (4 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901465-03)
- ‘kernal4’, the PET4032/8032 Kernal ROM (4 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901465-22)
- ‘basic1’, the PET2001 Basic 1 ROM (8 KBytes) (Commodore ROM images 901447-09, 901447-02, 901447-03, 901447-04.bin. The -09 ROM is the revised -01 ROM)
- ‘basic2’, the PET3032 Basic 2 ROM (8 KBytes) (Commodore ROM images 901465-01 and 901465-01)
- ‘basic4’, the PET4032/8032 Basic 4 ROM (12 KBytes) (Commodore ROM images 901465-23, 901465-20 and 901465-21. The -23 ROM is a revised -19 ROM)

- ‘edit1g’, the PET2001 editor for graphics keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901447-05)
- ‘edit2b’, the PET3032 editor for business keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901474-01)
- ‘edit2g’, the PET3032 editor for graphics keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901447-24)
- ‘edit4g40’, the PET4032 editor for graphics keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901498-01)
- ‘edit4b40’, the PET4032 editor for business keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901474-02)
- ‘edit4b80’, the PET8032 editor for business keyboards (2 KBytes) (Commodore ROM image 901474-04-?)
- ‘chargen’, the character generator ROM (2k). It has two sets with 128 chars each. The second (inverted) half of each set is computed from the first half by inverting it. This is a PET hardware feature. (Commodore ROM image 901447-10)
- ‘chargen.de’, the character generator ROM (2k). This version is a patched German charset, with the characters [ , \ and ] replaced by umlauts. It has been provided by U. Guettich and he reports that it is supported by some programs.
- ‘characters.901640-01.bin’, the SuperPET character generator ROM (4k). The first half is the same as ‘chargen’, the second half contains, instead of an upper and lower case set, an ASCII character set and an APL character set. For these sets, the screen code is equal to the ASCII/APL code.
- ‘waterloo-[abcdf]000.901898-0[1-5].bin’, ‘waterloo-e000.901897-01.bin’. The Waterloo system ROMs.
- ‘hre-9000.324992-02.bin’ HiRes Emulator (at \$9000) and ‘hre-a000.324993-02.bin’ HiRes BASIC (at \$A000). These are the two roms for supporting the HRE on the 8296. The ROMs are initialized by the command `SYS 36864`.

The PETs also have sockets for extension ROMs for the addresses \$9000-\$9FFF, \$A000-\$AFFF and \$B000-\$BFFF (the last one for PET2001 and PET3032 only). You can specify ROM image files for those extensions command line options `-petrom9`, `-petromA` and `-petromB` resp.

An alternative would be to specify a long kernal ROM with the `-kernal` option that includes the extension ROM areas.

Also, you can specify replacements for the basic ROM at \$B000-\$DFFF with the `-petromBasic` option and for the editor ROM at \$E000-\$E7FF with the `-petromEditor` option.

The CBM-II emulator again uses another setup. For those models the kernal used is the same for all. However, for different amounts of memory exist different versions of the BASIC ROMs. The 128k RAM version (C610, C710, B128) uses one bank of 64k for the BASIC text and another one for all the variables. The 256k RAM version uses one bank for text, one for variables, one for arrays and one for strings.

Also the character generator ROMs have a format different from the above. The other character ROMs have 8 bytes of pixel data per character. Those ROMs have 16 bytes per

character instead. The C6x0 only uses the first 8 of it, but the C7x0 uses 14 lines per character and needs those increased ROMs. Both ROMs hold, like the PET, two character sets with 128 characters each. Again the second half of the full (256 char) character set is computed by inverting.

- ‘kernal’, the KERNAL (8k) for the business machines (6xx/7xx)
- ‘kernal.500’, the KERNAL (8k) for the personal machine (510) (901234-02)
- ‘basic.128’, the CBM-II 128k BASIC (16k)
- ‘basic.256’, CBM-II 256k BASIC (16k)
- ‘basic.500’, C510 BASIC (16k) (901236-02 + 901235-02)
- ‘chargen.500’, character generator ROM for the C5x0 (4k) (901225-01)
- ‘chargen.600’, character generator ROM for the C6x0 (4k)
- ‘chargen.700’, character generator ROM for the C7x0 (4k)

The SCPU64 needs the following files:

- ‘scpu64’, the SCPU64 ROM (128 Kbytes)
- ‘chargen’, the character generator ROM (4 Kbytes)

## 4.2 Keymap files

*Keymap files* are used to define the keyboard layout, defining which key (or combination of keys) must be mapped to each keysym.

In other words, the keyboard emulation works like this: whenever the user presses or releases a key while the emulation window has the input focus, the emulator receives an X-Window event with a value that identifies that key. That value is called a *keysym* and is unique to that key. The emulator then looks up that keysym in an internal table that tells it which key(s) to press or release on the emulated keyboard.

This table is described by the keymap file, which is made up of lines like the following:

```
KEYSYM ROW COLUMN SHIFTFLAG
```

Where:

- **KEYSYM** is a string identifying the keysym: you can use the **xev** utility (shipped with the X Window system) to see what keysym is bound to any key;
- **ROW** and **COLUMN** identify the key on the emulated keyboard;
- **SHIFTFLAG** can have one of the following values:
  - 0: the key is never shifted;
  - 1: the key is shifted;
  - 2: the key is the left shift;
  - 4: the key is the right shift;
  - 8: the key can be (optionally) shifted by the user.

The **SHIFTFLAG** is useful if you want certain keys to be “artificially” shifted by the emulator, and not by the user. For example, **F2** is shifted on the C64 keyboard, but you might want it to be mapped to the unshifted **F2** key on the PC keyboard. To do so, you just have to use a line like the following:

F2 0 4 1

where 0 and 4 identify the key (row 0, column 4 on the keyboard matrix), and 1 specifies that every time the user presses F2 the shift key on the C64 keyboard must be pressed.

There are also some special commands you can put into the keyboard file; they are recognized because they start with an exclamation mark:

- **!CLEAR** clears the currently loaded keyboard map; it is necessary to put this at the beginning of the file if you want the keymap file to override all of the current internal settings;
- **!LSHIFT**, **!RSHIFT**, followed by a row and a column value, specify where the left and right shift keys are located on the emulated keyboard; for example, C64 default keymaps will specify  
**!LSHIFT 1 7**  
**!RSHIFT 6 4**

Any line starting with the **#** sign, instead, is completely ignored. This is useful for adding comments within the keymap file.

VICE keymap files have the **‘.vkm’** default extension, and every emulator comes with a default positional mapping and a default symbolic mapping.

### 4.3 Palette files

*Palette files* are used to specify the colors used in the emulators. They are made up of lines like the following:

RED GREEN BLUE DITHER

where **RED**, **GREEN** and **BLUE** are hexadecimal values ranging from 0 to FF and specifying the amount of red, green and blue you want for each color and **DITHER** is a 4-bit hexadecimal number specifying the pattern you want when rendering on a B/W display.

You have to include as many lines as the number of colors the emulated machine has, and the order of the lines must respect the one used in the machine (so the N'th line must contain the specifications for color N - 1 in the emulated machine).

Lines starting with the **#** sign are completely ignored. This is useful for adding comments (such as color names) within the palette file.

For example, the default PET palette file (which has only two colors, 0 for background and 1 for foreground), looks like the following:

```
#
# VICE Palette file
#
# Syntax:
# Red Green Blue Dither
#

# Background
00 00 00 0

# Foreground
00 FF 00 F
```



## 4.4 Romset files

The Romset files are not used by default on all emulators. You might have recognized that the names of the ROM images are saved in resources. Loading a Romset file now just means a ‘shortcut’ to changing all the resources with ROM image names and reloading the ROMs. The PET and CBM-II emulators use this feature to change between the different ROM versions available for those machines. E.g. the Romset file for the PET 2001 is

```
KernalName="pet2001"  
EditorName=  
ChargenName="chargen"  
RomModule9Name=  
RomModuleAName=  
RomModuleBName=
```

As you can see, the file even uses the same syntax as the resource file, it is just a bit stripped down.

While a Romset file is processed, the directory where the Romset file was found is temporarily prepended to the search path (**Directory** resource). This also means that if you have a setting for **Directory** in it, its effect is limited to the Romset file itself.

## 5 Basic operation

This section describes the basic things you can do once the emulator has been fired up.

### 5.1 The emulation window

When the emulator is run, the screen of the emulated machine is displayed in a standard X Window which we will call the *emulation window*. This window will be updated in real time, displaying the same contents that a real monitor or TV set would.

Below the emulation window there is an area which is used to display information about the state of the emulator; we will call this area the *status bar*.

On the extreme left of the status bar, there is a *performance meter*. This displays the current relative speed of the emulator (as a percentage) and the update frequency (in frames per second). All the machines emulated are PAL, so the update frequency will be 50 frames per second if your system is fast enough to allow emulation at the speed of the real machine.

On the extreme right of the status bar, there is a *drive status indicator*. This is only visible if the hardware-level (“True”) 1541 emulation is turned on. In that case, the drive status indicator will contain a rectangle emulating the drive LED and will display the current track position of the drive’s read/write head.

### 5.2 Using the menus

It is possible to execute some commands and change emulation parameters while the emulator is running: when the pointer is over the emulation window, two menus are available by pressing either the left or right mouse buttons. The left mouse button will open the *command menu* from which several emulation-related commands can be executed; the right mouse button will open the *settings menu* from which emulation parameters can be changed. The basic difference between the command and the settings menu is that, while commands have only effect on the current session, settings can be saved and later used with the “Save settings” and “Load settings” right-button menu items, respectively. “Restore default settings” restores the factory defaults. See [Chapter 6 \[Settings and resources\], page 29](#). for more information about how settings work in VICE.

Sometimes commands can be reached via *shortcuts* or *hotkeys*, i.e., it is possible to execute them by pressing a sequence of keys instead of going through the menu with the mouse. Where shortcuts exist, they are displayed in parentheses at the right edge of the menu item. In VICE, all shortcuts must begin with the **Meta** or **Alt** key. So, for example, to attach a disk image to drive #8 (the corresponding menu item displays “M-8”), you have to press the **Meta** (or **Alt**) and then 8.

Note that no other key presses are passed on to the emulated machine while either **Meta** or **Alt** are held down.

### 5.3 Getting help

At any time, if you get stuck or do not remember how to perform a certain action, you can use the “Browse manuals” command (left button menu). This will popup a browser and open the HTML version of this documentation. Notice that this requires VICE to be properly (and fully) installed with a ‘**make install**’.

The browser can be specified via the `HTMLBrowserCommand` string resource (see [Chapter 6 \[Settings and resources\]](#), page 29 for information about resources). Every ‘%s’ in the string will be replaced with a URL to the VICE HTML pages.

## 5.4 Using the file selector

In those situations where it is necessary to specify a file name, all of the VICE emulators will pop up a file selector window allowing you to select or specify a file interactively.

To the left of the file selector, there is a list of ancestor directories: by clicking on them, you can ascend the directory tree. To the right, there is a list of the files in the current directory; files can be selected by clicking on them. If you click on a directory, that directory becomes the current one; if you click on an ordinary file, it becomes the active selection.

At the top, there is a *directory box*, with the complete path of the current directory, and a *file name box*, with the name of the currently selected file. At the bottom there are two buttons: “OK” confirms the selected file and “Cancel” abandons the file selector without cancelling the operation.

It is also possible to specify what files you want to show in the file selector by writing an appropriate shell-like pattern in the directory box; e.g., ‘~/\*.dx64’ will only show files in the home directory whose name ends with either ‘.d64’ or with ‘.x64’.

## 5.5 Using disk and tape images

The emulator is able to emulate disk drives and tape recorders if provided with suitable *disk images* or *tape images*. An *image* is a raw dump of the contents of the media, and must be *attached* before the emulator can use it. “Attaching” a disk or tape image is like “virtually” inserting a diskette or a cassette into the disk drive or the tape recorder: once an image is attached, the emulator is able to use it as a storage media.

There are five commands (in the left button menu) that deal with disk and tape images:

- Attach Disk Image
- Detach Disk Image
- Attach Tape Image
- Detach Tape Image
- Smart-attach a file

The first four commands are used to insert and remove the virtual disks and cassettes from the respective units. On the other hand, the last commands tries to guess the type of the image you are attaching from its name and size, and attaches it to the most reasonable device.

Supported formats are D64 and X64 for disk images (devices 8, 9 and 10) and T64 for tape images. Notice that T64 support is *read-only*, and that the cassette is automatically rewound when you reach its end.

Another important feature is that raw Commodore BASIC binary files and .P00 files can be attached as tapes. As you can autostart a tape image when it is attached (see [Section 5.5.2 \[Autostart\]](#), page 27), this allows you to autostart these particular files as well.

You can attach a disk for which you do not have write permissions: when this happens, the 1541 emulator will emulate a write-protected disk. This is also useful if you want to

prevent certain disk images from being written to; in the latter case, just remove the write permission for that file, e.g., by doing a `chmod a-w`.

### 5.5.1 Previewing the image contents

It is possible to examine the directory of a disk or tape image before attaching it. Just press the “Contents” button in the file selector window and a new window will pop up with the contents of the selected image.

Notice that this function automatically translates the directory from PETSCII to ASCII; but, due to differences in the two encodings, it is not always possible to translate all the characters, so you might get funny results when “weird” characters such as the semi-graphical ones are being used.

### 5.5.2 “Autostarting” an image

If you want to reset the machine and run the first program on a certain image without typing any commands at the Commodore BASIC prompt, you can use the “Autostart” button in the file selector window after selecting a proper disk or tape image file.

Notice that, if true drive emulation is turned on, it will be turned off before running the program and then turned on again after it has been loaded. This way, you get the maximum possible speed while loading the file, but you do not lose compatibility once the program itself is running.

This method is not completely safe, because some autostarting methods might cause the true drive emulation not to be turned on again. In such cases, the best thing to do is to disable kernal traps (which will cause true drive emulation to be always kept turned on), or to manually load the program with true drive emulation turned on.

### 5.5.3 Using compressed files

It is also possible to attach disk or tape images that have been compressed through various algorithms; compression formats are identified from the file extension. The following formats are supported (the expected file name extension is in parenthesis):

- GNU Zip (`.gz` or `.z`);
- BZip version 2 (`.bz2`);
- PkZip (`.zip`);
- GNU Zipped TAR archives (`.tar.gz`, `.tgz`);
- Zoo (`.zoo`).

PkZip, `tar.gz`, `lha` and `zoo` support is *read-only* and always uses the *first* T64 or D64 file in the archive. So archives containing multiple files will always be handled as if they contain only a single file.

Windows and MSDOS don’t contain the needful programs to handle compressed archives. Get `gzip` and `unzip` for Windows at <ftp://ftp.freeware.com/pub/infozip/WIN32> and for MSDOS at <ftp://ftp.freeware.com/pub/infozip/MSDOS>. Don’t use `pkunzip` for MSDOS, it doesn’t work. The programs to use BZip2 archives may be found at <http://sourceware.cygnum.com/bzip2>. Just put the programs (`unzip.exe`, `gzip.exe`, `bzip2.exe`) into a directory of your search path (e.g. `C:\DOS` or `C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND`; have a look at the `PATH` variable).

### 5.5.4 Using Zipcode and Lynx images

Since version 0.15, the VICE emulators have been able to attach disks packed with Zipcode or Lynx directly, removing the need to manually convert them into D64 or X64 files with `c1541`. This is achieved by automatically invoking `c1541`, letting it decode the file into a temporary image and attaching the resulting temporary image read-only. For this to work, the directory containing `c1541` must be in your `PATH`.

This uses the `-unlynx` and `-zcreate` options of `c1541` (see [Section 13.3 \[c1541 commands and options\]](#), [page 152](#)); these commands are not very reliable yet, and could fail with certain kinds of Lynx and Zipcode images (for example, they cannot deal with DEL files properly). So please use them with caution.

Lynx files usually come as `.lnx` files which are unpacked into single disk images. On the other hand, Zipcode files do not have a particular extension (although `.z64` is sometimes used), and represent a disk by means of component files, named as follows:

- `'1!NAME'`
- `'2!NAME'`
- `'3!NAME'`
- `'4!NAME'`

If you attach as a disk image (or smart-attach) any one of these files, the emulator will simply pick up the other three (by examining the name) and then build a disk image using all four.

## 5.6 Resetting the machine

You can reset the emulated machine at any time by using the “Reset” command from the command menu. There are two types of reset:

- *soft reset*, which simply resets the CPU and all the other chips;
- *hard reset*, which also clears up the contents of RAM.

A *soft reset* is the same as a hardware reset achieved by pulling the RESET line down; a *hard reset* is more like a power on/power off sequence in that it makes sure the whole RAM is cleared.

It is possible that a soft reset may not be enough to take the machine to the OS initialization sequence: in such cases, you will have to do a hard reset instead.

This is especially the case for the CBM-II emulators. Those machines examine a memory location and if they find a certain "magic" value they only do what you know from the C64 as *Run/Stop-Restore*. Therefore, to really reset a CBM-II use hard reset.

## 6 Settings and resources

In the VICE emulators, all the settings are stored in entities known as called *resources*. Each resource has a name and a value which may be either an integer or a string. Integer values are often used as boolean values with the usual convention of using zero for “false” and any other value for “true”.

Resource values can be changed via the right-button menu (the *settings* menu), via command-line options or via the *resource file*.

The *resource file* is a human-readable file containing resource values: it is called ‘*vicerc*’ and is stored in the directory ‘*.vice/*’ in the user’s home directory. It is possible to dump the current values of the resources into that file or load the values stored into that file as the current values, at any time. This is achieved with the “Save settings” and “Load settings” right menu items. A third menu item, “Restore Default Settings”, can be used to reset all the values to the factory defaults.

A special resource, **SaveResourcesOnExit**, if set to a non zero value, causes the emulator to ask you if you want to save the current (changed) settings before exiting, and can be toggled with the “Save settings on exit” command from the right-button menu.

Notice that not all the resources can be changed from the menus; some of them can only be changed by manually modifying the resource file or by using command-line options.

### 6.1 Format of resource files

A resource file is made up of several sections; sections have the purpose of separating the resources of a certain emulator from the ones of the other emulators. A section starts with the name of an emulator in brackets (e.g., ‘[C64]’) and ends when another section starts or when the file ends.

Every line in a section has the following format:

**RESOURCE=VALUE**

where **RESOURCE** is the name of a resource and **VALUE** is its assigned value. Resource names are case-sensitive and resource values are either strings or integers. Strings must start and end with a double quote character (”), while integers must be given in decimal notation.

Here is an example of a stripped-down ‘*.vice/vicerc*’ file:

```
[VIC20]
HTMLBrowserCommand="netscape %s"
SaveResourcesOnExit=0
FileSystemDevice8=1
FSDevice8ConvertP00=1
FSDevice8Dir="/home/ettore/cbm/stuff/vic20p00"
FSDevice8SaveP00=1
FSDevice8HideCBMFiles=1
[C64]
HTMLBrowserCommand="netscape %s"
SaveResourcesOnExit=1
FileSystemDevice8=1
FSDevice8ConvertP00=1
```

```
FSDevice8Dir="/home/ettore/cbm/stuff/c64p00"
FSDevice8SaveP00=1
FSDevice8HideCBMFiles=1
```

Notice that, when resource values are saved with “Save settings”, the emulator only modifies its own section, leaving the others unchanged.

## 6.2 Using command-line options to change resources

Resources can also be changed via command-line options.

Command-line options always override the defaults from `.vice/vicerc`, and their assignments last for the whole session. So, if you specify a certain command-line option that changes a certain resource from its default value and then use “Save Settings”, the value specified with the command-line option will be saved back to the resource file.

Command-line options can begin with a minus sign (‘-’) or with a plus sign (‘+’). Options beginning with a minus sign may require an additional parameter, while the ones beginning with the plus sign never require one.

Moreover, options beginning with a plus sign always have a counterpart with the same name, but with a minus sign; in that case, the option beginning with a minus sign is used to *enable* a certain feature, while the one beginning with a plus sign is used to *disable* the same feature (this is an X11 convention). For example, `-mitshm` enables support of MITSHM, while `+mitshm` disables it.

## 6.3 Autostart settings

### 6.3.1 Autostart resources

**AutostartPrgDiskImage**

String specifying the filename of the disk image used when autostarting a prg file and "copy to D64" is enabled.

**AutostartBasicLoad**

Boolean, if true load to basic start using ,8 when autostarting.

**AutostartRunWithColon**

Boolean, if true put a colon after the load command when autostarting.

**AutostartHandleTrueDriveEmulation**

Boolean, if true handle (enable/disable) True Drive Emulation on autostart.

**AutostartWarp**

Boolean, if true temporarily enable warp mode when autostarting

**AutostartPrgMode**

Integer specifying the autostart mode for prg files. (0: virtual filesystem, 1: inject to RAM, 2: copy to D64)

**AutostartDelayRandom**

Boolean, enables a short random delay on autostart.

**AutostartDelay**

Integer specifying the maximum delay in frames.

## 6.4 Performance settings

It is possible to control the emulation speed by using the “Maximum speed” menu item in the right-button menu. The default setting is 100, which causes the emulation to never run faster than the real machine. A higher value allows the emulator to run faster, a lower one may force it to run slower. The setting “No limit” means to run as fast as possible, without limiting speed.

It is also possible to control the emulator’s rate of frame update using the “Refresh rate” setting; the value ranges from “1/1” (update 1/1 of the frames of the real machine, that is 50 frames per second) to “1/10” (update 1 every 10 frames) and can be changed via the “Refresh Rate” submenu. The “Auto” setting means to dynamically adapt the refresh rate to the current speed of the host machine, making sure the maximum speed specified by the via “Maximum speed” is always reached if possible. In any case, the refresh rate will never be worse than 1/10 if this option is specified.

Note that you cannot simultaneously specify “Auto” as the refresh rate and “No limit” as the maximum speed..

Moreover, a special *warp speed* mode is provided and can be toggled with the “Enable Warp Mode” menu item. If this mode is enabled, it will cause the emulator to disable any speed limit, turn sound emulation off and use a 1/10 refresh rate, so that it will run at the maximum possible speed.

### 6.4.1 Performance resources

**Speed** Integer specifying the maximum relative speed, as a percentage. 0 stands for “no limit”.

**RefreshRate** Integer specifying the refresh rate; a value of *n* specifies a refresh rate of 1/*n*. A value of 0 enables automatic frame skipping.

**WarpMode** Boolean specifying whether “warp mode” is turned on or not.

### 6.4.2 Performance command-line options

**-speed <percent>**  
Specifies the maximum speed as a percentage. 0 stands for “no limit”. (Same as setting the **Speed** resource.)

**-refresh <value>**  
Specifies refresh rate; a value of *n* specifies a refresh rate of 1/*n*. A value of 0 enables automatic frame skipping. (Same as setting the **RefreshRate** resource.)

**-warp**  
**+warp** Enables/disables warp mode (**WarpMode**=1, **WarpMode**=0).

## 6.5 Video settings

The following right-button menu items control the video output. On emulators that include two video chips (like *x128*) all options but XSync exist twice, once for each chip. XSync is shared between the video chips.



- “Video Cache” enables a video cache that can speed up the emulation when little graphics activity is going on; it is especially useful when you run the emulator on a networked X terminal as it can reduce the network bandwidth required. However, this setting can actually make the emulator slower when there is little graphics activity and the amount of work needed to maintain the cache is greater than the amount of work that would be wasted by not using it (if any).
- “Double Size” toggles *double-size mode*, which makes the emulation window twice as big. When emulating a 80-column PET, only the height is doubled, so that the aspect ratio is closer to that of the real thing.
- “Double Scan” toggles *double-scan mode*, which causes the emulator to draw only odd lines when running in double-size mode (this saves some CPU time and also makes the emulation window look more like an old monitor).
- “Use XSync()” causes the emulator to call the X11 function `XSync()` before updating the emulation window: this might be necessary on low-end systems to prevent it from consuming so many system resources that it becomes impossible for the user to interact with it.

### 6.5.1 using openGL Rastersynchronization under X11

Warning: To get full retro experience with synchronization to the vertical raster retrace messing with X11 modelines (resolution and refresh frequencies) is necessary. This description is a suggestion - Follow this instructions at your own risk!

The following was tested under Ubuntu Linux (8.04) featuring Xorg Xserver 1:7.3+10ubuntu and mesa openGL including HW support (NVIDIA driver) supporting glx version 1.4 supplying GLX\_SGI\_video\_sync.

It is assumed that this works also on other systems supporting the required extensions.

Preconditions:

- openGL extension GLX\_SGI\_video\_sync in your X11 setup. The availability of the extension is checked at startup.
- XRandR extension to switch proper modes (50Hz for PAL, 60Hz for NTSC) is mandatory, proper modelines in your `/etc/X11/xorg.conf` must be present.

If your systems lacks 50 or 60Hz modes you might try using ‘gtf’ (typically shipped with Xorg, xserver) - see related man page.

You might need to add the output such as:

```
# 800x600 # 50.00 Hz (GTF) hsync: 30.90 kHz; pclk: 31.15 MHz
Modeline "800x600_50.00" 31.15 800 824 904 1008 600 601 604 618 -HSync +Vsync
```

to you Monitor Section of `/etc/X11/xorg.conf` and add the resolution to the ‘Screen’ section. Sometimes some consistency checks within the display driver drop this resolutions again. To drop e.g. the autodetection features in the NVIDIA driver you might add `Option "UseEDID" "FALSE"` in section `Device`.

XRandR cannot cope properly with the DynamicTwinView feature of the proprietary nvidia driver. You might need

```
Option "DynamicTwinView" "False"
```

to get proper results (in Screen or Device section of you `xorg.conf`).

ATTENTION: Disabling such features might allow X11 to access your HW in a way that it gets damaged! You are at your own risk!

Enable fullscreen (not necessary, but makes sense):

- choose your preferred resolution/refresh XRandR Resolutions and enable XRandR as fullscreen device (50Hz/PAL or 60Hz/NTSC mode).
- Activate fullscreen with ‘Alt-D’.
- choose ‘OpenGL Rastersynchronization’ in the video chip menu (VIC-II Settings, VIC Setting, etc.)

Note that:

- the current implementation is dropping synchronization silently in case the display frequency isn’t aligned (50Hz for PAL, 60Hz for NTSC).
- On some systems the XRandR system isn’t informed about desktop display frequency changes if you switch resolutions via hotkeys like CTRL-Alt-+ (Numpad), which is possible e.g. with the X11 implementation of Xorg.

In that case you can override/tell the current frequency via menu: Settings->VICII Settings->Desktop Refreshrate (e.g. in x64) (this shouldn’t be necessary if you use fullscreen via XRandR).

## 6.5.2 Video resources

The following resources affect the screen emulation.

**UseXSync** Boolean specifying whether `XSync()` is called after updating the emulation window.

**MITSHM** Integer specifying whether VICE should try to use the shared memory extensions (MITSHM) when starting up. The shared memory extensions make things a lot faster but might not be available on your system. You will not be able to use these extensions if you are sitting at an X terminal while running the emulator on a remote machine across a network. Valid values are: 0 = do not use MITSHM, 1 = do use MITSHM, -1 = try to autodetect availability on startup (default). The last is a simple test if the emulator runs across a network and if so disables MITSHM (If you have problems with this test please report it).

**PrivateColormap**

Boolean specifying whether VICE should install a private colormap at startup. This makes sense for 8-bit displays that could run out of colors if other color-hungry applications are running at the same time.

**DisplayDepth**

Integer specifying the depth of the host display. The value ‘0’ (the default) causes the emulator to autodetect it.

**UseFullscreen**

Boolean specifying whether fullscreen mode is currently in use.

**HwScalePossible**

Boolean that indicates whether hardware scaling is possible or not.

`openGL_sync`  
 Boolean, if true enable Open-GL frame sync.

`openGL_no_sync`  
 Boolean, if true Open-GL sync is not available.

`KeepAspectRatio`  
 Boolean specifying whether the aspect ratio of the output window should be preserved. (0=free scaling, 1=scale with fixed aspect ratio)

`TrueAspectRatio`  
 Boolean specifying whether to use the true (non square pixels) aspect ratio.

`Window0Width`  
`Window0Height`  
`Window0Xpos`  
`Window0Ypos`  
 Integers specifying the position and size of the (first) emulator window.

`Window1Width`  
`Window1Height`  
`Window1Xpos`  
`Window1Ypos`  
 Integers specifying the position and size of the (second) emulator window.

### 6.5.3 Video command-line options

`-xsync`  
`+xsync`     Enable/disable usage of `XSsync()` when updating the emulation window (`UseXSsync=1`, `UseXSsync=0`).

`-mitshm`  
`+mitshm`     Enable/disable usage of the MITSHM extensions (`MITSHM=1`, `MITSHM=0`).

`-colormap`  
`+colormap`     Enable/disable installation of a private colormap (`PrivateColormap=1`, `PrivateColormap=0`).

`-displaydepth <value>`  
 Specify the display depth (`DisplayDepth`).

`-fullscreen`  
`+fullscreen`     Enable/disable fullscreen mode

## 6.6 Keyboard settings

It is possible to specify whether the “positional” or “symbolic” keyboard mapping should be used with the “Keyboard mapping type” submenu (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), [page 10](#) for an explanation of positional and symbolic mappings).

The keyboard settings submenu also allows you to:

- Load custom-made positional and symbolic keymap files (“Set symbolic keymap file” and “Set positional keymap file”).
- Dump the current keymap to a user-defined keymap file (“Dump to keymap file”).

### 6.6.1 Keyboard resources

#### KeymapIndex

Integer identifying which keymap is being used; 0 indicates symbolic mapping, 1 positional mapping. For the PET the even values represent symbolic mapping, odd positional. Then add 0 for UK business keyboard or 2 for graphics keyboard.

#### KeymapSymFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the symbolic mapping (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), page 10, all but PET and CBM-II).

#### KeymapSymDeFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the symbolic mapping (de)

#### KeymapPosFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the positional mapping (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), page 10, all but PET and CBM-II).

#### KeymapBusinessUKSymFile

#### KeymapBusinessUKPosFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the symbolic and positional mapping for the UK business keyboard (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), page 10, PET and CBM-II).

#### KeymapGraphicsSymFile

#### KeymapGraphicsPosFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the symbolic and positional mapping for the graphics keyboard (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), page 10, PET only).

#### KeymapBusinessDESymFile

#### KeymapBusinessDEPosFile

String specifying the name of the keymap file for the symbolic and positional mapping for the German business keyboard. (see [Section 2.8 \[Keyboard emulation\]](#), page 10, PET only).

### 6.6.2 Keyboard command-line options

#### -keymap <number>

Specifies which keymap is being used; 0 indicates symbolic mapping, 1 positional mapping (as for the `KeymapIndex` resource).

#### -symkeymap <Name>

Specify <Name> as the symbolic keymap file (`KeymapSymFile`).

#### -poskeymap <Name>

Specify <Name> as the positional keymap file (`KeymapPosFile`).

**-symdekeymap NAME**  
Specify 'NAME' as the symbolic keymap file (KeymapSymDeFile).

**-bksymkeymap <Name>**  
**-bukposkeymap <Name>**  
Specify <Name> as the symbolic/positional keymap file for the UK business keyboard (KeymapBusinessUKSymFile, KeymapBusinessUKPosFile, PET and CBM-II).

**-grsymkeymap <Name>**  
**-grposkeymap <Name>**  
Specify <Name> as the symbolic/positional keymap file for the graphics keyboard (KeymapGraphicsSymFile, KeymapGraphicsPosFile, PET only).

**-bdesymkeymap <Name>**  
**-bdeposkeymap <Name>**  
Specify <Name> as the symbolic/positional keymap file for the German business keyboard (KeymapBusinessDESymFile, KeymapBusinessDEPosFile, PET and CBM-II only).

## 6.7 Joystick settings

### 6.7.1 Joystick resources

JoyDevice1  
JoyDevice2  
JoyDevice3  
JoyDevice4

Integer specifying which joystick device the emulator should use for joystick emulation for ports 1 - 4, respectively. (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2, 4=Analog joystick 1, 5=Analog joystick 2, 6=Analog joystick 3, 7=Analog joystick 4, 8=Analog joystick 5, 9=Analog joystick 6, 10=Digital joystick 1, 11=Digital joystick 2, 12=USB joystick 1, 13=USB joystick 2 on Unix) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2 on AmigaOS4) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Joy0, 3=Joy1, 4=Joy2, 5=Joy3 on AmigaOS3, MorphOS and AROS) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2, 4..19=Hardware joysticks on BeOS) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2, 4=Joystick 1, 5=Joystick 2 on DOS) (0=None, 1=Joystick 1, 2=Joystick 2, 4=Numpad, 8=Keyset 1, 16=Keyset 2 on OS/2) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2, 4=Joystick in SDL) (0=None, 1=Numpad, 2=Keyset 1, 3=Keyset 2, 4=HID joystick 0, 5=HID joystick 1 on Mac OS X) The available joysticks might differ depending on operating system and joystick support in the OS (Linux joystick module must be available for example).

JoyOpposite

Boolean, if true allow (usually impossible) bitcombinations for opposite directions.

UserportJoy

Boolean, enables extra joysticks if true.

**UserportJoyType**

Integer specifying the type of adapter used for the extra joysticks. (0=Classical Games/ Protovision, 1=PET, 2=Hummer, 3=OEM, 4=Digital Excess/Hitmen, 5=Kingsoft, 6=Starbyte)

**Mouse** Boolean, enables mouse emulation

**Mousetype**

Integer that specifies the type of emulated mouse. (0=1351, 1=NEOS, 2=Amiga, 3=Paddles, 4=Atari CX-22, 5=Atari ST, 6=Smart, 7=Micromys 8 = Koalapad)

**Mouseport**

Integer that specifies the joystick port the emulated mouse is connected to. (1=port 1, 2=port 2)

**Lightpen** Boolean, enables lightpen emulation

**LightpenType**

Integer specifying the type of lightpen. (0=Pen with button Up, 1=Pen with button Left, 2=Datel Pen, 3=Magnum Light Phaser, 4=Stack Light Rifle)

**KeySet1NorthWest****KeySet1North****KeySet1NorthEast****KeySet1East****KeySet1SouthEast****KeySet1South****KeySet1SouthWest****KeySet1West****KeySet1Fire**

Integers specifying the keycodes for keyset 1.

**KeySet2NorthWest****KeySet2North****KeySet2NorthEast****KeySet2East****KeySet2SouthEast****KeySet2South****KeySet2SouthWest****KeySet2West****KeySet2Fire**

Integers specifying the keycodes for keyset 2.

**KeySetEnable**

Boolean that specifies whether user defined keysets are enabled.

## 6.7.2 Joystick command-line options

**-joydev1 <range>**

**-joydev2 <range>**

Set the device for joystick emulation of port 1 and 2, respectively. (**JoyDevice1**, **JoyDevice2**). The range for unix is 0-8. The range for AmigaOS4 is 0-3. The

range for AmigaOS3, MorphOS, AROS, DOS and Mac OS X is 0-5. The range for BeOS is 0-19. The range for OS/2 is, valid numbers in the range are 0, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. The range for SDL is 0-4.

```
-extrajoydev1 <0-8>
-extrajoydev2 <0-8>
    Set device for extra joystick port 1 and 2.

-mouse
+mouse    Enable/Disable mouse grab

-mousetype <value>
    Select the mouse type (0 = 1351, 1 = NEOS, 2 = Amiga, 3 = Paddles, 4 =
    CX-22, 5 = ST, 6 = Smart))

-mouseport <value>
    Select the joystick port the mouse is attached to

-lightpen
+lightpen
    Enable/Disable lightpen emulation

-lightpentype <type>
    Set lightpen type
```

## 6.8 Sound settings

The following menu items control sound output:

- “Enable sound playback” turns sound emulation on and off.
- “Sound synchronization” specifies the method for synchronizing the sound playback. Possible settings are:
  - “Flexible”, i.e., the audio renderer flexibly adds/removes samples to the output to smoothly adapt the playback to slight changes in the speed of the emulator.
  - “Adjusting” works like “flexible”, but supports bigger differences in speed. For example, if the emulation speed drops down from 100% to 50%, audio slows down by the same amount too.
  - “Exact”, instead, makes the audio renderer output always the same sounds you would hear from the real thing, without trying to adapt the ratio; to compensate the tolerances in speed, some extra frames will be skipped or added.
- “Sample rate” specifies the sampling frequency, ranging from 8000 to 48000 Hz (not all the sound cards and/or sound drivers can support all the frequencies, so actually the nearest candidate will be chosen).
- “Buffer size” specifies the size of the audio buffer; the bigger the buffer, the longer the delay with which sounds are played. You should pick the smallest value your machine can handle without problems.
- “Sound suspend time”, will cause the audio playback to pause for the specified number of seconds whenever some clicking happens. If “Keep going” is selected, no pausing is done.

### 6.8.1 Sound resources

**Sound** Boolean specifying whether audio emulation is turned on.

**SoundSpeedAdjustment**

Integer specifying what speed adjustment method the audio renderer should use. Possible values are:

- 0: “flexible”
- 1: “adjusting”
- 2: “exact”

**SoundSampleRate**

Integer specifying the sampling frequency, ranging from 8000 to 48000 Hz (not all the sound cards and/or sound drivers can support all the frequencies, so actually the nearest candidate will be chosen).

**SoundBufferSize**

Integer specifying the size of the audio buffer, in milliseconds.

**SoundSuspendTime**

Integer specifying the pause interval when audio underflows (“clicks”) happen. 0 means no pause is done.

**SoundDeviceName**

String specifying the audio driver.

Implemented drivers are:

- **ahi**, for the Amiga/Morphos/Aros sound driver.
- **aix**, for the IBM AIX sound driver.
- **allegro**, for the MSDOS Allegro sound driver.
- **alsa**, for the linux ALSA sound driver.
- **arts**, for the \*nix ARTS sound driver.
- **beos**, for the BeOS/Zeta/Haiku sound driver.
- **bsp**, for the BeOS/Zeta/Haiku BeOS Media Kit sound driver.
- **coreaudio**, for the Mac OS X sound driver.
- **dart**, for the OS/2 sound driver.
- **dummy**, fully emulating the sound output chip(s), but not actually playing samples.
- **dump**, writing all the write accesses to the registers to a file (specified by **SoundDeviceArg**, default value is **vicesnd.sid**);
- **dx**, for the Windows Direct-X sound driver.
- **fs**, writing samples to a file (specified by **SoundDeviceArg**; default is ‘**vicesnd.raw**’);
- **hpux**, for the HP-UX audio device (unfinished; **SoundDeviceArg** specifies the audio device, ‘**/dev/audio**’ by default).
- **midas**, for the MSDOS Midas sound driver.
- **pulse**, for the Pulseaudio sound driver.



- **sdl**, for the Simple DirectMedia Layer audio driver.
- **sgi**, for the Silicon Graphics audio device (**SoundDeviceArg** specifies the audio device, `‘/dev/audio’` by default);
- **speed**, like **dummy** but also calculating samples (mainly used to evaluate the speed of the sample generator);
- **sun**, for the Solaris and NetBDS audio device (unfinished; **SoundDeviceArg** specifies the audio device, `‘/dev/audio’` by default).
- **uss**, for the Linux/FreeBSD Universal Sound System driver (**SoundDeviceArg** specifies the audio device, `‘/dev/dsp’` by default);
- **wmm**, for the Windows Multimedia Waveout sound device.

These drivers will actually be present only if the VICE configuration script detected the corresponding development support at the time of compilation.

#### **SoundDeviceArg**

String specifying an additional parameter for the audio driver (see **SoundDeviceName**).

#### **SoundRecordDeviceName**

String specifying the driver used for sound recording.

Implemented drivers are:

- **aiff**, for the Apple Interchange File Format 16bit sound recorder driver.
- **iff**, for the Amiga Interchange File Format (8SVX) 8bit sound recorder driver.
- **mp3**, for the MP3 sound recorder driver.
- **voc**, for the Creative Voice (VOC) sound recorder driver.
- **wav**, for the RIFF/WAV sound recorder driver.

These drivers will actually be present only if the VICE configuration script detected the corresponding development support at the time of compilation.

#### **SoundRecordDeviceArg**

String specifying additional arguments for sound recording.

#### **SoundFragmentSize**

Enum specifying the fragment size (0: very small, 1: small, 2: medium, 3: large, 4: very large)

#### **SoundVolume**

Integer specifying the master volume in percent. [100] (0..100)

#### **SoundOutput**

Enum specifying how the type of sound output. Output is selectable between `‘system’` (system decides to use mono or stereo output based on the presence of a stereo sid), `‘always mono’` (output is always mono, stereo streams are mixed into a mono stream) or `‘always stereo’` (output is always stereo, mono streams are multiplexed to a stereo stream). (0=system, 1=mono, 2=stereo)

## 6.8.2 Sound command-line options

**-sound**  
**+sound** Turns sound emulation on (**Sound=1**) and off (**Sound=0**).

**-soundsync <sync>**  
 Specify <sync> as the sound speed adjustment method (0: flexible, 1: adjusting, 2: exact) (**SoundSpeedAdjustment**).

**-samplerate <value>**  
 Specifies the sound playback sample rate (**SoundSampleRate**).

**-soundoutput <output mode>**  
 Sound output mode: (0: system decides mono/stereo, 1: always mono, 2: always stereo)

**-soundbufsize <value>**  
 Specifies the size of the audio buffer in milliseconds (**SoundBufferSize**).

**-soundfragsize <value>**  
 Set sound fragment size (0 = small, 1 = medium, 2 = large)

**-sounddev <Name>**  
 Specifies the name of the audio device (ahi/aix/allegro/alsa/arts/beos/bsp/coreaudio/dart/dummy) (**SoundDeviceName**).

**-soundarg <args>**  
 Specifies an additional parameter for the audio device (**SoundDeviceArg**).

**-soundrecdev <name>**  
 Specify recording sound driver (aiff/dump/fs/iff/mp3/speed/voc/wav)

**-soundrecarg <args>**  
 Specify initialization parameters for recording sound driver

## 6.9 Tape settings

These settings are used to control the hardware-level emulation of the Tape drive.

### 6.9.1 Tape resources

**DatasetResetWithCPU**

Boolean specifying whether to reset (rewind) the tape when resetting the CPU.

**DatasetZeroGapDelay**

Integer specifying the delay in cycles for a zero in the tap.

**DatasetSpeedTuning**

Integer specifying the number of cycles added to each gap in the tap.

### 6.9.2 Tape command-line options

**-dsresetwithcpu**

**+dsresetwithcpu**

Enable/Disable automatic Dataset-Reset

`-dszerogapdelay <value>`

Set delay in cycles for a zero in the tap

`-dsspeedtuning <value>`

Set number of cycles added to each gap in the tap

## 6.10 Drive settings

These settings are used to control the hardware-level emulation of the Disk drives. When hardware-level emulation is turned on, only drives 8 and 9 are being emulated.

The following settings affect both drives:

- “Enable true drive emulation” enables the (slow) hardware-level emulation of the drives for maximum compatibility. This must be turned on for any of the following settings to have effect.
- “Drive sync factor” specifies the speed of the drive’s CPU. This can be used to help loading certain programs that have trouble with the default PAL setting (for example, programs designed for NTSC machines). The ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{sync\_factor} = 65536 * \text{clk\_drive} / \text{clk\_machine}$$

where `clk_drive` and `clk_machine` are clock speeds in MHz. The menu lets you choose between the PAL and NTSC values, and also lets you specify whatever value you want. Be careful when changing it, though, because a wrong value can break things and even corrupt disk images.

The following settings, instead, are specific of each drive:

- “Drive model” specifies the model of the drive being emulated. **Warning:** This will reset the drive.
- “Enable parallel cable” enables emulation of a SpeedDOS parallel cable; if you switch this option on and replace the original Commodore ROMs with SpeedDOS-compatible ones, you can speed up loading/saving times.
- “Idle method” specifies which method the drive emulation should use to save CPU cycles in the host CPU. There are three methods:
  - *Skip cycles*: Each time the serial line is accessed by the C64, the drive executes all the cycles since the last time it ran. If the number of elapsed cycles is larger than a certain value, the drive discards part of them.
  - *Trap idle*: The disk drive is still emulated upon serial line accesses as with the previous option, but it is also always emulated at the end of each screen frame. If the drive gets into the DOS idle loop, only pending interrupts are emulated to save time.
  - *No traps*: Like “Trap idle”, but without any traps at all. So basically the drive works exactly as with the real thing, and nothing is done to reduce the power needs of the drive emulation.

The first option (“Skip cycles”) is usually best for performance, as the drive is emulated as little as possible; on the other hand, you may notice sudden slowdowns (when the drive executes several cycles at once) and the LED status is never updated (because it would not be possible to do correctly so). Moreover, if the drive tries to get in sync with the computer in some weird way and the computer does not access the serial line

for a long time, it is possible that some cycles are discarded and the sync is lost. Notice that this hack will have no effect on performance if a program continuously reads from the IEC port, as the drive will have to be fully emulated in any case (some stupid programs do this, even when they don't actually need to use the drive).

The second option (“Trap idle”) is usually a bit slower, as at least interrupts are always emulated, but ensures the LED state is always updated correctly and always keeps the drive and the computer in sync. On the other hand, if a program installs a non-standard idle loop in the drive, the drive CPU has to be emulated even when not necessary and the global emulation speed is then *much* slower.

- “40-track image support” specifies how 40-track (“extended”) disk images should be supported. There are three possible ways:
  - “Never extend” never extends disk images at all (so if a program tries to write tracks beyond the 35th, it is not allowed to do so);
  - “Ask on extend” prompts the user as soon as a program tries to write tracks beyond the 35th, and the user can then choose whether he wants the disk image to be extended or not;
  - “Extend on access” simply extends the disk image as soon the program needs it, without prompting the user.

### 6.10.1 Drive resources

**RawDriveDriver**

String specifying the name of the device to be used for raw block access.

**DriveTrueEmulation**

Boolean controlling whether the “true” drive emulation is turned on.

**DriveSoundEmulation**

Boolean controlling whether the drive noise emulation is turned on.

**Drive8Type**

**Drive9Type**

**Drive10Type**

**Drive11Type**

Integers specifying the model number for drives 8 to 11. Possible values are 1541, 1542 (1541-II), 1570, 1571, 1573 (1571CR), 1551, 1581, 1001, 2000, 2031, 2040, 3040, 4000, 4040, 8050, 8250.

**Drive8ParallelCable**

**Drive9ParallelCable**

**Drive10ParallelCable**

**Drive11ParallelCable**

integer controlling what type of parallel cable is emulated for drives 8 to 11. (0: none, 1: speed-DOS, 2: Professional DOS, 3: Formel64)

Drive8ProfDOS  
Drive9ProfDOS  
Drive10ProfDOS  
Drive11ProfDOS

Booleans controlling whether Professional DOS is emulated or not for drives 8 to 11.

Drive8RAM2000  
Drive8RAM4000  
Drive8RAM6000  
Drive8RAM8000  
Drive8RAMA000  
Drive9RAM2000  
Drive9RAM4000  
Drive9RAM6000  
Drive9RAM8000  
Drive9RAMA000  
Drive10RAM2000  
Drive10RAM4000  
Drive10RAM6000  
Drive10RAM8000  
Drive10RAMA000  
Drive11RAM2000  
Drive11RAM4000  
Drive11RAM6000  
Drive11RAM8000  
Drive11RAMA000

Booleans controlling whether a RAM block is emulated at the respective block or not for drives 8 to 11.

Drive8ExtendImagePolicy  
Drive9ExtendImagePolicy  
Drive10ExtendImagePolicy  
Drive11ExtendImagePolicy

Integer specifying the policy for 40-track support for drives 8 to 11. Possible values are 0 (never extend), 1 (ask on extend), 2 (extend on access).

Drive8IdleMethod  
Drive9IdleMethod  
Drive10IdleMethod  
Drive11IdleMethod

Integers specifying the idling method for the drive CPU. Possible values are 0 (none), 1 (skip cycles), 2 (trap idle). See [Section 6.10 \[Drive settings\]](#), page 42.

DosName1541  
 DosName1541ii  
 DosName1570  
 DosName1571  
 DosName1571cr  
 DosName1581  
 DosName2000  
 DosName4000  
 DosName2031  
 DosName2040  
 DosName3040  
 DosName4040  
 DosName1001  
 DosName1551

Strings specifying the names of the ROM images for the drive emulation.

DriveProfDOS1571Name

String specifying the filename of the 1571 professional DOS ROM image.

### 6.10.2 Drive command-line options

-truedrive

+truedrive

Turns true drive emulation on (`DriveTrueEmulation=1`) and off (`DriveTrueEmulation=0`), respectively.

-drivesound

+drivesound

Turns drive sound emulation on (`DriveSoundEmulation=1`) and off (`DriveSoundEmulation=0`), respectively.

-drive8type <Type>

-drive9type <Type>

-drive10type <Type>

-drive11type <Type>

Specifies the drive types for drives 8-11, respectively. Possible values for TYPE are 1541, 1542 (meaning 1541-II), 1551, 1570, 1571, 1573 (meaning 1571cr), 1581, 2000, 4000, 2031, 2040, 3040, 4040, 1001, 8050 and 8250.

-parallel8 <type>

-parallel9 <type>

-parallel10 <type>

-parallel11 <type>

Set parallel cable type (0: none, 1: standard, 2: Dolphin DOS)

```
-drive8idle <method>
-drive9idle <method>
-drive10idle <method>
-drive11idle <method>
```

Specifies <method> as the idling method for drives 8-11 (0: no traps, 1: skip cycles, 2: trap idle), respectively (Drive8IdleMethod, Drive9IdleMethod, Drive10IdleMethod, Drive11IdleMethod).

```
-drive8extend <method>
-drive9extend <method>
-drive10extend <method>
-drive11extend <method>
```

Specifies <method> as the track 40 extend policy in drives 8-11 (0: never, 1: ask, 2: on access), respectively (Drive8ExtendImagePolicy, Drive9ExtendImagePolicy, Drive10ExtendImagePolicy, Drive11ExtendImagePolicy).

```
-dos1541 <name>
-dos1541II <name>
-dos1551 <name>
-dos1570 <name>
-dos1571 <name>
-dos1571cr <name>
-dos1581 <name>
-dos2000 <name>
-dos4000 <name>
-dos2031 <name>
-dos2040 <name>
-dos3040 <name>
-dos4040 <name>
-dos1001 <name>
```

Specify the ROM names for the 1541, 1541II, 1551, 1570, 1571, 1571cr, 1581, 2000, 4000, 2031, 2040, 3040, 4040 and 1001 emulation respectively.

```
-drive8ram2000, +drive8ram2000
-drive9ram2000, +drive9ram2000
-drive10ram2000, +drive10ram2000
-drive11ram2000, +drive11ram2000
```

Enable/Disable 8KB RAM expansion at \$2000-\$3FFF

```
-drive8ram4000, +drive8ram4000
-drive9ram4000, +drive9ram4000
-drive10ram4000, +drive10ram4000
-drive11ram4000, +drive11ram4000
```

Enable/Disable 8KB RAM expansion at \$4000-\$5FFF

```
-drive8ram6000, +drive8ram6000
-drive9ram6000, +drive9ram6000
-drive10ram6000, +drive10ram6000
-drive11ram6000, +drive11ram6000
```

Enable/Disable 8KB RAM expansion at \$6000-\$7FFF

```

-drive8ram8000, +drive8ram8000
-drive9ram8000, +drive9ram8000
-drive10ram8000, +drive10ram8000
-drive11ram8000, +drive11ram8000
    Enable/Disable 8KB RAM expansion at $8000-$9FFF

-drive8rama000, +drive8rama000
-drive9rama000, +drive9rama000
-drive10rama000, +drive10rama000
-drive11rama000, +drive11rama000
    Enable/Disable 8KB RAM expansion at $A000-$BFFF

-drive8profdos, +drive8profdos
-drive9profdos, +drive9profdos
-drive10profdos, +drive10profdos
-drive11profdos, +drive11profdos
    Enable/Disable Professional DOS

-profdos1571 <name>
    Specify name of Professional DOS 1571 ROM image

```

## 6.11 Peripheral settings

VICE is able to support some special peripherals:

- *file system devices*, pseudo-drives accessing the Unix file system;
- *printers*.

These features depend on some *kernal traps* that replace the existing routines in the original Commodore operating system with custom-made C routines.

### 6.11.1 Settings for file system devices

These settings deal with the drive-like peripherals connected to the bus of the emulated machine. The first setting relates to the parallel IEEE488 interface. With this interface a special engine is used to listen to the bus lines to translates them to the filesystem code. Thus the PET will always detect a drive for example, but it can also use drives 10 and 11 even together with true disk drive emulation.

- “Enable virtual devices”, enables the peripheral access via the fast disk emulation (either kernal traps or IEEE488 interface). Both, filesystem and disk image access via fast drive emulation, are affected.

Four peripherals, numbered from 8 to 11, are accessible; each of them provides the following settings:

- “File system access”, if enabled, allows the device to emulate a drive accessing a file system directory; note that when a disk image is attached to the same drive, the directory is no longer visible and the attached disk is used instead.
- “File system directory” specifies the directory to be accessed by the drive.
- “Convert P00 file names”, if enabled, allows access to P00 files using their built-in name instead of the Unix one.



- “Create P00 files on save”, if enabled, creates P00 files (instead of raw CBM files) whenever a program creates a file.

Note that, by default, all drives create P00 files on save.

### 6.11.1.1 Resources for file system devices

IECDevice8

IECDevice9

IECDevice10

IECDevice11

Booleans that specify whether IEC device emulation for device #8 to #11 is enabled.

FileSystemDevice8

FileSystemDevice9

FileSystemDevice10

FileSystemDevice11

Enum specifying the device type for device 8-11 (0: NONE, 1: FILESYSTEM, 2: OPENCBM (Real), 3: BLOCK DEVICE (Raw))

FSDevice8ConvertP00

FSDevice9ConvertP00

FSDevice10ConvertP00

FSDevice11ConvertP00

Booleans specifying whether on-read support for P00 files is enabled on drives 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively (on by default).

FSDevice8SaveP00

FSDevice9SaveP00

FSDevice10SaveP00

FSDevice11SaveP00

Booleans specifying whether the drives should create P00 files instead of plain CBM ones (on by default for drives 8-10, off for 11).

FSDevice8HideCBMFiles

FSDevice9HideCBMFiles

FSDevice10HideCBMFiles

FSDevice11HideCBMFiles

Booleans specifying whether non-P00 files should be invisible to programs running in the emulator (do not hide by default).

FSDevice8Dir

FSDevice9Dir

FSDevice10Dir

FSDevice11Dir

Strings specifying the directories to which drives 8, 9, 10 and 11 have access.

### 6.11.1.2 Command-line options for file system devices

```

-iecdevice8
+iecdevice8
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #8

-iecdevice9
+iecdevice9
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #9

-iecdevice10
+iecdevice10
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #10

-iecdevice11
+iecdevice11
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #11

-device8 <type>
-device9 <type>
-device10 <type>
-device11 <type>
    Set device type for device 8-11 (0: None, 1: Filesystem, 2: OpenCBM (Real),
    3: Block device (Raw))

-fs8 <Name>
-fs9 <Name>
-fs10 <Name>
-fs11 <Name>
    Specify the paths for the file system access on drives 8, 9, 10 and 11, respectively
    (FSDevice8Dir, FSDevice9Dir, FSDevice10Dir and FSDevice11Dir).

-flipname <name>
    Specify name of the flip list file image

```

### 6.11.2 Printer settings

The VICE emulators can emulate printers connected to either the IEC buffer or the user port. Emulation can be achieved by redirecting the printer output to a file or by piping it through an external process. This is defined by so-called *printer device file names*; a printer device file name can be either a simple path, or a command name preceded by a pipe symbol ‘|’.

For example, printer device ‘**filename**’ will cause the output to be appended to the file ‘**filename**’, while printer device ‘**|lpr**’ will cause the **lpr** command to be executed and be fed the printer output. The printer output will not be converted but saved as printed by the emulated machine.

Up to three printer devices may be specified through the following resources:

- device 1, whose default value is **print.dump**;
- device 2, whose default value is **|lpr**.
- device 3, whose default value is **|petlp -F PS|lpr**;

So, basically, by default printer device 1 will dump printer output to ‘`print.dump`’; printer device 2 will print it via `lpr` directly to the printer and device 3 will print it via `petlp` (a not-yet-complete utility that will produce Postscript output from the Commodore printer code) and then to the printer via `lpr`.

### 6.11.2.1 Printer resources

`IECDevice4`

`IECDevice5`

`IECDevice6`

`IECDevice7`

Booleans that specify whether IEC device emulation for device #4, #5, #6 and #7 is enabled.

`PrinterTextDevice1`

`PrinterTextDevice2`

`PrinterTextDevice3`

Strings specifying the printer devices (see [Section 6.11.2 \[Printer settings\]](#), [page 49](#)).

`Printer4TextDevice`

`Printer5TextDevice`

Integer (ranging from 0 to 2, for device 1-3) specifying what printer device (see [Section 6.11.2 \[Printer settings\]](#), [page 49](#)) the IEC printer is using.

`Printer4`

`Printer5` Integer specifying how the IEC printer (device 4-5) is being emulated. (0: NONE, 1: FS, 2: REAL)

`Printer4Driver`

`Printer5Driver`

Strings (ascii, mps803, nl10) specifying the IEC printer output driver.

`Printer4Output`

`Printer5Output`

Strings specifying the IEC printer output device.

`PrinterUserport`

Boolean specifying if the user-port printer is being emulated.

`PrinterUserportTextDevice`

Integer (ranging from 0 to 2, for device 1-3) specifying what printer device the user-port printer is using.

`PrinterUserportDriver`

String specifying the user-port printer output driver.

`PrinterUserportOutput`

String specifying the user-port printer output device.

### 6.11.2.2 Printer command-line options

```

-iecdevice4
+iecdevice4
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #4

-iecdevice5
+iecdevice5
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #5

-iecdevice6
+iecdevice6
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #6

-iecdevice7
+iecdevice7
    Enable/Disable IEC device emulation for device #7

-device4 <type>
-device5 <type>
    Set device type for device 4-5 (0: NONE, 1: FS, 2: REAL)

-prtxtdev1 <name>
-prtxtdev2 <name>
-prtxtdev3 <name>
    Specify name of printer text device or dump file

-pr4txtdev <0-2>
-pr5txtdev <0-2>
    Specify printer text output device for IEC printer #4-5

-pr4output <name>
-pr5output <name>
    Specify name of output device for device #4-5

-pr4drv <name>
-pr5drv <name>
    Specify name of printer driver for device #4-5

-pruser
+pruser    Enable/disable emulation of the userport printer emulation (PrUser=1,
            PrUser=0).

-prusertxtdev <0-2>
    Specify printer text output device for userport printer

-pruseroutput <name>
    Specify name of output device for the userport printer

-pruserdrv <name>
    Specify name of printer driver for the userport printer

```

### 6.11.3 Disabling kernal traps

If you have compatibility problems, you can completely disable Kernal traps with the “Disable kernal traps” option. This will of course disable all the features that depend on it, such as the fast 1541 emulation (so you will have to turn true 1541 emulation on if you want to be able to read or write disk images) and tape support.

#### 6.11.3.1 Resources to control Kernal traps

##### VirtualDevices

Boolean specifying whether all the mechanisms for virtual device emulation should be enabled. Serial IEC devices use kernal traps, parallel IEEE488 devices use an own IEEE488 engine. Both are switched on and off with this resource.

#### 6.11.3.2 Command-line options to control Kernal traps

`-virtualdev`

`+virtualdev`

Enable (`VirtualDevices=1`) or disable (`VirtualDevices=0`) virtual devices.

## 6.12 RS232 settings

The VICE emulators can emulate the RS232 device most of the machines have. The C64, C128 and VIC20 emulators emulate the userport RS232 interface at 300 and 1200 baud. The C64 and C128 can also use the 9600 baud interface by Daniel Dallmann, using the shift registers of the two CIA 6526 chips. The PET can have a 6551 ACIA RS232 interface when running as a SuperPET, and the CBM-II has such an ACIA by default. The C64 and C128 emulators can emulate an ACIA 6551 (also known as Datapump for example) as extension at `$de**`.

Emulation can be achieved by either:

- connecting a real UNIX serial device;
- dumping to a file;
- piping through a process.

It is possible to define up to four UNIX serial devices, and then decide which interface should be connected to which device. This is done by so-called *rs232 device file names*; an rs232 device file name can be either a simple path, or a command name preceded by a pipe symbol ‘|’. If the path specifies a special device (e.g. ‘`/dev/ttyS0`’) it is recognized by VICE and the emulator can set the baudrate.

For example, rs232 device ‘`filename`’ will cause the output to be written (not appended) to the file ‘`filename`’, while printer device ‘`|lpr`’ will cause the `lpr` command to be executed and be fed the rs232 output. The rs232 output will not be converted but saved as sent by the emulated machine. The same holds true for the rs232 input. If the command writes data to the standard output it will be caught by VICE and sent back to the emulator. Also the data sent by the pseudo device will be sent back to VICE.

For example you can setup a null-modem cable between two serial ports of your PC, setup one port for login and use the other in VICE. Then you can login from your emulator via the RS232 emulation and the null-modem cable to your machine again.

You can not simply run a shell from VICE, as the shell will notice that it does not run on its own pseudo terminal and will thus buffer its output. You need to write some program that opens an own pseudo terminal and runs the shell from there (not yet finished).

Up to four RS232 devices may be specified through the following resources:

- device 1, whose default value is `/dev/ttyS0`;
- device 2, whose default value is `/dev/ttyS1`;
- device 3, whose default value is `rs232.dump`;
- device 4, whose default value is `l1pr`.

For the first two devices you can change the baudrate the tty device is set to by specifying it on the commandline or in the menu. This baudrate is 9600 by default for the latter two, but can be changed only by resources (The baudrate is independent from the baudrate the emulator actually expects).

### 6.12.1 RS232 resources

**RsDevice1**

**RsDevice2**

**RsDevice3**

**RsDevice4**

Strings specifying the RS232 devices (see [Section 6.12 \[RS232 settings\]](#), [page 52](#)).

**RsDevice1Baud**

**RsDevice2Baud**

**RsDevice3Baud**

**RsDevice4Baud**

Integer specifying the RS232 baudrate devices if the device file points to a special device (like `/dev/ttyS0`; see [Section 6.12 \[RS232 settings\]](#), [page 52](#)).

**Acia1Dev** Integer (ranging from 0 to 3, for device 1-4) specifying what RS232 device (see [Section 6.12 \[RS232 settings\]](#), [page 52](#)) the ACIA is using (All emulators except C64DTV and VSID, and only if RS232 support is enabled and supported at compile time).

**Acia1Irq** Integer specifying which interrupt to use. 0 = none, 1 = IRQ, 2 = NMI (C64, VIC20 and C128 only, and only if RS232 support is enabled and supported at compile time)

**RsUserEnable**

Boolean specifying if the user-port RS232 interface is being emulated (C64, C128 and VIC20).

**RsUserBaud**

Integer specifying the baudrate of the user-port RS232 interface (C64, C128 and VIC20).

**RsUserDev**

Integer (ranging from 0 to 3, for device 1-4) specifying what RS232 device the user-port interface is using (C64, C128 and VIC20).

### 6.12.2 RS232 command-line options

-rsdev1 <Name>  
 -rsdev2 <Name>  
 -rsdev3 <Name>  
 -rsdev4 <Name>  
     Specify <Name> as RS232 devices 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively (RsDevice1, RsDevice2 RsDevice3 and RsDevice4).

-rsdev1baud <baudrate>  
 -rsdev2baud <baudrate>  
 -rsdev3baud <baudrate>  
 -rsdev4baud <baudrate>  
     Specify <baudrate> as baudrate for the RS232 devices if the device name specifies a special device (like '/dev/ttyS0' for example, see [Section 6.12 \[RS232 settings\]](#), page 52; RsDevice1Baud, RsDevice2Baud RsDevice3Baud and RsDevice4Baud).

-myaciadev <0-3>  
     Specify RS232 device the ACIA should work on (all emulators except C64DTV and VSID)

-rsuser  
 +rsuser   Enable or disable emulation of the userport RS232 emulation (RsUser; C64, C128 and VIC20)

-rsuserbaud <baud>  
     Set the baud rate of the RS232 userport emulation.

-rsuserdev <0-3>  
     Specify device for the userport RS232 emulation (RsUserDev; C64, C128 and VIC20).

### 6.12.3 RS232 usage example

Here we give you a simple example how to set up an emulated C64 using the modem connected to your PC. The following list shows each step.

**Attach your modem to your PC at a serial port.**

Normally you should set it up to use the modem as "/dev/modem".

**start VICE**

**Setup VICE to use your modem as "serial device 1"**

Go to the RS232 settings menu and change "Serial 1 device" to "/dev/modem" (or the device where you attached your modem to) Then go to the RS232 settings menu and change "Serial 1 baudrate" to the baudrate your modem should run at. Watch out, e.g. on Linux there is an additional multiplier to multiply with the baudrate (so e.g. 19200 gives 115200 or so baud) See the "setserial" manpage on Linux for example. However, most modems should be able to autodetect the speed to the computer as well.

**Select the RS232 emulation your programs use**

If you want to use the Userport emulation, go to the RS232 settings and change "Userport RS232 Device" to "Serial 1". If you want ACIA emulation (swiftlink or what's it called?) then change "ACIA \$DE\*\* device" to "Serial 1".

**Enable the emulation**

Go to the RS232 settings and select either "ACIA \$DE\*\* emulation" or Userport 300/1200 baud or CIA 9600 baud emulation.

**Load your program and start it.**

If it is able to detect an RS232 cartridge like swiftlink or so, try to detect the ACIA emulation if enabled. Otherwise just set the baudrate to either 300, 1200 or 9600 according to what you enabled in the VICE menu for the userport.

## 6.13 Monitor settings

This section lists command-line options specific to the built-in monitor.

### 6.13.1 Monitor resources

**KeepMonitorOpen**

Boolean, if true the monitor window may stay open when the emulation is running, eg to look at trace-point output. (Not all ports/UIs support this, in that case this setting has no effect.)

**MonitorServer**

Boolean specifying whether the remote monitor server is enabled.

**MonitorServerAddress**

String specifying the address the remote monitor server listens to (ip4://127.0.0.1:6510)

### 6.13.2 Monitor command-line options

**-moncommands <Name>**

Execute the commands from the file <Name> in the monitor after starting up. This command line switch is mainly thought to load labels and to set breakpoints. Not all other commands are useful to be executed in this way, some may even lead to strange effects.

**-initbreak <address>**

Set an initial breakpoint for the monitor. Addresses with prefix "0x" are hexadecimal.

**-remotemonitor****+remotemonitor**

Enable/Disable remote monitor

**-remotemonitoraddress <name>**

The local address the remote monitor should bind to



## 6.14 Machine settings

### 6.14.1 Machine resources

#### MachineVideoStandard

Integer that specifies the video standard of the emulated machine. (-1: PAL, -2: NTSC, -3: NTSC (old), -4: PAL-N)

### 6.14.2 Machine command-line options

- pal        Use PAL sync factor
- ntsc      Use NTSC sync factor
- ntscold   Use old NTSC sync factor
- paln      Use PAL-N sync factor

## 6.15 Memory settings

### 6.15.1 Memory resources

#### RAMInitStartValue

Integer specifying the value for the very first RAM address after powerup

#### RAMInitValueInvert

Integer specifying the length of the memory block initialized with the same value

#### RAMInitPatternInvert

Integer specifying the length of the memory block initialized with the same pattern

### 6.15.2 Memory command-line options

- raminitstartvalue <value>  
Set the value for the very first RAM address after powerup
- raminitvalueinvert <num of bytes>  
Length of memory block initialized with the same value
- raminitpatterninvert <num of bytes>  
Length of memory block initialized with the same pattern

## 6.16 Miscellaneous settings

This section lists generic resources that do not fit in the other categories.

### 6.16.1 Miscellaneous resources

#### Directory

String specifying the search path for system files. It is defined as a sequence of directory names, separated by colons (:), just like the `PATH` variable in the shell. The special string '\$\$' stands for the default search path, which is initialized at startup to the following value:

```
LIBDIR/EMUID:$HOME/.vice/EMUID:BOOTPATH/EMUID:LIBDIR/DRIVES:$HOME/.vice/DRIVES:BO
```

where:

- LIBDIR is the VICE installation directory (usually `‘/usr/local/lib/vice’`, `‘/usr/lib/vice’` or `‘/opt/vice/lib’`);
- EMUID is the emulation identification string (C64, C128, VIC20 or PET);
- BOOTPATH is the directory where the binary lies (usually `‘/usr/local/bin’`, `‘/usr/bin’` or `/opt/vice/bin`).
- DRIVES is the directory called "DRIVES", where the disk drive ROMs are. (The disk drive ROMs are used by all emulators, so there is an extra directory for them.)

Notice that the middle entry points to a default location in the user’s home directory. Here private ROM versions (e.g. speeddos or JiffyDos) can be stored for example.

See [Chapter 4 \[System files\]](#), page 19. for a description of the method used to load the emulator’s system files.

#### HTMLBrowserCommand

String specifying the command to run the help browser. The help browser can be any HTML browser, and every `‘%s’` in the string is replaced with the name of the toplevel file of the VICE documentation. For example, the default value `‘netscape %s’` runs Netscape Navigator.

#### SaveResourcesOnExit

Boolean specifying whether the emulator should save changed settings before exiting. If this is enabled, the user will be always prompted first, in case the settings have changed.

#### DoCoreDump

Boolean specifying whether the emulator should dump core when it gets a signal.

#### NetworkServerName

String specifying the name of the remote server.

#### NetworkServerBindAddress

String specifying the IP of the remote server.

#### NetworkServerPort

Integer specifying the port used for network play.

#### NetworkControl

Integer specifying whether the emulator is running as server or client (0: client, 1: server)

#### LogFileName

String specifying the filename of the current log file.

#### FliplistName

String specifying the filename of the current flip list. (Drive 8 only)

**ConfirmOnExit**

Boolean specifying whether to show a confirmation dialog on exit.

**AttachDevice8Readonly**

**AttachDevice9Readonly**

**AttachDevice10Readonly**

**AttachDevice11Readonly**

Booleans that specify whether to attach images on drives 8 to 11 read-only.

### 6.16.2 Miscellaneous command-line options

**-directory <Path>**

Specify the system file search path (**Directory**).

**-htmlbrowser COMMAND**

Specify the command to run the HTML browser for the on-line help (**HTMLBrowserCommand**).

**-saveres**

**+saveres** Enable/disable automatic saving of settings on exit (**SaveResourcesOnExit=1**, **SaveResourcesOnExit=0**).

**-confirmexit**

Confirm quitting VICE

**+confirmexit**

Never confirm quitting VICE

**-core** Enable generation of core dumps (**DoCoreDump=1**)

**+core** Disable generation of core dumps (**DoCoreDump=0**)

## 7 Machine-specific features

### 7.1 C64/128-specific commands and settings

This section lists the settings and commands that are C64/128 specific and thus are not present in the other emulators.

#### 7.1.1 Using cartridges

The cartridge system is organized in "Slots" to allow more than one cartridge connected at a time, like it can be done using an expansion port expander on a real C64 (see below).

Generally a cartridge can be enabled by attaching its respective cartridge image, or using the respective menu option for cartridges that do not require an image.

x64, x64sc and x128 allow you to attach the following kinds of images:

- `.crt` images, as used by the CCS64 emulator by Per Hkan Sundell
- raw `.bin` images, with or without load address

*Cartridge images* are like disk images, but contain the contents of cartridge ROM and/or RAM images instead of disk images.

To attach cartridges, use the "Attach a cartridge image" submenu. When using `.crt` images, this will work for every cartridge which is supported. For raw `.bin` images you might have to use command line options.

When you have successfully attached a cartridge image, you should then reset the machine to make sure the cartridge initializes itself. (Or enable the "reset on cartridge change" option).

Of course, it is also possible to detach a currently attached cartridge image ("Detach cartridge image").

If you are using a freezer cart like an Action Replay cartridge, you can emulate the cartridge's freeze button with the "Cartridge freeze" command.

The imaginary expansion port expander is organized in 4 slots, the cartridges are associated with them like this:

##### 7.1.1.1 Slot 0

All carts that have a passthrough connector go here. Once a "Slot 0" cartridge is enabled all further cartridges are connected to its respective passthrough port.

Only one cartridge of this type can be active at a time.

"Slot 0" carts have individual "enable" switches, enabling means enabling permanently.

The following cartridges are emulated in this slot:

- IEEE-488 Interface (<http://www.funet.fi/pub/cbm/schematics/cartridges/c64/ieee-488/eprom.bin>)
- Magic Voice
- MMC64

### 7.1.1.2 Slot 1

Mostly RAM based cartridges which for one reason or the other might make sense to be enabled together with one of the "Main Slot" cartridges go here.

Only one cartridge of this type can be active at a time.

"Slot 1" carts have individual "enable" switches, enabling means enabling permanently

The following cartridges are emulated in this slot:

- Double Quick Brown Box (DQBB)
- Expert Cartridge
- ISEPIC
- RamCart

### 7.1.1.3 Main Slot

All other cartridges which are not pure i/o extensions go here.

Only one cartridge of this type can be active at a time.

Cartridges in the "Main Slot" must be explicitly set as default to enable them permanently.

The following cartridges are emulated in this slot:

- generic 4K, 8K and 16K game- and ultimax cartridges
- Action Replay V5
- Action Replay MK2
- Action Replay MK3
- Action Replay MK4
- Atomic Power
- C64 Games System
- Capture
- Comal 80
- Dela EP64
- Dela EP7x8
- Dela EP256
- Diashow-Maker
- Dinamic
- EasyFlash
- Epyx FastLoad
- EXOS
- The Final Cartridge
- The Final Cartridge III
- Final Cartridge Plus
- Freeze Frame
- Freeze Machine
- Fun Play

- Game Killer
- IDE64 (<http://www.ide64.org/>)
- KCS Power Cartridge
- MACH 5
- Magic Desk
- Magic Formel
- Mikro Assembler
- MMC Replay
- Ocean
- Prophet64
- REX 256k EPROM Cart
- REX Utility
- Retro Replay
- ROSS
- Simons' BASIC
- Snapshot 64
- Stardos
- Structured BASIC
- Super Explode V5.0
- Super Games
- Super Snapshot V4
- Super Snapshot V5
- Warp Speed
- Westermann Learning
- Zaxxon

#### 7.1.1.4 I/O Slot

All carts that are pure I/O extensions go here.

Any number of "I/O Slot" Carts may be active at a time.

"I/O Slot" carts have individual "enable" switches, enabling means enabling permanently.

The following cartridges are emulated in this slot:

- ACIA (Swiftlink, Turbo232)
- DigiMAX
- Ethernet (The Final Ethernet, RR-Net)
- GEO-RAM
- MIDI (Passport/Syntech, Datel/Siel/JMS/C-Lab, Maplin, Namesoft, Sequential)
- RAM Expansion Module (REU)
- SFX Sound Expander
- SFX Sound Sampler

### 7.1.1.5 Expected behaviour

When the emulator is run without arguments, all settings from the config file should be applied and arguments override settings from the config file.

When saving the settings to the config file it is expected that on the next run of the emulator all settings will be in the same state as they were when saved.

There is an exception to this rule: the cartridge in the "Main Slot" must be explicitly set as default before it gets saved to the config file.

**+cart** should disable ALL cartridges, including eventually activated REU, Swithlink and all similar expansionport devices.

**-cartXYZ** options should generally attach AND activate a cart of type XYZ. As a consequence, attaching carts this way which are NOT in the "Main Slot" will also enable the cart permanently.

### 7.1.1.6 Common problems

If attaching a cartridge does not work as expected, this may be because of various reasons:

- Not seldomly the CRT type is incorrectly set in `.crt` files found "in the wild". Make sure this is not the case (if in doubt use `cartconv` to verify and/or fix).
- You may have unintentionally enabled more than one cartridge at once, for example by saving the settings with REU enabled, and then later attaching a game cartridge from the command-line. The cartridge system will allow certain combinations, but (as on the real thing) not all do (can) actually work. To make sure this is not the case, either detach all cartridges from the menus, or use `+cart` on the command-line.
- The cartridge image might be broken. Try one from a different source. If you are sure the dump is ok (for example because you dumped it yourself) then make sure it is in proper linear order (on some cartridges, for example "capture", address and/or data lines at the eeprom are shuffled around so a dump made with an eeprom burner can not be used as is).
- Last not least you might have encountered a bug in the emulation. If you suspect this is the case, and you can still reproduce the bug after checking the things above, please file a bug report including the following information:
  - attach your vicerc and a reference to the cartridge binaries
  - if you can, comment in the respective DEBUGXYZ macros prominently defined at the top of these files: `src/c64/cart/c64cart.c` `src/c64/cart/c64cartmem.c` `src/c64/c64io.c` `src/c64/c64export.c` and then recompile. this will add debug output that might make it much easier to locate certain problems.

### 7.1.1.7 IEEE-488 interface

To be able to use an IEEE drive, you need to enable IEEE emulation for the emulator. To do this, follow the following steps:

Download the IEEE 488 ROM image from the CBM archives (formerly known as FUNET) Attach that image with File/Attach cartridge image/IEEE488 interface image.

Make sure you have a one-drive system only (that is, go to Settings/Peripheral Setting, uncheck "use IEC device" for all devices, go to Settings/Drive Settings and select "Floppy type" as "none" for all drives other than drive 8.

After this, all drives can be selected in x64 and x128.

### 7.1.1.8 The Final Cartridge 3

The Final Cartridge 3 detects whether a mouse is connected when it starts and disables mouse support if it doesn't detect one. So to make mouse emulation work you must either enable it on the command line, or reset the cartridge after enabling it from the user interface.

## 7.1.2 C64 cartridge settings

### 7.1.2.1 C64 cartridge resources

#### IOCollisionHandling

Integer specifying the way the I/O collisions should be handled, (0: error message and detach all involved carts, 1: error message and detach last attached involved carts, 2: warning in log and 'AND' the valid return values)

#### CartridgeReset

Boolean specifying whether the machine should be reset when a cartridge is changed.

#### CartridgeType

Integer specifying the type of cartridge emulated in the "main" slot

#### CartridgeFile

String specifying the filename of the image for the cartridge emulated in the "main" slot

#### DQBB

Boolean specifying whether the Double Quick Brown Box should be emulated or not.

#### DQBBfilename

String specifying the filename of the DQBB RAM image.

#### DQBBIImageWrite

Boolean, if true write back the DQBB image file automatically, in case the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

#### EasyFlashJumper

Boolean specifying whether the Easy Flash jumper is set.

#### EasyFlashWriteCRT

Boolean, if true write back the Easy Flash image file automatically, in case the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

#### ExpertCartridgeEnabled

Boolean specifying whether the Expert Cartridge should be emulated or not.

#### Expertfilename

String specifying the filename of the Expert Cartridge RAM image.

#### ExpertImageWrite

Boolean, if true write back the Expert Cartridge image file automatically, in case the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.



**ExpertCartridgeMode**

Enum specifying the state of the expert cartridge switch (0=off 1=prg 2=on)

**IDE64Config**

String encoded content of IDE64 DS1302 RAM, used to store IDEDOS setup parameters. Not meant to be directly manipulated as content depends on the version of IDEDOS used.

**IDE64version4**

Boolean specifying whether the emulated card version is V4.1 or V3.4. This is automatically detected most of the time for .crt cartridge images.

**IDE64RTCOffset**

Integer in seconds which gives the difference between the local time and the time of the emulated DS1302 RTC.

**IDE64Image1****IDE64Image2****IDE64Image3****IDE64Image4**

Strings specifying the full path to the four harddisk images. If a file is non-existing the drive is not emulated. Some older IDEDOS versions only support the first two harddisks.

**IDE64Cylinders1****IDE64Cylinders2****IDE64Cylinders3****IDE64Cylinders4**

Number of cylinders for the four harddisk images. Valid range is 1–65535.

**IDE64Heads1****IDE64Heads2****IDE64Heads3****IDE64Heads4**

Number of heads for the four harddisk images. Valid range is 1–16.

**IDE64Sectors1****IDE64Sectors2****IDE64Sectors3****IDE64Sectors4**

Number of sectors for the four harddisk images. Valid range is 1–63.

**IDE64AutodetectSize1****IDE64AutodetectSize2****IDE64AutodetectSize3****IDE64AutodetectSize4**

Booleans specifying whether the disk geometry should be auto detected based on the disk image for the respective harddisk, or the cylinder/head/sector resources above should be used.

**IDE64USBServerAddress**

String specifying the address the IDE64 USB server listens to (ip4://127.0.0.1:64245)

<b>IDE64USBServer</b>	Boolean specifying whether the IDE64 USB server is enabled.
<b>IEEE488</b>	Boolean specifying whether the IEEE488 interface should be emulated or not.
<b>IEEE488Image</b>	String specifying the filename of the IEEE488 ROM image
<b>IsepPicCartridgeEnabled</b>	Boolean specifying whether ISEPIC should be emulated or not.
<b>IsepPicfilename</b>	String specifying the filename of the ISEPIC RAM image.
<b>IsepPicSwitch</b>	Boolean specifying the status of the ISEPIC switch (0: off, 1: on)
<b>IsepPicImageWrite</b>	Boolean, if true write back the ISEPIC image file automatically, incase the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.
<b>MagicVoiceCartridgeEnabled</b>	Boolean specifying whether the Magic Voice should be emulated or not.
<b>MagicVoiceImage</b>	String specifying the filename of the Magic Voice ROM image
<b>MMC64</b>	Boolean specifying whether the MMC64 should be emulated or not.
<b>MMC64BIOSfilename</b>	String specifying the filename of the MMC64 Flash ROM image.
<b>MMC64_bios_write</b>	Boolean, if true write back the MMC64 Flash ROM image file automatically, incase the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.
<b>MMC64_flashjumper</b>	Boolean that specifies whether the MMC64 flash jumper is set.
<b>MMC64_revision</b>	Integer that specifies the MMC64 hardware revision (0=Rev. A, 1=Rev. B)
<b>MMC64imagefilename</b>	String specifying the filename of the SD-Card image used by the MMC64 emulation.
<b>MMC64_R0</b>	Boolean, if true the SD-Card image is mounted read-only.
<b>MMC64_sd_type</b>	Integer that specifies the reported type for the emulated SD-Card. (0=Auto, 1=MMC, 2=SD, 3=SDHC)
<b>MMCRCardImage</b>	String that specifies the filename of the SD-Card image used by the MMCR emulation.
<b>MMCREEPROMImage</b>	String that specifies the filename of the MMCR EEPROM image.

**MMCRRescueMode**

Boolean that specifies if the rescue mode (both buttons pressed during powerup) of the MMCR is active.

**MMCRImageWrite**

Boolean, if true write back the MMCR Flash ROM image file automatically, incase the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

**MMCRCardRW**

Boolean that specifies if the SD-Card image used by the MMCR emulation is writeable.

**MMCRSDType**

Integer that specifies the reported type for the emulated SD-Card. (0=Auto, 1=MMC, 2=SD, 3=SDHC)

**MMCREEPROMRW**

Boolean that specifies if the MMCR EEPROM image is writeable.

**RAMCART** Boolean specifying whether the RAMCart should be emulated or not.

**RAMCARTfilename**

String specifying the filename of the RAMCart RAM image.

**RAMCARTImageWrite**

Boolean, if true write back the RAMCart image file automatically, incase the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

**RAMCART\_RO**

Boolean, if true the RAMCart contents are read only

**RAMCARTsize**

Integer specifying the size of the RAMCart in KB (64, 128)

**RRrevision**

Integer specifying the RR hardware revision (0=retro replay, 1=nordic replay)

**RRFlashJumper**

Boolean specifying whether the RR flash jumper is set or not.

**RRBankJumper**

Boolean specifying whether the RR bank jumper is set or not.

**RRBiosWrite**

Boolean, if true write back the RR Flash ROM image file automatically, incase the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

### 7.1.2.2 C64 cartridge command-line options

**-iocollision <method>**

Select the way the I/O collisions should be handled, (0: error message and detach all involved carts, 1: error message and detach last attached involved carts, 2: warning in log and 'AND' the valid return values

**+cart** Disable all cartridges (which would eventually be enabled in the config file).

`-cartreset`  
`+cartreset`      Reset/Do not reset machine if a cartridge is attached or detached

`-cart8 <name>`  
                Attach generic 8KB cartridge image

`-cart16 <name>`  
                Attach generic 16KB cartridge image

`-cartultimax <name>`  
                Attach generic 16kB Ultimax cartridge image

`-cartcrt <name>`  
                Attach CRT cartridge image

`-cartap <name>`  
                Attach raw 32KB Atomic Power cartridge image

`-cartar2 <name>`  
                Attach raw 16kB Action Replay MK2 cartridge image

`-cartar3 <name>`  
                Attach raw 16KB Action Replay MK3 cartridge image

`-cartar4 <name>`  
                Attach raw 32KB Action Replay MK4 cartridge image

`-cartar5 <name>`  
                Attach raw 32KB Action Replay cartridge image

`-cartcap <name>`  
                Attach raw 8kB Capture cartridge image

`-cartcomal <name>`  
                Attach raw 64kB Comal 80 cartridge image

`-cartdep256 <name>`  
                Attach raw Dela EP256 cartridge image

`-cartdep64 <name>`  
                Attach raw Dela EP64 cartridge image

`-cartdep7x8 <name>`  
                Attach raw Dela EP7x8 cartridge image

`-cartdin <name>`  
                Attach raw 128kB Dinamic cartridge image

`-cartdsm <name>`  
                Attach raw 8kB Diashow-Maker cartridge image

`-cartdqbb <name>`  
                Attach raw 16kB Double Quick Brown Box cartridge image

`-dqbb`  
`+dqbb`      Enable/Disable Double Quick Brown Box

`-dqbbimage <name>`  
Specify Double Quick Brown Box filename

`-dqbbimagerw`  
`+dqbbimagerw`  
Allow/Disallow writing to DQBB image

`-carteasy <name>`  
Attach raw EasyFlash cartridge image

`-easyflashjumper`  
`+easyflashjumper`  
Enable/Disable EasyFlash jumper

`-easyflashcrtwrite`  
`+easyflashcrtwrite`  
Allow/Disallow writing to EasyFlash .crt image

`-cartepyx <name>`  
Attach raw 8KB Epyx FastLoad cartridge image

`-cartexos <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB EXOS cartridge image

`-cartexpert <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB Expert Cartridge image

`-expert`  
`+expert` Enable/Disable the Expert Cartridge

`-expertimagename <name>`  
Set Expert Cartridge image name

`-expertimagerw`  
`+expertimagerw`  
Allow/Disallow writing to Expert Cartridge image

`-cartf64 <Name>`  
Attach raw 32kB Formel 64 image

`-cartfc1 <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB Final Cartridge image

`-cartfc3 <name>`  
Attach raw 64kB Final Cartridge III image

`-cartfcplus <name>`  
Attach raw 32kB Final Cartridge Plus image

`-cartff <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB Freeze Frame image

`-cartfm <name>`  
Attach raw 32kB Freeze Machine image

`-cartfp <name>`  
Attach raw 128kB Fun Play/Power Play cartridge image

```

-cartgk <name>
    Attach raw 8KB Game Killer cartridge image

-cartgs <name>
    Attach raw 512kB Game System cartridge image

-cartide64 <name>
    Attach raw 64KB or 128KB IDE64 cartridge image

-IDE64image1 <name>
-IDE64image2 <name>
-IDE64image3 <name>
-IDE64image4 <name>
    Specify path to the image files for IDE64 harddisks

-IDE64cyl1 <value>
-IDE64cyl2 <value>
-IDE64cyl3 <value>
-IDE64cyl4 <value>
    Set number of cylinders for the IDE64 harddisk emulation (1-65535)

-IDE64hds1 <value>
-IDE64hds2 <value>
-IDE64hds3 <value>
-IDE64hds4 <value>
    Set number of heads for the IDE64 harddisk emulation (1-16)

-IDE64sec1 <value>
-IDE64sec2 <value>
-IDE64sec3 <value>
-IDE64sec4 <value>
    Set number of sectors for the IDE64 harddisk emulation (1-63)

-IDE64autosize1
+IDE64autosize1
-IDE64autosize2
+IDE64autosize2
-IDE64autosize3
+IDE64autosize3
-IDE64autosize4
+IDE64autosize4
    Autodetect geometry of formatted images or do not autodetect and use specified
    geometry

-IDE64version4
+IDE64version4
    Emulate version 4 hardware/Emulate pre version 4 hardware

-IDE64USB
+IDE64USB
    Enable/Disable IDE64 USB server

```

`-IDE64USBAddress <name>`  
The local address the IDE64 USB server should bind to

`-cartieee <name>`  
Attach CBM IEEE-488 cartridge image

`-ieee488`  
`+ieee488` Enable (IEEE488=1) or disable (IEEE488=0) emulation of the IEEE488 interface.

`-ieee488image <name>`  
Set IEEE488 interface image name

`-isepic`  
`+isepic` Enable/Disable the ISEPIC cart

`-cartisepic <name>`  
Attach raw 2kB ISEPIC cartridge image

`-isepicimagename <name>`  
Set ISEPIC image name

`-isepicimagerw`  
`+isepicimagerw` Allow/Disallow writing to ISEPIC image

`-cartkcs <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB KCS Power cartridge image

`-cartks <name>`  
Attach raw 24kB Kingsoft cartridge image

`-cartmach5 <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB MACH 5 cartridge image

`-cartmd <name>`  
Attach raw 32/64/128kB Magic Desk cartridge image

`-cartmf <name>`  
Attach raw Magic Formel cartridge image

`-cartmikro <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB Mikro Assembler cartridge image

`-mmc64`  
`+mmc64` Enable/Disable the MMC64 expansion

`-cartmmc64 <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB MMC64 cartridge image

`-mmc64bios <name>`  
Specify name of MMC64 BIOS image

`-mmc64image <name>`  
Specify name of MMC64 image

`-mmc64readonly`  
Set the MMC64 card to read-only

`-mmc64readwrite`  
Set the MMC64 card to read/write

`-mmc64bioswrite`  
Save the MMC64 bios when changed

`-cartmmcr <name>`  
Attach raw 512kB MMC Replay cartridge image

`-mmcrrescue`  
`+mmcrrescue`  
Enable/Disable MMC Replay rescue mode

`-mmcrimagerw`  
`+mmcrimagerw`  
Allow/Disallow writing to MMC Replay image

`-mmcrcardimage <filename>`  
Specify MMC Replay card image filename

`-mmcrcardrw`  
`+mmcrcardrw`  
Allow/Disallow writes to MMC Replay card image

`-mmcreepromimage`  
Specify MMC Replay EEPROM image filename

`-mmcreepromrw`  
`+mmcreepromrw`  
Allow/Disallow writes to MMC Replay EEPROM image

`-cartmv <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB Magic Voice cartridge image

`-cartocean <name>`  
Attach raw Ocean cartridge image

`-cartp64 <name>`  
Attach raw 256KB Prophet 64 cartridge image

`-cartpf <name>`  
Attach raw 64kb Pagefox cartridge image

`-cartramcart <name>`  
Attach raw RamCart cartridge image

`-ramcart`  
`+ramcart` Enable/Disable the RAMCART expansion

`-ramcartsize <size in KB>`  
Size of the RAMCART expansion

`-ramcartimage <name>`  
Specify name of RAMCART image

`-ramcartimagerw`  
`+ramcartimagerw`  
Allow/Disallow writing to RAMCart image



`-cartrep256 <name>`  
Attach raw REX EP256 cartridge image

`-cartross <name>`  
Attach raw 16/32kB ROSS cartridge image

`-cartrr <name>`  
Attach raw 64KB Retro Replay cartridge image

`-rrbioswrite`  
`+rrbioswrite`  
Enable/Disable saving of the RR ROM at exit

`-rrbankjumper`  
`+rrbankjumper`  
Set/Unset RR Bank Jumper

`-rrflashjumper`  
`+rrflashjumper`  
Set/Unset RR Flash Jumper

`-cartru <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB REX Utility cartridge image

`-carts64 <name>`  
Attach raw 4kB Snapshot 64 cartridge image

`-cartsb <name>`  
Attach raw Structured Basic cartridge image

`-cartse5 <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB Super Explode V5 cartridge image

`-cartsg <name>`  
Attach raw 64kB Super Games cartridge image

`-cartsilver <Name>`  
Attach raw Silverrock 128 cartridge image

`-cartsimon <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB Simons Basic cartridge image

`-cartss4 <name>`  
Attach raw 32KB Super Snapshot V4 cartridge image

`-cartss5 <name>`  
Attach raw 64KB Super Snapshot V5 cartridge image

`-cartstar <name>`  
Attach raw 16KB Stardos cartridge image

`-cartwl <name>`  
Attach raw 16KB Westermann Learning cartridge image

`-cartws <name>`  
Attach raw 8kB Warp Speed cartridge image

`-cartzaxxon <name>`  
Attach raw 16kB Zaxxon cartridge image

### 7.1.3 CIA settings

#### 7.1.3.1 CIA resources

CIA1Model

CIA2Model

Enum specifying CIA model (0 = old 6526, 1 = new 6526A)

#### 7.1.3.2 CIA command-line options

`-ciamodel <model>`

Set both CIA models (0 = old 6526, 1 = new 6526A)

`-cia1model <model>`

Set CIA 1 model (0 = old 6526, 1 = new 6526A)

`-cia2model <model>`

Set CIA 2 model (0 = old 6526, 1 = new 6526A)

### 7.1.4 VIC-II settings

These settings control the emulation of the VIC-II (MOS6569) video chip used in both the C64 and the C128.

- “Sprite-sprite collisions” and “Sprite-background collisions”, if enabled, cause the hardware detection of sprite-to-sprite and sprite-to-background collisions of the VIC-II to be emulated. This feature is used by many games, and disabling either of the two detection systems can sometimes make you invincible (although there is also a chance that also enemies become invincible then).
- “Color set” can be used to dynamically change the palette file being used by choosing one of the available predefined color sets:
  - ‘`default.vpl`’ (“default”), the default VICE palette;
  - ‘`c64s.vpl`’ (“C64S”), palette taken from the shareware C64S emulator by Miha Peternel.
  - ‘`ccs64.vpl`’ (“CCS64”), palette taken from the shareware CCS64 emulator by Per Hkan Sundell.
  - ‘`frodo.vpl`’ (“Frodo”), palette taken from the free Frodo emulator by Christian Bauer (<http://www.uni-mainz.de/~bauec002/FRMain.html>).
  - ‘`pc64.vpl`’ (“PC64”), palette taken from the free PC64 emulator by Wolfgang Lorenz.
  - ‘`godot.vpl`’ (“GoDot”), palette as suggested by the authors of the C64 graphics package GoDot (<http://users.aol.com/howtogodot/welcome.htm>).

#### 7.1.4.1 VIC-II resources

VICIIModel

Integer that specifies VIC-II model (6569/6569r1/8565/6567/8562/6567r56a). only available in `x64sc`.

VICIICheckSsColl

Boolean specifying whether the sprite-sprite hardware collision detection must be emulated.

<b>VICIICheckSbColl</b>	Boolean specifying whether the sprite-background hardware collision detection must be emulated.
<b>VICIIVideoCache</b>	Boolean specifying whether the video cache is turned on.
<b>VICIIDoubleSize</b>	Boolean specifying whether double-size mode is turned on.
<b>VICIIDoubleScan</b>	Boolean specifying whether double-scan mode is turned on.
<b>VICIINewLuminances</b>	Boolean specifying whether to use new (9 steps) luminances
<b>VICIIPaletteFile</b>	String specifying the name of the palette file being used. The ‘.vp1’ extension is optional.
<b>VICIHHwScale</b>	Boolean specifying whether to enable or disable hardware scaling
<b>VICIIFullscreenDevice</b>	fullscreen device
<b>VICIIFullscreen</b>	Boolean specifying whether to use fullscreen mode or not.
<b>VICIIFullscreenStatusbar</b>	Boolean specifying whether to show the status bar in fullscreen mode or not.
<b>VICIIXRANDRFullscreenMode</b>	integer specifying XRANDR fullscreen mode
<b>VICIIVidmodeFullscreenMode</b>	integer specifying Vidmode fullscreen mode
<b>VICIIEExternalPalette</b>	Boolean specifying whether to use external palette file or not.
<b>VICIIColorSaturation</b>	integer specifying saturation of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>
<b>VICIIColorContrast</b>	integer specifying contrast of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>
<b>VICIIColorBrightness</b>	integer specifying brightness of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>
<b>VICIIColorGamma</b>	integer specifying gamma of internal calculated palette [2200] <0-4000>
<b>VICIIColorTint</b>	integer specifying tint of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**VICIIPALScanLineShade**

integer specifying amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750]  
<0-1000>

**VICIIPALBlur**

integer specifying amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500] <0-1000>

**VICIIPALOddLinePhase**

integer specifying phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125] <0-2000>

**VICIIPALOddLineOffset**

integer specifying phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875] <0-2000>

**VICIIAudioLeak**

Boolean specifying whether to enable/disable video to audio leak emulation.

**VICIIFilter**

integer specifying rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**VICIIBorderMode**

integer specifying border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

**7.1.4.2 VIC-II command-line options****-VICIICheckss****+VICIICheckss**

Enable (VICIICheckSsColl=1) and disable (VICIICheckSsColl=0) emulation of hardware sprite-sprite collision detection, respectively.

**-VICIIChecksb****+VICIIChecksb**

Enable (VICIICheckSbColl=1) and disable (VICIICheckSbColl=0) emulation of hardware sprite-background collision detection, respectively.

**-VICIIVcache****+VICIIVcache**

Enable/disable the video cache (VICIIVideoCache=1, VICIIVideoCache=0).

**-VICIIDsize****+VICIIDsize**

Enable/disable the double size mode (VICIIDoubleSize=1, VICIIDoubleSize=0).

**-VICIIDscan****+VICIIDscan**

Enable/disable the double scan mode (VICIIDoubleScan=1, VICIIDoubleScan=0).

**-VICIIhwscale****+VICIIhwscale**

Enable/Disable hardware scaling

**-VICIIfilter <Mode>**

Select rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**-VICIIintpal**  
Use an internal calculated palette

**-VICIIextpal**  
Use an external palette (file)

**-VICIIpalette <Name>**  
Specify <Name> as the palette file (VICIIPaletteFile).

**-VICIIfulldevice <device>**  
Select fullscreen device

**-VICIIXRANDRfullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-VICIIVidmodefullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-VICIIBorders <mode>**  
Set VIC-II border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

**-VICIImodel <model>**  
Set VIC-II model (6569/6569r1/8565/6567/8562/6567r56a). This setting is only available in x64sc.

**-VICIInewluminance**  
**+VICIInewluminance**  
Enable/Disable new luminances.

**-VICIIsaturation <0-2000>**  
Set saturation of internal calculated palette

**-VICIIcontrast <0-2000>**  
Set contrast of internal calculated palette

**-VICIIBrightness <0-2000>**  
Set brightness of internal calculated palette

**-VICIIgamma <0-4000>**  
Set gamma of internal calculated palette

**-VICIItint <0-2000>**  
Set tint of internal calculated palette

**-VICIIoddlinesphase <0-2000>**  
Set phase for color carrier in odd lines

**-VICIIoddlinesoffset <0-2000>**  
Set phase offset for color carrier in odd lines

**-VICIIcrtblur <0-1000>**  
Amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation

**-VICIIcrtscanlineshade <0-1000>**  
Amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation

**-VICIIaudioleak**  
**+VICIIaudioleak**  
Enable/Disable video to audio leak emulation.

### 7.1.5 SID settings

These settings control the emulation of the SID (MOS6581 or MOS8580) audio chip.

- “Second SID” maps a second SID chip into the address space for stereo sound. This emulates e.g. the “SID Symphony Stereo Cartridge” from Dr. Evil Laboratories. The second SID can be used with software such as “Stereo SID Player” by Mark Dickenson or “The Enhanced Sidplayer” by Craig Chamberlain.
- “Second SID base address” sets the start address for the second SID chip. Software normally uses \$DE00 or \$DF00, since \$DE00-\$DEFF and \$DF00-\$DFFF can be mapped through the cartridge port of the C64. The default start address is \$DE00.
- “Emulate filters” causes the built-in programmable filters of the SID chip to be emulated. A lot of C64 music requires them to be emulated properly, but their emulation requires some additional processor power.
- “ChipModel” specifies the model of the SID chip being emulated: there are two slightly different generations of SID chips: MOS6581 ones and MOS8580 ones.
- “Use reSID emulation” specifies whether the more accurate (and resource hungry) reSID emulation is turned on or off.
- “reSID sampling method” selects the method for conversion of the SID output signal to a sampling rate appropriate for playback by standard digital sound equipment. Possible settings are:
  - “Fast” simply clocks the SID chip at the output sampling frequency, picking the nearest sample. This yields acceptable sound quality, but sampling noise is noticeable in some cases, especially with SID combined waveforms. The sound emulation is still cycle exact.
  - “Interpolating” clocks the SID chip each cycle, and calculates each sample with linear interpolation. The sampling noise is now strongly attenuated by the SID external filter (as long as “Emulate filters” is selected), and the linear interpolation further improves the sound quality.
  - “Resampling” clocks the SID chip each cycle, and uses the theoretically correct method for sample generation. This delivers CD quality sound, but is extremely CPU intensive, and is thus most useful for non-interactive sound generation. Unless you have a very fast machine, that is.
- “reSID resampling passband” specifies the percentage of the total bandwidth allocated to the resampling filter passband. The work rate of the resampling filter is inversely proportional to the remaining transition band percentage. This implies that e.g. with the transition band starting at ~ 20kHz, it is faster to generate 48kHz than 44.1kHz samples. For CD quality sound generation at 44.1kHz the passband percentage should be set to 90 (i.e. the transition band starting at almost 20kHz).

#### 7.1.5.1 SID resources

**SidStereo**

Integer specifying the amount of emulated extra SIDs. (0=off, 1=1 extra sid, 2=2 extra sids.

**SidStereoAddressStart**

Integer specifying the base address of the second SID.

<b>SidTripleAddressStart</b>	Integer specifying the base address of the third SID.
<b>SidFilters</b>	Boolean specifying whether the built-in SID filters must be emulated.
<b>SidModel</b>	Integer specifying what model of the SID must be emulated (0: 6581 , 1: 8580, 2: 8580D, 3: 6581R4, 4: DTVSID).
<b>SidEngine</b>	Integer specifying what SID engine will be used (0: FASTSID, 1: RESID , 2: CATWEASELMKIII, 3: HARDSID, 4: PARSID_PORT1, 5: PARSID_PORT2 , 6: PARSID_PORT3).
<b>SidResidSampling</b>	Integer specifying the sampling method (0: Fast, 1: Interpolation, 2: Resampling)
<b>SidResidPassband</b>	Integer specifying the resampling filter passband in percentage of the total bandwidth (0 - 90).
<b>SidResidGain</b>	Integer that specifies reSID gain in percent [97] (90..100)
<b>SidResidFilterBias</b>	Integer that specifies reSID filter bias, which can be used to adjust DAC bias in millivolts. [0] (-5000..5000)

### 7.1.5.2 SID command-line options

<b>-sidstereo</b>	Specifies the amount of extra SID chips to emulate ( <b>SidStereo</b> ).
<b>-sidstereoaddress ADDRESS</b>	Specifies the start address for the second SID chip ( <b>SidStereoAddressStart</b> ).
<b>-sidtripleaddress ADDRESS</b>	Specifies the start address for the third SID chip ( <b>SidTripleAddressStart</b> ).
<b>-sidenginemodel &lt;engine and model&gt;</b>	Specify <b>SID engine</b> and <b>MODEL</b> for the emulated SID chip ( 0: FastSID 6581, 1: FastSID 8580, 256: ReSID 6581, 257: ReSID 8580, 258: ReSID 8580 + digiboost, 1024: ParSID in par port 1, 1280: ParSID in par port 2, 1536: ParSID in par port 3).
<b>-sidfilters</b>	
<b>+sidfilters</b>	Enable ( <b>SidFilters=1</b> ) or disable ( <b>SidFilters=0</b> ) emulation of the built-in SID filters.
<b>-residsamp METHOD</b>	Specifies the sampling method; fast ( <b>SidResidSampling=0</b> ), interpolating ( <b>SidResidSampling=1</b> ), resampling ( <b>SidResidSampling=2</b> ), fast resampling ( <b>SidResidSampling=3</b> ).

- residpass PERCENTAGE**  
Specifies the resampling filter passband in percentage of the total bandwidth (SidResidPassband=0-90).
- residgain PERCENTAGE**  
Specifies reSID gain in percent (90 - 100).
- residfilterbias <number>**  
reSID filter bias setting, which can be used to adjust DAC bias in millivolts.

### 7.1.6 C64 I/O extension settings

I/O extensions are (usually) cartridges which do not map into ROM space, but use only the I/O space at address range \$DE00 ... \$DEFF and/or \$DF00 ... \$DFFF.

Please use these extensions only when needed, as they might cause compatibility problems.

The following I/O extensions are available:

- ACIA (Swiftlink, Turbo232)
- DigiMAX
- Ethernet (The Final Ethernet, RR-Net)
- GEO-RAM
- MIDI (Passport, Datel, Maplin, Namesoft, Sequential)
- REU - The “RAM Expansion Module” extension emulates a standard Commodore RAM Expansion Unit; this can be used with GEOS and other programs that are designed to take advantage of it. This currently works only in the C64 emulator.
- SFX Sound Expander
- SFX Sound Sampler

#### 7.1.6.1 C64 I/O extension resources

- Acia1Enable**  
Boolean specifying whether the ACIA (Swiftlink, Turbo232) cartridge should be emulated or not.
- Acia1Mode**  
Enum specifying the type of emulated RS232 interface (0: normal, 1: Swithlink, 2: Turbo232)
- Acia1Base**  
Integer specifying the base address for the emulated ACIA chip.
- DIGIMAX** Boolean specifying whether the DigiMAX cartridge should be emulated or not.
- DIGIMAXbase**  
Integer specifying the DigiMAX base address.
- ETHERNET\_ACTIVE**  
Boolean that specifies whether the CS8900 ethernet interface emulation is active.



**ETHERNET\_INTERFACE**

String specifying the device name of the ethernet device to use for the emulation.

**ETHERNET\_DISABLED**

Boolean that specified whether ethernet emulation has been disabled because it is not available in the current configuration.

**ETHERNET\_AS\_RR**

Boolean that specifies whether RR-Net compatible mapping is enabled.

**GEORAM** Boolean specifying whether the GEO-RAM cartridge should be emulated or not.

**GEORAMfilename**

String specifying the filename of the GEORAM image.

**GEORAMImageWrite**

Boolean, if true write back the GEO-RAM image file automatically, incase the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

**GEORAMsize**

Integer specifying the size of the emulated GEO-RAM in KB (64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096)

**MIDIEnable**

Boolean specifying whether the MIDI cartridge should be emulated or not.

**MIDIMode** Enum specifying the type of emulated MIDI interface (0: Sequential, 1: Passport/Syntech, 2: DATEL/Siel/JMS, 3: Namesoft, 4: Maplin)

**MIDIDriver**

Enum specifying the MIDI driver (0: OSS; 1:ALSA)

**MIDIInDev**

String specifying the MIDI input device.

**MIDIOutDev**

String specifying the MIDI output device.

**REU** Boolean specifying whether the RAM Expansion Module should be emulated or not.

**REUfilename**

String specifying the filename of the REU image.

**REUImageWrite**

Boolean, if true write back the REU image file automatically, incase the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

**REUsize** Integer specifying the size of the emulated REU in KB (128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384)

**SFXSoundExpander**

Boolean specifying whether the SFX Sound Expander should be emulated or not.

**SFXSoundExpanderChip**

Integer specifying which YM chip is emulated (3526, 3812)

**SFXSoundSampler**

Boolean specifying whether the SFX Sound Sampler should be emulated or not.

**7.1.6.2 C64 I/O extension command-line options****-acia1****+acia1** Enable/Disable the \$DE\*\* ACIA RS232 interface emulation**-digimax****+digimax** Enable/Disable the DigiMAX cartridge**-digimaxbase <base address>**

Base address of the DigiMAX cartridge

**-miditype <0-4>**

MIDI interface type (0: Sequential, 1: Passport, 2: DATEL, 3: Namesoft, 4: Maplin)

**-midi****+midi** Enable/Disable MIDI emulation**-midiin <name>**

Specify MIDI-In device

**-midiout <name>**

Specify MIDI-Out device

**-mididrv <driver>**

Specify MIDI driver (0 = OSS, 1 = ALSA)

**-georam****+georam** Enable/Disable the GEORAM expansion unit**-cartgeoram <name>**

Attach raw GEO-RAM cartridge image

**-georamimage <name>**

Specify name of GEORAM image

**-georamimagerw****+georamimagerw**

Allow/Disallow writing to GEORAM image

**-georamsize <size in KB>**

Size of the GEORAM expansion unit

**-reu****+reu** Enable (REU=1) or disable (REU=0) emulation of the RAM Expansion Module.**-cartreu <name>**

Attach raw REU cartridge image

**-reuimage <name>**

Specify name of REU image

```

-reuimagerw
+reuimagerw
    Allow/Disallow writing to REU image

-reusize <size in KB>
    Size of the RAM expansion unit

-sfxse
+sfxse    Enable/Disable the SFX soundexpander cartridge

-sfxsetype <type>
    Set YM chip type (3526 / 3812)

-sfxss
+sfxss    Enable/Disable the SFX Sound Sampler cartridge

-tfe
+tfe      Enable/Disable the TFE ("The Final Ethernet") unit

-tfeif <name>
    Set the system ethernet interface for TFE emulation

-tferrnet
+tferrnet
    Enable/Disable RRNet mode of TFE emulation

-burstmod <value>
    Enable/Disable burst modification. If it's 1 the cable is connected to CIA1, if 2
    then to CIA2 and 0 disables it. This is emulates the fast serial bus connection
    as described at http://www.cs.tut.fi/~albert/Dev/burst/, with the wire
    to the tape port cut.

```

### 7.1.7 C64/128 system ROM settings

These settings can be used to control what system ROMs are loaded in the C64/128 emulators at startup. They cannot be changed from the menus.

#### 7.1.7.1 C64/128 system ROM resources

**KernalName**  
String specifying the name of the Kernal ROM (default 'kernal').

**BasicName**  
String specifying the name of the Basic ROM (default 'basic'). In the C128 emulator, the ROM image must actually include the editor ROM too.

**ChargenName**  
String specifying the name of the character generator ROM (default 'chargen').

**KernalRev**  
String specifying the Kernal revision. This resource can be used to control what revision of the C64 kernal is being used; it cannot be changed at runtime. VICE is able to automatically convert one ROM revision into another, by manually patching the loaded image. This way, it is possible to use any of the ROM revisions without changing the ROM set. Valid values are:

0	Kernal revision 0;
3	Kernal revision 3;
<b>sx</b>	
67	Commodore SX-64 ROM;
100	
4064	Commodore 4064 (also known as “PET64” or “Educator 64”) ROM.

### 7.1.7.2 C64 system ROM command-line options

**-kernal NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the Kernal ROM file (**KernalName**).

**-basic NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the Basic ROM file (**BasicName**).

**-chargen NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the character generator ROM file (**ChargenName**).

**-kernalrev REVISION**

Specify Kernal revision (**KernalRev**).

## 7.1.8 C64 settings

### 7.1.8.1 C64 resources

**GlueLogic**

Integer specifying the type of emulated glue-logic. (0: discrete, 1: custom IC)

**BurstMod** Boolean, enable/disable the Burst-Mode modification.

**PLUS60K** Boolean, enable/disable the PLUS60K RAM expansion

**PLUS60Kfilename**

String specifying the filename of the PLUS60K RAM image.

**PLUS60Kbase**

Integer that specifies the base address of the PLUS60K RAM expansion.

**PLUS256K** Boolean, enable/disable the PLUS256K RAM expansion

**PLUS256Kfilename**

String specifying the filename of the PLUS256K RAM image.

**C64\_256K** Boolean, enable/disable the 256K RAM expansion

**C64\_256Kfilename**

String specifying the filename of the 256K RAM image.

**C64\_256Kbase**

Integer that specifies the base address of the 256K RAM expansion.

### 7.1.8.2 C64 command-line options

**-gluelogictype <type>**  
Set glue logic type (0 = discrete, 1 = 252535-01)

**-plus60k**  
**+plus60k** Enable/Disable the PLUS60K RAM expansion

**-plus60kimage <name>**  
Specify name of PLUS60K image

**-plus60kbase <base address>**  
Base address of the PLUS60K expansion

**-plus256k**  
**+plus256k** Enable/Disable the PLUS256K RAM expansion

**-plus256kimage <name>**  
Specify name of PLUS256K image

**-256k**  
**+256k** Enable/Disable the 256K RAM expansion

**-256kimage <name>**  
Specify name of 256K image

**-256kbase <base address>**  
Base address of the 256K expansion

## 7.2 C128-specific commands and settings

### 7.2.1 VDC settings

#### 7.2.1.1 VDC resources

**VDC64KB** Boolean, enabled full 64k video ram.

**VDCRevision**  
Integer specifying the VDC hardware revision. (0: Rev 0, 1: Rev 1, 2: Rev 2)

**VDCVideoCache**  
Boolean specifying whether the video cache is turned on.

**VDCDoubleSize**  
Boolean specifying whether double-size mode is turned on.

**VDCDoubleScan**  
Boolean specifying whether double-scan mode is turned on.

**VDCStretchVertical**  
Boolean specifying whether vertical stretching is turned on.

**VDCPaletteFile**  
String specifying the name of the palette file being used. The ‘.vpl’ extension is optional.

<b>VDCHwScale</b>	Boolean specifying whether to enable or disable hardware scaling
<b>VDCFullscreenDevice</b>	fullscreen device
<b>VDCFullscreen</b>	Boolean specifying whether to use fullscreen mode or not.
<b>VDCFullscreenStatusbar</b>	Boolean specifying whether to show the status bar in fullscreen mode or not.
<b>VDCXRANDRFullscreenMode</b>	integer specifying XRANDR fullscreen mode
<b>VDCVidmodeFullscreenMode</b>	integer specifying Vidmode fullscreen mode
<b>VDCExternalPalette</b>	Boolean specifying whether to use external palette file or not.
<b>VDCColorSaturation</b>	integer specifying saturation of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>
<b>VDCColorContrast</b>	integer specifying contrast of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>
<b>VDCColorBrightness</b>	integer specifying brightness of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>
<b>VDCColorGamma</b>	integer specifying gamma of internal calculated palette [2200] <0-4000>
<b>VDCColorTint</b>	integer specifying tint of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>
<b>VDCPALScanLineShade</b>	integer specifying amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750] <0-1000>
<b>VDCPALBlur</b>	integer specifying amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500] <0-1000>
<b>VDCPALOddLinePhase</b>	integer specifying phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125] <0-2000>
<b>VDCPALOddLineOffset</b>	integer specifying phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875] <0-2000>
<b>VDCAudioLeak</b>	Boolean specifying whether to enable/disable video to audio leak emulation.
<b>VDCFilter</b>	integer specifying rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

### 7.2.1.2 VDC command-line options

`-VDCvcache`  
`+VDCvcache`  
Enable/Disable the video cache

`-VDCdsize`  
`+VDCdsize`  
Enable/Disable double size

`-VDCstretchvertical`  
`+VDCstretchvertical`  
Enable/Disable vertical stretching

`-VDCdscan`  
`+VDCdscan`  
Enable/Disable double scan

`-VDChwscale`  
`+VDChwscale`  
Enable/Disable hardware scaling

`-VDCintpal`  
Use an internal calculated palette

`-VDCextpal`  
Use an external palette (file)

`-VDCpalette <name>`  
Specify name of file of external palette

`-VDCfulldevice <device>`  
Select fullscreen device

`-VDCXRANDRfullmode <mode>`  
Select fullscreen mode

`-VDCVidmodefullmode <mode>`  
Select fullscreen mode

`-VDC16KB` Set the VDC memory size to 16KB

`-VDC64KB` Set the VDC memory size to 64KB

`-VDCRevision <number>`  
Set VDC revision (0..2)

`-VDCsaturation <0-2000>`  
Set saturation of internal calculated palette [1250]

`-VDCcontrast <0-2000>`  
Set contrast of internal calculated palette [1250]

`-VDCbrightness <0-2000>`  
Set brightness of internal calculated palette [1000]

-VDCgamma <0-4000>  
     Set gamma of internal calculated palette [2200]

-VDCtint <0-2000>  
     Set tint of internal calculated palette [1000]

-VDCoddlinesphase <0-2000>  
     Set phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125]

-VDCoddlinesoffset <0-2000>  
     Set phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875]

-VDCcrtblur <0-1000>  
     Amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500]

-VDCcrtscanlineshade <0-1000>  
     Amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750]

-VDCaudioleak  
 +VDCaudioleak  
     Enable/Disable video to audio leak emulation.

## 7.2.2 C128 system ROM settings

### 7.2.2.1 C128 system ROM resources

ChargenIntName  
 ChargenDENAME  
 ChargenFRName  
 ChargenSEName  
 ChargenCHName  
     Strings specifying the filename of the Chargen ROM images.

KernalIntName  
 KernalDENAME  
 KernalFIName  
 KernalFRName  
 KernalITName  
 KernalNOName  
 KernalSEName  
 KernalCHName  
     Strings specifying the filename of the Kernal ROM images.

BasicLoName  
 BasicHiName  
     Strings specifying the filename of the Basic ROM images.

Kernal64Name  
     String specifying the filename of the C64 kernal ROM image.

Basic64Name  
     String specifying the filename of the C64 basic ROM image.



**InternalFunctionROM**

Sets the internal function ROM type (0: None, 1: ROM, 2: RAM, 3: RAM+RTC).

**InternalFunctionName**

String specifying the filename of the ROM image for the internal function ROM.

**ExternalFunctionROM**

Sets the external function ROM type (0: None, 1: ROM, 2: RAM, 3: RAM+RTC).

**ExternalFunctionName**

String specifying the filename of the ROM image for the external function ROM.

### 7.2.2.2 C128 system ROM command-line options

**-basic64 <name>**

Specify name of C64 mode BASIC ROM image

**-kernal64 <name>**

Specify name of C64 mode Kernal ROM image

**-basiclo <name>**

Specify name of BASIC ROM image (lower part)

**-basichi <name>**

Specify name of BASIC ROM image (higher part)

**-kernal <name>**

Specify name of international Kernal ROM image

**-kernalde <name>**

Specify name of German Kernal ROM image

**-kernalfi <name>**

Specify name of Finnish Kernal ROM image

**-kernalfr <name>**

Specify name of French Kernal ROM image

**-kernalit <name>**

Specify name of Italian Kernal ROM image

**-kernalno <name>**

Specify name of Norwegian Kernal ROM image

**-kernalse <name>**

Specify name of Swedish Kernal ROM image

**-kernalch <name>**

Specify name of Swiss Kernal ROM image

**-chargen <name>**

Specify name of international character generator ROM image

**-chargde <name>**

Specify name of German character generator ROM image

- `-chargfr <name>`  
Specify name of French character generator ROM image
- `-chargse <name>`  
Specify name of Swedish character generator ROM image
- `-chargch <name>`  
Specify name of Swiss character generator ROM image
- `-intfunc <type>`  
Set the internal Function ROM type (0: None, 1: ROM, 2: RAM, 3: RTC)
- `-intfrom <name>`  
Specify name of internal Function ROM image
- `-extfunc <type>`  
Set the external Function ROM type (0: None, 1: ROM, 2: RAM, 3: RTC)
- `-extfrom <name>`  
Specify name of external Function ROM image

## 7.2.3 C128 settings

### 7.2.3.1 C128 resources

- `40/80ColumnKey`  
Boolean, status of the 40/80 columns key
- `Go64Mode` Boolean, if true enter C64 mode on reset
- `C128FullBanks`  
Boolean, enables Banks 2 and 3.
- `MachineType`  
Integer specifying the C128 machine type. (0: Internatinal, 1: Finnish, 2: French, 3: German, 4: Italian, 5: Norwegian, 6: Swedish)

### 7.2.3.2 C128 command-line options

- `-40col` Activate 40 column mode
- `-80col` Activate 80 column mode
- `-go64` Always switch to C64 mode on reset
- `+go64` Always switch to C128 mode on reset

## 7.3 C64DTV-specific commands and settings

This section lists the settings and commands that are C64DTV specific and thus are not present in the other emulators.

### 7.3.1 C64DTV ROM image

The DTV has a 2MB Flash chip which contains the kernal, basic and character set ROMs along with other data, such as games in the case of the original C64DTV ROM.

The image file is a dump of the flash chip. It is exactly 2MB (2097152 bytes).

If you do not have a suitable image file, an image using the C64 kernal, basic and charset is automatically created.

If writing to the C64DTV ROM is enabled, the image file is rewritten with the current data when exiting x64dtv.

Note that x64dtv tries to load the image file from the C64DTV directory first, and if it isn't found there, x64dtv tries to load it from the current directory. If you do not have 'dtvrom.bin' in your C64DTV directory and writing to DTV ROM is enabled, the 'dtvrom.bin' file is created to the current directory.

NOTE: The original C64DTV ROM has somewhat distorted colors, normally you should use a patched rom.

`-c64dtvromimage NAME`

Specify 'NAME' as the C64DTV ROM image

`-c64dtvromrw`

`+c64dtvromrw`

Enable or disable writing to C64DTV ROM image

The trueflashfs option is analogous to True drive emulation. If disabled, any file access to the flash filesystem (device 1) will go to the local file system instead.

`-trueflashfs`

`+trueflashfs`

Enable or disable true hardware flash file system

`-fsflash NAME`

Specify 'NAME' as directory for flash file system device

### 7.3.2 DTV revision

The DTV revision 2 has a bug in the Blitter. Using revision 3 is recommended. Emulation of DTV revision 2 including Blitter bug is intended for testing DTV software.

`-dtvrev REVISION`

Specify DTV 'REVISION' (2 or 3)

### 7.3.3 LumaFix

The PAL C64DTVs have wrong resistors in the video output circuit, which causes incorrect luminances. Several hardware solutions ("LumaFixes") have been developed to fix this flaw.

The fixed video output is emulated by selecting "New Luminances". The unmodified C64DTV video output can be emulated with "Old Luminances".

The default setting is "New Luminances".

### 7.3.4 Userport

The C64DTV userport emulation currently supports three devices: Hummer ADC, userport joystick and PS/2 mouse.

The joystick that controls either the Hummer ADC or userport joystick can be selected using the same parameter or menu option.

While using the Hummer ADC, joystick UP and DOWN are mapped to the Hummer buttons A and B respectively. LEFT and RIGHT set the ADCs output to 0 and 255. Centering the joystick results in the ADC value of 128.

Currently the Hummer ADC and userport joystick are mutually exclusive. This means that enabling one disables the other. PS/2 mouse emulation can be used simultaneously with either Hummer ADC or userport joystick.

```
-hummeradc
+hummeradc
    Enable/Disable Hummer ADC

-ps2mouse
+ps2mouse
    Enable or disable PS/2 mouse on userport
```

### 7.3.5 Debug

Debugging information on Blitter, DMA and Flash can be enabled with command line parameters. This can be useful for DTV software development.

```
-dtvblitterlog
+dtvblitterlog
    Enable or disable DTV Blitter log

-dtvdmalog
+dtvdmalog
    Enable or disable DTV DMA log

-dtvflashlog
+dtvflashlog
    Enable or disable DTV Flash log
```

### 7.3.6 Monitor DTV features

Currently the registers A, Y and X are registers R0, R1 and R2 regardless of the mapping, which can be seen and modified via the registers ACM and XYM.

The monitor can access all 2MB of RAM and 2MB of Flash, but only 64 kB at a time. The 64kB bank can be selected with "bank ram00".. "ram1f" for RAM and "bank rom00".. "rom1f" for Flash.

The "load" command can load large files (>64kB) correctly if the bank is set to "ramXX", where XX is the starting bank (usually "bank00").

### 7.3.7 DTV resources

```
DtvRevision
    Integer specifying the emulated DTV revision (2: DTV2, 3: DTV3)
```

<code>c64dtvromfilename</code>	String specifying the filename of the DTV Flash ROM image.
<code>c64dtvromrw</code>	Boolean that specifies whether the emulated Flash ROM is writeable.
<code>FSFlashDir</code>	String specifying the working directory for the flash file system.
<code>FlashTrueFS</code>	Boolean, enables true hardware flash file system.
<code>HummerADC</code>	Boolean, enables Hummer ADC emulation.
<code>ps2mouse</code>	Boolean, enables PS/2 Mouse emulation.
<code>DtvBlitterLog</code>	Boolean, enables Blitter logging.
<code>DtvDMALog</code>	Boolean, enables DMA logging.
<code>DtvFlashLog</code>	Boolean, enables Flash ROM logging.

## 7.4 VIC20-specific commands and settings

This section lists the settings and commands that are VIC20-specific and thus are not present in the other emulators.

### 7.4.1 Using cartridge images

As with the C64 (see [Section 7.1.1 \[C64 cartridges\]](#), page 59), it is possible to attach several types of cartridge images:

- 4 or 8 Kbyte cartridges located at \$2000;
- 4 or 8 Kbyte cartridges located at \$4000;
- 4 or 8 Kbyte cartridges located at \$6000;
- 4 or 8 Kbyte cartridges located at \$A000;
- 4 Kbyte cartridges located at \$B000.

This can all be done via the “Attach cartridge image. . .” command in the left-button menu. It is also possible to let xvic “guess” the type of cartridge using “Smart-attach cartridge image. . .”.

Notice that several cartridges are actually made up of two pieces (and two files), that need to be loaded separately at different addresses. In that case, you have to know the addresses (which are usually specified in the file name) and use the “attach” command twice.

A special kind of cartridge file is where the two files mentioned above are concatenated (with removing the two byte load address of the second image) into one 16k image. There are only few of those images, though. Normally the second part is located at \$A000. Vice can now attach such concatenated files at the start address \$2000, \$4000, and \$6000. The second half of such an image is moved to \$A000. If you encounter 16k images that have the

second half not at \$A000 you can split the image into two halves (i.e. one 8194 byte and one 8192 byte, because the first has the load address) and attach both files separately.

One cartridge that is currently only partially supported here is the VIC1112 IEEE488 interface. You have to load the ROM as a cartridge, but you also have to enable the IEEE488 hardware by menu.

## 7.4.2 VIC20 cartridge settings

### 7.4.2.1 VIC20 cartridge resources

#### CartridgeReset

Boolean specifying whether the machine should be reset when a cartridge is changed.

#### CartridgeType

Integer specifying the type of cartridge emulated.

#### CartridgeFile

String specifying the filename of the image for the current cartridge.

#### IOCollisionHandling

Integer specifying the way the I/O collisions should be handled, (0: error message and detach all involved carts, 1: error message and detach last attached involved carts, 2: warning in log and 'AND' the valid return values)

#### GenericCartridgeFile2000

#### GenericCartridgeFile4000

#### GenericCartridgeFile6000

#### GenericCartridgeFileA000

#### GenericCartridgeFileB000

Strings specifying the name of the respective cartridge ROM images.

#### FinalExpansionWriteBack

Boolean, if true write back the Flash ROM image file automatically, incase the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

#### VicFlashPluginWriteBack

Boolean, if true write back the Flash ROM image file automatically, incase the contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

#### MegaCartNvRAMfilename

String specifying the filename of the MegaCart NvRAM image.

#### MegaCartNvRAMWriteBack

Boolean, if true write back the NvRAM image file automatically, incase the RAM contents changed, when detaching or quitting the emulator.

#### TFEIOSwap

Boolean, swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

#### SFXSoundExpanderIOSwap

Boolean, swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

**SFXSoundSamplerIOSwap**

Boolean, swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

**GEORAMIOSwap**

Boolean, swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O-1 to VIC20 I/O-3 and cart I/O-2 to VIC20 I/O-2)

**SidCart** Boolean, enables SID cart emulation.

**SidAddress**

Integer that specifies the base address of the emulated SID chip.

**SidClock** Integer specifying the clock rate used for the emulated SID chip (0: C64, 1: VIC-20)

**7.4.2.2 VIC20 cartridge command-line options****-iocollision <method>**

Select the way the I/O collisions should be handled, (0: error message and detach all involved carts, 1: error message and detach last attached involved carts, 2: warning in log and 'AND' the valid return values

**-cart2 <name>**

Specify 4/8/16K extension ROM name at \$2000

**-cart4 <name>**

Specify 4/8/16K extension ROM name at \$4000

**-cart6 <name>**

Specify 4/8/16K extension ROM name at \$6000

**-cartA <name>**

Specify 4/8K extension ROM name at \$A000

**-cartB <name>**

Specify 4K extension ROM name at \$B000

**-cartgeneric <name>**

Specify generic extension ROM name

**-cartmega <name>**

Specify Mega-Cart extension ROM name

**-mcnvramfile <name>**

Set Mega-Cart NvRAM filename

**-mcnvramwriteback****+mcnvramwriteback**

Enable/Disable Mega-Cart NvRAM writeback

**-cartfe <name>**

Specify Final Expansion extension ROM name

**-fewriteback****+fewriteback**

Enable/Disable Final Expansion write back to ROM file

`-cartfp <name>`  
Specify Vic Flash Plugin extension ROM name

`-fpwriteback`  
`+fpwriteback`  
Enable/Disable Vic Flash Plugin write back to ROM file

`-ieee488`  
`+ieee488` Enable/Disable VIC-1112 IEEE488 interface

`-sidcart`  
`+sidcart` Enable/Disable SID Cartridge

`-tfeioswap`  
`+tfeioswap`  
Swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

`-tfe`  
`+tfe` Enable/Disable the TFE ("The Final Ethernet") unit

`-tfeif <name>`  
Set the system ethernet interface for TFE emulation

`-tferrnet`  
`+tferrnet`  
Enable/Disable RRNet mode of TFE emulation

`-digimax`  
`+digimax` Enable/Disable the DigiMAX cartridge

`-digimaxbase <base address>`  
Base address of the DigiMAX cartridge

`-sfxseioswap`  
`+sfxseioswap`  
Swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

`-sfxse`  
`+sfxse` Enable/Disable the SFX soundexpander cartridge

`-sfxsetype <type>`  
Set YM chip type (3526 / 3812)

`-sfxssioswap`  
`+sfxssioswap`  
Swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O to VIC20 I/O-2)

`-sfxss`  
`+sfxss` Enable/Disable the SFX Sound Sampler cartridge

`-georamioswap`  
`+georamioswap`  
Swap/don't swap io mapping (map cart I/O-1 to VIC20 I/O-3 and cart I/O-2 to VIC20 I/O-2)



```

-georam
+georam    Enable/Disable the GEORAM expansion unit

-georamimage <name>
            Specify name of GEORAM image

-georamimagerw
+georamimagerw
            Allow/Disallow writing to GEORAM image

-georamsize <size in KB>
            Size of the GEORAM expansion unit

```

### 7.4.3 VIC settings

#### 7.4.3.1 VIC resources

```

VICVideoCache
    Boolean specifying whether the video cache is turned on.

VICDoubleSize
    Boolean specifying whether double-size mode is turned on.

VICDoubleScan
    Boolean specifying whether double-scan mode is turned on.

VICPaletteFile
    String specifying the name of the palette file being used. The '.vpl' extension
    is optional.

VICHwScale
    Boolean specifying whether to enable or disable hardware scaling

VICFullscreenDevice
    fullscreen device

VICFullscreen
    Boolean specifying whether to use fullscreen mode or not.

VICFullscreenStatusbar
    Boolean specifying whether to show the status bar in fullscreen mode or not.

VICXRANDRFullscreenMode
    integer specifying XRANDR fullscreen mode

VICVidmodeFullscreenMode
    integer specifying Vidmode fullscreen mode

VICExternalPalette
    Boolean specifying whether to use external palette file or not.

VICColorSaturation
    integer specifying saturation of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

VICColorContrast
    integer specifying contrast of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

```

**VICColorBrightness**  
integer specifying brightness of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**VICColorGamma**  
integer specifying gamma of internal calculated palette [2200] <0-4000>

**VICColorTint**  
integer specifying tint of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**VICPALScanLineShade**  
integer specifying amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750] <0-1000>

**VICPALBlur**  
integer specifying amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500] <0-1000>

**VICPALOddLinePhase**  
integer specifying phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125] <0-2000>

**VICPALOddLineOffset**  
integer specifying phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875] <0-2000>

**VICAudioLeak**  
Boolean specifying whether to enable/disable video to audio leak emulation.

**VICFilter**  
integer specifying rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**VICBorderMode**  
integer specifying border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

### 7.4.3.2 VIC command-line options

**-VICvcache**  
**+VICvcache**  
Enable/disable the video cache (VICVideoCache=1, VICVideoCache=0).

**-VICdsize**  
**+VICdsize**  
Enable/disable the double size mode (VICDoubleSize=1, VICDoubleSize=0).

**-VICdscan**  
**+VICdscan**  
Enable/disable the double scan mode (VICDoubleScan=1, VICDoubleScan=0).

**-VIChwscale**  
**+VIChwscale**  
Enable/Disable hardware scaling

**-VICfilter <Mode>**  
Select rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**-VICpalette NAME**  
Specify NAME as the palette file (VICPaletteFile).

**-VICintpal**  
Use an internal calculated palette

**-VICextpal**  
Use an external palette (file)

**-VICfulldevice <device>**  
Select fullscreen device

**-VICXRANDRfullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-VICVidmodefullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-VICborders <mode>**  
Set VIC border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

**-VICsaturation <0-2000>**  
Set saturation of internal calculated palette [1250]

**-VICcontrast <0-2000>**  
Set contrast of internal calculated palette [1250]

**-VICbrightness <0-2000>**  
Set brightness of internal calculated palette [1000]

**-VICgamma <0-4000>**  
Set gamma of internal calculated palette [2200]

**-VICtint <0-2000>**  
Set tint of internal calculated palette [1000]

**-VICoddlinesphase <0-2000>**  
Set phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125]

**-VICoddlinesoffset <0-2000>**  
Set phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875]

**-VICcrtblur <0-1000>**  
Amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500]

**-VICcrtscanlineshade <0-1000>**  
Amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750]

**-VICaudioleak**  
**+VICaudioleak**  
Enable/Disable video to audio leak emulation.

#### 7.4.4 Changing memory configuration

It is possible to change the VIC20 memory configuration in two ways: by enabling and/or disabling certain individual memory blocks, or by choosing one among a few typical memory configurations. The former can be done by modifying resource values directly or from the right-button menu; the latter can only be done from the menu.

There are 5 RAM expansion blocks in the VIC20, numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 5:

- block 0 (3 Kbytes at \$0400-\$0FFF);
- block 1 (8 Kbytes at \$2000-\$3FFF);
- block 2 (8 Kbytes at \$4000-\$5FFF);
- block 3 (8 Kbytes at \$6000-\$7FFF);
- block 5 (8 Kbytes at \$A000-\$BFFF).

These blocks are called *expansion blocks* because they are not present a stock (“unexpanded”) machine. Each of them is associated to a boolean `RamBlockX` resource (where `X` is the block number) that specifies whether the block is enabled or not.

There are also some common memory configurations you can pick from the right-button menu:

- no RAM expansion blocks at all;
- all RAM expansion blocks enabled;
- 3K expansion (only block 0 is enabled);
- 8K expansion (only block 1 is enabled);
- 16K expansion (only blocks 1 and 2 are enabled);
- 24K expansion (only blocks 1, 2 and 3 are enabled).

#### 7.4.4.1 VIC20 memory configuration resources

`RAMBlock0`  
`RAMBlock1`  
`RAMBlock2`  
`RAMBlock3`  
`RAMBlock5`

Booleans specifying whether RAM blocks 0, 1, 2, 3 and 5 must be enabled.

#### 7.4.4.2 VIC20 memory configuration command-line options

`-memory CONFIG`

Specify memory configuration. It must be a comma-separated list of options, each of which can be one the following:

- **none** (no extension);
- **all** (all blocks);
- **3k** (3k space in block 0);
- **8k** (first 8k extension block);
- **16k** (first and second 8k extension blocks);
- **24k** (first, second and 3rd extension blocks);
- **0, 1, 2, 3, 5** (memory in respective blocks);
- **04, 20, 40, 60, A0** (memory at respective address).

For example,

```
xvic -memory none
```

gives an unexpanded VIC20. While

```
xvic -memory 60,a0
```

or

```
xvic -memory 3,5
```

enables memory in blocks 3 and 5, which is the usual configuration for 16k ROM modules.

### 7.4.5 VIC20 system ROM settings

These settings can be used to control what system ROMs are loaded in the VIC20 emulator at startup. They cannot be changed from the menus.

#### 7.4.5.1 VIC20 system ROM resources

**KernalName**

String specifying the name of the Kernal ROM (default ‘kernal’).

**BasicName**

String specifying the name of the Basic ROM (default ‘basic’).

**ChargenName**

String specifying the name of the character generator ROM (default ‘chargen’).

#### 7.4.5.2 VIC20 system ROM command-line options

**-kernal NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the Kernal ROM file (**KernalName**).

**-basic NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the Basic ROM file (**BasicName**).

**-chargen NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the character generator ROM file (**ChargenName**).

**-cart2 NAME**

**-cart4 NAME**

**-cart6 NAME**

**-cartA NAME**

**-cartB NAME**

Specify ‘NAME’ as the cartridge image to attach. (**CartridgeFile2000**, ..., **CartridgeFileB000**).

### 7.4.6 VIC20 settings

#### 7.4.6.1 VIC20 command-line options

## 7.5 PLUS4-specific commands and settings

### 7.5.1 TED settings

### 7.5.1.1 TED resources

**TEDVideoCache**

Boolean specifying whether the video cache is turned on.

**TEDDoubleSize**

Boolean specifying whether double-size mode is turned on.

**TEDDoubleScan**

Boolean specifying whether double-scan mode is turned on.

**TEDPaletteFile**

String specifying the name of the palette file being used. The ‘.vpl’ extension is optional.

**TEDHwScale**

Boolean specifying whether to enable or disable hardware scaling

**TEDFullscreenDevice**

fullscreen device

**TEDFullscreen**

Boolean specifying whether to use fullscreen mode or not.

**TEDFullscreenStatusbar**

Boolean specifying whether to show the status bar in fullscreen mode or not.

**TEDXRANDRFullscreenMode**

integer specifying XRANDR fullscreen mode

**TEDVidmodeFullscreenMode**

integer specifying Vidmode fullscreen mode

**TEDExternalPalette**

Boolean specifying whether to use external palette file or not.

**TEDColorSaturation**

integer specifying saturation of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

**TEDColorContrast**

integer specifying contrast of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

**TEDColorBrightness**

integer specifying brightness of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**TEDColorGamma**

integer specifying gamma of internal calculated palette [2200] <0-4000>

**TEDColorTint**

integer specifying tint of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**TEDPALScanLineShade**

integer specifying amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750] <0-1000>

**TEDPALBlur**

integer specifying amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500] <0-1000>

**TEDPALOddLinePhase**  
integer specifying phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125] <0-2000>

**TEDPALOddLineOffset**  
integer specifying phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875] <0-2000>

**TEDAudioLeak**  
Boolean specifying whether to enable/disable video to audio leak emulation.

**TEDFilter**  
integer specifying rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**TEDBorderMode**  
integer specifying border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

### 7.5.1.2 TED command-line options

**-TEDvcache**  
**+TEDvcache**  
Enable/Disable the video cache

**-TEDdsize**  
**+TEDdsize**  
Enable/Disable double size

**-TEDdscan**  
**+TEDdscan**  
Enable/Disable double scan

**-TEDfilter <Mode>**  
Select rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

**-TEDhwscale**  
**+TEDhwscale**  
Enable/Disable hardware scaling

**-TEDintpal**  
Use an internal calculated palette

**-TEDextpal**  
Use an external palette (file)

**-TEDpalette <name>**  
Specify name of file of external palette

**-TEDfulldevice <device>**  
Select fullscreen device

**-TEDXRANDRfullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-TEDVidmodefullmode <mode>**  
Select fullscreen mode

**-TEDborders <mode>**  
Set TED border display mode (0: normal, 1: full, 2: debug, 3:none)

-TEDsaturation <0-2000>  
     Set saturation of internal calculated palette [1250]

-TEDcontrast <0-2000>  
     Set contrast of internal calculated palette [1250]

-TEDbrightness <0-2000>  
     Set brightness of internal calculated palette [1000]

-TEDgamma <0-4000>  
     Set gamma of internal calculated palette [2200]

-TEDtint <0-2000>  
     Set tint of internal calculated palette [1000]

-TEDoddlinesphase <0-2000>  
     Set phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125]

-TEDoddlinesoffset <0-2000>  
     Set phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875]

-TEDcrtblur <0-1000>  
     Amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500]

-TEDcrtscanlinesshade <0-1000>  
     Amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750]

-TEDaudioleak  
 +TEDaudioleak  
     Enable/Disable video to audio leak emulation.

## 7.5.2 PLUS4 I/O extension settings

### 7.5.2.1 PLUS4 I/O extension resources

**CartridgeReset**  
     Boolean specifying whether the machine should be reset when a cartridge is changed.

**DIGIBLASTER**  
     Boolean, enables Digiblaster emulation.

**SpeechEnabled**  
     Boolean, enables emulation of the V364 speech chip.

**SpeechImage**  
     String specifying the filename of the speech ROM image.

**SidCart**     Boolean, enables emulation of the SID-Cart

**SidAddress**  
     Integer that specifies the base address of the emulated SID chip.

**SidClock**   Integer specifying the clock rate used for the emulated SID chip (0: C64, 1: Plus4)

**SIDCartJoy**  
     Boolean, enables emulation of the SID-Cart joystick



### 7.5.2.2 PLUS4 I/O extension command-line options

```

-cartreset
+cartreset
    Do/don't reset machine if a cartridge is attached or detached

-cart <Name>
    Smart-attach cartridge image

+cart
    Disable default cartridge

-digiblast
+digiblast
    Enable/Disable the digiblast add-on

-sidcart
+sidcart
    Enable/Disable SID Cartridge

-sidcartjoy
+sidcartjoy
    Enable/Disable SID cartridge joystick

-speech
+speech
    Enable/Disable the v364 speech add-on

-speechrom <name>
    Attach Speech ROM image

```

## 7.5.3 PLUS4 system ROM settings

### 7.5.3.1 PLUS4 system ROM resources

```

FunctionLowName
    String specifying the filenames of the Lo Function ROM.

FunctionHighName
    String specifying the filenames of the High Function ROM.

c1loName
    String specifying the filenames of cartridge 1 Lo ROM.

c1hiName
    String specifying the filenames of cartridge 1 High ROM.

c2loName
    String specifying the filenames of cartridge 2 Lo ROM.

c2hiName
    String specifying the filenames of cartridge 2 High ROM.

```

### 7.5.3.2 PLUS4 system ROM command-line options

```

-functionlo <name>
    Specify name of Function low ROM image

-functionhi <name>
    Specify name of Function high ROM image

-c1lo <name>
    Specify name of Cartridge 1 low ROM image

```

**-c1hi <name>**  
Specify name of Cartridge 1 high ROM image

**-c2lo <name>**  
Specify name of Cartridge 2 low ROM image

**-c2hi <name>**  
Specify name of Cartridge 2 high ROM image

## 7.5.4 PLUS4 settings

### 7.5.4.1 PLUS4 resources

**H256K** Integer, enables the HANNES 256K RAM expansion (0: disabled, 1: 256kB, 2: 1024kB, 3: 4096kB)

**CS256K** Boolean, enables the CSORY 256K RAM expansion

**Acia1Enable**  
Boolean specifying whether the ACIA should be emulated or not.

### 7.5.4.2 PLUS4 command-line options

**-ramsize <ramsize>**  
Specify size of RAM installed in kb (16/32/64)

**-h256k** Enable the HANNES 256K RAM expansion

**-h1024k** Enable the HANNES 1024K RAM expansion

**-h4096k** Enable the HANNES 4096K RAM expansion

**-cs256k** Enable the CSORY 256K RAM expansion

**-acia**

**+acia** Enable/Disable the ACIA emulation

## 7.6 PET-specific commands and settings

This section lists the settings and commands that are PET-specific and thus are not present in the other emulators.

### 7.6.1 Changing PET model settings

With **xpet**, it is possible to change at runtime the characteristics of the emulated PET so that it matches (or not) the ones of a certain PET model, and it is also possible to select from a common set of PET models so that all the features are selected accordingly.

The former is done by changing the following resources (via resource file, command line options or right-menu items):

**RamSize** Size of memory in kByte. 96k denotes a 8096, 128k a 8296.

**IOWSize** Size of I/O area in Byte. Either 2048 or 256 for 8296.

**VideoSize**  
The number of columns on the screen (40 or 80). A 0 auto-detects this from the ROM.

<b>Ram9</b>	The 8296 can map RAM into the address range \$9***
<b>RamA</b>	The 8296 can map RAM into the address range \$A***
<b>SuperPET</b>	This resource enables the SuperPET (MicroMainFrame 9000) I/O and 6809 CPU, and disables the 8x96 mappings.
<b>Basic1</b>	If (by checksum) a version 1 kernal is detected, then the kernal ROM is patched to make the IEEE488 interface work.
<b>Basic1Chars</b>	Exchanges some character in the character ROM that have changed between the first PET 2001 and all newer versions.
<b>EoiBlank</b>	This resource enables the "blank screen on EOI" feature of the oldest PET 2001.
<b>DiagPin</b>	Set the diagnosis pin on the PET userport (see below).
<b>ChargenName</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the character generator ROM file
<b>KernalName</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the kernal ROM file. This file contains the complete BASIC, EDITOR and KERNAL ROMs and is either 16k (BASIC 1 and 2) or 20k (BASIC 4) in size.
<b>EditorName</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the editor ROM file. This file contains an overlay for the editor ROM at \$E000-\$E7FF if necessary.
<b>RomModule9Name</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the \$9*** Expansion ROM file. This file contains an expansion ROM image of 4k.
<b>RomModuleAName</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the \$A*** Expansion ROM file. This file contains an expansion ROM image of 4k.
<b>RomModuleBName</b>	Specify 'NAME' as the \$B*** Expansion ROM file. This file contains an expansion ROM image of 4k. This file overlays the lowest 4k of a BASIC 4 ROM.

Choosing a common PET model is done from the right-button menu instead, by choosing an item from the "Model defaults" submenu. Available models are:

- PET 2001-8N
- PET 3008
- PET 3016
- PET 3032
- PET 3032B
- PET 4016
- PET 4032

- PET 4032B
- PET 8032
- PET 8096
- PET 8296
- SuperPET

Notice that this will **reset the emulated machine**.

It is also possible to select the PET model at startup, with the `-model` command-line option: for example, `xpet -model 3032` will emulate a PET 3032 while `xpet -model 8296` will emulate a PET 8296.

## 7.6.2 CRTC Settings

### 7.6.2.1 CRTC resources

<code>Crtc</code>	Enables CRTC 6545 emulation (all models from 40xx and above)
<code>CrtcVideoCache</code>	Boolean specifying whether the video cache is turned on.
<code>CrtcDoubleSize</code>	Boolean specifying whether double-size mode is turned on.
<code>CrtcDoubleScan</code>	Boolean specifying whether double-scan mode is turned on.
<code>CrtcStretchVertical</code>	Boolean specifying whether vertical stretching is turned on.
<code>CrtcPaletteFile</code>	String specifying the name of the palette file being used. The <code>.vpl</code> extension is optional.
<code>CrtcHwScale</code>	Boolean specifying whether to enable or disable hardware scaling
<code>CrtcFullscreenDevice</code>	fullscreen device
<code>CrtcFullscreen</code>	Boolean specifying whether to use fullscreen mode or not.
<code>CrtcFullscreenStatusbar</code>	Boolean specifying whether to show the status bar in fullscreen mode or not.
<code>CrtcXRANDRFullscreenMode</code>	integer specifying XRANDR fullscreen mode
<code>CrtcVidmodeFullscreenMode</code>	integer specifying Vidmode fullscreen mode
<code>CrtcExternalPalette</code>	Boolean specifying whether to use external palette file or not.

**CrtcColorSaturation**  
integer specifying saturation of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

**CrtcColorContrast**  
integer specifying contrast of internal calculated palette [1250] <0-2000>

**CrtcColorBrightness**  
integer specifying brightness of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**CrtcColorGamma**  
integer specifying gamma of internal calculated palette [2200] <0-4000>

**CrtcColorTint**  
integer specifying tint of internal calculated palette [1000] <0-2000>

**CrtcPALScanLineShade**  
integer specifying amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750] <0-1000>

**CrtcPALBlur**  
integer specifying amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500] <0-1000>

**CrtcPALOddLinePhase**  
integer specifying phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125] <0-2000>

**CrtcPALOddLineOffset**  
integer specifying phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875] <0-2000>

**CrtcAudioLeak**  
Boolean specifying whether to enable/disable video to audio leak emulation.

**CrtcFilter**  
integer specifying rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

### 7.6.2.2 CRTC command-line options

**-Crtcvcache**  
**+Crtcvcache**  
Enable/Disable the video cache

**-Crtcdsize**  
**+Crtcdsize**  
Enable/Disable double size

**-CRTCstretchvertical**  
**+CRTCstretchvertical**  
Enable/Disable vertical stretching

**-Crtcdscan**  
**+Crtcdscan**  
Enable/Disable double scan

**-Crtcfilter <Mode>**  
Select rendering filter, 0:none, 1:CRT emulation, 2: scale2x

`-Crtchwscale`  
`+Crtchwscale`  
    Enable/Disable hardware scaling

`-Crtcintpal`  
    Use an internal calculated palette

`-Crtcextpal`  
    Use an external palette (file)

`-Crtcpalette NAME`  
    Specify NAME as the palette file (`CrtcPaletteFile`).

`-Crtcfulldevice <device>`  
    Select fullscreen device

`-CrtcXRANDRfullmode <mode>`  
    Select fullscreen mode

`-CrtcVidmodefullmode <mode>`  
    Select fullscreen mode

`-Crtcsaturation <0-2000>`  
    Set saturation of internal calculated palette [1250]

`-Crtccontrast <0-2000>`  
    Set contrast of internal calculated palette [1250]

`-Crtcbrightness <0-2000>`  
    Set brightness of internal calculated palette [1000]

`-Crtcgamma <0-4000>`  
    Set gamma of internal calculated palette [2200]

`-Crtctint <0-2000>`  
    Set tint of internal calculated palette [1000]

`-Crtcoddlinesphase <0-2000>`  
    Set phase for color carrier in odd lines [1125]

`-Crtcoddlinesoffset <0-2000>`  
    Set phase offset for color carrier in odd lines [875]

`-Crtccrtblur <0-1000>`  
    Amount of horizontal blur for the CRT emulation. [500]

`-Crtccrtscanlineshade <0-1000>`  
    Amount of scan line shading for the CRT emulation [750]

`-Crtcaudioleak`  
`+Crtcaudioleak`  
    Enable/Disable video to audio leak emulation.

### 7.6.3 PET I/O extension settings

### 7.6.3.1 PET I/O extension resources

<b>PETREU</b>	Boolean specifying whether PET REU emulation is enabled.
<b>PETREUfilename</b>	String specifying the filename of the PET REU image.
<b>PETREUsize</b>	Integer specifying the size of the emulated PET REU in KB (128, 512, 1024, 2048)
<b>PETDWW</b>	Boolean specifying whether DWW emulation is enabled.
<b>PETDWWfilename</b>	String specifying the filename of the DWW image RAM image.
<b>PETHRE</b>	Boolean specifying whether HRE emulation is enabled.
<b>PETColour</b>	Integer selecting the colour extension: 0 = off; 1 = RGBI; 2 = Analog.
<b>PETColourBG</b>	Analog colour background on PET 4032 (0-255).
<b>UserportDAC</b>	Boolean specifying whether userport DAC emulation is enabled.
<b>SidCart</b>	Boolean specifying whether SID Cart emulation is enabled.
<b>SidAddress</b>	Integer that specifies the base address of the emulated SID chip.
<b>SidClock</b>	Integer specifying the clock rate used for the emulated SID chip (0: C64, 1: PET)

### 7.6.3.2 PET I/O extension command-line options

<b>-petreu</b>	
<b>+petreu</b>	Enable or disable the PET Memory Expansion Unit.
<b>-petreuimage &lt;name&gt;</b>	Specify name of PET Ram and Expansion Unit image
<b>-petreuramsize &lt;size in KB&gt;</b>	Size of the PET Ram and Expansion Unit
<b>-userportdac, +userportdac</b>	Enable or disable the userport DAC.
<b>-petdww</b>	
<b>+petdww</b>	Enable/Disable the PET DWW hi-res board (30xx models only)
<b>-petdwwimage &lt;name&gt;</b>	Specify name of PET DWW RAM image
<b>-pethre</b>	
<b>+pethre</b>	Enable/Disable the PET HRE extension (model 8296 only).

```
-colour-rgbi
    Enable the RGBI colour extension to PET 4032
-colour-analog
    Enable the analog colour extension to PET 4032
-colour-analog-bg <Colour 0-255>
    Select the analog colour background on PET 4032
-sidcart
+sidcart  Enable/Disable SID Cartridge
```

## 7.6.4 PET system ROM settings

### 7.6.4.1 PET system ROM resources

```
H6809RomAName
H6809RomBName
H6809RomCName
H6809RomDName
H6809RomEName
H6809RomFName
    Strings specifying the filenames of the respective H6809 ROM images, relevant
    for the SuperPET.
```

### 7.6.4.2 PET system ROM command-line options

```
-kernal NAME
    Specify 'NAME' as the Kernal/BASIC ROM file (KernalName).
-editor NAME
    Specify 'NAME' as the editor ROM file (EditorName).
-chargen NAME
    Specify 'NAME' as the character generator ROM file (ChargenName).
-rom9 NAME, -romA NAME, -romB NAME
    Specify 'NAME' as the ROM image file for the respective cartridge areas
    (RomModule9Name, RomModuleAName, RomModuleBName).
-6809romA <Name>
    Specify 4K to 24K ROM file name at $A000 for 6809
-6809romB <Name>
    Specify 4K to 20K ROM file name at $B000 for 6809
-6809romC <Name>
    Specify 4K to 16K ROM file name at $C000 for 6809
-6809romD <Name>
    Specify 4K to 12K ROM file name at $D000 for 6809
-6809romE <Name>
    Specify 2K or 8K ROM file name at $E000 for 6809
-6809romF <Name>
    Specify 4K ROM file name at $F000 for 6809
```



### 7.6.5 The PET diagnostic pin

It is possible to enable or disable emulation of the PET diagnostic pin via the `DiagPin` resource, or the “PET userport diagnostic pin” item in the right-button menu.

When the diagnostic pin is set, the Kernal does not try to initialize the BASIC, but directly jumps into the builtin machine monitor.

### 7.6.6 PET settings

#### 7.6.6.1 PET resources

`CPUswitch`

Integer specifying the status of the SuperPET CPU switch (0: 6502, 1: 6809, 2: PROG)

#### 7.6.6.2 PET command line options

These are the commandline options specific for the PET models.

`-model MODEL`

Specify the PET model you want to emulate.

`-petram9, +petram9`

Switch on RAM mapping on addresses \$9000-\$9fff (`Ram9`).

`-petramA, +petramA`

Switch on RAM mapping on addresses \$a000-\$afff (`RamA`).

`-superpet, +superpet`

Enable/Disable SuperPET I/O and CPU emulation (`SuperPET`).

`-cpu6502` Set SuperPET CPU switch to '6502'

`-cpu6809` Set SuperPET CPU switch to '6809'

`-cpuprog` Set SuperPET CPU switch to 'Prog'

`-basic1, +basic1`

Enable/Disable patching the IEEE488 section of the PET2001 ROM when detected (`Basic1`).

`-basic1char, +basic1char`

Enable/Disable PET 2001 character generator (`Basic1Chars`).

`-eoiblack, +eoiblack`

Enable/Disable EOI blanking the screen (`EoiBlank`).

`-diagpin`

`+diagpin` Enable (`DiagPin=1`) or disable (`DiagPin=0`) the diagnostic pin at the PET userport.

### 7.6.7 Colour PET

The Colour PET is a simple extension by Steve Gray <http://www.6502.org/users/sjgray/projects/colourpet/>. It exploits the similarities and differences between the 4032 and 8032 models, to use memory at \$8800 as colour RAM.

There are two versions of the extension:

with digital colour (RGBI), which can select 16 foreground and 16 background colours for each character cell. The 8 colour bits are used as RGBI RGBI, with the most significant bits for the background, and the least significant bits for the foreground.

with analog colour, which can use 256 foreground colours for each character cell. The 8 colour bits are used as RRR GGG BB.

### 7.6.8 Changing screen colors

It is also possible to choose what color set is used for the emulation window. This is done by specifying a palette file name (see [Section 4.3 \[Palette files\], page 23](#)) in the `PaletteName` resource. The menu provides the following values:

- `green.vpl` (default, “green”), the good old green-on-black feeling;
- `amber.vpl` (“amber”), an amber phosphor lookalike;
- `white.vpl` (“white”), simple white-on-black palette.

### 7.6.9 DWW high resolution graphics

The DWW, or Double-W<sup>1</sup>, board is a high resolution graphics board for PET models 30xx. It attaches to the internal expansion connector. It would not physically fit in 20xx, 40xx or 80xx models because their connectors are physically and logically different. Apart from this, it requires address space at \$EC00-\$EFFF, which makes it unfit to work in 40xx and 80xx models, which have only 256 bytes of I/O space at \$E800.

The DWW board consists of 8 KB of RAM and a PIA to control various options. The RAM can be mapped either linearly at \$9000-\$AFFF, or bank-switched in 8 banks of 8 KB each at \$EC00-\$EFFF.

It seems that in the demo programs, the BASIC versions like to POKE in 60200, where the machine language programs use \$EB00.

```
60200 Port A or DDR A          $EB28
$EBx0 1  0 \
      2  1 - RAM block at $EC00 (0-7)
      4  2 /
      8  3 charrom             0 = off 1 = on
     16 4 hires                0 = on  1 = off
     32 5 extra charrom        0 = on  1 = off
```

```
60201 Control Register A: bit #3 (worth 4) controls if 60200
$EBx1 accesses the Data Direction Register A (0) or Port A (1).
```

```
60202 Port B or DDR B
$EBx2 0 = RAM is visible from $9000 - $AFFF
      1 = RAM is bank-switched in blocks of 1 K in $EC00 - $EFFF
```

[Control Register B is never mentioned, so putting 1 in this address would access the DDR, creating an output line, which

<sup>1</sup> Dubbel-W bord, designed by Ben de Winter and Pieter Wolvekamp

after RESET is default 0...]

Typical initialisation sequence:

```
poke 60201,0          poke 60200,255          (all outputs)
poke 60201,4          poke 60200,24 or 25 (16 + 8 + 1)
```

Demo programs on disk PBE-110A, 110B, 111A, and 111B. (PBE = PET Benelux Exchange, the Dutch PET user group)

The memory mapping is a bit strange. It seems each 1 K block contains the pixeldata for 1 bit-line of each text line. This is probably so that the addressing of the RAM can borrow part of the addressing logic/signals of the text screen. (The screen addressing cycles through 0-39, then increases the line (= byte offset) which is fetched from the character ROM; for the graphics, the screen position selects the byte in a KB and the char ROM offset selects which KB of graphics RAM).

My notes say: to set a pixel:

```
RE = INT(Y/8): LY = Y - 8*RE      (or Y AND 7)
BY = INT(X/8): BI = X - 8*BY      (or X AND 7)
```

when memory mapped to \$9000:

```
L = 36864 + 1024 * LY + 40 * RE + BY
POKE L, PEEK(L) OR 2^BI
```

when memory mapped to \$EC00:

```
POKE 60200,LY + 40 (or 8?)
L = 60416 + RE * 40 + BY
POKE L, PEEK(L) OR 2^BI
```

Unfortunately there is no logical means of expanding the memory to 16 K, so even in a 80 columns PET the resolution will be the same.

### 7.6.10 HRE high resolution graphics

This information comes from [Michal Pleban](http://www.cbm-ii.com/), <http://www.cbm-ii.com/>.

This is a short information about the HRE (HiRes Emulator) graphics board for PET 8296. This is a small board that is installed on the mainboard into sockets for the CRTC and character ROM. It adds the ability to display 512x256 graphics on the built-in monitor.

The board is accompanied with two extension ROMs:

- 324992-02 HiRes Emulator (at \$9000)
- 324993-02 HiRes BASIC (at \$A000)

The ROMs are initialized by the command SYS 36864.

After that, the computer recognizes additional BASIC commands like DISPLAY, PLOT and so on; these commands are identical to those of the HiRes Graphics boards based on Thomson chips. All BASIC programs written for the HRG boards should also work on the HRE (albeit much slower).

Upon initialization, the ROM code writes some routines into expansion RAM as \$8800 - they are used to manipulate the bitmap data. The actual bitmap is located in expansion RAM at addresses \$A000-\$DFFF, and is organized linearly (first 64 bytes form the first display line, then comes the next line and so on).

The RAM is accessed for reading by writing the value `#$83` into `$E888`. This is a register in the CRTC memory space that is intercepted by the board and serves as a latch to drive jumpers on the 8296D mainboard. Because the ROMs are banked out this way, all video memory manipulation must happen with interrupts disabled. Normal ROM operation is restored by writing `#$0F` into `$E888`.

As usual with the 8296, the RAM can also be written even when the ROMs are mapped normally.

The board is initialized into graphics mode by modifying the following values in CRTC registers (it is done by the routine located at `$8C1A`):

- Register `$01` (horizontal displayed) = `#$20`
- Register `$02` (horizontal sync position) = original + `#$02`
- Register `$06` (vertical displayed) = `#$20`
- Register `$07` (vertical sync position) = original + `#$04`
- Register `$0C` (RAM address high) = `#$02`

The last value causes the board to switch into graphics mode; former values set up proper screen dimensions for 512x256 display.

## 7.7 CBM-II-specific commands and settings

This section lists the settings and commands that are CBM-II-specific and thus are not present in the other emulators.

### 7.7.1 Changing CBM-II model

With `xcbm2` and `xcbm5x0`, it is possible to change at runtime the characteristics of the emulated CBM so that it matches (or not) the ones of a certain CBM model, and it is also possible to select from a common set of CBM models so that all the features are selected accordingly.

The former is done by changing the following resources (via resource file, command line options or right-menu items):

**RamSize**     Size of memory in kByte. Possible values are 128, 256, 512 and 1024

**Ram08**

**Ram1**

**Ram2**

**Ram4**

**Ram6**

**RamC**        Expanded CBM-II models could map RAM to the expansion ROM areas at `$0800-$0fff`, `$1000-$1fff`, `$2000-$3FFF`, `$4000-$5FFF`, `$6000-$7FFF` and `$c000-$cfff` respectively.

**Cart1Name**

**Cart2Name**

**Cart4Name**

**Cart6Name**

Specify 'NAME' as the `$1000-$1FFF`, `$2000-$3FFF`, `$4000-$5FFF` or `$6000-$6FFF` Expansion ROM file. This file contains an 8k ROM dump.

**ModelLine**

The CBM-II business models have two hardcoded lines at one of the I/O ports. From those lines the kernal determines how it should init the CRTC video chip for either 50Hz (Europe) or 60Hz (North America), and either for 8 (C6x0) or 14 (C7x0) scanlines per character. 0 = CBM 7x0 (50Hz), 1 = 60Hz C6x0, 2 = 50Hz C6x0).

Choosing a common CBM-II model is done from the right-button menu instead, by choosing an item from the “Model defaults” submenu. Available models are:

- C510 PAL or NTSC (128k RAM)
- C610 PAL or NTSC (128k RAM)
- C620 (256k RAM)
- C620+ (1024k RAM, expanded) PAL or NTSC
- C710 (128k RAM) NTSC
- C720 (256k RAM) NTSC
- C720+ (1024k RAM, expanded) NTSC

Notice that this will **reset the emulated machine**.

**Warning:** At this time the 5x0 and other machines are implemented in different executables, so switching between those models is not possible.

It is also possible to select the CBM model at startup, with the `-model` command-line option: for example, `'xcbm2 -model 610'` will emulate a CBM 610 while `'xcbm2 -model 620'` will emulate a CBM 620.

## 7.7.2 CBM-II system ROM settings

### 7.7.2.1 CBM-II system ROM resources

#### 7.7.2.2 CBM-II system ROM command line options

`-kernal NAME`

Specify 'NAME' as the Kernal ROM file (`KernalName`).

`-basic NAME`

Specify 'NAME' as the Basic ROM file (`BasicName`).

`-chargen NAME`

Specify 'NAME' as the character generator ROM file (`ChargenName`).

`-cart1 <name>`

Specify 'NAME' as the ROM image file for the cartridge area \$1000-\$1FFF (`Cart1Name`).

`-cart2 <name>`

Specify 'NAME' as the ROM image file for the cartridge area \$2000-\$3fff (`Cart2Name`).

`-cart4 <name>`

Specify 'NAME' as the ROM image file for the cartridge area \$4000-\$5fff (`Cart4Name`).

`-cart6 <name>`

Specify ‘NAME’ as the ROM image file for the cartridge area \$6000-\$7fff (Cart6Name).

### 7.7.3 CBM-II command line options

These are the commandline options specific for the CBM-II models.

`-ramsize <ramsize>`

Specify size of RAM (64/128/256/512/1024 kByte)

`-ram08`

`+ram08` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$0800-\$0FFF resp (Ram08).

`-ram1`

`+ram1` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$1000-\$1FFF resp (Ram1).

`-ram2`

`+ram2` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$2000-\$3FFF resp (Ram2).

`-ram4`

`+ram4` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$4000-\$5FFF resp (Ram4).

`-ram6`

`+ram6` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$6000-\$7FFF resp (Ram6).

`-ramC`

`+ramC` Enable/Disable RAM mapping in bank 15 on addresses \$C000-\$CFFF resp (RamC).

`-model <modelnumber>`

Specify CBM-II model to emulate

### 7.7.4 Changing screen colors

It is also possible to choose what color set is used for the emulation window. This is done by specifying a palette file name (see [Section 4.3 \[Palette files\], page 23](#)) in the `PaletteName` resource. The menu provides the following values:

- `green.vpl` (default, “green”), the good old green-on-black feeling;
- `amber.vpl` (“amber”), an amber phosphor lookalike;
- `white.vpl` (“white”), simple white-on-black palette.

## 7.8 VSID-specific commands and settings

### 7.8.1 VSID settings

### 7.8.1.1 VSID resources

**PSIDKeepEnv**

Boolean that specifies whether to override PSID settings for Video standard and SID model.

**PSIDTune** Integer that specifies the currently played sub tune.

### 7.8.1.2 VSID command-line options

**-keepenv** Override PSID settings for Video standard and SID model

**-tune <number>**

Specify PSID tune <number>

## 8 Platform-specific features

### 8.1 AmigaOS-specific features

#### 8.1.1 AmigaOS3-specific features

#### 8.1.2 AmigaOS4-specific features

#### 8.1.3 MorphOS-specific features

#### 8.1.4 AROS-specific features

### 8.2 BeOS-specific features

#### 8.2.1 Intel BeOS-specific features

#### 8.2.2 PPC BeOS-specific features

#### 8.2.3 Zeta-specific features

#### 8.2.4 Haiku-specific features

#### 8.2.5 Haiku64-specific features

### 8.3 DOS-specific features

### 8.4 OS2-specific features

### 8.5 SDL-specific features

### 8.6 Unix-specific features

#### 8.6.1 XAW-specific features

#### 8.6.2 GTK2-specific features

#### 8.6.3 GTK3-specific features

### 8.7 Mac OS X-specific features

### 8.8 Windows-specific features



## 9 Snapshots

Every VICE emulator has a built-in snapshot feature, that saves the complete emulator state into one file for later use. You can therefore save the emulator state - including the state of the game you are playing for example - in a single file.

### 9.1 Snapshot usage

A snapshot is one file containing the complete emulator state. A snapshot file can be generated by selecting the “Save snapshot” command at any time. This will pop up a requester from which you can specify whether the snapshot should also contain the disk and ROM status.

A snapshot file can be used to restore the emulator state by selecting the `load snapshot` menu entry at any time. Unfortunately attached ROM images/cartridges are only supported in the VIC20, the PET and the CBM-II emulators at this time.

The memory configuration of the emulator is saved in the snapshot file as well. This configuration is restored when the snapshot is loaded.

A quick snapshot can now be made by pressing the `M-F11` key and reloaded by pressing the `M-F10` key.

### 9.2 Snapshot format

A snapshot file consists of several modules of mostly different types. Each module has a name and saves the state of an entity like a CIA, the CPU, or the memory.

#### 9.2.1 Emulator modules

This section lists the modules that are contained in each of the emulators snapshot files.

##### 9.2.1.1 x64 modules

The modules in the x64 emulator are:

Name	Type	Description
MAINCPU	6502	The Main CPU - although it is a 6510, only the 6502 core is saved here
C64MEM	Memory	Holds the RAM contents of the C64. Also the CPU I/O register contents are saved here.
C64ROM	ROM images	Dump of the system ROMs
VIC-II	656*	The VIC-II of the C64/128
CIA1	6526	The CIA for the interrupts and the keyboard
CIA2	6526	The CIA for the userport, IEC-bus and RS232.
SID	6581	The SID sound chip of the C64/C128
REU*		The RAM Extension Unit state (optional)
ACIA1	6551	An ACIA (RS232 interface) at \$DE00 (optional)

TPI	6525	A TPI at \$DF00 for a parallel IEEE488 interface (optional)
*	Drive modules	The emulated drive(s) have their own modules see <a href="#">Section 9.2.1.6 [Drive modules]</a> , <a href="#">page 123</a>

Some of the modules are optional and are only saved if the specific feature is enabled at save-time. If the module is found when restoring the state the optional features are enabled, and disabled otherwise.

### 9.2.1.2 x128 modules

The modules in the x128 emulator are:

Name	Type	Description
MAINCPU	6502	The Main CPU - although it is a 6510, only the 6502 core is saved here
C128MEM	Memory	Holds the RAM contents of the C64. Also the CPU I/O register contents are saved here.
C128ROM	ROM images	Dump of the system ROMs
VIC-II	656*	The VIC-II of the C64/128
CIA1	6526	The CIA for the interrupts and the keyboard
CIA2	6526	The CIA for the userport, IEC-bus and RS232.
SID	6581	The SID sound chip of the C64/C128
ACIA1	6551	An ACIA at \$DE00 (optional)
TPI	6525	A TPI at \$DF00 for a parallel IEEE488 interface (optional)
*	Drive modules	The emulated drive(s) have their own modules see <a href="#">Section 9.2.1.6 [Drive modules]</a> , <a href="#">page 123</a>

Some of the modules are optional and are only saved if the specific feature is enabled at save-time. If the module is found when restoring the state the optional features are enabled, and disabled otherwise.

Not yet supported are the 80 column video chip, cartridges and RAM expansion unit.

### 9.2.1.3 xvic modules

The modules in the xvic emulator are:

Name	Type	Description
MAINCPU	6502	The Main CPU
VIC20MEM	Memory	Holds the RAM contents of the VIC20.
VIC20ROM	ROM images	Holds the ROM images of the VIC20, including possibly attached cartridges
VIC-I	656*	The VIC-I of the VIC20
VIA1	6522	The VIA for the interrupts and the keyboard

VIA2	6522	The VIA for the userport, IEC-bus and RS232.
*	Drive modules	The emulated drive(s) have their own modules see <a href="#">Section 9.2.1.6 [Drive modules]</a> , <a href="#">page 123</a>

#### 9.2.1.4 xpet modules

The modules in the xpet emulator are:

Name	Type	Description
MAINCPU	6502	The Main CPU
PETMEM	Memory	Holds the RAM contents of the PET.
PETROM	ROM images	Holds the ROM images of the PET, including possibly attached cartridges
CRTC	6545	The CRTC of the PET. This is also included if it is a dump of a PET without CRTC, because the video state is saved here anyway.
PIA1	6520	The PIA for the interrupts, tape and the keyboard
PIA2	6520	The PIA for the IEEE488-bus
VIA	6522	The VIA for IEEE488, userport, sound
ACIA1	6551	The ACIA for the SuperPET. This module is optional.
DWWPIA	6520	The PIA for the DWW hires board.
CPU6809	6809	The extra CPU in the SuperPET. This module is optional.
*	Drive modules	The emulated drive(s) have their own modules see <a href="#">Section 9.2.1.6 [Drive modules]</a> , <a href="#">page 123</a>

#### 9.2.1.5 xcbm2 and xcbm5x0 modules

The modules in the xcbm2 and xcbm5x0 emulators are:

Name	Type	Description
MAINCPU	6502	The Main CPU - although it is a 6509, only the 6502 core is saved here
CBM2MEM	Memory	Holds the RAM contents of the CBM-II models. Also holds the exec-bank and indirection bank registers
C500DATA		Holds additional state information necessary for the C500 (e.g. cycles till the next IRQ)
CBM2ROM	Memory	optional. Holds the ROM images.
CRTC	6545	The video chip for the C6*0 and C7*0 models (only those models).

VIC-II	656?	The video chip for the C5*0 models (only the C5*0 models).
CIA1	6526	The CIA for IEEE 488 and userport.
TPI1	6525	TPI 1 for IEEE488
TPI2	6525	TPI 2 for interrupts and keyboard.
ACIA1	6551	The RS232 interface
SID	6581	The CBM2s SID sound chip
*	Drive modules	The emulated drive(s) have their own modules see <a href="#">Section 9.2.1.6 [Drive modules]</a> , <a href="#">page 123</a>

### 9.2.1.6 Drive modules

The modules for the real disk drive emulation are included in the emulator when the emulation is enabled during the writing of the snapshot.

Name	Type	Description
*CPU	6502	The Drive 0 CPU
*	*	*

## 9.2.2 Module formats

This section shows the basic module framework and the contents of the different types of modules.

The single chip modules contain the **chip** state, not the state of the emulator. We tried to make the format as implementation-independent as possible, to allow reuse of snapshots in later versions of this emulator, or even in other emulators.

### 9.2.2.1 Terminology

In this section we use certain abbreviations to define the types of the data saved in the snapshot.

BYTE	8 bit integer.
WORD	16 bit integer. Saved with low-byte first, high-byte last.
DWORD	32 bit integer. Saved with low-word first, then high-word. Each word saved with its low-byte first.
ARRAY	Array of BYTE values. Length depends on the description.

The tables for the single modules state the type, name and description of the data saved in the modules. The data is saved in the order it is in the tables, so no offset is given.

### 9.2.2.2 Module framework

The VICE snapshot file starts with the magic string and includes the fileformat version number.

Type	Name	Description
19	MAGIC	"VICE Snapshot File\032", padded with 0
BYTE		
BYTE	VMAJOR	fileformat major version number

BYTE	VMINOR	fileformat minor version number
16	MACHINENAME	Name of emulated machine, like "PET", "CBM-II", "VIC20", "C64" or "C128".
BYTE		zero-byte-padded.

The file header is followed by a number of different snapshot modules.

Each module has a header with the information given in the table below. The header includes two version numbers, VMAJOR and VMINOR. Modules with the same VMAJOR should be able to be exchanged. I.e. higher VMINOR numbers only append to the data for lower VMINOR. This additional data is ignored by older restore routines. The other way around newer restore routines must accept the fewer info from lower VMINOR dumps. Changes in VMAJOR might introduce any incompatibility you like, but that's what VMAJOR is for after all :-)

Type	Name	Description
16	MODULENAME	The name of the module in ASCII, padded with 0 to 16 byte.
BYTE		
BYTE	VMAJOR	major version number
BYTE	VMINOR	minor version number
DWORD	SIZE	size of the module, including this header

### 9.2.2.3 CPU 6502 module

This module saves the core 6502 state. You will find a clock value there. All other modules save their own clock values relative to this value. However, the drive modules save their clocks relative to their appropriate CPUs of course.

**Warning:** This module is still under construction and saves some information that is not sure to be VICE-independent. If in doubt, read the source.

Type	Name	Description
DWORD	CLK	the current CPU clock value. All other clock values are relative to this.
BYTE	AC	Accumulator
BYTE	XR	X index register
BYTE	YR	Y index register
BYTE	SP	Stack Pointer
WORD	PC	Programm Counter
BYTE	ST	Status Registers
DWORD	LASTOPCODE	?
DWORD	IRQCLK	absolute CLK when the IRQ line came active
DOWRD	NMICLK	absolute CLK when the NMI line came active
DWORD	?	?
DWORD	?	?

### 9.2.2.4 CPU 6809 module

This module saves the core 6809 state. You will find a clock value there. All other modules save their own clock values relative to this value. However, the drive modules save their clocks relative to their appropriate CPUs of course.

**Warning:** This module is still under construction and saves some information that is not sure to be VICE-independent. If in doubt, read the source.

Type	Name	Description
DWORD	CLK	the current CPU clock value. All other clock values are relative to this.
WORD	X	The X register
WORD	Y	The Y register
WORD	U	The U register
WORD	PC	The Program Counter register
BYTE	DP	The Direct Page register
BYTE	CC	The Condition Code register
BYTE	A	The A register
BYTE	B	The B register
		The following are for 6309 compatibility:
WORD	V	The V register
BYTE	E	The E register
BYTE	F	The F register

### 9.2.2.5 CIA module

The CIA 6526 is an I/O port chip with 2 8-bit I/O ports, a shift register, two timers, a Time of Day clock and interrupts.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 1.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	ORA	Output register A
BYTE	ORB	Output register B
BYTE	DDRA	Data direction register A
BYTE	DDRB	Data direction register B
WORD	TAC	Timer A counter value
WORD	TBC	Timer B counter value
BYTE	TOD_TEN	Time of Day - current tenth of second
BYTE	TOD_SEC	Time of Day - current seconds
BYTE	TOD_MIN	Time of Day - current minutes
BYTE	TOD_HR	Time of Day - current hours
BYTE	SDR	contents of shift register
BYTE	IER	mask of enabled interrupt masks
BYTE	CRA	Control register A
BYTE	CRB	Control register B
WORD	TAL	Timer A latch value
WORD	TBL	Timer B latch value
BYTE	IFR	mask of currently active interrupts

BYTE	PBSTATE	Bit 6/7 reflect the PB6/7 toggle bit state. Bit 2/3 reflect the corresponding port bit state.
BYTE	SRHBITS	number of half-bits to still shift in/out SDR
BYTE	ALARM_TEN	Time of Day - alarm tenth of second
BYTE	ALARM_SEC	Time of Day - alarm seconds
BYTE	ALARM_MIN	Time of Day - alarm minutes
BYTE	ALARM_HR	Time of Day - alarm hours
BYTE	READICR	current clock minus the clock when ICR was read last plus 128.
BYTE	TODLATCHED	Bit 0: 1= latched for reading, Bit 1: 2=stopped for writing
BYTE	TODL_TEN	Time of Day - latched tenth of second
BYTE	TODL_SEC	Time of Day - latched seconds
BYTE	TODL_MIN	Time of Day - latched minutes
BYTE	TODL_HR	Time of Day - latched hours
DWORD	TOD_TICKS	clk ticks till next tenth of second
—	—	The next items have been added in V1.1
WORD	TASTATE	The state bits of the CIA timer A, according to <code>ciatimer.h</code>
WORD	TBSTATE	The state bits of the CIA timer B, according to <code>ciatimer.h</code>

The last two items have been added in CIA snapshot version 1.1 due to the improved CIA emulation in the newer VICE versions. Some state bits correspond to the CIA state as described in the "A Software Model of the CIA 6526" document by Wolfgang Lorenz, some are delayed versions. For more read the source file `ciatimer.h`.

### 9.2.2.6 VIA module

The VIA 6522 is the predecessor of the CIA and also an I/O port chip with 2 8-bit I/O ports, a shift register, two timers and interrupts.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	ORA	Output register A
BYTE	DDRA	Data direction register A
BYTE	ORB	Output register B
BYTE	DDRB	Data direction register B
WORD	T1L	Timer 1 Latch value
WORD	T1C	Timer 1 counter value
BYTE	T2L	Timer 2 latch (8 bit as only lower byte is used)
WORD	T2C	Timer 2 counter value
BYTE	RUNFL	bit 7: timer 1 will generate IRQ on underflow; bit 6: timer 2 will generate IRQ on underflow
BYTE	SR	Shift register value
BYTE	ACR	Auxiliary control register

BYTE	PCR	Peripheral control register
BYTE	IFR	active interrupts
BYTE	IER	interrupt mask
BYTE	PB7	bit 7 = pb7 state
BYTE	SRHBITS	number of half-bits to shift out on SR
BYTE	CABSTATE	bit 7: state of CA2 pin, bit 6: state of CB2 pin
BYTE	ILA	Port A Input Latch (see ACR bit 0)
BYTE	ILB	Port B Input Latch (see ACR bit 1)

### 9.2.2.7 PIA module

The PIA 6520 is a chip with two I/O ports (Parallel Interface Adapter) and four additional handshake lines. The chip is pretty the same for Port A and B, only that Port A implements handshake on read operation and port B on write operation.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
UBYTE	ORA	Output register A
UBYTE	DDRA	Data Direction Register A
UBYTE	CTRLA	Control Register A
UBYTE	ORB	Output register B
UBYTE	DDRB	Data Direction Register B
UBYTE	CTRLB	Control Register B
UBYTE	CABSTATE	Bit 7 = state of CA2, Bit 6 = state of CB2

### 9.2.2.8 TPI module

The TPI 6525 is a chip with three I/O ports (Tri-Port-Interface). One of the ports can double as an interrupt prioritizer. Therefore we also have to save the states of the interrupt stack etc.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	PRA	Port A output register
BYTE	PRB	Port B output register
BYTE	PRC	Port C output register (doubles as IRQ latch register)
BYTE	DDRA	Port A data direction register
BYTE	DDRB	Port B data direction register
BYTE	DDRC	Port C data direction register (doubles as IRQ mask register)
BYTE	CR	Control Register
BYTE	AIR	Active interrupt register
BYTE	STACK	Interrupt stack - the interrupt bits that are not (yet) served.
BYTE	CABSTATE	State of CA/CB pins. Bit 7 = state of CA, Bit 6 = state of CB



### 9.2.2.9 RIOT module

The RIOT 6532 is a chip with two I/O ports, some RAM and a Timer. The chip contains 128 byte RAM, but the RAM is not saved in the RIOT snapshot, but in the memory section.

**Warning:** This module is still under construction

Version numbers: Major 0, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	ORA	Port A output register
BYTE	DDRA	Port A data direction register
BYTE	ORB	Port B output register
BYTE	DDRB	Port B data direction register
BYTE	EDGECTRL	Bit 0/1: A0/A1 address bits written to edgecontrol registers
BYTE	IRQFL	Bit 6/7: A6/A7 IRQ flag register. Bit 0: state of the IRQ line (0=inactive, 1=active)
BYTE	N	timer value
WORD	DIVIDER	Pre-scale divider value (1, 8, 64, or 1024)
WORD	REST	cycles since the last counter change
BYTE	IRQEN	Bit 0: 0= timer IRQ disabled, 1= timer IRQ enabled

### 9.2.2.10 SID module

**Warning:** This module is still under construction.

### 9.2.2.11 ACIA module

The ACIA 6551 is an RS232 interface chip. VICE emulates RS232 connections via `/dev/ttyS*` (Unix) or `COM:` (DOS/WIN - not yet?). When saving a snapshot, those connections are of course lost. The state of the ACIA however is restored if possible. I.e. if a connection is already open when restoring the snapshot, this connection is used instead. If no connection is open, a carrier/DTR drop is emulated.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	TDR	Transmit Data Register
BYTE	RDR	Receiver Data Register
BYTE	SR	Status Register
BYTE	CMD	Command Register
BYTE	CTRL	Ctrl Register
BYTE	INTX	0 = no data to tx; 1 = Data is being transmitted; 2 = Data is being transmitted while data in TDR waiting to be put to internal transmit register
DWORD	TICKS	Clock ticks till the next TDR empty interrupt

### 9.2.2.12 VIC-I module

**Warning:** This module is still under construction.

### 9.2.2.13 VIC-II module

**Warning:** This module is still under construction.

### 9.2.2.14 CRTC module

**Warning:** After VICE version 1.0 the CRTC emulation has improved considerably. Especially it is now cycle exact. Therefore a lot more variables must be saved. The snapshot module version jumped from 0.0 to 1.0. Newer versions of VICE can read the old snapshots, but older versions (1.0 and below) cannot read the new snapshots.

**Warning:** This module is still under construction. Especially the RASTERY and RASTERLINE values might be bogus.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 1.

Type	Name	Description
		Hardware options
WORD	VADDR_MASK	Mask of the address bits valid when accessing the video memory
WORD	VADDR_CHARSWITCH	If one bit in the video address is used to switch the character generator, it is masked here.
WORD	VADDR_CHAROFFSET	The offset in characters in the character generator that CHARSWITCH switches.
WORD	VADDR_REVSWITCH	If one bit in the video address inverts the screen, it is masked here.
WORD	CHARGEN_MASK	size of character generator in byte - 1
WORD	CHARGEN_OFFSET	offset given by external circuitry
BYTE	HW_CURSOR	external hardware cursor circuitry enabled
BYTE	HW_COLS	number of displayed columns during one character clock cycle
BYTE	HW_BLANK	set if the hardware blank feature is available
20 BYTE	REGISTERS	CRTC register register DUMP of the CRTC registers 0-19.
		CRTC internal registers
BYTE	REGNO	The current index in the CRTC register file
BYTE	CHAR	The current cycle within the current rasterline
BYTE	CHARLINE	The current character line
BYTE	YCOUNTER	The current rasterline in the character
BYTE	CRSRCNT	Framecounter for the blinking cursor
BYTE	CRSRSTATE	if set the hardware cursor is visible
BYTE	CRSRLINES	set if ycounter is within the active cursor rasterlines for a char
WORD	CHARGEN_REL	relative base of currently used character generator in ROM (in byte)
WORD	SCREEN_REL	screen address to load the counter at the beginning of the next rasterline

WORD	VSYNC	number of rasterlines left within vsync; 0 = not in vsync
BYTE	VENABLE	vertical enable flipflop; 1= display, 0= blank.
		(VICE-dependent?) variables
WORD	SCREEN_WIDTH	width of the current display window
WORD	SCREEN_HEIGHT	height of the current display window
WORD	SCREEN_XOFFSET	x position where the first character in a line starts in the window. . .
WORD	HJITTER	. . .but only after adding this jitter
WORD	SCREEN_YOFFSET	x position where the first character in a line starts in the window. . .
WORD	FRAMELINES	expected number of rasterlines for the current frame
WORD	CURRENT_LINE	current rasterline as seen from the CRTC This value has been added in module version V1.1
BYTE	FLAG	Bit 0: If 1 then bit in VADDR_REVSWITCH must be set for reverse; if 0 then bit must be cleared for reverse.

Here is the reference for the previous CRTC snapshot module. It is outdated and will not be read by this and later versions of VICE.

Version numbers: Major 0, Minor 0.

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	RASTERY	The number of clock cycles from rasterlines start
WORD	RASTERLINE	The current rasterline
WORD	ADDRMASK	The address mask valid for the CRTC. All memory accesses are masked with this value
BYTE	HWFLAG	Bit 0: 1= hardware cursor available. Bit 1: 1= number of columns is doubled by external hardware
20 BYTE	REGISTERS	register DUMP of the CRTC registers 0-19.
BYTE	CRSRSTATE	Hardware cursor: Bits 0-3: frame counter till next crsr line toggle. Bit 7: 1= cursor line active

### 9.2.2.15 C64 memory module

The C64 memory module actually consists of two modules. The "C64MEM" module is mandatory and contains the RAM dump. The "C64ROM" module is optional and contains a dump of the ROM images.

The size of the C64 memory modules differs with each different memory configuration. The RAM configuration is saved in the snapshot, and restored when the snapshot is loaded. The attached cartridges are **not yet(!)** saved and not yet restored upon load.

Version numbers: Major 0, Minor 0

#### The C64MEM module

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	CPUDATA	CPU port data byte
BYTE	CPUDIR	CPU port direction byte
BYTE	EXROM	state of the EXROM line (?)
BYTE	GAME	state of the GAME line (?)
ARRAY	RAM	64k RAM dump

#### The C64ROM module

Type	Name	Description
ARRAY	KERNAL	8k dump of the kernal ROM
ARRAY	BASIC	8k dump of the basic ROM
ARRAY	CHARGEN	4k dump of the chargen ROM

### 9.2.2.16 C128 memory module

The C128 memory module actually consists of two modules. The "C128MEM" module is mandatory and contains the RAM dump. The "C128ROM" module is optional and contains a dump of the ROM images.

The size of the C128 memory modules differs with each different memory configuration. The RAM configuration is saved in the snapshot, and restored when the snapshot is loaded. The attached cartridges are also restored upon load if they have been saved in the snapshot.

Version numbers: Major 0, Minor 0

#### The C128MEM module

Type	Name	Description
12	MMU	dump of the 12 MMU registers
BYTE		
ARRAY	RAM	128k RAM dump banks 0 and 1

#### The C128ROM module

Type	Name	Description
ARRAY	KERNAL	8k dump of the kernal ROM
ARRAY	BASIC	32k dump of the basic ROM
ARRAY	EDITOR	4k dump of the editor ROM
ARRAY	4k CHARGEN	dump of the chargen ROM

### 9.2.2.17 VIC20 memory module

The VIC20 memory module actually consists of two modules. The "VIC20MEM" module is mandatory and contains the RAM dump. The "VIC20ROM" module is optional and contains a dump of the ROM images.

The size of the VIC20 memory modules differs with each different memory configuration. The RAM configuration is saved in the snapshot, and restored when the snapshot is loaded. The attached cartridges are also restored upon load if they have been saved in the snapshot.

**The VIC20MEM module**

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	CONFIG	Configuration register. Bits 0,1,2,3,5 reflect if the corresponding memory block is RAM (bit=1) or not (bit=0).
ARRAY	RAM0	1k RAM dump \$0000-\$03ff
ARRAY	RAM1	4k RAM dump \$1000-\$1fff
ARRAY	COLORRAM	2k Color RAM, \$9400-\$9bff
ARRAY	BLK0	if CONFIG & 1 then: 3k RAM dump \$0400-\$0fff
ARRAY	BLK1	if CONFIG & 2 then: 8k RAM dump \$2000-\$3fff
ARRAY	BLK2	if CONFIG & 4 then: 8k RAM dump \$4000-\$5fff
ARRAY	BLK3	if CONFIG & 8 then: 8k RAM dump \$6000-\$7fff
ARRAY	BLK5	if CONFIG & 32 then: 8k RAM dump \$a000-\$bfff

**The VIC20ROM module**

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 1

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	CONFIG	Bit 0: 1= ROM block \$2*** enabled. Bit 1: 1= ROM block \$3*** enabled. Bit 2: 1= ROM block \$4*** enabled. Bit 3: 1= ROM block \$5*** enabled. Bit 4: 1= ROM block \$6*** enabled. Bit 5: 1= ROM block \$7*** enabled. Bit 6: 1= ROM block \$A*** enabled. Bit 7: 1= ROM block \$B*** enabled.
ARRAY	KERNAL	8k KERNAL ROM image \$e000-\$ffff
ARRAY	BASIC	16k BASIC ROM image \$c000-\$dfff
ARRAY	CHARGEN	4k CHARGEN ROM image
ARRAY	BLK1A	4k ROM image \$2*** (if CONFIG & 1)
ARRAY	BLK1B	4k ROM image \$3*** (if CONFIG & 2)
ARRAY	BLK3A	4k ROM image \$6*** (if CONFIG & 16)
ARRAY	BLK3B	4k ROM image \$7*** (if CONFIG & 32)
ARRAY	BLK5A	4k ROM image \$A*** (if CONFIG & 64)
ARRAY	BLK5B	4k ROM image \$B*** (if CONFIG & 128)
ARRAY	BLK2A	4k ROM image \$4*** (if CONFIG & 4; added in V1.1)
ARRAY	BLK2B	4k ROM image \$5*** (if CONFIG & 8; added in V1.1)

### 9.2.2.18 PET memory module

The PET memory module actually consists of three modules. The "PETMEM" module is mandatory and contains the RAM dump. The "PETROM" module is optional and contains a dump of the ROM images. The "PETDWW" module is also optional and contains the image of the hires expansion board (if enabled).

The size of the PET memory modules differs with each different memory configuration. The RAM configuration is saved in the snapshot, and restored when the snapshot is loaded.

#### The PETMEM module

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 3

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	CONFIG	Configuration value. Bits 0-3: 0= 40 col PET without CRTC; 1= 40 col PET with CRTC; 2 = 80 col PET (with CRTC); 3= SuperPET; 4= 8096; 5= 8296. Bit 6: 1= RAM at \$9***. Bit 7: 1= RAM at \$A***.
BYTE	KEYBOARD	Keyboard type. 0= UK business; 1= Graphics; 2= German business
BYTE	MEMSIZE	memory size of low 32k in k (possible values 4, 8, 16, 32)
BYTE	CONF8X96	Value of the 8x96 configuration register
BYTE	SUPERPET	SuperPET config. Bit 0: 1= \$9*** RAM enabled. Bit 1: 1= RAM write protected. Bit 2: 1= CTRL register write protected. Bit 3: 0= DIAG pin active. Bits 4-7: RAM block in use.
ARRAY	RAM	4-32k RAM (not 8296, size depends on MEMSIZE)
ARRAY	VRAM	2/4k RAM (not 8296, size depends on CONFIG)
ARRAY	EXTRAM	64k expansion RAM (SuperPET and 8096 only)
ARRAY	RAM	128k RAM (8296 only)
—	—	The following item has been added in V1.1
BYTE	POSITIONAL	bit 0=0 = symbolic keyboard mapping, bit 0=1 = positional mapping.
—	—	The following item has been added in V1.2
BYTE	EOIBLANK	bit 0=0 = EOI does not blank screen, bit 0=1 = EOI blanks screen.
—	—	The following items have been added in V1.3
WORD	CPU_SWITCH	6502 / 6809 / PROG
BYTE	VAL, PREVODD, WANTODD	6702 dongle state information
WORD[8]	SHIFT	

BYTE	SuperPET config 2	Extra bits due to the Super-OS/9 MMU. Bit 5: FIRQ disabled. Bit 6: expansion memory in OS/9 flat mode.
------	-------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The POSITIONAL item has been added in PETMEM snapshot version 1.1. It is ignored by earlier restore routines (V1.0) and the V1.1 restore routines do not change the current setting when reading a V1.0 snapshot.

In V1.2 the new EOIBLANK variable has been added. This implements the "blank screen on EOI" feature that was previously linked to a wrong resource.

In V1.3 the state for SuperPET has been added.

### The PETROM module

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 1

Type	Name	Description
BYTE	CONFIG	Bit 0: 1= \$9*** ROM included. Bit 1: 1= \$A*** ROM included. Bit 2: 1= \$B*** ROM included. Bit 3: 1= \$e900-\$efff ROM included. Bit 4: 1= SuperPET ROMs included.
ARRAY	KERNAL	4k KERNAL ROM image \$f000-\$ffff
ARRAY	EDITOR	2k EDITOR ROM image \$e000-\$e7ff
ARRAY	CHARGEN	2k CHARGEN ROM image
ARRAY	ROM9	4k \$9*** ROM image (if CONFIG & 1)
ARRAY	ROMA	4k \$A*** ROM image (if CONFIG & 2)
ARRAY	ROMB	4k \$B*** ROM image (if CONFIG & 4)
ARRAY	ROMC	4k \$C*** ROM image
ARRAY	ROMD	4k \$D*** ROM image
ARRAY	ROME9	7 blocks \$e900-\$efff ROM image (if CONFIG & 8)
—	—	The following items have been added in V1.1
ROM6809	ROM6809	24k \$A000-\$FFFF ROM (if CONFIG & 16)
ARRAY	CHARGEN(2)	upper half of CHARGEN (if CONFIG & 16)

### The PETDWW module

For storing the state of the DWW hires expansion board, there is a PETDWWPIA module, and a DWWMEM module.

The former has the same format as the PIA1.

Type	Name	Description
WORD	SIZE	The size of the memory dump that follows, or 0 if DWW disabled.
ARRAY	MEM	The memory in the DWW card, SIZE bytes.

### 9.2.2.19 CBM-II memory module

The CBM-II memory module actually consists of two modules. The "CBM2MEM" module is mandatory and contains the RAM dump. The "CBM2ROM" module is optional and contains a dump of the ROM images.

The size of the CBM-II memory modules differs with each different memory configuration. The RAM configuration is saved in the snapshot, and restored when the snapshot is loaded.

Version numbers: Major 1, Minor 0

#### The CBM2MEM module

Type	Name	Description
UBYTE	MEMSIZE	Memory size in 128k blocks (1=128k, 2=256k, 4=512k, 8=1024k)
UBYTE	CONFIG	Bit 0 = \$f0800-\$f0fff RAM, Bit 1 = \$f1000-\$f1fff RAM, Bit 2 = \$f2000-\$f3fff RAM, Bit 3 = \$f4000-\$f5fff RAM, Bit 4 = \$f6000-\$f7fff RAM, Bit 5 = \$fc000-\$fcfff RAM, Bit 6 = is a C500
UBYTE	HWCONFIG	Bit 0/1: model line configuration
UBYTE	EXECBANK	CPUs execution bank register
UBYTE	INDBANK	CPUs indirection bank register
ARRAY	SYSRAM	2k system RAM \$f0000-\$f07ff
ARRAY	VIDEO	2k video RAM \$fd000-\$fd7ff
ARRAY	RAM	RAM dump, size according to MEMSIZE
ARRAY	RAM08	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 1 : 2k RAM \$f0800-\$f0fff
ARRAY	RAM1	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 2 : 4k RAM \$f1000-\$f1fff
ARRAY	RAM2	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 4 : 8k RAM \$f2000-\$f3fff
ARRAY	RAM4	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 8 : 8k RAM \$f4000-\$f5fff
ARRAY	RAM6	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 16 : 8k RAM \$f6000-\$f7fff
ARRAY	RAMC	if memsize < 1M and CONFIG & 32 : 4k RAM \$fc000-\$fcfff

The RAM\* arrays are only saved if the RAM itself is less than 1M. If the memory size is 1M then those areas are taken from the bank 15 area of the normal RAM.

The memory array starts at \$10000 if the memory size is less than 512k, or at \$00000 if 512k or more. In case of a C510, then the memory array also always starts at \$00000.

#### The CBM2ROM module

Type	Name	Description
------	------	-------------



UBYTE	CONFIG	Bit 1: 1= \$1*** ROM image included. Bit 2: 1= \$2000-\$3fff ROM image included. Bit 3: 1= \$4000-\$5fff ROM image included. Bit 4: 1= \$6000-\$7fff ROM image included. Bit 5: 1= chargen ROM is VIC-II chargen, 0= CRTC chargen.
ARRAY	KERNAL	8 KERNAL ROM image (\$e000-\$efff)
ARRAY	BASIC	BASIC ROM image (\$8000-\$bfff)
ARRAY	CHARGEN	4k CHARGEN ROM image
ARRAY	ROM1	4k cartridge ROM image for \$1*** (if CONFIG & 2)
ARRAY	ROM2	8k cartridge ROM image for \$2000-\$3fff (if CONFIG & 4)
ARRAY	ROM4	8k cartridge ROM image for \$4000-\$5fff (if CONFIG & 8)
ARRAY	ROM6	8k cartridge ROM image for \$6000-\$7fff (if CONFIG & 16)

#### 9.2.2.20 C500 data module

The C500 data module contains simple state information not already saved in the other modules.

Version numbers: Major 0, Minor 0

##### The C500DATA module

Type	Name	Description
DWORD	IRQCLK	CPU clock ticks till next 50Hz IRQ

## 10 Media images

### 10.1 Media images resources

#### `DoodleOversizeHandling`

Integer specifying the way the oversized input should be handled, (0: scale down, 1: crop left top, 2: crop center top, 3: crop right top, 4: crop left center, 5: crop center, 6: crop right center, 7: crop left bottom, 8: crop center bottom, 9: crop right bottom)

#### `DoodleMultiColorHandling`

Integer specifying the way the multicolor to hires should be handled, (0: b&w, 1: 2 colors, 2: 4 colors, 3: gray scale, 4: best cell colors)

#### `DoodleTEDLumHandling`

Integer specifying the way the TED luminosity should be handled, (0: ignore, 1: dither)

#### `DoodleCRTCTextColor`

Integer specifying the text color used when making screenshots from a CRTC window in doodle format. (0: white, 1: amber, 2: green)

#### `FFMPEGFormat`

String specifying the current FFMPEG output driver.

#### `FFMPEGAudioBitrate`

Integer specifying the current FFMPEG audio bitrate.

#### `FFMPEGVideoBitrate`

Integer specifying the current FFMPEG video bitrate.

#### `FFMPEGAudioCodec`

Integer specifying the current FFMPEG audio codec.

#### `FFMPEGVideoCodec`

Integer specifying the current FFMPEG video codec.

#### `FFMPEGVideoHalveFramerate`

Boolean, if true record only every other frame.

### 10.2 Media images command-line options

#### `-doodleoversize <method>`

Select the way the oversized input should be handled, (0: scale down, 1: crop left top, 2: crop center top, 3: crop right top, 4: crop left center, 5: crop center, 6: crop right center, 7: crop left bottom, 8: crop center bottom, 9: crop right bottom)

#### `-doodlemc <method>`

Select the way the multicolor to hires should be handled, (0: b&w, 1: 2 colors, 2: 4 colors, 3: gray scale, 4: best cell colors)

`-doodletedlum <method>`

Select the way the TED luminosity should be handled, (0: ignore, 1: dither)

`-doodlecrtctextcolor <color>`

Select the CRTC text color (0: white, 1: amber, 2: green)

`-ffmpegaudiobitrate <value>`

Set bitrate for audio stream in media file

`-ffmpegvideobitrate <value>`

Set bitrate for video stream in media file

## 11 Event history

VICE supports recording an arbitrary session on the emulated machine and playing back this session later. This is done by saving a snapshot at the beginning of the recording session and then remembering all the user interaction such as keyboard and joystick input. We call this an 'event history'. The main purpose for having an event history is to create game sessions, e.g. recording how to solve a game. An example walkthrough for the well known game "Fort Apocalypse" is available.

This brief chapter will advise you how to record and playback such a session. Although it is based on the WinVICE x64 release and its user interface, histories may be transferred to other machines and other ports that support event history, e.g. the Unix port.

### 11.1 Recommended Settings

When using the event history feature it is possible that the playback session differs from what was done at recording time. This might arise due to a problem in the initial snapshot or settings. Here are some suggestions to minimize the chance of failures in the session: a. Reset to default settings. b. Choose refresh rate 1/1. c. Choose joystick and Video/Doublesize settings as desired or needed. d. SID engine must be reSID (which is the default). e. Choose Drive settings/Idle method: None Do not change any settings during recording or playback!

### 11.2 Recorded Events

The following is a list of the user interaction that will be recorded: - Joystick movement and button - Keyboard - Resetting the machine (hard and soft) - Attaching or detaching disk/tape images (see 8. Limitations) - Datasette controls

### 11.3 Recording an Event History

Recording an event history will create one or two files for a snapshot and the list of the user events. First, create an empty directory in which these files are to be saved and then select this directory and the name of the snapshot files via 'Snapshot//Select History files/directory'. Next, attach the disk or tape image with the game you want to record and load and run the game.

Start recording via 'Snapshot//Start/Stop Recording History'. Play the game. All actions will be recorded. After the game is finished, stop recording via 'Snapshot//Start/Stop Recording History'. The selected directory should now contain the two snapshot files (default ist start.vsf and end.vsf).

### 11.4 Setting and Returning to Milestones

It is difficult to finish a game in one sitting and noone wants to record all their mistakes and lost lives. Use the milestone feature in a recording session in the following way:

Set a milestone when you have finished a level or completed a task ('Snapshot//Set recording milestone' or ALT-E). This will save the event history and a snapshot of the machine to the file end.vsf but recording will continue.

Return to the last milestone when you have made a mistake or lost a life ('Snapshot//Return to milestone' or ALT-U). This will reset the game and the event history to the last milestone snapshot so that you can try again.

## 11.5 Continuing an Event History

If you have stopped a recording session and want to continue it later, you should create a backup of your start.vsf and end.vsf files first to avoid overwriting them by accident.

Then change the event history start mode: 'Snapshot//Recording start mode//Load existing snapshot'. When you start recording now, you will continue where the session was stopped last time.

Another way of continuing an existing history is to start somewhere inside the history (e.g. you have recorded 10 minutes of a game and later recognize that you made a mistake after 6 minutes that makes it impossible to finish the game). For this you have to select the start mode 'Overwrite playback'. Now you can start the playback with 'Snapshot//Start/Stop Playback History' and when you reach the point where you want to change the history you can directly switch to recording via 'Snapshot//Start/Stop Recording History'.

## 11.6 Playing Back an Event History

To play back an event history, select the directory with the history files start.vsf and end.vsf via 'Snapshot//Select History directory' and start the playback with 'Snapshot//Start/Stop Playback History'. Enjoy! During playback any user interaction is disabled. The playback stops when the end of the session is reached or if 'Snapshot//Select History directory' is selected again.

## 11.7 Limitations and Suggestions

a. Snapshot files will be quite big (>1MB) if a disk image has been attached. If possible, use PRG or T64 images to reduce the size of snapshot files. b. Snapshots may not be 100% accurate even with all the recommended settings.

## 11.8 Event history resources

**EventSnapshotDir**

String specifying the directory used for loading and saving snapshots.

**EventStartSnapshot**

String specifying the filename for the start snapshot. ["start.vsf"]

**EventEndSnapshot**

String specifying the filename for the end snapshot. ["end.vsf"]

**EventStartMode**

Integer specifying how to start event recording. (0: save new snapshot, 1: load existing snapshot, 2: reset, 3: playback)

**EventImageInclude**

Boolean specifying whether to include ROM and Disk images in the snapshots.

[1]

## **11.9 Event history command-line options**

**-playback**

Playback recorded events

## 12 Monitor

Every VICE emulator has a complete built-in monitor, which can be used to examine, disassemble and assemble machine language programs, as well as debug them through breakpoints. It can be activated by using the “Activate monitor” command (left button menu). Notice that in some ports you have to run the emulator from a terminal emulation program (such as `rxvt` or `xterm`) in order to use the monitor.

### 12.1 Terminology

**‘address\_space’**

This refers to the range of memory locations and a set of registers. This can be the addresses available to the computer’s processor, the disk drive’s processor or a specific memory configuration of one of the mentioned processors.

**‘bankname’**

The CPU can only see 64k of memory at any one time, due to its 16 bit address bus. The C64 and other computers have more than this amount, and this is handled by banking: a memory address can have different contents, depending on the active memory bank. A bankname names a specific bank in the current address\_space.

**‘register’**

One of the following: program counter (PC), stack pointer (SP), accumulator (A), X register (X), or Y register (Y).

**‘address’** A specific memory location in the range \$0000 to \$FFFF.

**‘address\_range’**

Two addresses. If the second address is less than the first, the range is assumed to wraparound from \$FFFF to \$0000. Both addresses must be in the same address space.

**‘address\_opt\_range’**

An address or an address range.

**‘label’**

`label` is the name of a label. It must start with a dot (".") in order for the monitor to recognize it as a label. Register names preceded by a dot (for example `.PC`) are special labels that evaluate to value of the respective register at the time it is used, and thus can not be used as a regular label.

**‘prompt’**

The prompt has the format `[x:y]`. If `x` is `-`, memory reads from the monitor do not have side effects. Otherwise, `x` is `S`. The second part of the prompt, `y`, shows the default address space.

**‘checkpoint’**

The monitor has the ability to setup triggers that perform an action when a specified situation occurs. There are three types of checkpoints; breakpoints, tracepoints and watchpoints.

**‘breakpoint’**

A breakpoint is triggered based on the program counter. When it is triggered, the monitor is entered.

**‘tracepoint’**

Like breakpoints, a tracepoint is triggered based on the program counter. Instead of entering the monitor, the program counter is printed and execution continues.

**‘watchpoint’**

Watchpoints are triggered by a read and/or write to an address. When a watchpoint is triggered, the monitor is entered.

**‘memmap’**

The memmap keeps track of RAM/ROM/IO read/write/execute accesses. The feature must be enabled with "`-enable-memmap`" configure option, as it might decrease performance notably on slower hardware. The option also enables CPU history.

**‘<...>’**

A data type.

**‘\*’**

Zero or more occurrences.

**‘[...]’**

An optional argument.

## 12.2 Machine state commands

**backtrace**

**bt** Print JSR call chain (most recent call first). Stack offset relative to SP+1 is printed in parentheses. This is a best guess only.

**cpuhistory [<count>]****chis [<count>]**

Show <count> last executed commands. (disabled by default; configure with `-enable-memmap` to enable)

**dump "<filename>"**

Write a snapshot of the machine into the file specified. This snapshot is compatible with a snapshot written out by the UI. Note: No ROM images are included into the dump.

**goto <address>****g <address>**

Change the PC to address and continue execution.

**io [<address>]**

Display i/o registers. Invoking without an address shows a dump of the entire io range, if an address is given then details for the chip at the respective (base-)address are displayed (if available).

**next [<count>]****n [<count>]**

Advance to the next instruction. Subroutines are treated as a single instruction.

**registers [<reg\_name> = <number> [, <reg\_name> = <number>]\*]****r [<reg\_name> = <number> [, <reg\_name> = <number>]\*]**

Assign respective registers. With no parameters, display register values.



**reset** [**<type>**]  
 Reset the machine or drive. **type**: 0 = soft, 1 = hard, 8-11 = drive.

**return**  
**ret** Continues execution and returns to the monitor just after the next RTS or RTI is executed.

**step** [**<count>**]  
**z** [**<count>**]  
 Single step through instructions. An optional count allows stepping more than a single instruction at a time.

**stopwatch** [**reset**]  
 Print the CPU cycle counter of the current device. 'reset' sets the counter to 0.

**undump** "**<filename>**"  
 Read a snapshot of the machine from the file specified.

## 12.3 Memory commands

**bank** [**<bankname>**]  
 Without a bankname, display all available banks for the current address\_space. With a bankname given, switch to the specified bank. If a bank is not completely filled (ROM banks for example) normally the **ram** bank is used where the bank has holes. The **cpu** bank uses the bank currently used by the CPU.

**compare** **<address\_range>** **<address>**  
**c** **<address\_range>** **<address>**  
 Compare memory from the source specified by the address range to the destination specified by the address. The regions may overlap. Any values that miscompare are displayed using the default displaytype.

**device** [**c:|8:|9:**]  
 Set the default address space to either the computer 'c:' or the specified drive '8:' or '9:'

**fill** **<address\_range>** **<data\_list>**  
**f** **<address\_range>** **<data\_list>**  
 Fill memory in the specified address range with the data in **<data\_list>**. If the size of the address range is greater than the size of the **data\_list**, the **data\_list** is repeated.

**hunt** **<address\_range>** **<data\_list>**  
**h** **<address\_range>** **<data\_list>**  
 Hunt memory in the specified address range for the data in **<data\_list>**. If the data is found, the starting address of the match is displayed. The entire range is searched for all possible matches. The data list may have 'xx' as a wildcard.

**i** **<address\_opt\_range>**  
 Display memory contents as PETSCII text.

**ii** **<address\_opt\_range>**  
 Display memory contents as screen code text

`mem [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

`m [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

Display the contents of memory. If no datatype is given, the default is used. If only one address is specified, the length of data displayed is based on the datatype. If no addresses are given, the 'dot' address is used.

`memmapshow [<mask>] [<address_opt_range>]`

`mmsb [<mask>] [<address_opt_range>]`

Show the memmap. The mask can be specified to show only those locations with accesses of certain type(s). The mask is a number with the bits "ioRwXrwx", where RWX are for ROM and rwx for RAM. Optionally, an address range can be specified. (disabled by default; configure with `-enable-memmap` to enable)

`memmapzap`

`mmzap` Clear the memmap. (disabled by default; configure with `-enable-memmap` to enable)

`memmapsave "<filename>" <format>`

`mmsave "<filename>" <format>`

Save the memmap as a picture. `format`: 0 = BMP, 1 = PCX, 2 = PNG, 3 = GIF, 4 = IFF. (disabled by default; configure with `-enable-memmap` to enable)

`memchar [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

`mc [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

Display the contents of memory as character data. If only one address is specified, only one character is displayed. If no addresses are given, the "dot" address is used.

`memsprite [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

`ms [<data_type>] [<address_opt_range>]`

Display the contents of memory as sprite data. If only one address is specified, only one sprite is displayed. If no addresses are given, the "dot" address is used.

`move <address_range> <address>`

`t <address_range> <address>`

Move memory from the source specified by the address range to the destination specified by the address. The regions may overlap.

`screen`

`sc` Displays the contents of the screen.

`sidefx [on|off|toggle]`

`sfx [on|off|toggle]`

Control how monitor generated reads affect memory locations that have read side-effects, like CIA interrupt registers for example. If the argument is 'on' then reads may cause side-effects. If the argument is 'off' then reads don't cause side-effects. If the argument is 'toggle' then the current mode is switched. No argument displays the current state.

`> [<address>] <data_list>`

Write the specified data at `address`.

## 12.4 Assembly commands

**a** <address> [ <instruction> [: <instruction>]\* ]

Assemble instructions to the specified address. If only one instruction is specified, enter assembly mode (enter an empty line to exit assembly mode).

**disass** [<address> [<address>]]

**d** [<address> [<address>]]

Disassemble instructions. If two addresses are specified, they are used as a start and end address. If only one is specified, it is treated as the start address and a default number of instructions are disassembled. If no addresses are specified, a default number of instructions are disassembled from the dot address.

## 12.5 Checkpoint commands

**break** [load|store|exec] [address [address] [if <cond\_expr>]]

This command allows setting a breakpoint or listing the current breakpoints. If no address is given, the currently valid checkpoints are printed. If an address is given, a breakpoint is set for that address and the breakpoint number is printed. The "load|store|exec" parameter can be either "load", "store" or "exec" (or any combination of these) to determine on which operation the monitor breaks. If not specified, the monitor breaks on "exec". A conditional expression can also be specified for the breakpoint. For more information on conditions, see the CONDITION command.

**enable** <checknum>

**disable** <checknum>

Each checkpoint can be enabled or disabled. This command allows changing between these states.

**command** <checknum> "<command>"

When checkpoint **checknum** is hit, the specified command is executed by the monitor. Note that the **x** command is not yet supported as a command argument.

**condition** <checknum> if <cond\_expr>

**cond** <checknum> if <cond\_expr>

Each time the specified checkpoint is examined, the condition is evaluated. If it evaluates to true, the checkpoint is activated. Otherwise, it is ignored. If registers are specified in the expression, the values used are those at the time the checkpoint is examined, not when the condition is set.

Currently, the **cond\_expr** is very limited. You can use registers (.A, .X, .Y, .PC, and .SP) and compare against other registers or absolute values. For example, the following are all valid conditions: **.A == 0**, **.X == .Y**, **8:.X == .X**, **.A != 5**, **.A < .X**.

However, you cannot specify memory contents and compare that.

**delete** <checknum>

**del** <checknum>

Delete the specified checkpoint.

**ignore** <checknum> [<count>]

Ignore a checkpoint after a given number of crossings. If no count is given, the default value is 1.

**trace** [load|store|exec] [address [address] [if <cond\_expr>]]

**tr** [load|store|exec] [address [address] [if <cond\_expr>]]

This command is similar to the **break** command except that it operates on tracepoints. A tracepoint differs from a breakpoint by not stopping execution but simply printing the PC, giving the user an execution trace. The second optional address can be used to specify the end of an range of addresses to be traced. If no addresses are given, a list of all the checkpoints is printed. The "load|store|exec" parameter can be either "load", "store" or "exec" (or any combination of these) to determine which operation the monitor traces. If not specified, the monitor traces all operations. A conditional expression can also be specified for the tracepoint. For more information on conditions, see the **CONDITION** command.

**until** [<address>]

**un** [<address>]

If no address is given, the currently valid breakpoints are printed. If an address is given, a temporary breakpoint is set for that address and the breakpoint number is printed. Control is returned to the emulator by this command. The breakpoint is deleted once it is hit.

**watch** [load|store|exec] [address [address] [if <cond\_expr>]]

**w** [load|store|exec] [address [address] [if <cond\_expr>]]

This command is similar to the **break** command except that it operates on watchpoints. A watchpoint differs from a breakpoint by stopping on a read and/or write to an address or range of addresses. If no addresses are given, a list of all the checkpoints is printed. The "load|store|exec" parameter can be either "load", "store" or "exec" (or any combination of these) to determine on which operation the monitor breaks. If not specified, the monitor breaks on "load" and "store" operations. A conditional expression can also be specified for the watchpoint. For more information on conditions, see the **CONDITION** command.

## 12.6 General commands

**cd** <directory>

Change the working directory.

**device** [c:|8:|9:]

**dev** [c:|8:|9:]

Set the default address space to either the computer (c:) or the disk (8:|9:).

**dir** [<directory>]

**ls** [<directory>]

Display the directory contents.

**pwd**

Show current working directory.

radix [H|D|O|B]

rad [H|D|O|B]

Set the default radix to hex, decimal, octal, or binary. With no argument, the current radix is printed.

## 12.7 Disk commands

attach <filename> <device>

Attach file to device. (device 32 = cart)

block\_read <track> <sector> [<address>]

br <track> <sector> [<address>]

Read the block at the specified track and sector. If an address is specified, the data is loaded into memory. If no address is given, the data is displayed using the default datatype.

block\_write <track> <sector> <address>

bw <track> <sector> <address>

Write a block of data at **address** to the specified track and sector of disk in drive 8.

detach <device>

Detach file from device. (device 32 = cart)

@<disk command>

Perform a disk command on the currently attached disk image on drive 8. The specified disk command is sent to the drive's channel #15.

load "<filename>" <device> [<address>]

l "<filename>" <device> [<address>]

Load the specified file into memory. If no address is given, the file is loaded to the address specified by the first two bytes read from the file. If address is given, the file is loaded to the specified address and the first two bytes read from the file are skipped. If device is 0, the file is read from the file system.

list [<directory>]

List disk contents.

bload "<filename>" <device> <address>

bl "<filename>" <device> <address>

Load the specified file into memory at the specified address. If device is 0, the file is read from the file system.

save "<filename>" <device> <address1> <address2>

s "<filename>" <device> <address1> <address2>

Save the memory from address1 to address2 to the specified file. Write two-byte load address. If device is 0, the file is written to the file system.

bsave "<filename>" <device> <address1> <address2>

bs "<filename>" <device> <address1> <address2>

Save the memory from address1 to address2 to the specified file. If device is 0, the file is written to the file system.

## 12.8 Command file commands

`playback "<filename>"`  
`pb "<filename>"`

Monitor commands from the specified file are read and executed. This command stops at the end of file or when a STOP command is read.

`record "<filename>"`  
`rec "<filename>"`

After this command, all commands entered are written to the specified file until the STOP command is entered.

`stop` Stop recording commands. See `record`.

## 12.9 Label commands

`add_label <address> <label>`  
`al <address> <label>`

Map a given address to a label. This label can be used when entering assembly code and is shown during disassembly. Additionally, it can be used whenever an address must be specified.

<label> is the name of the label; it must start with a dot (".") in order for the monitor to recognize it as a label.

`delete_label [<address_space>] <label>`  
`dl [<address_space>] <label>`

Remove the specified label from the label tables. If no address space is checked, all tables are checked.

`load_labels [<address_space>] "<filename>"`  
`ll [<address_space>] "<filename>"`

Load a file containing a mapping of labels to addresses. If no address space is specified, the default readspace is used.

The file must contain commands the monitor understands, e.g. `add_label`. The compiler `cc65` can create such label files.

Vice can also load label files created by the Acme assembler. Their syntax is e.g. `"labelname = $1234 ; Maybe a comment"`. A dot will be added automatically to label names assigned in this way to fit to the Vice label syntax. Normally the semicolon separates commands but after an assignment of this kind it may be used to start a comment to end of line, so unchanged Acme label files can be fed into Vice.

`save_labels [<address_space>] "<filename>"`  
`sl [<address_space>] "<filename>"`

Save labels to a file. If no address space is specified, all of the labels are saved.

`show_labels [<address_space>]`  
`shl [<address_space>]`

Display current label mappings. If no address space is specified, show all labels.

## 12.10 Miscellaneous commands

**cartfreeze**

Use cartridge freeze.

**cpu <type>**

Specify the type of CPU currently used (6502/z80).

**exit**

**x** Leave the monitor and return to execution.

**export**

**exp** Print out list of attached expansion port devices.

**help [<command>]**

If no argument is given, prints out a list of all available commands. If an argument is given, prints out specific help for that command.

**keybuf "<string>"**

Put the specified string into the keyboard buffer. Note that you can specify specific keycodes by using C-style escaped hexcodes ("`\x0a`").

**print <expression>**

**p <expression>**

Evaluate the specified expression and output the result.

**resourceget "<resource>"**

**resget "<resource>"**

Displays the value of the resource.

**resourceset "<resource>" "<value>"**

**reset "<resource>" "<value>"**

Sets the value of the resource.

**load\_resources "<file>"**

**resload "<file>"**

Load resources from file.

**save\_resources "<file>"**

**ressave "<file>"**

Save resources to file.

**screenshot "<filename>" [<format>]**

**scrsh "<filename>" [<format>]**

Take a screenshot. **format**: default = BMP, 1 = PCX, 2 = PNG, 3 = GIF, 4 = IFF.

**tapectrl <command>**

Control the datasette. **command**: 0 = stop, 1 = start, 2 = forward, 3 = rewind, 4 = record, 5 = reset, 6 = reset counter.

**quit**

Exit the emulator immediately.

**~ <number>**

Display the specified number in decimal, hex, octal and binary.

## 13 c1541

VICE is provided with a complete stand-alone disk image maintenance utility, called **c1541**. You can either invoke it from the command line or from within one of the VICE emulators, using the “Run c1541” command which will open a new **xterm** window with a running **c1541** in it.

The syntax is:

```
c1541 [IMAGE1 [IMAGE2]] [COMMAND1 COMMAND2 ... COMMANDN]
```

**IMAGE1** and **IMAGE2** are disk image names that can be attached before **c1541** starts. **c1541** can handle up to two disk images at the same time by using two virtual built-in drives, numbered 8 and 9; **IMAGE1** (if present) is always attached to drive 8, while **IMAGE2** is attached to drive 9.

**COMMANDs** specified on the command-line all begin with the minus sign (-); if present, **c1541** executes them in the same order as they are on the command line and returns a zero error code if they were successful. If any of the **COMMANDs** fails, **c1541** stops and returns a nonzero error code.

If no **COMMANDs** are specified at all, **c1541** enters interactive mode, where you can type commands manually. Commands in interactive mode are the same as commands in batch mode, but do not require a leading -. As with the monitor, file name completion and command line editing with history are provided via GNU **readline**. Use the command ‘quit’ or press **C-d** to exit.

### 13.1 Specifying files in c1541

When accessing CBM DOS files (i.e. files that reside on disk images), **c1541** uses a special syntax that lets you access files on both drive 8 and 9. If you prepend the file name with **@8:** or **@9:**, you will specify that file is to be found or created on drive 8 and 9, respectively.

For instance,

```
@8:somefile
```

will name file named **somefile** on unit 8, while

```
@9:somefile
```

will name file named **somefile** on unit 9.

### 13.2 Using quotes and backslashes

You can use quotes (") in a command to embed spaces into file names. For instance,

```
read some file
```

will read file **some** from the disk image and write it into the file system as **file**, while

```
read "some file"
```

will copy **some file** into the file system, with the name **some file**.

The backslash character (\) has a special meaning too: it lets you literally insert the following character no matter what it is. For example,

```
read some\ file
```

will copy file **some file** into the file system, while



```
read some\ file this\ "file
```

will copy `some file` into the file system with name `this"file` (with an embedded quote).

### 13.3 c1541 commands and options

This is a list of the `c1541` commands. They are shown in their interactive form, without the leading `-`. Square brackets `[]` indicate an optional part, and "`<COMMAND>`" translates to a disk command according to CBM DOS, like `"i0"` for example.

`@ [<command>]`

Execute specified CBM DOS command and print the current status of the drive.  
If no `command` is specified, just print the status.

`? [<command>]`

Explain specified command. If no command is specified, list available ones.

`attach <diskimage> [<unit>]`

Attach `diskimage` to `unit` (default unit is 8).

`block <track> <sector> <disp> [<drive>]`

Show specified disk block in hex form.

`copy <source1> [<source2> ... <sourceN>] <destination>`

Copy `source1` ... `sourceN` into `destination`. If `N > 1`, `destination` must be a simple drive specifier (`@n:`).

`delete <file1> [<file2> ... <fileN>]`

Delete the specified files.

`exit` Exit (same as `quit`).

`extract` Extract all the files to the file system.

`format <diskname,id> [<type> <imagename>] [<unit>]`

If `unit` is specified, format the disk in unit `unit`. If `type` and `imagename` are specified, create a new image named `imagename`, attach it to unit 8 and format it. `type` is a disk image type, and must be either `x64`, `d64` (both VC1541/2031), `g64` (VC1541/2031 but in GCR coding), `d71` (VC1571), `d81` (VC1581), `d80` (CBM8050) or `d82` (CBM8250/1001). Otherwise, format the disk in the current unit, if any.

`gcrformat <diskname,id> <imagename>`

Create and format a G64 disk image named `imagename`.

`help [<command>]`

Explain specified command. If no command is specified, list available ones.

`info [<unit>]`

Display information about unit `unit` (if unspecified, use the current one).

`list [<pattern>]`

List files matching `pattern` (default is all files).

`quit` Exit (same as `exit`).

**read** <source> [<destination>]  
 Read **source** from the disk image and copy it into **destination** in the file system. If **destination** is not specified, copy it into a file with the same name as **source**."

**rename** <oldname> <newname>  
 Rename **oldname** into **newname**. The files must be on the same drive.

**tape** <t64name> [<file1> ... <fileN>]  
 Extract files from a T64 image.

**unit** <number>  
 Make **unit number** the current unit.

**unlynx** <lynxname> [<unit>]  
 Extract the specified Lynx image file into the specified unit (default is the current unit).

**validate** [<unit>]  
 Validate the disk in **unit**. If **unit** is not specified, validate the disk in the current unit.

**write** <source> [<destination>]  
 Write **source** from the file system into **destination** on a disk image.

**zcreate** <x64name> <zipname> [<label,id>]  
 Create an X64 disk image out of a set of four Zipcoded files named 1!**zipname**, 2!**zipname**, 3!**zipname** and 4!**zipname**.

## 13.4 Executing shell commands

If you want to execute a shell command from within **c1541**, just prepend it with an exclamation mark (!). For example,

```
!ls -la
```

will execute the command **ls -la**, which will show you all the files in the current directory.

## 13.5 c1541 examples

```
c1541 -attach test.d64 -write test.prg testfile
```

Write **test.prg** to **test.d64** as **testfile**.

## 14 cartconv

The cartconv program is a cartridge conversion utility, it can convert between binary and .crt images and it can 'insert' binary and/or .crt images into the EPROM type of cartridges.

### 14.1 cartconv command line options

The cartconv program has the following parameters:

- i "input name"**  
This parameter is mandatory, it should contain the name of the binary/.crt file you want to convert. For the EPROM type of cartridges this parameter can be used multiple times to insert images into the resulting file.
- o "output name"**  
This parameter is mandatory, it should contain the name of the binary/.crt file you want to convert the input file to.
- t carttype**  
This parameter is optional. It is only needed when converting to a .crt file. See below for the supported cartridge types.
- n "cart name"**  
This parameter is optional and is used as the cartridge name when creating a .crt file.
- l loadaddress**  
This parameter is optional and is used as the load-address when converting a .crt file to a .prg file, or when converting to a generic type .crt file.
- f "input name"**  
This parameter is optional, and is meant to output information about the named file. It can't be used in conjunction with any of the other parameters.
- r**  
This parameter is optional, it enables repair mode (accept broken input files)
- q**  
This parameter is optional, it disables all non-error messages

The following cartridge types are supported:

<b>bin</b>	Binary .bin file (Default crt->bin)
<b>normal</b>	Generic 8kB/12kB/16kB .crt file (Default bin->crt)
<b>prg</b>	Binary C64 .prg file with load-address
<b>ulti</b>	Ultimax mode 4kB/8kB/16kB .crt file
<b>ap</b>	Atomic Power .crt file
<b>ar2</b>	Action Replay MK2 .crt file
<b>ar3</b>	Action Replay MK3 .crt file
<b>ar4</b>	Action Replay MK4 .crt file
<b>ar5</b>	Action Replay V5 .crt file

cap	Capture .crt file
comal	Comal 80 .crt file
dep256	Dela EP256 .crt file, extra files can be inserted (1)(2)
dep64	Dela EP64 .crt file, extra files can be inserted (1)
dep7x8	Dela EP7x8 .crt file, extra files can be inserted (1)(2)(3)
din	Dinamic .crt file
dsm	Diashow-Maker .crt file
easy	EasyFlash .crt file
epyx	Epyx FastLoad .crt file
exos	EXOS .crt file
expert	Expert Cartridge .crt file
fc1	The Final Cartridge .crt file
fc3	The Final Cartridge III .crt file
fcp	Final Cartridge Plus .crt file
ff	Freeze Frame .crt file
fm	Freeze Machine .crt file
fp	Fun Play .crt file
gk	Game Killer .crt file
gs	C64 Games System .crt file
ide64	IDE64 .crt file
ieee	IEEE-488 Interface .crt file
kcs	KCS Power Cartridge .crt file
mach5	MACH 5 .crt file
md	Magic Desk .crt file
mf	Magic Formel .crt file
mikro	Mikro Assembler .crt file
mmc64	MMC64 .crt file
mmcr	MMC Replay .crt file
mv	Magic Voice .crt file
ocean	Ocean .crt file
p64	Prophet64 .crt file
rep256	REX 256k EPROM Cart .crt file, extra files can be inserted (1)(2)(3)
ross	ROSS .crt file

<b>rr</b>	Retro Replay .crt file
<b>ru</b>	REX Utility .crt file
<b>s64</b>	Snapshot 64 .crt file
<b>sb</b>	Structured BASIC .crt file
<b>se5</b>	Super Explode V5.0 .crt file
<b>sg</b>	Super Games .crt file
<b>simon</b>	Simons' BASIC .crt file
<b>ss4</b>	Super Snapshot V4 .crt file
<b>ss5</b>	Super Snapshot V5 .crt file
<b>star</b>	Stardos .crt file
<b>wl</b>	Westermann Learning .crt file
<b>ws</b>	Warp Speed .crt file
<b>zaxxon</b>	Zaxxon .crt file

- (1) insertion of 32kB EPROM files supported.
- (2) insertion of 8kB .crt/binary files supported.
- (3) insertion of 16kB .crt/binary files supported.

## 14.2 cartconv examples

```
cartconv -i foo.crt -o foo.bin
```

Convert a .crt file to a binary file with no load-address.

```
cartconv -t prg -i foo.crt -o foo.prg
```

Convert a .crt file to a .prg file with default load-address.

```
cartconv -t prg -l 49152 -i foo.crt -o foo.prg
```

Convert a .crt file to a .prg file with 49152 as the load-address.

```
cartconv -t ocean -i foo.bin -o foo.crt
```

Convert a binary file to an ocean type cartridge.

```
cartconv -t dep64 -i dep64.bin -i eprom.prg -o foo.crt
```

Inserting a 32kB EPROM file into an dep64 type cartridge.

- step 1 : use the dep64 binary file in VICE as a generic 8kB cartridge.
- step 2 : generate an EPROM file.
- step 3 : get the EPROM file to the host computer.
- step 4 : insert the EPROM file into the final dep64 .crt file:

```
cartconv -t dep256 -i dep256.bin -i somegame.crt -o foo.crt
```

Insert an 8kB .crt file into a dep256 type cartridge.

```
cartconv -t rep256 -i rep256.bin -i foo1.crt -i foo2.crt -i foo3.crt -o foo.crt
```

Insert multiple 8kB .crt files into a rep256 type cartridge.

```
cartconv -f foo.crt
```

Get information about a .crt file.

## 15 petcat

The petcat program is a text conversion utility, it can convert between ASCII, PETSCII and tokenized BASIC.

### 15.1 petcat command line options

**-help**      Output help text

**-v**          Same as above

**-c**          controls (interpret also control codes) (default if textmode)

**-nc**        no controls (suppress control codes in printout) (default if non-textmode)

**-ic**        interpret control codes case-insensitive

**-h**          write header (default if output is stdout)

**-nh**        no header (default if output is a file)

**-skip <n>**   Skip <n> bytes in the beginning of input file. Ignored on P00.

**-text**      Force text mode

**-<version>**  
             use keywords for <version> instead of the v7.0 ones

**-w<version>**  
             tokenize using keywords on specified Basic version.

**-k<version>**  
             list all keywords for the specified Basic version

**-k**          list all Basic versions available.

**-l**          Specify load address for program (in hex, no loading chars!).

**-o <name>**   Specify the output file name

**-f**          Force overwritten the output file. The default depends on the BASIC version.

BASIC Versions:

<b>1</b>	PET Basic V1.0
<b>2</b>	Basic v2.0
<b>superexp</b>	Basic v2.0 with Super Expander (VIC20)
<b>turtle</b>	Basic v2.0 with Turtle Basic by Craig Bruce (VIC20)
<b>mighty</b>	Basic v2.0 with Mighty Basic by Craig Bruce (VIC20)
<b>a</b>	Basic v2.0 with AtBasic (C64)
<b>simon</b>	Basic v2.0 with Simon's Basic extension (C64)
<b>speech</b>	Basic v2.0 with Speech Basic v2.7 (C64)
<b>F</b>	Basic v2.0 with Final Cartridge III (C64)

<b>ultra</b>	Basic v2.0 with Ultrabasic-64 (C64)
<b>graph</b>	Basic v2.0 with Graphics basic (C64)
<b>WSB</b>	Basic v2.0 with WS basic (C64)
<b>WSBF</b>	Basic v2.0 with WS basic final (C64)
<b>Pegasus</b>	Basic v2.0 with Pegasus basic 4.0 (C64)
<b>Xbasic</b>	Basic v2.0 with Xbasic (C64)
<b>Drago</b>	Basic v2.0 with Drago basic 2.2 (C64)
<b>REU</b>	Basic v2.0 with REU-basic (C64)
<b>Lightning</b>	Basic v2.0 with Basic Lightning (C64)
<b>magic</b>	Basic v2.0 with Magic Basic (C64)
<b>easy</b>	Basic v2.0 with Easy Basic (VIC20)
<b>blarg</b>	Basic v2.0 with Blarg (C64)
<b>Game</b>	Basic v2.0 with Game Basic (C64)
<b>BSX</b>	Basic v2.0 with Basex (C64)
<b>superbas</b>	Basic v2.0 with Super Basic (C64)
<b>exp20</b>	Basic 2.0 with Expanded Basic (VIC20)
<b>exp64</b>	Basic 2.0 with Expanded Basic (C64)
<b>sxc</b>	Basic 2.0 with Super Expander Chip (C64)
<b>warsaw</b>	Basic 2.0 with Warsaw Basic (C64)
<b>4v</b>	Basic 2.0 with Basic 4.0 extensions (VIC20)
<b>4 -w4e</b>	PET Basic v4.0 program (PET/C64)
<b>5</b>	Basic 2.0 with Basic 5.0 extensions (VIC20)
<b>3</b>	Basic v3.5 program (C16)
<b>70</b>	Basic v7.0 program (C128)
<b>71</b>	Basic v7.1 program (C128)
<b>10</b>	Basic v10.0 program (C64DX)

## 15.2 petcat examples

```
petcat -2 -o outputfile.txt -- inputfile.prg
```

Convert inputfile.prg to a text file in outputfile.txt, using BASIC V2 only

```
petcat -wsimon -o outputfile.prg -- inputfile.txt
```

Convert inputfile.txt to a PRG file in outputfile.prg, using Simon's BASIC

## 16 The emulator file formats

This chapter gives a technical description of the various files supported by the emulators.

### 16.1 The T64 tape image format

(This section was taken from the C64S distribution.)

The T64 File Structure was developed by Miha Peternel for use in the C64S emulator. It is easy to use and allows future extensions.

#### 16.1.1 T64 File structure

Offset	Size	Description
0	64	tape record
64	32*n	file records for n directory entries
64+32*n	varies	binary contents of the files

#### 16.1.2 Tape Record

Offset	Size	Description
0	32	DOS tape description + EOF (for type)
32	2	tape version (\$0200)
34	2	number of directory entries
36	2	number of used entries (can be 0 in my loader)
38	2	free
40	24	user description as displayed in tape menu

#### 16.1.3 File record

Offset	Size	Description
0	1	entry type (see below)
1	1	C64 file type
2	2	start address
4	2	end address
6	2	free
8	4	offset of file contents start within T64 file
12	4	free
16	16	C64 file name

Valid entry types are:

Code	Explanation
0	free entry
1	normal tape file
2	tape file with header: header is saved just before file data
3	memory snapshot v0.9, uncompressed
4	tape block



5 digitized stream  
 6 . . . 255 reserved

Notes:

- VICE only supports file type 1.
- Types 3, 4 and 5 are subject to change (and are rarely used).

## 16.2 The G64 GCR-encoded disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Ettore Perazzoli.)

This format was defined in 1998 as a cooperative effort between several emulator people, mainly Per Hkan Sundell, author of the CCS64 C64 emulator, Andreas Boose of the VICE CBM emulator team and Joe Forster/STA, the author of Star Commander. It was the first real public attempt to create a format for the emulator community which removed almost all of the drawbacks of the other existing image formats, namely D64.

The intention behind G64 is not to replace the widely used D64 format, as D64 works fine with the vast majority of disks in existence. It is intended for those small percentage of programs which demand to work with the 1541 drive in a non-standard way, such as reading or writing data in a custom format. The best example is with speeder software such as Action Cartridge in Warp Save mode or Vorpall which write track/sector data in another format other than standard GCR. The other obvious example is copy-protected software which looks for some specific data on a track, like the disk ID, which is not stored in a standard D64 image.

G64 has a deceptively simply layout for what it is capable of doing. We have a signature, version byte, some predefined size values, and a series of offsets to the track data and speed zones. It is what's contained in the track data areas and speed zones which is really at the heart of this format.

Each track entry is simply the raw stream of GCR data, just what a read head would see when a diskette is rotating past it. How the data gets interpreted is up to the program trying to access the disk. Because the data is stored in such a low-level manner, just about anything can be done. Most of the time I would suspect the data in the track would be standard sectors, with SYNC, GAP, header, data and checksums. The arrangement of the data when it is in a standard GCR sector layout is beyond the scope of this document.

Since it is a flexible format in both track count and track byte size, there is no “standard” file size. However, given a few constants like 42 tracks and halftracks, a track size of 7928 bytes and no speed offset entries, the typical file size will a minimum of 333744 bytes.

Below is a dump of the header, broken down into its various parts. After that will be an explanation of the track offset and speed zone offset areas, as they demand much more explanation.

```
Addr  00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
0000: 47 43 52 2D 31 35 34 31 00 54 F8 1E .. .. ..
```

Offset	Description
\$0000-0007	File signature (GCR-1541)
\$0008	G64 version (presently only \$00 defined)
\$0009	Number of tracks in image (usually \$54, decimal 84)

**\$000A-000B**      Size of each stored track in bytes (usually 7928, or \$1EF8) in LO/HI format.

An obvious question here is “why are there 84 tracks defined when a normal D64 disk only has 35 tracks?” Well, by definition, this image includes all half-tracks, so there are actually 42 tracks and 42 half tracks. The 1541 stepper motor can access up to 42 tracks and the in-between half-tracks. Even though using more than 35 tracks is not typical, it was important to define this format from the start with what the 1541 is capable of doing, and not just what it typically does.

At first, the defined track size value of 7928 bytes may seem to be arbitrary, but it is not. It is determined by the fastest write speed possible (speed zone 0), coupled with the average rotation speed of the disk (300 rpm). After some math, the answer that actually comes up is 7692 bytes. Why the discrepancy between the actual size of 7692 and the defined size of 7928? Simply put, not all drives rotate at 300 rpm. Some can be faster or slower, so a upper safety margin of +3% was built added, in case some disks rotate slower and can write more data. After applying this safety factor, and some rounding-up, 7928 bytes per track was arrived at.

Also note that this upper limit of 7928 bytes per track really only applies to 1541 and compatible disks. If this format were applied to another disk type like the SFD1001, this value would be higher.

Below is a dump of the first section of a G64 file, showing the offsets to the data portion for each track and half-track entry. Following that is a dump of the speed zone offsets.

**Addr**   00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F

```
-----
0000:  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  ..  AC 02 00 00
0010: 00 00 00 00 A6 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 A0 40 00 00
0020: 00 00 00 00 9A 5F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 94 7E 00 00
0030: 00 00 00 00 8E 9D 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 88 BC 00 00
0040: 00 00 00 00 82 DB 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 7C FA 00 00
0050: 00 00 00 00 76 19 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 70 38 01 00
0060: 00 00 00 00 6A 57 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 64 76 01 00
0070: 00 00 00 00 5E 95 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 58 B4 01 00
0080: 00 00 00 00 52 D3 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 4C F2 01 00
0090: 00 00 00 00 46 11 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 30 02 00
00A0: 00 00 00 00 3A 4F 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 34 6E 02 00
00B0: 00 00 00 00 2E 8D 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 28 AC 02 00
00C0: 00 00 00 00 22 CB 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 1C EA 02 00
00D0: 00 00 00 00 16 09 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 28 03 00
00E0: 00 00 00 00 0A 47 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 66 03 00
00F0: 00 00 00 00 FE 84 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 F8 A3 03 00
0100: 00 00 00 00 F2 C2 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 EC E1 03 00
0110: 00 00 00 00 E6 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 E0 1F 04 00
0120: 00 00 00 00 DA 3E 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4 5D 04 00
0130: 00 00 00 00 CE 7C 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 C8 9B 04 00
0140: 00 00 00 00 C2 BA 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 BC D9 04 00
0150: 00 00 00 00 B6 F8 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 .. .. .. ..
```

**Offset**                      **Description**

\$000C-000F	Offset to stored track 1.0 (\$000002AC, in LO/HI format, see below for more)
\$0010-0013	Offset to stored track 1.5 (\$00000000)
\$0014-0017	Offset to stored track 2.0 (\$000021A6)
...	
\$0154-0157	Offset to stored track 42.0 (\$0004F8B6)
\$0158-015B	Offset to stored track 42.5 (\$00000000)

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
0150:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	03	00	00	00
0160:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
0170:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
0180:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
0190:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
01A0:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
01B0:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
01C0:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
01D0:	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	00
01E0:	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00
01F0:	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00
0200:	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00
0210:	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00
0220:	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00
0230:	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00
0240:	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0250:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0260:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0270:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0280:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0290:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
02A0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	..	..	..	..

Offset	Description
\$015C-015F	Speed zone entry for track 1 (\$03, in LO/HI format, see below for more)
\$0160-0163	Speed zone entry for track 1.5 (\$03)
...	
\$02A4-02A7	Speed zone entry for track 42 (\$00)
\$02A8-02AB	Speed zone entry for track 42.5 (\$00)

Starting here at \$02AC is the first track entry (from above, it is the first entry for track 1.0)

The track offsets (from above) require some explanation. When one is set to all 0's, no track data exists for this entry. If there is a value, it is an absolute reference into the file (starting from the beginning of the file). From the track 1.0 entry we see it is set for \$000002AC. Going to that file offset, here is what we see...

```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
```

```

02A0: .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 0C 1E FF FF
02B0: FF FF FF 52 54 B5 29 4B 7A 5E 95 55 55 55 55
02C0: 55 55 55 55 55 55 FF FF FF FF FF 55 D4 A5 29 4A
02D0: 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52

```

Offset	Description
\$02AC-02AD	Actual size of stored track (7692 or \$1E0C, in LO/HI format)
\$02AE-	Track data
02AE+\$1E0C	

Following the track data is filler bytes. In this case, there are 368 bytes of unused space. This space can contain anything, but for the sake of those wishing to compress these images for storage, they should all be set to the same value. In the sample I used, these are all set to \$FF.

Below is a dump of the end of the track 1.0 data area. Note the actual track data ends at address \$20B9, with the rest of the block being unused, and set to \$FF.

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
1FE0: 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52
1FF0: 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94
2000: A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5
2010: 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29
2020: 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A 52 94 A5 29 4A
2030: 55 55 55 55 55 55 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2040: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2050: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2060: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2070: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2080: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2090: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20A0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20B0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20C0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20D0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20E0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
20F0: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2100: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2110: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2120: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2130: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2140: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2150: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2160: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2170: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2180: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
2190: FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
21A0: FF FF FF FF FF FF .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

```

The speed offset entries can be a little more complex. The 1541 has four speed zones defined, which means the drive can write data at four distinct speeds. On a normal 1541 disk, these zones are as follows:

Track Range	Speed Zone
1-17	3 (highest writing speed)
18-24	2
25-30	1
31 and up	0 (lowest writing speed)

Note that you can, through custom programming of the 1541, change the speed zone of any track to something different (change the 3 to a 0) and write data differently. From the dump of the speed offset entries above, we see that all the entries are in the range of 0-3. If any entry is less than 4, this is not considered a speed offset but defines the whole track to be recorded at that one speed.

In the example I had, there were no offsets defined, so no speed zone dump can be shown. However, I can define what should be there. You will have a block of data, 1982 bytes long. Each byte is encoded to represent the speed of 4 bytes in the track offset area, and is broken down as follows:

```
Speed entry $FF:  in binary %11111111
                  |'|'|'|'|
                  | | | |
                  | | | +- 4'th byte speed (binary 11, 3 dec)
                  | | +--- 3'rd byte speed (binary 11, 3 dec)
                  | +----- 2'nd byte speed (binary 11, 3 dec)
                  +----- 1'st byte speed (binary 11, 3 dec)
```

It was very smart thinking to allow for two speed zone settings, one in the offset block and another defining the speed on a per-byte basis. If you are working with a normal disk, where each track is one constant speed, then you don't need the extra blocks of information hanging around the image, wasting space.

What may not be obvious is the flexibility of this format to add tracks and speed offset zones at will. If a program decides to write a track out with varying speeds, and no speed offset exist, a new block will be created by appending it to the end of the image, and the offset pointer for that track set to point to the new block. If a track has no offset yet, meaning it doesn't exist (like a half-track), and one needs to be added, the same procedure applies. The location of the actual track or speed zone data is not important, meaning they do not have to be in any particular order since they are all referenced by the offsets at the beginning of the image.

## 16.3 The P64 NRZI flux pulse disk image format

This section is taken from "P64 file format specification" by Benjamin 'BeRo' Rosseaux. All values are in little endian order !

### 16.3.1 P64 Header Layout

```

      0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   A   B   C   D   E   F
+-----+
0000: |'P'|'6'|'4'|'-'|'1'|'5'|'4'|'1'|   Version   |   Flags   |
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
0010: |      Size      | CRC32Checksum |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Version: File format version, current is 0x00000000

Size Size of the following whole chunk content stream

Flags: Bit 0 = Write protect Bit 1-31 = Reserved, all set to 0 when creating a file, preserve existing value when updating

CRC32Checksum: CRC32 checksum of the following whole chunk content stream

### 16.3.2 P64 Chunk Header Layout

```

      0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   A   B   C   D   E   F
+-----+-----+-----+
0000: |Chunk Signature|      Size      | CRC32Checksum |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Chunk signature: Signature of chunk

Size: Size of the chunk data

CRC32Checksum: CRC32 checksum of the chunk data

### 16.3.3 P64 Chunk 'HTPx' Layout

| x = half track index byte | +-----+

Track 18 = Half track 36 = Half track index byte decimal value 36

Half track NRZI transition flux pulse data chunk block

```

      0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   A   B   C   D   E   F
+-----+-----+-----+
0000: | Count pulses |      Size      | ..... Range-encoded data .... |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Count pulses: Count of the NRZI transition flux pulses in half track

Size: Size of the range-encoded data

### 16.3.4 'HTPx' Range encoded data format

Hint: For a working C implementation see p64.c and p64.h

The range coder is a FPAQ0-style range coder combined with 12-bit 0-order models, one model per byte with one bit per byte processing.

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Sub stream      | Count of models | Size per model  | Total value bits |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Position        | 4               | 65536           | 32               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Strength        | 4               | 65536           | 32               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Position flag   | 1               | 2               | 1               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Strength flag   | 1               | 2               | 1               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+===Total models===|      10      |=====|=====|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

All initial model state values are initialized with zero.

All initial model probability values are initialized with 2048.

These model probability values will be updating in a adaptive way on the fly and not precalculated before the encoding and even not loaded before the decoding, see pseudo code below.

16000000 Hz / 5 rotations per second at 300 RPM = maximal 3200000 flux pulses

So NRZI transition flux pulse positions are in the 0 .. 3199999 value range, which is also a exact single rotation, where each time unit is a cycle at 16 MHz with 300 RPM as a mapping for the ideal case.

The NRZI transition flux pulse strength are in the 0x00000000 .. 0xffffffff value range, where 0xffffffff indices a strong flux pulse, that always triggers, and 0x00000001 indices a weak flux pulse, that almost never triggers, and 0x00000000 indices a flux pulse, that absolutely never triggers.

For 32-bit values, the model sub streams are subdivided byte wide in a little-endian manner, and each byte is processed bitwise with model probability shifting of 4 bits, just as:

Pascal-Style pseudo code:

```

procedure WriteDWord(Model, Value : longword);
var ByteValue, ByteIndex, Context, Bit : longword;
begin
  for ByteIndex := 0 to 3 do begin
    ByteValue := (Value shr (ByteIndex shl 3)) and $ff;
    Context := 1;
    for Bit := 7 downto 0 do begin
      Context := (Context shl 1) or RangeCoderEncodeBit(
        RangeCoderProbabilities[
          RangeCoderProbabilityOffsets[Model + ByteIndex] +
            (((RangeCoderProbabilityStates[Model + ByteIndex]
              shl 8) or Context) and $ffff)], 4, (ByteValue shr
              Bit) and 1);
    end;
    RangeCoderProbabilityStates[Model+ByteIndex] := ByteValue;
  end;
end;

```

And for 1-bit flag values it is much simpler, but also with model probability shifting of 4 bits, just as:

Pascal-Style pseudo code:

```

procedure WriteBit(Model, Value : longword);
begin
  RangeCoderProbabilityStates[Model] :=
    RangeCoderEncodeBit(RangeCoderProbabilities[
      RangeCoderProbabilityOffsets[Model] +

```

```

        RangeCoderProbabilityStates[Model]], 4, Value and 1);
end;

```

The position and strength values are delta-encoded. If a value is equal to the last previous value, then the value will not be encoded, instead, a flag for this will be encoded. First the position value will be encoded, then the strength value. If the last position delta is 0, then it is a track stream end marker.

Pascal-Style pseudo code:

```

LastPosition := 0;
PreviousDeltaPosition := 0

LastStrength := 0;

for PulseIndex := 0 to PulseCount - 1 do begin

    DeltaPosition := Pulses[PulseIndex].Position - LastPosition;
    if PreviousDeltaPosition <> DeltaPosition then begin
        PreviousDeltaPosition := DeltaPosition;
        WriteBit(ModelPositionFlag, 1)
        WriteDWord(ModelPosition, DeltaPosition);
    end else begin
        WriteBit(ModelPositionFlag, 0);
    end;
    LastPosition := Pulses[PulseIndex].Position;

    if LastStrength <> Pulses[PulseIndex].Strength then begin
        WriteBit(ModelStrengthFlag, 1)
        WriteDWord(ModelStrength, Pulses[PulseIndex].Strength - LastStrength);
    end else begin
        WriteBit(ModelStrengthFlag, 0);
    end;
    LastStrength := Pulses[PulseIndex].Strength;

end;

// End code
WriteBit(ModelPositionFlag, 1);
WriteDWord(ModelPosition, 0);

```

The decoding is simply just in the another direction way.

Pseudo code for a FPAQ0-style carryless range coder:

Pascal-Style pseudo code:

```

procedure RangeCoderInit; // At encoding and decoding start
begin
    RangeCode := 0;
    RangeLow := 0;
    RangeHigh := $ffffffff;

```



```

end;

procedure RangeCoderStart; // At decoding start
var Counter : longword;
begin
  for Counter := 1 to 4 do begin
    RangeCode := (RangeCode shl 8) or ReadByteFromInput;
  end;
end;

procedure RangeCoderFlush; // At encoding end
var Counter : longword;
begin
  for Counter := 1 to 4 do begin
    WriteByteToOutput(RangeHigh shr 24);
    RangeHigh := RangeHigh shl 8;
  end;
end;

procedure RangeCoderEncodeNormalize;
begin
  while ((RangeLow xor RangeHigh) and $ff000000) = 0 do begin
    WriteByteToOutput(RangeHigh shr 24);
    RangeLow := RangeLow shl 8;
    RangeHigh := (RangeHigh shl 8) or $ff;
  end;
end;

function RangeCoderEncodeBit(var Probability : longword; Shift,
                             BitValue : longword) : longword;
begin
  RangeMiddle := RangeLow + (((RangeHigh - RangeLow) shr 12) *
                             Probability);
  if BitValue <> 0 then begin
    inc(Probability, ($fff - Probability) shr Shift);
    RangeHigh := RangeMiddle;
  end else begin
    dec(Probability, Probability shr Shift);
    RangeLow := RangeMiddle + 1;
  end;
  RangeCoderEncodeNormalize;
  result := BitValue;
end;

procedure RangeCoderDecodeNormalize;
begin
  while ((RangeLow xor RangeHigh) and $ff000000) = 0 do begin

```

```

    RangeLow := RangeLow shl 8;
    RangeHigh := (RangeHigh shl 8) or $ff;
    RangeCode := (RangeCode shl 8) or ReadByteFromInput;
end;
end;

function RangeCoderDecodeBit(var Probability : longword;
                             Shift : longword) : longword;
begin
    RangeMiddle := RangeLow + (((RangeHigh - RangeLow) shr 12) *
                               Probability);
    if RangeCode <= RangeMiddle then begin
        inc(Probability, ($fff - Probability) shr Shift);
        RangeHigh := RangeMiddle;
        result := 1;
    end else begin
        dec(Probability, Probability shr Shift);
        RangeLow := RangeMiddle + 1;
        result := 0;
    end;
    RangeCoderDecodeNormalize;
end;

```

The probability may be never zero! But that can't happen here with this adaptive model in this P64 file format, since the adaptive model uses a shift factor of 4 bits and initial probabilities value of 2048, so the probability has a value range from 15 up to 4080 here. If you do want to use the above range coder routines for other stuff with other probability models, then you must to ensure that the probability output value is never zero, for example with "probability != (probability < 1); " in C.

### 16.3.5 P64 Chunk 'DONE' Layout

This is the last empty chunk for to signalize that the correct file end is reached.

## 16.4 The D64 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel. Added 42 track info by groepaz)

First and foremost we have D64, which is basically a sector-for-sector copy of a 1540/1541 disk. There are several versions of these which I will cover shortly. The standard D64 is a 174848 byte file comprised of 256 byte sectors arranged in 35 tracks with a varying number of sectors per track for a total of 683 sectors. Track counting starts at 1, not 0, and goes up to 35. Sector counting starts at 0, not 1, for the first sector, therefore a track with 21 sectors will go from 0 to 20.

The original media (a 5.25" disk) has the tracks laid out in circles, with track 1 on the very outside of the disk (closest to the sides) to track 35 being on the inside of the disk (closest to the inner hub ring). Commodore, in their infinite wisdom, varied the number of sectors per track and data densities across the disk to optimize available storage, resulting in the

chart below. It shows the sectors/track for a standard D64. Since the outside diameter of a circle is the largest (versus closer to the center), the outside tracks have the largest amount of storage.

<b>Track</b>	<b>Sectors/track</b>	<b># Sectors</b>
1-17	21	357
18-24	19	133
25-30	18	108
31-35	17	85
36-40(*)	17	85
41-42(*)	17	34

  

<b>Track</b>	<b>#Sect</b>	<b>#SectorsIn</b>	<b>D64 Offset</b>
1	21	0	\$00000
2	21	21	\$01500
3	21	42	\$02A00
4	21	63	\$03F00
5	21	84	\$05400
6	21	105	\$06900
7	21	126	\$07E00
8	21	147	\$09300
9	21	168	\$0A800
10	21	189	\$0BD00
11	21	210	\$0D200
12	21	231	\$0E700
13	21	252	\$0FC00
14	21	273	\$11100
15	21	294	\$12600
16	21	315	\$13B00
17	21	336	\$15000
18	19	357	\$16500
19	19	376	\$17800
20	19	395	\$18B00
21	19	414	\$19E00
22	19	433	\$1B100
23	19	452	\$1C400
24	19	471	\$1D700
25	18	490	\$1EA00
26	18	508	\$1FC00
27	18	526	\$20E00
28	18	544	\$22000
29	18	562	\$23200
30	18	580	\$24400
31	17	598	\$25600
32	17	615	\$26700
33	17	632	\$27800
34	17	649	\$28900
35	17	666	\$29A00

36(*)	17	683	\$2AB00
37(*)	17	700	\$2BC00
38(*)	17	717	\$2CD00
39(*)	17	734	\$2DE00
40(*)	17	751	\$2EF00
41(*)	17	768	\$30000
42(*)	17	785	\$31100

(\*) Tracks 36-40 apply to 40- and 42-track images only. (\*) Tracks 41-42 apply to 42-track images only.

The directory track should be contained totally on track 18. Sectors 1-18 contain the entries and sector 0 contains the BAM (Block Availability Map) and disk name/ID. Since the directory is only 18 sectors large (19 less one for the BAM), and each sector can contain only 8 entries (32 bytes per entry), the maximum number of directory entries is  $18 * 8 = 144$ . The first directory sector is always 18/1, even though the t/s pointer at 18/0 (first two bytes) might point somewhere else. It then follows the same chain structure as a normal file, using a sector interleave of 3. This makes the chain links go 18/1, 18/4, 18/7 etc.

Note that you can extend the directory off of track 18, but only when reading the disk or image. Attempting to write to a directory sector not on track 18 will cause directory corruption. Each directory sector has the following layout (18/1 partial dump):

```
00: 12 04 81 11 00 4E 41 4D 45 53 20 26 20 50 4F 53 <- notice the T/S link
10: 49 54 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 15 00 <- to 18/4 ($12/$04)
20: 00 00 84 11 02 41 44 44 49 54 49 4F 4E 41 4C 20 <- and how its not here
30: 49 4E 46 4F A0 11 0C FE 00 00 00 00 00 00 61 01 <- ($00/$00)
```

The first two bytes of the sector (\$12/\$04) indicate the location of the next track/sector of the directory (18/4). If the track is set to \$00, then it is the last sector of the directory. It is possible, however unlikely, that the directory may \*not\* be completely on track 18 (some disks do exist like this). Just follow the chain anyhow.

When the directory is done, the track value will be \$00. The sector link should contain a value of \$FF, meaning the whole sector is allocated, but the actual value doesn't matter. The drive will return all the available entries anyways.

This is a breakdown of a standard directory sector:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$1F	First directory entry
\$20-\$3F	Second dir entry
\$40-\$5F	Third dir entry
\$60-\$7F	Fourth dir entry
\$80-\$9F	Fifth dir entry
\$A0-\$BF	Sixth dir entry
\$C0-\$DF	Seventh dir entry
\$E0-\$FF	Eighth dir entry

This is a breakdown of a standard directory entry:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of next directory sector (\$00 \$00 if not the first entry in the sector)
\$02	File type

\$03-\$04	Track/sector location of first sector of file
\$05-\$14	16 character filename (in PETASCII, padded with \$A0)
\$15-\$16	Track/Sector location of first side-sector block (REL file only)
\$17	REL file record length (REL file only, max. value 254)
\$18-\$1D	Unused (except with GEOS disks)
\$1E-\$1F	File size in sectors, low/high byte order (\$1E+\$1F*256). The approx. filesize in bytes is $\leq \#sectors * 254$

The file type field is used as follows:

Bits	Description
0-3	The actual file type
4	Unused
5	Used only during SAVE-@ replacement
6	Locked flag (Set produces ">" locked files)
7	Closed flag (Not set produces "*", or "splat" files)

The actual file type can be one of the following:

Binary	Decimal	File type
0000	0	DEL
0001	1	SEQ
0010	2	PRG
0011	3	USR
0100	4	REL

Values 5-15 are illegal, but if used will produce very strange results. The 1541 is inconsistent in how it treats these bits. Some routines use all 4 bits, others ignore bit 3, resulting in values from 0-7.

Files, on a standard 1541, are stored using an interleave of 10. Assuming a starting track/sector of 17/0, the chain would run 17/0, 17/10, 17/20, 17/8, 17/18, etc.

### 16.4.1 Non-Standard & Long Directories

Most Commodore floppy disk drives use a single dedicated directory track where all filenames are stored. This limits the number of files stored on a disk based on the number of sectors on the directory track. There are some disk images that contain more files than would normally be allowed. This requires extending the directory off the default directory track by changing the last directory sector pointer to a new track, allocating the new sectors in the BAM, and manually placing (or moving existing) file entries there. The directory of an extended disk can be read and the files that reside there can be loaded without problems on a real drive. However, this is still a very dangerous practice as writing to the extended portion of the directory will cause directory corruption in the non-extended part. Many of the floppy drives core ROM routines ignore the track value that the directory is on and assume the default directory track for operations.

To explain: assume that the directory has been extended from track 18 to track 19/6 and that the directory is full except for a few slots on 19/6. When saving a new file, the drive DOS will find an empty file slot at 19/6 offset \$40 and correctly write the filename and a few other things into this slot. When the file is done being saved the final file information will be written to 18/6 offset \$40 instead of 19/6 causing some directory corruption to the

entry at 18/6. Also, the BAM entries for the sectors occupied by the new file will not be saved and the new file will be left as a SPLAT (\*) file.

Attempts to validate the disk will result in those files residing off the directory track to not be allocated in the BAM, and could also send the drive into an endless loop. The default directory track is assumed for all sector reads when validating so if the directory goes to 19/6, then the validate code will read 18/6 instead. If 18/6 is part of the normal directory chain then the validate routine will loop endlessly.

### 16.4.2 BAM layout

The layout of the BAM area (sector 18/0) is a bit more complicated. . .

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 12 01 41 00 12 FF F9 17 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
10: 15 FF FF 1F 12 FF F9 17 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
20: 00 00 00 00 0E FF 74 03 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
30: 0E 3F FC 11 07 E1 80 01 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
40: 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 0D C0 FF 07 13 FF FF 07
50: 13 FF FF 07 11 FF CF 07 13 FF FF 07 12 7F FF 07
60: 13 FF FF 07 0A 75 55 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 08 00 00 03 02 48 00
80: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
90: 53 48 41 52 45 57 41 52 45 20 31 20 20 A0 A0 A0
A0: A0 A0 56 54 A0 32 41 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00
B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of the first directory sector (should be set to 18/1 but it doesn't matter, and don't trust what is there, always go to 18/1 for first directory entry)
\$02	Disk DOS version type (see note below) \$41 ("A")
\$03	Unused
\$04-\$8F	BAM entries for each track, in groups of four bytes per track, starting on track 1 (see below for more details)
\$90-\$9F	Disk Name (padded with \$A0)
\$A0-\$A1	Filled with \$A0
\$A2-\$A3	Disk ID
\$A4	Usually \$A0
\$A5-\$A6	DOS type, usually "2A"
\$A7-\$AA	Filled with \$A0
\$AB	Unused (\$00)
\$AC-\$BF	For DOLPHIN DOS track 36-40 BAM entries, otherwise unused (\$00)
\$C0-\$D3	For SPEED DOS track 36-40 BAM entries, otherwise unused (\$00)

\$D4-\$FF Unused  
(\$00)

Note: The BAM entries for SPEED, DOLPHIN and ProLogic DOS use the same layout as standard BAM entries. One of the interesting things from the BAM sector is the byte at offset \$02, the DOS version byte. If it is set to anything other than \$41 or \$00, then we have what is called "soft write protection". Any attempt to write to the disk will return the "DOS Version" error code 73, "CBM DOS V 2.6 1541". The 1541 is simply telling you that it thinks the disk format version is incorrect. This message will normally come up when you first turn on the 1541 and read the error channel. If you write a \$00 or a \$41 into 1541 memory location \$00FF (for device 0), then you can circumvent this type of write-protection, and change the DOS version back to what it should be.

The BAM entries require a bit (no pun intended) more of a breakdown. Take the first entry at bytes \$04-\$07 (\$12 \$FF \$F9 \$17). The first byte (\$12) is the number of free sectors on that track. Since we are looking at the track 1 entry, this means it has 18 (decimal) free sectors. The next three bytes represent the bitmap of which sectors are used/free. Since it is 3 bytes (8 bits/byte) we have 24 bits of storage. Remember that at most, each track only has 21 sectors, so there are a few unused bits.

Bytes	Data	Description
\$04-\$07	\$12 \$FF \$F9 \$17	Track 1 BAM
\$08-\$0B	\$15 \$FF \$FF \$FF	Track 2 BAM
\$0C-\$0F	\$15 \$FF \$FF \$1F	Track 3 BAM
...	...	...
\$8C-\$8F	\$11 \$FF \$FF \$01	Track 35 BAM

These entries must be viewed in binary to make any sense. We will use the first entry (track 1) at bytes 04-07:

FF=11111111, F9=11111001, 17=00010111

In order to make any sense from the binary notation, flip the bits around.

```

      111111 11112222
01234567 89012345 67890123
-----
11111111 10011111 11101000
^             ^
sector 0      sector 20

```

Since we are on the first track, we have 21 sectors, and only use up to the bit 20 position. If a bit is on (1), the sector is free. Therefore, track 1 has sectors 9, 10 and 19 used, all the rest are free. Any leftover bits that refer to sectors that don't exist, like bits 21-23 in the above example, are set to allocated.

Each filetype has its own unique properties, but most follow one simple structure. The first file sector is pointed to by the directory and follows a t/s chain, until the track value reaches \$00. When this happens, the value in the sector link location indicates how much of the sector is used. For example, the following chain indicates a file 6 sectors long, and ends when we encounter the \$00/\$34 chain. At this point the last sector occupies from bytes \$02-\$34.

```

1      2      3      4      5      6
___    ___    ___    ___    ___    ___

```

17/0	17/10	17/20	17/1	17/11	0/52
(11/00)	(11/0A)	(11/14)	(11/01)	(11/0B)	(0/34)

### 16.4.3 Variations on the D64 layout

These are some variations of the D64 layout:

1. Standard 35 track layout but with 683 error bytes added on to the end of the file. Each byte of the error info corresponds to a single sector stored in the D64, indicating if the sector on the original disk contained an error. The first byte is for track 1/0, and the last byte is for track 35/16.
2. A 40 track layout, following the same layout as a 35 track disk, but with 5 extra tracks. These contain 17 sectors each, like tracks 31-35. Some of the PC utilities do allow you to create and work with these files. This can also have error bytes attached like variant #1.
3. A 42 track layout, with two extra tracks of 17 sectors each. This is extremely uncommon, since real drives often have problems with accessing these tracks, software that uses them is very rare.
4. The Commodore 128 allowed for "auto-boot" disks. With this, t/s 1/0 holds a specific byte sequence which the computer recognizes as boot code.

Below is a small chart detailing the standard file sizes of D64 images, 35, 40 or 42 tracks, with or without error bytes.

Disk type	Size
35 track, no errors	174848
35 track, 683 error bytes	175531
40 track, no errors	196608
40 track, 768 error bytes	197376
42 track, no errors	205312
42 track, 802 error bytes	206114

The following table (provided by Wolfgang Moser) outlines the differences between the standard 1541 DOS and the various "speeder" DOS's that exist. The 'header 7/8' category is the 'fill bytes' as the end of the sector header of a real 1541 disk.

Disk format	tracks	header 7/8	Dos type	Diskdos type	vs.
Original CBM DOS v2.6	35	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
*SpeedDOS+	40	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
Professional DOS Initial	35	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
Professional DOS Version 1/Prototype	40	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
ProfDOS Release	40	\$0f \$0f	"4A"	\$41/'A'	
Dolphin-DOS 2.0/3.0	35	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
Dolphin-DOS 2.0/3.0	40	\$0d \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
PrologicDOS 1541	35	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
PrologicDOS 1541	40	\$0f \$0f	"2P"	\$50/'P'	
ProSpeed 1571 2.0	35	\$0f \$0f	"2A"	\$41/'A'	
ProSpeed 1571 2.0	40	\$0f \$0f	"2P"	\$50/'P'	

\*Note: There are also clones of SpeedDOS that exist, such as RoloDOS and DigiDOS. Both are just a change of the DOS startup string.



The location of the extra BAM information in sector 18/0, for 40 track images, will be different depending on what standard the disks have been formatted with. SPEED DOS stores them from \$C0 to \$D3, DOLPHIN DOS stores them from \$AC to \$BF and PrologicDOS stored them right after the existing BAM entries from \$90-\$A3. PrologicDOS also moves the disk label and ID forward from the standard location of \$90 to \$A4. 64COPY and Star Commander let you select from several different types of extended disk formats you want to create/work with.

All three of the speeder DOS's mentioned above don't alter the standard sector interleave of 10 for files and 3 for directories. The reason is that they use a memory cache installed in the drive which reads the entire track in one pass. This alleviates the need for custom interleave values. They do seem to alter the algorithm that finds the next available free sector so that the interleave value can deviate from 10 under certain circumstances, but I don't know why they would bother.

Below is a HEX dump of a Speed DOS BAM sector. Note the location of the extra BAM info from \$C0-\$D3.

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
0070: 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 11 FF FF 01
0080: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
0090: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
00A0: A0 A0 30 30 A0 32 41 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00
00B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00C0: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
00D0: 11 FF FF 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Below is a HEX dump of a Dolphin DOS BAM sector. Note the location of the extra BAM info from \$AC-\$BF.

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
0070: 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 11 FF FF 01
0080: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
0090: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
00A0: A0 A0 30 30 A0 32 41 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 11 FF FF 01
00B0: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
00C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Below is a HEX dump of a PrologicDOS BAM sector. Note that the disk name and ID are now located at \$A4 instead of starting at \$90.

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
0070: 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 11 FF FF 01
0080: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
0090: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
00A0: 11 FF FF 01 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
00B0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 30 30 A0 32 50 A0 A0 A0 00
00C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

```
00D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

#### 16.4.4 Error codes

Here is the meaning of the error bytes added onto the end of any extended D64. The CODE is the same as that generated by the 1541 drive controller. . . it reports these numbers, not the error code we usually see when an error occurs.

Some of what comes below is taken from Immers/Neufeld book "Inside Commodore DOS". Note the descriptions are not completely accurate as to what the drive DOS is actually doing to seek/read/decode/write sectors, but serve as simple examples only. The "type" field is where the error usually occurs, whether it's searching for any SYNC mark, any header ID, any valid header, or reading a sector.

Code	Error	Type	D64	Description
\$01	00	N/A	*	No error.
\$02	20	Seek	*	Header block not found / Header descriptor byte not found
\$03	21	Seek	*	No SYNC sequence found
\$04	22	Read	*	Data descriptor byte not found
\$05	23	Read	*	Checksum error in data block
\$06	24	Write		Write verify on format (never occurs on 1541)
\$07	25	Write		Write verify error
\$08	26	Write		Write protect on
\$09	27	Seek	*	Checksum error in header block
\$0A	28	Write		Write error (never occurs on 1541)
\$0B	29	Seek	*	Disk sector ID mismatch
\$0F	74	Read		Drive Not Ready (no disk in drive or no device 1)

Codes \$0 and \$C to \$E are unused and never occur.

These first errors are "seek" errors, where the disk controller is simply reading headers and looking at descriptor bytes, checksums, format ID's and reporting what errors it sees.

These errors do *\*not\** necessarily apply to the exact sector being looked for. This fact makes duplication of these errors very unreliable.

Code : \$03 Error : 21 Type : Seek Message : No SYNC sequence found.

Each sector data block and header block are preceeded by SYNC marks. If *\*no\** sync sequence is found within 20 milliseconds (only ~1/10 of a disk rotation!) then this error is generated. This error used to mean the entire track is bad, but it does not have to be the case. Only a small area of the track needs to be without a SYNC mark and this error will be generated.

Converting this error to a D64 is very problematic because it depends on where the physical head is on the disk when a read attempt is made. If it is on valid header/sectors then it won't occur. If it happens over an area without SYNC marks, it will happen.

Code : \$02 Error : 20 Type : Seek Message : Header descriptor byte not found (HEX \$08, GCR \$52)

Each sector is preceeded by an 8-byte GCR header block, which starts with the value \$52 (GCR). If this value is not found after 90 attempts, this error is generated.

Basically, what a track has is SYNC marks, and possibly valid data blocks, but no valid header descriptors.

Code : \$09 Error : 27 Type : Seek Message : Checksum error in header block

The header block contains a checksum value, calculated by XOR'ing the TRACK, SECTOR, ID1 and ID2 values. If this checksum is wrong, this error is generated.

Code : \$0B Error : 29 Type : Seek Message : Disk sector ID mismatch

The ID's from the header block of the currently read sector are compared against the ones from the low-level header of 18/0. If there is a mismatch, this error is generated.

Code : \$02 Error : 20 Type : Seek Message : Header block not found

This error can be reported again when searching for the correct header block. An image of the header is built and searched for, but not found after 90 read attempts. Note the difference from the first occurance. The first one only searches for a valid ID, not the whole header.

Note that error 20 occurs twice during this phase. The first time is when a header ID is being searched for, the second is when the proper header pattern for the sector being searched for is not found.

From this point on, all the errors apply to the specific sector you are looking for. If a read passed all the previous checks, then we are at the sector being searched for.

Note that the entire sector is read before these errors are detected. Therefore the data, checksum and off bytes are available.

Code : \$04 Error : 22 Type : Read Message : Data descriptor byte not found (HEX \$07, GCR \$55)

Each sector data block is preceeded by the value \$07, the "data block" descriptor. If this value is not there, this error is generated. Each encoded sector has actually 260 bytes. First is the descriptor byte, then follows the 256 bytes of data, a checksum, and two "off" bytes.

Code : \$05 Error : 23 Type : Read Message : Checksum error in data block

The checksum of the data read of the disk is calculated, and compared against the one stored at the end of the sector. If there's a discrepancy, this error is generated.

Code : \$0F Error : 74 Type : Read Message : Drive Not Ready (no disk in drive or no device 1)

These errors only apply when writing to a disk. I don't see the usefulness of having these as they cannot be present when only \*reading\* a disk.

Code : \$06 Error : 24 Type : Write Message : Write verify (on format)

Code : \$07 Error : 25 Type : Write Message : Write verify error

Once the GCR-encoded sector is written out, the drive waits for the sector to come around again and verifies the whole 325-byte GCR block. Any errors encountered will generate this error.

Code : \$08 Error : 26 Type : Write Message : Write protect on

Self explanatory. Remove the write-protect tab, and try again.

Code : \$0A Error : 28 Type : Write Message : Write error

In actual fact, this error never occurs, but it is included for completeness.

This is not an error at all, but it gets reported when the read of a sector is ok.

Code : \$01 Error : 00 Type : N/A Message : No error.

Self explanatory. No errors were detected in the reading and decoding of the sector.

The advantage with using the 35 track D64 format, regardless of error bytes, is that it can be converted directly back to a 1541 disk by either using the proper cable and software on the PC, or send it down to the C64 and writing it back to a 1541. It is the best documented format since it is also native to the C64, with many books explaining the disk layout and the internals of the 1541.

## 16.5 The X64 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

This file type, created by Teemu Rantanen, is used on the X64 emulator (a UNIX-based emulator) which has been superceded by VICE. Both VICE and X64 support the X64 file standard, with VICE also supporting the regular D64 and T64 files.

X64 is not a specific type of file, but rather encompasses \*all\* known C64 disk types (hard disk, floppies, etc). An X64 is created by prepending a 64-byte header to an existing image (1541, 1571, etc) and setting specific bytes which describe what type of image follows. This header has undergone some revision, and this description is based on the 1.02 version, which was the last known at the time of writing.

The most common X64 file you will see is the D64 variety, typically 174912 bytes long (174848 for the D64 and 64 bytes for the header, assuming no error bytes are appended). The header layout (as used in 64COPY) is as follows:

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
0000: 43 15 41 64 01 02 01 23 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0010: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0020: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0040: XX XX XX <- standard C64 image starts here....
```

<b>Bytes</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$00-\$03	This is the "Magic header" (\$43 \$15 \$41 \$64)
\$04	Header version major (\$01)
\$05	Header version minor (\$01, now its up to \$02)
\$06	Device type represented
\$07	Maximum tracks in image (only in version 1.02 or greater) 1540/41/70: 35 1571: 35 1581: 80 (Logical single-sided disk)
\$08	Number of disk sides in image. This value must be \$00 for all 1541 and 1581 formats. \$00=No second side \$01=Second side
\$09	Error data flag.
\$0A-\$1F	Unused, set to \$00
\$20-\$3E	Disk image description (in ASCII or ISO Latin/1)
\$3F	Always set to \$00
\$40-	Standard C64 file begins here.

The device types are:

<b>Value</b>	<b>Drive type</b>
\$00	1540 See note below. . .
\$01	1541 (Default)
\$02	1542
\$03	1551
\$04	1570
\$05	1571
\$06	1572
\$08	1581
\$10	2031 or 4031
\$11	2040 or 3040
\$12	2041
\$18	4040
\$20	8050
\$21	8060
\$22	8061
\$30	SFD-1001
\$31	8250
\$32	8280

The first four bytes used for the device type at position \$06 (\$00 to \$03) are functionally the same, and are compatible with older version of X64 files. Some old X64 files might have \$00 for the device type (instead of \$01), but it makes no real difference.

As most instances of X64 files will be strictly 1541 images, bytes \$08-\$3F are set to zero, and some versions of the X64 emulator don't use bytes \$08-\$3F.

## 16.6 The D71 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

Similar to the D64 (1541), the 1571 drive can operate in either single-sided (1541 compatible) mode or double-sided (1571) mode. In this section I will be dealing with the double-sided mode only. For the breakdown of the single-sided mode, see the D64 section.

The D71 has 70 tracks, double that of the 1541, with a DOS file size of 349696 bytes. If the error byte block (1366 bytes) is attached, this makes the file size 351062 bytes. The track range and offsets into the D71 files are as follows:

<b>Track</b>		<b>Sec/trk</b>	<b># Sectors</b>
1-17 (side 0)		21	357
18-24 (side 0)		19	133
25-30 (side 0)		18	108
31-35 (side 0)		17	85
36-52 (side 1)		21	357
53-59 (side 1)		19	133
60-65 (side 1)		18	108
66-70 (side 1)		17	85

  

<b>Track</b>	<b>#Sect</b>	<b>#SectorsIn</b>	<b>D71 Offset</b>
1	21	0	\$00000
2	21	21	\$01500
3	21	42	\$02A00
4	21	63	\$03F00
5	21	84	\$05400
6	21	105	\$06900
7	21	126	\$07E00
8	21	147	\$09300
9	21	168	\$0A800
10	21	189	\$0BD00
11	21	210	\$0D200
12	21	231	\$0E700
13	21	252	\$0FC00
14	21	273	\$11100
15	21	294	\$12600
16	21	315	\$13B00
17	21	336	\$15000
18	19	357	\$16500
19	19	376	\$17800
20	19	395	\$18B00
21	19	414	\$19E00
22	19	433	\$1B100
23	19	452	\$1C400
24	19	471	\$1D700
25	18	490	\$1EA00
26	18	508	\$1FC00
27	18	526	\$20E00
28	18	544	\$22000
29	18	562	\$23200
30	18	580	\$24400

31	17	598	\$25600
32	17	615	\$26700
33	17	632	\$27800
34	17	649	\$28900
35	17	666	\$29A00
36	21	683	\$2AB00
37	21	704	\$2C000
38	21	725	\$2D500
39	21	746	\$2EA00
40	21	767	\$2FF00
41	21	788	\$31400
42	21	809	\$32900
43	21	830	\$33E00
44	21	851	\$35300
45	21	872	\$36800
46	21	893	\$37D00
47	21	914	\$39200
48	21	935	\$3A700
49	21	956	\$3BC00
50	21	977	\$3D100
51	21	998	\$3E600
52	21	1019	\$3FB00
53	19	1040	\$41000
54	19	1059	\$42300
55	19	1078	\$43600
56	19	1097	\$44900
57	19	1116	\$45C00
58	19	1135	\$46F00
59	19	1154	\$48200
60	18	1173	\$49500
61	18	1191	\$4A700
62	18	1209	\$4B900
63	18	1227	\$4CB00
64	18	1245	\$4DD00
65	18	1263	\$4EF00
66	17	1281	\$50100
67	17	1298	\$51200
68	17	1315	\$52300
69	17	1332	\$53400
70	17	1349	\$54500

The directory structure is the same as a D64/1541. All the same filetypes apply, the directory still only holds 144 files per disk and should only exist on track 18.

The first two bytes of the sector (\$12/\$04 or 18/4) indicate the location of the next track/sector of the directory. If the track value is set to \$00, then it is the last sector of the directory. It is possible, however unlikely, that the directory may \*not\* be completely on track 18 (some disks do exist like this). Just follow the chain anyhow.

When the directory is done, the track value will be \$00. The sector link should contain a value of \$FF, meaning the whole sector is allocated, but the actual value doesn't matter. The drive will return all the available entries anyways. This is a breakdown of a standard directory sector and entry:

```

    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
    -----
00: 12 04 82 11 00 4A 45 54 20 53 45 54 20 57 49 4C
10: 4C 59 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2B 00
20: 00 00 82 0F 01 4A 53 57 20 31 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
30: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 BF 00
40: 00 00 82 06 03 53 4F 4E 20 4F 46 20 42 4C 41 47
50: 47 45 52 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 AE 00
60: 00 00 82 15 0D 50 4F 54 54 59 20 50 49 47 45 4F
70: 4E A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 A2 00
80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
90: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
A0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$1F	First directory entry
\$20-\$3F	Second dir entry
\$40-\$5F	Third dir entry
\$60-\$7F	Fourth dir entry
\$80-\$9F	Fifth dir entry
\$A0-\$BF	Sixth dir entry
\$C0-\$DF	Seventh dir entry
\$E0-\$FF	Eighth dir entry

This is a breakdown of a standard directory entry:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of next directory sector (\$00/\$FF if its the last sector)
\$02	File type
\$03-\$04	Track/sector location of first sector of file
\$05-\$14	16 character filename (in PETASCII, padded with \$A0)
\$15-\$16	Track/Sector location of first side-sector block (REL file only)
\$17	REL file record length (REL file only, max. value 254)
\$18-\$1D	Unused (except with GEOS disks)
\$1E-\$1F	File size in sectors, low/high byte order (\$1E+\$1F*256). The approx. filesize in bytes is $\leq \#sectors * 254$

The file type field is used as follows:

Bits	Description
------	-------------



0-3	The actual file type
4	Unused
5	Used only during SAVE-@ replacement
6	Locked flag (Set produces ">" locked files)
7	Closed flag (Not set produces "*", or "splat" files)

The actual file type can be one of the following:

Binary	Decimal	File type
0000	0	DEL
0001	1	SEQ
0010	2	PRG
0011	3	USR
0100	4	REL

Values 5-15 are illegal, but if used will produce very strange results. The 1571 is inconsistent in how it treats these bits. Some routines use all 4 bits, others ignore bit 3, resulting in values from 0-7.

When the 1571 is in is native ("1571") mode, files are stored with a sector interleave of 6, rather than 10 which the 1541 (and the 1571 in "1541" mode) uses. The directory still uses an interleave of 3.

### 16.6.1 Non-Standard & Long Directories

Most Commodore floppy disk drives use a single dedicated directory track where all file-names are stored. This limits the number of files stored on a disk based on the number of sectors on the directory track. There are some disk images that contain more files than would normally be allowed. This requires extending the directory off the default directory track by changing the last directory sector pointer to a new track, allocating the new sectors in the BAM, and manually placing (or moving existing) file entries there. The directory of an extended disk can be read and the files that reside there can be loaded without problems on a real drive. However, this is still a very dangerous practice as writing to the extended portion of the directory will cause directory corruption in the non- extended part. Many of the floppy drives core ROM routines ignore the track value that the directory is on and assume the default directory track for operations.

To explain: assume that the directory has been extended from track 18 to track 19/6 and that the directory is full except for a few slots on 19/6. When saving a new file, the drive DOS will find an empty file slot at 19/6 offset \$40 and correctly write the filename and a few other things into this slot. When the file is done being saved the final file information will be written to 18/6 offset \$40 instead of 19/6 causing some directory corruption to the entry at 18/6. Also, the BAM entries for the sectors occupied by the new file will not be saved and the new file will be left as a SPLAT (\*) file.

Attempts to validate the disk will result in those files residing off the directory track to not be allocated in the BAM, and could also send the drive into an endless loop. The default directory track is assumed for all sector reads when validating so if the directory goes to 19/6, then the validate code will read 18/6 instead. If 18/6 is part of the normal directory chain then the validate routine will loop endlessly.

### 16.6.2 Bam layout The BAM is somewhat different as it now has to

take 35 new tracks into account. In order to do this, most of the extra BAM information is stored on track 53/0, and the remaining sectors on track 53 are marked in the BAM as allocated. This does mean that except for one allocated sector on track 53, the rest of the track is unused and wasted. (Track 53 is the equivalent to track 18, but on the flip side of the disk). Here is a dump of the first BAM sector...

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 12 01 41 80 12 FF F9 17 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
10: 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
20: 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
30: 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F
40: 15 FF FF 1F 15 FF FF 1F 11 FC FF 07 13 FF FF 07
50: 13 FF FF 07 13 FF FF 07 13 FF FF 07 13 FF FF 07
60: 13 FF FF 07 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03
70: 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 12 FF FF 03 11 FF FF 01
80: 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01 11 FF FF 01
90: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
A0: A0 A0 30 30 A0 32 41 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00
B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 15 15
E0: 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 00
F0: 13 13 13 13 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 11 11 11

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of the first directory sector (should be set to 18/1 but it doesn't matter, and don't trust what is there, always go to 18/1 for first directory entry)
\$02	Disk DOS version type (see note below) \$41 ('A') = 1541
\$03	Double-sided flag \$00 - Single sided disk \$80 - Double sided disk
\$04-8F	BAM entries for each track, in groups of four bytes per track, starting on track 1.
\$90-\$9F	Disk Name (padded with \$A0)
\$A0-\$A1	Filled with \$A0
\$A2-\$A3	Disk ID
\$A4	Usually \$A0
\$A5-\$A6	DOS type, usually "2A"
\$A7-\$AA	Filled with \$A0
\$AB-\$DC	Not used (\$00's)
\$DD-\$FF	Free sector count for tracks 36-70 (1 byte/track).

The "free sector" entries for tracks 36-70 are likely included here in the first BAM sector due to some memory restrictions in the 1571 drive. There is only enough memory available for one BAM sector, but in order to generate the "blocks free" value at the end of a directory listing, the drive needs to know the extra track "free sector" values. It does make working with the BAM a little more difficult, though.

These are the values that would normally be with the 4-byte BAM entry, but the rest of the entry is contained on 53/0.

Note: If the DOS version byte is set to anything other than \$41 or \$00, then we have what is called "soft write protection". Any attempt to write to the disk will return the "DOS Version" error code 73. The 1571 is simply telling you that it thinks the disk format version is incorrect.

The BAM entries require some explanation. Take the first entry at bytes \$04-\$07 (\$12 \$FF \$F9 \$17). The first byte (\$12) is the number of free sectors on that track. Since we are looking at the track 1 entry, this means it has 18 (decimal) free sectors.

The next three bytes represent the bitmap of which sectors are used/free. Since it is 3 bytes (8 bits/byte) we have 24 bits of storage. Remember that at most, each track only has 21 sectors, so there are a few unused bits. These entries must be viewed in binary to make any sense. We will use the first entry (track 1) at bytes 04-07:

FF=11111111, F9=11111001, 17=00010111

In order to make any sense from the binary notation, flip the bits around.

```

      111111 11112222
01234567 89012345 67890123
-----
11111111 10011111 11101000
^               ^
sector 0         sector 20

```

Since we are on the first track, we have 21 sectors, and only use up to the bit 20 position. If a bit is on (1), the sector is free. Therefore, track 1 has sectors 9,10 and 19 used, all the rest are free.

In order to complete the BAM, we must check 53/0.

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF
10: FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF
20: 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F FF FF 1F
30: FF FF 1F 00 00 00 FF FF 07 FF FF 07 FF FF 07 FF
40: FF 07 FF FF 07 FF FF 07 FF FF 03 FF FF 03 FF FF
50: 03 FF FF 03 FF FF 03 FF FF 03 FF FF 01 FF FF 01
60: FF FF 01 FF FF 01 FF FF 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
90: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
A0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

```
D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Each track from 36-70 has 3 byte entries, starting at address \$00.

```
Byte: $00-$02: $FF $FF $1F - BAM map for track 36
      $03-$05: $FF $FF $1F - BAM map for track 37
      ...
      $33-$35: $00 $00 $00 - BAM map for track 53
      ...
      $66-$68: $FF $FF $01 - BAM map for track 70
      $69-$FF:           - Not used
```

You can break down the entries for tracks 36-70 the same way as track 1, just combine the free sector bytes from 18/0 and the BAM usage from 53 to get the full 4-byte entry.

Just like a D64, you can attach error bytes to the file, for sector error information. This block is 1366 bytes long, 1 byte for each of the 1366 sectors in the image. With the error bytes, the file size is 351062 bytes.

## 16.7 The D81 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

Like D64 and D71, this is a byte for byte copy of a physical 1581 disk. It consists of 80 tracks, 40 sectors each (0 to 39) for a size of 819200 bytes, or 3200 sectors. If the error byte block is attached, this makes the file size 822400 bytes.

There are three sectors on the directory track used for disk internals (header and BAM), leaving 37 sectors for filename entries, thus allowing for 296 files (37 \* 8) to be stored at the root level of the disk.

The actual physical layout on the disk is quite different from what the user sees, but this is unimportant to the scope of this section. One important difference from the D64 and D71 is all the sector interleaves are now 1 for both files and directory storage (rather than 3 for directory and 10 for file on a D64/D71). This is due to the built-in buffering in the 1581. When reading a sector, the whole track will be buffered in memory, and any sectors being modified will be done in memory. Once it has to be written, the whole track will be written out in one step.

The track range and offsets into the D81 files are as follows:

Track	#Sect	#SectorsIn	D81 Offset
1	40	0	\$00000
2	40	40	\$02800
3	40	80	\$05000
4	40	120	\$07800
5	40	160	\$0A000
6	40	200	\$0C800
7	40	240	\$0F000
8	40	280	\$11800
9	40	320	\$14000

10	40	360	\$16800
11	40	400	\$19000
12	40	440	\$1B800
13	40	480	\$1E000
14	40	520	\$20800
15	40	560	\$23000
16	40	600	\$25800
17	40	640	\$28000
18	40	680	\$2A800
19	40	720	\$2D000
20	40	760	\$2F800
21	40	800	\$32000
22	40	840	\$34800
23	40	880	\$37000
24	40	920	\$39800
25	40	960	\$3C000
26	40	1000	\$3E800
27	40	1040	\$41000
28	40	1080	\$43800
29	40	1120	\$46000
30	40	1160	\$48800
31	40	1200	\$4B000
32	40	1240	\$4D800
33	40	1280	\$50000
34	40	1320	\$52800
35	40	1360	\$55000
36	40	1400	\$57800
37	40	1440	\$5A000
38	40	1480	\$5C800
39	40	1520	\$5F000
40	40	1560	\$61800
41	40	1600	\$64000
42	40	1640	\$66800
43	40	1680	\$69000
44	40	1720	\$6B800
45	40	1760	\$6E000
46	40	1800	\$70800
47	40	1840	\$73000
48	40	1880	\$75800
49	40	1920	\$78000
50	40	1960	\$7A800
51	40	2000	\$7D000
52	40	2040	\$7F800
53	40	2080	\$82000
54	40	2120	\$84800
55	40	2160	\$87000
56	40	2200	\$89800

57	40	2240	\$8C000
58	40	2280	\$8E800
59	40	2320	\$91000
60	40	2360	\$93800
61	40	2400	\$96000
62	40	2440	\$98800
63	40	2480	\$9B000
64	40	2520	\$9D800
65	40	2560	\$A0000
66	40	2600	\$A2800
67	40	2640	\$A5000
68	40	2680	\$A7800
69	40	2720	\$AA000
70	40	2760	\$AC800
71	40	2800	\$AF000
72	40	2840	\$B1800
73	40	2880	\$B4000
74	40	2920	\$B6800
75	40	2960	\$B9000
76	40	3000	\$BB800
77	40	3040	\$BE000
78	40	3080	\$C0800
79	40	3120	\$C3000
80	40	3160	\$C5800

The header sector is stored at 40/0, and contains the disk name, ID and DOS version bytes, but the BAM is no longer contained here (like the D64).

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
	-----															
00:	28	03	44	00	31	35	38	31	20	55	54	49	4C	49	54	59
10:	20	56	30	31	A0	A0	47	42	A0	33	44	A0	A0	00	00	00
20:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
30:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
40:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
50:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
60:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
70:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
80:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
90:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
C0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
E0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
F0:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

**Bytes**                      **Description**

\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of the first directory sector (should be set to 40/3 but it doesn't matter, and don't trust what is there, always go to 40/3 for first directory entry)
\$02	Disk DOS version type (see note below) \$44 ('D')=1581
\$03	\$00
\$04-\$13	16 character Disk Name (padded with \$A0)
\$14-\$15	\$A0
\$16-\$17	Disk ID
\$18	\$A0
\$19	DOS Version ("3")
\$1A	Disk version ("D")
\$1B-\$1C	\$A0
\$1D-\$FF	Unused (usually \$00)

The following might be set if the disk is a GEOS format (this info is based on the D64 layout, and might not prove to be true)

Bytes	Description
\$AB-\$AC	Border sector (GEOS only, else set to \$00)
\$AD-\$BC	GEOS ID string ("geos FORMAT V1.x" GEOS only, else \$00)
\$BD-\$FF	Unused (usually \$00)

Note: If the DOS version byte is changed to anything other than a \$44 (or \$00), then we have what is called "soft write protection". Any attempt to write to the disk will return the "DOS Version" error code 73. The drive is simply telling you that it thinks the disk format version is incompatible.

The directory track should be contained totally on track 40. Sectors 3-39 contain the entries and sector 1 and 2 contain the BAM (Block Availability Map). Sector 0 holds the disk name and ID. The first directory sector is always 40/3, even though the t/s pointer at 40/0 (first two bytes) might point somewhere else. It goes linearly up the sector count, 3-4-5-6-etc. Each sector holds up to eight entries.

The first two bytes of the sector (\$28/\$04) indicate the location of the next track/sector of the directory (40/4). If the track is set to \$00, then it is the last sector of the directory. It is possible, however unlikely, that the directory may \*not\* be completely on track 40. Just follow the chain anyhow.

When the directory is done (track=\$00), the sector should contain an \$FF, meaning the whole sector is allocated. The actual value doesn't matter as all the entries will be returned anyways. Each directory sector has the following layout:

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 28 04 81 2B 00 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 33 A0 A0
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00
20: 00 00 81 2B 01 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 34 A0 A0
30: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 00
40: 00 00 81 2B 02 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 35 A0 A0
50: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 00
60: 00 00 81 2B 08 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 36 A0 A0
70: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00

```

```

80: 00 00 81 2B 14 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 37 A0 A0
90: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 00
A0: 00 00 81 24 00 53 43 52 45 45 4E 20 20 38 A0 A0
B0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0B 00
C0: 00 00 82 24 04 46 49 4C 45 34 32 39 33 36 39 30
D0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 00
E0: 00 00 82 24 06 46 49 4C 45 32 35 37 38 38 31 35
F0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$1F	First directory entry
\$20-\$3F	Second dir entry
\$40-\$5F	Third dir entry
\$60-\$7F	Fourth dir entry
\$80-\$9F	Fifth dir entry
\$A0-\$BF	Sixth dir entry
\$C0-\$DF	Seventh dir entry
\$E0-\$FF	Eighth dir entry

This is a breakdown of a standard directory entry:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of next directory sector
\$02	File type
\$03-\$04	Track/sector location of first sector of file or partition
\$05-\$14	16 character filename (in PETASCII, padded with \$A0)
\$15-\$16	Track/Sector location of first SUPER SIDE SECTOR block (REL file only)
\$17	REL file record length (REL file only)
\$18-\$1B	Unused (except with GEOS disks)
\$1C-\$1D	(Used during an SAVE or OPEN, holds the new t/s link)
\$1E-\$1F	File or partition size in sectors, low/high byte order (\$1E+\$1F*256). The approx. file size in bytes is $\leq \text{\#sectors} * 254$

The file type field is used as follows:

Bits	Description
0-3	The actual file type
4	Unused
5	Used only during SAVE-@ replacement
6	Locked flag (Set produces ">" locked files)
7	Closed flag (Not set produces "*", or "splat" files)

The actual file type can be one of the following:

Binary	Decimal	File type
0000	0	DEL
0001	1	SEQ
0010	2	PRG
0011	3	USR
0100	4	REL
0101	5	CBM (partition or sub-directory)



Values 6-15 are illegal, but if used will produce very strange results.

### 16.7.1 Non-Standard & Long Directories

Most Commodore floppy disk drives use a single dedicated directory track where all filenames are stored. This limits the number of files stored on a disk based on the number of sectors on the directory track. There are some disk images that contain more files than would normally be allowed. This requires extending the directory off the default directory track by changing the last directory sector pointer to a new track, allocating the new sectors in the BAM, and manually placing (or moving existing) file entries there. The directory of an extended disk can be read and the files that reside there can be loaded without problems on a real drive. However, this is still a very dangerous practice as writing to the extended portion of the directory will cause directory corruption in the non-extended part. Many of the floppy drives core ROM routines ignore the track value that the directory is on and assume the default directory track for operations.

### 16.7.2 BAM layout

The BAM is located on 40/1 (for side 0, tracks 1-40) and 40/2 (for side 1, tracks 41-80). Each entry takes up six bytes, one for the "free sector" count and five for the allocation bitmap.

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 28 02 44 BB 47 42 C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
20: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
30: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
40: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
50: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
60: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
70: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
80: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
90: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
A0: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
B0: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
C0: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
D0: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
E0: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
F0: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 24 F0 FF 2D FF FE

```

Bytes:

\$00-\$01: Track/sector of next bam sector (40/2)

\$02: Version # ('D')

\$03: One's complement of version# (\$BB)

\$04-\$05: Disk ID bytes (same as 40/0 Disk ID)

\$06: I/O byte

bit 7 set - Verify on

bit 7 clear - Verify off

bit 6 set - Check header CRC

```

        bit 6 clear - Don't check header CRC
    $07: Auto-boot-loader flag
    $08-$0F: Reserved for future (set to $00)
    $10-$15: BAM entry for track 1 (track 41, side 1)
    $16-$1B: BAM entry for track 2 (track 42, side 1)
        ...
    $46-$4B: BAM entry for track 10 (track 50, side 1)
        ...
    $82-$87: BAM entry for track 20 (track 60, side 1)
        ...
    $BE-$C3: BAM entry for track 30 (track 70, side 1)
        ...
    $FA-$FF: BAM entry for track 40 (track 80, side 1)

```

The BAM entries require some explanation, so let's look at the track 40 entry at bytes \$FA-FF (\$24 \$F0 \$FF \$2D \$FF \$FE). The first byte (\$24, or 36 decimal) is the number of free sectors on that track. The next five bytes represent the bitmap of which sectors are used/free. Since it is five bytes (8 bits/byte) we have 40 bits of storage. Since this format has 40 sectors/track, the whole five bytes are used.

```
F0: .. .. . 24 F0 FF 2D FF FE
```

The last five bytes of any BAM entry must be viewed in binary to make any sense. We will once again use track 40 as our reference:

```
F0=11110000, FF=11111111, 2D=00101101, FF=11111111, FE=11111110
```

In order to make any sense from the binary notation, flip the bits around.

```

        111111 11112222 22222233 33333333
Sector 01234567 89012345 67890123 45678901 23456789
-----
00001111 11111111 10110100 11111111 01111111

```

Note that if a bit is on (1), the sector is free. Therefore, track 40 has sectors 0-3, 17, 20, 22, 23 and 32 used, all the rest are free.

The second BAM (for side 1) contains the entries for tracks 41-80.

```

    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
    -----
00: 00 FF 44 BB 47 42 C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
20: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
30: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
40: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
50: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
60: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
70: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
80: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
90: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
A0: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
B0: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
C0: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF

```

```
D0: 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
E0: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF
F0: FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF
```

It is laid out exactly as the side 0 BAM except for one difference. The track/sector reference for the next sector should be set to \$00/\$FF, indicating there is no next sector.

### 16.7.3 REL files The REL filetype requires some extra explaining.

It was designed to make access to data \*anywhere\* on the disk very fast. Take a look at this directory entry. . .

```
00: 00 FF 84 27 00 41 44 44 49 54 49 4F 4E 41 4C 20
10: 49 4E 46 4F A0 27 02 FE 00 00 00 00 00 00 D2 0B
```

The third byte (\$84) indicates this entry is a REL file and that the three normally empty entries at offset \$15, \$16 and \$17 are now used as they are explained above. It's the track/sector chain that this entry points to, called the SUPER SIDE SECTOR, which is of interest here (in this case, 39/2). The SUPER SIDE SECTOR is very different from the D64 format. If you check the D64 entry for a REL file and do the calculations, you will find that the maximum file size of the REL file is 720 data sectors. With the new SUPER SIDE SECTOR, you can now have 126 groups of these SIDE SECTORS chains, allowing for file sizes up to (theoretically) 90720 sectors, or about 22.15 Megabytes.

Here is a dump of the beginning of the SUPER SIDE SECTOR. . .

```
00: 27 01 FE 27 01 15 09 03 0F 38 16 4A 1C 00 00 00
10: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
20: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Bytes:

\$00-\$01: Track/sector of first side sector in group 0

\$02: Always \$FE

\$03-\$04: Track/sector of first side sector in group 0 (again)

...

\$FD-\$FE: Track/sector of first side sector in group 125

\$FF: Unused (likely \$00)

The side sector layout is the same as the D64/1571.

```
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 12 0A 00 FE 15 09 12 0A 0F 0B 0C 0C 09 0D 06 0E
10: 15 07 15 08 15 0A 15 0B 15 0C 15 0D 15 0E 15 0F
20: 15 10 15 11 15 12 15 13 15 14 15 15 15 16 15 17
30: 15 18 15 19 15 1A 15 1B 15 1C 15 1D 15 1E 15 1F
40: 15 20 15 21 15 22 15 23 15 24 15 25 15 26 15 27
50: 14 00 14 01 14 02 14 03 14 04 14 05 14 06 14 07
60: 14 08 14 09 14 0A 14 0B 14 0C 14 0D 14 0E 14 0F
70: 14 10 14 11 14 12 14 13 14 14 14 15 14 16 14 17
80: 14 18 14 19 14 1A 14 1B 14 1C 14 1D 14 1E 14 1F
90: 14 20 14 21 14 22 14 23 14 24 14 25 14 26 14 27
A0: 13 00 13 01 13 02 13 03 13 04 13 05 13 06 13 07
B0: 13 08 13 09 13 0A 13 0B 13 0C 13 0D 13 0E 13 0F
```

```

C0: 13 10 13 11 13 12 13 13 13 14 13 15 13 16 13 17
D0: 13 18 13 19 13 1A 13 1B 13 1C 13 1D 13 1E 13 1F
E0: 13 20 13 21 13 22 13 23 13 24 13 25 13 26 13 27
F0: 12 00 12 01 12 02 12 03 12 04 12 05 12 06 12 07

```

Bytes:

```

$00: Track location of next side-sector ($00 if last sector)
$01: Sector location of next side-sector
$02: Side-sector block number (first sector is $00, the next is
    $01, then $02, etc)
$03: REL file RECORD size (from directory entry)
$04-$0F: Track/sector locations of the six other side-sectors. Note
    the first entry is this very sector we have listed here.
    The next is the next t/s listed at the beginning of the
    sector. All of this information must be correct. If one of
    these chains is $00/$00, then we have no more side sectors.
    Also, all of these (up to six) side sectors must have the
    same values in this range.
$10-$FF: T/S chains of *each* sector of the data portion. When we
    get a $00/$00, we are at the end of the file.

```

#### 16.7.4 1581 Partitions and Sub-directories

At the beginning of this section it was stated that the 1581 can hold 296 entries "at the root level". The 1581 also has the ability to partition areas of the disk. Under the right conditions these can become sub-directories, acting as a small diskette, complete with its own directory and BAM. When you are inside of a sub-directory, no other files except those in that directory are visible, or can be affected.

To the 1581, this file will show up as a "CBM" filetype in a directory. All this does is tell the disk that a file, starting at X/Y track/sector and Z sectors large exists. Doing a validate will not harm these files as they have a directory entry, and are fully allocated in the BAM.

There are two main uses for partitions. One is to simply allocate a section of the disk to be used for direct-access reads/writes, and lock it away from being overwritten after a VALIDATE. The second is as a sub-directory, basically a small "disk within a disk".

In order to use a partition as a sub-directory, it must adhere to the following four rules:

1. If must start on sector 0
2. It's size must be in multiples of 40 sectors
3. It must be a minimum of 120 sectors long (3 tracks)
4. If must not start on or cross track 40, which limits the biggest directory to 1600 sectors (tracks 1-39).

This is a dump of a sub-directory entry:

```

00: 00 FF 85 29 00 50 41 52 54 49 54 49 4F 4E 20 31
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 06

```

It is a partition starting on track 41/0, extends for 1600 sectors, and has been formatted as a sub-directory. Note that when a partition is created, the area being allocated is not touched in any way. If you want it set up as a sub-directory, you must issue the FORMAT command to the 1581 to create the central directory and BAM. Also note that from the

directory entry you can't tell whether it is a sub-directory or not, just that it fits the sub-directory parameters.

The BAM track for the sub-directory exists on the first track of the partition, and has the same layout as the disk BAM on track 40. The biggest difference is the "disk name" is what was given when the partition was formatted rather than what the actual disk name is. Also, except for the free sectors in the partition area, all other sectors in the BAM will be allocated.

If the partition size doesn't match the above rules for a sub-directory, it will simply exist as a "protected" area of the disk, and can't be used as a sub-directory. Either way, it still shows up as a "CBM" type in a directory listing. Below is a dump of a 10-sector partition starting on track 5/1, which does not qualify as a sub-directory...

```
00: 00 00 85 05 01 53 4D 41 4C 4C 50 41 52 54 20 32
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0A 00
```

The master BAM shows the entry for this partition on track 5...

```
00: 28 02 44 BB 43 44 C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10: 23 C1 FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 28 FF FF FF
20: FF FF 28 FF FF FF FF FF 1E 01 F8 FF FF FF 28 FF
      ~~~~~~
```

The breakdown of the BAM shows the allocation for this track, with sectors 1-10 allocated, as it should be.

```
10000000 00011111 11111111 11111111 11111111
^         ^         ^         ^         ^
0         10        20        30        39
```

Partitions and sub-directories share one very important trait. When created, the sub-directory entry simply has the starting track/sector and the size of the partition in sectors. Partitions are created linearly, meaning if one starts on 30/1 and is of size 15 sectors, then the sector range from 1 through 15 on track 30 will be allocated. If a partition size crosses a track boundary, the allocation will continue on the next track starting on sector 0, and going up.

The section allocated will \*not\* have a track/sector chain like a file would, but rather is dependant on the directory entry to keep it from being overwritten. You can store whatever you want to in the allocated area.

### 16.7.5 AUTO-BOOT LOADER

If byte \$07 in the BAM is set, then when the drive is reset (and other circumstances) it will look for a USR file called "COPYRIGHT CBM 86". This file will then be loaded into the drive RAM and executed.

The format for this auto-loader file is fairly basic. It starts with a two-byte load address, a size byte, program data, and a checksum at the end.

Bytes:

```
$00-$01: Load address, low/high format
          $02: Size of program (SZ) (smaller than 256 bytes)
$03-($03+SZ-1): Program data
          $03+SZ: Checksum byte
```

## 16.8 The D80 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

This is a sector-for-sector copy of an 8050 floppy disk. The file size for an 8050 image is 533248 bytes. It is comprised of 256-byte sectors arranged across 77 tracks, with a varying number of sectors per track for a total of 2083 sectors. Track counting starts at 1 (not 0) and sector counting starts at 0 (not 1), therefore a track with 29 sectors will go from 0 to 28.

The original media (a 5.25" disk) has the tracks laid out in circles, with track 1 on the very outside of the disk (closest to the sides) to track 77 being on the inside of the disk (closest to the inner hub ring). Commodore, in their infinite wisdom, varied the number of sectors per track and data densities across the disk to optimize available storage, resulting in the chart below. It shows the sectors/track for a D80. Since the outside diameter of a circle is the largest (versus closer to the center), the outside tracks have the largest amount of storage.

Track Range	Sectors/track	# Sectors
1-39	29	1131
40-53	27	378
54-64	25	275
65-77	23	299

  

Track	#Sect	#SectorsIn	D8x Offset
1	29	0	\$00000
2	29	29	\$01D00
3	29	58	\$03A00
4	29	87	\$05700
5	29	116	\$07400
6	29	145	\$09100
7	29	174	\$0AE00
8	29	203	\$0CB00
9	29	232	\$0E800
10	29	261	\$10500
11	29	290	\$12200
12	29	319	\$13F00
13	29	348	\$15C00
14	29	377	\$17900
15	29	406	\$19600
16	29	435	\$1B300
17	29	464	\$1D000
18	29	493	\$1ED00
19	29	522	\$20A00
20	29	551	\$22700
21	29	580	\$24400
22	29	609	\$26100
23	29	638	\$27E00
24	29	667	\$29B00

25	29	696	\$2B800
26	29	725	\$2D500
27	29	754	\$2F200
28	29	783	\$30F00
29	29	812	\$32C00
30	29	841	\$34900
31	29	870	\$36600
32	29	899	\$38300
33	29	928	\$3A000
34	29	957	\$3BD00
35	29	986	\$3DA00
36	29	1015	\$3F700
37	29	1044	\$41400
38	29	1073	\$43100
39	29	1102	\$44E00
40	27	1131	\$46B00
41	27	1158	\$48600
42	27	1185	\$4A100
43	27	1212	\$4BC00
44	27	1239	\$4D700
45	27	1266	\$4F200
46	27	1293	\$50D00
47	27	1320	\$52800
48	27	1347	\$54300
49	27	1374	\$55E00
50	27	1401	\$57900
51	27	1428	\$59400
52	27	1455	\$5AF00
53	27	1482	\$5CA00
54	25	1509	\$5E500
55	25	1534	\$5FE00
56	25	1559	\$61700
57	25	1584	\$63000
58	25	1609	\$64900
59	25	1634	\$66200
60	25	1659	\$67B00
61	25	1684	\$69400
62	25	1709	\$6AD00
63	25	1734	\$6C600
64	25	1759	\$6DF00
65	23	1784	\$6F800
66	23	1807	\$70F00
67	23	1830	\$72600
68	23	1853	\$73D00
69	23	1876	\$75400
70	23	1899	\$76B00
71	23	1922	\$78200

72	23	1945	\$79900
73	23	1968	\$7B000
74	23	1991	\$7C700
75	23	2014	\$7DE00
76	23	2037	\$7F500
77	23	2060	\$80C00

The BAM (Block Availability Map) is on track 38. The D80 is only 77 tracks and so the BAM is contained on 38/0 and 38/3. The BAM interleave is 3.

The directory is on track 39, with 39/0 contains the header (DOS type, disk name, disk ID's) and sectors 1-28 contain the directory entries. Both files and the directory use an interleave of 1. Since the directory is only 28 sectors large (29 less one for the header), and each sector can contain only 8 entries (32 bytes per entry), the maximum number of directory entries is  $28 * 8 = 224$ . The first directory sector is always 39/1. It then follows a chain structure using a sector interleave of 1 making the links go 39/1, 39/2, 39/3 etc.

When reading a disk, you start with 39/0 (disk label/ID) which points to 38/0 (BAM0), 38/3 (BAM1), and finally to 39/1 (first dir entry sector). When writing a file to a blank disk, it will start at 38/1 because 38/0 is already allocated.

Below is a dump of the header sector 39/0:

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 26 00 43 00 00 00 73 61 6D 70 6C 65 20 64 38 30
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 65 72 A0 32 43 A0 A0 A0
20: A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
...
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to first BAM sector (38/0)
\$02	\$43 'C' is for DOS format version
\$03	Reserved
\$04-\$05	Unused
\$06-\$16	Disk name, padded with 0xA0 ("sample d80")
\$17	0xA0
\$18-\$19	Disk ID bytes "er"
\$1A	0xA0
\$1B-\$1C	DOS version bytes "2C"
\$1D-\$20	0xA0
\$21-\$FF	Unused

Below is a dump of the first directory sector, 39/1

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 27 02 82 26 01 54 45 53 54 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
20: 00 00 82 26 02 54 45 53 54 32 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
30: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
40: 00 00 82 26 04 54 45 53 54 33 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0

```



```

50: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 00
60: 00 00 82 26 0B 54 45 53 54 34 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
70: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 09 00
80: 00 00 82 26 14 54 45 53 54 35 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
90: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0C 00
A0: 00 00 82 28 00 54 45 53 54 36 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
B0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
C0: 00 00 82 28 01 54 45 53 54 37 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
D0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
E0: 00 00 82 28 02 54 45 53 54 38 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
F0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00

```

The first two bytes of the directory sector (\$27/\$02) indicate the location of the next track/sector of the directory (39/2). If the track is set to \$00, then it is the last sector of the directory.

When the directory is done, the track value will be \$00. The sector link should contain a value of \$FF, meaning the whole sector is allocated, but the actual value doesn't matter. The drive will return all the available entries anyways. This is a breakdown of a standard directory sector:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$1F	First directory entry
\$20-\$3F	Second dir entry
\$40-\$5F	Third dir entry
\$60-\$7F	Fourth dir entry
\$80-\$9F	Fifth dir entry
\$A0-\$BF	Sixth dir entry
\$C0-\$DF	Seventh dir entry
\$E0-\$FF	Eighth dir entry

This is a breakdown of a standard directory entry:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of next directory sector (\$00 \$00 if not the first entry in the sector)
\$02	File type
\$03-\$04	Track/sector location of first sector of file
\$05-\$14	16 character filename (in PETASCII, padded with \$A0)
\$15-\$16	Track/Sector location of first side-sector block (REL file only)
\$17	REL file record length (REL file only, max. value 254)
\$18-\$1D	Unused
\$1E-\$1F	File size in sectors, low/high byte order (\$1E+\$1F*256). The approx. filesize in bytes is <= #sectors * 254

The file type field is used as follows:

Bits	Description
0-3	The actual file type
4	Unused
5	Used only during SAVE-@ replacement
6	Locked flag (Set produces ">" locked files)

7 Closed flag (Not set produces "\*", or "splat" files)

The actual file type can be one of the following:

Binary	Decimal	File type
0000	0	DEL
0001	1	SEQ
0010	2	PRG
0011	3	USR
0100	4	REL

Values 5-15 are illegal, but if used will produce very strange results.

### 16.8.1 Non-Standard & Long Directories

Most Commodore floppy disk drives use a single dedicated directory track where all filenames are stored. This limits the number of files stored on a disk based on the number of sectors on the directory track. There are some disk images that contain more files than would normally be allowed. This requires extending the directory off the default directory track by changing the last directory sector pointer to a new track, allocating the new sectors in the BAM, and manually placing (or moving existing) file entries there. The directory of an extended disk can be read and the files that reside there can be loaded without problems on a real drive. However, this is still a very dangerous practice as writing to the extended portion of the directory will cause directory corruption in the non-extended part. Many of the floppy drives core ROM routines ignore the track value that the directory is on and assume the default directory track for operations.

### 16.8.2 BAM layout

The BAM only occupies up to four sectors on track 38, so the rest of the track is empty and is available for file storage. Below is a dump of the first BAM block, 38/0. A D80 will only contain two BAM sectors, 38/0 and 38/3. Each entry takes 5 bytes, 1 for the free count on that track, and 4 for the BAM bits.

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 26 03 43 00 01 33 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
10: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
20: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
30: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
40: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
50: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
60: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
70: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
80: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
90: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
A0: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
B0: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1B
C0: F6 FF FF 1F 1B FC FF FF 1F 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF
D0: FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF
E0: FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF
F0: 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to second BAM sector (38/3)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x01=1)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x33=51)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 1. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 2
...	...
\$FB-\$FF	BAM for track 50

Being bit-based, the BAM entries need some explanation. The first track entry in the above BAM sector is at offset 06, "1D FF FF FF 1F". The first number is how many blocks are free on this track (\$1D=29) and the remainder is the bit representation of the usage map for the track. These entries must be viewed in binary to make any sense. First convert the values to binary:

FF=11111111, FF=11111111, FF=11111111, 1F=00011111

In order to make any sense from the binary notation, flip the bits around.

```

      111111 11112222 222222
01234567 89012345 67890123 456789...
-----
11111111 11111111 11111111 11111000
^              ^
sector 0              sector 28

```

Since we are on the first track, we have 29 sectors, and only use up to the bit 28 position. If a bit is on (1), the sector is free. Therefore, track 1 is clean, all sectors are free. Any leftover bits that refer to sectors that don't exist, like bits 29-31 in the above example, are set to allocated.

Second BAM block 38/3.

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 27 01 43 00 33 4E 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07
10: 1B FF FF FF 07 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19
20: FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF
30: FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF
40: FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 17 FF FF 7F
50: 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00
60: 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17
70: FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF
80: FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 00 00 00
90: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
A0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
B0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
C0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
D0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

```
E0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to second BAM sector (39/1)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x33=51)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x43=78)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 51. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 52
...	...
\$88-\$8C	BAM for track 77
\$8D-\$FF	Not used

## 16.9 The D82 disk image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

This is a sector-for-sector copy of an 8250 floppy disk. The file size for an 8250 image is 1066496 bytes. It is comprised of 256-byte sectors arranged across 154 tracks, with a varying number of sectors per track for a total of 4166 sectors. Track counting starts at 1 (not 0) and sector counting starts at 0 (not 1), therefore a track with 29 sectors will go from 0 to 28.

The original media (a 5.25" disk) has the tracks laid out in circles, with track 1 on the very outside of the disk (closest to the sides) to track 77 being on the inside of the disk (closest to the inner hub ring). Commodore, in their infinite wisdom, varied the number of sectors per track and data densities across the disk to optimize available storage, resulting in the chart below. It shows the sectors/track for a D82. Since the outside diameter of a circle is the largest (versus closer to the center), the outside tracks have the largest amount of storage.

Track Range	Sectors/track	# Sectors
1-39	29	1131
40-53	27	378
55-64	25	275
65-77	23	299
78-116	29	1131
117-130	27	378
131-141	25	275
142-154	23	299

  

Track	#Sect	#SectorsIn	D82 Offset
1	29	0	\$000000
2	29	29	\$001D00
3	29	58	\$003A00
4	29	87	\$005700
5	29	116	\$007400

6	29	145	\$009100
7	29	174	\$00AE00
8	29	203	\$00CB00
9	29	232	\$00E800
10	29	261	\$010500
11	29	290	\$012200
12	29	319	\$013F00
13	29	348	\$015C00
14	29	377	\$017900
15	29	406	\$019600
16	29	435	\$01B300
17	29	464	\$01D000
18	29	493	\$01ED00
19	29	522	\$020A00
20	29	551	\$022700
21	29	580	\$024400
22	29	609	\$026100
23	29	638	\$027E00
24	29	667	\$029B00
25	29	696	\$02B800
26	29	725	\$02D500
27	29	754	\$02F200
28	29	783	\$030F00
29	29	812	\$032C00
30	29	841	\$034900
31	29	870	\$036600
32	29	899	\$038300
33	29	928	\$03A000
34	29	957	\$03BD00
35	29	986	\$03DA00
36	29	1015	\$03F700
37	29	1044	\$041400
38	29	1073	\$043100
39	29	1102	\$044E00
40	27	1131	\$046B00
41	27	1158	\$048600
42	27	1185	\$04A100
43	27	1212	\$04BC00
44	27	1239	\$04D700
45	27	1266	\$04F200
46	27	1293	\$050D00
47	27	1320	\$052800
48	27	1347	\$054300
49	27	1374	\$055E00
50	27	1401	\$057900
51	27	1428	\$059400
52	27	1455	\$05AF00

53	27	1482	\$05CA00
54	25	1509	\$05E500
55	25	1534	\$05FE00
56	25	1559	\$061700
57	25	1584	\$063000
58	25	1609	\$064900
59	25	1634	\$066200
60	25	1659	\$067B00
61	25	1684	\$069400
62	25	1709	\$06AD00
63	25	1734	\$06C600
64	25	1759	\$06DF00
65	23	1784	\$06F800
66	23	1807	\$070F00
67	23	1830	\$072600
68	23	1853	\$073D00
69	23	1876	\$075400
70	23	1899	\$076B00
71	23	1922	\$078200
72	23	1945	\$079900
73	23	1968	\$07B000
74	23	1991	\$07C700
75	23	2014	\$07DE00
76	23	2037	\$07F500
77	23	2060	\$080C00
78	29	2083	\$082300
79	29	2112	\$084000
80	29	2141	\$085D00
81	29	2170	\$087A00
82	29	2199	\$089700
83	29	2228	\$08B400
84	29	2257	\$08D100
85	29	2286	\$08EE00
86	29	2315	\$090600
87	29	2344	\$092800
88	29	2373	\$094500
89	29	2402	\$096200
90	29	2431	\$097F00
91	29	2460	\$099C00
92	29	2489	\$09B900
93	29	2518	\$09D600
94	29	2547	\$09F300
95	29	2576	\$0A1000
96	29	2605	\$0A2D00
97	29	2634	\$0A4A00
98	29	2663	\$0A6700
99	29	2692	\$0A8400

100	29	2721	\$0AA100
101	29	2750	\$0ABE00
102	29	2779	\$0ADB00
103	29	2808	\$0AF800
104	29	2837	\$0B1500
105	29	2866	\$0B3200
106	29	2895	\$0B4F00
107	29	2924	\$0B6C00
108	29	2953	\$0B8900
109	29	2982	\$0BA600
110	29	3011	\$0BC300
111	29	3040	\$0BE000
112	29	3069	\$0BFD00
113	29	3098	\$0C1A00
114	29	3137	\$0C3700
115	29	3156	\$0C5400
116	29	3185	\$0C7100
117	27	3214	\$0C8E00
118	27	3241	\$0CA900
119	27	3268	\$0CC400
120	27	3295	\$0CDF00
121	27	3322	\$0CFA00
122	27	3349	\$0D1500
123	27	3376	\$0D3000
124	27	3403	\$0D4B00
125	27	3430	\$0D6600
126	27	3457	\$0D8100
127	27	3484	\$0D9C00
128	27	3511	\$0DB700
129	27	3538	\$0DD200
130	27	3565	\$0DED00
131	25	3592	\$0E0800
132	25	3617	\$0E2100
133	25	3642	\$0E3A00
134	25	3667	\$0E5300
135	25	3692	\$0E6C00
136	25	3717	\$0E8500
137	25	3742	\$0E9E00
138	25	3767	\$0EB700
139	25	3792	\$0ED000
140	25	3817	\$0EE900
141	25	3842	\$0F0200
142	23	3867	\$0F1B00
143	23	3890	\$0F3200
144	23	3913	\$0F4900
145	23	3936	\$0F6000
146	23	3959	\$0F7700

147	23	3982	\$0F8E00
148	23	4005	\$0FA500
149	23	4028	\$0FBC00
150	23	4051	\$0FD300
151	23	4074	\$0FEA00
152	23	4097	\$100100
153	23	4120	\$101800
154	23	4143	\$102F00

The BAM (Block Availability Map) is on track 38. The D82 is 154 tracks and so the BAM is contained on 38/0, 38/3, 38/6 and 38/9. The BAM interleave is 3.

The directory is on track 39, with 39/0 contains the header (DOS type, disk name, disk ID's) and sectors 1-28 contain the directory entries. Both files and the directory use an interleave of 1. Since the directory is only 28 sectors large (29 less one for the header), and each sector can contain only 8 entries (32 bytes per entry), the maximum number of directory entries is  $28 * 8 = 224$ . The first directory sector is always 39/1. It then follows a chain structure using a sector interleave of 1 making the links go 39/1, 39/2, 39/3 etc.

When reading a disk, you start with 39/0 (disk label/ID) which points to 38/0 (BAM0), 38/3 (BAM1), 38/6 (BAM2), 38/9 (BAM3, and finally to 39/1 (first dir entry sector). When writing a file to a blank disk, it will start at 38/1 because 38/0 is already allocated.

Below is a dump of the header sector 39/0:

```

    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
    -----
00: 26 00 43 00 00 00 73 61 6D 70 6C 65 20 64 38 30
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 65 72 A0 32 43 A0 A0 A0
20: A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
...
F0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to first BAM sector (38/0)
\$02	\$43 'C' is for DOS format version
\$03	Reserved
\$04-\$05	Unused
\$06-\$16	Disk name, padded with 0xA0 ("sample d82")
\$17	0xA0
\$18-\$19	Disk ID bytes "er"
\$1A	0xA0
\$1B-\$1C	DOS version bytes "2C"
\$1D-\$20	0xA0
\$21-\$FF	Unused

Below is a dump of the first directory sector, 39/1

```

    00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
    -----
00: 27 02 82 26 01 54 45 53 54 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
10: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
20: 00 00 82 26 02 54 45 53 54 32 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0

```



```

30: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
40: 00 00 82 26 04 54 45 53 54 33 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
50: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 00
60: 00 00 82 26 0B 54 45 53 54 34 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
70: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 09 00
80: 00 00 82 26 14 54 45 53 54 35 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
90: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0C 00
A0: 00 00 82 28 00 54 45 53 54 36 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
B0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
C0: 00 00 82 28 01 54 45 53 54 37 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
D0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00
E0: 00 00 82 28 02 54 45 53 54 38 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
F0: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00

```

The first two bytes of the directory sector (\$27/\$02) indicate the location of the next track/sector of the directory (39/2). If the track is set to \$00, then it is the last sector of the directory.

When the directory is done, the track value will be \$00. The sector link should contain a value of \$FF, meaning the whole sector is allocated, but the actual value doesn't matter. The drive will return all the available entries anyways. This is a breakdown of a standard directory sector:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$1F	First directory entry
\$20-\$3F	Second dir entry
\$40-\$5F	Third dir entry
\$60-\$7F	Fourth dir entry
\$80-\$9F	Fifth dir entry
\$A0-\$BF	Sixth dir entry
\$C0-\$DF	Seventh dir entry
\$E0-\$FF	Eighth dir entry

This is a breakdown of a standard directory entry:

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	Track/Sector location of next directory sector (\$00 \$00 if not the first entry in the sector)
\$02	File type
\$03-\$04	Track/sector location of first sector of file
\$05-\$14	16 character filename (in PETASCII, padded with \$A0)
\$15-\$16	Track/Sector location of first side-sector block (REL file only)
\$17	REL file record length (REL file only, max. value 254)
\$18-\$1D	Unused
\$1E-\$1F	File size in sectors, low/high byte order (\$1E+\$1F*256). The approx. filesize in bytes is <= #sectors * 254

The file type field is used as follows:

Bits	Description
0-3	The actual file type
4	Unused

5	Used only during SAVE-@ replacement
6	Locked flag (Set produces ">" locked files)
7	Closed flag (Not set produces "*", or "splat" files)

The actual file type can be one of the following:

Binary	Decimal	File type
0000	0	DEL
0001	1	SEQ
0010	2	PRG
0011	3	USR
0100	4	REL

Values 5-15 are illegal, but if used will produce very strange results.

### 16.9.1 Non-Standard & Long Directories

Most Commodore floppy disk drives use a single dedicated directory track where all filenames are stored. This limits the number of files stored on a disk based on the number of sectors on the directory track. There are some disk images that contain more files than would normally be allowed. This requires extending the directory off the default directory track by changing the last directory sector pointer to a new track, allocating the new sectors in the BAM, and manually placing (or moving existing) file entries there. The directory of an extended disk can be read and the files that reside there can be loaded without problems on a real drive. However, this is still a very dangerous practice as writing to the extended portion of the directory will cause directory corruption in the non-extended part. Many of the floppy drives core ROM routines ignore the track value that the directory is on and assume the default directory track for operations.

### 16.9.2 BAM layout

The BAM only occupies up to four sectors on track 38, so the rest of the track is empty and is available for file storage. Below is a dump of the first BAM block, 38/0. A D82 will contain four BAM sectors, 38/0, 38/3, 38/6 and 38/9. Each entry takes 5 bytes, 1 for the free count on that track, and 4 for the BAM bits.

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 26 03 43 00 01 33 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
10: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
20: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
30: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
40: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
50: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
60: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
70: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
80: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
90: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
A0: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
B0: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1B
C0: F6 FF FF 1F 1B FC FF FF 1F 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF
D0: FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF

```

```
E0: FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF
F0: 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07
```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to second BAM sector (38/3)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x01=1)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x33=51)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 1. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 2
...	...
\$FB-\$FF	BAM for track 50

Being bit-based, the BAM entries need some explanation. The first track entry in the above BAM sector is at offset 06, "1D FF FF FF 1F". The first number is how many blocks are free on this track (\$1D=29) and the remainder is the bit representation of the usage map for the track. These entries must be viewed in binary to make any sense. First convert the values to binary:

```
FF=11111111, FF=11111111, FF=11111111, 1F=00011111
```

In order to make any sense from the binary notation, flip the bits around.

```
      111111 11112222 222222
01234567 89012345 67890123 456789...
-----
11111111 11111111 11111111 11111000
^                               ^
sector 0                      sector 28
```

Since we are on the first track, we have 29 sectors, and only use up to the bit 28 position. If a bit is on (1), the sector is free. Therefore, track 1 is clean, all sectors are free. Any leftover bits that refer to sectors that don't exist, like bits 29-31 in the above example, are set to allocated.

Second BAM block 38/3

```
      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
-----
00: 26 06 43 00 33 65 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07
10: 1B FF FF FF 07 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19
20: FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF
30: FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF
40: FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 17 FF FF 7F
50: 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00
60: 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17
70: FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF
80: FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 1D FF FF
90: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
A0: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
B0: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
```

```

C0: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
D0: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
E0: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
F0: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to third BAM sector (38/6)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x33=51)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x65=101)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 51. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 52
...	...
\$FB-\$FF	BAM for track 100

Third BAM block 38/6

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 26 09 43 00 65 97 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F
10: 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D
20: FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF
30: FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF
40: FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1D FF FF FF
50: 1F 1D FF FF FF 1F 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07
60: 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B
70: FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF
80: FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF
90: FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 1B FF FF FF 07 19 FF FF FF
A0: 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01
B0: 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19
C0: FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF FF FF 01 19 FF
D0: FF FF 01 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF
E0: 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F
F0: 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to fourth BAM sector (38/9)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x65=101)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x97=151)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 101. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 102
...	...
\$FB-\$FF	BAM for track 150

Fourth BAM block 38/9

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
00: 27 01 43 00 97 9B 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00
10: 17 FF FF 7F 00 17 FF FF 7F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
20: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
40: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$01	T/S pointer to first directory sector (39/1)
\$02	DOS version byte (0x43='C')
\$03	Reserved
\$04	Lowest track covered by this BAM (0x97=151)
\$05	Highest+1 track covered by this BAM (0x9B=155)
\$06-\$0A	BAM for track 151. The first byte shows the "blocks free" for this track, the remaining 4 show the BAM for the track.
\$0B-\$0F	BAM for track 152
...	...
\$15-\$19	BAM for track 154
\$1A-\$FF	Not used

## 16.10 The P00 image format

(This section was contributed by Peter Schepers and slightly edited by Marco van den Heuvel.)

These files were created for use in the PC64 emulator, written by Wolfgang Lorenz. Each one has the same layout with the filetype being stored in the DOS extension (i.e. Pxx is a PRG, Sxx is a SEQ, Uxx is a USR and Rxx is a RELative file), and the header is only 26 bytes long.

This is a dump of a Pxx file (PRG)...

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
      -----
0000: 43 36 34 46 69 6C 65 00 43 52 49 53 49 53 20 4D
0010: 4F 55 4E 54 41 49 4E 00 00 00

```

Bytes	Description
\$00-\$06	ASCII string "C64File"
\$07	Always \$00
\$08-\$17	Filename in PETASCII, padded with \$00 (not \$A0, like a D64)
\$18	Always \$00
\$19	REL file record size (\$00 if not a REL file)
\$1A-??	Program data

The 'xx' in the extension of the file is usually 00, except when we have two DOS filenames which would be the same, but the C64 filenames are different! If we have two C64 filenames which are the same, they *cannot* co-exist in the same directory. If we have two files which do convert down to be the same DOS filename, the extension is incremented until an unused

one is found (x01, x02, x03, up to x99). We can have up to 99 different C64 files with the same corresponding DOS names as that's all the extension will hold (from P00 to P99).

Each PC64 file only has one entry, there are no multi-file containers allowed. This could result in a large number of these files in a directory, even for only a few programs, as each C64 file will result in a PC64 file entry. The best use for a PC64 file is a single-file program, one which does not load anything else.

## 16.11 The CRT cartridge image format

This chapter is based on CRT.txt (rev1.14) compiled by Peter Schepers, with additional contributions from Per Hakan Sundell, Markus Brenner, Marco Van Den Heuvel, Groepaz.

Cartridge files were introduced in the CCS64 emulator, written by Per Hakan Sundell, and use the ".CRT" file extension. This format was created to handle the various ROM cartridges that exist, such as Action Replay, the Power cartridge, and the Final Cartridge.

Normal game cartridges can load into several different memory ranges (\$8000-9FFF, \$A000-BFFF or \$E000-FFFF). Newer utility and freezer cartridges were less intrusive, hiding themselves until called upon, and still others used bank-switching techniques to allow much larger ROM's than normal. Because of these "stealth" and bank-switching methods, a special cartridge format was necessary, to let the emulator know where the cartridge should reside, the control line states to enable it and any special hardware features it uses.

### 16.11.1 Header contents

Here is a dump of a sample 8K normal cartridge, "Attack Of The Mutant Camels"...

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	41 54 54 41 43 4B 20 4F 46 20 54 48 45 20 4D 55	ATTACK?OF?THE?MU
0030:	54 41 4E 54 20 43 41 4D 45 4C 53 00 00 00 00 00	TANT?CAMELS?????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	D3 9B BC FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 EA EA EA A9 01 85 13	.?....80....??
0060:	4C B3 9B A9 08 85 5A 88 D0 FD C6 5A D0 F9 60 D0	L.?Z...Z.?‘.

Bytes:\$0000-000F - 16-byte cartridge signature "C64 CARTRIDGE" (padded with space characters)

0010-0013 - File header length (\$00000040, in high/low format, calculated from offset \$0000). The default (also the minimum) value is \$40. Some cartridges exist which show a value of \$00000020 which is wrong.

0014-0015 - Cartridge version (high/low, presently 01.00)

0016-0017 - Cartridge hardware type (\$0000, high/low)

- 0 - Normal cartridge
- 1 - Action Replay
- 2 - KCS Power Cartridge
- 3 - Final Cartridge III
- 4 - Simons' BASIC
- 5 - Ocean type 1\*

- 6 - Expert Cartridge
- 7 - Fun Play, Power Play
- 8 - Super Games
- 9 - Atomic Power
- 10 - Epyx Fastload
- 11 - Westermann Learning
- 12 - Rex Utility
- 13 - Final Cartridge I
- 14 - Magic Formel
- 15 - C64 Game System, System 3
- 16 - Warp Speed
- 17 - Dinamic\*\*
- 18 - Zaxxon, Super Zaxxon (SEGA)
- 19 - Magic Desk, Domark, HES Australia
- 20 - Super Snapshot V5
- 21 - Comal-80
- 22 - Structured BASIC
- 23 - Ross
- 24 - Dela EP64
- 25 - Dela EP7x8
- 26 - Dela EP256
- 27 - Rex EP256
- 28 - Mikro Assembler
- 29 - Final Cartridge Plus
- 30 - Action Replay 4
- 31 - Stardos
- 32 - EasyFlash
- 33 - EasyFlash Xbank
- 34 - Capture
- 35 - Action Replay 3
- 36 - Retro Replay
- 37 - MMC64
- 38 - MMC Replay
- 39 - IDE64
- 40 - Super Snapshot V4
- 41 - IEEE-488
- 42 - Game Killer
- 43 - Prophet64
- 44 - EXOS
- 45 - Freeze Frame
- 46 - Freeze Machine
- 47 - Snapshot64
- 48 - Super Explode V5.0
- 49 - Magic Voice
- 50 - Action Replay 2
- 51 - MACH 5
- 52 - Diashow-Maker

```

53 - Pagefox
0018 - Cartridge port EXROM line status
      0 - inactive
      1 - active
0019 - Cartridge port GAME line status
      0 - inactive
      1 - active
001A-001F - Reserved for future use
0020-003F - 32-byte cartridge name "CCSMON" (uppercase, padded
           with null characters)
0040-xxxx - Cartridge contents (called CHIP PACKETS, as there can
           be more than one per CRT file). See below for a
           breakdown of the CHIP format.

```

(\*Note: Ocean type 1 includes Navy Seals, Robocop 2 & 3, Shadow of the Beast, Toki, Terminator 2 and more)

(\*\*Note: Dinamic includes Narco Police and more)

### 16.11.2 CHIP Contents

The following is the contents of the CHIP packet, from position \$0040 on in the CRT file. Note I have re-adjusted the starting address to be \$0000, since we are now looking at a file contained in the .CRT file, and all size references are from where it starts.

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0010:	D3 9B BC FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 EA EA EA A9 01 85 13	.?....80....??
0020:	4C B3 9B A9 08 85 5A 88 D0 FD C6 5A D0 F9 60 D0	L.?Z...Z.?'.
0030:	F2 60 A9 04 85 49 A9 00 85 48 A2 00 A5 48 9D 40	?'.?I.?H.?H@
0040:	03 A5 49 9D 60 03 A5 48 18 69 28 85 48 A5 49 69	?I'?H?i(HIi
0050:	00 85 49 E8 E0 18 D0 E4 60 A6 03 A4 02 BD 40 03	?I???.'?????@?

Bytes:\$0000-0003 - Contained ROM signature "CHIP" (note there can be more than one image in a .CRT file)

0004-0007 - Total packet length (\$00002010, ROM image size and header combined) (high/low format)

0008-0009 - Chip type  
           0 - ROM  
           1 - RAM, no ROM data  
           2 - Flash ROM

000A-000B - Bank number (\$0000 - normal cartridge)

000C-000D - Starting load address (high/low format)

000E-000F - ROM image size in bytes (high/low format, typically \$2000 or \$4000)

0010-xxxx - ROM data

The following is a chart taken from the "Commodore Programmers Reference Guide". It details the state of various areas of memory depending on the state of the control lines.

Legend: L - ROML (low) H - ROMH (high) G - GAME E - EXROM



Addr Range	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE	LHGE
	1111 default	101X	1000	011X 00X0	001X	1110	0100	1100	XX01 Ultimax
E000-FFFF	Kernal	RAM	RAM	Kernal	RAM	Kernal	Kernal	Kernal	ROMH(*)
D000-DFFF	IO/CHR	IO/CHR	IO/RAM	IO/CHR	RAM	IO/CHR	IO/CHR	IO/CHR	I/O
C000-CFFF	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	-
A000-BFFF	BASIC	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	BASIC	ROMH	ROMH	-
8000-9FFF	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	ROML	RAM	ROML	ROML(*)
4000-7FFF	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	-
1000-3FFF	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	-
0000-0FFF	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM	RAM

(\*) Internal memory does not respond to write accesses in these areas

From the above chart, the following table can be built. It shows standard cartridges, either 8K or 16K in size, and the memory ranges they load into.

Type	Size in K	Game Line	EXRom Line	Low Bank (ROML)	High Bank (ROMH)
Normal	8k	hi	lo	\$8000	----
Normal	16k	lo	lo	\$8000	\$A000
Ultimax	8k	lo	hi	\$E000	----

The ROMH and ROML lines are CPU-controlled status lines, used to bank in/out RAM, ROM or I/O, depending on what is needed at the time.

Ultimax cartridges typically are situated in the \$E000-FFFF (8K) ROM address range. There are some cartridges which only use 4K of the 8K allocation. If the cartridge is 16K in size, then it will reside in both \$8000-9FFF and \$E000-FFFF.

### 16.11.3 Cartridge Specifics

#### 16.11.3.1 0 - Normal cartridge

Size 8Kb  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???????????
0020:	41	54	54	41	43	4B	20	4F	46	20	54	48	45	20	4D	55	ATTACK?OF?THE?MU
0030:	54	41	4E	54	20	43	41	4D	45	4C	53	00	00	00	00	00	TANT?CAMELS?????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	D3	9B	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	EA	EA	EA	A9	01	85	13	.?....80....??

The second sample below is a dump of "Music Machine", a 4Kb ULTIMAX mode cartridge. It is still identified as a "standard cartridge" according to the ID.

Normal cartridge

Size 4Kb (ULTIMAX mode)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$F000-F7FF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	4D 55 53 49 43 20 4D 41 43 48 49 4E 45 00 00 00	MUSIC?MACHINE???
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 10 10 00 00 00 00 F0 00 10 00	CHIP????????????
0050:	3C 66 C3 C3 66 3C FF FF 18 3C 66 7E 66 66 66 00	<f..f<???<f~fff?

The third sample is a dump of "Adventure Creator", a 16Kb standard cartridge.

Normal cartridge

Size 16Kb  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-BFFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	41 64 76 65 6E 74 75 72 65 20 43 72 65 61 74 6F	Adventure?Creato
0030:	72 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	r????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP?????????.?@?
0050:	09 80 81 EA C3 C2 CD 38 30 A2 00 78 D8 8E 11 D0	?.....80.?x.?.

### 16.11.3.2 1 - Action Replay

Size 32Kb (4 banks of 8Kb each)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF (all modules)

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	41 63 74 69 6F 6E 20 52 65 70 6C 61 79 20 56 00	Action?Replay?V?
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 60 80 4C 63 80 4C	?..?....80L'.Lc.L

This cart has 32Kb of ROM, and 8Kb of RAM. The bank switching is done by writing to the I/O-1 range as follows:

bit	meaning
---	-----

```

7   extra ROM bank selector (A15) (unused)
6   1 = resets FREEZE-mode (turns back to normal mode)
5   1 = enable RAM at ROML ($8000-$9FFF) &
    I/O-2 ($DF00-$DFFF = $9F00-$9FFF)
4   ROM bank selector high (A14)
3   ROM bank selector low (A13)
2   1 = disable cartridge (turn off $DE00)
1   1 = /EXROM high
0   1 = /GAME low

```

Additionally the RAM or ROM can be available through a window in the I/O-2 range.

### 16.11.3.3 2 - KCS Power Cartridge

```

Size          16Kb (2 banks of 8K each)
GAME          inactive (0)
EXROM         inactive (0)
Load address  module #1 - $8000-9FFF module #2 - $A000-BFFF

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 20 01 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0020:	4B 43 53 20 50 6F 77 65 72 20 43 61 72 74 72 69	KCS?Power?Cartri
0030:	64 67 65 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	dge?????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09 80 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 78 D8 A2 FF 9A A9 27	?.^....80x..?..'
...		
2050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 A0 00 20 00	CHIP?????????????
2060:	97 E3 16 A1 FF FF FF 20 13 A0 A5 01 09 01 85 01	.?.????????????

### 16.11.3.4 3 - Final Cartridge III

```

Size          64Kb (4 banks of 16Kb each)
GAME          active (1)
EXROM         active (1)
Load address  $8000-BFFF (all modules)

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 03 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@?????????????
0020:	46 69 6E 61 6C 20 43 61 72 74 72 69 64 67 65 20	Final?Cartridge?
0030:	49 49 49 20 31 39 38 37 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	III?1987?????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	09 80 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 4C 80 4C 55 95 4C	?.^....80LL.LUL
...		
4050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
4060:	01 02 00 81 5D 81 61 81 99 81 D8 81 0B 82 33 82	???]a.?3
...		
8060:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?

```
8070: 20 43 80 20 52 80 A9 4E 20 05 DE 20 FD BF AD 39    ?C.?R..N???.?..9
```

```
...
```

```
C070: 43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 03 80 00 40 00    CHIP??@??????.?@?
```

```
C080: A2 06 BD DD 85 95 05 CA 10 F8 AE A0 02 E8 EC A2    .???.? ??????.
```

A total of 64 kB of ROM memory is organized into four \$4000 banks located at \$8000-\$BFFF.

The banks are arranged in the following way:

Bank 0: BASIC, Monitor, Disk-Turbo

Bank 1: Notepad, BASIC (Menu Bar)

Bank 2: Desktop, Freezer/Print

Bank 3: Freezer, Compression

The cartridges uses the entire I/O-1 and I/O-2 range. Bank switching is done by writing the bank number plus \$40 into memory location \$DFFF. For instance, to select bank 2, \$DFFF is set to \$42.

The CRT file contains four CHIP blocks, each block with a start address of \$8000, length \$4000 and the bank number in the bank field. In the cartridge header, both EXROM (\$18) and GAME (\$19) are set to 1 to enable the 16 kB ROM configuration.

The registers are arranged in the following way:

One register at \$DFFF:

bit	meaning
7	Hide this register (1 = hidden)
6	NMI line (0 = low = active) *1)
5	GAME line (0 = low = active) *2)
4	EXROM line (0 = low = active)
2-3	unassigned (usually set to 0)
0-1	number of bank to show at \$8000

1) if either the freezer button is pressed, or bit 6 is 0, then an NMI is generated

2) if the freezer button is pressed, GAME is also forced low

The rest of I/O-1/I/O-2 contain a mirror of the last 2 pages of the currently selected ROM bank (also at \$dfff, contrary to what some other documents say)

#### 16.11.3.5 4 - Simons' Basic

Size 16Kb (2 banks of 8kb each)

GAME active (1)

EXROM inactive (0)

Load address module #1 - \$8000-9FFF module #2 - \$A000-BFFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 04 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	53 69 6D 6F 6E 27 73 20 42 61 73 69 63 00 00 00	Simon's?Basic???
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???

```

0050: 52 81 52 81 C3 C2 CD 38 30 41 4C 52 81 20 2C 81   RR...80ALR?,
...
2050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 A0 00 20 00   CHIP????????????
2060: 20 A4 A6 99 9E CB A0 05 A5 A8 91 20 A4 A6 99 A2   ????.???..???.
```

Simons' BASIC permanently uses 16 kB (\$4000) bytes of cartridge memory from \$8000-\$BFFF. However, through some custom bank-switching logic the upper area (\$A000-\$BFFF) may be disabled so Simons' BASIC may use it as additional RAM. Writing a value of \$01 to address location \$DE00 banks in ROM, \$00 disables ROM and enables RAM.

The CRT file contains two CHIP blocks of length \$2000 each, the first block having a start address of \$8000, the second block \$A000. In the cartridge header, EXROM (\$18) is set to 0, GAME (\$19) is set to 1 to indicate the RESET/power-up configuration of 8 kB ROM.

### 16.11.3.6 5 - Ocean type 1

Size	32Kb, 128Kb, 256Kb or 512Kb sizes (4, 16, 32 or 64 banks of 8Kb)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	Banks 00-15 - \$8000-9FFF Banks 16-31 - \$A000-BFFF (except Terminator 2)

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
00000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
00010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
00020:	53 48 41 44 4F 57 20 4F 46 20 54 48 45 20 42 45	SHADOW?OF?THE?BE
00030:	41 53 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	AST?????????????
00040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
00050:	09 80 83 81 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 83 81 4C 76 82 80	?....80LLv.
...		
02050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
02060:	59 6D 00 56 AD 00 55 AE F0 00 01 A0 FE 00 01 F8	Ym?V?U???..???
...		
20140:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 10 A0 00 20 00	CHIP?????????????
20150:	0A 9A 55 FF 9B 69 57 FE AA 65 96 FE 65 0F D6 D9	?..U?iW.e.e?..

Here is a list of the known OCEAN cartridges:

Batman The Movie	(128 kB)
Battle Command	(128 kB)
Double Dragon	(128 kB)
Navy Seals	(128 kB)
Pang	(128 kB)
Robocop 3	(128 kB)
Space Gun	(128 kB)
Toki	(128 kB)
Chase H.Q. II	(256 kB)
Robocop 2	(256 kB)
Shadow of the Beast	(256 kB)

**Terminator 2 (512 kB)**

The 32Kb type of cart has 4 banks of 8Kb (\$2000), banked in at \$8000-\$9FFF.

The 128Kb type of cart has 16 banks of 8Kb (\$2000), banked in at \$8000-\$9FFF.

The 256Kb type of cart has 32 banks of 8Kb (\$2000), 16 banked in at \$8000-\$9FFF, and 16 banked in at \$A000-\$BFFF.

The 512Kb type of cart has 64 banks of 8Kb (\$2000), banked in at \$8000-\$9FFF.

Bank switching is done by writing to \$DE00. The lower six bits give the bank number (ranging from 0-63). Bit 8 in this selection word is always set.

**16.11.3.7 6 - Expert Cartridge**

Size 8Kb  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 06 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	45 78 70 65 72 74 20 43 61 72 74 72 69 64 67 65	Expert?Cartridge
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 02 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP??@?????.???
0050:	00 00 00 0A F3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????

**16.11.3.8 7 - Fun Play, Power Play**

Size 128Kb (16 banks of 8Kb modules)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF (all modules)

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
00000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
00010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
00020:	46 55 4E 20 50 4C 41 59 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	FUN?PLAY????????
00030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
00040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
00050:	1E 80 86 EA C3 C2 CD 38 30 1B 00 81 0D 08 80 00	?.....80?????.?
...		
02050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 08 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
02060:	78 A2 F0 86 01 BD 1D 08 9D F8 00 CA D0 F7 4C 00	x.????????..?L?
...		
04060:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 10 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
04070:	38 E5 68 85 03 B0 11 27 03 12 C0 18 69 27 42 90	8?h??'???.?i'B
...		
06070:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 18 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
06080:	44 D0 5E 06 02 C0 44 11 40 04 11 44 01 5F 1C 73	D.^???.D?@??D?_?s

```

...
1E130: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 39 80 00 20 00  CHIP???????9.???
1E140: 85 EB 41 EA 9E 08 03 00 C0 06 18 01 00 C0 08 03  ?A.????.?????.??

```

The FUN PLAY Cartridge uses \$DE00 for bank selection, and uses 8Kb banks (\$2000) at \$8000-\$9FFF. There are 16 banks of ROM memory and are referenced by the following values:

```

$00 -> Bank 0
$08 -> Bank 1
$10 -> Bank 2
$18 -> Bank 3
$20 -> Bank 4
$28 -> Bank 5
$30 -> Bank 6
$38 -> Bank 7
$01 -> Bank 8
$09 -> Bank 9
$11 -> Bank 10
$19 -> Bank 11
$21 -> Bank 12
$29 -> Bank 13
$31 -> Bank 14
$39 -> Bank 15

```

The bank field in the chip headers is set according to the value written to \$DE00. The following bits are used for bank decoding in \$DE00 (0 being the LSB, 3 being the MSB).

```

Bit# 76543210
      xx210xx3

```

After copying memory from the ROM banks, the selection program writes a value of \$86 to \$DE00. This seems either to reset or disable the cartridge ROM.

### 16.11.3.9 8 - Super Games

```

Size                64Kb (4 banks of 16Kb each)
GAME                inactive (0)
EXROM               inactive (0)
Load address        $8000-BFFF (all modules)

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	53 55 50 45 52 20 47 41 4D 45 53 00 00 00 00 00	SUPER?GAMES?????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	0A 80 0A 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 00 A9 80 A0 00 85 FB	??.?....80?..?.
...		
4050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
4060:	27 80 A8 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 00 40 C0 40 C0 40 C0	'.?....80?@.@.@.

```

...
8060: 43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 40 00  CHIP??@??????.?@?
8070: 00 00 00 49 4D C7 64 47 46 45 F3 48 DC 08 7E 0B  ???IM.dGFE?H.?~?

```

```

...
C070: 43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 03 80 00 40 00  CHIP??@??????.?@?
C080: D5 F9 F0 C1 D5 F7 F0 BD E8 B5 02 F0 FB C9 05 30  .??..???????..?0

```

The Super Games cartridge uses 4 16Kb banks (\$8000-\$BFFF) of ROM memory. Bank selecting is done by writing to \$DF00.

\$DF00 register is as follows:

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	bank bit 0
1	bank bit 1
2	inverted GAME line
3	inverted EXROM line
4-7	unused

### 16.11.3.10 9 - Atomic Power

Size	32Kb (4 banks of 8Kb modules)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-9FFF (all modules)

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	41 74 6F 6D 69 63 20 50 6F 77 65 72 00 00 00 00	Atomic?Power????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????..???
0050:	09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 41 80 4C 1E 80 4C	?..?....80LA.L?.L
...		
2050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????..???
2060:	09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 3F 80 4C 91 80 4C	?..?....80L?.L.L
...		
4060:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????..???
4070:	EF FC 09 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 27 80 4C DB 81 4C	?..?....80L'.L.L
...		
6070:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 03 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????..???
6080:	09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 73 86 4C 30 80 4C	?..?....80LsL0.L

This cart has 32Kb of ROM and 8Kb of RAM

Writing to I/O-1 will do the following:

bit	meaning
---	-----
7	extra ROM bank selector (A15) (unused)
6	1 = resets FREEZE-mode (turns back to normal mode)



```

5      1 = enable RAM at ROML ($8000-$9FFF) &
        I/O-2 ($DF00-$DFFF = $9F00-$9FFF)
4      ROM bank selector high (A14)
3      ROM bank selector low  (A13)
2      1 = disable cartridge (turn off $DE00)
1      1 = /EXROM high
0      1 = /GAME low

```

If bit 5 (RAM enable) is 1, bit 0,1 (exrom/game) is == 2 (cart off), bit 2,6,7 (cart disable, freeze clear) are 0, then cart ROM (Bank 0..3) is mapped at 8000-9FFF, and cart RAM (Bank 0) is mapped at A000-BFFF and cart RAM (Bank 0) is enabled in the I/O-2 area using 16Kb game config.

The cart RAM or ROM is available through a window in the I/O-2 range.

### 16.11.3.11 10 - Epyx Fastload

```

Size          8Kb
GAME          active (1)
EXROM         active (1)
Load address  $8000-9FFF

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0A 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	45 50 59 58 20 46 41 53 54 4C 4F 41 44 00 00 00	EPYX?FASTLOAD???
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	30 80 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 20 04 90 4C 38 DF AB	0.^....80??L8?

The Epyx FastLoad cart uses a simple capacitor to toggle the ROM on and off:

the capacitor is discharged, and 8k game config enabled, by either reading ROML or reading I/O-1. If none of those accesses happen the capacitor will charge, and if it is charged (after 512 cycles) then the ROM will get disabled.

### 16.11.3.12 11 - Westermann Learning

```

Size          16Kb
GAME          inactive (0)
EXROM         inactive (0)
Load address  $8000-BFFF

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	57 45 53 54 45 52 4D 41 4E 4E 00 00 00 00 00 00	WESTERMANN???????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP?????????.?@?
0050:	09 80 9C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 A2 00 8E 16 D0 20 84	?.....80.???.?

Any read from the I/O-2 range will switch the cart off.

**16.11.3.13 12 - Rex Utility**

Size 8K  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0C 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	52 45 58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	REX?????????????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	?????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	08 80 C1 FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 6C 95 E3 20 A3 FD 20	?.....801.?.?

Reading from \$DF00-DFBF disables ROM, reading from \$DFC0-DFFF enables ROM (8k game config).

**16.11.3.14 13 - Final Cartridge I**

Size 16Kb  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$8000-BFFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0D 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	54 68 65 20 46 69 6E 61 6C 20 43 61 72 74 72 69	The?Final?Cartri
0030:	64 67 65 20 49 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	dge?I????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	80 BA 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 00 A0 A0 20 2D FE 58	.^....80??-.X

Any access to I/O-1 turns cartridge ROM off. Any access to I/O-2 turns cartridge ROM on.

The cart ROM is visible in I/O-1 and I/O-2.

**16.11.3.15 14 - Magic Formel**

Size 64Kb (8 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME Inactive (0)  
 EXROM Inactive (0)  
 Load Address \$E000-FFFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0E 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	4D 61 67 69 63 20 46 6F 72 6D 65 6C 00 00 00 00	Magic?Formel????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	?????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 E0 00 20 00	CHIP?????????????

```

0050: 4D 46 30 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF0??'??'??'
...
2050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
2060: 4C 5F E4 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D L_???'??'??'
...
4060: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 02 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
4070: 4D 46 32 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF2??'??'??'
...
6070: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 03 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
6080: 4D 46 33 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF3??'??'??'
...
8080: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 04 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
8090: 4D 46 34 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF4??'??'??'
...
A090: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 05 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
A0A0: 4D 46 35 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF5??'??'??'
...
COA0: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 06 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
COB0: 4D 46 36 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF6??'??'??'
..
EOB0: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 07 E0 00 20 00 CHIP????????????
EOC0: 4D 46 37 8D 00 DF 60 8D 01 DF 60 8D 02 DF 60 8D MF7??'??'??'

```

### 16.11.3.16 15 - C64 Game System, System 3

```

Size                512Kb (64 banks of 8Kb each)
GAME                inactive (0)
EXROM               active (1)
Load address        $8000-9FFF (all modules)

```

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
000000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
000010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 0F 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
000020:	43 36 34 47 53 20 43 61 72 74 72 69 64 67 65 00	C64GS?Cartridge?
000030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
000040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
000050:	6D 80 C5 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C CB 80 4C 36 84 4C	m.....80L..L6L
...		
002050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
002060:	18 D0 A9 FF 8D 15 D0 8D 1D D0 8D 17 D0 A2 07 A9	?..??.?..?..?
...		
004060:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
004070:	E0 08 19 21 77 84 52 98 9F 80 A5 21 31 01 31 89	???!wR.!1?1
...		
006070:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 03 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
006080:	C0 08 1C 1D A0 92 03 03 D8 AA 04 C0 B8 01 40 EA	.???.??.?..?@.
...		

```
07E430: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 3F 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
07E440: 45 20 41 20 42 49 47 20 58 FE 4F 4E 20 54 48 49  E?A?BIG?X.ON?THI
```

Here is a list of the known cartridges:

```
C64GS 4-in-1      (Commodore)  (512 kB)
Last Ninja Remix (System 3)    (512 kB)
Myth              (System 3)    (512 kB)
```

ROM memory is organized in 8Kb (\$2000) banks located at \$8000-\$9FFF. Bank switching is done by writing to address \$DE00+X, where X is the bank number (STA \$DE00,X). For instance, to read from bank 3, address \$DE03 is written to. Reading from anywhere in the I/O-1 range will disable the cart.

The CRT file contains a string of CHIP blocks, each block with a start address of \$8000, length \$2000 and the bank number in the bank field. In the cartridge header, EXROM (\$18) is set to 0, GAME (\$19) is set to 1 to enable the 8 kB ROM configuration.

### 16.11.3.17 16 - Warp Speed

```
Size              16Kb
GAME              inactive (0)
EXROM             inactive (0)
Load address      $8000-BFFF
```

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	10	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	57	61	72	70	73	70	65	65	64	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Warpspeed???????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	4C	22	80	4C	22	80	FF	43	42	4D	20	53	E4	20	18	E5	L".L".?CBM?S????

After RESET or POWER ON, 16kB of cartridge ROM is visible at \$8000-\$BFFF. Additionally, ROM normally located at \$9E00-\$9FFF is mirrored into I/O-1 and I/O-2 at \$DE00-\$DFFF. ROM at \$8000-\$BFFF is disabled by writing into the I/O-2 area (typically \$DF00) and may be re-enabled by writing into I/O-1 (\$DE00). However, the \$DE00-\$DFFF (I/O-1/I/O-2) area itself always remains mapped to cartridge ROM.

### 16.11.3.18 17 - Dinamic

```
Size              128Kb (16 banks of 8Kb each)
GAME              inactive (0)
EXROM             active (1)
Load address      $8000-9FFF (all modules)
```

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
000000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
000010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	11	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
000020:	4E	61	72	63	6F	20	50	6F	6C	69	63	65	00	00	00	00	Narco?Police????
000030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
000040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???

```

000050: 0B 80 0B 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 00 00 78 A2 FF 9A D8  ?.?....80??x.?.
..
002050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
002060: 1C 8C 1B 8C 16 16 8F 16 16 88 1C 1C 86 1C 1C 89  ??????????
..
004060: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
004070: B6 02 07 08 07 07 00 0A 0A B6 00 05 0A 00 07 07  ??????????????
..
01E130: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 0F 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
01E140: 00 D5 70 03 F5 70 0F 5F 70 0F F7 70 35 FD F0 37  ?.p??p?_p??p5.??

```

Here is a list of the known DINAMIC cartridges:

```

Narco Police  (128 kB)
Satan         (128 kB)

```

ROM memory is organized in 8Kb (\$2000) banks located at \$8000-\$9FFF. Bank switching is done by reading from address \$DE00+X, where X is the bank number (LDA \$DE00,X). For instance, to read from bank 3, address \$DE03 is accessed.

The CRT file contains a string of CHIP blocks, each block with a start address of \$8000, length \$2000 and the bank number in the bank field. In the cartridge header, EXROM (\$18) is set to 0, GAME (\$19) is set to 1 to enable the 8 kB ROM configuration.

### 16.11.3.19 18 - Zaxxon, Super Zaxxon (SEGA)

```

Size                20Kb (3 banks of different sizes)
GAME                active (1)
EXROM               active (1)
Load address        $8000-8FFF (mirrored in $9000-9FFF, module 0, chip U1)
                   $A000-BFFF (banked modules 1 and 2, chip U2)

```

```

      00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F      ASCII
      -----
000000: 43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20  C64?CARTRIDGE???
000010: 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 12 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ???@????????????
000020: 5A 61 78 78 6F 6E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  Zaxxon???????????
000030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ?????????????????
000040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 10 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 10 00  CHIP?????????.???
000050: 0D 80 29 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 78 4C 09 80 78 A9 00  ?.)....80xL?.x.?
..
001050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 A0 00 20 00  CHIP?????????????
001060: A2 0F BD 00 20 D0 04 CA 10 F8 60 BD 70 20 F0 0D  .?????.???'p???
..
003060: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 A0 00 20 00  CHIP?????????????
003070: 65 A2 36 A3 E7 A3 CB A4 94 A5 86 A6 5E A7 35 A8  e.6?.??~5?

```

The (Super) Zaxxon carts use a 4Kb (\$1000) ROM at \$8000-\$8FFF (mirrored in \$9000-\$9FFF) along with two 8Kb (\$2000) cartridge banks located at \$A000-\$BFFF. One of the two banks is selected by doing a read access to either the \$8000-\$8FFF area (bank 0 is selected) or to \$9000-\$9FFF area (bank 1 is selected). EXROM (\$18 = \$00) and GAME (\$19 = \$00) lines are always pulled to GND to select the 16 kB ROM configuration.

The CRT file includes three CHIP blocks:

- a) bank = 0, load address = \$8000, size = \$1000
- b) bank = 0, load address = \$A000, size = \$2000
- c) bank = 1, load address = \$A000, size = \$2000

### 16.11.3.20 19 - Magic Desk, Domark, HES Australia

Size 32Kb, 64Kb or 128Kb sizes (4 to 16 banks of 8Kb each)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address (banks 00-15) - \$8000-9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	13	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	4D	61	67	69	63	20	44	65	73	6B	00	00	00	00	00	00	Magic?Desk???????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09	80	C6	CA	C3	C2	CD	38	30	8E	16	D0	20	A3	FD	20	?.....80?.?.?
..																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	00	3F	0A	01	00	86	4E	24	28	31	30	29	3A	4A	4F	59	?????N\$(10):JOY
..																	
4060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	02	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
4070:	00	8B	C9	28	4E	24	2C	31	29	B3	B1	22	FF	22	A7	32	?.(N\$,1)"?"2
..																	
6070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	03	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
6080:	AE	01	83	33	2C	37	2C	22	32	29	20	44	45	4C	20	4B	?3,7,"2)?DEL?K

This cartridge type is very similar to the OCEAN cart type: ROM memory is organized in 8Kb (\$2000) banks located at \$8000-\$9FFF. Bank switching is done by writing the bank number to \$DE00. Deviant from the Ocean type, bit 8 is cleared for selecting one of the ROM banks. If bit 8 is set (\$DE00 = \$80), the GAME/EXROM lines are disabled, turning on RAM at \$8000-\$9FFF instead of ROM.

In the cartridge header, EXROM (\$18) is set to 0, GAME (\$19) is set to 1 to indicate the RESET/power-up configuration of 8 kB ROM.

Here is a list of the known cartridges:

Ghosbusters	(HES Australia)	(32 kB)
Magic Desk	(Commodore)	(32 kB)
Badlands	(Domark)	(64 kB)
Vindicators	(Domark)	(64 kB)
Wonderboy	(HES Australia)	(64 kB)
Cyberball	(Domark)	(128 kB)

### 16.11.3.21 20 - Super Snapshot V5

Size 64Kb (4 banks of 16Kb each)  
 GAME active (1)

EXROM	active (1)																
Load address	\$8000-BFFF																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	14	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	53	75	70	65	72	20	53	6E	61	70	73	68	6F	74	20	35	Super?Snapshot?5
0030:	20	4E	54	53	43	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?NTSC????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	09	80	59	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	03	9F	00	FA	F4	20	?..Y....80???????
...																	
4050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
4060:	79	DE	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	A9	05	8D	20	D0	8D	21	y.?....80.???.!
...																	
8060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	02	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
8070:	50	DE	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	A9	0A	85	6A	A9	0D	85	P.?....80.?j.?
...																	
C070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	03	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
C080:	50	DE	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	85	07	20	1A	AD	A5	76	P.?....80???v

The first page of the currently selected ROM bank is mirrored in the I/O-1 range when reading.

The control Register is the I/O-1 range when writing:

bit	meaning
---	-----
7-5	unused
4	ROM/RAM bank bit 1
3	ROM enable
2	ROM/RAM bank bit 0
1	RAM enable, EXROM
0	release freeze, !GAME

### 16.11.3.22 21 - Comal-80

Size	64Kb (4 banks of 16Kb each)																
GAME	active (1)																
EXROM	active (1)																
Load address	\$8000-BFFF																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	15	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	43	6F	6D	61	6C	20	38	30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Comal?80????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	87	87	70	CF	C3	C2	CD	38	30	4C	AA	CF	4C	70	CF	4C	..p....80L.Lp.L
...																	
4050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?

Size	8Kb to 72kb sizes (1 to 9 banks of 8Kb each, or 1 bank of 8Kb and 1 or 2 banks of 32Kb each)
------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



GAME	inactive (0)																
EXROM	active (1)																
Load address	\$8000-9FFF																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	18	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	44	45	4C	41	20	45	50	36	34	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	DELA?EP64????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	00	85	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	?^....80????????
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	80	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	80	00	CHIP??.?????.?.?
2060:	54	45	53	54	0D	2A	0D	54	45	20	36	34	0D	00	00	00	TEST?*?TE?64????

This is an eprom cartridge. It has 1 2764 (8Kb) which holds the base eprom with the base menu, and 2 27256 eproms of which 8Kb parts are banked into the \$8000-9FFF area.

The bank selecting is done by writing to \$DE00. The following bits are used for bank decoding in \$DE00 (0 being the LSB, 3 being the MSB).

Bit# 76543210  
xx10xx32

Any bank value below 4 or above 11 switches in the base bank (bank 0).

The bit values for each eprom bank are :

eprom bank 1 : xx00xx01  
eprom bank 2 : xx01xx01  
eprom bank 3 : xx10xx01  
eprom bank 4 : xx11xx01  
eprom bank 5 : xx00xx10  
eprom bank 6 : xx01xx10  
eprom bank 7 : xx10xx10  
eprom bank 8 : xx11xx10

Setting bit 7 high will switch off EXROM.

### 16.11.3.26 25 - Dela EP7x8

Size	8Kb to 64kb sizes (1 to 8 banks of 8Kb each)																
GAME	inactive (0)																
EXROM	active (1)																
Load address	\$8000-9FFF																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	19	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	44	45	4C	41	20	45	50	37	78	38	00	00	00	00	00	00	DELA?EP7x8????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09	80	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	78	A2	FF	9A	D8	8E	16	?.^....80x.?.?.?

```

...
2050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
2060: 94 83 A0 83 C3 C2 CD 38 30 02 BB 5A 30 5F EE 3D  ...80?Z0_?=

```

This is an eprom cartridge. It has 8 8Kb banks of which the first holds the base menu, the other eproms can be banked into the \$8000-9FFF area.

The bank selecting is done by writing to \$DE00. Each low bit is used to bank in the respective eprom. If all bits are high then the EXROM is switched off.

The bit values for each eprom bank is:

```

eprom bank 1 : 11111110 ($FE) (base eprom)
eprom bank 2 : 11111101 ($FD)
eprom bank 3 : 11111011 ($FB)
eprom bank 4 : 11110111 ($F7)
eprom bank 5 : 11101111 ($EF)
eprom bank 6 : 11011111 ($DF)
eprom bank 7 : 10111111 ($BF)
eprom bank 8 : 01111111 ($7F)

```

```

EXROM off      : 11111111 ($FF)

```

### 16.11.3.27 26 - Dela EP256

```

Size                8Kb to 262kb sizes (1 to 33 banks of 8Kb each)
GAME                inactive (0)
EXROM               active (1)
Load address        $8000-9FFF

```

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	1A	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???????????
0020:	44	45	4C	41	20	45	50	32	35	36	00	00	00	00	00	00	DELA?EP256???????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	?????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	00	85	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	93	0D	2B	2B	2B	20	45	?^....80.?+++?E
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	09	80	28	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	78	A2	05	8E	16	D0	20	?.(....80x.???.?
...																	
4060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	02	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
4070:	0B	80	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	DC	10	8E	16	D0	20	87	?..80.???.?.
...																	
6070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	03	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
6080:	09	80	F6	8E	C3	C2	CD	38	30	A2	C8	8E	16	D0	20	..	?..80...?..?
...																	
8080:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	04	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
8090:	94	83	A0	83	C3	C2	CD	38	30	02	BB	5A	30	5F	EE	3D	...80?Z0_?=

This is an eprom cartridge. It has 33 8Kb banks of which the first holds the base menu, the other eproms can be banked into the \$8000-9FFF area.

The bank selecting is done by writing to \$DE00.

The values for the (extra) eprom banks are:

```
eprom banks 1- 8 : $38-3F
eprom banks 9-16 : $28-2F
eprom banks 17-24 : $18-1F
eprom banks 25-32 : $08-0F
```

Setting bit 7 high will switch off EXROM.

### 16.11.3.28 27 - Rex EP256

Size	8Kb to 262kb sizes (1 bank of 8Kb and 1 to 8 banks of either 8Kb, 16Kb or 32Kb)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	active (1)
Load address	\$8000-9FFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 1B 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	52 45 58 20 45 50 32 35 36 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	REX?EP256????????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09 80 C1 FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 20 A3 FD 20 50 FD 20	?.....80?.?P.?
...		
2050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	09 80 F2 8F C3 C2 CD 38 30 A2 C8 8E 16 D0 20 A3	?..?...80..?..?
...		
4060:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 40 00	CHIP??@??????.?@?
4070:	09 80 09 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 58 D8 20 84 FF 20 8A	?..?....80X.???

This is an eprom cartridge. It has 9 eprom sockets, of which the first holds the base eprom with the base menu which is an 8Kb eprom, the other eprom sockets can handle 8Kb, 16Kb or 32Kb eproms, of which 8kb can be banked into the \$8000-9FFF area.

The bank selecting is done by writing to \$DFA0. Bits 2, 1 and 0 determine which socket is used and bits 5 and 4 are used to select an 8Kb piece of the eprom.

The possible values for bits 5 and 4 for the (extra) eprom banks are:

8Kb : 3, 2, 1, 0

16Kb bank 0 : 2, 0

16Kb bank 1 : 3, 1

32Kb bank 0 : 0

32Kb bank 1 : 1

32Kb bank 2 : 2

32Kb bank 3 : 3

Reading from \$DFC0 switches off the EXROM. Reading from \$DFE0 switches on the EXROM.

**16.11.3.29 28 - Mikro Assembler**

Size 8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$8000-9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	1C	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	60	80	FE	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	4C	07	87	4C	CA	82	41	' .....80L?.L.A

The \$9E00-\$9EFF range is mirrored at \$DE00-\$DEFF. The \$9F00-\$9FFF range is mirrored at \$DF00-\$DFFF.

**16.11.3.30 29 - Final Cartridge Plus**

Size 32Kb (1 bank of 32Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$0000-\$7FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	1D	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	80	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	CHIP??.?????????.?
0050:	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	????????????????

This cart has 32Kb of ROM, bank 0 is in the cart image but is unused. The first 8Kb of the cart image is unused, the second 8Kb of the cart image is mapped to \$E000-\$FFFF, the third 8Kb of the cart image is mapped to \$8000-\$9FFF and the fourth 8Kb of the cart image is mapped to \$A000-\$BFFF. An NMI can be triggered by the cart, if address \$0001 is written to and the cartridge is enabled. The cart can be disabled by software, by clearing bit 4 when writing to \$DF00-\$DFFF. Cart ROM at \$E000-\$FFFF can be disabled by setting bit 5 to 0 when writing to \$DF00-\$DFFF. Cart ROM at \$8000-\$BFFF can be disabled by setting bit 6 to 1 when writing to \$DF00-\$DFFF. Bit 7 of a byte written to \$DF00-\$DFFF can be read back from the cartridge if enabled (like a memory cell).

**16.11.3.31 30 - Action Replay 4**

Size 32Kb (4 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-------

```

-----
0000: 43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20 C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010: 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 1E 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 ???@????????????
0020: 56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 VICE?CART????????
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ????????????????
0040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00 CHIP?????????.???
0050: EA 78 48 A9 7F 8D 0D DD D0 0E 48 AD 0D DD 10 04 .xP.???..?P?.??
...
2050: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 01 80 00 20 00 CHIP?????????.???
2060: 09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C E9 80 4C 81 81 4C ?.?.....80L?.LL
...
4060: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 02 80 00 20 00 CHIP?????????.???
4070: 09 80 0E 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 A2 00 4C EF FC 20 BC ?.?.....80.?.L?.??
...
6070: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 03 80 00 20 00 CHIP?????????.???
6080: 09 80 0C 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 4C 70 88 4C 3F 80 4C ?.?.....80LpL?.L

```

The control register is the I/O-1 range:

bit	meaning
0	Eprom banking bit 0 (bank address 13)
1	Controls the GAME line (0 sets GAME low, 1 sets GAME high)
2	Freeze-end bit (disables the register and hides any rom bank)
3	Controls the Exrom line (1 sets EXROM low, 0 sets EXROM high)
4	Eprom banking bit 1 (bank address 14)
5-7	Unused

The first page of the currently banked ROM block can be read in the I/O-2 range.

### 16.11.3.32 31 - Stardos

Size 16Kb (2 banks of 8Kb)

GAME active (1)

EXROM inactive (0)

Load address \$8000-\$9FFF (bank 0), \$E000-\$FFFF (bank 1)

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 1F 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@????????????
0020:	56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	F9 80 B6 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 FD 80 89 80 4C 0C 88	?.....80...L?
...		
2050:	43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 E0 00 20 00	CHIP????????????
2060:	85 56 20 0F BC A5 61 C9 88 90 03 20 D4 BA 20 CC	V???a.???.

This cart has 16Kb of ROM, of which the first 8Kb is mapped in at \$8000-\$9FFF and the second 8Kb is used as a kernel replacement. The kernel replacement is achieved by a clip that needs to be installed inside the C64.

Reading from I/O-1 causes a capacitor to get charged with every read, once the capacitor is charged enough it switches the cart on.

Reading from I/O-2 causes a different capacitor to get charged with every read, once the capacitor is charged enough it switched the cart off.

### 16.11.3.33 32 - EasyFlash

Size 1024Kb (64 banks of 2 \* 8Kb)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF (ROML), \$A000-\$BFFF or \$E000-\$FFFF (ROMH)

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	20	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@????????????
0020:	45	61	73	79	46	6C	61	73	68	20	43	61	72	74	72	69	EasyFlash?Cartri
0030:	64	67	65	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	dge????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	00	85	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	93	0D	2B	2B	2B	20	45	?^....80.?+++?E

EasyFlash is a 1 MByte Flash EPROM card with multiple configurations and banks possible, it also has 256 bytes of RAM which is mapped into the I/O-2 range.

There are two control registers, one at \$DE00 and one at \$DE02.

The register at \$DE00 does the following:

bit	meaning
7	LED control
6-3	Unused
2	Mode (0/1)
1	Exrom line control
0	Game line control

The register at \$DE02 controls which bank is mapped into ROMH and ROML.

### 16.11.3.34 33 - EasyFlash Xbank

Size -  
 GAME -  
 EXROM -  
 Load address -

This CRT type is not actually related to a separate hardware, it is used by some EasyFlash related tools as a container format. Consequently VICE does (can) not load files of this type.

### 16.11.3.35 34 - Capture

Size 8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM inactive (0)

Load address	\$E000-\$FFFF																ASCII
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	22	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???"???????
0020:	4D	61	67	69	63	20	46	6F	72	6D	65	6C	00	00	00	00	Magic?Formel????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	E0	00	20	00	CHIP????????????
0050:	00	0A	0D	8A	B4	A1	20	80	00	0A	82	8A	8D	20	9E	20	?????.?.????

This cart has 8Kb of ROM which is mapped to \$E000, and 8Kb of RAM which is mapped to \$6000. The cartridge is disabled after a reset.

When the freeze button is pressed the following happens:

- an NMI is generated
- as soon as the current address is in bank 0xfe the cart switches to ultimax mode. The cart ROM then contains one page full of "jmp \$eaea", which ultimately calls the freezer code.
- the \$FFF7/\$FFF8 "register" logic is enabled and any access (read or write) to \$FFF7 will turn the cart\_enabled off (leave ultimax mode), and an access to \$FFF8 will turn the cart back on (enter ultimax mode). the "register logic" that causes this can only be disabled again by a hardware reset.

### 16.11.3.36 35 - Action Replay 3

Size	16Kb (2 banks of 8Kb)																
GAME	active (1)																
EXROM	inactive (0)																
Load address	\$8000-\$9FFF																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	23	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???#????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	EA	A9	E3	48	A9	7B	48	08	4C	1A	80	EA	EA	EA	48	AD	...H..H?L?...H
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	09	80	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	78	A2	FB	D8	9A	A9	27	?.^....80x.....'

This cart has 16Kb of ROM of which 8Kb is mapped in at both ROML and ROMH. Bank switching and control register is done through the I/O-1 range:

bit	meaning
---	-----
7-4	unused
3	Exrom line control
2	Disable cart
1	Unused

0 Bank

### 16.11.3.37 36 - Retro Replay

Size 32Kb, 64Kb or 128Kb (4, 8 or 16 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME inactive (0)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???\$????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09	80	0C	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	4C	7F	81	4C	87	81	4C	?..80L?L.L

The Retro Replay has three registers: Two write-only (\$DE00 & \$DE01) and one read-only register (\$DE00 & \$DE01 giving the same results).

The register at \$DE00 is reset to \$00 on a hard reset if not in flash mode. If in flash mode, it is set to \$02 in order to prevent the computer from starting the normal cartridge. Flash mode is selected with a jumper.

Register at \$DE00:

bit	meaning
0	Controls the GAME line: A 1 asserts the line, a 0 will deassert it.
1	Controls the EXROM line: A 0 will assert it, a 1 will deassert it.
2	Writing a 1 will disable further write accesses to all registers of the Retro Replay, and set the memory map of the C64 to standard, as if there is no cartridge installed at all.
3	Controls bank-address 13 for ROM and RAM banking.
4	Controls bank-address 14 for ROM and RAM banking.
5	Switches between ROM and RAM: 0=ROM, 1=RAM
6	Must be written once to "1" after a successful freeze in order to set the correct memory map and enable bits 0 and 1 of this register. Otherwise no effect.
7	Controls bank-address 15 for ROM banking.

The register at \$DE01 is the extended control register. If not in Flash mode, bits 1, 2 and 6 can only be written once. If in Flash mode, the REUcomp bit cannot be set, but the register will not be disabled by the first write. Bit 5 is always set to 0 if not in Flash mode.

Register at \$DE01:

bit	meaning
0	Enable clockport connector.
1	AllowBank (1 allows banking of RAM in \$DF00/\$DE02 area)



- 2 NoFreeze (1 disables Freeze function)
- 3 Bank-address 13 for RAM and ROM (mirror of \$DE00)
- 4 Bank-address 14 for RAM and ROM (mirror of \$DE00)
- 5 Bank-address 16 for ROM (only in flash mode)
- 6 REU compatibility bit. 0=standard memory map, 1 = REU compatible memory map
- 7 Bank-address 15 for ROM (mirror of \$DE00)

Reading from the registers at either \$DE00 or \$DE01 will return the content of the status register.

Status register:

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	1=Flashmode active (jumper set)
1	feedback of AllowBank bit
2	1=Freeze button pressed
3	feedback of banking bit 13
4	feedback of banking bit 14
5	feedback of banking bit 16
6	1=REU compatible memory map active
7	feedback of banking bit 15

The following memory maps are available:

- standard - \$DE00 and \$DE01 registers are active, \$DF00-\$DFFF contain the last page of the selected 8Kb bank of either ROM or RAM, whatever is selected. RAM can only be accessed in \$8000-\$9FFF. ROM can be mapped to \$8000, \$A000 or \$E000 with the corresponding status on GAME and EXROM.

Note: If the AllowBank bit is not set, the \$DF00-\$DFFF area will always access bank 0 of the RAM, so the older cartridge images will work. The AllowBank bit does not have any effect on the ROM mirror in that area.

- Freeze - ROM is mapped to \$E000-\$FFFF, bank 0 is active directly after Freeze. Writing to bits 0 and 1 of the \$DE00 register will have no effect on GAME and EXROM. RAM can be selected and used in \$DF00 or \$DE02, respectively, but not in \$8000. Banking bits work, so you have full read access to the ROM, and access to up to four RAM pages with the AllowBank bit set (minus 2 bytes if REU compatible bit is set). You should leave this memory map ASAP by setting bit 6 of \$DE00, because C64 RAM in the \$E000 area is not available, and you don't have control of the GAME and EXROM lines.
- REU compatible - \$DE00 and \$DE01 registers are active, \$DE02-\$DEFF contain a mirror of \$9E02-\$9EFF of the selected 8K-bank of either ROM or RAM, whatever is selected. RAM can only be accessed in \$8000-\$9FFF. ROM can be mapped to \$8000, \$A000 or \$E000 with the corresponding status on GAME and EXROM. The \$DF00 stays free for use with the 1764 Ram Expansion Unit (REU).

Note: If the AllowBank bit is not set, the \$DE02-\$DEFF area will always access bank 0 of the RAM, so the older cartridge images will work. The AllowBank bit does not have any effect on the ROM mirror in that area.

**16.11.3.38 37 - MMC64**

Size 8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	25	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???%????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09	80	64	97	C3	C2	CD	38	30	78	D8	A2	FF	9A	20	D4	?..d...80x...?..?

The clockport registers of this cart can be switched to either \$DE01-\$DE0F or \$DF21-\$DF2F. The control registers are available at \$DF10-\$DF13.

The register at \$DE01 / \$DF21 is write only:

bit	meaning
7-1	Unused
0	0 = disable clock port, 1 = enable clockport

The registers at \$DE02-\$DE0F / \$DF22-\$DF2F are for the clock port and are read/write.

The register at \$DF10 is the MMC64 SPI transfer register, a byte written to this registers is sent to the card & response from the card is read here.

The register at \$DF11 is the MMC64 control register:

bit	meaning
0	0 = MMC64 BIOS active, 1 = external ROM active
1	0 = card selected, 1 = card not selected
2	0 = 250khz transfer, 1 = 8mhz transfer
3	0 = clock port @ \$DE00, 1 = clock port @ \$DF20
4	0 = normal Operation, 1 = flash mode (*)
5	0 = allow external rom when BIOS is disabled, 1 = disable external ROM
6	0 = SPI write trigger mode, 1 = SPI read trigger mode
7	0 = MMC64 is active, 1 = MMC64 is completely disabled (**)

(\*) bit can only be programmed when flash jumper is set (\*\*) bit can only be modified after unlocking

The register at \$DF12 is the MMC64 status register, which is read-only:

bit	meaning
0	0 = SPI ready, 1 = SPI busy
1	external GAME line
2	external EXROM line
3	0 = card inserted, 1 = no card inserted

- 4     0 = card write enabled, 1 = card write disabled
- 5     0 = flash jumper not set, 1 = flash jumper set
- 6-7   unused

The register at \$DF13 is the MMC64 identification register, which when reading from it can have the following values:

\$64 when bit 1 of \$DF11 is 0. \$01 when bit 1 of \$DF11 is 1 and REV A hardware is used. \$02 when bit 1 of \$DF11 is 1 and REV B hardware is used.

when writing to it it can be used to unlock bit 7 of \$DF11 or to re-enable the cart:

Write \$55 & \$AA into this register to unlock bit 7 of \$DF11. Write \$0A & \$1C into this register to re-enable MMC64 hardware.

### 16.11.3.39 38 - MMC Replay

Size                                  64Kb or 512Kb (8 or 64 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME                                  inactive (0)  
 EXROM                                 inactive (0)  
 Load address                        \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	26	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???&????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	1A	80	6E	9E	C3	C2	CD	38	30	4D	4D	43	52	45	50	4C	?..n...80MMCREPL

The cart uses the following registers:

\$DE00 - RR control register write

bit	meaning
0	GAME line
1	EXROM line
2	1 = disable RR, bit can be reset by setting bit 6 of \$DF12
3	bank address 13
4	bank address 14
5	0 = rom enable, 1 = ram enable
6	1 = exit freeze mode
7	bank address 15

\$DE01 - extended RR control register write

bit	meaning
0	0 = disable clockport, 1 = enable clockport
1	0 = disable I/O RAM banking, 1 = enable I/O RAM banking
2	0 = enable freeze, 1 = disable freeze
3	bank address 13 (mirror of \$DE00)
4	bank address 14 (mirror of \$DE00)

- 5 0 = enable MMC registers, 1 = disable MMC registers. Can only be written when bit 6 of \$DF12 is 1. Register becomes effective when bit 0 of \$DF11 is 1.
- 6 0 = RAM/ROM at \$DFxx, 1 = RAM/ROM at \$DExx
- 7 bank address 15 (mirror of \$DE00)

\$DE02-\$DE0F - Clockport memory area (when enabled)

\$DF10 - MMC SPI transfer register, a byte written is sent to the card & response from the card is read here.

\$DF11 - MMC control register

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	0 = MMC BIOS enabled, 1 = MMC BIOS disabled. Enabling MMC BIOS sets ROM banking to the last 64Kb bank.
1	0 = card selected, 1 = card not selected. This bit also controls the green activity LED.
2	0 = 250khz transfer, 1 = 8mhz transfer
3	ALWAYS 0
4	ALWAYS 0
5	(in RR-Mode:) 0 = allow RR rom when MMC BIOS disabled , 1 = disable RR ROM (in mmcreplay bios mode:) RAM banking (0 = \$E000 - \$FFFF, 1 = \$8000 - \$9FFF) (in 16K mode:) enable RAM at \$A000 - \$BFFF
6	0 = SPI write trigger mode, 1 = SPI read trigger mode
7	ALWAYS 0

\$DF12 - MMC status register

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	0 = SPI ready, 1 = SPI busy (read) 1 = forbid ROM write accesses (write). Setting this bit will disable writes to ROM until next reset
1	feedback of \$DE00 bit 0 (GAME)
2	feedback of \$DE00 bit 1 (EXROM)
3	0 = card inserted, 1 = no card inserted
4	0 = card write enabled, 1 = card write disabled
5	EEPROM DATA line / DDR register. Setting DATA to "1" enables reading data bit from EEPROM at this position.
6	0 = RR compatibility mode, 1 = Extended mode Selecting RR compatibility mode limits RAM to 32Kb and disables writes to extended banking register. Selecting Extended mode enables full RAM banking and enables Nordic Power mode in RR mode.
7	EEPROM CLK line

\$DF13 - Extended banking register Can only be read/written to when bit 6 of \$DF12 is 1

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	bank address 16
1	bank address 17
2	bank address 18
3	ALWAYS 0
4	ALWAYS 0
5	16K rom mapping
6	1 = enable RR register. Disabling RR register disables ALL ROM/RAM banking too.
7	ALWAYS 0

### 16.11.3.40 39 - IDE64

Size	64Kb or 128Kb (4 or 8 banks of 16Kb)
GAME	active (1)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-\$BFFF

	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
	-----	-----
0000:	43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00 00 00 40 01 00 00 27 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@???'????????
0020:	49 44 45 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20	IDE64 CARTRIDGE?
0030:	49 44 45 44 4f 53 20 32 30 31 33 31 32 31 32 00	IDEDOS 20131212?
0040:	43 48 49 50 00 00 40 10 00 02 00 00 80 00 40 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	63 80 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 20 49 44 45 36 34 20	c.^....80?IDE64?

The IDE64 cart uses the following registers:

\$DE20 - \$DE2F IDE BUS Registers  
 \$DE30 - Low Data HDD register  
 \$DE31 - High Data HDD register

\$DE32 register:

bit	meaning
---	-----
7	unused (0)
6	unused (0)
5	unused (0)
4	version number (1)
3	romaddr15
2	romaddr14
1	game
0	exrom

\$DE32 - \$DE35 = IDE64 ROM bank select registers  
 \$DE5F = RTC access (bit 0 only to serial accessed RTC)  
 \$DE60 - \$DEFF = ROM used by software  
 \$DEFB = IDE64 clock reset, kill the cartridge  
 \$DEFC - \$DEFF = IDE64 memory configuration registers

### 16.11.3.41 40 - Super Snapshot V4

Size 32Kb (4 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	28	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@??? (?????????)
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	80	AD	B5	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	08	48	A9	06	8D	00	DF	.....80?P.???
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	A0	00	20	00	CHIP????????????
2060:	4C	FA	A0	A9	07	8D	00	DD	2C	00	DD	50	FB	2C	00	DD	L?.??.,?.P.,?.
...																	
4060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
4070:	13	80	BC	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	08	48	A9	02	8D	00	DF	?..?....80?H.???
...																	
6070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	A0	00	20	00	CHIP????????????
6080:	F0	8A	48	A9	00	85	22	85	23	8D	53	0F	20	0C	A1	B0	?H.?"#S???.

This cart has 32Kb of ROM and 8Kb of RAM, it uses I/O-1 as a mirror of the last page of cart RAM. It has the following registers in the I/O-2 range:

ROM config register at \$DF00 (can only be written to):

bit	meaning
---	-----
0	?
1	? (write 1 to release freeze mode)
2	ROM bank select
3	write 1 to disable cartridge
4-6	unused
7	?

Note: if bit0, bit1, bit7 are all 0, then ultimax mapping is selected and RAM is enabled at ROML, otherwise if bit 0 is 0, then 16Kb mapping is enabled, or if bit 0 is 1, then 8Kb mapping is enabled.

RAM config register at \$DF01 (read/write):

If written value == last value - 1, then ultimax mapping is selected and RAM is enabled at ROML, if written value == last value + 1, then ROM is enabled at ROML and exrom is deasserted (switch to either 8k or 16k mapping)

\$DF02-\$DFFF holds the last page of the first 8kb of the current bank.

### 16.11.3.42 41 - IEEE-488

Size 4Kb (1 bank of 4Kb)  
 GAME active (1)

EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-\$8FFF
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
-----	-----
0000: 43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010: 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 29 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@???)????????
0020: 56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	VICE?CART????????
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 10 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 10 00	CHIP?????????.???
0050: 09 80 7A 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 8E 16 D0 20 84 FF 20	? .z . . . 80? . ???

The cart uses a TPI for the IEEE488 interface/communication in the I/O-2 range:

\$DF00 - Port A Data  
 \$DF01 - Port B Data  
 \$DF02 - Port C Data  
 \$DF03 - Port A Direction  
 \$DF04 - Port B Direction  
 \$DF05 - Port C Direction  
 \$DF06 - Control register  
 \$DF07 - Active Interrupt register

### 16.11.3.43 42 - Game Killer

Size	8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$E000-\$FFFF
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
-----	-----
0000: 43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010: 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 2A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	???@???*????????
0020: 56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	VICE?CART????????
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	????????????????
0040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 E0 00 20 00	CHIP????????????
0050: 00 25 08 CF 07 9E 32 30 38 38 20 4D 43 2E 43 52	?%?.?2088?MC.CR

When the cartridge is active, ultimax is enabled when the address being accessed is in the \$E000-\$FFFF range, so the ROM is visible at \$E000, below is normal C64 RAM. The cart can be disabled by writing to either I/O-1 or I/O-2 range. When the freezer button is pressed, the cartridge will be enabled and an NMI will be triggered.

### 16.11.3.44 43 - Prophet64

Size	256Kb (32 banks of 8Kb)
GAME	active (1)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-\$9FFF
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F	ASCII
-----	-----

```

0000: 43 36 34 20 43 41 52 54 52 49 44 47 45 20 20 20 C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010: 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 2B 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 ???@???+????????
0020: 56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 VICE?CART????????
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ?????????????????
0040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00 CHIP?????????.???
0050: 09 80 09 80 C3 C2 CD 38 30 78 A0 00 84 F8 84 FA ?.?....80x???

```

The control register is the I/O-2 range:

```

bit  meaning
---  -----
7-6  unused
5    disable cart
4-0  bank select

```

### 16.11.3.45 44 - EXOS

```

Size          8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)
GAME          inactive (0)
EXROM         active (1)
Load address  $E000-$FFFF

```

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	2C	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???,????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	E0	00	20	00	CHIP????????????
0050:	85	56	20	0F	BC	A5	61	C9	88	90	03	20	D4	BA	20	CC	V???a.???.?.

This cart has 8Kb of ROM, mapped in at \$E000-\$FFFF only when hirom is selected. The cart uses a clip that needs to be installed inside the C64.

### 16.11.3.46 45 - Freeze Frame

```

Size          8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)
GAME          active (1)
EXROM         inactive (0)
Load address  $8000-$9FFF

```

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	2D	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???-????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	10	80	10	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	?.?....80????????

When reading from the I/O-1 range the cart is enabled, when reading from the I/O-2 range the cart is disabled. When the freeze button is pressed the ROM is mapped to both \$8000-\$9FFF and \$E000-\$FFFF.



**16.11.3.47 46 - Freeze Machine**

Size	16Kb or 32Kb (2 or 4 banks of 8Kb)
GAME	active (1)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	2E	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???.????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	3A	83	60	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	00	00	40	00	00	00	:‘....80???@???
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	A0	00	20	00	CHIP????????? ???
2060:	78	A9	34	85	01	A0	00	B1	F8	91	F6	E6	F8	D0	02	E6	x.4???.???.?
...																	
4060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
4070:	3A	83	60	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	00	00	40	00	00	00	:‘....80???@???
...																	
6070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	A0	00	20	00	CHIP????????? ???
6080:	78	A9	34	85	01	A0	00	B1	F8	91	F6	E6	F8	D0	02	E6	x.4???.???.?

Warning, the following information is based on guess-work and might be incorrect, any further information and/or corrections are appreciated.

When reading from the I/O-1 range ROM bank 0(/2) is mapped to \$8000-\$9FFF and ROM bank 1(/3) is mapped to \$A000-\$BFFF. When reading from the I/O-2 range the cart is disabled. When a reset happens the ROM banks get switched and ROM bank 0(/2) is mapped to \$8000-\$9FFF. When a freeze happens ROM bank 0(/2) is mapped to both \$8000-\$9FFF and \$E000-\$FFFF.

**16.11.3.48 47 - Snapshot 64**

Size	4Kb (1 bank of 4Kb)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$E000-\$EFFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
	-----																-----
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	2F	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???.????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	10	10	00	00	00	00	E0	00	10	00	CHIP????????????
0050:	78	D8	48	8A	48	98	48	AC	0D	DD	10	03	4C	EE	F2	AD	x.HHH??.??L??

Warning, the following information is based on guess-work and might be incorrect, any further information and/or corrections are appreciated.

The cart has a control bit (bit 0) in the I/O-2 range which is used to disable or enable the cart.

### 16.11.3.49 48 - Super Explode V5.0

Size 16Kb (2 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	30	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???0????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	D7	86	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	A9	00	2C	A9	FF	85	FE	.^....80?.,.?
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	E8	96	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	6C	81	A9	09	8D	99	?^....80?1.?

Warning, the following information is based on guess-work and might be incorrect, any further information and/or corrections are appreciated.

The cart has 16Kb of ROM which are used as two banks of 8Kb, they are mapped into \$8000-\$9FFF and the last page of the current ROM bank is mirrored in \$DF00-\$DFFF. The cart has a control bit (bit 7) at \$DF00, which is used to select what ROM bank is used.

### 16.11.3.50 49 - Magic Voice

Size 16Kb (2 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF (bank 1), \$A000-\$BFFF (bank 2)

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	31	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???1????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	EA	2C	80	DF	50	FB	A0	00	8C	80	DF	B9	E3	A3	29	0F	.,.?P. ?.?.)?
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	A0	00	20	00	CHIP????????? ???
2060:	4A	EB	C0	49	6A	EA	BB	FB	4E	CA	43	1E	75	63	15	97	J?.Ij..N.C?uc?

This cart has 16Kb of ROM, mapped in at reset at \$8000-\$BFFF. The cart is controlled through a TPI at \$DF80-\$DF87:

\$DF80 - Port A Data  
 \$DF81 - Port B Data

\$DF82 - Port C Data  
 \$DF83 - Port A Direction  
 \$DF84 - Port B Direction  
 \$DF85 - Port C Direction  
 \$DF86 - Control register  
 \$DF87 - Active Interrupt register

The cart has a pass-through port and does the following at start-up:

- Program starts after reset at \$FFD3, and copies code from \$FF36-\$FFD2 to \$0200-\$029C (157 bytes)
- Program continues at \$021A, copies \$A000-\$BFFF from EPROM to RAM at \$A000-\$BFFF (8Kb), copies \$E000-\$FFFF from EPROM to RAM at \$E000-\$FFFF (8Kb), copies \$AE62-\$B461 from RAM to RAM at \$C000-\$C5FF (Magic Voice Code)
- Jump to beginning of Magic Voice code at \$C000

### 16.11.3.51 50 - Action Replay 2

Size 16Kb (2 banks of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	32	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???2????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART????????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	EA	EA	68	AA	68	85	94	68	85	95	68	85	96	68	85	97	..hhhhh
...																	
2050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
2060:	30	80	5E	FE	C3	C2	CD	38	30	20	04	90	4C	38	DF	1A	0.^....80??L8??

Warning, the following information is based on guess-work and might be incorrect, any further information and/or corrections are appreciated.

I/O-1 is somehow used to enable the cart, the exact way in which this is done is unknown. Reading from the I/O-2 range will give you the last page of the current ROM bank, and writing to it will disable the cart.

### 16.11.3.52 51 - MACH 5

Size 4Kb or 8Kb (1 bank of 4Kb or 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$8FFF (4Kb), \$8000-\$9FFF (8Kb)

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	33	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???3????????

```

0020: 56 49 43 45 20 43 41 52 54 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  VICE?CART???????
0030: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ????????????????
0040: 43 48 49 50 00 00 20 10 00 00 00 00 80 00 20 00  CHIP?????????.???
0050: AF 83 5E FE C3 C2 CD 38 30 4D 41 43 48 35 A5 93  ^....80MACH5.

```

This cart has 8Kb ROM mapped at \$8000-\$9FFF, the \$9E00-\$9EFF range is mirrored at \$DE00-\$DEFF and the \$9F00-\$9FFF range is mirrored at \$DF00-\$DFFF.

### 16.11.3.53 52 - Diashow maker

Size 8Kb (1 bank of 8Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM inactive (0)  
 Load address \$8000-\$9FFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	34	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???4????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART???????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	20	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	20	00	CHIP?????????.???
0050:	09	80	09	80	C3	C2	CD	38	30	AD	11	D0	29	10	D0	62	?..80?..)?..b

Accessing I/O-1 (the software uses \$DE00 only it seems) disables cartridge ROM. A reset enables 8K game mode and the ROM bank is mapped to \$8000. A freeze causes ROM to be mapped to \$8000.

### 16.11.3.54 53 - Pagefox

Size 64Kb (4 banks of 16Kb)  
 GAME active (1)  
 EXROM active (1)  
 Load address \$8000-\$BFFF

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0000:	43	36	34	20	43	41	52	54	52	49	44	47	45	20	20	20	C64?CARTRIDGE???
0010:	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	35	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	???@???5????????
0020:	56	49	43	45	20	43	41	52	54	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	VICE?CART???????
0030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	????????????????
0040:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	00	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
0050:	31	80	BB	0E	C3	C2	CD	38	30	50	46	20	56	31	2E	30	1.?...80PF?V1.0
...																	
4050:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	01	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
4060:	A2	FE	9A	20	EC	AE	20	82	80	20	74	86	20	A5	8B	4C	...???.?t?L
...																	
8060:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	02	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
8070:	5A	01	02	03	04	06	0A	0B	10	14	1E	28	3C	00	00	00	Z?????????(<???
...																	
C070:	43	48	49	50	00	00	40	10	00	00	00	03	80	00	40	00	CHIP??@?????.?@?
C080:	1E	03	14	82	09	05	09	0F	0C	0D	0F	05	09	09	0B	0A	????????????????

This cart has 64Kb ROM (2 32Kb Eproms, mapped to \$8000 and \$A000 in 16Kb Game Mode), and 32Kb RAM (mapped to \$8000 and \$A000 in 16K Game Mode). The cart has 1 (write-only) bank control register which is located at \$DE80 and mirrored throughout the \$DE80-\$DEFF range:

```

Bit 0: unused/don't care
Bit 1: Bank select: 0=upper, 1=lower (not correct ?!)
Bit 2: chip select 0
Bit 3: chip select 1
Bit 4: cartridge enable/disable: 0=enable, 1=disable
Bits 5-7: unused/don't care

```

Chip select combinations of 0/1 are:

```

00: Eprom "79"
01: Eprom "ZS3"
10: Ram
11: empty space (reading returns VIC-II data)

```

note: on the original hardware "disabling" the cartridge by setting bit 4 of the control register does NOT prevent write accesses to the cartridge RAM!. So to actually disable the RAM, it is suggested to write \$FF to the register.

### 16.11.3.55 54 - Kingsoft

Size	-
GAME	-
EXROM	-
Load address	-

### 16.11.3.56 55 - Silverrock 128

Size	128k (16 banks of 8k)
GAME	active (1)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$8000-\$9FFF

### 16.11.3.57 56 - Formel 64

Size	32kb (4 banks of 8k)
GAME	inactive (0)
EXROM	inactive (0)
Load address	\$E000-\$FFFF

## 16.12 The PSID image format for ripped SID tunes

This section describes the SID file format used for SID tunes in the HVSC (High Voltage SID Collection - <http://hvsc.de>). It is based mostly on Michael Schwendt's document that describes the file format and the PSID v2NG extensions described by Simon White and Dag Lem and was further extended by Wilfred Bos (PSID v3, RSID v3) and LaLa (assembled most of the following text) and last not least tweaked a bit by Groepaz to fit into the VICE documentation.

SID files use the .sid file extension.

Since PSID v2 is simply an extension of PSID v1, PSID v2NG is an extension of PSID v2, RSID is a restricted version of PSID v2NG, PSID v3 and RSID v3 are extensions of PSID v2NG and RSID v2, all of the formats are discussed together below. RSID in specific is discussed in detail under the 'magicID' field description.

The information presented here targets programmers or other people with reasonable background. It is not suitable for newbies who have never before used a machine code monitor, a disassembler, or a hexadecimal editor.

### 16.12.1 The SID file header v1

The detailed structure of the SID header looks like the following. Header offsets are in hexadecimal notation. Other integer values are decimal unless explicitly marked otherwise. Any stored integer values are in big-endian format:

```
+00    magicID: ‘‘PSID’’ or ‘‘RSID’’
```

This is a four byte long ASCII character string containing the value 0x50534944 or 0x52534944. 'RSID' (Real SID) denotes that the file strictly requires a true Commodore-64 environment to run properly. 'PSID' files will generally run trouble-free on older PlaySID and libsidplay1 based emulators, too.

Some words about the Real C64 SID file format (RSID):

The RSID format was designed to contain tunes that are not PlaySID compatible, but strictly require a real C64 environment to run. Tunes that are multi-speed and/or contain samples and/or use additional interrupt sources or do busy looping will cause older SID emulators to lock up or play very wrongly (if at all).

By using the name RSID for such rips all existing SID emulators will reject these tunes safely until they can be upgraded to cope with the additional requirements.

Due to the nature of these tunes, every effort must be made to make sure they are directly runnable on an actual C64 computer. As such the tunes will only be presented with the default C64 power-on environment and expected to configure and use all hardware appropriately.

RSID is based on PSIDv2NG with the following modifications:

- magicID = RSID
- version = 2 and 3 only
- loadAddress = 0 (reserved)
- playAddress = 0 (reserved)
- speed = 0 (reserved)
- psidSpecific flag is called C64BASIC flag

The above fields MUST be checked and if any differ from the above then the tune MUST be rejected. The definitions above will force tunes to contain proper hardware configuration code and install valid interrupt handlers.

The default C64 environment is as follows:

- VIC - IRQ set to raster \$137, but not enabled.
- CIA 1 timer A - set to 60Hz with the counter running and IRQs active.
- Other timers - disabled and loaded with \$FFFF.

- Bank register - \$37

A side effect of the bank register is that init MUST NOT be located under a ROM/IO memory area (addresses \$A000-\$BFFF and \$D000-\$FFFF) or outside the load image. Since every effort needs to be made to run the tune on a real C64 the load address of the image MUST NOT be set lower than \$07E8.

**+04      WORD   version**

Available version number can be 0001, 0002 or 0003. Headers of version 2 and 3 provide additional fields. RSID and PSID v2NG files must have 0002 or 0003 here.

**+06      WORD   dataOffset**

This is the offset from the start of the file to the C64 binary data area. Because of the fixed size of the header, this is either 0x0076 for version 1 and 0x007C for version 2 and 3.

**+08      WORD   loadAddress**

The C64 memory location where to put the C64 data. 0 means the data are in original C64 binary file format, i.e. the first two bytes of the data contain the little-endian load address (low byte, high byte). This must always be true for RSID files. Furthermore, the actual load address must NOT be less than \$07E8 in RSID files.

You must be absolutely sure what to enter here. There is no way to detect automatically whether the first two bytes in a C64 data file are meant to be a load address or some arbitrary bytes of code or data. Unless your C64 file is not a normal binary file and thus has no load address in front, you need not enter anything else than 0 here. The SID tune will not play if you specify a load address which is present in the C64 file already.

Normal C64 binary data files have a load address in their first two bytes, so they can be loaded to a pre-defined destination address by executing LOAD"FILE",8,1, for instance. If a load address is explicitly specified in the sidtune info file, some sidtune converters and utilities conjecture that the C64 data don't have a load address in their first two bytes. Hence, the explicit load address from the info file is moved in front of the C64 data to create a valid C64 binary file which can be easily loaded on a C64, too. If that C64 file were to be saved, it would contain two superfluous data bytes at offset 2 if an original load address had been in the first two bytes of the old file. This process of adding a duplicate load address can be repeated. The file loader strips off the first two bytes (the used load address) and puts the rest of the file contents (including the now obsolete load address at file offset 2) into memory. If the new load address is the same than the old one the two added bytes cause the whole data to be displaced by two bytes, which most likely results in malfunctioning code. Also, superfluous bytes in memory then can confuse disassemblers which start at the beginning of the file or memory buffer.

**+0A      WORD   initAddress**

The start address of the machine code subroutine that initializes a song, accepting the contents of the 8-bit 6510 Accumulator as the song number parameter. 0 means the address is equal to the effective load address.

In RSID files initAddress must never point to a ROM area (\$A000-\$BFFF or \$D000-\$FFFF) or be lower than \$07E8. Also, if the C64 BASIC flag is set, initAddress must be 0.

**+0C      WORD   playAddress**

The start address of the machine code subroutine that can be called frequently to produce a continuous sound. 0 means the initialization subroutine is expected to install an interrupt

handler, which then calls the music player at some place. This must always be true for RSID files.

+0E      WORD   songs

The number of songs (or sound effects) that can be initialized by calling the init address. The minimum is 1. The maximum is 256.

+10      WORD   startSong

The song number to be played by default. This value is optional. It often specifies the first song you would hear upon starting the program is has been taken from. It has a default of 1.

+12      LONGWORD   speed

This is a 32 bit big endian number.

For version 1 and 2 and for version 2NG and 3 with PlaySID specific flag (+76) set, the 'speed' should be handled as follows:

Each bit in 'speed' specifies the speed for the corresponding tune number, i.e. bit 0 specifies the speed for tune 1. If there are more than 32 tunes, the speed specified for tune 32 is the same as tune 1, for tune 33 it is the same as tune 2, etc.

For version 2NG and 3 with PlaySID specific flag (+76) cleared, the 'speed' should be handled as follows:

Each bit in 'speed' specifies the speed for the corresponding tune number, i.e. bit 0 specifies the speed for tune 1. If there are more than 32 tunes, the speed specified for tune 32 is also used for all higher numbered tunes.

For all version counts:

- A 0 bit specifies vertical blank interrupt (50Hz PAL, 60Hz NTSC), and a 1 bit specifies CIA 1 timer interrupt (default 60Hz).
- Surplus bits in 'speed' should be set to 0.
- For RSID files 'speed' must always be set to 0.

Note that if 'play' = 0, the bits in 'speed' should still be set for backwards compatibility with older SID players. New SID players running in a C64 environment will ignore the speed bits in this case.

WARNING: This field does not work in PlaySID for Amiga like it was intended, therefore the above is a redefinition of the original 'speed' field in SID v2NG! See also the 'clock' (video standard) field described below for 'flags'.

+16      ''<name>''

+36      ''<author>''

+56      ''<released>'' (once known as ''<copyright>'')

These are 32 byte long ASCII character strings. Upon evaluating the header, these fields may hold a character string of 32 bytes which is not zero terminated. For less than 32 characters the string should be zero terminated. The maximum number of available free characters is 32.

+76      <data>

Version 1 of the SID header is complete at this point. The binary C64 data starts here.



### 16.12.2 The SID file header v2 and v3

Version 2 and 3 of the header incorporates the v1 header fields and provides additional fields. Some of these are actually v2NG or v3 specific - those are noted below.

#### +76 WORD flags

This is a 16 bit big endian number containing the following bitfields:

- Bit 0 specifies format of the binary data (musPlayer): 0 = built-in music player, 1 = Compute!'s Sidplayer MUS data, music player must be merged.

If this bit is set, the appended binary data are in Compute!'s Sidplayer MUS format, and does not contain a built-in music player. An external player machine code must be merged to replay such a sidtune.

- Bit 1 specifies whether the tune is PlaySID specific, e.g. uses PlaySID samples (psid-Specific): 0 = C64 compatible, 1 = PlaySID specific (PSID v2NG, v3) 1 = C64 BASIC flag (RSID)

This is a v2NG and RSID specific field.

PlaySID samples were invented to facilitate playback of C64 volume register samples with the original Amiga PlaySID software. PlaySID samples made samples a reality on slow Amiga hardware with a player that was updated only once a frame.

Unfortunately, converting C64 volume samples to PlaySID samples means that they can no longer be played on a C64, and furthermore the conversion might potentially break the non-sample part of a tune if the timing between writes to the SID registers is at all altered. This follows from the ADSR bugs in the SID chip.

Today, the speed of common hardware and the sophistication of the SID players is such that there is little need for PlaySID samples. However, with all the PlaySID sample PSIDs in existence there's a need to differentiate between SID files containing only original C64 code and PSID files containing PlaySID samples or having other PlaySID specific issues. As stated above, bit 1 in 'flags' is reserved for this purpose.

Since RSID files do not have the need for PlaySID samples, this flag is used for a different purpose: tunes that include a BASIC executable portion will be played (with the BASIC portion executed) if the C64 BASIC flag is set. At the same time, initAddress must be 0.

- Bits 2-3 specify the video standard (clock): 00 = Unknown, 01 = PAL, 10 = NTSC, 11 = PAL and NTSC.

This is a v2NG specific field.

As can be seen from the 'speed' field, it is not possible to specify NTSC C64 playback. This is unfortunate, since the different clock speeds means that a tune written for the NTSC C64 will be slightly detuned if played back on a PAL C64. Furthermore, NTSC C64 tunes driven by a vertical blank interrupt have to be converted to use the CIA 1 timer to fit into this scheme. This can cause severe problems, as the NTSC refresh rate is once every 17045 cycles, while the CIA 1 timer A is latched with 17095 cycles. Apart from the difference in timing itself, the SID ADSR bugs can actually break the tune.

The 'clock' (video standard) field was introduced to circumvent this problem.

- Bits 4-5 specify the SID version (sidModel): 00 = Unknown, 01 = MOS6581, 10 = MOS8580, 11 = MOS6581 and MOS8580.

This is a v2NG specific field.

- Bits 6-7 specify the SID version (sidModel) of the second SID: 00 = Unknown, 01 = MOS6581, 10 = MOS8580, 11 = MOS6581 and MOS8580.

This is a v3 specific field.

The MOS6581 and the MOS8580 have three notable differences. First, combined waveforms are generally louder on a MOS8580, to the extent that some combinations that are clearly audible on a MOS8580 are completely silent on a MOS6581. Second, the internal DC levels in the MOS8580 are so small that software or hardware tricks must be used to play volume samples. Third, the MOS8580 analog filter has totally different characteristics from the MOS6581 analog filter.

To ensure that music specifically written for one of the two SID versions can be played back correctly, bits 4-7 in 'flags' are used as stated above.

If bits 6-7 are set to Unknown then the second SID will be set to the same SID model as the first SID.

- Bits 8-15 are reserved and should be set to 0.

**+78**    **BYTE** **startPage** (**relocStartPage**)

This is a v2NG specific field.

This is an 8 bit number. If 'startPage' is 0, the SID file is clean, i.e. it does not write outside its data range within the driver ranges. In this case the largest free memory range can be determined from the start address and the data length of the SID binary data. If 'startPage' is 0xFF, there is not even a single free page, and driver relocation is impossible. Otherwise, 'startPage' specifies the start page of the single largest free memory range within the driver ranges. For example, if 'startPage' is 0x1E, this free memory range starts at \$1E00.

**+79**    **BYTE** **pageLength** (**relocPages**)

This is a v2NG specific field.

This is an 8 bit number indicating the number of free pages after 'startPage'. If 'startPage' is not 0 or 0xFF, 'pageLength' is set to the number of free pages starting at 'startPage'. If 'startPage' is 0 or 0xFF, 'pageLength' must be set to 0.

The relocation range indicated by 'startPage' and 'pageLength' should never overlap or encompass the load range of the C64 data. For RSID files, the relocation range should also not overlap or encompass any of the ROM areas (\$A000-\$BFFF and \$D000-\$FFFF) or the reserved memory area (\$0000-\$03FF).

**+7A**    **BYTE** **secondSIDAddress**

This is a v3 specific field. For v2NG, it should be set to 0.

This is an 8 bit number indicating the address of the second SID. It specifies the middle part of the address, \$Dxx0, starting from value \$42 for \$D420 to \$FE for \$DFE0). Only even values are valid. Ranges \$00-\$41 (\$D000-\$D410) and \$80-\$DF (\$D800-\$DDF0) are invalid. Any invalid value means that no second SID is used, like \$00.

**+7B**    **BYTE** **reserved**

This is a 8 bit number and is reserved and should be set to 0.

**+7C**    **<data>**

Version 2 and 3 of the SID header ends here. This offset is the start of the binary C64 data. See also 'loadAddress' for what the first 2 bytes of 'data' might indicate.

## 17 Acknowledgments

VICE derives from X64, the first Commodore 64 emulator for the X Window System. Here is an informal list of the people who were mostly involved in the development of X64 and VICE:

The VICE core team:

- **Dag Lem** Implemented the reSID SID emulation engine and video hardware scaling.
- **Andreas Matthies** Improved the datasette support, the VIC20 video emulation and some UI stuff in the Win32 and DOS ports. He also wrote the BeOS port and implemented video/audio capture support. Improved history recording/playback and implemented support for video recording and the netlink feature. Made the Win32 user changable keyboard shortcut system. Improved CIA and VIA emulation. Worked on x64sc, especially interrupt timing. Wrote test programs. Various bug(fixe)s. ;-)
- **Martin Pottendorfer** Implemented the Gnome Port based on Oliver Schaertels GTK+ port. Added support code for internationalization based on gettext. Improved the \*nix fullscreen support. Translated the UI to German. Implemented the fliplists + UI (\*nix).
- **Marco van den Heuvel** Translated the UI to Dutch. Made the internationalization support for the Win32 and Amiga ports. Wrote the GEO-RAM and RamCart cartridge code. Wrote the c64 +60K, +256K and 256K memory expansions code. Wrote the pet REU code. Wrote the plus4 memory expansions code. Made the ethernet support for the DOS port. Maintains the QNX 4.x, QNX 6.x, Solaris, Openserver, Unixware, Minix 3.x, Amiga, Syllable and OS/2 binary ports. Maintains the Win64 and Open Watcom project files. Maintains the SDL port(s). Added new .crt support. Added new screenshot formats. Added new sound recording support. Added SIDcart support for xpet, xplus4 and xvic. Improved the MMC64 emulation. Added 2 MHz mode and banks 2/3 support for x128. Added the various userport joystick emulations. Added text copy and paste support to the Amiga and BeOS ports. Added DQBB and ISEPIC cartridge support. Added SFX Sound Sampler and SFX Sound Expander support. Added PCI support to the Amiga and DOS ports. Rewrote the sound system into a modular one, added always mono and always stereo support for the sound output. Added the RTC system. Added digiblaster support. Added 3rd SID support. Added the 6309 CPU emulation. Added the 65(S)C02 emulation. And lots of other fixes and improvements.
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- **Kajtar Zsolt** Wrote the IDE64 interface emulation, FD2000/4000 drive emulation, SCPU64 emulation and alot of fixes. Improved the mouse support. Added drive burst modification support. Added 1541 drive sounds emulation. Improved c64 cart emulation.

Former/inactive team members:

- **Spiro Trikaliotis** Copyright © 2000-2011 Wrote the Win32 console implementation for the built-in monitor, corrected some REU related bugs, improved the CIA emulation, added com-port CIA support to the Win32 port, added text copy and paste support to the Win32 port, added support for the TFE and RR-Net (cs8900a), and wrote some further patches.
- **Hannu Nuotio** Copyright © 2007-2011 Implemented DTV flash emulation, DTV support in the monitor, large parts of the DTV VIC, burst mode and skip cycle emulation as well as many other things. Added NEOS and Amiga mouse, paddle and light pen support. Added new monitor commands and features, including memmap. Made MIDI support and OSS MIDI driver. Implemented most of the SDL UI. Rewrote xvic CPU/VIC-I core for cycle based emulation. Implemented C64 cartridge snapshot support. Initiated and worked on all parts of implementing x64sc. Wrote test programs.
- **Andreas Boose** Copyright © 1998-2010 Gave lots of information and bug reports about the VIC-II, the 6510 and the CIAs; moreover, he wrote several test-routines that were used to improve the emulation. He also added cartridge support and has been the main head behind the drive and datasette emulation since version 0.15. Also added several UI elements to the DOS, Win32 and \*nix ports. He rewrote the C128 emulation

adding Z80 mode, C64 mode and function ROM support, wrote the screenshot and the event system and started the plus4 emulator. Restructured the serial bus emulation and added realdrive and rawdrive support.

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- **Andreas Dehmel** Copyright © 1999-2007 Wrote the Acorn RISC OS port.
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- **Markus Brenner** Copyright © 2000-2004 Added VDC emulation to x128 and added support for some more cartridges.
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- **Daniel Sladic** Copyright © 1997-2001 Started the work on hardware-level 1541 emulation and wrote the new monitor introduced with VICE 0.15.
- **Andr Fachat** Copyright © 1996-2001 Wrote the PET and CBM-II emulators, the CIA and VIA emulation, the IEEE488 interface, implemented the IEC serial bus in ‘xvic’ and made tons of bug fixes.
- **Ettore Perazzoli** Copyright © 1996-1999 Made the 6510, VIC-II, VIC-I and CRTC emulations, part of the hardware-level 1541 emulation, speed optimizations, bug fixes, the event-driven cycle-exact engine, the Xt/Xaw/Xfwf-based GUI for X11, a general code reorganization, the new resource handling, most of the documentation. He also wrote the DOS port and the initial Win32 port (well, somebody had to do it).
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#### Internationalization Team:

- **Mikkel Holm Olsen** Provided the Danish user interface translations and fixed a few monitor bugs.
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## 18 Copyright

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## 19 Contact information

### 19.1 VICE home page

You can find the latest news about VICE at the official VICE home page:

<http://vice-emu.sourceforge.net/>

VICE has moved its source repository to public services provided by SourceForge. You can find it at

<http://sf.net/projects/vice-emu>.

We would like to thank the SourceForge staff for that help.

If you are going to report a bug, please check those pages *first*; it is possible that the problem you encountered has already been fixed with a newer version.

### 19.2 How to send feedback

Before contacting us, have a look at this manual and see if your question is answered there. Keep in mind that we work on VICE in our spare-time, so the more time we don't need to answer the same questions over and over again, the more time we have to improve the emulation itself. On the other hand, that does not mean that you should not contact us, especially if you find bugs or have suggestions which might improve the emulation.

Bug reports, suggestions, support requests should be directed to the SourceForge trackers at

- [http://sourceforge.net/tracker/?group\\_id=223021](http://sourceforge.net/tracker/?group_id=223021).

This way, you, the users, and we, the developers, can track what has been reported and what has been already fixed. Ideally, also sent the report to the mailing address of the Vice team at

- VICE Mailing List ([vice-emu-mail@lists.sourceforge.net](mailto:vice-emu-mail@lists.sourceforge.net)) for all general questions, bug reports, suggestions.

You can also contact (some of) us on IRC, at #vice-dev on freenode.

It's always nice to receive feedback and/or bugreports about VICE, but please read these few notes before sending mail to anybody in the team.

- Please put the word 'VICE' *in all capitals* in your subject line (e.g., 'VICE fails to run game XXX'). This helps mail splitting and reduces chances that your message is unintentionally deleted, forgotten or lost.
- Please don't send any HTML mail (we really hate that!). If you use M\$ Outlook or Netscape Communicator, make sure you turn off the "rich text" (HTML) feature.
- Please don't send *any* binaries without asking first.
- Please read the following documents carefully before reporting a bug or a problem you cannot solve:
  - the VICE documentation (you are reading it!);
  - the VICE FAQ (it is available on the Internet, and reachable from the VICE home page: <http://vice-emu.sourceforge.net/>);

- the `comp.emulators.cbm` and `comp.sys.cbm` FAQs (see [Section 19.5 \[FAQs you should read\]](#), page 268).
- When you report a bug, please try to be as accurate as possible and describe how it can be reproduced to the very detail. You should also tell us what machine you are running on, what operating system you are using as well as the version of it.
- Please don't ask us how to transfer original C64 disk or tapes to your PC; this has been asked a gazillion times through email. To transfer disks, you can use the Star Commander (<http://sta.c64.org/sc.html>) on DOS, and OpenCBM (<http://www.trikaliotis.net/opencbm>) on Windows and Linux. And no, you cannot read C64 disks with your old 5"1/4 PC drive.
- Please don't ask us where to find games for the emulator on the Internet.
- Please don't ask us when the next version will be out, because we really don't know.
- Please write in English.

In any case, we would be *really* glad to receive your comments about VICE. We cannot always answer all the email, but we surely read all of it.

Thanks!

## 19.3 How to contribute

If you want to make a major contribution, please *ask* first. It has already happened a couple of times that somebody started working at something that had already been done but not released to the public yet, and we really do *not* want anybody to waste time.

If you are going to make a patch, please make sure the patch is relative to the very latest version, and provide us with the following:

- Make sure you are giving us a diff against the latest Subversion trunk version of VICE. For instructions on accessing the Subversion repository, first read [http://sourceforge.net/svn/?group\\_id=223021](http://sourceforge.net/svn/?group_id=223021) and get it with the command:  

```
'svn co https://vice-emu.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/vice-emu/trunk vice-src'
```
- send a unified diff file against the trunk version of VICE (see above bullet point) by using the command: `'svn diff'` inside of the SVN workspace you checked out before.
- If you cannot use SVN for one or the other reason, send a unified diff file containing all the changes you have made `'diff -u'`; please don't use plain `'diff'`, as it adds much work for us to get it working;
- GNU-style `'ChangeLog'` entries with a description of the changes you have made (look at the `'ChangeLog'`s provided with the original VICE sources for an example).

This is very important, and makes adding patches much smoother and safer.

People willing to port VICE to other platforms are always welcome. But notice from experience it will take at least a full year of continuous work to write a well working and stable port.

## 19.4 Interesting newsgroups

There are some Usenet newsgroups you might be interested in:

- `comp.emulators.cbm`, discussing about emulators of Commodore 8-bit machines (definitely not Amiga emulators).
- `comp.sys.cbm`, discussing various topics regarding real Commodore 8-bit machines. This newsgroup is mainly for people who actually use original Commodore equipment (so please don't talk about emulation here).
- `comp.emulators.misc`, discussing emulators in general.

## 19.5 FAQs you should read

We recommend reading the `comp.emulators.cbm` and `comp.sys.cbm` FAQs, which are posted regularly on the corresponding newsgroups and are also available via FTP from <ftp://rtfm.mit.edu>.

# Concept Index

<b>+</b>		
+cart	66, 104	
<b>-</b>		
-?	16	
-1	17	
-10	17	
-11	17	
-256k, +256k	84	
-256kbase	84	
-256kimage	84	
-40col	89	
-6809romA	111	
-6809romB	111	
-6809romC	111	
-6809romD	111	
-6809romE	111	
-6809romF	111	
-8	17	
-80col	89	
-9	17	
-acia, +acia	105	
-acial, +acial	81	
-attach10ro	17	
-attach10rw	17	
-attach11ro	17	
-attach11rw	17	
-attach8ro	17	
-attach8rw	17	
-attach9ro	17	
-attach9rw	17	
-autoload	17	
-autostart	17, 18	
-autostart-delay	17	
-autostart-delay-random, +autostart-delay-random	17	
-autostart-handle-tde, +autostart-handle-tde	17	
-autostart-warp, +autostart-warp	17	
-autostartprgdiskimage	17	
-autostartprgmode	17	
-autostartwithcolon, +autostartwithcolon	17	
-basic	83, 100, 116	
-basic1, +basic1	112	
-basic1char, +basic1char	112	
-basic64	88	
-basichi	88	
-basiclo	88	
-basicload, +basicload	17	
-bdesymkeymap, -bdeposkeymap	36	
-buksymkeymap, -bukposkeymap	36	
-burstmod	82	
-c	157	
-c1hi	104	
-c1lo	104	
-c2hi	105	
-c2lo	105	
-c64dtvromimage	90	
-c64dtvromrw, +c64dtvromrw	90	
-cart	104	
-cart1	116	
-cart16	67	
-cart2	94, 100, 116	
-cart4	94, 100, 116	
-cart6	94, 100, 116	
-cart8	67	
-cartA	94, 100	
-cartap	67	
-cartar2	67	
-cartar3	67	
-cartar4	67	
-cartar5	67	
-cartB	94, 100	
-cartcap	67	
-cartcomal	67	
-cartert	67	
-cartdep256	67	
-cartdep64	67	
-cartdep7x8	67	
-cartdin	67	
-cartdqbb	67	
-cartdsm	67	
-carteasy	68	
-cartepyx	68	
-cartexos	68	
-cartexpert	68	
-cartf64	68	
-cartfc1	68	
-cartfc3	68	
-cartfcplus	68	
-cartfe	94	
-cartff	68	
-cartfm	68	
-cartfp	68, 94	
-cartgeneric	94	
-cartgeoram	81	
-cartgk	68	
-cartgs	69	
-cartide64	69	
-cartieee	70	
-cartisepic	70	
-cartks	70	
-cartks	70	
-cartmach5	70	
-cartmd	70	
-cartmega	94	
-cartmf	70	
-cartmikro	70	

-cartmmc64 .....	70	-Crtcoddlinesoffset .....	109
-cartmmcr .....	71	-Crtcoddlinesphase .....	109
-cartmv .....	71	-Crtcpalette .....	109
-cartocean .....	71	-Crtcsaturation .....	109
-cartp64 .....	71	-CRTCstretchvertical, +CRTCstretchvertical ..	108
-cartpf .....	71	-Crtctint .....	109
-cartramcart .....	71	-Crtcvcache, +Crtcvcache .....	108
-cartrep256 .....	71	-CrtcVidmodefullmode .....	109
-cartreset, +cartreset .....	66, 104	-CrtcXRANDRfullmode .....	109
-cartreu .....	81	-cs256k .....	105
-cartross .....	72	-default .....	16
-cartrr .....	72	-device10 .....	49
-cartru .....	72	-device11 .....	49
-carts64 .....	72	-device4 .....	51
-cartsb .....	72	-device5 .....	51
-cartse5 .....	72	-device8 .....	49
-cartsg .....	72	-device9 .....	49
-cartsilver .....	72	-diagpin, +diagpin .....	112
-cartsimon .....	72	-digiblaster, +digiblaster .....	104
-cartss4 .....	72	-digimax, +digimax .....	81, 95
-cartss5 .....	72	-digimaxbase .....	81, 95
-cartstar .....	72	-directory .....	58
-cartultimax .....	67	-displaydepth .....	34
-cartwl .....	72	-doodlecrtctextcolor .....	138
-cartws .....	72	-doodlemc .....	137
-cartzaxxon .....	72	-doodleoversize .....	137
-chargch .....	89	-doodletedlum .....	137
-chargde .....	88	-dos1001 .....	46
-chargen .....	83, 88, 100, 111, 116	-dos1541 .....	46
-chargfr .....	88	-dos1541II .....	46
-chargse .....	89	-dos1551 .....	46
-chdir .....	16	-dos1570 .....	46
-cia1model .....	73	-dos1571 .....	46
-cia2model .....	73	-dos1571cr .....	46
-ciamodel .....	73	-dos1581 .....	46
-colormap, +colormap .....	34	-dos2000 .....	46
-colour-rgbi, -colour-analog, -colour-analog-bg .....	110	-dos2031 .....	46
-config .....	16	-dos2040 .....	46
-confirmexit, +confirmexit .....	58	-dos3040 .....	46
-console .....	16	-dos4000 .....	46
-core, +core .....	58	-dos4040 .....	46
-cpu6502 .....	112	-dqbb, +dqbb .....	67
-cpu6809 .....	112	-dqbbimage .....	67
-cpuprog .....	112	-dqbbimagerw, +dqbbimagerw .....	68
-Crtcaudioleak, +Crtcaudioleak .....	109	-drive10extend .....	46
-Crtcbrightness .....	109	-drive10idle .....	45
-Crtccontrast .....	109	-drive10profdos, +drive10profdos .....	47
-Crtccrtblur .....	109	-drive10ram2000, +drive10ram2000 .....	46
-Crtccrtscanlineshade .....	109	-drive10ram4000, +drive10ram4000 .....	46
-Crtcdscan, +Crtcdscan .....	108	-drive10ram6000, +drive10ram6000 .....	46
-Crtcdsize, +Crtcdsize .....	108	-drive10ram8000, +drive10ram8000 .....	46
-Crtcextpal .....	109	-drive10rama000, +drive10rama000 .....	47
-Crtcfilter .....	108	-drive10type .....	45
-Crtcfulldevice .....	109	-drive11extend .....	46
-Crtcgamma .....	109	-drive11idle .....	45
-Crtchwscale, +Crtchwscale .....	108	-drive11profdos, +drive11profdos .....	47
-Crtcintpal .....	109	-drive11ram2000, +drive11ram2000 .....	46
		-drive11ram4000, +drive11ram4000 .....	46

-drive11ram6000, +drive11ram6000 .....	46	-georamoswap, +georamoswap .....	95
-drive11ram8000, +drive11ram8000 .....	46	-georamsize .....	81, 96
-drive11rama000, +drive11rama000 .....	47	-gluelogictype .....	84
-drive11type .....	45	-go64, +go64 .....	89
-drive8extend .....	46	-grsymkeymap, -grposkeymap .....	36
-drive8idle .....	45	-h .....	157
-drive8profdos, +drive8profdos .....	47	-h1024k .....	105
-drive8ram2000, +drive8ram2000 .....	46	-h256k .....	105
-drive8ram4000, +drive8ram4000 .....	46	-h4096k .....	105
-drive8ram6000, +drive8ram6000 .....	46	-help .....	16, 157
-drive8ram8000, +drive8ram8000 .....	46	-htmlbrowser .....	58
-drive8rama000, +drive8rama000 .....	47	-hummeradc, +hummeradc .....	91
-drive8type .....	45	-i .....	154
-drive9extend .....	46	-ic .....	157
-drive9idle .....	45	-IDE64autosize1, +IDE64autosize1 .....	69
-drive9profdos, +drive9profdos .....	47	-IDE64autosize2, +IDE64autosize2 .....	69
-drive9ram2000, +drive9ram2000 .....	46	-IDE64autosize3, +IDE64autosize3 .....	69
-drive9ram4000, +drive9ram4000 .....	46	-IDE64autosize4, +IDE64autosize4 .....	69
-drive9ram6000, +drive9ram6000 .....	46	-IDE64cyl1 .....	69
-drive9ram8000, +drive9ram8000 .....	46	-IDE64cyl2 .....	69
-drive9rama000, +drive9rama000 .....	47	-IDE64cyl3 .....	69
-drive9type .....	45	-IDE64cyl4 .....	69
-drivesound, +drivesound .....	45	-IDE64hds1 .....	69
-dsresetwithcpu, +dsresetwithcpu .....	41	-IDE64hds2 .....	69
-dsspeedtuning .....	42	-IDE64hds3 .....	69
-dszerogapdelay .....	41	-IDE64hds4 .....	69
-dtvblitterlog, +dtvblitterlog .....	91	-IDE64image1 .....	69
-dtvdmalog, +dtvdmalog .....	91	-IDE64image2 .....	69
-dtvflashlog, +dtvflashlog .....	91	-IDE64image3 .....	69
-dtvrev .....	90	-IDE64image4 .....	69
-easyflashcrtwrite, +easyflashcrtwrite .....	68	-IDE64sec1 .....	69
-easyflashjumper, +easyflashjumper .....	68	-IDE64sec2 .....	69
-editor .....	111	-IDE64sec3 .....	69
-eoiblack, +eoiblack .....	112	-IDE64sec4 .....	69
-expert, +expert .....	68	-IDE64USB, +IDE64USB .....	69
-expertimagenam .....	68	-IDE64USBAddress .....	69
-expertimagerw, +expertimagerw .....	68	-IDE64version4, +IDE64version4 .....	69
-extfrom .....	89	-iecdevice10, +iecdevice10 .....	49
-extfunc .....	89	-iecdevice11, +iecdevice11 .....	49
-extrajoydev1 .....	38	-iecdevice4, +iecdevice4 .....	51
-extrajoydev2 .....	38	-iecdevice5, +iecdevice5 .....	51
-f .....	154, 157	-iecdevice6, +iecdevice6 .....	51
-fewwriteback, +fewwriteback .....	94	-iecdevice7, +iecdevice7 .....	51
-ffmpegaudiobitrate .....	138	-iecdevice8, +iecdevice8 .....	49
-ffmpegvideobitrate .....	138	-iecdevice9, +iecdevice9 .....	49
-flipname .....	49	-ieee488, +ieee488 .....	70, 95
-fpwriteback, +fpwriteback .....	95	-ieee488image .....	70
-fs10 .....	49	-initbreak .....	55
-fs11 .....	49	-intfrom .....	89
-fs8 .....	49	-intfunc .....	89
-fs9 .....	49	-iocollision .....	66, 94
-fsflash .....	90	-isepic, +isepic .....	70
-fullscreen, +fullscreen .....	34	-isepicimagenam .....	70
-functionhi .....	104	-isepicimagerw, +isepicimagerw .....	70
-functionlo .....	104	-joydev1 .....	37
-georam, +georam .....	81, 95	-joydev2 .....	37
-georamimage .....	81, 96	-k .....	157
-georamimagerw, +georamimagerw .....	81, 96	-k<version> .....	157



-keepenv .....	118	-petdwwimage .....	110
-kernal .....	83, 88, 100, 111, 116	-pethre, +pethre .....	110
-kernal64 .....	88	-petram9, +petram9 .....	112
-kernalch .....	88	-petramA, +petramA .....	112
-kernalde .....	88	-petreu, +petreu .....	110
-kernalfi .....	88	-petreuimage .....	110
-kernalfr .....	88	-petreuramsize .....	110
-kernalit .....	88	-playback .....	141
-kernalno .....	88	-plus256k, +plus256k .....	84
-kernalrev .....	83	-plus256kimage .....	84
-kernalse .....	88	-plus60k, +plus60k .....	84
-keybuf .....	16	-plus60kbase .....	84
-keymap .....	35	-plus60kimage .....	84
-l .....	154, 157	-poskeymap .....	35
-lightpen, +lightpen .....	38	-pr4drv .....	51
-lightpentype .....	38	-pr4output .....	51
-logfile .....	16	-pr4txtdev .....	51
-mcnvramfile .....	94	-pr5drv .....	51
-mcnvramwriteback, +mcnvramwriteback .....	94	-pr5output .....	51
-memory .....	99	-pr5txtdev .....	51
-midi, +midi .....	81	-profdos1571 .....	47
-mididrv .....	81	-prttxtdev1 .....	51
-midiin .....	81	-prttxtdev2 .....	51
-midiout .....	81	-prttxtdev3 .....	51
-miditype .....	81	-pruser, +pruser .....	51
-mitshm, +mitshm .....	14, 34	-pruserdrv .....	51
-mmc64, +mmc64 .....	70	-pruseroutput .....	51
-mmc64bios .....	70	-prusertxtdev .....	51
-mmc64bioswrite .....	71	-ps2mouse, +ps2mouse .....	91
-mmc64image .....	70	-q .....	154
-mmc64readonly .....	70	-r .....	154
-mmc64readwrite .....	70	-ram08, +ram08 .....	117
-mmccardimage .....	71	-ram1, +ram1 .....	117
-mmccardrw, +mmccardrw .....	71	-ram2, +ram2 .....	117
-mmcreepromimage .....	71	-ram4, +ram4 .....	117
-mmcreepromrw, +mmcreepromrw .....	71	-ram6, +ram6 .....	117
-mmcrimagerw, +mmcrimagerw .....	71	-ramC, +ramC .....	117
-mmcrrescue, +mmcrrescue .....	71	-ramcart, +ramcart .....	71
-model .....	112, 117	-ramcartimage .....	71
-moncommands .....	55	-ramcartimagerw, +ramcartimagerw .....	71
-mouse, +mouse .....	38	-ramcartsize .....	71
-mouseport .....	38	-raminitpatterninvert .....	56
-mousetype .....	38	-raminitstartvalue .....	56
-myaciadev .....	54	-raminitvalueinvert .....	56
-n .....	154	-ramsize .....	105, 117
-nc .....	157	-refresh .....	31
-nh .....	157	-remotemonitor, +remotemonitor .....	55
-ntsc .....	56	-remotemonitoraddress .....	55
-ntscold .....	56	-residfilterbias .....	79
-o .....	154	-residgain .....	79
-o <name> .....	157	-residpass .....	78
-pal .....	56	-residsamp .....	78
-paln .....	56	-reu, +reu .....	81
-parallel10 .....	45	-reuimage .....	81
-parallel11 .....	45	-reuiagerw, +reuiagerw .....	81
-parallel8 .....	45	-reusize .....	82
-parallel9 .....	45	-rom9 .....	111
-petdww, +petdww .....	110	-romA .....	111

-romB .....	111	-TEDhwscale, +TEDhwscale .....	102
-rrbankjumper, +rrbankjumper .....	72	-TEDintpal .....	102
-rrbioswrite, +rrbioswrite .....	72	-TEDoddlinesoffset .....	103
-rrflashjumper, +rrflashjumper .....	72	-TEDoddlinesphase .....	103
-rsdev1 .....	54	-TEDpalette .....	102
-rsdev1baud .....	54	-TEDsaturation .....	102
-rsdev2 .....	54	-TEDtint .....	103
-rsdev2baud .....	54	-TEDvcache, +TEDvcache .....	102
-rsdev3 .....	54	-TEDVidmodefullmode .....	102
-rsdev3baud .....	54	-TEDXRANDRfullmode .....	102
-rsdev4 .....	54	-text .....	157
-rsdev4baud .....	54	-tfe, +tfe .....	82, 95
-rsuser, +rsuser .....	54	-tfeif .....	82, 95
-rsuserbaud .....	54	-tfeioswap, +tfeioswap .....	95
-rsuserdev .....	54	-tferrnet, +tferrnet .....	82, 95
-saveres, +saveres .....	58	-truedrive, +truedrive .....	45
-sfxse, +sfxse .....	82, 95	-trueflashfs, +trueflashfs .....	90
-sfxseioswap, +sfxseioswap .....	95	-tune .....	118
-sfxsetype .....	82, 95	-userportdac, +userportdac .....	110
-sfxss, +sfxss .....	82, 95	-v .....	157
-sfxssioswap, +sfxssioswap .....	95	-VDC16KB .....	86
-sidcart, +sidcart .....	95, 104, 111	-VDC64KB .....	86
-sidcartjoy, +sidcartjoy .....	104	-VDCaudioleak, +VDCaudioleak .....	87
-sidenginemodel .....	78	-VDCbrightness .....	86
-sidfilters, +sidfilters .....	78	-VDCcontrast .....	86
-sidstereo .....	78	-VDCrtblur .....	87
-sidstereoaddress .....	78	-VDCrtscanlineshade .....	87
-sidtripleaddress .....	78	-VDCdscan, +VDCdscan .....	86
-skip <n> .....	157	-VDCdsize, +VDCdsize .....	86
-sound, +sound .....	41	-VDCextpal .....	86
-soundarg .....	41	-VDCfulldevice .....	86
-soundbufsize .....	41	-VDCgamma .....	86
-sounddev .....	41	-VDChwscale, +VDChwscale .....	86
-soundfragsize .....	41	-VDCintpal .....	86
-soundoutput .....	41	-VDCoddlinesoffset .....	87
-soundrate .....	41	-VDCoddlinesphase .....	87
-soundrecarg .....	41	-VDCpalette .....	86
-soundrecdev .....	41	-VDCRevision .....	86
-soundsync .....	41	-VDCsaturation .....	86
-speech, +speech .....	104	-VDCstretchvertical, +VDCstretchvertical .....	86
-speechrom .....	104	-VDCtint .....	87
-speed .....	31	-VDCvcache, +VDCvcache .....	86
-superpet, +superpet .....	112	-VDCVidmodefullmode .....	86
-symdekeymap .....	35	-VDCXRANDRfullmode .....	86
-symkeymap .....	35	-verbose .....	16
-t .....	154	-VICaudioleak, +VICaudioleak .....	98
-TEDaudioleak, +TEDaudioleak .....	103	-VICborders .....	98
-TEDborders .....	102	-VICbrightness .....	98
-TEDbrightness .....	103	-VICcontrast .....	98
-TEDcontrast .....	103	-VICrtblur .....	98
-TEDcrtblur .....	103	-VICrtscanlineshade .....	98
-TEDcrtscanlineshade .....	103	-VICdscan, +VICdscan .....	97
-TEDdscan, +TEDdscan .....	102	-VICdsize, +VICdsize .....	97
-TEDdsize, +TEDdsize .....	102	-VICextpal .....	98
-TEDextpal .....	102	-VICfilter .....	97
-TEDfilter .....	102	-VICfulldevice .....	98
-TEDfulldevice .....	102	-VICgamma .....	98
-TEDgamma .....	103	-VIChwscale, +VIChwscale .....	97

-VICIIaudioleak, +VICIIaudioleak	76
-VICI Iborders	76
-VICI Ibrightness	76
-VICI Ichecksb, +VICI Ichecksb	75
-VICI Icheckss, +VICI Icheckss	75
-VICI Icontrast	76
-VICI Icrtblur	76
-VICI Icrtscanlineshade	76
-VICI Idscan, +VICI Idscan	75
-VICI Idsize, +VICI Idsize	75
-VICI Iextpal	76
-VICI Ifilter	75
-VICI Ifulldevice	76
-VICI Igamma	76
-VICI Ihwscale, +VICI Ihwscale	75
-VICI Intpal	75
-VICI Imodel	76
-VICI Inewluminance, +VICI Inewluminance	76
-VICI Ioddlinesoffset	76
-VICI Ioddlinesphase	76
-VICI Ipalette	76
-VICI Isaturation	76
-VICI Itint	76
-VICI Ivcache, +VICI Ivcache	75
-VICI Vidmodefullmode	76
-VICI IXRANDRfullmode	76
-VIC Intpal	97
-VIC oddlinesoffset	98
-VIC oddlinesphase	98
-VIC palette	97
-VIC saturation	98
-VIC tint	98
-VIC vcache, +VIC vcache	97
-VIC Vidmodefullmode	98
-VIC XRANDRfullmode	98
-virtualdev, +virtualdev	52
-w<version>	157
-warp, +warp	31
-xsync, +xsync	34

## A

ACIA (Swiftlink, Turbo232)	79
Audio buffer size	38

## C

Converting X64 files into D64	13
-------------------------------	----

## D

DigiMAX	79
Double-scan mode	32
Double-size mode	32
DWW	113

## E

Ethernet (The Final Ethernet, RR-Net)	79
---------------------------------------	----

## G

GEO-RAM	79
---------	----

## H

HP-UX and Solaris audio problems	14
HRE	114
HRG	114

## L

Limiting emulation speed	31
Loosing control on low-end systems	32

## M

MIDI (Passport, Datel, Maplin, Namesoft, Sequential)	79
MITSHM	14

## O

OSS/Linux problems	14
--------------------	----

## R

Refresh rate	31
reSID resampling passband	77
reSID sampling method	77
REU	79

## S

Sample rate	38
Second SID	77
Second SID base address	77
SFX Sound Expander	79
SFX Sound Sampler	79
SID filters	77
SID models	77
Sound buffer size	38
Sound speed adjustment	38
Sound suspend time	38
Sound synchronization	38
Sprite collision detection	73

## T

Toggling reSID emulation	77
Turning sound playback on/off	38

**U**

Using XSync() ..... 32

**V**

VIC-II color sets ..... 73

Video cache ..... 32

**W**

Warp speed mode ..... 31

# Index of Resources

## 4

40/80ColumnKey ..... 89

## A

Acia1Base ..... 79  
 Acia1Dev ..... 53  
 Acia1Enable ..... 79, 105  
 Acia1Irq ..... 53  
 Acia1Mode ..... 79  
 AttachDevice10ReadOnly ..... 58  
 AttachDevice11ReadOnly ..... 58  
 AttachDevice8ReadOnly ..... 58  
 AttachDevice9ReadOnly ..... 58  
 AutostartBasicLoad ..... 30  
 AutostartDelay ..... 30  
 AutostartDelayRandom ..... 30  
 AutostartHandleTrueDriveEmulation ..... 30  
 AutostartPrgDiskImage ..... 30  
 AutostartPrgMode ..... 30  
 AutostartRunWithColon ..... 30  
 AutostartWarp ..... 30

## B

Basic1 ..... 106  
 Basic1Chars ..... 106  
 Basic64Name ..... 87  
 BasicHiName ..... 87  
 BasicLoName ..... 87  
 BasicName ..... 82, 100  
 BurstMod ..... 83

## C

C128FullBanks ..... 89  
 c1hiName ..... 104  
 c1loName ..... 104  
 c2hiName ..... 104  
 c2loName ..... 104  
 C64\_256K ..... 83  
 C64\_256Kbase ..... 83  
 C64\_256Kfilename ..... 83  
 c64dtvromfilename ..... 91  
 c64dtvromrw ..... 92  
 Cart1Name ..... 115  
 Cart2Name ..... 115  
 Cart4Name ..... 115  
 Cart6Name ..... 115  
 CartridgeFile ..... 63, 93  
 CartridgeReset ..... 63, 93, 103  
 CartridgeType ..... 63, 93  
 ChargenCHName ..... 87  
 ChargenDENAME ..... 87

ChargenFRName ..... 87  
 ChargenIntName ..... 87  
 ChargenName ..... 82, 100, 106  
 ChargenSEName ..... 87  
 CIA1Model ..... 73  
 CIA2Model ..... 73  
 ConfirmOnExit ..... 57  
 CPUswitch ..... 112  
 Crtc ..... 107  
 CrtcAudioLeak ..... 108  
 CrtcColorBrightness ..... 108  
 CrtcColorContrast ..... 108  
 CrtcColorGamma ..... 108  
 CrtcColorSaturation ..... 107  
 CrtcColorTint ..... 108  
 CrtcDoubleScan ..... 107  
 CrtcDoubleSize ..... 107  
 CrtcExternalPalette ..... 107  
 CrtcFilter ..... 108  
 CrtcFullscreen ..... 107  
 CrtcFullscreenDevice ..... 107  
 CrtcFullscreenStatusBar ..... 107  
 CrtcHwScale ..... 107  
 CrtcPALBlur ..... 108  
 CrtcPaletteFile ..... 107  
 CrtcPALOddLineOffset ..... 108  
 CrtcPALOddLinePhase ..... 108  
 CrtcPALScanLineShade ..... 108  
 CrtcStretchVertical ..... 107  
 CrtcVideoCache ..... 107  
 CrtcVidmodeFullscreenMode ..... 107  
 CrtcXRANDRFullscreenMode ..... 107  
 CS256K ..... 105

## D

DatasetteResetWithCPU ..... 41  
 DatasetteSpeedTuning ..... 41  
 DatasetteZeroGapDelay ..... 41  
 DiagPin ..... 106  
 DIGIBLASTER ..... 103  
 DIGIMAX ..... 79  
 DIGIMAXbase ..... 79  
 Directory ..... 56  
 DisplayDepth ..... 33  
 DoCoreDump ..... 57  
 DoodleCRTCTextColor ..... 137  
 DoodleMultiColorHandling ..... 137  
 DoodleOversizeHandling ..... 137  
 DoodleTEDLumHandling ..... 137  
 DosName1001 ..... 44  
 DosName1541 ..... 44  
 DosName1541ii ..... 44  
 DosName1551 ..... 44  
 DosName1570 ..... 44

DosName1571 .....	44
DosName1571cr .....	44
DosName1581 .....	44
DosName2000 .....	44
DosName2031 .....	44
DosName2040 .....	44
DosName3040 .....	44
DosName4000 .....	44
DosName4040 .....	44
DQBB .....	63
DQBBfilename .....	63
DQBBImageWrite .....	63
Drive10ExtendImagePolicy .....	44
Drive10IdleMethod .....	44
Drive10ParallelCable .....	43
Drive10ProfDOS .....	43
Drive10RAM2000 .....	44
Drive10RAM4000 .....	44
Drive10RAM6000 .....	44
Drive10RAM8000 .....	44
Drive10RAMA000 .....	44
Drive10Type .....	43
Drive11ExtendImagePolicy .....	44
Drive11IdleMethod .....	44
Drive11ParallelCable .....	43
Drive11ProfDOS .....	43
Drive11RAM2000 .....	44
Drive11RAM4000 .....	44
Drive11RAM6000 .....	44
Drive11RAM8000 .....	44
Drive11RAMA000 .....	44
Drive11Type .....	43
Drive8ExtendImagePolicy .....	44
Drive8IdleMethod .....	44
Drive8ParallelCable .....	43
Drive8ProfDOS .....	43
Drive8RAM2000 .....	44
Drive8RAM4000 .....	44
Drive8RAM6000 .....	44
Drive8RAM8000 .....	44
Drive8RAMA000 .....	44
Drive8Type .....	43
Drive9ExtendImagePolicy .....	44
Drive9IdleMethod .....	44
Drive9ParallelCable .....	43
Drive9ProfDOS .....	43
Drive9RAM2000 .....	44
Drive9RAM4000 .....	44
Drive9RAM6000 .....	44
Drive9RAM8000 .....	44
Drive9RAMA000 .....	44
Drive9Type .....	43
DriveProfDOS1571Name .....	45
DriveSoundEmulation .....	43
DriveTrueEmulation .....	43
DtvBlitterLog .....	92
DtvDMALog .....	92
DtvFlashLog .....	92

DtvRevision .....	91
-------------------	----

## E

EasyFlashJumper .....	63
EasyFlashWriteCRT .....	63
EditorName .....	106
EoiBlank .....	106
ETHERNET_ACTIVE .....	79
ETHERNET_AS_RR .....	80
ETHERNET_DISABLED .....	80
ETHERNET_INTERFACE .....	79
EventEndSnapshot .....	140
EventImageInclude .....	140
EventSnapshotDir .....	140
EventStartMode .....	140
EventStartSnapshot .....	140
ExpertCartridgeEnabled .....	63
ExpertCartridgeMode .....	63
Expertfilename .....	63
ExpertImageWrite .....	63
ExternalFunctionName .....	88
ExternalFunctionROM .....	88

## F

FFMPEGAudioBitrate .....	137
FFMPEGAudioCodec .....	137
FFMPEGFormat .....	137
FFMPEGVideoBitrate .....	137
FFMPEGVideoCodec .....	137
FFMPEGVideoHalveFramerate .....	137
FileSystemDevice10 .....	48
FileSystemDevice11 .....	48
FileSystemDevice8 .....	48
FileSystemDevice9 .....	48
FinalExpansionWriteBack .....	93
FlashTrueFS .....	92
FliplistName .....	57
FSDevice10ConvertP00 .....	48
FSDevice10Dir .....	48
FSDevice10HideCBMFiles .....	48
FSDevice10SaveP00 .....	48
FSDevice11ConvertP00 .....	48
FSDevice11Dir .....	48
FSDevice11HideCBMFiles .....	48
FSDevice11SaveP00 .....	48
FSDevice8ConvertP00 .....	48
FSDevice8Dir .....	48
FSDevice8HideCBMFiles .....	48
FSDevice8SaveP00 .....	48
FSDevice9ConvertP00 .....	48
FSDevice9Dir .....	48
FSDevice9HideCBMFiles .....	48
FSDevice9SaveP00 .....	48
FSFlashDir .....	92
FunctionHighName .....	104
FunctionLowName .....	104

**G**

GenericCartridgeFile2000 .....	93
GenericCartridgeFile4000 .....	93
GenericCartridgeFile6000 .....	93
GenericCartridgeFileA000 .....	93
GenericCartridgeFileB000 .....	93
GEORAM .....	80
GEORAMfilename .....	80
GEORAMImageWrite .....	80
GEORAMIOSwap .....	94
GEORAMsize .....	80
GlueLogic .....	83
Go64Mode .....	89

**H**

H256K .....	105
H6809RomAName .....	111
H6809RomBName .....	111
H6809RomCName .....	111
H6809RomDName .....	111
H6809RomEName .....	111
H6809RomFName .....	111
HTMLBrowserCommand .....	57
HummerADC .....	92
HwScalePossible .....	33

**I**

IDE64AutodetectSize1 .....	64
IDE64AutodetectSize2 .....	64
IDE64AutodetectSize3 .....	64
IDE64AutodetectSize4 .....	64
IDE64Config .....	64
IDE64Cylinders1 .....	64
IDE64Cylinders2 .....	64
IDE64Cylinders3 .....	64
IDE64Cylinders4 .....	64
IDE64Heads1 .....	64
IDE64Heads2 .....	64
IDE64Heads3 .....	64
IDE64Heads4 .....	64
IDE64Image1 .....	64
IDE64Image2 .....	64
IDE64Image3 .....	64
IDE64Image4 .....	64
IDE64RTCOffset .....	64
IDE64Sectors1 .....	64
IDE64Sectors2 .....	64
IDE64Sectors3 .....	64
IDE64Sectors4 .....	64
IDE64USBServer .....	64
IDE64USBServerAddress .....	64
IDE64version4 .....	64
IECDevice10 .....	48
IECDevice11 .....	48
IECDevice4 .....	50
IECDevice5 .....	50

IECDevice6 .....	50
IECDevice7 .....	50
IECDevice8 .....	48
IECDevice9 .....	48
IEEE488 .....	65
IEEE488Image .....	65
InternalFunctionName .....	88
InternalFunctionROM .....	87
IOCollisionHandling .....	63, 93
IOSize .....	105
IsepicCartridgeEnabled .....	65
Isepicfilename .....	65
IsepicImageWrite .....	65
IsepicSwitch .....	65

**J**

JoyDevice1 .....	36
JoyDevice2 .....	36
JoyDevice3 .....	36
JoyDevice4 .....	36
JoyOpposite .....	36

**K**

KeepAspectRatio .....	34
KeepMonitorOpen .....	55
Kernal64Name .....	87
KernalCHName .....	87
KernalDName .....	87
KernalFName .....	87
KernalFRName .....	87
KernalIntName .....	87
KernalITName .....	87
KernalName .....	82, 100, 106
KernalNName .....	87
KernalRev .....	82
KernalSName .....	87
KeymapBusinessDEPosFile .....	35
KeymapBusinessDESymFile .....	35
KeymapBusinessUKPosFile .....	35
KeymapBusinessUKSymFile .....	35
KeymapGraphicsPosFile .....	35
KeymapGraphicsSymFile .....	35
KeymapIndex .....	35
KeymapPosFile .....	35
KeymapSymDeFile .....	35
KeymapSymFile .....	35
KeySet1East .....	37
KeySet1Fire .....	37
KeySet1North .....	37
KeySet1NorthEast .....	37
KeySet1NorthWest .....	37
KeySet1South .....	37
KeySet1SouthEast .....	37
KeySet1SouthWest .....	37
KeySet1West .....	37
KeySet2East .....	37

KeySet2Fire .....	37
KeySet2North .....	37
KeySet2NorthEast .....	37
KeySet2NorthWest .....	37
KeySet2South .....	37
KeySet2SouthEast .....	37
KeySet2SouthWest .....	37
KeySet2West .....	37
KeySetEnable .....	37

## L

Lightpen .....	37
LightpenType .....	37
LogFileName .....	57

## M

MachineType .....	89
MachineVideoStandard .....	56
MagicVoiceCartridgeEnabled .....	65
MagicVoiceImage .....	65
MegaCartNvRAMfilename .....	93
MegaCartNvRAMWriteBack .....	93
MIDIIDriver .....	80
MIDIEnable .....	80
MIDIInDev .....	80
MIDIMode .....	80
MIDIOutDev .....	80
MITSHM .....	33
MMC64 .....	65
MMC64_bios_write .....	65
MMC64_flashjumper .....	65
MMC64_revision .....	65
MMC64_R0 .....	65
MMC64_sd_type .....	65
MMC64BIOSfilename .....	65
MMC64imagefilename .....	65
MMCRCardImage .....	65
MMCRCardRW .....	66
MMCREEPROMImage .....	65
MMCREEPROMRW .....	66
MMCRImageWrite .....	66
MMCRRescueMode .....	65
MMCRSDType .....	66
Modelline .....	115
MonitorServer .....	55
MonitorServerAddress .....	55
Mouse .....	37
Mouseport .....	37
Mousetype .....	37

## N

NetworkControl .....	57
NetworkServerBindAddress .....	57
NetworkServerName .....	57
NetworkServerPort .....	57

## O

openGL_no_sync .....	34
openGL_sync .....	33

## P

PETColour .....	110
PETColourBG .....	110
PETDWW .....	110
PETDWWfilename .....	110
PETHRE .....	110
PETREU .....	110
PETREUfilename .....	110
PETREUsize .....	110
PLUS256K .....	83
PLUS256Kfilename .....	83
PLUS60K .....	83
PLUS60Kbase .....	83
PLUS60Kfilename .....	83
Printer4 .....	50
Printer4Driver .....	50
Printer4Output .....	50
Printer4TextDevice .....	50
Printer5 .....	50
Printer5Driver .....	50
Printer5Output .....	50
Printer5TextDevice .....	50
PrinterTextDevice1 .....	50
PrinterTextDevice2 .....	50
PrinterTextDevice3 .....	50
PrinterUserport .....	50
PrinterUserportDriver .....	50
PrinterUserportOutput .....	50
PrinterUserportTextDevice .....	50
PrivateColormap .....	33
ps2mouse .....	92
PSIDKeepEnv .....	118
PSIDTune .....	118

## R

Ram08 .....	115
Ram1 .....	115
Ram2 .....	115
Ram4 .....	115
Ram6 .....	115
Ram9 .....	105
RamA .....	106
RAMBlock0 .....	99
RAMBlock1 .....	99
RAMBlock2 .....	99
RAMBlock3 .....	99
RAMBlock5 .....	99
RamC .....	115
RAMCART .....	66
RAMCART_R0 .....	66
RAMCARTfilename .....	66
RAMCARTImageWrite .....	66



RAMCARTsize .....	66
RAMInitPatternInvert .....	56
RAMInitStartValue .....	56
RAMInitValueInvert .....	56
RamSize .....	105, 115
RawDriveDriver .....	43
RefreshRate .....	31
REU .....	80
REUfilename .....	80
REUImageWrite .....	80
REUsize .....	80
RomModule9Name .....	106
RomModuleAName .....	106
RomModuleBName .....	106
RRBankJumper .....	66
RRBiosWrite .....	66
RRFlashJumper .....	66
RRrevision .....	66
RsDevice1 .....	53
RsDevice1Baud .....	53
RsDevice2 .....	53
RsDevice2Baud .....	53
RsDevice3 .....	53
RsDevice3Baud .....	53
RsDevice4 .....	53
RsDevice4Baud .....	53
RsUserBaud .....	53
RsUserDev .....	53
RsUserEnable .....	53

## S

SaveResourcesOnExit .....	57
SFXSoundExpander .....	80
SFXSoundExpanderChip .....	80
SFXSoundExpanderIOSwap .....	93
SFXSoundSampler .....	81
SFXSoundSamplerIOSwap .....	93
SidAddress .....	94, 103, 110
SidCart .....	94, 103, 110
SIDCartJoy .....	103
SidClock .....	94, 103, 110
SidEngine .....	78
SidFilters .....	78
SidModel .....	78
SidResidFilterBias .....	78
SidResidGain .....	78
SidResidPassband .....	78
SidResidSampling .....	78
SidStereo .....	77
SidStereoAddressStart .....	77
SidTripleAddressStart .....	77
Sound .....	39
SoundBufferSize .....	39
SoundDeviceArg .....	40
SoundDeviceName .....	39
SoundFragmentSize .....	40
SoundOutput .....	40

SoundRecordDeviceArg .....	40
SoundRecordDeviceName .....	40
SoundSampleRate .....	39
SoundSpeedAdjustment .....	39
SoundSuspendTime .....	39
SoundVolume .....	40
SpeechEnabled .....	103
SpeechImage .....	103
Speed .....	31
SuperPET .....	106

## T

TEDAudioLeak .....	102
TEDBorderMode .....	102
TEDColorBrightness .....	101
TEDColorContrast .....	101
TEDColorGamma .....	101
TEDColorSaturation .....	101
TEDColorTint .....	101
TEDDoubleScan .....	101
TEDDoubleSize .....	101
TEDExternalPalette .....	101
TEDFilter .....	102
TEDFullscreen .....	101
TEDFullscreenDevice .....	101
TEDFullscreenStatusbar .....	101
TEDHwScale .....	101
TEDPALBlur .....	101
TEDPaletteFile .....	101
TEDPALOddLineOffset .....	102
TEDPALOddLinePhase .....	101
TEDPALScanLineShade .....	101
TEDVideoCache .....	101
TEDVidmodeFullscreenMode .....	101
TEDXRANDRFullscreenMode .....	101
TFEIOSwap .....	93
TrueAspectRatio .....	34

## U

UseFullscreen .....	33
UserportDAC .....	110
UserportJoy .....	36
UserportJoyType .....	36
UseXSync .....	33

## V

VDC64KB .....	84
VDCAudioLeak .....	85
VDCCColorBrightness .....	85
VDCCColorContrast .....	85
VDCCColorGamma .....	85
VDCCColorSaturation .....	85
VDCCColorTint .....	85
VDCCDoubleScan .....	84
VDCCDoubleSize .....	84

VDCExternalPalette .....	85	VICIIDoubleScan .....	74
VDCFilter .....	85	VICIIDoubleSize .....	74
VDCFullscreen .....	85	VICIIEternalPalette .....	74
VDCFullscreenDevice .....	85	VICIIFilter .....	75
VDCFullscreenStatusbar .....	85	VICIIFullscreen .....	74
VDCHwScale .....	84	VICIIFullscreenDevice .....	74
VDCPALBlur .....	85	VICIIFullscreenStatusbar .....	74
VDCPaletteFile .....	84	VICIIHwScale .....	74
VDCPALOddLineOffset .....	85	VICIIModel .....	73
VDCPALOddLinePhase .....	85	VICIINewLuminances .....	74
VDCPALScanLineShade .....	85	VICIIPALBlur .....	75
VDCRevision .....	84	VICIIPaletteFile .....	74
VDCStretchVertical .....	84	VICIIPALOddLineOffset .....	75
VDCVideoCache .....	84	VICIIPALOddLinePhase .....	75
VDCVidmodeFullscreenMode .....	85	VICIIPALScanLineShade .....	74
VDCXRANDRFullscreenMode .....	85	VICIIVideoCache .....	74
VICAudioLeak .....	97	VICIIVidmodeFullscreenMode .....	74
VICBorderMode .....	97	VICIIXRANDRFullscreenMode .....	74
VICColorBrightness .....	96	VICPALBlur .....	97
VICColorContrast .....	96	VICPaletteFile .....	96
VICColorGamma .....	97	VICPALOddLineOffset .....	97
VICColorSaturation .....	96	VICPALOddLinePhase .....	97
VICColorTint .....	97	VICPALScanLineShade .....	97
VICDoubleScan .....	96	VICVideoCache .....	96
VICDoubleSize .....	96	VICVidmodeFullscreenMode .....	96
VICExternalPalette .....	96	VICXRANDRFullscreenMode .....	96
VICFilter .....	97	VideoSize .....	105
VicFlashPluginWriteBack .....	93	VirtualDevices .....	52
VICFullscreen .....	96		
VICFullscreenDevice .....	96		
VICFullscreenStatusbar .....	96		
VICHwScale .....	96		
VICIIAudioLeak .....	75		
VICIIBorderMode .....	75		
VICIICheckSbColl .....	73		
VICIICheckSsColl .....	73		
VICIIColorBrightness .....	74		
VICIIColorContrast .....	74		
VICIIColorGamma .....	74		
VICIIColorSaturation .....	74		
VICIIColorTint .....	74		

## W

WarpMode .....	31
Window0Height .....	34
Window0Width .....	34
Window0Xpos .....	34
Window0Ypos .....	34
Window1Height .....	34
Window1Width .....	34
Window1Xpos .....	34
Window1Ypos .....	34

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
	Preamble.....	1
	TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION.....	2
	How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs .....	6
<b>2</b>	<b>About VICE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	C64 emulator features.....	7
2.2	C64DTV emulator features.....	7
2.3	C128 emulator features.....	8
2.4	VIC20 emulator features .....	8
2.5	PET emulator features .....	8
2.6	CBM-II emulator features.....	9
2.7	SCPU64 emulator features .....	10
2.8	The keyboard emulation .....	10
2.9	The joystick emulation .....	11
2.10	The disk drive emulation.....	11
2.11	Supported file formats .....	13
2.12	Common problems .....	14
2.12.1	Sound problems.....	14
2.12.2	Shared memory problems .....	14
2.12.3	Printer problems .....	14
2.12.4	PET keyboard problems .....	15
<b>3</b>	<b>Invoking the emulators.....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1	Command-line options used during initialization.....	16
3.2	Autostarting programs from the command-line .....	18
<b>4</b>	<b>System files .....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1	ROM files.....	19
4.2	Keymap files.....	22
4.3	Palette files .....	23
4.4	Romset files.....	24
<b>5</b>	<b>Basic operation .....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1	The emulation window.....	25
5.2	Using the menus .....	25
5.3	Getting help .....	25
5.4	Using the file selector .....	26
5.5	Using disk and tape images .....	26
5.5.1	Previewing the image contents.....	27
5.5.2	“Autostarting” an image .....	27

5.5.3	Using compressed files .....	27
5.5.4	Using Zipcode and Lynx images .....	28
5.6	Resetting the machine .....	28
<b>6</b>	<b>Settings and resources .....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1	Format of resource files .....	29
6.2	Using command-line options to change resources .....	30
6.3	Autostart settings .....	30
6.3.1	Autostart resources .....	30
6.4	Performance settings .....	31
6.4.1	Performance resources .....	31
6.4.2	Performance command-line options .....	31
6.5	Video settings .....	31
6.5.1	using openGL Rastersynchronization under X11 .....	32
6.5.2	Video resources .....	33
6.5.3	Video command-line options .....	34
6.6	Keyboard settings .....	34
6.6.1	Keyboard resources .....	35
6.6.2	Keyboard command-line options .....	35
6.7	Joystick settings .....	36
6.7.1	Joystick resources .....	36
6.7.2	Joystick command-line options .....	37
6.8	Sound settings .....	38
6.8.1	Sound resources .....	39
6.8.2	Sound command-line options .....	41
6.9	Tape settings .....	41
6.9.1	Tape resources .....	41
6.9.2	Tape command-line options .....	41
6.10	Drive settings .....	42
6.10.1	Drive resources .....	43
6.10.2	Drive command-line options .....	45
6.11	Peripheral settings .....	47
6.11.1	Settings for file system devices .....	47
6.11.1.1	Resources for file system devices .....	48
6.11.1.2	Command-line options for file system devices .....	49
6.11.2	Printer settings .....	49
6.11.2.1	Printer resources .....	50
6.11.2.2	Printer command-line options .....	51
6.11.3	Disabling kernal traps .....	52
6.11.3.1	Resources to control Kernal traps .....	52
6.11.3.2	Command-line options to control Kernal traps .....	52
6.12	RS232 settings .....	52
6.12.1	RS232 resources .....	53
6.12.2	RS232 command-line options .....	54
6.12.3	RS232 usage example .....	54
6.13	Monitor settings .....	55
6.13.1	Monitor resources .....	55
6.13.2	Monitor command-line options .....	55

6.14	Machine settings	56
6.14.1	Machine resources	56
6.14.2	Machine command-line options	56
6.15	Memory settings	56
6.15.1	Memory resources	56
6.15.2	Memory command-line options	56
6.16	Miscellaneous settings	56
6.16.1	Miscellaneous resources	56
6.16.2	Miscellaneous command-line options	58
<b>7</b>	<b>Machine-specific features</b>	<b>59</b>
7.1	C64/128-specific commands and settings	59
7.1.1	Using cartridges	59
7.1.1.1	Slot 0	59
7.1.1.2	Slot 1	60
7.1.1.3	Main Slot	60
7.1.1.4	I/O Slot	61
7.1.1.5	Expected behaviour	62
7.1.1.6	Common problems	62
7.1.1.7	IEEE-488 interface	62
7.1.1.8	The Final Cartridge 3	63
7.1.2	C64 cartridge settings	63
7.1.2.1	C64 cartridge resources	63
7.1.2.2	C64 cartridge command-line options	66
7.1.3	CIA settings	73
7.1.3.1	CIA resources	73
7.1.3.2	CIA command-line options	73
7.1.4	VIC-II settings	73
7.1.4.1	VIC-II resources	73
7.1.4.2	VIC-II command-line options	75
7.1.5	SID settings	77
7.1.5.1	SID resources	77
7.1.5.2	SID command-line options	78
7.1.6	C64 I/O extension settings	79
7.1.6.1	C64 I/O extension resources	79
7.1.6.2	C64 I/O extension command-line options	81
7.1.7	C64/128 system ROM settings	82
7.1.7.1	C64/128 system ROM resources	82
7.1.7.2	C64 system ROM command-line options	83
7.1.8	C64 settings	83
7.1.8.1	C64 resources	83
7.1.8.2	C64 command-line options	84
7.2	C128-specific commands and settings	84
7.2.1	VDC settings	84
7.2.1.1	VDC resources	84
7.2.1.2	VDC command-line options	86
7.2.2	C128 system ROM settings	87
7.2.2.1	C128 system ROM resources	87

7.2.2.2	C128 system ROM command-line options .....	88
7.2.3	C128 settings .....	89
7.2.3.1	C128 resources .....	89
7.2.3.2	C128 command-line options .....	89
7.3	C64DTV-specific commands and settings .....	89
7.3.1	C64DTV ROM image .....	90
7.3.2	DTV revision .....	90
7.3.3	LumaFix .....	90
7.3.4	Userport .....	91
7.3.5	Debug .....	91
7.3.6	Monitor DTV features .....	91
7.3.7	DTV resources .....	91
7.4	VIC20-specific commands and settings .....	92
7.4.1	Using cartridge images .....	92
7.4.2	VIC20 cartridge settings .....	93
7.4.2.1	VIC20 cartridge resources .....	93
7.4.2.2	VIC20 cartridge command-line options .....	94
7.4.3	VIC settings .....	96
7.4.3.1	VIC resources .....	96
7.4.3.2	VIC command-line options .....	97
7.4.4	Changing memory configuration .....	98
7.4.4.1	VIC20 memory configuration resources .....	99
7.4.4.2	VIC20 memory configuration command-line options ..	99
7.4.5	VIC20 system ROM settings .....	100
7.4.5.1	VIC20 system ROM resources .....	100
7.4.5.2	VIC20 system ROM command-line options .....	100
7.4.6	VIC20 settings .....	100
7.4.6.1	VIC20 command-line options .....	100
7.5	PLUS4-specific commands and settings .....	100
7.5.1	TED settings .....	100
7.5.1.1	TED resources .....	101
7.5.1.2	TED command-line options .....	102
7.5.2	PLUS4 I/O extension settings .....	103
7.5.2.1	PLUS4 I/O extension resources .....	103
7.5.2.2	PLUS4 I/O extension command-line options .....	104
7.5.3	PLUS4 system ROM settings .....	104
7.5.3.1	PLUS4 system ROM resources .....	104
7.5.3.2	PLUS4 system ROM command-line options .....	104
7.5.4	PLUS4 settings .....	105
7.5.4.1	PLUS4 resources .....	105
7.5.4.2	PLUS4 command-line options .....	105
7.6	PET-specific commands and settings .....	105
7.6.1	Changing PET model settings .....	105
7.6.2	CRTC Settings .....	107
7.6.2.1	CRTC resources .....	107
7.6.2.2	CRTC command-line options .....	108
7.6.3	PET I/O extension settings .....	109
7.6.3.1	PET I/O extension resources .....	110

7.6.3.2	PET I/O extension command-line options .....	110
7.6.4	PET system ROM settings .....	111
7.6.4.1	PET system ROM resources .....	111
7.6.4.2	PET system ROM command-line options .....	111
7.6.5	The PET diagnostic pin .....	112
7.6.6	PET settings .....	112
7.6.6.1	PET resources .....	112
7.6.6.2	PET command line options .....	112
7.6.7	Colour PET .....	112
7.6.8	Changing screen colors .....	113
7.6.9	DWW high resolution graphics .....	113
7.6.10	HRE high resolution graphics .....	114
7.7	CBM-II-specific commands and settings .....	115
7.7.1	Changing CBM-II model .....	115
7.7.2	CBM-II system ROM settings .....	116
7.7.2.1	CBM-II system ROM resources .....	116
7.7.2.2	CBM-II system ROM command line options .....	116
7.7.3	CBM-II command line options .....	117
7.7.4	Changing screen colors .....	117
7.8	VSID-specific commands and settings .....	117
7.8.1	VSID settings .....	117
7.8.1.1	VSID resources .....	118
7.8.1.2	VSID command-line options .....	118
<b>8</b>	<b>Platform-specific features .....</b>	<b>119</b>
8.1	AmigaOS-specific features .....	119
8.1.1	AmigaOS3-specific features .....	119
8.1.2	AmigaOS4-specific features .....	119
8.1.3	MorphOS-specific features .....	119
8.1.4	AROS-specific features .....	119
8.2	BeOS-specific features .....	119
8.2.1	Intel BeOS-specific features .....	119
8.2.2	PPC BeOS-specific features .....	119
8.2.3	Zeta-specific features .....	119
8.2.4	Haiku-specific features .....	119
8.2.5	Haiku64-specific features .....	119
8.3	DOS-specific features .....	119
8.4	OS2-specific features .....	119
8.5	SDL-specific features .....	119
8.6	Unix-specific features .....	119
8.6.1	XAW-specific features .....	119
8.6.2	GTK2-specific features .....	119
8.6.3	GTK3-specific features .....	119
8.7	Mac OS X-specific features .....	119
8.8	Windows-specific features .....	119

<b>9</b>	<b>Snapshots</b>	<b>120</b>
9.1	Snapshot usage	120
9.2	Snapshot format	120
9.2.1	Emulator modules	120
9.2.1.1	x64 modules	120
9.2.1.2	x128 modules	121
9.2.1.3	xvic modules	121
9.2.1.4	xpet modules	122
9.2.1.5	xcbm2 and xcbm5x0 modules	122
9.2.1.6	Drive modules	123
9.2.2	Module formats	123
9.2.2.1	Terminology	123
9.2.2.2	Module framework	123
9.2.2.3	CPU 6502 module	124
9.2.2.4	CPU 6809 module	125
9.2.2.5	CIA module	125
9.2.2.6	VIA module	126
9.2.2.7	PIA module	127
9.2.2.8	TPI module	127
9.2.2.9	RIOT module	128
9.2.2.10	SID module	128
9.2.2.11	ACIA module	128
9.2.2.12	VIC-I module	128
9.2.2.13	VIC-II module	129
9.2.2.14	CRTC module	129
9.2.2.15	C64 memory module	130
9.2.2.16	C128 memory module	131
9.2.2.17	VIC20 memory module	131
9.2.2.18	PET memory module	133
9.2.2.19	CBM-II memory module	135
9.2.2.20	C500 data module	136
<b>10</b>	<b>Media images</b>	<b>137</b>
10.1	Media images resources	137
10.2	Media images command-line options	137
<b>11</b>	<b>Event history</b>	<b>139</b>
11.1	Recommended Settings	139
11.2	Recorded Events	139
11.3	Recording an Event History	139
11.4	Setting and Returning to Milestones	139
11.5	Continuing an Event History	140
11.6	Playing Back an Event History	140
11.7	Limitations and Suggestions	140
11.8	Event history resources	140
11.9	Event history command-line options	141



<b>12</b>	<b>Monitor</b>	<b>142</b>
12.1	Terminology	142
12.2	Machine state commands	143
12.3	Memory commands	144
12.4	Assembly commands	146
12.5	Checkpoint commands	146
12.6	General commands	147
12.7	Disk commands	148
12.8	Command file commands	149
12.9	Label commands	149
12.10	Miscellaneous commands	150
<b>13</b>	<b>c1541</b>	<b>151</b>
13.1	Specifying files in c1541	151
13.2	Using quotes and backslashes	151
13.3	c1541 commands and options	152
13.4	Executing shell commands	153
13.5	c1541 examples	153
<b>14</b>	<b>cartconv</b>	<b>154</b>
14.1	cartconv command line options	154
14.2	cartconv examples	156
<b>15</b>	<b>petcat</b>	<b>157</b>
15.1	petcat command line options	157
15.2	petcat examples	158
<b>16</b>	<b>The emulator file formats</b>	<b>159</b>
16.1	The T64 tape image format	159
16.1.1	T64 File structure	159
16.1.2	Tape Record	159
16.1.3	File record	159
16.2	The G64 GCR-encoded disk image format	160
16.3	The P64 NRZI flux pulse disk image format	164
16.3.1	P64 Header Layout	164
16.3.2	P64 Chunk Header Layout	165
16.3.3	P64 Chunk 'HTPx' Layout	165
16.3.4	'HTPx' Range encoded data format	165
16.3.5	P64 Chunk 'DONE' Layout	169
16.4	The D64 disk image format	169
16.4.1	Non-Standard & Long Directories	172
16.4.2	BAM layout	173
16.4.3	Variations on the D64 layout	175
16.4.4	Error codes	177
16.5	The X64 disk image format	179
16.6	The D71 disk image format	180
16.6.1	Non-Standard & Long Directories	184

16.6.2	Bam layout The BAM is somewhat different as it now has to	185
16.7	The D81 disk image format	187
16.7.1	Non-Standard & Long Directories	192
16.7.2	BAM layout	192
16.7.3	REL files The REL filetype requires some extra explaining.	194
16.7.4	1581 Partitions and Sub-directories	195
16.7.5	AUTO-BOOT LOADER	196
16.8	The D80 disk image format	197
16.8.1	Non-Standard & Long Directories	201
16.8.2	BAM layout	201
16.9	The D82 disk image format	203
16.9.1	Non-Standard & Long Directories	209
16.9.2	BAM layout	209
16.10	The P00 image format	212
16.11	The CRT cartridge image format	213
16.11.1	Header contents	213
16.11.2	CHIP Contents	215
16.11.3	Cartridge Specifics	216
16.11.3.1	0 - Normal cartridge	216
16.11.3.2	1 - Action Replay	217
16.11.3.3	2 - KCS Power Cartridge	218
16.11.3.4	3 - Final Cartridge III	218
16.11.3.5	4 - Simons' Basic	219
16.11.3.6	5 - Ocean type 1	220
16.11.3.7	6 - Expert Cartridge	221
16.11.3.8	7 - Fun Play, Power Play	221
16.11.3.9	8 - Super Games	222
16.11.3.10	9 - Atomic Power	223
16.11.3.11	10 - Epyx Fastload	224
16.11.3.12	11 - Westermann Learning	224
16.11.3.13	12 - Rex Utility	225
16.11.3.14	13 - Final Cartridge I	225
16.11.3.15	14 - Magic Formel	225
16.11.3.16	15 - C64 Game System, System 3	226
16.11.3.17	16 - Warp Speed	227
16.11.3.18	17 - Dinamic	227
16.11.3.19	18 - Zaxxon, Super Zaxxon (SEGA)	228
16.11.3.20	19 - Magic Desk, Domark, HES Australia	229
16.11.3.21	20 - Super Snapshot V5	229
16.11.3.22	21 - Comal-80	230
16.11.3.23	22 - Structured Basic	231
16.11.3.24	23 - Ross	231
16.11.3.25	24 - Dela EP64	231
16.11.3.26	25 - Dela EP7x8	232
16.11.3.27	26 - Dela EP256	233
16.11.3.28	27 - Rex EP256	234

16.11.3.29	28 - Mikro Assembler .....	235
16.11.3.30	29 - Final Cartridge Plus .....	235
16.11.3.31	30 - Action Replay 4 .....	235
16.11.3.32	31 - Stardos .....	236
16.11.3.33	32 - EasyFlash .....	237
16.11.3.34	33 - EasyFlash Xbank .....	237
16.11.3.35	34 - Capture .....	237
16.11.3.36	35 - Action Replay 3 .....	238
16.11.3.37	36 - Retro Replay .....	239
16.11.3.38	37 - MMC64 .....	241
16.11.3.39	38 - MMC Replay .....	242
16.11.3.40	39 - IDE64 .....	244
16.11.3.41	40 - Super Snapshot V4 .....	245
16.11.3.42	41 - IEEE-488 .....	245
16.11.3.43	42 - Game Killer .....	246
16.11.3.44	43 - Prophet64 .....	246
16.11.3.45	44 - EXOS .....	247
16.11.3.46	45 - Freeze Frame .....	247
16.11.3.47	46 - Freeze Machine .....	248
16.11.3.48	47 - Snapshot 64 .....	248
16.11.3.49	48 - Super Explode V5.0 .....	249
16.11.3.50	49 - Magic Voice .....	249
16.11.3.51	50 - Action Replay 2 .....	250
16.11.3.52	51 - MACH 5 .....	250
16.11.3.53	52 - Diashow maker .....	251
16.11.3.54	53 - Pagefox .....	251
16.11.3.55	54 - Kingsoft .....	252
16.11.3.56	55 - Silverrock 128 .....	252
16.11.3.57	56 - Formel 64 .....	252
16.12	The PSID image format for ripped SID tunes .....	252
16.12.1	The SID file header v1 .....	253
16.12.2	The SID file header v2 and v3 .....	256
<b>17</b>	<b>Acknowledgments .....</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Copyright .....</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Contact information .....</b>	<b>266</b>
19.1	VICE home page .....	266
19.2	How to send feedback .....	266
19.3	How to contribute .....	267
19.4	Interesting newsgroups .....	267
19.5	FAQs you should read .....	268
	<b>Concept Index .....</b>	<b>269</b>
	<b>Index of Resources .....</b>	<b>276</b>