

APPENDIX D

DIRECTORY OF COLECOVISION SOFTWARE BULLETINS

- 1..... Colecovision Software Bulletin
- 0002..... Error in Write_Uram Routine
- 0003..... OS Bug - PTR_TO_LST_OF_SND_ADDR in wrong place
- 0004..... Technique - Turning off songs without going into the tables.
- 0005..... Bug in OS Activate routine
- 0006..... Release of Additional OS Entry Points
- 0007..... Header:UTL
- 0008..... Music Tables
- 0009..... Songbird File
- 0010..... Interrupt Handling Routines

BULLETIN NO. 0001
May 25, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: DAVID HWANG
SUBJECT: COLECOVISION SOFTWARE BULLETIN

cc: Eric Bromely
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

The Colecovision Software Bulletin has been set up to assist Colecovision programming users to understand, maintain and develop the system/application software.

More specifically, its purposes are:

- (1) Part of the continuing effort to document the operating system (currently OS_7:OS);
- (2) Keep users updated regarding any patches and revisions of the operating system;
- (3) Function as a user's library for information exchange. Any proven routines or modules which can be used as tools to facilitate software development will be properly documented here with author(s) duly credited.

BULLETIN NO. 0002

May 25, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: Z. SMITH/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: ERROR IN WRITE_VRAM ROUTINE

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

WRITE_VRAM has a problem:

- It works as advertised for byte counts less than 100H and for byte counts that are even multiples of 100H. For other values, it subtracts 100H from the actual byte count that is written.
- Cartridge programmers should deal with this problem (and corresponding problems it will cause in any OS routine that writes VRAM, except for WR_SPR_NM_TBL) by always sending numbers of bytes that are less than or even multiples of 100H.
- They should not deal with it by padding their byte counts as this may lead to cartridges that fail when the bug is fixed.

BULLETIN NO. 0003

June 7, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: Z. SMITH/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: ERROR IN OS SOUND PACKAGE

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

There is a bug in the OS sound software:

- The data structure PTR_TO_LST_OF_SND_ADDR, which takes up 11 RAM bytes, is not located in OS RAM above 73BAH as it should be, but instead has been placed in the cartridge programmer's RAM at 7020H. Cartridge programmers should avoid using RAM from 7020H thru 702AH when the sound software is in operation.

BULLETIN NO. 0004

June 7, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: Z. SMITH/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: A TECHNIQUE FOR TURNING OFF SONGS AND SOUNDS

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

The need has arisen for a safe way of turning off an individual "song" or sound event before its time. The most obvious method, which involves writing OFFH to the first byte of that song's sound area is not recommended, since it could lead to incompatibility later on if, for any reason, we wanted to change the length of the sound area data structure.

The safest method that I have been able to come up with is to declare a "null song" for each sound area which consists of nothing more than a non-repeating 64'th rest. If this song is allowed to be the highest priority song for a given area, playing it will have the effect of turning off whatever sound happened to be playing in that area previously.

BULLETIN NO.: 0005

6/18/82

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: Z. Smith/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: BUG IN OS ACTIVATE ROUTINE

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

There is a bug in the OS Activate routine which surfaces when Activate is called on a Semi-Mobile object in Graphics Mode 1.

In this mode, Activate writes the pattern generators for a Semi-Mobile object to VRAM properly, but miscalculates the number and placement in VRAM of the corresponding color bytes when operating on generators in the upper half of the stable.

This leads to 2 problems:

- The upper half of the color table is not written by Activate.
- The color bytes intended for this half of the table are written elsewhere in VRAM possibly overwriting some other table.

Cartridge programmers should avoid using Activate to write pattern generators to VRAM in Graphics Mode 1 whenever possible. Or, if it is absolutely necessary to use Activate in this way they should count, first of all, on having to write the color table separately, and second, on guarding against the second problem listed above by isolating the color table.

BULLETIN NO. 0006
SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: K. LAGACE/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL OS ENTRY POINTS
OS_SYMBOLS\OS REV. 1

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

Module Name	Address	Description	Inputs	Outputs	Regs. Destroyed
ADD816	001B1H	Adds 8 bit signed number in "A" to 16 bit number pointed to by "HL".	- 8 bit # in A - 16 bit # addr in HL	Altered 16 bit # at HL addr.	A,F,B
DECLSN	00190H	Decrements LSN of byte pointed to by "HL" without affecting MSN or "HL".	- 8 bit # addr. in HL	Altered 8 bit # at HL addr. Z flag if 0 C flag if -1	A,F
DECMSN	00198H	Decrements MSN of byte pointed to by "HL" without affecting LSN or "HL".	- 8 bit # addr. in HL	Altered 8 bit # at HL addr. Z flag if 0 C flag if -1	A,F
DLSN	001A6H	Copies MSN of byte pointed to by "HL" to LSN of that byte.	- 8 bit # addr. in HL	MSN LSN of # at HL addr. becomes MSN MSN	A,F,B

BULLETIN NO. 0006
SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

FOR SOUND USE ONLY

ATN_SWEEP	0012FH	Creates attenuation sweeps! by altering attenuation data stored in song data area.	See Sound Users Manual	See Sound Users Manual	All
FREQ_SWEEP	000FCH	Creates frequency sweeps by altering frequency data! stored in song data area.	See Sound Users Manual	See Sound Users Manual	All
EFXOVER	002EEH	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	All
LEAVE_EFFECT	001DSH	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	All

BULLETIN NO. 0007

OCTOBER 21, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: ARD SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
SUBJECT: HEADER:UTL REV. 3

cc: Robert Schenck

Released and supported on HP64000 systems under USERID:UTL is the new revision of HEADER which has been adopted by Software Engineering as part of standard documentation for any module and program developed in house (Ref. R. Jepson's memo July 27, 1982).

The SETHEAD:UTL has also been updated to support HEADER Rev. 3

MEMORANDUM

NO. 0008
OCTOBER 27, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION cc: Robert Schenck
FROM: MUSIC AND SOUND DEPT./D. HWANG
SUBJECT: MUSIC TABLES

`LST_OF SND_ADDRS` has formerly been used in all games to denote the starting address of a list of pointers to song tables and work areas. This label will not be used in the future games. Instead a label with postfix "NOTES" will be used.

For example, in the upcoming games:

DONKEY KONG JR	will use	KONGJRNOTES
OMEGA RACE	will use	OMEGANOTES
GORF	will use	GORFNOTES

MEMORANDUM

NO. 0009
OCTOBER 27, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION cc: Robert Schenck
FROM: MUSIC AND SOUND DEPT./D. HWANG
SUBJECT: SONGBIRD FILE

Effective immediately all work pertaining to music and sounds will be done in the SONGRIRD file. To play a song, a call to a descriptive label, which is supplied by the music group, will be used. For example:

CALL BELL SOUND

Where BELL_SOUND is a global label in the SONGBIRD file which will contain all that is necessary to play that sound or song. This one call approach is replacing the former procedure such as:

```
LD      B,3      ; THE SONG NUMBER  
CALL   PLAY_IT  
LD      B,4  
CALL   PLAY_IT
```

Within the SONG_BIRD file, song numbers will be EQUATED to descriptive labels instead of using absolute numbers.

BULLETIN NO. 0010

OCTOBER 27, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: R. JEPSON/D. HWANG
SUBJECT: INTERRUPT HANDLING ROUTINES

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

Due to the hardware configuration of ColecoVision, certain routines which write to VRAM, such as WRITE-VRAM, could have undetermined results if they are interrupted during execution.

One possible solution to this problem is a defer interrupt routine. The function of this routine is to hold off (defer) the servicing of the interrupt until the cartridge program believes it is safe to service it.

An example of a defer interrupt service is attached using a binary semaphore type construct. Note that the routines do not stop the actual interrupt (they can't) but just hold off processing the interrupt until later.

The key point to the routine is that another interrupt cannot occur until the VDP status register is read.

An example of the use of DEF INT:

```
LD      IX,WRITE_VRAM    ;IX gets routine that the  
                        ;cartridge program does  
CALL   DEF_INT          ;not want interrupted
```

FILE: A-ANTICLIB

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

1 "ZB0"

3 NAME ^Rev 0 Def_int, NMI_int^

4 DESCRIPTION MACRO

6 .GOTO ENDESCRIPTION

7 Author: Inventions

9 Userid: C16

10 Starting date: May 1982

11

12 Prom release Date:

13 Prom release Rev:

14 Header Rev: 1

15

16

17

18 DEF...INT

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NMI_INTERRUPT

CO 1.000 CO 1.000 CO 1.000 CO 1.000

This file contains two modules, DEF_INT and NMI_INTERRUPT.
 DEF_INT is a utility routine which is called with a
 routine as an input parameter and will defer the interrupt while
 the given routine is executing. NMI_INTERRUPT is the routine vectored
 to when a NMI interrupt is generated by the VDP hardware.

Rev History (one line note indicating the change)

Rev. Date Name Change

1 12sep11207a

ENDDESCRIPTION!
MEND

Inputs!

IX = Address of routine to be called

GLR INT_DEF_BYTE

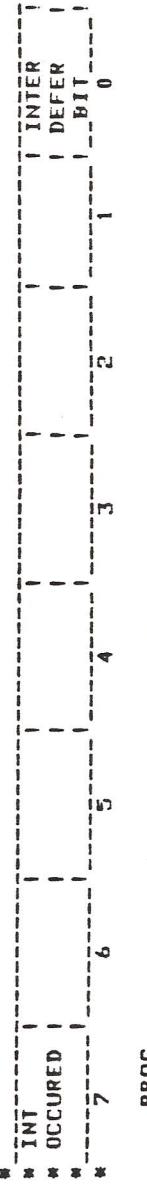
DATA

INT_DEF_BYTE!

DEFS 1

0000

0000



PROG

```
59    JOutput!      NMI_INTERRUPT
60    GLB           NMI_INTERRUPT
61    GLB           DEF_INT
62
63
64    JCalls!       routine passed in IX in the case of DEF_INT
65    JDS Calls!   routine passed in IX in the case of DEF_INT
66    JDS Calls!   VDP STATUS BYTE
67    EXT          READ_REGISTER
68    EXT
69
70    COMMENT MACRO
71    .COTO ENDCOMMENT
72
73
74    DEFN...NINT
75    DEFN...NINT
76    ROL
77
78
79    Pseudo code
80
81    Procedure DEF_INT (^OS_routine)
82    Push AF        (In case it has an input parameter)
83    INT_DEF_BYTE != DEFER! (set bit 0)
84    Pop AF        (With input parameter to OS routine)
85    Save HL        (In case of input parameter)
86    HL != Return address
87    Exchange Return address with saved HL value
88    Get OS routine passed as input (in IX)
89
90    .(do as routine processing) (and possibly an interrupt will occur
91    .but not be processed.)
92    (return from OS routine)
93    INT_DEF_BYTE != NOT (DEFER)! (reset bit 0)
94    Check for INTERRUPT_OCCURRED in INT_DEF_BYTE (bit 7)
95    INT_DEF_BYTE != NOT (DEFER,INTERRUPT_OCCURRED), (0)
96    IF (INTERRUPT_OCCURRED in INT_DEF_BYTE) (from previous test) (bit 7)
97    Then
98    NMI_INTERRUPT
99
100   ENDJ (DEF_INT)
101
102  ENDCOMMENT!
103  MEND
104
105 ****
106
107  PROC
```

LOCATION	OBJECT CODE	LINENumber	SOURCE LINE
130	COMMENT2	MACRO	
131		.GOTO ENDCOMMENT	

```

132
133
134      NMI .... INT ISR JP T:
135      R2 0 I;
136
137
138
139
140 We get here whenever VDP interrupt (every 1/60 sec.). The deferred VRAM writes
141 take place here and the interrupt driven sound, keyboard scan and timer
142 routines are also exercised. At the end of the routine, the VDP status
143 register is read and its contents are saved in STAT_SAVE.
144
145 Before the routine runs, it checks interrupt defer bit of INT_DEF_BYT (bit 0). If this
146 bit is set, it is an indication that a routine is in progress which accesses the VDP and
147 therefore should not be interrupted by another routine which also accesses the
148 VDP. Interrupt occurred bit of INT_DEF_BYT (bit 7) is then set and the routine returns
149 without performing any other functions.
150
151 Pseudo code
152
153 Procedure NMI_INTERRUPT
154     Save Accumulator
155     Save all registers except Accumulator
156     Save alternate registers
157     If DEFER in INT_DEF_BYT (bit 0)
158         then INT_DEF_BYT := INT_DEF_BYT + [INTERRUPT_OCCURRED]; Set bit 7
159
160     else
161         Begin
162             Process interrupt routines
163             End
164             Restore alternate registers
165             Restore all registers except Acc
166             Read VDP status register
167             Restore Acc
168
169     End; (NMI_INTERRUPT)
170
171 END_COMMENT;
172 MEND
173
174 PROG

```

BULLETIN NO. 11
DECEMBER 22, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: ARD SOFTWARE ENGINEERING *Dailyky, Hwang*
SUBJECT: RELEASE OF COLECOVISION PROGRAMMERS
MANUAL REV. 5

cc: Eric Bromley
Robert Schenck
Marshall Caras
Tom Helmer

The ColecoVision Programmer's Manual Rev. 5 has been released. This manual is written for the applications programmer and is intended as both a day-to-day reference source as well as a training document for programmers new to ColecoVision.

This new edition contains the overview for both hardware and software. Subsequently, detail descriptions are given in the areas of:

Graphics Generation Software
Interrupt Handling
Timing
Controller Software
Sound Generation Software
Boot up Software and Utilities
Defined Reference Locations

The Rev. 5 manual pertains to the current production OS_7. Fundamental knowledge of the OS is presented in the manual without elaborating on application examples and design approaches. These materials will be documented in the proposed ColecoVision Applications Manual, scheduled to be released in second quarter 1983.

In the Appendix B you will find the graphics documentation (Rev. 1.0) has been updated with addition of materials describing PUT_SPRIT and PUT_COMPLEX.

The Sound documentation also received updates in the form of Notes and Errata attached at the end of Appendix C.

User feedback should be addressed to the Manager of Software Engineering of Coleco ARD. All adopted changes will be brought to your attention via ColecoVision Bulletin announcements.

This manual is confidential and should not be copied. All releases have to be signed out through the ARD Engineering secretary S. Rakowski.

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Colecovision Software Bulletin

BULLETIN NO. 0012
March 17, 1983

TO: DISTRIBUTION
FROM: ARD SOFTWARE ENGINEERING *DKH KAL*
RE: CORRECTIONS IN REGARD TO BULLETIN NO. 0004

- (1) The statement that "Sound Data Areas are off limits to programmers" is not true.
- (2) The "Null Song" method wastes CROM space. Writing OFFH to the first byte of the song's sound area IS recommended.

Since the Colecovision Operating System turns off sounds by placing OFFH into the first byte of the Sound Data Areas anyway and changing the data structures of the Sound Data Areas would entail changing the operating system. It has been proven that the above method is the fastest and most direct way to abort sounds.

The "null song" method may still be used, but each additional song uses at least five bytes of CROM; four for the LST_OF_SND_ADDRS and one for the END code.

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ColecoVision Software Bulletin

Bulletin No. 0013
April 4, 1983

TO: Distribution *DKH*
FROM: ARD Software Engineering *RFS*
RE: Release of Additional ColecoVision OS Entry Points

The following is a list of additional entry points to the ColecoVision OS ROM.

PX_TO_PTRN_POS	EQU	07E8H
PUT_FRAME	EQU	080BH
GET_BKGRND	EQU	0898H
CALC_OFFSET	EQU	08C0H

Attached is a brief description of the routines which correspond to the entry points released.

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Here are the graphic subroutines which would be useful to have access to, along with a brief description of what each one does.

PX_TO_PTRN_POS (Pixel to pattern plane position)
(entry point xxxxH)

This routine divides the 16 bit signed value in the DE register pair by 8. An 8 bit signed result is returned in register E. Results of less than -127 are returned as -128, results of greater than +126 are returned as +127.

If this routine is passed the X(or Y) pixel coordinate position of a point on the pattern plane, the X(or Y) coordinate in pattern positions will be returned.

INPUT: DE = N (16 bit signed number)

OUTPUT: N/8 < -128 E = -128
 -128 <= N/8 <= 127 E = N/8
 N/8 > +126 E = +127

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

FLAGS
DE

PUTFRAME
(entry point xxxxH)

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PUTFRAME moves data from cpu RAM to the Pattern Name Table in URAM. The data is assumed to be an array of Pattern Generator Names which when moved to the Pattern Name Table, will produce a rectangular graphic, or frame, composed of the patterns specified by these Pattern Generator Names. The array must be arranged in row major order.

The dimensions of array are passed to the routine in the BC register pair. These dimensions also define the height and width (in pattern plane positions) of the frame when displayed.

The upper left corner of the frame will appear on the pattern plane at a position determined by Y_PAT_POS and X_PAT_POS which are passed in the DE register pair. Y and X_PAT_POS are row and column coordinates in pattern plane positions as measured from the upper left corner of the pattern plane. Y and X_PAT_POS are interpreted as 8 bit signed values and, therefore, the corner of the frame may placed anywhere within or outside the boundaries

of the pattern plane. Therefore, the frame itself may be placed partially off screen in any direction.

The HL register pair must contain the address of the start of the array of pattern names.

INPUT: HL = Address of array in CPU RAM
 B = Y dimension of array and Y_EXTENT of frame
 C = X dimension of array and X_EXTENT of frame
 D = Y_PAT_POS of upper left corner of frame
 E = X_PAT_POS of upper left corner of frame

OUTPUT: Modifies URAM name table

REGESTERS AFFECTED:

All registers used

As an example, if an array exists in CPU memory space which looks like...

ARRAY: DB 0,1,2,3,4,5

and the first six pattern generators in URAM have been initialized with the following patterns...

Pattern Generator #	Graphic
0	A
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	E
5	F

Then the following code sequence...

```
LD HL,ARRAY
LD B,2 ;B := Y_EXTENT
LD C,3 ;C := X_EXTENT
LD D,2 ;D := Y_PAT_POS
LD E,-1 ;E := X_PAT_POS
CALL PUT_FRAME
```

will produce this display...

```
0 X_PAT_POS ->
Y_PAT_POS . . . . .
V 0. . . . .
. . . . .
.B.C. . . . .
.E.F. . . . .
. . . . .
```

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(diagram of upper left corner of pattern plane)

Note: Patterns A and D are not seen, since they would be to the left of the left-hand edge of the pattern plane.

GET_BKGRND
(entry point xxxxH)

This routine is the inverse of the PUT_FRAME routine described above. GET_BKGRND moves an array of names from the pattern name table in URAM into CPU RAM. The dimensions of the array and the position of the upper left corner of the frame it defines, are passed to the routine in same manner as in PUT_FRAME. The names are moved to the location in CPU RAM specified by the contents of the HL register pair.

If part of the frame extends beyond the pattern plane, the names that correspond to positions which are not on the pattern plane will not be defined.

INPUTS: HL = Destination address in CPU RAM to which
 names will be moved
 B = Y_EXTENT of frame
 C = X_EXTENT of frame
 D = Y_PAT_POS of upper left corner of frame
 E = X_PAT_POS of upper left corner of frame

OUTPUTS: CPU RAM from HL to HL+(B*C)-1 filled with names
 from pattern name table

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

All registers used

CALC_OFFSET
(entry point xxxxH)

This routine calculates the offset from the start of the pattern name table corresponding to a pattern plane position specified by the coordinates Y_PAT_POS and X_PAT_POS.

The coordinates are passed to, and the result is passed back in the DE register pair.

INPUTS: D = Y_PAT_POS
 E = X_PAT_POS

OUTPUTS: DE = Offset from start of pattern name table

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

FLAGS
DE

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ColecoVision Software Bulletin

Bulletin No. 0014
April 12, 1983

TO: Distribution
FROM: ARD Software Engineering
RE: OS_SYMBOLS Rev.4

DKH
RFJ

Attached please find a listing of OS_SYMBOLS Rev. 4. This listing holds all ColecoVision OS reserved data entry points released to date.

Attachment

Distribution:

CC:

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No. 0014

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1 "Z80"
4
3 NAME AREV 4 - RFJ^

5 DESCRIPTION MACRO
6 .GOTO ENDESCRIPTION

7 Author! Zac Smith

? Userid!

OS

10 Starting date! 13May1982

11 Header Rev! 1

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14 OS ... SYSTEMCALLS
15 Coleco Color Monitor System ROM.
16 Coleco Software Development Document
17 Reference Manual Development Document
18 Coleco Technical Manual
19 OS Configuration File rev 1.
20 OS Configuration File rev 2.
21 OS Configuration File rev 3.
22 OS Configuration File rev 4.
23 OS Configuration File rev 5.
24 List of access points to the Colecovision Operating system ROM.
25 Only those points listed in this file have been approved as absolute
locations of which the cartridge developer can access the OS rom.
26 Additionally, access to any memory locations indirectly, or by
offset to locations defined herein is denied except where defined by
the Colecovision Programmer's Manual (current rev 15).
31 List of OS symbols in alphabetical order with defining and referencing
modules (if any).
33 Rev History (one line note indicating the change)
35 Rev. Date Name Change
36 4 13apr1359 Rob Remove Zaxxon related documentation
37 30 in preparation for re-release of
38 this file for general distribution
39 40 Added PUTFRAME (no underline) to
41 match label in OS listing. Kept
42 PUT_FRAME due to Software Bulletin
43 released.
44 Updated Header to expand the
45 description of this file.
46 Global locations added in rev 3
47 3 05apr1444 Rob
48 ADDED LOCATIONS
49 PX_TO_PTRN_PUS PUT_FRAME
50 GET_HKGND CIRCLE_OFFSET
51 ADDED DOCUMENTATION Specific to
52 Zaxxon Development.
53 1 25sep11153p Ken Luque Added 9 SOUND OS equates
54 0 13may Zac Smith Initial Table equates
55 DATE 1 5/13/82
56 FOR KEY : 5 (OS 5:05)
57 END

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LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

59	60 Symbol	61 Name	62	Absolute Address by other DS routines used	Partial Xref of routines used by other DS routines
63	64 ACTIVATE			EQU 01FF7H	
	(1F64)			EQU 01F64H	
	65 ACTIVESTEP			EQU 00181H	
	(01B1)			EQU 00069H	
	66 ADD816			EQU 0006AH	
	(0069)			EQU 0012FH	
	67 AMERICA			EQU 008C0H	
	(006A)			EQU 0000H	
	68 ASCII_TABLE			EQU 0000H	
	(012F)			EQU 0000H	
	69 ATN_SWEEP			EQU 0000H	
	(00C0)			EQU 0000H	
	70 CALC_OFFSET			EQU 0000H	
	(0000)			EQU 0000H	
	71 CARTRIDGE			EQU 0000H	
	(B008)			EQU 0000H	
	72 CONTROLLER_MAP			EQU 0000H	
	(0190)			EQU 0000H	
	73 DECLSN			EQU 0000H	
	(0190)			EQU 0000H	
	74 DECSMN			EQU 0000H	
	(1F79)			EQU 0000H	
	75 DECODEP			EQU 0000H	
	(73C6)			EQU 0000H	
	76 DEFER_WRITES			EQU 0000H	
	(02EE)			EQU 0000H	
	77 EFXOVER			EQU 0000H	
	(1F73)			EQU 0000H	
	78 ENLARGE			EQU 0000H	
	(1D6C)			EQU 0000H	
	79 ENLRG			EQU 0000H	
	(1FB2)			EQU 0000H	
	80 FILL_VRAM			EQU 0000H	
	(1FC0)			EQU 0000H	
	81 FREE_SIGNAL			EQU 0000H	
	(1F90)			EQU 0000H	
	82 FREE_SIGNALP			EQU 0000H	
	(00FC)			EQU 0000H	
	83 FREQ_SWEEP			EQU 0000H	
	(B02A)			EQU 0000H	
	84 GAME_NAME			EQU 0000H	
	(1F7C)			EQU 0000H	
	85 GAME_OPT			EQU 0000H	
	(0B98)			EQU 0000H	
	86 GET_BKGRND			EQU 0000H	
	(1FBF)			EQU 0000H	
	87 GET_VRAM			EQU 0000H	
	(1FBF)			EQU 0000H	
	88 GET_VRAMP			EQU 0000H	
	(1FC1)			EQU 0000H	
	89 INIT_SPR_ORDER			EQU 0000H	
	(1F94)			EQU 0000H	
	90 INIT_SPR_ORDERP			EQU 0000H	
	(1FB8)			EQU 0000H	
	91 INIT_TABLE			EQU 0000H	
	(1FB8)			EQU 0000H	
	92 INIT_TABLEP			EQU 0000H	
	(1FC7)			EQU 0000H	
	93 INIT_TIMER			EQU 0000H	
	(1F9A)			EQU 0000H	
	94 INIT_TIMERP			EQU 0000H	
	(1FE5)			EQU 0000H	
	95 INIT_WRITER			EQU 0000H	
	(1FAF)			EQU 0000H	
	96 INIT_WITERP			EQU 0000H	
	(B01E)			EQU 0000H	
	97 IRQ_INT_VECT			EQU 0000H	
	(01D5)			EQU 0000H	
	98 LEAVE_EFFECT			EQU 0000H	
	(1FF7)			EQU 0000H	
	99 LOAD_ASCII			EQU 0000H	
	(B002)			EQU 0000H	
	100 LOCAL_SPR_TBL			EQU 0000H	
	(1FB5)			EQU 0000H	
	101 MODE_1			EQU 0000H	
	(01A6)			EQU 0000H	
	102 MSNTOLSN			EQU 0000H	
	(73C7)			EQU 0000H	
	103 MUX_SPRITES			EQU 0000H	
	(B021)			EQU 0000H	
	104 NMT_INT_VECT			EQU 0000H	
	(006C)			EQU 0000H	
	105 NUMBER_TABLE			EQU 0000H	
	(1FF1)			EQU 0000H	
	106 PLAY_IT			EQU 0000H	
	(1FB5)			EQU 0000H	
	107 PLAY_ITP			EQU 0000H	
	(1F61)			EQU 0000H	
	108 PLAY_SONGS			EQU 0000H	
	(1FEH)			EQU 0000H	
	109 POLLER			EQU 0000H	
	(0308)			EQU 0000H	
	110 PUTFRAME			EQU 0000H	
	(1FFA)			EQU 0000H	
	111 PUTOBJ			EQU 0000H	
	(1F67)			EQU 0000H	
	112 PUTOBJP			EQU 0000H	
	(080B)			EQU 0000H	
	113 PUT_FRAME			EQU 0000H	
	(1FBF)			EQU 0000H	
	114 PUT_VRAM			EQU 0000H	
	(1F91)			EQU 0000H	
	115 PUT_VRAMP			EQU 0000H	

; Start of defined reference points

; INPUT_OBJECTS

; GAME_OPTIONS

; LOGO_OPTIONS

; PUT_MOBILES PUT_SPR :OS

; PUT_CMPLX :OS

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LOCATION	OBJECT CODE LINE	SOURCE LINE
{07EB}	116 PX_TO_PTRN_POS	EQU 007EBH
{1FFD}	117 RAND_GEN	EQU 01F1DH
{73CB}	118 RAND_NUM	EQU 073CBH
{1FDC}	119 READ_REGISTER	EQU 01FDCH
{1FE2}	120 READ_VRAM	EQU 01FE2H
{1FAC}	121 READ_VRAMP	EQU 01FACH
{1F6D}	122 REFLECT_HORIZON	EQU 01F6DH
{1F6A}	123 REFLECT_VERTICAL	EQU 01F6AH
{1FC0}	124 REQUEST_SIGNAL	EQU 01FC0H
{1FA0}	125 REQUEST_SIGNALP	EQU 01FA0H
{1F70}	126 ROTATE_90	EQU 01F70H
{B00F}	127 RST_10H_RAM	EQU 0800FH
{B012}	128 RST_18H_RAM	EQU 09012H
{B015}	129 RST_20H_RAM	EQU 08015H
{B01B}	130 RST_28H_RAM	EQU 0801BH
{B018}	131 RST_30H_RAM	EQU 0801RH
{B00C}	132 RST_8H_RAM	EQU 0800CH
{1FEF}	133 SOUND_INIT	EQU 01FECH
{1FB2}	134 SOUND_INITP	EQU 01FB2H
{1FF4}	135 SOUND_NAN	EQU 01FF4H
{B004}	136 SPRITE_ORDER	EQU 08004H
{73E9}	137 STACK	EQU 073E9H
{B00A}	138 START_GAME	EQU 0800AH
{1FDD}	139 TEST_SIGNAL	EQU 01FD0H
{1FA3}	140 TEST_SIGNALP	EQU 01FA3H
{1FD3}	141 TIME_MGR	EQU 01FD3H
{1FD6}	142 TURN_OFF_SOUND	EQU 01FD6H
{1F8B}	143 UPDATE_SPINNER	EQU 01F8BH
{73C3}	144 VDP_MODE_WORD	EQU 073C3H
{73C5}	145 VDP_STATUS_BYTE	EQU 073C5H
{B006}	146 WORK_BUFFER	EQU 08006H
{1FE0}	147 WRITER	EQU 01FLBH
{1FD9}	148 WRITE_REGISTER	EQU 01FD9H
{1FA6}	149 WRITE_REGISTERP	EQU 01FA6H
{1FDF}	150 WRITE_VRAM	EQU 01FD9H
{1FA9}	151 WRITE_VRAMP	EQU 01FA9H
{1FC4}	152 WR_SPR_NM_TRL	EQU 01FC4H
{1F97}	153 WR_SPR_NM_TBLP	EQU 01FP7H
	154	

;LOGO:OS
;PUT_MORIL:OS

;GRAPHICS:OS
;VD_DRIVER:OS
;TABLE_MA:OS
;PUT_MOBIL:OS
;ACT2:OS

;GRAPHICS:OS
;PUT_MORIL:OS
;PUT_SPR:OS
;PUT_SEM12:OS
;ACT2:OS

;GAME_OPT:OS
;LOGO:OS

;GAME_OPT:OS
;LOGO:OS
;PUT_MORIL:OS

;End of defined reference points.

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156		
157	GLB ACTIVATE	
158	GLB ACTIVATEEP	
159	GLB ACTIVATETP	
160	GLB ADD816	
161	GLB AMERICA	
162	GLB ASCII_TABLE	
163	GLB ATN_SWEEP	
164	GLB CALC_OFFSET	
165	GLB CARTRIDGE	
166	GLB CONTROLLER_MAP	
167	GLB DECLSN	
168	GLB DECMSN	
169	GLB DECODER	
170	GLB DEFER_WRITES	
171	GLB EFXOVER	
172	GLB ENLARGE	
173	GLB ENLRG	
174	GLB FILL_VRAM	
175	GLB FREE_SIGNAL	
176	GLB FREE_SIGNALP	
177	GLB FREQ_SWEEP	
178	GLB GAME_NAME	
179	GLB GAME_OPT	
180	GLB GET_BKGRND	
181	GLB GET_VRAM	
182	GLB GET_VRAMP	
183	GLB INIT_SPR_ORDER	
184	GLB INIT_SPR_ORDERP	
185	GLB INIT_TABLE	
186	GLB INIT_TABLEP	
187	GLB INIT_TIMER	
188	GLB INIT_TIMERP	
189	GLB INIT_WITER	
190	GLB INIT_WITERP	
191	GLB IRQ_INT_VECT	
192	GLB LEAVE_EFFECT	
193	GLB LOAD_ASCII	
194	GLB LOCAL_SPR_TBL	
195	GLB MNTOLSN	
196	GLB MODE_1	
197	GLB MUX_SPRITES	
198	GLB NMI_INT_VECT	
199	GLB NUMBER_TABLE	
200	GLB PLAY_IT	
201	GLB PLAY_ITP	
202	GLB PLAY_SONGS	
203	GLB POLLER	
204	GLB PUTFRAME	
205	GLB PUTOBJJ	
206	GLB PUTOBJP	
207	GLB PUT_FRAME	

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LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE

SOURCE LINE

213	GLB READ_REGISTER
214	GLB READ_VRAM
215	GLB READ_VRAMP
216	GLB REFLECT_HORIZON
217	GLB REFLECT_VERTICAL
218	GLB REQUEST_SIGNAL
219	GLB REQUEST_SIGNALP
220	GLB ROTATE_90
221	GLB RST_10H_RAM
222	GLB RST_18H_RAM
223	GLB RST_20H_RAM
224	GLB RST_28H_RAM
225	GLB RST_30H_RAM
226	GLB RST_8H_RAM
227	GLB SOUND_INIT
228	GLB SOUND_INITP
229	GLB SOUND_MAN
230	GLB SPRITE_ORDER
231	GLB STACK
232	GLB START_GAME
233	GLB TEST_SIGNAL
234	GLB TEST_SIGNALP
235	GLB TIME_MGR
236	GLB TURN_OFF_SOUND
237	GLB UPDATE_SPINNER
238	GLB VDP_MODE_WORD
239	GLB VDP_STATUS_RYTE
240	GLB WORK_BUFFER
241	GLB WRITER
242	GLB WRITE_REGISTER
243	GLB WRITE_REGISTERP
244	GLB WRITE_VRAM
245	GLB WRITE_VRAMP
246	GLB WR_SPR_NM_1RL
247	GLB WR_SPR_NM_TRL