

8086 Monitor

For Use with the SCP 300 CPU Support Board



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Getting Started

Connect an RS-232 terminal to the cable coming from J1 of the CPU support card. The terminal should be set for full duplex at one of the following rates: 19200, 9600, 1200, 300, 150, or 110 baud. The software-selected baud rate feature of the CPU Support card is used to automatically determine the baud rate of the terminal. By hitting the carriage return no more than four times, the sign-on message should appear. If it does not, reset the computer and try again. If it still does not sign on, check all connections carefully.

If Sense Switch 0 is a one (position 1 of S2 is closed), then the monitor will NOT sign on after baud rate selection but instead will automatically boot the disk. This is equivalent to the Boot command with no parameters.

Directly below the sign-on message there will be a greater-than symbol, ">". This is the Monitor prompt, and indicates that the Monitor is ready to accept a command. The input buffer allows commands of up to 80 characters in length. While typing the command line, <backspace> and <rubout> or <delete> may be used back up to correct a mistake, while "@" cancels the line and re-issues the prompt. Typing <carriage return> either causes the command to be executed or an error to be reported. Most errors are syntax errors, and an arrow followed by the word "Error" will appear under the first bad character. If an error occurs, no part of the command is executed (except during boot or flag replacement - see Boot and Register commands).

Monitor commands are available to display, alter and search memory; to do inputs and outputs; to boot the disk; and to aid in debugging 8086 programs. The debugging commands allow the user to execute a program in a controlled manner, observing its behavior. This controlled execution may be done either by single-stepping or through execution with breakpoints.

Single-stepping is done with the Monitor's Trace command. By using 8086 hardware trace mode, a single instruction can be executed, and the resulting effects on the registers or memory displayed. Even ROM may be traced, and every instruction is traced correctly (unlike 8080 or Z80 debuggers).

Execution with breakpoints (Go command) allows the user to quickly execute previously tested program portions but stops program execution if a breakpoint is reached. Breakpoints require more care than single-stepping since they can only be used in RAM at the address of the first byte of an 8086 opcode.

Both methods of "controlled execution" allow the user to modify or examine CPU registers. A "register save area" is maintained in memory: just before execution, all registers are set with values from this area; and when control is returned to the monitor, all registers are saved back in this area. The Register command allows this area to be displayed or modified.

Execution of any command may be aborted by typing Control-C. Typing Control-S during output will cause the display to pause so it may be read before scrolling away; any key (except Control-C) may be typed to continue.

If a user program is executing as a result of a Boot or Go command and interrupts are enabled, then the console may interrupt the program and return control to the Monitor. Typing any key will cause the interrupt, save program status, and print a register dump; except that Control-C will inhibit the register dump. Note that complete program status is always saved, and execution may be continued with a Go or Trace command.

The Monitor requires .5K of memory at address zero. Specifically, interrupt vectors are kept at locations 4-7, 0CH-0FH, and 64H-67H, while scratch pad ram, input buffer, and stack use less than 256 bytes beginning at 100H. User programs must not modify these locations if the Monitor is to be used for debugging.

Parameters

All commands of the Monitor accept one or more parameters on the line following the command letter. These parameters MAY be separated from each other and the command letter by spaces or commas, but one these delimiters is REQUIRED only to separate consecutive hex values. Most parameters are one of the following types:

<BYTE>, <HEX4>, <ADDRESS> - A hexadecimal number with no more than 2, 4, or 5 digits, respectively. Thus, <BYTE> becomes an 8-bit value, <HEX4> a 16-bit value, and <ADDRESS> a 20-bit value. If too many digits are entered or a non-hex character is typed, the error arrow will point to the mistake. Hex A-F must be in upper case.

<RANGE> - A <RANGE> is either <ADDRESS> <ADDRESS> or <ADDRESS> L <HEX4>. The first form specifies the first and last addresses affected by the command. The second form specifies a starting address and a length. For either form, the maximum length (first address - last address + 1) cannot exceed 10000H, and this limit may be as low as 0FFF1H due to limitations of working within a segment. (Specifically, [starting address modulo 16] + length must be <= 10000H.) An "RC Error" results if the length is too large. To specify a length of 10000H with only four digits, use a length of zero. Note that the "L" in this form must be upper case.

<LIST> - This is always the last parameter on a line and may extend to the end of the input buffer. It is actually a series of one or more parameters, each of which is either a <BYTE> or a <STRING>.

A <STRING> is any number of characters (except control characters) enclosed by either single (') or double (") quotes. Since the opening and closing quotes must be the same, the other type may appear in the string freely. If the same quote as opened the string needs to appear within it, it must be given as two adjacent quotes. The ASCII values of the characters in the string are used as a list of bytes.

Commands

A command is executed by typing the first letter of its name (upper case only) followed by any parameters. If the first letter on the line is not recognized as a command, the error arrow will point to it. Commands are listed below in alphabetical order, with the forms of all parameters shown.

B

B <ADDRESS> . . . <ADDRESS>

Boot - Loads the first sector of track 0 of the disk into memory starting at 200H. Up to ten 5-digit addresses may be specified; too many will cause a "BP Error". After the sector is loaded, breakpoints will be set at these locations. Then all registers will be set from the register save area, except that the Code Segment will be set to zero, and the Instruction Pointer will be set to 200H - thus a jump will be made to 200H. The user stack pointer MUST be valid for this command to work. See Go command for more information.

This command works in three steps. First, the disk sector is loaded. Next, the Code Segment and Instruction Pointer are set in the register save area. Finally, a Go command is executed. The result is that an error in a breakpoint address will not be found until AFTER the sector is loaded and the register save area changed. Thus it is not necessary to use another Boot command to correct the error; a Go command with the corrected breakpoints will do.

- 5 -

E <ADDRESS> <LIST>

E <ADDRESS>

Enter - In the first form, the list of bytes is entered at the specified address, with the command being executed and completed upon hitting <carriage return>. If an error occurs, NO locations are changed.

The second form puts the Monitor into "Enter Mode", starting at the specified address. After hitting <carriage return>, the address and its current contents will be displayed. The user now has several options:

1) Replace the displayed value with a new value. Simply type in the new value in hex, using <backspace> or <delete> to correct mistakes. If an illegal hex digit is typed or more than two digits are typed, the bell will sound and the character will not be echoed. After entering the new value, type either <space>, "-", or <carriage return>, as defined below.

2) Type <space> to display and possibly replace the next memory location. Every 8-byte boundary will start a new line with the current address.

3) Type "-" to backup to the preceding memory location. This will always start a new line with the address. The "-" will not be echoed.

4) Type <carriage return> to terminate the command.

>E500 24,9,A 'Test',0

>D 500 L10

00500 24 09 0A 54 65 73 74 00-00 20 00 00 00 40 01 00 \$..Test.. ...@..

>

>E508

00508 00.

00507 00.

00506 74. 00.49

00508 00.4E 20.47 00.0 00.0 00.0 40.0 01.0 00.

00510 60. 01. 01.76 00.

>D500 513

00500 24 09 0A 54 65 73 74 49-4E 47 00 00 00 00 00 00 \$..Testing.....

00510 60 01 76 00 \..

>

F <RANGE> <LIST>

Fill - The specified range is filled with the values in the list. If the list is larger than the range, not all values will be used; if the range is larger, the list will be repeated as many times as necessary to fill it. All memory in <RANGE> must be valid for this command to work properly. If bad or non-existent memory is encountered, the error will be propagated into all succeeding locations.

>F400 L28 "Help" A D

>D400 L30

00400 48 65 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65-6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70 Help..Help..Help

00410 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70 0A 0D-48 65 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 ..Help..Help..He

00420 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70-FF 7F FF FF FF FF F7 FF lp..Help.....w.

>

G

G <ADDRESS> . . . <ADDRESS>

Go - Sets all registers from the register save area. Since this includes the Code Segment and Instruction Pointer, this implies a jump to the program under test.

This command allows setting up ten breakpoints. Attempting to set more than ten will cause a "BP Error". Breakpoints may be set only at an address containing the first byte of an 8086 opcode. A breakpoint is set by placing an interrupt opcode (0CCH) at the specified address. When that opcode is executed, all registers are saved and displayed, and all breakpoints locations are restored to their original value. If control is not returned to the Monitor by a breakpoint or interrupt, the breakpoints will not be cleared.

The user stack pointer must be valid and have 6 bytes available for this command to work. The jump to the user program is made with an IRET instruction with the user stack pointer set and user Flags, Code Segment register, and Instruction Pointer on the user stack. Thus if the user stack is not valid, the system will "crash".

The program below is an infinite loop of 16 INC AX instructions followed by a jump to its start. First breakpoints are used to execute a few instructions. Then a Go without breakpoints allows continuous, full-speed execution which is terminated by an interrupt from the keyboard - in this case, typing the space bar.

```
>F400 L10 40
>E410 EB EE
>D400 L12
00400 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40-40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 0000000000000000
00410 EB EE                                   kn
>
>G410

AX=0010  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0010  NV UP EI PL NZ AC PO NC
>G400 412

AX=0010  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0000  NV UP EI PL NZ AC PO NC
>G

AX=4590  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0000  NV UP EI PL NZ AC PE NC
>
```

I <HEX4>

Input - Inputs a byte from the specified port and displays it. A 16-bit port address is allowed.

M <RANGE> <ADDRESS>

Move - Moves the block of memory specified by <RANGE> to <ADDRESS>. Overlapping moves are always performed without loss of data, i.e., data is moved before it is overwritten. To do this, all moves from higher addresses to lower ones are done front-to-back, while moves from lower addresses to higher ones are done back-to-front.

```
>M400 L10 420
>D400 42F
00400 54 45 53 54 49 4E 47 FF-F7 FF FF F6 FF FF FE FF TESTING.w..v..~.
00410 FF FF FE FF FF FF FF FF FF-FE FF FF FF FF FF FF ..~.....~.....
00420 54 45 53 54 49 4E 47 FF-F7 FF FF F6 FF FF FE FF TESTING.w..v..~.
>
>M404 40F 405
>D400 L10
00400 54 45 53 54 49 49 4E 47-FF F7 FF FF F6 FF FF FE TESTIING.w..v..~
>
>M405 410 404
>D400L10
00400 54 45 53 54 49 4E 47 FF-F7 FF FF F6 FF FF FE FF TESTING.w..v..~.
>
```

O <HEX4> <BYTE>

Output - <BYTE> is sent to the specified output port. A 16-bit port address is allowed.

R

R <REGISTER NAME>

Register - with no parameters, this command dumps the register save area.

Giving a register name as a parameter allows that register to be displayed and modified. The register name may be AX, BX, CX, DX, SP, BP, SI, DI, DS, ES, SS, CS, IP, PC, or F (upper case only); anything else will result in an "BR Error". IP and PC both refer to the Instruction Pointer and F refers to the Flag register. For all except the Flag register, the current 16-bit value will be printed in hex, then a colon will appear as a prompt for the replacement value. Typing <carriage return> leaves the register unchanged; otherwise type a <HEX4> to replace.

The Flag register uses a system of two-letter mnemonics for each flag, as shown below:

<u>FLAG</u>	<u>CLEAR</u>	<u>SET</u>
Overflow	NV No Overflow	OV Overflow
Direction	UP Up (Incrementing)	DN Down (Decrementing)
Interrupt	DI Disabled Interrupts	EI Enabled Interrupts
Sign	PL Plus	NG Negative
Zero	NZ Not Zero	ZR Zero
Auxillary Carry	NA No Auxillary Carry	AC Auxillary Carry
Parity	PO Parity Odd	PE Parity Even
Carry	NC No Carry	CY Carry

Whenever the Flag register is displayed, all flags are displayed in this order. When the F register is specified with the R command, the flags are displayed and then the Monitor waits for any replacements to be made. Any number of two-letter flag codes may be typed, and only those flags entered will be modified. If a flag has more than one code in the list, a "DF Error" (Double Flag) will result. If any code is not recognized, a "BF Error" (Bad Flag) will occur. In either case, those flags up to the error have been changed, and those after the error have not.

After reset, all registers are set to zero except the segment registers, which are set to 40H, and the Stack Pointer, which is set to 0C00H. Flags are all cleared except for interrupts. Execution on a Trace or Go command would thus begin at 400H, which is the first location after the interrupt table.

```
>R
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=0C00 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0040 ES=0040 SS=0040 CS=0040 IP=0000 NV UP EI PL NZ AC PE NC
>R AX
AX 0000
:106
>RCS
CS 0040
:
>RF
NV UP EI PL NZ AC PE NC -ZR DN
>R
AX=0106 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=0C00 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0040 ES=0040 SS=0040 CS=0040 IP=0000 NV DN EI PL ZR AC PE NC
>
```

S <RANGE> <LIST>

Search - The range is searched for a byte or string of bytes specified by <LIST>. For each occurrence the first address of the match is displayed.

```
>S400 L8000 'Help'
00400
00406
0040C
00412
00418
0041E
00424
>D400 L28
00400 48 65 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65-6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70 Help..Help..Help
00410 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70 0A 0D-48 65 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 ..Help..Help..He
00420 6C 70 0A 0D 48 65 6C 70 lP..Help
>
```

T

T <HEX4>

Trace - The number of instructions specified (default 1) are traced. After each instruction, the complete contents of the registers and flags are displayed. (For the meaning of the flag symbols, see Register command.) Since this command uses the hardware trace mode of the 8086, even ROM may be traced.

```
>R
AX=0106  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0000  NV DN EI PL ZR AC PE NC
>T
AX=0107  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0001  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PO NC
>T
AX=0108  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0002  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PO NC
>T4
AX=0109  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0003  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PE NC
AX=010A  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0004  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PE NC
AX=010B  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0005  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PO NC
AX=010C  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=0C00  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0040  ES=0040  SS=0040  CS=0040  IP=0006  NV DN EI PL NZ NA PE NC
>
```

8086 Monitor Assembly Listing

```

0000          ; Seattle Computer Products 8086 Monitor version 1.4 2/18/80
0000          ;   by Tim Paterson
0000          ; This software is not copyrighted.
0000
0000          ;To select a disk boot, set one of the following equates
0000          ;to 1, the rest to 0.
0000
0000          CROMEMCO4FDC: EQU    0          ;1 for 4FDC, 0 for others
0000          NORTHSTARSD: EQU    1          ;North Star single density?
0000          TARBELL:      EQU    0          ;Tarbell (single or double)?
0000          OTHER:        EQU    0          ;User-defined disk
0000
0000          PUTBASE:EQU    100H
0000          LOAD: EQU    200H
0000          ORG    7F0H
0000          PUT    PUTBASE+7F0H
07F0 EA 00 00 80 FF          JMP    0,OFF80H          ;Power-on jump to monitor
07F5
07F5          ;Baud Rate Table. The 9513 divides 2MHz by these values.
07F5          ;They are for 9600, 1200, 300, 150, 110 baud
07F5
07F5 OD 00 68 00 A0 01 BAUD: DW    13,104,416,832,1144
          40 03 78 04
07FF
07FF          ORG    100H          ;RAM area base address
0100
0100          ;System Equates
0100
0100          BASE: EQU    0F0H          ;CPU Support base port address
0100          STAT: EQU    BASE+7        ;UART status port
0100          DATA: EQU    BASE+6       ;UART data port
0100          DAV: EQU    2              ;UART data available bit
0100          TBMT: EQU    1              ;UART transmitter ready bit
0100          BUFLN: EQU    80           ;Maximum length of line input buffer
0100          BPMAX: EQU    10           ;Maximum number of breakpoints
0100          BPLEN: EQU    BPMAX+BPMAX  ;Length of breakpoint table
0100          REGTABLEN:EQU 14           ;Number of registers
0100          SEGDIFF: EQU    800H       ;-OFF800H (ROM address)
0100          PROMPT: EQU    ">"
0100          CAN: EQU    "@"
0100
0100          ;RAM area.
0100
0100          BRKCNT: DS    2            ;Number of breakpoints
0102          TCOUNT: DS    2          ;Number of steps to trace
0104          BPTAB: DS    BPLEN        ;Breakpoint table
0118          LINEBUF: DS    BUFLN+1    ;Line input buffer
0169          ALIGN
016A          DS    50                ;Working stack area
019C          STACK:
019C
019C          ;Register save area
019C
019C          AXSAVE: DS    2
019E          BXSAVE: DS    2
01A0          CXSAVE: DS    2
01A2          DXSAVE: DS    2
01A4          SPSAVE: DS    2
01A6          BPSAVE: DS    2
01A8          SISAVE: DS    2
01AA          DISAVE: DS    2
01AC          DSSAVE: DS    2
01AE          ESSAVE: DS    2
01B0          RSTACK: ;Stack set here so registers can be saved by pushing
01B0          SSSAVE: DS    2
01B2          CSSAVE: DS    2
01B4          IPSAVE: DS    2

```

```

01B6          FSAVE: DS      2
01B8
01B8          ;Start of Monitor code
01B8
01B8          ORG      0
0000          PUT      PUTBASE
0000
0000          ;One-time initialization
0000
0000 FC          UP
0001 33 C0          XOR      AX,AX
0003 8E D0          MOV      SS,AX
0005 8E D8          MOV      DS,AX
0007 8E C0          MOV      ES,AX
0009 BF 9C 01        MOV      DI,AXSAVE
000C B9 0E 00        MOV      CX,14
000F F3          REP
0010 AB          STOW
0011 80 0E B7 01 02  OR      B,[FSAVE+1],2  ;Set register images to zero
                                ;Enable interrupts
0016 B1 04          MOV      CL,4
0018 B0 40          MOV      AL,40H
001A BF AC 01        MOV      DI,DSSAVE
001D F3          REP
001E AB          STOW
001F C6 06 A5 01 0C  MOV B  [SPSAVE+1],0CH  ;Set segment reg. images to 40H
                                ;Set user stack to 400H+0C00H
0024 BC 9C 01        MOV      SP,STACK
0027          ;Prepare 9513
0027 B0 17          MOV      AL,17H
0029 E6 F5          OUT      BASE+5  ;Select Master Mode register
002B B0 F3          MOV      AL,0F3H
002D E6 F4          OUT      BASE+4  ;Low byte of Master Mode
002F B8 84 05        MOV      AX,584H  ;Output 84H to BASE+4
0032 E7 F4          OUTW     BASE+4  ;and 05H to BASE+5
0034          ;Master Mode now set to 84F3H:
0034          ;   Scaler set to BCD division
0034          ;   Enable data pointer increment
0034          ;   8-bit data bus
0034          ;   FOUT=100Hz, dividing F5 by 4 (F5=4MHz/10000)
0034          ;   Both alarm comparators disabled
0034          ;   Time-of-day enabled
0034          ;Counter 5 selected
0034
0034          ;Initialize loop. Ports BASE through BASE+7 are initialized
0034          ;from table. Each table entry has number of bytes followed by
0034          ;data.
0034
0034 BE 33 07        MOV      SI,INITTABLE  ;Initialization table
0037 BA F0 00        MOV      DX,BASE      ;DX has (variable) port no.
003A          INITPORT:
003A 2E          SEG      CS
003B AC          LODB
                                ;Get byte count
003C 8A C8          MOV      CL,AL
003E E3 05        JCXZ     NEXTPORT  ;No init. for some ports
0040          INITBYTE:
0040 2E          SEG      CS
0041 AC          LODB
                                ;Get init. data
0042 EE          OUT      DX
                                ;Send to port
0043 E2 FB        LOOP     INITBYTE  ;As many bytes as required
0045          NEXTPORT:
0045 42          INC      DX
                                ;Prepare for next port
0046 80 FA F8        CMP      DL,BASE+8  ;Check against limit
0049 75 EF        JNZ      INITPORT
004B
004B          ;Initialization complete except for determining baud rate.
004B          ;Both 8259As are ready to accept interrupts, the 9513 is
004B          ;providing 19.2k baud X 16 to the 8251A which is set for
004B          ;16X clock and one stop bit.
004B
004B          CALL     CHECKB  ;Check for correct baud rate
004B E8 19 00
004E          ;CHECKB does not return if baud rate is correct

```

```

004E
004E ;Initial baud rate (19.2k) was wrong, so run auto-baud routine
004E
004E
004E BE F5 07
0051
0051 ;Counter 5 mode register has already been selected.
0051 B8 23 E8
0054 E7 F4
0056 ;23H to BASE+4 sets lower half of Counter 5 mode register.
0056 ;Reload from Load, count down repetively in binary,
0056 ;toggle output.
0056 ;OE8H to BASE+5 disables data pointer sequencing
0056
0056 B0 0D
0058 E6 F5
005A
005A 2E
005B AD
005C E6 F4
005E 8A C4
0060 E6 F4
0062 E8 02 00
0065 EB F3
0067
0067 E8 98 00
006A E8 95 00
006D 3C 0D
006F 74 01
0071 C3
0072
0072
0072
0072
0072
0072 BF 18 01
0075 C6 05 0D
0078 E4 FF
007A A8 01
007C 74 03
007E E9 F5 06
0081
0081 BE 51 07
0084 E8 8B 00
0087
0087
0087 FC
0088 33 C0
008A 8E D8
008C 8E C0
008E BC 9C 01
0091 C7 06 64 00 BB 06
0097 8C 0E 66 00
009B B0 3E
009D E8 C8 00
00A0 E8 1E 00
00A3
00A3
00A3 E8 7F 00
00A6 74 DF
00A8 8A 05
00AA
00AA 2C 42
00AC 72 10
00AE 3C 13
00B0 73 0C
00B2 47
00B3 D0 E0
00B5 98
00B6 93
INITBAUD:
    MOV     SI,BAUD
;First set up 9513 for slower baud rates (<=9600).
;Counter 5 mode register has already been selected.
    MOV     AX,0E823H      ;Output 23H to BASE+4
    OUTW    BASE+4         ;and OE8H to BASE+5
;23H to BASE+4 sets lower half of Counter 5 mode register.
;Reload from Load, count down repetively in binary,
;toggle output.
;OE8H to BASE+5 disables data pointer sequencing
    MOV     AL,0DH
    OUT     BASE+5         ;Select Counter 5 load reg.
INITB:
    SEG     CS
    LODW
    OUT     BASE+4         ;Get divisor
                           ;Output low byte
    MOV     AL,AH
    OUT     BASE+4         ;Output high byte
    CALL    CHECKB        ;Check if baud rate correct
    JP      INITB         ;Try next rate if not
CHECKB:
    CALL    IN             ;First byte could be messed up
    CALL    IN             ;Get carriage return
    CMP     AL,13          ;Correct?
    JZ      MONITOR        ;Don't return if correct
    RET                ;Didn't get it yet
;Initialization complete, including baud rate.
MONITOR:
; Do auto boot if sense switch 0 is on.
    MOV     DI,LINEBUF
    MOV     B,[DI],13      ;No breakpoints after boot
    IN      BASE+0FH       ;Sense switch port
    TEST    AL,1
    JZ      DOMON
    JMP     BOOT
DOMON:
    MOV     SI,HEADER
    CALL    PRINTMES
COMMAND:
;Re-establish initial conditions
    UP
    XOR     AX,AX
    MOV     DS,AX
    MOV     ES,AX
    MOV     SP,STACK
    MOV     [64H],INT      ;Set UART interrupt vector
    MOV     [66H],CS
    MOV     AL,PROMPT
    CALL    OUT
    CALL    INBUF          ;Get command line
;From now and throughout command line processing, DI points
;to next character in command line to be processed.
    CALL    SCANB          ;Scan off leading blanks
    JZ      COMMAND        ;Null command?
    MOV     AL,[DI]        ;AL=first non-blank character
;Prepare command letter for table lookup
    SUB     AL,"B"         ;Low end range check
    JC      ERR1
    CMP     AL,"T"+1-"B"   ;Upper end range check
    JNC     ERR1
    INC     DI
    SHL     AL             ;Times two
                           ;Now a 16-bit quantity
    CBW
    XCHG    BX,AX          ;In BX we can address with it

```

00B7 2E	SEG	CS	
00B8 FF 97 7D 01	CALL	[BX+COMTAB]	;Execute command
00BC EB C9	JP	COMMAND	;Get next command
00BE E9 A8 02	ERR1: JMP	ERROR	
00C1			
00C1			;Get input line
00C1			
00C1	INBUF:		
00C1 BF 18 01	MOV	DI,LINEBUF	;Next empty buffer location
00C4 33 C9	XOR	CX,CX	;Character count
00C6	GETCH:		
00C6 E8 39 00	CALL	IN	;Get input character
00C9 3C 20	CMP	AL,20H	;Check for control characters
00CB 72 1B	JC	CONTROL	
00CD 3C 7F	CMP	AL,7FH	;RUBOUT is a backspace
00CF 74 0E	JZ	BACKSP	
00D1 E8 94 00	CALL	OUT	;Echo character
00D4 3C 40	CMP	AL,CAN	;Cancel line?
00D6 74 25	JZ	KILL	
00D8 AA	STOB		;Put in input buffer
00D9 41	INC	CX	;Bump character count
00DA 83 F9 50	CMP	CX,BUFLEN	;Buffer full?
00DD 76 E7	JBE	GETCH	;Drop in to backspace if full
00DF	BACKSP:		
00DF E3 E5	JCXZ	GETCH	;Can't backspace over nothing
00E1 4F	DEC	DI	;Drop pointer
00E2 49	DEC	CX	;and character count
00E3 E8 29 00	CALL	BACKUP	;Send physical backspace
00E6 EB DE	JP	GETCH	;Get next char.
00E8	CONTROL:		
00E8 3C 08	CMP	AL,8	;Check for backspace
00EA 74 F3	JZ	BACKSP	
00EC 3C 0D	CMP	AL,13	;Check for carriage return
00EE 75 D6	JNZ	GETCH	;Ignore all other control char.
00F0 AA	STOB		;Put the car. ret. in buffer
00F1 BF 18 01	MOV	DI,LINEBUF	;Set up DI for command processing
00F4			
00F4			;Output CR/LF sequence
00F4			
00F4	CRLF:		
00F4 B0 0D	MOV	AL,13	
00F6 E8 6F 00	CALL	OUT	
00F9 B0 0A	MOV	AL,10	
00FB EB 6B	JP	OUT	
00FD			
00FD			;Cancel input line
00FD			
00FD	KILL:		
00FD E8 F4 FF	CALL	CRLF	
0100 EB 85	JP	COMMAND	
0102			
0102			;Character input routine
0102			
0102	IN:		
0102 FA	DI		;Poll, don't interrupt
0103 E4 F7	INB	STAT	
0105 A8 02	TEST	AL,DAV	
0107 74 F9	JZ	IN	;Loop until ready
0109 E4 F6	INB	DATA	
010B 24 7F	AND	AL,7FH	;Only 7 bits
010D FB	EI		;Interrupts OK now
010E C3	RET		
010F			
010F			;Physical backspace - blank, backspace, blank
010F			
010F	BACKUP:		
010F BE 73 07	MOV	SI,BACMES	
0112			
0112			;Print ASCII message. Last char has bit 7 set
0112			

```

0112 PRINTMES: SEG CS
0112 2E LODB ;Get char to print
0113 AC CALL OUT
0114 E8 51 00 SHL AL ;High bit set?
0117 D0 E0 JNC PRINTMES
0119 73 F7 RET
011B C3
011C
011C ;Scan for parameters of a command
011C
011C SCANP: CALL SCANB ;Get first non-blank
011C E8 06 00 CMP B,[DI],"," ;One comma between params OK
011F 82 3D 2C JNE EOLCHK ;If not comma, we found param
0122 75 0A INC DI ;Skip over comma
0124 47
0125
0125 ;Scan command line for next non-blank character
0125
0125 SCANB: MOV AL," "
0125 B0 20 PUSH CX ;Don't disturb CX
0127 51 MOV CL,-1 ;but scan as many as necessary
0128 B1 FF REPE
012A F3 SCAB
012B AE DEC DI ;Back up to first non-blank
012C 4F POP CX
012D 59
012E EOLCHK: CMP B,[DI],13
012E 82 3D 0D RET
0131 C3
0132
0132 ;Print the 5-digit hex address of SI and DS
0132
0132 OUTSI: MOV DX,DS ;Put DS where we can work with it
0132 8C DA MOV AH,0 ;Will become high bits of DS
0134 B4 00 CALL SHIFT4 ;Shift DS four bits
0136 E8 78 00 ADD DX,SI ;Compute absolute address
0139 03 D6 JP OUTADD ;Finish below
013B EB 09
013D
013D ;Print 5-digit hex address of DI and ES
013D ;Same as OUTSI above
013D
013D OUTDI: MOV DX,ES
013D 8C C2 MOV AH,0
013F B4 00 CALL SHIFT4
0141 E8 6D 00 ADD DX,DI
0144 03 D7 ;Finish OUTSI here too
0146
0146 OUTADD: ADC AH,0 ;Add in carry to high bits
0146 82 D4 00 CALL HIDIG ;Output hex value in AH
0149 E8 12 00
014C
014C ;Print out 16-bit value in DX in hex
014C
014C OUT16: MOV AL,DH ;High-order byte first
014C 8A C6 CALL HEX
014E E8 02 00 MOV AL,DL ;Then low-order byte
0151 8A C2
0153
0153 ;Output byte in AL as two hex digits
0153
0153 HEX: MOV AH,AL ;Save for second digit
0153 8A E0 ;Shift high digit into low 4 bits
0155 PUSH CX
0155 51 MOV CL,4
0156 B1 04 SHR AL,CL
0158 D2 E8 POP CX
015A 59
015B
015B CALL DIGIT ;Output first digit
015B E8 02 00

```

```

015E
015E 8A C4
0160
0160 24 0F
0162
0162 04 90
0164 27
0165 14 40
0167 27
0168
0168
0168
0168 50
0169
0169 E4 F7
016B 24 01
016D 74 FA
016F 58
0170 E6 F6
0172 C3
0173
0173
0173
0173 B0 20
0175 EB F1
0177
0177
0177
0177
0177 E8 F9 FF
017A E2 FB
017C C3
017D
017D
017D
017D
017D 76 07
017F 68 03
0181 0D 02
0183 88 03
0185 97 02
0187 6A 06
0189 68 03
018B 4C 06
018D 68 03
018F 68 03
0191 68 03
0193 6A 02
0195 68 03
0197 59 06
0199 68 03
019B 68 03
019D 2F 04
019F BA 02
01A1 6A 05
01A3
01A3
01A3
01A3
01A3
01A3 8A C2
01A5 24 0F
01A7 E8 07 00
01AA 8A D0
01AC 8A C6
01AE 32 F6

```

```

HIDIG:
MOV     AL,AH           ;Now do digit saved in AH
DIGIT:
AND     AL,0FH          ;Mask to 4 bits
;Trick 6-byte hex conversion works on 8086 too.
ADD     AL,90H
DAA
ADC     AL,40H
DAA

;Console output of character in AL
OUT:
PUSH    AX              ;Character to output on stack
OUT1:
INB     STAT
AND     AL,TBMT
JZ      OUT1            ;Wait until ready
POP     AX
OUTB    DATA
RET

;Output one space
BLANK:
MOV     AL," "
JP      OUT

;Output the number of blanks in CX
TAB:
CALL    BLANK
LOOP    TAB
RET

;Command Table. Command letter indexes into table to get
;address of command. PERR prints error for no such command.
COMTAB:
DW      BOOT            ;B
DW      PERR            ;C
DW      DUMP            ;D
DW      ENTER          ;E
DW      FILL           ;F
DW      GO             ;G
DW      PERR           ;H
DW      INPUT          ;I
DW      PERR           ;J
DW      PERR           ;K
DW      PERR           ;L
DW      MOVE           ;M
DW      PERR           ;N
DW      OUTPUT         ;O
DW      PERR           ;P
DW      PERR           ;Q
DW      REG            ;R
DW      SEARCH         ;S
DW      TRACE          ;T

;Given 20-bit address in AH:DX, breaks it down to a segment
;number in AX and a displacement in DX. Displacement is
;always zero except for least significant 4 bits.
GETSEG:
MOV     AL,DL
AND     AL,0FH          ;AL has least significant 4 bits
CALL    SHIFT4          ;4-bit left shift of AH:DX
MOV     DL,AL           ;Restore lowest 4 bits
MOV     AL,DH           ;Low byte of segment number
XOR     DH,DH           ;Zero high byte of displacement

```



```

01B0 C3                                RET
01B1
01B1                                ;Shift AH:DX left 4 bits
01B1
01B1                                SHIFT4:
01B1 D1 E2                            SHL     DX
01B3 D0 D4                            RCL     AH      ;1
01B5 D1 E2                            SHL     DX
01B7 D0 D4                            RCL     AH      ;2
01B9 D1 E2                            SHL     DX
01BB D0 D4                            RCL     AH      ;3
01BD D1 E2                            SHL     DX
01BF D0 D4                            RCL     AH      ;4
01C1 C3                                RET2:  RET
01C2
01C2                                ;RANGE - Looks for parameters defining an address range.
01C2                                ;The first parameter is a hex number of 5 or less digits
01C2                                ;which specifies the starting address. The second parameter
01C2                                ;may specify the ending address, or it may be preceded by
01C2                                ;"L" and specify a length (4 digits max), or it may be
01C2                                ;omitted and a length of 128 bytes is assumed. Returns with
01C2                                ;segment no. in AX and displacement (0-F) in DX.
01C2
01C2                                RANGE:
01C2 B9 05 00                          MOV     CX,5          ;5 digits max
01C5 E8 22 01                          CALL    GETHEX       ;Get hex number
01C8 50                                PUSH    AX          ;Save high 4 bits
01C9 52                                PUSH    DX          ;Save low 16 bits
01CA E8 4F FF                          CALL    SCANP        ;Get to next parameter
01CD 82 3D 4C                          CMP     B,[DI],"L"   ;Length indicator?
01D0 74 1C                              JE      GETLEN
01D2 BA 80 00                          MOV     DX,128       ;Default length
01D5 E8 30 01                          CALL    HEXIN        ;Second parameter present?
01D8 72 1B                              JC      RNGRET       ;If not, use default
01DA B9 05 00                          MOV     CX,5          ;5 hex digits
01DD E8 0A 01                          CALL    GETHEX       ;Get ending address
01E0 8B CA                            MOV     CX,DX        ;Low 16 bits of ending addr.
01E2 5A                                POP     DX          ;Low 16 bits of starting addr.
01E3 5B                                POP     BX          ;BH=hi 4 bits of start addr.
01E4 2B CA                            SUB     CX,DX        ;Compute range
01E6 1A E7                            SBB     AH,BH        ;Finish 20-bit subtract
01E8 75 1D                            JNZ     RNGERR       ;Range must be less than 64K
01EA 93                                XCHG    AX,BX        ;AH=starting, BH=ending hi 4 bits
01EB 41                                INC     CX          ;Range must include ending location
01EC EB 0B                              JP      RNGCHK       ;Finish range testing and return
01EE
01EE 47                                GETLEN:  INC     DI    ;Skip over "L" to length
01EF B9 04 00                          MOV     CX,4          ;Length may have 4 digits
01F2 E8 F5 00                          CALL    GETHEX       ;Get the range
01F5
01F5 8B CA                            RNGRET:  MOV     CX,DX ;Length
01F7 5A                                POP     DX          ;Low 16 bits of starting addr.
01F8 58                                POP     AX          ;AH=hi 4 bits of starting addr.
01F9
01F9                                ;RNGCHK verifies that the range lies entirely within one segment.
01F9                                ;CX=0 means count=10000H. Range is within one segment only if
01F9                                ;adding the low 4 bits of the starting address to the count is
01F9                                ;<=10000H, because segments can start only on 16-byte boundaries.
01F9
01F9                                RNGCHK:
01F9 8B DA                            MOV     BX,DX        ;Low 16 bits of start addr.
01FB 81 E3 0F 00                      AND     BX,0FH       ;Low 4 bits of starting addr.
01FF E3 04                            JCXZ    MAXRNG       ;If count=10000H then BX must be 0
0201 03 D9                            ADD     BX,CX        ;Must be <=10000H
0203 73 9E                            JNC     GETSEG       ;OK if strictly <
0205
0205                                MAXRNG:
0205                                ;If here because of JCXZ MAXRNG, we are testing if low 4 bits
0205                                ;(in BX) are zero. If we dropped straight in, we are testing
0205                                ;for BX+CX=10000H (=0). Either way, zero flag set means
0205                                ;withing range.

```

```

0205 74 9C          JZ      GETSEG
0207              RNGERR:  MOV     AX,4700H+"R"    ;RG ERROR
0207 B8 52 47      JMP     ERR
020A E9 1F 03
020D
020D              ;Dump an area of memory in both hex and ASCII
020D
020D
020D DUMP:
020D E8 B2 FF      CALL     RANGE                ;Get range to dump
0210 50            PUSH     AX                    ;Save segment
0211 E8 4E 01      CALL     GETEOL               ;Check for errors
0214 1F            POP      DS                    ;Set segment
0215 8B F2          MOV     SI,DX                ;SI has displacement in segment
0217
0217 E8 18 FF      ROW:    CALL     OUTSI          ;Print address at start of line
021A 56            PUSH     SI                    ;Save address for ASCII dump
021B
021B E8 55 FF      BYTE:   CALL     BLANK          ;Space between bytes
021E
021E AC            BYTE1:  LODB                    ;Get byte to dump
021F E8 31 FF      CALL     CALL                 ;and display it
0222 5A            POP      DX                    ;DX has start addr. for ASCII dump
0223 49            DEC      CX                    ;Drop loop count
0224 74 17          JZ      ASCII                ;If through do ASCII dump
0226 8B C6          MOV     AX,SI
0228 A8 0F          TEST    AL,OFH                ;On 16-byte boundary?
022A 74 0C          JZ      ENDROW
022C 52            PUSH     DX                    ;Didn't need ASCII addr. yet
022D A8 07          TEST    AL,7                  ;On 8-byte boundary?
022F 75 EA          JNZ     BYTE
0231 B0 2D          MOV     AL,"-"                ;Mark every 8 bytes
0233 E8 32 FF      CALL     OUT
0236 EB E6          JP      BYTE1
0238
0238 E8 02 00      ENDROW:  CALL     ASCII          ;Show it in ASCII
023B EB DA          JP      ROW                    ;Loop until count is zero
023D
023D 51            ASCII:   PUSH     CX            ;Save byte count
023E 8B C6          MOV     AX,SI                ;Current dump address
0240 8B F2          MOV     SI,DX                ;ASCII dump address
0242 2B C2          SUB     AX,DX                ;AX=length of ASCII dump
0244
0244              ;Compute tab length. ASCII dump always appears on right side
0244              ;screen regardless of how many bytes were dumped. Figure 3
0244              ;characters for each byte dumped and subtract from 51, which
0244              ;allows a minimum of 3 blanks after the last byte dumped.
0244 8B D8          MOV     BX,AX
0246 D1 E0          SHL     AX                    ;Length times 2
0248 03 C3          ADD     AX,BX                ;Length times 3
024A B9 33 00      MOV     CX,51
024D 2B C8          SUB     CX,AX                ;Amount to tab in CX
024F E8 25 FF      CALL     TAB
0252 8B CB          MOV     CX,BX                ;ASCII dump length back in CX
0254
0254 ASCDMP:
0254 AC            LODB                    ;Get ASCII byte to dump
0255 24 7F          AND     AL,7FH                ;ASCII uses 7 bits
0257 3C 7F          CMP     AL,7FH                ;Don't try to print RUBOUT
0259 74 04          JZ      NOPRT
025B 3C 20          CMP     AL," "                ;Check for control characters
025D 73 02          JNC     PRIN
025F
025F NOPRT:
025F B0 2E          MOV     AL,"."                ;If unprintable character
0261
0261 PRIN:
0261 E8 04 FF      CALL     OUT                    ;Print ASCII character
0264 E2 EE          LOOP    ASCDMP                ;CX times
0266 59            POP      CX                    ;Restore overall dump length
0267 E9 8A FE      JMP     CRLF                    ;Print CR/LF and return
026A
026A              ;Block move one area of memory to another. Overlapping moves
026A              ;are performed correctly, i.e., so that a source byte is not
026A              ;overwritten until after it has been moved.

```

```

026A
026A
026A E8 55 FF
026D 51
026E 50
026F 8B F2
0271 B9 05 00
0274 E8 73 00
0277 E8 E8 00
027A E8 26 FF
027D 8B FA
027F 5B
0280 8E DB
0282 8E C0
0284 59
0285 3B FE
0287 1B C3
0289 72 07
028B
028B
028B 49
028C 03 F1
028E 03 F9
0290 FD
0291 41
0292
0292 A4
0293 49
0294 F3
0295 A4
0296 C3
0297
0297
0297
0297
0297
0297 E8 28 FF
029A 51
029B 50
029C 52
029D E8 B4 00
02A0 5F
02A1 07
02A2 59
02A3 3B D9
02A5 BE 18 01
02A8 E3 02
02AA 73 E6
02AC
02AC 2B CB
02AE 87 D9
02B0 57
02B1 F3
02B2 A4
02B3 5E
02B4
02B4
02B4
02B4
02B4
02B4
02B4 8B CB
02B6 06
02B7 1F
02B8 EB D8
02BA
02BA
02BA

MOVE:
CALL RANGE ;Get range of source area
PUSH CX ;Save length
PUSH AX ;Save segment
MOV SI,DX ;Set source displacement
MOV CX,5 ;Allow 5 digits
CALL GETHEX ;in destination address
CALL GETEOL ;Check for errors
CALL GETSEG ;Convert dest. to seg/disp
MOV DI,DX ;Set dest. displacement
POP BX ;Source segment
MOV DS,BX
MOV ES,AX ;Destination segment
POP CX ;Length
CMP DI,SI ;Check direction of move
SBB AX,BX ;Extend the CMP to 32 bits
JB COPYLIST ;Move forward into lower mem.
;Otherwise, move backward. Figure end of source and destination
;areas and flip direction flag.
DEC CX
ADD SI,CX ;End of source area
ADD DI,CX ;End of destination area
DOWN ;Reverse direction
INC CX
COPYLIST:
MOVB ;Do at least 1 - Range is 1-10000H not 0-FFFFH
DEC CX
REP
MOVB ;Block move
RET

;Fill an area of memory with a list values. If the list
;is bigger than the area, don't use the whole list. If the
;list is smaller, repeat it as many times as necessary.
FILL:
CALL RANGE ;Get range to fill
PUSH CX ;Save length
PUSH AX ;Save segment number
PUSH DX ;Save displacement
CALL LIST ;Get list of values to fill with
POP DI ;Displacement in segment
POP ES ;Segment
POP CX ;Length
CMP BX,CX ;BX is length of fill list
MOV SI,LINEBUF ;List is in line buffer
JCXZ BIGRNG
JAE COPYLIST ;If list is big, copy part of it
BIGRNG:
SUB CX,BX ;How much bigger is area than list?
XCHG CX,BX ;CX=length of list
PUSH DI ;Save starting addr. of area
REP
MOVB ;Move list into area
POP SI
;The list has been copied into the beginning of the
;specified area of memory. SI is the first address
;of that area, DI is the end of the copy of the list
;plus one, which is where the list will begin to repeat.
;All we need to do now is copy [SI] to [DI] until the
;end of the memory area is reached. This will cause the
;list to repeat as many times as necessary.
MOV CX,BX ;Length of area minus list
PUSH ES ;Different index register
POP DS ;requires different segment reg.
JP COPYLIST ;Do the block move

;Search a specified area of memory for given list of bytes.
;Print address of first byte of each match.

```

```

02BA
02BA
02BA E8 05 FF
02BD 51
02BE 50
02BF 52
02C0 E8 91 00
02C3 4B
02C4 5F
02C5 07
02C6 59
02C7 2B CB
02C9
02C9 BE 18 01
02CC AC
02CD
02CD AE
02CE E0 FD
02D0 75 4A
02D2 53
02D3 87 CB
02D5 57
02D6 F3
02D7 A6
02D8 8B CB
02DA 5F
02DB 5B
02DC 75 08
02DE 4F
02DF E8 5B FE
02E2 47
02E3 E8 0E FE
02E6
02E6 E3 34
02E8 EB DF
02EA
02EA
02EA
02EA
02EA
02EA E8 2F FE
02ED
02ED 33 D2
02EF 8A E6
02F1 E8 14 00
02F4 72 73
02F6 8A D0
02F8
02F8 47
02F9 49
02FA E8 0B 00
02FD 72 1D
02FF E3 68
0301 E8 AD FE
0304 0A D0
0306 EB F0
0308
0308
0308
0308
0308 8A 05
030A
030A
030A
030A
030A
030A 2C 30
030C 72 0E
030E 3C 0A

```

```

SEARCH:
CALL RANGE ;Get area to be searched
PUSH CX ;Save count
PUSH AX ;Save segment number
PUSH DX ;Save displacement
CALL LIST ;Get search list
DEC BX ;No. of bytes in list-1
POP DI ;Displacement within segment
POP ES ;Segment
POP CX ;Length to be searched
SUB CX,BX ; minus length of list

SCAN:
MOV SI,LINEBUF ;List kept in line buffer
LODB ;Bring first byte into AL

DOSCAN:
SCAB ;Search for first byte
LOOPNE DOSCAN ;Do at least once by using LOOP
JNZ RET ;Exit if not found
PUSH BX ;Length of list minus 1
XCHG BX,CX
PUSH DI ;Will resume search here
REPE
CMPB ;Compare rest of string
MOV CX,BX ;Area length back in CX
POP DI ;Next search location
POP BX ;Restore list length
JNZ TEST ;Continue search if no match
DEC DI ;Match address
CALL OUTDI ;Print it
INC DI ;Restore search address
CALL CRLF

TEST:
JCXZ RET
JP SCAN ;Look for next occurrence

;Get the next parameter, which must be a hex number.
;CX is maximum number of digits the number may have.

GETHEX:
CALL SCANP ;Scan to next parameter

GETHEX1:
XOR DX,DX ;Initialize the number
MOV AH,DH
CALL HEXIN ;Get a hex digit
JC ERROR ;Must be one valid digit.
MOV DL,AL ;First 4 bits in position

GETLP:
INC DI ;Next char in buffer
DEC CX ;Digit count
CALL HEXIN ;Get another hex digit?
JC RET ;All done if no more digits
JCXZ ERROR ;Too many digits?
CALL SHIFT4 ;Multiply by 16
OR DL,AL ;and combine new digit
JP GETLP ;Get more digits

;Check if next character in the input buffer is a hex digit
;and convert it to binary if it is. Carry set if not.

HEXIN:
MOV AL,[DI]

;Check if AL has a hex digit and convert it to binary if it
;is. Carry set if not.

HEXCHK:
SUB AL,"0" ;Kill ASCII numeric bias
JC RET
CMP AL,10

```

```

0310 F5          CMC
0311 73 09       JNC     RET          ;OK if 0-9
0313 2C 07       SUB     AL,7         ;Kill A-F bias
0315 3C 0A       CMP     AL,10
0317 72 03       JC      RET
0319 3C 10       CMP     AL,16
031B F5          CMC
031C C3          RET:    RET
031D
031D             ;Process one parameter when a list of bytes is
031D             ;required. Carry set if parameter bad. Called by LIST
031D
031D             LISTITEM:
031D E8 FC FD     CALL    SCANP        ;Scan to parameter
0320 E8 E5 FF     CALL    HEXIN       ;Is it in hex?
0323 72 0B       JC      STRINGCHK    ;If not, could be a string
0325 B9 02 00     MOV     CX,2         ;Only 2 hex digits for bytes
0328 E8 BF FF     CALL    GETHEX      ;Get the byte value
032B 88 17       MOV     [BX],DL      ;Add to list
032D 43          INC     BX
032E F8          GRET:    CLC          ;Parameter was OK
032F C3          RET
0330             STRINGCHK:
0330 8A 05       MOV     AL,[DI]        ;Get first character of param
0332 3C 27       CMP     AL,'"        ;String?
0334 74 06       JZ      STRING
0336 3C 22       CMP     AL,'"        ;Either quote is all right
0338 74 02       JZ      STRING
033A F9          STC          ;Not string, not hex - bad
033B C3          RET
033C             STRING:
033C 8A E0       MOV     AH,AL          ;Save for closing quote
033E 47          INC     DI
033F             STRNGLP:
033F 8A 05       MOV     AL,[DI]        ;Next char of string
0341 47          INC     DI
0342 3C 0D       CMP     AL,13         ;Check for end of line
0344 74 23       JZ      ERROR         ;Must find a close quote
0346 3A C4       CMP     AL,AH         ;Check for close quote
0348 75 05       JNZ     STOSTRG        ;Add new character to list
034A 3A 25       CMP     AH,[DI]        ;Two quotes in a row?
034C 75 E0       JNZ     GRET          ;If not, we're done
034E 47          INC     DI            ;Yes - skip second one
034F             STOSTRG:
034F 88 07       MOV     [BX],AL        ;Put new char in list
0351 43          INC     BX
0352 EB EB       JP      STRNGLP        ;Get more characters
0354
0354             ;Get a byte list for ENTER, FILL or SEARCH. Accepts any number
0354             ;of 2-digit hex values or character strings in either single
0354             ;(') or double (") quotes.
0354
0354             LIST:
0354 BB 18 01     MOV     BX,LINEBUF     ;Put byte list in the line buffer
0357             LISTLP:
0357 E8 C3 FF     CALL    LISTITEM      ;Process a parameter
035A 73 FB       JNC     LISTLP        ;If OK, try for more
035C 81 EB 18 01 SUB     BX,LINEBUF     ;BX now has no. of bytes in list
0360 74 07       JZ      ERROR         ;List must not be empty
0362
0362             ;Make sure there is nothing more on the line except for
0362             ;blanks and carriage return. If there is, it is an
0362             ;unrecognized parameter and an error.
0362
0362             GETEOL:
0362 E8 C0 FD     CALL    SCANB          ;Skip blanks
0365 75 02       JNZ     ERROR         ;Better be a RETURN
0367 C3          RET
0368
0368             ;Command error. DI has been incremented beyond the

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0368 ;command letter so it must decremented for the
0368 ;error pointer to work.
0368
0368 PERR:
0368 4F      DEC      DI
0369
0369 ;Syntax error. DI points to character in the input buffer
0369 ;which caused error. By subtracting from start of buffer,
0369 ;we will know how far to tab over to appear directly below
0369 ;it on the terminal. Then print "^ Error".
0369
0369 ERROR:
0369 81 EF 17 01      SUB      DI,LINEBUF-1      ;How many char processed so far?
036D 8B CF          MOV      CX,DI            ;Parameter for TAB in CX
036F E8 05 FE      CALL     TAB              ;Directly below bad char
0372 BE 6A 07      MOV      SI,SYNERR        ;Error message
0375
0375 ;Print error message and abort to command level
0375
0375 PRINT:
0375 E8 9A FD      CALL     PRINTMES
0378 E9 0C FD      JMP      COMMAND
037B
037B ;Short form of ENTER command. A list of values from the
037B ;command line are put into memory without using normal
037B ;ENTER mode.
037B
037B GETLIST:
037B E8 D6 FF      CALL     LIST              ;Get the bytes to enter
037E 5F          POP      DI                ;Displacement within segment
037F 07          POP      ES                ;Segment to enter into
0380 BE 18 01      MOV      SI,LINEBUF      ;List of bytes is in line buffer
0383 8B CB      MOV      CX,BX              ;Count of bytes
0385 F3          REP
0386 A4          MOVSB                      ;Enter that byte list
0387 C3          RET
0388
0388 ;Enter values into memory at a specified address. If the
0388 ;line contains nothing but the address we go into "enter
0388 ;mode", where the address and its current value are printed
0388 ;and the user may change it if desired. To change, type in
0388 ;new value in hex. Backspace works to correct errors. If
0388 ;an illegal hex digit or too many digits are typed, the
0388 ;bell is sounded but it is otherwise ignored. To go to the
0388 ;next byte (with or without change), hit space bar. To
0388 ;back up to a previous address, type "-". On
0388 ;every 8-byte boundary a new line is started and the address
0388 ;is printed. To terminate command, type carriage return.
0388 ; Alternatively, the list of bytes to be entered may be
0388 ;included on the original command line immediately following
0388 ;the address. This is in regular LIST format so any number
0388 ;of hex values or strings in quotes may be entered.
0388
0388 ENTER:
0388 B9 05 00      MOV      CX,5              ;5 digits in address
038B E8 5C FF      CALL     GETHEX           ;Get ENTER address
038E E8 12 FE      CALL     GETSEG          ;Convert to seg/disp format
0391
0391 ;Adjust segment and displacement so we are in the middle
0391 ;of the segment instead of the very bottom. This allows
0391 ;backing up a long way.
0391 82 EC 08      SUB      AH,8              ;Adjust segment 32K down
0394 80 C6 80      ADD      DH,80H          ; and displacement 32K up
0397 50          PUSH     AX                ;Save for later
0398 52          PUSH     DX
0399 E8 89 FD      CALL     SCANB            ;Any more parameters?
039C 75 DD      JNZ      GETLIST          ;If not end-of-line get list
039E 5F          POP      DI                ;Displacement of ENTER
039F 07          POP      ES                ;Segment
03A0
03A0 GETROW:
03A0 E8 9A FD      CALL     OUTDI            ;Print address of entry

```

03A3 E8 CD FD	CALL	BLANK	;Leave a space
03A6	GETBYTE:		
03A6 26	SEG	ES	
03A7 8A 05	MOV	AL,[DI]	;Get current value
03A9 E8 A7 FD	CALL	HEX	;And display it
03AC B0 2E	MOV	AL,"."	
03AE E8 B7 FD	CALL	OUT	;Prompt for new value
03B1 B9 02 00	MOV	CX,2	;Max of 2 digits in new value
03B4 BA 00 00	MOV	DX,0	;Intial new value
03B7	GETDIG:		
03B7 E8 48 FD	CALL	IN	;Get digit from user
03BA 8A E0	MOV	AH,AL	;Save
03BC E8 4B FF	CALL	HEXCHK	;Hex digit?
03BF 86 E0	XCHG	AH,AL	;Need original for echo
03C1 72 0C	JC	NOHEX	;If not, try special command
03C3 E8 A2 FD	CALL	OUT	;Echo to console
03C6 8A F2	MOV	DH,DL	;Rotate new value
03C8 8A D4	MOV	DL,AH	;And include new digit
03CA E2 EB	LOOP	GETDIG	;At most 2 digits
03CC			
03CC			
03CC E8 33 FD			
03CF			
03CF 3C 08	CALL	IN	;Get command character
03D1 74 19	NOHEX:		
03D3 3C 7F	CMP	AL,8	;Backspace
03D5 74 15	JZ	BS	
03D7 3C 2D	CMP	AL,7FH	;RUBOUT
03D9 74 4D	JZ	BS	
03DB 3C 0D	CMP	AL,"-"	;Back up to previous address
03DD 74 2F	JZ	PREV	
03DF 3C 20	CMP	AL,13	;All done with command?
03E1 74 31	JZ	EOL	
03E3	CMP	AL," "	;Go to next address
03E3 B0 07	JZ	NEXT	
03E5 E8 80 FD			
03E8 E3 E2			
03EA EB CB			
03EC			
03EC 82 F9 02			
03EF 74 C6			
03F1 FE C1			
03F3 8A D6			
03F5 8A F5			
03F7 E8 15 FD			
03FA EB BB			
03FC			
03FC			
03FC			
03FC			
03FC 82 F9 02			
03FF 74 0B			
0401			
0401 51			
0402 B1 04			
0404 D2 E6			
0406 59			
0407 0A D6			
0409 26			
040A 88 15			
040C			
040C 47			
040D C3			
040E			
040E E8 EB FF			
0411 E9 E0 FC			
0414			
0414 E8 E5 FF			
0417 41			
	CALL	BLANK	;Leave a space
	GETBYTE:		
	SEG	ES	
	MOV	AL,[DI]	;Get current value
	CALL	HEX	;And display it
	MOV	AL,"."	
	CALL	OUT	;Prompt for new value
	MOV	CX,2	;Max of 2 digits in new value
	MOV	DX,0	;Intial new value
	GETDIG:		
	CALL	IN	;Get digit from user
	MOV	AH,AL	;Save
	CALL	HEXCHK	;Hex digit?
	XCHG	AH,AL	;Need original for echo
	JC	NOHEX	;If not, try special command
	CALL	OUT	;Echo to console
	MOV	DH,DL	;Rotate new value
	MOV	DL,AH	;And include new digit
	LOOP	GETDIG	;At most 2 digits
			;We have two digits, so all we will accept now is a command.
	WAIT:		
	CALL	IN	;Get command character
	NOHEX:		
	CMP	AL,8	;Backspace
	JZ	BS	
	CMP	AL,7FH	;RUBOUT
	JZ	BS	
	CMP	AL,"-"	;Back up to previous address
	JZ	PREV	
	CMP	AL,13	;All done with command?
	JZ	EOL	
	CMP	AL," "	;Go to next address
	JZ	NEXT	
			;If we got here, character was invalid. Sound bell.
	MOV	AL,7	
	CALL	OUT	
	JCXZ	WAIT	;CX=0 means no more digits
	JP	GETDIG	;Don't have 2 digits yet
	BS:		
	CMP	CL,2	;CX=2 means nothing typed yet
	JZ	GETDIG	;Can't back up over nothing
	INC	CL	;Accept one more character
	MOV	DL,DH	;Rotate out last digit
	MOV	DH,CH	;Zero this digit
	CALL	BACKUP	;Physical backspace
	JP	GETDIG	;Get more digits
			;If new value has been entered, convert it to binary and
			;put into memory. Always bump pointer to next location
	STORE:		
	CMP	CL,2	;CX=2 means nothing typed yet
	JZ	NOSTO	;So no new value to store
	;Rotate DH left	4 bits to combine with DL and make a byte value	
	PUSH	CX	
	MOV	CL,4	
	SHL	DH,CL	
	POP	CX	
	OR	DL,DH	;Hex is now converted to binary
	SEG	ES	
	MOV	[DI],DL	;Store new value
	NOSTO:		
	INC	DI	;Prepare for next location
	RET		
	EOL:		
	CALL	STORE	;Enter the new value
	JMP	CRLF	;CR/LF and terminate
	NEXT:		
	CALL	STORE	;Enter new value
	INC	CX	;Leave a space plus two for

0418 41	INC	CX	; each digit not entered
0419 E8 5B FD	CALL	TAB	
041C 8B C7	MOV	AX,DI	;Next memory address
041E 24 07	AND	AL,7	;Check for 8-byte boundary
0420 75 84	JNZ	GETBYTE	;Take 8 per line
0422	NEWROW:		
0422 E8 CF FC	CALL	CRLF	;Terminate line
0425 E9 78 FF	JMP	GETROW	;Print address on new line
0428	PREV:		
0428 E8 D1 FF	CALL	STORE	;Enter the new value
042B	;DI has been bumped to next byte. Drop it 2 to go to previous addr		
042B 4F	DEC	DI	
042C 4F	DEC	DI	
042D EB F3	JP	NEWROW	;Terminate line after backing up
042F			
042F	;Perform register dump if no parameters or set register if a		
042F	;register designation is a parameter.		
042F			
042F	REG:		
042F E8 EA FC	CALL	SCANP	
0432 74 62	JZ	DISPREG	
0434 8A 15	MOV	DL,[DI]	
0436 47	INC	DI	
0437 8A 35	MOV	DH,[DI]	
0439 82 FE 0D	CMP	DH,13	
043C 74 76	JZ	FLAG	
043E 47	INC	DI	
043F E8 20 FF	CALL	GETEOL	
0442 82 FE 20	CMP	DH," "	
0445 74 6D	JZ	FLAG	
0447 BF D7 06	MOV	DI,REGTAB	
044A 92	XCHG	AX,DX	
044B 0E	PUSH	CS	
044C 07	POP	ES	
044D B9 0E 00	MOV	CX,REGTABLEN	
0450 F2	REPNZ		
0451 AF	SCAW		
0452 75 3C	JNZ	BADREG	
0454 0B C9	OR	CX,CX	
0456 75 06	JNZ	NOTPC	
0458 4F	DEC	DI	
0459 4F	DEC	DI	
045A 2E	SEG	CS	
045B 8B 45 FE	MOV	AX,[DI-2]	
045E	NOTPC:		
045E E8 07 FD	CALL	OUT	
0461 8A C4	MOV	AL,AH	
0463 E8 02 FD	CALL	OUT	
0466 E8 0A FD	CALL	BLANK	
0469 1E	PUSH	DS	
046A 07	POP	ES	
046B 8D 9D C3 FA	LEA	BX,[DI+REGDIF-2]	
046F 8B 17	MOV	DX,[BX]	
0471 E8 D8 FC	CALL	OUT16	
0474 E8 7D FC	CALL	CRLF	
0477 B0 3A	MOV	AL,":"	
0479 E8 EC FC	CALL	OUT	
047C E8 42 FC	CALL	INBUF	
047F E8 A3 FC	CALL	SCANB	
0482 74 0B	JZ	RET3	
0484 B9 04 00	MOV	CX,4	
0487 E8 63 FE	CALL	GETHEX1	
048A E8 D5 FE	CALL	GETEOL	
048D 89 17	MOV	[BX],DX	
048F C3	RET3:	RET	
0490	BADREG:		
0490 B8 42 52	MOV	AX,5200H+"B"	;BR ERROR
0493 E9 96 00	JMP	ERR	
0496	DISPREG:		
0496 BE D7 06	MOV	SI,REGTAB	

0499 BB 9C 01	MOV	BX,AXSAVE	
049C B9 08 00	MOV	CX,8	
049F E8 65 00	CALL	DISPREGLINE	
04A2 E8 4F FC	CALL	CRLF	
04A5 B9 05 00	MOV	CX,5	
04A8 E8 5C 00	CALL	DISPREGLINE	
04AB E8 C5 FC	CALL	BLANK	
04AE E8 93 00	CALL	DISPFLAGS	
04B1 E9 40 FC	JMP	CRLF	
04B4	FLAG:		
04B4 82 FA 46	CMP	DL,"F"	
04B7 75 D7	JNZ	BADREG	
04B9 E8 88 00	CALL	DISPFLAGS	
04BC B0 2D	MOV	AL,"-"	
04BE E8 A7 FC	CALL	OUT	
04C1 E8 FD FB	CALL	INBUF	
04C4 E8 5E FC	CALL	SCANB	
04C7 33 DB	XOR	BX,BX	
04C9 8B 16 B6 01	MOV	DX,[FSAVE]	
04CD	GETFLG:		
04CD 8B F7	MOV	SI,DI	
04CF AD	LODW		
04D0 3C 0D	CMP	AL,13	
04D2 74 66	JZ	SAVCHG	
04D4 82 FC 0D	CMP	AH,13	
04D7 74 66	JZ	FLGERR	
04D9 BF F3 06	MOV	DI,FLAGTAB	
04DC B9 20 00	MOV	CX,32	
04DF 0E	PUSH	CS	
04E0 07	POP	ES	
04E1 F2	REPNE		
04E2 AF	SCAW		
04E3 75 5A	JNZ	FLGERR	
04E5 8A E9	MOV	CH,CL	
04E7 80 E1 0F	AND	CL,OFH	
04EA B8 01 00	MOV	AX,1	
04ED D3 C0	ROL	AX,CL	
04EF 85 C3	TEST	AX,BX	
04F1 75 33	JNZ	REPFLG	
04F3 0B D8	OR	BX,AX	
04F5 0B D0	OR	DX,AX	
04F7 F6 C5 10	TEST	CH,16	
04FA 75 02	JNZ	NEXFLG	
04FC 33 D0	XOR	DX,AX	
04FE	NEXFLG:		
04FE 8B FE	MOV	DI,SI	
0500 1E	PUSH	DS	
0501 07	POP	ES	
0502 E8 17 FC	CALL	SCANP	
0505 EB C6	JP	GETFLG	
0507	DISPREGLINE:		
0507 2E	SEG	CS	
0508 AD	LODW		
0509 E8 5C FC	CALL	OUT	
050C 8A C4	MOV	AL,AH	
050E E8 57 FC	CALL	OUT	
0511 B0 3D	MOV	AL,"="	
0513 E8 52 FC	CALL	OUT	
0516 8B 17	MOV	DX,[BX]	
0518 43	INC	BX	
0519 43	INC	BX	
051A E8 2F FC	CALL	OUT16	
051D E8 53 FC	CALL	BLANK	
0520 E8 50 FC	CALL	BLANK	
0523 E2 E2	LOOP	DISPREGLINE	
0525 C3	RET		
0526	REPFLG:		
0526 B8 44 46	MOV	AX,4600H+"D"	;DF ERROR
0529	FERR:		
0529 E8 0E 00	CALL	SAVCHG	

052C		ERR:		
052C E8 39 FC		CALL	OUT	
052F 8A C4		MOV	AL,AH	
0531 E8 34 FC		CALL	OUT	
0534 BE 6B 07		MOV	SI,ERRMES	
0537 E9 3B FE		JMP	PRINT	
053A		SAVCHG:		
053A 89 16 B6 01		MOV	[FSAVE],DX	
053E C3		RET		
053F		FLGERR:		
053F B8 42 46		MOV	AX,4600H+"B" ;BF ERROR	
0542 EB E5		JP	FERR	
0544		DISPFLAGS:		
0544 BE F3 06		MOV	SI,FLAGTAB	
0547 B9 10 00		MOV	CX,16	
054A 8B 16 B6 01		MOV	DX,[FSAVE]	
054E		DFLAGS:		
054E 2E		SEG	CS	
054F AD		LODW		
0550 D1 E2		SHL	DX	
0552 72 04		JC	FLAGSET	
0554 2E		SEG	CS	
0555 8B 44 1E		MOV	AX,[SI+30]	
0558		FLAGSET:		
0558 0B C0		OR	AX,AX	
055A 74 0B		JZ	NEXTFLG	
055C E8 09 FC		CALL	OUT	
055F 8A C4		MOV	AL,AH	
0561 E8 04 FC		CALL	OUT	
0564 E8 0C FC		CALL	BLANK	
0567		NEXTFLG:		
0567 E2 E5		LOOP	DFLAGS	
0569 C3		RET		
056A				
056A				
056A				
056A				
056A				
056A E8 AF FB		TRACE:		
056D E8 98 FD		CALL	SCANP	
0570 BA 01 00		CALL	HEXIN	
0573 72 06		MOV	DX,1	
0575 B9 04 00		JC	STOCNT	
0578 E8 6F FD		MOV	CX,4	
057B		CALL	GETHEX	
057B 89 16 02 01		STOCNT:		
057F E8 E0 FD		MOV	[TCOUNT],DX	
0582		CALL	GETEOL	
0582 C7 06 00 01 00 00		STEP:		
0588 80 0E B7 01 01		MOV	[BRKCNT],0	
058D		OR	B,[FSAVE+1],1	
058D C7 06 0C 00 D1 05		EXIT:		
0593 8C 0E 0E 00		MOV	[12],BREAKFIX	
0597 C7 06 04 00 D8 05		MOV	[14],CS	
059D 8C 0E 06 00		MOV	[4],REENTER	
05A1 FA		MOV	[6],CS	
05A2 C7 06 64 00 D8 05		DI		
05A8 8C 0E 66 00		MOV	[64H],REENTER	
05AC BC 9C 01		MOV	[66H],CS	
05AF 58		MOV	SP,STACK	
05B0 5B		POP	AX	
05B1 59		POP	BX	
05B2 5A		POP	CX	
05B3 5D		POP	DX	
05B4 5D		POP	BP	
05B5 5E		POP	BP	
05B6 5F		POP	SI	
05B7 07		POP	DI	
05B8 07		POP	ES	
		POP	ES	

;Trace 1 instruction or the number of instruction specified
;by the parameter using 8086 trace mode. Registers are all
;set according to values in save area

05B9 17	POP	SS
05BA 8B 26 A4 01	MOV	SP,[SPSAVE]
05BE FF 36 B6 01	PUSH	[FSAVE]
05C2 FF 36 B2 01	PUSH	[CSSAVE]
05C6 FF 36 B4 01	PUSH	[IPSAVE]
05CA 8E 1E AC 01	MOV	DS,[DSSAVE]
05CE CF	IRET	
05CF EB B1	STEP1: JP	STEP
05D1		
05D1	;Re-entry point from breakpoint. Need to decrement instruction	
05D1	;pointer so it points to location where breakpoint actually	
05D1	;occured.	
05D1	BREAKFIX:	
05D1 87 EC	XCHG	SP,BP
05D3 FF 4E 00	DEC	[BP]
05D6 87 EC	XCHG	SP,BP
05D8		
05D8	;Re-entry point from trace mode or interrupt during	
05D8	;execution. All registers are saved so they can be	
05D8	;displayed or modified.	
05D8	REENTER:	
05D8 2E	SEG	CS
05D9 89 26 A4 09	MOV	[SPSAVE+SEGDIF],SP
05DD 2E	SEG	CS
05DE 8C 16 B0 09	MOV	[SSSAVE+SEGDIF],SS
05E2 33 E4	XOR	SP,SP
05E4 8E D4	MOV	SS,SP
05E6 BC B0 01	MOV	SP,RSTACK
05E9 06	PUSH	ES
05EA 1E	PUSH	DS
05EB 57	PUSH	DI
05EC 56	PUSH	SI
05ED 55	PUSH	BP
05EE 4C	DEC	SP
05EF 4C	DEC	SP
05F0 52	PUSH	DX
05F1 51	PUSH	CX
05F2 53	PUSH	BX
05F3 50	PUSH	AX
05F4 16	PUSH	SS
05F5 1F	POP	DS
05F6 8B 26 A4 01	MOV	SP,[SPSAVE]
05FA 8E 16 B0 01	MOV	SS,[SSSAVE]
05FE 8F 06 B4 01	POP	[IPSAVE]
0602 8F 06 B2 01	POP	[CSSAVE]
0606 58	POP	AX
0607 80 E4 FE	AND	AH,0FEH
060A A3 B6 01	MOV	[FSAVE],AX
060D 89 26 A4 01	MOV	[SPSAVE],SP
0611 1E	PUSH	DS
0612 17	POP	SS
0613 1E	PUSH	DS
0614 07	POP	ES
0615 BC 9C 01	MOV	SP,STACK
0618 C7 06 64 00 BB 06	MOV	[64H],INT
061E B0 20	MOV	AL,20H
0620 E6 F2	OUT	BASE+2
0622 FB	EI	
0623 FC	UP	
0624 E8 CD FA	CALL	CRLF
0627 E8 6C FE	CALL	DISPREG
062A FF 0E 02 01	DEC	[TCOUNT]
062E 75 9F	JNZ	STEP1
0630	ENDGO:	
0630 BE 04 01	MOV	SI,BPTAB
0633 8B 0E 00 01	MOV	CX,[BRKCNT]
0637 E3 10	JCXZ	COMJMP
0639	CLEARBP:	

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0639 8B 54 14      MOV     DX,[SI+BPLEN]
063C AD           LODW
063D 50           PUSH    AX
063E E8 62 FB      CALL    GETSEG
0641 8E C0         MOV     ES,AX
0643 8B FA         MOV     DI,DX
0645 58           POP     AX
0646 AA           STOB
0647 E2 F0         LOOP    CLEARBP
0649 E9 3B FA      COMJMP: JMP    COMMAND
064C
064C             ;Input from the specified port and display result
064C
064C             INPUT:
064C B9 04 00      MOV     CX,4             ;Port may have 4 digits
064F E8 98 FC      CALL    GETHEX          ;Get port number in DX
0652 EC           INB     DX             ;Variable port input
0653 E8 FD FA      CALL    HEX            ;And display
0656 E9 9B FA      JMP     CRLF
0659
0659             ;Output a value to specified port.
0659
0659             OUTPUT:
0659 B9 04 00      MOV     CX,4             ;Port may have 4 digits
065C E8 8B FC      CALL    GETHEX          ;Get port number
065F 52           PUSH    DX             ;Save while we get data
0660 B9 02 00      MOV     CX,2             ;Byte output only
0663 E8 84 FC      CALL    GETHEX          ;Get data to output
0666 92           XCHG    AX,DX           ;Output data in AL
0667 5A           POP     DX             ;Port in DX
0668 EE           OUTB    DX             ;Variable port output
0669 C3           RET
066A
066A             ;Jump to program, setting up registers according to the
066A             ;save area. Up to 10 breakpoint addresses may be specified.
066A
066A             GO:
066A BB 18 01      MOV     BX,LINEBUF
066D 33 F6        XOR     SI,SI
066F             GO1:
066F E8 AA FA      CALL    SCANP
0672 74 19        JZ     EXEC
0674 B9 05 00      MOV     CX,5
0677 E8 70 FC      CALL    GETHEX
067A 89 17        MOV     [BX],DX
067C 88 67 ED      MOV     [BX-BPLEN+1],AH
067F 43           INC     BX
0680 43           INC     BX
0681 46           INC     SI
0682 83 FE 0B      CMP     SI,BPMAX+1
0685 75 E8        JNZ     GO1
0687 B8 42 50      MOV     AX,5000H+"B"    ;BP ERROR
068A E9 9F FE      JMP     ERR
068D             EXEC:
068D 89 36 00 01   MOV     [BRKCNT],SI
0691 E8 CE FC      CALL    GETEOL
0694 8B CE        MOV     CX,SI
0696 E3 1A        JCXZ    NOBP
0698 BE 04 01      MOV     SI,BPTAB
069B             SETBP:
069B 8B 54 14      MOV     DX,[SI+BPLEN]
069E AD           LODW
069F E8 01 FB      CALL    GETSEG
06A2 8E D8        MOV     DS,AX
06A4 8B FA        MOV     DI,DX
06A6 8A 05        MOV     AL,[DI]
06A8 C6 05 CC      MOV     B,[DI],OCCH
06AB 06           PUSH    ES
06AC 1F           POP     DS
06AD 88 44 FE      MOV     [SI-2],AL

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06B0 E2 E9          LOOP      SETBP
06B2                NOBP:
06B2 C7 06 02 01 01 00  MOV     [TCOUNT],1
06B8 E9 D2 FE        JMP      EXIT
06BB
06BB                ;Console input interrupt handler. Used to interrupt commands
06BB                ;or programs under execution (if they have interrupts
06BB                ;enabled). Control-S causes a loop which waits for any other
06BB                ;character to be typed. Control-C causes abort to command
06BB                ;mode. All other characters are ignored.
06BB
06BB                INT:
06BB 50              PUSH     AX                ;Don't destroy accumulator
06BC                ;Output End-of-Interrupt commands to slave 8259A. This
06BC                ;wouldn't be necessary if Automatic End of Interrupt mode
06BC                ;worked like it was supposed to!
06BC B0 20           MOV     AL,20H
06BE E6 F2           OUT     BASE+2
06C0 E4 F6           IN      DATA              ;Get interrupting character
06C2 24 7F           AND     AL,7FH            ;ASCII has only 7 bits
06C4 3C 13           CMP     AL,"S"-"@"        ;Check for Control-S
06C6 75 03           JNZ     NOSTOP
06C8 E8 37 FA        CALL    IN                ;Wait for continue character
06CB                NOSTOP:
06CB 3C 03           CMP     AL,"C"-"@"        ;Check for Control-C
06CD 74 02           JZ      BREAK
06CF                ;Just ignore interrupt - restore AX and return
06CF 58             POP     AX
06D0 CF             IRET
06D1                BREAK:
06D1 E8 20 FA        CALL    CRLF
06D4 E9 B0 F9        JMP     COMMAND
06D7                REGTAB:
06D7 41 58 42 58 43 58 DB      "AXBXCXDXSPBPSIDIDSESSSCSIPPC"
          44 58 53 50 42 50
          53 49 44 49 44 53
          45 53 53 53 43 53
          49 50 50 43
06F3
06F3                REGDIF: EQU      AXSAVE-REGTAB
06F3
06F3                ;Flags are ordered to correspond with the bits of the flag
06F3                ;register, most significant bit first, zero if bit is not
06F3                ;a flag. First 16 entries are for bit set, second 16 for
06F3                ;bit reset.
06F3                FLAGTAB:
06F3 00 00           DW      0
06F5 00 00           DW      0
06F7 00 00           DW      0
06F9 00 00           DW      0
06FB 4F 56           DB      "OV"
06FD 44 4E           DB      "DN"
06FF 45 49           DB      "EI"
0701 00 00           DW      0
0703 4E 47           DB      "NG"
0705 5A 52           DB      "ZR"
0707 00 00           DW      0
0709 41 43           DB      "AC"
070B 00 00           DW      0
070D 50 45           DB      "PE"
070F 00 00           DW      0
0711 43 59           DB      "CY"
0713 00 00           DW      0
0715 00 00           DW      0
0717 00 00           DW      0
0719 00 00           DW      0
071B 4E 56           DB      "NV"
071D 55 50           DB      "UP"
071F 44 49           DB      "DI"
0721 00 00           DW      0

```

0723 50 4C	DB	"PL"
0725 4E 5A	DB	"NZ"
0727 00 00	DW	0
0729 4E 41	DB	"NA"
072B 00 00	DW	0
072D 50 4F	DB	"PO"
072F 00 00	DW	0
0731 4E 43	DB	"NC"

0733
0733 ;Initialization table. First byte of each entry is no.
0733 ;of bytes to output to the corresponding port. That
0733 ;many initialization bytes follow.
0733
0733 INITTABLE:
0733 ;Port BASE+0 - Master 8259A. Initialization Command Word (ICW)
0733 ;One sets level-triggered mode, multiple 8259As, require
0733 ;ICW4.
0733 01 DB 1
0734 19 DB 19H
0735 ;Port BASE+1 - Master 8259A. ICW2 sets vector base to 10H
0735 ;ICW3 sets a slave on interrupt input 1; ICW4 sets buffered
0735 ;mode, as a master, with Automatic End of Interrupt, 8086
0735 ;vector; Operation Command Word (OCW) One sets interrupt
0735 ;mask to enable line 1 (slave 8259A) only.
0735 04 DB 4
0736 10 02 0F FD DB 10H,2,0FH,0FDH
073A ;Port BASE+2 - Slave 8259A. ICW1 sets level-triggered mode,
073A ;multiple 8259As, require ICW4.
073A 01 DB 1
073B 19 DB 19H
073C ;Port BASE+3 - Slave 8259A. ICW2 sets vector base to 18H
073C ;ICW3 sets slave address as 1; ICW4 sets buffered mode,
073C ;as slave, with Automatic End of Interrupt (which doesn't
073C ;work in slaves), 8086 vector; OCW1 sets interrupt mask
073C ;to enable line 1 (serial receive) only.
073C 04 DB 4
073D 18 01 0B FD DB 18H,1,0BH,0FDH
0741 ;Port Base+4 - 9513 Data. 9513 has previously been set
0741 ;up for Counter 5 mode register with auto increment. Thus
0741 ;mode is set to 0B63H, which is no gating, count source is
0741 ;F1 (4 MHz), reload from load or hold, count down repetitively
0741 ;in binary, with output toggle. Load register is set to
0741 ;0007H, and Hold register is set to 0006H. Thus we
0741 ;alternately divide by 7 and 6, which is divided by 2 by
0741 ;the output toggle, thus providing a square wave of
0741 ;4 MHz/13 = 307.7 kHz, which divided by 16 in the 8251A
0741 ;provides 19,230 baud (0.16% high).
0741 06 DB 6
0742 63 0B 07 00 06 00 DB 63H,0BH,7,0,6,0
0748 ;Port BASE+5 - 9513 Control. Load and arm counter 5,
0748 ;enabling baud rate generation. Then select counter
0748 ;5 mode register, in case baud rate wasn't right.
0748 02 DB 2
0749 70 05 DB 70H,5
074B ;Port BASE+6 - 8251A Data. No initialization to this port.
074B 00 DB 0
074C ;Port BASE+7 - 8251A Control. Since it is not possible to
074C ;know whether the 8251A next expects a Mode Instruction or
074C ;a Command Instruction, a dummy byte is sent which could
074C ;safely be interpreted as either but guarantees it is now
074C ;expecting a Command. The command sent is Internal Reset
074C ;which causes it to start expecting a mode. The mode sent
074C ;is for 2 stop bits, no parity, 8 data bits, 16X clock.
074C ;This is followed by the command to error reset, enable
074C ;transmitter and receiver, set RTS and DTR to +12V.
074C 04 DB 4
074D B7 77 CE 37 DB 0B7H,77H,0CEH,37H
0751 0D 0A 0A 53 43 50 HEADER: DM 13,10,10,"SCP 8086 Monitor 1.4",13,10
20 38 30 38 36 20
4D 6F 6E 69 74 6F

```

72 20 31 2E 34 0D
8A
076A 5E          SYNERR: DB      10
076B 20 45 72 72 6F 72  ERRMES: DM      " Error",13,10
      OD 8A
0773 08 20 88      BACMES: DM      8,32,8
0776
0776              ;Disk boot.
0776
0776      BOOT:
0776 57              PUSH      DI
0777
0777              ;*****
0777
0777              ;Boot for Cromemco 4FDC disk controller with either
0777              ;large or small disks. Loads track 0, sector 1 into LOAD.
0777
0777              IF      CROMEMCO4FDC
0777 B0 01          MOV      AL,1
0779 E6 02          OUT      2              ;Reset 4FDC serial I/O
077B B0 84          MOV      AL,84H
077D E6 00          OUT      0              ;and set for 300 baud
077F B0 7F          MOV      AL,7FH
0781 E6 04          OUT      4
0783 B2 21          MOV      DL,21H
0785
0785 B0 D0          MOV      AL,0D0H
0787 E6 30          OUTB     30H
0789
0789 E4 30          INB      30H
078B D0 C8          ROR      AL
078D 72 FA          JC      READY
078F 80 F2 10       XOR      DL,10H
0792 8A C2          MOV      AL,DL
0794 E6 34          OUTB     34H
0796 BF 00 02       MOV      DI,LOAD
0799 B0 0C          MOV      AL,12
079B E6 30          OUTB     30H
079D
079D              HOME:
079D E4 34          INB      34H
079F D0 C8          ROR      AL
07A1 73 FA          JNC      HOME
07A3 E4 30          INB      30H
07A5 24 98          AND      AL,98H
07A7 75 DC          JNZ      RETRY
07A9 B0 01          MOV      AL,1
07AB E6 32          OUTB     32H
07AD B9 80 00       MOV      CX,80H
07B0 8A C2          MOV      AL,DL
07B2 0C 80          OR       AL,80H
07B4 E6 34          OUTB     34H
07B6 B0 8C          MOV      AL,8CH
07B8 E6 30          OUTB     30H
07BA
07BA              READ:
07BA E4 34          INB      34H
07BC D0 C8          ROR      AL
07BE 72 0B          JC      DONE
07C0 E4 33          INB      33H
07C2 AA            STOB
07C3 E2 F5          LOOP     READ
07C5
07C5              WSTAT:
07C5 E4 34          INB      34H
07C7 D0 C8          ROR      AL
07C9 73 FA          JNC      WSTAT
07CB
07CB              DONE:
07CB E4 30          INB      30H
07CD 24 9C          AND      AL,9CH
07CF 75 B4          JNZ      RETRY
07D1
07D1      ENDIF

```

```

07D1                                ;Successful read
07D1 C7 06 B2 01 00 00            MOV     [CSSAVE],0
07D7 C7 06 B4 01 00 02            MOV     [IPSAVE],LOAD
07DD 5F                            POP     DI
07DE E9 89 FE                      JMP     GO
07E1

```

Error Count = 0

```

0777                                ;*****
0777
0777                                ;Boot for North Star disk, single density.
0777                                ;Loads track 0, sector 0 into address LOAD
0777
0777                                IF      NORTHSTARSD
0777
0777                                ;Disk command equates
0777
0777                                SEL:    EQU      1
0777                                STP1:    EQU      9
0777                                STP2:    EQU      8
0777                                NOP:    EQU     10H
0777                                SEC:    EQU     14H
0777                                STPOUT: EQU     1CH
0777                                RD:     EQU     40H
0777                                BST:    EQU     20H
0777
0777 1E                            PUSH    DS
0778 B8 B8 FE                      MOV     AX,0FEB8H
077B 8E D8                        MOV     DS,AX
077D A0 01 00                    MOV     AL,[SEL]
0780 B9 14 00                    MOV     CX,20
0783
0783 E8 19 00                    MOTOR:  CALL    SECTOR
0786 E2 FB                        LOOP    MOTOR
0788
0788 F6 06 1C 00 01            CHKTRK: TEST    B,[STPOUT],1
078D 75 1B                      JNZ     ONTRACK
078F A0 09 00                    MOV     AL,[STP1]
0792 D4 0A                      AAM
0794 A0 08 00                    MOV     AL,[STP2]
0797 E8 05 00                    CALL    SECTOR
079A E8 02 00                    CALL    SECTOR
079D EB E9                      JP      CHKTRK
079F
079F A0 14 00                    SECTOR: MOV     AL,[SEC]
07A2
07A2 A0 30 00                    SECLP:  MOV     AL,[BST+NOP]
07A5 A8 80                      TEST    AL,80H
07A7 74 F9                      JZ      SECLP
07A9 C3                      RET
07AA
07AA BF 00 02                    ONTRACK: MOV     DI,LOAD
07AD B9 18 01                    MOV     CX,280
07B0 BB 50 00                    MOV     BX,RD+NOP
07B3
07B3 E8 E9 FF                    GETSEC: CALL    SECTOR
07B6 24 0F                      AND     AL,0FH
07B8 75 F9                      JNZ     GETSEC
07BA
07BA F6 06 10 00 04            GETSYNC: TEST    B,[NOP],4
07BF E1 F9                      LOOPZ   GETSYNC
07C1 74 E7                      JZ      ONTRACK
07C3 B9 00 01                    MOV     CX,100H
07C6 32 D2                      XOR     DL,DL
07C8 D5 0A                      AAD
07CA
07CA 8A 07                      READ:  MOV     AL,[BX]
07CC AA                        STOB

```

;Uses ES


```

07CD 32 D0      XOR    DL,AL
07CF D0 C2      ROL    DL
07D1 D5 0A      AAD
07D3 E2 F5      LOOP   READ
07D5 8A 07      MOV    AL,[BX]
07D7 3A C2      CMP    AL,DL
07D9 75 CF      JNZ    ONTRACK
07DB 1F         POP     DS
07DC           ENDIF
07DC           ;Successful read
07DC C7 06 B2 01 00 00 MOV    [CSSAVE],0
07E2 C7 06 B4 01 00 02 MOV    [IPSAVE],LOAD
07E8 5F         POP     DI
07E9 E9 7E FE      JMP    GO
07EC

```

Error Count = 0

```

0777           ;*****
0777
0777           ;Boot for Tarbell disk controllers. Load track 0,
0777           ;sector 1 into LOAD.
0777
0777           IF      TARBELL
0777
0777           DISK:   EQU    78H
0777
0777           RETRY:
0777 B0 D0      MOV    AL,ODOH
0779 E6 78      OUTB   DISK
077B           READY:
077B E4 78      INB     DISK
077D D0 C8      ROR     AL
077F 72 FA      JC      READY
0781 BF 00 02   MOV     DI,LOAD
0784 B0 0E      MOV     AL,0EH ;Home command @ 10ms/track
0786 E6 78      OUTB   DISK
0788 E4 7C      INB     DISK+4
078A E4 78      INB     DISK
078C 24 98      AND     AL,98H
078E 75 E7      JNZ     RETRY
0790 B0 01      MOV     AL,1
0792 E6 7A      OUTB   DISK+2
0794 B9 80 00   MOV     CX,80H
0797 B0 8C      MOV     AL,8CH
0799 E6 78      OUTB   DISK
079B           READ:
079B E4 7C      INB     DISK+4
079D D0 C0      ROL     AL
079F 73 0B      JNC     DONE
07A1 E4 7B      INB     DISK+3
07A3 AA         STOB
07A4 E2 F5      LOOP   READ
07A6           WSTAT:
07A6 E4 7C      INB     DISK+4
07A8 D0 C0      ROL     AL
07AA 72 FA      JC      WSTAT
07AC           DONE:
07AC E4 78      INB     DISK
07AE 24 9C      AND     AL,9CH
07B0 75 C5      JNZ     RETRY
07B2           ENDIF
07B2           ;Successful read
07B2 C7 06 B2 01 00 00 MOV    [CSSAVE],0
07B8 C7 06 B4 01 00 02 MOV    [IPSAVE],LOAD
07BE 5F         POP     DI
07BF E9 A8 FE      JMP    GO
07C2

```

Error Count = 0

```

0777 ;*****
0777
0777 IF OTHER
0777
0777 ;User may insert customized disk boot here. All
0777 ;registers are available, stack pointer is valid
0777 ;and interrupts are enabled. Stack should be at
0777 ;same level on fall-through to code below. Last
0777 ;address available is 07DF hex.
0777
0777 ORG 7E0H ;Simulate boot of maximum length
07E0
07E0 ENDIF
07E0 ;Successful read
07E0 C7 06 B2 01 00 00 MOV [CSSAVE],0
07E6 C7 06 B4 01 00 02 MOV [IPSAVE],LOAD
07EC 5F POP DI
07ED E9 7A FE JMP GO
07F0

Error Count = 0

```