

YModem Batch Analysis - Xiphod, Jan. 2026

The following is an annotated log of a YModem Batch transfer between ZOC9 on Windows 11 and TELIX on an MS-DOS '486 based system.

The test files were used, all selected and queued to be sent from ZOC9 to TELIX at 9600 baud.

TEST0.DAT 0 byte

TEST1.DAT 33 bytes

TEST2.DAT 132 bytes (slightly above 128-byte block threshold)

TEST3.DAT 528 bytes (slightly beyond 512-byte threshold)

TEST4.DAT 2112 bytes (slightly beyond 2048-byte threshold)

TEST5.DAT 8448 bytes

BEGIN

All logged entries are in hex. e.g. #43 == 67 decimal == ASCII 'C'

RS-232 SERIAL PORT BYTE STREAM	DESCRIPTION / EXPLANATION
<20260124151805.949 RX>	
#43 --> 'C'	<p>Attention to START/CONTINUE</p> <p>Optional, I typically see this as "CCC". It is sort of like +++, which switches a Hayes modem into command-mode. This rapid "CCC" should get interpreted as switching over into "file transfer mode" (with YModem). The sender can open file-select dialog, or start to send a pre-selected set of files.</p>

At this point, the receiver waits and monitors for a #01 or #02.

But should be prepared to receive an entire header packet of at least 128+3 bytes.

Before responding, the receiver verifies that

it can create the requested file. This includes path and filename. If file already exist, it might auto choose an alternate name, or ask to overwrite. It could respond NAK or CAN (cancel), or ACK if all ok. The receiver does not yet know how many files, or what sizes.


```

---START CRC CONTENT [
#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#01#19#01#02#04#05 [16 bytes]
#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33#34#35 [16 bytes]
#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#19#01#02#04 [16 bytes]
#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33#34 [16 bytes]
#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#19#01#02 [16 bytes]
#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33 [16 bytes]
#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#19#01 [16 bytes]
#02#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32 [16 bytes, 512 bytes so far for file]
]---END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)
#65#AE (16-bit CRC)
<20260124151815.948 RX>
#06 <ACK> (agree with the CRC, no retransmit - continue implied)
<20260124151815.948 TX>
#01#05#FA Data block 5 (#01 == 128 byte block)
---START CRC CONTENT [
#33#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#01#19 [16 bytes, 528 bytes of total file size reached]
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 \
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 \
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 \
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 > pad fill the block
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
]---END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)
#6C#D3 (16-bit CRC)
<20260124151816.091 RX>
#06 <ACK> (agree with the CRC, no retransmit - continue implied)
<20260124151816.091 TX>
#04 <EOT> Nothing left for this stream, all bytes sent.
<20260124151816.091 RX>
#06#43 <ACK> 'C' (agree with the CRC, continue)

<20260124151817.607 TX>
#01#00#FF Header block (#01 == 128 byte block)
---START CRC CONTENT [
#54#45#53#54#34#34#2E#44#41#54#00 "TEST4.DAT" <NUL>
#32#31#31#32#20 "2112" <SPACE> (bytes)
#31#35#31#32#33#36#31#37#35#37#34#20 "15123617574" <SPACE> (time modified, octal)
#30#20 "0" <SPACE> (mode)
#30#20 "0" <SPACE> (serial_number)
#32#20 "2" <SPACE> (other)
#31#30#35#36#30 "1056" (??? by ZOC)
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 \
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 \
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 > pad fill the block
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00 /
]---END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)
(#11 at end = number of 128-byte data blocks)
#FC#43 (16-bit CRC)
<20260124151817.755 RX>
#06#43 <ACK> 'C' (agree with the CRC, continue)
<20260124151818.405 TX>
#02#01#FE Data block 1 (#02 == 1024 byte block)
---START CRC CONTENT [
#01#02#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#01 [32 bytes]
#19#01#02#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01 [32 bytes]
#01#19#01#02#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01 [32 bytes]

```

#97#EC (16-bit CRC)
<20260124151818.947 RX>
#06 <ACK> (agree with the CRC, no retransmit - continue implied)
<20260124151819.495 TX>
#02#02#FD Data block 2 (#02 == 1024 byte block)
---START_CRC CONTENT[

```
[END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)]  
#7E#90 (16-bit CRC)  
<20260124151820.042 RX>  
#06 <ACK> (agree with the CRC, no retransmit - continue implied)  
<20260124151820.044 TX>  
#01#03#FC Data block 3 (#01 == 128 byte block)  
---START CRC CONTENT [  
#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33 [16 bytes]
```



```

#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32#33
#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#01#19#01
#02#04#05#07#0B#0C#0E#0F#11#12#16#17#18#19#31#32
#33#34#35#36#37#38#39#30#20#01#01#01#01#01#01#19
]---END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)
#80#D7                                (16-bit CRC)
<20260124151831.387 RX>
#06                                <ACK> (agree with the CRC, no retransmit - continue implied)
<20260124151831.387 TX>
#04                                <EOT> Nothing left for this stream, all bytes sent.
<20260124151831.403 RX>
#06#43                                <ACK> 'C' (agree with the CRC, continue)
<20260124151832.931 TX>
#01#00#FF                                Header block (#01 == 128 byte block)
---START CRC CONTENT [
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00#00
]---END CRC CONTENT (128 bytes)
#00#00                                (a way to say "no more data or files")
<20260124151833.070 RX>
#06#06 --> <ACK> <ACK>                                (the transfer session is concluded)

```

NOTES

For the header blocks, the number-of-blocks at the end is optional (likely just a debug-aid used by ZOC). Note that it assumes the use of 128-byte blocks. This impacts the computed CRC – a valid client/receiver would match the same CRC computation, but would otherwise ignore this piece of data.

ZOC automatically switch to 128-byte blocks when the bytes remaining goes below a certain threshold (about 512-bytes). This is prudent, especially at low baud rates, so that the last block doesn't have to be a full 1KB length.

Header blocks can switch to 1024-byte block if the filename is long (or contains a long path). It remains ambiguous on what constraints the path has – relative, absolute, and direction of slashes.

The “(??? by ZOC)“ parts of the Block Header also seem optional.

If the filesize is large (255 blocks * 1024 bytes, so over 256KB), my understanding is the block increment counter rolls over from FF back to 01 (to avoid being confused with the 00 header block). Like the 3rd byte rolls from 00 to FE. [this is not yet confirmed]

Sample C Implementation for 16-bit CRC

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stddef.h>

uint16_t calculate_xmodem_crc(const unsigned char* data, size_t len)
{
    uint16_t crc = 0x0000; // Initial value (other CRC might start with 0xFFFF)
    int16_t signed_ref;
    uint8_t i;

    while (len--) {
        // XOR with the current byte shifted into the high byte
        printf("%c(%d) %X ", *data, *data, crc);
        printf(" ^ (%X)", (uint16_t)(*data) << 8);
        crc ^= (uint16_t)(*data++) << 8;
        signed_ref = crc;
        printf("= %X(%d)\n", crc, signed_ref);
        for (i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
            printf(" %d %X --> ", i, crc);
            if (crc & 0x8000) {
                // If the most significant bit is set, shift left
                // and XOR with the polynomial
                crc = (crc << 1) ^ 0x1021; // The XMODEM polynomial
            } else {
                // Otherwise, just shift left
                crc <<= 1;
            }
            signed_ref = crc;
            printf("%X(%d)\n", crc, signed_ref);
        }
    }

    return crc; // The result is used directly without final XOR
}

int main()
{
    uint16_t crc_result;
    int16_t unsigned_ref;
    char test_str[128] = {
        0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x05, 0x07, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0E, 0x0F, 0x11, 0x12, 0x16, 0x17, 0x18, 0x19, 0x31,
        0x32, 0x33, 0x34, 0x35, 0x36, 0x37, 0x38, 0x39, 0x30, 0x20, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01, 0x01,
        0x19, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
    };

    crc_result = calculate_xmodem_crc(test_str, 128);
    unsigned_ref = crc_result;
    printf("%X(%d)", crc_result, unsigned_ref);

    return 0;
}

```

Sample BASIC Implementation for 16-bit CRC

Style is X16 BASLOAD, but dialect is very similar to CBM BASIC V2 (just add line numbers).

```
REM XIPHOD - DEC 2025

MAGIC.VALUE% = $1021
REM THESE ONLY WORK WHEN X <= 32767 AND X >= -32768 (SPECIFICALLY THE "OR" AND "AND" KEYWORDS)
REM X XOR Y = (X OR Y) AND NOT (X AND Y)
REM ALTERNATIVE: (X+Y) - 2*(X AND Y)
DEF FN XM(X) = (X + XV) - 2*(X AND XV)

DIM CRC.DATA%(1024) : REM CRC.DATA%(0) CONTAINS LENGTH

GOSUB INIT.CRC.DATA

GOSUB CALC.CRC

GOSUB PRINT.CRC.AS.HEX

END

REM INTERNAL EXAMPLE OF RECEIVING SOME DATA THAT WE WANT TO
REM THEN MAINTAIN A CRC OF. THIS "SIMULATES" A FILE LOAD OR
REM SERIAL DATA RECEIVE.

INIT.CRC.DATA:
I% = 0
INIT.CRC.NEXT:
READ A% : REM SIGNED 16-BIT
IF A% < 0 THEN CRC.DATA%(0) = I% : RETURN
I% = I% + 1 : CRC.DATA%(I%) = A%
GOTO INIT.CRC.NEXT

CALC.CRC:
CRC.RESULT = $0 : REM INITIAL VALUE (XMODEM INIT 0, FOR IBM 3740 - START WITH $FFFF)
DATA.IDX% = 1 : REM DATA STARTS AT INDEX 1

NEXT.BYTE:
IF DATA.IDX% > CRC.DATA%(0) THEN RETURN : REM CRC.RESULT COMPUTED

REM CHR$ $80 ENABLES A "DON'T INTERPRET" SIGNAL, SO PETSCII SYMBOL
REM OF SUBSEQUENT OUTPUT IS SHOWN INSTEAD OF CRT-EFFECT APPLIED.
PRINT CHR$(($80));CHR$(CRC.DATA%(DATA.IDX%));";";CRC.RESULT;" ";

XV = CRC.DATA%(DATA.IDX%) * 256 : REM (CRC.DATA AT CURRENT INDEX) << 8
REM THE FOLLOWING IS NECESSARY SO WE CAN USE "XV" LATER IN THE DO.XOR SUBROUTINE
IF XV > 32767 THEN XV = XV - 65536
IF XV < -32768 THEN XV = XV + 65536

CRC.TEMP = CRC.RESULT
CRC.TEMP = FN XM(CRC.TEMP) : REM XOR'D WITH XV
CRC.RESULT = CRC.TEMP
GOSUB PRINT.CRC.AS.HEX : PRINT : REM PRINT HEX$(CRC.RESULT)

XV = MAGIC.VALUE% : REM PREPARE THAT WE WILL XOR BY THE XMODEM POLYNOMIAL
FOR I = 0 TO 7

REM CAN'T USE "AND" RELIABLY ON SIGNED 16-BIT, BUT WE JUST NEED
REM TO CHECK IF THE HIGH BIT (MSB) IS SET. SO JUST LOOK AT THE HIGH-BYTE
REM BY DIVIDING THE VALUE BY 256 (SAME AS SHR >> 8).
CRC.LOW% = CRC.RESULT / 256
IF CRC.LOW% AND $80 THEN GOTO HANDLE.HIGH.BIT.CASE

REM ELSE...
CRC.RESULT = CRC.RESULT * 2 : REM (CRC << 1)
HIGH.BIT.WAS.SET:
IF CRC.RESULT > 32767 THEN CRC.RESULT = CRC.RESULT - 65536
IF CRC.RESULT < -32768 THEN CRC.RESULT = CRC.RESULT + 65536
PRINT " ";I;" ";:GOSUB PRINT.CRC.AS.HEX : PRINT : REM PRINT HEX$(CRC.RESULT)
NEXT

DATA.IDX% = DATA.IDX% + 1
GOTO NEXT.BYTE

HANDLE.HIGH.BIT.CASE:
```


End.