bso2 Monitor Reference

Target: W65C02EDU | Source: `SRC/bso2.asm` | Generated: 2026-02-14

0) Naming

`bso2` is the preferred written form in this manual.

It is intentionally dual-meaning and retro-styled:

- `b` = Basic
- `s` = System
- `0` = Operations (also read as letter `O`)
- `2` = `/2` and 6502 lineage

Stylized-glyph note: `6` can stand in for lowercase `b`, and `5` can stand in for lowercase `s`.

That makes `6502` a visual shorthand for `bso2` (`6`=`b`, `5`=`s`, `0`=`o`, `2`=`/2`).

Expanded meaning: `Basic System Operations/2`.

1) Startup / Prompt Behavior

On reset with valid reset cookie, boot choices are `C/W/M`:

C = clear RAM (confirm Y/N)
W = warm start
M = enter monitor

After clear/startup, the sign-on banner (`BSO2_INIT`) is printed:

```
**** basic system operations/2 ****
****      b s o / 2  v0 . 9   ****
****        6 5 0 2           ****
```

Monitor prompt is a single `-` character on a new line.

2) Command Summary

Cmd	Syntax	Behavior / Output	Flags / Notes
`?`	`?`	Short help line.	Quick command list only.
`H`	`H`	Full multi-line help.	Includes interactive caveats.
`Z`	`Z`	Clear RAM after Y/N confirmation.	Zeroes `$0200-$7EFF`. Does not zero `$0000-$01FF` (ZP/stack) or `$7F00-$7FFF` (I/O area).
`W`	`W`	Warm start back into monitor.	No args.

`D`	`D [START [END]]`	Hex+ASCII dump. `END` is inclusive.	`D` alone repeats last span from next address. Hex/ASCII fields show an 8+8 split.
`U`	`U START END`	Disassemble as 65C02 mnemonics and operands.	`END` is inclusive. Emits `ADDR: MNM OPERAND`.
`A`	`A START [INSN]`	Tiny 65C02 assembler, interactive at next address.	Example: `A 1000 LDA #FF` then prompt `A 1002:`. `.` exits. No labels/forward refs. Relative branches accept absolute hex targets and are range-checked. Explicit accumulator form like `INC A` is supported.
`X`	`X START`	Execute from absolute address.	Transfers control via RTS trampoline. NMI while running under `X` breaks back to monitor; target `RTS` also returns to monitor.
`R`	`R [A=HH] [X=HH] [Y=HH]`	Resume last debug context.	Restores `A/X/Y/P/SP/PC` from latest debug snapshot and resumes via `RTI`. Optional `A/X/Y` overrides are applied first. Up-arrow repeat is useful for single-step resume loops.
`N`	`N`	Run to next sequential instruction.	Implements next-stop by patching a temporary `BRK` at `PC+len(opcode)`. RAM only; ROM/I/O patch targets are rejected. Debug output restores and displays the original stepped-to instruction in `PREV:`.

M	`M [START [B0..B15]]`	Modify/deposit memory. Inline deposit supports up to 16 bytes.	Interactive mode: `CR/LF = next`, `.` ends. CRLF pair counts as one next.
F	`F START END B0..B15`	Fill inclusive range with repeating 1..16 byte pattern.	No interactive mode. Verifies each write.
C	`C SRC_START SRC_END DST_START`	Copy inclusive source range to destination.	Overlap-safe (forward/backward selection). Verifies each write.
!	`!F ...`, `!M ...`, `!C ...`, `!A ...`, `!N`	Force-prefix for protected commands.	Allows access to protected low RAM (`$0000-$03FF`).
Q	`Q`	Enter WAI halt loop.	IRQ masked. Resume by NMI (or Reset). NMI latch returns cleanly to monitor.
V	`V`	Show vector jump chains.	Displays HW vector to final code path.

3) Interactive Caveats

- `M` interactive: two hex digits are required per byte write (00..FF).
- `A` interactive: type one mnemonic/operand per prompt, `.` exits assembler mode.
- `.` exits interactive modify and retains next-address state for subsequent `M`.
- `CR` or lone `LF` advances to next address.
- `CRLF` pair is consumed as a single next-step.
- `F` does not support interactive mode.
- At an empty monitor prompt, `Up Arrow` (`ESC [ A`) repeats and executes the previous command.
- `F/M/C/A/N` block access to `$0000-$03FF` unless prefixed with `!`. `D` is always allowed.
- Post-command game ask hook is one-shot: it is set on Reset and when NMI returns to monitor, then cleared after first use.
- Hook flag is fixed/reserved at `$0088` (`GAME_ASK_PENDING`). Manual control: `!M 88 01` sets pending; `!M 88 00` clears pending.

4) Verify / Error Outputs

Operation	Message / Behavior
Modify verify fail	`M VERIFY FAILED AT ADDR` + failing address.
Fill verify fail	`F VERIFY FAILED AT ADDR` + failing address.
Copy verify fail	`C VERIFY FAILED AT ADDR` + failing address.
Dump range error	`D RANGE ERROR`.
Unassemble range error	`U RANGE ERROR`.

Assembler branch range error	`A BRANCH RANGE ERROR` .
BRK debug context	Printed as three lines: `PREV:` (instruction at BRK opcode), `TRAP:` (register/status line), then `NEXT:` (instruction at resume PC). For `N`-generated temporary breaks, `PREV:` shows the restored original instruction.
Bad syntax	Per-command usage lines (e.g. `USAGE: M [START [B0..B15]]`).

5) API Reference (Macros and Functions)

Use this section when calling monitor functionality from your own assembly code.

5.1) Macro Reference (`macros.inc`)

Macro	Parameters	Behavior / Notes
`PUSH`	`PUSH p1 [,p2] [,p3] [,p4]`	Pushes listed registers in given order. Supported tokens: `A/X/Y/P` (case-insensitive).
`PULL`	`PULL p1 [,p2] [,p3] [,p4]`	Pops listed registers in given order. Keep ordering compatible with prior `PUSH` .
`REPEAT`	`REPEAT Routine, Count`	Calls `JSR Routine` repeatedly `Count` times. Preserves `X` via push/pull.
`PRT_CSTRING`	`PRT_CSTRING Label`	Prints null-terminated string at `Label` via `PRT_C_STRING` .
`DUMP`	`DUMP Start, EndExclusive`	Convenience wrapper for `MEM_DUMP` with explicit exclusive end.
`FILL`	`FILL Start, EndInclusive, B0 [,B1] [,B2] [,B3] [,B4]`	Loads pattern bytes (1..5) and calls `MEM_FILL_PATTERN` . End is inclusive in macro syntax.
`COPY`	`COPY SrcStart, SrcEndInclusive, DstStart`	Calls overlap-safe `MEM_COPY_RANGE` . Source end is inclusive in macro syntax.
`COPY_BLOCK`	`COPY_BLOCK SrcStart, Length, DstStart`	Compatibility wrapper that expands to `COPY SrcStart,(SrcStart+Length-1),DstStart` .
`CMP_CSTRING`	`CMP_CSTRING AddrA, AddrB`	Wrapper for project-specific string compare symbols/routine (`STRCMP_PTR_*` , `STR_COMPARE`). Use only when those symbols are provided by your build.

5.2) Callable Function Reference

Practical entry points for extensions and integration.

Routine	Input	Output	Flags	ZP / Memory Use
`INIT_SERIAL`	None	UART initialized	Unchanged	None
`WRITE_BYTE`	`A` =char	Char sent to UART, LED updated	Unchanged	None

`READ_BYTE`	None	`A` =received char (ROM read)	ROM-defined	None
`CHECK_BYTE`	None	`A` =status	`C=1` if RX empty	None
`RBUF_INIT`	None	Input ring reset	Unchanged	Uses generic buffer descriptor core
`BUF_INIT`	Active descriptor pointers set	Head/Tail/Count zeroed	Unchanged	Uses `BUF_*_PTR`
`BUF_PUT_A`	`A` =byte	Byte queued	`C=0` stored, `C=1` full	Uses `BUF_*_PTR` , `BUF_SIZE`
`BUF_GET_A`	None	`A` =byte	`C=0` byte, `C=1` empty	Uses `BUF_*_PTR` , `BUF_SIZE`
`CMD_DISPATCH`	`A` =command letter	Handler called from table	`C=0` handled, `C=1` unknown	Uses `CMD_TABLE` , `CMD_POST_ACTION`
`MEM_DUMP`	`PTR_DUMP_CUR` =start (inc), `PTR_TEMP` =end (exc)	Formatted hex+ASCII dump with 8+8 separator	Unchanged	Uses `PTR_DUMP_CUR` , `PTR_DUMP_END` , `PTR_LEG` , `MEM_DUMP_CNT`
`MEM_DISASM_65C 02`	`PTR_DUMP_CUR` =start (inc), `PTR_TEMP` =end (inc)	65C02 disassembly output (`ADDR: MNM OPERAND`)	Unchanged	Uses `PTR_DUMP_CUR` , `PTR_DUMP_END` , `PTR_TEMP` , `PTR_LEG` , `DIS_*`
`MEM_FILL_PATTE RN`	`PTR_DUMP_CUR` =start (inc), `PTR_DUMP_END` =end (exc), `F_COUNT` =pattern length, `F_PATTERN` =pattern bytes	Fills range with repeating pattern	`C=0` complete, `C=1` aborted (verify/protec t)	Uses `PTR_DUMP_CUR` , `PTR_DUMP_END` , `F_COUNT` , `F_PATTERN` , `F_PAT_IDX`
`MEM_COPY_RANGE`	`PTR_LEG` =src start (inc), `PTR_DUMP_END` =src end (exc), `PTR_TEMP` =dst start	Copies source to destination (overlap-safe)	`C=0` complete, `C=1` aborted (verify/protec t)	Uses `PTR_LEG` , `PTR_DUMP_CUR` , `PTR_DUMP_END` , `PTR_TEMP` , `CMD_PARSE_VAL`
`CMD_DO_ASM`	`CMD_LINE` = A START [INSN]	Interactive tiny assembler	`.` exits	Uses `CMD_LINE` , `PTR_TEMP` , opcode tables, and `ASM_*` / `DIS_*` scratch

6) Parser and Buffer Limits

- `CMD_MAX_LEN = 31` characters (excluding null terminator).
- `RBUF_SIZE = 32` bytes.
- One-command history is kept for up-arrow repeat (`CMD_LAST_LINE`).
- Hex token parser accepts 1..4 hex digits, optional `$` prefix.
- `M` and `F` inline byte lists: max 16 bytes each.
- `!` is consumed as a command prefix, then normal parsing continues.

7) Memory Usage

Build Section Usage (current)

Section	ORG	Size (hex)	Size (dec)
PAGE0	$0040	$BF	191
CODE	$8000	$2227	8743
KDATA	$A227	$1066	4198
UDATA	$0200	$7A	122
Total	-	$33C6	13254

RAM Layout Highlights

- PAGE0 starts at `$0040` . Includes parser state, dump state, debug snapshot, vector hooks, and active buffer descriptor pointers.
- Guard policy reserves PAGE0 through `$00FE` to enforce a hard ceiling for this monitor build.
- `KDATA` floats directly behind `CODE` (current build start: `$A227`).
- Fixed/pinned bytes: `GAME_ASK_PENDING=$0088` , `RST_HOOK=$0089` , `NMI_HOOK=$008C` , `IRQ_HOOK=$008F` , `BRK_FLAG=$0092` .
- Hardware vectors are fixed at the top page: `NMI=$FFFA` , `RST=$FFFC` , `IRQ/BRK=$FFFE` .
- UDATA starts at `$0200` :

```
RBUF_DATA      32 bytes
CMD_LINE       32 bytes (31 + NUL)
CMD_LAST_LINE  32 bytes (31 + NUL)
RESET_COOKIE    4 bytes
F_PATTERN      16 bytes
DBG_TAG_BUF     6 bytes
```

8) Notes for Integrators

- Command parser uppercases incoming command bytes before parse/dispatch.
- Command execution is table-driven via `CMD_TABLE` .
- Input buffering now uses a generic descriptor-based core bound to the ring buffer.
- `Q` path relies on NMI latch (`SYSF_NMI_FLAG_M`) and then re-enters monitor cleanly.

9) Planned Commands (Appendix, Provisional)

This appendix documents planned command architecture and roadmap intent only.

Proviso: change is constant. These plans are not stable API and may change before publish.

9.1) Grammar Direction

- Primary model: `noun verb [args...]` (namespace first, action second).
- Direct-action commands may still exist where practical (for example jump/execute style flow).

- Parser should accept both spaced and fused forms for operator speed.

9.2) Canonical Input Compatibility

- `X S` and `XS` should map to the same internal command key.
- `X R` and `XR` should map to the same internal command key.
- `M D` and `MD` should map to the same internal command key.
- `I O V` and `IOV` should map to the same internal command key.
- `I C` and `IC` should map to the same internal command key.
- One canonical dispatch representation is preferred to avoid duplicate handlers.

9.3) Namespace Plan

Root	Planned Role	Notes
B	Bank / FLASH	Reserved for FLASH-related operations (read/program/erase/verify family).
I	Info root	Carries nested subfamilies such as time and I/O.
I T	Time	Time moves under Info; top-level `T` is freed.
I C	Calculator	Planned calculator entry under Info; prefer RPN input style.
T	Terminal	Repurposed top-level namespace for terminal-related operations.
I O P	PIA	Top-level `P` is freed; PIA moves under Info/IO.
I O V	VIA	Top-level `V` is freed; VIA moves under Info/IO.
I O V T	VIA timers	Hardware timers are expected under VIA tree.
J	Jump / Execute	Preferred home for execute flow if top-level execute letter changes.
X	Transfer / XMODEM	At minimum: send and receive support.
S	Search	Text and binary search families.
M	Memory family	Supports compact forms such as `MD`/`MM` as aliases.
O	Deferred decision	Candidate: chained execution wrapper; decision postponed.

9.4) Search Family Detail

- Planned base forms: `S C START END <text>` and `S B START END <pattern...>`.
- `S C` mode: unquoted text stops at first whitespace.
- `S C` mode: quoted delimiters can include `"`, `'`, and `` ` ``.
- `S C` mode: delimiter escape by doubling delimiter character.
- `S C` mode wildcards: `?` matches exactly one character, `*` matches zero or more characters.
- `S C` mode literals: `??` matches literal `?`, and `**` matches literal `*`.
- `S B` mode tokens: `HH` byte, `HHHH` little-endian word, nibble wildcard (`?A`/`A?`/`??`), and `*` byte wildcard.
- Candidate extensions: Pascal strings and high-bit-set text search modes.

9.5) XMODEM Requirement

- Before publish, provide both XMODEM receive and send paths.
- Preferred forms: `X R ...` and `X S ...` with fused aliases (`XR`, `XS`).

9.6) Vector + Safety Direction (Pre-Publish Requirement)

- Vector updates must support dynamic atomic update behavior.
- Critical windows include vector commit and FLASH routines.
- During critical windows, all EDU LEDs should flash to signal that NMI should not be pressed.
- NMI path should be guarded/deferred during critical windows instead of normal debug flow.
- Staged-update plus atomic-commit behavior is the intended implementation pattern.
- Mandate (non-changing requirement): any operation that mutates FLASH state or vector state must assert critical indication/guard behavior, including module/transient load paths; implementation detail may change, requirement does not.

9.7) Deferred Item

- `O` command semantics are intentionally deferred.
- If adopted as an operation chain wrapper, error policy and guard policy must be defined explicitly.

9.8) Compression + TX Ring (Priority 0)

- Priority 0 roadmap item: reduce monitor-text ROM footprint with compression.
- Planned model: tokenized text plus RLE.
- RLE threshold: encode runs of 3 or more consecutive bytes.
- Frequent-byte run tokens are planned for `space`, `-`, `0`, `1`, and `*`.
- Historical design note: RLE was a practical production tool in ASMF1/System/36 COLD work, where throughput and overnight windows mattered more than perfect compression ratios. The implementation was rushed and not elegant, but it was successful in production. That same tradeoff applies here: favor simple, fast, streamable compression with manageable code complexity over maximum ratio.
- Decompression direction is ROM compressed stream to output sink (UART stream directly or TX/RAM staging).
- A dedicated TX ring buffer is planned for nonblocking output.
- Decoder should be pausable/resumable when TX ring space is exhausted.
- RX and TX buffers remain separate.
- Default virtual-stream plan: one shared TX ring with scheduling/priority policy.
- Per-stream TX rings are optional and should be introduced only if stream isolation/QoS is required.
- Raw/uncompressed source strings remain in assembly source as authoring truth.
- Planned build flow: marked header/trailer string regions are consumed by a GNU C packer that generates an assembler include.

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