

272

C62E	DEC #04 LDX #04 LDY @0 STY #58 LDA #12 STA #50 DEY
C63B	LDA @ #0D
C63D	INY CMP (#56), Y BNE #C63D JSR #CEA1 LDA (#58), Y INY CMP #25, X BCC #C63B BNE #C660
C64E	LDA (#58), Y CMP #16, X BCC #C63B BNE #C660 STA #01 LDA #25, X STA #02 JSR #CEA1 RAS CLK RTS
C660	
C661	JSR #C88C
4	LDA #42, X
6	EOR #41, X
8	STA #52
A	JSR #C905
D	LDY @ #53
F	JSR #C3CD
2	LDA #42, X
4	STA #43, X
6	JSR #C907
9	LDY @ #57
B	JSR #C3CD
C67E	LDY @0
k	STY #5B STY #5C STY #5D STY #5E RTS
C689	JSR #C661 LDA #54 JSR #C705 BEQ #C67F LDY @ #20 DEY
C695	

division by
zero

1 } prepare to pull item from stack
 2 }
 3 }
 4 } set up (#58) to start of text space
 5 }
 6 } prepare to enter loop
 7 } and prepare to find a [CR]
 8 } ~~get~~ set up (#58), Y to first [CR]
 9 }
 10 } add Y reg. into ptr (#58), and inc ptr (test esc key)
 11 } get byte (line number)
 12 }
 13 } and compare with 'high' byte on stack
 14 } if 'line found' < 'line to be found', then 'next line'
 15 } if " " > " " " " , return wiv. carry st
 16 } get other byte of line no.
 17 } compare wiv 'low' byte on stack
 18 } AS ABOVE
 19 }
 20 } hey kiddies, we've found line no., so put line
 21 } no. in #01, #02
 22 }
 23 } add Y reg. to (#58)^{REG}, and inc (#58) Y
 24 } clear carry to indicate 'LINE FOUND'
 25 } and FINISH
 26 } evaluate <expression>
 27 }
 28 } EOR signs on the 2 TOS items
 29 }
 30 } save result (= sign of result of * or /
 31 } if TOS is -ve, then negate it
 32 }
 33 } pull item from TOS and put in !#53
 34 }
 35 } if TOS is -ve
 36 }
 37 } if TOS is -ve, then negate it
 38 }
 39 } pull item from TOS and put in !#57
 40 }
 41 } zero 32 bit accumulator !#58
 42 } which will later hold result
 43 }
 44 } and FINISH
 45 } evaluate expression, RESULT ← 0, dividend → !#57, divisor → !#53
 46 }
 47 } is divisor = 0?
 48 }
 49 } if ~~50~~ 50, then ERROR
 50 } count = 32 (we're dealing wiv 32 bit numbers, kiddies!)

C696	BEQ #C6D9	; do count = count - 1, until done 32 times or msbit
	ASL #57	
	ROL #58	
	ROL #59	
	ROL #5A	} shift left dividend
	BPL #C695	} keep shifting dividend until msbit = 1
C6A2	ROL #57	
	ROL #58	
	ROL #59	
	ROL #5A	
	ROL #5B	
	ROL #5C	
	ROL #5D	
	ROL #5E	
	SEC	
	LDA #5B	
	SBC #53	
	PHA	
	LDA #5C	
	SBC #54	
	PHA	
	LDA #5D	
	SBC #55	
	TAX	
	LDA #5E	
	SBC #56	
	BCC #C6D4	
	STA #5E	
	STX #5D	
	PLA	
	STA #5C	
	PLA	
	STA #5B	
	BCC #C6D6	
C6D4	PLA	
	PLA	
C6D6	DEY	
	BNE #C6A2	
C6D9	RTS	
C6DA	JSR #C78B	
	DEX	
	STX #04	
	LDA #42, X	
	EOR #80	
	STA #52	
	LDA #43, X	
	EOR #80	
	STA #54	
	LDY #0	
	SEC	
	LDA #15, X	

} else shift dividend into RESULT
 } pretend to do (RESULT := RESULT - DIVISOR)
 } branch if borrow (i.e. RESULT < DIVISOR)
 } do RESULT := RESULT - DIVISOR
 } and repeat loop (REM: CARRY SET!)
 } remove 'false data' from machine stack
 } count := -count - 1
 } do for all bits
 } And return
 } evaluate unbracketed expression, X ← stack ptr
 } prepare to pull item from stack
 } #52 ←

Rom ROUTINES

? = undefined
1 = set
0 = cleared
S = same as entry

F291 :- skip spaces and get char

[A, Y, F]

ENTRY (#05) + ?/03 points to character with which to start with

EXIT Acc ← first non-space character
(#05), Y points to position of char.
(#05) + ?/03 points to immediately AFTER char.

N	V	B	D	I	Z	C
?	S	-	S	S	S	0

F36B

:- sets up pointer (#52) to variable P

[A, F]

ENTRY None

EXIT (#52) ← P
Acc. = high byte of (#52)
if (#52) don't point to zero page, Z clear

N	V	B	D	I	Z	C
?	S	-	S	S	S	?

F376

:- print hex contents off acc. followed by a space

[A, F]

ENTRY acc ← number
D flag ← 0

EXIT acc ← #20

N	V	B	D	I	Z	C
0	-	S	S	S	0	?

F37E

:- print hex contents off acc.

[A, F]

ENTRY acc ← number
D clear

EXIT acc ← ASCII char. of lowest
number, i.e. if acc = #35,
acc ← CH "5"

N.B. unlike routine #F802, this
routine keeps 'count' correct!

F38E

Assemble mnemonic