

APPENDIX D

DIRECTORY OF COLECOVISION SOFTWARE BULLETINS

0001..... Colecovision Software Bulletin
0002..... Error in Write_Vram Routine
0003..... OS Bug - PTR_TO_LST_OF_SND_ADDR in wrong place
0004..... Technique - Turning off songs without going into the tables.
0005..... Bug in OS Activate routine
0006..... Release of Additional OS Entry Points
0007..... Header:UTL
0008..... Music Tables
0009..... Songbird File
0010..... Interrupt Handling Routines

TO: DISTRIBUTION

cc: Eric Bromely
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

FROM: DAVID HWANG

SUBJECT: COLECOVISION SOFTWARE BULLETIN

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

More specifically, its purposes are:

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

BULLETIN NO. 0002

May 25, 1982

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

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

WRITE_VRAM has a problem:

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

BULLETIN NO. 0003

June 7, 1982

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

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

There is a bug in the OS sound software:

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

BULLETIN NO. 0004

June 7, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

FROM: Z. SMITH/D. HWANG

SUBJECT: A TECHNIQUE FOR TURNING OFF SONGS AND SOUNDS

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

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

6/18/82

TO: DISTRIBUTION

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

FROM: Z. Smith/D. HWANG

SUBJECT: BUG IN OS ACTIVATE ROUTINE

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

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

This leads to 2 problems:

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

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

SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION

FROM: K. LAGACE/D. HWANG

SUBJECT: RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL OS ENTRY POINTS
OS_SYMBOLS:OS REV. 1

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

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

FOR SOUND USE ONLY

ATN_SWEEP	0012FH	Creates attenuation sweeps by altering attenuation data stored in song data area.	See Sound Users Manual	See Sound Users Manual	All
FREQ_SWEEP	000FCH	Creates frequency sweeps by altering frequency data stored in song data area.	See Sound Users Manual	See Sound Users Manual	All
EFXOVER	002EEH	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	All
LEAVE_EFFECT	001D5H	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	See Sound Users	All

BULLETIN NO. 0007

OCTOBER 21, 1982

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

cc: Robert Schenck

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

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

MEMORANDUM

NO. 0008
OCTOBER 27, 1982

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

cc: Robert Schenck

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

For example, in the upcoming games:

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

MEMORANDUM

NO. 0009
OCTOBER 27, 1982

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

cc: Robert Schenck

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

CALL BELL_SOUND

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

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

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

BULLETIN NO. 0010

OCTOBER 27, 1982

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

cc: Eric Bromley
Marshall Caras
Robert Schenck

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

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

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

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

An example of the use of DEF_INT:

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


SOURCE LINE

1 "290"

3

5

0

2

9.

5

9

9

1

2

1

13

12

2

0

2

5

6

8

3

5

24

23

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```
59 10Outputs;
60 GLB NMI_INTERRUPT
61 GLB DEF_INT
62
63
64 jCalls;
65 routine passed in IX in the case of DEF_INT
66 jOS Calls
67 EXT VDP_STATUS_BYTE
68 EXT READ_REGISTER
69
70 COMMENT MACRO
71 .GOTO ENDCOMMENT
72
73
74
75 DEF INT
76
77
78
79 Pseudo code
80
81 Procedure DEF_INT ('OS_routine);
82 Push AF (In case it has an input parameter)
83 INT_DEF_BYTE := DEFER; (set bit 0)
84 Pop AF (With input parameter to OS routine)
85 Save HL (In case of input parameter)
86 HL := Return address
87 Exchange Return address with saved HL value
88 Gate OS routine passed as input (in IX)
89
90 .(do os routine processing) (and possibly an interrupt will occur
91 but not be processed.)
92 (return from OS routine)
93 INT_DEF_BYTE := NOT (DEFER); (reset bit 0)
94 Check for INTERRUPT_OCCURRED in INT_DEF_BYTE (bit 7)
95 INT_DEF_BYTE := NOT (DEFER, INTERRUPT_OCCURRED); (0)
96 IF (INTERRUPT_OCCURRED in INT_DEF_BYTE) (from previous test) (bit 7)
97 then
98 NMI_INTERRUPT;
99
100 END; (DEF_INT)
101
102 ENDCOMMENT;
103 MEND
104
105 *****
106
107 PROC
```

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```
130 COMMENT2 MACRO
131 .GOTO ENDCOMMENT
132
133
```

```
134 **** NMI_INTERRUPT **** ROL
135 ****
136 ****
137 ****
138 ****
139 ****
```

We get here whenever VDP interrupts (every 1/60 sec.). The deferred VRAM writes take place here and the interrupt driven sound, keyboard scan and timer routines are also exercised. At the end of the routine, the VDP status register is read and its contents are saved in STAT_SAVE.

Before the routine runs, it checks interrupt defer bit of INT_DEF_BYTE (bit 0). If this bit is set, it is an indication that a routine is in progress which accesses the VDP and therefore should not be interrupted by another routine which also accesses the VDP. Interrupt occurred bit of INT_DEF_BYTE (bit 7) is then set and the routine returns without performing any other functions.

Pseudo code

```
151
152
153 Procedure NMI_INTERRUPT
154   Save Accumulator
155   Save all registers except Accumulator
156   Save alternate registers
157   If DEFER in INT_DEF_BYTE (bit 0)
158     then INT_DEF_BYTE := INT_DEF_BYTE + [INTERRUPT_OCCURRED]; Set bit 7
159   else
160     Begin
161       Process interrupt routines
162     End;
163   Restore alternate registers
164   Restore all registers except Acc
165   Read VDP status register
166   Restore Acc
167
168 End; (NMI_INTERRUPT)
169
170
171 END_COMMENT;
172 MEND
173
174 PROG
```

BULLETIN NO. 11
DECEMBER 22, 1982

TO: DISTRIBUTION

FROM: ARD SOFTWARE ENGINEERING *David J. Haring*
SUBJECT: RELEASE OF COLECOVISION PROGRAMMERS
MANUAL REV. 5

cc: Eric Bromley
Robert Schenck
Marshall Caras
Tom Helmer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ColecoVision Software Bulletin

BULLETIN NO. 0012
March 17, 1983

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

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

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

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

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CC: E. Bromley
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ColecoVision Software Bulletin

Bulletin No. 0013
April 4, 1983

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INPUT: DE = N (16 bit signed number)

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

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

FLAGS
DE

PUTFRAME
(entry point xxxxH)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUTPUT: Modifies URAM name table

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

All registers used

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

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

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

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

Then the following code sequence...

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

will produce this display...

```

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

(diagram of upper left corner of pattern plane)

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

GET_BKGRND
(entry point xxxxH)

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

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

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

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

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

All registers used

CALC_OFFSET
(entry point xxxxH)

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

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

INPUTS: D = Y_PAT_POS
 E = X_PAT_POS

OUTPUTS: DE = Offset from start of pattern name table

REGISTERS AFFECTED:

FLAGS
DE

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ColecoVison Software Bulletin

Bulletin No. 0014

April 12, 1983

TO: Distribution

FROM: ARD Software Engineering

RE: OS_SYMBOLS Rev.4

DKH

RFJ

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

Attachment

Distribution:

C. Baldyga	J. Milano
R. Dionne	M. Minto
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CC:

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File

LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

1 "Z80"
2
3 NAME 'Rev 4 - RFJ'
4
5 DESCRIPTION MACRO
6
7 .GOTO ENDESCRIPTION

```

```

8 Author:   Zac Smith
9 User:      OS
10 Starting date: 13may1982
11 Header Rev: 1

```

OS_SYMBOLS ColecoVision Operating System Software Enhanced Advanced Research and Development Coleco Industries

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List of access points to the ColecoVision Operating system ROM. Only these points listed in this file have been approved as absolute locations of which the cartridge developer can access the OS ROM. Additionally, access to any memory locations indirectly, or by offset to locations defined herein is denied except where defined by the ColecoVision Programmer's Manual (current rev \$5).

List of OS symbols in alphabetical order with defining and referencing modules (if any).

Rev History (one line note indicating the change)

Rev.	Date	Name	Change
4	13apr1359	Rob	Remove Zaxxon related documentation in preparation for re-release of this file for general distribution
	11apr1626	Rob	Added PUTFRAME (no underline) to match label in OS listing. Kept PUT_FRAME due to Software Bulletin released.
	11apr 900	Rob	Updated Header to expand the description of this file.
3	05apr1444	Rob	GLRed locations added in rev 3 Added location: PX_TO_PTRN_PDS PUT_FRAME
2	13sept1114p	Rob	GET BKGRND COLC OFFSET Added documentation specific to Zaxxon Development.
1	2sep11153p	Ken Luque	Added 9 SOUND OS equates
0	13may	Zac Smith	Initial Jump table equates
			DATE 1 5/13/82
			FOR REV : 5 (OS 5:05)

ENDESCRIPTION:
MEND

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LOCATION OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE LINE

```

59
60 ;Symbol      Absolute      Partial Xref of routines used
61 ;Name         Address      by other OS routines
62 ;-----
63 ;Start of defined reference points
64 ACTIVATE      EQU 01FF7H
65 ACTIVATEP     EQU 01F64H
66 ADDR16       EQU 001R1H
67 AMERICA      EQU 00069H
68 ASCII_TABLE  EQU 00060H
69 ATN_SWEEP    EQU 0012FH
70 CALC_OFFSET  EQU 008C0H
71 CARTRIDGE    EQU 08000H
72 CONTROLLER_MAP EQU 08008H
73 DECLSN       EQU 00190H
74 DECHSN       EQU 0019BH
75 DECODER       EQU 01F79H
76 DEFER_WRITES EQU 073C6H
77 EXFOVER      EQU 002EEH
78 ENLARGE      EQU 01F73H
79 ENLRG        EQU 01D6CH
80 FILL_VRAM     EQU 01F82H
81 FREE_SIGNAL  EQU 01FCAH
82 FREE_SIGNALP EQU 01F9DH
83 FREQ_SWEEP   EQU 000FCH
84 GAME_NAME     EQU 0B024H
85 GAME_OPT     EQU 01F7CH
86 GET_BKGRND   EQU 00B9BH
87 GET_VRAM     EQU 01F8BH
88 GET_VRAMP    EQU 01F8EH
89 INIT_SPR_ORDER EQU 01FC1H
90 INIT_SPR_ORDERP EQU 01F94H
91 INIT_TABLE    EQU 01F8BH
92 INIT_TAHLEP  EQU 01F8BH
93 INIT_TIMER    EQU 01FC7H
94 INIT_TIMERP  EQU 01F9AH
95 INIT_WRITER  EQU 01FL5H
96 INIT_WRITERP EQU 01FAFH
97 IRQ_INT_VECT EQU 0801EH
98 LEAVE_EFFECT EQU 001D5H
99 LOAD_ASCII   EQU 01F7FH
100 LOCAL_SPR_TBL EQU 08002H
101 MODE_1       EQU 01F83H
102 MSNTOLSN     EQU 001A6H
103 MUX_SPRITES  EQU 073C7H
104 NMI_INT_VECT EQU 0D021H
105 NUMMER_TABLE EQU 0006CH
106 PLAY_IT      EQU 01FF1H
107 PLAY_ITP     EQU 01F82H
108 PLAY_SONGS   EQU 01FA1H
109 POLLER       EQU 01FLBH
110 PUTFRAME     EQU 00B0BH
111 PUTOBJ       EQU 01FFAH
112 PUTORIP     EQU 01F67H
113 PUT_FRAME    EQU 0B00BH
114 PUT_VRAM     EQU 01F8EH
115 PUT_VRAMP    EQU 01F91H

;CONTROLLE:OS
;PUT_OBJEC:OS
;GAME_OPT:OS
;LOCO:OS
;PUT_MOBIL:OS PUT_SPR:OS
;GAME_OPT:OS LOCO:OS
;GAME_OPT:OS
;TABLE_MA:OS
;GAME_OPT:OS
;TABLE_MA:OS
;PUT_CMPLX:OS
;GAME_OPT:OS LOCO:OS PUT_MOBIL:OS PUT_SPR:OS

```

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LOCATION	SUBJECT	CODE LINE	SOURCE LINE
<07E8>	116 PX_TO_PTRN_POS	EQU 007E8H	
<1FFD>	117 RAND_CEN	EQU 01FFDH	
<73C8>	118 RAND_NUM	EQU 073C8H	
<1FDC>	119 READ_REGISTER	EQU 01FDCB	
<1FE2>	120 READ_VRAM	EQU 01FE2H	
<1FAC>	121 READ_VRAM	EQU 01FACH	
<1F6D>	122 REFLECT_HORIZONTAL	EQU 01F6DH	
<1F6A>	123 REFLECT_VERTICAL	EQU 01F6AH	
<1FCD>	124 REQUEST_SIGNAL	EQU 01FCDH	
<1FA0>	125 REQUEST_SIGNALP	EQU 01FA0H	
<1F70>	126 ROTATE_90	EQU 01F70H	
<800F>	127 RST_10H_RAM	EQU 0800FH	
<8012>	128 RST_18H_RAM	EQU 08012H	
<8015>	129 RST_20H_RAM	EQU 08015H	
<8018>	130 RST_28H_RAM	EQU 08018H	
<801B>	131 RST_30H_RAM	EQU 0801BH	
<800C>	132 RST_8H_RAM	EQU 0800CH	
<1FEE>	133 SOUND_INIT	EQU 01FEEH	
<1FB2>	134 SOUND_INITP	EQU 01FB2H	
<1FF4>	135 SOUND_MAN	EQU 01FF4H	
<8004>	136 SPRITE_ORDER	EQU 08004H	
<73B9>	137 STACK	EQU 073B9H	
<800A>	138 START_GAME	EQU 0800AH	
<1FD0>	139 TEST_SIGNAL	EQU 01FD0H	
<1FA3>	140 TEST_SIGNALP	EQU 01FA3H	
<1FD3>	141 TIME_MGR	EQU 01FD3H	
<1FD6>	142 TURN_OFF_SOUND	EQU 01FD6H	
<1FB8>	143 UPDATE_SPINNER	EQU 01FB8H	
<73C3>	144 VDP_MODE_WORD	EQU 073C3H	
<73C5>	145 VDP_STATUS_BYTE	EQU 073C5H	
<8006>	146 WORK_BUFFER	EQU 08006H	
<1FEB>	147 WRITER	EQU 01FEBH	
<1FD9>	148 WRITE_REGISTER	EQU 01FD9H	
<1FA6>	149 WRITE_REGISTERP	EQU 01FA6H	
<1FDF>	150 WRITE_VRAM	EQU 01FDFH	
<1FA9>	151 WRITE_VRAMP	EQU 01FA9H	
<1FC4>	152 WR_SPR_NH_TBL	EQU 01FC4H	
<1F97>	153 WR_SPR_NH_TBLP	EQU 01F97H	
	154		

LOGO:OS
PUT_MORIL:OS

TABLE_MA:OS
LOGO:OS

GRAPHICS:OS VD_DRIVER:OS TABLE_MA:OS PUT_MORIL:OS ACT2:OS
GRAPHICS:OS PUT_MORIL:OS PUT_SPR:OS PUTSEMI2:OS ACT2:OS
GAME_OPT:OS LOGO:OS
GAME_OPT:OS LOGO:OS PUT_MORIL:OS

End of defined reference points

```

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

```

```

;The following defines each access point
; as Global.

```

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

Errors: 0

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