

## SECOND FEATURE

# WINDOW MAGIC

DOS 3.3



Now you can have Mac-like windows on your Apple II Plus, //c, or //e. Windows can be moved on and off the screen, and on top of each other. Enhanced print and input routines stay within the current window boundaries.

ProDOS



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The concept of windowing has a special fascination for me. Windowing removes the limitation of a single screen and allows "miniature screens" to direct attention where it is needed. Windowing also allows creation of virtual screens that can be larger than the actual screen display. To bring this capability to the Apple II series, I created Window Magic.

Window Magic lets you add windows easily to any Applesoft program. To create Window Magic, I essentially redesigned the input/output (I/O) routines to the screen and keyboard. Then I wrote an interface to BASIC consisting of ten ampersand commands. You can use Window Magic to define as many as 255 windows of any size. You can overlap them, move them around (even off the display screen), direct I/O to them, and delete them.

### USING WINDOW MAGIC

To use Window Magic, you simply BRUN WINDOW.MAGIC (Listing 1) at the beginning of an Applesoft program and then use a set of ten ampersand (&) commands to define windows, move them around the screen, and direct input and output from within a specific window. Two demonstration programs (Listings 2 and 3) have been provided to show you how these commands are used. In the following descriptions of the functions of the ampersand statements, note that A, B, C, D, and E represent numbers, numeric variables or expressions, while AS represents a string

variable.

When you first BRUN WINDOW.MAGIC, a window the size of the screen is automatically defined. This window forms the backdrop for all other windows and thus may not be deleted or moved. Every window has a number. The backdrop window is window 0. The first window you define is window 1, the second window you define is window 2, and so on. The larger the window's number, the higher the priority of the window. This means that if two windows overlap, the lower priority window will be partially (or even completely) hidden under the higher priority window. Note, also, that whenever you define a window, it is turned on for subsequent input/output as if you had performed an & ON command.

### THE AMPERSAND COMMANDS

& DEF A,B,C,D,E — This statement is used to define a window. A and B are the horizontal and vertical positions, respectively, of the upper-left corner of the window. The allowable ranges for A and B are 0-255. It is perfectly acceptable to define a window off the screen. You can move it onto the screen later in your program. C and D are the width and height, respectively, of the window. The ranges of C and D are 3-96. Note that one can define a window larger than the screen, but this consumes extra memory.

E is the screen code for the character that will make up the window's border. The screen codes vary with Apple models, and

depend on whether the 80-column card is enabled. For example, to define a window with a border of inverse spaces, use:

& DEF A,B,C,D,32

if you do not want a border at all, let E=0. The range of E is 0-255.

& ON A — This command turns on window A for input/output. The backdrop window is window 0 and any windows that you define will be numbered starting with one. Note that this program keeps track of the cursor position for each window, so that when you turn on a window, the cursor is where it was when it was turned off.

& DEL — This command deletes the window that is currently on. The number of windows higher than this will then be decreased. For instance, if you have three windows and delete window 2, then window 3 becomes window 2. The current window is still number 2. If you try to delete a window that hasn't been defined, you will get a SYNTAX ERROR.

& HOME — This statement clears the window that is currently on and homes the cursor.

& VTAB A — This command tabs vertically to a position relative to the top-left corner of the window that is currently on. An ILLEGAL QUANTITY error occurs if you attempt to VTAB beyond the limits of the current window.

& HTAB A — This command tabs horizontally to a relative position within the

window in a manner similar to that of the & VTAB statement. *Note:* Using a border decreases the effective size of a window by two in each dimension since the first and last row, and the first and last column in the window, are occupied by the border character. Both & VTAB and & HTAB ignore the border rows and columns.

**& PRINT** — This command functions like a regular PRINT statement except that the following are not supported: TAB(x), SPC(x), and commas (used to partition the screen into tab columns). Instead, Window Magic offers four other printing commands (embedded in the PRINT statement) that are implemented the same way. The “at” sign (@) executes a carriage return, allowing multiple lines to be printed with one PRINT statement. The symbols #, \$, and % set character display to normal, inverse, and flashing, respectively. At the end of an & PRINT statement, they prevent a carriage return just as a semicolon does. For example, the statement:

```
& PRINT %'H'#'ELLO'@$  
"THERE";
```

prints H in flashing video and the rest of HELLO in normal video. It then performs a carriage return and prints THERE in inverse. It does not perform a carriage return after printing THERE because of the semicolon. Note that on the //c and enhanced //e you may get Mousetext instead of certain inverse characters. Also the 80-column firmware does not support flashing characters.

Window Magic also supports the usual INVERSE, NORMAL, and FLASH statements. Note that control characters are always printed in inverse.

**& INPUT A\$,A,B** — Window input is a vast improvement over regular input. It allows entry of commas and lower-case letters, employs several editing features, allows you to set a maximum field length, displays control characters as inverse, and allows a special number entry mode. A is the user-defined input mode, and B is the maximum desired length of the string. The input modes are explained in detail later.

**& GOTO A,B** — This statement moves the currently active window to horizontal and vertical coordinates A,B within the range 0-255. A window will wrap around as its position approaches 255. For instance, if a window is at position 0.255, all except the top row will appear on the screen because of this wraparound effect.

& GOTO can be used to produce some very interesting effects. The relative cursor position of each window is preserved, so it is possible to print to a window while it is moving (or give the appearance thereof) by printing and moving in a loop. You can define a window off-screen, print a large amount of information on it and then move it on-screen so that all the information appears instantly.

**& RESTORE** — If for some reason the screen is destroyed, this statement restores it by reprinting all windows to the screen. You can use it to switch back and forth between using Window Magic and the Apple's normal screen output routines.

## FEATURES OF & INPUT

### Moving the Cursor

All four arrows on the Apple //e and //c work with this program. On the Apple II Plus, <CTRL>K and <CTRL>J move the cursor up and down. However, the up and down arrows will not go beyond the limit of the typed string in either direction. <CTRL>B moves the cursor to the beginning of the string, and <CTRL>N moves it to the end of the string.

### Special Editing Features

Whenever & INPUT is invoked, the string is moved from memory into the input buffer and onto the screen for editing (a provision to prevent this will be explained later). <CTRL>D or DELETE on the Apple //c or //e deletes the character under the cursor. <CTRL>I or the <TAB> key on the //e and //c inserts a space at the cursor. If you are in a numeric mode, <CTRL>I inserts a zero at the cursor.

### Terminating Input

Pressing <RETURN> accepts all input regardless of where the cursor is at the time.

<CTRL>Q accepts input only up to the cursor's location. Characters from the cursor to the end of the field are discarded. Normal Applesoft input statements always perform a carriage return when <RETURN> is pressed. With the new input routine, using a semicolon instead of a comma after the string name prevents this:

```
& INPUT AS;5,0
```

It is then possible to input on the last line of a window without causing the window to scroll.

### Control Characters

Any control character you type that is not one of the commands mentioned above is entered into the string and displayed in inverse video. You can also enter control characters that are commands by pressing <CTRL>O first. In this way, it is possible to enter backspaces, carriage returns, and so on, directly into the string. Any control characters that are printed with an & PRINT statement are also printed in inverse.

### Lower-case and Special Characters

Apple II Plus owners with lower-case adapters can use <ESC> to shift in and out of lower-case. & INPUT starts out in upper-case lock mode. Pressing <ESC> once enters lower-case mode. Once in lower-case mode, pressing <ESC> once shifts to

TABLE 1: Modes for the & INPUT Command

Modes	Characters Allowed
0, 9	All characters are allowed. Control characters are shown in inverse. Mode 9 and all higher modes do not read the string in from memory.
1, 10	Lower-case characters are rejected.
2, 11	Control characters are rejected.
3, 12	Lower-case and control characters are rejected.
4, 13	Digits only are allowed.
5, 14	Digits and leading + or - are allowed.
6, 15	Digits, plus leading + or -, and the decimal point are allowed.
7	Same as Applesoft GET. The third parameter specifies the ASCII value of the character to wait for; if zero, any character is allowed.
8	Input from text files. Commas, colons, and semicolons are allowed. See note in text regarding cursor positioning.

upper-case for the following character only. Pressing <ESC> twice in sequence locks in upper-case. Apple //e and //c owners should stay in upper-case lock and use the normal shifting procedure. Also, several characters that are unavailable on the II Plus keyboard can be entered with this program. <CTRL>Z yields a left bracket, <CTRL>X yields a backslash, and <CTRL>C yields an underline character.

### User-Defined Length

You can set a limit on the length of the string using this feature. But if the length you set is too long to fit in the window, you will get an ILLEGAL QUANTITY error. If you set the length at zero, the program automatically defaults to the largest size that can fit in the window up to a maximum of 255 characters.

### Modes

Sixteen user modes allow you to determine the kind of input you will enter (Table 1). In cases where two modes fit the same description, the second mode will not read the string from memory into the input buffer.

The user length parameter doesn't specify the length in mode 7. If the value is zero, mode 7 will get any character. If it is not zero, it waits for a keypress of the ASCII value of the parameter. For example, to GET the letter A, use:

```
& INPUT A$,7,ASC("A")
```

To get any character, use:

```
& INPUT A$,7,0
```

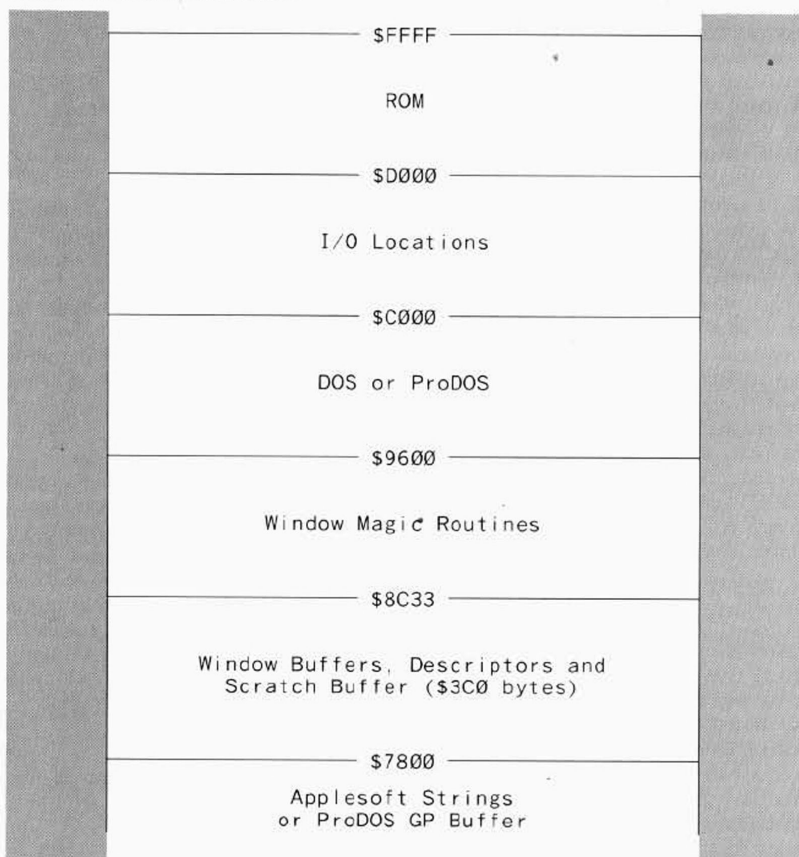
You can use the Apple's normal INPUT statement for input from the disk, but mode 8 offers the advantage of letting you input commas from text files (without evoking an EXTRA IGNORED error). Note that this is the only mode that will work with the disk. Note also that the user length parameter still works here. In most cases, it should be 255. To write to text files or execute disk commands from within a program, use a normal PRINT statement.

*Note:* Reading from a text file under DOS 3.3, whether using input mode 8 or the regular Applesoft INPUT statement, causes the line from the last cursor position to the edge of the screen to be cleared. Under ProDOS the screen is cleared from the cursor to the end. Before reading from a text file, then, you should position the cursor to a "safe" place on the screen using the normal cursor positioning statements. For example, VTAB 19: HTAB 39 often does the trick. Never position the cursor on line 24 or the screen will scroll one line. Under ProDOS you may have to issue an & RESTORE command to restore information at the bottom of the screen.

### Input for Numbers

The new input works only with strings,

FIGURE 1: Memory Allocation



but you can go from strings to numbers and back using the STR\$(X) and VAL(X\$) statements. For instance, to convert the number X to the string X\$, use X\$=STR\$(X), and to convert back, use X=VAL(X\$).

### ENTERING THE PROGRAM

To key in the program, use an assembler to enter the source code from Listing 1 or use the Monitor to enter the hex code directly. Save the program using the command:

```
BSAVE WINDOW.MAGIC,A$8BE8,LSA18
```

Two short demonstration programs are included. Enter the Applesoft program shown in Listing 2 and save it with the command:

```
SAVE WINDOW.DEMO1
```

To key in the second demonstration program, enter the Applesoft program shown in Listing 3 and save it with the command:

```
SAVE WINDOW.DEMO2
```

For help in entering *Nibble* listings, see "A Welcome to New *Nibble* Readers" at the beginning of this issue.

### MEMORY ALLOCATION

Window Magic is set up to start its buffers at \$7800 as shown in Figure 1. The memory

allocations set in the published listings should be adequate for most applications, and your program need only include the following line at the beginning of the program:

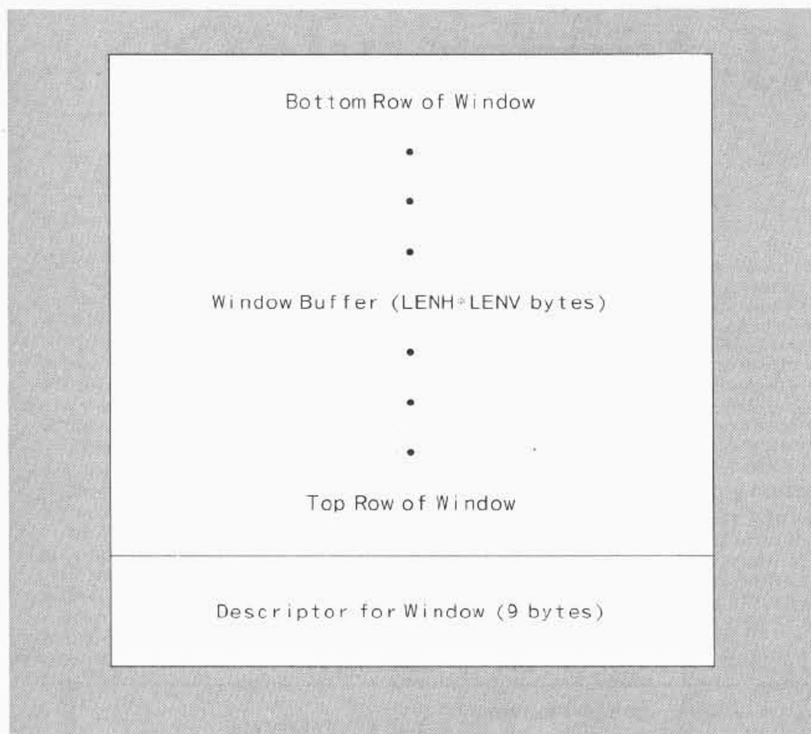
```
10 PRINT CHR$(4) "BRUN WINDOW.MAGIC"
```

This is how WINDOW.DEMO1 (Listing 1) initializes the system. Under ProDOS you must set HIMEM \$400 below the value set by WINDOW.MAGIC. This is accomplished in WINDOW.DEMO1 with the following line:

```
90 IF PEEK(48896)=76 THEN POKE 115,0: POKE 116,PEEK(116)-4
```

If you get an OUT OF MEMORY error when defining a window, you may need to allocate more memory for window storage. This can be done in either of two ways. First, you can modify the WINDOW.MAGIC program permanently by changing the value of MEMBOT (line 1287 of Listing 1) and reassembling or resaving the file. Alternatively, your program can execute a series of Applesoft instructions that BLOAD WINDOW.MAGIC, change the values at \$95FE and \$95FF (decimal 38398 and 38399) and then start the program with a CALL statement. The following sequence is used in WINDOW.DEMO2 (Listing 3) to set HIMEM to \$6000:

FIGURE 2: Arrangement of Window Data



```
80 PRINT CHR$(4)"BLOAD WINDOW
.MAGIC": POKE 38398,0: POKE
38399,96: CALL 35816
```

ProDOS still requires that HIMEM be lowered another \$400. When changing the HIMEM value under ProDOS it is important that you change in increments of \$400 and stay on \$400 (1K) boundaries.

**Caution:** Since the startup code for WINDOW.MAGIC may be overwritten by window data, the program should always be re-started by BRUNning it from disk or BLOADing it and CALLing it. You should also re-start the program from disk when you change either the character set or the number of columns displayed.

Memory for the windows is allocated upwards from HIMEM toward the Window Magic routines, so that the last defined window is highest in memory. Figure 2 shows the format of an individual window. The text of a window is stored upside down in the buffer.

The nine-byte descriptor contains the parameters that define the window (see Table 2). The assembler symbols used in the listing are shown in parentheses. The scratch buffer is used to quickly dump all windows to the screen.

### HOW IT WORKS

When Window Magic is first BRUN, a routine called SETUP (line 76 in Listing 1) is executed. This resets HIMEM below the area of memory that holds the windows, and it sets the ampersand vector to point to the main program, specifically to START (line 109). It then JMPs to DEF1 (line 164), which defines the backdrop window and exits to BASIC. You should not define strings before BRUNning Window Magic because they will be overwritten and destroyed. Also, increasing MAXFILES under DOS 3.3 could destroy the memory area occupied by Window Magic.

After Window Magic is installed in memory, an ampersand command will transfer control to Window Magic by JMPing to START (line 109), which interprets the ampersand command and executes the appropriate routine. A SYNTAX ERROR or ILLEGAL QUANTITY error can occur

if what follows the ampersand is not correct. The most important routines are SETCHAR (line 1057), FASTDUMP (line 1153), and GETMEMCU (line 1134). When screen coordinates are entered, SETCHAR determines which window has priority over these coordinates, takes the appropriate character from the window, and puts it on the screen. FASTDUMP rapidly dumps the windows, in order from lowest priority to highest priority, into a scratch buffer and then dumps the scratch buffer onto the screen. This is used for large changes on the screen such as clearing, deleting, and moving windows. GETMEMCU determines the location of the cursor in the currently active window. This routine is used in all I/O to the window.

In order to avoid having to make patches for different machine configurations, sections of code were added to identify the configuration. This allows the same program to run on all machines. By setting up flag registers, configuration-dependent decisions can be made as conveniently as possible. The machine type is divided into three categories: II Plus, original //e, and //c or enhanced //e. This information is stored in the internal register IIC (lines 92 and 97). In addition, if the machine is found to be a //e or a //c, the 80-column card must be checked (line 102). If the 80-column card is enabled and displaying 80 columns, the width of a row is changed for calculations (lines 103 and 104) and the input cursor calculations are affected. If the 80-column card is enabled, but displaying only 40 columns, the cursor calculations are still affected. Finally, the enhanced //e and //c need further cursor adjustments when the 80-column firmware is in effect. The input cursor is handled in lines 785-808.

For BASIC programs with an unusual and professional look, use windows. You'll also find that Window Magic offers data entry routines that are superior to the Apple's.

TABLE 2: The Descriptor

Bytes	Function
7, 8	Cursor position relative to the top-left corner of the window (CH,CV)
6	ASCII character of the border
4, 5	Horizontal and vertical lengths of the window (LENH,LENV)
2, 3	Position of the window relative to the screen (POSH,POSV)
0, 1	Offset to the next window (LO,HI)

*Nibble MeterMan, Window Magic and Spaccade are available on diskette for an introductory price of \$19.95 plus \$1.50 shipping/handling (\$2.50 outside the U.S.) from Nibble, 45 Winthrop St., Concord, MA 01742. Introductory price expires 12/31/85.*

LISTING 1: WINDOW.MAGIC

```

1
2      WINDOW.MAGIC
3      BY PAUL NICK
4      COPYRIGHT (C) 1985
5      BY MICROSPARC, INC
6      CONCORD, MA 01742
7
8      *****
9
10     MERLIN ASSEMBLER
11
12     ORG $8BE8      ,=35816
13
14     ZERO PAGE LOCATIONS
15
16     PTR      = $04      PTR TO WINDOW DESCRIPTOR
17     PTR1     = $06      PTR TO POSITION WITHIN WINDOW.
18     PTR2     = $08      PTR TO APPLESOFT STRING
19     CH       = $17      CURSOR POSITION RELATIVE
20     CV       = $18      TO TOP OF SCREEN
21     BASL     = $28      SCREEN POINTER
22     INVLG    = $32      VIDEO FLAG
23     ALL      = $3C      WORKING VARIABLES
24     A1H      = $3D      ALSO PARAMETERS
25     A2L      = $3E      FOR MONITOR
26     A2H      = $3F      MEMORY MOVE
27     A4L      = $42
28     A4H      = $43
29     INDEX    = $5E
30     FRETOP   = $6F
31     HIMEM    = $73
32     FORPNT   = $85
33     FACLO    = $A1
34     CHRGET   = $B1      GETS BYTE OF PROGRAM TEXT
35     CHRGT    = $B7
36     TXTPTR   = $B8      PTR TO PROGRAM TEXT
37     ZP       = $FB
38
39     IN        = $200     INPUT BUFFER.
40     AMPER    = $3F5     AMPERSAND VECTOR.
41     KBD      = $C000    KEYBOARD
42     STROBE   = $C010    STROBE
43     RDALTRCH = $C01E    BIT $80=ALT; SET IN USE
44     COL0BREG = $C01F    COL $80=80 COL ON
45     PAGE1    = $C054    DISABLE PAGE 2
46     PAGE2    = $C055    ENABLE PAGE 2
47
48     APPLESOFT ROUTINES
49
50     MEMERR   = $D410    OUT OF MEMORY ERROR.
51     GOBUFS   = $D539    USED IN COLLECTING INPUT.
52     FRMNUM   = $DD67    EVALUATE NUMBER FORMULA
53     CHKSTR   = $DD6C    CHECKS FOR STRING
54     FRMEVL   = $DD7B    EVALUATE ANY FORMULA
55     CHKCOM   = $DEBE    CHECKS FOR COMMA
56     SYNERR   = $DECE    SYNTAX ERROR
57     PTRGET   = $DFE3    GETS PTR TO VARIABLE
58     RANGERR  = $E199    ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR
59     STRLIT   = $E3E7    PREPARE STR FOR PRINTING
60     FREFAC   = $E600    FREE STRING POINTER
61     CONINT   = $E6FB    CONVERT REAL TO INTEGER
62     FOUT     = $E034    NUMBER TO STRING ROUTINE
63     SETNORM  = $F273    NORMAL VIDEO
64     INVERSE  = $F277    INVERSE VIDEO
65     FLASH    = $F280    FLASHING VIDEO
66
67     MONITOR ROUTINES & LOCATIONS
68
69     IDBYTE   = $FB83
70     IDYTE2   = $FB8C
71     BASCALC  = $FBC1    GETS SCREEN ADDRESS
72     GETLN   = $FD6F    GETS LINE OF INPUT.
73     MOVE     = $FE2C    MEMORY MOVE ROUTINE.
74
75     SETUP ROUTINE (MAY BE OVERRITTEN BY WINDOWS)
76
77     88E8: A9 4C      SETUP   LDA  #54C      SET UP
78     88EA: 8D F5 03   STA  AMPER    AMPERSAND
79     88ED: AD FC 95   LDA  MEMTOP   VECTOR
80     88F0: 8D F6 03   STA  AMPER+1  RESET
81     88F3: AD FD 95   LDA  MEMTOP+1 HIMEM
82     88F6: 8D F7 03   STA  AMPER+2  AND
83     88F9: AD FE 95   LDA  MEMBOT   FRETOP
84     88FC: 85 73 83   STA  HIMEW    DEFINE
85     88FE: 85 6F 84   STA  FRETOP   BACKGROUND
86     8C00: AD FF 95   LDA  MEMBOT+1 WINDOW
87     8C03: 85 74 86   STA  HIMEW+1  BEFORE
88     8C05: 85 70 87   STA  FRETOP+1 EXITING
89     8C07: A2 80 88   LDX  #800
90     8C09: AD B3 FB   LDA  IDBYTE   .06=11C/11E
91     8C0C: C9 06 90   CMP  #406
92     8C2A: 8D EC 95   BNE  JMP0UT   AND
93     8C2D: 8D EF 95   STA  I1C
94     8C31: AD C0 FB   LDA  IDYTE2   E0=ENH, I1E, 00=11C
95     8C36: 29 0F 94   AND  #50F    EA=ORIG, I1E
96     8C38: 8D 05 95   BNE  CHECK80
97     8C3A: A9 C0 96   LDA  #5C0
98     8C3C: 8D 0B 95   STA  I1C
99     8C3F: A9 28 98   CHECK80 LDA  #528
100    8C21: 2C 1F C0 99   BIT  COL80REG
101    8C24: 10 04 103   BPL  STORCOL
102    8C26: 0A 101     ASL
103    8C27: 8E EA 95 102   STX  COL80
104    8C2A: 8D EC 95 103   STORCOL STA  NOCOLS
105    8C2D: 8D EF 95 104   STA  LENDH
106    8C30: 4C AA 8C 105   JMP0UT JMP  DEF1    TO BASIC
107
108     START OF MAIN PROGRAM
109
110    8C33: A2 0A 109   START   LDX  #50A      FIND CORRECT
111    8C35: DD 40 BC 110   WDFIND  CMP  WORDVALS.X APPLESOFT
112
113    8C38: F0 10 111   BEQ  WDFOUND  TOKEN OR
114    8C3A: CA 112     DEC  BPL  WDFIND  PRODUCE
115    8C3B: 10 F8 113   BPL  WDFIND  SYNTAX
116    8C3D: 4C C9 DE 114   GSYNERR JMP  SYNERR  ERROR
117    8C40: B8 B4 85 115   WORDVALS HEX 88B48597A2 NEW STATEMENT
118    8C43: 97 A2 116   BEQ  HEX 96B484BAE TOKENS
119    8C45: 96 BA 84 116   HEX 96B484BAE TOKENS
120    8C48: AB AE 117   WDFOUND JSR  CHRGET  EAT UP A BYTE
121    8C4A: 20 B1 00 117   WDFOUND JSR  CHRGET  EAT UP A BYTE
122    8C4D: 8A 118     TXA  TXA  GET ADDRESS
123    8C4E: 0A 119     ASL  ASL  OF ROUTINE
124    8C4F: AA 120     TAX  TAX  PUSH ON STACK
125    8C50: 8D 5A 8C 121   LDA  ADDLIST+1 X AND RTS
126    8C53: 48 122     PHA  PHA  TO ROUTINE
127    8C54: 8D 59 8C 123   LDA  ADDLIST.X
128    8C57: 48 124     PHA  PHA
129    8C58: 60 125     RTS  RTS
130
131    8C59: 6C 8C 127   ADDLIST DA  DEF-1  ADDRESS
132    8C5B: 01 8D 128   DA  ON-1  LIST OF
133    8C5D: 29 8D 129   DA  DEL-1  ROUTINES
134    8C5F: 66 8D 130   DA  HOME-1
135    8C61: F9 8D 131   DA  VTAB-1
136    8C63: 1E 8E 132   DA  HTAB-1
137    8C65: 60 8E 133   DA  PRINT-1
138    8C67: AA 8E 134   DA  INPUT-1
139    8C69: 96 92 135   DA  GOT0-1
140    8C6B: D4 92 136   DA  RESTORE-1
141
142    8C6D: 20 E8 94 138   DEF JSR  SAVEPOS  SAVE CURSOR POSITION
143    8C70: A2 00 139   LDX  #500  CALL GETNUMPR
144    8C72: 86 3D 140   STX  A1H  TO GET PARAMETERS
145    8C74: 86 3C 141   STX  A1L
146    8C76: CA 142     DEX  DEX
147    8C77: 86 3E 143   STX  A2L
148    8C79: 20 B9 94 144   STX  GETNUMPR
149    8C7C: 8D ED 95 145   STA  POSH
150    8C7F: 20 B9 94 146   JSR  GETNUMPR
151    8C82: 8D EE 95 147   STA  POSV
152    8C85: A2 03 148   LDX  #503
153    8C87: 86 3D 149   STX  A1H
154    8C89: A2 60 150   STX  A2L
155    8C8B: 86 3E 151   STX  A2L
156    8C8D: 20 B9 94 152   JSR  GETNUMPR
157    8C90: 8D EF 95 153   STA  LENDH
158    8C93: 20 B9 94 154   JSR  GETNUMPR
159    8C96: 8D F0 95 155   STA  LENV
160    8C99: A9 01 156   LDA  #1
161    8C9B: 85 3C 157   STA  A1L
162    8C9D: A2 00 158   LDX  #500
163    8C9F: 86 3D 159   STX  A1H
164    8CA1: CA 160     DEX  DEX
165    8CA2: 86 3E 161   STX  A2L
166    8CA4: 20 B9 94 162   JSR  GETNUMPR
167    8CA7: 8D F1 95 163   STA  BORDER
168    8CAA: AD F4 95 164   LDA  NUMWIND
169    8CAD: 8D F5 95 165   STA  CURWIND  MAKE NEW WINDOW
170    8CB0: 20 D5 93 166   JSR  GWINADD  THE CURRENT WINDOW
171    8CB3: 38 167     SEC  SEC
172    8CB4: AD FC 95 168   LDA  MEMTOP  GET PTR TO NEW WINDOW
173    8CB7: E5 04 169   SBC  PTR
174    8CB9: 85 3C 170   STA  A1L
175    8CBB: AD FD 95 171   LDA  MEMTOP+1
176    8CBE: E5 05 172   SBC  PTR+1
177    8CC0: 85 3D 173   STA  A1H
178    8CC2: A9 09 174   LDA  #509  FIND HOW
179    8CC4: 85 3E 175   STA  A2L  MUCH MEMORY
180    8CC6: A9 00 176   LDA  #500  NEW WINDOW NEEDS.
181    8CC8: 85 3F 177   STA  A2H
182    8CCA: AC F0 95 178   LDY  LENV
183    8CCD: 18 179     DADDLEN CLC
184    8CCE: A5 3E 180   LDA  A2L
185    8CD0: 6D EF 95 181   ADC  LENDH
186    8CD3: 85 3E 182   STA  A2L
187    8CD5: 90 02 183   BCC  DADDLEN1
188    8CD7: E6 3F 184   INC  A2H
189    8CD9: 88 185     DADDLEN1 DEY
190    8CDA: D0 F1 186   BNE  DADDLEN
191    8CDC: A5 3F 187   LDA  A2L
192    8CDE: C5 3D 188   CMP  A1H  SEE IF THERE
193    8CE0: 90 0B 189   BCC  DMEMYY  IS ENOUGH
194    8CE2: F0 03 190   BEQ  DMEMYY  MEMORY LEFT
195    8CE4: 4C 10 D4 191   MEMOUT  JMP  MEMERR
196    8CE7: A5 3E 192   DMEMYY LDA  A2L
197    8CE9: C5 3C 193   CMP  A1L
198    8CEB: B0 F7 194   BCS  MEMOUT
199    8CED: A5 3E 195   DMEMYY LDA  A2L  SAVE THE MEMORY
200    8CEF: 91 04 196   STA  (PTR).Y
201    8CF1: C8 197     INY  INY
202    8CF2: A5 3F 198   LDA  A2H  TO THE NEXT WINDOW
203    8CF4: 91 04 199   STA  (PTR).Y  IN THE DESCRIPTOR
204    8CF6: 20 15 93 200   JSR  SAVEDESC  SAVE REST OF DESCRIPTOR
205    8CF9: 20 00 93 201   JSR  POSICALC  CALCULATE POSH & POSLV
206    8CFC: EE F4 95 202   INC  NUMWIND  INCREMENT NUMBER OF WINDOWS
207    8CFF: 4C 67 8D 203   JMP  HOME  HOME NEW WINDOW AND EXIT.
208
209    8D02: 20 E8 94 205   ON JSR  SAVEPOS  SAVE CURSOR POS.
210    8D05: A2 01 206   LDX  #501  GET WINDOW
211    8D07: 86 3C 207   STX  A1L  TO BE OPENED.
212    8D09: CA 208     DEX  DEX
213    8D0A: 86 3D 209   STX  A1H
214    8D0C: AE F4 95 210   LDX  NUMWIND
215    8D0F: CA 211     DEX  DEX
216    8D10: 86 3E 212   STX  A2L
217    8D12: 20 B9 94 213   JSR  GETNUMPR
218    8D15: 8D F5 95 214   ON1 STA  CURWIND  SAVE IT AS CURRENT WINDOW
219    8D18: 20 D5 93 215   STA  GWINADD  GET WINDOW PTR.
220    8D1B: 20 F4 92 216   JSR  LOADDESC  GET DESCRIPTOR.
221    8D1E: A0 07 217   LDY  #507  GET CURSOR POSITION
222    8D20: B1 04 218   LDA  (PTR).Y
223    8D22: 85 17 219   STA  CH

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BD24: C8 220 INY
BD25: B1 04 221 LDA (PTR),Y
BD27: 85 18 222 STA CV
BD29: 60 223 RTS .EXIT

BD2A: AD F5 95 225 DEL LDA CURWIND .DON'T DELETE
BD2D: D0 03 226 BNE DEL0 WINDOW 0
BD2F: 4C 3D 8C 227 JMP GSYNERR
BD32: A5 04 228 DEL0 LDA PTR .SET UP
BD34: 85 42 229 STA A4L PARAMETERS
BD36: A5 05 230 LDA PTR+1 .FOR MEMORY
BD38: 85 43 231 STA A4H .MOVE ROUTINE
BD3A: AE F5 95 232 LDX CURWIND .TO ERASE THE
BD3D: E8 233 INX .CURRENT WINDOW
BD3E: 20 D8 93 234 JSR GWINADD1
BD41: A5 04 235 LDA PTR
BD43: 85 3C 236 STA ALL
BD45: A5 05 237 LDA PTR+1
BD47: 85 3D 238 STA A1H
BD49: AE F4 95 239 LDX NUMWIND
BD4C: 20 D8 93 240 JSR GWINADD1
BD4F: A5 04 241 LDA PTR
BD51: 85 3E 242 STA A2L
BD53: A5 05 243 LDA PTR+1
BD55: 85 3F 244 STA A2H
BD57: A0 00 245 LDY #S00
BD59: 20 2C FE 246 JSR MOVE .DO IT
BD5C: CE F4 95 247 DEC NUMWIND .DEC. NUMBER OF WINDOWS
BD5F: 20 F4 94 248 JSR FASTDUMP .REDUMP SCREEN
BD62: A9 00 249 LDA #0 .TURN ON
BD64: 4C 15 8D 250 JMP ON1 .WINDOW 0

BD67: AE F0 95 252 HOME LDX LENV .FILL THE
BD6A: 20 14 94 253 JSR GETMEMAD .SCREEN WITH
BD6D: A5 06 254 LDA PTR1 .SPACES
BD6F: 85 3C 255 STA A1L
BD71: A5 07 256 LDA PTR1+1
BD73: 85 3D 257 STA A1H
BD75: A2 00 258 LDX #0
BD77: 20 14 94 259 JSR GETMEMAD
BD7A: A4 06 260 LDY PTR1
BD7C: A9 00 261 LDA #0
BD7E: 85 06 262 STA PTR1
BD80: A9 A0 263 LDA #SA0
BD82: 91 06 264 HLOOP STA (PTR1),Y
BD84: C8 265 INY
BD85: D0 02 266 BNE HL00P1
BD87: E6 07 267 INC PTR1+1
BD89: C4 3C 268 HLOOP1 CPY ALL
BD8B: D0 F5 269 BNE HL00P
BD8D: A6 07 270 LDX PTR1+1
BD8F: E4 3D 271 CPX A1H
BD91: D0 EF 272 BNE HLO0P
BD93: AD F1 95 273 LDA BORDER .IF THERE
BD96: F0 4F 274 BEQ HOMEOUT .IS BORDER
BD98: A2 00 275 LDX #S00 .THEN MAKE IT
BD9A: 20 14 94 276 JSR GETMEMAD
BD9D: AC EF 95 277 LDY LENV
BD9A: 88 278 DEY
BD9A: 88 279 DEY
BDA2: AD F1 95 280 HBOARD1 LDA BORDER
BDA5: 91 06 281 STA (PTR1),Y
BDA7: 88 282 DEY
BDA8: 10 FB 283 BPL HBOARD1
BDA8: 18 284 CLC
BDA8: A5 06 285 LDA PTR1
BDA9: CE EF 95 286 DEC LENV
BDB0: 6D EF 95 287 ADC LENV
BDB3: EE EF 95 288 INC LENV
BDB6: 85 06 289 STA PTR1
BDB8: 90 02 290 BCC HBOARD15
BDBA: E6 07 291 INC PTR1+1
BDBC: AE F0 95 292 HBOARD15 LDX LENV
BDBF: CA 293 DEY
BDC0: A0 00 294 LDY #S00
BDC2: AD F1 95 295 HBOARD2 LDA BORDER
BDC5: 91 06 296 STA (PTR1),Y
BDC7: C8 297 INY
BDC8: 91 06 298 STA (PTR1),Y
BDCA: 88 299 DEY
BDCB: CA 300 DEX
BDCC: F0 0E 301 BEQ HBOARD3
BDCE: 18 302 CLC
BDCE: A5 06 303 LDA PTR1
BDD1: 6D EF 95 304 ADC LENV
BDD4: 85 06 305 STA PTR1
BDD6: 90 FA 306 BCC HBOARD2
BDD9: E6 07 307 INC PTR1+1
BDDA: D0 E6 308 BNE HBOARD2
BDDC: AC EF 95 309 HBOARD3 LDY LENV
BDDF: AD F1 95 310 LDA BORDER
BDE2: 91 06 311 HBOARD4 STA (PTR1),Y
BDE4: 88 312 DEY
BDE5: 10 FB 313 BPL HBOARD4
BDE7: 20 F4 94 314 HOMEOUT JSR FASTDUMP .REDUMP SCREEN
BDEA: 20 4E 93 315 HOMECURS JSR SHRINK .HOME CURSOR
BDED: AD ED 95 316 LDA POSH
BDF0: 85 17 317 STA CH
BDF2: AD EE 95 318 LDA POSV
BDF5: 85 18 319 STA CV
BDF7: 4C 60 93 320 JMP EXPAND .EXIT

BDF8: A2 01 321 VTAB LDX #S01 .GET PARAMETER
BDFC: 86 3C 322 STX A1L
BDFE: 86 3D 323 STX A1H
BE00: AE F0 95 325 LDX LENV
BE03: AD F1 95 326 LDA BORDER
BE06: F0 02 327 BEQ VTAB1
BE08: CA 328 DEX
BE09: CA 329 DEX
BE0A: 86 3F 330 VTAR1 STX A2L
BE0C: 20 B9 94 331 JSR GETNUMPR
BE0F: 48 332 PHA .ADD TO POSV
BE10: 20 4E 93 333 JSR SHRINK .TO PRODUCE
BE13: 68 334 PLA .CURSOR

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BE14: 18 335 CLC .INDEX RELATIVE
BE15: 6D EF 95 336 ADC POSV .TO TOP OF SCREEN
BE18: 85 18 337 STA CV
BE1A: C6 18 338 DEC CV
BE1C: 4C 60 93 339 JMP EXPAND

BE1F: A2 01 341 HTAB LDX #S01 .SEE ABOVE
BE21: 86 3C 342 STX A1L
BE23: 86 3D 343 STX A1H
BE25: AE EF 95 344 LDX LENV
BE28: AD F1 95 345 LDA BORDER
BE2B: F0 02 346 BEQ HTAB1
BE2D: CA 347 DEX
BE2E: CA 348 DEX
BE2F: 86 3E 349 HTAB1 STX A2L
BE31: 20 B9 94 350 JSR GETNUMPR
BE34: 48 351 STA PHA
BE35: 20 4E 93 352 JSR SHRINK
BE38: 68 353 PLA
BE39: 18 354 CLC
BE3A: 6D ED 95 355 ADC POSH
BE3D: 85 17 356 STA CH
BE3F: C6 17 357 DEC CH
BE41: 4C 60 93 358 JMP EXPAND

BE44: 20 00 E6 360 STRPRT JSR FREFAC .PRINT STRING
BE47: 8D F8 95 361 STA SEMI .IN LOOP
BE4A: A0 00 362 LDY #S00
BE4C: EE F8 95 363 INC SEMI
BE4F: CE F8 95 364 STRPRTL DEC SEMI
BE52: F0 00 365 BEQ PRINT
BE54: 98 366 PVA
BE55: 48 367 PVA
BE56: B1 5E 368 LDA (INDEX),Y
BE58: 20 DB 92 369 JSR .COUNT
BE5B: 68 370 PLA
BE5C: A8 371 TAY
BE5D: C8 372 INY
BE5E: 4C 4F 8E 373 JMP STRPRTL
BE61: 20 B7 00 374 PRINT JSR CHRGT0 .GET LAST CHAR
BE64: F0 3B 375 PRINT1 BEQ PRTCR .END OF LINE? EXIT AFTER CR
BE66: F0 3C 376 PRTEVAL BEQ PRTEXIT .END OF LINE? DON'T DO CR
BE68: C9 3B 377 CMP #S3B
BE6A: F0 39 378 BEQ PRTNXCHR
BE6C: C9 40 379 CMP #S40
BE6E: D0 06 380 BNE PRTEVAL1
BE70: 20 48 93 381 JSR CR
BE73: 4C A5 8E 382 JMP PRTNXCHR
BE76: C9 23 383 PRTEVAL1 CMP #S23
BE78: D0 05 384 BNE PRTEVAL2
BE7A: 20 73 F2 385 JSR SETNORM
BE7D: F0 26 386 BEQ PRTNXCHR .ALWAYS TAKEN
BE7F: C9 24 387 PRTEVAL2 CMP #S24
BE81: 00 05 388 BNE PRTEVAL3
BE83: 20 77 F2 389 JSR INVERSE
BE86: F0 1D 390 PRTEVAL3 BEQ PRTNXCHR .ALWAYS TAKEN
BE88: C9 25 391 CMP #S25
BE8A: D0 05 392 BNE PRTEVAL4
BE8C: 20 60 F2 393 JSR FLASH .ALWAYS TAKEN
BE8F: D0 14 394 BNE PRTNXCHR
BE91: 20 7B 0D 395 PRTEVAL4 JSR FRMVEL
BE94: 24 11 396 BIT
BE96: 30 AC 397 BMI STRPRT
BE98: 20 34 ED 398 JSR STRLIT
BE9B: 20 E7 E3 399 JSR FOUT .TURN NUM IN FAC TO STRING
BE9E: 4C 44 8E 400 JMP STRPRT .PREPARE IT FOR PRINTING
BEA1: 28 48 93 401 PRTCR JSR CR .CARRIAGE RETURN
BEA4: 68 402 PRTXIT RTS
BEA5: 20 B1 00 403 PRTXCHR JSR CHRGET .GETS NEXT CHAR
BEA8: 4C 6E 8E 404 JMP PRTEVAL

BEAB: 20 73 F2 406 INPUT JSR SETNORM .SET NORMAL VIDEO
BEAE: 20 E3 DF 407 JSR PTRGET .GET POINTER
BEB1: 20 6C DD 408 JSR CHKSTR .OF STRING
BEB4: 85 85 409 STA FORPNT .VARIABLE
BEB6: 84 86 410 STY FORPNT+1
BEB8: A9 01 411 LDA #S01
BEBA: 8D F8 95 412 STA SEMI
BEBD: 20 B7 00 413 JSR CHRGT0 .CHECK FOR
BECE: C9 3B 414 CMP #S3B .SEMICOLON
BECE: F0 0A 415 BEQ GETSTRP .OR
BECE: CE F8 95 416 DEC SEMI .FOR A
BECE: C9 2C 417 CMP #S2C .COMMA
BECE: F0 03 418 BEQ GETSTRP
BECE: AC C9 DE 419 JMP SYNERR
BECE: 20 B1 00 420 GETSTRP JSR CHRGET
BECE: AD 00 421 LDY #S00 .GET LENGTH
BECE: B1 85 422 LDA (FORPNT),Y .AND POINTER
BECE: 8D F7 95 423 STX LENV .TO ACTUAL
BECE: C9 424 INY .STRING
BECE: B1 85 425 LDA (FORPNT),Y
BECE: 85 08 426 STA PTR2
BECE: C8 427 INY
BECE: B1 85 428 LDA (FORPNT),Y
BECE: 85 09 429 STA PTR2+1
BECE: A2 00 430 LDX #S00 .GET INPUT
BECE: 86 3C 431 STX A1L .PARAMETERS
BECE: 86 3D 432 STX A1H
BECE: A9 0F 433 LDA #S0F
BECE: 85 3E 434 STA A2L
BECE: 20 B9 94 435 JSR GETNUMPR
BECE: C9 09 436 CMP #S09
BECE: 08 437 PHP
BECE: 90 04 438 BEQ I1
BECE: E9 09 439 SBC #S09
BECE: E6 3F 440 INC A2H
BECE: 8D FA 95 441 I1 STX MODE
BECE: C9 07 442 CMP #S07
BECE: 08 443 PHP
BECE: A9 FF 444 LDA #SFF
BECE: B0 28 445 BCS MAXOUT
BECE: 20 4E 93 446 JSR SHRINK

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LISTING 1: WINDOW.MAGIC (continued)

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92F1: 4C 22 93 893      JMP ADVANCE
      894
92F4: A0 06 895      LOADDESC LDY #506      ;GETS DESCRIPTOR
92F6: B1 04 896      LOADDES1 LDA (PTR).Y      ;EXCEPT
92F8: 99 EB 95 897      STA POSH-2.Y      ;CH & CV
92FB: 88 898      DEY
92FC: C0 01 899      CPY #501
92FE: D0 F6 900      BNE LOADDES1
9300: 18 901      POSTCALC CLC
9301: AD ED 95 902      LDA POSH
9304: 60 EF 95 903      ADC LENH
9307: 8D F2 95 904      STA POS1H
930A: 18 905      CLC
930B: AD EE 95 906      LDA POSV
930E: 6D F3 95 907      ADC LENV
9311: 8D F3 95 908      STA POS1V
9314: 60 909      RTS
      910
9315: A0 02 911      SAVEDESC LDY #502      ;SAVE
9317: B9 EB 95 912      SAVEDES LDA POSH-2.Y      ;DESCRIPTOR
931A: 91 04 913      STA (PTR).Y      ;EXCEPT
931C: C8 914      INY
931D: C0 07 915      CPY #507      ;AND CV.
931F: D0 F6 916      BNE SAVEDES
9321: 60 917      RTS
      918
9322: EE F6 95 919      ADVANCE INC CURS      ;ADVANCE
9325: 20 4E 93 920      JSR SHRINK      ;CURSOR
9328: E6 17 921      INC CH
932A: A5 17 922      LDA CH
932C: CD F2 95 923      CMP POS1H
932F: D0 14 924      BNE ADVOUT
9331: AD ED 95 925      ADVANCE1 LDA POSH
9334: 85 17 926      STA CH
9336: E6 18 927      INC CV
9338: A5 18 928      LDA CV
933A: CD F3 95 929      CMP POS1V
933D: D0 06 930      BNE ADVOUT
933F: 20 72 93 931      JSR SCROLL      ;SCROLL IF NEEDED.
9342: C6 18 932      DEC CV
9344: 60 933      RTS
9345: 4C 60 93 934      ADVOUT JMP EXPAND
      935
9348: 20 4E 93 936      CR JSR SHRINK      ;CARRIAGE
934B: 4C 31 93 937      JMP ADVANCE1      ;RETURN.
      938
934E: AD F1 95 939      SHRINK LDA BORDER      ;IF THERE
9351: F0 0C 940      BEQ SHRIKOUT      ;IS A BORDER.
9353: EE ED 95 941      INC POSH      ;SHRINK
9356: EE EE 95 942      INC POSV      ;WINDOW BY
9359: CE F2 95 943      DEC POS1H      ;ONE IN
935C: CE F3 95 944      DEC POS1V      ;ALL DIRECTIONS.
935F: 60 945      SHRIKOUT RTS
      946
9360: AD F1 95 947      EXPAND LDA BORDER      ;OPPOSITE
9363: F0 0C 948      BEQ EXPANOUT      ;OF SHRINK
9368: CE EE 95 949      DEC POSH
936B: EE F2 95 951      INC POS1H
936E: EE F3 95 952      INC POS1V
9371: 60 953      EXPANOUT RTS
      954
9372: A2 00 955      SCROLL LDX #500      ;SET UP
9374: AD F1 95 956      LDA BORDER      ;PARAMETERS
9377: F0 01 957      BEQ SC1      ;FOR MONITOR
9379: E8 958      INX      ;MEMORY
937A: 86 3C 959      SC1 STX A1L      ;MOVE
937C: 20 14 94 960      JSR GETMEMAD
937F: A5 06 961      LDA PTR1
9381: 85 42 962      STA A4L
9383: A5 07 963      LDA PTR1+1
9385: 85 43 964      STA A4H
9387: A6 3C 965      LDX A1L
9389: E8 966      INX
938A: 20 14 94 967      JSR GETMEMAD
938D: A5 06 968      LDA PTR1
938F: 85 3C 969      STA A1L
9391: A5 07 970      LDA PTR1+1
9393: 85 3D 971      STA A1H
9395: AE F0 95 972      LDX LENV
9398: 20 14 94 973      JSR GETMEMAD
939B: 38 974      SEC
939C: A5 06 975      LDA PTR1
939E: E9 01 976      SBC #501
93A0: 85 3E 977      STA A2L
93A2: A5 07 978      LDA PTR1+1
93A4: E9 00 979      SBC #500
93A6: 85 3F 980      STA A2H
93A8: A0 00 981      LDY #500
93AA: 20 2C FE 982      JSR MOVE      ;MOVE IT.
93AD: AE F0 95 983      LDX LENV
93B0: CA 984      DEX
93B1: AD F1 95 985      LDA BORDER
93B4: F0 01 986      BEQ SC25
93B6: CA 987      DEX
93B7: 20 14 94 988      SC25 JSR GETMEMAD
93BA: AC EF 95 989      LDY LENH
93BD: 84 3C 990      STY A1L
93BF: A0 00 991      LDY #500
93C1: AD F1 95 992      LDA BORDER
93C4: F0 03 993      BEQ SC3
93C6: C8 994      INY
93C7: C6 3C 995      DEC A1L
93C9: A9 A0 996      SC3 LDA #5A0      ;BLANK OUT
93CB: 91 06 997      SCR-LOOP STA (PTR1).Y      ;LAST LINE.
93CD: C8 998      INY
93CE: CA 3C 999      CPY A1L
93C0: D0 F9 1000      BNE SCRLOOP
93C2: 4C F4 94 1001      JMP FASTDUMP      ;DUMP SCREEN.

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1002
93D5: AE F5 95 1003      *WINADO LDX CURWIND      ;CALCULATE
93D8: 18 1004      GWINADO1 CLC      ;ADDRESS OF WINDOW
93D9: AD FE 95 1005      LDA MEMBOT      ;BY ADDING
93DE: 69 C0 1006      ADC #5C0      ;ADD 960
93DE: 85 04 1007      STA PTR
93E0: AD FF 95 1008      LDA MEMBOT+1
93E3: 69 03 1009      ADC #503
93E5: 85 05 1010      STA PTR+1
93E7: 2C EA 95 1011      BIT COL80
93EA: 10 0D 1012      BPL ONLY40
93EC: 18 1013      CLC      ;FOR 80 COL.
93ED: A5 04 1014      LDA PTR      ;ADD ANOTHER 960
93EF: 69 C0 1015      ADC #5C0
93F1: 85 04 1016      STA PTR
93F3: A5 05 1017      LDA PTR+1
93F5: 69 03 1018      ADC #503
93F7: 85 05 1019      STA PTR+1
93F9: E0 00 1020      ONLY40 CPX #50
93FB: F0 10 1021      BEQ GWINOUT
93FD: A0 00 1022      LDY #500
93FF: 18 1023      GWINLOOP CLC
9400: B1 04 1024      LDA (PTR).Y
9402: 65 04 1025      ADC PTR
9404: 48 1026      PHA
9405: C8 1027      INY
9406: B1 04 1028      LDA (PTR).Y
9408: 65 05 1029      ADC PTR+1
940A: 85 05 1030      STA PTR+1
940C: 68 1031      PLA
940D: 85 04 1032      STA PTR
940F: 88 1033      DEY
9410: CA 1034      DEX
9411: 00 EC 1035      BNE GWINLOOP
9413: 60 1036      GWINOUT RTS
      1037
9414: 18 1038      GETMEMAD CLC
9415: A5 04 1039      LDA PTR
9417: 69 09 1040      ADC #509      ;TO FIND
9419: 85 06 1041      STA PTR1      ;ADDRESS
941B: A5 05 1042      LDA PTR+1      ;OF THE START
941D: 69 00 1043      ADC #500      ;OF A ROW
941F: 85 07 1044      STA PTR1+1      ;RESULT PUT
9421: E0 00 1045      CPX #500      ;IN PTR1.
9423: F0 0F 1046      BEQ GETMEOUT
9425: 18 1047      GETMLOOP CLC
9426: A5 06 1048      LDA PTR1
9428: 6D EF 95 1049      ADC LENH
942B: 85 06 1050      STA PTR1
942D: 90 02 1051      BCC GETMNEXT
942F: E6 07 1052      BEQ INC PTR1+1
9431: CA 1053      GETMNEXT DEX
9432: 00 F1 1054      BNE GETMLOOP
9434: 60 1055      GETMEOUT RTS
      1056
9435: A5 17 1057      SETCHAR LDA CH      ;FIND WHICH
9437: CD EC 95 1058      CMP NCOLS      ;WINDOW CONTROLS
943A: 80 00 1059      BCS SETCHOUT      ;POSITION
943C: A5 18 1060      LDA CV      ;CH, CV
943E: C9 18 1061      CMP #24      ;GET CHAR
9440: B0 07 1062      RCS SETCHOUT      ;FROM THAT WINDOW
9442: AD F4 95 1063      LDA NUMIND
9445: 85 42 1064      STA A4L
9447: D0 43 1065      BNE WINDFNXT      ;ALWAYS
9449: 60 1066      SETCHOUT RTS
944A: 20 D8 93 1067      WINDFNDO JSR GWINADO1
944D: 20 F4 92 1068      JSR LOADDESC
9450: AD ED 95 1069      LDA POSH
9453: 30 0E 1070      BMI WINDFNDO1
9455: A5 17 1071      LDA CH
9457: CD ED 95 1072      CMP POSH
945A: 90 30 1073      BCC WINDFNXT
945C: CD F2 95 1074      CMP POS1H
945F: B0 2B 1075      BCS WINDFNXT
9461: 90 08 1076      BCC WNDFNDO2
9463: AD F2 95 1077      WNDFNDO1 LDA POS1H
9466: 30 24 1078      BMI WINDFNXT
9468: C5 17 1079      CMP CH
946A: 90 20 1080      BCC WINDFNXT
946C: F0 1E 1081      BEQ WINDFNXT
946E: AD EE 95 1082      WNDFNDO2 LDA POSV
9471: 30 0E 1083      BMI WNDFNDO3
9473: A5 18 1084      LDA CV
9475: CD EE 95 1085      CMP POSV
9478: 90 12 1086      BCC WINDFNXT
947A: CD F3 95 1087      CMP POS1V
947D: B0 0D 1088      BCS WINDFNXT
947F: 90 11 1089      BCC WINDFNXT
9481: AD F3 95 1090      WNDFNDO3 LDA POS1V
9484: 30 06 1091      BMI WINDFNXT
9486: C5 18 1092      CMP CV
9488: F0 02 1093      BEQ WINDFNXT
948A: B0 06 1094      BCS WINDFNXT
948C: C6 42 1095      WINDFNXT DEC A4L
948E: A6 42 1096      LDA A4L
9490: 10 88 1097      BPL WINDFNDO
9492: A5 18 1098      WINDFNDO LDA CV
9494: 20 C1 FB 1099      JSR BASCALC      ;PRINT
9497: 20 D6 94 1100      JSR GETMEMCU      ;THAT CHAR.
949A: B1 06 1101      LDA (PTR1).Y
949C: A4 17 1102      ADY CH
949E: 2C EA 95 1103      BIT COL80      ;CHECK FOR 80 COL
94A1: 10 0E 1104      BPL ONWARD
94A3: 48 1105      PHA
94A4: 98 1106      TYA
94A5: 4A 1107      LSR
94A6: A8 1108      TAY
94A7: A9 00 1109      LDA #50      ;CARRY=ODD/EVEN
94A9: 2A 1110      ROL
94AA: 49 01 1111      EOR #501
94AC: AA 1112      TAX
94AD: B0 54 C0 1113      LDA PAGE1.X
94B0: 68 1114      PLA
94B1: 91 28 1115      ONWARD STA (BASL).Y
94B3: 20 D5 93 1116      JSR GWINADO      ;RESTORE CURRENT

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LISTING 1: WINDOW.MAGIC (continued)

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94B6: 4C F4 92 1117 JMP LOADDESC :WINDOW AND EXIT
          1118
94B9: 20 67 DD 1119 GETNUMPR JSR FRMNUM :GETS NUMBER
94BC: 20 FB E6 1120 JSR CONINT :FROM APPLESOFT
94BF: A5 3C 1121 LDA A1L :SURE A COMMA FOLLOWS
94C1: D0 03 1122 BNE GETNUMP1
94C3: 20 BE DE 1123 JSR CHKCOM
94C6: A5 A1 1124 GETNUMP1 LDA FACLO :MAKE SURE IT'S < A2L
94C8: C6 30 1125 CMP A1H :AND > A1H
94CA: 90 07 1126 BCC GRANGERR
94CC: C5 3E 1127 CMP A2L
94CE: F0 02 1128 BEQ GETNUOUT
94D0: B0 01 1129 BCS GRANGERR
94D2: 60 1130 GETNUOUT RTS :EXIT
          1131
94D3: 4C 99 E1 1132 GRANGERR JMP RANGERR :ILLEGAL QUANT ERROR
          1133
94D6: 38 1134 GETMEMCU SEC :GETS LOCATION
94D7: A5 18 1135 LDA CV :IN WINDOW
94D9: ED EE 95 1136 SBC POSV :FROM CURSOR
94DC: AA 1137 TAX :POSITION
94DD: 20 14 94 1138 JSR GETMEMAD
94E0: 38 1139 SEC
94E1: A5 17 1140 LDA CH
94E3: ED ED 95 1141 SBC POSH
94E6: A8 1142 TAX
94E7: 60 1143 RTS
          1144
94E8: A0 07 1145 SAVEPOS LOY #507 :SAVES CURSOR
94EA: A5 17 1146 LDA CH :POSITION
94EC: 91 04 1147 STA (PTR),Y :INTO
94EE: C8 1148 INY :DESCRIPTOR
94EF: A5 18 1149 LDA CV
94F1: 91 04 1150 STA (PTR),Y
94F3: 60 1151 RTS
          1152
94F4: A2 00 1153 FASTDUMP LDX #500 :DUMP ALL
94F6: 06 3E 1154 STX A2L :WINDOWS FROM
94F8: 20 D8 93 1155 WINDLOOP JSR GWINADD1 :TO NUMWIND
94FB: 20 F4 92 1156 JSR LOADDESC :INTO SCRATCH
94FE: AD ED 95 1157 LDA POSH
9501: CD EC 95 1158 CMP NOCOLS
9504: 90 03 1159 BCC WNDLP1
9506: A9 00 1160 LDA #0
9508: 18 1161 CLC
9509: 6D FE 95 1162 WNDLP1 ADC MEMBOT
950C: 85 3C 1163 STA A1L
950E: AD FF 95 1164 LDA MEMBOT+1
9511: 69 00 1165 ADC #500
9513: 85 3D 1166 STA A1H
9515: AE EE 95 1167 LDX POSV
9518: CA 1168 DEX
9519: 86 3F 1169 STX A2H
951B: E8 1170 INX
951C: F0 53 1171 BEQ NEXTROW
951E: E0 18 1172 CPX #4
9520: 90 00 1173 BCC ADDRESS
9522: EC F3 95 1174 CPX POS1V
9525: 90 4A 1175 BCC NEXTROW
9527: A9 FF 1176 LDA #5FF
9529: 85 3F 1177 STA A2H
952B: D0 44 1178 BNE NEXTROW
952D: 20 DD 95 1179 ADDRESS JSR ADD28
9530: CA 1180 DEX
9531: D0 FA 1181 BNE ADDRESS
9533: F0 3C 1182 BEQ NEXTROW
9535: 38 1183 ROWLOOP SEC
9536: ED EE 95 1184 SBC POSV
9539: AA 1185 TAX
953A: 20 14 94 1186 JSR GETMEMAD
953D: A0 00 1187 LOY #500
953F: AE ED 95 1188 LDX POSH
9542: EC EC 95 1189 CPX NOCOLS
9545: 90 15 1190 BCC COLULLOOP
9547: EC F2 95 1191 CPX POS1H
954A: 90 22 1192 BCC COLOUT
954C: 6A 1193 TXA
954E: 18 FF 1194 EOR #5FF
9550: 69 01 1195 CLC
9552: 65 06 1197 ADC PTR1
9554: 85 06 1198 STA PTR1
9556: A2 00 1199 LDX #500
9558: 90 02 1200 BCC COLULLOOP
955A: E6 07 1201 INC PTR1+1
955C: EC EC 95 1202 COLULLOOP CPX NOCOLS
955F: B0 00 1203 BCS COLOUT
9561: EC F2 95 1204 CPX POS1H
9564: B0 08 1205 BCS COLOUT
9566: B1 06 1206 LDA (PTR1),Y
9568: 91 3C 1207 STA (A1L),Y
956A: E8 1208 INX
956B: C8 1209 INY
956C: D0 EE 1210 BNE COLULLOOP
956E: 20 DD 95 1211 COLOUT JSR ADD28
9571: E6 3F 1212 INC A2H
9573: A5 3F 1213 LDA A2H
9575: C9 18 1214 CMP #518
9577: B0 05 1215 BCS NEXTWIND
9579: C0 F3 95 1216 CMP POS1V
957C: 90 B7 1217 BCC ROWLOOP
957E: E6 3E 1218 NEXTWIND INC A2L
9580: A6 3E 1219 LDX A2L
9582: EC F4 95 1220 CPX NUMWIND
9585: B0 03 1221 BCS NEXTWIND1
9587: 4C F8 94 1222 JMP WINDLOOP
958A: AD FE 95 1223 NEXTWIND1 LDA MEMBOT :THEN DUMP
958D: 85 3C 1224 STA A1L :SCRATCH
958F: AD FF 95 1225 LDA MEMBOT+1 :BUFFER
9592: 85 3D 1226 STA A1H :DIRECTLY ONTO
9594: A9 00 1227 LDA #50 :SCREEN

```

LISTING 1: WINDOW.MAGIC (continued)

```

9596: 85 3E 1228 STA A2L
9598: 20 C1 FB 1229 MOVES1 JSR BASCALC
959B: A5 28 1230 LDA BASL :TRANSFER TO SAFE ZP LOC
959D: 85 FB 1231 STA ZP
959F: A5 29 1232 LDA BASL+1
95A1: 85 FC 1233 STA ZP+1
95A3: A2 00 1234 LDX #50
95A5: A0 00 1235 LDY #50
95A7: 2C EA 95 1236 MOVES2 BIT COL80 :CHECK FOR 80 COL
95AA: 10 10 1237 BIT PAGE2
95AC: 2C 55 C0 1238 BPL SKIP :ENABLE AUX MEM
95AF: B1 3C 1239 LDA (A1L),Y :GET CHAR FROM SCRATCH BUFFER
95B1: 81 FB 1240 STA (ZP,X) :PUT ON THE SCREEN
95B3: 2C 54 C0 1241 BIT PAGE1
95B6: C8 1242 INY
95B7: CC EC 95 1243 CPY NOCOLS :RIGHT EDGE?
95BA: 80 10 1244 BCS INCROW
95BC: B1 3C 1245 SKIP LDA (A1L),Y :GET CHAR FROM BUFFER
95BE: 81 FB 1246 STA (ZP,X) :PUT ON THE SCREEN
95C0: E6 FB 1247 INC ZP :NEXT SCREEN LOC
95C2: D0 02 1248 BNE SKIP2
95C4: E6 FC 1249 INC ZP-1
95C6: C8 1250 SKIP2 INY :NEXT
95C7: CC EC 95 1251 CPY NOCOLS
95CA: 90 DB 1252 BCC MOVES2
95CC: 20 DD 95 1253 INCROW JSR ADD28
95CF: E6 3E 1254 INC A2L
95D1: A5 3E 1255 LDA A2L
95D3: C9 18 1256 CMP #518
95D5: 90 C1 1257 BCC MOVES1
95D7: 20 D5 93 1258 JSR BWINADD1
95DA: 4C F4 92 1259 JMP LOADDESC
95DD: 18 1260 ADD28 CLC
95DE: A5 3C 1261 LDA A1L
95E0: 6D EC 95 1262 ADC NOCOLS
95E3: 85 3C 1263 STA A1L
95E5: 90 02 1264 BCC ADD28OUT
95E7: E6 3D 1265 INC A1H
95E9: 60 1266 ADD28OUT RTS :EXIT
          1267
95EA: 00 1268 COL80 HEX 00 :BIT $80=80 COL
95EB: 00 1269 IIC HEX 00 :BIT $80=//C OR //E $40=//C OR ENH //E
95EC: 28 1270 NOCOLS HEX 28
95EE: 00 1271 POSH HEX 00 :DESCRIPTOR
95EF: 28 1272 POSV HEX 00 :OF CURRENT WINDOW
95F0: 18 1273 LENH HEX 28 :KEPT HERE
95F1: 00 1274 LENV HEX 18
95F2: 00 1275 BORDER HEX 00
95F3: 00 1276 POS1H HEX 00
95F4: 00 1277 POS1V HEX 00 :COORDINATE OF BOTTOM
95F5: 00 1278 NUMWIND HEX 00 :RIGHT CORNER
95F6: 00 1279 CURWIND HEX 00 :# OF WINDOWS
95F7: 00 1280 CURS HEX 00 :CURRENT WINDOW
95F8: 00 1281 CURS HEX 00 :CURSOR INDEX
95F9: 00 1282 SEMI HEX 00 :LENGTH OF STRING
95FA: 00 1283 MAXLEN HEX 00 :SEMICOLON FLAG
95FB: 00 1284 MODE HEX 00 :MAXIMUM STRING LENGTH
95FC: 33 8C 1285 CASE HEX 00 :USER INPUT MODE
95FE: 00 78 1286 MEMTOP DA START :CASE FLAG
          1287 MEMBOT DA $7800 :TOP AND BOTTOM
          :OF WINDOW MEMORY

```

- End assembly -

2584 bytes

Errors: 0

END OF LISTING 1

KEY PERFECT		RUN ON		WINDOW.MAGIC		
CODE - 5 0	ADDR# -	ADDR#	CODE - 4 0			
				83C3BC90	9098 - 90E7	27FD
				872A3788	90E8 - 9137	293B
				2A260333	9138 - 9187	21F2
				5156262A	9188 - 91D7	26AA
				F6EC05AB	91D8 - 9227	28D3
				E95A4C17	9228 - 9277	2B2D
				5266FB2D	9278 - 92C7	2433
				DDEA728B	92C8 - 9317	2733
				64C9AA3	9318 - 9367	2E27
				006771B0	9368 - 93B7	2661
				E73084A9	93B8 - 9407	25EB
				B161402F	9408 - 9457	28BA
				4E543263	9458 - 94A7	2C70
				8051B33F	94A8 - 94F7	24E1
				3AE8E467	94F8 - 9547	2426
				6D1F2CC5	9548 - 9597	29E9
				CB5C4FBF	9598 - 95E7	26DD
				5F704D6E	95E8 - 95FF	0A6F
				0445C01C	= PROGRAM TOTAL =	0A18

## LISTING 2: WINDOW.DEMO1

```

10 REM *****
20 REM * WINDOW.DEMO1 *
30 REM * BY PAUL NICK *
40 REM * COPYRIGHT (C) 1985 *
50 REM * BY MICROSPARC, INC *
60 REM * CONCORD, MA 01742 *
70 REM *****
80 PRINT CHR$ (4) "BRUN WINDOW.MAGIC": REM
CALL 35816
90 IF PEEK (48896) = 76 THEN POKE 115,0: POKE
116, PEEK (116) - 4
100 REM REMOVE 'REM' FROM ABOVE LINE FOR PR
ODOS
110 & DEF PEEK (38380),1,20,3,170
120 & HOME
130 & PRINT " WINDOW MAGIC ";
140 FOR X = PEEK (38380) TO 8 STEP - 1: &
GOTO X,1: NEXT
150 & DEF 14,240,3,16,32
160 & HOME
170 & PRINT "BY PAUL NICK";
180 FOR Y = 241 TO 255: & GOTO 14,Y: NEXT
190 FOR Y = 0 TO 4: & GOTO 14,Y: NEXT
200 & DEF 234,19,24,5,170
210 & HOME: & PRINT " COPYRIGHT (C) 1985
": & PRINT " BY MICROSPARC, INC": & PRINT
" CONCORD, MA 01742";
220 FOR X = 235 TO 255: & GOTO X,19: NEXT
230 FOR X = 0 TO 5: & GOTO X,19: NEXT
240 & DEF 18,12,15,6,64: & HOME: & PRINT
: & PRINT "PRESS SPACE": & PRINT "TO
CONTINUE": & INPUT A$,7,32
250 & DEL
260 & DEF 5,5,25,15,43
270 & HOME: & PRINT "INPUT CONTROLS.": &
PRINT " ^D--DELETE CHAR": & PRINT "
^I--INSERT CHAR": & PRINT " ^Q--ACCEPT
TO CURSOR": & PRINT " ^B--TO BEGINNIN
G": & PRINT " ^N--TO END"
280 & PRINT: & PRINT "TYPE ANYTHING:"
290 & PRINT: & PRINT ">": & INPUT A$,0,
15
300 & PRINT: & PRINT "YOU ENTERED:": & PRINT
: & PRINT A$:
310 FOR I = 1 TO 8: FOR J = 1 TO 400: NEXT:
& PRINT: NEXT
320 & PRINT "PRESS <RETURN> TO QUIT":
330 POKE - 16368,0: WAIT - 16384,128
340 FOR I = 4 TO 1 STEP - 1: FOR J = 1 TO 8
00: NEXT: & ON I: & DEL: NEXT

```

END OF LISTING 2

## LISTING 3: WINDOW.DEMO2

```

10 REM *****
20 REM * WINDOW.DEMO2 *
30 REM * BY PAUL NICK *
40 REM * COPYRIGHT (C) 1985 *
50 REM * BY MICROSPARC, INC *
60 REM * CONCORD, MA 01742 *
70 REM *****
80 PRINT CHR$ (4) "BLOAD WINDOW.MAGIC": POKE
38398,0: POKE 38399,72: CALL 35816
90 IF PEEK (48896) = 76 THEN POKE 115,0: POKE
116, PEEK (116) - 4
100 REM REMOVE 'REM' FROM ABOVE LINE FOR PR
ODOS
110 REM THE ABOVE BLOADS WINDOW.MAGIC AN
D CHANGES MEMBOT TO $6000 BEFORE RUNNING
IT WITH A CALL.
120 & DEF 100,0,96,96,32: & ON 0: & VTAB
12: & HTAB 12: & PRINT "WAIT ONE MOMEN
T": & ON 1
130 FOR X = 1 TO 1980: & PRINT X" ": NEXT
140 & GOTO 0,0: & ON 0: & HOME: & VTAB
12: & HTAB 12: & PRINT "BIG WINDOW DEM
O": & ON 1
150 FOR X = 0 TO 255: & GOTO X,0: IF X = 40
THEN X = 150
160 NEXT: & GOTO 0,0
170 FOR X = 0 TO 255: & GOTO 0,X: IF X = 25
THEN X = 150
180 NEXT: & GOTO 0,0
190 FOR X = 1 TO 2000: NEXT: HOME: END

```

END OF LISTING 3