

STE Developer Addendum

The Atari **ST^E**

Compatible with ST, 1000s of software titles available.

New

- Extended color palette of 4096 colors, from 512
- Hardware support for horizontal and vertical scrolling
- Ready for external GENLOCK
- Stereo 8 bit PCM sound
- Light gun, paddle and new joystick ports.
- 256K ROM from 192K includes
 - Move as well as copy files
 - Rename folders
 - Autoboot GEM applications
 - New file selector
 - Faster desktop
 - Large palette support
 - Fast hard-disk support
 - Folder limitations lifted
 - Memory management improved
 - Keyboard reset

STE Developer Addendum

This addendum is a set of documents that allows the ST developer to use the new features of the STE. These new features are in the areas of graphics, sound and interface ports.

The STE has a palette of 4096 colors compared to the ST palette of 512 colors. Also the STE has hardware support for vertical and horizontal scrolling. Support has also been added for external GENLOCK.

Sound on the STE has the ST sound as well as 8 bit stereo DMA sound with variable playback frequencies.

The STE also has two new controller ports that allow for new joysticks as well as a light gun and paddle controllers.

Genlock and the STE


The ST (and STE) chip set have the ability to accept external sync. This is controlled by bit 0 at FF820A, as documented in the ST Hardware Specification. This was done to allow the synchronization of the ST video with an external source (a process usually known as GENLOCK). However, in order to do this reliably the system clock must also be phase-locked (or synchronized in some other way) to the input sync signals. No way to do this was provided in the ST, as a result the only GENLOCKS available are internal modifications (usually for the MEGA).

The STE allows this to be done without opening the case. To inject a system clock ground pin three (GPO) on the monitor connector and then inject the clock into pin 4 (mono detect). The internal frequency of this clock is 32.215905 MHz (NTSC) and 32.084988 MHz (PAL). Note: DO NOT SWITCH CLOCK SOURCE WHILE THE SYSTEM IS ACTIVE.





As a result of this GPO is no longer available.

Controllers



FF9200  Fire Buttons

FF9202  Joy 3 Joy 1 Joy 2 Joy 0

Joy sticks.
 Four new joystick ports are added. These ports are controlled directly by the 68000. The current state may be sampled at any time by reading the above locations. Joystick 0 and Joystick 2 direction bits are read/write. If written to they will be driven until a read is performed. Similarly, they will not be driven after a read until a write is performed.

FF9210  (X Paddle 0)
 FF9212  (Y Paddle 0)
 FF9214  (X Paddle 1)
 FF9216  (Y Paddle 1)

Paddles.
 One pair of paddles can be plugged into Joystick 0 (Paddle 0). A second set can be plugged into Joystick 1 (Paddle 1). The current position of each of the four paddles is reported at these locations. The fire buttons are the same as for the respective joystick. The triggers for the paddles are read as bits one and two of FF9202 (JOY0 Left and Right)

FF9220  (X Position)
 FF9222  (Y Position)

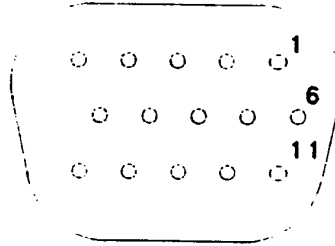
Light Gun / Pen.
 A light gun or pen can be plugged into Joystick 0. The current position that the gun or pen is pointing to is reported by these registers. The position is accurate to within (X direction only):

4 Pixels in 320x200 Mode
 8 Pixels in 640x200 Mode
 16 Pixels in 640x400 Mode

Accurate to 1 pixel in the Y direction in all modes. Accuracies do not account for the quality of the light gun or pen. Note that the X position is given in pixels for 320x200 only. In order to get correct results in 640x200 mode this number needs to be shifted left one bit and in 640x400 mode this number needs to be shifted left two bits.

New Controller Pinout

This pinout is for ports 0 and 1.
Ports 2/3 are on the other DB15 connector.



1	UP 0
2	DN 0
3	LT 0
4	RT 0
5	PAD 0Y
6	FIRE 0
7	VCC
8	NC
9	GND
10	FIRE 1
11	UP 1
12	DN 1
13	LT 1
14	RT 1
15	PAD 0X

Video Modifications

FF8204  (High)

FF8206 

FF8208  (Low)

Video Address Counter.

Now read/write. Allows update of the video refresh address during the frame. The effect is immediate, therefore it should be reloaded carefully (or during blanking) to provide reliable results.

FF820C 

Low byte of the video base address. This register completes the set on ST. Allows positioning screen on word boundaries and thus vertical scrolling.

FF820E 

Offset to next line.

Number of words from end of line to beginning of next line minus one. Allows virtual screen to be wider than physical screen. Acts like an ST when cleared. Cleared at reset.

FF8240 through FF825E 
Red Green Blue

Color Palette.

A fourth bit of resolution is added to each color. Note that the least significant bit is added above the old most significant bit to remain compatible with the ST.

FF8264 

Horizontal Bit-wise Scroll.

Delays the start of screen by the specified number of bits.

How to Implement Fine Scrolling on the STE.

The purpose of this document is to describe how to use the capabilities of the STE to achieve bit-wise fine-scrolling and vertical split screens. Horizontal and vertical scrolling are discussed and an example program is provided. Split screen effects are discussed and an example program with multiple independent scrolling regions is provided.

Three new registers are provided to implement fine-scrolling and split screen displays:

1) HSCROLL - This register contains the pixel scroll offset. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, it indicates which data bits constitute the first pixel from the first word of data. That is, the leftmost displayed pixel is selected from the first data word(s) of a given line by this register.

2) LINEWID - This register indicates the number of extra words of data (beyond that required by an ordinary ST at the same resolution) which represent a single display line. If it is zero, this is the same as an ordinary ST. If it is non-zero, that many additional words of data will constitute a single video line (thus allowing virtual screens wider than the displayed screen). *CAUTION*- In fact, this register contains the word offset which the display processor will add to the video display address to point to the next line. If you are actively scrolling (HSCROLL \neq 0), this register should contain the additional width of a display line *minus one data fetch* (in low resolution one data fetch would be four words, one word for monochrome, etc.).

3) VBASELO - This register contains the low-order byte of the video display base address. It can be altered at any time and will affect the next display processor data fetch. It is recommended that the video display address be altered only during vertical and horizontal blanking or display garbage may result.

These registers, when used in combination, can provide several video effects. In this document we will discuss only fine-scrolling and split-screen displays.

Fine Scrolling:

Many games use horizontal and vertical scrolling techniques to provide virtual playfields which are larger than a single screen. We will first discuss vertical scrolling (line-wise), then horizontal scrolling (pixel-wise) and finally the example program "neowall.s" which combines both.

Vertical Scrolling:

To scroll line-wise, we simply alter the video display address by one line each time we wish to scroll one line. This is done at vertical blank interrupt time by writing to the three eight-bit video display address registers to define a twenty-four-bit pointer into memory.

Naturally, additional data must be available to be displayed. We might imagine this as a tall, skinny screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. The video display address registers define where this window will start.

Horizontal Scrolling:

To scroll horizontally we might also adjust the video display address. If that was all we did, we would find that the screen would jump sideways in sixteen pixel increments. To achieve smooth pixel-wise scrolling we must use the HSCROLL register to select where within each sixteen pixel block we wish to start displaying data to the screen. Finally, we must adjust the LINEWID register to reflect both the fact that each line of video data is wider than a single display line and any display processor fetch incurred by a non-zero value of HSCROLL. All this is done at vertical blank interrupt time. Naturally, additional data must be available to be

displayed. We might imagine this as an extremely wide screen which we are opening a window onto for the user. These registers define where this window will start.

For Example:

The program "neowall.s" reads in nine NEOchrome™ picture files, organizes them into a three by three grid and allows the user to scroll both horizontally and vertically over the images. The heart of this program (the only interesting thing about it actually) is the vertical blank interrupt server. This routine first determines the pixel offset and loads it into HSCROLL. The LINEWID register is now set to indicate that each virtual line is three times longer than the actual display width. If we are actively scrolling, this amount is reduced to reflect the additional four-plane data fetch which will be caused by the scrolling. Finally, the video display address is computed to designate a window onto the grid of pictures. This twenty-four-bit address determines where the upper-left corner of the displayed region begins in memory. Thus, every frame an arbitrary portion of the total image is selected for display. The speed and resolution of this scrolling technique is limited only by the dexterity of the user.

Split Screen:

In many applications it is desirable to subdivide the screen into several independent regions. On the STE you may reload some video registers on a line-by-line basis (using horizontal blanking interrupts) to split the screen vertically into multiple independent regions. A single screen no longer need be a contiguous block of storage, but could be composed of dozens of strips which might reside in memory in any order. The same data could be repeated on one or more display lines. Individual regions might each have their own individual data and scrolling directions.

For Example:

The program "hscroll.s" reads in a NEOchrome™ picture file and duplicates each line of the image. This, combined with the proper use of LINEWID, effectively places two copies of the same picture side-by-side. Next, both vertical and horizontal blanking interrupt vectors are captured and the horizontal blanking interrupt is enabled in counter mode. To prevent flicker caused by keyboard input, the IKBD/MIDI interrupt priority is lowered below that of the HBL interrupt. Note that the program 'main loop' doesn't even call the BIOS to check the keyboard, since the BIOS sets the IPL up and causes flicker by locking out horizontal interrupts - this may cause trouble for programs in the real world. The screen is effectively divided into ten regions which scroll independently of one another. There are two ten-element arrays which contain the base address of each region and its current scroll offset. At vertical blank interrupt time we compute the final display values for each region in advance and store them into a third array. We then initialize the display processor for the first region and request an interrupt every twenty lines (actually every twenty horizontal blankings). During each horizontal interrupt service, we quickly reload the video display address registers and the HSCROLL register. This must be done immediately - before the display processor has time to start the current line or garbage may result. Note that horizontal blank interrupts are triggered by the display processor having finished reading the previous data line. You have approximately 144 machine cycles to reload the HSCROLL and video display registers before they will be used again by the display processor. Finally, the LINEWID register is set, this need only be done before the processor finishes reading the data for the current display line. We then pre-compute the data we will need for the next horizontal interrupt to shave few more cycles off the critical path and exit.

```

1      ;
2      ; HSCROLL.S Horizontal Scrolling Demo
3      ; THE ONE LINE VERSION
4      ;
5      ; Copyright 1988 ATARI CORP.
6      ; Started 9/12/88 .. Rob Zdybel
7      ;
8
9      .text
10     .include atari
569    .list
11
12     ;
13     ; HARDWARE CONSTANTS
14     ;
15     =FFFF8200 vbase0 = $ffff8200 ; Video Base Address (10)
16     =FFFF820F linewidth = $ffff820f ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
17     =FFFF8265 hscroll = $ffff8265 ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
18
19     ;
20     ; SYSTEM CONSTANTS
21     ;
22     =00000070 vblvec = $70 ; System VBlank Vector
23     =00000118 kbdivc = $118 ; KB0/MIDI (6850) Vector
24     =00000120 hbdivc = $120 ; Horizontal Blank Counter (68901) Vector
25
26     ;
27     ; LOCAL CONSTANTS
28     ;
29
30     ;
31     ; System Initialization
32     ;
33     start:
34     00000000 2A4F ; move.l a7,a5
35     00000002 2E7Cxxxxxxx ; move.l mystack,a7 ; Get Our Own Local Stack
36     00000008 2A600004 ; move.l 4(a5),a5 ; a5 = basepage address
37     0000000C 202D000C ; move.l TEXTSZ(a5),d0
38     00000010 08AD0014 ; add.l DATASZ(a5),d0
39     00000014 08AD001C ; add.l BSSSZ(a5),d0
40     00000018 00BC0000100 ; add.l #100,d0 ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
41     0000001E 2800 ; move.l d0,d4 ; d4 = RAM req'd
42     ; Hshrink a5,d0 ; Return Excess Storage
43     00000020 2F00 ; move.l d0,-(sp)
44     00000022 2F00 ; move.l a5,-(sp)
45     00000024 4267 ; clr.w -(sp)
46     ; Gendos $4a,12
47     00000026 3F3C004A ; move.w #54a,-(sp)
48     0000002A 4E41 ; trap #1
49     ; .if $c <= 8
50     ; addq #5c,sp
51     ; .else
52     ; add.w #5c,sp
53     ; .endif
54
55     ; Other Initialization
56
57     ; Super ; enter supervisor mode
58     00000030 42A7 ; clr.l -(sp)
59     00000032 3F3C0020 ; move.w #520,-(sp)
60     00000036 4E41 ; trap #1
61     00000038 5C4F ; addq #6,sp
62     0000003A 2F00 ; move.l d0,-(sp) ; WARNING - Old SSP saved on stack.
63
64     ; Fgetda
65     ; Gendos $2f,2
66     0000003C 3F3C002F ; move.w #52f,-(sp)
67     00000040 4E41 ; trap #1
68     ; .if $2 <= 8
69     ; addq #52,sp
70     ; .else
71     ; add.w #52,sp
72     ; .endif
73
74     ; move.l d0,a4
75     00000044 2840 ; adda #30,a4 ; a4 = filename ptr
76     00000046 D8FC001E ; fsfirst @neofile.#0
77     0000004A 3F3C0000 ; move.w #50,-(sp)
78     0000004E 2F3Cxxxxxxx ; move.l @neofile,-(sp)
79     ; Gendos $4e,8
80     00000054 3F3C004E ; move.w #54e,-(sp)
81     00000058 4E41 ; trap #1
82     ; .if $8 <= 8
83     ; addq #58,sp
84     ; .else
85     ; add.w #58,sp
86     ; .endif
87
88     ; tst d0
89     0000005C 4A40 ; bml abort ; IF (No NEO files) ABORT
90     0000005E 6000xxxx ; fopen a4,#0
91     00000062 3F3C0000 ; move.w #50,-(sp)
92     00000066 2F0C ; move.l a4,-(sp)

```

```

0000060 3F3C003D 0 Gemdos $3d,8
000006C 4E41 0 move.w #3d,-(sp)
0 trap #1
0 .if $8 <= 8
000006E 504F 0 addq #58,sp
0 .else
0 add.m #58,sp
- .endif
54 0000070 4A40 0 tst d0
55 0000072 6000XXXX 0 bmi abort ; IF (Error opening file) ABORT
57
58 0000076 33C0XXXXXXXX move d0,handle
Fread d0,#32128,#neobuff
000007C 2F3CXXXXXXXX 0 move.l #neobuff,-(sp)
0000082 2F3C0007D00 0 move.l #57d00,-(sp)
0000088 3F00 0 move.w d0,-(sp)
0 Gemdos $3f,12
000008A 3F3C003F 0 move.w #3f,-(sp)
000008E 4E41 0 trap #1
0 .if $c <= 8
0 addq #5c,sp
- .else
0 add.m #5c,sp
0 .endif
59 0000094 4A00 0 tst.l d0
60 0000096 6000XXXX 0 bmi abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
61
000009A 3F39XXXXXXXX 0 Fclose handle
0 move.w handle,-(sp)
0 Gemdos $3e,4
00000A0 3F3C003E 0 move.w #3e,-(sp)
00000A4 4E41 0 trap #1
0 .if $4 <= 8
0 addq #54,sp
0 .else
0 add.m #54,sp
- .endif
62 00000A8 4A40 0 tst d0
63 00000AA 6000XXXX 0 bmi abort ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
64
65
66 00000AE 45F9XXXXXXXX lea neobuff+4,a2
67 00000B4 41F00240 lea palette,a0
68 00000B8 43F9XXXXXXXX lea oldpal,a1
69 00000BE 303C000F move #15,d0
70 00000C2 3200 .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
71 00000C4 30DA move.w (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
72 00000C6 51C0FFFA dbra d0,.ploop
73
74 00000CA 303C00A0 move #160,d0 ; Double each display line
75 00000CE 41F9XXXXXXXX lea bigbuff,a0
76 00000D4 43F9XXXXXXXX lea neobuff+128,a1
77 00000DA 343C00C7 move #199,d2
78 00000DE 323C0027 .linlp: move #39,d1 ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
79 00000E2 21910000 .duplp: move.l (a1),(a0,d0) ; duplicate line
80 00000E6 2809 move.l (a1)+,(a0)+
81 00000E8 51C9FFF8 dbra d1,.duplp
82 00000EC 00C0 adda d0,a0
83 00000EE 51CAFFEE dbra d2,.linlp
84
85 00000F2 41F9XXXXXXXX lea baseaddr,a0
86 00000F8 43F9XXXXXXXX lea xoffset,a1
87 00000FE 45F9XXXXXXXX lea bigbuff,a2
88 0000104 303C0009 move #9,d0
89 0000108 32FC0000 .strlp: move #0,(a1)+ ; FOR (10 Strips) DO Init base and offset
90 000010C 20CA move.l a2,(a0)+
91 000010E 04FC1900 adda #320*20,a2
92 0000112 51C0FFFA dbra d0,.strlp
93
94 0000116 23F0118XXXXXXXX move.l ikbvec,oldikbd
95 000011E 21FCXXXXXXXX0000 move.l #ikbd,ikbvec ; IPL 5 hack for IKBD/MIOI
96
97 0000126 23F0070XXXXXXXX move.l vbivec,oldvbi
98 000012E 21FCXXXXXXXX0000 move.l #vbi,vbivec ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
99
100 0000136 21FCXXXXXXXX0000 move.l #hbi,hbivec ; Capture MBlank Interrupt
101 000013E 08F0000FA13 bset.b #0,imra
102 0000144 08F0000FA07 bset.b #0,iera ; Enable Mblank
103
104 ;
105 ; Scrolling Demo loop
106 ;
107 ;
; mavelp:
000014A 3F3C0002 0 Bconstat CON ; Keyboard Polling
000014E 3F3C0001 0 move.w #CON,-(sp)
0000152 4E40 0 Bios 1.4
0 trap #13
0 .if $4 <= 8
0000154 504F 0 addq #54,sp
0 .else
0 add.m #54,sp
- .endif

```

```

109 0000156 4A40          tst     d0
110 0000158 6700xxxx          beq     noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
                                Bconin  COM
                                move.w  #COM,-(sp)
                                Bios 2.4
                                move.w  #52,-(sp)
0000160 3F3C0002          .if $4 <= 8
0000164 4E40          trap   #13
                                addq   #54,sp
0000166 584F          .else
                                add.m  #54,sp
                                .endif
111
112 0000168 803C0003          cmp.b  #'C'-64,d0
113 000016C 6700xxxx          beq     exit        ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
114
115 0000170 6808          noexit: bra    waveip
116
117          exit:
118          ;
119          ; System Tear-Down
120 0000172 8880000FA07      bclr.b #8,iera
121 0000178 8880000FA13      bclr.b #8,imra      ; Disable Mblank
122 000017E 21F9XXXXXXXX0000  move.l oldikbd,ikbvec ; Restore System IKBD/MIDI Interrupt
123 0000186 21F9XXXXXXXX0000  move.l oldvbl,vbivec ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
124
                                Gettime
000018E 3F3C0017          Xbios  $17.2
0000192 4E4E          move.w #517,-(sp)
                                trap   #14
                                .if $2 <= 8
0000194 544F          addq   #52,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #52,sp
                                .endif
125
126 0000196 23C0XXXXXXXX      move.l d0,vbltemp    ; Get IKBD Date/Time
                                Tsettime d0
000019C 3F00          move  d0,-(sp)
                                Gemdos  $2d.4
000019E 3F3C0020          move.w #52d,-(sp)
00001A2 4E41          trap   #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
00001A4 584F          addq   #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #54,sp
                                .endif
127
                                Tsetdate vbltemp      ; Set GEMDOS Time and Date
00001A6 3F39XXXXXXXX      move  vbltemp,-(sp)
                                Gemdos  $2b.4
00001AC 3F3C0028          move.w #52b,-(sp)
00001B0 4E41          trap   #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
00001B2 584F          addq   #54,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #54,sp
                                .endif
128
129
130 00001B4 41F9XXXXXXXX      lea   oldpal,a0
131 00001BA 43F80240          lea   palette,a1
132 00001BE 303C000F          move  #15,d0
133 00001C2 3208          .unpl: move.w (a0)+,(a1)+
134 00001C4 51C0FFFC          dbrs  d0,.unpl      ; restore old color palette
135
                                abort: User
                                Gemdos  $20.6
00001C8 3F3C0028          move.w #520,-(sp)
00001CC 4E41          trap   #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
00001CE 5C4F          addq   #56,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #56,sp
                                .endif
136
                                Pterm0
                                clr.w  -(sp)      ; return to GEMDOS
00001D0 4267          trap  #1
00001D2 4E41          illegal
00001D4 4AFC
137
138
139          ;
140          ; VBL Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
141          ;
142          vbl:
143 00001D6 48E7C0E0          movem.l d0-d1/a0-a2,-(sp)
144
145 00001DA 41F9XXXXXXXX      lea   video,a0      ; a0 = Display list (scroll,base)
146 00001DE 43F9XXXXXXXX      lea   xoffset,a1    ; a1 = Xoffset list
147 00001E6 45F9XXXXXXXX      lea   baseaddr,a2   ; a2 = Base address list
148 00001EC 323C0009          move  #9,d1
149          .reglp:
150 00001F0 3011          move  (a1),d0      ; FOR (10 scrolling regions) DO
151 00001F2 88010000          btst.l #0,d1      ; d0 = current Xoffset
152 00001F6 6600xxxx          bne  .odd
153 00001FA 5240          addq  #1,d0      ; EVEN --> Increment

```

```

154 000001FC 007C00A0      cmp     #160,d0
155 00000200 6D00xxxx      bit     .join
156 00000204 7000          moveq  #0,d0      ; Wrap-up
157 00000206 6000xxxx      bra     .join
158 0000020A 5340          .odd:  subq   #1,d0      ; ODD --> Decrement
159 0000020C 6C00xxxx      bge     .join
160 00000210 303C009F      move   #159,d0    ; Wrap-down
161 00000214 3200          .join:  move   d0,(a1)    ; New xcfset
162 00000216 E240          asr    #1,d0
163 00000218 C0C0000FFF8    and.l  #0fff8,d0   ; d0 = byte offset within line
164 0000021E D09A          add.l  (a2)+,d0    ; d0 = Regions video base
165 00000220 2000          move.l d0,(a0)
166 00000222 3019          move   (a1)+,d0
167 00000224 C07C000F      and    #0f,d0      ; d0 = Regions horizontal scroll count
168 00000228 1000          move.b d0,(a0)
169 0000022A 5000          addq.l #4,a0
170 0000022C 51C9FFC2      dbra   d1,.regip
171
172 00000230 41F9xxxxxxx   lea   video,a0
173 00000236 1010          move.b (a0)+,d0
174 00000238 11C00265      move.b d0,hscroll
175 0000023C 11D00205      move.b (a0)+,vcountH
176 00000240 11D00207      move.b (a0)+,vcountM
177 00000244 11D00209      move.b (a0)+,vcountL ; Initialize first region
178
179 00000248 323C0050      move   #0,d1      ; Double normal ST line width
180 0000024C 4A00          tst.b  d0
181 0000024E 6700xxxx      beq   .zero       ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
182 00000252 5941          subq   #4,d1
183 00000254 11C1020F      .zero: move.b d1,linemid
184
185 00000258 2010          move.l (a0)+,d0
186 0000025A E190          rol.l  #8,d0
187 0000025C 23C0xxxxxxx   move.l d0,videodata ; Init next lines data
188 00000262 23C0xxxxxxx   move.l a0,videoPtr ; Init display list ptr
189
190 00000268 11FC0000FA10   move.b #0,tbcr
191 0000026E 11FC0014FA21   move.b #20,tbdr   ; Interrupt every twenty HBlanks
192 00000274 11FC0000FA10   move.b #0,tbcr
193
194 0000027A 4CDF0703      movem.l (sp)+,d0-d1/a0-a2
195 0000027E 4EF9          .dc.w  $4ef9
196 00000280 00000000      oldvbl: .dc.l  0      ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
197 00000284 4AFC          illegal
198
199
200 ;
201 ; IKBD IKBD/MIDI Interrupt Server
202 ;
203 ikbd:
204
205 move   d0,-(sp)
206
207 move   sr,d0
208 and    #0fff,d0
209 or     #0500,d0
210 move   d0,sr      ; Set IPL down to 5
211
212 move   (sp)+,d0
213 .dc.w  $4ef9
214 oldikbd:
215 .dc.l  0      ; JMP (Old-IKBD)
216 illegal
217
218 ;
219 ; HBL *ONE LINE* Horizontal-Blank Interrupt Server
220 ;
221 hbl:
222 movem.l d0/a0,-(sp) ; (44*20=72)
223
224 move.l  videodata,d0 ; d0 = vcount/scroll (20)
225 lea    vcountH,a0   ; a0 = movep base (0)
226 move.b d0,hscroll   ; set HScroll (12)
227 movep.l d0,(a0)     ; set VideoBase (24)
228 ; (total = 136+ cycles)
229
230 tst.b  d0
231 beq   .zero       ; IF (non-zero scroll count) Reduce line width
232 move.b #76,linemid
233 bra   .join
234 .zero: move.b #88,linemid
235 .join:
236 move.l  videoPtr,a0
237 move.l  (a0)+,d0
238 rol.l  #8,d0
239 move.l  d0,videodata ; Init next regions data
240 move.l  a0,videoPtr
241
242 movem.l (sp)+,d0/a0
243 bclr.b #0,isra     ; Clear In-Service bit
244 rte
245
246 ;
247 ; DATA STORAGE

```

```

245
246 000002EC
247
248 00000000 2A2E6E656F00
249
250
251
252
253
254
255 00000006
256
257
258 00000000 =00000010
259
260 00000040 =00000001
261
262
263 00000042 =0000000A
264
265 0000006A =0000000A
266
267 0000007E =0000000A
268
269 000000A6 =00000001
270
271 000000AA =00000001
272
273
274 000000AE =00007000
275
276 00007E2E =0000FA00
277
278
279 0001702E =00000001
280
281 00017032 =00000100
282
283 00017C32 =00000001
284
285
;
; .data
neofile: ; NEO filename search string
; .dc.b "*.neo",0
; .even
;
; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
;
; bss
oldpai: ; Original color palette
; .ds.l 16 ; Active Handle
handle: ;
; .ds.w 1
baseaddr: ; Image Base address for each strip
; .ds.l 10
xoffset: ; Pixel-offset for each strip
; .ds.w 10
video: ; HScroll and Video Base address for each strip
; .ds.l 10
videoptr: ; Display list ptr
; .ds.l 1
videodata: ; Next regions display info
; .ds.l 1
neobuff: ; NEO-Image Buffer
; .ds.b 32128
bigbuff: ; Mega-Image Buffer
; .ds.b 2*32000
vbltemp: ; Vblank Temporary Storage
; .ds.l 1
; .ds.l 256 ; (stack body)
mystack: ; Local Stack Storage
; .ds.l 1
; .end

```

```

.dublp 000000E2 t
.join 00000214 t
.join 000002CA t
.linlp 000000DE t
.odd 0000020A t
.ploop 000000C2 t
.reglp 000001F0 t
.strip 00000108 t
.unlp 000001C2 t
.zero 00000254 t
.zero 000002CA t
AUD 00000001 ea
BASE 00000010 a
BLEN 0000001C a
BPSZ 00000100 ea
BSIZE 0000000A a
BSSZ 0000001C ea
CMDLINE 00000000 a
COM 00000002 ea
CR 00000000 ea
CURS_DLINK 00000002 ea
CURS_GETRATE 00000005 ea
CURS_HIDE 00000000 ea
CURS_NOBLINK 00000003 ea
CURS_SETRATE 00000004 ea
CURS_SHOW 00000001 ea
DATASZ 00000014 ea
DSASE 00000010 a
DLEN 00000014 a
DSIZE 00000006 a
DTA 00000020 a
EMVIR 0000002C a
FILE_ID 00000000 a
HEADSIZE 0000001C ea
HITPA 00000004 a
IKBD 00000004 ea
LF 0000000A ea
LOMTPA 00000000 a
MIDI 00000003 ea
MYDTA 00000020 ea
PARENT 00000024 a
PRT 00000000 ea
RAMCON 00000005 ea
SSIZE 0000000E a
TAB 00000009 ea
TBASE 00000008 a
TEXTSZ 0000000C ea
TLEN 0000000C a
TSIZE 00000002 a
XXX1 00000012 a
XXX2 00000016 a
XXX3 0000001A a
XXX 00000028 a
__md 0000049E ea
_autopath 000004CA ea
_bootdev 00000446 ea
_buf1 00000482 ea
_cmdload 00000482 ea
_drvbits 000004C2 ea
_dskbufp 000004C6 ea
_frclck 00000466 ea
_fverify 00000444 ea
_hz_200 0000048A ea
_membot 00000432 ea
_mentop 00000436 ea
_nflops 000004A6 ea
_prt_cnt 000004EE ea
_prtabt 000004F0 ea
_shell_p 000004F6 ea
_sysbase 000004F2 ea
_tim_ms 000004A2 ea
_v_bas_ad 0000044E ea
_vbclck 00000462 ea
_vbl_list 000004CE ea
_vblqueue 00000456 ea
_abort 000001C0 t
_aer FFFFFFFA03 ea
_baseaddr 00000042 b
_bigbuff 000007E2 b
_cmdreg 00000000 ea
_colorptr 0000045A ea
_constate 000004A8 ea
_conterm 00000484 ea
_critcret 0000048A ea
_datereg 00000006 ea
_ddr FFFFFFFA05 ea
_defshiftd 0000044A ea
_diskctl FFFF8604 ea
_dmahi FFFF8609 ea
_dmaio FFFF860D ea
_dnamid FFFF8600 ea
dtr 00000010 ea
end_ls 000004FA ea
etv_critlc 00000404 ea
etv_term 00000408 ea
etv_timer 00000400 ea
etv_xtra 0000040C ea
exec_ls 000004FE ea
exit 00000172 t
fifo FFFF8606 ea
flock 0000043E ea
glaamp 00000000 ea
gibamp 00000009 ea
gicamp 0000000A ea
gicrnvp 0000000C ea
giflenvp 00000000 ea
gimixer 00000007 ea
ginoise 00000006 ea
giporta 0000000E ea
giportb 0000000F ea
giread FFFF8600 ea
giselect FFFF8600 ea
gitoneac 00000001 ea
gitoneaf 00000000 ea
gitonebc 00000003 ea
gitonebf 00000002 ea
gitonecc 00000005 ea
gitonecf 00000004 ea
gimri_ FFFF8602 ea
gpip FFFFFFFA01 ea
gpo 00000040 ea
handle 00000040 b
hbl 0000029E t
hbluec 00000120 ea
hdv_boot 0000047A ea
hdv_bpb 00000472 ea
hdv_init 0000046A ea
hdv_mediach 0000047E ea
hdv_rw 00000476 ea
hscroll FFFF8265 ea
iera FFFFFFFA07 ea
ierb FFFFFFFA09 ea
ikbd 00000206 t
ikbdec 00000110 ea
imra FFFFFFFA13 ea
imrb FFFFFFFA15 ea
ipra FFFFFFFA08 ea
iprb FFFFFFFA00 ea
isra FFFFFFFA0F ea
isrb FFFFFFFA11 ea
keybd FFFF8C02 ea
keyctl FFFF8C00 ea
linxid FFFF820F ea
memcntir 00000424 ea
memconf FFFF8001 ea
memval2 0000043A ea
memvalid 00000420 ea
mfp FFFFFFFA00 ea
midi FFFF8C06 ea
midictl FFFF8C04 ea
mystack 00017C32 b
neobuff 0000000A b
neofile 00000000 d
noexit 00000170 t
nvbls 00000454 ea
oldikbd 00000290 t
oldpal 00000000 b
oldvbl 00000280 t
palette FFFF8240 ea
palmode 00000448 ea
phystop 0000042E ea
prv_aux 00000512 ea
prv_aux0 0000050E ea
prv_lst 0000050A ea
prv_lst0 00000506 ea
resvalid 00000426 ea
resvector 0000042A ea
rezmode FFFF8260 ea
rsr FFFFFFFA20 ea
sav_context 000004AE ea
save_row 000004AC ea
sauptr 000004A2 ea
scr FFFFFFFA27 ea
scr_dump 00000502 ea
screenpt 0000045E ea
segreg 00000004 ea
seekrate 00000440 ea
sshiftd 0000044C ea
start 00000000 t
strobe 00000020 ea
swv_vec 0000046E ea
syncmode FFFF820A ea
tacr FFFFFFFA19 ea
tadr FFFFFFFA1F ea
tbcr FFFFFFFA1B ea
tbdcr FFFFFFFA21 ea
tcdr FFFFFFFA1D ea
tcdcr FFFFFFFA23 ea
tdcr FFFFFFFA25 ea
thand 0000048E ea
trkreg 00000002 ea
trpl4ret 00000486 ea
tsr FFFFFFFA2D ea
ucr FFFFFFFA29 ea
udr FFFFFFFA2F ea
vbasehi FFFF8201 ea
vbaseio FFFF8200 ea
vbasemid FFFF8203 ea
vbl 00000106 t
vbisem 00000452 ea
vbltemp 0001702E b
vblvec 00000070 ea
vcounthi FFFF8205 ea
vcountio FFFF8209 ea
vcountmid FFFF8207 ea
video 0000007E b
videodata 0000000A b
videoptr 00000006 b
vr FFFFFFFA17 ea
waveip 0000014A t
xoffset 0000006A b
xrts 00000008 ea

```

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
569
10
11
12
13
14 =FFFF0200 vbase0 = $ffff020d ; Video Base Address (lo)
15 =FFFF020F linewidth = $ffff020f ; Width of a scan-line (Words, minus 1)
16 =FFFF0265 hscroll = $ffff0265 ; Horizontal scroll count (0 .. 15)
17
18
19
20
21 =00000070 vblvect = $70 ; System VBlank Vector
22
23 =FFFFFFCE movec = -50 ; LineA Mouse-Motion Vector offset
24 =FFFFFFDA6 cur_x = -602 ; LineA Current mouse Xpos
25 =FFFFFFDA8 cur_y = -600 ; LineA Current mouse Ypos
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35 00000000 2A4F move.l a7,a5
36 00000002 2E7Cxxxxxxx move.l mystack,a7 ; Get Our Own Local Stack
37 00000008 2A600004 move.l 4(a5),a5 ; a5 = basepage address
38 0000000C 2020000C move.l TEXTSZ(a5),d0
39 00000010 0BA00014 add.l DATASZ(a5),d0
40 00000014 0BA0001C add.l BSSSZ(a5),d0
41 00000018 00BC0000100 add.l #100,d0 ; RAM req'd = text+bss+data+BasePageLength
42 0000001E 2800 move.l d0,d4 ; d4 = RAM req'd
; Mshrink a5,d0 ; Return Excess Storage
; move.l d0,-(sp)
; move.l a5,-(sp)
; clr.w -(sp)
; Gendos $4a,12
; move.w #54a,-(sp)
; trap #1
; .if %c <= 8
; addq #%c,sp
; .else
; add.w #%c,sp
; .endif
43
44
45
46
; Other Initialization
; Super ; enter supervisor mode
; clr.l -(sp)
; move.w #520,-(sp)
; trap #1
; addq #6,sp
; move.l d0,-(sp) ; WARNING - Old SSP saved on stack.
47
48
; Fgetdta
; Gendos $2f,2
; move.w #52f,-(sp)
; trap #1
; .if %2 <= 8
; addq #52,sp
; .else
; add.w #52,sp
; .endif
49
50 00000044 2840 move.l d0,a4
51 00000046 08FC001E adda #30,a4 ; a4 = Filename ptr
52 0000004A 7800 moveq #8,d4 ; d4 = Loop Count
; Ffirst #neofiles,#8
; move.w #50,-(sp)
; move.l #neofiles,-(sp)
; Gendos $4e,8
; move.w #54e,-(sp)
; trap #1
; .if %8 <= 8
; addq #58,sp
; .else
; add.w #58,sp
; .endif
53
54 .neoloop: ; FOR (Nine NEO Files) DO
55 0000005E 4A40 tst d0
56 00000060 6000xxxx bmi abort ; IF (No more NEO files) ABORT

```



```

00000064 3F3C0000      0      Fopen   a4,#0
00000068 2F8C            0      move.w  #58,-(sp)
0000006A 3F3C003D      0      move.l  a4,-(sp)
0000006E 4E41            0      Gemdos $3d,8
00000070 504F            0      move.w  #53d,-(sp)
00000072 4A40            0      trap   #1
00000074 6000XXXX      0      .if $8 <= 8
00000076 41F9XXXXXX    0      addq   #58,sp
00000078 31804000      0      .else
0000007A 5444            0      add.w  #58,sp
0000007C 887C0010      0      .endif
0000007E 6E00XXXX      0      tst    d0
00000080 3F3C0000      0      bmi   abort ; IF (Error opening a file) ABORT
00000082 3F00            0      lea   handlist,a0
00000084 2F3C00000000  0      move  d0,(a0,d4) ; Save the Handle
00000086 3F3C0042      0      addq  #2,d4
00000088 4E41            0      cmp   #16,d4
0000008A 0EFC000A      0      bgt   .gotnine
0000008C 3F3C0000      0      fseek  #128,d0,#0 ; Skip NEO Header
0000008E 3F00            0      move.w #58,-(sp)
00000090 2F3C00000000  0      move.w d0,-(sp)
00000092 3F3C0042      0      move.l #580,-(sp)
00000094 4E41            0      Gemdos $42,10
00000096 0EFC000A      0      move.w #542,-(sp)
00000098 3F3C0000      0      trap   #1
0000009A 0EFC000A      0      .if $a <= 8
0000009C 4A80            0      addq  #5a,sp
0000009E 0EFC000A      0      .else
000000A0 4A80            0      add.w #5a,sp
000000A2 6000XXXX      0      .endif
000000A4 3F3C004F      0      tst.l  d0
000000A6 4E41            0      bmi   abort ; IF (File Seek Error) ABORT
000000A8 3F3C004F      0      fnext
000000AA 4E41            0      Gemdos $4f,2
000000AC 544F            0      move.w #54f,-(sp)
000000AE 3F3C003F      0      trap   #1
000000B0 4E41            0      .if $2 <= 8
000000B2 0EFC000C      0      addq  #52,sp
000000B4 3F3C0000      0      .else
000000B6 4E41            0      add.w #52,sp
000000B8 0EFC000C      0      .endif
000000BA 4A80            0      bra   .neoloop
000000BC 2F3CXXXXXX    0      .gotnine:
000000BE 2F3C00000000  0      Fread  d0,#128,#bigbuff
000000C0 3F00            0      move.l #bigbuff,-(sp)
000000C2 3F3C003F      0      move.l #580,-(sp)
000000C4 4E41            0      move.w d0,-(sp)
000000C6 0EFC000C      0      Gemdos $3f,12
000000C8 3F3C003F      0      move.w #53f,-(sp)
000000CA 4E41            0      trap   #1
000000CC 0EFC000C      0      .if $c <= 8
000000CE 4A80            0      addq  #5c,sp
000000D0 0EFC000C      0      .else
000000D2 4A80            0      add.w #5c,sp
000000D4 6000XXXX      0      .endif
000000D6 45F9XXXXXX    0      tst.l  d0
000000D8 41F88240      0      bmi   abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
000000DA 303C000F      0      lea   bigbuff+4,a2
000000DC 32D0            0      lea   palette,a0
000000DE 51C8FFFA      0      lea   oldpal,a1
000000E0 2F3CXXXXXX    0      move  #15,d0
000000E2 2F3C0007D00  0      .ploop: move.w (a0),(a1)+ ; save old color palette
000000E4 3F00            0      move.w (a2)+,(a0)+ ; create new color palette
000000E6 3C3C0002      0      dbra  d0,.ploop
000000E8 23FCXXXXXXXXXXXX 0      move.l #bigbuff,buffer
000000EA 7E00            0      moveq  #0,d7 ; d7 = Row Count
000000EC 49F9XXXXXX    0      .rowip: lea  threebuf,a4 ; FOR (Three rows) DO
000000EE 48F9XXXXXX    0      lea   handlist,a5
000000F0 DAC7            0      adda  #7,a5
000000F2 3C3C0002      0      move  #2,d6 ; d5 = Column Count
000000F4 2F8C            0      .redip: Fread (a5)+,#32000,a4 ; FOR (3 Files) DO Read into temp buff
000000F6 2F3C0007D00  0      move.l a4,-(sp)
000000F8 3F1D            0      move.l #57d00,-(sp)
000000FA 3F3C003F      0      move.w (a5)+,-(sp)
000000FC 4E41            0      Gemdos $3f,12
000000FE 3F3C003F      0      move.w #53f,-(sp)
00000100 4E41            0      trap   #1
00000102 0EFC000C      0      .if $c <= 8
00000104 4A80            0      addq  #5c,sp
00000106 0EFC000C      0      .else
00000108 4A80            0      add.w #5c,sp
0000010A 0EFC000C      0      .endif
0000010C 4A80            0      tst.l  d0
0000010E 6000XXXX      0      bmi   abort ; IF (File Read Error) ABORT
00000110 08FC7D00      0      adda  #32000,a4
00000112 51CEFFE0      0      dbra  d6,.redip
00000114 43F9XXXXXX    0      lea   threebuf,a1
00000116 45F9XXXXXX    0      lea   threebuf+32000,a2
00000118 47F9XXXXXX    0      lea   threebuf+64000,a3

```

```

97 0000013E 2079xxxxxxx      move.l buffptr,a0
98 00000144 3C3C00C7      move      #199,d6      ; d6 = Scan Line Count
99 00000148 3A3C0027      .linlp: move      #39,d5      ; FOR (200 Lines) DO
100 0000014C 2009      .t1:   move.l (a1)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen0
101 0000014E 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t1
102 00000152 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
103 00000156 200A      .t2:   move.l (a2)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen1
104 00000158 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t2
105 0000015C 3A3C0027      move     #39,d5
106 00000160 2008      .t3:   move.l (a3)+,(a0)+      ; Copy a line from screen2
107 00000162 51C0FFFC      dbra     d5,.t3
108 00000166 51CEFFE0      dbra     d6,.linlp
109 0000016A 23C8xxxxxxx      move.l  a0,buffptr
110 00000170 5C47      addq    #6,d7
111 00000172 8E7C000C      cmp     #12,d7
112 00000176 6F80      ble     .ronlp
113
114 00000178 7810      moveq   #16,d4
115 0000017A 49F9xxxxxxx      lea     handlist,a4
116 00000180 3F344000      .close: move     (a4,d4),-(sp)      ; FOR (Nine files) DO Close all
                                Gemdos $3e.4      ; Fclose
                                move.m  #3e,-(sp)
                                trap    #1
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq   #4,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #4,sp
                                .endif
                                tst     d0
117
118 0000018C 4A40      bmi     abort      ; IF (Error Closing a file) ABORT
119 0000018E 6800xxxx      subq   #2,d4
120 00000192 5544      bpl     .close
121 00000194 6AEA      jsr     initmaus      ; Install our own mouse handler
122
123 00000196 4E09xxxxxxx      move.l  vbivect,oldvbi
124
125 0000019C 23F00070xxxxxxx      move.l  #ubi,vbivect      ; Capture System VBlank Interrupt
126 000001A4 21FCxxxxxxx0000
127
128 ;
129 ;   Scrolling Demo loop
130 ;
131 ;
                                maveip:
                                Bconstat CON      ; Keyboard Polling
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Bios 1.4
                                move.m  #51,-(sp)
                                trap    #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq   #4,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #4,sp
                                .endif
                                tst     d0
132
133 000001B0 4A40      beq     noexit      ; IF (Keyboard Input Available) THEN
134 000001BA 6700xxxx      Bconin  CON
                                move.m  #CON,-(sp)
                                Bios 2.4
                                move.m  #52,-(sp)
                                trap    #13
                                .if $4 <= 8
                                addq   #4,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #4,sp
                                .endif
                                cmp.b   #'C'-64,d0
135
136 000001CA 003C0003      beq     noexit      ; CTRL-C ==> EXIT
137 000001CE 6700xxxx      noexit: bra     maveip
138
139 000001D2 6008      exit:
140 ;
141 ;   System Tear-Down
142 ;
143
144 000001D4 21F9xxxxxxx0000      move.l  oldvbi,vbivect      ; Restore System VBlank Interrupt
145
146 000001D6 4E09xxxxxxx      jsr     unmaus      ; Restore System mouse handler
147
148 000001E2 41F9xxxxxxx      lea     oldpal,a0
149 000001E8 43F00240      lea     palette,a1
150 000001EC 303C000F      move     #15,d0
151 000001F0 3208      .unplp: move.m  (a0)+,(a1)+
152 000001F2 51C0FFFC      dbra     d0,.unplp      ; restore old color palette
153
                                abort:  User      ; return to user mode
                                Gemdos  $20.6
                                move.m  #20,-(sp)
                                trap    #1
                                .if $6 <= 8
                                addq   #6,sp
                                .else
                                add.m  #6,sp
                                .endif

```

```
00001FE 4267          @      Pterm0          ; return to 6EM005
0000200 4E41          @      clr.w      -(sp)
0000202 4AFC          @      trap      #1
                                ; illegal
155
156
157
158
159
160
161 0000204 40E70000          ; VBL      Vertical-Blank Interrupt Server
                                ;
                                ; vbl:
                                ;
                                ; movem.l  d0/a0, -(sp)
162
163 0000208 3039XXXXXXXX          move     xmouse, d0
164 000020E C07C000F          and      #0f, d0
165 0000212 11C00265          move.b  d0, hscroll      ; Xpos MOD 16 = Scroll count
166 0000216 4A00          tst.b   d0
167 0000218 6600XXXX          bne     .non0           ; IF (Scrolling) THEN 4 word offset
168 000021C 11FC0A0020F          move.b  #160, linamid
169 0000222 6000XXXX          bra     .join
170 0000226 11FC009C20F          .non0:  move.b  #156, linamid
                                ;
                                ; .join:
171
172 000022C 41F9XXXXXXXX          lea     bigbuff, a0
173 0000232 3039XXXXXXXX          move     ymouse, d0
174 0000230 C0FC01E0          mulu   #3#160, d0      ; Ypos * Linamid = Vertical offset
175 000023C D1C0          adda.l  d0, a0
176 000023E 3039XXXXXXXX          move     xmouse, d0
177 0000244 E240          asr     #1, d0
178 0000246 C07CFFF8          and     #0fff8, d0     ; #*(Xpos DIV 16) * Line offset
179 000024A 00C0          adda   d0, a0         ; a0 = Video Base Address
180 000024C 23C0XXXXXXXX          move.l  a0, vbitemp
181 0000252 11F9XXXXXXXX0000          move.b  vbitemp+1, vcount1
182 000025A 11F9XXXXXXXX0000          move.b  vbitemp+2, vcount2
183 0000262 11F9XXXXXXXX0000          move.b  vbitemp+3, vcount3
184
185 000026A 4CDF0101          movem.l (sp)+, d0/a0
186 000026E 4EF9          .dc.w  $4ef9
187 0000270 00000000          oldvbl: .dc.l  0          ; JMP (Old-Vblank)
188 0000274 4AFC          ; illegal
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211 0000276 A000          ; INITMAUS  Capture system mouse
212 0000278 33E0FDAGXXXXXXXX          ;
213 0000280 33E0FDAGXXXXXXXX          ;
214 0000288 23E0FFCEXXXXXXXX          ; Given:
215 0000290 217CXXXXXXXX0000          ; Control
216 0000298 4E75          ;
217
218
219
220
221 000029A 33C0XXXXXXXX          ; Returns:
222 00002A0 33C1XXXXXXXX          ; With motion and button vectors captured
223 00002A6 4EF9          ;
224
225 00002A8 00000000          ; Register Usage:
226 00002AC 4AFC          ; destroys d0-d3 and a0-a3
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
                                ; Externals:
                                ; none
                                ;
                                ; initmaus:
                                ; .dc.w  $a000          ; Line-A Trap
                                ; move     cur_x(a0), xmouse
                                ; move     cur_y(a0), ymouse
                                ; move.l  movec(a0), moldvec
                                ; move.l  #ourmaus, movec(a0)      ; Take over mouse motion
                                ; rts
                                ;
                                ;
                                ; Mouse Motion Interrupt
                                ;
                                ;
                                ; ourmaus:
                                ; move     d0, xmouse
                                ; move     d1, ymouse      ; Save new mouse position
                                ; .dc.w  $4ef9
                                ;
                                ; moldvec:
                                ; .dc.l  0          ; JMP (Old motion vector)
                                ; illegal
                                ;
                                ;
                                ; UNMAUS  Restore mouse to system
                                ;
                                ;
                                ; Given:
                                ; Control
                                ;
                                ; Returns:
                                ; Mouse and button vectors restored to system
                                ;
                                ; Register Usage:
                                ; destroys d0-d3 and a0-a3
                                ;
                                ; Externals:
                                ; none
                                ;
                                ; unmaus:
```

```

243 000002AE A000          .dc.w  $a000      ; Line-A Trap
244 00000200 2179000002A8FFCE move.l  moidvec,movec(a0) ; Restore mouse motion
245 00000208 4E75          rts
246
247
248 ;
249 ; DATA STORAGE
250 ;
251 0000020A          .data
252 neofiles:          ; NEO filename search string
253 00000000 2A2E6E656F00 .dc.b  "*.neo",0
254
255          .even
256
257 ;
258 ; RANDOM DATA STORAGE
259 ;
260 00000006          .bss
261
262 oldpal:            .ds.l  16      ; Original color palette
263 00000000 =00000010
264
265 handlist:          ; Array of Active Handles (9)
266 00000040 =00000009 .ds.w  9
267 buffptr:          ; Load ptr for bigbuff
268 00000052 =00000001 .ds.l  1
269 bigbuff:          ; Mega-Image Buffer
270 00000056 =00046500 .ds.b  9*32000
271 threebuf:         ; Temporary Triple-Image Buffer
272 00046556 =00017700 .ds.b  3*32000
273
274 ubltemp:          ; Ublank Temporary Storage
275 00050C56 =00000001 .ds.l  1
276
277 xmouse:           ; Latest mouse Xposn
278 00050C5A =00000001 .ds.w  1
279 ymouse:           ; Latest mouse Yposn
280 00050C5C =00000001 .ds.w  1
281
282 00050C5E =00000100 .ds.l  256 ; (stack body)
283 mystack:          ; Local Stack Storage
284 0005E05E =00000001 .ds.l  1
285
286          .end

```

Symbol Table

```

.close 00000180 t
.gotline 00000002 t
.join 0000022C t
.linlp 00000148 t
.neoloop 0000005E t
.non0 0000022E t
.ploop 000000E4 t
.redlp 0000010A t
.rowlp 000000F8 t
.t1 0000014C t
.t2 00000156 t
.t3 00000160 t
.unlp 000001F0 t
ANX 00000001 ea
BASE 00000010 a
BLEN 0000001C a
BPSZ 00000100 ea
BSIZE 0000000A a
BSSZ 0000001C ea
CMDLINE 00000000 a
COM 00000002 ea
CR 00000000 ea
CURS_BLINK 00000002 ea
CURS_GETRATE 00000005 ea
CURS_HIDE 00000000 ea
CURS_NOBLINK 00000003 ea
CURS_SETRATE 00000004 ea
CURS_SHOW 00000001 ea
DATASZ 00000014 ea
DBASE 00000010 a
DLEN 00000014 a
DSIZE 00000006 a
DTA 00000020 a
ENVIR 0000002C a
FILE_ID 00000000 a
HEADSIZE 0000001C ea
HITPA 00000004 a
IKBD 00000004 ea
LF 0000000A ea
LOHTPA 00000000 a
MIDI 00000003 ea
MYDTA 00000020 ea
PARENT 00000024 a
PRT 00000000 ea
RAMCOM 00000005 ea
SSIZE 0000000E a
TAB 00000009 ea
TBASE 00000000 a
TEXTSZ 0000000C ea
TLEN 0000000C a
TSIZE 00000002 a
XXX1 00000012 a
XXX2 00000016 a
XXX3 0000001A a
XXX4 00000020 a
__md 0000049E ea
_autopath 000004CA ea
_bootdev 00000446 ea
_buf1 00000402 ea
_cmdload 00000402 ea
_drvbits 000004C2 ea
_dskbufp 000004C6 ea
_frclck 00000466 ea
_fverify 00000444 ea
_hz_200 0000040A ea
_membot 00000432 ea
_memtop 00000436 ea
_nflpops 000004A6 ea
_prt_cnt 000004EE ea
_portabt 000004F0 ea
_shell_p 000004F6 ea
_sysbase 000004F2 ea
_timer_ms 00000442 ea
_v_bas_ad 0000044E ea
_vbclock 00000462 ea
_vbl_list 000004CE ea
_vblqueue 0000045E ea
_abort 000001F6 t
_aer 00000403 ea
_bigbuff 00000056 b
_buffptr 00000052 b
_cmdreg 00000000 ea
_colorprtr 0000045A ea
_constate 000004A8 ea
_conterm 00000484 ea
_criticret 0000048A ea
_cur_x 000004A6 ea
_cur_y 000004A8 ea
_datareg 00000086 ea
_ddr 00000405 ea
_dfshiftmd 0000044A ea
_diskctl 00000604 ea
_dmahi 00000609 ea
_dmaio 00000600 ea
_dnamid 00000600 ea
_dtr 00000010 ea
_end_os 000004FA ea
_etv_critic 00000404 ea
_etv_term 00000408 ea
_etv_timer 00000400 ea
_etv_xtra 0000040C ea
_exec_os 000004FE ea
_exit 000001D4 t
_fifo 00000606 ea
_flock 0000043E ea
_glaamp 00000000 ea
_gibamp 00000009 ea
_gicamp 0000000A ea
_gicrnvp 0000000C ea
_giflenvp 00000000 ea
_gimixer 00000007 ea
_ginoise 00000006 ea
_giporta 0000000E ea
_giportb 0000000F ea
_giread 00000000 ea
_giselect 00000000 ea
_gitoneac 00000001 ea
_gitoneaf 00000000 ea
_gitonebc 00000003 ea
_gitonebf 00000002 ea
_gitonecc 00000005 ea
_gitonecf 00000004 ea
_giwrite 00000002 ea
_gpip 00000401 ea
_gpo 00000040 ea
_handlist 00000040 b
_hdv_boot 0000047A ea
_hdv_bpb 00000472 ea
_hdv_init 0000046A ea
_hdv_mediach 0000047E ea
_hdv_rw 00000476 ea
_hscroll 00000265 ea
_iera 00000407 ea
_ierb 00000409 ea
_iera 00000413 ea
_ierb 00000415 ea
_initmaus 00000276 t
_ipra 0000040B ea
_iprb 0000040D ea
_isra 0000040F ea
_isrb 00000411 ea
_keyboard 00000402 ea
_keyctl 00000400 ea
_lineid 0000020F ea
_momcntlr 00000424 ea
_momconf 00000001 ea
_momval2 0000043A ea
_momvalid 00000420 ea
_mfp 00000400 ea
_midi 00000406 ea
_midictl 00000404 ea
_moldvec 000002A8 t
_movec 0000040E ea
_mystack 0000040E b
_neofiles 00000000 d
_noexit 000001D2 t
_nvbls 0000045A ea
_olpal 00000000 b
_oldbl 00000270 t
_ourmaus 0000029A t
_palette 00000240 ea
_palmode 00000448 ea
_phystop 0000042E ea
_prv_aux 00000512 ea
_prv_auxo 0000050E ea
_prv_ist 0000050A ea
_prv_isto 00000506 ea
_resvalid 00000426 ea
_resvector 0000042A ea
_rezmode 0000026B ea
_rsr 0000042B ea
_sav_context 000004AE ea
_save_row 000004AC ea
_savptr 000004A2 ea
_scr 000004A7 ea
_scr_dump 00000502 ea
_screenpt 0000045E ea
_secreg 00000084 ea
_seekrate 00000440 ea
_sshiftd 0000044C ea
_start 00000000 t
_strobe 00000020 ea
_smv_vec 0000046E ea
_syncmode 0000020A ea
_tacr 00000419 ea
_tadr 0000041F ea
_tbr 0000041B ea
_tbr 00000421 ea
_tcdr 0000041D ea
_tcdr 00000423 ea
_tddr 00000425 ea
_themd 0000048E ea
_threebuf 00000455 b
_trkreg 00000082 ea
_trplret 00000486 ea
_tsr 0000042D ea
_ucr 00000429 ea
_uds 0000042F ea
_urnaus 000002AE t
_vbasehl 00000201 ea
_vbaseio 00000200 ea
_vbasemid 00000203 ea
_vbl 00000204 t
_vblsam 00000452 ea
_vbltemp 00000456 b
_vblvect 00000070 ea
_vcounthl 00000205 ea
_vcountio 00000209 ea
_vcountmid 00000207 ea
_vr 00000417 ea
_wavelp 0000041C t
_xmouse 0000045A b
_xrts 00000000 ea
_ymouse 0000045C b

```

STE Digitized Sound Developer information

The Atari STE™ family of computers is equipped to reproduce digitized sound using DMA (direct memory access; that is, without using the 68000). This document provides the information required to understand and use this feature.

OVERVIEW

Sound is stored in memory as digitized samples. Each sample is a number, from -128 to +127, which represents displacement of the speaker from the "neutral" or middle position. During horizontal blanking (transparent to the processor) the DMA sound chip fetches samples from memory and provides them to a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) at one of several constant rates, programmable as (approximately) 50KHz (kilohertz), 25KHz, 12.5KHz, and 6.25KHz. This rate is called the sample frequency.

The output of the DAC is then filtered to a frequency equal to 40% of the sample frequency by a four-pole switched low-pass filter. This performs "anti-aliasing" of the sound data in a sample-frequency-sensitive way. The signal is further filtered by a two-pole fixed frequency (16kHz) low-pass filter and provided to a National LMC1992 Volume/Tone Controller. Finally, the output is available at an RCA-style output jack on the back of the computer. This can be fed into an amplifier, and then to speakers, headphones, or tape recorders.

There are two channels which behave as described above; they are intended to be used as the left and right channels of a stereo system when using the audio outputs of the machine. A monophonic mode is provided which will send the same sample data to each channel.

The stereo sound output is also mixed onto the standard ST audio output sent to the monitor's speaker. The ST's GI sound chip output can be mixed to the monitor and to both stereo output jacks as well.

DATA FORMAT

Each sample is stored as a signed eight-bit quantity, where -128 (80 hex) means full negative displacement of the speaker, and 127 (7F hex) means full positive displacement. In stereo mode, each word represents two samples: the upper byte is the sample for the left channel, and the lower byte is the sample for the right channel. In mono mode each byte is one sample. However, the samples are always fetched a word at a time, so only an even number of mono samples can be played.

A group of samples is called a "frame." A frame may be played once or can automatically be repeated forever (until stopped). A frame is described by its start and end addresses. The end address of a frame is actually the address of the first byte in memory *beyond* the frame; a frame starting at address 21100 which is 10 bytes long has an end address of 21110.

Before continuing, please familiarize yourself with the DMA sound chip register set:

REGISTER DESCRIPTIONS

FF8900 ---- ---- ---- --cc RW Sound DMA Control

cc:

- 00 Sound DMA disabled (reset state).
- 01 Sound DMA enabled, disable at end of frame.
- 11 Sound DMA enabled, repeat frame forever.

FF8902 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (high)

FF8904 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame Base Address (middle)

FF8906 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame Base Address (low)

FF8908 ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (high)

FF890A ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RO Frame Address Counter (middle)

FF890C ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RO Frame Address Counter (low)

FF890E ---- ---- 00xx xxxx RW Frame End Address (high)

FF8910 ---- ---- xxxx xxxx RW Frame End Address (middle)

FF8912 ---- ---- xxxx xxx0 RW Frame End Address (low)

FF8920 0000 0000 m000 00rr RW Sound Mode Control

rr:

- 00 6258 Hz sample rate (reset state)
- 01 12517 Hz sample rate
- 10 25033 Hz sample rate
- 11 50066 Hz sample rate

m:

- 0 Stereo Mode (reset state)
- 1 Mono Mode

FF8922 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Data register

FF8924 xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx RW MICROWIRE™ Mask register

Note: a zero can be written to the DMA sound control register at any time to stop playback immediately.

The frame address registers occupy the low bytes of three consecutive words each. The high bytes of these words do not contain anything useful, and it is harmless to read or write them. The frame address counter register is read-only, and holds the address of the next sample word to be fetched.

PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The simplest way to produce a sound is to assemble a frame in memory, write the start address of the frame into the Frame Start Address register, and the end address of the frame into the Frame End Address register, set the Mode register appropriately (set stereo or mono, and the sample frequency), and write a one into the Sound DMA Control register. The frame will play once, then stop.

To produce continuous sound, and link frames together, more elaborate techniques are required.

The DMA sound chip produces a signal called "DMA sound active" which is one when the chip is playing sounds, and zero when it's not. When a frame ends in the repeat mode (mode 3), there is a transition from "active" to "idle" and back again on this signal. The signal is presented as the external input to MFP Timer A. You can put Timer A into Event Count mode and use it to generate an interrupt, for example when a frame has played a given number of times. Because of the design of the MFP, the active edge for this signal must be the same as the input on GPIP I4, which is the interrupt line from the keyboard and MIDI interfaces. It is, and the Active Edge Register is already programmed for that, so you need not worry about that if you use Timer A to count frames.

The DMA Sound chip's mode 3 (repeat mode) ensures seamless linkage of frames, because the start and end registers are actually double-buffered. When you write to these registers, what you write really goes into a "holding area". The contents of the holding area go into the true registers at the end of the current frame. (Actually, they go in when the chip is idle, which means right away if the chip was idle to begin with.)

If you have two frames which you want played in succession, you can write the start and end addresses of the first frame into the chip, then set its control register to 3. The first frame will begin playing. You can then immediately write the start and end addresses of the second frame into the chip: they will be held in the holding area until the first frame finishes, then they'll be copied into the true registers and the second frame will play. The interrupt between frames will still happen, so you can tell when the first frame has finished. Then, for instance, you can write the start and end registers for the start of a *third* frame, knowing that it will begin as soon as the second frame has finished. You could even write new data into the first frame and write its start and end address into the chip; this kind of ping-pong effect is rather like double-buffering of a graphics display.

Here is an example of using Timer A in Event Count mode to play a controlled series of frames. Suppose you have three frames, A, B, and C, and you want to play frame A three times, then frame B five times, and finally frame C twice. The sequence of steps below will accomplish this. Numbered steps are carried out by your program; the bracketed descriptions are of things which are happening as a result.

1. Set Timer A to event count mode, and its counter to 2 (not 3).

2. Write Frame A's start & end addresses into the registers.
3. Write a 3 to the sound DMA control register. [Play begins.] Go do something else until interrupted.

[At the end of the second repetition of Frame A, the timer's interrupt fires. At the same time, frame A begins its third repetition.]

4. Write Frame B's start and end addresses into the DMA sound chip. These values will be held until the third repetition of Frame A finishes.
5. Set Timer A's count register to 5, then go away until interrupted

[When the current repetition finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame B will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal will cause Timer A to count from 5 to 4. At the end of Frame B's fourth repetition, its fifth will start, the timer will count down from 1 to 0, and the interrupt will occur.]

6. Write frame C's start & end addresses into the registers, and program Timer A to count to 2. Go away until interrupted.

(When the current repetition (B's fifth) finishes, the start & end registers are loaded from the holding area, and Frame C will begin playing. The end-of-frame signal causes Timer A to count down from 2 to 1. When Frame C finishes its first repetition, Timer A counts down from 1 to 0 and interrupts.)

7. Write a 1 to the DMA Sound Control Register to play the current frame, then stop. Disable Timer A and mask its interrupt. You're done.

As you can see, you program the timer to interrupt after one repetition *less* than the number of times you want a frame to play. That is so you can set up the next frame while the DMA sound chip is playing the last repetition of the current frame. This ensures seamless linkage of frames.

INTERRUPTS WITHOUT TIMER A

Besides going to the external input signal of Timer A, the DMA-sound-active signal, true high, is exclusive-ORed with the monochrome-detect signal, and together they form the GPIF I7 input to the M68901 MFP. The intent of this is to provide for interrupt-driven sound drivers without using up the last general-purpose timer in the MFP. It is a little trickier to use, however. For one thing, it causes the interrupt at the end of every frame, not after a specified number of frames. For another, the "interesting" edge on this signal depends on what kind of monitor you have.

On an ST, monochrome monitors ground the mono-detect signal, so when you read the bit in the MFP you get a zero. Color monitors do not ground it, so it reads as a one. When the DMA sound is idle (0), this is still the case. However, when the sound is active (1), the mono-detect signal is inverted by the XOR, so the bit in the MFP reads the opposite way. (The one place where the OS reads this bit is at VBLANK time, to see if you've changed monitors. The ROMs on any machine with DMA sound are appropriately modified, so you need not worry about this.)

If you want to use the mono-detect / DMA interrupt signal, you have to set up the active-edge register in the MFP to cause the interrupt at the right time. The interesting edge on the DMA signal is the falling edge, that is, from active to idle; this happens when a frame finishes. If you have a monochrome monitor, this edge is seen as a transition from 1 to 0 on MFP bit I7. However, with a color monitor, the edge will be seen as a transition from 0 to 1. Therefore, you have to program the MFP's active-edge register differently depending on which monitor you have. Make sure the DMA sound is idle (write a zero to the control register), then check MFP I7: if it's one, you have a color monitor, and you need to see the rising edge. If it's zero, you have a monochrome monitor and you need to see the falling edge.

The DMA sound active signal goes from "active" to "idle" when a frame finishes. If it was playing in mode 1, it stays "idle" and the control register reverts to zero. If it was playing in mode 3, the signal goes back to "active" as the next frame begins. In this case, the signal is actually in the "idle" state for a very short time, but the MFP catches it and causes the interrupt, so don't worry.

Additional Considerations

Regardless of how you manage your interrupts, there is more you should know: the signal goes from "active" to "idle" when the DMA sound chip has *fetches* the last sample in the frame. There is a four-word FIFO in the chip, however, so it will be eight sample-times (four in stereo mode) before the sound actually finishes. If you are using mode 1, you can use this time to set up the chip with the start and end addresses of the next frame, so it will start as soon as the current one ends. However, if the interrupt should be postponed for four or eight sample-times, you could miss your chance to start the sound seamlessly. Therefore, for seamless linkage, use the pre-loading technique described above.

MICROWIRE™ Interface

The MICROWIRE™ interface provided to talk to the National LMC1992 Computer Controlled Volume / Tone Control is a general purpose MICROWIRE™ interface to allow the future addition of other MICROWIRE™ devices. For this reason, the following description of its use will make no assumptions about the device being addressed.

The MICROWIRE™ bus is a three wire serial connection and protocol designed to allow multiple devices to be individually addressed by the controller. The length of the serial data stream depends on the destination device. In general, the stream consists of N bits of address, followed by zero or more don't care bits, followed by M bits of data. The hardware interface provided consists of two 16 bit read/write registers: one data register which contains the actual bit stream to be shifted out, and one mask register which indicates which bits are valid.

Let's consider a mythical device which requires two address bits and one data bit. For this device the total bit stream is three bits (minimum). Any three bits of the register pair may be used. However, since the most significant bit is shifted first, the command will be received by the device soonest if the three most significant bits are used. Let's assume: 01 is the device's address, D is the data to be written, and X's are don't cares. Then all of the following register combinations will provide the same information to the device.

1110 0000 0000 0000 Mask
01DX XXXX XXXX XXXX Data

0000 0000 0000 0111 Mask
XXXX XXXX XXXX X01D Data

0000 0001 1100 0000 Mask
XXXX XXX0 1DXX XXXX Data

0000 1100 0001 0000 Mask
XXXX 01XX XXXD XXXX Data

1100 0000 0000 0001 Mask
01XX XXXX XXXX XXXD Data

As you can see, the address bits must be contiguous, and so must the data bits, but they don't have to be contiguous with each other.

The mask register must be written before the data register. Sending commences when the data register is written and takes approximately 16 μ sec. Subsequent writes to the data and mask registers are blocked until sending is complete. Reading the registers while sending is in progress will return a snapshot of the shift register shifting the data and mask out. This means that you know it is safe to send the next command when these registers (or either one) return to their original state. Note that the mask register does not need to be rewritten if it is already correct. That is, when sending a series of commands the mask register only needs to be written once.

Volume and Tone Control

The LMC1992 is used to provide volume and tone control. Before you go and find a data sheet for this part, be warned that we do not use all of its features. Commands for the features we do use are listed below.

Communication with this device is achieved using the MICROWIRE™ interface. See MICROWIRE INTERFACE the section for details. The device has a two bit address field, address = 10, and a nine bit data field. There is no way to reading the current settings.

Volume / Tone Controller Commands

Device address = 10

Data Field

011 DDD DDD Set Master Volume
000 000 -80 dB
010 100 -40 dB
101 XXX 0 dB

101 XDD DDD Set Left Channel Volume
00 000 -40 dB
01 010 -20 dB
10 1XX 0 dB

100 XDD DDD Set Right Channel Volume
00 000 -40 dB
01 010 -20 dB
10 1XX 0 dB

010 XXD DDD Set Treble
0 000 -12 dB
0 110 0 dB (Flat)
1 100 +12 dB

001 XXD DDD Set Bass
0 000 -12 dB
0 110 0 dB (Flat)
1 100 +12 dB

000 XXX XDD Set Mix
00 -12 dB
01 Mix GI sound chip output
10 Do not mix GI sound chip output
11 reserved

Note: The volume controls attenuate in 2 dB steps. The tone controls attenuate in 2 dB steps at 50 Hz and 15 kHz (Note: These frequencies may change).

Using the MICROWIRE™ Interface and the Volume/Tone Control Chip

The MICROWIRE™ interface is not hard to use: once you get it right, you'll never have to figure it out again.

The easiest way to use it is to ignore the flexibility, and just use one form for all commands. Since the Volume/Tone chip is the only device, and it has a total of 11 bits of address and data, your mask should be \$07ff. If you're picky, you can use \$ffe0, because the high-order bits are shifted out first, but it adds conceptual complexity. With a mask of \$07ff, the lower 9 bits of the data register are used for the data, and the next higher two bits are for the address:

```
Mask:    %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:    %xxxx x10d dddd dddd
```

Replace the d's with the command code and its data. For example, this combination sets the master volume to \$14:

```
Mask:    %0000 0111 1111 1111
Data:    %xxxx x100 1101 0100
```

The other important concept you must understand is that the bits shift out of these registers as soon as you write the data, and it takes an appreciable time (16 μ sec) to finish. You can't attempt another write until the first one is finished. If you read either register while it's being shifted out, you will see a "snapshot" of the data being shifted. You know the shifting is complete when the mask returns to its original value. (This theory is wrong if you use a mask which equals its original value sometime during the shifting, but \$07ff never does.)

Assuming you write \$07ff into the mask register ahead of time, the following routine can be used to write new data from the D0 register to the volume/tone control chip:

```
MWMASK    equ    $ffff8924
MWDATA    equ    $ffff8922

mwwrite:
    cmp.w   #$07ff,MWMASK    ; wait for prev to finish
    bne.s   mwwrite          ; loop until equal
    move.w  d0,MWDATA        ; write the data
    rts                                ; and return
```

The purpose of the loop at the beginning is to wait until a previous write completes. This loop is at the beginning of the routine, not the end, because waiting at the end would always force at 16 μ sec delay, even if it's been longer than that since the last write.

