

# **SOFTWARE REFERENCE MANUAL**

## **H8 COMPUTER**

### **FRONT PANEL MONITOR PAM-8**

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## INTRODUCTION

This Manual describes the functions and operations of the Heath H8 Panel Monitor Program, PAM-8, which resides permanently in a ROM on the H8 CPU board. PAM-8 provides a sophisticated front panel display and keyboard emulation as well as handling master clear and interrupt operations. Some of the major features of PAM-8 are:

- Memory contents display and alteration.
- Register contents display and alteration.
- Program execution control (both breakpoint and single instruction operation).
- Self-contained bootstraps for program loading and dumping.
- Port input and output routines.

In addition to the above features, PAM-8 can be instructed (by means of a flag byte contained in H8 RAM) to bypass some or all of its normal functions so the sophisticated user can augment or totally replace them.

Communication with the Panel Monitor is accomplished through three devices: the keypad, the 7-segment displays, and the audio alert. The user enters commands and values through the 16-key keypad, and PAM-8 responds visually through the front panel displays. In addition to the front panel displays, PAM-8 provides the keypad entry and function feedback to the built-in speaker. Appropriate signals (short, medium, and long beeps) indicate that commands and data are accepted or rejected.

## THEORY OF OPERATION

This section will supplement the information contained in the "Operation" and "Circuit Description" sections of your H8 Operation Manual. In order to fully understand how PAM-8 operates, you must be familiar with the H8 front panel and CPU. A thorough knowledge of the 8080 instruction set and its architecture is also essential.

### Power Up and Master Clear

PAM-8 initializes the H8 whenever you power-up or master clear (RST). You initiate the power-up operation by turning on the rear panel Power switch. You can master clear by simultaneously depressing both the lower right-hand (RST/Ø) and lower left-hand (Ø) keys of the H8 front panel keypad. Both power-up and RST cause a level zero (highest priority) interrupt and result in a long beep from the audio alert.

During initialization, PAM-8 enters a routine which determines the high limit of continuous RAM. Once the high limit of available RAM is determined, the H8 stack pointer (SP) is set to this value and control is passed to the front panel command loop. Using this feature, you can immediately determine the total amount of continuous memory above 8K by displaying stack pointer value.

### Clock Interrupts

The Clock Interrupt is a crucial element in the operation of the H8 front panel system. This level one interrupt is generated by the front panel hardware every 2,000  $\mu$ S. PAM-8 uses this interrupt to check for some keyboard commands, to check for user program breakpoints, and to refresh the front panel displays.

PAM-8 performs these functions using a series of subroutines which are executed as necessary when indicated by the interrupts. For this reason, all user programs must maintain a valid stack (at high memory) containing at least 80 free bytes at all times. If this stack space is not available and PAM-8 is running (it can be disabled; see the Advanced Control Section), unpredictable software damage can occur in your program. In the same manner, if your program should execute a DI (Disable Interrupt) instruction, no front panel services including the RTM (Return To Monitor) function are available until an EI (Enable Interrupt) instruction is executed or until a master clear (RST/Ø) is performed.

## PAM-8 Modes/Using RST and RTM

PAM-8 is always in either the monitor mode or the user mode. In the monitor mode no user program is executing, PAM-8 loops reading the keypad and refreshing the displays. All commands entered via the keypad are valid; however, the RTM command is meaningless.

When your program is being executed, PAM-8 is in the user mode and the MON LED on the front panel is extinguished. Only two keyboard commands are valid in this mode: RST (master clear) and RTM (Return To Monitor). NOTE: Both of these commands are dual key commands. No single key command is recognized, so a user program may have free use of the entire keypad.

You can return PAM-8 to the monitor mode by using the RTM command (simultaneously press the  $\emptyset$  and the # keys). This command stops program execution at the end of the current instruction, stores the current value of each register, and returns PAM-8 to the monitor mode. You can then continue your program by pressing the GO key. The RST command (simultaneously press the 0 and the / keys) performs the master clear operation described earlier and does not save any register values.

Normally, when a user program is running, PAM-8 is also running. Thus, if PAM-8 is displaying the contents of the HL register pair and the user program is started, it continues to display the contents of this register pair as the program is run. If the user program changes the contents of the HL pair, the change is immediately reflected in the front panel displays. In a similar manner, if a memory location is displayed when a user program is started, it is displayed during the time the user program is run. If the user program changes the contents of the displayed memory location, the front panel display changes.

Since PAM-8 does not recognize keypad commands in the user mode, the RTM command must be used before the memory location or register being displayed is changed to a new location or a different register. Once you select the new location or different register, you can resume program execution by pressing GO.

NOTE: PAM-8 requires about 10% of the H8 CPU's resources to process the display interrupts. Programs which are compute-bound may be slowed down by simultaneous operation of PAM-8. In this situation, you may wish to turn off the clock interrupts to improve execution time. See "Using Interrupts" on Page 1-24.

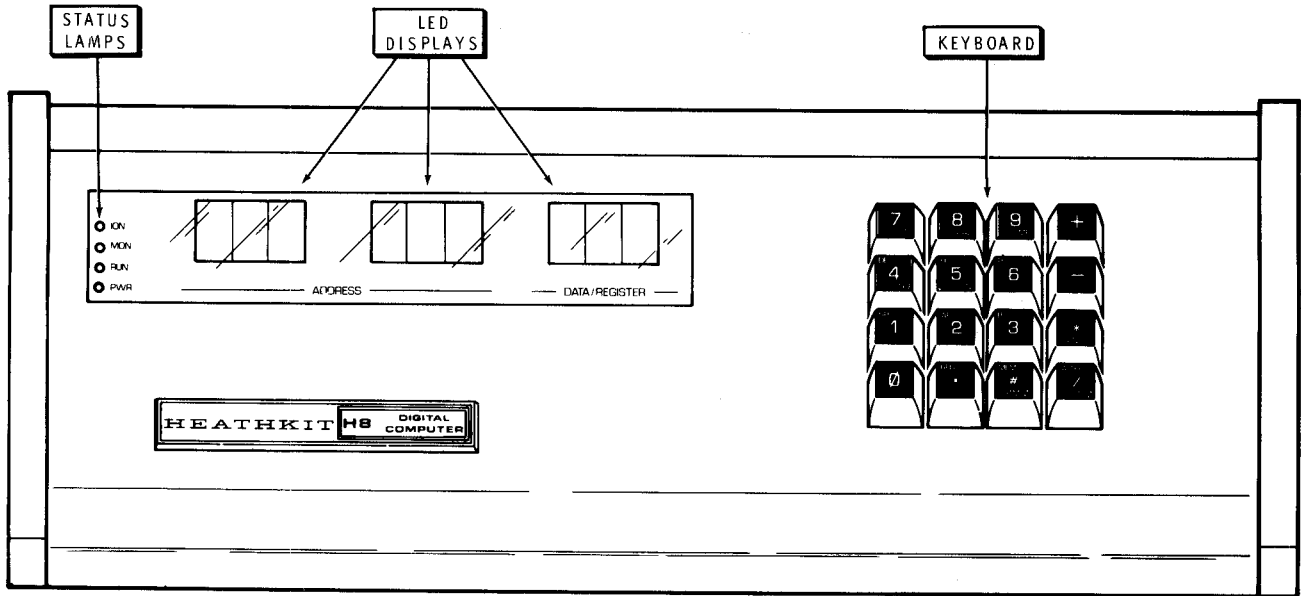


Figure 1-1

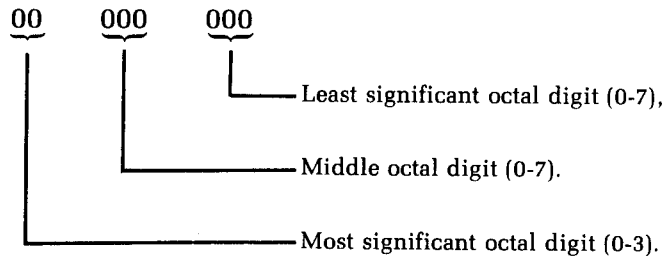
## H8 Displays

You must understand the H8 front panel presentation in order to use PAM-8. The display is made up of 9 digits, in three groups of three digits each. See Figure 1-1. Each group of three digits displays one byte (eight bits) of information. This information may be the contents of a designated register or memory location, or it may be the address of a memory location itself. The register names are also displayed.

All binary numbers are converted to octal format for display on the H8 front panel. The following table shows binary to octal conversion.

<u>BINARY NUMBER</u>	<u>OCTAL NUMBER</u>
000	0
001	1
010	2
011	3
100	4
101	5
110	6
111	7

Each byte is displayed as two-and-one-half octal digits. The octal numbers lie in the range of 000 to 377 for binary numbers in the range 00000000 to 11111111, as shown below.



NOTE: As there are only eight bits in a byte, the most significant octal digit only represents two bits and is therefore displayed as 0 to 3. If the user should inadvertently enter the octal digits 4 to 7 into the most significant digit, the most significant bit is lost. Losing this bit converts 4 through 7 into the digits 0 through 3 respectively.

Also note that 16-bit numbers, such as memory addresses and certain register contents, are still displayed as two eight-bit numbers. Therefore, the H8 front panel representation of the number is made up of **two** groups of three octal numbers in the range of 000 to 377. This representation of 16-bit binary numbers is known as **offset octal**, and is used consistently throughout all H8 displays of 16-bit numbers. Offset octal must not be confused with octal. For example:

<u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</u>	<u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</u>	A 16-bit binary number
3 7 7	3 7 7	Offset octal representation (377 377)

<u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</u>	A 16-bit binary number
1 7 7 7 7 7	True Octal representation (177777)

The lower example shows true octal representation of a 16-bit binary number. This is **not** used by the H8 front panel displays or any H8 software. Occasionally you will see offset octal numbers printed with a decimal point separating the upper and lower bytes. For example:

377.377  
Hi Byte      Lo Byte



## H8 Keypad

The H8 Keypad consists of 16 keys, as shown in Figure 1-1. When the keypad is operating under the control of PAM-8, it exhibits a number of unique properties.

- Each keystroke is verified by a short beep from the audio alert.
- Octal digits are entered using the keys 0 through 7.
- Holding a key down continuously repeats the key's function.
- The + key increments memory port or register locations.
- The - key decrements memory port or register locations.
- The \* key cancels previous keypad entries.
- The ALTER key causes PAM-8 to enter the alter mode.
- The MEM key causes PAM-8 to enter the display memory mode.
- The REG key causes PAM-8 to enter the register mode.

Many of the keys on the keypad have multiple functions, depending on the PAM-8 mode being used. In the register mode, for example, the numeric keys (1-6) call the register indicated in the upper left-hand corner of the key. When the PAM-8 is in neither the register nor the memory mode, the keys perform the functions indicated in the lower right-hand corner of the key.

The # and / keys have additional special functions, as indicated earlier. When the / key is pressed simultaneously with the 0 key, the RST (master clear) sequence is initiated. When the # sign key is depressed simultaneously with the 0 key, the RTM (Return To Monitor) function is initiated, the user program is stopped, and PAM-8 regains control.

Each key is covered in greater detail as the various function are discussed.

## DISPLAYING AND ALTERING MEMORY LOCATIONS

One of the major features of PAM-8 is its ability to examine the contents of any H8 memory location and to modify the contents of that memory location if it is RAM.

When the H8 is first powered up, PAM-8 is in the display memory mode. This mode is indicated by all digits displaying octal numbers and no decimal points being on.

### Specifying a Memory Address

If you wish to display or alter the contents of a memory location. You must first place PAM-8 in the memory address mode and then enter the desired memory address. Place PAM-8 in the memory address mode (if not already there) by pressing the MEM (Memory) key. Specify the address to be displayed or altered by entering the 6-digit address (offset octal).

When you press the MEM key, all the decimal points will light. This indicates that the address may now be entered. Once the full 6-digit address is entered, the decimal points turn off, indicating that address entry is completed. After all 6 digits are entered, the address is displayed in the left-most six displays, and the contents of the addressed memory location are displayed in the right-hand 3 digits.

**NOTE:** As you press each key, including the MEM key, a short beep indicates successful entry. As each group of three octal digits is successfully entered, a medium beep is sounded. The sequence by which you specify a memory address is shown in Figure 1-2.

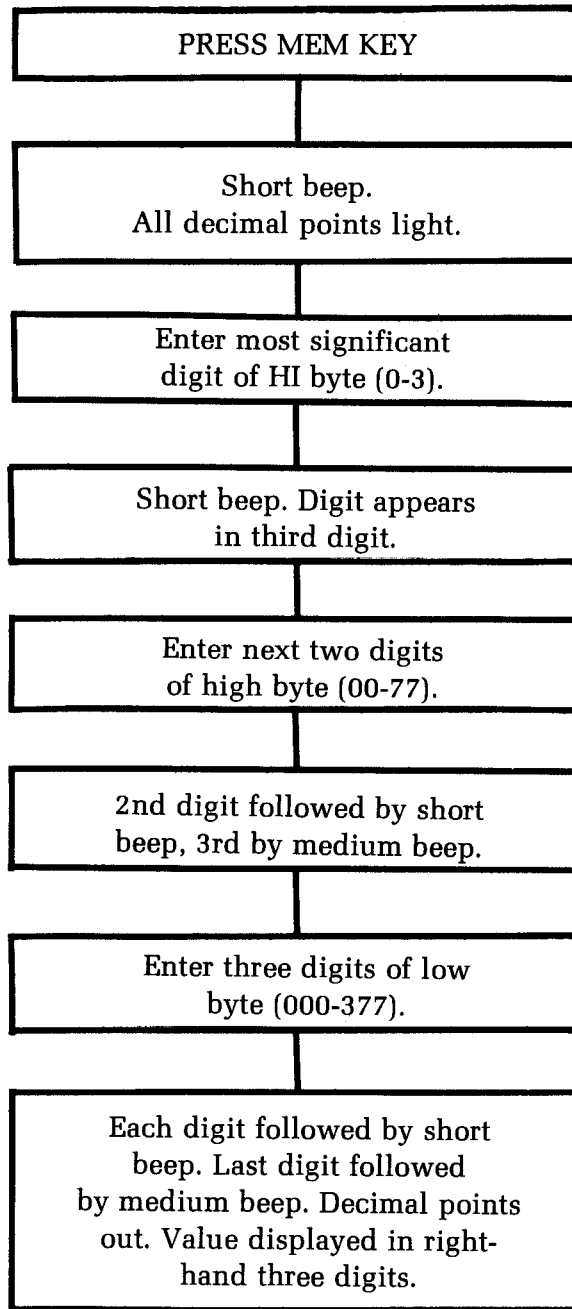


Figure 1-2

Entering a memory address through PAM-8.

NOTE: If you press a non-octal digit key as one of the six address digits, an error is flagged (a long beep). Once this error is flagged, the PAM-8 considers the address complete and extinguishes the decimal points. The entire sequence must be repeated.

## Altering a Memory Location

Before you can alter a memory location, you must first display the contents of the memory location by specifying the memory address as described in the preceding paragraphs. After you specify the memory address, press the ALTER key. This will cause PAM-8 to enter the memory alter mode.

When PAM-8 enters the memory alter mode, a single decimal point rotates from right to left through all 9 digits. You can now alter the contents of the displayed location by entering the new octal value (three digits on the keypad). When the three digits have been entered, acoustical verification (a short beep) is given **and the memory address is incremented**. You can then alter this new location by entering three more digits or pressing one of the following keys, causing the monitor to perform the indicated function:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
+	Increment the address.
-	Decrement the address.
MEM	Specify a new memory address (leave memory alter mode).
REG	Specify a register for display (leave memory alter mode).
ALTER	Exit from the alter mode (into the display mode).

NOTE: PAM-8 automatically increments the memory address as each entry (3 octal digits) is complete. Therefore, you may load a program in sequential locations very rapidly. Each location is modified by simply entering the three octal digits.

The following example reviews each step as the H8 is turned on; the memory address mode is entered; and the location 040 123 is addressed, altered to 345, checked, and closed.

<u>DISPLAY</u>			<u>COMMENTS</u>
X X X	X X X	X X X	Random memory display at power up (X=random number.)
X.X.X.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	MEM key pressed. (In memory address mode, a short beep.)
X.X.0.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	0 key pressed. (Short beep.)
X.0.4.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	4 key pressed. (Short beep.)
0.4.0.	X.X.X.	X.X.X.	0 key pressed. (Medium beep.) Contents of location 040 XXX displayed.)
0.4.0.	X.X.1.	X.X.X.	1 key pressed. (Short beep. Contents of 040 XX1 displayed.)
0.4.0.	X.1.2.	X.X.X.	2 key pressed. (Short beep. Contents of 040 X12 displayed.)
0 4 0	1 2 3	X X X	3 key pressed. (Medium beep. Contents of desired location 040 123 displayed, decimal points out.)
0.4.0	1.2.3	X.X.X	ALTER key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.3.	X.X.3.	3 key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.3.	X.3.4.	4 key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0.	1.2.4.	X.X.X.	5 key pressed. (Medium beep. Address increments one location. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0.4.0	1.2.3	3.4.5	-key pressed. (Short beep. Address decrements one location. Decimal points <b>rotate</b> .)
0 4 0	1 2 3	3 4 5	ALTER key pressed. (Short beep. Decimal points go out.)

## Stepping Through Memory

When PAM-8 is either in the display memory or alter memory modes, the + and - keys increment and decrement the memory address. Each time you press the key, PAM-8 increments (or decrements) the memory address one location. If you hold the key down, the auto-repeat function of PAM-8 causes the memory address to increment or decrement repeatedly (approximately one location every second).

## DISPLAYING AND ALTERING REGISTERS

PAM-8 can display and alter the contents of the 8080 CPU registers, just as it displays and alters the contents of H8 memory locations. Although the process is quite similar, a few special features should be noted.

### Specifying a Register for Display

Press the REG key to specify that a register is to be displayed. After you press the REG key, press a second key (SP through PC, see the Table below) to specify the desired register or register pair.

When the REG key is pressed, six decimal points light, indicating that you must now select a register. NOTE: Simply pressing the REG key causes a register name to appear in the right-hand digits. However, you must select a register using the Register Select key before a register is definitely selected and its true contents are displayed. Once a register is selected, the decimal points are extinguished.

The contents of the selected register pair are displayed in the six left-most displays. The register name (or names) are displayed in the two right-most digits of the right-hand three displays. The registers are selected and displayed in accordance with the following table:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>LEFT 3 DIGITS</u>	<u>MIDDLE 3 DIGITS</u>	<u>RIGHT PAIR</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
SP (1)	000 to 377	000 to 377	SP	Stack pointer
AF (2)	000 to 377	000 to 377	AF	AF Register pair
BC (3)	000 to 377	000 to 377	BC	BC Register pair
DE (4)	000 to 377	000 to 377	DE	DE Register pair
HL (5)	000 to 377	000 to 377	HL	HL Register pair
PC (6)	000 to 377	000 to 377	PC	Program counter

NOTE: The contents of any single eight-bit register may lie in the range of 000 to 377 octal. The stack pointer (SP) and the program counter (PC) are 16-bit registers and are displayed as two sets of three octal numbers. Each 3-digit grouping corresponds to one byte (8 bit number). When a register pair is displayed, the left three digits correspond to the left register and the middle three digits correspond to the right register. For example:

256 312 AF

Register A contains 256 and F contains 312.

## Altering the Contents of a Selected Register

To alter the contents of a register (or register pair), you must first specify it as described in the preceding paragraphs. After you select the register or register pair, press the ALTER key. This will cause the six left-hand decimal points to rotate right to left, indicating that you may enter 6 digits to alter the contents of the indicated register or register pair.

Alternatively, you may press one of the following command keys:

<u>KEY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
+	Changes the register pair being displayed.
-	Changes the register pair being displayed.
MEM	Specify a new memory address (leave the alter register mode).
REG	Specify a new register for display (leave alter register mode).
ALTER	Exit the register alter mode.

NOTE: Stack pointer register (SP) is not a direct display of the real stack pointer register, but simply a copy of the real stack pointer register and is used for display purposes only. The stack pointer cannot be altered from the front panel. To alter the stack pointer register, an SPHL (SPHL = 371) instruction must be written into memory. The desired new stack pointer value is then placed in the HL register pair. PAM-8's single instruction mode is used to execute the SPHL swap instructions, loading the stack pointer with the contents loaded in the HL register pair.

## Stepping Through the Registers

Use + and - keys to change the register pair being displayed. For example, if the DE register pair is being displayed, press the + key causes the next sequential register pair to be displayed (the HL pair). In the same manner, pressing the - key causes the register to decrement to the preceding pair. For example, if the DE pair is being displayed, pressing the - key displays the BC register pair. NOTE: Holding down either the + key or the - key causes the display to continuously increment or decrement through all the six registers/register pairs.

## PROGRAM EXECUTION CONTROL

PAM-8 supports three basic program execution control facilities:

- Beginning or starting execution.
- Breakpointing.
- Single instruction.

Each of these execution controls permits the programmer to execute the desired portions of a program and examine its effects. He may execute the entire program, or a small group of instructions, or a single program instruction.

### Initiating Program Execution

To begin the execution of a program residing in H8 memory, place the address of the first instruction to be executed in the PC (program counter). Use the methods described in "Displaying and Altering Registers" (Page 1-14). Once the address of this first instruction is placed in the program counter, press the GO key and program execution will begin. NOTE: Unless the program disables the front panel, the display continues to be actively updated, although the front panel commands are no longer active (except for RST and RTM). If the program counter is displayed when you press the GO key, PAM-8 continuously monitors the program counter.

### Breakpointing

Breakpointing permits the programmer to execute small portions of a program and then return to PAM-8. Breakpointing is especially useful when a program is being "debugged." Small portions of the program may be executed and their results observed. If there is an error, it may be corrected before an entire program is involved.

When the H8 executes a program and encounters a halt instruction, it re-enters PAM-8 and sounds the alarm. All of the registers are preserved and the program counter points to the address **following** the address of the halt instruction. Thus, you can breakpoint a program from the front panel by inserting halt instructions (HLT = 166) at the desired points throughout the program. When a particular



section of the program is tested and the breakpoint feature is no longer required, you can change the halt to a NOP (NOP = 000). Once the halts are changed to NOPs, execution of the NOP simply passes control to the next successive instruction. Program execution for breakpointing uses the GO key as described above.

NOTE: If you temporarily replace an existing instruction with a halt, you must restore the instruction before resuming program execution. The contents of the program counter point to the address **following** the halt. Therefore, if the instruction which replaced the halt is to be executed, when the program continues, the contents of the program counter must be decremented one location before execution is resumed.

## Single Instruction Operation

Any user program may be operated in the single instruction mode. This procedure is identical to the GO command, except that the SI key is pressed rather than the GO key. When the SI key is pressed, a single **instruction** (not a single machine cycle) is executed and then control is returned to PAM-8. Single instruction operation is available for careful inspection of program results and for executing special programs, such as swapping the HL register pair with the stack pointer as discussed in "Altering the Contents of a Selected Register" (Page 1-15).

## Interrupting a Program During Execution

You can interrupt a running program (with all registers preserved at the point of interruption) by pressing RTM & 0. You can then examine and/or alter the contents of various memory locations and all the registers as required. Resume execution of the program at the next sequential instruction by simply pressing the GO key. NOTE: Although all registers and memory locations are preserved when RTM & 0 are pressed, it is very difficult to stop a program at an exact location. Therefore, use the breakpoint feature if you want to stop the program at an exact location.

## LOAD/DUMP ROUTINES

PAM-8 contains a routine that lets you load and dump memory contents from or to a tape. This feature is especially important, as most computers require one or two successive "boot strap" routines to be hand-loaded before a desired program can be loaded into the main memory. All these "boot strap" routines are contained within the PAM-8 ROM, and use sophisticated error checking techniques. Thus, a program can be loaded or dumped by simply pressing a single key.

### Loading From Tape

To load from a tape, ready the reader device with the tape to be loaded prior to executing the load command. Place PAM-8 in the display memory mode and press the LOAD key. Once the LOAD key is pressed, PAM-8 starts the tape transport and scans the tape for the first file record.

No change will be seen on the front panel displays until PAM-8 finds the first file. When the first file record is located, PAM-8 checks it to see if it is the first (or only) record in a sequence, and the record is a memory dump record. If it is not a memory dump record, a number two error is flagged (see "Tape Errors" on Page 1-20).

Once a correct record is found, loading proceeds. The loading procedure places the entry point address of the program being loaded in the H8 program counter. The H8 memory is then loaded. The displays continuously show the address being loaded and the data being loaded at these addresses. When the load is complete, PAM-8 sounds a long beep and displays the final memory address. If the load is faulty, a number one error is displayed and the audio alert continuously beeps. (See "Tape Errors," Page 1-20.)

NOTE: You may abort a partial load by using the CANCEL key. Naturally, the load image resulting from this action is incorrect, and should not be executed.

### Dumping to Tape

Before dumping a memory image onto tape, the following three dump parameters are required:

- The entry point address (the program starting address).
- The dump starting address.
- The dump ending address.

Set the desired entry point address by placing this value in the program counter (PC). This value will be placed in the program counter whenever you load the program so execution will begin at this address when you press the GO key.

Place the dump starting address into the first two H8 RAM cells. These are: 040 000 (offset octal) and 040 001 (offset octal). NOTE: The low order byte of the address should be placed into location 040 000 and the high order byte of the starting address should be placed into location 040 001.

Enter the dump ending address as a memory address using the # (MEM) key. Then ready the tape transport and press the DUMP key. As the tape dump takes place, the number of bytes left to be dumped and the contents of the memory location being dumped are displayed on the front panel. You can abort a dump by using the CANCEL key. If the CANCEL key is used, an incomplete dump image is left on the tape. This cannot be loaded at a future date. NOTE: A successful load automatically sets up the following three dump parameters:

- A. The program starting locations are stored in locations 040 000 and 040 001.
- B. The program ending location is displayed.
- C. The program counter contains the program entry point.

Figure 1-3A shows the steps of a typical dump sequence and Figure 1-3B shows the steps of a typical load sequence.

1. Set PC to 040 100; (040 100 = entry address).
2. Set 040 000 to 100 (100 = low byte of dump start).
3. Set 040 001 to 040 (040 = high byte of dump start).
4. Enter memory address 052 340 (052 340 = end address of dump).
5. Be sure tape is ready.
6. Press DUMP.

Figure 1-3A

The H8 memory image dump.

1. Be sure tape is ready.
2. Press LOAD.

Figure 1-3B

The H8 memory image load.

## Copying a Tape

The beginning and final address of the load image are placed at the appropriate points. Thus, to copy a tape, simply load the tape as described in "Loading From Tape" (Page 1-18). Then ready the dump tape drive and press the DUMP key. A dump then takes place, including entry point, initial address, and final address.

In a similar manner, to load, alter, and then dump, enter only the ending address. The other parameters are unchanged from the load if locations 040 000, 040 001 or the program counter have not been modified during the altering procedure.

## Tape Errors

PAM-8 detects two types of tape errors: record errors and checksum errors. In either case, when an error is detected, the tape transport is halted. The error number is then displayed in the center three digits (001 for a checksum error, 002 for a record error) and the alarm is repeatedly sounded. To halt the alarm and return to the command mode, press the CANCEL key.

### RECORD ERRORS

The following are typical causes of record errors.

- Attempting to load a file which is not a memory image. For example, loading an editor text file or a BASIC program file.
- Attempting to start a load in the middle of a load image. Therefore missing the initialization information at the start of the file.
- A tape error which causes a portion of the load image to be missed so the next record read is not in the proper sequence.

### CHECKSUM ERRORS

A checksum error is flagged when the CRC (Cyclical Redundancy Check) checksum following a record does not match the CRC calculated by PAM-8. This error means that the record is either incorrectly recorded or the load is faulty. In either case, the load should be attempted again. If successive loads result in repeated failures, the original tape must be suspected as faulty.

## I/O FACILITIES

PAM-8 supports two commands that allow you to perform input and output functions on H8 I/O ports. These front panel instructions permit simple manipulation of the H8 I/O ports without your having to write extensive routines to perform these functions.

### Inputting From a Port

To input from a port, press the # key. Then enter three zero digits and the three-digit address (octal) of the desired port. NOTE: The front panel should now display 000 AAA, where AAA is the port address and 000 is meaningless. Press the IN key to read the port, the value is displayed in the three left-most digits of the front panel display.

### Outputting to a Port

To output to a specified port, press the # key. Then enter the value to be supplied to the port in the three left-most displays. The port address is entered into the middle three displays. The display is of the form VVV AAA, where V stands for value, and A for address. Pressing the OUT key causes the value to be outputted to the indicated port.

### Addressing Port Pairs

Frequently, ports are assigned in pairs, where one of the two port addresses is the control and status register and the other port is the data port. Address port pairs by using the + and - key to change ports. Once the initial port has been defined, the + key increments the port address to a new higher numbered port, and the - key is used to decrement to a lower numbered port.

## ADVANCED CONTROL

One of the advanced features of PAM-8 is its provisions allowing sophisticated users to augment or replace PAM-8's functions. Augmenting or replacing PAM-8 functions is usually done in conjunction with assembly language programs. Sometimes it is possible to implement these features by using the POKE and PEEK commands in BASIC. The sample exercise in "Appendix B" (Page 1-64) uses several PAM-8 functions, including the clock, I/O, and the audio alarm.

The following discussion refers to symbols and locations defined in the PAM-8 program listing, given in its complete form as "Appendix A." It is recommended that you review the PAM-8 listing in order to become familiar with its various features. This can be done in conjunction with reading the following section, or independently. In either case, a first overview followed by a detailed analysis of the listing is probably necessary for a complete understanding.

### 16-Bit Tick Counter (TICCNT)

PAM-8 maintains a 16-bit (2 byte) tick counter known as TICCNT. The value of this counter is incremented each time a clock interrupt is processed. As an interrupt occurs once every 2 mS, the counter is incremented once every 2 mS. As long as clock interrupts are not disabled, this value can be used by any program to compute elapsed time. The tick counter may be set to any desired value, but it should not be frequently reset, as this interferes with the front panel refresh cycle. The contents of the tick counter are contained in memory locations 040 033 (the least significant byte) and 040 034 (the most significant byte).

### Using the Keypad

When your program is running, PAM-8 does not recognize any single key command. Thus, all single key patterns are available for your program. To read keypad patterns, you can use one of two routines. First, you may take an input from port IP. PAD; or second, your program may use PAM-8's RCK routine. The input port IP. PAD is permanently assigned to port location 360. Inputting a binary number from this port detects which of the 16 keys are depressed. These results are shown in the table on Page 1-57 of "Appendix A."

A far more sophisticated keypad routine is available to you in the RCK (read Console Keypad) routine. This is also described in "Appendix A" (see Page 1-57). RCK provides keypad decoding, keypad debounce routines, auto-repeat routines, and acoustical feedback.

NOTE: If you use two key combinations, each key must reside in a separate bank. The first bank includes keys 0-7 and the second bank includes keys 8-#. RCK cannot decode two key combinations.

## Display Usage

When a user program is running, PAM-8 normally displays the contents of the selected register or memory location. However, you may disable this process and display any arbitrary segment pattern, or completely disable the display to provide greater computational through-put. The display usage is primarily controlled by setting various bits in the .MFLAG memory cell. This memory cell is found at location 040 010.

### MANUAL UPDATING

By setting the UO.DDU (see "Appendix A," Page 1-25, for an explanation of the user option bits, UO.XXX) bit in the .MFLAG memory location, you can instruct PAM-8 to continue refreshing the front panel displays and to disable updating. When this is done, PAM-8 continues to refresh the LED's from a 9-byte block of RAM cells found at locations 040 013 through 040 023. A description of these front panel LED's (FPLEDS) is found in "Appendix A" (see Page 1-60). When the UO.DDU bit is set in .MFLAG, the contents of these bytes are not altered in any manner by PAM-8.

You can use this technique to display numbers, letters, or arbitrary bar patterns (see Page 1-58) on the front panel displays. For instance, your program may alter the display by inserting any value into FPLEDS. The front panel LED segments will display a decimal integer if you use the octal to 7-segment pattern (DODA) display.

### MANUAL DISPLAY REFRESHING

By setting the UO.NFR (User Option.No Front Panel Refresh) bit in the .MFLAG memory cell, you can instruct PAM-8 to stop refreshing the front panel displays. Setting the UO.NFR bit does not disable the clock interrupts; therefore, the tick counter (TICCNT) is still incremented. But PAM-8 does not refresh the displays from the information contained in the FPLEDS bytes.

NOTE: If you desire, you may write a program to refresh the front panel LED displays. Usually this is done using the clock interrupts. If you undertake an independent front panel refresh program, take extreme care to avoid burning the displays due to excessive refreshing. **The total power dissipated in the LEDs is determined by the refresh cycle, and too frequent refreshing will result in excessive display heating.**

## Using Interrupts

All H-8 interrupts cause control to be transferred into the low 64 bytes of memory. PAM-8 occupies this memory space so all interrupts are first processed by PAM-8. Except for level zero interrupts, which are used as master clears, you can supply an interrupt processing routine for each of the seven additional interrupts. The following sections explain the use of each of these interrupts.

### I/O INTERRUPTS

Interrupts numbered 3 through 7 are I/O interrupts. PAM-8 does not process these interrupts in any way. When a level 3 through level 7 interrupt is received, PAM-8 immediately transfers to the user interrupt vectors contained in memory locations 040 037 through 040 064. These locations are listed in "Appendix A" (see Page 1-60). Each location must contain a jump instruction pointing to the appropriate program location which processes these interrupts.

NOTE: If any of these interrupts occur, you must supply a processing routine for them. This routine must be complete including both entry and exit processing. When you use H8 interrupts, you must use only the available vector which is 6 to insure compatibility with future H8 products. You may also use 2 if you will not be using BUG-8.

### CLOCK INTERRUPTS

The level one interrupts are generated by the front panel hardware every 2 mS. PAM-8 normally processes these interrupts. However, by setting a processing vector in UIVEC and setting the UO.INT bit in the MFLAG cell, PAM-8 enters the users routine each time a clock interrupt is generated. "Appendix A" (see Page 1-31) gives the required entry and exit conditions for processing clock interrupts.

### SINGLE INSTRUCTION AND BREAKPOINT INTERRUPTS

Level two interrupts are generated by the single instruction hardware contained on the CPU card. When a single instruction is requested, the result of the interrupt is processed by PAM-8. If the single instruction interrupt was generated by PAM-8 in response to a Monitor Mode Single Instruction register condition, PAM-8 processes it. Otherwise, PAM-8 jumps to the user level two interrupt vector (UIVEC). Since the level two interrupt does not affect PAM-8, a level two restart instruction can be used as a breakpoint instruction by the user programs.



## APPENDIX A

### Panel Monitor Listing

This appendix contains a complete listing of the PAM-8 front panel monitor program. PAM-8 resides in the low 1,024 bytes of the H8 computer. It provides all the control for front panel operation, and cassette or paper tape load and dump facilities. It also provides for master clear and front panel interrupt processing. PAM-8 presumes RAM cells are available for its use in locations 040 000 through 040 077 and 80 bytes are available in high memory for a stack. The use of these RAM cells is described on Page 1-60 of this Appendix and in the memory map on Page 0-36.

Pages 1-61, 1-62, and 1-63 of this Appendix are a symbolic reference table. Use this table to find the program locations where each symbolic address is used. Symbolic addresses are listed in alphabetical sequence.

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
INTRODUCTION.

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```
4 *** PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR.
5 *
6 * JGL, 05/01/76.
7 *
8 * FOR *WINTEK* INC.
9 *
10 * COPYRIGHT 05/1976, WINTEK CORPORATION,
11 * 902 N. 9TH ST.
12 * LAFAYETTE, IND.

14 *** PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR.
15 *
16 * THIS PROGRAM RESIDES (IN ROM) IN THE LOW 1024 BYTES OF THE HEATH
17 * H8 COMPUTER. IT ACTUALLY CONSISTS OF TWO VIRTUALLY INDEPENDENT
18 * ROUTINES: A TASK-TIME PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES SOPHISTICATED
19 * FRONT PANEL MONITOR SERVICE, AND AN INTERRUPT-TIME PROGRAM WHICH
20 * PROVIDES BOTH A REAL-TIME CLOCK AND EMULATES AN EFFECTIVE
21 * HARDWARE FRONT PANEL.

23 *** INTERRUPTS.
24 *
25 * PAM/8 IS THE PRIMARY PROCESSOR FOR ALL INTERRUPTS.
26 * THEY ARE PROCESSED AS FOLLOWS:
27 *
28 * RST USE
29 *
30 * 0 MASTER CLEAR. (NEVER USED FOR I/O OR RST)
31 *
32 * 1 CLOCK INTERRUPT. NORMALLY TAKEN BY PAM/8;
33 * SETTING BIT *UD.CLK* IN BYTE *.MFLAG* ALLOWS
34 * USER PROCESSING (VIA A JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC*).
35 * UPON ENTRY OF THE USER ROUTINE, THE STACK
36 * CONTAINS:
37 * (STACK+0) = RETURN ADDRESS (TO PAM/8)
38 * (STACK+2) = (STACKPTR+14)
39 * (STACK+4) = (AF)
40 * (STACK+6) = (BC)
41 * (STACK+8) = (DE)
42 * (STACK+10) = (HL)
43 * (STACK+12) = (PC)
44 * THE USER'S ROUTINE SHOULD RETURN TO PAM/8 VIA
45 * A *RET* WITHOUT ENABLING INTERRUPTS.
46 *
47 * 2 SINGLE STEP. SINGLE STEP INTERRUPTS GENERATED
48 * BY PAM/8 ARE PROCESSED BY PAM/8.
49 * ANY SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT RECEIVED WHEN IN
50 * USER MODE CAUSES A JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC*+3.
51 * STACK UPON USER ROUTINE ENTRY:
52 * (STACK+0) = (STACKPTR+12)
53 * (STACK+2) = (AF)
54 * (STACK+4) = (BC)
```

```
55 * (STACK+6) = (DE)
56 * (STACK+8) = (HL)
57 * (STACK+10) = (PC)
58 * THE USER'S ROUTINE SHOULD HANDLE ITS OWN RETURN
59 * FROM THE INTERRUPT.
60 *
61 *
62 * THE FOLLOWING INTERRUPTS ARE VECTORED DIRECTLY THROUGH *UIVEC*.
63 * THE USER ROUTINE MUST HAVE SETUP A JUMP IN *UIVEC* BEFORE ANY
64 * OF THESE INTERRUPTS MAY OCCUR.
65 *
66 * 3 I/O 3. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**6
67 *
68 * 4 I/O 4. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**9
69 *
70 * 5 I/O 5. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**12
71 *
72 * 6 I/O 6. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**15
73 *
74 * 7 I/O 7. CAUSES A DIRECT JUMP THROUGH *UIVEC**18
```

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS.

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77 \*\* ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS

79 \*\* I/O PORTS

	80				
000.360	81	IP.PAD	EQU	360Q	PAD INPUT PORT
000.360	82	OP.CTL	EQU	360Q	CONTROL OUTPUT PORT
000.360	83	OP.DIG	EQU	360Q	DIGIT SELECT OUTPUT PORT
000.361	84	OP.SEG	EQU	361Q	SEGMENT SELECT OUTPUT PORT
000.371	85	IP.TPC	EQU	371Q	TAPE CONTROL IN
000.371	86	OP.TPC	EQU	371Q	TAPE CONTROL OUT
000.370	87	IP.TPD	EQU	370Q	TAPE DATA IN
000.370	88	OP.TPD	EQU	370Q	TAPE DATA OUT

90 \*\* ASCII CHARACTERS.

	91				
000.026	92	A.SYN	EQU	026Q	SYNC CHARACTER
000.002	93	A.STX	EQU	002Q	STX CHARACTER

95 \*\* FRONT PANEL HARDWARE CONTROL BITS.

	96				
000.020	97	CB.SSI	EQU	00010000B	SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT
000.040	98	CB.MTL	EQU	00100000B	MONITOR LIGHT
000.100	99	CB.CLI	EQU	01000000B	CLOCK INTERRUPT ENABLE
000.200	100	CB.SPK	EQU	10000000B	SPEAKER ENABLE

102 \*\* DISPLAY MODE FLAGS (IN \*DSPMOD\*)

	103				
000.000	104	DM.MR	EQU	0	MEMORY READ
000.001	105	DM.MW	EQU	1	MEMORY WRITE
000.002	106	DM.RR	EQU	2	REGISTER READ
000.003	107	DM.RW	EQU	3	REGISTER WRITE
000.000	108	XTEXT	TAPE		TAPE DEFINITIONS

110X \*\* TAPE EQUIVALENCES.

	111X				
000.001	112X	RT.MI	EQU	1	RECORD TYPE - MEMORY DUMP IMAGE
000.002	113X	RT.BF	EQU	2	RECORD TYPE - BASIC PROGRAM
000.003	114X	RT.CT	EQU	3	RECORD TYPE - COMPRESSED TEXT

116X \*\* BLOCK SIZE FOR INTER-PRODUCT COMMUNICATION.

	117X				
002.000	118X	BLKSIZ	EQU	512	
	119X				

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
ASSEMBLY CONSTANTS.

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121 \*\* MACHINE INSTRUCTIONS.

122  
000.166 123 MI.HLT EQU 01110110B HALT  
000.311 124 MI.RET EQU 11001001B RETURN  
000.333 125 MI.IN EQU 11011011B INPUT  
000.323 126 MI.OUT EQU 11010011B OUTPUT  
000.072 127 MI.LDA EQU 00111010B LDA  
000.346 128 MI.ANI EQU 11100110B ANI  
000.021 129 MI.LXID EQU 00010001B LXI D

131 \*\* USER OPTION BITS.

132 \*  
133 \* THESE BITS ARE SET IN CELL .MFLAG.  
134  
000.200 135 UD.HLT EQU 10000000B DISABLE HALT PROCESSING  
000.100 136 UD.NFR EQU CB.CLI NO REFRESH OF FRONT PANEL  
000.002 137 UD.DDU EQU 00000010B DISABLE DISPLAY UPDATE  
000.001 138 UD.CLK EQU 00000001B ALLOW CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSING

000.000 140 XTEXT U8251 DEFINE 8251 USART BITS

```

.....
143X **      8251 USART BIT DEFINITIONS.
144X *
145X
146X **      MODE INSTRUCTION CONTROL BITS.
147X
000.100     148X UMI.1R EQU      01000000B      1 STOP BIT
000.200     149X UMI.HB EQU      10000000B      1 1/2 STOP BITS
000.300     150X UMI.2B EQU      11000000B      2 STOP BITS
000.040     151X UMI.PE EQU      00100000B      EVEN PARITY
000.020     152X UMI.PA EQU      00010000B      USE PARITY
000.000     153X UMI.L5 EQU      00000000B      5 BIT CHARACTERS
000.004     154X UMI.L6 EQU      00000100B      6 BIT CHARACTERS
000.010     155X UMI.L7 EQU      00001000B      7 BIT CHARACTERS
000.014     156X UMI.L8 EQU      00001100B      8 BIT CHARACTERS
000.001     157X UMI.1X EQU      00000001B      CLOCK X 1
000.002     158X UMI.16X EQU     00000010B      CLOCK X 16
000.003     159X UMI.64X EQU     00000011B      CLOCK X 64
160X
161X **      COMMAND INSTRUCTION BITS.
162X
000.100     163X UCI.IR EQU      01000000B      INTERNAL RESET
000.040     164X UCI.R0 EQU      00100000B      READER-ON CONTROL FLAG
000.020     165X UCI.ER EQU      00010000B      ERROR RESET
000.004     166X UCI.RE EQU      00000100B      RECEIVE ENABLE
000.002     167X UCI.IE EQU      00000010B      ENABLE INTERRUPTS FLAG
000.001     168X UCI.TE EQU      00000001B      TRANSMIT ENABLE
169X
170X **      STATUS READ COMMAND BITS.
171X
000.040     172X USR.FE EQU      00100000B      FRAMING ERROR
000.020     173X USR.OE EQU      00010000B      OVERRUN ERROR
000.010     174X USR.PE EQU      00001000B      PARITY ERROR
000.004     175X USR.TXE EQU     00000100B      TRANSMITTER EMPTY
000.002     176X USR.RXR EQU     00000010B      RECEIVER READY
000.001     177X USR.TXR EQU     00000001B      TRANSMITTER READY
.....

```

```

180 ***   INTERRUPT VECTORS.
181 *
182

184 **   LEVEL 0 - RESET
185 *
186 *   THIS 'INTERRUPT' MAY NOT BE PROCESSED BY A USER PROGRAM.
187

000.000 188   ORG   00A
189
000.000 021 371 003 190 INIT0 LXI   D,PRSR0M      (DE) = ROM COPY OF PRS CODE
000.003 041 012 040 191   LXI   H,PRSRAM+PRSL-1 (HL) = RAM DESTINATION FOR CODE
000.006 303 073 000 192   JMP   INIT          INITIALIZE
377.073 193   ERRPL INIT-1000A   BYTE IN WORD 10A MUST BE 0

195 **   LEVEL 1 - CLOCK
196 *
000.010 197 INT1  EQU   100          INTERRUPT ENTRY POINT
198
000.000 199   ERRNZ *-110          INTO TAKES UP ONE BYTE
000.011 315 132 000 200   CALL  SAVALL        SAVE USER REGISTERS
000.014 026 000          201   MVI   D,0
000.016 303 201 000 202   JMP   CLOCK          PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPT
377.201 203   ERRPL CLOCK-1000A  EXTRA BYTE MUST BE 0

205 **   LEVEL 2 - SINGLE STEP
206 *
207 *   IF THIS INTERRUPT IS RECEIVED WHEN NOT IN MONITOR MODE,
208 *   THEN IT IS ASSUMED TO BE GENERATED BY A USER PROGRAM
209 *   (SINGLE STEPPING OR BREAKPOINTING). IN SUCH CASE, THE
210 *   USER PROGRAM IS ENTERED THROUGH (UIVEC+3)
211
000.020 212 INT2  EQU   20A          LEVEL 2 ENTRY
213
000.000 214   ERRNZ *-21A          INT1 TAKES EXTRA BYTE
000.021 315 132 000 215   CALL  SAVALL        SAVE REGISTERS
000.024 032          216   LDAX  D              (A) = (CTLFLG)
040.011 217   SET  CTLFLG
000.025 303 244 001 218   JMP   STPRTN        STEP RETURN

220 ***   I/O INTERRUPT VECTORS.
221 *
222 *   INTERRUPTS 3 THROUGH 7 ARE AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL I/O USE.
223 *
224 *   THESE INTERRUPTS ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY PAM/B, AND SHOULD
225 *   NEVER OCCUR UNLESS THE USER HAS SUPPLIED HANDLER ROUTINES
226 *   (THROUGH UIVEC)
227

```

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
HARDWARE INTERRUPT VECTORS

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```
.....
000.030          228      ORG      30A
000.030 303 045 040 229 INT3  JMP      UIVEC+6      JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
                                230
000.033 064 064 064 231      DB      '44413'      HEATH PART NUMBER 444-13
.....

000.040          233      ORG      40A
000.040 303 050 040 234 INT4  JMP      UIVEC+9      JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
                                235
000.043 100 112 107 236      DB      1000,1120,1070,1140,1000      SUPPORT CODE
.....

000.050          238      ORG      50A
000.050 303 053 040 239 INT5  JMP      UIVEC+12     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
                                240
                                241
                                242 **      DLY - DELAY TIME INTERVAL.
                                243 *
                                244 *      ENTRY (A) = MILLISECOND DELAY COUNT/2
                                245 *      EXIT  NONE
                                246 *      USES  A,F
                                247
000.053 365          248 DLY    PUSH   PSW      SAVE COUNT
000.054 257          249      XRA    A      DONT SOUND HORN
000.055 303 143 002 250      JMP    HRNO     PROCESS AS HORN
.....

000.060          252      ORG      60A
000.060 303 056 040 253 INT6  JMP      UIVEC+15     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
                                254
                                255
000.063 076 320     256 60.    MVI    A,CB,SSI+CB,CLI+CB,SPK OFF MONITOR MODE LIGHT
000.065 303 235 001 257      JMP    SST1     RETURN TO USER PROGRAM
.....

000.070          259      ORG      70A
000.070 303 061 040 260 INT7  JMP      UIVEC+18     JUMP TO USER ROUTINE
.....
```



```

263 **      INIT - INITIALIZE SYSTEM
264 *
265 *      INIT IS CALLED WHENEVER A HARDWARE MASTER-CLEAR IS INITIATED.
266 *
267 *      SETUP PAM/8 CONTROL CELLS IN RAM.
268 *      DECODE HOW MUCH MEMORY EXISTS, SETUP STACKPOINTER, AND
269 *      ENTER THE MONITOR LOOP.
270 *
271 *      ENTRY FROM MASTER CLEAR
272 *      EXIT INTO PAM/8 MAIN LOOP
273
274
000.073 032 275 INIT LDAX D COPY *PRSR0M* INTO RAM
000.074 167 276 MOV M,A MOVE BYTE
000.075 053 277 DCX H DECREMENT DESTINATION
000.076 034 278 INR E INCREMENT SOURCE
000.077 302 073 000 279 JNZ INIT IF NOT DONE
280
004.000 281 SINCR EQU 4000A SEARCH INCREMENT
282
000.102 026 004 283 MVI D,SINCR/256 (DE) = SEARCH INCREMENT
000.104 041 000 034 284 LXI H,START-SINCR (HL) = FIRST RAM - SEARCH INCREMENT
285
286 *      DETERMINE MEMORY LIMIT.
287
000.107 167 288 INIT1 MOV M,A RESTORE VALUE READ
000.110 031 289 DAD D INCREMENT TRIAL ADDRESS
000.111 178 290 MOV A,M (A) = CURRENT MEMORY VALUE
000.112 065 291 DCR M TRY TO CHANGE IT
000.113 276 292 CMP M
000.114 302 107 000 293 JNE INIT1 IF MEMORY CHANGED
294
000.117 053 295 INIT2 DCX H
000.120 371 296 SPHL SET STACKPOINTER = MEMORY LIMIT -1
000.121 345 297 PUSH H SET *PC* VALUE ON STACK
000.122 041 322 000 298 LXI H,ERROR
000.125 345 299 PUSH H SET 'RETURN ADDRESS'
300
301 *      CONFIGURE LOAD/DUMP UART
302
000.126 076 116 303 MVI A,UMI.1B+UMI.LB+UMI.16X
000.130 323 371 304 OUT OP.TFC SET 8 BIT, NO PARITY, 1 STOP, X16
  
```

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
INTERRUPT TIME SUBROUTINES

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```

307 **      SAVALL - SAVE ALL REGISTERS ON STACK.
308 *
309 *      SAVALL IS CALLED WHEN AN INTERRUPT IS ACCEPTED, IN ORDER TO
310 *      SAVE THE CONTENTS OF THE REGISTERS ON THE STACK.
311 *
312 *      ENTRY CALLED DIRECTLY FROM INTERRUPT ROUTINE.
313 *      EXIT  ALL REGISTERS PUSHED ON STACK,
314 *      IF NOT YET IN MONITOR MODE, REGPTR = ADDRESS OF REGISTERS
315 *      ON STACK,
316 *      (DE) = ADDRESS OF CTLFLG
317
000.132 343 319 SAVALL XTHL          SET H,L ON STACK TOP
000.133 325 320      PUSH      D
000.134 305 321      PUSH      B
000.135 365 322      PUSH      PSW
000.136 353 323      XCHG          (D,E) = RETURN ADDRESS
000.137 041 012 000 324      LXI      H,10
000.142 071 325      DAD      SP      (H,L) = ADDRESS OF USERS SP
000.143 345 326      PUSH      H      SET ON STACK AS 'REGISTER'
000.144 325 327      PUSH      D      SET RETURN ADDRESS
000.145 021 011 040 328      LXI      D,CTLFLG
000.150 032 329      LDAX     D      (A) = CTLFLG
000.151 057 330      CMA
000.152 346 060 331      ANI     CB.MTL+CB.SSI SAVE REGISTER ADDR IF USER OR SINGLE-STEP
000.154 310 332      RZ
000.155 041 002 000 333      LXI      H,2
000.160 071 334      DAD      SP      (H,L) = ADDRESS OF 'STACKPTR' ON STACK
000.161 042 035 040 335      SHLD   REGPTR
000.164 311 336      RET

338 **      CUI - CHECK FOR USER INTERRUPT PROCESSING.
339 *
340 *      CUI IS CALLED TO SEE IF THE USER HAS SPECIFIED PROCESSING
341 *      FOR THE CLOCK INTERRUPT.
342
040.010 344      SET      .MFLAG REFERENCE TO MFLAG
000.165 012 345 CUI1  LDAX     B      (A) = .MFLAG
000.000 346      ERRNZ   UO.CLK-1 CODE ASSUMED = 01
000.166 017 347      RRC
000.167 334 037 040 348      CC      UIVEC      IF SPECIFIED, TRANSFER TO USER
349
350 *      RETURN TO PROGRAM FROM INTERRUPT.
351
000.172 361 352 INTXIT POP      PSW      REMOVE FAKE 'STACK REGISTER'
000.173 361 353      POP      PSW
000.174 301 354      POP      B
000.175 321 355      POP      D
000.176 341 356      POP      H
000.177 373 357      EI
000.200 311 358      RET

```

```

361 ***   CLOCK - PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPT
362 *
363 *     CLOCK IS ENTERED WHENEVER A MILLISECOND CLOCK INTERRUPT IS
364 *     PROCESSED.
365 *
366 *     TICCNT IS INCREMENTED EVERY INTERRUPT.
367
368
000.201 052 033 040 369 CLOCK LHLD TICCNT
000.204 043          370          INX H
000.205 042 033 040 371          SHLD TICCNT      INCREMENT TICCOUNT
372
373 **     REFRESH FRONT PANEL.
374 *
375 *     THIS CODE DISPLAYS THE APPROPRIATE PATTERN ON THE
376 *     FRONT PANEL LEDS. THE LEDS ARE PAINTED IN REVERSE ORDER,
377 *     ONE PER INTERRUPT. FIRST, NUMBER 9 IS LIT, THEN NUMBER 8,
378 *     ETC.
379
380
000.210 041 010 040 381          LXI H, MFLAG
000.213 176          382          MOV A, M
000.214 107          383          MOV B, A          (B) = CURRENT FLAG
000.215 346 100     384          ANI UD.NFR      SEE IF FRONT PANEL REFRESH WANTED
000.217 043          385          INX H
000.000          386          ERRCNZ CTLFLG-1, MFLAG-1
000.220 176          387          MOV A, M          (A) = CTLFLG
000.221 112          388          MOV C, D          (C) = 0 IN CASE NO PANEL DISPLAY
000.222 302 237 000 389          JNZ CLK3          IF NOT
000.225 043          390          INX H          (H;L) = (REFIND)
000.000          391          ERRCNZ REFIND-CTLFLG-1
000.226 065          392          DCR M          DECREMENT DIGIT INDEX
000.227 302 234 000 393          JNZ CLK2          IF NOT WRAP-AROUND
000.232 066 011     394          MVI M, 9          WRAP DISPLAY AROUND
000.234 136          395 CLK2     MOV A, M
000.235 031          396          DAD D          (H;L) = ADDRESS OF PATTERN
000.236 113          397          MOV C, E
000.237          398 CLK3     EQU *          (A) = CTLNLG
000.237 261          399          ORA C          (A) = INDEX + FIXED BITS
000.240 323 360     400          OUT OP.DIG      SELECT DIGIT
000.242 176          401          MOV A, M
000.243 323 361     402          OUT OP.SEG      SELECT SEGMENT
403
404 *     SEE IF TIME TO DECODE DISPLAY VALUES.
405
000.245 056 033     406          MVI L, TICCNT
000.247 176          407          MOV A, M
000.250 346 037     408          ANI 37H          EVERY 32 INTERRUPTS
000.252 314 161 003 409          CZ UFD          UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS
410
411 *     EXIT CLOCK INTERRUPT.
412
000.255 001 011 040 413          LXI B, CTLFLG
000.260 012          414          LDAX B          (A) = CTLFLG
000.261 346 040     415          ANI CB.MTL
000.263 302 172 000 416          JNZ INTXIT      IF IN MONITOR MODE
    
```

FAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.

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PROCESS CLOCK INTERRUPTS

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```

000.266 013      417      DCX      B
000.000          418      ERRNZ   CTLFLG-.MFLAG-1
000.267 012      419      LDAX   B      (A) = ,MFLAG
000.000          420      ERRNZ   UD.HLT-200Q  ASSUME HIGH-ORDER
000.270 027      421      RAL
000.271 332 313 000 422      JC      CLK4      SKIP IT
423
424 *          NOT IN MONITOR MODE. CHECK FOR HALT
425
000.274 076 012 426      MVI    A,10      (A) = INDEX OF *P* REG
000.276 315 052 003 427      CALL   LRA,      LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS
000.301 136      428      MOV    E,M
000.302 043      429      INX   H
000.303 126      430      MOV    D,M      (D,E) = PC CONTENTS
000.304 033      431      DCX   D
000.305 032      432      LDAX  D
000.306 376 166 433      CPI    MI.HLT    CHECK FOR HALT
000.310 312 322 000 434      JE     ERROR     IF HALT, BE IN MONITOR MODE
435
436 *          CHECK FOR 'RETURN TO MONITOR' KEY ENTRY.
437
000.313          438  CLK4  EQU    *
000.313 333 360 439      IN     IP.PAD
000.315 376 056 440      CPI    56Q
000.317 302 165 000 441      JNE   CUI1      SEE IF '0' AND '#'
                      IF NOT, ALLOW USER PROCESSING OF CLOCK

```

```

445 *** ERROR - COMMAND ERROR.
446 *
447 * ERROR IS CALLED AS A 'BAIL-OUT' ROUTINE.
448 *
449 * IT RESETS THE OPERATIONAL MODE, AND RESTORES THE STACK POINTER.
450 *
451 * ENTRY NONE
452 * EXIT TO MTR LOOP
453 * CTLFLG SET
454 * MFLAG 'CLEARED'
455 * USES ALL
456 *
457 *
000.322 458 ERROR EQU *
000.322 041 010 040 459 LXI H,MFLAG
000.325 176 460 MOV A,M (A) = MFLAG
000.326 346 275 461 ANI 377Q-UO,DDU-UO,NFR RE-ENABLE DISPLAYS
000.330 167 462 MOV M,A REPLACE
000.331 043 463 INX H
000.332 066 360 464 MVI M,CB,SSI+CB,MTL+CB,CLI+CB,SPK RESTORE *CTLFLG*
000.000 465 ERRNZ CTLFLG-MFLAG-1
000.334 373 466 EI
000.335 052 035 040 467 LHLD REGPTR
000.340 371 468 SPHL RESTORE STACK POINTER TO 'EMPTY' STATE
000.341 315 136 002 469 CALL ALARM ALARM FOR 200 MS

```

```

471 ** MTR - MONITOR LOOP.
472 *
473 * THIS IS THE MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP FOR THE FRONT PANEL EMULATOR.
474 *
475 *
000.344 476 MTR EQU *
000.344 373 477 EI
478 *
000.345 041 345 000 479 MTR1 LXI H,MTR1
000.350 345 480 PUSH H SET 'MTR1' AS RETURN ADDRESS
000.351 001 007 040 481 LXI B,DSFMODE (BC) = DSFMODE
000.354 012 482 LDAX B
000.355 346 001 483 ANI 1 (A) = 1 IF ALTER
000.357 057 484 CMA
000.360 062 006 040 485 STA DSFROT ROTATE LED PERIODS IF ALTER
486 *
487 * READ KEY
488 *
000.363 315 260 003 489 CALL RCK READ CONSOLE KEYPAD
000.366 052 024 040 490 LHLD ABUSS
000.371 376 012 491 CPI 10
000.373 322 005 001 492 JNC MTR4 IF IN 'ALWAYS VALID' GROUP
000.376 137 493 MOV E,A SAVE VALUE
040.007 494 SET DSFMODE
000.377 012 495 LDAX B (A) = DSFMODE
001.000 017 496 RRC
001.001 332 051 001 497 JC MTR5 IF IN ALTER MODE

```

FAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00,  
MTR - MAIN EXECUTIVE LOOP.

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001.004	173		498	MOV	A,E	(A) = CODE
			499			
			500	*		HAVE A COMMAND (NOT A VALUE)
			501			
001.005	326 004		502	MTRA	SUI 4	(A) = COMMAND
001.007	332 322 000		503	JC	ERROR	IF BAD
001.012	137		504	MOV	E,A	
001.013	345		505	PUSH	H	SAVE ABUSS VALUE
001.014	041 035 001		506	LXI	H,MTRA	
001.017	026 000		507	MVI	D,0	
001.021	031		508	DAD	D	(H,L) = ADDRESS OF TABLE ENTRY
001.022	136		509	MOV	E,M	
001.023	031		510	DAD	D	(H,L) = ADDRESS OF PROCESSOR
001.024	343		511	XTHL		SET ADDRESS, (H,L) = (ABUSS)
001.025	021 005 040		512	LXI	D,REGI	(D,E) = ADDRESS OF REG. INDEX
040.007			513	SET	DSPMOD	
001.030	012		514	LDAX	B	(A) = DSPMOD
001.031	346 002		515	ANI	2	SET 'Z' IF MEMORY
001.033	012		516	LDAX	B	(A) = DSPMOD
001.034	311		517	RET		JUMP TO PROCESSOR
			518			
			519			
001.035			520	MTRA	EQU *	JUMP TABLE
001.035	165		521	DB	GO-*	4 - GO
001.036	141		522	DB	IN-*	5 - INPUT
001.037	143		523	DB	OUT-*	6 - OUTPUT
001.040	165		524	DB	SSTEP-*	7 - SINGLE STEP
001.041	220		525	DB	RMEM-*	8 - CASSETTE LOAD
001.042	332		526	DB	WMEM-*	9 - CASSETTE DUMP
001.043	067		527	DB	NEXT-*	+ - NEXT
001.044	104		528	DB	LAST-*	- - LAST
001.045	102		529	DB	ABORT-*	* - ABORT
001.046	060		530	DB	R#W-*	/ - DISPLAY/ALTER
001.047	116		531	DB	MEMM-*	# - MEMORY MODE
001.050	034		532	DB	REGM-*	+ - REGISTER MODE
			534	**		PROCESS MEMORY/REGISTER ALTERATIONS.
			535	*		
			536	*		THIS CODE IS ENTERED IF
			537	*		
			538	*		1) AM IN ALTER MODE, AND
			539	*		2) A KEY FROM 0-7 WAS ENTERED.
			540			
001.051	017		541	MTR5	RRC	
001.052	173		542	MOV	A,E	(A) = VALUE
001.053	332 067 001		543	JC	MTR6	IS REGISTER
001.056	067		544	STC		INDICATE 1ST DIGIT IS IN (A)
001.057	315 066 003		545	CALL	IOB	INPUT OCTAL BYTE
001.062	043		546	INX	H	DISPLAY NEXT LOCATION

```
548 **      SAE - STORE ABUSS AND EXIT.  
549 *  
550 *      ENTRY (HL) = ABUSS VALUE  
551 *      EXIT TO (RET)  
552 *      USES NONE  
553  
001.063 042 024 040 554 SAE SHLD ABUSS  
001.066 311 555 RET  
556  
557 *      ALTER REGISTER  
558  
001.067 365 559 MTR6 PUSH PSW SAVE CODE  
001.070 315 047 003 560 CALL LRA LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS  
001.073 247 561 ANA A  
001.074 312 322 000 562 JZ ERROR NOT ALLOWED TO ALTER STACKPOINTER  
001.077 043 563 INX H  
001.100 361 564 POP PSW RESTORE VALUE AND CARRY FLAG  
001.101 303 062 003 565 JMP IOA INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS
```

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
MONITOR TASK SUBROUTINES.

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```

569 **      REGM - ENTER REGISTER DISPLAY MODE.
570 *
571 *      ENTRY (A) = DSPMOD
572 *          (BC) = #DSPMOD
573
001.104 076 002 574 REGM MVI A,2          SET DISPLAY REGISTER MODE
040.007      575 SET DSPMOD
001.106 002 576 STAX B          SET DISPLAY REGISTER MODE
000.000      577 ERRNZ DSPMOD-DSPROT-1
001.107 013 578 DCX B          (BC) = #DSPROT
001.110 257 579 XRA A
001.111 002 580 STAX B          SET ALL PERIODS ON
001.112 315 260 003 581 CALL RCK          READ KEY ENTRY
001.115 075 582 DCR A          DISPLACE
001.116 376 006 583 CPI 6
001.120 322 322 000 584 JNC ERROR          NOT 1-6
001.123 007 585 RLC
001.124 022 586 STAX D          SET NEW REG IND
040.005      587 SET REGI
001.125 311 588 RET

590 **      R#W - TOGGLE DISPLAY/ALTER MODE.
591 *
592 *      ENTRY (A) = DSPMOD
593 *          (BC) = ADDRESS OF DSPMOD
594
040.007      595 SET DSPMOD
001.126 356 001 596 R#W XRI 1
001.130 002 597 STAX B
001.131 311 598 RET

600 **      NEXT - INCREMENT DISPLAY ELEMENT.
601 *
602 *      ENTRY (HL) = (ABUSS)
603 *          (DE) = ADDRESS OF REGIND
604
001.132 043 605 NEXT INX H
001.133 312 063 001 606 JZ SAE          IF MEMORY, STORE ABUSS AND EXIT
607
608 *      IS REGISTER MODE.
609
040.005      610 SET REGI
001.136 032 611 LDAX D          (A) = REGI
001.137 306 002 612 ADI 2          INCREMENT REG INNEX
001.141 022 613 STAX D          WRAP TO *SF*
001.142 376 014 614 CPI 12
001.144 330 615 RC          IF NOT TOO LARGE, EXIT
001.145 257 616 XRA A          OVERFLOW
001.146 022 617 STAX D
001.147 311 618 ABORT RET

```



```

620 **      LAST - DECREMENT DISPLAY ELEMENT.
621 *
622 *      ENTRY  (HL) = (ABUSS)
623 *      (DE) = ADDRESS OF REGIND
624
001.150 053 625 LAST  DCX  H
001.151 312 063 001 626 JZ   SAE           IF MEMORY, STORE AND EXIT
627
628 *      IS REGISTER MODE.
629
040.005 630 .      SET   REGI
001.154 032 631 LST2 LDAX  D           (A) = REGI
001.155 326 002 632 SUI  2
001.157 022 633 STAX  D
001.160 320 634 RNC           IF OK
001.161 076 012 635 MVI  A,10       UNDERFLOW TO *PC*
001.163 022 636 STAX  D
001.164 311 637 RET
638

```

```

640 **      MEMM - ENTER DISPLAY MEMORY MODE.
641 *
642 *      ENTRY  (BC) = ADDRESS OF DSPMOD
643
001.165 257 644 MEMM XRA  A           (A) = 0
040.007 645 .      SET   DSPMOD
001.166 002 646 STAX  B           SET DISPLAY MEMORY MODE
000.000 647 ERRNZ DSPMOD-DSPROT-1
001.167 013 648 DCX  B           (BC) = #DSPROT
001.170 002 649 STAX  B           SET 'ALL PERIODS' ON
001.171 041 025 040 650 LXI  H,ABUSS+1
001.174 303 062 003 651 JMP  IOA           INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS

```

```

653 **      IN - INPUT DATA BYTE.
654 *
655
656 **      OUT - OUTPUT DATA BYTE.
657 *
658 *      ENTRY  (HL) = (ABUSS)
659
001.177 006 333 660 IN   MVI  B,MI.IN
001.201 021 661 DB   MI,LXID       SKIP NEXT INSTRUCTION
001.202 006 323 662 OUT  MVI  B,MI.OUT
001.204 174 663 MOV  A,H           (A) = VALUE
001.205 145 664 MOV  H,L           (H) = PORT
001.206 150 665 MOV  L,R           (L) = IN/OUT INSTRUCTION
001.207 042 002 040 666 SHLD IOWRK
001.212 315 002 040 667 CALL IOWRK         PERFORM IO
001.215 154 668 MOV  L,H           (L) = PORT
001.216 147 669 MOV  H,A           (H) = VALUE
001.217 303 063 001 670 JMP  SAE           STORE ABUSS AND EXIT

```

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
\*GO\* AND \*STEP\* FUNCTIONS

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675 \*\* GO - RETURN TO USER MODE  
676 \*  
677 \* ENTRY NONE  
678  
001.222 303 063 000 679 GD JMP GD. ROUTINE IS IN WASTE SPACE

681 \*\* SSTEP - SINGLE STEP INSTRUCTION.  
682 \*  
683 \* ENTRY NONE  
684  
001.225 685 SSTEP EQU \* SINGLE STEP  
001.225 363 686 DI DISABLE INTERRUPTS UNTIL THE RIGHT TIME  
001.226 072 011 040 687 LDA CTLFLG  
001.231 356 020 688 XRI CB.SSI CLEAR SINGLE STEP INHIBIT  
001.233 323 360 689 OUT OP.CTL PRIME SINGLE STEP INTERRUPT  
001.235 062 011 040 690 SST1 STA CTLFLG SET NEW FLAG VALUES  
001.240 341 691 POP H CLEAN STACK  
001.241 303 172 000 692 JMP INTXIT RETURN TO USER ROUTINE FOR STEP

694 \*\* STPRTN - SINGLE STEP RETURN  
695  
001.244 696 STPRTN EQU \*  
001.244 366 020 697 ORI CB.SSI DISABLE SINGLE STEP INTERRUPTION  
001.246 323 360 698 OUT OP.CTL TURN OFF SINGLE STEP ENABLE  
040.011 699 SET CTLFLG  
001.250 022 700 STAX D  
001.251 346 040 701 ANI CB.MTL SEE IF IN MONITOR MODE  
001.253 302 344 000 702 JNZ MTR  
001.256 303 042 040 703 JMP UIVEC+3 TRANSFER TO USER'S ROUTINE

705 \*\* RMEM - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE.  
706 \*  
707  
001.261 041 244 002 708 RMEM LXI H,TPART  
001.264 042 031 040 709 SHLD TPERRX SETUP ERROR EXIT ADDRESS  
710 \* JMP LOAD

```

712 ***   LOAD - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE.
713 *
714 *   READ THE NEXT RECORD FROM THE CASSETTE TAPE.
715 *
716 *   USE THE LOAD ADDRESS IN THE TAPE RECORD.
717 *
718 *   ENTRY (HL) = ERROR EXIT ADDRESS
719 *   EXIT USER P-REG (IN STACK) SET TO ENTRY ADDRESS
720 *   TO CALLER IF ALL OK
721 *   TO ERROR EXIT IF TAPE ERRORS DETECTED.
722
723
724 LOAD EQU *
001.267 001.267 001.000.374 725 LXI B,1000A-RT.MI*256-256 (BC) = - REQUIRED TYPE AND #
001.272 315 265 002 726 LOAO CALL SRS SCAN FOR RECORD START
001.275 157 727 MOV L,A (HL) = COUNT
001.276 353 728 XCHG (DE) = COUNT, (HL) = TYPE AND #
001.277 015 729 DCR C (C) = - NEXT #
001.300 011 730 DAD B
001.301 174 731 MOV A,H
001.302 305 732 PUSH B SAVE TYPE ANI #
001.303 365 733 PUSH PSW SAVE TYPE CODE
001.304 346 177 734 ANI 177H CLEAR END FLAG BIT
001.306 265 735 ORA L
001.307 076 002 736 MVI A,2 SEQUENCE ERROR
001.311 302 205 002 737 JNE TPERR IF NOT RIGHT TYPE OR SEQUENCE
001.314 315 325 002 738 CALL RNP READ ADDR
001.317 104 739 MOV B,H
001.320 117 740 MOV C,A (BC) = P-REG ADDRESS
001.321 076 012 741 MVI A,10
001.323 325 742 PUSH D SAVE (DE)
001.324 315 052 003 743 CALL LRA, LOCATE REG ADDRESS
001.327 321 744 POP D RESTORE (DE)
001.330 161 745 MOV M,C SET P-REG IN MEM
001.331 043 746 INX H
001.332 160 747 MOV M,B
001.333 315 325 002 748 CALL RNP READ ADDRESS
001.336 157 749 MOV L,A (HL) = ADDRESS, (DE) = COUNT
001.337 042 000 040 750 SHLD START
751
001.342 315 331 002 752 LOA1 CALL RNB READ BYTE
001.345 167 753 MOV M,A
001.346 042 024 040 754 SHLD ABUSS SET ABUSS FOR DISPLAY
001.351 043 755 INX H
001.352 033 756 DCX D
001.353 172 757 MOV A,D
001.354 263 758 ORA E
001.355 302 342 001 759 JNZ LOA1 IF MORE TO GO
760
001.360 315 172 002 761 CALL CTC CHECK TAPE CHECKSUM
762
763 * READ NEXT BLOCK
764
001.363 361 765 POP PSW (A) = FILE TYPE BYTE
001.364 301 766 POP B (BC) = -(LAST TYPE, LAST #)
001.365 007 767 RLC
  
```

PAM/B - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
LOAD - LOAD MEMORY FROM TAPE

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001.366	332	133	002	768	JC	TFT	ALL DONE - TURN OFF TAPE
001.371	303	272	001	769	JMP	LOAD	READ ANOTHER RECORD

```

772 *** DUMP - DUMP MEMORY TO MAG TAPE.
773 *
774 * DUMP SPECIFIED MEMORY RANGE TO MAG TAPE.
775 *
776 * ENTRY (START) = START ADDRESS
777 * (ABUSS) = END ADDRESS
778 * USER PC = ENTRY POINT ADDRESS
779 * EXIT TO CALLER.
780
781
001.374 782 WMEM EQU *
001.374 041 244 002 783 LXI H,IPABT
001.377 042 031 040 784 SHLD IPERRX SETUP ERROR EXIT
785
002.002 076 001 786 DUMP MVI A,UCI,TE
002.004 323 371 787 OUT OP,TPC SETUP TAPE CONTROL
002.006 076 026 788 MVI A,A,SYN
002.010 046 040 789 MVI H,32 (H) = # OF SYNC CHARACTERS
002.012 315 024 003 790 WME1 CALL WNB
002.015 045 791 DCR H
002.016 302 012 002 792 JNZ WME1 WRITE SYN HEADER
002.021 076 002 793 MVI A,A,STX
002.023 315 024 003 794 CALL WNB WRITE STX
002.026 154 795 MOV L,H (HL) = 00
002.027 042 027 040 796 SHLD CRCSUM CLEAR CRC 16
002.032 041 001 201 797 LXI H,RT.MI+80H*256+1 FIRST AND LAST MI RECORD
002.035 315 017 003 798 CALL WNP WRITE HEADER
002.040 052 000 040 799 LHLD START
002.043 353 800 XCHG (D,E) = START ADDRESS
002.044 052 024 040 801 LHLD ABUSS (H,L) = STOP ADDR
002.047 043 802 INX H COMPUTE WITH STOP+1
002.050 175 803 MOV A,L
002.051 223 804 SUB E
002.052 157 805 MOV L,A
002.053 174 806 MOV A,H
002.054 232 807 SBB D
002.055 147 808 MOV H,A (HL) = COUNT
002.056 315 017 003 809 CALL WNP WRITE COUNT
002.061 345 810 PUSH H
002.062 076 012 811 MVI A,10
002.064 325 812 PUSH D SAVE (DE)
002.065 315 052 003 813 CALL LRA LOCATE P-REG ADDRESS
002.070 176 814 MOV A,M
002.071 043 815 INX H
002.072 146 816 MOV H,M
002.073 157 817 MOV L,A (HL) = CONTENTS OF PC
002.074 315 017 003 818 CALL WNP WRITE HEADER
002.077 341 819 POP H (HL) = ADDRESS
002.100 321 820 POP D (DE) = COUNT
002.101 315 017 003 821 CALL WNP
822
002.104 176 823 WME2 MOV A,M
002.105 315 024 003 824 CALL WNB WRITE BYTE
002.110 042 024 040 825 SHLD ABUSS SET ADDRESS FOR DISPLAY
002.113 043 826 INX H
002.114 033 827 DCX D
  
```

PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
DUMP - DUMP MEMORY TO MAG/PAPER TAPE

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```

002.115 172      828      MOV    A,D
002.116 263      829      ORA    E
002.117 302 104 002 830      JNZ    WME2      IF MORE TO GO
831
832 *      WRITE CHECKSUM
833
002.122 052 027 040 834      LHLD  CRCSUM
002.125 315 017 003 835      CALL  WNP      WRITE IT
002.130 315 017 003 836      CALL  WNP      FLUSH CHECKSUM
837 *      JMP    TFT

839 **      TFT - TURN OFF TAPE.
840 *
841 *      STOP THE TAPE TRANSPORT.
842 *
843
002.133 257      844 TFT    XRA    A
002.134 323 371 845      OUT   OP,TFC   TURN OFF TAPE

847 **      HORN - MAKE NOISE.
848 *
849 *      ENTRY (A) = (MILLISECOND COUNT)/2
850 *      EXIT  NONE
851 *      USES  A,F
852
853
002.136 076 144 854 ALARM MVI    A,200/2    200 MS BEEP
002.140 365      855 HORN  PUSH  PSW
002.141 076 200 856      MVI    A,CB,SPK    TURN ON SPEAKER
857
002.143 343      858 HRNO  XTHL             SAVE (HL), (H) = COUNT
002.144 325      859      PUSH  D             SAVE (DE)
002.145 353      860      XCHG            (D) = LOOP COUNT
002.146 041 011 040 861      LXI    H,CTLFLG
002.151 256      862      XRA    M
002.152 136      863      MOV    E,M      (E) = OLD CTLFLG VALUE
002.153 167      864      MOV    M,A      TURN ON HORN
002.154 056 033 865      MVI    L,*TICCNT
866
002.156 172      867      MOV    A,D      (A) = CYCLE COUNT
002.157 206      868      ADD    M
002.160 276      869 HRN2  CMP    M      WAIT REQUIRED TICCOUNTS
002.161 302 160 002 870      JNE    HRN2
002.164 056 011 871      MVI    L,*CTLFLG
002.166 163      872      MOV    M,E      TURN HORN OFF
002.167 321      873      POP    D
002.170 341      874      POP    H
002.171 311      875      RET

```

```

880 **      CTC - VERIFY CHECKSUM.
881 *
882 *      ENTRY TAPE JUST BEFORE CRC
883 *      EXIT TO CALLER IF OK
884 *      TO *TPERR* IF BAD
885 *      USES  A,F,H,L
886
887
002.172 315 325 002 888 CTC CALL RNF READ NEXT PAIR
002.175 052 027 040 889 LHLD CRCSUM
002.200 174 890 MOV A,H
002.201 265 891 DRA L
002.202 310 892 RZ RETURN OF OK
002.203 076 001 893 MVI A,1 CHECKSUM ERROR
894 * JMP TPERR (B) = CODE

896 **      TPERR - PROCESS TAPE ERROR.
897 *
898 *      DISPLAY ERR NUMBER IN LOW BYTE OF ABUSS
899 *
900 *      IF ERROR NUMBER EVEN, DONT ALLOW #
901 *      IF ERROR NUMBER ODD, ALLOW #
902 *
903 *      ENTRY (A) = NUMBER
904
905
002.205 062 024 040 906 TPERR STA ABUSS
002.210 107 907 MOV B,A (B) = CODE
002.211 315 133 002 908 CALL TFT TURN OFF TAPE
909
910 * IS #, RETURN (IF PARITY ERROR)
911
002.214 346 912 DB MI,ANI FALL THROUGH WITH CARRY CLEAR
002.215 170 913 TER3 MOV A,B
914
002.216 017 915 RRC
002.217 330 916 RC RETURN IF OK
917
918 * BEEP AND FLASH ERROR NUMBER
919
002.220 334 136 002 920 TER1 CC ALARM ALARM IF PROPER TIME
002.223 315 252 002 921 CALL TPXIT SEE IF *
002.226 333 360 922 IN IP,PAD
002.230 376 057 923 CPI 00101111B CHECK FOR #
002.232 312 215 002 924 JE TER3 IF #
002.235 072 034 040 925 LDA TICCNT+1
002.240 037 926 RAR 'C' SET IF 1/2 SECOND
002.241 303 220 002 927 JMP TER1
    
```

PAM/B - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
 TAPE PROCESSING SUBROUTINES

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```

929 ** TPABT - ABORT TAPE LOAD OR DUMP.
930 *
931 * ENTERED WHEN LOADING OR DUMPING, AND THE '*' KEY
932 * IS STRUCK.
933
934
002.244 257 935 TPABT XRA A
002.245 323 371 936 OUT OP,TPC OFF TAPE
002.247 303 322 000 937 JMP ERROR
  
```

```

939 ** TPXIT - CHECK FOR USER FORCED EXIT.
940 *
941 * TPXIT CHECKS FOR AN '*' KEYPAD ENTRY. IF SO, TAKE
942 * THE TAPE DRIVER ABNORMAL EXIT.
943 *
944 * ENTRY NONE
945 * EXIT TO *RET* IF NOT '*'
946 * (A) = PORT STATUS
947 * TO (TPERRX) IF '*' DOWN
948 * USES A,F
949
950
002.252 333 360 951 TPXIT IN IP,FAD
002.254 376 157 952 CPI 01101111B *
002.256 333 371 953 IN IP,TPC READ TAPE STATUS
002.260 300 954 RNE NOT '*', RETURN WITH STATUS
002.261 052 031 040 955 LHL TPERRX
002.264 351 956 PCHL ENTER (TPERRX)
  
```

```

958 ** SRS - SCAN RECORD START
959 *
960 * SRS READS BYTES UNTIL IT RECOGNIZES THE START OF A RECORD.
961 *
962 * THIS REQUIRES
963 * AT LEAST 10 SYNC CHARACTERS
964 * 1 STX CHARACTER.
965 *
966 * THE CRC-16 IS THEN INITIALIZED.
967 *
968 * ENTRY NONE
969 * EXIT TAPE POSITIONED (AND MOVING), CRCSUM =0
970 * (DE) = HEADER BYTES
971 * (HA) = RECORD COUNT
972 * USES A,F,D,E,H,L
973
974
002.265 975 SRS EQU *
002.265 026 000 976 SRS1 MVI D,0
002.267 142 977 MOV H,D
002.270 152 978 MOV L,D (HL) = 0
  
```



```

002,271 315 331 002 979 SRS2 CALL RNB READ NEXT BYTE
002,274 024 980 INR D
002,275 376 026 981 CPI A,SYN
002,277 312 271 002 982 JE SRS2 HAVE SYN
002,302 376 002 983 CPI A,STX
002,304 302 265 002 984 JNE SRS1 NOT STX - START OVER
985
002,307 076 012 986 MVI A,10
002,311 272 987 CMF D SEE IF ENOUGH SYN CHARACTERS
002,312 322 265 002 988 JNC SRS1 NOT ENOUGH
002,315 042 027 040 989 SHLD CRCSUM CLEAR CRC-16
002,320 315 325 002 990 CALL RNP READ LEADER
002,323 124 991 MOV D,H
002,324 137 992 MOV E,A
993 * JMP RNP READ COUNT
    
```

```

995 ** RNP - READ NEXT PAIR.
996 *
997 * RNP READS THE NEXT TWO BYTES FROM THE INPUT DEVICE.
998 *
999 * ENTRY NONE
1000 * EXIT (H,A) = BYTE PAIR
1001 * USES A,F,H
1002
1003
002,325 315 331 002 1004 RNP CALL RNB READ NEXT BYTE
002,330 147 1005 MOV H,A
1006 * JMP RNB READ NEXT BYTE
    
```

```

1008 ** RNB - READ NEXT BYTE
1009 *
1010 * RNB READS THE NEXT SINGLE BYTE FROM THE INPUT DEVICE.
1011 * THE CHECKSUM IS TAKEN FOR THE CHARACTER.
1012 *
1013 * ENTRY NONE
1014 * EXIT (A) = CHARACTER
1015 * USES A,F
1016
1017
002,331 076 064 1018 RNB MVI A,UCI.R0+UCI.ER+UCI.RE TURN ON PEADER FOR NEXT BYTE
002,333 323 371 1019 OUT DP,IPC
002,335 315 252 002 1020 RNB1 CALL TPXIT CHECK FOR *, READ STATUS
002,340 346 002 1021 ANI USR,RXR
002,342 312 335 002 1022 JZ RNB1 IF NOT READY
002,345 333 370 1023 IN IP,IPC INPUT DATA
1024 * JMP CRC CHECKSUM
    
```

```

1026 **   CRC = COMPUTE CRC-16
1027 *
1028 *   CRC COMPUTES A CRC-16 CHECKSUM FROM THE POLYNOMIAL
1029 *
1030 *   (X + 1) * (X15 + X + 1)
1031 *
1032 *   SINCE THE CHECKSUM GENERATED IS A DIVISION REMAINDER,
1033 *   A CHECKSUMED DATA SEQUENCE CAN BE VERIFIED BY RUNNING
1034 *   THE DATA THROUGH CRC, AND THEN RUNNING THE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED
1035 *   CHECKSUM THROUGH CRC. THE RESULTANT CHECKSUM SHOULD BE 0.
1036 *
1037 *   ENTRY (CRCSUM) = CURRENT CHECKSUM
1038 *   (A) = BYTE
1039 *   EXIT (CRCSUM) UPDATED
1040 *   (A) UNCHANGED.
1041 *   USES F
1042
1043
002.347 305      1044 CRC   PUSH   B           SAVE (BC)
002.350 006 010 1045      MVI   B,B       (B) = BIT COUNT
002.352 345      1046      PUSH  H
002.353 052 027 040 1047      LHLD  CRCSUM
002.356 007      1048 CRC1  RLC
002.357 117      1049      MOV   C,A       (C) = BIT
002.360 175      1050      MOV   A,L
002.361 207      1051      ADD   A
002.362 157      1052      MOV   L,A
002.363 174      1053      MOV   A,H
002.364 027      1054      RAL
002.365 147      1055      MOV   H,A
002.366 027      1056      RAL
002.367 251      1057      XRA   C
002.370 017      1058      RRC
002.371 322 004 003 1059      JNC   CRC2       IF NOT TO XOR
002.374 174      1060      MOV   A,H
002.375 356 200 1061      XRI  2000
002.377 147      1062      MOV   H,A
003.000 175      1063      MOV   A,L
003.001 356 005 1064      XRI  50
003.003 157      1065      MOV   L,A
003.004 171      1066 CRC2  MOV   A,C
003.005 005      1067      DCR   B
003.006 302 356 002 1068      JNZ  CRC1       IF MORE TO GO
003.011 042 027 040 1069      SHLD CRCSUM
003.014 341      1070      POP   H         RESTORE (HL)
003.015 301      1071      POP   B         RESTORE (BC)
003.016 311      1072      RET                    EXIT

```

```
1074 **      WNF - WRITE NEXT PAIR.
1075 *
1076 *      WPT WRITES THE NEXT TWO BYTES TO THE CASSETTE DRIVE.
1077 *
1078 *      ENTRY (H,L) = BYTES
1079 *      EXIT WRITTEN.
1080 *      USES A,F
1081
1082
003.017 174 1083 WNF      MOV      A,H
003.020 315 024 003 1084      CALL     WNB
003.023 175 1085      MOV      A,L
1086 *      JMP      WNB      WRITE NEXT BYTE

1088 **      WNB - WRITE BYTE
1089 *
1090 *      WNB WRITES THE NEXT BYTE TO THE CASSETTE TAPE.
1091 *
1092 *      ENTRY (A) = BYTE
1093 *      EXIT NONE.
1094 *      USES F
1095
1096
003.024 365 1097 WNB      PUSH     PSW
003.025 315 252 002 1098 WNB1     CALL     TPXIT      CHECK FOR *, READ STATUS
003.030 346 001 1099      ANI     USR, TXR
003.032 312 025 003 1100      JZ      WNB1      IF MORE TO GO
003.035 076 021 1101      MVI     A,UCI.ER+UCI.TE  ENABLE TRANSMITTER
003.037 323 371 1102      OUT     DP,TPC      TURN ON TAPE
003.041 361 1103      POP     PSW
003.042 323 370 1104      OUT     DP,TPD      OUTPUT DATA
003.044 303 347 002 1105      JMP     CRC      COMPUTE CRC
```

```

1109 **      LRA - LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS.
1110 *
1111 *      ENTRY  NONE.
1112 *      EXIT   (A) = REGISTER INDEX
1113 *           (H,L) = STORAGE ADDRESS
1114 *           (D,E) = (0,A)
1115 *      USES  A,D,E,H,L,F
1116
1117
1118
003.047 072 005 040 1119 LRA   LDA   REGI
003.052 137         1120 LRA   MOV   E,A
003.053 026 000     1121         MVI   D,0
003.055 052 035 040 1122         LHLD  REGPTR
003.060 031         1123         DAD   D           (DE) = (REGPTR)+(REGI)
003.061 311         1124         RET

1126 **      IOA - INPUT OCTAL ADDRESS.
1127 *
1128 *      ENTRY  (H,L) = ADDRESS OF RECEPTION DOUBLE BYTE.
1129 *      EXIT   TO *RET* IF ERROR.
1130 *           TO *RET*+1 IF OK, VALUE IN MEMORY.
1131 *      USES  A,D,E,H,L,F
1132
1133
003.062 315 066 003 1134 IOA   CALL  IOB           INPUT BYTE
003.065 053         1135         DCX   H

1137 **      IOB - INPUT OCTAL BYTE.
1138 *
1139 *      READ ONE OCTAL BYTE FROM THE KEYSSET.
1140 *
1141 *      ENTRY  (H,L) = ADDRESS OF BYTE TO HOLD VALUE
1142 *           'C' SET IF FIRST DIGIT IN (A)
1143 *      EXIT   TO *RET* IF ALL OK
1144 *           TO *ERRROR* IF ERROR
1145 *      USES  A,D,E,H,L,F
1146
1147
1148
003.066 026 003     1149 IOB   MVI   D,3           (D) = DIGIT COUNT
003.070 324 260 003 1150 IOB1  CNC   RCK           READ CONSOLE KEYSSET
1151
1152
003.073 376 010     1152         CPI   8
003.075 322 322 000 1153         JNC   ERROR        IF ILLEGAL DIGIT
1154

003.100 137         1155         MOV   E,A           (E) = VALUE
003.101 176         1156         MOV   A,M
003.102 007         1157         RLC
003.103 007         1158         RLC           SHIFT 3

```

```

003.104 007      1159      RLC
003.105 346 370    1160      ANI      3700
003.107 263      1161      ORA      E
003.110 167      1162      MOV      M,A          REPLACE
003.111 025      1163      DCR      D
003.112 302 070 003 1164      JNZ      IOB1        IF NOT DONE
003.115 076 017    1165      MVI      A,30/2      BEEP FOR 30 MS
003.117 303 140 002 1166      JMP      HORN
  
```

```

1168 **      DOD - DECODE FOR OCTAL DISPLAY.
1169 *
1170 *      ENTRY (H,L) = ADDRESS OF LED REFRESH AREA
1171 *          (B) = *OR* PATTERN TO FORCE ON BARS OR PERIODS
1172 *          (A) = OCTAL VALUE
1173 *      EXIT (H,L) = NEX DIGIT ADDRESS
1174 *      USES A,B,C,D,H,L
1175
1176
  
```

```

003.122 325      1177      DOD      PUSH      D
003.123 026 003    1178      MVI      D,DODA/256
003.125 016 003    1179      MVI      C,3
003.127 027      1180      DOD1     RAL          LEFT 3 PLACES
003.130 027      1181      RAL
003.131 027      1182      RAL
003.132 365      1183      PUSH     PSW        SAVE FOR NEXT DIGIT
003.133 346 007    1184      ANI      7
003.135 306 356    1185      ADI      #DODA
003.137 137      1186      MOV      E,A        (D) = INDEX
003.140 032      1187      LDAX    D          (A) = PATTERN
003.141 250      1188      XRA      B
003.142 346 177    1189      ANI      1770
003.144 250      1190      XRA      B
003.145 167      1191      MOV      M,A        SET IN MEMORY
003.146 043      1192      INX      H
003.147 170      1193      MOV      A,B
003.150 007      1194      RLC
003.151 107      1195      MOV      B,A
003.152 361      1196      POP      PSW        (A) = VALUE
003.153 015      1197      DCR      C
003.154 302 127 003 1198      JNZ      DOD1        IF MORE TO GO
003.157 321      1199      POP      D
003.160 311      1200      RET          RETURN
  
```

```

1203 **      UFD - UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS.
1204 *
1205 *
1206 *      UFD IS CALLED BY THE CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSOR WHEN IT IS
1207 *      TIME TO UPDATE THE DISPLAY CONTENTS. CURRENTLY, THIS IS DONE
1208 *      EVERY 32 INTERRUPTS, OR ABOUT 32 TIMES A SECOND.
1209 *
1210 *      ENTRY (H,L) = ADDRESS OF REFCNT
1211 *      EXIT  NONE
1212 *      USES  ALL
1213
1214
003.161      1215 UFD  EQU  *
003.161 076 002 1216 MVI  A,UD.IDU
003.163 240     1217 ANA  B
003.164 300     1218 RNZ                      IF NOT TO HANDLE UPDATE
1219 *
003.165 056 006 1220 MVI  L,DSPROT
003.167 176     1221 MOV  A,M
003.170 007     1222 RLC
003.171 167     1223 MOV  M,A                  ROTATE PATTERN
003.172 107     1224 MOV  B,A
003.173 043     1225 INX  H
000.000      1226 ERRNZ DSPMOD-DSPROT-1
003.174 176     1227 MOV  A,M                  (A) = DSPMOD
003.175 346 002 1228 ANI  2
003.177 052 024 040 1229 LHLD ABUSS
003.202 312 227 003 1230 JZ   UFD1                  IF MEMORY
1231
1232 *      AM DISPLAYING REGISTERS.
1233
003.205 315 047 003 1234 CALL LRA                  LOCATE REGISTER ADDRESS
003.210 345     1235 PUSH H
003.211 041 342 003 1236 LXI  H,DISPA
003.214 031     1237 DAD  D                    (H,L) = ADDRESS OF REG NAME PATTERNS
003.215 176     1238 MOV  A,M
003.216 043     1239 INX  H
003.217 146     1240 MOV  H,M
003.220 157     1241 MOV  L,A                  (H,L) = REG NAME PATTERN
003.221 343     1242 XTHL
003.222 264     1243 ORA  H                    CLEAR 'Z'
003.223 176     1244 MOV  A,M
003.224 043     1245 INX  H
003.225 146     1246 MOV  H,M
003.226 157     1247 MOV  L,A                  (HL) = ADDRESS OF REGISTER PAIR CONTENTS
1248
1249 *      SETUP DISPLAY
1250
003.227 365     1251 UFD1 PUSH  PSW
003.230 353     1252 XCHG
003.231 041 013 040 1253 LXI  H,ALED5
003.234 172     1254 MOV  A,D
003.235 315 122 003 1255 CALL DDD                  FORMAT ABANK HIGH HALF
003.240 173     1256 MOV  A,E
003.241 315 122 003 1257 CALL DDD                  FORMAT ABANK LOW HALF
003.244 361     1258 POP  PSW

```

PAM/B - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
UFD - UPDATE FRONT PANEL DISPLAYS.

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```
003.245 032      1259      LDAX  D
003.246 312 122 003 1260      JZ    DOD          IF MEMORY, DECODE BYTE VALUE
                        1261
                        1262 *      IS REGISTER. SET REGISTER NAME.
                        1263
003.251 066 377   1264      MVI  M,3770      CLEAR DIGIT
003.253 341      1265      POP  H
003.254 042 022 040 1266      SHLD DLEDS+1
003.257 311      1267      RET
```

FAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
RCK - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD.

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```

1271 **      RCK - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD.
1272 *
1273 *      RCK IS CALLED TO READ A KEYSTROKE FROM THE CONSOLE KEYPAD.
1274 *      WHENEVER A KEY IS ACCEPTED.
1275 *      RCK PERFORMS DEBOUNCING, AND AUTO-REPEAT. A *BIP* IS SOUNDED
1276 *      WHEN A VALUE IS ACCEPTED.
1277 *
1278 *      KEY PAD VALUES:
1279 *
1280 *      1111 1110 - 0
1281 *      1111 1100 - 1
1282 *      1111 1010 - 2
1283 *      1111 1000 - 3
1284 *      1111 0110 - 4
1285 *      1111 0100 - 5
1286 *      1111 0010 - 6
1287 *      1111 0000 - 7
1288 *      1110 1111 - 8
1289 *      1100 1111 - 9
1290 *      1010 1111 - +
1291 *      1000 1111 - -
1292 *      0110 1111 - *
1293 *      0100 1111 - /
1294 *      0010 1111 - #
1295 *      0000 1111 - .
1296 *
1297 *
1298 *      ENTRY  NONE
1299 *      EXIT   TO CALLER WHEN A KEY IS HIT
1300 *      (A) = 0 - '0'
1301 *           1 - '1'
1302 *           2 - '2'
1303 *           3 - '3'
1304 *           4 - '4'
1305 *           5 - '5'
1306 *           6 - '6'
1307 *           7 - '7'
1308 *           8 - '8'
1309 *           9 - '9'
1310 *          10 - '+'
1311 *          11 - '-'
1312 *          12 - '*'
1313 *          13 - '/'
1314 *          14 - '#'
1315 *          15 - '.'
1316 *      USES   A,F
1317 *
1318 *
003,260      1319 RCK   EQU   *
003,260 345      1320     PUSH  H
003,261 305      1321     PUSH  B
003,262 016 024 1322     MVI   C,400/20     WAIT 400 MS
003,264 041 026 040 1323     LXI   H,RCKA
003,267 333 360      1324
1325 RCK1  IN     IP,PAD     INPUT PAD VALUE
003,271 107      1326     MOV   B,A     (B) = VALUE

```



PAM/8 - HB FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
RCK - READ CONSOLE KEYPAD.

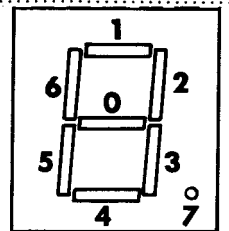
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```
003.272 076 012      1327      MVI  A,20/2
003.274 315 053 000  1328      CALL DLY          WAIT 20 MS
003.277 170      1329      MOV  A,B
003.300 276      1330      CMP  M
003.301 302 310 003  1331      JNE  RCK2        HAVE A CHANGE
003.304 015      1332      ICR  C
003.305 302 267 003  1333      JNZ  RCK1        WAIT N CYCLES
                   1334
                   1335 *      HAVE KEY VALUE
                   1336
003.310 167      1337 RCK2  MOV  M,A          UPDATE RCKA
003.311 356 376  1338      XRI  376Q        INVERT ALL BUT GROUP 0 FLAG
003.313 017      1339      RRC
003.314 322 326 003  1340      JNC  RCK3        HIT BANK 0
003.317 017      1341      RRC
003.320 017      1342      RRC
003.321 017      1343      RRC
003.322 017      1344      RRC
003.323 322 267 003  1345      JNC  RCK1        NO HIT AT ALL
                   1346 RCK3  MOV  B,A          (B) = CODE
003.327 076 002  1347      MVI  A,4/2
003.331 315 140 002  1348      CALL HORN        MAKE BIP
003.334 170      1349      MOV  A,B
003.335 346 017  1350      ANI  17Q
003.337 301      1351      POP  B
003.340 341      1352      POP  H
003.341 311      1353      RET          RETURN
```

```

1357 ** DISPLAY SEGMENT CODING:
1358 *
1359 * BYTE = 76 543 210
1360 *
1361 *
1362 *
1363 *
1364 *
1365 *
1366 *

```



```

1370 ** REGISTER INDEX TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN
1371
003.342 1372 DSPA DS 0
003.342 244 230 1373 DW 1001100010100100B SF
003.344 220 234 1374 DW 1001110010010000B AF
003.346 206 215 1375 DW 1000110110000110B BC
003.350 302 214 1376 DW 1000110011000010B DE
003.352 222 217 1377 DW 1000111110010010B HL
003.354 230 316 1378 DW 1100111010011000B PC

```

```

1380 ** OCTAL TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN
1381
003.356 1382 DODA DS 0
003.356 001 1383 DB 00000001B 0
003.357 163 1384 DB 01110011B 1
003.360 110 1385 DB 01001000B 2
003.361 140 1386 DB 01100000B 3
003.362 062 1387 DB 00110010B 4
003.363 044 1388 DB 00100100B 5
003.364 004 1389 DB 00000100B 6
003.365 161 1390 DB 01110001B 7
003.366 000 1391 DB 00000000B 8
003.367 040 1392 DB 00100000B 9

```

```

1394 ** I/O ROUTINES TO BE COPIED INTO AND USED IN RAM.
1395 *
1396 * MUST CONTINUE TO 3777A FOR PROPER COPY.
1397 * THE TABLE MUST ALSO BE BACKWARDS TO THE FINAL RAM
1398
003.371 1399 ORG 4000A-7
1400
003.371 1401 PRSRQM EQU *
003.371 001 1402 DB 1 REFIND
003.372 000 1403 DB 0 CTLFLG
003.373 000 1404 DB 0 MFLAG

```

PAM/B - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
CONSTANTS AND TABLES.

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003.374	000	1405	DE	0	DSPMOD
003.375	000	1406	DE	0	DSPROT
003.376	012	1407	DE	10	REGI
003.377	311	1408	DE	MI.RET	
		1409			
000.000		1410	ERRNZ	*-4000A	

PAM/8 - H8 FRONT PANEL MONITOR #01.00.00.  
RAM CELLS

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```

1413
1414 **      THE FOLLOWING ARE CONTROL CELLS AND FLAGS USED BY THE KEYPAD
1415 *      MONITOR.
1416
040.000    1417      ORG      40000A      8192
040.000    1418 START   DS      2      DUMP STARTING ADDRESS
040.002    1419 IOWRK  DS      2      IN OR OUT INSTRUCTION
040.004    1420 PRSRAM EQU      *      FOLLOWING CELLS INITIALIZED FROM ROM
040.004    1421      DS      1      RET
1422
040.005    1423 REGI    DS      1      INDEX OF REGISTER UNDER DISPLAY
040.006    1424 DSPROT DS      1      PERIOD FLAG BYTE
040.007    1425 DSPMOD DS      1      DISPLAY MODE
1426
040.010    1427 MFLAG  DS      1      USER FLAG OPTIONS
1428 *      SEE *UO.XXX* BITS DESCRIBED AT FRONT
1429
040.011    1430 CTLFLG DS      1      FRONT PANEL CONTROL BITS
040.012    1431 REFIND DS      1      REFRESH INDEX (0 TO 7)
000.007    1432 PRSL   EQU      *-PRSRAM  END OF AREA INITIALIZED FROM ROM
1433
040.013    1434 FFLEDS EQU      *      FRONT PANEL LED PATTERNS
040.013    1435 ALEDS  DS      1      ADDR 0
040.014    1436      DS      1      ADDR 1
040.015    1437      DS      1      ADDR 2
1438
040.016    1439      DS      1      ADDR 3
040.017    1440      DS      1      ADDR 4
040.020    1441      DS      1      ADDR 5
1442
040.021    1443 DLEDS  DS      1      DATA 0
040.022    1444      DS      1      DATA 1
040.023    1445      DS      1      DATA 2
1446
040.024    1447 ABUSS  DS      2      ADDRESS BUS
040.026    1448 RCKA   DS      1      RCK SAVE AREA
040.027    1449 CRCSUM DS      2      CRC-16 CHECKSUM
040.031    1450 TPERRX DS      2      TAPE ERROR EXIT ADDRESS
040.033    1451 TICCNT DS      2      CLOCK TIC COUNTER
1452
040.035    1453 REGPTR DS      2      REGISETR CONTENTS POINTER
1454
040.037    1455 UIVEC  DS      0      USER INTERRUPT VECTORS
040.037    1456      DS      3      JUMP TO CLOCK PROCESSOR
040.042    1457      DS      3      JUMP TO SINGLE STEP PROCESSOR
040.045    1458      DS      3      JUMP TO I/O 3
040.050    1459      DS      3      JUMP TO I/O 4
040.053    1460      DS      3      JUMP TO I/O 5
040.056    1461      DS      3      JUMP TO I/O 6
040.061    1462      DS      3      JUMP TO I/O 7
1463
040.064    1464      END
ASSEMBLY COMPLETE
1464 STATEMENTS
0 ERRORS DETECTED
22310 BYTES FREE

```

## CROSS REFERENCE TABLE.

XREF V1.0 PAGE 37

CTLFLG	040011	217S	344S	494S	513S	574S	586S	594S	609S	630S	645S	699S	
.MFLAG	040010	344	381	386	418	459	465	1427L					
A.STX	000002	93E	793	983									
A.SYN	000026	92E	788	931									
ABORT	001147	529	617L										
ABUSS	040024	490	554	650	754	801	825	906	1229	1447L			
ALARM	002136	469	854L	920									
ALEIS	040013	1253	1435L										
BLKSIZ	002000	118E											
CB.CLI	000100	99E	136	256	464								
CB.MTL	000040	98E	331	415	464	701							
CB.SPK	000200	100E	256	464	856								
CB.SSI	000020	97E	256	331	464	688	697						
CLK2	000234	393	395L										
CLK3	000237	389	398E										
CLK4	000313	422	438E										
CLOCK	000201	202	203	369L									
CRC	002347	1044L	1105										
CRC1	002356	1048L	1068										
CRC2	003004	1059	1066L										
CRCSUM	040027	796	834	889	989	1047	1069	1449L					
CTC	002172	761	888L										
CTLFLG	040011	217	328	386	391	413	418	465	687	690	699	861	871
		1430L											
CUI1	000165	345L	441										
DLEDS	040021	1266	1443L										
DLY	000053	248L	1328										
DM.MK	000000	104E											
DM.MW	000001	105E											
DM.RR	000002	106E											
DM.RW	000003	107E											
DOD	003122	1177L	1255	1257	1260								
DOD1	003127	1180L	1198										
DODA	003356	1178	1185	1382L									
DSFA	003342	1236	1372L										
DSFMD	040007	481	494	513	574	576	594	645	647	1226	1425L		
DSFROT	040006	485	574	647	1220	1226	1424L						
DUMP	002002	786L											
ERROR	000322	298	434	458E	503	562	583	937	1153				
FPLEDS	040013	1434E											
GO	001222	521	679L										
GO.	000063	256L	679										
HORN	002140	855L	1166	1348									
HRN0	002143	250	858L										
HRN2	002160	869L	870										
IN	001177	522	660L										
INIT	000073	192	193	275L	279								
INIT0	000000	190L											
INIT1	000107	288L	293										
INIT2	000117	295L											
INT1	000010	197E											
INT2	000020	212E											
INT3	000030	229L											
INT4	000040	234L											
INT5	000050	239L											
INT6	000060	253L											
INT7	000070	260L											
INTXIT	000172	352L	416	692									

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IOA	003062	565	651	1134L					
IOB	003066	545	1134	1149L					
IOB1	003070	1150L	1164						
IOWRK	040002	666	667	1419L					
IP.PAD	000360	81E	439	922	951	1325			
IP.TPC	000371	85E	953						
IP.TPI	000370	87E	1023						
LAST	001150	528	625L						
LOA0	001272	726L	769						
LOA1	001342	752L	759						
LOAD	001267	724E							
LRA	003047	560	1119L	1234					
LRA.	003052	427	743	813	1120L				
LST2	001154	631L							
MEMM	001165	531	644L						
MI.ANI	000346	128E	912						
MI.HLT	000166	123E	433						
MI.IN	000333	125E	660						
MI.LDA	000072	127E							
MI.LXID	000021	129E	661						
MI.DUT	000323	126E	662						
MI.RET	000311	124E	1408						
MTR	000344	476E	702						
MTR1	000345	479	479L						
MTR4	001005	492	502L						
MTR5	001051	497	541L						
MTR6	001067	543	559L						
MTR8	001035	506	520E						
NEXT	001132	527	604L						
OP.CTL	000360	82E	689	698					
OP.DIG	000360	83E	400						
OP.SEG	000361	84E	402						
OP.TPC	000371	86E	304	787	845	936	1019	1102	
OP.TPI	000370	88E	1104						
OUT	001202	523	662L						
PRSL	000007	191	1432E						
PRSRAM	040004	191	1420E	1432					
PRSR0M	003371	190	1401E						
R#W	001126	530	595L						
RCK	003260	489	580	1150	1319E				
RCK1	003267	1325L	1333	1345					
RCK2	003310	1331	1337L						
RCK3	003326	1340	1346L						
RCKA	040026	1323	1448L						
REFIND	040012	391	1431L						
REGI	040005	512	586	609	630	1119	1423L		
REGM	001104	532	573L						
REGPTR	040035	335	467	1122	1453L				
RMEM	001261	525	708L						
RNB	002331	752	979	1004	1018L				
RNB1	002335	1020L	1022						
RNP	002325	738	748	888	990	1004L			
RT.BP	000002	113E							
RT.CT	000003	114E							
RT.MI	000001	112E	725	797					
SAE	001063	554L	605	626	670				
SAVALL	000132	200	215	319L					
SINCR	004000	281E	283	284					

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SRS	002265	726	975E							
SRS1	002265	976L	984	988						
SRS2	002271	979L	982							
SST1	001235	257	690L							
SSTEP	001225	524	685E							
START	040000	284	750	799	1418L					
STPRTN	001244	218	696E							
TER1	002220	920L	927							
TER3	002215	913L	924							
TFT	002133	768	844L	908						
TICCNT	040033	369	371	406	865	925	1451L			
TPABT	002244	708	783	935L						
TPERR	002205	737	906L							
TPERRX	040031	709	784	955	1450L					
TPXIT	002252	921	951L	1020	1098					
UCI.ER	000020	165E	1018	1101						
UCI.IE	000002	167E								
UCI.IR	000100	163E								
UCI.RE	000004	166E	1018							
UCI.RD	000040	164E	1018							
UCI.TE	000001	168E	786	1101						
UFD	003161	409	1215E							
UFD1	003227	1230	1251L							
UIVEC	040037	229	234	239	253	260	348	703	1455L	
UMI.16X	000002	158E	303							
UMI.1R	000100	148E	303							
UMI.1X	000001	157E								
UMI.2B	000300	150E								
UMI.64X	000003	159E								
UMI.HB	000200	149E								
UMI.L5	000000	153E								
UMI.L6	000004	154E								
UMI.L7	000010	155E								
UMI.L8	000014	156E	303							
UMI.PA	000020	152E								
UMI.PE	000040	151E								
UD.CLK	000001	138E	346							
UD.IDU	000002	137E	461	1216						
UD.HLT	000200	135E	420							
UD.NFR	000100	136E	384	461						
USR.FE	000040	172E								
USR.OE	000020	173E								
USR.PE	000010	174E								
USR.RXR	000002	176E	1021							
USR.TXE	000004	175E								
USR.TXR	000001	177E	1099							
WME1	002012	790L	792							
WME2	002104	823L	830							
WMEM	001374	526	782E							
WNB	003024	790	794	824	1084	1097L				
WNB1	003025	1098L	1100							
WNP	003017	798	809	818	821	835	836	1083L		

25434 BYTES FREE

## APPENDIX B

### Demo: PAM-8

This program shows the advanced features of PAM-8 and, as such, should not be evaluated as either an efficient or useful routine. The program uses the H8 clock, keyboard, display and interrupt capabilities to create an accurate interval timer that lets you enter an integer value from zero through nine seconds. When the program has counted down to zero, an audio alert is sounded, ending the program and returning control to PAM-8.

Use the H8 keypad to enter the machine code, set the program counter, and execute the program. While the program is being executed, the front panel display will be turned off and the computer will wait for you to enter a digit from the keypad. A single digit corresponding to the integer you selected is displayed and decremented until control is returned to PAM-8.

The timer is typical of a program you might create. An interval timer, a clock, or even a game requires that you communicate with the H8. The keypad lets you communicate with the CPU, and the CPU uses the LED display to communicate with you. The computer understands the selected time interval when you press a decimal key on the front panel. The job status, or decremented time interval, is relayed to you by the front panel displays. This interaction between you and the machine is characteristic of most software applications.

The program uses the PAM-8 firmware. Although it appears simple enough, you must study both the program and the PAM-8 listing ("Appendix A") in order to understand what happens when the program is operating. We suggest that you take a course in assembly language programming, such as the Heath EC-1108, if you have difficulty understanding the program.

The program source listing was prepared on an H8 computer system using the text editor (TED-8) and the assembler (HASL-8). NOTE: Your programs can be handwritten and assembled if you have only an H8.



## The Sample Program

This program initially blanks the LED display and waits for you to enter an integer value. The computer verifies that the value you selected is permissible and then increments and stores the integer. The value was incremented because the display routine always decrements the count by one when it is called.

The most subtle part of this program is the interrupt service routine.\* The H8 requires that you initialize the interrupt service routine by loading an instruction and address into the user interrupt vector (UIVEC) before executing the interrupt. After UIVEC is initialized, the program will jump to the service routine after the next interrupt signal is generated.

The main body of the program is a “do-nothing” loop that holds the program in a wait status until the interval timer has reached zero. You could replace the loop with another program which would execute simultaneously with the clock counter. When the countdown is complete, the program returns the H8 computer to its original status before halting.

\*NOTE: Basically, an interrupt is a CPU response to a control signal. This signal directs the software to automatically save the current CPU status and transfers program control to a specified routine, called an interrupt handler. When the interrupt handler completes the routine, program control returns to its original status and normal program execution continues.

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\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*

\* \* DEMO: PAMB

\* \* SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

```

040.100 040.100A RESET PAMB
000.322 EQU 322A MAKE NOISE
002.140 EQU 3140A READ CONSOLE KEYPAD
003.260 EQU 3260A OCTAL TO 7-SEGMENT PATTERN
003.356 EQU 3356A USER FLAG OPTIONS
040.013 EQU 40010A FRONT PANEL L.E.D. PATTERNS
040.037 EQU 40013A USER INTERRUPT VECTOR
000.001 EQU 1A ALLOW CLOCK INTERRUPT PROCESSING
000.002 EQU 2A DISABLE DISPLAY UPDATE
000.303 EQU 303A MACHINE INSTRUCTION (8080) JUMP
000.377 EQU 377A BLANK L.E.D. DISPLAY
*** *****

```

```

* * DISABLE UPDATING OF L.E.D. DISPLAY
* * AND TURN OFF L.E.D.'S

```

```

040.100 076 002 MVI A,00:000H DISABLE NORMAL UPDATING
040.102 062 010 040 STA MFLAG DONE
040.105 041 013 040 LXI H,FLEDS L.E.D. DISPLAY ADDRESS
040.110 006 011 MVI B,9 COUNT L.E.D.'S
040.112 076 377 MVI A,LEDOFF TURN OFF L.E.D.
040.114 167 MOV M,A O.K. - GO
040.115 043 INX B NEXT L.E.D. ADDRESS
040.116 005 DCR B ALL DONE - ??
040.117 302 114 040 JNZ BLANK NO - DO AGAIN!
*** *****

```

```

* * READ A DECIMAL INTEGER FROM H8 FRONT PANEL
* * IF NOT DECIMAL -- RETURN TO PAM-8.
* * INCREMENT THE INTEGER (A PROGRAM REQUIREMENT)
* * STORE THE DIGIT.

```

```

040.122 315 260 003 CALL RCK READ CONSOLE KEYPAD
040.125 376 012 GPI IOP TEST IF ZERO THRU NINE
040.127 322 322 000 JNC ERROR ABORT TO PAM-8
040.132 074 INR A <A>=<A>+1
040.133 062 254 040 STA DIGIT STORE INTEGER
*** *****

```

```

* * INITIALIZE CLOCK COUNTER.
* * PROGRAM REQUIRES ONE INTERRUPT BEFORE DISPLAY

```

```

040.136 041 001 000 LXI H,1 H=0 & L=1
040.141 042 252 040 SHLD TICK INITIALIZE COUNT
*** *****

```

```

* * INITIALIZE SERVICE INTERRUPT ROUTINE
* * LOAD THE USER INTERRUPT VECTOR (UIVEC) WITH A
* * JUMP INSTRUCTION AND THE ADDRESS OF THE SERVICE
* * ROUTINE... ENABLE USER CLOCK INTERRUPT!

```





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C

C

C

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