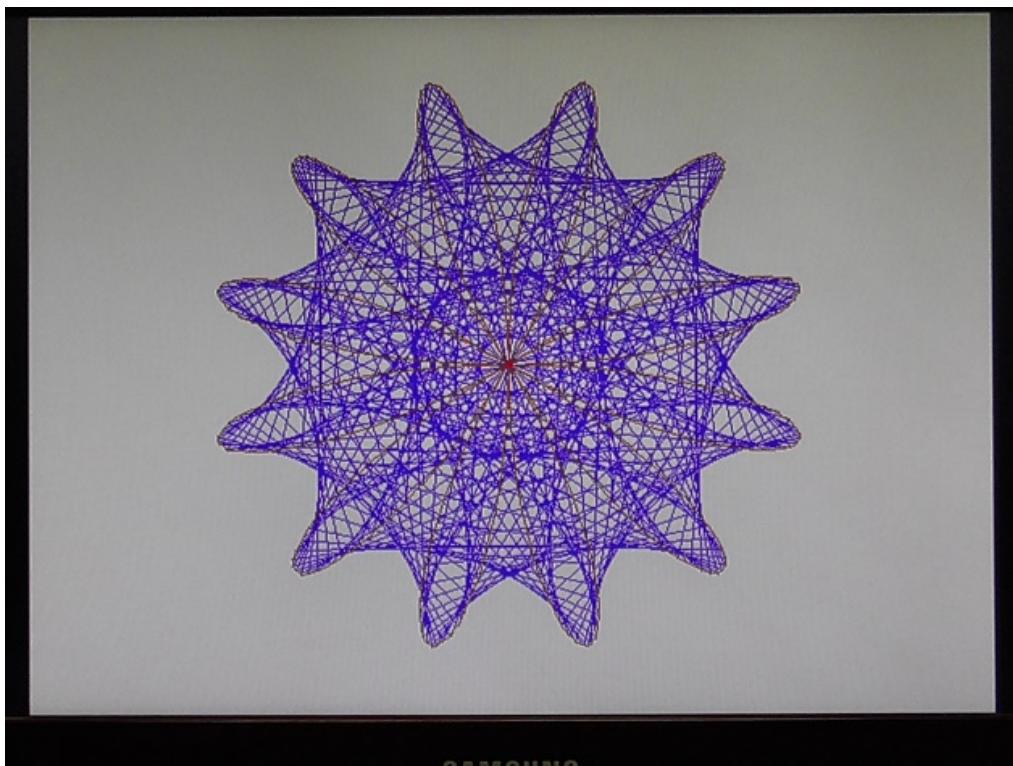


# A video graphics card adaptor for the TRS-80 Model 1 microcomputer



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## **Introduction**

This project consists of two parts:

*Hardware* - a very simple interface in 74HC(T) logic designed to permit any of my three “VGA” video graphics cards (<http://www.glenstuff.com/vgavideocards/vgavideocards.htm>) to be fully addressed and controlled via the Expansion Interface port of a vintage TRS-80 Model 1 microcomputer. Add dual-monitor support and high-resolution graphics to your 1970s era hardware!

*Software* - fast machine-code driver and video graphics drawing routines callable by BASIC. Specifically programmed for 16 KB Level II machines and packaged as a single object file, the routines load into the top 4 KB of RAM with the SYSTEM command and provide BASIC with a host of powerful drawing functions. These functions include: setting pixels, drawing lines between specified points, drawing circles/arcs and rectangles (outlined or filled), bucket-pour filling, pixel reading for block copying (amongst other things) and a basic 80 column by 60 row text mode with 128 (completely redefinable) ASCII characters to choose from.

I have dubbed these my “Stage 1” routines and they were specifically written for the B variant of my three video card designs – that is the 64-colour card with a resolution of 640 by 480 pixels.

The complete machine-code Assembly listing is provided in this document, along with comprehensive instructions on how to program display graphics with the routines. Several demonstration BASIC program listings are also included, along with screen photos of the graphical displays that they produce.

The Stage 1 routines, along with all of the BASIC programs detailed herein, can be downloaded from the page dedicated to this project on my website:

<http://www.glenstuff.com/trs80vga/trs80vga.htm>

They are provided in the format of audio files to be played back for “cassette” loading. PCB Gerber files for all hardware described herein is also made available.

## **Some important considerations**

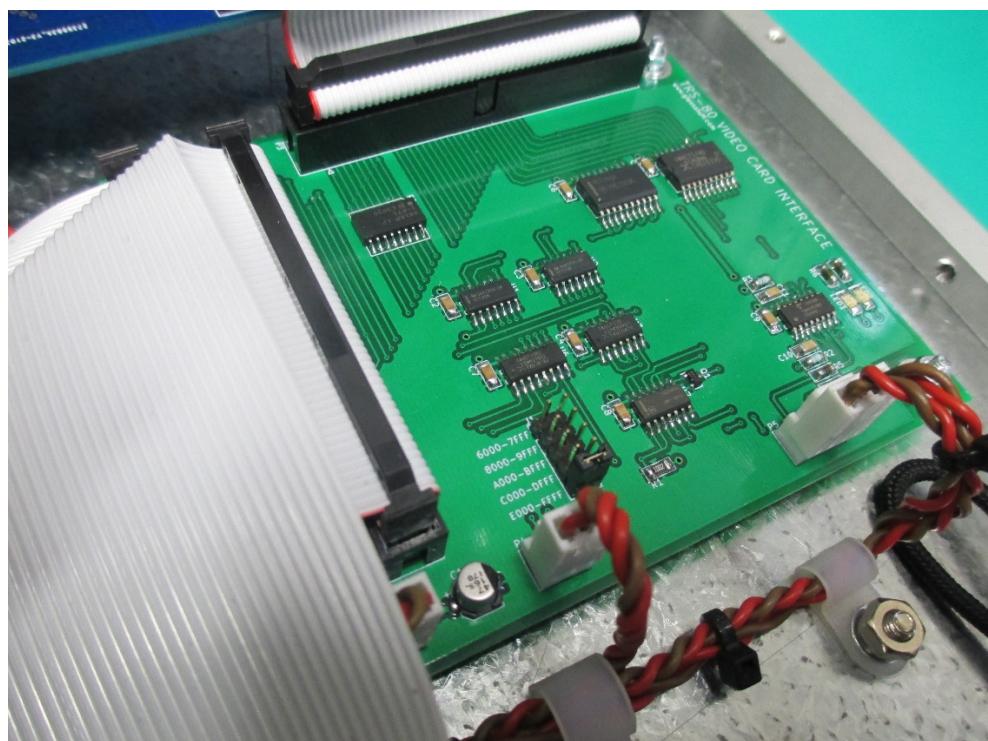
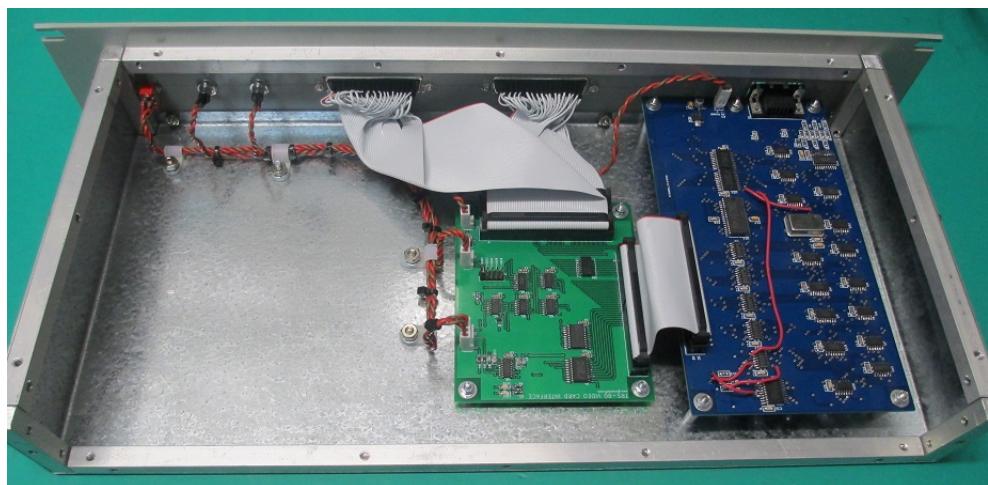
I constructed my unit into a slightly agricultural, home-fabricated, 19” rack case, specifically to have a form-factor to suit my TRS-80 Model 1 clone (<http://www.glenstuff.com/trs80/trs80.htm>). Note that the video card interface is designed with a through-port connector so that the Expansion Interface port still remains available with the VGA adaptor plugged in.

Anyone contemplating duplicating this design for connection to an original TRS-80 Model 1 computer will have to come up with their own practical packaging solution, utilising the through-port connector or not. I think a box that sits immediately behind the keyboard unit, that one of the monitors can sit atop would probably be the most practical solution, in most cases.

Also, as per my TRS-80 Model 1 clone design, the Expansion Interface port is broken out on the video card interface PCB via a 50-pin IDC header. In order to connect the unit to an original TRS-80 Model 1 computer, an adaptor cable would need to be soldered up as the Expansion Interface port on the original machine took the form of a 40-pin edge connector with a different pin-out. I’d recommend against making the interconnecting ribbon cable excessively long too. I also believe that, depending the original hardware’s PCB revision number, +5V may or may not be available at the Expansion Interface port connector. An alternative source of power for the adaptor therefore might have to be found.

Keep in mind here that if embarking upon such an adventure with the original hardware, you’re on your own. My hardware design is theoretically compatible, but I don’t own an original machine and have never plugged anything into one.

Some pictures of the completed adaptor:



Installed into my retro computer rack and plugged into my TRS-80 Model 1 clone:



R.I.P. Fluffy Bum.

# **Hardware description**

## Interfacing to the TRS-80

A full hardware description of my “B”-variant video card design is not part of this document and technical details of the video card are only described, hereon, to the extent necessary to explain the operation of the TRS-80 interface circuit. A hyperlink to the webpage dedicated to the hardware details of the video card has already been provided in the introductory text.

VGA video card B has  $2^{19}$  bytes of memory, which equates to 512 kilobytes in vintage terms, where 1 KB = 1024 bytes. 307,200 (640 x 480) of these 524,288 bytes control pixels on the screen. The unused memory locations can be used, if desired, as system RAM for storing whatever the enterprising programmer might see fit. Indeed, one need not even bother to plug a display monitor into the video card at all and just utilise the hardware as one massive RAM expansion! Afterall, from the processor’s perspective, the video card is nothing more than an external memory.

512 KB, however, is well beyond the limit that can be directly addressed by the Z80 microprocessor. The primary purpose of the interface circuit is to address this issue (pun intended). The interface circuit partly consists of a “page address register”, which is used to control the most significant address lines of the video card such that the CPU now has access to the full 512 KB of video memory in manageable 8 KB pages. This means that the video card only occupies an 8-kilobyte chunk of the computer’s main memory map.

The page address register is a single byte of memory that can be both written to and read, just like any other RAM location and is formed by combination of octal latch U4 and octal buffer/line-driver U5. The address location of the page address register is at the very top of the 8 KB chunk and its location is decoded, for the most part, by integrated circuits U1, U2 and U6. Note that this is a location of the video memory page that does not correspond to a pixel on the screen.

The video card hardware assigns one kilobyte of memory to each horizontal line of pixels on the video display, of which byte locations 1 through to 640 correspond to the pixels of the respective line; note the offset of one and that the count does not start at 0. This means that each 8 KB page directly programs 8 horizontal video lines. The vertical display resolution is 480 lines/pixels, so the full complement of video memory that maps to the screen is accessed through  $480 / 8 = 60$  individual pages, numbered 0 to 59.

The jumper header at the decoded outputs of U6, a 3-to-8-line decoder, permits the start address of the 8 KB chunk of address space that controls the video card to be set to any one of five sequential, 8 KB blocks at the top of the Z80’s 16-bit address space.

**Note that my Stage 1 machine-code routines require that this jumper be set to the pin 9-10 bridging position**, so as to occupy the address range (in hexadecimal) E000 – FFFF. This is the top-most area of memory and the page address register, when jumpered as such, then resides at the highest location in memory – FFFF.

My TRS-80 Model 1 clone is equipped with the full 48 KB of system RAM allowable by the Level II operating system. This means that the otherwise unutilised top half (32 KB) of the computer’s memory map is filled with on-board RAM and that the video card memory, as it occupies this space, is effectively addressed in parallel.

This leads to one potential issue that needs to be accounted for. Writing to two separate memories in parallel is always fine, but there is a potential for data bus contention when reading if the location being read doesn’t have the same data value in both memory devices. Ordinarily, both memories will contain the exact same data, except initially upon the computer being powered-on, in which case the contents of both RAMs will be more or less random. If a read operation is erroneously performed, before at least one write operation to a

select location has been made, then the odds aren't in our favour that the two memories will be holding the same value and each will be trying to put a different data value onto the data bus during the read cycle.

Eight-resistor pack RP1 serves as a current-limiting isolator between the data bus of the video card and that of the computer. At 470 ohms, these resistors are low enough in value by a safe margin so as to not cause any signal integrity issues at the speed that the TRS-80 CPU operates at, but are high enough in value to adequately limit the I/O-pin currents such that nothing at all deleterious will happen in the possible case of contention.

There isn't much else to the video card interface. Dual monostable IC U8 delivers pulse-stretching duties to drive a pair of useful control-interface activity-indicating LEDs. LED2 on the PCB will flash whenever the page address register is written to. LED1 blinks when the video memory is being addressed. Header P5 allows external, front panel LEDs to be connected. They function in parallel to the ones on the PCB and installing the ones on the PCB is optional. In my build I labelled these front-panel LEDs "P.R." and "V.M." for "page register" and "video memory" respectively.

The final aspect of the video card interface to describe is the function of the front-panel "SYNC ON" switch. This SPDT switch connects to header P4 (common/pole to pin 2). When flicked to the "SYNC ON" position, this switch connects the vertical blanking output of the video card to the Z80's interrupt line.

This gives one the potential opportunity to synchronise the operations of the CPU to the display, such that write and read operations to the video memory can be timed to the vertical blanking interval.

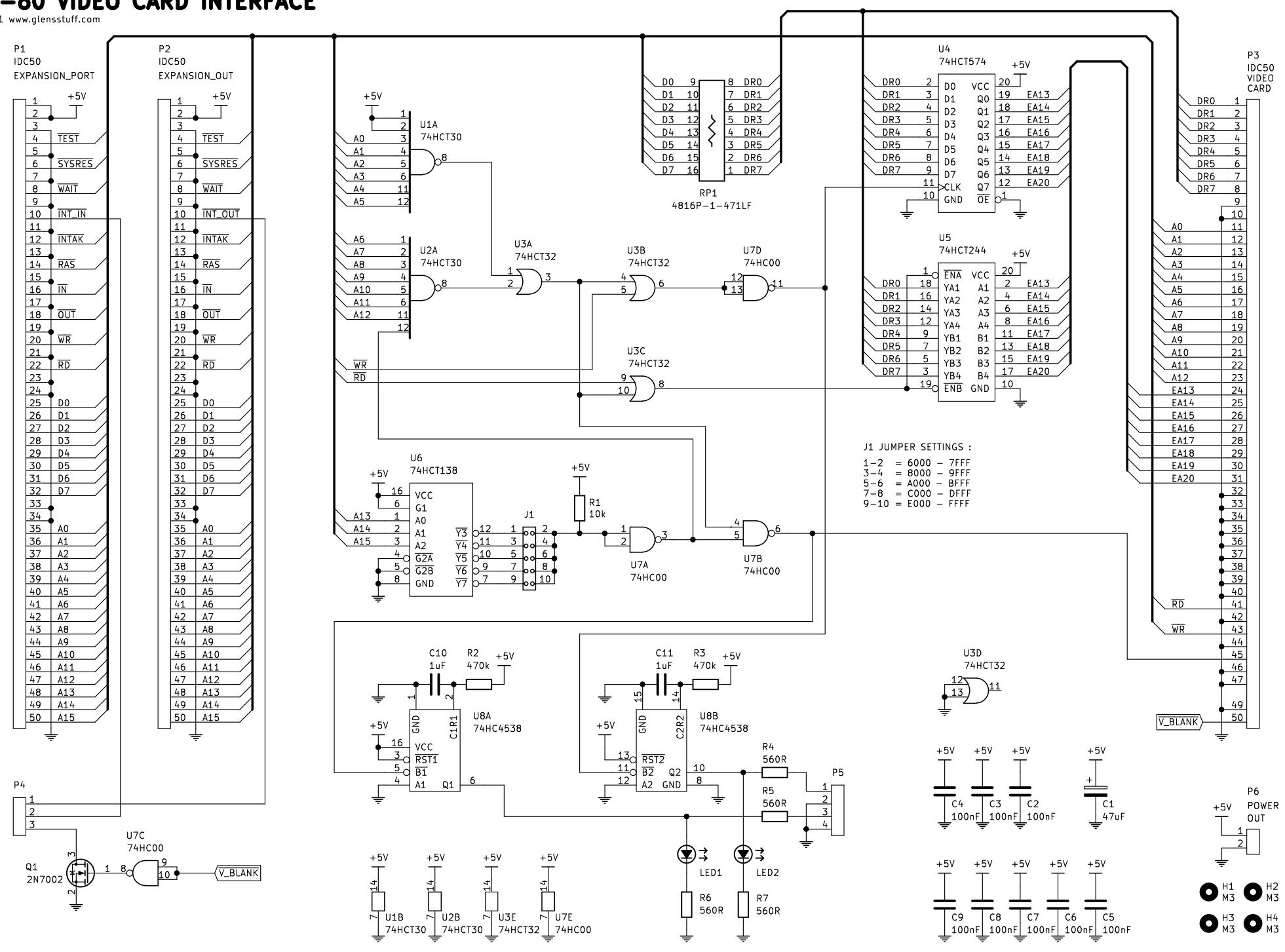
When the video memory is addressed during active screen time, my video card designs "blank the beam". This is in fact also how the TRS-80 handles its own native video display. It's a method that does mitigate the visual impact of the disturbance produced on the display, but you still do get a lot of random-looking black streaks on non-blank areas of the screen when the video memory is being accessed intensively.

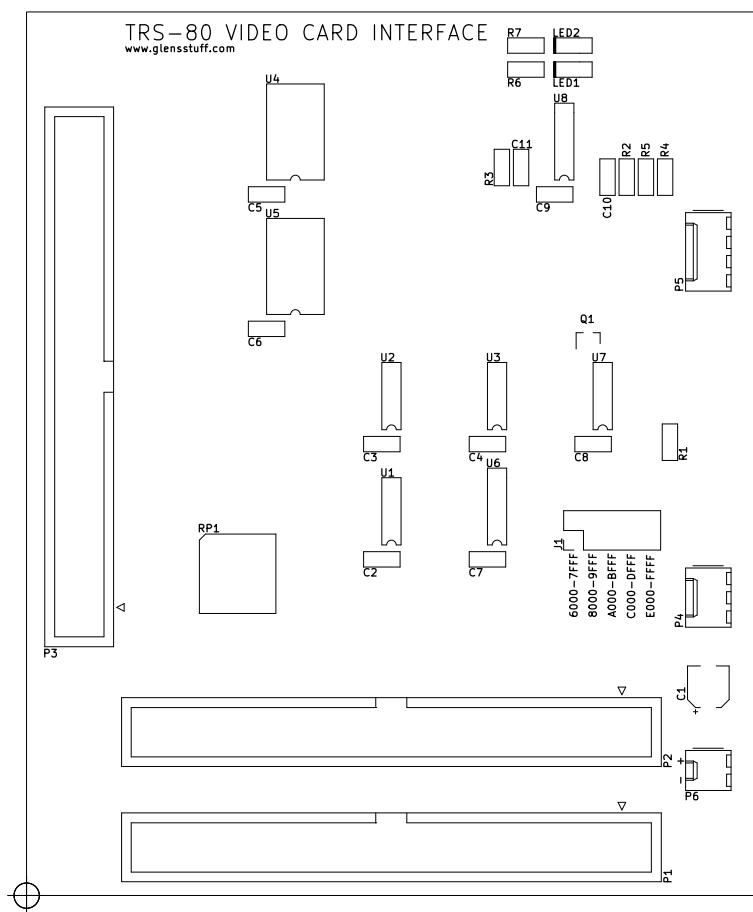
Confining access to the video memory to the vertical blanking period only, however, would greatly increase the amount of time taken to draw a complete image to the screen in a lot of instances. There are exceptions where it wouldn't make much difference at all though. A case in point is the Lorenz Attractor-plotting, BASIC example program presented elsewhere in this document. This program is doing some heavy math (for a 1.8 MHz-clocked Z80!) in BASIC and almost all of the run-time CPU overhead is consumed in calculation, rather than video memory updates. However, display-writes are consequently executed at low duty cycle and the visual disruption caused by the "beam blanking" is in fact now not that great at all.

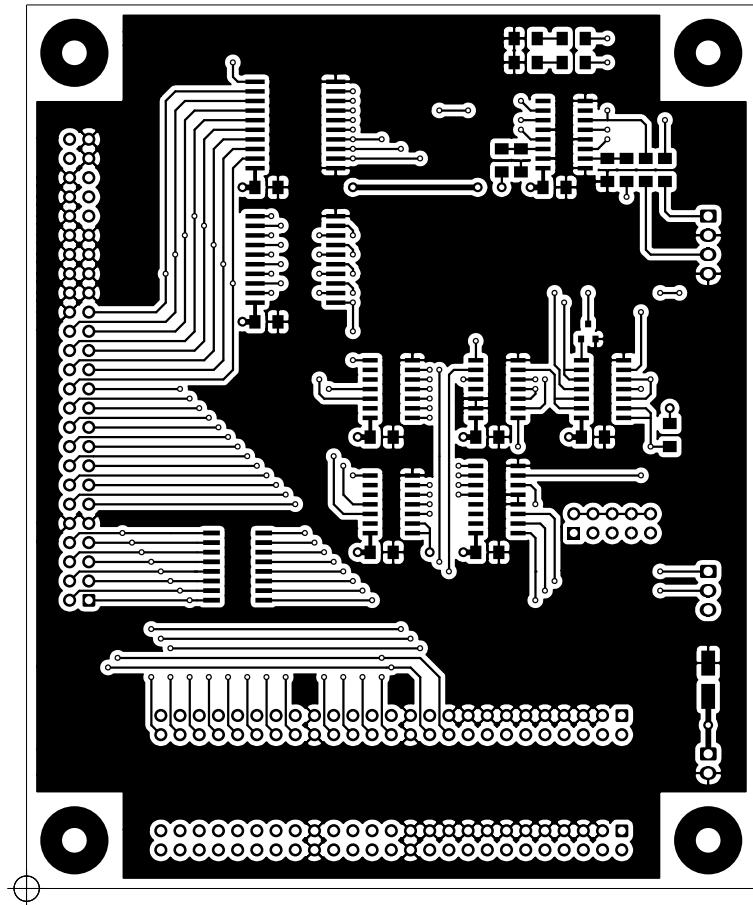
I didn't code support for blanking period synchronisation into my Stage 1 machine-code routines, as the intent with these routines was to draw static graphical displays and to simply plot the results of mathematical problems (geometric stuff, chaotic attractors, fractals, etc) to the display screen as expediently as practical. Making use of the potential for synchronisation is something that I have left open for exploration in the future.

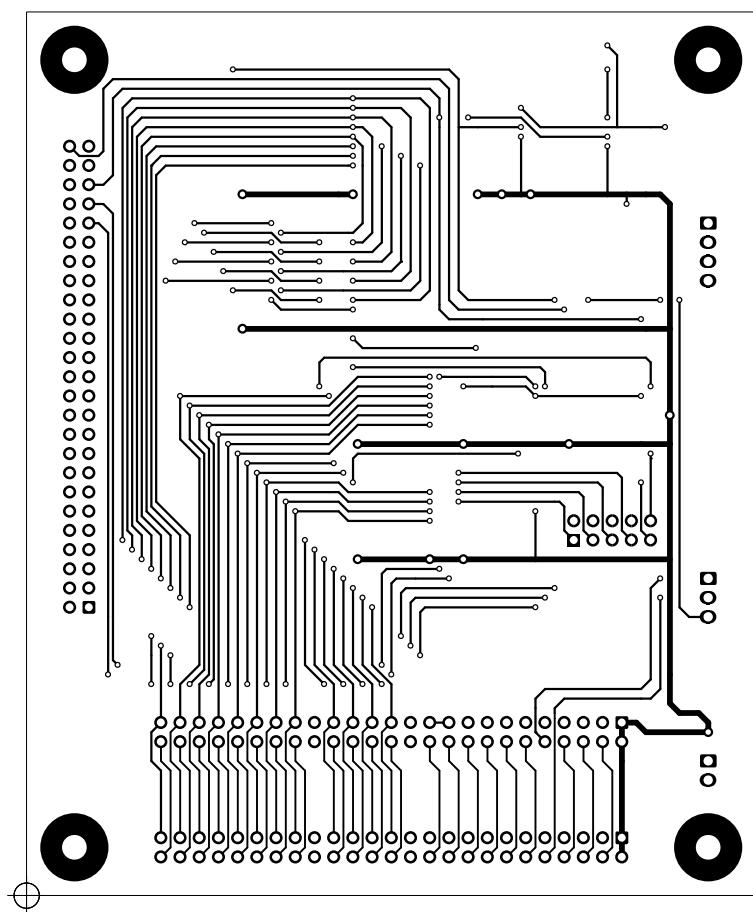
## **TRS-80 VIDEO CARD INTERFACE**

MAY 2021 www.glenstuff.com









## Parts for Video Card Interface PCB

Designator	Component type	Value	Part #	Manufacturer	Package	Description	Quantity
R1	Resistor	10k		Various	1206	Chip, thin film	1
R2, R3	Resistor	470k		Various	1206	Chip, thin film	2
R4, R5, R6, R7	Resistor	560R		Various	1206	Chip, thin film	4
RP1	Resistor array	470R x 8	4816P-1-471LF	Bournes	16 pin SMT		1
C1	Capacitor	47uF / 16V	EEE-1CA470WR	Panasonic	SMT	Electrolytic	1
C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9	Capacitor	100nF		Various	1206	Ceramic	8
C10, C11	Capacitor	1uF		Various	1206	Ceramic	2
U1, U2	I.C.		74HCT30	Various	SOIC	8-Input NAND gate	2
U3	I.C.		74HCT32	Various	SOIC	Quad 2-input OR gate	1
U4	I.C.		74HCT574	Various	SOIC - WIDE, 7.5mm	Octal D flip-flop	1
U5	I.C.		74HCT244	Various	SOIC - WIDE, 7.5mm	Octal buffer / line driver	1
U6	I.C.		74HCT138	Various	SOIC	3 to 8 line decoder / demultiplexer	1
U7	I.C.		74HC00	Various	SOIC	Quad 2-input NAND gate	1
U8	I.C.		74HC4538	Various	SOIC	Dual monostable	1
Q1	MOSFET		2N7002	Various	SOT-23		1
LED1, LED2	LED			Various	1206	Your choice of colour	2
P1, P2, P3	Connector			Various	TH	50-way IDC boxed header	3
P4	Connector		0022232031	Molex	TH	KK-254 vertical header, 3-way	1
P5	Connector		0022272041	Molex	TH	KK-254 vertical header, 4-way	1
P6	Connector		0022272021	Molex	TH	KK-254 vertical header, 2-way	1
J1 - part A	Header, male pins			Various	TH	Dual row, 12-way (2x6), 2.54mm	1
J1 - part B	Jumper, shorting			Various		2.54mm	1

# **Stage 1 graphics routines**

## Loading the Stage 1 routines

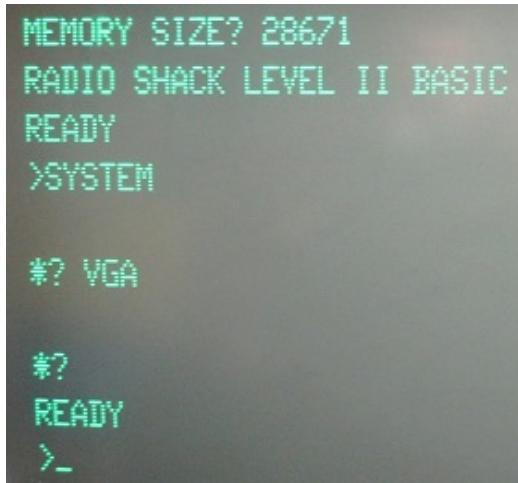
The Stage 1 machine-code routines are designed to load into the top 4 KB of system RAM on a 16 KB machine. In hexadecimal, this is the address range 7000 to 7FFF, or, in decimal, 28672 to 32767.

When the computer is first turned on, this area of high memory needs to be reserved. This is achieved by entering, at the MEMORY SIZE? prompt, the address location *preceding* the start address of the memory to be reserved. Answer MEMORY SIZE? with 28671 and then press enter.

Next, to load the routines from cassette, type SYSTEM and press enter. At the \*? prompt, type VGA and press enter. The cassette motor will now activate and the routines will start loading into the reserved area of high memory.

When loading is complete the \*? prompt will appear again. At this point the computer is awaiting instruction prior to executing the machine-code program just loaded. Normally you would type / and then hit ENTER (to execute from the beginning address) or enter an alternative, higher address location if required.

The Stage 1 routines, however, are not intended to be run independently of BASIC. At this point instead you simply need to press the BREAK key to exit the SYSTEM command mode and return to the BASIC command mode. READY will be displayed, followed by the >\_ prompt.



That's it! The Stage 1 routines now occupy high memory and you're ready to rock.

## **Accessing the Stage 1 routines from BASIC**

In LEVEL II BASIC, machine-code subroutines are executed by calling them with the USR(X) function. This usually takes the form:

A=USR(X)

X is an optional variable to be transferred from BASIC to the machine-code routine and A is a variable returned to BASIC from the machine-code routine. Both A and X are signed 16-bit integers with a permissible range of -32768 to 32767.

A machine-code routine, however, need not necessarily transfer variables in either direction. In the case that there is no requirement to pass a variable from BASIC, X is simply substituted with a zero for practicality, although its value doesn't actually matter (the value between the brackets is not allowed to be left blank):

A=USR(0)

If the machine-code routine does not return a value to BASIC, A simply acquires the value entered between the brackets and can be ignored.

Prior to executing the USR function, the start address of the machine-code routine to be called needs to be set. When BASIC executes a USR statement it branches to the 16-bit address stored at locations 16526 and 16527. These two bytes are in the area of low memory reserved by the BASIC operating system. 16526 is the least significant byte of the 16-bit address and 16527 is the most significant byte. The values at 16526 and 16527 are modified with the POKE statement.

## **Display coordinates and programming overview**

VGA video Card B has a display resolution of 640 x 480 pixels. For the horizontal, the pixel coordinate range is 1 to 640 and for the vertical it is 0 to 479. The origin is at the top left-hand corner of the screen – the uppermost and leftmost pixel has the coordinate values 1, 0 and the lowermost and rightmost pixel has the coordinate values 640, 479.

Quick-reference charts **Table 2** and **Table 3** on the following page list all of the individual Stage 1 machine-code routines and their respective start address values. The routines are divided into two separate sets – routines for transferring variables (pixel coordinate data, specifically) from BASIC and the routines that actually act upon the transferred pixel coordinate data and draw something to the VGA display.

**Table 1** lists configuration variables. These are variables with data ranges that fall with the range of a single byte (0 – 255). Their values can be altered simply by POKEing the desired values to the corresponding address locations.

Note that the POKE 16527 address value is 112 for all machine-code routines. This corresponds to an address range of 7000 to 70FF (HEX). While most of the routines actually occupy address areas above 70FF, these routines are provided with indirect address jumps, all of which are located below 70FF. This was done to simplify and speed up operations in BASIC as 16527 now only ever needs to be set once at the beginning of your BASIC program, not changed alongside 16526 each and every time you need to call a different machine-code routine.

<b>Variable name</b>	<b>Suggested abbreviation</b>	<b>POKE address</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Default value</b>
Plot colour	PC	28673	0 - 63	63 (white)
Segment enable	SEG	28686	0 - 255	255
Row	ROW	28689	0 - 59	0
Column	COL	28687	0 - 79	0

**Table 1**

<b>Routine</b>	<b>Suggested abbreviation</b>	<b>POKE 16527</b>	<b>POKE 16526</b>	<b>Address</b>
Set Pixel X	PX	112	110	28782
Set Pixel Y	PY	112	117	28789
Set X1	X1	112	124	28796
Set Y1	Y1	112	131	28803
Set X2	X2	112	138	28810
Set Y2	Y2	112	145	28817

**Table 2 – variable transfer routines**

<b>Routine</b>	<b>Suggested abbreviation</b>	<b>POKE 16527</b>	<b>POKE 16526</b>	<b>Address</b>
Clear screen	CS	112	64	28736
Set pixel	SP	112	206	28878
Draw line (X1,Y1) - (X2,Y2)	L1	112	200	28872
Draw line - (X2,Y2)	L2	112	203	28875
Circle / arc	CA	112	197	28869
Circle, filled	CF	112	194	28866
Rectangle	RE	112	191	28863
Rectangle, filled	RF	112	188	28860
Bucket pour	BP	112	182	28854
Text	TXT	112	179	28851
Read pixel	RP	112	185	28857

**Table 3 – drawing routines**

## Plot colour

This single-byte variable sets the drawing colour. There are 64 colours to choose from and the bit encoding is as follows:

- Bit 0 (1) – Red, least significant bit
- Bit 1 (2) – Red, most significant bit
- Bit 2 (4) – Green, least significant bit
- Bit 3 (8) – Green, most significant bit
- Bit 4 (16) – Blue, least significant bit
- Bit 5 (32) – Blue, most significant bit

For example, 0 = black and 15 = yellow. The default setting for **plot colour** is 63, which is white.

In BASIC the address location of **plot colour** can be assigned to the suggested variable name PC:

```
PC = 28673
```

The drawing colour can then be altered at any time with the following statement (where X specifies the colour):

```
POKE PC, X
```

## Clear screen

This routine clears the video RAM by setting every pixel to a selected colour. The colour value is transferred via the USR statement and complies with the same bit encoding as **plot colour**.

The following BASIC code, for example, clears the screen to fully-saturated red:

```
10 POKE 16527, 112 : I = 16526 : CS = 64  
. .  
100 POKE I, CS : A = USR(3)
```

The **clear screen** routine does not return a value to BASIC.

## Variable transfer routines

These routines are listed in **Table 2**. These routines all operate in an identical fashion and their purpose is to facilitate the easy transfer (from BASIC) of the pixel coordinate data required by the various drawing routines. Each horizontal (X) coordinate value has a valid range of 1 to 640 and each vertical (Y) coordinate value has a valid range of 0 to 479.

The following BASIC code, for example, sets variables **pixel X** and **pixel Y** to 320 and 240 (roughly the centre of the screen) respectively:

```
10 POKE 16527, 112 : I = 16526 : PX = 110 : PY = 117  
. .  
100 POKE I, PX : A = USR(320)  
110 POKE I, PY : A = USR(240)
```

The desired values for **pixel X** and **pixel Y** are now stored in locations reserved for them within the area of high memory reserved for the Stage 1 machine-code routines.

None of the **variable transfer routines** return a value to BASIC.

### **Set pixel**

This is the most elementary and least useful drawing routine. It sets any desired pixel to the colour currently defined by the variable **plot colour**. The pixel to be set is selected by specifying the coordinate values **pixel X** and **pixel Y**.

The **set pixel** routine neither receives from nor returns a variable to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

A = USR(0)

A will just acquire the value of zero.

### **Draw line (X1, Y1) – (X2, Y2)**

This routine draws a line between two coordinates. Drawing starts at the coordinate specified by variables **X1** and **Y1** and terminates at the coordinate specified by variables **X2** and **Y2**. Either coordinate location can be anywhere on the screen.

This routine neither receives from nor returns a variable to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

A = USR(0)

A will just acquire the value of zero.

### **Draw line – (X2, Y2)**

This routine works exactly as per **Draw line (X1, Y1) – (X2, Y2)** the first time it is executed, but once the line is drawn the coordinate variables **X1** and **Y1** are automatically reprogrammed to the end-point coordinate of the line just drawn – i.e., **X1** will now = **X2** and **Y1** will now = **Y2**. To draw the next line, with the starting point being the end of the line previously plotted, end-point coordinate variables **X2** and **Y2** need only be updated as required.

This routine is useful for joining sequentially computed points and is probably more versatile, overall, than **Draw line (X1, Y1) – (X2, Y2)**. At any time, the chain can be broken by redefining variables **X1** and **Y1**, prior to the next call, to define a new origin to start drawing from.

This routine neither receives from nor returns a variable to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

A = USR(0)

A will just acquire the value of zero.

## Circle / arc

This routine draws a circle or an arc anywhere on the screen, about a centre point coordinate specified by variables **pixel X** and **pixel Y**, to a desired radius.

This routine receives the radius value via the USR statement and is executed with:

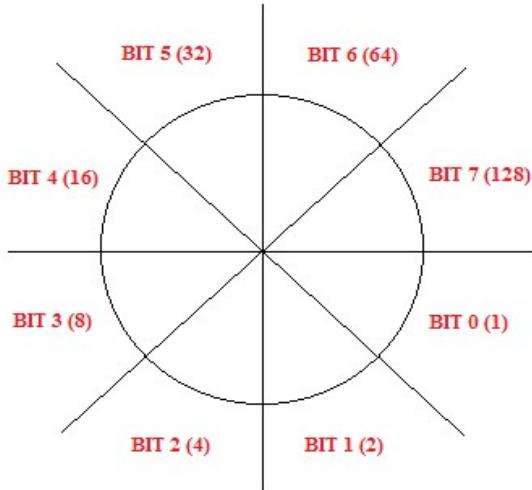
A = USR(RAD)

RAD is the radius value. This routine does not return a value to BASIC and A will acquire the value of RAD.

The result drawn to the screen is dependent upon the variable **segment enable** (see **Table 1**).

The **circle / arc** routine is based on Bresenham's mid-point circle algorithm, which rapidly computes one-eighth of a circle's circumference using integer-only arithmetic. The rest of the circle can then be drawn, as required, simply by mirroring and inverting this single computed octant as necessary. This makes it easy to add, with minimal extra code, a limited, but still useful capability for drawing arcs.

Each octant of the potential circle is assigned a bit of the variable **segment enable**:



For a segment to be drawn, its assigned bit must be set to 1. This makes it possible to define and draw an arc with start and end points selectable to a resolution of  $360 / 8 = 45$  degrees.

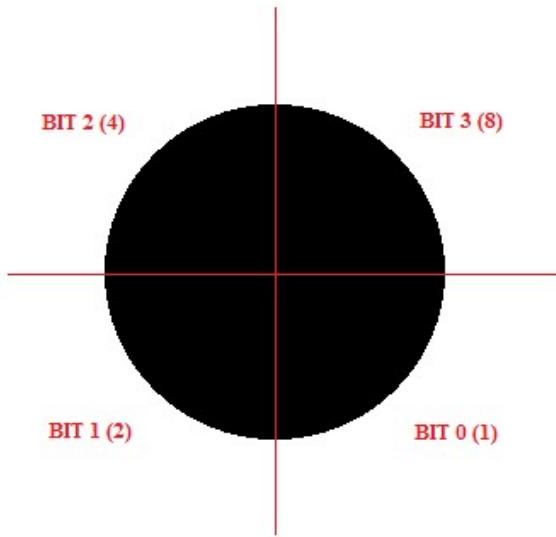
Segmented circles can also be drawn. For example, setting **segment enable** to  $\text{BIT}0 + \text{BIT}3 + \text{BIT}4 + \text{BIT}7 = 153$  will draw ( ). The default setting for **segment enable** is 255 (the sum of all bits), which draws a complete circle.

When more complex arcs are required, use the trigonometric functions SIN and COS in BASIC and join the computed points with **draw line - (X2, Y2)**. This is of course a much slower operation.

### Circle, filled

This routine works as per **circle / arc**, but instead of drawing only the circumference of the circle, the circle is drawn solid and the segmenting function is simplified from selectable octants to selectable quadrants.

Each quadrant of the potential solid circle is assigned a bit from the variable **segment enable** as follows:



The top four bits of **segment enable** are ignored. A value of 15 will result in a complete solid circle being plotted. Alternatively, a value of 1, for example, will draw the lower right-hand pie section only and a value of 12 will draw the complete top half of the circle.

### Rectangle

This routine draws the outline of a rectangle. Variables **X1** and **Y1** set the upper, left-hand corner coordinate of the rectangle and variables **X2** and **Y2** set the lower, right-hand coordinate of the rectangle. These coordinate locations can be anywhere on the screen, but **X2** must be > **X1** and **Y2** must be > **Y1**. These conditions are tested at the beginning of the routine and it will exit back to BASIC without executing if they are not met.

This routine neither receives from nor returns a variable to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

```
A = USR(0)
```

A will just acquire the value of zero.

### Rectangle, filled

Operates exactly as per **rectangle** but, as suggested by the name, the rectangle is drawn filled solid.

## **Bucket pour**

This routine allows complex shapes to be easily filled with colour. Prior to execution, a “pour origin” must be set. This is a coordinate position located within the desired boundary to be filled and is specified by the variables **pixel X** and **pixel Y**. The fill colour is set by **plot colour**.

This routine does not return a value to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

```
A = USR(D)
```

D is a value specifying the direction of the pour, of which there are four permissible values:

1 = pour down  
2 = pour up  
4 = pour left  
8 = pour right

The **bucket pour** routine works by firstly reading and then storing the original colour value of the pixel located at the pour origin, before changing it to the fill colour. In the case of a vertical-direction pour (D = either 1 or 2) it will then test and, provided that the colour tests the same as the stored value, set each pixel contiguous to the pour origin to the fill colour, both to the left and to the right of the pour origin. Encountering a different colour means that the boundary of the shape to be filled has been reached.

Once the boundary has been drawn to, both to the left and to the right of the pour origin, the vertical coordinate of the pour origin will be either incremented or decremented, depending on the direction of the pour. Unless the pour origin hits upon a colour different from the stored value the process described above will repeat all over again. The routine will terminate when the pour origin hits upon a different colour in the specified direction of the pour.

Operation for horizontal-direction pouring is as per the vertical-direction description; just substitute left and right with above and below and the vertical coordinate of the pour origin with the horizontal.

The **bucket pour** algorithm is a very simple one, built for speed with minimal condition testing. This simplicity comes with some limitations though. The algorithm only has an orthogonal, direct line-of-sight vision from the pour origin and it cannot see nor hunt around corners. Also, if the pour is to continue right down to the extremities of the boundary of the shape to be filled, in the specified direction of the pour, then the pour origin must be positioned in direct line-of-sight of that extremity.

None of this, however, means that there is a limit to the complexity of shapes that can be filled with the application of the **bucket pour** routine. It just means that more than one application of the routine, each with a new pour origin of course, might be required to completely fill a complex shape.

## **Text**

This routine permits text and graphical characters to be easily printed to the screen. This is useful for, amongst other things, giving charts and graphs axis names and values. The text mode is fixed at 60 horizontal rows of 80 characters.

Before text is written to the screen, the starting location is specified by setting the **row** and **column** variables (see **Table 1**). The topmost and leftmost character position is the origin (**row** and **column** both set to 0). For example, setting **column** to 1 and **row** to 4 sets the position of the first text character to the second position across and to the fifth position down.

This routine does not return a value to BASIC and is executed with the statement:

A = USR(CHAR)

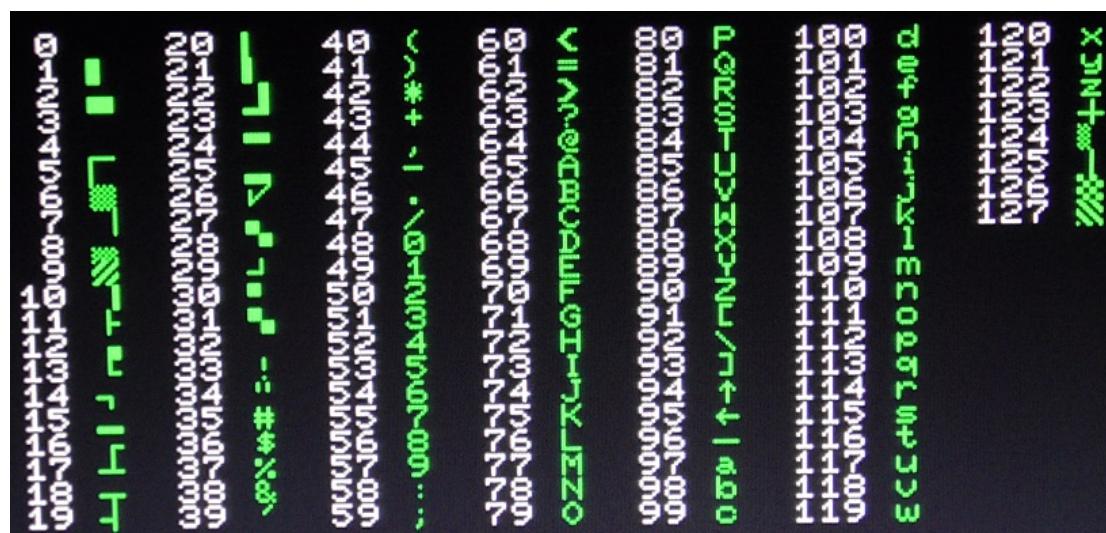
CHAR is the ASCII code for the character to be displayed.

The **column** variable is automatically incremented each time a character is printed to the screen and when the end of the line has been reached, **row** is incremented and **column** is reset to zero. When the very last character position of the screen has been written to – that is a character has been printed to **column / row** position 79, 59 - **column** and **row** are both reset to the origin (0, 0).

There are 128 pre-defined text/graphical characters to choose from. I actually used Commodore's "PETSCII" character set here, as per the original PET 2001 computer. Each character is defined by 8 bytes and the complete character set occupies the top 1 KB of my Stage 1 routines (address locations 0x7C00 to 0x7FFF) – see the Assembly Code listing further into this document.

Note that as these characters are defined in RAM, they are totally re-definable. You can re-define any selected character simply by POKEing alternative data values to the memory locations specific to that character.

Here are all of the "PETSCII" characters with their respective ASCII codes, printed to the screen using the **text** routine itself:



### Read pixel

The very last routine and the only one that returns a value to BASIC. This routine permits the value of any video memory address location to be read. Variables **pixel X** and **pixel Y** specify the address to be read and the permissible range is not limited to the memory locations that map to pixels on the screen.

This routine is useful for block copying part of the video image to another part of the screen, or for reading back image data for saving.

**Read pixel** does not receive a variable from BASIC and is executed with the statement:

A = USR(0)

A will acquire the value of the selected memory location. An alternative statement is:

PRINT USR(0)

This will print the value of the selected memory location to the TRS-80's native video screen.

Alternatively, the PEEK statement can be used in BASIC to read the contents of the VGA card video memory, but you will need to POKE to the page register at 65,535, as the video card memory is addressed in 8 KB pages. Note that to PEEK or POKE memory locations above 32,767, Level II BASIC requires that the address value used in a PEEK or POKE statement takes the form: -(65536 – desired address). For example, POKE -1, VALUE writes VALUE to the page register of the video card interface.

The reason for writing **read pixel** into the repertoire of the Stage 1 routines is that it is required internally by the **bucket pour** routine.

## The complete assembly listing

The “Stage 1” drawing routines were my first attempt at writing anything in machine-code in nearly twenty years; and anything at all for the Z80 microprocessor, besides a handful of instructions keyed into a Micro-Professor MPF-1 once upon a time at TAFE. The MPF-1 was a very basic training computer for the Z80 microprocessor, hugely popular with educational institutions. But even back then, 8-bit microprocessors such as the Z80 were already a bit of an anachronism. Apart from legacy hardware, microcontrollers with flash memory already dominated the embedded landscape and I skipped pass machine-code and assembly language programming the moment I got my hands on my first C compiler.

Anyway, now that I’ve decided to dive back into the past, I think it turned out to be somewhat serendipitous that I initially picked the TRS-80 for this video card interfacing endeavour. To explain, I think that I might have fallen slightly in love with the Z80 microprocessor’s 16-bit register pairing and 16-bit arithmetic operations. The (integer-only) arithmetic required of Bresenham’s algorithms for plotting lines and circles with a pixel coordinate range of 1 through 640 for the horizontal and 0 through 479 for the vertical go beyond the computational range of eight measly bits, but fall safely within the limits that bound 16-bit operations.

Consequently, my code is predominately composed of commands from the Z80’s 16-bit Load and 16-bit Arithmetic instruction groups. As a bonus, TRS-80 Level II BASIC transfers variables to and from machine-code routines via the USR instruction in the form of 16-bit (two-byte) signed integers. These traits all amounted to making the writing of these routines a great deal more straightforward than they might otherwise have been. Now that I’ve become acquainted with the Z80 to this degree, I think that I would find it difficult to warm comparably to something like the register-deficient 6502.

While writing these routines was a fairly straightforward task, it was also a rather tedious one. This is without doubt the most laborious 4096 bytes of code that I have ever written and debugged. As presented on the following pages, I used Microsoft Excel on my workshop PC as a quasi-assembler that can be usefully read and commented. Data was entered into the TRS-80 by a combination of POKEs from DATA arrays in BASIC program listings and via the machine-code monitor program T-Bug. T-Bug was also used to save the completed routines residing in high memory as a SYSTEM-mode object file (saving to “cassette” with the PUNCH command).

With my machine-code / assembly experience now outlined, I’d now like to point out that I make no claims at all to the effect that my initial code might represent any kind of established protocol or state of the art, or that upon revision there won’t be scope for improvement. I only propose that my code works as claimed and demonstrated. I’ve called these routines “Stage 1” for a reason.

There is a lot of repetition in my routines. Lots of sections of code are repeats of other sections of code with only few variations, but there is good reason for this, and that reason is speed. When you’ve got a vintage microprocessor clocked at just under 1.8 MHz controlling a relatively high-resolution video display, clock cycles are at a premium. The Z80 isn’t exactly as clock cycle efficient as some modern processors. CALL/RET and JUMP instructions for bouncing between subroutines, not to mention excessive decision making, all burn clock cycles and can make a big difference to the time it takes a machine-code routine called by BASIC to complete its task. This is especially so if executed within a tight iterative loop computing the coordinates of hundreds or possibly thousands of pixels.

7000	28672	0	0		COLOUR BYTE, BACKGROUND		VARIABLES	
7001	28673	3F	63		COLOUR BYTE, PIXEL			
7002	28674	1	1		PIXEL X, LSB			
7003	28675	0	0		PIXEL X, MSB			
7004	28676	0	0		PIXEL Y, LSB			
7005	28677	0	0		PIXEL Y, MSB			
7006	28678	1	1		X1, LSB			
7007	28679	0	0		X1, MSB			
7008	28680	0	0		Y1, LSB			
7009	28681	0	0		Y1, MSB			
700A	28682	1	1		X2, LSB			
700B	28683	0	0		X2, MSB			
700C	28684	0	0		Y2, LSB			
700D	28685	0	0		Y2, MSB			
700E	28686	FF	255		SEGMENT ENABLE			
700F	28687	0	0		COLUMN, LSB			
7010	28688	0	0		COLUMN, MSB (FOR MATH ONLY - LSB RANGE 0-79)			
7011	28689	0	0		ROW, LSB			
7012	28690	0	0		ROW, MSB (FOR MATH ONLY - LSB RANGE 0-59)			
7013	28691	0	0					
7014	28692	0	0					
7015	28693	0	0					
7016	28694	0	0					
7017	28695	0	0					
7018	28696	0	0					
7019	28697	0	0					
701A	28698	0	0					
701B	28699	0	0					
701C	28700	0	0					
701D	28701	0	0					
701E	28702	0	0					
701F	28703	0	0		CHAR LINE COUNT		FOR TEXT ROUTINE	
7020	28704	0	0		CHARACTER CELL X ORIGIN, LSB			
7021	28705	0	0		CHARACTER CELL X ORIGIN, MSB			
7022	28706	0	0		CHAR ROM POINTER, LSB			
7023	28707	0	0		CHAR ROM POINTER, MSB			
7024	28708	1	1		POUR MODE		FOR BUCKET POUR ROUTINE	
7025	28709	0	0		RADIUS, LSB			
7026	28710	0	0		RADIUS, MSB			
7027	28711	0	0		OCTANT X, LSB			
7028	28712	0	0		OCTANT X, MSB			
7029	28713	0	0		OCTANT Y, LSB			
702A	28714	0	0		OCTANT Y, MSB			
702B	28715	0	0		DDX, LSB			
702C	28716	0	0		DDX, MSB			
702D	28717	0	0		DDY, LSB			
702E	28718	0	0		DDY, MSB			
702F	28719	0	0		F, LSB			
7030	28720	0	0		F, MSB			
7031	28721	0	0		CENTER X, LSB		FOR DRAW CIRCLE/ARC FUNCTION	
7032	28722	0	0		CENTER X, MSB			
7033	28723	0	0		CENTER Y, LSB			
7034	28724	0	0		CENTER Y, MSB			
7035	28725	0	0		F, LSB			
7036	28726	0	0		F, MSB			
7037	28727	0	0		DDX, LSB			
7038	28728	0	0		DDX, MSB			
7039	28729	0	0		DDY, LSB			
703A	28730	0	0		DDY, MSB			
703B	28731	0	0		DELTA X, LSB		FOR DRAW LINE FUNCTION	
703C	28732	0	0		DELTA X, MSB			
703D	28733	0	0		DELTA Y, LSB			
703E	28734	0	0		DELTA Y, MSB			
703F	28735	0	0		PAGE ADDRESS			
7040	28736	CD	205		VIDEO MEMORY CLEAR ROUTINE		FOR VIDEO MEMORY CLEAR	
7041	28737	7F	127					
7042	28738	A	10	CALL 2867	GET COLOUR VALUE FROM BASIC			
7043	28739	45	69	LOAD B, L	LOAD COLOUR VALUE INTO REGISTER B			
7044	28740	21	33					
7045	28741	0	0					
7046	28742	70	112	LOAD HL, 28672				
7047	28743	70	112	LOAD (HL), B	SAVE COLOUR VALUE TO 28672			
7048	28744	21	33					
7049	28745	3F	63					
704A	28746	70	112	LOAD HL, 28735				
704B	28747	36	54					
704C	28748	3C	60	LOAD (HL), 60	SAVE VALUE 60 TO 28735		UPDATE PAGE ADDRESS REGISTER	
704D	28749	46	70	LOAD B, (HL)	LOAD REGISTER B FROM 28735			
704E	28750	5	5	DEC B	B NOW = 59 (UPPER MEMORY PAGE ADDRESS). LOOP BEGINS HERE			
704F	28751	21	33					
7050	28752	FF	255					
7051	28753	FF	255	LOAD HL, 65535	ADDRESS OF PAGE REGISTER		WRITE BACKGROUND COLOUR VALUE TO ALL LOCATIONS OF CURRENT PAGE	
7052	28754	70	112	LOAD (HL), B	WRITE B TO PAGE REGISTER			
7053	28755	21	33					
7054	28756	0	0					
7055	28757	70	112	LOAD HL, 28672	ADDRESS OF BACKGROUND COLOUR VALUE			
7056	28758	46	70	LOAD B, (HL)	LOAD BACKGROUND COLOUR VALUE INTO REGISTER B			
7057	28759	21	33					
7058	28760	0	0					
7059	28761	E0	224	LOAD HL, 57344	START ADDRESS FOR VIDEO RAM			
705A	28762	70	112	LOAD (HL), B	WRITE COLOUR VALUE TO VIDEO RAM START ADDRESS			
705B	28763	11	17					
705C	28764	1	1					
705D	28765	E0	224	LOAD DE, 57345	LOAD DE REGISTER WITH VIDEO RAM START ADDRESS+1			
705E	28766	1	1					
705F	28767	80	128					
7060	28768	1E	30	LOAD BC, 7808	LOAD BC REGISTER WITH NUMBER OF ITERATIONS			
7061	28769	ED	237					
7062	28770	B0	176	LIDR	COPY COLOUR VALUE TO REMAINING VIDEO RAM PAGE LOCATIONS			
7063	28771	21	33					

7064	28772	3F	63				
7065	28773	70	112	LOAD HL, 28735	ADDRESS OF CURRENT PAGE ADDRESS		
7066	28774	46	70	LOAD B, (HL)	RETRIEVE PAGE ADDRESS TO REGISTER B		
7067	28775	10	16				
7068	28776	1	1	DJNZ, 1	DECREMENT PAGE ADDRESS VALUE (IN REGISTER B) AND SKIP RETURN TO BASIC IF NOT ZERO		
7069	28777	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
706A	28778	70	112	LOAD (HL), B	SAVE PAGE ADDRESS VALUE TO 28735		
706B	28779	C3	195				
706C	28780	4E	78				
706D	28781	70	112	JP, 28750	UNCONDITIONAL JUMP TO 28750		
706E	28782	CD	205		SET PIXEL X VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
706F	28783	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
7070	28784	A	10	CALL 2687	GET PIXEL X VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(PIXEL X) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 110		
7071	28785	22	34				
7072	28786	2	2				
7073	28787	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X TO 28674 - 28675		
7074	28788	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
7075	28789	CD	205		SET PIXEL Y VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
7076	28790	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
7077	28791	A	10	CALL 2687	GET PIXEL Y VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(PIXEL Y) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 117		
7078	28792	22	34				
7079	28793	4	4				
707A	28794	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE PIXEL Y TO 28676 - 28677		
707B	28795	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
707C	28796	CD	205		SET X1 VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
707D	28797	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
707E	28798	A	10	CALL 2687	GET X1 VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(X1) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 124		
707F	28799	22	34				
7080	28800	6	6				
7081	28801	70	112	LOAD (28678), HL	SAVE X1 TO 28678 - 28679		
7082	28802	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
7083	28803	CD	205		SET Y1 VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
7084	28804	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
7085	28805	A	10	CALL 2687	GET Y1 VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(Y1) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 131		
7086	28806	22	34				
7087	28807	8	8				
7088	28808	70	112	LOAD (28680), HL	SAVE Y1 TO 28680 - 28681		
7089	28809	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
708A	28810	CD	205		SET X2 VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
708B	28811	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
708C	28812	A	10	CALL 2687	GET X2 VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(X2) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 138		
708D	28813	22	34				
708E	28814	A	10				
708F	28815	70	112	LOAD (28682), HL	SAVE X2 TO 28682 - 28683		
7090	28816	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
7091	28817	CD	205		SET Y2 VALUE FROM BASIC ROUTINE		CALL BASIC SUBROUTINE TO RECEIVE VARIABLE FROM USR(VAR)
7092	28818	7F	127				SAVE VARIABLE AND RETURN TO BASIC
7093	28819	A	10	CALL 2687	GET Y2 VALUE FROM BASIC - USR(Y2) - POKE 16527,112 - POKE 16526, 145		
7094	28820	22	34				
7095	28821	C	12				
7096	28822	70	112	LOAD (28684), HL	SAVE Y2 TO 28684 - 28685		
7097	28823	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC		
7098	28824	0	0				
7099	28825	0	0				
709A	28826	0	0				
709B	28827	0	0				
709C	28828	0	0				
709D	28829	0	0				
709E	28830	0	0				
709F	28831	0	0				
70A0	28832	0	0				
70A1	28833	0	0				
70A2	28834	0	0				
70A3	28835	0	0				
70A4	28836	0	0				
70A5	28837	0	0				
70A6	28838	0	0				
70A7	28839	0	0				
70A8	28840	0	0				
70A9	28841	0	0				
70AA	28842	0	0				
70AB	28843	0	0				
70AC	28844	0	0				
70AD	28845	0	0				
70AE	28846	0	0				
70AF	28847	0	0				
70B0	28848	0	0				
70B1	28849	0	0				
70B2	28850	0	0				
70B3	28851	C3	195				
70B4	28852	E4	228				
70B5	28853	7A	122	JP, 31460	INDIRECT JUMP TO TEXT ROUTINE		
70B6	28854	C3	195				
70B7	28855	F4	244				
70B8	28856	79	121	JP, 31220	INDIRECT JUMP TO BUCKET POUR ROUTINE		
70B9	28857	C3	195				
70BA	28858	BC	188				
70BB	28859	79	121	JP, 31062	INDIRECT JUMP TO READ PIXEL ROUTINE		
70BC	28860	C3	195				
70BD	28861	56	86				
70BE	28862	79	121	JP, 31062	INDIRECT JUMP TO DRAW FILLED RECTANGLE		
70BF	28863	C3	195				
70C0	28864	BD	189				
70C1	28865	78	120	JP, 30909	INDIRECT JUMP TO DRAW OUTLINE RECTANGLE		
70C2	28866	C3	195				
70C3	28867	96	150				
70C4	28868	78	120	JP, 31043	INDIRECT JUMP TO DRAW SOLID CIRCLE		
70C5	28869	C3	195				
70C6	28870	43	67				
70C7	28871	75	117	JP, 30019	INDIRECT JUMP TO DRAW CIRCLE/ARC		
70C8	28872	C3	195				
70C9	28873	9F	159				
70CA	28874	74	116	JP, 29855	INDIRECT JUMP TO DRAW LINE((X1, Y1) - (X2, Y2))		





7199	29081	70	112	LOAD HL, (28727)	LOAD DDX INTO HL		
719A	29082	ED	237				
719B	29083	5B	91				
719C	29084	3D	61				
719D	29085	70	112	LOAD DE, (28733)	LOAD DELTA Y INTO DE		
719E	29086	37	55	SCF			
719F	29087	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
71A0	29088	ED	237				
71A1	29089	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA Y FROM DDX		
71A2	29090	22	34				
71A3	29091	35	53				
71A4	29092	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 0x7035 - 0x7036		
71A5	29093	CD	205	***** LOOP RETURNS TO HERE *****			
71A6	29094	CE	206				
71A7	29095	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		PLOT POINT & ITERATIVE LOOP RETURN POINT
71A8	29096	21	33				
71A9	29097	0	0				
71AA	29098	0	0	LOAD HL, 0	HL TO ZERO		
71AB	29099	ED	237				
71AC	29100	5B	91				
71AD	29101	35	53				
71AE	29102	70	112	LOAD DE, (28725)	LOAD F INTO DE		IF F > 0 THEN DO NEXT TWO OPERATIONS, ELSE SKIP
71AF	29103	37	55	SCF			
71B0	29104	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
71B1	29105	ED	237				
71B2	29106	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT F FROM ZERO. SIGN NEGATIVE IF F > 0		
71B3	29107	F2	242				
71B4	29108	CB	203				
71B5	29109	71	113	JPP, 29131	JUMP X-INCREMENT IF F <= 0 (SIGN POSITIVE)		
71B6	29110	2A	42				
71B7	29111	2	2				
71B8	29112	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
71B9	29113	23	35	INC HL	PIXEL X = PIXEL X + 1		PIXEL X = PIXEL X + 1
71BA	29114	22	34				
71BB	29115	2	2				
71BC	29116	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL X VALUE		
71BD	29117	2A	42				
71BE	29118	35	53				
71BF	29119	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
71C0	29120	ED	237				
71C1	29121	5B	91				
71C2	29122	39	57				
71C3	29123	70	112	LOAD DE, 28729	LOAD DDX INTO DE		
71C4	29124	37	55	SCF			
71C5	29125	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
71C6	29126	ED	237				
71C7	29127	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DDX FROM F		
71C8	29128	22	34				
71C9	29129	35	53				
71CA	29130	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
71CB	29131	2A	42	***** X-INCREMENT JUMP GOES TO HERE *****			
71CC	29132	35	53				
71CD	29133	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
71CE	29134	ED	237				
71CF	29135	5B	91				
71D0	29136	37	55				
71D1	29137	70	112	LOAD DE, 28727	LOAD DDX INTO DE		
71D2	29138	19	25	ADD HL, DE	F = F + DDX		
71D3	29139	22	34				
71D4	29140	35	53				
71D5	29141	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
71D6	29142	ED	237				
71D7	29143	5B	91				
71D8	29144	4	4				
71D9	29145	70	112	LOAD DE, 28676	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO DE		
71DA	29146	13	19	INC DE	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y + 1		
71DB	29147	ED	237				
71DC	29148	53	83				
71DD	29149	4	4				
71DE	29150	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
71DF	29151	2A	42				
71E0	29152	C	12				
71E1	29153	70	112	LOAD HL, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL		
71E2	29154	37	55	SCF			
71E3	29155	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
71E4	29156	ED	237				
71E5	29157	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT PIXEL Y FROM Y2. SIGN NEGATIVE IF PIXEL Y > Y2		
71E6	29158	F2	242				
71E7	29159	A5	165				
71E8	29160	71	113	JPP, 29093	IF PIXEL Y <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN DO NEXT ITERATION		
71E9	29161	1B	27	DEC DE	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1 = Y2		
71EA	29162	ED	237				
71EB	29163	53	83				
71EC	29164	4	4				
71ED	29165	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
71EE	29166	C9	201	RET			END OCTANT
71EF	29167	2A	42	BRESENHAM'S LINE ALGORITHM FOR X2<X1 AND Y2=>Y1 (QUADRANT B)			
71F0	29168	6	6				
71F1	29169	70	112	LOAD HL, (28678)	LOAD X1 INTO HL		
71F2	29170	ED	237				
71F3	29171	5B	91				
71F4	29172	A	10				
71F5	29173	70	112	LOAD DE, (286768)	LOAD X2 INTO DE		
71F6	29174	37	55	SCF			
71F7	29175	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
71F8	29176	ED	237				
71F9	29177	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X2 FROM X1. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA X		
71FA	29178	22	34				
71FB	29179	3B	59				
71FC	29180	70	112	LOAD (28731), HL	SAVE DELTA X TO 28731 - 28732		
71FD	29181	CB	203				
71FE	29182	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2		
71FF	29183	CB	203				

7200	29184	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2		DDX = 2 * DELTA X
7201	29185	22	34				
7202	29186	37	55				
7203	29187	70	112	LOAD (28727), HL	SAVE DDX TO 28727 - 28728		
7204	29188	2A	42				
7205	29189	C	12				
7206	29190	70	112	LOAD HL, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL		
7207	29191	ED	237				
7208	29192	5B	91				
7209	29193	8	8				
720A	29194	70	112	LOAD DE, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO DE		
720B	29195	37	55	SCF			
720C	29196	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
720D	29197	ED	237				
720E	29198	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y1 FROM Y2. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA Y		
720F	29199	22	34				
7210	29200	3D	61				
7211	29201	70	112	LOAD (28733), HL	SAVE DELTA Y TO 28733 - 28734		
7212	29202	CB	203				
7213	29203	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2		
7214	29204	CB	203				
7215	29205	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2		
7216	29206	22	34				
7217	29207	39	57				
7218	29208	70	112	LOAD (28729), HL	SAVE DDY TO 28729 - 28730		
7219	29209	2A	42				
721A	29210	3B	59				
721B	29211	70	112	LOAD HL, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO HL		
721C	29212	ED	237				
721D	29213	5B	91				
721E	29214	3D	61				
721F	29215	70	112	LOAD DE, (28733)	LOAD DELTA Y INTO DE		
7220	29216	37	55	SCF			
7221	29217	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7222	29218	ED	237				
7223	29219	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA Y FROM DELTA X. SIGN NEGATIVE IF DELTA Y > DELTA X		
7224	29220	FA	250				
7225	29221	7D	125				
7226	29222	72	114	JP M, 29309	JUMP TO NEXT OCTANT IF DELTA Y > DELTA X (SIGN NEGATIVE)		
7227	29223	2A	42				
7228	29224	39	57				
7229	29225	70	112	LOAD HL, (28729)	LOAD DDY INTO HL		
722A	29226	ED	237				
722B	29227	5B	91				
722C	29228	3B	59				
722D	29229	70	112	LOAD DE, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO DE		
722E	29230	37	55	SCF			
722F	29231	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7230	29232	ED	237				
7231	29233	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA X FROM DDY		
7232	29234	22	34				
7233	29235	35	53				
7234	29236	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7235	29237	CD	205		***** LOOP RETURNS TO HERE *****		
7236	29238	CE	206				PLOT POINT & ITERATIVE LOOP RETURN POINT
7237	29239	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7238	29240	21	33				
7239	29241	0	0				
723A	29242	0	0	LOAD HL, 0	HL TO ZERO		
723B	29243	ED	237				
723C	29244	5B	91				
723D	29245	35	53				
723E	29246	70	112	LOAD DE, (28725)	LOAD F INTO DE		
723F	29247	37	55	SCF			
7240	29248	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7241	29249	ED	237				
7242	29250	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT F FROM ZERO. SIGN NEGATIVE IF F > 0		
7243	29251	F2	242				
7244	29252	5B	91				
7245	29253	72	114	JP P, 29275	JUMP Y-INCREMENT IF F <= 0 (SIGN POSITIVE)		
7246	29254	2A	42				
7247	29255	4	4				
7248	29256	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
7249	29257	23	35	INC HL	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y + 1		
724A	29258	22	34				
724B	29259	4	4				
724C	29260	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
724D	29261	2A	42				
724E	29262	35	53				
724F	29263	70	112	LOAD HL, (28725)	LOAD F INTO HL		
7250	29264	ED	237				
7251	29265	5B	91				
7252	29266	37	55				
7253	29267	70	112	LOAD DE, (28727)	LOAD DDX INTO DE		
7254	29268	37	55	SCF			
7255	29269	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7256	29270	ED	237				
7257	29271	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DDX FROM F		
7258	29272	22	34				
7259	29273	35	53				
725A	29274	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
725B	29275	2A	42		***** Y-INCREMENT JUMP GOES TO HERE *****		
725C	29276	35	53				
725D	29277	70	112	LOAD HL, (28725)	LOAD F INTO HL.		
725E	29278	ED	237				
725F	29279	5B	91				
7260	29280	39	57				
7261	29281	70	112	LOAD DE, (28729)	LOAD DDY INTO DE		
7262	29282	19	25	ADD HL, DE	F = F + DDY		
7263	29283	22	34				
7264	29284	35	53				
7265	29285	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7266	29286	2A	42				



72CE	29390	72	114	JPP, 29323	IF PIXEL Y <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN DO NEXT ITERATION. ELSE END IF PIXEL Y > Y2		
72CF	29391	1B	27	DEC DE	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1 = Y2		PIXEL Y = Y2
72D0	29392	ED	237				
72D1	29393	53	83				
72D2	29394	4	4				
72D3	29395	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
72D4	29396	C9	201	RET			END OCTANT
72D5	29397	2A	42	BRESENHAM'S LINE ALGORITHM FOR X2<X1 AND Y2<Y1 (QUADRANT C)			
72D6	29398	6	6				
72D7	29399	70	112	LOAD HL, (28678)	LOAD X1 INTO HL		
72D8	29400	ED	237				
72D9	29401	5B	91				
72DA	29402	A	10				
72DB	29403	70	112	LOAD DE, (28676)	LOAD X2 INTO DE		
72DC	29404	37	55	SCF			DELTA X = X1 - X2
72DD	29405	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
72DE	29406	ED	237				
72DF	29407	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X2 FROM X1. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA X		
72E0	29408	22	34				
72E1	29409	3B	59				
72E2	29410	70	112	LOAD (28731), HL	SAVE DELTA X TO 28731 - 28732		
72E3	29411	CB	203				
72E4	29412	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2		
72E5	29413	CB	203				
72E6	29414	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2		DDX = 2 * DELTA X
72E7	29415	22	34				
72E8	29416	37	55				
72E9	29417	70	112	LOAD (28727), HL	SAVE DDX TO 28727 - 28728		
72EA	29418	2A	42				
72EB	29419	8	8				
72EC	29420	70	112	LOAD HL, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO HL		
72ED	29421	ED	237				
72EE	29422	5B	91				
72EF	29423	C	12				
72F0	29424	70	112	LOAD DE, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO DE		
72F1	29425	37	55	SCF			
72F2	29426	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
72F3	29427	ED	237				
72F4	29428	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y2 FROM Y1. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA Y		
72F5	29429	22	34				
72F6	29430	3D	61				
72F7	29431	70	112	LOAD (28733), HL	SAVE DELTA Y TO 28733 - 28734		
72F8	29432	CB	203				
72F9	29433	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2		
72FA	29434	CB	203				
72FB	29435	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2		DDY = 2 * DELTA Y
72FC	29436	22	34				
72FD	29437	39	57				
72FE	29438	70	112	LOAD (28729), HL	SAVE DDY TO 28729 - 28730		
72FF	29439	2A	42				
7300	29440	3B	59				
7301	29441	70	112	LOAD HL, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO HL		
7302	29442	ED	237				
7303	29443	5B	91				
7304	29444	3D	61				
7305	29445	70	112	LOAD DE, (28733)	LOAD DELTA Y INTO DE		
7306	29446	37	55	SCF			
7307	29447	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7308	29448	ED	237				
7309	29449	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA Y FROM DELTA X. SIGN NEGATIVE IF DELTA Y > DELTA X		
730A	29450	FA	250				
730B	29451	63	99				
730C	29452	73	115	JPM, 29539	JUMP TO NEXT OCTANT IF DELTA Y > DELTA X (SIGN NEGATIVE)		
730D	29453	2A	42				
730E	29454	39	57				
730F	29455	70	112	LOAD HL, (28729)	LOAD DDY INTO HL		
7310	29456	ED	237				
7311	29457	5B	91				
7312	29458	3B	59				
7313	29459	70	112	LOAD DE, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO DE		
7314	29460	37	55	SCF			
7315	29461	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7316	29462	ED	237				
7317	29463	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA X FROM DDY		
7318	29464	22	34				
7319	29465	35	53				
731A	29466	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
731B	29467	CD	205	***** LOOP RETURNS TO HERE *****			
731C	29468	CE	206				PLOT POINT & ITERATIVE LOOP RETURN POINT
731D	29469	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
731E	29470	21	33				
731F	29471	0	0				
7320	29472	0	0	LOAD HL, 0	HL TO ZERO		
7321	29473	ED	237				
7322	29474	5B	91				
7323	29475	35	53				
7324	29476	70	112	LOAD DE, (28725)	LOAD F INTO DE		
7325	29477	37	55	SCF			
7326	29478	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7327	29479	ED	237				
7328	29480	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT F FROM ZERO. SIGN NEGATIVE IF F > 0		
7329	29481	F2	242				
732A	29482	41	65				
732B	29483	73	115	JPP, 29505	JUMP IF F <= 0 (SIGN POSITIVE)		
732C	29484	2A	42				
732D	29485	4	4				
732E	29486	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
732F	29487	2B	43	DEC HL	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1		
7330	29488	22	34				
7331	29489	4	4				
7332	29490	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
7333	29491	2A	42				
7334	29492	35	53				

7335	29493	70	112	LOAD HL, (28725)	LOAD F INTO HL		
7336	29494	ED	237				
7337	29495	5B	91				
7338	29496	37	55				
7339	29497	70	112	LOAD DE, (28727)	LOAD DDX INTO DE		
733A	29498	37	55	SCF			
733B	29499	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
733C	29500	ED	237				
733D	29501	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DDX FROM F		
733E	29502	22	34				
733F	29503	35	53				
7340	29504	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7341	29505	2A	42				
7342	29506	35	53				
7343	29507	70	112	LOAD HL, (28725)	LOAD F INTO HL		
7344	29508	ED	237				
7345	29509	5B	91				
7346	29510	39	57				
7347	29511	70	112	LOAD DE, (28729)	LOAD DDY INTO DE		
7348	29512	19	25	ADD HL, DE	F = F + DDY		
7349	29513	22	34				
734A	29514	35	53				
734B	29515	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
734C	29516	2A	42				
734D	29517	2	2				
734E	29518	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
734F	29519	2B	43	DEC HL	PIXEL X = PIXEL X - 1		
7350	29520	22	34				
7351	29521	2	2				
7352	29522	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL X VALUE		
7353	29523	ED	237				
7354	29524	5B	91				
7355	29525	A	10				
7356	29526	70	112	LOAD DE, (28682)	LOAD X2 INTO DE		
7357	29527	37	55	SCF			
7358	29528	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7359	29529	ED	237				
735A	29530	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X2 FROM PIXEL X. SIGN NEGATIVE IF X2 > PIXEL X		
735B	29531	F2	242				
735C	29532	1B	27				
735D	29533	73	115	JPP, 29467	IF X2 <= PIXEL X (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN DO NEXT ITERATION.		
735E	29534	ED	237				
735F	29535	53	83				
7360	29536	2	2				
7361	29537	70	112	LOAD (28674), DE	SAVE X2 TO PIXEL X		
7362	29538	C9	201	RET			END OCTANT
7363	29539	2A	42	***** SECOND OCTANT STARTS HERE *****			
7364	29540	37	55				
7365	29541	70	112	LOAD HL, (28727)	LOAD DDX INTO HL		
7366	29542	ED	237				
7367	29543	5B	91				
7368	29544	3D	61				
7369	29545	70	112	LOAD DE, (28733)	LOAD DELTA Y INTO DE		
736A	29546	37	55	SCF			
736B	29547	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
736C	29548	ED	237				
736D	29549	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA Y FROM DDX		
736E	29550	22	34				
736F	29551	35	53				
7370	29552	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7371	29553	CD	205	***** LOOP RETURNS TO HERE *****			PLOT POINT & ITERATIVE LOOP RETURN POINT
7372	29554	CE	206				
7373	29555	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7374	29556	21	33				
7375	29557	0	0				
7376	29558	0	0	LOAD HL, 0	HL TO ZERO		
7377	29559	ED	237				
7378	29560	5B	91				
7379	29561	35	53				
737A	29562	70	112	LOAD DE, (28725)	LOAD F INTO DE		
737B	29563	37	55	SCF			
737C	29564	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
737D	29565	ED	237				
737E	29566	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT F FROM ZERO. SIGN NEGATIVE IF F > 0		
737F	29567	F2	242				
7380	29568	97	151				
7381	29569	73	115	JPP, 29591	JUMP X-INCREMENT IF F <= 0 (SIGN POSITIVE)		
7382	29570	2A	42				
7383	29571	2	2				
7384	29572	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
7385	29573	2B	43	DEC HL	PIXEL X = PIXEL X - 1		
7386	29574	22	34				
7387	29575	2	2				
7388	29576	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL X VALUE		
7389	29577	2A	42				
738A	29578	35	53				
738B	29579	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
738C	29580	ED	237				
738D	29581	5B	91				
738E	29582	39	57				
738F	29583	70	112	LOAD DE, 28729	LOAD DDY INTO DE		
7390	29584	37	55	SCF			
7391	29585	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7392	29586	ED	237				
7393	29587	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DDY FROM F		
7394	29588	22	34				
7395	29589	35	53				
7396	29590	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7397	29591	2A	42	***** X-INCREMENT JUMP GOES TO HERE *****			
7398	29592	35	53				
7399	29593	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
739A	29594	ED	237				
739B	29595	5B	91				

739C	29596	37	55						F = F + DDX
739D	29597	70	112	LOAD DE, 28727	LOAD DDX INTO DE				
739E	29598	19	25	ADD HL, DE	F = F + DDX				
739F	29599	22	34						
73A0	29600	35	53						
73A1	29601	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726				
73A2	29602	2A	42						
73A3	29603	4	4						
73A4	29604	70	112	LOAD HL, 28676	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL				PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1
73A5	29605	2B	43	DEC HL	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1				
73A6	29606	22	34						
73A7	29607	4	4						
73A8	29608	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE				
73A9	29609	ED	237						
73AA	29610	5B	91						
73AB	29611	C	12						
73AC	29612	70	112	LOAD DE, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO DE				
73AD	29613	37	55	SCF					IF PIXEL Y2 <= PIXEL Y THEN DO NEXT ITERATION, ELSE END
73AE	29614	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
73AF	29615	ED	237						
73B0	29616	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y2 FROM PIXEL Y. SIGN NEGATIVE IF PIXEL Y2 > PIXEL Y				
73B1	29617	F2	242						
73B2	29618	71	113						
73B3	29619	73	115	JPP, 29553	IF Y2 <= PIXEL Y (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN DO NEXT ITERATION. ELSE END IF PIXEL Y2 > PIXEL Y				
73B4	29620	ED	237						
73B5	29621	53	83						
73B6	29622	4	4						
73B7	29623	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE X2 TO PIXEL Y				
73B8	29624	C9	201	RET					END OCTANT
73B9	29625	2A	42		BRESENHAM'S LINE ALGORITHM FOR X2=>X1 AND Y2<Y1 (QUADRANT D)				
73BA	29626	A	10						
73BB	29627	70	112	LOAD HL, (28682)	LOAD X2 INTO HL				
73BC	29628	ED	237						
73BD	29629	5B	91						
73BE	29630	6	6						
73BF	29631	70	112	LOAD DE, (28678)	LOAD X1 INTO DE				
73C0	29632	37	55	SCF					
73C1	29633	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
73C2	29634	ED	237						
73C3	29635	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X1 FROM X2. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA X.				
73C4	29636	22	34						
73C5	29637	3B	59						
73C6	29638	70	112	LOAD (28731), HL	SAVE DELTA X TO 28731 - 28732				
73C7	29639	CB	203						
73C8	29640	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2				
73C9	29641	CB	203						
73CA	29642	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA X BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2				DDX = 2 * DELTA X
73CB	29643	22	34						
73CC	29644	37	55						
73CD	29645	70	112	LOAD (28727), HL	SAVE DDX TO 28727 - 28728				
73CE	29646	2A	42						
73CF	29647	8	8						
73D0	29648	70	112	LOAD HL, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO HL				
73D1	29649	ED	237						
73D2	29650	5B	91						
73D3	29651	C	12						
73D4	29652	70	112	LOAD DE, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO DE				
73D5	29653	37	55	SCF					
73D6	29654	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
73D7	29655	ED	237						
73D8	29656	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y2 FROM Y1. HL NOW CONTAINS DELTA Y				
73D9	29657	22	34						
73DA	29658	3D	61						
73DB	29659	70	112	LOAD (28733), HL	SAVE DELTA Y TO 28733 - 28734				
73DC	29660	CB	203						
73DD	29661	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2				
73DE	29662	CB	203						
73DF	29663	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY DELTA Y BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2				DDY = 2 * DELTA Y
73E0	29664	22	34						
73E1	29665	39	57						
73E2	29666	70	112	LOAD (28729), HL	SAVE DDY TO 28729 - 28730				
73E3	29667	2A	42						
73E4	29668	3B	59						
73E5	29669	70	112	LOAD HL, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO HL				
73E6	29670	ED	237						
73E7	29671	5B	91						
73E8	29672	3D	61						
73E9	29673	70	112	LOAD DE, (28733)	LOAD DELTA Y INTO DE				IF DELTA Y > DELTA X THEN GO TO THE OPPOSITE OCTANT OF THIS QUADRANT
73EA	29674	37	55	SCF					
73EB	29675	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
73EC	29676	ED	237						
73ED	29677	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA Y FROM DELTA X. SIGN NEGATIVE IF DELTA Y > DELTA X				
73EE	29678	FA	250						
73EF	29679	49	73						
73F0	29680	74	116	JPM, 29769	JUMP TO NEXT OCTANT IF DELTA Y > DELTA X (SIGN NEGATIVE)				
73F1	29681	2A	42						
73F2	29682	39	57						
73F3	29683	70	112	LOAD HL, (28729)	LOAD DDY INTO HL				
73F4	29684	ED	237						
73F5	29685	5B	91						
73F6	29686	3B	59						
73F7	29687	70	112	LOAD DE, (28731)	LOAD DELTA X INTO DE				F = DDY - DELTA X
73F8	29688	37	55	SCF					
73F9	29689	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
73FA	29690	ED	237						
73FB	29691	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DELTA X FROM DDY				
73FC	29692	22	34						
73FD	29693	35	53						
73FE	29694	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726				
73FF	29695	CD	205	*****	LOOP RETURNS TO HERE *****				PLOT POINT & ITERATIVE LOOP RETURN POINT
7400	29696	CE	206						
7401	29697	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE				
7402	29698	21	33						



746A	29802	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		PIXEL X = PIXEL X + 1
746B	29803	23	35	INC HL	PIXEL X = PIXEL X + 1		
746C	29804	22	34				
746D	29805	2	2				
746E	29806	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL X VALUE		
746F	29807	2A	42				
7470	29808	35	53				
7471	29809	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
7472	29810	ED	237				
7473	29811	5B	91				
7474	29812	39	57				
7475	29813	70	112	LOAD DE, 28729	LOAD DDY INTO DE		
7476	29814	37	55	SCF			
7477	29815	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7478	29816	ED	237				
7479	29817	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT DDY FROM F		
747A	29818	22	34				
747B	29819	35	53				
747C	29820	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
747D	29821	2A	42	***** X-INCREMENT JUMP GOES TO HERE *****			
747E	29822	35	53				
747F	29823	70	112	LOAD HL, 28725	LOAD F INTO HL		
7480	29824	ED	237				
7481	29825	5B	91				
7482	29826	37	55				
7483	29827	70	112	LOAD DE, 28727	LOAD DDX INTO DE		
7484	29828	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD DDX TO F		
7485	29829	22	34				
7486	29830	35	53				
7487	29831	70	112	LOAD (28725), HL	SAVE F TO 28725 - 28726		
7488	29832	2A	42				
7489	29833	4	4				
748A	29834	70	112	LOAD HL, 28676	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
748B	29835	2B	43	DEC HL	PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y - 1		
748C	29836	22	34				
748D	29837	4	4				
748E	29838	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE UPDATED PIXEL Y VALUE		
748F	29839	ED	237				
7490	29840	5B	91				
7491	29841	C	12				
7492	29842	70	112	LOAD DE, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO DE		
7493	29843	37	55	SCF			
7494	29844	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7495	29845	ED	237				
7496	29846	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y2 FROM PIXEL Y, SIGN NEGATIVE IF PIXEL Y2 > PIXEL Y		
7497	29847	F2	242				
7498	29848	57	87				
7499	29849	74	116	JP P, 29783	JUMP IF Y2 <= PIXEL Y (SIGN POSITIVE)		
749A	29850	ED	237				
749B	29851	53	83				
749C	29852	4	4				
749D	29853	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE Y2 VALUE TO PIXEL Y		
749E	29854	C9	201	RET			END OCTANT
749F	29855	ED	237	DRAW LINE (X1, Y1) - (X2, Y2)			
74A0	29856	5B	91				
74A1	29857	6	6				
74A2	29858	70	112	LOAD DE,(28678)	LOAD X1 INTO DE		
74A3	29859	ED	237				
74A4	29860	53	83				
74A5	29861	2	2				
74A6	29862	70	112	LOAD (0x28674),DE	SET PIXEL X VALUE TO X1		
74A7	29863	ED	237				
74A8	29864	4B	75				
74A9	29865	8	8				
74AA	29866	70	112	LOAD BC,(28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO BC		
74AB	29867	ED	237				
74AC	29868	43	67				
74AD	29869	4	4				
74AE	29870	70	112	LOAD (28676),BC	SET PIXEL Y VALUE TO Y1		
74AF	29871	2A	42				
74B0	29872	A	10				
74B1	29873	70	112	LOAD HL,(28682)	LOAD X2 INTO HL		
74B2	29874	37	55	SCF			
74B3	29875	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
74B4	29876	ED	237				
74B5	29877	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X1 FROM X2		
74B6	29878	F2	242				
74B7	29879	C6	198				
74B8	29880	74	116	JP P, 29894	IF X1 <= X2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP		
74B9	29881	2A	42				
74BA	29882	C	12				
74BB	29883	70	112	LOAD HL,(28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL		
74BC	29884	37	55	SCF			
74BD	29885	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
74BE	29886	ED	237				
74BF	29887	42	66	SBC HL, BC	SUBTRACT Y1 FROM Y2		
74C0	29888	F2	242				
74C1	29889	EF	239				
74C2	29890	71	113	JP P, 29167	IF Y1 <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP TO QUADRANT B.		
74C3	29891	C3	195				
74C4	29892	D5	213				
74C5	29893	72	114	JP, 29379	JUMP TO QUADRANT C		
74C6	29894	2A	42				
74C7	29895	C	12				
74C8	29896	70	112	LOAD HL,(28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL		
74C9	29897	37	55	SCF			
74CA	29898	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
74CB	29899	ED	237				
74CC	29900	42	66	SBC HL, BC	SUBTRACT Y1 FROM Y2		
74CD	29901	E2	242				
74CE	29902	7	7				
74CF	29903	71	113	JP P, 28935	IF Y1 <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP TO QUADRANT A		
74D0	29904	C3	195				

74D1	29905	B9	185					
74D2	29906	73	115	JP, 29625	JUMP TO QUADRANT D			
74D3	29907	ED	237		DRAW LINE ( - (X2, Y2))			
74D4	29908	5B	91					
74D5	29909	6	6					
74D6	29910	70	112	LOAD DE,(28678)	LOAD X1 INTO DE			
74D7	29911	ED	237					
74D8	29912	53	83					
74D9	29913	2	2					
74DA	29914	70	112	LOAD (0x28674),DE	SET PIXEL X VALUE TO X1			
74DB	29915	ED	237					
74DC	29916	4B	75					
74DD	29917	8	8					
74DE	29918	70	112	LOAD BC,(28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO BC			
74DF	29919	ED	237					
74E0	29920	43	67					
74E1	29921	4	4					
74E2	29922	70	112	LOAD (28676),BC	SET PIXEL Y VALUE TO Y1			
74E3	29923	2A	42					
74E4	29924	A	10					
74E5	29925	70	112	LOAD HL,(28682)	LOAD X2 INTO HL			
74E6	29926	37	55	SCF				
74E7	29927	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
74E8	29928	ED	237					
74E9	29929	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X1 FROM X2			
74EA	29930	F2	242					
74EB	29931	3	3					
74EC	29932	75	117	JP P, 29955	IF X1 <= X2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP			
74ED	29933	2A	42					
74EE	29934	C	12					
74EF	29935	70	112	LOAD HL,(28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL			
74F0	29936	37	55	SCF				
74F1	29937	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
74F2	29938	ED	237					
74F3	29939	42	66	SBC HL, BC	SUBTRACT Y1 FROM Y2			
74F4	29940	F2	242					
74F5	29941	FD	253					
74F6	29942	74	116	JP P, 29949	IF Y1 <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP TO QUADRANT B CALL.			
74F7	29943	CD	205					
74F8	29944	D5	213					
74F9	29945	72	114	CALL, 29379	QUADRANT C			
74FA	29946	C3	195					
74FB	29947	16	22					
74FC	29948	75	117	JP, 29974				
74FD	29949	CD	205					
74FE	29950	EF	239					
74FF	29951	71	113	CALL, 29167	QUADRANT B			
7500	29952	C3	195					
7501	29953	16	22					
7502	29954	75	117	JP, 29974				
7503	29955	2A	42					
7504	29956	C	12					
7505	29957	70	112	LOAD HL,(28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL			
7506	29958	37	55	SCF				
7507	29959	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
7508	29960	ED	237					
7509	29961	42	66	SBC HL, BC	SUBTRACT Y1 FROM Y2			
750A	29962	F2	242					
750B	29963	13	19					
750C	29964	75	117	JP P, 29971	IF Y1 <= Y2 (SIGN POSITIVE) THEN JUMP TO QUADRANT A CALL			
750D	29965	CD	205					
750E	29966	B9	185					
750F	29967	73	115	CALL, 29625	QUADRANT D			
7510	29968	C3	195					
7511	29969	16	22					
7512	29970	75	117	JP, 29974				
7513	29971	CD	205					
7514	29972	7	7					
7515	29973	71	113	CALL, 28935	QUADRANT A			
7516	29974	2A	42					
7517	29975	2	2					
7518	29976	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL			
7519	29977	22	34					
751A	29978	6	6					
751B	29979	70	112	LOAD (28678), HL	X1 = PIXEL X			
751C	29980	2A	42					
751D	29981	4	4					
751E	29982	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL			
751F	29983	22	34					
7520	29984	8	8					
7521	29985	70	112	LOAD (28680), HL	Y1 = PIXEL Y			
7522	29986	C9	201	RET			RETURN TO BASIC	
7523	29987	0	0					
7524	29988	0	0					
7525	29989	0	0					
7526	29990	0	0					
7527	29991	0	0					
7528	29992	0	0					
7529	29993	0	0					
752A	29994	0	0					
752B	29995	0	0					
752C	29996	0	0					
752D	29997	0	0					
752E	29998	0	0					
752F	29999	0	0					
7530	30000	0	0					
7531	30001	0	0					
7532	30002	0	0					
7533	30003	0	0					
7534	30004	0	0					
7535	30005	0	0					
7536	30006	0	0					
7537	30007	0	0					

7538	30008	0	0					
7539	30009	0	0					
753A	30010	0	0					
753B	30011	0	0					
753C	30012	0	0					
753D	30013	0	0					
753E	30014	0	0					
753F	30015	0	0					
7540	30016	0	0					
7541	30017	0	0					
7542	30018	0	0					
7543	30019	CD	205	DRAW CIRCLE ROUTINE - IMPLEMENTS BRESENHAM'S MID-POINT CIRCLE ALGORITHM				
7544	30020	7F	127					
7545	30021	A	10	CALL, 2687				GET RADIUS VALUE FROM BASIC USR(RADIUS) AND LOAD INTO DE
7546	30022	22	34					
7547	30023	25	37					
7548	30024	70	112	LOAD (28709), HL				
7549	30025	5D	93	LOAD E, L				
754A	30026	54	84	LOAD D, H	SHIFT RADIUS INTO DE			
754B	30027	2A	42					
754C	30028	2	2					
754D	30029	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL			SAVE CENTER X
754E	30030	22	34					
754F	30031	31	49					
7550	30032	70	112	LOAD (28721), HL	SET CENTER X TO PIXEL X			
7551	30033	2A	42					
7552	30034	4	4					
7553	30035	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL			SAVE CENTER Y
7554	30036	22	34					
7555	30037	33	51					
7556	30038	70	112	LOAD (28723), HL	SET CENTER Y TO PIXEL Y			
7557	30039	21	33					
7558	30040	0	0					
7559	30041	0	0	LOAD HL, 0x0000	HL TO ZERO			OCTANT X = 0
755A	30042	22	34					
755B	30043	27	39					
755C	30044	70	112	LOAD (28711), HL	SET OCTANT X TO ZERO			DDX = 0
755D	30045	22	34					
755E	30046	2B	43					
755F	30047	70	112	LOAD (28715), HL	SET DDX TO ZERO			
7560	30048	ED	237					
7561	30049	53	83					
7562	30050	29	41					
7563	30051	70	112	LOAD (28713), DE	SET OCTANT Y TO RADIUS			
7564	30052	CB	203					
7565	30053	23	35	SLA, E	MULTIPLY RADIUS BY TWO, STEP 1 OF 2			
7566	30054	CB	203					
7567	30055	12	18	RL, D	MULTIPLY RADIUS BY TWO, STEP 2 OF 2			
7568	30056	37	55	SCF				
7569	30057	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
756A	30058	ED	237					
756B	30059	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT 2 * RADIUS FROM ZERO			
756C	30060	22	34					
756D	30061	2D	45					
756E	30062	70	112	LOAD (28717), HL	SET DDY TO -2 * RADIUS			
756F	30063	21	33					
7570	30064	1	1					
7571	30065	0	0	LOAD HL, 0x0001	HL TO ONE			
7572	30066	ED	237					
7573	30067	5B	91					
7574	30068	25	37					
7575	30069	70	112	LOAD DE, (28709)	LOAD RADIUS INTO DE			
7576	30070	37	55	SCF				
7577	30071	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
7578	30072	ED	237					
7579	30073	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT RADIUS FROM ONE			
757A	30074	22	34					
757B	30075	2F	47					
757C	30076	70	112	LOAD (28719), HL	SET F TO 1 - RADIUS			
757D	30077	CD	205	CALL EITHER THE OCTANT PLOTTING ROUTINE OR THE QUADRANT PLOTING ROUTINE.				
757E	30078	DB	216	THESE ADDRESS VALUE LOCATIONS ARE MODIFIED TO THE VALUES REQUIRED TO CALL THE QUADRANT PLOTTING ROUTINE BY THE DRAW SOLID CIRCLE ROUTINE WHEN RUN.				DRAW TO SCREEN ITERATIONS START HERE
757F	30079	75	117	CALL, 0xNNNN				
7580	30080	ED	237					
7581	30081	5B	91					
7582	30082	2F	47					
7583	30083	70	112	LOAD DE, (28719)	LOAD F INTO DE			
7584	30084	21	33					
7585	30085	0	0					
7586	30086	0	0	LOAD HL, 0x0000	HL TO ZERO			
7587	30087	37	55	SCF				
7588	30088	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
7589	30089	ED	237					
758A	30090	5A	90	ADC HL, DE	ADD F TO ZERO WITH CARRY. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE IF F < 0			
758B	30091	FA	250					
758C	30092	A5	165					
758D	30093	75	117	JMP, 30117				
758E	30094	2A	42					
758F	30095	29	41					
7590	30096	70	112	LOAD HL, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO HL			
7591	30097	2B	43	DEC HL	OCTANT Y = OCTANT Y - 1			
7592	30098	22	34					
7593	30099	29	41					
7594	30100	70	112	LOAD (28713), HL	SAVE OCTANT Y - 1			
7595	30101	2A	42					
7596	30102	2D	45					
7597	30103	70	112	LOAD HL, (28717)	LOAD DDY INTO HL			
7598	30104	23	35	INC HL				
7599	30105	23	35	INC HL	DDY = DDY + 2			
759A	30106	22	34					
759B	30107	2D	45					
759C	30108	70	112	LOAD (28717), HL	SAVE DDY + 2			
759D	30109	ED	237					
759E	30110	5B	91					

759F	30111	2F	47						F = F + DDY
75A0	30112	70	112	LOAD DE,(28719)	LOAD F INTO DE				
75A1	30113	19	25	ADD HL,DE	ADD F TO DDY				
75A2	30114	22	34						
75A3	30115	2F	47						
75A4	30116	70	112	LOAD (28719), HL	SAVE F = F + DDY				
75A5	30117	2A	42						
75A6	30118	27	39						
75A7	30119	70	112	LOAD HL,(28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO HL				OCTANT X = OCTANT X + 1
75A8	30120	23	35	INC HL	OCTANT X = OCTANT X + 1				
75A9	30121	22	34						
75AA	30122	27	39						
75AB	30123	70	112	LOAD (28711), HL	SAVE OCTANT X + 1				
75AC	30124	2A	42						
75AD	30125	2B	43						
75AE	30126	70	112	LOAD HL,(28715)	LOAD DDX INTO HL				
75AF	30127	23	35	INC HL					DDX = DDX + 2
75B0	30128	23	35	INC HL	DDX = DDX + 2				
75B1	30129	22	34						
75B2	30130	2B	43						
75B3	30131	70	112	LOAD (28715), HL	SAVE DDX + 2				
75B4	30132	ED	237						
75B5	30133	5B	91						
75B6	30134	2F	47						
75B7	30135	70	112	LOAD DE,(28719)	LOAD F INTO DE				F = F + DDX + 1
75B8	30136	19	25	ADD HL,DE	ADD F TO DDX, CARRY FLAG RESET				
75B9	30137	23	35	INC HL	F = F + DDX + 1				
75BA	30138	22	34						
75BB	30139	2F	47						
75BC	30140	70	112	LOAD (28719), HL	SAVE F = F + DDX + 1				
75BD	30141	ED	237						
75BE	30142	5B	91						
75BF	30143	27	39						
75C0	30144	70	112	LOAD DE,(28713)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE				
75C1	30145	2A	42						
75C2	30146	29	41						
75C3	30147	70	112	LOAD HL,(28711)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO HL				
75C4	30148	37	55	SCF					
75C5	30149	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO				
75C6	30150	ED	237						
75C7	30151	52	82	SBC HL,DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT Y FROM OCTANT X. SIGN NEGATIVE IF OCTANT X < OCTANT Y				
75C8	30152	F2	242						
75C9	30153	7D	125						
75CA	30154	75	117	JPP, 30077	IF OCTANT X <= OCTANT Y THEN NEXT ITERATION				
75CB	30155	2A	42						
75CC	30156	31	49						
75CD	30157	70	112	LOAD HL,(28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL				
75CE	30158	22	34						
75CF	30159	2	2						
75D0	30160	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X				
75D1	30161	2A	42						
75D2	30162	33	51						
75D3	30163	70	112	LOAD HL,(28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL				
75D4	30164	22	34						
75D5	30165	4	4						
75D6	30166	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y				
75D7	30167	C9	201	RET	RETURN TO BASIC				
75D8	30168	21	33						
75D9	30169	E	14		OCTANT PLOTTING ROUTINE FOR CIRCLE AND ARC				
75DA	30170	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686					
75DB	30171	5E	94	LOAD E,(HL)					
75DC	30172	CB	203						
75DD	30173	4B	75	BIT 1, E					
75DE	30174	28	40						
75DF	30175	19	25	JR Z, 25	SKIP				
75E0	30176	ED	237						
75E1	30177	5B	91						
75E2	30178	27	39						
75E3	30179	70	112	LOAD DE,(28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE				
75E4	30180	2A	42						
75E5	30181	31	49						
75E6	30182	70	112	LOAD HL,(28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL				
75E7	30183	19	25	ADD HL,DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER X				
75E8	30184	22	34						
75E9	30185	2	2						
75EA	30186	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT X				
75EB	30187	ED	237						
75EC	30188	5B	91						
75ED	30189	29	41						
75EE	30190	70	112	LOAD DE,(28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE				
75EF	30191	2A	42						
75F0	30192	33	51						
75F1	30193	70	112	LOAD HL,(28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL				
75F2	30194	19	25	ADD HL,DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER Y				
75F3	30195	22	34						
75F4	30196	4	4						
75F5	30197	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y + OCTANT Y				
75F6	30198	CD	205						
75F7	30199	CE	206						
75F8	30200	70	112	CALL, 28678	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE				
75F9	30201	21	33						
75FA	30202	E	14						
75FB	30203	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686					
75FC	30204	5E	94	LOAD E,(HL)					
75FD	30205	CB	203						
75FE	30206	73	115	BIT 6, E					
75FF	30207	28	40						
7600	30208	1A	26	JR Z, 26	SKIP				
7601	30209	ED	237						
7602	30210	5B	91						
7603	30211	27	39						
7604	30212	70	112	LOAD DE,(28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE				
7605	30213	2A	42						

7606	30214	31	49				
7607	30215	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7608	30216	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER X		
7609	30217	22	34				
760A	30218	2	2				
760B	30219	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT X		
760C	30220	ED	237				
760D	30221	5B	91				
760E	30222	29	41				
760F	30223	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
7610	30224	2A	42				
7611	30225	33	51				
7612	30226	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
7613	30227	ED	237				
7614	30228	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT Y FROM CENTER Y. CARRY RESET AT LAST ADD		
7615	30229	22	34				
7616	30230	4	4				
7617	30231	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y - OCTANT Y		
7618	30232	CD	205				
7619	30233	CE	206				
761A	30234	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
761B	30235	21	33				
761C	30236	E	14				
761D	30237	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
761E	30238	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
761F	30239	CB	203				
7620	30240	7B	123	BIT 7, E			
7621	30241	28	40				
7622	30242	1A	26	JR Z, 26	SKIP		
7623	30243	ED	237				
7624	30244	5B	91				
7625	30245	29	41				
7626	30246	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
7627	30247	2A	42				
7628	30248	31	49				
7629	30249	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
762A	30250	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER X		
762B	30251	22	34				
762C	30252	2	2				
762D	30253	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT X		
762E	30254	ED	237				
762F	30255	5B	91				
7630	30256	27	39				
7631	30257	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
7632	30258	2A	42				
7633	30259	33	51				
7634	30260	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
7635	30261	ED	237				
7636	30262	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT X FROM CENTER Y. CARRY RESET AT LAST ADD		
7637	30263	22	34				
7638	30264	4	4				
7639	30265	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y - OCTANT X		
763A	30266	CD	205				
763B	30267	CE	206				
763C	30268	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
763D	30269	21	33				
763E	30270	E	14				
763F	30271	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
7640	30272	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
7641	30273	CB	203				
7642	30274	43	67	BIT 0, E			
7643	30275	28	40				
7644	30276	19	25	JR Z, 25	SKIP		
7645	30277	ED	237				
7646	30278	5B	91				
7647	30279	29	41				
7648	30280	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
7649	30281	2A	42				
764A	30282	31	49				
764B	30283	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
764C	30284	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER X		
764D	30285	22	34				
764E	30286	2	2				
764F	30287	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT Y		
7650	30288	ED	237				
7651	30289	5B	91				
7652	30290	27	39				
7653	30291	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
7654	30292	2A	42				
7655	30293	33	51				
7656	30294	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
7657	30295	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER Y		
7658	30296	22	34				
7659	30297	4	4				
765A	30298	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y + OCTANT X		
765B	30299	CD	205				
765C	30300	CE	206				
765D	30301	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
765E	30302	21	33				
765F	30303	E	14				
7660	30304	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
7661	30305	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
7662	30306	CB	203				
7663	30307	53	83	BIT 2, E			
7664	30308	28	40				
7665	30309	1A	26	JR Z, 26	SKIP		
7666	30310	ED	237				
7667	30311	5B	91				
7668	30312	29	41				
7669	30313	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
766A	30314	2A	42				
766B	30315	33	51				
766C	30316	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		

766D	30317	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER Y		
766E	30318	22	34				
766F	30319	4	4				
7670	30320	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y + OCTANT Y		
7671	30321	ED	237				
7672	30322	5B	91				
7673	30323	27	39				
7674	30324	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
7675	30325	2A	42				
7676	30326	31	49				
7677	30327	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7678	30328	ED	237				
7679	30329	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT X FROM CENTER X. CARRY RESET AT LAST ADD		
767A	30330	22	34				
767B	30331	2	2				
767C	30332	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X - OCTANT X		
767D	30333	CD	205				
767E	30334	CE	206				
767F	30335	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7680	30336	21	33				
7681	30337	E	14				
7682	30338	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
7683	30339	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
7684	30340	CB	203				
7685	30341	5B	91	BIT 3, E			
7686	30342	28	40				
7687	30343	1A	26	JR Z, 26	SKIP		
7688	30344	ED	237				
7689	30345	5B	91				
768A	30346	27	39				
768B	30347	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
768C	30348	2A	42				
768D	30349	33	51				
768E	30350	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
768F	30351	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER Y		
7689	30352	22	34				
7691	30353	4	4				
7692	30354	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y + OCTANT X		
7693	30355	ED	237				
7694	30356	5B	91				
7695	30357	29	41				
7696	30358	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
7697	30359	2A	42				
7698	30360	31	49				
7699	30361	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
769A	30362	ED	237				
769B	30363	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT Y FROM CENTER X. CARRY RESET AT LAST ADD		
769C	30364	22	34				
769D	30365	2	2				
769E	30366	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X - OCTANT Y		
769F	30367	CD	205				
76A0	30368	CE	206				
76A1	30369	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
76A2	30370	21	33				
76A3	30371	E	14				
76A4	30372	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
76A5	30373	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
76A6	30374	CB	203				
76A7	30375	63	99	BIT 4, E			
76A8	30376	28	40				
76A9	30377	1F	31	JR Z, 31	SKIP		
76AA	30378	ED	237				
76AB	30379	5B	91				
76AC	30380	29	41				
76AD	30381	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
76AE	30382	2A	42				
76AF	30383	31	49				
76B0	30384	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
76B1	30385	37	55	SCF			
76B2	30386	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
76B3	30387	ED	237				
76B4	30388	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT Y FROM CENTER X		
76B5	30389	22	34				
76B6	30390	2	2				
76B7	30391	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X - OCTANT Y		
76B8	30392	ED	237				
76B9	30393	5B	91				
76BA	30394	27	39				
76BB	30395	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
76BC	30396	2A	42				
76BD	30397	33	51				
76BE	30398	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
76BF	30399	37	55	SCF			
76C0	30400	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
76C1	30401	ED	237				
76C2	30402	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT X FROM CENTER Y		
76C3	30403	22	34				
76C4	30404	4	4				
76C5	30405	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y - OCTANT X		
76C6	30406	CD	205				
76C7	30407	CE	206				
76C8	30408	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
76C9	30409	21	33				
76CA	30410	E	14				
76CB	30411	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
76CC	30412	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
76CD	30413	CB	203				
76CE	30414	6B	107	BIT 5, E			
76CF	30415	28	40				
76D0	30416	1F	31	JR Z, 31	SKIP		
76D1	30417	ED	237				
76D2	30418	5B	91				
76D3	30419	27	39				

76D4	30420	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
76D5	30421	2A	42				
76D6	30422	31	49				
76D7	30423	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
76D8	30424	37	55	SCF			
76D9	30425	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
76DA	30426	ED	237				
76DB	30427	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT X FROM CENTER X		
76DC	30428	22	34				
76DD	30429	2	2				
76DE	30430	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X - OCTANT X		
76DF	30431	ED	237				
76E0	30432	5B	91				
76E1	30433	29	41				
76E2	30434	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
76E3	30435	2A	42				
76E4	30436	33	51				
76E5	30437	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
76E6	30438	37	55	SCF			
76E7	30439	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
76E8	30440	ED	237				
76E9	30441	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT OCTANT Y FROM CENTER Y		
76EA	30442	22	34				
76EB	30443	4	4				
76EC	30444	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y - OCTANT Y		
76ED	30445	CD	205				
76EE	30446	CE	206				
76EF	30447	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
76F0	30448	C9	201	RET	RETURN		END
76F1	30449	21	33				
76F2	30450	E	14		QUADRANT PLOTTING ROUTINE FOR SOLID CIRCLE		
76F3	30451	70	112	LOAD HL, 28686			
76F4	30452	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)			
76F5	30453	CB	203				
76F6	30454	43	67	BIT 0, E			
76F7	30455	28	40				
76F8	30456	5C	92	JR Z, 92	SKIP		
76F9	30457	ED	237				
76FA	30458	5B	91				
76FB	30459	27	39				
76FC	30460	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
76FD	30461	2A	42				
76FE	30462	31	49				
76FF	30463	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7700	30464	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER X		
7701	30465	22	34				
7702	30466	2	2				
7703	30467	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT X		
7704	30468	ED	237				
7705	30469	5B	91				
7706	30470	29	41				
7707	30471	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
7708	30472	2A	42				
7709	30473	33	51				
770A	30474	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
770B	30475	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER Y		
770C	30476	22	34				
770D	30477	4	4				
770E	30478	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y + OCTANT Y		
770F	30479	CD	205				
7710	30480	CE	206				
7711	30481	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7712	30482	2A	42				
7713	30483	4	4				
7714	30484	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
7715	30485	2B	43	DEC HL	DECREMENT PIXEL Y		
7716	30486	22	34				
7717	30487	4	4				
7718	30488	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE PIXEL Y		
7719	30489	ED	237				
771A	30490	5B	91				
771B	30491	33	51				
771C	30492	70	112	LOAD DE, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO DE		
771D	30493	37	55	SCF			
771E	30494	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
771F	30495	ED	237				
7720	30496	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT CENTER Y FROM PIXEL Y. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE IF PIXEL Y < CENTER Y		
7721	30497	FA	250				
7722	30498	27	39				
7723	30499	77	119	JP M, 30503	EXIT		
7724	30500	C3	195				
7725	30501	F	15				
7726	30502	77	119	JP, 30479	LOOP		
7727	30503	ED	237				
7728	30504	5B	91				
7729	30505	29	41				
772A	30506	70	112	LOAD DE, (28713)	LOAD OCTANT Y INTO DE		
772B	30507	2A	42				
772C	30508	31	49				
772D	30509	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
772E	30510	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT Y TO CENTER X		
772F	30511	22	34				
7730	30512	2	2				
7731	30513	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X + OCTANT Y		
7732	30514	ED	237				
7733	30515	5B	91				
7734	30516	27	39				
7735	30517	70	112	LOAD DE, (28711)	LOAD OCTANT X INTO DE		
7736	30518	2A	42				
7737	30519	33	51				
7738	30520	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
7739	30521	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD OCTANT X TO CENTER Y		
773A	30522	22	34				

SET PIXEL CX - OX, CY - OY  
IF BIT 5 OF SEGMENT = 1

FETCH "SEGMENT ENABLE"  
VARIABLE INTO E

DRAW LOWER RIGHT  
QUADRANT OF CIRCLE IF  
BIT 0 OF SEGMENT = 1

IF PIXEL Y => CENTER Y  
THEN DO NEXT ITERATION  
ELSE EXIT











793E	31038	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
793F	31039	ED	237				
7940	31040	5B	91				
7941	31041	4	4				
7942	31042	70	112	LOAD DE, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO DE		
7943	31043	1B	27	DEC DE	DECREMENT PIXEL Y		
7944	31044	ED	237				
7945	31045	53	83				
7946	31046	4	4				
7947	31047	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE PIXEL Y		
7948	31048	2A	42				
7949	31049	8	8				
794A	31050	70	112	LOAD HL, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO HL		
794B	31051	37	55	SCF			
794C	31052	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
794D	31053	ED	237				
794E	31054	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT PIXEL Y FROM Y1. SIGN FLAG POSITIVE IF Y1 => PIXEL Y		
794F	31055	F2	242				
7950	31056	55	85				
7951	31057	79	121	JP P, 31061	EXIT		
7952	31058	C3	195				
7953	31059	3C	60				
7954	31060	79	121	JP, 31036	LOOP		
7955	31061	C9	201	RET			
7956	31062	ED	237		DRAW FILLED RECTANGE		
7957	31063	5B	91				
7958	31064	A	10				
7959	31065	70	112	LOAD DE, (28682)	LOAD X2 INTO DE		
795A	31066	2A	42				
795B	31067	6	6				
795C	31068	70	112	LOAD HL, (28678)	LOAD X1 INTO HL		
795D	31069	37	55	SCF			
795E	31070	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
795F	31071	ED	237				
7960	31072	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT X2 FROM X1. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE X2 > X1		
7961	31073	FA	250				
7962	31074	65	101				
7963	31075	79	121	JP M, 31077			
7964	31076	C9	201	RET			
7965	31077	ED	237				
7966	31078	5B	91				
7967	31079	C	12				
7968	31080	70	112	LOAD DE, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO DE		
7969	31081	2A	42				
796A	31082	8	8				
796B	31083	70	112	LOAD HL, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO HL		
796C	31084	37	55	SCF			
796D	31085	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
796E	31086	ED	237				
796F	31087	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT Y2 FROM Y1. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE Y2 > Y1		
7970	31088	FA	250				
7971	31089	74	116				
7972	31090	79	121	JP M, 31092			
7973	31091	C9	201	RET			
7974	31092	2A	42				
7975	31093	8	8				
7976	31094	70	112	LOAD HL, (28680)	LOAD Y1 INTO HL		
7977	31095	22	34				
7978	31096	4	4				
7979	31097	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE PIXEL Y		
797A	31098	2A	42		LOOP START POINT		
797B	31099	6	6				
797C	31100	70	112	LOAD HL, (28678)	LOAD X1 INTO HL		
797D	31101	22	34				
797E	31102	2	2				
797F	31103	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X		
7980	31104	CD	205				
7981	31105	CE	206				
7982	31106	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7983	31107	ED	237				
7984	31108	5B	91				
7985	31109	2	2				
7986	31110	70	112	LOAD DE, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO DE		
7987	31111	13	19	INC DE	INCREMENT PIXEL X		
7988	31112	ED	237				
7989	31113	53	83				
798A	31114	2	2				
798B	31115	70	112	LOAD (28674), DE	SAVE PIXEL X		
798C	31116	2A	42				
798D	31117	A	10				
798E	31118	70	112	LOAD HL, (28682)	LOAD X2 INTO HL		
798F	31119	37	55	SCF			
7990	31120	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO		
7991	31121	ED	237				
7992	31122	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT PIXEL X FROM X2. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE IF X2 < PIXEL X		
7993	31123	FA	250				
7994	31124	99	153				
7995	31125	79	121	JP M, 31129	EXIT		
7996	31126	C3	195				
7997	31127	80	128				
7998	31128	79	121	JP, 31104	LOOP		
7999	31129	ED	237				
799A	31130	5B	91				
799B	31131	4	4				
799C	31132	70	112	LOAD DE, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO DE		
799D	31133	13	19	INC DE	INCREMENT PIXEL Y		
799E	31134	ED	237				
799F	31135	53	83				
79A0	31136	4	4				
79A1	31137	70	112	LOAD DE, (28676)	SAVE PIXEL Y		
79A2	31138	2A	42				
79A3	31139	C	12				
79A4	31140	70	112	LOAD HL, (28684)	LOAD Y2 INTO HL		

79A5	31141	37	55	SCF				
79A6	31142	3F	63	CCF	CARRY FLAG TO ZERO			
79A7	31143	ED	237					
79A8	31144	52	82	SBC HL, DE	SUBTRACT PIXEL Y FROM Y2. SIGN FLAG NEGATIVE IF Y2 < PIXEL Y			
79A9	31145	FA	250					
79AA	31146	AF	175					
79AB	31147	79	121	JP M, 31151	EXIT			
79AC	31148	I3	195					
79AD	31149	7A	122					
79AE	31150	79	121	JP, 31098	LOOP			
79AF	31151	1B	27	DEC DE				
79B0	31152	ED	237					
79B1	31153	53	83					
79B2	31154	4	4					
79B3	31155	70	112	LOAD (28676), DE	SAVE PIXEL Y			
79B4	31156	2A	42					
79B5	31157	2	2					
79B6	31158	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL			
79B7	31159	2B	43	DEC HL				
79B8	31160	22	34					
79B9	31161	2	2					
79BA	31162	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X			
79BB	31163	C9	201	RET				RETURN TO BASIC
79BC	31164	ED	237		READ PIXEL ROUTINE			
79BD	31165	5B	91					
79BE	31166	4	4					
79BF	31167	70	112	LOAD DE, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO DE			
79C0	31168	CB	203					
79C1	31169	3B	59	SRL, E				
79C2	31170	CB	203					
79C3	31171	3B	59	SRL, E				
79C4	31172	CB	203					
79C5	31173	3B	59	SRL, E				
79C6	31174	CB	203					
79C7	31175	42	66	BIT 0, D	TEST BIT 0, D			
79C8	31176	28	40					
79C9	31177	2	2	JR Z, 2	SKIP NEXT INSTRUCTION IF BIT 0 = 0			
79CA	31178	CB	203					
79CB	31179	EB	235	SET 5, E	SET BIT 5, E			
79CC	31180	21	33					
79CD	31181	FF	255					
79CE	31182	FF	255	LOAD HL, 65535	ADDRESS OF PAGE REGISTER			
79CF	31183	73	115	LOAD (HL), E	WRITE E TO PAGE REGISTER			
79D0	31184	21	33					
79D1	31185	4	4					
79D2	31186	70	112	LOAD HL, 28676				
79D3	31187	56	86	LOAD D, (HL)	COPY PIXEL Y LSB INTO D			
79D4	31188	CB	203					
79D5	31189	22	34	SLA, D				
79D6	31190	CB	203					
79D7	31191	22	34	SLA, D				
79D8	31192	CB	203					
79D9	31193	FA	250	SET 7, D	E000 VIDEO MEMORY OFFSET			
79DA	31194	CB	203					
79DB	31195	F2	242	SET 6, D	E000 VIDEO MEMORY OFFSET			
79DC	31196	CB	203					
79DD	31197	EA	234	SET 5, D	E000 VIDEO MEMORY OFFSET			
79DE	31198	1E	30					
79DF	31199	0	0	LOAD E, 0	DE NOW CONTAINS LINE NUMBER (0-7) * 1024 + 0xE000 OFFSET			
79E0	31200	2A	42					
79E1	31201	2	2					
79E2	31202	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	FETCH PIXEL X INTO HL			
79E3	31203	19	25	ADD HL, DE	16-BIT ADDITION HL+DE. HL NOW CONTAINS PIXEL ADDRESS			
79E4	31204	6E	110	LOAD L, (HL)	LOAD THE PIXEL COLOUR VALUE INTO L			
79E5	31205	26	38					
79E6	31206	0	0	LOAD H, 0	ZERO H REGISTER			
79E7	31207	C3	195		THIS INSTRUCTION IS TEMPORARILY CHANGED TO 201 (RETURN) BY THE BUCKET POUR ROUTINE PRIOR TO "READ PIXEL" BEING CALLED TO PREVENT THE RETURN TO BASIC			
79E8	31208	9A	154					
79E9	31209	A	10	JUMP 2714	RETURN TO BASIC WITH PIXEL COLOUR VALUE - COLOUR = USR(0)			
79EA	31210	0	0					
79EB	31211	0	0					
79EC	31212	0	0					
79ED	31213	0	0					
79EE	31214	0	0					
79EF	31215	0	0					
79F0	31216	0	0					
79F1	31217	0	0					
79F2	31218	0	0					
79F3	31219	0	0					
79F4	31220	CD	205		BUCKET POUR ROUTINE			
79F5	31221	7F	127					
79F6	31222	A	10	CALL, 2687				
79F7	31223	7D	125	LOAD A, L				
79F8	31224	32	50					
79F9	31225	24	36					
79FA	31226	70	112	LOAD (28708), A				
79FB	31227	2A	42					
79FC	31228	2	2					
79FD	31229	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL			
79FE	31230	22	34					
79FF	31231	31	49					
7A00	31232	70	112	LOAD (28721), HL	SET CENTER X TO PIXEL X			
7A01	31233	2A	42					
7A02	31234	4	4					
7A03	31235	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL			
7A04	31236	22	34					
7A05	31237	33	51					
7A06	31238	70	112	LOAD (28723), HL	SET CENTER Y TO PIXEL Y			
7A07	31239	21	33					
7A08	31240	E7	231					
7A09	31241	79	121	LOAD HL, 31207				CHANGE INSTRUCTION AT 0x79E7 TO 201 (RETURN)
7A0A	31242	36	54					

7A0B	31243	C9	201	LOAD (HL), 201			
7A0C	31244	CD	205				
7A0D	31245	BC	188				
7A0E	31246	79	121	CALL, 31164	CALL "READ PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A0F	31247	45	69	LOAD B, L			
7A10	31248	21	33				
7A11	31249	24	36				
7A12	31250	70	112	LOAD HL, 28708			
7A13	31251	4E	78	LOAD C, (HL)			
7A14	31252	CB	203				
7A15	31253	41	65	BIT 0, C			
7A16	31254	28	40				
7A17	31255	4E	78	JR Z, 78	SKIP		
7A18	31256	CD	205		LOOP TO HERE		
7A19	31257	CE	206				
7A1A	31258	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A1B	31259	2A	42				
7A1C	31260	2	2				
7A1D	31261	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
7A1E	31262	23	35	INC HL	INCREMENT PIXEL X		
7A1F	31263	22	34				
7A20	31264	2	2				
7A21	31265	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X		
7A22	31266	CD	205				
7A23	31267	BC	188				
7A24	31268	79	121	CALL, 31164	CALL "READ PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A25	31269	78	120	LOAD A, B			
7A26	31270	BD	189	CPL			
7A27	31271	28	40				
7A28	31272	EF	239	JR Z, -17	RELATIVE JUMP ON ZERO TO 31256		
7A29	31273	2A	42				
7A2A	31274	31	49				
7A2B	31275	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7A2C	31276	22	34				
7A2D	31277	2	2				
7A2E	31278	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X		
7A2F	31279	CD	205		LOOP TO HERE		
7A30	31280	CE	206				
7A31	31281	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A32	31282	2A	42				
7A33	31283	2	2				
7A34	31284	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
7A35	31285	2B	43	DEC HL	DECREMENT PIXEL X		
7A36	31286	22	34				
7A37	31287	2	2				
7A38	31288	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X		
7A39	31289	CD	205				
7A3A	31290	BC	188				
7A3B	31291	79	121	CALL, 31164	CALL "READ PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A3C	31292	78	120	LOAD A, B			
7A3D	31293	BD	189	CPL			
7A3E	31294	28	40				
7A3F	31295	EF	239	JR Z, -17	RELATIVE JUMP ON ZERO TO 31279		
7A40	31296	2A	42				
7A41	31297	31	49				
7A42	31298	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7A43	31299	22	34				
7A44	31300	2	2				
7A45	31301	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X		
7A46	31302	2A	42				
7A47	31303	4	4				
7A48	31304	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
7A49	31305	23	35	INC HL	THIS INSTRUCTION IS TEMPORARILY CHANGED TO 43 (DEC HL) WHEN POUR DIRECTION IS UP		
7A4A	31306	22	34				
7A4B	31307	4	4				
7A4C	31308	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE PIXEL Y		
7A4D	31309	CD	205				
7A4E	31310	BC	188				
7A4F	31311	79	121	CALL, 31164	CALL "READ PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7A50	31312	78	120	LOAD A, B			
7A51	31313	BD	189	CPL			
7A52	31314	28	40				
7A53	31315	C4	196	JR Z, -60	RELATIVE JUMP ON ZERO TO 31256		
7A54	31316	21	33				
7A55	31317	E7	231				
7A56	31318	79	121	LOAD HL, 31207			
7A57	31319	36	54				
7A58	31320	C3	195	LOAD (HL), 195			
7A59	31321	2A	42				
7A5A	31322	31	49				
7A5B	31323	70	112	LOAD HL, (28721)	LOAD CENTER X INTO HL		
7A5C	31324	22	34				
7A5D	31325	2	2				
7A5E	31326	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO CENTER X		
7A5F	31327	2A	42				
7A60	31328	33	51				
7A61	31329	70	112	LOAD HL, (28723)	LOAD CENTER Y INTO HL		
7A62	31330	22	34				
7A63	31331	4	4				
7A64	31332	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO CENTER Y		
7A65	31333	C9	201	RET			
7A66	31334	CB	203				
7A67	31335	49	73	BIT 1, C			
7A68	31336	28	40				
7A69	31337	E	14	JR Z, 14	RELATIVE JUMP ON ZERO TO 31352		
7A6A	31338	21	33				
7A6B	31339	49	73				
7A6C	31340	7A	122	LOAD HL, 31305			
7A6D	31341	36	54				
7A6E	31342	2B	43	LOAD (HL), 43			
7A6F	31343	CD	205				
7A70	31344	18	24				
7A71	31345	7A	122	CALL, 31256	CALL HORIZONTAL POUR		



7AD9	31449	36	54				LOAD BACK TO 40 (DECODE)
7ADA	31450	2B	43	LOAD (HL), 43			
7ADB	31451	C9	201	RET			END ROUTINE
7ADC	31452	0	0				
7ADD	31453	0	0				
7ADE	31454	0	0				
7ADF	31455	0	0				
7AE0	31456	0	0				
7AE1	31457	0	0				
7AE2	31458	0	0				
7AE3	31459	0	0				
7AE4	31460	CD	205		TEXT ROUTINE		
7AE5	31461	7F	127				
7AE6	31462	A	10	CALL, 2687			FETCH "CHARACTER" VARIABLE FROM BASIC AND SHIFT INTO DE
7AE7	31463	5D	93	LOAD E, L			
7AE8	31464	54	84	LOAD D, H			
7AE9	31465	2A	42				
7AEA	31466	F	15				
7AEB	31467	70	112	LOAD HL,(28678)	LOAD COLUMN INTO HL		
7AEC	31468	CB	203				
7AED	31469	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 1 OF 6		
7AEE	31470	CB	203				
7AEF	31471	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 2 OF 6		
7AF0	31472	CB	203				
7AF1	31473	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 3 OF 6		
7AF2	31474	CB	203				
7AF3	31475	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 4 OF 6		
7AF4	31476	CB	203				
7AF5	31477	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 5 OF 6		
7AF6	31478	CB	203				
7AF7	31479	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 6 OF 6		
7AF8	31480	23	35	INC HL	HL + 1		
7AF9	31481	22	34				
7AFA	31482	2	2				
7AFB	31483	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SET PIXEL X TO (COLUMN * 8) + 1		
7AFC	31484	22	34				
7AFD	31485	20	32				
7AFE	31486	70	112	LOAD (28704), HL	SAVE CHARACTER CELL X ORIGIN		
7AFF	31487	2A	42				
7B00	31488	11	17				
7B01	31489	70	112	LOAD HL,(28680)	LOAD ROW INTO HL		
7B02	31490	CB	203				
7B03	31491	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 1 OF 6		
7B04	31492	CB	203				
7B05	31493	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 2 OF 6		
7B06	31494	CB	203				
7B07	31495	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 3 OF 6		
7B08	31496	CB	203				
7B09	31497	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 4 OF 6		
7B0A	31498	CB	203				
7B0B	31499	25	37	SLA, L	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 5 OF 6		
7B0C	31500	CB	203				
7B0D	31501	14	20	RL, H	MULTIPLY HL BY 8, STEP 6 OF 6		
7B0E	31502	22	34				
7B0F	31503	4	4				
7B10	31504	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SET PIXEL Y TO ROW * 8		
7B11	31505	CB	203				
7B12	31506	23	35	SLA, E	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 1 OF 6		
7B13	31507	CB	203				
7B14	31508	12	18	RL, D	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 2 OF 6		
7B15	31509	CB	203				
7B16	31510	23	35	SLA, E	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 3 OF 6		
7B17	31511	CB	203				
7B18	31512	12	18	RL, D	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 4 OF 6		
7B19	31513	CB	203				
7B1A	31514	23	35	SLA, E	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 5 OF 6		
7B1B	31515	CB	203				
7B1C	31516	12	18	RL, D	MULTIPLY CHARACTER BY 8, STEP 6 OF 6		
7B1D	31517	21	33				
7B1E	31518	0	0				
7B1F	31519	7C	124	LOAD HL, 31744	CHARACTER ROM START ADDRESS INTO HL		
7B20	31520	19	25	ADD HL, DE	ADD CHARACTER * 8 TO CHARACTER ROM START ADDRESS		
7B21	31521	22	34				
7B22	31522	22	34				
7B23	31523	70	112	LOAD (28706), HL	SAVE CHAR ROM POINTER		
7B24	31524	2A	42		LOOP STARTS HERE		
7B25	31525	22	34				
7B26	31526	70	112	LOAD (28706), HL	LOAD CHAR ROM POINTER INTO HL		
7B27	31527	CB	203				
7B28	31528	7E	126	BIT 7, (HL)	TEST BIT 7 OF CHARACTER BYTE		
7B29	31529	28	40				
7B2A	31530	3	3	JR Z, 3	SKIP SET PIXEL IF FALSE		
7B2B	31531	CD	205				
7B2C	31532	CE	206				
7B2D	31533	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7B2E	31534	2A	42				
7B2F	31535	2	2				
7B30	31536	70	112	LOAD HL, (28674)	LOAD PIXEL X INTO HL		
7B31	31537	23	35	INC HL	INCREMENT PIXEL X		
7B32	31538	22	34				
7B33	31539	2	2				
7B34	31540	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X		
7B35	31541	2A	42				
7B36	31542	22	34				
7B37	31543	70	112	LOAD (28706), HL	LOAD CHAR ROM POINTER INTO HL		
7B38	31544	CB	203				
7B39	31545	76	118	BIT 6, (HL)	TEST BIT 6 OF CHARACTER BYTE		
7B3A	31546	28	40				
7B3B	31547	3	3	JR Z, 3	SKIP SET PIXEL IF FALSE		
7B3C	31548	CD	205				
7B3D	31549	CE	206				
7B3E	31550	70	112	CALL, 28878	CALL "SET PIXEL" ROUTINE		
7B3F	31551	2A	42				



7BA7	31655	70	112	LOAD HL, (28704)	LOAD CHARACTER CELL X ORIGIN		PINSEL X = BACK TO ORIGIN
7BA8	31656	22	34				
7BA9	31657	2	2				
7BAA	31658	70	112	LOAD (28674), HL	SAVE PIXEL X		
7BAB	31659	2A	42				
7BAC	31660	22	34				
7BAD	31661	70	112	LOAD (28706), HL	LOAD CHAR ROM POINTER INTO HL		INCREMENT CHARACTER ROM POINTER TO NEXT BYTE / LINE
7BAE	31662	23	35	INC HL			
7BAF	31663	22	34				
7BB0	31664	22	34				
7BB1	31665	70	112	LOAD (28706), HL	SAVE UPDATED CHAR ROM POINTER		
7BB2	31666	2A	42				
7BB3	31667	4	4				
7BB4	31668	70	112	LOAD HL, (28676)	LOAD PIXEL Y INTO HL		
7BB5	31669	23	35	INC HL	INCREMENT PIXEL Y		PIXEL Y = PIXEL Y + 1
7BB6	31670	22	34				
7BB7	31671	4	4				
7BB8	31672	70	112	LOAD (28676), HL	SAVE PIXEL Y		
7BB9	31673	21	33				
7BBA	31674	1F	31				
7BBC	31675	70	112	LOAD HL, 28703			
7BBC	31676	34	52	INC, (HL)			
7BBD	31677	CB	203				
7BBE	31678	5E	94	BIT 3, (HL)			
7BBF	31679	28	40				
7BC0	31680	1B	27	JR Z, 27	RELATIVE JUMP TO 31708		
7BC1	31681	36	54				RESET LINE COUNTER
7BC2	31682	0	0	LOAD (HL), 0			
7BC3	31683	21	33				
7BC4	31684	F	15				
7BC5	31685	70	112	LOAD HL, 28687	ADDRESS OF "COLUMN" VARIABLE INTO HL		
7BC6	31686	34	52	INC, (HL)	INCREMENT COLUMN COUNT		
7BC7	31687	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)	COLUMN INTO E		
7BC8	31688	3E	62				
7BC9	31689	50	80	LOAD A, 80	80 INTO A		
7BCA	31690	93	147	SUB E	SUBTRACT COLUMN FROM 80		
7BCB	31691	20	32				
7BCC	31692	E	14	JR NZ, 14	IF ANSWER NOT 0 THEN COLUMN < 80. DON'T RESET TO 0 AND DON'T INCREMENT ROW		
7BCD	31693	36	54				
7BCE	31694	0	0	LOAD (HL), 0	RESET "COLUMN" TO 0		
7BCF	31695	21	33				
7BDD	31696	11	17				
7BD1	31697	70	112	LOAD HL, 28689	ADDRESS OF "ROW" VARIABLE INTO HL		
7BD2	31698	34	52	INC, (HL)	INCREMENT ROW COUNT		
7BD3	31699	5E	94	LOAD E, (HL)	ROW INTO E		
7BD4	31700	3E	62				
7BD5	31701	3C	60	LOAD A, 60	80 INTO A		
7BD6	31702	93	147	SUB E	SUBTRACT ROW FROM 60		
7BD7	31703	20	32				
7BD8	31704	2	2	JR NZ, 2	IF ANSWER NOT 0 THEN ROW < 60. DON'T RESET TO 0		
7BD9	31705	36	54				
7BDA	31706	0	0	LOAD (HL), 0	RESET "COLUMN" TO 0		
7BDB	31707	C9	201	RET			RETURN TO BASIC
7BDC	31708	C3	195				
7BDD	31709	24	36				JUMP FOR NEXT CHARACTER LINE
7BDE	31710	7B	123	JP, 31524			
7BDF	31711	0	0				
7BE0	31712	0	0				
7BE1	31713	0	0				
7BE2	31714	0	0				
7BE3	31715	0	0				
7BE4	31716	0	0				
7BE5	31717	0	0				
7BE6	31718	0	0				
7BE7	31719	0	0				
7BE8	31720	0	0				
7BE9	31721	0	0				
7BEA	31722	0	0				
7BEB	31723	0	0				
7BEC	31724	0	0				
7BED	31725	0	0				
7BEE	31726	0	0				
7BEF	31727	0	0				
7BF0	31728	0	0				
7BF1	31729	0	0				
7BF2	31730	0	0				
7BF3	31731	0	0				
7BF4	31732	0	0				
7BF5	31733	0	0				
7BF6	31734	0	0				
7BF7	31735	0	0				
7BF8	31736	0	0				
7BF9	31737	0	0				
7BFA	31738	0	0				
7BFB	31739	0	0				
7BFC	31740	0	0				
7BFD	31741	0	0				
7BFE	31742	0	0				
7BFF	31743	0	0				
7C00	31744	0	0	CHARACTER ROM. 128 CHARACTER "PETSCII" SET: ASCII CONTROL CODES 0 - 31 REPLACED WITH GRAPHICAL CHARACTERS			
7C01	31745	0	0				
7C02	31746	0	0				
7C03	31747	0	0				
7C04	31748	0	0				
7C05	31749	0	0				
7C06	31750	0	0				
7C07	31751	0	0				
7C08	31752	F0	240				
7C09	31753	F0	240				
7C0A	31754	F0	240				
7C0B	31755	F0	240				
7C0C	31756	F0	240				
7C0D	31757	F0	240				





















# **BASIC example programs**

## 99 Luft Balloons

Very loosely inspired by an earworm that doesn't make a whole lot of sense, this program draws, to the screen, 99 circles of random position, colour and diameter. This short program demonstrates the use of the circle drawing routines. If we compute the product of the range of all four RND statements, we find that there are 503,193,600 completed display possibilities. Explore them all!

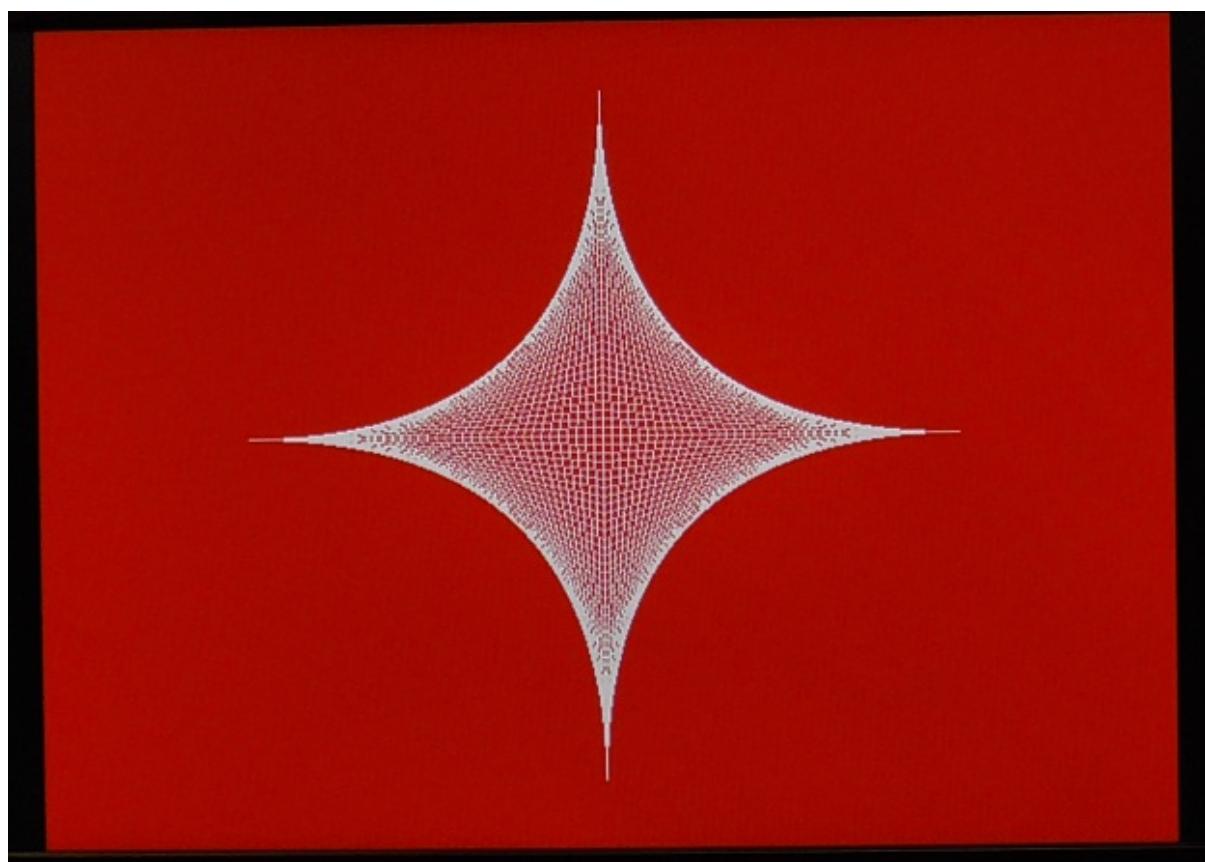
```
1000 REM -99 LUFT BALLOONS FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
1010 REM -REQUIRES STAGE 1 MACHINE CODE GRAPHICS ROUTINES FOR
1020 REM -VGA VIDEO CARD B. WWW.GLENSSTUFF.COM
1030 POKE 28686,255 : COL=28673 : POKE 16527,112 : I=16526
1040 PX=110 : PY=117 : CA=197 : CF=194
1050 POKE I,64 : A=USR(0) : REM -CLEAR SCREEN TO BLACK
1060 FOR Q=1 TO 99: RAD=RND(25)+5
1070 POKE I,PX: A=USR(RND(639)+1)
1080 POKE I,PY: A=USR(RND(479))
1090 POKE I,CF: A=USR(RAD): REM -DRAW FILLED CIRCLE
1100 POKE COL,0: REM -COLOUR TO BLACK
1110 POKE I,CA: A=USR(RAD): REM -DRAW OUTLINE
1120 POKE COL,RND(62)+1: REM -RANDOM COLOUR FOR NEXT CIRCLE
1130 NEXT Q
READY
>_
```



## Moiré Pattern Star

This program makes use of the **draw line (X1, Y1)-(X2, Y2)** routine.

```
1000 REM -MOIRE PATTERN STAR FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
1010 REM -REQUIRES STAGE 1 MACHINE CODE GRAPHICS ROUTINES FOR
1020 REM -VGA VIDEO CARD B. WWW.GLENSSTUFF.COM
1030 POKE 28673,63 : POKE 16527,112 : I=16526
1040 L1=200 : X1=124 : Y1=131 : X2=138 : Y2=145
1050 POKE I,64 : A=USR(3) : REM -CLEAR SCREEN TO RED
1060 POKE I,Y1 : A=USR(240) : POKE I,X2 : A=USR(320)
1070 FOR Q=0 TO 200 STEP 5
1080 POKE I,X1: A=USR(320-Q)
1090 POKE I,Y2: A=USR(40+Q): POKE I,L1: A=USR(0)
1100 POKE I,Y2: A=USR(440-Q): POKE I,L1: A=USR(0)
1110 POKE I,X1: A=USR(320+Q): POKE I,L1: A=USR(0)
1120 POKE I,Y2: A=USR(40+Q): POKE I,L1: A=USR(0)
1130 NEXT Q
READY
>
```



## Lorenz Attractor

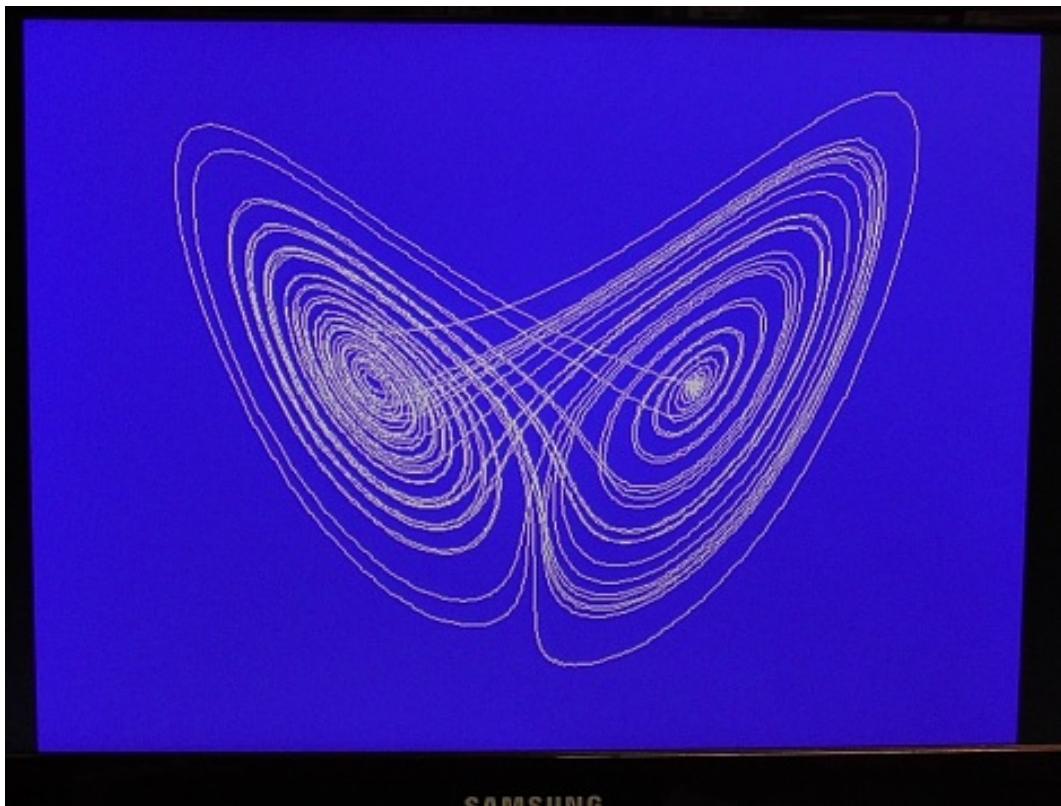
This program computes the three coupled ordinary differential equations of the famous Lorenz Attractor. These equations describe a system with a chaotic solution and their discovery in 1963 really opened up the field of chaos theory. Hardly anyone these days hasn't at least heard of the "butterfly effect".

The integration algorithm shown here is the only one I have ever programmed and is probably the most primitive that can be devised! This program provides a good demonstration of using **draw line -(X2, Y2)** to join sequentially computed points.

The main loop is infinite and the attractor will just keep drawing until you halt/exit the program by pressing the BREAK key. This is some heavy math for BASIC on a home computer more than 40 years old, though I do get some satisfaction from successfully running such problems on such elementary hardware!

The screen photo of the plotted attractor presented here was taken at approximately the ten-minute mark of run time.

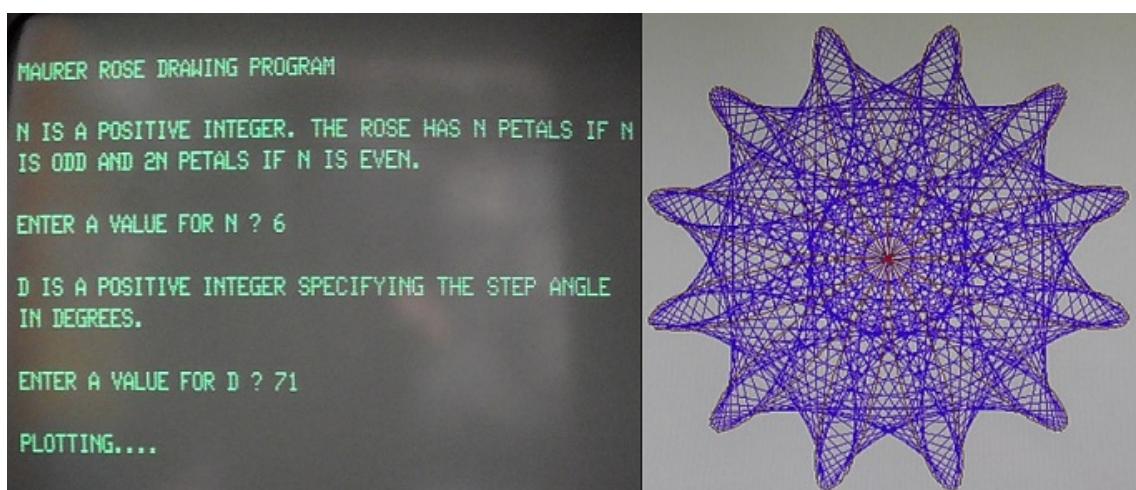
```
1000 REM -LORENZ ATTRACTOR FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
1010 REM -REQUIRES STAGE 1 MACHINE CODE GRAPHICS ROUTINES FOR
1020 REM -VGA VIDEO CARD B. WWW.GLENSSTUFF.COM
1030 POKE 16527,112: I=16526: X1=124: Y1=131: X2=138: Y2=145
1040 L2=283: POKE 28673,63: POKE I,64: A=USR(48)
1050 ST=0: C=0.01: S=10: R=28: B=2.67: X=1: Y=0: Z=20
1060 REM -COMPUTE, SCALE AND PLOT ATTRACTOR TO VGA SCREEN
1070 DX=(-S*X)+(S*Y): DY=(R*X)-Y-(X*Z): DZ=(-B*Z)+(X*Y)
1080 X=X+(DX*C): Y=Y+(DY*C): Z=Z+(DZ*C)
1090 PX=(X*12)+320: PY=(-Z*8)+450: IF ST=1 THEN 1110
1100 POKE I,X1: A=USR(PX): POKE I,Y1: A=USR(PY): ST=1
1110 POKE I,X2: A=USR(PX): POKE I,Y2: A=USR(PY)
1120 POKE I,L2: A=USR(0): REM -CALL DRAWLINE -(X2,Y2)
1130 GOTO 1070 : REM -NEXT ITERATION
READY
>_
```



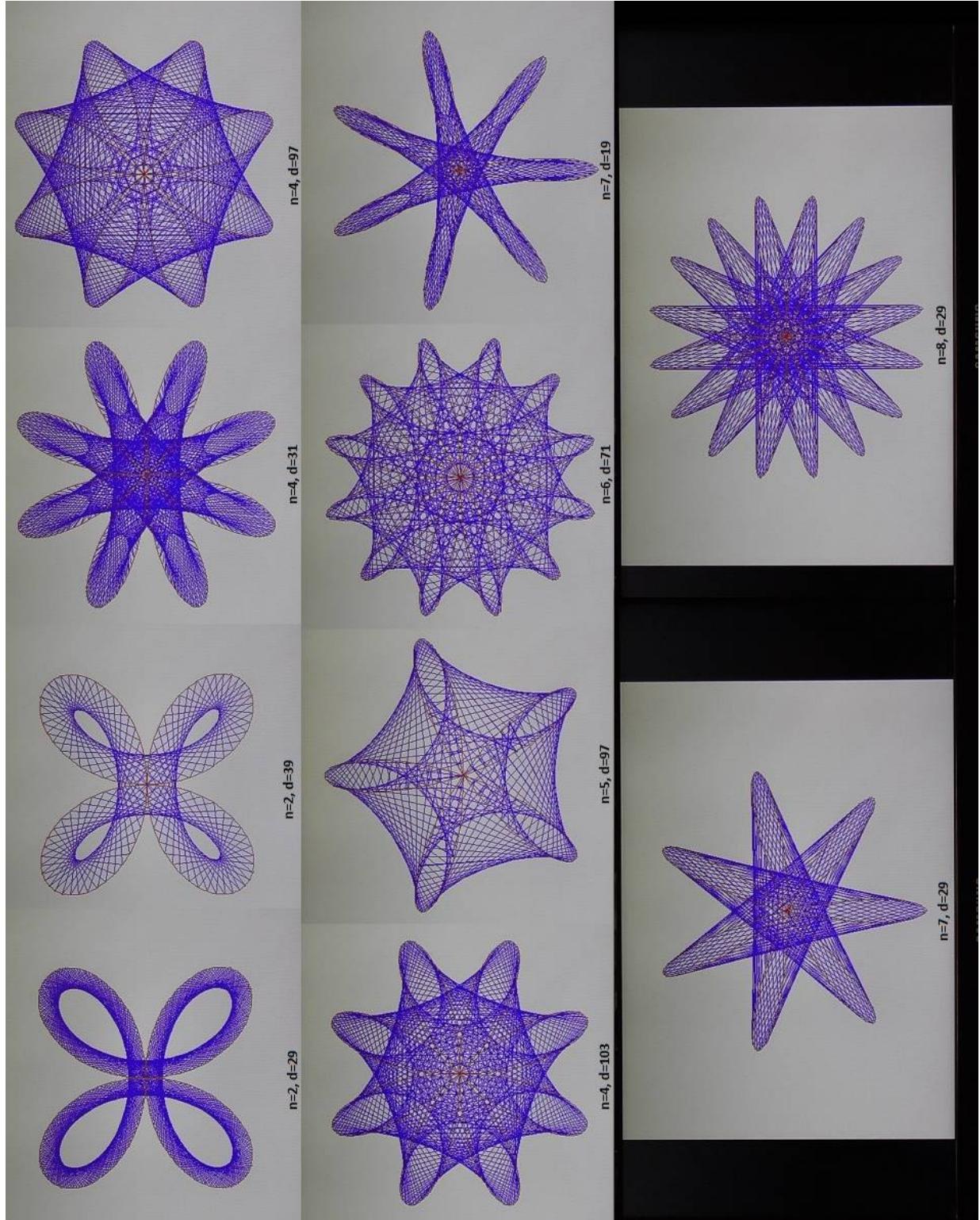
### Maurer Rose Drawing Program

Wikipedia has a good entry on the Maurer rose. It's basically formed by a bunch of lines joining points on a rose curve plotted in polar coordinates. A Spirograph-like curiosity of geometry aside, I'm not too sure of the practical application, but some of the possible forms sure do look pretty!

These roses were photographed directly off my Samsung flat-screen monitor. The background colour is actually white, but my camera can't handle that for some reason and insists on rendering it in a light shade of grey. The text entries giving the n and d variables which define each rose pattern aren't part of the video display; I added those to each image in MS Paint for the purpose of documentation. Each rose has a radius of 200 pixels and takes an average of approximately two minutes to be fully computed and plotted.



```
10 REM -MAURER ROSE DRAWING PROGRAM FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
20 REM -REQUIRES STAGE 1 MACHINE CODE GRAPHICS ROUTINES FOR
30 REM -VGA VIDEO CARD B. WWW.GLENSSTUFF.COM
40 POKE 16527,112: I=16526: PC=28673
50 L2=203: X1=124: Y1=131: X2=138: Y2=145
60 CLS: PRINT "MAURER ROSE DRAWING PROGRAM": PRINT
70 PRINT "N IS A POSITIVE INTEGER. THE ROSE HAS N PETALS IF N"
80 PRINT "IS ODD AND 2N PETALS IF N IS EVEN.": PRINT
90 INPUT "ENTER A VALUE FOR N ";N: PRINT
100 PRINT "D IS A POSITIVE INTEGER SPECIFYING THE STEP ANGLE"
110 PRINT "IN DEGREES.": PRINT
120 INPUT "ENTER A VALUE FOR D ";D: PRINT: PRINT "PLOTTING...."
130 POKE I,64: A=USR(63): REM -CLEAR SCREEN TO WHITE
140 POKE I,X1: A=USR(320): POKE I,Y1: A=USR(240)
200 S=57.2958: POKE PC,48
210 FOR AN=0 TO 360: K=(AN*D)/S
220 R=200*(SIN(N*K)): X=(COS(K)*R)+320: Y=SIN(K)*R: Y=-Y+240
230 GOSUB 300: NEXT AN
240 POKE PC,3
250 POKE I,X1: A=USR(320): POKE I,Y1: A=USR(240)
260 FOR AN=0 TO 360: K=AN/S
270 R=200*(SIN(N*K)): X=(COS(K)*R)+320: Y=SIN(K)*R: Y=-Y+240
280 GOSUB 300: NEXT AN: GOTO 60
300 POKE I,X2: A=USR(X): POKE I,Y2: A=USR(Y)
310 POKE I,L2: A=USR(0): RETURN
READY
```



## Series I Land Rover

Here is a program to honour a classic of British automotive engineering. This BASIC listing makes full use of my machine code drawing routines.

```
100 REM -SERIES 1 LAND ROVER FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II BASIC
110 REM -REQUIRES STAGE 1 MACHINE CODE GRAPHICS ROUTINES FOR
120 REM -VGA VIDEO CARD B. WWW.GLENSSTUFF.COM
130 POKE 16527,112 : I=16526 : PC=28673 : COL=28687 : ROW=28689
140 PX=110 : PY=117 : X1=124 : Y1=131 : X2=138 : Y2=145
150 L1=200 : L2=203 : CA=197 : CF=194
160 RE=191 : RF=188 : BP=182 : TXT=179 : SP=206 : SEG=28686
170 POKE I,64 : A=USR(0) : REM -CLEAR SCREEN TO BLACK
180 READ A: REM -MAIN LOOP STARTS HERE
190 IF A=800 THEN 400: REM -DRAWLINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2)
200 IF A=801 THEN 430: REM -MOVE POINT
210 IF A=802 THEN 450: REM -DRAWLINE-(X2,Y2)
220 IF A=803 THEN 470: REM -CIRCLE/ARC
230 IF A=804 THEN 490: REM -FILLED CIRCLE
240 IF A=805 THEN 510: REM -PLOT COLOUR
250 IF A=806 THEN 520: REM -RECTANGLE
260 IF A=807 THEN 550: REM -FILLED RECTANGLE
270 IF A=808 THEN 580: REM -BUCKET POUR
280 IF A=809 THEN 600: REM -MOVE TEXT CURSOR
290 IF A=810 THEN 610: REM -TEXT CHARACTER. 811 = EXIT CODE
300 IF A=812 THEN 640: REM -SET PIXEL
310 IF A=813 THEN END
400 READ A: POKE I,X1: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y1: A=USR(A)
410 READ A: POKE I,X2: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y2: A=USR(A)
420 POKE I,L1: A=USR(0): GOTO 180
430 READ A: POKE I,X1: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y1: A=USR(A)
440 GOTO 180
450 READ A: POKE I,X2: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y2: A=USR(A)
460 POKE I,L2: A=USR(0): GOTO 180
470 READ A: POKE I,PX: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,PY: A=USR(A)
480 READ A: POKE SEG,A: READ A: POKE I,CA: A=USR(A): GOTO 180
490 READ A: POKE I,PX: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,PY: A=USR(A)
500 READ A: POKE SEG,A: READ A: POKE I,CF: A=USR(A): GOTO 180
```

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```
510 READ A: POKE PC,A: GOTO 180
520 READ A: POKE I,X1: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y1: A=USR(A)
530 READ A: POKE I,X2: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y2: A=USR(A)
540 POKE I,RE: A=USR(0): GOTO 180
550 READ A: POKE I,X1: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y1: A=USR(A)
560 READ A: POKE I,X2: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,Y2: A=USR(A)
570 POKE I,RF: A=USR(0): GOTO 180
580 READ A: POKE I,PX: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,PY: A=USR(A)
590 READ A: POKE I,BP: A=USR(A): GOTO 180
600 READ A: POKE COL,A: READ A: POKE ROW,A: GOTO 180
610 POKE I,TXT
620 READ A: IF A=811 THEN 180
630 A=USR(A): GOTO 620
640 READ A: POKE I,PX: A=USR(A): READ A: POKE I,PY: A=USR(A)
650 POKE I,SP: A=USR(0): GOTO 180
990 REM -TEXT MESSAGE
1000 DATA 805,63,809,1,5
1010 DATA 810,65,32,84,82,83,45,56,48,32,77,111,100,101,108,32
1020 DATA 49,32,119,105,116,104,32,76,101,118,101,108,32,73,73
1030 DATA 32,66,65,83,73,67,32,100,114,97,119,115,32,97,811
1040 DATA 809,1,6,805,15
1050 DATA 810,83,101,114,105,101,115,32,73,32,76,97,110,100
1060 DATA 32,82,111,118,101,114,46,811
1070 DATA 809,1,7,805,3
1080 DATA 810,65,32,100,101,109,111,110,115,116,114,97,116,105
1090 DATA 111,110,32,111,102,32,109,121,32,86,71,65,32,118,105
1100 DATA 100,101,111,32,97,100,97,112,116,111,114,32,97,110
1110 DATA 100,32,109,97,99,104,105,110,101,32,99,111,100,101,32
1120 DATA 103,114,97,112,104,105,99,115,32,114,111,117,116,105
1130 DATA 110,101,115,46,811
1140 DATA 809,1,8,805,48
1150 DATA 810,119,119,119,46,103,108,101,110,115,115,116,117
1160 DATA 102,102,46,99,111,109,811
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1170 REM -BORDER AND GROUND  
1180 DATA 805,63,806,1,0,640,479,805,6,807,2,400,639,440  
1190 REM -CHASSIS AND SUSPENSION  
1200 DATA 805,21,807,195,343,520,365,807,130,333,195,345  
1210 DATA 805,42,806,195,343,520,365,806,130,333,195,345  
1220 DATA 805,21,807,140,340,144,365,807,144,340,151,350  
1230 DATA 805,42,801,140,340,802,151,340,802,151,350  
1240 DATA 802,144,365,802,140,365,802,140,340,805,21  
1250 DATA 808,145,351,1,805,48,804,142,365,15,2,804,245,365  
1260 DATA 15,2,803,142,365,60,4,803,245,365,195,4,800,142,369  
1270 DATA 245,369,804,395,365,15,2,804,495,365,15,2  
1280 DATA 803,395,365,60,4,803,495,365,195,4  
1290 DATA 800,395,369,495,369  
1300 REM -WHEELS  
1310 DATA 805,0,804,195,358,15,42,804,445,358,15,42  
1320 DATA 805,42,803,195,358,255,42,803,445,358,255,42  
1330 DATA 805,63,804,195,358,15,26,804,445,358,15,26  
1340 DATA 805,0,803,195,358,255,24,803,445,358,255,24  
1350 DATA 803,195,358,255,7,803,445,358,255,7  
1360 DATA 803,195,358,255,4,803,445,358,255,4  
1370 DATA 803,205,358,255,2,803,198,349,255,2,803,187,352,255,2  
1380 DATA 803,187,364,255,2,803,198,367,255,2  
1390 DATA 803,455,358,255,2,803,448,349,255,2,803,437,352,255,2  
1400 DATA 803,437,364,255,2,803,448,367,255,2  
1410 REM -BODY OUTLINE  
1420 DATA 800,193,360,197,356,800,443,360,447,356  
1430 DATA 805,42,803,195,358,224,52,803,445,358,240,52  
1440 DATA 801,497,358,802,520,358,802,520,194,802,375,194  
1450 DATA 802,282,210,802,270,261,802,270,289,802,164,289  
1460 DATA 803,164,309,48,20,801,144,309,802,144,321,802,158,321  
1470 DATA 800,247,358,393,358,805,0,800,246,343,394,343  
1480 DATA 800,496,343,519,343,808,320,344,1,808,515,344,1  
1490 DATA 805,42,801,270,276,802,164,279,802,164,289

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1500 REM -BODY DETAILS
1510 DATA 806,276,289,374,350,800,270,289,270,358
1520 DATA 805,4,808,277,290,8,808,269,288,4
1530 DATA 808,269,290,1,808,145,320,2,805,42,801,520,289
1540 DATA 802,374,289,802,374,210,802,520,210,802,282,210
1550 DATA 805,63,808,400,209,2,805,4,808,380,290,1
1560 DATA 808,510,357,2,808,373,211,1,808,271,289,1
1570 DATA 805,42,801,284,261,802,366,261,802,366,218
1580 DATA 802,294,218,802,284,261,801,276,289,802,276,261
1590 DATA 802,288,213,802,374,213,806,282,264,368,287
1600 DATA 805,36,808,320,219,1,805,42,800,305,218,305,261
1610 DATA 805,26,808,445,288,2,805,21
1620 DATA 803,420,250,12,10,803,480,250,3,10
1630 DATA 803,420,230,48,10,803,480,230,192,10
1640 DATA 800,410,250,410,230,800,490,250,490,230
1650 DATA 800,420,220,480,220,800,420,260,480,260
1660 DATA 803,420,250,12,8,803,480,250,3,8
1670 DATA 803,420,230,48,8,803,480,230,192,8
1680 DATA 800,412,250,412,230,800,488,250,488,230
1690 DATA 800,420,222,480,222,800,420,258,480,258
1700 DATA 805,36,808,450,223,1,805,21,800,450,222,450,258
1710 DATA 805,11,804,143,315,6,5,805,42,803,143,315,60,5
1720 DATA 801,520,299,802,515,299,802,507,292,802,507,289
1730 DATA 801,374,299,802,378,299,802,395,292,802,395,289
1740 DATA 806,356,301,366,314,805,21,808,375,290,1,808,519,290
1750 DATA 1,805,42,807,356,308,363,310,807,272,291,274,301
1760 DATA 807,272,338,274,348,807,274,292,279,298
1770 DATA 807,274,339,279,345,801,279,292,802,295,292
1780 DATA 802,295,294,802,279,298,801,279,339,802,295,339
1790 DATA 802,295,341,802,279,345,808,280,293,8,808,280,340,8
1800 DATA 805,0,812,276,293,812,285,293,812,294,293,812,276,297
1810 DATA 812,276,340,812,285,340,812,294,340,812,276,344
1820 DATA 805,42,806,520,293,525,301,805,21,808,521,294,1
1830 DATA 804,133,333,4,3,804,133,345,2,3,807,134,330,137,348
1840 DATA 805,42,803,133,333,48,3,803,133,345,12,3
1850 DATA 803,176,295,255,2,801,134,330,802,137,330,802,137,348
1860 DATA 802,134,348,805,15,804,639,1,2,50
1870 DATA 813
READY
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```

