

PRODOS QUIT CODE

Sandy has dissected the ProDOS QUIT code
and found enough room to install
his own, much improved QUIT code
— a program selector.

In the past year I have received many letters about the ProDOS QUIT code, which transfers you from one system program to another. Although a few readers wish simply to understand the code more clearly, the vast majority plead for a less cumbersome selector/dispatcher convention. Well, my friends, you've come to the right place. After reviewing and dissecting the QUIT code, I shall provide you with a slick means of gliding smoothly and rapidly between applications. If you have never owned a program selector, you're in for a treat.

MLI QUIT CALL

When the PRODOS file is loaded and relocated, the QUIT code ends up residing at \$D100-\$D3FF in the second 4K language card (LC) bank. The MLI QUIT vector is located at \$BF03 in the System Global Page. An MLI call to QUIT can be made by issuing the BYE command from Applesoft or by the following assembly language sequence:

```
JSR MLI ; call MLI at $BF00
DFB $65 ; QUIT call number
DA QUITPARM ; pointer to QUIT parameter list
.....
QUITPARM DFB 4 ; 4 parameters in list
DFB 0,0,0,0 ; all parameters equal zero
```

The classic QUIT call invokes the 40-column screen, which demands that you type the prefix and pathname of the next application. If you cannot remember the exact nomenclature, the system must be rebooted. Like you, I too have come to hate this selection process.

An enhanced QUIT call passes control directly to a designated system program. This call can be made on the IIGS only when the Apple IIGS system disk has been booted. The MLI call is identical, but the parameter list contains an SEE (E for enhanced) QUIT

type code and a pointer to a pathname string which follows the ProDOS convention of preceding the positive ASCII characters with a length byte. An example of this enhanced parameter list is:

```
QUITPARM DFB 4 ; 4 parameters in list
DFB SEE ; QUIT type
DA PATHNAME ; pointer to next application
DFB 0,0 ; 2 zero parameters
PATHNAME DFB $13 ; 19 chars in pathname string
ASC '/MYVOL/BASIC.SYSTEM' ; pathname string
```

Versions 1.2 and 1.3* of ProDOS 8 (see Disassembly Lines, Vol. 8/No. 7) support the enhanced QUIT call, but I stress again that the call works only after a system disk boot has installed the ProDOS 16 QUIT code in the LC. It appears that this code remains operational even when a ProDOS 8 application has been selected from the desktop launcher. Do not take this latter statement as gospel, because I have spent little time trying to understand the ProDOS 16 environment; the new versions of ProDOS 8 are at the top of my list right now.

Installation of Quit Code

Listing 1 contains several sections pertaining to the QUIT code. In the loaded PRODOS file, the QUIT code proper is found at \$5900-\$5BFF for versions 1.2, and 1.3, and at \$5700-\$59FF for version 1.1.1. The PRODOS segment that relocates the QUIT code is presented in lines 34-54. After setting the QUIT vector in the System Global Page, and read/write (R/W)-enabling the second LC bank, the X- and Y-Registers are pointed at a table of QUIT code parameters, and the generic ProDOS relocation subroutine copies the QUIT code from the loaded PRODOS file to bank two of the LC. An identification byte is then set, LC bank one is re-enabled,

**Editor's Note: Since this article was completed, Apple has introduced Version 1.4 of ProDOS 8. It's identical to version 1.3 in all the respects discussed here. Version 1.3 was found to crash on the unenhanced IIe and II Plus and should no longer be used. All references to version 1.3 in this article apply to version 1.4 as well.*

errors are trapped, and, if all has gone well, execution of the PRODOS file continues. Because it adds little to the current theme, I have chosen not to disassemble the relocation subroutine.

Execution of MLI QUIT Call

When the MLI recognizes the QUIT call, it passes control to the QUIT vector in the System Global Page (lines 55-60) which in turn transfers flow back to the QUIT code handler within the MLI (lines 61-106). Here, the second LC bank is R/W-enabled, zero page locations 0-3 are saved on the stack, the three pages of QUIT code are copied from \$D100-\$D3FF in the LC to \$1000-\$12FF, the first LC bank is re-enabled, locations 0-3 are restored, the RESET vector is pointed at the relocated code, and control is passed to the QUIT code proper, which has been transferred to low RAM. We are now ready to dissect the working section of the QUIT code, i.e., the selector/dispatcher.

Execution of Quit Code

After enabling motherboard ROM and setting normal 40-column text mode (lines 114-121), the selector resets the system bit map to its virgin state, protecting pages 0-1, 4-7 and SBF, and freeing the remainder of RAM (lines 125-134). The current prefix is displayed by POKEing the result of the GET_PREFIX call directly into screen memory (lines 138-157), and then the cursor is placed at the start of the text (lines 158-160).

A new prefix is solicited by the input routine in lines 164-205. Immediately pressing Return causes the current prefix to be selected. Striking any other key clears the default prefix. Only valid path-name characters are accepted. The Right-Arrow is disabled, and

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the Left-Arrow and Delete keys produce a destructive backspace. Escape clears the line. If more than 38 characters are entered, the prefix line is cleared and entry must be repeated. Ugh! When a prefix name is finally completed, lines 209-218 set the prefix. An error restarts the selection process.

Next, an application name is requested (lines 222-228). Unbelievably, an entirely new input routine is used (lines 229-272, 334-343). There is no point in describing the code, because it's nearly identical to the prior input sequence.

When the application name is tucked into the secondary text buffer (TXBUF2), the dispatcher portion of the QUIT code takes over (lines 276-330). If the application is not a system (SYS) file, it's rejected and new input is solicited. On confirming a SYS file, all files are closed, the target file is opened, and the file reference number is placed in other pertinent parameter lists. Obtained by the GET_EOF call, the file length is stuffed into the READ parameter list. A check for a file larger than 64K (lines 310-313) is unnecessary, because the maximum number of bytes that can be read is limited to the number of bytes between the start of the READ buffer (\$2000) and the nearest protected page of memory (SBF00). Thus, a file size of \$9F00 bytes is maximum. If no error is reported, the target SYS file is read into memory and closed. Line 330 turns over control to the loaded application program.

Errors are handled by lines 356-377, where all execution miscues are divided into two categories: FILE/PATH NOT FOUND and I/O ERROR.

In reflecting upon the QUIT code, we discover that, as with all creative efforts, pluses and minuses emerge. The bad part is that \$300 bytes of space were used where only \$200 bytes would have been adequate if the code were tighter. The good part is that \$300 bytes of space were used where only \$200 bytes would have been adequate, thus allowing us an extra \$100 bytes to write our own selector/dispatcher code. It seems to me that the author inadvertently did us a favor, as you shall see in the next section.

A BETTER WAY

Two logical formats for a program selector come to mind: 1) A selector that polls all on-line devices and allows you to home in on a SYS program in one of the directories or subdirectories, and 2) a selector that contains a preset table of your most frequently used applications. I shall present you with the latter type. If the first variety appeals to you, get the July 1986 issue of *Apple Assembly Line* and look at the excellent QUIT code written by Bob Sander-Cederlof. Revisions to the S-C selector are found in the August, October and December 1986 editions.

SELECTOR INSTALLATION

Listing 2 contains the code for our selector. To make the QUIT code functional, follow these instructions:

1. Format a disk using FILER or a similar utility. Name the disk /SELECTOR. Copy PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM onto the disk, and note which version of ProDOS is being employed. Alternatively, you may rename a current disk /SELECTOR, provided that the disk contains the two files named above. Be certain that PRODOS is unlocked.
2. From Applesoft, type PREFIX/SELECTOR.
3. Enter the code in Listing 2 manually (by entering the Monitor with CALL -151), or assemble it. Using an assembler enables you to customize the program more readily. For help with entering *Nibble* listings, see the Typing Tips section. Save the program by typing:
BSAVE SELECTOR.CODE, A\$1000, L\$300
4. Type:
BLOAD PRODOS, TSYS, A\$2000
5. If you are using version 1.2 or 1.3 of ProDOS, type:
BLOAD SELECTOR.CODE, A\$5900
For version 1.1.1 of ProDOS, use \$5700 for the A-parameter.
6. Type:
BSAVE PRODOS, TSYS, A\$2000
7. Your ProDOS file now contains the new QUIT code. Reboot the /SELECTOR disk or type -PRODOS followed by a Return to install the selector.

You can automate steps 4-7 by using SELECTOR.INST (Listing 3). Type in the program and save it. Be sure you have it saved securely, since it is destroyed when the -PRODOS command is executed in line 160. Then run it with SELECTOR.CODE (Listing 2) on the same disk. You can replace the PRODOS file using FILER or the system utilities on a number of disks, but note that only the PRODOS file in the current directory is updated when the Control-A or Control-D function is used.

Selector Function

By typing BYE from Applesoft or the monitor, you may access the Selector. Do it. The display is in 80 columns. On my first try with this program, the top line showed which keys could be used to select arrows, dispatch (Return), add (Control-A) and delete (Control-D) applications. Because of limited space, I decided to reclaim these bytes for the application table, so you will have to remember the commands. Only one name is visible: /SELECTOR/BASIC.SYSTEM. The highlighted file is selected. Press Return and see how rapidly you are dispatched to BASIC.SYSTEM.

With six and eight application names, respectively, in my selector tables, I now move between applications with a grace and speed which I could no longer do without.

Now, use the **BYE** command to reenter our selector. Type **Control-D** and note that a single listed file cannot be deleted. Type **Control-A**, observe the **PATH** request near the bottom of the screen, and enter the full pathname of a frequently used application. Only **SYS** files can be executed. For example, I would type **/SELECTOR/MERLIN.SYSTEM** to execute the file. When the entry is completed and the disk is whirring, **PRODOS** is being loaded, the table of **SYS** files within **PRODOS** is being updated, and **PRODOS** is being written back to disk. By sensing which version of **PRODOS** is active, the selector correctly handles all versions of **/SELECTOR/PRODOS**. When this process is completed, the application table contains two files, the original one and the file you just added. By striking the arrow keys, you may move from file to file.

If **PRODOS** is locked when the **SYS** table is altered, a bell indicates that **PRODOS** has not been updated. The application table within the **LC** has been updated, however, so the revised table continues to be available as long as the computer is not rebooted or **PRODOS** is not re-executed.

During entry of the application pathname, any printable character is accepted. At the beginning of input, the **Escape** key returns you to the menu; in the middle of the line, **Escape** restarts input. The **Delete** and **Left-Arrow** keys produce a destructive backspace. Input is rejected if the pathname exceeds 64 characters or if the **SYS** table contains 206 characters. At this stage, no check is made for a full pathname or a valid file name. A maximum of 21 application names is permitted; thereafter, the **Control-A** function to add names is disabled.

When a valid on-line filename is selected and executed, the application is started up. If the above conditions do not prevail, a bell sounds and the application menu reappears. If you have placed an invalid filename within the table, reenter the selector, select the faulty entry, and press **Control-D** to delete it.

The more disk space you've got, the more valuable a program selector becomes. My **IIGS** system contains two **UniDisk 3.5-inch** drives and one **Disk II** drive. My **Apple IIe** is configured with one **UniDisk 3.5**, one **Disk II**, and one hard disk. With six and eight application names, respectively, in my selector tables, I now move between applications with a grace and speed which I could no longer do without.

SELECTOR CODE

The difficulty of fitting a sophisticated program into a **\$300** byte space is evinced by my writing five versions of the utility. Naturally, I have provided you with my favorite version. In many instances, I have sacrificed bells, whistles and text for a larger application table.

The selector code in **Listing 2** begins with a **CLD** instruction (**line 44**). **Apple Technical Note 14** insists that this convention is necessary to distinguish customized selector/dispatcher code from the native variety. Although I know no program or portion of **ProDOS** which checks for this initial byte, **Apple** has a way of surprising us, and I recommend the one byte sacrifice for an assurance of safety.

After enabling motherboard ROM and resetting the system bit map, file closure is ensured and 80-column mode is initialized (**lines 45-59**). The first menu (**SYS** table) line is selected by placing a zero in **SELECLIN** (**lines 60-61**).

The table of **SYS** files extends from **\$1260-\$12FE**, and the byte at **\$12FF** contains the number of entries, minus one, in the table (**lines 351-357**). Individual entries are in negative ASCII format (i.e., high bit set) with the final character in positive ASCII (i.e., high bit clear). Similar schemes are found in **Applesoft** and **DOS 3.3** command tables. A zero marks the end of the table entries, which may hold a maximum of 190 characters (**\$1300-\$1240-2 = \$BE**).

The menu is placed on the screen by **lines 65-87**. As stated above, a low ASCII character flags the end of one entry, and a zero marks the end of all entries. When printing is completed, **IXSYSEL** indexes the beginning of the selected line, and **IXSYSEND** points to the end of the table.

Menu commands are obtained in **lines 91-109**. If an **Up-Arrow**

or **Left-Arrow** is chosen, the selected line is decremented unless the first line is already highlighted, in which case the last line (**MAXLIN**) is selected (**lines 113-117**). If a **Down-Arrow** or **Right-Arrow** is struck, the above process is reversed (**lines 121-127**).

Lines 131-186 allow a new entry if no more than 20 table pathnames exist. The **Add** routine rejects pathnames longer than 64 characters and guards against the table length exceeding 190 characters. Verboten characters are not filtered out, but an invalid file cannot be executed.

A file name may be deleted (**lines 190-205**) if more than one table entry exists. After reducing the number of entries by one, the index to the selected file name is placed in the **X-Register**, and the index to the subsequent file name is stored in the **Y-Register**. Deletion is completed by overwriting the selected entry with the remaining entries and ensuring that a zero terminates the altered table.

When the **SYS** table is revised by adding or deleting a file name, the new table must be written to the **/SELECTOR/PRODOS** file and to the **SYS** table which lives in the **LC**. **Lines 209-212** point at the **ProDOS** filename, and **line 213** calls **OPENREAD** (**lines 281-307**) to open and read into memory the file whose name string is located by **PTR**. In the course of placing the file name into **TXBUF2**, the length of the prefix portion of the complete pathname is saved in **PFXLEN** for use later. The file is opened by a standard **MLI** call, and the returned reference number is put into other pertinent parameter lists. As calculated earlier, the maximum number of bytes that can be transferred to memory is **\$9F00**. This number is stuffed into the **R/W** parameter list, and the **READ** call is made. File reading ends when the **EOF** marker is reached. No error is recorded unless zero bytes have been transferred to memory, a virtual impossibility within the context of this program. **Control** returns to **line 214** where the error status of the **OPEN** and **READ** calls is saved.

After write-enabling the second **LC** bank, the **SYS** table within that bank and **/SELECTOR/PRODOS** are updated (**lines 215-227**). In updating **PRODOS**, the **System Global Page** determines which version of **PRODOS** has been booted and therefore loaded. **KVERSION** values of one, two and three designate versions 1.1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, respectively. The **OPEN/READ** status is then restored and errors are reported (**lines 228-229**). After resetting the file **MARK** to zero (**lines 230-232**), **/SELECTOR/PRODOS** is written back to disk by placing the actual file size into the **R/W** parameter list and executing the **WRITE** call (**lines 233-240**). A bell denotes a call error (**line 241**), and **line 242** restarts the selection process.

Execution of a selected entry is made easy by the aforementioned steps. **Lines 246-253** point to, read and close the targeted file. **Non-SYS** files are rejected by making the **GET_FILE_INFO** call and testing the parameter list (**lines 254-260**). Setting the prefix to the **SYS** file directory is a nice touch. **PFXLEN** replaces the length byte of the complete pathname in **TXBUF2**, and **SET_PREFIX** does the work (**lines 263-267**). The length of the complete system file is saved (**lines 261-262**) and restored (**lines 268-269**) to accommodate **AppleWorks**, which demands that its file name resides in **TXBUF2**. Finally, **line 270** passes control to the file within the **READ** buffer, and the new interpreter is off and running.

POSTSCRIPT

I'll wager a double-scoop mocha chip ice cream cone that the *Nibble* selector will forever change your pattern of entering and exiting application programs. Use it well.

In the next episode of *Disassembly Lines*, I shall return to the **IIGS**. . . maybe! If a working disassembler appears by that time, we may even tackle some 65816 code. See you then.

LISTING 1: QUIT CODE

NOTE: This code already exists in PRODOS. There is no need to type it in.

```

1  -----
2  *
3  *          QUIT CODE
4  *          PRODOS 8, Version 1.3
5  *          Interpreted by Sandy Mossberg
6  *          * Merlin-Pro
7  *          Copyright (C) 1987
8  *          by MicroSPARC, Inc.
9  *          Concord, MA 01742
10 -----
11
12 CH = $24          :cursor column
13 CV = $25          :cursor row
14 TEMP = $DE       :temporary storage
15 TXBUF2 = $280    :secondary text buffer
16 RESET = $3F2     :RESET vector
17 SCNRW5 = $600    :left margin of 5th screen row
18 OPENBUF = $1800  :io buffer for OPEN call
19 READBUF = $2000  :data buffer for READ call
20 MLI = $BF00      :MLI call entry
21 BITMAP = $BF50   :system bit map
22 INIT = $FB2F     :initialize text screen
23 HOME = $FC58     :clear screen and home cursor
24 CLREOL = $FC9C   :clear to end of line
25 RDKY = $FD0C     :get input character
26 CROUT = $FD8E    :output CR
27 COUT = $FDED     :output character
28 SETNORM = $FE84  :set normal text mode
29 SETKBD = $FE89   :set input from keyboard
30 SETVID = $FE93   :set output to screen
31 BELL = $FF3A     :output bell character
32
33 *****
34 + INSTALL QUIT CODE IN LANGUAGE CARD:
35 *****
36
37 ORG $20B7          :loaded PRODOS file in low RAM
38
39
40 LDA MLIQUIT       :set MLI quit vector in
41 STA QUIT+1        : System Global Page
42 LDA MLIQUIT
43 STA QUIT+2
44 LDA $C083         :R/W enable 2nd 4K bank
45 LDA $C083         : 4K LC bank
46 LDX $2274         :point to QUIT
47 LDY $2275         :code table
48 JSR $228C         :relocate QUIT code
49 LDA $3FE          :place ID byte in
50 STA $D0B0         : 2nd LC bank
51 JSR $2518         :set 1st LC bank
52 BCC CONTINUE     :no error so continue
53 JMP $2227         :off to error handler
54 CONTINUE         :relocator continues here
55 *****
56 + SYSTEM GLOBAL PAGE VECTOR:
57 *****
58 ORG $BF03         :low RAM (all versions)
59
60 QUIT JMP MLIQUIT  :execute quit code
61
62 + RELOCATE and EXECUTE INSTALLED QUIT CODE:
63 *****
64 ORG $FC05         :1st 4K LC bank
65 :V 1.2 = $FC09
66 :V 1.1.1 = $FC5E
67 MLIQUIT LDA $C083 :R/W enable 2nd
68 LDA $C083         : 4K LC bank
69 LDY $503          :index 4 bytes
70 LDA $50,Y         :save contents
71 PHA              : of $00-$03
72 DEY              : on stack
73 BPL :1
74 LDA $-SELECTOR   :set pointers for
75 STA $03          : moving QUIT code:
76 LDA $5D1         : FROM ($80 pointer)
77 STA $01          : $D100-$D3FF in 2nd LC bank
78 LDA $500         : TO ($82 pointer)
79 STA $00          : $1000-$12FF in low RAM
80 STA $02
81 TAY              :zero Y
82 LDX $503         :3 pages to transfer
83 DEY
84 LDA ($80),Y      :transfer QUIT code
85 STA ($82),Y
86 TYA
87 BNE :2
88 INC $01          :set next page of
89 INC $03          :code to move

```

```

FD01: CA          90          DEX
FD02: D0 F1      91          BNE :2          :3 pages not yet moved
FD04: 68          92          PLA
FD05: 95 00     93          STA $00,X      :restore original
FD07: E8          94          INX            :contents of
FD08: E0 04     95          CPX $504       :$00-$03 from stack
FD0A: 90 F8     96          BCC :3
FD0C: EA          97          NOP
FD0D: AD 8B C0  98          LDA $C08B     :R/W enable 1st
FD10: AD 8B C0  99          LDA $C08B     : 4K LC bank
FD13: A9 00     100         LDA $5ELECTOR :point RESET vector
FD15: 80 F2 03 101         STA RESET     :to beginning of
FD18: A9 10     102         LDA $-SELECTOR :functioning
FD1A: 80 F3 03 103         STA RESET+1   :selector (QUIT) code
FD1D: 49 A5     104         EOR $5A5     :make power-up byte right to
FD1F: 80 F4 03 105         STA RESET+2   :prevent rebooting system
FD22: 4C 00 10 106         JMP SELECTOR  :<<EXECUTE QUIT CODE>>
-----
108 + QUIT CODE (SELECTOR/DISPATCHER):
109 -----
110 ORG $1000        :low RAM
111
112 + Initialize Machine:
113 -----
1000 AD 82 C0 114 SELECTOR LDA $C082 :enable monitor (2nd bank) ROM
1003 80 0C C0 115 STA $C00C     :disable 80-column firmware
1006 80 0E C0 116 STA $C00E     :disable alternate char set
1009 80 00 C0 117 STA $C000     :disable 80-column store
100C 20 84 FE 118 JSR SETNORM
100F 20 2F FB 119 JSR INIT
1012 20 93 FE 120 JSR SETVID
1015 20 89 FE 121 JSR SETKBD
-----
122 + Initialize System Bit Map:
123 -----
1018 A2 17       125 LDX $517       :24 bit map bytes
101A A9 01       126 LDA $#1
101C 90 58 BF 127 STA BITMAP,X   :reserve $BF00-$BFFF
101F CA         128 DEX
1020 A9 00       129 LDA $#0
1022 9D 58 BF 130 STA BITMAP,X   :free $800-$BFFF
1025 CA         131 DEX
1026 10 FA       132 BPL :1
1028 A9 CF       133 LDA $5FC       :reserve $000-$1FF, $400-$7FF
102A 8D 58 BF 134 STA BITMAP     :and free $200-$3FF
-----
135
136 + Show Current Prefix:
137 -----
102D 20 58 FC 138 SHOWPFX JSR HOME
1030 20 8E FD 139 JSR CROUT
1033 A2 00      140 LDX $#0
1035 20 D6 11 141 JSR PRINT     :print prefix request
1038 A9 93      142 LDA $#3
103A 85 25      143 STA CV       :skip
103C 20 8E FD 144 JSR CROUT     :skip to 5th row
103F 20 80 BF 145 JSR MLI
1042 C7         146 HEX
1043 C8 12      147 DA PPF
1045 AE 80 02 148 LDX TXBUF2   :get #chars in prefix
1048 A9 00      149 LDA $#0
104A 9D 81 02 150 STA TXBUF2+1,X :end of prefix
104D AE 80 02 151 LDX TXBUF2   :again get #chars in prefix!
1050 F0 00      152 BEQ :2
1052 8D 80 02 153 LDA TXBUF2,X :get prefix char
1055 09 80      154 ORA $80
1057 9D FF 05 155 STA SCNRW5-1,X :put char directly on screen
105A CA         156 DEX
105B D0 F5      157 BNE :1
105D A2 00      158 LDX $#0
105F C6 25      159 DEC CV
1061 20 8E FD 160 JSR CROUT     :of input line
-----
161
162 + Get New Prefix:
163 -----
1064 20 9C FD 164 GETNPFX JSR RDKY   :get input char
1067 C9 80      165 CMP $8D
1069 F0 52      166 BEQ SETNPFX   :yes so input completed
106B 48         167 PHA
106C 20 9C FC 168 JSR CLREOL    :clear rest of line
106F 68         169 PLA
1070 C9 9B      170 CMP $59B
1072 F0 89      171 BEQ SHOWPFX   :Escape?
1074 C9 98      172 CMP $598
1076 F0 85      173 BEQ SHOWPFX   :yes, so start again
1078 C9 89      174 CMP $589
107A F0 17      175 BEQ :4
107C C9 FF      176 CMP $5FF
107E F0 04      177 BEQ :1
1080 C9 88      178 CMP $588
1082 D0 00      179 BNE :3
1084 E0 00      180 CPX $#0
1086 F0 03      181 BEQ :2
1088 C6 24      182 DEC CH
108A CA         183 DEX
108B 20 9C FC 184 JSR CLREOL    :decrement line index:
108E 4C 64 10 185 STA GETNPFX   :and return for more input
1091 80 06      186 BCS :5
1093 20 3A FF 187 JSR BELL      :>CTL-H so continue processing
1096 4C 64 10 188 JMP GETNPFX   :ring bell
1099 C9 DB      189 CMP #Z+1
109B 90 02      190 BCC :6
109D 29 DF      191 AND $5DF
109F C9 AE      192 CMP #".
10A1 90 F0      193 BCC :4
10A3 C9 DB      194 BCC #Z+1
10A5 80 EC      195 BCS :4
10A7 C9 BA      196 CMP #9+1
10A9 90 04      197 BCC :7
10AB C9 C1      198 CMP #*A
10AD 90 E4      199 BCC :4
10AF E8         200 INX
10B0 E0 27      201 CPX $527
10B2 80 C2      202 BCS RESTART  :allow period+
10B4 9D 80 02 203 STA TXBUF2,X :if prefix > 38 chars
: then restart
: store char in buffer

```

LISTING 1: QUIT CODE (continued)

```

1067: 20 ED FD 204 JSR COUT ;print char
1068: 4C 64 10 205 JMP GETNPFX ;back for more input
206
-----
207 ; Set New Prefix
208
108D: E0 00 209 SETNPFX CPX #0 ;if no input, then
108F: F0 12 210 BEQ GETPATH ;print error message
10C1: 8E 80 02 211 STX TXBUF2 ;save buffer length byte
10C4: 20 00 BF 212 JSR MLI
10C7: C6 213 HEX C6 ;SET_PREFIX
10C8: C8 12 214 DA PPFX
10CA: 90 07 215 BCC GETPATH ;MLI call successful
10CC: 20 3A FF 216 JSR BELL ;MLI call error so ring bell
10CF: A9 00 217 LDA #0 ;set Z-flag for next instruction
1001: F0 A3 218 RESTART1 BEQ RESTART ;always restart
219
-----
220 ; Get Pathname of Application:
221
1003: 20 58 FC 222 GETPATH JSR HOME
1005: 20 8E FD 223 JSR CROUT
1009: A2 28 224 LDX #TXPATH-ZTXT
100B: 20 D6 11 225 JSR PRINT ;print pathname request
100E: A9 03 226 GETPATH1 LDA #3 ;skip
10E0: 85 25 227 STA CV ;skip
10E2: 20 8E FD 228 JSR CROUT ;skip to 5th row
10E5: A2 00 229 LDX #0
10E7: 20 0C FD 230 GETPATH2 JSR RKEY ;get input char
10EA: C9 9B 231 CMP #59B ;Escape?
10EC: D0 06 232 BNE #1 ;no
10EE: A5 24 233 LDA CH ;Escape either goes to
10F0: D0 E1 234 BNE GETPATH ;start of application line
10F2: F0 D0 235 BEQ RESTART1 ;or to request for prefix
10F4: C9 9B 236 CMP #59B ;Control-X?
10F6: F0 DB 237 BEQ GETPATH ;yes, so get pathname request
10F8: C9 89 238 CMP #589 ;TAB
10FA: F0 00 239 BEQ #5 ;yes, so reject it
10FC: C9 FF 240 CMP #5FF ;DELETE?
10FE: F0 04 241 BEQ #3 ;yes, so destructive backspace
1100: C9 88 242 CMP #588 ;Backspace (Control-H)?
1102: D0 03 243 BNE #4 ;no
1104: 4C C0 11 244 JMP BCKSPC ;go to destructive backspace
1107: 80 06 245 BCS #6 ;>CTL-H so continue processing
1109: 20 3A FF 246 JSR BELL ;ring bell
110C: 4C E7 10 247 JMP GETPATH2 ;and return for more input
110F: C9 80 248 CMP #58D ;Return
1111: F0 29 249 BEQ #9 ;yes, so input completed
1113: C9 DB 250 CMP #7*2+1 ;no
1115: 90 02 251 BNC #7 ;not lower case
1117: 29 DF 252 AND #5DF ;upshift lower case
1119: C9 AE 253 CMP #7 ;"
111B: 90 EC 254 BCC #1 ;allow periods+
111D: C9 DB 255 CMP #7*2+1 ;"
111F: 80 EB 256 BCS #5 ;disallow Z+
1121: C9 BA 257 CMP #9*2+1 ;"
1123: 90 04 258 BCC #8 ;allow 9-
1125: C9 C1 259 CMP #A*2+1 ;"
1127: 90 E0 260 BCC #5 ;disallow A-
1129: 48 261 PHA ;preserve A
112A: 20 9C FC 262 JSR CLREOL ;clear rest of line
112D: 68 263 PLA ;restore A
112E: 20 ED FD 264 JSR COUT ;print error line index
1131: E0 265 INX ;bump input line index
1132: E0 27 266 CPX #527 ;if pathname > 38 chars,
1134: 80 C0 267 BCS #2 ;then clear line
1136: 90 80 02 268 STA TXBUF2,X ;store char in buffer
1139: 4C E7 10 269 JMP GETPATH2
113C: A9 A0 270 LDA #1 ;"
113E: 20 ED FD 271 JSR COUT ;print space
1141: 8E 80 02 272 STX TXBUF2 ;save buffer length byte
273
-----
274 ; Execute Application File:
275
1144: 20 00 BF 276 JSR MLI
1147: C4 277 HEX C4 ;GET_FILE_INFO
1148: A1 12 278 DA PFINFO
114A: 90 03 279 BCC EXECFILE ;MLI call successful
114C: 4C E2 11 280 JMP HANDLERR ;MLI call error
114F: AD A5 12 281 EXECFILE LDA FIFILID ;#5FF
1152: C9 FF 282 CMP #5FF ;SYS file found so proceed
1154: F0 05 283 BEQ #1 ;SYS file not found
1156: A9 01 284 LDA #1 ;no print error message
1158: 4C E2 11 285 JMP HANDLERR ;set parmlist to
115B: A9 00 286 LDA #0 ;close all files
115D: 8D BA 12 287 STA CLREFNUM
1160: 20 00 BF 288 JSR MLI
1163: CC 289 HEX CC ;CLOSE
1164: B9 12 290 DA PCLOSE
1166: 90 03 291 BCC #2 ;MLI call successful
1168: 4C E2 11 292 JMP HANDLERR ;MLI call error
116B: AD A4 12 293 LDA FIACCESS ;isolate read-protection
116E: 29 01 294 AND #1 ;access attribute bit
1170: D0 05 295 BNE #3 ;file read-enabled
1172: A9 27 296 LDA #327 ;report catch-all
1174: C9 FF 297 CMP #5FF ;I/O ERROR
1177: 20 00 BF 298 JSR MLI
117A: C8 299 HEX C8 ;OPEN
117B: 83 12 300 DA POPEN
117D: 90 03 301 BCC #4 ;MLI call successful
117F: 4C E2 11 302 JMP HANDLERR ;MLI call error
1182: AD B8 12 303 LDA OPREFNUM ;stuff file reference number
1185: 8D BC 12 304 STA RDREFNUM ;in READ and
1188: 8D C4 12 305 STA EOREFNUM ;GET_EOF parmlist
118B: 20 00 BF 306 JSR MLI
118E: D1 307 HEX D1 ;GET_EOF
118F: C3 12 308 DA PEOF
1191: 80 4F 309 BCS HANDLERR ;MLI call error
1193: AD C7 12 310 LDA EOFVAL+2 ;if 24-bit file size
1196: F0 04 311 BEQ #5 ;indicates that size
1198: A5 27 312 LDA #527 ;of file exceeds 64K,
119A: D0 46 313 BNE HANDLERR ;then report I/O ERROR
119C: AD C5 12 314 LDA EOFVAL ;place 16-bit
119F: 8D BF 12 315 STA RDCOUNT ;file size

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11A2: AD C6 12 316 LDA EOFVAL+1 ;into READ
11A5: 8D C0 12 317 STA RDCOUNT+1 ;parmlist
11A8: 20 00 BF 318 JSR MLI
11AB: CA 319 HEX CA ;READ
11AC: 8B 12 320 DA PREAD ;save READ error status
11AE: 08 321 PHP
11AF: 20 00 BF 322 JSR MLI
11B2: CC 323 HEX CC ;CLOSE
11B3: 89 12 324 DA PCLOSE
11B5: 90 04 325 BCC #7 ;should be BCC #62
11B7: 28 326 PLP
11B8: D0 28 327 BNE HANDLERR ;JMP HANDLERR would be safer
11BA: 28 328 BNE PNE
11BB: 80 FA 329 BCS #6 ;should be BCS #61
11BD: 4C 00 20 330 JMP READBUF ;<<<EXECUTE LOADED SYS FILE>>
331
-----
332 ; Perform Destructive Backspace:
333
11C0: A5 24 334 BCKSPC LDA CH ;if cursor at start of line
11C2: F0 0F 335 BEQ #1 ;then get another char.
11C4: CA 336 DEX ;decrement line index,
11C5: A9 A0 337 LDA #1 ;print a
11C7: 20 ED FD 338 JSR CROUT ;space.
11CA: C6 24 339 DEC CH ;go back 2 columns to
11CC: C6 24 340 DEC CH ;compensate for COUT advance.
11CE: 20 ED FD 341 JSR CROUT ;destroy character with space.
11D1: C6 24 342 DEC CH ;and again compensate for COUT
11D3: 4C E7 10 343 JMP GETPATH2 ;get another pathname char
344
-----
345 ; Print Message:
346
11D6: BD 11 12 347 PRINT LDA ZTXT,X
11D9: F0 06 348 BEQ #1
11DB: 20 ED FD 349 JSR COUT
11DE: F0 58 350 INX
11DF: D0 F5 351 BNE PRINT
11E1: 50 352 RTS
353
-----
354 ; Error Handler:
355
11E2: 85 DE 356 HANDLERR STA TEMP ;save MLI error code
11E4: A9 0C 357 LDA #50C ;skip
11E6: 85 25 358 STA CV ;skip
11E8: 20 8E FD 359 JSR CROUT ;skip to 13th row
11EA: 5E 06 360 LDA TEMP ;restore MLI error code
11ED: C9 01 361 CMP #1
11EF: D0 04 362 BNE #1
11F1: A2 48 363 LDX #TXNOTSYS-ZTXT
11F3: D0 16 364 BNE #3 ;always
11F5: C9 A0 365 CMP #540 ;INVALID PATHNAME SYNTAX
11F7: F0 10 366 BEQ #2 ;always
11F9: C9 44 367 CMP #544 ;PATHNAME NOT FOUND
11FB: F0 0C 368 BEQ #2
11FD: C9 45 369 CMP #545 ;VOLUME DIRECTORY NOT FOUND
11FF: F0 08 370 BEQ #2
1201: C9 46 371 CMP #546 ;FILE NOT FOUND
1203: F0 04 372 BEQ #2
1205: A2 62 373 LDX #TXIOERR-ZTXT
1207: D0 02 374 BNE #3 ;always (HEX 2C saves 1 byte)
1209: A2 79 375 LDX #TXFNF-ZTXT
120B: 20 06 11 376 JSR PRINT ;print error message
120E: 4C E7 10 377 JMP GETPATH1
378
-----
379 ; Messages:
380
1211: C5 CE D4 381 ZTXT = #
1214: C5 D2 A0 00 02 C5 C6 C9
121C: D8 A0 A8 00 02 C5 D3 D3
1224: A0 A2 D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE
122C: A2
122D: A0 D4 CF 383 ASC " TO ACCEPT"00
1230: A0 C1 C3 C3 C5 D0 D4 A9
1238: 00
1239: C5 CE D4 384 TXPATH ASC "ENTER PATHNAME OF NEXT APPLICATION"00
123C: C5 D2 A0 00 C1 D4 C8 CE
1244: C1 CD C5 A0 CF C6 A0 CE
124C: C5 D8 D4 A0 C1 D0 D0 CC
1254: C9 C3 C1 D4 C9 CF CE 00
125C: 87 385 TXNOTSYS HEX 87
125D: CE CF D4 386 ASC "NOT A TYPE "SYS" FILE"00
125F: A0 C1 A0 D4 D9 D0 C5 A0
1268: A2 D3 D9 D3 A2 A0 C6 C9
1270: CC C5 00 387
1273: 87 387 TXIOERR HEX 87
1274: C9 AF CF 388 ASC "I/O ERROR "00
1277: A0 C5 D2 D2 CF D2 A0 A0
127F: A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0 A0
1287: A0 A0 00
128A: 87 389 TXFNF HEX 87
128B: C6 C9 CC 390 ASC "FILE/PATH NOT FOUND "00
128E: C5 AF D0 C1 D4 C8 A0 CE
1296: CF D4 A0 C6 CF D5 CE C4
129E: A0 A0 00
391
-----
392 ; Parameter Lists:
393
12A1: 0A 394 PFINFO HEX 0A ;SET/GET_FILE_INFO PARMLIST
12A2: 80 02 395 DA TXBUF2 ;pathname pointer
12A4: 00 396 FIACCESS HEX 00 ;access
12A5: 00 397 FIFILID HEX 00 ;file.type
12A6: 00 00 398 DW 0 ;aux.type
12A8: 00 399 HEX 00 ;storage.type
12A9: 00 00 400 DW 0 ;blocks used
12AB: 00 00 401 DW 0 ;mod.date
12AD: 00 00 402 DW 0 ;mod.time
12AF: 00 00 403 DW 0 ;create.date
12B1: 00 00 404 DW 0 ;create.time
405
-----
12B3: 83 405 POPEN HEX 03 ;OPEN PARMLIST
12B4: 80 02 406 DA TXBUF2 ;pathname pointer
12B6: 80 18 408 DA OPENBUF ;io.buffer
12B8: 00 409 OPREFNUM HEX 00 ;ref.num
410
-----
12B9: 01 411 PCLOSE HEX 01 ;CLOSE PARMLIST

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12BA: 00 412 CLREFNUM HEX 00 ;ref_num
413
12BB: 04 414 PREAD HEX 04 ;READ PARMLIST
12BC: 00 415 ROREFNUM HEX 00 ;ref_num
12BD: 00 20 416 DA READBUF ;data buffer
12BF: 00 00 417 RDCOUNT DW 0 ;request count
12C1: 00 00 418 DW 0 ;trans count
419
12C3: 02 420 PFOF HEX 02 ;SET/GET_EOF PARMLIST
12C4: 00 421 EORFNUM HEX 00 ;ref_num
12C5: 00 00 00 422 EOFVAL DS 3
423
12C8: 01 424 PPFX HEX 01 ;SET/GET_PREFIX PARMLIST
12C9: 80 02 425 DA TXBUF2 ;pathname pointer
426
12CB: 00 00 00 428 DS \

```

--End assembly, 889 bytes. Errors: 0

END OF LISTING 1

LISTING 2: SELECTOR.CODE

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-----
SELECTOR.CODE
by Sandy Mossberg
Merlin-Pro
Copyright (C) 1987
by MicroSPARC, Inc
Concord, MA 01742
-----
CV = $25 ;cursor row
TXBUF2 = $2B0 ;secondary text buffer
MLI = $BF00 ;MLI call entry
BITMAP = $BF58 ;system bit map
KVERSION = $BFFF ;PRODOS version
KEY = $C000 ;keypress storage
STROBE = $C010 ;keyboard strobe
CLREOP = $C020 ;entry to 80-column mode
RDKEY = $FC42 ;clear to end of text screen
CROUT = $F0DC ;get input character
COUT = $F0ED ;output carriage return
SETINV = $FE80 ;set inverse text mode
SETNORM = $FE84 ;set normal text mode
BELL = $FF3A ;output bell character
PTR = $F9 ;pointer
CURLIN = $F8 ;SYS table line-1 being printed
SELECLIN = $FC ;selected line-1 in SYS table
IXSYSEND = $FD ;index to end of SYS table
IXSYSEL = $FE ;index to selected line in table
PELLEN = $FF ;length of selected prefix
OPENBUF = $1C80 ;data buffer for OPEN call
RDBUF = $2000 ;data buffer for READ/WRITE call
PRO1TBL = $5940 ;SYS table in PRODOS 1.1
PRO2TBL = $5B40 ;SYS table in PRODOS 1.2/1.3
LCTBL = $D340 ;SYS table in 2nd LC bank
ORG $1000
-----
Initialize System:
SELSTART CLD ;be safe not sorry
LDA $C082 ;enable monitor ROM
LDA #0
LDX #516
STA BITMAP,X ;free pages 8-8BE
DEX
BNE :1
INX
STX BITMAP+$17 ;protect page 8BF
LDA #5CF ;reserve pages 0-1, 4-7
STA BITMAP ;and free pages 2-3
-----
Restart Selection:
RESTART JSR CLOSEALL ;ensure all files closed
JSR C3ROW ;enable 80-columns, clear screen
LDA #0
STA SELECLIN ;select 1st line
-----
Print Table of SYS Files:
PRTTBL LDX #0
STX CV ;cursor at 1st row
JSR CROUT ;start at 1st line
LDX #0 ;down one row
LDA CURLIN
CMP SELECLIN
BNE :2 ;current line not selected
STX IXSYSEL ;index to start of selected line
JSR SETINV ;make current line inverse
LDA SYSTBL,X
BEQ :4 ;end of SYS table
BPL :3 ;final line char
JSR COUT ;print nonfinal line char
INX
BNE :2 ;always
ORA #580 ;convert 1st line char
JSR COUT ;to negative ASCII
JSR SETNORM ;make subsequent lines normal
INC CURLIN ;bump SYS table line
BNE :1 ;always
STX IXSYSEND ;index to end of SYS table
JSR CLREOP

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-----
Get Menu Command:
GETKEY LDA KEY ;get keypress
BPL GETKEY ;not there
STB STROBE ;gotcha so reset strobe
CMP #58B ;UP ARROW
BEQ UP ;DOWN ARROW
CMP #58A ;DOWN ARROW
BEQ DOWN ;-->
CMP #595 ;-->
BEQ DOWN ;-->
CMP #584 ;^D
BNE :1
JMP DELETE ;CR
BNE #2 ;CR
JMP CR ;AA
CMP #581 ;AA
BEQ ADD ;AA
CMP #588 ;<--
BNE GETKEY
-----
UP Handler:
UP DEC SELECLIN ;upsy-daisy if not
BPL PRTTBL ;above 1st line
LDA MAXLIN ;would be above 1st line
STA SELECLIN ;so select last line
PRTTBL ;always redisplay SYS table
-----
DOWN Handler:
DOWN LDA SELECLIN
CMP MAXLIN
BCC :1 ;not on last line
LDA #1 ;on last line so
STA SELECLIN ;select 1st line
INX SELECLIN ;down-town
BPL PRTTBL ;always redisplay SYS table
-----
ADD Handler:
ADD LDA MAXLIN
CMP #20 ;allow no more than 21
BCS TOPRTTBL ;files in SYS table
LDA #21
STA CV ;cursor at 23rd row after CR
LDX #6
LDA TXTPATH,X
JSR COUT
BPL :1
LDX CLREOP
JSR IXSYSEND ;index to end of SYS table
RDKEY ;get line char
CMP #5FF ;Delete
BEQ ADDBS ;Delete
CMP #588 ;<--
BEQ ADDBS ;Escape
CMP #59B ;Escape
BEQ ADDESC ;Return
CMP #58B ;Return
ADDCR ;
CMP # ;allow no other
BCC ADDKEY ;Control char
CMP #5E0
BCC :1 ;not upper case
AND #5DF ;lower case so upshift
SYSTBL,X ;store char in SYS table
JSR COUT ;print line char
INX
CPX #MAXLIN-SYSTBL-1 ;wipe out char if
BCS ADDBS ;TABLE exceeds 206 chars
TKA ;note carry clear for subtract
SBF ;wipe out char if pathname
CMP #64 ;exceeds 64 chars (4 levels)
BCC ADDKEY ;length OK so get another char
ADDBS CPX IXSYSEND
BEQ ADDKEY ;disable backspace in 1st column
LDA #58B ;printing Control-H through
JSR COUT ;COUT does the backspace
JSR CLREOP ;kill char under cursor
DEX
BNE ADDKEY ;always get another char
CPX IXSYSEND ;Escape in middle of line restarts
ADD :1 ;line entry (carry always set)
LDA #0 ;Escape at start of line aborts ADD
STA SYSTBL,X ;hex zero marks end of SYS table
BCS SAVSYS ;save table if ADD successful
BCC TOTORST ;always escape from ADD mode
CPX IXSYSEND ;if no input then exit
BEQ ADDESC1 ;gracefully (carry always set)
CLC ;flag successful ADD
LDA SYSTBL-1,X ;mark end of entry by
AND #57F ;stripping high bit
STA SYSTBL-1,X ;(i.e. convert to pos ASCII)
INX MAXLIN ;bump line count
BNE ADDESC1 ;always
-----
DELETE Handler:
DELETE LDA MAXLIN ;prevent deleting single
TORSTR1 BEQ TORSTR1 ;file from SYS table
DEC MAXLIN ;reduce SYS table file count
LDA IXSYSEL ;locate selected file position
TAX
DEX ;INX later compensates
TAY
LDA SYSTBL,Y ;locate position of next file
BPL :2 ;final char found
INX ;
BNE :1 ;get another nonfinal char
INX ;index to next file
INX ;index to selected file

```

LISTING 2: SELECTOR.CODE (continued)

```

1127: 89 40 12 203 LDA SYSTBL,Y ;overwrite selected file with
112A: 90 40 12 204 STA SYSTBL,X ; remainder of SYS file table
112D: 08 F6 205 BNE :2 ;loop back if not end of table
206
-----
207 * Save Revised SYS Table to PRODOS and Language Card:
208
112F: A9 21 209 SAVSYS LDA #PRODONAM ;point to pathname
1131: 85 F9 210 STA PTR ; /SELECTOR/PRODOS
1133: A9 12 211 LDA #>PRODONAM
1135: 85 FA 212 STA PTR+1
1137: 20 BC 11 213 JSR OPENREAD ;setup, OPEN and READ file
113A: 09 214 PHP ;save OPEN/READ status
113B: AD 81 C0 215 LDA SC08R1 ;write-enable 2nd LC bank
113E: AD 81 C0 216 LDA SC08R1
1141: A2 C0 217 LDX #MAXLIN-SYSTBL+1
1143: 8D 3F 12 218 LDA SYSTBL-1,X ;move SYS table to 2nd LC bank
1146: 9D 3F D3 219 STA LCTBL-1,X ; regardless of OP/READ status
1149: AC FF BF 220 LDY KVERSION
114C: C0 02 221 CPY #2
114E: 80 05 222 BCS :2 ; PRODOS version >1.1
1150: 9D 3F 59 223 STA PRO1TBL-1,X ; save in PRODOS 1.1.1 file
1153: 90 03 224 BCC :3 ; always
1155: 9D 3F 5B 225 STA PRO2TBL-1,X ; save in PRODOS 1.2/1.3 file
1158: C9 226 CA 3 OEX
1159: D0 EB 227 BNE :1
115B: 28 228 P.LP ;restore OPEN/READ status
115D: 80 1A 229 BCS TORSTRT ;OPEN/READ call error
115E: 20 00 BF 230 JSR MLI ;reset MARK to start of file
1161: CE 231 HEX CE ;SET MARK
1162: 07 12 232 DA MARKPARM ; (no call error expected)
1164: AD 05 12 233 LDA RWTRANS ;put true length
1167: 8D 03 12 234 STA RWCOUNT ; of PRODOS
116A: AD 06 12 235 LDA RWTRANS+1 ; into R/W
116D: 8D 04 12 236 STA RWCOUNT+1 ; parmlist
1170: 20 00 BF 237 JSR MLI ;write file to disk
1173: CB 238 HEX CB ;WRITE
1174: FF 11 239 DA RWPARM
1176: 9D 03 240 BCC TORSTRT1 ;no WRITE call error
1178: 20 3A FF 241 TORSTRT JSR BELL ;gong means call is wrong
117B: 4C 17 10 242 TORSTRT1 JMP RESTART ;all's well if no bell
243
-----
244 * CR Handler (Execute Selected File):
245
117E: A5 FE 246 CR LDA IXSYSEL ;point to selected file
1180: 89 3F 247 ADC #SYSTBL-1 ;compensate for carry set
1182: 85 F9 248 SIA PTR
1184: A9 12 249 LDA #>SYSTBL
1186: 85 FA 250 STA PTR+1
1188: 20 BC 11 251 JSR OPENREAD ;OPEN and READ selected file
118B: 80 EB 252 BCS TORSTRT ;OPEN/READ call error
118D: 20 B5 11 253 JSR CLOSEALL ;CLOSE selected file
1190: 20 00 BF 254 JSR MLI ;get info to check for SYS file
1193: C4 255 HEX C4 ;GET_FILE_INFO
1194: 0F 12 256 DA GFIPARM
1196: 80 E0 257 BCS TORSTRT ;GET_FILE_INFO call error
1198: AD 13 12 258 LDA GFIFITYP
119B: C9 FF 259 CMP #SFF ;SYS file code
119D: D0 D9 260 BNE TORSTRT ;nonSYS file is a no-no
119F: AD 80 02 261 LDA TXBUF2 ;save length of system
11A2: 48 262 PHA ; file on stack
11A3: A5 FF 263 LDA PFXLEN ;set length of
11A5: 8D 80 02 264 STA TXBUF2 ; file prefix
11A8: 20 00 BF 265 JSR MLI ;set file prefix
11AB: C5 266 HEX C5 ;SET PREFIX
11AC: 0C 12 267 DA PFXPARM ; (no call error expected)
11AE: 68 268 PLA ;restore length of system
11AF: 8D 80 02 269 STA TXBUF2 ; file from stack
11B2: 4C 00 20 270 JMP RWBUF ;<<<EXECUTE SELECTED FILE>>
271
-----
272 * Close All Files:
273
11B5: 20 00 BF 274 CLOSEALL JSR MLI
11B8: CC 275 HEX CC ;CLOSE
11B9: F7 11 276 DA CLPARM
11BB: 60 277 RTS
278
-----
279 * Setup, Open and Read File:
280
11BC: A0 00 281 OPENREAD LDY #0 ;copy file name to text buffer
11BE: 8C 03 12 282 STY RWCOUNT
11C1: 81 F9 283 :1 LDA (PTR),Y ;get char
11C3: 10 0E 284 BPL :3 ;final char
11C5: C9 AF 285 CMP #"/"
11C7: D0 02 286 BNE :2
11C9: 84 FF 287 STY PFXLEN ;save length of file prefix
11CB: 20 7F 288 AND #57F ;convert to positive ASCII
11CD: 99 81 02 289 STA TXBUF2+1,Y ;always nonfinal char to buffer
11D0: C8 290 INY
11D1: D0 EE 291 BNE :1
11D3: 99 81 02 292 :3 STA TXBUF2+1,Y ;copy final char to buffer
11D6: C8 293 INY
11D7: 8C 80 02 294 STY TXBUF2 ;save length byte
11DA: 20 00 BF 295 JSR MLI ;open file
11DD: C8 296 HEX C8 ;OPEN
11DE: F9 11 297 DA OPPARM
11E0: 80 14 298 BCS :4 ;OPEN call error
11E2: AD FE 11 299 LDA OPREFNUM ;stuff file referenced
11E5: 8D 00 12 300 STA RWREFNUM ; in R/W parmlist
11E8: 8D 08 12 301 STA MWREFNUM ; and SET MARK parmlist
11EB: A9 9F 302 LDA #SFF ;maximum bytes transferable:
11ED: 8D 04 12 303 STA RWCOUNT-1 ; $8F00-$2000-$9F00
11F0: 20 00 BF 304 JSR MLI ;read file from disk
11F3: CA 305 HEX CA ;READ
11F4: FF 11 306 DA RWPARM
11F6: 60 307 :4 RTS ;check error on return to caller
308
-----
309 * Parameter Lists:
310
11F7: 81 00 311 CLPARM DFB 1,0 ;CLOSE PARMLIST (all files)
312
11F9: 03 313 OPPARM HEX 03 ;OPEN PARMLIST

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11FA: 80 02 314 DA TXBUF2 ; pathname pointer
11FC: 00 1C 315 DA OPENBUF ;.io.buffer
11FE: 00 316 OPREFNUM HEX 00 ; ref num
317 -----
11FF: 04 318 RWPARM HEX 04 ; READ/WRITE PARMLIST
1200: 00 319 RWREFNUM HEX 00 ; ref num
1201: 00 20 320 DA RWBUF ; data buffer
1203: 00 00 321 RWCOUNT DA 0 ; request count
1205: 00 00 322 RWTRANS DA 0 ; trans count
323 -----
1207: 02 324 MARKPARM HEX 02 ; SET MARK PARMLIST
1208: 00 325 NKREFNUM HEX 00 ; ref num
1209: 00 00 00 326 HEX 000000 ; MARK=0 (start of file)
327 -----
120C: 01 328 PFXPARM HEX 01 ; SET PREFIX PARMLIST
120D: 00 02 329 DA TXBUF2 ; pathname pointer
330 -----
120F: 0A 331 GFIPARM HEX 0A ; GET_FILE_INFO PARMLIST
1210: 80 02 332 DA TXBUF2 ; pathname pointer
1212: 00 333 HEX 00 ; access code
1213: 00 334 GFIFITYP HEX 00 ; file type
1214: 00 00 00 335 DS 13 ; other stuff
1217: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
121F: 00 00 336
337 * Pathname of Target PRODOS File:
338
1221: AF D3 C5 339 PRODONAM DCI "/SELECTOR/PRODOS"
1224: CC C5 C3 D4 CF D2 AF D0
122C: D2 CF C4 CF 53
340 -----
341 * Text:
342
1231: A0 BA C8 343 TXTPATH REV "PATH: "
1234: D4 C1 D0 344 HEX 8D
1237: 8D 345 TXTEND
346
1238: 00 00 00 347 ERR --1/SYSTBL ;trap extension beyond SYSTBL
123B: 00 00 00 00 00 348 DS SELSTART+$240-TXTEND
349
350 * Table of System Files
351
1240: AF D3 C5 351 SYSTBL DCI "/SELECTOR/BASIC.SYSTEM"
1243: CC C5 C3 D4 CF D2 AF C2
1248: C1 D3 C9 C3 AE D3 D9 D3
1253: D4 C5 4D
1256: 00 352
353 STBLEND HEX 00 ; end-of-table marker
1257: 00 00 00 355 DS SELSTART-$300-STBLEND-1
356
12FF: 00 357 MAXLIN HEX 00 ; highest line 1 in SYS table

```

--End assembly. 768 bytes. Errors: 0

END OF LISTING 2

KEY PERFECT 5.0
RUN ON
SELECTOR.CODE

| CODE-5.0 | ADDR# - ADDR# | CODE-4.0 |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| F86CD9D9 | 1000 - 104F | 284B |
| D48B60D7 | 1050 - 109F | 2708 |
| 25528080 | 10A0 - 10EF | 25A7 |
| 9374AB2E | 10F0 - 113F | 22FE |
| 96E4D5FE | 1140 - 118F | 2395 |
| 13FA3866 | 1190 - 11DF | 28DC |
| DC08F326 | 11E0 - 122F | 2382 |
| A0C7E197 | 1230 - 127F | 27D1 |
| 5678BE35 | 1280 - 12CF | 00 |
| 6A4C770D | 12D0 - 12FF | 00 |
| D73B7408 | = PROGRAM TOTAL = | 0300 |

LISTING 3: SELECTOR.INST

```

10 REM *****
20 REM * SELECTOR.INST *
30 REM * BY SANDY MOSSBERG *
40 REM * COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 *
50 REM * BY MICROSPARC, INC *
60 REM * CONCORD, MA 01742 *
70 REM *****
80 DS = CHR$(4)
90 VERS = PEEK(49151)
100 IF NOT VERS THEN PRINT "PRODOS not sup
ported": END
110 IF VERS = 1 THEN START = 5700: GOTO 130
120 START = 5900
130 PRINT D$"BLOAD PRODOS.TSYS,A$2000"
140 PRINT D$"BLOAD SELECTOR.CODE,A$START"
150 PRINT D$"BSAVE PRODOS.TSYS,A$2000"
160 PRINT D$" -PRODOS"

```

END OF LISTING 3