

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

EF9365, EF9366 Data Sheet

EF6800 Programming Manual

Algorithm for computer control of a digital plotter - IBM system journal vol 4 n° 1

La Réalisation des logiciels graphiques interactifs CEA - EDF - INRIA - EYROLLES

Principles of Interactive Computer Graphics W. NEWMAN - RF SPROULL  
Mac Graw Hill New York 1979

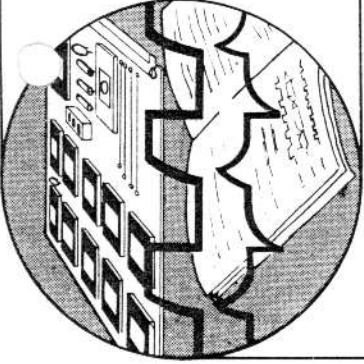
Filling algorithms for raster graphics T. PAULIDIS  
Comp. Graphics and Image proc. 10 - 1979.

Circles generators for display devices, Computer Graphics and Image Processing 5, 1976, 280-288.  
B.K.P. - HORN.

Algorithms for Generation of discrete circles, rings and disks, Computer Graphics and Image Processing  
10, 1979, 366 - 371 MAREK DOROS.

Informations contained in this application note have been carefully checked and are believed to be entirely reliable.  
However, no responsibility is assumed for inaccuracies.

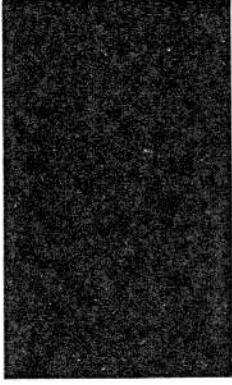
Printed in France



# APPLICATION NOTE

NOVEMBER 1982

NA-028A



## Basic routines for EF9365 and EF9366 graphic display processors

Philippe LAMBINET  
Laboratoire d'Applications

 **THOMSON-EFCIS**  
Integrated Circuits

### INTRODUCTION

Programmers, using Assembly Language, will find in this Application Note, some software tools, allowing them to build more powerful programs. Routines developed thereafter have been chosen because they are very commonly used. All software has been written in EF6800 Assembly language. Fully optimized routines are often very hard to understand and always hard to modify. We tried to follow algorithms closely so as to make programs as clear as possible.

### SOFTWARE CHARACTER GENERATOR

EF9365 users often think they have a restricted character set: the 96 on-chip character set. This routine shows that any character set is possible, in any type of matrix. A scaling factor, in CSIZE register, can be applied to the 8 x 10 matrix chosen in our program (cf fig. 1) on both X and Y sizes independently. Program reads the matrix and writes corresponding dots on the screen as shown in the algorithm (cf fig. 2), space between characters is included in the 8 x 10 matrix.

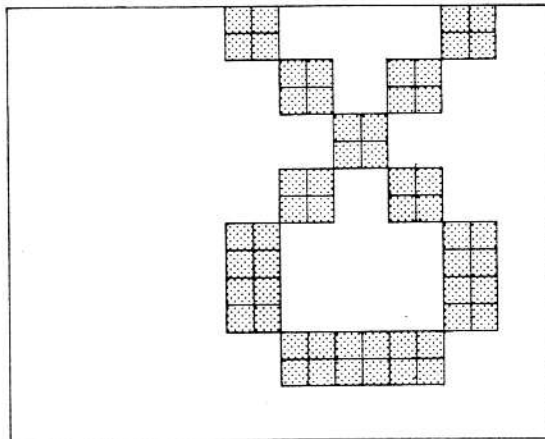
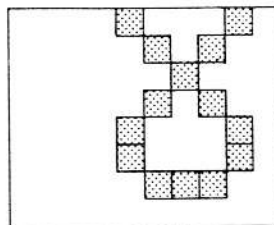


FIGURE 1 - SCALING FACTOR EFFECT ON 8 x 10 MATRIX

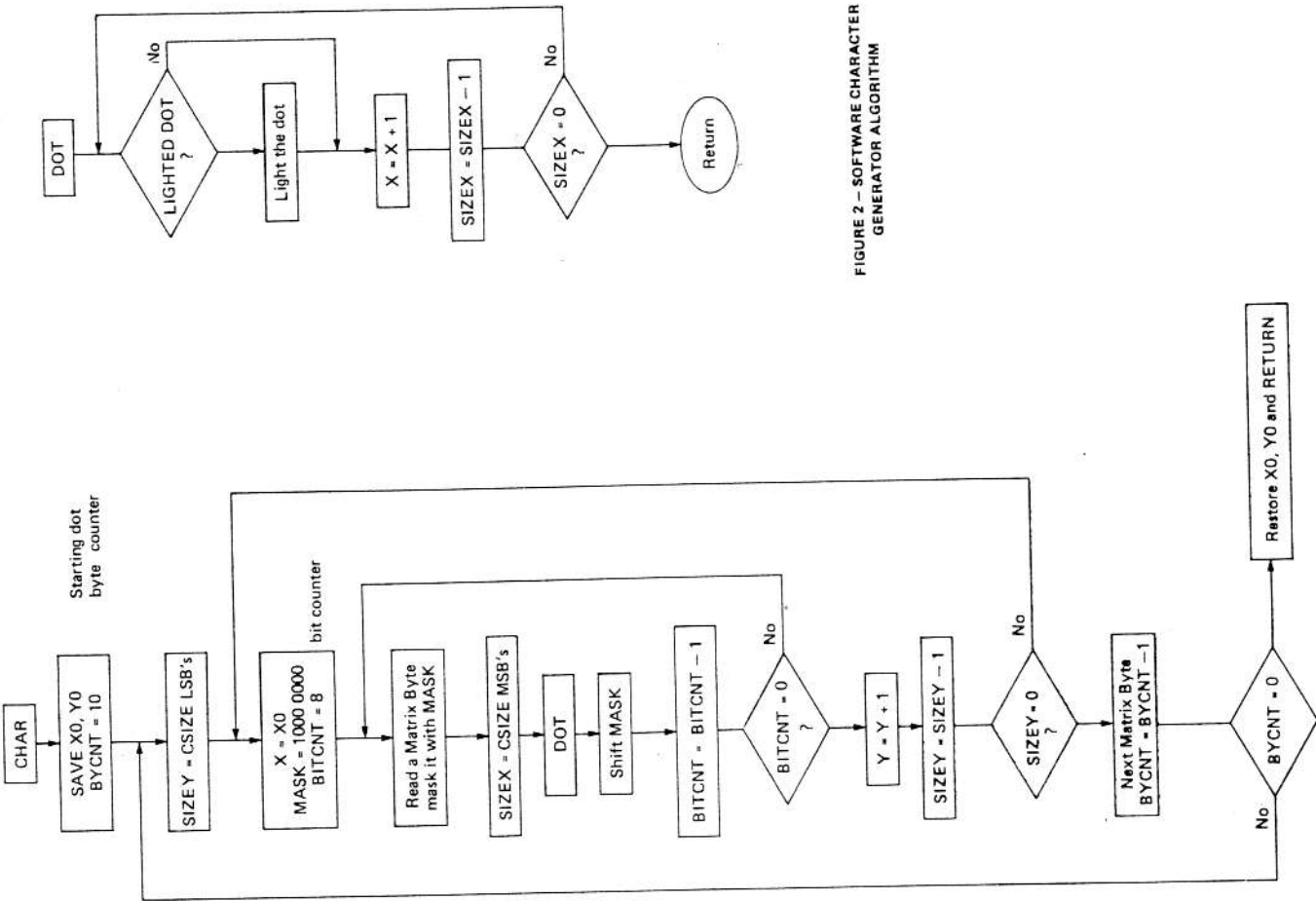


FIGURE 2 - SOFTWARE CHARACTER GENERATOR ALGORITHM

PAGE 001 CHARGEN .SA:0

```

*****
* -----CHARACTER GENERATION SUBROUTINE-----*
*****

```

This subroutine can be used to write any character defined by software.

Each character is defined by 10 bytes, allowing a 8 x 10 matrix. First byte is always the image of the character bottom.last byte is always the image of the character top. Left side of the character is described by MSB's.Right side by LSB's.

This subroutine is called on address CHAR by the mean of a JSR CHAR instruction

Before you call this subroutine, some actions are to be taken

- 1- The character matrix is defined somewhere in memory by 10 byte table.
- 2- EP9365 or EP9366 registers are correctly initialized.
- 3- X index register of EP6300 processor points to the character matrix.

this subroutine is non-reentrant.

all registers are modified by this subroutine.

EXTERNAL CONDITIONS :

INPUT: A and B - no condition

OUTPUT: All registers changed

Subroutine features:

this subroutine executes any character writing .

this subroutine takes care of GDP register CSIZE to write. this means that all sizes are available between 1 and 16, on both X and Y directions.

X register is automatically incremented and updated so as to point to the next character when subroutine has ended.

the following features are not implemented:

writing along Y axis

writing slanted characters.

PAGE 002 CHARGEN .SA:0

```

*
* OPT REL
* XREF CCOLOR,CTRL1,CTRL2,CSIZE,MSBX,MSBY,CMD
* XDEF CHAR
*****
*MACRO*
*****
* THIS MACRO IS USED TO TEST IF GDP IS READY FOR A NEW COMMAND
*
TRST MACR
LDAB CMD
BITB #304
BEQ *-5
ENDM
*****
*
* DSCT

```

```

0000
0000 0002 A MSVX RMB 2 X POSITION SAFEGUARD
0002 0002 A MSVY RMB 2 Y POSITION SAFEGUARD
0004 0001 A LITDOT RMB 1 DOT IMAGE
0005 0001 A SIZEZ RMB 1 X SCALING FACTOR
0006 0001 A SIZEY RMB 1 Y SCALING FACTOR
0007 0001 A MASK RMB 1 MASK
0008 0001 A BITCNT RMB 1 BIT COUNTER
0009 0001 A BYTCNT RMB 1 BYTE COUNTER
*

```

0000 PSCPT

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* SUBROUTINE USED TO LIGHT OR SWITCH OFF A DOT \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES A DOT (LIGHTED OR SWITCHED OFF) \*  
 \* ACCORDING TO THE X SCALING FACTOR. \*  
 \* EACH DOT IS REPEATED AS MANY TIMES AS SPECIFIED BY \*  
 \* X SCALING FACTOR. THIS REPRODUCES THE GDP INTERNAL FUNCTION. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

0000 B6 0004 D DOT LDAA LITDOT IN LITDOT: 0 IF DOT TO BE SWITCHED OFF
0003 81 00 A CMPA #800 1 IF DOT TO BE LIGHTED
0005 27 0C 0013 BEQ SWIOFF IF 0 DOT UNCHANGED
0007 86 80 A LDAA #880 IF 1, LIGHT ONE DOT COMMAND (SHORT VECTOR CMD)
0009 E7 0000 A STAA CMD
000C TEST
0013 7C 0001 A SWIOFF LMC MSBX+1 X INCREMENTATION
0016 26 03 0013 ENE DECSIZ IF #0 NO MSB UPDATING
0018 7C 0000 A INC MSBX IF =0 BORROW ON MSB
001B 7A 0005 D DECSIZ DEC SIZE X SCALING FACTOR DECREMENTATION
001E 26 E0 0000 BNE DOT IF #0 SAME DOT IS WRITTEN AGAIN
0020 39 RTS

```

```

*****
* SUBROUTINE USED TO READ X SCALING FACTOR IN CSIZE REGISTER *
*****
0021 F6 0000 A READSX LDAB CSIZE 4 MSB's OF CSIZE
0024 0C CLC GIVE THE X SCALING FACTOR
0025 56 FORB FOUR RIGHT SHIFTS GIVE IT
0026 57 ASRB
0027 57 ASRB
0028 57 ASRB
0029 F7 0005 D STAB SIZE X AND WE CAN SAVE IT IN SIZE X VARIABLE
002C 39 RTS

```

```

*****
* SUBROUTINE USED TO READ Y SCALING FACTOR IN CSIZE REGISTER *
*****
002D F6 0000 A READSY LDAB CSIZE
0030 C4 0F A ANDB #80F CLEAR 4 MSB's OF CSIZE
0032 F7 0006 D STAB SIZE Y BEFORE SAVING IT IN SIZE X VARIABLE
0035 39 RTS

```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ---MAIN SUBROUTINE--- \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* THIS IS THE ENTRY POINT OF THE CHARACTER GENERATOR \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

```

0036 B6 0000 P CHAR EQU
0036 B6 0001 A LDAA MSBY+1 Y POSITION SAFEGUARD IN MSBVX
0039 E7 0003 D STAA MSVAVY+1
003C B6 0000 A LDAA MSBY
003F E7 0002 D STAA MSVAVY
0042 B6 0000 A LDAA MSBX
0045 E7 0000 D STAA MSVAVX
0048 B6 0001 A LDAA MSBX+1
004B E7 0001 D STAA MSVAVY+1
004E 86 0A A LDAA #80A
0050 E7 0009 D STAA BYTCNT
0053 39 EQU
0053 BD 002D P LOOP1 *
0056 P LOOP2 EQU
0056 EQU *
0056 B6 0000 D LDAA MSVAVX
0059 E7 0000 A STAA MSBX
005C B6 0001 D LDAA MSVAVY+1
005F E7 0001 A STAA MSBX+1
0062 86 80 A LDAA #880
0064 E7 0007 D STAA MASK MASK:10000000 THIS BYTE IS USED
0067 86 03 A LDAA #808 TO TEST EACH BIT OF A MATRIX BYTE
0069 E7 0008 D STAA BYTCNT 8 BIT COUNTER INITIALISATION
006C P LOOP3 EQU *
006C EQU *
006E A6 00 A LDAA 0,X
006E B4 0007 D ANDA MASK
0071 E7 0004 D STAA LITDOT BIT TEST
0074 BD 0021 P JSR READSX COMMAND BIT SETTING
0077 BD 0000 P JSR DOT X SCALING FACTOR READING
007A 0C CLC DOT ON OR OFF ACCORDING TO LITDOT
007B 76 0007 D ROR MASK MASK BYTE UPDATING TO ACCESS NEXT DOT
007E 7A 0008 D DEC BYTCNT IF #0 NEXT BIT
0081 26 E9 006C BNE LOOP3 IF =0 EXIT FROM LOOP3
0083 7C 0001 A INC MSBY+1 UPDATES Y POSITION
0086 7A 0006 D DEC SIZE Y
0089 26 CB 0056 BNE LOOP2 IF #0 SAME BYTE IS WRITTEN AGAIN
008B 08 INX IF =0 EXIT FROM LOOP2 AND TAKE NEXT BYTE
008C 7A 0009 D DEC BYTCNT UPDATES BYTE COUNTER
008F 26 C2 0053 BNE LOOP1 IF #0 CONTINUE
0091 B6 0002 D LDAA MSVAVY IF =0 CHARACTER GENERATION IS DONE,EXIT
0094 B7 0000 A STAA MSBY RESTORE Y POSITION
0097 B6 0003 D LDAA MSVAVY+1
009A B7 0001 A STAA MSBY+1
009D 39 RTS

```

```

*****
* EXAMPLE FOR MATRIX PROGRAMMING *
*****
* WE GIVE HERE ALL GREEK LETTERS DEFINED AS NECESSARY *
* TO SUIT WITH CHARGEN SUBROUTINE. *
* HB:OMEGA IS GIVEN IN BOTH LOWER AND UPPER CASE *
*****
ALPHA FDB $0031,$4444,$4A31,$0000,$0000
*
BETA FDB $0040,$2020,$3922,$2230,$2230
*
GAMA FDB $0030,$3030,$1013,$1412,$6100
*
DELTA FDB $0030,$4848,$3020,$4040,$4830
*
EPSILO FDB $0018,$2040,$7840,$2018,$0000
*
DZETA FDB $0013,$0433,$4040,$2010,$0E16
*
TETA FDB $0013,$2442,$427E,$4242,$2418
*
ETA FDB $0002,$0202,$1212,$1252,$2000
*
IOTA FDB $0030,$4840,$4040,$4000,$0000
*
KAPPA FDB $0044,$4A50,$6050,$4840,$0000
*
LAMDA FDB $0042,$2418,$1010,$1010,$2040
*
MU FDB $0040,$4040,$7448,$4848,$4800
*
NU FDB $0020,$3028,$2422,$6200,$0000
*
KSI FDB $000C,$023C,$4020,$1820,$1C08
*
OMICRO FDB $0018,$2442,$4224,$1800,$0000
*
PI FDB $0014,$1414,$1454,$3F00,$0000
*
RO FDB $0040,$4040,$5864,$4224,$1800
*
SIGMA FDB $0000,$1824,$4224,$1F00,$0000
*
THO FDB $0008,$0808,$0848,$3F00,$0000
*
UMICRO FDB $0018,$2424,$2424,$6200,$0000
*
PHI FDB $0010,$1033,$5454,$5433,$1010
*
KI FDB $0023,$1408,$1462,$0000,$0000
*
PSI FDB $0008,$0808,$1C2A,$2A2A,$4908
*
OMEGA FDB $0036,$4949,$4941,$2200,$0000
*
OMEGAM FDB $0063,$2222,$4141,$4122,$1C00
*

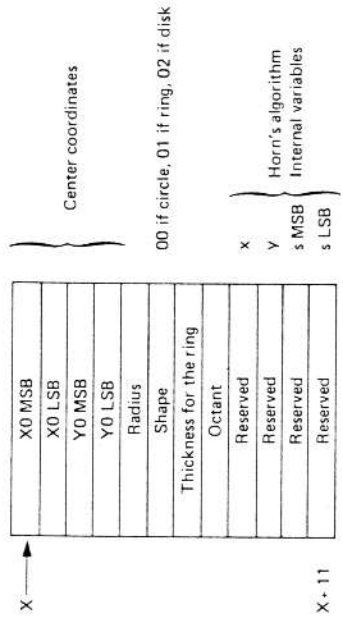
```

### SOFTWARE CIRCLE, RING, AND DISK GENERATOR

The following program is based on Horn's algorithm (see figure 3). It allows radius values from 0 to FF (hexadecimal). The center of the circles, disks or rings can be placed anywhere within the 12 bits computing space of the GDP.

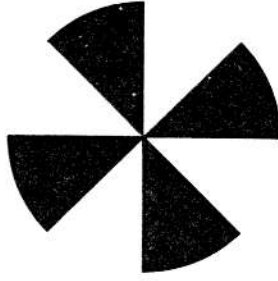
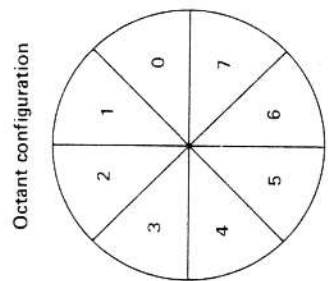
Two versions are given : the first is working with the EF9365 (square pixel), the second is working with the EF9366 (Pixel Height is twice Pixel width). Only one subroutine changes : PL0365 becomes PL0366 subroutine.

In the program, the three algorithms, which are very similar, are mixed and a test is done each time an operation is particular to one type of drawing.  
 The circle, ring and disk generator needs a list of parameters given in a 12 bytes RAM table : pointed by X register (of EF6800) for calling sequence.



In byte "octant" are given octants to be lighted :  
 b0 = 0 octant 0 switched off, b0 = 1 lighted  
 b1 = 0 octant 1 switched off, b1 = 1 lighted.  
 ...

See figure 4 for octant localization.



Example : Octant = 55 hexadecimal  
 Shape = 02 (disk).

FIGURE 4

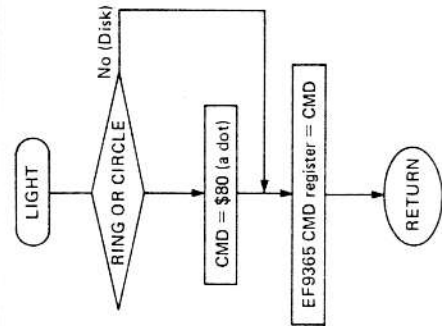


FIGURE 3B

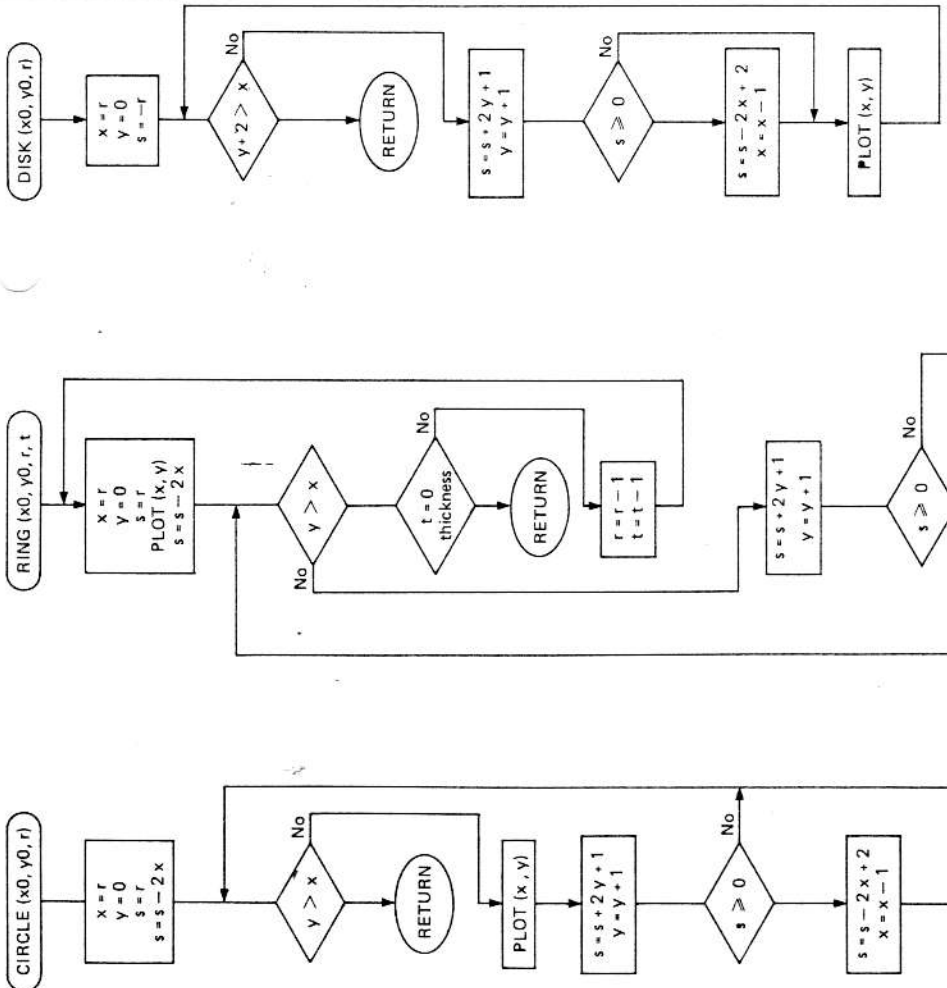
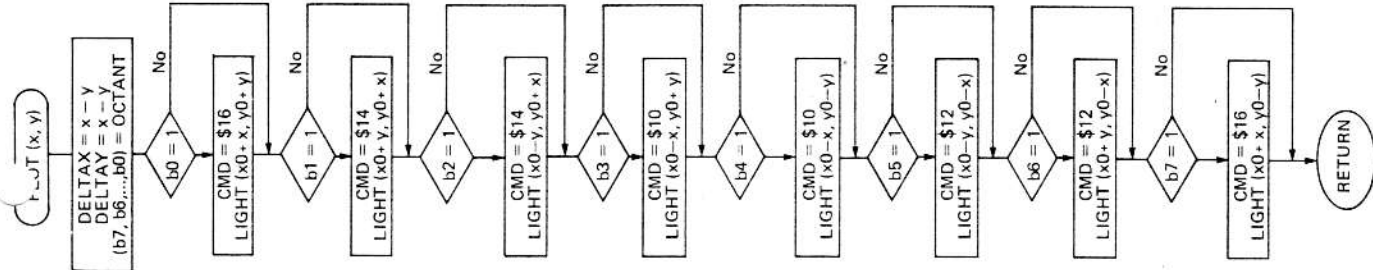


FIGURE 3A - HORN'S ALGORITHMS

PAGE 001 CERGOP .SA:0

```

OPT REL SUBROUTINE GIVEN IN RELOCATABLE FORMAT
XDEF PCIRCL ENTRY POINT
XREF CHD,MSBX,MSBY,DELTA,DELTA
** EF9365 OR EF9366 REGISTERS ADDRESSES ARE DEFINED IN THE *
** CALLING PROGRAM
D5CT
** 2 RAM BYTES ARE RESERVED IN SUBROUTINE AREA SO AS TO SAVE X
** X INITIAL VALUE IS PRESERVED USING THIS RAM LOCATION.
** BECAUSE OF THAT,CIRCLE SUBROUTINE IS NOT RECENTRANT.

```

```

0000 0002 A SAVX RMB 2
0000 PSC1

```

```

** USEFUL SUBROUTINES*

```

```

0000 P ADD16 EQU *
** THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS P1 AND P2.
** 16 BITS SIGNED PARAMETERS.
** INPUT STACK STATE (BEFORE ADD16 CALLING).

```

```

SP-( P1H )
( P1L )
( P2H )
( P2L )

```

```

** OUTPUT STACK STATE (AFTER RTS)

```

```

( )
( P1H )
( P1L )
( P2H )
( P2L )
SP-( P2L )
** WITH RESULT (P1+P2) LSB IN A, AND MSB IN B

```

```

** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES G.D.P X COORDINATE
** REGISTER IN ADDRESS X OR Y WITH X0.
** INPUT PARAMETERS: IN A X OR Y

```

```

0000 30 TSX
0001 A6 03 LDAA 3,X P1L IN A
0003 A8 05 ADDA 5,X P1L+P2L IN A
0005 E6 04 LDAB 4,X P2H IN B
0007 C9 00 ADCB £90 P2H+C IN B
0009 EB 02 ADDB 2,X P1H+P2H

```

```

PAGE 002 CERGOP .SA:0
000B EE 00 LDX 0,X RETURN ADDRESS
000D 31 INS
000E 31 INS
000F 31 INS
0010 31 INS
0011 31 INS
0012 31 INS
0013 6E 00 JMP 0,X STACK RESTORED
0015 P SUB16 EQU * RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE

```

```

** THIS SUBROUTINE'S SUBTRACTS P2 AND P1
** 16 BITS SIGNED PARAMETERS.
** INPUT: STACK STATE IS THE SAME AS
** INPUT STACK STATE OF ADD16.
** OUTPUT: STACK STATE IS THE SAME AS
** OUTPUT STACK STATE OF ADD16
** WITH RESULT=P2-P1.
** NO INPUT CONDITIONS ON A,B,X REGISTERS. X REGISTER MODIFIED*
** OUTPUT CONDITION: A CONTAINS P2-P1 LSB.B CONTAINS P2-P1 MSB*

```

```

0015 30 TSX
0016 A6 05 LDAA 5,X P2L IN A
0018 A0 03 SUBA 3,X P2L-P1L IN A
001A F6 04 LDAB 4,X P2H IN B
001C C2 00 ADCB £90 P2H-C=P2H
001E E0 02 SUBB 2,X P2H-P1H IN B
0020 EE 00 LDX 0,X
0022 31 INS
0023 31 INS
0024 31 INS
0025 31 INS
0026 31 INS
0027 31 INS
0028 6E 00 JMP 0,X
002A P ADD16 EQU *

```

```

** THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS I TO S PARAMETER

```

```

002A 6C 0B INC 11,X sL
002C 26 02 0030 BNE STOP
002E 6C 0A INC 10,X
0030 39 RTS
0031 P ADXC00 EQU *

```

```

** THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES G.D.P X COORDINATE
** REGISTER IN ADDRESS X OR Y WITH X0.
** INPUT PARAMETERS: IN A X OR Y

```

```

0031 5F CLRUB
0032 36 PSHA
0033 37 PSWB
0034 A6 01 LDAA 1,X x0L
0036 E6 00 LDAB 0,X x0H
0038 36 PSHA
0039 37 PSWB
003A B0 0000 P JSR ADD16
003D FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
0040 F7 0000 A STAB MSBX
0043 B7 0001 A STAA MSBX+1
0046 39 RTS

```

```

*****
0047 P ADYCOO EQU *
*****
*THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES G.D.P COORDINATE
*REGISTER IN ADDING x OR y WITH y0L.
*INPUT PARAMETERS:IN A x OR y.
  CLR B
  PSH B
  PSUB
  LDA A 03 A
  LDAB 3,X y0L
  PSUB 2,X y0H
  PSUB
  JSR ADD16
  LD X MSBY
  STAB MSBY
  STAA MSBY+1
  RTS
*****
0050 P SUYCOO EQU *
*****
*THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES G.D.P X COORDINATE
*REGISTER IN SUBTRACTING x0 WITH x OR y.
*INPUT PARAMETERS:IN A x OR y.
  LDAB 1,X x0L
  PSUB
  LDAB 0,X x0H
  PSUB
  CLR B
  PSH B
  JSR SUB16
  LD X SAVX
  STAB SAVX
  STAA MSBX+1
  RTS
*****
0073 P SUYCOO EQU *
*****
*THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES G.D.P Y COORDINATE
*REGISTER IN SUBTRACTING y0 WITH x OR y.
*INPUT PARAMETERS:x OR y.
  LDAB 3,X y0L
  PSUB
  LDAB 2,X y0H
  PSUB
  CLR B
  PSH B
  JSR SUB16
  LD X SAVX
  STAB SAVX
  STAA MSBY+1
  RTS

```

```

*****
0089 P PL0365 EQU *
*****
* THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED BY ALL CIRCLE,RING AND DISK MODES
* ONCE A DOT IS COMPUTED(x AND y),THIS SUBROUTINE LIGHTS
* DOTS ACCORDING TO THE COORDINATES OF THE CIRCLE CENTER.
* 8 DOTS ARE PLOTTED EACH TIME ONE DOT IS COMPUTED.
* DEDUCTION IS DONE BY SYMETRY.
* THIS SUBROUTINE TAKES CARE OF OCT INDICATOR TO KNOW WHICH
* OCTANTS ARE TO BE LIGHTED.
* NO INPUT CONDITION ON A,B REGISTERS
* X REGISTERS MUST CONTAIN THE ADDRESS OF THE PARAMETERS TABLE.
* X IS NOT MODIFIED ON OUTPUT,ALL OTHERS REGISTERS LOST.
*****
0089 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
008B A0 09 A SUBA 9,X y x-y
008D B7 0000 A STAA DELTAX
0090 B7 0000 A STAA DELTAY
0093 A6 07 A LDAA 7,X OCTANT
0095 B5 01 A BITA £$1
0097 27 0F 00A8 BEQ OCT2
*****FIRST OCTANT*****
0099 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
009B BD 0031 P JSR ADXC00 x+x0
009E A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
00A0 BD 0047 P JSR ADYC00 y+y0
00A3 86 16 A LDAA £$16
00A5 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
00A8 A6 07 A OCT2 LDAA 7,X
00AA B5 02 A BITA £$2
00AC 27 0F 00B0 BEQ OCT3
*****SECOND OCTANT*****
00AE A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
00B0 BD 0031 P JSR ADXC00 y+x0
00B3 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
00B5 BD 0047 P JSR ADYC00 x+y0
00B8 86 14 A LDAA £$14
00BA BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
00BD A6 07 A OCT3 LDAA 7,X
00BF B5 04 A BITA £$4
00C1 27 0F 00D2 BEQ OCT4
*****THIRD OCTANT*****
00C3 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
00C5 BD 005D P JSR SUXC00 x0-y
00C8 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
00CA BD 0047 P JSR ADYC00 x+y0
00CD 86 14 A LDAA £$14
00CF BD 013C P JSR LIGHT

```



```

0002 A6 07 A OCT4 LDAA 7,X
0004 B5 08 A BITA £$8
0006 27 0F 00E7 BEQ OCT5
*****FOURTH OCTANT*****
0008 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X
000A BD 005D P JSR SUXC00 x0-x
000C A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
000E BD 0047 P JSR ADYC00 y+y0
0010 86 10 A LDAA £$10
0012 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
0014 A6 07 A OCT5 LDAA 7,X
0016 85 10 A BITA £$10
0018 27 0F 00FC BEQ OCT6
*****FIFTH OCTANT*****
001A A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
001C BD 005D P JSR SUXC00 x0-x
001E A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0020 BD 0073 P JSR SUYC00 y0-y
0022 86 10 A LDAA £$10
0024 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
0026 A6 07 A OCT6 LDAA 7,X
0028 85 20 A BITA £$20
002A 27 0F 0111 BEQ OCT7
*****SIXTH OCTANT*****
002C A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
002E BD 005D P JSR SUXC00 x0-y
0030 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
0032 BD 0073 P JSR SUYC00 y0-x
0034 86 12 A LDAA £$12
0036 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
0038 A6 07 A OCT7 LDAA 7,X
003A 85 40 A BITA £$40
003C 27 0F 0126 BEQ OCT8
*****SEVENTH OCTANT*****
003E A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0040 BD 0031 P JSR ADXC00 x0+y
0042 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
0044 BD 0073 P JSR SUYC00 y0-x
0046 86 12 A LDAA £$12
0048 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
004A A6 07 A OCT8 LDAA 7,X
004C 85 00 A BITA £$80
004E 27 0F 013B BEQ ENDPLO
*****EIGHTH OCTANT*****
0050 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X
0052 BD 0031 P JSR ADXC00 x0+x
0054 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0056 86 16 A LDAA £$16
0058 BD 013C P JSR LIGHT
005A 3B 39 ENDPL0 RTS

```

```

013C P LIGHT EQU *
*****
* LIGHT SUBROUTINE LIGHTS A DOT IF IN CIRCLE OR RING MODES,
* AND WRITES A SEGMENT WHEN IN DISK MODE.
* INPUT PARAMETERS: A REGISTER CONTAINS VECTOR CODE FOR DISK SEGMENT
* NO CONDITION ON B AND X REGISTERS
* DELTA X AND DELTA Y REGISTERS MUST BE POSITIONED FOR DISKS
* X AND Y GDP REGISTERS MUST BE CORRECTLY POSITIONED.
* OUTPUT CONDITIONS: A,B REGISTERS MODIFIED, X PRESERVED
*****
013C E6 05 A LDAB 5,X
013E C5 02 A BITB £$02 DISK?
0140 26 02 0144 BNE DISK
0142 86 80 A LDAA £$80 COMMAND TO LIGHT A POINT
0144 B7 0000 A DISK STAA CMD COMMAND REGISTER
0147 86 0000 A TESTSR LDAA CMD STATUS REGISTER
014A 85 04 A BITA £$4
014C 27 F9 0147 BEQ TESTSR
014E 39 RTS
*****
014F P PCIRCL EQU * CIRCLE ROUTINE ENTRY POINT
*****
*THIS SUBROUTINE ALLOWS TO DRAW CIRCLE,RING,DISK OR
*JUST SOME OCTANT OF THOSE ONE.
*IT CALLS PLO365,LIGHT,ADDIT,SUXC00,SUYC00,ADXCO0,ADYC00,
*ADD16 AND SUB16 SUBROUTINES.
*CIRCLE RING AND DISK ARE GENERATED WITH THE PRINCIPLE
*OF HORN'S ALGORITHM.
*INPUT PARAMETERS:NO CONDITION ON A,B REGISTERS
* X HAS TO CONTAIN THE ADDRESS OF A 12
*BYTES MEMORY LOCATION (TABLE):
*TABLE-0,X ( x0H )
* 1,X ( x0L ) (x0,y0)CIRCLE,RING OR DISK
* 2,X ( y0H ) CENTER COORDINATE.
* 3,X ( y0L ) CIRCLE,RING OR DISK RADIUS.
* 4,X ( r ) CIRCLE,RING OR DISK RADIUS.
* 5,X ( SHAPE ) 00:CIRCLE,01:RING,02:DISK.
* 6,X ( ) RING'S THICKNESS.
* 7,X ( OCT )
* 8,X ( x )
* 9,X ( y ) x,y,s ARE REQUISITE VARIABLES
* 10,X ( sh ) FOR HORN 'S ALGORITHM.
* 11,X ( sl )
*IN BYTE ( OCT ) b0=0 OCTANT0 LIGHT OFF, b0=1 OCTANT0 LIGHT ON.
* b1=0 1
* b1=1 1
*****

```

\*VARIABLES INITIATION:

```

014F FF 0000 D STX SAVX
0152 A6 04 A LDAA 4,X
0154 A7 08 A STAA 8,X
0156 6F 09 A CLR 9,X
0158 6F 0A A CLR 10,X
015A A7 08 A STAA 11,X
015C A6 05 A LDAA 5,X
015E 27 10 0170 BEQ BOTH
0160 85 02 A BITA £$2
0162 27 09 016D BEQ RING
0164 60 08 A NEG 11,X
0166 86 FF A LDAA £$FF
0168 A7 0A A STAA 10,X
016A 7E 022C P JMP OUTDEF
016D BD 0089 P RING JSR PL0365
*****S=2x*****
0170 E6 0B A BOTH LDAB 11,X
0172 37 PSIB
0173 E6 0A A LDAB 10,X
0175 37 PSIB
0176 0C CLC
0177 5F CLRB
0178 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X
017A 48 ASLA
017B C9 00 A ADCB £0
017D 36 PSIA
017E 37 PSIB
017F BD 0015 P JSR SUB16
0182 FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
0185 E7 0A A STAB 10,X
0187 A7 0B A STAA 11,X
0189 A6 09 A TESTYX LDAA 9,X
0188 E6 05 A LDAB 5,X
018D C5 02 A BITB £$02
018F 27 02 0193 BEQ SUITST
0191 8B 02 A ADPA £$2
0193 A1 08 A SUITST CMPA 8,X
0195 23 03 019A BLS AFTER
0197 7E 0232 P JMP ENDP
019A A6 05 A AFTER LDAA 5,X
019C 26 03 01A1 BNE NOCIRC
019E BD 0089 P JSR PL0365

```

```

r
x 15 INITIALIZED WITH r.
y 15 INITIALIZED WITH 0.
sh
s 15 INITIALIZED WITH r.
FORME
IF CIRCLE
IF RING

```

```

IF DJSK
PL0T(x,y) WITH (x,y)=(r,0)

```

```

x
2xL IN A
2xH IN B

```

```

x
IF Y.LE.X AFTER
IF Y.GT.X LAHAUT
FORME
RING

```

\*\*\*\*\*S=2y+1\*\*\*\*\*

```

NOCIRC CLC
01A1 0C CLRB
01A2 5F LDAA 9,X
01A3 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X
01A5 48 ASLA
01A6 C9 00 A ADCB £0
01A8 36 PSIA
01A9 37 PSIB
01AA A6 0B A LDAA 11,X
01AC 36 PSIA
01AD A6 0A A LDAA 10,X
01AF 36 PSIA
01B0 BD 0000 P JSR ADD16
01B3 FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
01B6 E7 0A A STAB 10,X
01B8 A7 0B A STAA 11,X
01BA BD 002A P JSR ADDIT
*****Y=y+1*****
01BD 6C 09 A INC 9,X
01BF A6 0A A LDAA 10,X
01C1 2B 27 01EA BMI TSFORM
*****S=2x+2*****
01C3 A6 0B A LDAA 11,X
01C5 36 PSIA
01C6 A6 0A A LDAA 10,X
01C8 36 PSIA
01C9 0C CLC
01CA 5F CLRB
01CB A6 08 A LDAA 8,X
01CD 48 ASLA
01CE C9 00 A ADCB £0
01D0 36 PSIA
01D1 57 PSIB
01D2 BD 0015 P JSR SUB16
01D5 FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
01D8 E7 0A A STAB 10,X
01DA A7 0B A STAA 11,X
01DC BD 002A P JSR ADDIT
01DF BD 002A P JSR ADDIT
*****X=x-1*****
01E2 A6 0B A LDAA 8,X
01E4 80 01 A SUBA £1
01E6 A7 0B A STAA 8,X
01E8 25 48 0232 BCS ENDP
01EA A6 05 A TSFORM LDAA 5,X
01EC 27 41 022F BEQ JUMP

```

```

y
2yL IN A
2yH IN B

```

```

s+2y MSB IN sH
s+2y LSB IN sL
s=s+1

```

```

s-2x MSB IN sH
s-2x LSB IN sL
s=s+1
s=s+1

```

```

*****s-2x+2r+1*****
A CIRCNO BITA £$01
01EE 85 01 A CIRCNO BITA £$01
01F0 27 3A 022C BEQ OUTDEF
01F2 E6 0B A LDAB 11,X
01F4 37 A PSDB 10,X
01F5 E6 0A A PSDB 10,X
01F7 37 A PSDB 10,X
01F8 0C CLC
01F9 5F CLRB
01FA A6 0B A LDAA 8,X
01FC 48 ASLA 2xL IN A
01FD C9 00 A ADCB 2xH IN B
01FF 36 PSHA
0200 37 PSDB
0201 BD 0015 P JSR SUB16
0204 FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
0207 36 PSHA
0208 37 PSDB
0209 5F CLRB
020A A6 04 A LDAA 4,X
020C 48 ASLA 2rL IN A
020D C9 00 A ADCB 2rH IN B
020F 36 PSHA
0210 37 PSDB
0211 BD 0000 P JSR ADD16
0214 FE 0000 D LDX SAVX
0217 8B 01 A ADDA £$1
0219 C9 00 A ADCB £
021B C5 80 A BITB £$80
021D 26 0D 022C BNE OUTDEF
021F E6 08 A LDAB 8,X
0221 C0 01 A SUBB £1
0223 E7 08 A STAB 8,X
0225 25 03 022A BCS IFNEG
0227 BD 0089 P JSR PL0365
022A 6C 08 A IFNEG IMC 8,X
022C BD 0089 P OUTDEF JSR PL0365
022F 7E 0189 P JMP TESTYX
0232 A6 06 A ENDP LDAA 6,X
0234 27 11 0247 BEQ ENDRIN
0236 6A 06 A DEC 6,X
0238 6A 04 A DEC 4,X
023A A6 04 A LDAA 4,X
023C A7 08 A STAA 8,X
023E A7 08 A STAA 11,X
0240 6F 09 A CLR 9,X
0242 6F 0A A CLR 10,X
0244 7E 014F P JMP PCIRCL
0247 39 ENDRIN RTS
END

```

TOTAL ERRORS 00000--00000

```

*****
00E5 P PL0366 EQU *
*****
* THIS SUBROUTINE IS EQUIVALENT TO PL0365 SUBROUTINE BUT
* WORKS WITH EF9366 CIRCUIT. ALL Y COORDINATES ARE DIVIDED BY TWO
* BEFORE PLOTTING THE VECTOR SO AS TO GET A CIRCLE.

```

00E5 A6 08 A	LDAA	8,X	x
00E7 A0 09 A	SUBA	9,X	y x-y
00E9 B7 F825 A	STAA	DELTAX	DIVIDE BY 2
00EC 0C	CLC		
00ED 44	LSRA		
00EE B7 F827 A	STAA	DELTAY	OCTANT
00F1 A6 07 A	LDAA	7,X	
00F3 85 01 A	BITA	£\$1	
00F5 27 10 0107	BEQ	OCT2	
		*****FIRST OCTANT*****	
00F7 A6 08 A	LDAA	8,X	x
00F9 BD 0081 P	JSR	ADXC00	x+x0
00FC A6 09 A	LDAA	9,X	y
00FE 44	LSRA		y/2
00FF BD 009A P	JSR	ADYC00	y+y0
0102 86 16 A	LDAA	£\$16	
0104 BD 01A3 P	JSR	LIGHT	
0107 A6 07 A	LDAA	7,X	
0109 85 02 A	BITA	£\$2	
010B 27 10 0110	BEQ	OCT3	
		*****SECOND OCTANT*****	
010D A6 09 A	LDAA	9,X	y
010F BD 0081 P	JSR	ADXC00	y+x0
0112 A6 08 A	LDAA	8,X	x
0114 44	LSRA		x/2
0115 BD 009A P	JSR	ADYC00	x+y0
0118 86 14 A	LDAA	£\$14	
011A BD 01A3 P	JSR	LIGHT	
011D A6 07 A	LDAA	7,X	
011F 85 04 A	BITA	£\$4	
0121 27 10 0133	BEQ	OCT4	
		*****THIRD OCTANT*****	
0123 A6 09 A	LDAA	9,X	y
0125 BD 00B3 P	JSR	SUXC00	x0-y
0128 A6 08 A	LDAA	8,X	x
012A 44	LSRA		x/2
012B BD 009A P	JSR	ADYC00	x+y0
012E 86 14 A	LDAA	£\$14	
0130 BD 01A3 P	JSR	LIGHT	

```

0133 A6 07 A OCT4 LDAA 7,X
0135 85 08 A £$8 BITA £$8
0137 27 10 0149 *****FOURTH OCTANT*****
0139 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
013B BD 00B3 P JSR SUXC00 x0-x
013E A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0140 44 LSRA y/2
0141 BD 009A P JSR ADYC00 y+y0
0144 86 10 A LDAA £$10
0146 BD 01A3 P JSR LIGHT
0149 A6 07 A OCT5 LDAA 7,X
014B 85 10 A BITA £$10
014D 27 11 0160 *****FIFTH OCTANT*****
014F A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
0151 BD 00B3 P JSR SUXC00 x0-x
0154 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0156 0C CLC
0157 44 LSRA x/2
0158 BD 00CC P JSR SUYC00 y0-y
015B 86 10 A LDAA £$10
015D BD 01A3 P JSR LIGHT
0160 A6 07 A OCT6 LDAA 7,X
0162 85 20 A BITA £$20
0164 27 10 0176 *****SIXTH OCTANT*****
0166 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0168 BD 00B3 P JSR SUXC00 x0-y
016B A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
016D 44 LSRA x/2
016E BD 00CC P JSR SUYC00 y0-x
0171 86 12 A LDAA £$12
0173 BD 01A3 P JSR LIGHT
0176 A6 07 A OCT7 LDAA 7,X
0178 85 40 A BITA £$40
017A 27 10 018C *****SEVENTH OCTANT*****
017C A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
017E BD 00B1 P JSR ADXC00 x0+y
0181 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
0183 44 LSRA x/2
0184 BD 00CC P JSR SUYC00 y0-x
0187 86 12 A LDAA £$12
0189 BD 01A3 P JSR LIGHT
018C A6 07 A OCT8 LDAA 7,X
018E 85 80 A BITA £$80
0190 27 10 01A2 *****EIGHT OCTANT*****
0192 A6 08 A LDAA 8,X x
0194 BD 00B1 P JSR ADXC00 x0+x
0197 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X y
0199 44 LSRA y/2
019A BD 00CC P JSR SUYC00 y0-y
019D 86 16 A LDAA £$16
019F BD 01A3 P JSR LIGHT
01A2 39 ENDPLD RTS

```

### QUADRILATERAL GENERATOR

The following program may be used to generate any convex quadrilateral. This quadrilateral can be filled or not. The quadrilateral is described by giving its four apexes beginning from the lowest dot of the quadrilateral and going anti-clockwise(see figure 5).

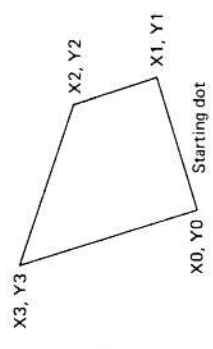


FIGURE 5

Because internal vector generator is able to draw vectors with only a 256 dots length, we choosed to draw the quadrilateral using software Bresenham Algorithm allowing X, Y, ΔX and ΔY to be 12 bits signed numbers.

Principle of the filling algorithm is as simple as possible. The program draws from the starting dot in two direction from (X0, Y0) to (X1, Y1) (right side) and from (X0, Y0) to (X3, Y3) (left side). Each time a dot with a new Y coordinate is found on the right side, the dot with the same Y coordinate is computed on the left side.

Both dots are then bound together using internal vector generator. This principle is repeated until the highest dot is reached.

Figure 6 describes Bresenham algorithm  
Figure 7 describes the detailed quadrilateral generator algorithm.

#### Calling sequence :

Before calling the QUADR1 subroutine a 17 byte table must be positioned (figure 8).

X →	INDIC	
	X0	MSB
	X0	LSB
	Y0	MSB
	Y0	LSB
	X1	MSB
	X1	LSB
	Y1	MSB
	Y1	LSB
	X2	MSB
	X2	LSB
	Y2	MSB
	Y2	LSB
	X3	MSB
	X3	LSB
	Y3	MSB
	Y3	LSB

FIGURE 8 - PARAMETER TABLE

X register must point to the top of the table.

## BRESENHAM ALGORITHM

The segment is defined by its origin  $X_0, Y_0$  and its projections on x and y axis,  $\Delta X, \Delta Y$ .  
In order to make it clearer, we suppose  $X_0 = Y_0 = 0$  and  $\Delta X \geq \Delta Y \geq 0$ .

```

BEGIN   X = 0 ; Y = 0 ; S = -  $\frac{\Delta X}{2}$ 
        WHILE  X <  $\Delta X$  DO
        BEGIN
            BLACK (X, Y) ;
            X = X + 1 ;
            S = S +  $\Delta Y$  ;
            if S  $\geq 0$  THEN
                BEGIN
                    Y = Y + 1 ;
                    S = S -  $\Delta X$ 
                END
        END
END.

```

BLACK (X, Y) plots the dot with X and Y coordinates.

FIGURE 6

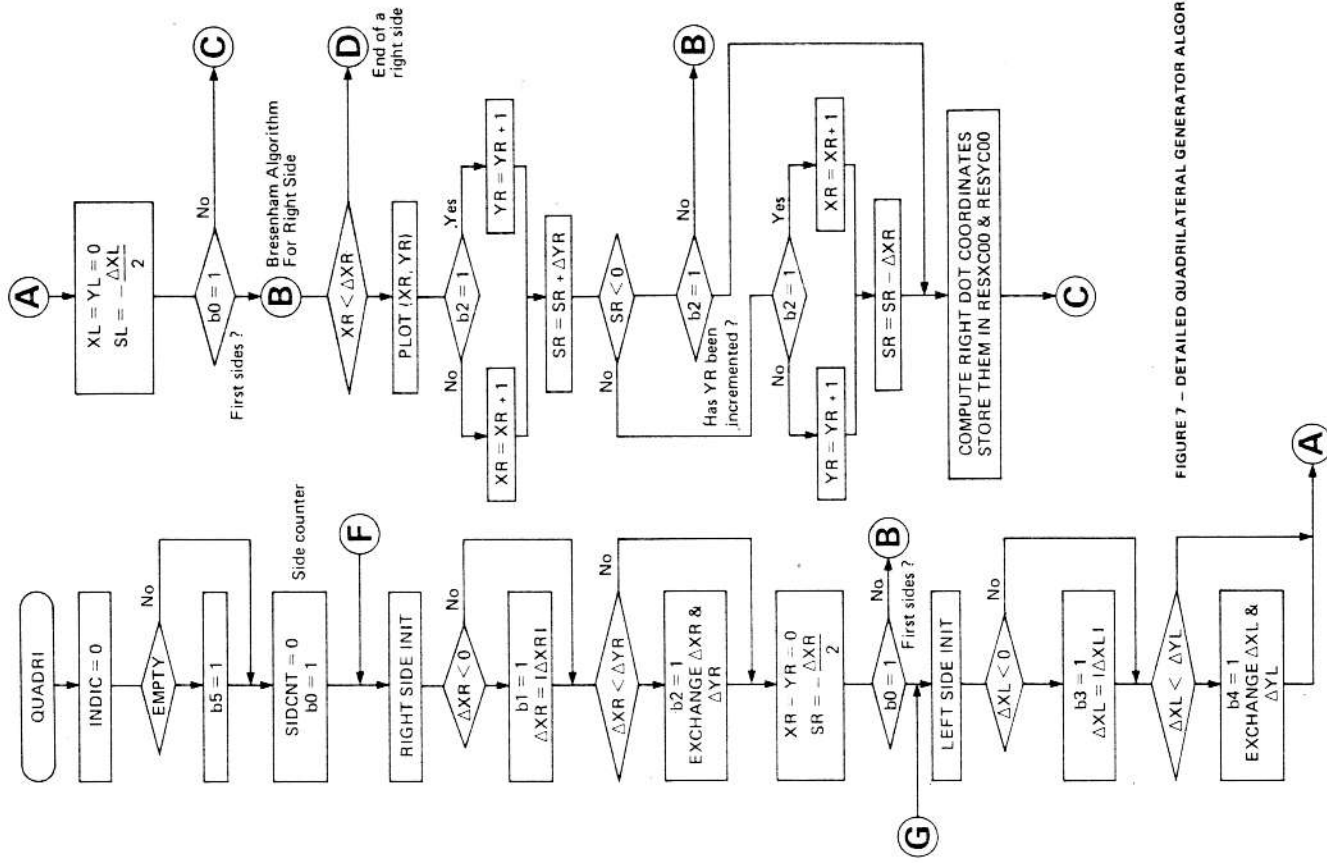


FIGURE 7 - DETAILED QUADRILATERAL GENERATOR ALGORITHM

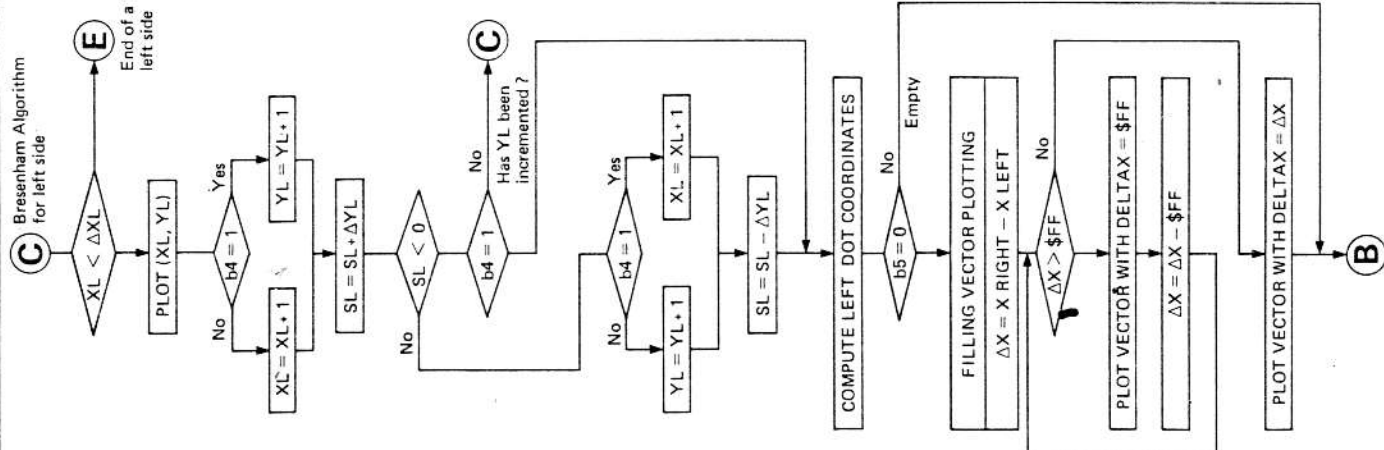


FIGURE 7 - (following)

```

001 QUADRO .5A:0
OPT REL
XREF CMD,MSBX,MSBY,DELTA,X,DELTA,Y EF9365 EXTERNALLY DEFINED
XDEF QUADRI
ENTRY POINT
THIS PROGRAM NEEDS THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS
X EF6800 REGISTER IS SAVED HERE
SIDE COUNTER
FLAGS REGISTER
BRESENHAM ALGORITHM PARAMETERS
FOR RIGHT SIDE

BRESENHAM ALGORITHM VARIABLES
FOR LEFT SIDE

X AND Y COORDINATES FOR RSIDE DOT
FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE

*****
*SOME USEFUL SUBROUTINES*
*****
0000 P TRACE EQU * SEND COMMAND TO EF9365 AND TEST IF READY
*INPUT: A CONTAINS COMMAND TO BE SENT TO GDP
*OUTPUT: A MODIFIED, ALL OTHER REGISTERS UNCHANGED

B7 0000 A STAA CMD
B6 0000 A TEST LDAA CMD
85 04 A BITA £$04
27 F9 0003 BEQ TEST
39 RTS

000B P ADD16 EQU * 16 BITS ADDITION PARAMETERS IN STACK
*INPUT STACK STATE (BEFORE CALLING)
SP- ( )
( PLH )
( P1L )
( P2H )
( P2L )
* NO CONDITION ON A,B,X
*OUTPUT: A CONTAINS P1+P2 MSB
B CONTAINS P1+P2 LSB
X MODIFIED
TSX
LDAB 3,X P1L
ADDB 5,X P1L+P2L IN B
LDAA 4,X P2H
ADCA £$0 P2H+C
ADDA 2,X P1H+P2H IN A
INS RESTORE STACK POINTER
INS
INS
INS
INS
INS
INS
INS
EE 00 A LDX 0,X RETURN ADDRESS
6E 00 A JMP 0,X RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE
    
```

002 QUADRO .SA:0

0020 P SUB16 EQU \* 16 BITS SUBTRACTION  
 \*SAME METHOD AS ADD16.RESULT IS P2-P1

30 TSX  
 E6 05 A LDAB 5,X  
 E0 03 A SUBB 3,X  
 A6 04 A LDAA 4,X  
 82 00 A SBCA £\$0  
 A0 02 A SUBA 2,X  
 31 INS  
 31 INS  
 31 INS  
 31 INS  
 31 INS

EE 00 A LDX 0,X RETURN ADDRESS  
 6E 00 A JMP 0,X RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE  
 0035 P VALABS EQU \* ABSOLUTE VALUE OF A 12 BITS NUMBER.  
 \*INPUT: A CONTAINS NUMBER MSB  
 \*OUTPUT: A CONTAINS RESULT MSB  
 \*-----LSB  
 \*-----LSB

43 COMA 1 COMPLEMENT  
 53 COMB 1 COMPLEMENT  
 5C INCB 2 COMPLEMENT FOR LSB  
 26 01 003B BNE \*VALEND NO CARRY  
 4C INCA IF LSB =0  
 84 0F A VALEND ANDA £\$0F 12 BITS RESULT  
 39 RTS

003E P CALCUO EQU \* DX AND DY CALCULATION

\*INPUT: NO CONDITION ON A,B  
 \* X CONTAINS ADDRESS IN TABLE FOR THE END OF THE VECTOR.  
 \* (X POINTS ON XH FOR DX CALCULATION, ON YH FOR DY CALCULATION)  
 \*OUTPUT: A CONTAINS RESULT MSB  
 \*-----LSB

A6 05 A LDAA 5,X X1H OR Y1H (OR X2H,OR...)  
 E6 06 A LDAB 6,X X1L OR Y1L (OR X2L,OR...)  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 A6 01 A LDAA 1,X X0H OR Y0H (OR X1H,OR...)  
 E6 02 A LDAB 2,X X0L OR Y0L (OR X1L,OR...)  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 FF 0000 D STX SAVEX  
 BD 0020 P JSR SUB16  
 FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX  
 84 0F A ANDA £\$0F 12 BITS RESULT  
 39 RTS

003 QUADRO .SA:0

\* SAME AS CALCUO FOR X3-X0 OR Y3-Y0 CALCULATION  
 X3H OR Y3H  
 X3L OR Y3L

0056 P CALCU1 EQU \*  
 A6 0D A LDAA 13,X  
 E6 0E A LDAB 14,X  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 A6 01 A LDAA 1,X X0H OR Y0H  
 E6 02 A LDAB 2,X X0L OR Y0L  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 FF 0000 D STX SAVEX  
 BD 0020 P JSR SUB16  
 FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX  
 84 0F A ANDA £\$0F 12 BITS RESULT  
 39 RTS

006E P CALCU2 EQU \*  
 A6 09 A LDAA 9,X  
 E6 0A A LDAB 10,X  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 A6 0D A LDAA 13,X  
 E6 0E A LDAB 14,X  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA

FF 0000 D STX SAVEX  
 BD 0020 P JSR SUB16  
 FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX  
 84 0F A ANDA £\$0F 12 BITS RESULT  
 39 RTS

006E P CALCUO EQU \* SAME AS CALCUO FOR X2-X3 OR Y2-Y3 CALCULATION  
 X2H OR Y2H  
 X2L OR Y2L

A6 0D A LDAA 13,X  
 E6 0E A LDAB 14,X  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA  
 A6 0D A LDAA 13,X  
 E6 0E A LDAB 14,X  
 37 PSIB  
 36 PSHA

FF 0000 D STX SAVEX  
 BD 0020 P JSR SUB16  
 FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX  
 84 0F A ANDA £\$0F 12 BITS RESULT  
 39 RTS

0086 P ADDXR1 EQU \* XR=XR+1 CALCULATION

7C 0005 D INC XR+1  
 26 03 008E BNE NOC  
 7C 0004 D INC XR  
 39 RTS

008F P ADDYR1 EQU \* YR=YR+1 CALCULATION

7C 0007 D INC YR+1  
 26 03 0097 BNE NOC1  
 7C 0006 D INC YR  
 39 RTS

0098 P ADDXL1 EQU \* XL=XL+1 CALCULATION

7C 000F D INC XL+1  
 26 03 00A0 BNE NOC2  
 7C 000E D INC XL  
 39 RTS

00A1 P ADDYL1 EQU \* YL=YL+1 CALCULATION

7C 0011 D INC YL+1  
 26 03 00A9 BNE NOC3  
 7C 0010 D INC YL  
 39 NOC3 RTS





006 QUADRO .SA:0

```

0119 P QUADRI EQU
7F 0003 D CLR
A6 00 A LDAA 0,X
27 08 0128 BEQ FULL
F6 0003 D LDAB INDIC
CA 20 A LDAB £$20
F7 0003 D STAB INDIC
0128 P FULL
7F 0002 D CLR
7C 0003 D NEXT INC
* RIGHT SIDE INIT *
A6 02 A GRIGHT LDAA 2,X
36 PSHA
A6 01 A LDAA 1,X
36 PSHA
A6 04 A LDAA 4,X
36 LDAA 3,X
36 PSHA
34 DES
34 DES
34 DES
34 DES
08 INX
08 INX
BD 003E P JSR
B7 000C D STAA DYR
F7 0000 D STAB DYR+1
09 DEX
09 DEX
BD 003E P JSR
F7 000B D STAB DXR+1
B7 000A D STAA DXR

```

ENTRY POINT

TEST IF EMPTY OR FULL

SET B5 OF INDIC

INIT SIDE COUNTER  
B0=1 FIRST SIDES

XOL

XOH

YOL

YOH

DON'T CHANGE LSIDE STARTING DOT

Y1-Y0 COMPUTATION

UPDATING X

X1-X0 COMPUTATION

007 QUADRO .SA:0

\*INDIC BYTE SETTING FOR RIGHT SIDE\*

```

85 08 A RIGHITI BITA £$08
27 14 016C POSIT
F6 0003 D LDAB INDIC
CA 02 A ORAB £$02
F7 0003 D STAB INDIC
F6 000B D LDAB DXR+1
BD 0035 P JSR VALABS
B7 000A D STAA DXR
F7 000B D STAB DXR+1
B1 000C D CMPA DYR
22 27 0198 XRYRSR
26 05 0178 BNE EXCH
F1 000D D CMPB DYR+1
22 20 0198 BHI XRYRSR
B6 0003 D LDAA INDIC
8A 04 A ORAA £$04
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
B6 000B D LDAB DXR+1
F6 000D D LDAB DYR+1
B7 000D D STAA DYR+1
F7 000B D STAB DXR+1
B6 000A D LDAA DXR
F6 000C D LDAB DYR
B7 000C D STAA DYR
F7 000A D STAB DXR
7F 0004 D XRYRSR CLR XR
7F 0005 D CLR XR+1
7F 0007 D CLR YR+1
7F 0006 D CLR YR
BD 00AA P JSR PLOT
86 80 A LDAA £$80
BD 0000 P JSR TRADE
B6 000B D SRCOMP LDAA DXR+1
0C CLC
46 RORA
40 NEGA
B7 0009 D STAA SR+1
86 FF A LDAA £$FF
B7 0008 D STAA SR
B6 0003 D LDAA INDIC
85 01 A BITA £$01
26 03 01C4 BNE FIRST
7E 0279 P JMP RSIDE

```

```

IF DXR.GE.0 NEXT TEST IN POSIT
IF DXR.LT.0 THEN SET B1=1

```

COMPUTE /DXR/

```

DXR.GT.DYR
DXR.LT.DYR

```

```

DXR.GT.DYR
IF DXR.LT.DYR
THEN SET B2=1

```

EXCHANGE DXR AND DYR FOR BRESENHAM ALGORITHM

XR=YR=0 INIT FOR BRESENHAM

INIT GDP REGISTERS ON STARTING DOT

```

PLOT FIRST DOT *
COMPUTE SR=-DXR/2*****

```

```

IS IT THE FIRST RIGHT SIDE?
IF IT IS GOTO LEFT SIDE INIT
IF NOT GOTO BRESENHAM ALGORITHM FOR RIGHT SIDE

```

008 QUADRO .SA:0

```

08 INX FIRST
08 INX
08 JSR INX
80 0056 P CALCUL Y3-Y0
B7 0016 D STAA DYL
F7 0017 D STAB DYL+1
09 DEX
09 DEX
09 JSR INX
80 0056 P CALCUL X3-X0
B7 0014 D STAA DXL
F7 0015 D STAB DXL+1
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
A6 02 A LDAA X0L STORE LEFT SIDE ORIGIN
36 PSHA 1,X X0H
36 PSHA 4,X Y0L
36 PSHA 3,X Y0H
20 22 020E GOLEFT INX LEFT SIDE INIT IF NOT THE FIRST SIDE
08 INX
08 JSR INX
80 006E P CALCUL2 X2-X3(IF 2ND SIDE),Y1-Y2 (IF THIRD)
B7 0016 D STAA DYL
F7 0017 D STAB DYL+1
09 DEX
09 DEX
09 JSR INX
80 006E P CALCUL2 X2-X3(IF 2ND SIDE), X1-X2 (IF THIRD)
B7 0014 D STAA DXL
F7 0015 D STAB DXL+1
A6 0E A LDAA 14,X X3L (OR X2L) STORE LEFT SIDE ORIGIN
36 PSHA 13,X X3H (OR X2H)
36 PSHA 16,X Y3L (OR Y2L)
36 PSHA 15,X Y3H (OR Y2H)
86 0014 D LDAA DXL
85 08 A BITA £$08
27 14 0229 BEQ POSITL IF DX LEFT .GE .0 GOTO POSITL
F6 0003 D LDAB INDIC IF DX .LT .0 THEN B3=1
CA 08 A ORAB £$08 AND DX=DX/
F7 0003 D STAB DXL+1
F6 0015 D LDAB VALABS
80 0035 P JSR VALABS
B7 0014 D STAA DXL
F7 0015 D STAB DXL+1

```

009 QUADRO .SA:0

```

B1 0016 D POSITL CMPA
22 27 0255 BHI BHI
26 05 0235 BNE BNE
F1 0017 D CMPB CMPB
22 20 0255 BHI BHI
B6 0003 D EXCHAN LDAA
8A 10 A ORAA ORAA
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
B6 0015 D LDAA DXL+1
F6 0017 D LDAB DYL+1
F7 0015 D STAA DYL+1
B6 0014 D LDAA DXL+1
F6 0016 D LDAB DXL
F7 0014 D STAB DXL
B7 0016 D STAA DYL
7F 000E D XLYLSL CLR XL
7F 000F D CLR XL+1
7F 0010 D CLR YL
7F 0011 D CLR YL+1
B6 0015 D SLCOMP LDAA DXL+1
0C CLC
46 RORA
40 NEGA
87 0013 D STAA SL+1
86 FF A LDAA £$FF
B7 0012 D STAA SL
B6 0003 D LDAA INDIC
95 01 A BITA £$01
26 03 0279 BNE RSIDE
7E 0326 P JMP LSIDE
F6 0003 D RSIDE LDAB
C5 04 A BITB £$04
27 10 0290 BEQ NDECH1
B6 0006 D LDAA YR
B1 000A D CMPA DXR
26 18 02A0 BNE SAMER
B6 0007 D LDAA YR+1
20 0E 029B BRA COMPA
7E 0413 P NEWR JMP TESTRI
B6 0004 D NDECH1 XR
B1 000A D CMPA DXR
26 08 02A0 BNE SAMER
B6 0005 D LDAA XR+1
B1 000B D CMPA DXR+1
27 0E 028D BEQ NEWR
C4 7F A SAMER ANDB £$7F
F7 0003 D STAB INDIC
80 00AA P JSR PLOT
86 80 A LDAA £$80
80 0000 P JSR TRACE
B6 0003 D LDAA INDIC
85 04 A BITA £$04
26 05 02B9 BNE INCYR
80 00B6 P JSR ADDXR1
20 03 02BC BRA AFTINC
80 00BF P INCYR JSR ADDYR1

```

IF DX.GT.DY NO EXCHANGE  
IF DX.LT.DY EXCHANGE DX AND DY

AND SET B4=1

DX AND DY ARE EXCHANGED HERE

XL=YL=0

SL=-DXL/2 CALCULATION\*\*\*\*\*

FIRST SIDES ?  
IF B0=1 RIGHT SIDE BRESENIAM  
IF B0=0 LEFT SIDE BRESENIAM  
RIGHT SIDE PLOTTING;\*\*\*\*\*  
TEST B2  
IF B2=0 DX.DY;NO EXCHANGE  
COMPARE YR AND DYR  
IF YR.LT.DXR  
COMPARE LSB  
END OF A RIGHT SIDE  
COMPARE XR AND DXR  
XR.LT.DXR  
COMPARE LSB  
IF XR.EQ.DXR  
RIGHT SIDE INDICATOR  
COMPUTE DOT COORDINATES  
DOT COMMAND  
PLOT IT  
TEST B2  
IF B2=1  
XR=XR+1  
YR=YR+1

010 QUADRO .SA:0

SR=SR+DVR CALCULATION\*\*\*\*\*

```

B6 0008 D AFTINC LDAA SR
F6 0009 D LDAB SR+1
37 PSHB
36 DYR
F6 000C D LDAA DYR+1
F6 000D D LDAB
37 PSHB
36 PSHA
BD 000B P JSR ADD16
F7 0009 D STAB SR+1
F6 0003 D LDAB INDIC
B7 0008 D STAA SR
2A 0A 02E4 BPL IFSRGE
FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX
C5 04 A BITB £$04
26 28 0309 BNE MEMXY
7E 0279 P JMP RSIDE
C5 04 A IFSRGE BITB £$04
26 05 02ED BNE INCXR
BD 008F P JSR ADDYR1
20 03 02F0 BRA AFINCR
BD 0086 P INCXR JSR ADDXR1
B6 0008 D AFINCR LDAA SR
F6 0009 D LDAB SR+1
37 PSHB
36 PSHA
B6 000A D LDAA DXR
F6 000B D LDAB DXR+1
37 PSHB
36 PSHA
BD 0020 P JSR SUB16
B7 0008 D STAA SR
F7 0009 D STAB SR+1
B6 0003 D MEMXY LDAA INDIC
84 7F A ANDA £$7F
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
BD 00AA P JSR PLOT
B7 001A D STAA RESYCO
F7 001B D STAB RESYCO+1
B6 0000 A LDAA MSBX
F6 0001 A LDAB MSBX+1
B7 0018 D STAA RESXCO
F7 0019 D STAB RESXCO+1

```

SR IS A 16 BIT SIGNED NUMBER

```

TEST B2
IF B2=1
IF B2=0 LOPP
IF SR.GE.0
IF B2=1
YR=YR+1

```

XR=XR+1  
SR=SR-DXR CALCULATION\*\*\*\*\*

RIGHT SIDE

DOT COORDINATES  
STORE THEM

011 QUADRO .SA:0

LEFT SIDE BRESENHAM\*\*\*\*\*

```

DX.LT.DY ?
IF DX.GE.DY NO EXCHANGE
IF EXCHANGE COMPARE YL WITH DXL
YL.LT.DYL CONTINUE
COMPARE LSB

```

IF XL.EQ.DXL END OF A LEFT SIDE  
IF NO EXCHANGE COMPARE XL WITH DXL

XL.LT.DXL CONTINUE  
COMPARE LSB

B7=1 IT IS A LEFT SIDE

COMPUTE DOT COORDINATES  
DOT COMMAND  
PLOT IT

TEST B4  
IF B4=1 GOTO INCYL  
IF B4=0 XL=XL+1

IF B4=1 YL=YL+1  
SL=SL+DYL CALCULATION\*\*\*\*\*

IF SL.LT.0 TEST B4

IF B4=1 COMPUTE X,Y COORDINATES FOR LEFT SIDE  
IF B4=1 LOPP (YL HAS NOT BEEN INCREMENTED)

IF SL.GE.0 CONTINUE  
IF B4=1 GOTO INCXL  
YL=YL+1

XL=XL+1

```

INDIC
£$10
NOEXCH
YL
DXL
SAMEL
YL+1
COMPAR
TESTLE
XL
DXL
SAMEL
XL+1
DXL+1
NEWL
£$80
PLOT
£$80
TRACE
INDIC
£$10
INCYL
ADDXL1
LNEXT
ADDXL1
SL
SL+1
DYL
DYL+1
ADD16
SL+1
INDIC
SL
IFSLGE
LDX
SAVEX
£$10
VECTOR
LSTDE
£$10
INCYL
ADDXL1
FOLLOW
ADDXL1
LDAB
BITB
LDAA
LDAB
PSHB
PSHA
ADD16
STAB
SL+1
LDAB
INDIC
STAA
SL
BPL
IFSLGE
LDX
SAVEX
BITB
BNE
JMP
LSTDE
IFSLGE
BITB
BNE
JSR
FOLLOW
JSR
ADDXL1

```

012 QUADRO .SA:0

```

B6 0012 D FOLLOW LDAA SL
F6 0013 D DAB PSHB
37
36 0014 D DAA PSHA
F6 0015 D DAB DXL+1
37
36 0020 P JSR SUB16
B7 0012 D STAA SL
F7 0013 D STAB SL+1
B6 0003 D VECTOR LDAA INDIC
8A 80 A ORAA £$80
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
B0 00AA P JSR PLOT
B6 0003 D LDAA INDIC
85 20 A BITA £$20
27 08 0300 BEQ FILL
7F 0000 A CLR DELTAX
7F 0000 A CLR DELTAY
20 38 0408 BRA LOOP3
B6 0019 D FILL LDAA RESXCD+1
F6 0018 D LDAB RESXCD
36
37
B6 0000 A MSBX
F6 0001 A LDAB MSBX+1
37
36 0020 P JSR SUB16
F7 0000 A STAB DELTAX
84 0F A ANDA £$0F
B7 0000 A STAA DELTAY
27 1B 0408 LOOP4 BEQ LOOP3
7A 0000 A DEC DELTAY
5C INCB
26 03 03F6 BNE NOCARR
7C 0000 A INC DELTAY
86 FF A NOCARR LDAA £$FF
B7 0000 A STAA DELTAX
86 10 A LDAA £$10
B0 0000 P JSR TRADE
F7 0000 A STAB DELTAX
B6 0000 A LDAA LOOP4
20 E3 03EB BRA LOOP4
FE 0000 D LDX SAVEX
86 10 A LDAA £$10
B0 0000 P JSR TRADE
7E 0279 P JMP RSIDE

```

SL=SL-DXL CALCULATION\*\*\*\*\*

COMPUTE LEFT DOT COORDINATES

IS IT AN EMPTY QUADRILATERAL

IF IT IS TO BE FILLED

LEFT SIDE DOT X COORDINATE

DELTAX OF THE FILLING VECTOR

LSB DIRECTLY IN DELTAX EF9365 REGISTER

12 BIT NUMBER

DELTAY IS USED AS TEMPORARY STORAGE AREA

IF DELTAX MSB=0 PLOT THE FILLING VECTOR

DELTAX - \$FF CALCULATION

A \$FF LONG VECTOR IS PLOTTED

HORIZONTAL VECTOR COMMAND

STORE INTERMEDIATE RESULT

TEST IF MSB=0

PLOT THE REMAINING LENGTH

BACK TO BRESENHAM ALGORITHM FOR RIGHT SIDE

013 QUADRO .SA:0

```

31 TESTRI INS ***** END OF A RIGHT SIDE *****
31 INS RESTORE STACK POINTER
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
31 INC SIDCNT
7C 0002 D LDAA SIDCNT
B6 0002 D LDAA £$03
81 03 A CMPA
26 03 0428 BNE NEXTSI
7E 045E P JMP ENDQUA
B6 0003 D NEXTSI LDAA INDIC
84 F8 A ANDA £$F8
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
08 INX
08 INX
08 INX
08 INX
7E 012E P JMP GRIGHT ***** END OF A LEFT SIDE *****
7C 0002 D TESTILE INC SIDCNT
B6 0002 D LDAA SIDCNT
81 03 A CMPA £$03
27 17 0458 BEQ ENDLEF
B6 0003 D NEXTSL LDAA INDIC
31 INS
31 INS
31 INS
85 01 A BITA £$01
26 04 0450 BNE NEWIND
09 DEX
09 DEX
09 DEX
09 DEX
84 E6 A NEWIND ANDA £$E6
B7 0003 D STAA INDIC
7E 01EC P JMP QLEFT
86 08 A ENDLEF LDAA £$8
31 STAINI INS
4A DECA
26 FC 045A BNE STAINI
30 ENDQUA RTS
END
ERRORS 00000-00000

```

IS IT THE END ?

IF Y=YMAX EXIT FROM SUBROUTINE

IF Y.LT.YMAX NEXT SIDE

INDIC INITIALISATION FOR NEXT RIGHT SIDE

UPDATE X

UPDATING STACK POINTER

WAS IT THE FIRST LEFT SIDE?

IF IT WAS

IF IT WAS NOT

UPDATE X

INDIC INIT

START A NEW LEFT SIDE

RESTORE STACK POINTER