## Here are some answers to frequently asked questions.

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Ioften receive letters and calls Ifrom distraught Model II owners, most of whom are having some difficulty moving up from the Model I.
Here's some of their more frequent questions, with my solutions:

Q: I miss my Model I graphics. Is there any way I can draw with my new computer?
A: Not as well as on the Model 1. The grid on the Model II is only 80 horizontal by 24 vertical, about half the size of its predecessor. The best you can do is use the BASIC statements in Fig. 1 in place of SET and RESET.
Q: My disk isn't operating properly. My computer works with other disks, but there's one or two it just refuses to allow me to use.
A: This could be caused by several things, but there are three which I have found most common. First, the disk area where the information you're trying to access is stored could be flawed. Flaws include disks affected by humidity, heat, cold, static electricity, rough handling, and other environmental hazards. If the problem is a foreign object, such as dust or cigarette ash, a few attempts to use the disk might cause the obstruction to fall off, or at least move out of the way. If the prob-

## Model II Q and A

lem is environmental (heat, humidity, etc.), disks will sometimes recover when left in a cool (not cold), dry place for a while.

Overall prevention: Treat disks with more care-the fragility of magnetic media is underrated. Use the protective jacket whenever the disk is not in the machine. Don't lay a disk on top of the video display or near a line printer; these produce magnetic fields which could play havoc with your disks.

Second, simple but devastating: you've changed disks and
forgotten to use the I command to initialize it. This needs to be done because much of the disk
directory is stored in RAM. The directory is more important than it looks; it contains vital infor-

Note: Row signifies vertical $(\mathrm{Y})$ position and column horizontal $(\mathrm{X})$
For normal video (white on black) the code is as follows:
SET: PRINT @(row,column),CHR\$(26);CHR\$(32);CHR\$(25);
RESET: PRINT @(row,column),CHR\$(32);

For reverse video, use this code:
SET:
PRINT @(row,column)CHR\$(25);CHR\$(32);CHR\$(26); RESET: PRINT @(row,column)CHR\$(32);

Fig. 1. BASIC Code for SET and RESET

| DISK NAME: TRSDOS |  |  |  | DRIVE: 0 |  |  | 00/00/00 |  | 00.04.13 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FILE NAME | CREATED <br> MM DD YY |  |  | ATTRB | FILE <br> TYPE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REC } \\ & \text { LEN } \end{aligned}$ | NMBR RECS | NMBR EXTS | SPACE ALLOC | USED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EOF } \\ & \text { BYTE } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PAYROLLTMP | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 23 | 0 |
| PAYBAS/TMP | 0 | 0 | 0 | D**0 | F | 1 | **** | 1 | 25 | *** | *** |
| PAYDATATMP | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 23 | 1 | 25 | 23 | 0 |
| DOCOM64 | 11 | 17 | 79 | D**0 | F | 1 | 167 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 166 |
| BASCOM64 | 11 | 17 | 79 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| COMSUB64 | 11 | 17 | 79 | P* $\times 0$ | F | 256 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| DOCOM32 | 11 | 17 | 79 | D* XO | F | 1 | 167 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 166 |
| BASCOM32 | 11 | 17 | 79 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| COMSUB32 | 11 | 17 | 79 | P* $\mathrm{XO}_{0}$ | F | 256 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| D V N | 4 | 7 | 80 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| G V | 3 | 3 | 80 | D*X0 | F | 256 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | *** | 0 | 0 | ** | ** |
| DATM64 | 11 | 17 | 79 | $\mathrm{P} * \mathrm{XO}^{0}$ | F | 256 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| EXDATM64 | 11 | 17 | 79 | P* ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | F | 256 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| DATM32 | 11 | 17 | 79 | P* $\mathrm{X}^{0}$ | F | 256 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| EXDATM32 | 11 | 17 | 79 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{X}$ | F | 256 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| HERZ50 | 11 | 28 | 79 | D*X0 | F | 1 | 569 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 56 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | **** | 0 | 0 | *** | *** |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | **** | 0 | 0 | *** | *** |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | D*B0 | F | 256 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fig. 2. Directory of Uninitialized Diskette |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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#### Abstract

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mation about the location of each file, and what locations are available. If you change disks and don't initialize, the operating system tries reading and writing to the new disk, using the directory from the old one. This results in areas on the disk being destroyed, and blank file names often show up in a directory as a signal of this (Fig. 2). If the directory looks like this, try typing I (or SYSTEM "I" from BASIC). This will work if you haven't written to the disk (SAVE, PRINT\#1, PUT, etc.). But if a directory taken after initialization reveals blank file names, it's too late. Prevention: make it a habit to use the I command before your disk write operations. It doesn't
take long, and SYSTEM "1": SAVE"FILE/TXT" is pretty easy to use. SYSTEM "l" also makes a good first program line, if your program uses disk I/O.

Third, a disk is left in the drive after the power is shut off. The heads may release some stored energy at this time, and guess where it ends up? On your disk. The only solution is prevention -don't leave a disk in any drive when you power down (or up, just to be on the safe side). This is an unstable state for any electronic device.

Q: I have a BASIC program from my old Model I that uses PEEK and POKE, and I want to put it on my new Model II. Can I?

A: Yes, in most cases. Before

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you upgrade, though, you have to find out why PEEK and/or POKE are used, and see if there is really a need. If, for instance, POKE graphics are used to write to screen memory, you'd better stick with PRINT @ statements, as screen memory is only accessible through a supervisor call on Model II. If, however, you find that you must use PEEK or POKE, use the code in Figs. 3 and 4 (see Fig. 5 for information on entering machine language
programs). Use the accompanying BASIC program in Fig. 6.

Q: I just jumped from BASIC to DOS using System. Is there any way to go back to BASIC without losing my program?

A: Enter the program in Fig. 7 (again, following the guidelines in Fig. 5 for entry and storage). As long as you returned from BASIC and didn't use any DOS commands that dump or zero memory, the return will always be successful.

> To load the code into memory:
> From TRSDOS READY, type
> DEBUG ON (enter)
> DEBUG (enter)
> When the "?" appears on the screen, reply with " $M$ " followed by the starting address of the code. Tap the F1 key to position the cursor for entry of the code. Enter the code as it appears, in hex. When entry is complete, tap the F2 key to store it in memory, then " $S$ " to return you to TRSDOS READY mode.

> To store the program, type
> DUMP name START = address $1, E N D=$ address 2, RORT $=X$ (enter) where "name," "address1," "address2," and " $x$ " are replaced with the values given for each program. So, to save the J2800 program, type
> DUMP J2800 START $=$ F100, END $=$ F102, RORT $=T$ (enter)
> To call the program from TRSDOS READY, type name (enter) where name is the program name used in DUMP. From BASIC, use SYSTEM "name".

Fig. 5. Loading and Saving a Machine Language Program

The following BASIC code will make PEEK and POKE easier to use in your programs:

To load PEEK and POKE into memory and set up the USR routines-60000 SYSTEM"PEEK/LOD':SYSTEM"POKE/LOD":DEFUSR1 = \&HF000: DEFUSR2 $=\&$ HFO30

To convert a memory address into integer format (which must be done before each PEEK or POKE call) where address is contained in $X$ and returned as an integer in A\%:
65000 IF $X>=32768$ THEN A $\%=(-32768)+(X-32768)$ :ELSE $A \%=X$ 65010 RETURN

To perform a PEEK (read from memory address $X$ ): 65100 GOSUB 65000'Address is already in $X$ - Convert to integer $A \%$ 65110 A $\$=$ MKI\$(A \%)'Prepare address
65120 A $\$=$ USR1 $(A \$$ )'Call PEEK
$65130 \mathrm{~B} \%=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$)^{\prime} \mathrm{B} \%$ now contains value of memory address X
To perform a POKE (place value $V \%$ at memory location $X$ ): 65200 GOSUB 65000'Convert $X$ to integer $A \%$ 65210 A $\$=$ MKI $\$(A \%)$ 'Prepare address
$65220 \mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{~V} \%)^{\prime}$ 'Tack on value to store at X
65230 'NOTE: Value ( $V \%$ ) must be between 0 and 255 , inclusive
65240 A $\$=$ USR2 $(A \$)^{\prime} C a l l$ POKE $-V \%$ is now stored at memory location $X$
Fig. 6. BASIC Code for use with PEEK and POKE

| 61952 | F200 | C3<0028> | JP <NN> * TO:2800 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 61955 | F203 | 00 | NOP |
| 61956 | F204 | 00 | NOP |
| 61957 | F205 | 00 | NOP |

To save, type DUMP J2800 START $=$ F200,END $=$ F202,RORT $=T$
Fig. 7. Code for J2800 user routine.

Q: I have a machine language program from the Model I which contains various calls to ROM routines, for routines such as keyboard input and disk I/O-ls there an equivalent on the Model II?
A: Yes, there is. The routines are named Supervisor Calls (SVCs). They are called by loading the arguments into the proper registers and executing an RST 8 instruction.
A list of commonly used rou-
tines is in Fig. 8, and the DOS manual covers them nicely in pages $4 / 13$ to $4 / 84$.
Q: I have a program in BASIC which must be secured from Break. Can I disable the Break key temporarily?
A: Yes. The codes in Figs. 9 and 10 will permit you to disable, or enable, the Break key. Be careful to use them only inside BASIC code. Remember to enable the Break key before program execution is over.

```
SVC CODE
15
25
36
38
4
5
8
9
11
18
35
44
42
41
20
23
24
```


## Description

```
Read the disk ID from any drive
Set a timer to generate an interrupt after \(n\) seconds Jump to TRSDOS READY mode
Execute a DOS command
Fetch a character from the keyboard
Fetch a line from the keyboard
Clear the screen with normal/reverse video
Output a character to the display
Output a line to the display
Read video memory
Send a character to the printer
Send a line to the printer
Open a disk file
Read from a disk file
Write to a disk file
Close a disk file
Delete a disk file
Generate a random number
Perform binary-decimal/decimal-binary conversions
Multiply/divide 16 bits by 8 bits
Perform binary-hex/hex-binary conversions
```

Fig. 8. Sample supervisor calls.

| 61584 | F090 | 3E<03> | LD A, <N> * <03> |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61586 | F092 | 21<0000> | LD HL, <NN> * <0000> |
| 61589 | F095 | CF | RST 8 |
| 61590 | F096 | 3E<03> | LD A, <N> * <03> |
| 61592 | F098 | 21<9CF0> | LD HL, <NN > * <FO9C> |
| 61595 | F09B | CF | RST 8 |
| 61596 | F09C | C9 | RET |
| 61597 | F09D | 00 | NOP |
| 61598 | F09E | 00 | NOP |
| 61599 | F09F | 00 | NOP |

To save, type DUMP DISABLE/BRK START $=$ F090,END $=F 09 C, R O R T=T$
Fig. 9. Code for DISABLE/BRK user routine.

| 61584 | F090 | 3E<03> | LD A, <N> * <03> |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61586 | F092 | 21<0000> | LD HL, <NN> * <0000> |
| 61589 | F095 | CF | RST 8 |
| 61590 | F096 | 3E<03> | LD A, <N > * <03> |
| 61592 | F098 | 21<0260> | LD HL, <NN> * <6002> |
| 61595 | F09B | CF | RST 8 |
| 61596 | F09C | C9 | RET |
| 61597 | F09D | 00 | NOP |
| 61598 | F09E | 00 | NOP |
| 61599 | F09F | 00 | NOP |
| 61600 | FOAO | 00 | NOP |

To save, type DUMP ENABLE/BRK START $=$ F090,END $=F 09 C, R O R T=T$
Fig. 10. Code for ENABLE/BRK user routine.


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