



```

4900 RETURN
5000 REM** LOAD MCODE FROM DATA S/R **
5005 PRINTTAB(11)"*****LOADING*****"
5010 FOR I=HRSFLG TO HRSFLG+312:READ A
5020 POKE I,A:S=S+A:NEXT I
5030 READ CC:IF CC>S THEN PRINT"CHECKSUM
ERROR":END
5040 DATA 2,0,255,255,2,2,255,255,2,18
5050 DATA 255,255,2,2,72,138,72,152,72
5060 DATA 173,0,193,240,83,169,0,133,251
5070 DATA 169,4,133,252,162,3,160,0,173
5080 DATA 2,193,145,251,136,208,251,230
5090 DATA 252,202,48,8,208,244,145,251
5100 DATA 160,231,208,238,173,1,193,240
5110 DATA 24,169,0,133,251,169,32,133
5120 DATA 252,162,32,160,0,169,0,145,251
5130 DATA 136,208,251,230,252,202,208
5140 DATA 246,173,24,208,41,240,9,8,141
5150 DATA 24,208,173,17,208,9,32,141,17
5160 DATA 208,76,125,193,173,24,208,41
5170 DATA 240,9,4,141,24,208,173,17,208
5180 DATA 41,223,141,17,208,104,168,104
5190 DATA 170,104,96,72,138,72,152,72
5200 DATA 173,4,193,141,7,193,173,3,193
5210 DATA 41,240,141,6,193,173,3,193,41
5220 DATA 7,141,8,193,173,5,193,41,7,141
5230 DATA 10,193,162,3,78,5,193,202,208
5240 DATA 250,173,5,193,141,9,193,169,0
5250 DATA 141,11,193,141,12,193,162,5
5260 DATA 173,11,193,24,109,9,193,141,11
5270 DATA 193,202,208,243,162,6,14,12
5280 DATA 193,14,11,193,144,3,238,12,193
5290 DATA 202,208,242,173,11,193,24,109
5300 DATA 6,193,141,11,193,173,12,193
5310 DATA 109,7,193,141,12,193,173,11
5320 DATA 193,24,105,0,141,11,193,173,12
5330 DATA 193,105,32,141,12,193,173,11
5340 DATA 193,24,109,10,193,141,11,193
5350 DATA 173,12,193,105,0,141,12,193
5360 DATA 173,11,193,133,251,173,12,193
5370 DATA 133,252,169,1,141,13,193,56
5380 DATA 169,7,237,8,193,170,14,13,193
5390 DATA 202,208,250,160,0,177,251,13
5400 DATA 13,193,145,251,76,125,193
5410 DATA 38698:REM#CHECKSUM#
5900 RETURN
6000 REM** MCODE ALREADY IN MEM S/R **
6100 RETURN

```

Using PLOTSUB

The demonstration BASIC program shows the various stages involved in using the machine code high resolution routines:

- 1) If you have an assembler, you can type in the Assembly language program, assemble it, save it as a source file, then save the object code between SC100 and SC238 under the name "PLOTSUB.HEX". Do not try to execute the subroutine at this stage, since the high resolution screen will probably immediately overwrite the assembler itself, causing it to crash.
- 2) To use the high resolution routines in a program, you must lower MEMTOP (see program line 220), and load the code from tape (see subroutine 4000).
- 3) Alternatively, you could save subroutine 5000 as a BASIC program (called "MCOLOAD", say). When you want to use it, lower MEMTOP, then load and run MCOLOAD (thus loading the machine code into memory). Type NEW, then load the program you want to run — the high resolution routines are now in memory and can be accessed by the relevant SYS instructions.
- 4) The last data item in subroutine 5000 is a checksum — the sum of all the preceding data. If the program stops with a "CHECKSUM ERROR" message, then you have entered the data wrongly, and must correct the mistake before proceeding.

```

*****
EXIT EXIT M/C*****
EXIT PLA
TAY
PLA
TAX
PLA
RTS
*****HIRES PLOT CALCULATION***
PHA
TXA
PHA
TYA
PHA
*****CALCULATE HORIZ.BYTE*****
LDA XHI
STA HBHI
LDA XLO
AND #SF8
STA HBLO
LDA XLO
AND #S07
STA REMX
*****CALCULATE VERT.BYTE*****
LDA YLO
AND #S07
STA REMY
LDX #S03
SHIFT LSR YLO
DEX
BNE SHIFT
LDA YLO
STA VBYTE
*****CALCULATE ROW*****
LDA #S00
STA ROWLO
STA ROWHI
LDX #S05
LDA ROWLO
CLC
ADC VBYTE
STA ROWLO
DEX
BNE FIVE
LDX #S06
ASL ROWHI
ASL ROWLO
BCC NCARRY
INC ROWHI
DEX
BNE MULT
*****ADD HORIZONTAL BYTE*****
LDA ROWLO
CLC
ADC HBLO
STA ROWLO
LDA ROWHI
ADC HBHI
STA ROWHI
*****ADD HIRES MAP BASE*****
LDA ROWLO
CLC
ADC #MPBLO
STA ROWLO
LDA ROWHI
ADC #MPBHI
STA ROWHI
*****ADD REMAINDER OF YLO*****
LDA ROWLO
CLC
ADC REMY
STA ROWLO
LDA ROWHI
ADC #S00
STA ROWHI
*****COMBINE 2 BYTES OF*****
*****ADDRESS ON ZERO PAGE*****
LDA ROWLO
STA PTR
LDA ROWHI
STA PTR+1
*****CALCULATE PIXEL POSN.***
LDA #S01
STA BPOS
SEC
LDA #S07
SBC REMX
TAX
ASL BPOS
DEX
BNE POWER
*****TURN ON PIXEL*****
LDY #S00
LDA (PTR),Y
ORA BPOS
STA (PTR),Y
JMP EXIT

```