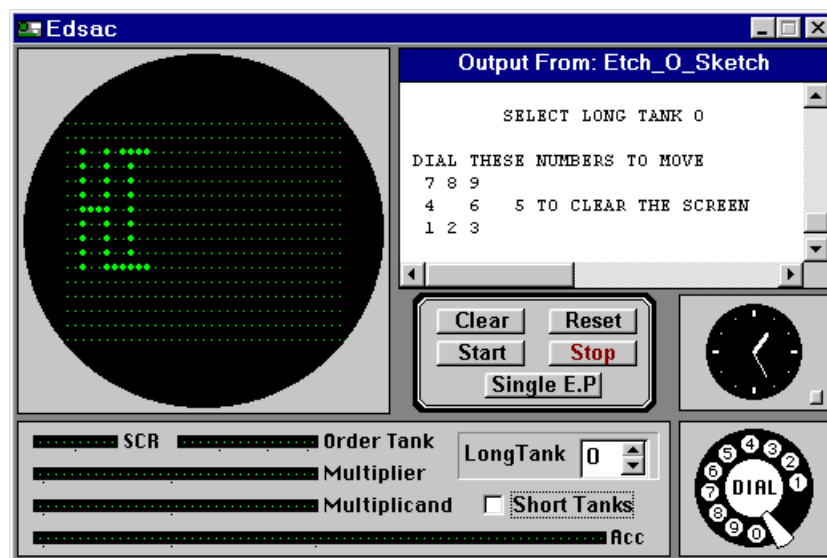


Etch-O-Sketch

A drawing program that bares more than a passing resemblance to that children's favourite, Etch-A-Sketch. The user can draw a picture on Long Tank 0 by moving a 'cursor'. This cursor can be moved in steps of one vertically, horizontally and diagonally. The screen may also be cleared.

Example output from Etch-O-Sketch:



Structure of the program tape:

T 56K

M3

space PK

T 56K

PLOT_POINT

space PZ

T 128K

CLS

space PZ

MASTER

EZPF

Two custom subroutines were written for Etch-O-Sketch:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Location</i>
PLOT_POINT	Plots a point at the specified location	56
CLS	Clears long tank 0	128

PLOT_POINT:

PLOT_POINT plots a point which can be seen by switching the CRT display to long tank 0. The X parameter is placed into the location L + 50 and the Y parameter into location L + 51, where L is the location into which PLOT_POINT is loaded. The coordinate origin is located at the bottom right of the screen, with the x axis pointing to the left and the y axis pointing upwards. This was chosen to make the implementation of the subroutine easier.

The subroutine plots a point by taking the long int 1 (stored in location 8M) and shifting it to the left x times to give a long int pattern that is stored in location 2M. It then checks to see if the bit in long tank 0 that we wish to set has already been set. It does this by ANDing the pattern in 2M with the appropriate row of long tank 0. If the result is non-zero then the bit has already been set and control is returned to the caller. If the result is zero then the pattern is added to the appropriate row of long tank 0 and returns control to the caller.

Annotated Listing for PLOT_POINT:

```

        GK          set 0 parameter

        T 47K       set M parameter - local variables and parameters live here

        P 500

        TZ

0       A 16M       plant return link

1       T 440

2       XF

                                first, shift the pattern by x steps to get the right bit pattern to
                                draw onto the screen
118-> 3       T 10#M       pattern = INITIAL_PATTERN

4       A 8#M

5       T 2#M

6       XF

7       A 0M        i = x - 1

8       S 8M

9       U 4M

10      XF          if i = 0 then don't execute the loop body at all

11      G 200

                                loop
19-> 12      T 10#M

13      A 2#M       left shift pattern by one

14      L 0D

15      T 2#M

```

```

16      A 4M      decrement i
17      S 8M
18      U 4M
19      E 120     loop while i is not -ve
11-> 20      XF

                now, check if there is already a point in the place that we want to
                draw to - if there is one, then we don't need to draw another one

21      T 10#M   take the initial SMC instruction opcode and add y*4 to it
22      A 1M
23      L 1F     acc = y*4
24      U 15M
25      A 12M
26      T 270
27      H 0D     SMC point 1 - masked_target = the target memory ANDed with pattern
28      C 2#M
29      U 6#M
30      G 430     if masked_target is -ve then we don't need to do anything, so jump to
                the end of the subroutine
31      S 8#M     if masked_target > 0 then jump to the end of the subroutine
32      E 430

                now draw the pattern onto long tank 0 by adding pattern onto the
                appropriate memory location

33      T 10#M   take SMC point 2 and add y*4 to its initial value
34      A 15M
35      A 13M
36      T 400
37      A 15M     take SMC point 3 and add y*4 to its initial value
38      A 14M
39      T 420

                target = target + pattern

40      A 0D     SMC point 2
41      A 2#M
42      T 0D     SMC point 3
30,32-> 43     T 10#M   clear the accumulator so that we jump back to the caller
44      EF
45      XF     padding
46      XF
47      XF
48      XF
49      XF

```

```

M 0   P 0F   x - the caller should set this
1     P 0F   y - the caller should set this
2     P 0F   pattern (long int) - variable used to manipulate the pattern that
           will
3     P 0F   be added to the screen
4     P 0F   i - used as a counter
5     P 0F   filler
6     P 0F   masked_target (long int ) - used to store the result of masking off
           all bits
7     P 0F   other than the one that we are about to set to see if that bit is
           already set
8     P 0D   INITIAL_PATTERN (long int constant) = 1. This pattern is left-shifted
           to
9     P 0F   get the pattern that we draw onto long tank 0
10    P 0F   two words to clear the acc into when we want to clear it
11    P 0F
12    H 0D   the initial value of SMC point 1
13    A 0D   the initial value of SMC point 2
14    T 0D   the initial value of SMC point 3
15    P 0F   y*4 kept here
17    U 2F   to help in planting return link

```

CLS:

CLS clears long tank 0 by clearing the accumulator and then then transferring the contents of the accumulator to each long word in long tank 0, one at a time. Control is then returned to the caller.

Annotated Listing for CLS

```

GK
0     A 190   plant return link
1     T 180
2     T D
3     T 2D
4     T 4D
5     T 6D
6     T 8D
7     T 10D
8     T 12D
9     T 14D
10    T 16D
11    T 18D
12    T 20D
13    T 22D
14    T 24D
15    T 26D

```

```

16      T 28D
17      T 30D
18      E F          return link
19      U 2F          constant to help planting return link

```

Master Routine:

The master routine does the majority of the work. It clears long tank 0 and then enters the main loop.

In the main loop, a point is plotted at the coordinates (x, y) where x is stored in the location 0M and y is stored in the location 1M. The routine then stops and waits for the user to dial input on the rotary dial. Depending on the number dialled, the routine either moves the cursor in the desired direction (and therefore increments or decrements x and/or y), or clears the screen by calling CLS. The routine then loops back to the start of the main loop.

Annotated Listing for Master Routine

```

      GK
      T 47K          set M parameter
      P 1190
      TZ
      T 45K          set H parameter - this points to PLOT_POINT
      P 56F
      TZ
0      XF
1      A 10          clear long tank 0 using CLS
2      G 128F

      main_loop
CLS-> 3      T 2M          clear acc
4      A 0M          plot a point at (x, y)
5      T 50H
6      A 1M
7      T 51H
8      A 80
9      G 0H          call PLOT_POINT
PLOT_POINT->
16, 36->
10     T 2M          clear acc and wait for input
11     ZF
12     U 3M          store the input
13     XF
14     R 0D          divide by two to get the value entered
15     S 4M
16     G 100         input = 0 => no user input so re-read the input
17     S 4M
18     G 370        input = 1 => move down and to the left
19     S 4M

```

```
20      G 450      input = 2 => move down
21      S 4M
22      G 500      input = 3 => move down and to the right
23      S 4M
24      G 580      input = 4 => move left
25      S 4M
26      G 630      input = 5 => clear screen
27      S 4M
28      G 670      input = 6 => move right
29      S 4M
30      G 720      input = 7 => move up and left
31      S 4M
32      G 800      input = 8 => move up
33      S 4M
34      G 850      input = 9 => move up and to the right
35      S 4M
36      G 100     input = 10 => user pressed 0, which isn't allowed => re-enter input
18-> 37      T 2M      move down and to the left
38      A 0M      increment x (remember, the x axis points to the left)
39      A 4M
40      T 0M
41      A 1M      decrement y
42      S 4M
43      T 1M
44      E 930     break out of this block
20-> 45      T 2M      move down
46      A 1M      decrement y
47      S 4M
48      T 1M
49      E 930     break
22-> 50      T 2M      move down and to the right
51      A 0M      decrement x
52      S 4M
53      T 0M
54      A 1M      decrement y
55      S 4M
56      T 1M
57      E 930     break
24-> 58      T 2M      move to the left
59      A 0M      increment x (remember, the x axis points to the left)
60      A 4M
61      T 0M
62      E 930     break
26-> 63      T 2M      clear the screen
64      A 640     clear long tank 0 using CLS
```

```

        65      G 128F
        66      E 930      break
28->  67      T 2M      move to the right
        68      A 0M      decrement x
        69      S 4M
        70      T 0M
        71      E 930      break
30->  72      T 2M      move up and to the left
        73      A 0M      increment x (remember, the x axis points to the left)
        74      A 4M
        75      T 0M
        76      A 1M      increment y
        77      A 4M
        78      T 1M
        79      E 930      break
32->  80      T 2M      move up
        81      A 1M      increment y
        82      A 4M
        83      T 1M
        84      E 930      break
34->  85      T 2M      move up and to the right
        86      A 0M      decrement x
        87      S 4M
        88      T 0M
        89      A 1M      increment y
        90      A 4M
        91      T 1M
        92      E 930      break

                                check that x and y are still within the bounds of our 'screen'
44, 49, 57, 62, 66, 71, 79, 84, 92->
        93      T 2M      if x >= 35 then x = 34
        94      A 0M
        95      S 5M
        96      G 1000
        97      T 2M
        98      A 7M
        99      T 0M

96->  100     T 2M      if x < 0 then x = 0
        101     A 0M
        102     E 1050
        103     T 2M
        104     T 0M

```

```
102-> 105    T 2M      if y >= 16 then y = 15
      106    A 1M
      107    S 6M
      108    G 1120
      109    T 2M
      110    A 8M
      111    T 1M
```

```
108-> 112    T 2M      if y < 0 then y = 0
      113    A 1M
      114    E 1170
      115    T 2M
      116    T 1M
```

```
114-> 117    T 2M      loop to main_loop
      118    E 30

      0M    P 8F      x = 16
      1    P 4F      y = 8
      2    P 0F      dump accumulator here
      3    P 0F      user input stored here
      4    P 0D      =1
      5    P 17D     =35
      6    P 8F      =16
      7    P 17F     =34
      8    P 7D      =15
```