

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

CGC 7900 SERIES
COLOR GRAPHICS COMPUTERS

CHROMATICS

CGC 7900 COLOR GRAPHICS COMPUTER SYSTEM

USER'S MANUAL

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PREFACE

(DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CG SERIES AND THE CGC 7900)

This list is by no means a complete reference to the CGC 7900. Its intended purpose is to point out some changes in operating procedure between the Chromatics CG series computers and the new CGC 7900. Please refer to the main body of this User's Manual for detailed instructions on operating the CGC 7900.

1. Decimal numbers must always be delimited by a comma or semicolon. (Due to allowing 16-bit numbers)
2. Foreground colors are set by using the SET key and then the color key. Background uses SHIFT SET.
3. Pressing a Plot Submode key will automatically invoke Plot mode and turn on the PLOT key light.
4. CREATE, FILL, BLINK, and most other lighted keys: Pressing the key turns the function on and turns on the light in the key; pressing the key again will turn it off (similarly to the CG). Alternatively, using SHIFT with the key will always turn the function off, regardless of whether the key is currently lit.
5. The DEFINE key is used to set up user-defined function keys.
6. Logical device assignment method is changed due to the increased number of devices available:

Logical devices are now numbered 0 to 4

Physical devices (including windows) now labeled A to Z

ASSIGN is used to assign output, SHIFT ASSIGN for input.
7. Create Buffer: Sub-buffer numbers are entered in decimal.

8. Overlay cursor is produced by hardware. Its color is always white.

9. Character size in Bitmap: both X and Y dimensions are entered together, as SIZE <X>, <Y>, (using the SIZE key)

10. Complex area fill (optional) will work with any colors (including black).

11. In addition to Escape and Mode, two other codes are in use: Plot and User. Plot codes cause entry into a Plot Submode. User codes cause execution of a program or alter the configuration of the 7900 in some important way.

12. Escape codes can be entered into the Create Buffer, using the "Literal Create" command.

13. Coordinate axes in Bitmap range from 0 to 1023 in X, and 0 to 767 in Y. The 0, 0 position is the upper left corner. The "Scale" command allows varying the coordinate system over a wide range.

14. Up to eight windows exist. The number of active windows is determined with the "Thaw" command.

COMMAND REFERENCE LIST

This section is a brief guide to the operation of the CGC 7900. The commands are listed here as they would be entered from the keyboard. For details on any command, consult the detailed descriptions in the main body of this manual.

Terminal Emulator and I/O:

SHIFT USER H Half Duplex
SHIFT USER F Full Duplex
SHIFT USER L Local
ASSIGN <log><phy><phy><phy><phy> Assign Output
SHIFT ASSIGN <log><phy> Assign Input
SHIFT USER S <port>,<baud>, Set Baud Rate
SHIFT USER SHIFT s <port>,<bits><par><stop> Set Format

Create Buffer:

CREATE Create On
SHIFT CREATE Create Off
REDRAW Redraw the Create Buffer
XMIT Transmit the Create Buffer
SHIFT USER A Append to Create Buffer
CTRL X Define a Sub-Buffer
SHIFT VIEW <n>, View a Sub-Buffer
SHIFT USER K <n>, Kill a Sub-Buffer
SHIFT USER ^ <n>, Insert into Sub-Buffer
SHIFT USER [Literal Create (put Esc's in Buffer)

Window Functions:

WINDOW <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>, Set window limits
SHIFT WINDOW Default window size
SCALE <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>, Set window scale factors
SHIFT SCALE Default scale factors
MODE : <n>, Plane Select
MODE ? Keyboard sync

Text and Cursor functions:

ROLL / SHIFT ROLL Roll or Page mode
ESC V <window> <0 or 1> Visible Controls on/off
CTRL N / CTRL O A7 character set on/off
TEST <char> Fill window with character
SIZE <X>,<Y>, Set Bitmap character size
MODE I <dX>,<dY>, Set Bitmap intercharacter spacing
MODE \ <0 or 1> Overstrike on/off
CURSOR ON / SHIFT CURSOR ON Cursor on or off
MODE Q <color> Set cursor color (Bitmap only)
MOVE X-Y <X>,<Y>, Move cursor (absolute) to X-Y
MODE SHIFT m <X>,<Y>, Move cursor relative

Colors:

SET <color> Set foreground color
SHIFT SET <color> Set background color
BLINK / SHIFT BLINK Blink on/off
ESC SHIFT b <n>, Select Blink Plane(s)
CHANGE <color> <R>,<G>,, Change RGB in Lookup Table
SHIFT CHANGE <color> <H>,<V>,<S>, Change HVS in Lookup

Patterns (optional):

MODE [<X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2>, Define Source Raster
COPY <X>,<Y>, Copy raster
MODE SHIFT u <X>,<Y>, Copy raster with overstrike
MODE SHIFT f <n>, Set raster direction
MODE T <0 or 1> Set vector type (patterns on/off)
COLORSWAP <color1>,<color2>, Swap colors
SHIFT COLORSWAP <color1>,<color2>, Set colors

Plotting:

FILL / SHIFT FILL Fill attribute on/off
PLOT / SHIFT PLOT Enter Plot or Alpha
DOT <X>,<Y>,
VECTOR <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>,
CONCAT VECTOR <X1>,<Y1> , [<X>,<Y>,...]
CIRCLE <X>,<Y>,<R>,
SHIFT PLOT O <X>,<Y>,<X1>,<Y1> , Two-point circle
RECT <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2> ,
TRIANGLE <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>,<X3>,<Y3> ,
SHIFT V. WIDTH <w> , Set vector width
SHIFT PLOT SHIFT v <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2> , Bold Vector
SHIFT PLOT SHIFT w <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2> , Concat Bold V.
SHIFT INC X-BAR <X0>,<Y0> , [<X1>,...]
SHIFT INC Y-BAR <X0>,<Y0> , [<Y1>,...]
SHIFT INC VECTOR <X>,<Y> , [dx dy...]
POLYGON <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2> , [<X>,<Y>,...] ;
CURVE <X1>,<Y1> , <X2>,<Y2> , <X3>,<Y3> , <X4>,<Y4> ,
ARC <X>,<Y>,<radius>,<start>,<delta> ,
RAY <X>,<Y>,<radius>,<angle> ,
AREA FILL <color> <X>,<Y> , Area fill at X-Y with color
SHIFT AREA FILL <color> <X>,<Y> , Edge fill at X-Y

Zoom and Pan:

M2 (with arrow keys) Pan
M2 HOME Reset Pan
M2 CLEAR LINE Pan to cursor location
SHIFT PAN X-Y <X>,<Y>, Pan to X-Y (absolute)
ESC SHIFT m <X>,<Y>, Relative Pan
M2 ERASE PAGE Zoom Up
M2 RECALL Zoom Down
ESC Z <char><char> Absolute Zoom

Miscellaneous:

OVERLAY / SHIFT OVERLAY Address Overlay or Bitmap
MODE V <n> Modify Overlay present attributes
MODE v <n> Modify Overlay future attributes
ESC S <n>, Plane Video Switch
SHIFT TONE <Hz>,<Hz>,<Hz>,<millisec>, Make tones
DEFINE <Fn> <commands> <Fn> Define Function Key
CTRL Z Flush input buffer, cancel code sequence
SHIFT PLOT E <angle>, <0 or 1> Vector-drawn characters
SHIFT USER \ <0 or 1> Joystick on/off
SHIFT USER SHIFT | <A-X> <A-X> <0-4> Enable Lightpen

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

1. Any keys which have labeled caps will be called by their full names, capitalized and underlined. For example, the carriage return key will be denoted by

RETURN

2. Color keys will be called by their name, similar to the example above.

RED

3. All punctuation shown in the examples must be typed exactly as shown. Commas must be typed literally. Spaces will be denoted by

SPACE

4. The modifier keys, CTRL, SHIFT, M1, and M2, must be held down while striking the key they are to modify. Note that these four keys do not generate any characters on their own, but simply modify the character which is struck simultaneously. This process of holding down a modifier key while striking another key will be denoted by the modifier AND the key being underlined together. For example,

CTRL F

would indicate that the CTRL key should be held down while striking the F key. If two or more modifiers are needed simultaneously, they will all be underlined together:

CTRL SHIFT T

would mean that BOTH modifiers, SHIFT and CTRL, should be held down while striking the T key.

5. Variable parameters will be enclosed in angle brackets, < >. Any items enclosed in these brackets will be explained in full in the text which immediately follows.

6. Optional parameters will be enclosed in square brackets []. Any items which may be repeated will be followed by an ellipsis (three dots).

Example of (5) and (6):

<X>, [<Y1>,<Y2>,...]

The parameter <X> is required. The parameters <Y1>, <Y2>, and so on, are optional. Any number of these may be included. All three types of parameters would be explained immediately beneath the example which contained them.

7. Zeros will be slashed (0), alphabetic O will not be slashed.

SECTION ONE - GENERAL SYSTEM INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This is the User's Manual for the Chromatics CGC 7900 Color Graphic Computer. It discusses how to operate the 7900, and gives examples of the system's capabilities. If you are just beginning to learn about the 7900, this is the first manual you should read.

This manual is divided into three sections, and several appendices. Section One (this section) discusses the 7900 architecture and philosophy, and explains the system commands which relate to the 7900 as a whole. Section Two goes into more detail about the Overlay. Section Three discusses the Bitmap, including the graphics features which make the CGC 7900 unique in the field of color graphics. The appendices provide detailed information on the 7900 which will be useful to advanced users.

CGC 7900 OVERVIEW

The CGC 7900 is the successor to Chromatics' CG Series of color graphics computers. Many of the same philosophies have been retained in the development of the 7900, and a user who is familiar with the CG will quickly become accustomed to the 7900.

The 7900 contains three processors. Most system functions revolve around the MC68000 processor, selected for its high speed (8 megahertz) and large memory addressing range (16 megabytes). This powerful processor gives the 7900 outstanding capability for stand-alone computing applications. And when the 7900 is acting as a terminal (connected to a host system), the 7900's power relieves the host of many of the tasks normally required in a graphics environment. The 7900 also includes a processor in the keyboard, and a Raster Processor to provide high performance and speed in graphics operations.

Many graphics systems have suffered from a drawback: the need to have a separate, "dumb" terminal, for command level interaction between the system and the operator. The 7900 addresses this need by providing a character-oriented "Overlay" display in addition to the high-resolution Bitmap graphics display. With its eight standard colors and blink, the Overlay is a very effective tool for operator interaction. When not needed, the Overlay can become instantly "transparent" to reveal a high-resolution graphics image in the Bitmap.

The concept of logical and physical devices, used in Chromatics' CG Series of computers, has been expanded and applied to the 7900. All programs in the 7900 communicate only with Logical Devices, known by a number (0 through 4). 7900 software associates each Logical Device to one or more Physical Devices. This association may be changed at any time, allowing total flexibility in programmed input/output. Any program can accept input from any Physical Device, and transmit output to any Physical Device.

Some examples of Physical Devices are the keyboard, the serial ports, and the 7900 display screen. The screen can be subdivided into several distinct areas known as "windows," and each window is a separate Physical Device (emulated by software). Thus, each window can be used for a separate purpose, and independent simultaneous displays are possible. In some applications, one 7900 could replace up to 16 separate terminals.

All 7900 features discussed in this manual, and all currently available optional features, are contained in a single stand-alone package. Standard features include: 128K bytes of buffer memory, one or four planes of Bitmap image memory, a keyboard with 151 keys (21 lighted), 32 user-definable keys, two serial ports, a 19-inch color display screen, and a PROM software package which allows easy control of all system functions.

Optional features currently include: a lightpen and joystick for interactive use, a battery-backed Real-Time Clock and CMOS memory, a Disk Operating System with flexible and fixed drives, and extended graphics software features.

INSTALLATION

Unpack the CGC 7900 according to the instructions supplied in the shipping carton. Retain the packing material so that it may be used for shipping the 7900 in the future.

CAUTION: If your 7900 system includes the optional Hard Disk drive, REMOVE the locking screw which was used to secure the drive during shipment! See instructions on your unit for details. FAILURE TO REMOVE THIS SCREW WILL DESTROY THE HARD DISK, AND VOID YOUR WARRANTY!

Connect the 7900 power cord to a source of 110 volt AC, 60 hertz power (50 hertz optional), capable of supplying at least 10 amperes. For reliable operation, the 7900 power should NOT come from a circuit with any heavy motors or industrial equipment which could create transients on the power lines. This includes equipment such as refrigerators and air conditioners.

The 7900 has no strict environmental requirements. But, like any precision instrument, the 7900 will perform best if it is not subjected to excessive heat or dust. 7900 ventilation removes heat from the unit through vents in the front and rear; these vents should not be obstructed. The rear door should remain CLOSED during normal operation to provide proper air flow through the 7900 chassis.

7900 power is applied by pressing the square, lighted switch on the front of the unit (above the keyboard). The switch illuminates whenever the system's five volt power supply is operating. When turning the 7900 on, observe the indicator light on the keyboard, just above the cursor keypad. It will glow green as the unit performs internal power-on diagnostics. The green light will extinguish after one or two seconds. By this time, the picture tube should have warmed up, and a blinking cursor should be visible on the screen.

Your 7900 is now running!

CONVERGENCE AND DEGAUSSING

The 7900 analog circuitry requires periodic adjustment to maintain best performance. Convergence is the adjustment which causes the red, blue and green portions of the picture to join properly without "fringes" or other artifacts around the edges of the display. Degaussing is the process which demagnetizes the screen, removing residual magnetic fields which can affect color purity. Controls for both of these adjustments are located behind the door on the right side of the CRT (Cathode-Ray Tube, or picture tube). These controls are conveniently located so that a "touch-up" alignment may be performed whenever necessary.

The degaussing switch is located at the top of the recessed area behind the door. The need for degaussing is indicated by a lack of purity, and can be seen easily by generating a red screen: Hold down the SHIFT key and press SET. Release SHIFT and press the RED key and the ERASE PAGE key. If the screen is not uniformly red (it may contain areas where the red tends toward green or purple), the 7900 should be degaussed.

To degauss the screen, press the Degauss button. Colors on the screen will shimmer for a moment as the degaussing process occurs.

You must wait at least 15 minutes after turning the system power on, before degaussing will function. After pressing the switch, degaussing proceeds automatically for several seconds. Once degaussing is complete, it may not be restarted for another 15 minutes. If you press the switch again before 15 minutes have elapsed, degaussing will NOT occur, and you will have to wait another 15 minutes before attempting it again.

It is generally necessary to degauss the screen after moving the unit, even if you are only moving it across a room. A weekly degaussing is also beneficial.

If you intend to degauss AND converge the 7900, perform degaussing first. Then proceed to the convergence steps outlined below.

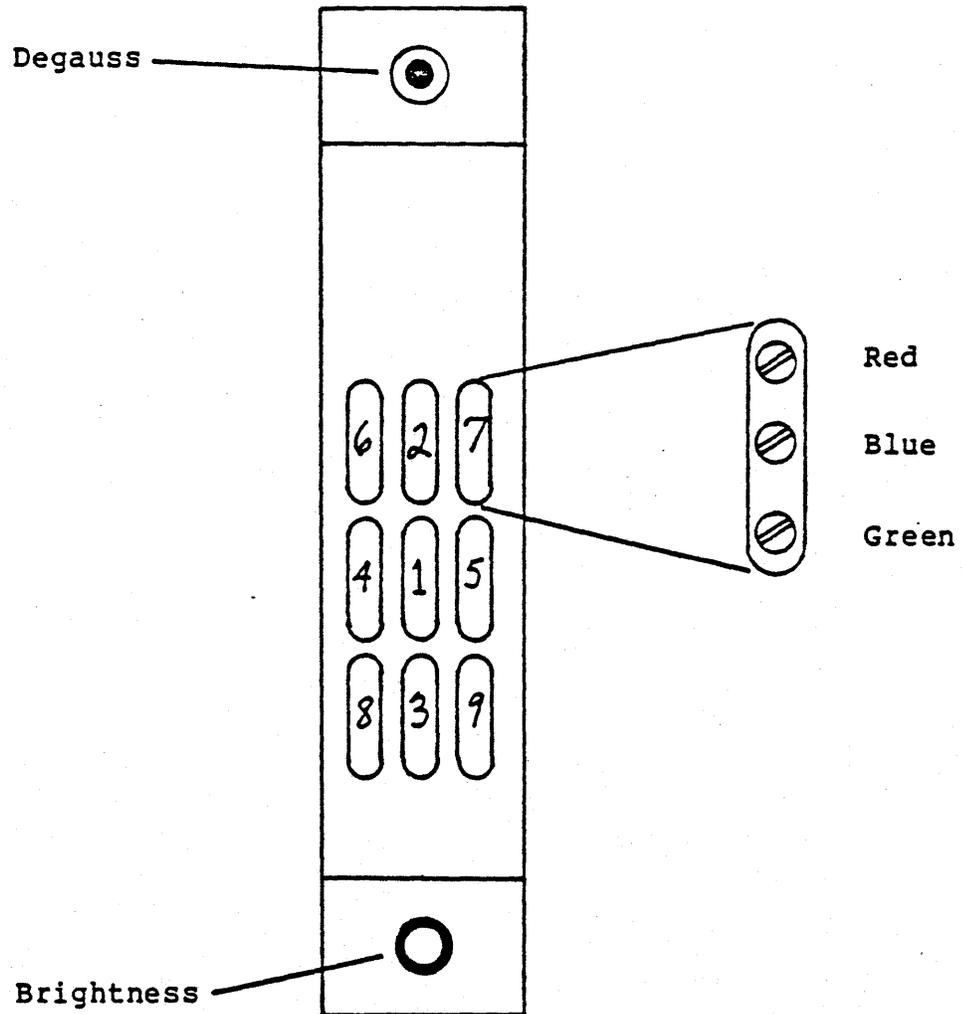
Below the degaussing button, nine groups of three small potentiometers (variable resistors) are located. These are the convergence adjustments. Each potentiometer adjusts either red, blue, or green, and each group of potentiometers adjusts one of nine sectors of the screen. For example, the upper left group of potentiometers adjusts convergence for the upper left corner of the screen.

NOTE: Use a small screwdriver (a jeweler's screwdriver is ideal) and BE GENTLE when adjusting convergence. The convergence potentiometers are fragile.

NOTE: Do not attempt convergence until the unit has warmed up for at least 15 minutes. Convergence may drift until the 7900 has completely warmed up.

Set up a test pattern on the screen: Press the keys SOFT BOOT, TEST, and the period (decimal point) key. This produces a pattern of white dots on a dark background. Beginning with the center set of adjustments, turn the red, blue and green potentiometers until the dots in the center of the screen become white (with no colored fringes). Proceed to the other eight groups of potentiometers according to the numbers in the following diagram.

CONVERGENCE AND DEGAUSSING CONTROLS



CODES AND CODE SEQUENCES

The 7900 system is controlled through the keyboard, or through a communications port from a host system. The 7900 software allows all important system functions to be accessed through ASCII characters, which make up codes or code sequences. We define a code to be a single ASCII character typed on the keyboard, or received from a host. A code sequence is a set of such characters.

Certain code sequences cause no immediate change in the visible state of the system. Commands such as "Set Color" have an effect on future displays, but do not alter anything currently being displayed. This can be disconcerting to an operator, since there is no feedback to indicate that the code sequence was accepted properly. It may be helpful to compare such code sequences to similar commands on a familiar office typewriter: the "set tab stop" function of a typewriter does not generate any feedback to indicate acceptance of this command. The command is silently accepted.

The 7900 software is thus a bit terse; the alternative would be a system whose "verbose" output might interfere with the designs of an applications programmer. (Of course, an applications program can generate as much verbosity as is required.)

The 7900 recognizes four "prefix" codes: Escape, User, Plot and Mode. When a prefix code is entered, it signals the system that one or more additional codes is about to follow, and that the entire code sequence should be taken together to perform a function.

These prefix codes are NOT the same as the modifiers, Shift, Ctrl, M1 and M2. Modifiers do not generate codes; they merely alter the key which is pressed simultaneously with the modifier. The prefix keys DO generate codes on their own, and thus the prefix key must be pressed and released before the next key is struck.

Some of the named keys on the upper part of the keyboard cause actions which are equivalent to pressing more than one key on the lower keyboard. For example, pressing RECT to enter the "Plot Rectangle" mode, is equivalent to entering the sequence PLOT R. This is simply an alternate way of entering commands, and we will always use the simplest way to describe each command in this document. The advanced user is referred to Appendix A for detailed information on which keys produce which codes.

If you enter a code sequence which is not defined in the 7900 software, a "bong" sound will be produced from the speaker, as a warning. The same sound will be heard if you attempt to access an optional software feature which is not installed in your unit.

The 7900's structure of code sequences is not designed to be totally "user-proof." It is possible to enter a sequence which will force the system into an undefined state. However, the RESET key will usually allow recovery from errors without losing the work in progress. This problem should not exist if important code sequences are being transmitted only from a host or from an applications program (assuming such programs do not contain errors).

Escape Code Sequences

Format:

ESC <char> [<arg1> <arg2> ...]

An Escape code sequence consists of the Esc character, followed by a single character <char> which defines the type of Escape code sequence. This may be followed by one or more arguments, <arg>, depending on what the sequence requires. All arguments fall into one of two categories:

Numbers: decimal or hexadecimal numbers which are delimited by a comma or semicolon.

Characters: a single ASCII character.

In addition, a few Escape code sequences will accept an arbitrary number of arguments. Details are described in each command where applicable. In these cases, a special delimiter character (usually the semicolon) is used to signal the end of the argument list.

To produce an Escape code sequence, you would press and release the ESC key, then press whatever other keys are necessary to complete the sequence. The argument list is determined by the particular Escape code sequence you are executing, and examples will be found throughout this manual.

Escape codes sequences affect the entire machine. They control aspects of the operation such as pan and zoom, Color Lookup Table assignments, etc.

User Code Sequences

Format:

SHIFT_USER <char> [<arg1> <arg2> ...]

The User character is produced by holding down the SHIFT key and pressing the key marked USER. The definitions of <char> and <arg> are identical to those for Escape code sequences.

User code sequences cause execution of a program, or affect the configuration of the 7900 in some manner. Some examples of User codes are I/O assignments, duplex selection, user-defined function keys, and Create Buffer operations.

Plot Code Sequences

Format:

SHIFT PLOT <char>

Where <char> is a single character. A Plot code sequence will place the window in a Plot submode, such as Vector, Circle, Arc, etc. Plot code sequences affect only the currently assigned window.

The Plot character is produced by holding down the SHIFT modifier key and pressing the key marked PLOT.

NOTE: The PLOT key used in this context is the key labeled Plot and Mode, located in the typewriter area of the keyboard. It is NOT the same as the lighted PLOT key in the upper keyboard area. The lighted PLOT key is used ONLY to move between plotting and text entry (Alpha) functions.

Mode Code Sequences

Format:

MODE <char> [<char>, <char>, ...]

Mode code sequences also affect only the currently assigned window. They are used in a wide variety of cases, from setting colors to scaling character size. Details on the available Mode code sequences are found throughout this document.

CODE HIERARCHY

The code sequences described on the previous pages are arranged in a prioritized structure. It is possible, and often desirable, to interrupt one sequence, enter a sequence of a higher priority, then resume the previous code sequence. The priorities are arranged as follows:

Escape, User	Highest Priority
Mode	Intermediate
Plot	Lowest Priority

A common example would be: while entering coordinates to draw a rectangle, you decide to change the foreground color. Since coordinates belong to a Plot sequence, and colors are higher priority (Mode sequence), you may interrupt the coordinates at any time and set a color. Then, you may resume entering coordinate data with no lost information.

Escape and User codes have identical priority, and they take higher priority than any other code sequence. ANY Mode, Plot, or text entry function may be interrupted by an Escape or User code, and the code sequence will be processed. This means that important aspects of system operation, controlled by Escape and User codes, may be changed at any time, even in the middle of coordinate data or text.

The high priority of Escape and User codes can result in confusion under certain conditions. The key point is this: when an Escape or User code sequence is begun, it **MUST** be completed. For example, the Escape code sequence which changes entries in the Color Lookup Table requires four arguments: color, red component, green component, and blue component. If this sequence is begun by pressing the CHANGE key, the system will ignore all other commands until the four arguments required by the Change command are satisfied. If the system appears to be suddenly unresponsive to commands, chances are good that an Escape or User code sequence has begun but has not been completed. Typing several commas, to satisfy any pending arguments, will usually regain control of the system.

THE KEYBOARD

The 7900 system keyboard is divided into several areas. Each area is designed for a specific purpose, and the keys in each area are arranged and color-coded for ease of operation.

In general, keys on the keyboard are marked three ways:

The marking on the top of the key is the primary function of that key. Pressing the key alone, without using any modifiers, will cause that code to be sent from the keyboard.

The marking on the front of the key (if marked in white) is the code which is output when the SHIFT modifier is used in conjunction with the key.

The marking on the front of the key (if marked in blue) is the code which is output when the CTRL modifier is used in conjunction with the key.

In the center of the keyboard, you will find a sculptured, typewriter-like set of keys. With few exceptions, these keys may be used just as if they were a standard typewriter. On the right of this set are the control keys, RETURN (carriage return), LF (line feed), and BREAK (used to interrupt a running program). On the left are the modifiers, SHIFT, CTRL, M1, and M2. The high speed REPEAT key is also in this area.

Any key on the keyboard may be caused to repeat, at either low or high speed. To repeat a key at low speed, simply hold the key down. To cause high speed repeat, hold down both the desired key and the REPEAT key.

In the left of this area are the four "prefix" keys which the system understands: ESC, USER, MODE, and PLOT. Pressing any of these keys is a signal that one or more other keys will immediately follow, to complete a code sequence. To cause the keyboard to output a User code, hold down the modifier SHIFT and press the key marked ESC and USER. Similarly, for the code Plot, down the SHIFT key and press the key marked MODE and PLOT.

To the far left are two special keys: QUIET LOCK and ALPHA LOCK. These two are alternate-action keys. Pressing one of these keys will lock it in the down (on) position; pressing it again will release it to the up (off) position.

QUIET LOCK will disconnect the built-in speaker when it is in the down (on) position.

ALPHA LOCK will reverse the case of all letters typed from the typewriter section of the keyboard. When it is up (off), letters typed on the typewriter keyboard will be upper case when the shift key is not being used. They will come out in lower case when the shift key is used. (This is the opposite of a normal typewriter, but is useful when the unit is acting as a terminal.) To reverse this, and return to standard typewriter usage, press the ALPHA LOCK key into the down (on) position. Now characters typed on the typewriter keyboard will be in lower case, and SHIFT will change them to upper case. This will primarily be useful for text editing applications.

Unless specifically stated, all examples in this manual will assume you have both QUIET LOCK and ALPHA LOCK keys in their normal (up) position.

To the right of the keyboard are two smaller, special purpose keypads. The cursor keypad is used to position the cursor, and for text editing functions such as inserting and deleting lines. The numeric keypad is intended as an easy way to input numeric data. The keys on the numeric keypad duplicate the functions of their counterparts on the typewriter keyboard.

The special function keys on the upper half of the keyboard are used to access most of the system's features. The majority of this manual is dedicated to explaining, in detail, what each of these keys will do. In general, the following comments apply:

The name on top of the key represents its primary function.

The name on the front of the key represents its secondary function, and is accessed by holding the SHIFT modifier and pressing the key.

Keys which have a built-in light are keys whose functions may be in one state or the opposite state. For example, the BLINK key has a light, and at any time, the "blink" attribute may either be on or off. The condition of the light will tell which state the system is in. (In some cases, it is possible for the keyboard lights to be "out of sync" with the rest of the system, in which case they will not present true information. See "Keyboard Sync" and "Assign" for the details.)

Lighted keys have an additional feature: Pressing a lighted key will turn a function on if it is off, and turn it off if it is currently on. Thus, repeatedly pressing a lighted key will toggle the light in that key on and off. The function produced by a key depends on whether the light in that key is currently on or off. (Using SHIFT with a lighted key will, however, always turn the function OFF.)

The character Control-Z acts as a "flush" command. It will clear out the keyboard buffer, so that any keystrokes that have not yet been executed will no longer wait in the queue. Control-Z will also cancel any pending Mode, Plot, Escape, or User code sequences which are expecting arguments.

To execute the "flush" command, hold down the CTRL modifier and press the Z key:

CTRL Z

Two keys on the keyboard are not currently defined. They are the BASIC and CALC MODE keys.

A two-color light-emitting diode (LED) is located near the cursor keypad. This LED glows green during Reset and power-on diagnostics. It will glow red in the event of a system failure.

RESET, BOOT, SOFT BOOT

The 7900 recognizes several types of initialization procedures.

At power-up time, a special type of initialization occurs, which erases all memory in the system (except CMOS). The image memories are erased, and all of user memory is zeroed.

Pressing the RESET key initializes all hardware to default states. All I/O ports are initialized, and all buffers are flushed. Any operations in progress are immediately halted. (In fact, Reset may be the only way out of some operations.) Following Reset, the Terminal Emulator program is executed by default (this may be altered with the Thaw command). Reset leaves the contents of memory essentially unchanged. The Reset command may not be stored in the Create Buffer, since it is a hardware function and does not generate a normal code sequence. The most common use of the RESET key is to halt a process, such as a picture being drawn from the Create Buffer.

After pressing the RESET key, it may be necessary to wait several seconds before the system will again respond to input. When the system acknowledges RESET, the green indicator near the cursor keypad will illuminate briefly.

Boot is designed to cold-start the system. It is executed by pressing CTRL BOOT on the keyboard. Boot initializes most of the 7900 system, based on default parameters (either in PROM or in the optional battery-powered CMOS memory). After Boot, the Terminal Emulator is executed unless CMOS contains orders to execute a different program. CTRL BOOT is the simplest way to reload most of the default parameters in the 7900 system. The Boot command may not be stored in the Create Buffer.

It is possible to simulate most of a power-up reset sequence, by pressing the three keys CTRL SHIFT RESET simultaneously (and releasing RESET before releasing the other keys). This sequence is equivalent to a Reset followed by a Boot, and also erases any image in memory. This sequence takes longer to execute than the normal RESET, and is not usually needed. (It may be required if a user program writes into system memory and the RESET key will not recover control of the system.)

CMOS memory (optional) retains information concerning how the system is configured at Boot time. CMOS is set up using the Thaw command, to define buffer sizes and other defaults. As long as the data in CMOS remains intact, it continues to be used at Boot time. It is possible for a user to sufficiently scramble CMOS data so that the system cannot boot; in this case, the keys CTRL SHIFT M1 M2 RESET should be pressed simultaneously (releasing RESET first) to clear out CMOS and force the system to boot from PROM data instead. This sequence destroys any defaults entered by Thaw, so it is not recommended unless absolutely necessary. See "Thaw" for details.

The preceding two sequences (using M1 M2 CTRL SHIFT or CTRL SHIFT in conjunction with RESET) should be used only when necessary. You are cautioned against getting into the habit of using these sequences, since they will destroy any work in progress.

SOFT BOOT initializes only the window receiving the command. It reloads all default window parameters, such as color, character size, and other values associated with a window. It may be used to set a window to a known state at any time. Soft Boot is executed by pressing the SOFT BOOT key, and this command may be stored in the Create Buffer. Besides reloading the default window parameters, the SOFT BOOT key also erases the Overlay. To reload the window parameters without erasing the Overlay, enter the sequence

MODE =

This performs the same functions as the SOFT BOOT key, but without erasing anything.

When beginning a new process on the 7900 system, it is usually sufficient to press the SOFT BOOT key. To interrupt a process, pressing RESET followed by SOFT BOOT will usually suffice. Neither of these key sequences will affect the Bitmap image.

WARM START

Format:

SHIFT USER W

Programs which interact with the user and take over control of the 7900 system may often be re-entered after an interruption. For example, if you are editing a file with a text editor, you may wish to enter the Disk Operating System (DOS) to examine your disk directory, then continue editing.

The general form for re-entering an interrupted program is to execute the Warm Start sequence, SHIFT USER W. Programs which allow themselves to be re-entered will take over the "warmstart vector" so that typing this sequence will cause the proper action to occur.

If a program is in a "runaway" condition, such as a very long listing that will not terminate, it is generally possible to stop the program by pressing RESET, followed by SHIFT USER W. In a properly designed program, this will interrupt the current process but not destroy any data in memory.

The details of warm-starting a program will depend on the program itself. Consult the instructions for the program in question.

TERMINAL EMULATOR

The Terminal Emulator is a program which executes automatically when the 7900 is booted. It configures the system to act like a communications terminal. The primary function of the Terminal Emulator is to read characters from input devices and transmit these characters to output devices. The default input devices are the keyboard (device K), and RS232 serial port (device L). The default output devices are Window A (device A), and the RS232 serial port (device L). As is the case with most of the 7900's defaults, these assignments may easily be changed.

The Terminal Emulator allows a choice of Local, Half or Full duplex, and a wide variety of baud rates to suit many peripheral or host devices. This section describes each configuration, and other options available in the Terminal Emulator.

NOTE: The terms Local, Half, and Full, have no meaning except within a program such as the Terminal Emulator. Other programs may also communicate with external devices, but they do so through the logical device assignment system. See "Assign."

If another program is running, the Terminal Emulator may be re-entered by pressing the key marked TERMINAL.

The code sequence structure of the CGC 7900 is affected by the configuration (half, full or local) of the Terminal Emulator. Escape and User code sequences are processed on the input stream, so typing and Escape or User code sequence will always result in immediate processing, regardless of the system configuration. On the other hand, Mode and Plot codes are not processed until they reach an output device which recognizes them (the windows). If the 7900 is operating as a full duplex terminal, the host system must echo Mode and Plot codes or they will not be executed by the 7900.

If it is necessary to transmit an Escape or User code to the host system, and NOT have this code trapped by the 7900 code processing scheme, you must hit two Escapes or Users in a row:

ESC ESC transmit ONE Esc to the host

LOCAL

Local operation is one of the three communications arrangements which are provided.

In Local operation, Logical Input Device 0 (normally the keyboard) is connected to Logical Output Device 0 (normally a window). The external device is ignored. This is the default arrangement, and must be used whenever a host or peripheral device is not connected.

Format:

SHIFT USER L (Local operation)

Hold down the SHIFT modifier and press the USER key. Then press the L key.

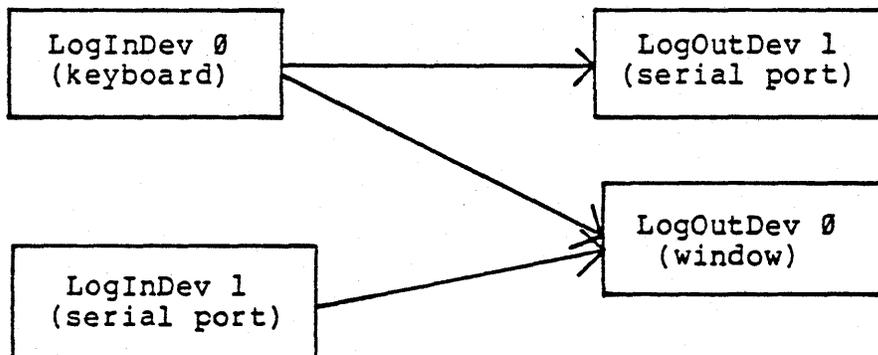
HALF DUPLEX

In Half duplex, Logical Input Device 0 is connected to Logical Output Devices 0 and 1. This is the only case where a means is provided to connect one Logical Input Device to more than one Logical Output Device (see "Assigning Physical Devices"). Also, in Half duplex, Logical Input Device 1 is connected to Logical Output Device 0.

Format:

SHIFT USER H (Half duplex operation)

The following figure illustrates the connections defined in Half duplex.



(The device assignments in parentheses are default assignments. These may be altered with the ASSIGN key.)

Half duplex is used when it is necessary to transmit keyboard data to an external device and simultaneously display it on the screen.

FULL DUPLEX

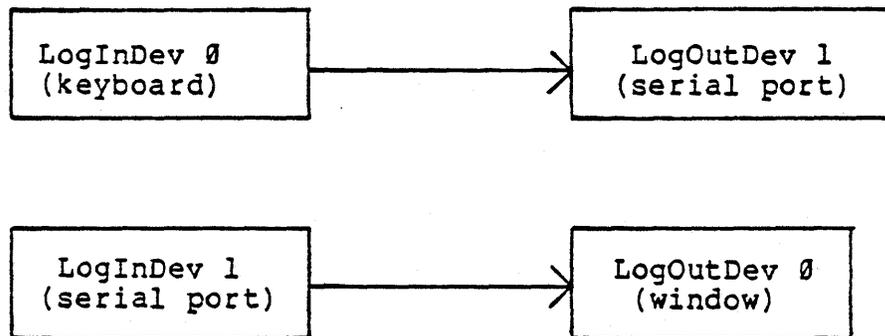
If the external device is a host computer, or other intelligent interface, Full duplex may be required. Full duplex is similar to Half, in that it defines a path to an external device. In Full duplex, the external device is required to echo back the characters it receives. Thus, anything typed on the keyboard will be received back from the external device as an echo, and the double assignment shown above is not required.

All data received from the host will be displayed, whether it originated as data from the 7900 or was originated by the host.

Format:

SHIFT USER F (Full duplex operation)

The following figure illustrates the connections defined in Full duplex.



(The device assignments in parentheses are default assignments. These may be altered using the ASSIGN key.)

ASSIGNING PHYSICAL DEVICES

Assigning output devices:

Format:

```
ASSIGN OUTPUT <n> <dev> <dev> <dev> <dev>
```

Where:

<n> is the Logical Device number (0 thru 4)

<dev> is the letter corresponding to a physical device (see table)

Each Logical Output Device may access up to four physical devices. This allows transmitting commands to more than one window, or sending to a window and a peripheral device simultaneously.

All four physical devices must be specified. If less than four are required, you must enter dummy devices using the character Z.

Example:

```
ASSIGN OUTPUT 1 A B Z Z
```

Logical Output Device number 1 has been connected to physical devices A and B (the first two windows). Two dummy devices are used.

Example:

```
ASSIGN OUTPUT 0 A K Z Z
```

Logical Output Device 0 has been connected to physical device A (the first window), and the keyboard lights (see below). No other physical devices are connected to Logical Output Device 0. This is the default condition.

Physical Output Device K is the keyboard lights. The keyboard handler interprets all codes it receives, and decides which lights should be on or off. For example, when the FILL key is pressed, the "Fill" attribute is turned on. The keyboard recognizes the code sequence produced by the FILL key and turns

on the light in that key. It is possible to assign other Logical Output Devices to the keyboard lights, or to arrange the assignments so that the keyboard lights receive no information at all. If this is done, the keyboard lights may not reflect the current state of the system.

Example:

ASSIGN OUTPUT 0 A K T Z

Logical Output Device 0 has been connected to window A, to the keyboard lights (K), and to the tone generator (T). Physical output device T is a special configuration of the tone generator. When assigned in this manner, it will sound a "click" every time a key is pressed. Some users appreciate this feedback, especially if they are not used to typing on a computer keyboard. Please note that we have maintained a connection to the keyboard lights in this assignment.

Assigning Input Devices:

Format:

SHIFT ASSIGN INPUT <n> <dev>

Input devices are assigned using the SHIFT modifier with the ASSIGN key. Only one physical input device is assigned to a Logical Input Device.

WARNING! Logical Input Device 0 is normally assigned to the keyboard. Most programs will read from Logical Input Device 0 to receive their input. If you connect Logical Input Device 0 to another physical device, or to a dummy device, the system could hang. Recovery will only be possible via the RESET key.

PHYSICAL DEVICE ASSIGNMENT LIST

The following physical devices are defined:

OUTPUT DEVICES

A	window A
B	window B
C	window C
D	window D
E	window E
F	window F
G	window G
H	window H
K	keyboard lights
L	RS-232 serial port
M	RS-449 serial port
P	parallel port
T	tone generator (click)
Z	dummy

INPUT DEVICES

K	keyboard
L	RS-232 serial port
M	RS-449 serial port
P	parallel port
Z	dummy

KEYBOARD SYNC

Format:

MODE ?

The Keyboard Sync command forces the lighted keys on the keyboard to accurately reflect the status of the current window (the window receiving the Keyboard Sync command).

Remember that most Mode code sequences alter only the state of the window which receives them, and consider the following set of events: The user is addressing window A (the default window), and presses one of the lighted keys. The key lights to indicate the window has changed states. For example, assume the user has turned on the "Blink" attribute, and the BLINK key is now lit. (The Appendix tells us that the "Blink" command is a Mode code sequence, and will only affect the window which receives it.)

Now, suppose the user assigns his output to window B (using the "Assign" command above). Window B has not received a "Blink On" command, so it does not have its "Blink" attribute turned on. But the keyboard lights still reflect the status of window A! This can result in considerable confusion. To avoid these problems, always perform two steps whenever assigning output to a window:

1. Remember to assign the keyboard lights (device K) whenever assigning output to a new window.
2. Immediately after assigning output to a new window, perform a Keyboard Sync (MODE ?) command.

SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

The 7900 is equipped with two serial ports, for communication to a host computer or other device. One of these ports is RS-232, the other is RS-449. (RS-232 has been the "industry standard" interface for data communications for many years, and RS-449 is a new standard now coming into use.) A Case Table provides translation of characters to and from the host system.

Each port uses an interrupt-driven input and output buffer. The default size of each buffer is 2048 bytes. Each port defaults to 7 bits, even parity, one stop bit, 9600 baud. All of these defaults may be altered using the "Thaw" command.

HANDSHAKING: Often, it will not be possible to transmit data continuously into or out of the 7900, due to delays in processing data. The interrupt-driven buffers allow the system to handle a certain amount of delay, but if the buffers become full, some form of "handshaking" is required so that the receiving system may tell the transmitting system to pause. The 7900 recognizes two types of handshake: software handshake (also known as X-On / X-Off protocol), and hardware handshake.

When connecting the serial ports for software handshake (or if no handshake will be required), the ports should be connected according to the diagram on the following page. Due to the fact that many systems use non-standard wiring on serial ports, you should study this diagram carefully and connect **ONLY** those pins required for your application. RS-232 communication generally requires only 3 wires.

If hardware handshake is required, you must connect other signals, as shown. The 7900 uses DTR (Data Terminal Ready), and the equivalent RS-449 signal, to indicate that it is able to receive data. The 7900 examines DSR (Data Set Ready), and the equivalent RS-449 signal, to determine that the host is prepared to accept data. These two signals are only in use if hardware handshaking is specified. If software handshaking is in use, the 7900 asserts DTR always true, and ignores DSR. Note that RS-449 has two signals which correspond to Data Set Ready; these are DM (Data Mode) and TM (Test Mode). Either of these signals, or both, must be true to indicate a "ready" condition.

The diagrams also show how an RS-449 port may be used to communicate with an RS-232 device. This arrangement will often work, but success will be determined by the exact nature of the equipment at each end. It is important to realize that an RS-449 receiver will withstand signals up to plus or minus 15 volts, but some RS-232 drivers will produce up to 25 volts and could damage the RS-449 receiver. (This danger is not present if you are interfacing between Chromatics CG Series and/or 7900 Series computers, since the maximum voltage used in these systems is 12 volts.)

When connecting RS-449 equipment at both ends, note that a ground line is not included in the interface. Depending on your installation, best results may be obtained by providing a ground line between equipment. On the 7900, ground is available on pin 7 of the RS-232 port, or chassis ground may be used.

RS-232 communications cables, or cables between RS-232 and RS-449 ports, should be kept under 50 feet in length. A cable between RS-449 devices may be up to 2000 feet in length.

NOTE: The 7900 requires that CTS (Clear To Send), and the equivalent RS-449 signals, NOT be used for handshaking purposes. THE SYSTEM MAY CRASH if a device is connected to the serial ports which "toggles" CTS on and off. User devices should leave CTS unconnected, or condition this signal to be always TRUE.

The 7900 asserts RTS (Request To Send) always TRUE.

SERIAL PORT PINOUTS

RS-232 (25-pin connector)

Pin #	Signal	Description
2	TxD	Transmitted Data (output)
3	RxD	Received Data (input)
4	RTS	Request To Send (output)
5	CTS	Clear To Send (input)
6	DSR	Data Set Ready (input)
7	Gnd	Signal Ground
20	DTR	Data Terminal Ready (output)

Other pins are not connected in the 7900.

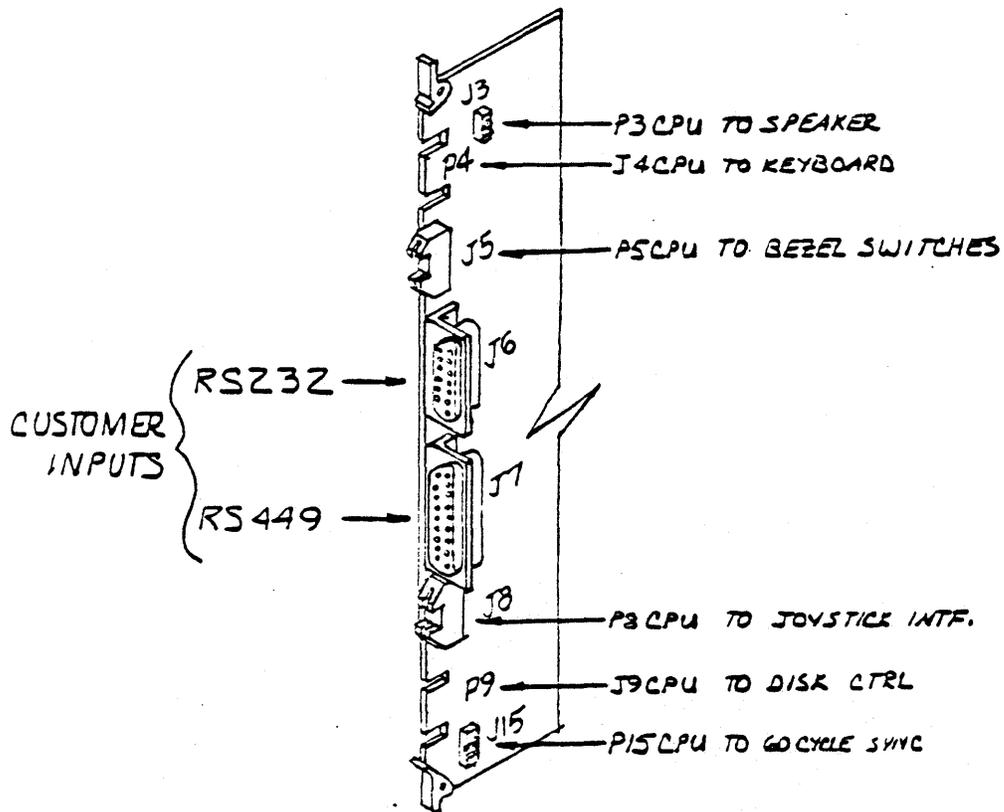
RS-449 (37-pin connector)

Pin #	Signal	Description
4 22	SD-A SD-B	Send Data (output: equiv. to TxD)
6 24	RD-A RD-B	Receive Data (input: equiv. to RxD)
7 25	RS-A RS-B	Request to Send (output: equiv. to RTS)
9 27	CS-A CS-B	Clear to Send (input: equiv. to CTS)
11 29	DM-A DM-B	Data Mode (input: equiv. to DSR)
13 31	RR-A RR-B	Receiver Ready (output: equiv. to DTR)
18 20	TM RC	Test Mode (input: equiv. to DSR) Receiver Common (used for TM only)

Other pins are not connected in the 7900.

SERIAL PORT CONNECTORS

The two serial port connectors are located on the rear edge of the CPU card, on the right side of the chassis. After connecting your cables, the rear door of the 7900 should be closed to maintain proper ventilation. Sufficient clearance exists under the door to allow a serial port cable to exit.



RECOMMENDED SERIAL PORT WIRING

The connections below are recommended for applications where software handshaking (X-On / X-Off) will be used. If a modem is used (instead of a terminal), the definitions of "transmit" and "receive" must be reversed at the modem connector.

RS-232 Terminal		RS-232 Terminal	
TxD	2	3	RxD
RxD	3	2	TxD
Gnd	7	7	Gnd

RS-232 Terminal		RS-449 Terminal	
TxD	2	24	RD-B
Gnd	7	6	RD-A
RxD	3	22	SD-B

RS-449 Terminal		RS-449 Terminal	
SD-A	4	6	RD-A
SD-B	22	24	RD-B
RD-A	6	4	SD-A
RD-B	24	22	SD-B
Gnd			Gnd (see text)

If hardware handshaking is required, the following wires will also need to be connected (in addition to the wires listed above).

RS-232 Terminal RS-232 Terminal

DTR 20 ————— 6 DSR .

DSR 6 ————— 20 DTR

RS-232 Terminal RS-449 Terminal

DTR 20 ————— 29 DM-B

Gnd 7 ————— 11 DM-A

DSR 6 ————— 31 RR-B

RS-449 Terminal RS-449 Terminal

RR-A 13 ————— 11 DM-A

RR-B 31 ————— 29 DM-B

DM-A 11 ————— 13 RR-A

DM-B 29 ————— 31 RR-B

SET SERIAL BAUD RATE

Format:

SHIFT USER S <port #>, <baud rate>,

Where:

<port #> is the identifying number of the serial port,

<baud rate> is the baud rate to which the port should be set.

Two serial ports are installed in the standard CGC 7900 system. They are identified by number as follows:

RS-232 serial port: 0

RS-449 serial port: 1

Sixteen standard baud rates are provided:

50
75
110
134.5
150
300
600
1200
1800
2000
2400
3600
4800
7200
9600
19200

NOTE: To set the baud rate to 134.5, you must enter the number 134 as <baud rate>. Decimal fractions are not accepted.

If an unrecognized baud rate is entered, no action will be taken.

Examples:

SHIFT USER S 0,300, (set RS-232 port to 300 baud)

SHIFT USER S 1,1200, (set RS-449 port to 1200 baud)

The system defaults to 9600 baud for both serial ports. This may be changed using the "Thaw" command.

SET SERIAL PARITY, WORD LENGTH, STOP BITS

Format:

SHIFT USER SHIFT s <port #>, <bits> <parity> <stop>

Where:

- <port #> is the identifying number of the serial port
- <bits> specifies the number of bits per character (5, 6, 7, or 8)
- <parity> specifies EVEN, ODD, or NO parity (E, O, or N)
- <stop> specifies the number of stop bits per character (see below)

NOTE: each of the three parameters <bits>, <parity>, and <stop> is entered as a single character. No commas are used to separate them.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "s". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to hold the SHIFT key while pressing the S key to produce a lower case s.

Two serial ports are installed in the standard CGC 7900 system. They are identified by number as follows:

RS-232 serial port: 0

RS-449 serial port: 1

<bits> is a single character. It may be either the character "5", "6", "7", or "8". <bits> determines the number of data bits transmitted for each character sent out the serial port (excluding parity bits).

<parity> is the single character "E", "O", or "N". It determines even or odd parity, or no parity.

<stop> is the single character "1", "2", or "3". If <stop> = 1, one stop bit is transmitted after each character. if <stop> = 2, two stop bits are transmitted. (<stop> = 3 is a special case and produces 1.5 stop bits per character.)

Examples:

SHIFT USER SHIFT s 0, 7N1 7 bits,
no parity,
one stop bit.

SHIFT USER SHIFT s 1, 5E2 5 bits,
even parity,
two stop bits.

Both serial ports default to 7 bits, even parity, one stop bit. This corresponds to standard ASCII transmission. (This can be changed using the "Thaw" command.)

The three parameters may be entered in any order; thus, 7E1 is the same as 17E or E17.

NOTE: Entering an invalid sequence of characters for <bits>, <parity>, or <stop> may hang the serial port.

SET HOST EOL SEQUENCE

Format:

```
SHIFT USER SHIFT z <n>,<n>,<n>,<n>,<n>,<n>,<n>,<n>,
```

Where:

<n> is the decimal equivalent of an ASCII character.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case character, "z". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to press the SHIFT key with the "Z" key to produce a lower case "z".

The Set Host EOL (End-Of-Line) Sequence command is used in conjunction with other commands, to allow a host system to read data from the 7900 system. The commands which transmit the values of Window Variables also transmit the EOL Sequence.

The Host EOL Sequence may contain up to eight characters. Each character is entered as a decimal number. Refer to Appendix E for the decimal equivalents of ASCII characters. If your required EOL Sequence includes less than eight characters, zeros must be entered to bring the total number of characters to eight.

Example:

```
SHIFT USER SHIFT z 4,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
```

The Host EOL Sequence is now a Control-D, required by some systems as an End-Of-Text marker.

Example:

```
SHIFT USER SHIFT z 13,10,0,0,0,0,0,0,
```

This sets the Host EOL Sequence to a Carriage Return, and Line Feed. This is the default condition.

CASE TABLE

The 7900 is designed to be a highly flexible terminal for any host computer system (in addition to its stand-alone computing ability). Since several characters (Mode, Plot, Escape and User) are "reserved" by the 7900 software for control sequences, these characters would not normally be available for use by a host system. If the host system assigned a special meaning to one or more of these codes, a conflict could occur. The Case Table allows characters transmitted or received through a serial port to be translated, into whatever characters the host system requires.

The Case Table is a list of 256 eight-bit values. Whenever a character is transmitted through EITHER of the serial ports, it is first translated through the Case Table. This translation occurs on characters which are received AND transmitted, and occurs on BOTH serial ports in the same manner. A separate Case Table is not provided for each port.

If the Case Table is loaded with the values 0 through 255, no translation occurs. For example, an ASCII 'A' would index into location 65 in the table and find the value 65. The value from the Case Table would be transmitted, which causes the Case Table to appear transparent.

In fact, the Case Table is default-loaded with the values 0 through 126, 0, 128 through 254, and another 0. These strategically located zeros cause DELs (Rubouts) to be translated to Nulls as they pass through the Case Table. (DELs are often transmitted by host systems as "fill" characters. If they were not intercepted by the Case Table, they would be printed on the screen.)

The following command allows swapping any two characters in the Case Table:

Format:

SHIFT USER SHIFT w <N1>, <N2> ,

Where:

<N1> and <N2> are each decimal numbers between 0 and 255, and are the decimal equivalents of ASCII characters to be translated.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "w". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to use the SHIFT key with the "W" key to produce a lower case "w".

This command provides a way to resolve the "host conflict" problem described above. For example, if the host system used Control-A (the 7900 Mode character) as a system interrupt code, it would not be possible to use this character in programs. The command

SHIFT USER SHIFT w 1, 5,

would interchange Control-A with Control-E every time either of these characters went through the 7900 serial ports. (We are assuming here that Control-E would be an unused character in the vocabulary of the host system.) This translation would allow the host system to use Control-E as a Mode character in transmission to the 7900.

This command does not give complete flexibility in loading the Case Table. If your application requires a special Case Table arrangement, Thaw provides the address of the Case Table. You may then modify it from the Monitor or from an assembly language program. The Case Table is normally stored in CMOS (optional), so it will remain loaded with your required values even if system power is turned off.

CREATE BUFFER OPERATIONS

The Create Buffer is an area of system memory used to store commands and characters. When the Create Buffer is in the "on" condition, any characters or commands typed will be executed normally; they will also be stored in the Create Buffer. After a set of instructions has been stored in the Create Buffer, it may be repeated using the REDRAW key. Commands also allow editing the contents of the Create Buffer.

If the Create Buffer fills up, characters are no longer stored in the Create Buffer. However, the CREATE key remains lit, and the Create Buffer remains full. The system does not provide a warning for this condition. (In practice, the Create Buffer seldom fills up. The Create Buffer is normally allocated a larger portion of system memory than any other buffer in the 7900.)

Create Buffer processing occurs at the same point as Escape and User code processing. All input from Logical Input Device 0 is trapped for the Create Buffer, and if the system is in Half or Full duplex, all input from Logical Input Device 1 is also trapped. This results in all characters typed on the keyboard or received thru the serial port being inserted into the Create Buffer when it is "on."

CREATE BUFFER "ON"

Format:

CREATE

Pressing the CREATE key causes that key to illuminate, indicating that the Create Buffer is "on." This action initializes the buffer, so if there was any information in it previously, it is now gone. All characters or commands typed at this point will enter the Create Buffer.

CREATE BUFFER "OFF"

Format:

SHIFT CREATE

Holding down the SHIFT modifier and pressing CREATE will turn off the Create Buffer. Anything typed after this command will not be stored in the Create Buffer. The lamp in the CREATE key will extinguish.

This command is also used to terminate the Append and Insert functions described on the following pages.

REDRAW THE CREATE BUFFER

Format:

REDRAW

The contents of the Create Buffer are transmitted to Logical Output Device 0. Under default conditions, this will cause the Create Buffer contents to be transmitted to the screen. Only RESET can interrupt a REDRAW.

If the Create Buffer is not already off when REDRAW is executed, REDRAW turns it off.

TRANSMIT THE CREATE BUFFER

Format:

XMIT

The contents of the Create Buffer are transmitted to Logical Output Device 1. Under default conditions, this will result in transmission to the RS-232 serial port.

APPEND TO CREATE BUFFER

Format:

SHIFT USER A

The Create Buffer is turned back on, but is not initialized. Anything typed will be appended to the end of the Create Buffer. The previous contents of the Create Buffer are still intact.

NOTE: This command should NOT be used if there is nothing in the Create Buffer (as would be the case after power-up). Append will not work properly if the Create Buffer has not been initialized using Create On.

The Append function is terminated using SHIFT CREATE.

DEFINE A SUB-BUFFER

In many cases, you will want to set up a very complex sequence of commands in the Create Buffer. It is useful to be able to define Sub-Buffers, which can be manipulated individually. A Sub-Buffer is established by inserting a Control-X into the Create Buffer. Up to 32767 sub-buffers may exist.

Format:

CTRL X

(Hold down the CTRL modifier and type an X.)

Sub-Buffers may be accessed individually with the following commands. (REDRAW and XMIT will always operate on the entire Create Buffer, regardless of any Sub-Buffers which may exist.)

VIEW A SUB-BUFFER

Format:

SHIFT VIEW <n> ,

Where:

<n> is a decimal number, corresponding to the Sub-Buffer you wish to view.

Sub-Buffers are numbered consecutively, beginning with the number 0. To view any Sub-Buffer, hold down the SHIFT modifier and press the key marked VIEW. Then enter the number of the Sub-Buffer you want to see. The contents of that Sub-Buffer will be redrawn to Logical Output Device 0 (normally the screen).

Example:

SHIFT VIEW 0 ,

The first Sub-Buffer will be redrawn. If no Sub-Buffer markers exist, this will perform the same function as REDRAW.

Example:

SHIFT VIEW 3 ,

The fourth Sub-Buffer will be redrawn. If the system cannot find three Sub-Buffer markers, it will assume a fourth Sub-Buffer does not exist, and no action will occur.

KILL A SUB-BUFFER

Format:

SHIFT USER K <n>,

Where:

<n> is a decimal number corresponding to the Sub-Buffer you wish to eliminate.

The Sub-Buffer numbered <n>, if it exists, will be eliminated. All Sub-Buffers with numbers greater than <n> will move down one number. All Sub-Buffers with numbers less than <n> will be untouched.

Example:

SHIFT USER K 0,

Sub-Buffer 0 (the first one) will be killed. Sub-Buffer 1 will become Sub-Buffer 0, 2 becomes 1, and so on. If no Sub-Buffer markers exist, the entire Create Buffer is killed. (This can also be accomplished by typing CREATE, followed by SHIFT CREATE.)

Example:

SHIFT USER K 4,

Sub-Buffer 4 will be killed, if it exists. (If fewer than four Sub-Buffers exist, no action is taken.) Sub-Buffers 0 thru 3 are unchanged. Sub-Buffer 5 will become 4, 6 will be 5, and so on.

INSERT INTO SUB-BUFFER

Format:

SHIFT USER ^ <n> ,

Where:

<n> is a decimal number, telling which sub-buffer to insert into.

A search is performed for the start of Sub-Buffer <n>. At the completion of the search, the Create Buffer is turned on. Any characters or commands typed from that point on will be stored, beginning at the front of Sub-Buffer <n>.

If Sub-Buffer <n> is not found, the insertion takes place at the end of the Create Buffer. This is the same as the "Append to Sub-Buffer" function.

Example:

SHIFT USER ^ 0 ,

Characters typed in will now be stored at the front of Sub-Buffer 0, which means they will be at the front of the Create Buffer. Even if no Sub-Buffer markers are being used, this is a handy way to insert something at the beginning of the Create Buffer.

Example:

SHIFT USER ^ 2 ,

Characters typed in will now be stored at the front of Sub-Buffer 2. When a REDRAW is performed, they will occur after the contents of Sub-Buffer 1, but before the present contents of Sub-Buffer 2.

NOTE: If you are inserting near the front of the Create Buffer, and the Create Buffer contains a large amount of data, there may be a noticeable delay while the insertion is performed.

NOTE: This command should not be used if there is nothing in the Create Buffer (as would be the case after power-up). See the warning under "Append to Create Buffer."

The Insert function is terminated by SHIFT CREATE.

LITERAL CREATE

Format:

SHIFT USER [

Literal Create is used to allow inserting Escape code sequences into the Create Buffer. Escape code sequences are normally not allowed in the Create Buffer, since they can cause undesired changes in the system configuration. If you wish to insert Escape codes into the Create Buffer, you should go through the following steps:

Turn on Create, either with "Create On", "Append to Create Buffer", or "Insert Into Sub-Buffer".

Turn on Literal Create with SHIFT USER [

Now, any Escape code sequences entered will be executed AND stored in the Create Buffer for future Redrawing. Literal Create remains in effect until the Create Off command is given. Normal codes will still go into the Create Buffer while Literal Create is turned on.

NOTE: Many of the keys on the upper half of the keyboard produce Escape code sequences. It is not always obvious which ones will, or will not, be put into the Create Buffer. If Literal Create is NOT on, commands such as Zoom and Pan, or Change Color Lookup Table Entry, will be executed but will NOT be stored in the Create Buffer. Consult Appendix A to see which keys produce Escape code sequences.

Under no circumstances are User code sequences allowed in the Create Buffer.

DELAY

Format:

ESC D <n> ,

Where:

<n> is the number of 60ths of a second to delay.

Delay is discussed here, since it is so often used in conjunction with pictures drawn in the Create Buffer. Delay allows pauses to be inserted into the Create Buffer. This is often required to allow time for a drawing to be examined, or text to be read.

Delays may be specified to the nearest 60th of a second.

Example:

ESC D 120, Delay two seconds

Note that this command is an Escape Code sequence, and thus cannot be inserted into the Create Buffer unless Literal Create is in effect.

If <n> is -1, the system will wait until a key is pressed on the keyboard:

ESC D -1, Delay until a key is pressed

WINDOWS

A window is one of the system's primary output devices. It may occupy the full screen, or any rectangular subset of the screen. Its limits may be defined in the Overlay, or in Bitmap. It may have different dimensions in each.

A window is handled in the same manner as other "physical devices." When characters or commands are sent to a window, it will take some action based on the data it receives, and also based on any previous data it may have received. For example, if a window receives a "set color" command, all future text sent to that window will be affected by that command, until another "set color" command arrives.

The system will handle up to eight windows. When the system is initialized, only window "A" is assigned, so the existence of the other windows is not immediately apparent. Other windows are assigned with Escape-code sequences (see "Assign Physical Devices"). Unless otherwise assigned, all primary output from the system is directed to window A.

The 7900 defaults to four active windows, named A, B, C, and D. The number of active windows may be set by Thaw, up to eight maximum.

Window A is termed the "Master Window." In some cases it is necessary for the system to reference a known window, in order to properly execute a command. (For example, Pan and Zoom make reference to the current cursor position. Since each window may have its own cursor, the system must choose a particular window. The "Master Window" is always chosen in these cases.)

SET WINDOW LIMITS

The dimensions of the window you are currently addressing may be set with the WINDOW command.

Format:

WINDOW <X1>, <Y1>, <X2>, <Y2> ,

Where <X1> and <Y1> are the coordinates of one corner of the window, and <X2> and <Y2> are the coordinates of the diagonally opposite corner.

Following the WINDOW command, the cursor will be moved to the "home" position (upper left corner) of the newly defined window.

An alternate form of the WINDOW command may be used when the new dimensions are located inside the previous dimensions:

WINDOW . .

To use this form of the command, first press the WINDOW key. Move the cursor to where one of the corners of the window will be. Press the "period" (decimal point) key. Move the cursor to the diagonally opposite corner of the desired window and press the period key again. The cursor will move to its "home" position and the limits of the window have now been defined. The cursor control keys will not be able to move the cursor outside the window limits. Any text written into the window will remain inside the established limits.

Windows may be defined and redefined at any time during the execution of a user program. Text or figures may be created inside a window; then, the limits of the window may be redefined so as to protect that text from being altered. Text editing commands, such as Erase Page, will not affect areas outside the window to which they are sent. In fact, nearly all Mode and Plot code sequences affect only the window to which they are sent. Thus, such attributes as color, transparency, plot submodes, blink, fill, character size, and many others, are specific to a window. Only the window receiving such commands will act upon them.

Window dimensions are defined differently in Overlay and in the Bitmap. A WINDOW command given while addressing the Bitmap will

define limits only for Bitmap operation. A WINDOW command given while addressing the Overlay will define limits for the window only in Overlay operation. Thus a single window can have different limits in Overlay and in Bitmap. The possible ranges for window limits are as follows:

Overlay: 0 <= X <= 84
 0 <= Y <= 47

Bitmap: 0 <= X <= 1023
 0 <= Y <= 1023

Where X is either <X1> or <X2>, and Y is either <Y1> or <Y2>, in the WINDOW command format shown above.

One alternate form of the WINDOW command is available to reset a window's limits to the maximum size possible. This relieves the operator of remembering what the maximum limits are for each type of window.

WINDOW 0,0,-1,-1,

or, SHIFT WINDOW

This will reset an Overlay window to 0, 0, 84, 47, or a Bitmap window to 0, 0, 1023, 1023, depending on whether you are addressing the Overlay or Bitmap. The SHIFT WINDOW command may only be used from the keyboard; the other version may be used from a host or a program as well.

Example: (in the Overlay)

WINDOW 0,0,84,23,

The window size has been set to the upper half of the overlay screen. The cursor control keys will not move the cursor outside this area.

Example: (in the Bitmap)

WINDOW 0,0,511,383,

The window size has been set to the upper left-hand corner of the visible Bitmap screen.

You can easily see the limits of the current window by changing the background color and erasing the window to that color:

SHIFT SET GREEN (set background color to green)

ERASE PAGE (clear the window to green)

TEST

Format:

TEST <character>

Where <character> is any displayable character.

The TEST command will entirely fill the window in use with the specified character. TEST is available in both Overlay and Bitmap. Whichever window is currently being addressed will be filled with the character. (Either the Overlay window OR the Bitmap window - not both - will be filled with the character.)

In the Overlay, all currently defined attributes will be applied to the test character. This includes foreground and background color, foreground and background transparency, and blink.

In the Bitmap, the currently defined attributes will also be applied. Remember that these attributes may not be the same as the currently defined attributes of the Overlay. The currently defined foreground and background colors, blink, and character size, will be applied to the test character.

Following completion of the TEST function, the cursor will be placed in the "home" position of the window.

VISIBLE CONTROL-CHARACTERS

The 7900 has the capacity to make control-characters visible. Control-characters are normally non-printing symbols which have an effect on the state of the system, such as Break or Return. For debugging purposes it is sometimes useful to observe the characters themselves, without letting them operate their control functions.

Format:

ESC V <window> <0 or 1>

Where:

<window> is the name of the window where visible control characters are desired. This will usually be the default window, named A.

<0 or 1> is the character 0, or 1. 0 turns visible control-characters off (the default condition) and 1 turns them on.

After visible control-characters are turned on, all ASCII control-characters sent to the window will be displayed in abbreviated form.

Example:

ESC V A 1

Visible control-characters are now ON in window A. Now, if we strike the RETURN key, we see the symbol

C
R

which is the abbreviation for Carriage Return. Other control-characters may be displayed in the same way.

Alternatively, it is possible to force Visible Control-Characters from the keyboard, by holding down the M1 and M2 keys, and striking a control character. This is useful for quickly examining the symbol produced by a particular control character. M1 and M2 will always cause Visible Control-Characters, regardless of whether the ESC V command was given.

Example:

M1 M2 ERASE PAGE

displays the abbreviation

F
F

standing for Form Feed, the standard ASCII erase-page code.

To examine a control character which does not have a separate key assigned to it, you must hold the M1 and M2 keys and the CTRL modifier, and press the desired key.

Example:

M1 M2 CTRL D

displays

E
T

which is the abbreviation for EOT, or End Of Transmission.

Note that some keys (especially the labeled keys in the upper part of the keyboard) produce several codes for each keystroke. This is normal. The Appendix provides a complete list of code sequences, and the advanced user will want to familiarize himself with many of these sequences.

SELECT CHARACTER SET

Format:

CTRL O ("A7 off" - standard character set)

CTRL N ("A7 on" - alternate character set)

Two character sets are supplied in the 7900. The standard character set contains 96 printable ASCII characters, plus 32 "visible control characters." The standard character set is selected by default when the system is booted.

The alternate character set is called the "A7" set. It contains graphics figures, Greek characters, and other special symbols. It may be selected at any time by pressing CTRL N (hold down the CTRL key and press N). Only the window which receives the command will switch to the alternate character set.

To return to the standard character set, hold down the CTRL key and press O.

The alternate character set is available in both Overlay and Bitmap. See Appendix E for the available character fonts. Note that the Overlay also has a Plot Dot capability, and this is not related to the character fonts. Plot dots are used for Overlay plotting features.

FUNCTION KEYS

Format:

DEFINE <Fn> <command sequence> <Fn>

Where:

<Fn> is a Function Key, F1 thru F24,

<command sequence> is any set of characters and/or commands.

The twenty-four Function Keys, F1 thru F24, are user-definable keys. You may "educate" these keys to perform any sequence of commands, and once educated, the keys will remember their definitions until the definitions are changed. If your system is equipped with battery-powered CMOS memory (optional), then the user-defined keys will remain defined even while system power is off.

The Function Keys F13 thru F24 are accessed by holding down the SHIFT key while pressing the appropriate function key. Thus,

SHIFT F1

is the same as

F13

To make the distinction clearer, we will refer to the keys F13 thru F24 with their number AND the SHIFT modifier, as:

SHIFT F13

To define a Function Key, press the DEFINE key, followed by the Function Key you wish to define. To educate the F1 key, type

DEFINE F1

Then type any sequence of commands or characters. The keys you press will not have any effect on the display, but they will each be acknowledged by a "hissing" sound from the speaker.

When you have typed all the keystrokes you wish to enter into this Function Key definition, hit the Function Key again (the same key you started with). This will be acknowledged by a

"gong" sound from the speaker, and the Function Key definition is now complete. Pressing the same Function Key at any future time will produce the stream of characters (or commands) which you entered as the definition.

Example to educate Function Key F1:

```
DEFINE F1 T H I S SPACE I S SPACE A SPACE T E S T F1
```

Example to educate Function Key F24:

```
DEFINE SHIFT F24 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 SHIFT F24
```

Note that to CLOSE the definition of F24, you must be sure to hold down the SHIFT key at the end of the definition. This is because a Function Key is allowed to "call" other Function Keys:

```
DEFINE F2 F1 F1 F1 F1 F2
```

Pressing F2 is now equivalent to pressing F1 four times.

Storage for Function Key definitions is dynamically allocated. A key will use only as much space as it needs. This means the available storage may be used all by one key, spread evenly among many keys, or distributed in any other way. The default Function Key buffer allocation is 768 bytes, in CMOS (if present) or in static RAM. The "Thaw" command may be used to alter this allocation.

If Function Key storage overflows while defining a key, the normal "gong" sound for closing the definition is produced, and no more characters are accepted. It is then necessary to "un-define" some keys (define them to be null) to provide space for future definitions. Note that since definitions are stored in battery-powered CMOS memory (if installed), it is possible for Function Key definitions to remain in the system long after their usefulness has ended.

Example to "un-define" Function Key F1:

```
DEFINE F1 F1
```

BEZEL KEYS

Eight Bezel Keys are located on the bottom of the frame surrounding the 7900 screen. They are defined and used in the same way as the Function Keys described above.

Format:

```
DEFINE <bezel> <command sequence> <bezel>
```

Where:

<bezel> is any one of the eight Bezel Keys, and

<command sequence> is any stream of characters or commands.

See the previous section, "Function Keys," for more information on user-defined keys. The SHIFT key may not be used with Bezel Keys to generate unique codes. If SHIFT is depressed while pressing a Bezel Key, the SHIFT is ignored.

Overflows are handled the same way for Bezel Keys as for the other Function Keys.

The Bezel Keys have an additional use when debugging assembly language programs. See Appendix C, The Monitor, for a description.

C	528
B	498
A [#] /B ^b	470
A	444
G [#] /A ^b	419
G	396
F [#] /G ^b	373
F	352
E	333
D [#] /E ^b	314
D	296
C [#] /D ^b	280
C	264

TONE GENERATOR

Format:

SHIFT TONE <A>,,<C>,<L>,

Where:

- <A> are the frequencies (in hertz)
- of each of the three voices
- <C> from the tone generator

- <L> is the tone duration (in milliseconds)

The tone generator is programmable from the keyboard. You may program the frequency of each of the three voices, and also the duration of the tone. When programming from the keyboard, the envelope is fixed and causes the amplitude to decay steadily over the duration of the tone.

NOTE: The QUIET LOCK key on the keyboard must be in its normal (up) position, or the speaker is disabled and no tones can come out!

The tone generator can produce tones covering nearly the entire audible range. The range of useful values for <A>, and <C> is from 30 to 15000 (hertz).

NOTE: Selecting a frequency of 0 on any channel turns that channel off.

The duration of the tone may be set to any value up to approximately 9300 (milliseconds). This would produce a tone 9.3 seconds long.

Example: (to select voice A to be "middle A" on the piano, or 440 Hz)

<A> = 440

If we want voice B to be one octave higher, then let = 880. Then, we could let voice C could be one octave above that, which would make <C> = 1760.

Finally, select a duration of 1 second. Then <L> = 1000. Our finished command then becomes

SHIFT TONE 440,880,1760,1000,

LIGHT PEN

The light pen (optional) is located behind the door on the right side of the CGC 7900 display. It is held in place by one of two clips behind the door. While the light pen is in use, the second clip is used to hold the pen in a convenient position.

To use the pen, hold its barrel in your right hand, and touch the pen's tip with your index finger. The finger makes electrical contact across the black insulating ring, and causes an interrupt in the 7900 system. Aim the pen at the screen, holding it at a right angle to the screen and about one inch away.

To enable the pen, the following command is used.

Format:

```
SHIFT USER SHIFT | <f1> <f2> <n>
```

Where:

<f1> and <f2> are single characters, A thru Z

<n> is a single digit, 0 thru 4 (see below)

NOTE: The character | is located on the same key with the backslash, \.

<f1> and <f2> are specifiers which indicate Function Keys to execute, before and after the light pen hit. The characters A thru X are used to designate Function Keys F1 thru F24. Enter a character outside this range to disable either or both of the function keys.

<n> is a flag which determines the state of the light pen:

<n>	Function
0	Disable light pen.
1	Enable light pen, using Bitmap coordinates, with blue flood.
2	Enable light pen, using Bitmap coordinates, without blue flood.
3	Enable light pen, using Overlay coordinates, with blue flood.
4	Enable light pen, using Overlay coordinates, without blue flood.

Blue flood occurs only in areas of the Overlay which are defined to be "foreground visible." See "Modify Overlay Visible Attributes."

Example:

<u>DEFINE</u> <F1> <u>MOVE X-Y</u> <F1>	Define key F1 to be a Move X-Y command
<u>DEFINE</u> <F2> H E L L O <F2>	Define F2 to be "HELLO"
<u>SHIFT USER</u> <u>SHIFT |</u> A B 3	Activate light pen with function keys A (F1) and B (F2), and enable blue flood.

Now, each time the light pen is detected on the screen, the cursor will move to the indicated position and print the word "HELLO."

Note that the light pen produces coordinates from 0 to 1023, if <n> is 1 or 2; it produces coordinates from 0 to 84 if <n> is 3 or 4. In either case, the Overlay foreground must be visible if blue flood is desired. The command MODE V 2 will make the Overlay window have a visible foreground.

Other examples:

SHIFT USER SHIFT | 000

Disable the pen.

SHIFT USER SHIFT | 001

Enable the pen to simply
print coordinates each time
a hit is detected.

REAL TIME CLOCK

The Real-Time Clock (optional) keeps track of months, days, the day of the week, hours, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds. Several commands are provided to set and display the time and date information.

SET CLOCK

Format:

SHIFT USER SHIFT q MM DD N hh mm ,

Where:

MM is the two-digit month code (01 thru 12)

DD is the two-digit day code (01 thru 31)

N is the day-of-week code (1 thru 7)

hh is the two-digit hours code (00 thru 23)

mm is the two-digit minutes code (00 thru 59)

NOTE: This command requires entry of a lower case letter, "q". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to use the SHIFT modifier with the "Q" key to produce a lower case "q".

All of the above parameters are set simultaneously, by a single entry to the Real-Time Clock. It is not possible to set the parameters individually.

Either a comma or semicolon may be used to terminate this command.

Examples:

SHIFT USER SHIFT q 010110235, (January 1, Monday,
2:35 AM)

SHIFT USER SHIFT q 112141745, (November 21, Thursday,
5:45 PM)

When setting the clock to an exact time, use the following procedure: Enter the date and time information as above. Enter the minutes as being one or two minutes ahead of exact time. Wait until the time you entered equals the exact time, THEN enter the comma.

DISPLAY TIME

Format:

SHIFT USER Q <0 or 1>

Use the character 1 to enable the time display, or 0 to disable it.

This command causes time and date information to be continuously displayed in the upper right corner of the Overlay. The information is updated once per second.

Entering a 0 prevents the displayed time from being updated, but does not remove the last displayed time from the Overlay screen. It is necessary to erase the Overlay, or make it transparent, to completely remove the clock display.

NOTE: If your system is not equipped with the Real-Time Clock option, this command will cause the system to hang.

THAW

Format:

THAW

The "Thaw" command allows you to configure various aspects of the 7900 system, such as buffer sizes and default baud rates. The information supplied to Thaw is stored in battery-backed CMOS RAM (optional), or in static RAM memory. If CMOS is installed, parameters set up by Thaw are remembered during power outages, and used the next time the system is powered up. If the CMOS option is not installed, information given to Thaw is only remembered until the system is shut off.

Thaw also displays some important system variables, which are not stored in CMOS, but may be of interest to the systems programmer. It is possible (but not recommended) to alter these variables as well. However, the values of items not in CMOS will not be remembered when the system is turned off or Booted.

Using Thaw, it is possible to allocate system RAM so that it serves your purposes efficiently. It is also possible to allocate more RAM than your system contains. In this case, the system will attempt to recover by reverting to PROM default values.

NOTE: To erase CMOS completely, and return to the defaults your system was shipped with, press the keys M1 M2 CTRL SHIFT RESET simultaneously. Release RESET before releasing the other keys.

Thaw takes you through a list of system parameters. For each parameter, it displays a brief description, followed by the currently assigned value for that parameter. It then displays a colon (:) to ask whether you want to change that parameter. You may hit RETURN to leave the value unchanged, or enter a new value, followed by RETURN. You MUST hit RETURN after entering a value, or the value you enter will not be accepted. If you press DELETE (instead of RETURN), the system will ignore your input even if you did enter a value.

All numerical values supplied to Thaw are in hexadecimal. DO NOT enter the dollar sign to indicate a hex number. Thaw displays an 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit number, depending on the legal range of values for the entry.

After stepping through all entries, Thaw begins again from the start. Once you have changed all the entries you need to change, press RESET. (RESET is the ONLY way to exit from Thaw. After pressing RESET, you will note the green light on the keyboard turns on, then goes off.) If you had changed any of the "buffer size" parameters, you should also execute CTRL BOOT. This will cause the system to be re-configured according to the new defaults you have entered.

CAUTION: If you alter any of the "buffer size" parameters using Thaw, and then exit Thaw **WITHOUT** executing Boot, the system may become confused and fail!

The following abbreviations are used by Thaw: ("Z" generally indicates a buffer size description.)

DOSTranZ	Size of DOS transient program area
DOSBuffZ	DOS buffer size
#Windows	Number of windows
KeyBuffZ	Keyboard buffer size
Fnk Nest	Function key stack size (for nesting)
232 InZ	RS-232 Input buffer size
232 OutZ	RS-232 Output buffer size
449 InZ	RS-449 Input buffer size
449 OutZ	RS-449 Output buffer size
Esc ArgZ	Escape code argument stack size
StackZ	System stack size
UpperRAM	System upper memory limit
FnkStart	Starting address of function key buffer
FnkEnd	Ending address of function key buffer
CaseTble	Case table address
DefltPrg	Default program to execute at Reset
RAM MDLE	Address of RAM modules to be linked
232 Mode	RS-232 USART mode command
449 Mode	RS-449 USART mode command
232Hands	RS-232 Handshake flags
449Hands	RS-449 Handshake flags
232 Baud	RS-232 Baud rate flag
449 Baud	RS-449 Baud rate flag
Planes	Image planes in system
WinTable	Base address of Window Tables

StackTop	Top of system stack
StackBtm	Bottom of system stack
CreaStrt	Starting address of Create Buffer
CreatEnd	Ending address of Create Buffer
Boot \$	String to execute at Boot time
Reset \$	String to execute at Reset time

Each of these parameters is discussed in the following pages.

DOSTranZ: default \$4000 bytes (16K bytes)
DOSBuffZ: default \$1A00 bytes

Range: 0 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

The DOS transient area and buffer are allocated consecutively in memory. Generally, programs run in the transient area, and use the buffer area for any large data storage needs; these two areas may be combined and used as a single DOS area in some applications.

The size of the DOS buffer determines how much memory is available for disk operations such as COPY or COMPRESS. The larger this area is, the faster such operations will occur. Making this area very small will result in excessive wear to the disk media during these operations.

#Windows: default 3

Range: 0 to 7

The system may have from one to eight windows active. The "#Windows" parameter contains a number ONE LESS than the number of active windows.

KeyBuffZ: default \$40 bytes (64 bytes)

Range: 0 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

This buffer provides "type-ahead" capability. Characters typed on the keyboard are stored here until read by a program.

Fnk Nest: default \$80 bytes (128 bytes)

Range: \$10 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

This area is a stack, used to provide "nesting" when one Function Key is used to execute another Function Key. Each level of nesting requires 8 bytes. A minimum of \$10 bytes (16 bytes) is recommended.

232 InZ: default \$800 bytes (2K bytes)
232 OutZ: default \$800 bytes (2K bytes)
449 InZ: default \$800 bytes (2K bytes)
449 OutZ: default \$800 bytes (2K bytes)

Range: \$10 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

Each buffer is used by the serial port routines, to handle incoming and outgoing characters. NOTE: Do not set buffer sizes below \$10 bytes (16 bytes).

Esc ArgZ: default \$400 bytes (1K bytes)

Range: \$10 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

Escape and User codes accept arguments, and these arguments are stored temporarily in this area. NOTE: Do not set buffer size below \$10 bytes (16 bytes).

StackZ: default \$800 bytes (2K bytes)

Range: \$800 to \$7FFE bytes (even numbers only)

The system stack is used for subroutine calls and for temporary storage in many system programs. It is used especially heavily during the Complex Fill routines to store screen coordinate data. The system stack size should not be reduced below \$800 bytes (2K bytes).

UpperRAM: default \$1F000

Range: depends on system hardware

The system allocates RAM among all of the buffers listed in this section. Whatever RAM is left over, up to the limit set by UpperRAM, is allocated to the Create Buffer. In a standard 7900 system, only one Buffer Memory card is installed, and the physical end of Buffer Memory is at address \$1FFFF. If you have purchased additional Buffer Memory cards, you may wish to move UpperRAM to a higher address so that the Create Buffer will make use of more memory.

The system defaults to \$1F000 for UpperRAM so that the area between \$1F000 and \$1FFFF may be used for small user programs. UpperRAM may be moved down to provide more room for user programs.

See also RAM MDLE below.

FnkStart: default \$E40900
FnkEnd: default \$E40BFF

Range: may be moved to Buffer Memory (see below)

Function Key definitions, including Bezel Key definitions, are normally stored in CMOS memory between addresses \$E40900 and \$E40BFF. This provides 768 bytes of storage. If your application requires more room for Function Key definitions, you may choose to move these addresses into Buffer Memory. For example, you could set FnkStart to \$1F000, and FnkEnd to \$1FFF, to provide 4K of storage for Function Keys. Note that this removes Function Keys from CMOS, so their definitions would be lost when the system is turned off.

Memory addresses \$E40C00 to \$E40CFF are reserved for the Inline Editor (used in Thaw, DOS, and the Monitor). The Function Key buffer may not be expanded into this area.

CaseTble: default \$E40800

Range: may be moved to Buffer Memory (see below)

This is the address of the Case Table (see "Serial Ports".) It may be moved to Buffer Memory if desired, however, the information contained in the Case Table would then be lost when system power is turned off. The Case Table is 256 bytes long.

DefltPrg: default \$802008

Range: may be any address in PROM or RAM

DefltPrg contains the address to which the system will jump after Reset or Boot. The default address is that of the Terminal Emulator program. Other useful addresses are:

Monitor: \$80A008
DOS: \$80C008

NOTE: These addresses are valid for TERMEM 1.1, but may change in future firmware releases.

If this location is set to an address where a valid program does not exist, the system will crash.

RAM MDLE: default \$1F000

Range: may be any RAM address

When the 7900 Boots, it "links" all system routines together and enters them into "dispatch tables" for processing via code sequences. User routines may be linked as well, if they conform to the requirements of the 7900. User routines to be linked must be loaded at address RAM MDLE. See the 7900 Assembler Manual for details on writing programs for the 7900.

232 Mode: default \$7A

449 Mode: default \$7A

Range: any value from the table below

The RS-232 ports and RS-449 ports are initialized with a "Mode Select" byte, which determines the number of bits per word, number of stop bits, and parity. The Mode Select byte is fed to the 8251 USART on the CPU card. You can determine the proper Mode Select for your application from the following table:

Upper 4 Bits	Lower 4 Bits
1 stop bit, no parity: 4	5 bits: 2
1 stop bit, odd parity: 5	6 bits: 6
1 stop bit, even parity: 7	7 bits: A
	8 bits: E
1.5 stop bits, no parity: 8	
1.5 stop bits, odd parity: 9	
1.5 stop bits, even parity: B	
2 stop bits, no parity: C	
2 stop bits, odd parity: D	
2 stop bits, even parity: F	

For example, the default Mode Select is \$7A. This corresponds to 1 stop bit and even parity (7), and 7 bits (A).

Further details are available in Intel literature describing the 8251 USART.

232Hands: default \$01
 449Hands: default \$01

Range: \$00 to \$03

These flags set the handshaking characteristics of the serial ports, according to the following table:

00: No handshaking
 01: Software handshaking (X-on, X-off)
 02: Hardware handshaking (DTR and DSR signals)
 03: Both software and hardware handshaking

232 Baud: default \$0E
 449 Baud: default \$0E

Range: \$00 to \$0F

These values set the default baud rates of the serial ports, according to the following table:

00: 50 baud	08: 1800
01: 75	09: 2000
02: 110	0A: 2400
03: 134.5	0B: 3600
04: 150	0C: 4800
05: 300	0D: 7200
06: 600	0E: 9600
07: 1200	0F: 19200

Planes: default \$0001, \$0087 or \$00FF (typical systems)

NOT CMOS!

The number of Image Memory planes installed in your 7900 determines the value of this entry. This is a 16-bit number, and each bit which is SET corresponds to an existing plane. Bits which are ZERO correspond to planes which are not installed. A four-plane system, containing planes numbered 0, 1, 2, and 7, would display the value \$0087 for Planes.

This item is displayed for information only. It should not be altered with Thaw. The value of Planes is determined by testing each Image Memory plane when the system is booted.

WinTable: default \$763C

NOT CMOS!

WinTable is the base address of the Window Tables, the system memory areas used to define the attributes of each window.

This item is displayed for information only. It should not be altered using Thaw. WinTable will vary depending on buffer allocations.

StackTop: default \$AAFC

StackBtm: default \$A2FC

NOT CMOS!

The top and bottom of the area reserved for the system stack are displayed here. The system loads the Stack Pointer (SP) with StackTop at boot time.

These items are displayed for information only. They should not be altered using Thaw. StackTop and StackBtm will vary depending on buffer allocations.

CreaStrt: default \$AAFC

CreatEnd: default \$1EFF8

NOT CMOS!

The starting and ending addresses of the Create Buffer are displayed here. The Create Buffer is allocated most of the system's memory, after all other buffers have been allocated. The Create Buffer ends slightly below UpperRAM (a few bytes of safety margin are provided).

These items are displayed for information only. CreaStrt and CreatEnd will vary depending on other system parameters.

Boot \$: default USER I 1 L USER O 1 L Z Z Z

Range: any 75 characters

The "Boot String" is executed at power-up and when Boot is executed. It acts just as if you had typed in these characters from the keyboard. The Boot String and Reset String (described below) provide a very flexible way to establish system defaults. Virtually any system function may be executed by default, simply by including it in the Boot String or Reset String.

The Boot String is stored in CMOS.

The default Boot String, listed above, assigns Logical Input Device 1 to the serial port, and assigns Logical Output Device 1 to the Serial Port and three dummy devices.

User and Escape code sequences may be entered into the Boot String. The "User" character is abbreviated with a "UR", and the "Escape" character is abbreviated with an "EC".

It is not useful to enter alphabetic characters, or Mode and Plot codes, into the Boot String. This is because the window for Logical Output Device 0 has not yet been assigned: this occurs during execution of the Reset String (see below). The Boot String is primarily useful for executing commands such as "Clock On", "Half Duplex", or setting Logical Device Assignments as shown above.

All of the character-oriented text editing features labeled on the cursor keypad may be used to edit the Boot String. This includes Insert/Delete Character, Clear EOL, and the arrow keys. See "Appendix C - The Monitor" for a complete discussion of the Inline Editor.

Reset \$: default USER I 0 K USER O 0 A K Z Z MODE J 1

Range: any 75 characters

The "Reset String" is executed after a Reset, and also after a Boot. (At Boot or power-up time, the Boot String executes first, followed by the Reset String). The Reset String is stored in CMOS.

The default Reset String, listed above, assigns the keyboard and window A as the default Logical Devices. It also turns on the cursor with a Mode code sequence. Mode and Plot characters may be included in this string, and they will be displayed in abbreviated form.

See the discussion of Boot String above for more details.

DEFAULT RAM ALLOCATION

The following chart describes default RAM allocation in version 1.1 of 7900 system software. The sizes of buffers marked with asterisks (*) may be altered with Thaw, which may alter the starting addresses of other buffers.

To the right of the table are the addresses of pointers. These pointers contain long-word addresses which will always indicate where buffers start, regardless of Thaw. For example, \$C28 always holds the address of the RS-232 Input Buffer.

All addresses between \$0 and \$1C3C are fixed in this version of firmware, and cannot be changed with Thaw.

Default Address	Contents	Pointer Location
\$0	Interrupt Vectors	
\$400	Scratch Pad RAM Used By Monitor	
\$69C		
\$C00	TERMEM Pointers	
\$1400	Rubber Band CLU Save Area	
\$1600	TERMEM Dispatch Tables	← (SC00)
\$1C3C	DOS Transient Program Area (\$4000 bytes*)	← (SC54)
\$5C3C	DOS Buffer (\$1A00 bytes*)	← (SC3C)
\$763C	Window Table 0	← (SC40)
	Window Table 1	Each Window Table takes 512 bytes.
	Window Table 2	They are allocated consecutively.
	Window Table 3	
\$7E3C	Keyboard Buffer (\$40 bytes*)	← (SC04)
\$7E7C	Function Key Stack (\$80 bytes*)	← (SC1C)
\$7EFC	RS-232 Input Buffer (\$800 bytes*)	← (SC28)
\$86FC	RS-232 Output Buffer (\$800 bytes*)	← (SC2C)
\$8EFC	RS-449 Input Buffer (\$800 bytes*)	← (SC30)
\$96FC	RS-449 Output Buffer (\$800 bytes*)	← (SC34)
\$9EFC	Esc Processor Argument Buffer (\$400 bytes*)	← (SC38)
\$A2FC	System Stack (\$800 bytes*)	← (SC48)
\$AAFC		← (SC44)
\$AAFC		← (SC4C)
	Create Buffer (gets the rest of memory)	
\$1EFP8		← (SC50)
\$1F000		← (\$E4012A)
\$1FFFF	Unused RAM	

Additional Buffer Memory cards may be installed above \$1FFFF.

NUMERICAL DATA

In an earlier section, we mentioned briefly that the 7900 expects decimal numbers to be delimited by a comma or semicolon. This section discusses the various forms in which numerical data may be accepted by the 7900. Some advanced features of the 7900 are mentioned in this section, but are not described in detail until later sections.

Numerical data is used to enter coordinates for plotting, for window limit definition, for color numbers, and to set up many other system features. The numerical data will usually have a value between -32768 and +32767, or between 0 and +65535. Numerical data may be accepted in one of several forms, depending on the current state of the system:

1) A decimal number. Decimal numbers are entered as you would normally type a number on the keyboard. A decimal number ALWAYS ends with a comma or semicolon. Failure to provide the comma or semicolon will usually cause the system to continue accepting characters until a comma or a semicolon IS found. This will almost certainly enter erroneous data into the system.

A decimal number may have a leading + or - sign. If, while entering a decimal number, you discover that you have entered a wrong digit (BEFORE striking the terminating comma), you may press the + or - key to cancel that entry and then re-enter the correct data. Pressing the + or - key resets the "argument collector" so that it begins parsing that entry again.

Examples of decimal numbers:

17, (Each of these numbers evaluates to seventeen.)
+17,
13+17,

2) If Binary mode is on, each number must be entered in a special binary form. Binary mode is discussed later in this section.

3) If Binary mode is NOT active, the system will accept a Window Variable anywhere a decimal number is allowed. Window Variables are discussed next.

WINDOW VARIABLES

Each window has a number of variables which may be used to store temporary data. These variables are referenced by alphabetic names, A through z, and the names of variables may be used anywhere a decimal number may be used in any system command. Each variable is allocated 16 bits (1 word) of storage, so a variable can store numbers from -32768 to 32767.

The Window Variables named A thru Z, and [, \, |, ^, -, ` , are completely available for the user. Variables named a thru z provide access to certain items in the "window table" (the set of data defining the current status of the window). These variables should be used with caution only.

The values of most Window Variables are lost when the "Soft Boot" command is executed. Only the current cursor positions are preserved.

Since the names of Window Variables are alphabetic characters, and entering a Window Variable name is equivalent to entering a decimal number, you are cautioned against entering text while the system is in Plot mode. The text would be interpreted as Window Variable names, causing unpredictable numbers to be plotted.

WINDOW VARIABLE ASSIGNMENTS

Variable	Usage
A	User-defined
B	"
.	.
Y	"
Z	"
["
\	"
]	"
^	"
~	"
a	Overlay cursor X position
b	Overlay cursor Y position
c	Bitmap cursor X position
d	Bitmap cursor Y position
e	Overlay window X1 position
f	Overlay window Y1 position
g	Overlay window X2 position
h	Overlay window Y2 position
i	Bitmap window X1 position
j	Bitmap window Y1 position
k	Bitmap window X2 position
l	Bitmap window Y2 position
m	Bitmap character raster size (X)
n	Bitmap character raster size (Y)
o	Bitmap intercharacter spacing (X)
p	Bitmap intercharacter spacing (Y)
q	Bitmap character X multiplier
r	Bitmap character Y multiplier
s	Virtual coord X minimum
t	Virtual coord Y minimum
u	Tab stop spacing
v	Vector width
w	Background color
x	Foreground color
y	Plane select value
z	(Not used, reserved)

OPERATE ON WINDOW VARIABLE

Format:

```
MODE | <var> <op> <N>
```

Where:

<var> is one of the window variables, A thru z

<op> is an arithmetic, logical, or assignment operator
in the set = + - * / & !

<N> is a decimal number followed by a comma, or
another Window Variable

This command assigns a value to a Window Variable, or modifies it in some way.

The = operator assigns the value <N> to the variable <var>. The arithmetic operators +, -, *, and / perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The logical operators & and ! perform a 16-bit logical AND and OR, respectively.

Examples:

```
MODE | A = 1,      set variable A equal to 1
```

```
MODE | A + 1,      increment the variable A
```

```
MODE | A + B       let A = A + B
```

```
MODE | A & 7,      let A = A AND 7
```

DISPLAY AND TRANSMIT WINDOW VARIABLE

Commands are provided to display the value of a Window Variable or transmit this value to a host system. They operate identically except that the Display command sends the value to Logical Output Device 0 (normally a window), and the Transmit command sends the value to Logical Output Device 1 (normally the RS-232 serial port).

Each command also sends the "Host EOL sequence" after sending the variable value. The default EOL sequence is a carriage return and line feed.

These commands always send values as decimal, -32768 to +32767.

Format:

```

USER SHIFT x <win> <var> (Transmit variable)
USER SHIFT y <win> <var> (Display variable)

```

Where:

<win> is the desired window, A thru H

<var> is the name of a Window Variable, A thru z

NOTE: Each of these commands requires entering a lower case character, x or y. If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to use the SHIFT key with the X or Y key to produce a lower case x or y.

These commands point out that the value of a Window Variable is specific to a window. You must specify which window you are interested in, when requesting the value of a Window Variable. Windows are named A thru H. Often window A (the "Master Window") is the only window in use, however, its name must still be specified.

Example:

```
USER SHIFT y A SHIFT y display the currently  
specified vector width  
for window A.
```

Example of variable operations and display:

```
DEFINE F1 Define Function Key F1 to be:  
USER SHIFT y A A display variable A (window A),  
MODE ] A + 1, and increment variable A.  
F1 End of F1 definition.
```

Now, pressing F1 repeatedly displays the integers, 1, 2, 3, and so on.

WINDOW VARIABLE USES

Window Variables give the user direct access to many of the attributes which define a window. They are especially useful to alter some window attributes which are not otherwise accessible.

Example:

```
MODE ] SHIFT u = 8,
```

This example sets the tab stops in a window to 8, producing a stop every eight columns. There is no Mode code sequence assigned to perform this function, so the Window Variable operator is the only means available for setting tab stops.

Example:

```
SHIFT OVERLAY
```

```
RECTANGLE
```

```
SHIFT i SHIFT j SHIFT k SHIFT l
```

The four Window Variables i, j, k and l define the coordinates of a window in the Bitmap. This example draws a rectangle with those coordinates, producing a rectangle surrounding the current window.

BINARY MODE

Format:

MODE B <0 or 1>

Using the character 0 will turn off Binary mode (the default state), the character 1 will turn it on.

Binary mode is provided so that a host system, or user program, can transmit coordinate data more efficiently. When Binary mode is on, all numbers which are normally entered in decimal must be entered in a special binary fashion. This includes all coordinate data, color numbers, sub-buffer numbers, etc.

NOTE: Binary mode is NOT recommended for use from the keyboard! In Binary mode, color keys, and many other keys on the upper half of the keyboard will not operate normally.

In Binary mode, each number entering the system must be encoded into two 8-bit bytes. The bits are arranged as follows:

First Byte:

Bit #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	X	1	.....low 6 bits.....					

Second Byte:

Bit #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	X	1	.....high 6 bits.....					

In each byte, the state of bit 7 is ignored, and bit 6 is required to be a 1. This insures that only printing ASCII characters will be used. Bits 5 thru 0 of the first byte make up the low-order 6 bits of the resultant value, and bits 5 thru 0 of the second byte make up the high 6 bits. This is consistent with the Binary mode used in the Chromatics CG Series computers.

Binary mode thus limits arguments to being 12-bit numbers.

SECTION TWO - THE OVERLAY

THE OVERLAY: INTRODUCTION

The Overlay screen is a powerful feature of the 7900. It was designed to relieve the high-resolution Bitmap screen from time-consuming operations associated with text manipulation. The Overlay provides an area where messages to and from the operator may be displayed. It is compatible with several menu selection techniques, including the Light Pen and the Bezel Keys.

The Overlay also provides an environment which is isolated from the Bitmap screen, for safety reasons. Drawings in the Bitmap will not be obliterated by prompts or error messages in the Overlay, for example.

For illustration purposes, it is useful to imagine the Overlay as being a screen in FRONT of the high-resolution Bitmap screen. The Overlay is organized as a set of character cells, arranged 85 horizontally and 48 vertically.

Each cell of the Overlay has the following attributes:

Foreground Color	(Foreground and Background color may be selected from any of the eight color keys on the keyboard)
Background Color	
Foreground Blink (on or off)	
Foreground Transparency	
Background Transparency	
Hardware cursor (available at each cell)	

All 96 standard ASCII characters are available in the Overlay. The 32 Control-characters defined in ASCII may also be displayed, in "Visible Control-Character" mode. An additional set of 128 characters is available, and may be selected with the "Select Character Set" command, described in section 1. This set contains Greek characters and other special symbols.

All characters in the Overlay are formed from a 6 by 8 dot matrix. The ASCII character set falls into a 5 x 7 grid within this matrix.

A low resolution plotting mode is available in the Overlay, which allows any cell to display a group of eight pixels, two horizontally and four vertically. This provides a plotting capability which, in the Overlay alone, exceeds the resolution available on many other computers! The resolution of the Overlay plot mode is 170 (horizontal) by 192 (vertical). Some of the advanced plotting features of the Bitmap screen are also available in the Overlay, such as drawing vectors.

OVERLAY DEFAULTS

When the system is powered up, or when the BOOT or SOFT_BOOT keys are struck, the Overlay is initialized with certain attributes as follows:

Background Black

Foreground White

Cursor visible in upper left corner ("home" position)

Visible (not transparent) Foreground and Background

SOFT_BOOT and BOOT do not affect the high-resolution Bitmap screen. However, since the Overlay is not transparent at this time, any picture on the Bitmap screen will not be visible. (See "Modify Overlay Visible Attributes.") If the system has just been powered up, no picture will be present on the Bitmap screen anyway.

OVERLAY OPERATIONS

When the system is initially powered up, or booted, you will be addressing the Overlay. This section discusses the types of commands accepted by the Overlay.

The Overlay is designed for easy communication with a host computer or other remote device. Its main purpose is fast alphanumeric. Most messages to and from the operator will be displayed in the Overlay. For this reason, the Overlay is the default mode of operation when BOOT is executed.

When you are addressing the Overlay, the light in the OVERLAY key will be illuminated. Note that this light is on when the system is booted. When this key is extinguished, you are addressing the Bitmap, which is discussed in later sections.

OVERLAY CURSOR CONTROL

The Overlay cursor is a flashing white overscore and underscore. It is initially located in the upper left corner of the window, which is termed its "home" position. Pressing the HOME key on the cursor keypad will always return the cursor to this position.

Two keys on the typewriter section of the keyboard have an effect on the cursor. RETURN (carriage return) moves the cursor to the beginning of the current line. LF (line feed) moves the cursor down one line.

Tab stops are located every four character cells in the Overlay. Pressing the CTRL modifier with the I key will generate a Tab character, and will move the cursor to the next tab stop.

CTRL I

The other keys on the cursor keypad are used to position the cursor in the Overlay, and to perform text editing functions.

The four arrow keys move the cursor in their respective directions. Simultaneously pressing two adjacent arrow keys moves the cursor diagonally.

HOME moves the cursor to the upper left corner of the window. CTRL HOME moves the cursor to the LOWER left corner of the window ("home lower").

ERASE PAGE clears the Overlay window to whatever background color is in effect (initially black).

CLEAR LINE deletes the line at which the cursor is currently positioned.

The RECALL key is only active when you are entering input to the Disk Operating System, the Monitor, or some other controlling program. See the description of INLINE (the Inline Editor), in Appendix C.

The functions labeled in blue on the front of the cursor control keys are also text editing features. They are accessed by holding down the CTRL modifier and pressing the required key.

CTRL ERASE EOS erases from the current cursor position to the end of the screen (the current window).

CTRL CLEAR EOL clears from the current cursor position to the end of the same line.

CTRL DEL LINE deletes the line at which the cursor is positioned. All lines below this one move up to fill in the gap.

CTRL DEL CHAR deletes one character at the current cursor position. All characters to the right of the deleted character move left one position.

CTRL INS CHAR moves all characters to the right of the cursor, one position to the right. A character may now be inserted in the gap.

CTRL INS LINE moves all lines below the cursor, down one line. A new line may now be inserted in the gap.

Several other commands are involved with the cursor:

CURSOR ON turns the cursor on, while using the SHIFT modifier with CURSOR ON turns the cursor off.

MOVE X-Y positions the cursor absolutely.

Format:

MOVE X-Y <X>,<Y> ,

Where:

<X> is a decimal number between 0 and 84,
<Y> is between 0 and 47.

The cursor is moved immediately to the required coordinates. The coordinate system is arranged with 0, 0 in the upper left corner. X increases from left to right. Y increases going down.

It is possible, using MOVE X-Y, to move the cursor outside the limits of the current window. HOME or RETURN, or typing any character, will bring it back inside the window.

The following command moves the cursor relative to its current screen location.

Format:

MODE SHIFT m <dX> , <dY> ,

Where:

<dX> and <dY> are each decimal numbers, followed by a comma.

The parameters <dX> and <dY> are added to the current cursor position. Note that a lower case "m" must be entered, and this will usually require use of the SHIFT key (depending on the state of ALPHA LOCK).

OVERLAY CURSOR BLINK ON/OFF

Format:

ESC SHIFT q <0 or 1>

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "q". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to use the SHIFT key with the "Q" key to produce a lower case "q".

The character 0 disables Overlay cursor blink, and the character 1 enables it (the default condition). Note that if more than one Overlay cursor is in use, all are affected by this command: all Overlay cursors will either blink, or not blink.

OVERLAY ROLL AND PAGE

The Overlay defaults to Page operation. In Page, no lines of the window are ever moved. When the last line of the window is completed, the cursor moves to the first line of the window. If additional text is entered, it will overwrite the first lines of the window. Page is primarily useful for plotting applications, where it is imperative that output be fixed at a particular screen location.

In Roll, as the last line in the window is completed, the cursor remains on that line. The first line in the window is "rolled" off the top of the window, and is lost. All other lines in the window move up one line. Roll is standard for computer terminal applications.

To enter Roll, press the ROLL key:

ROLL

The light in the ROLL key will illuminate. The window is in Roll.

To leave Roll and return to Page, press

SHIFT ROLL

The ROLL key will extinguish. The window is back in Page.

Remember that each window has an Overlay part and a Bitmap part, and that the Roll command affects a window. This means that if a window is in Roll operation, both its Overlay and Bitmap parts are in Roll. If your application requires Overlay to be in Roll, and simultaneously requires that Bitmap be in Page, then you have two options:

1. Always transmit the Roll On/Off code whenever you move between Overlay and Bitmap, or
2. Use two windows, and leave one in Roll and one in Page.

OVERLAY COLOR AND BLINK

Each cell of the Overlay has a foreground and a background color. The available colors are the eight color keys on the keyboard, black thru white. Additionally, each cell may be specified to blink. If blink is on, the character in the cell will blink from its normal foreground color to the background color of the same cell.

Each cell may also be set to transparent, in foreground or background or both. If part of a cell is transparent, the image in Bitmap may be seen behind the Overlay image. See "Modify Overlay Attributes" for details.

All of the commands in this section affect the future contents of the Overlay. The present color and blink attributes of the Overlay are unaffected by SET or BLINK commands. You must remember to specify color and blink before entering information into the Overlay.

SET FOREGROUND COLOR

Format:

SET <color>

<color> may be any one of the eight color keys. The Overlay foreground color is now set to the same color as the key.

Alternatively, a color number may be specified. Color numbers 0 thru 7 in the Overlay correspond to the eight color keys, black thru white. This form would most often be used from a host computer.

Alternate format:

SET <n> ,

Where <n> is the color number, and must be terminated by a comma. The eight color keys correspond to the following color numbers:

Color Key	Color Number
Black	0
Blue	1
Green	2
Cyan	3
Red	4
Magenta	5
Yellow	6
White	7

Example:

SET 7, Set foreground to white (default)

These eight colors are the only colors available in the Overlay. These colors remain available in the Overlay, regardless of the color configuration of the Bitmap. (The Bitmap allows a selection from over 16 million colors. It is discussed in Section 3.)

SET BACKGROUND COLOR

Format:

SHIFT SET <color>

Holding down the SHIFT modifier while striking the SET key sets background color. Foreground color is not affected.

As above, a color number may be used instead of a color key:

SHIFT SET <n> ,

OVERLAY BLINK ON

Format:

BLINK

The light in the BLINK key will illuminate. The blink attribute is now on. Any characters now entered into the Overlay will have a blinking foreground. (Overlay background color cannot blink.)

OVERLAY BLINK OFF

Format:

SHIFT BLINK

Holding down the SHIFT modifier while pressing the BLINK key will turn off the blink attribute. The light in the BLINK key will extinguish. Future characters entered into the Overlay will have a steady, not blinking, foreground color. This is the default condition.

MODIFY OVERLAY VISIBLE ATTRIBUTES

Format:

MODE V <n> Modify Present Attributes

MODE v <n> Modify Future Attributes

Where <n> is interpreted as follows:

- 0 Foreground and Background Transparent
- 1 Foreground Transparent (Visible Background)
- 2 Background Transparent (Visible Foreground)
- 3 Foreground and Background Visible

Modify Present Attributes will immediately cause the entire window to assume the attributes set by <n>.

If <n>=0, the window will immediately become totally transparent (except for the Overlay cursor, if it is currently visible).

If <n>=1, the entire window will assume a visible background, transparent foreground condition. The Bitmap screen will only be visible through the characters in the Overlay window.

If <n>=2, the entire window will assume a visible foreground, transparent background condition. The Bitmap screen will be visible everywhere except where characters exist in the Overlay. This condition is useful for superimposing titles (in the Overlay) onto pictures (in Bitmap).

If <n>=3, the entire window will be visible (foreground and background) and no Bitmap image will be seen through the window. Only Overlay material will be visible.

Example:

MODE V 2 will cause lettering in the window to be visible over a picture in Bitmap.

MODE V 3 will cause the window to be entirely visible (non-transparent). This is the default condition when the system is booted or reset.

Modify Future Attributes will cause no immediate change in the Overlay window. However, any further characters sent to that window will be affected by the command. The interpretation of <n> is basically the same as above:

If <n>=0, future characters sent to the window will not be visible at all.

If <n>=1, future characters sent to the window will have a visible background and transparent foreground.

If <n>=2, future characters sent to the window will have a transparent background and visible foreground, and will be superimposed over the image in Bitmap.

If <n>=3, future characters sent to the window will have a visible foreground and background, and will completely block out the Bitmap image where they appear.

Example:

MODE v 0 will inhibit all characters sent into the Overlay window from being seen.

MODE v 2 will cause characters sent into the Overlay window to be superimposed over the image in Bitmap.

If a character in the Overlay has been specified to blink, and has visible foreground and transparent background, that character will blink from visible to transparent. For example, an important part of a drawing (in Bitmap) could be labeled by lettering (in the Overlay) and if the lettering was specified to blink, the drawing could be seen in full whenever the characters blinked to transparent. (All 7900 blink functions occur at a rate of 1.9 Hertz, with a 50% duty cycle. This means a letter will be visible for 0.26 seconds and transparent for the next 0.26 seconds.)

OVERLAY PLOTTING FUNCTIONS

Overlay plotting functions are extensions of plotting features available in the Bitmap. Each of the Plot Submodes is discussed in detail in Section 3. If you are not familiar with Bitmap plotting features, please read Section 3 before attempting to use the Overlay for plotting.

The Overlay can produce many of the same kinds of figures available in the high-resolution Bitmap. All Plot Submodes operate in the Overlay. The Overlay resolution is 170 by 192 (as opposed to 1024 by 768 in the Bitmap). These figures can be drawn in the Overlay:

- Arc
- Circle and Two-Point Circle
- Dot
- Incremental Vector
- Incremental X-bar
- Incremental Y-bar
- Polygon (optional)
- Ray
- Rectangle
- Triangle
- Vector
- Bold Vector (optional)
- Curve (optional)

Plot submodes are handled in the Overlay in almost the way the Bitmap handles these operations. Here are the differences:

Scale factors are not allowed. All coordinate data should be entered as numbers between 0 and 169 for X, and 0 to 191 for Y.

Filled primitive figures are possible in the Overlay. The optional Complex Area Fill and Edge Fill routines will not work, however.

The Overlay aspect ratio (approximately 7 to 4) is not the same as the Bitmap aspect ratio (4 to 3). This causes circles to come out as ovals.

The cursor position may not be used to enter coordinates using the decimal point.

All currently defined foreground attributes are applied to the plotted figure, including transparency. You can plot a "transparent" figure and view the Bitmap through an irregularly shaped area.

SECTION THREE - THE BITMAP

THE BITMAP: INTRODUCTION

The 7900 Bitmap screen is designed for the creation of very high resolution images. It is arranged as a square set of square pixels, 1024 horizontally by 1024 vertically. Because of the dimensions of the display CRT, an area of 1024 horizontally by 768 vertically is the maximum viewable at any time. The remaining pixels are normally held offscreen below the viewable CRT area.

The Bitmap can display images in up to 256 colors, depending on the hardware installed in your unit. The basic model 7900 contains enough Bitmap memory to allow simultaneous display of 16 colors. As each additional Bitmap memory plane is added, the number of displayable colors doubles. In a fully expanded system with eight Bitmap memory planes there are 256 simultaneous colors possible.

Regardless of the number of Bitmap memory planes in your system, the 7900 always has a "palette" of 16 million colors (actually 16,777,216). Your selection of colors may always be chosen from the full palette.

A second set of Bitmap planes can be added to the 7900. This second set does not increase the number of available colors, but instead allows you to create two independent images. This second image memory must contain the same number of Bitmap planes as the first image, allowing the two separate images to each display the same colors. A maximum of sixteen Bitmap memory planes (eight in each of two image memories) may be installed.

The term "Bitmap" refers to the way in which pixels are addressed in the 7900 hardware memory circuits. In a conventional memory arrangement, the units or "bits" of memory are not individually addressable. It is not possible to alter a single bit of memory without reading a group, or "word," of such bits, altering one of them, and writing the entire word back into memory. Since each bit of memory is associated with a single pixel, how much faster it would be if we could write to a single pixel without disturbing its neighbors!

The 7900 does just that. The Bitmap hardware and software can write or read the value of any individual pixel on the Bitmap screen. If only one Bitmap memory plane was installed, it would be necessary to read only a single bit for each pixel. If several planes are installed, the Bitmap operates on one bit OF EACH PLANE every time a pixel is altered.

If your system contains four Bitmap memory planes, four bits are responsible for the color of each pixel. These four bits are added in a binary fashion to produce a number. The number refers to an entry in the Color Lookup Table, and this entry determines the color of that pixel. (The Color Lookup Table is explained later in this section.)

BITMAP DEFAULTS

When the 7900 is powered up, or booted with the BOOT key, the Bitmap is initialized as follows:

Alpha (not Plot)

Page (not Roll)

Cursor at upper left corner of screen (0,0)

Color Lookup Table loaded with default values

Bitmap image is NOT erased (except at power-up)

Remember that when the system is booted, the Overlay is not transparent. You cannot see the Bitmap image after a Boot until you press SHIFT OVERLAY (see "Bitmap Operations") or until you make the Overlay transparent (see "Modify Overlay Visible Attributes.")

The Bitmap image is not erased when the system is booted. If an error occurs while you are creating an image on the Bitmap screen, in most cases you will be able to recover without losing the image. (The Color Lookup Table may have to be reloaded if you had been altering it.)

After a Boot, a new cursor is installed at the "home" location of the screen. If a cursor had been on the screen when Boot was executed, the old cursor will still be at its old location after the Boot and you will have to remove it.

BITMAP OPERATIONS

This section discusses the types of commands accepted by the Bitmap.

Before you can talk to the Bitmap, you have to get its attention. This is accomplished by the important command:

SHIFT OVERLAY

Hold the SHIFT key and press the lighted key marked OVERLAY. The light will extinguish. The Overlay window will become immediately transparent, foreground and background, to allow you to see the Bitmap. Any commands or characters entered will now be processed (or, if illegal, ignored) by the Bitmap.

When you want to talk to the Overlay again, press

OVERLAY

The light in the key will illuminate, and you are now addressing the Overlay once again. This action causes the Overlay window to become non-transparent, so that any messages in the Overlay will now be visible.

NOTE: When switching back and forth between Overlay and Bitmap, be aware of the light in the PLOT key. If you are plotting in the Bitmap and then return to the Overlay to enter text, you will still be in Plot (as indicated by the lighted PLOT key). To return to Alpha for entering text, press SHIFT PLOT. See "Exiting Plot Submodes" for details.

If you want to address the Overlay or the Bitmap, without disturbing the Overlay transparency attributes, use the following commands:

MODE 0 0 (Overlay "off" - addresses Bitmap)

MODE 0 1 (Overlay "on" - addresses Overlay)

These commands will not affect the present attributes of the Overlay, but they will determine whether the Overlay or the Bitmap will process future commands.

To understand this completely, remember that the 7900 uses "windows" as its primary output devices. A window knows how to display characters, perform graphics functions, and handle other actions. Each window is allowed to perform functions in the Overlay and in the Bitmap; for example, when a window receives a character, it may place this character into an Overlay character cell, or it may generate a series of Bitmap pixels to form the character. The command MODE 0 <0 or 1> determines which part of the window software will handle an incoming character, and whether the resulting display will occur in the Overlay or the Bitmap. Then, the Overlay transparency attributes will determine whether this character will be visible or not.

Pressing the key OVERLAY thus produces two actions: MODE 0 1 and MODE V 3. The key SHIFT OVERLAY produces two actions: MODE 0 0 and MODE V 0.

NOTE: The examples in this section are each independent. Every example assumes that it will not be affected by any prior example (unless noted). To insure that each example executes independently, it is advisable to execute the command sequence:

RESET CTRL BOOT SHIFT OVERLAY

before beginning each example. In addition, to insure a "clean" screen for each example, you may wish to execute an ERASE PAGE.

BITMAP CURSOR CONTROL

The Bitmap has two cursors: an overscore/underscore for Alphanumeric use (similar to the Overlay cursor), and a cross hair for plotting. Only one of the cursors is present in a window at any time. If more than one window is in use, more than one cursor may be visible. Unless otherwise noted, the following information applies to both Alpha and Plot cursors.

The cursor control keys, RETURN, LF, HOME, CTRL HOME, ERASE PAGE, CLEAR LINE, RECALL, CTRL ERASE EOS, CTRL CLEAR EOL, and the four arrow keys, have the same meanings they had in the Overlay. Pressing two adjacent arrow keys simultaneously will move the cursor diagonally. Since the Bitmap allows variable size characters (see "Set Bitmap Character Size"), some functions may depend on the currently specified character size. For example, the right arrow will always move the cursor one character width to the right, regardless of how wide the characters are currently defined to be.

WARNING: ERASE PAGE will clear out the image in the current window in Bitmap. There is NO WAY to recover this image unless it can be reconstructed from the Create Buffer or some other source.

The four text editing functions are also available in the Bitmap. These functions are Insert Line, Delete Line, Insert Character, and Delete Character. They operate in the same manner as their counterparts in the Overlay.

The arrow keys have an additional meaning in the Bitmap: Using the SHIFT modifier with an arrow key moves the cursor one pixel in the specified direction. Holding down SHIFT while pressing two adjacent arrow keys will move the cursor diagonally, one pixel at a time.

The CURSOR_ON key works the same way as it did in the Overlay: pressing the key alone turns the cursor on, and using SHIFT with the key turns the cursor off.

NOTE: If you turn the cursor off while in the Overlay, then switch to Bitmap, the cursor is still off. Both cursors are handled by the same command.

NOTE: When you switch from Overlay to Bitmap, the Overlay cursor disappears and the Bitmap cursor appears. Only one of the two cursors will ever be visible in a window, depending on whether you are currently talking to the Overlay or the Bitmap.

MOVE X-Y positions the cursor absolutely, as it did in the Overlay.

Format:

MOVE X-Y <X>, <Y> ,

Where:

<X> is a decimal number between 0 and 1023,
<Y> is between 0 and 767.

This is identical to the form used in the Overlay except that the limits for <X> and <Y> are adjusted to Bitmap limits. The 0, 0 position is in the upper left corner. X increases from left to right, and Y increases going down. The Relative Move command is also present in Bitmap:

MODE SHIFT m <dX>, <dY> ,

This command moves the cursor relative to its current position, by <dX> pixels horizontally, and <dY> vertically. <dX> and <dY> are each decimal numbers terminated by a comma.

Tab stops are located every four character cells. Pressing the CTRL modifier and the character I moves the cursor to the next tab stop.

CTRL I

SET CURSOR COLOR

Format:

MODE Q <color key>

The Bitmap cursor will assume the color specified by the color key. If the Blink attribute is currently on, the cursor will blink.

Alternate format:

MODE Q <n> ,

Where <n> is the number of an entry in the Color Lookup Table, 0 thru 255. This format would most often be used from a host computer.

The default cursor color is blinking white, which may be established by the command

MODE Q 135 ,

BITMAP ROLL AND PAGE

The Bitmap defaults to Page. This is most suitable for drawing images, since no part of the window is ever moved as new items are added to the image.

If the Bitmap is to be used for extensive alphanumerics, Roll may be desirable. Roll is most suited for computer terminal applications. In Roll, as the last line of the window is filled with text, the top line "rolls" off the top of the window and is lost. To enter Roll, press the ROLL key:

ROLL

The key will illuminate, and the window is in Roll.

To leave Roll and return to Page, use the SHIFT modifier with the ROLL key:

SHIFT ROLL

The lighted key will extinguish and the window is in Page again.

The Bitmap is considerably slower than the Overlay when rolling data. This is due to the fact that over a million pixels are contained in Bitmap memory, and a roll may involve manipulating most of these pixels. Only the pixels within a given window are affected by a roll, however, so the smaller the window is defined to be, the faster the roll will occur (usually).

The exception to this rule is when the window is defined to be the full Bitmap memory, 0, 0 to 1023, 1023. (This is the default window size at power-up.) When the window is this size, a fast hardware roll circuit is used to roll the Bitmap. However, this hardware roll takes place when text moves past the BOTTOM of Bitmap memory, and this area is normally invisible (unless Pan is being used).

See "Overlay Roll and Page" for more comments on this subject.

SET BITMAP CHARACTER SIZE

Format:

SIZE <X>,<Y> ,

Where:

<X> is the character multiplication factor in the horizontal direction,
<Y> is the vertical factor.

The limit for <X> is 170, and the limit for <Y> is 96. This size (170 by 96) corresponds to a size where one character fills the entire Bitmap screen.

Example:

SIZE 1,1,

This sets the smallest available character size on the 7900. You can now fit 170 characters on a line, and 96 lines on the CRT. With this character size you have the ability to put 16320 characters on the Bitmap screen.

Example:

SIZE 2,2,

The Bitmap character size is now exactly equal to the size of Overlay characters. This is the default condition.

Example:

SIZE 10,30,

Note that the <X> and <Y> factors need not be equal.

SET BITMAP INTERCHARACTER SPACING

Format:

MODE I <X>, <Y>,

Where:

<X> is the pixel spacing in the horizontal direction,
<Y> is the vertical spacing.

Each time a character is entered into the Bitmap, the cursor is automatically updated to prepare for a new character. When a line is complete, or when the LINE FEED key is pressed, the cursor is moved down to prepare for the next line.

The spacing between characters on a line, and between lines, is set by this command. The default values are 6 for <X>, and 8 for <Y>, since the standard character font is 6 by 8 pixels.

The spacings entered for <X> and <Y> are always multiplied by the current character size before use. This allows proper spacing regardless of the current Bitmap character size.

Example:

MODE I 6, 8, This is default spacing.

OVERSTRIKE

Format:

MODE \ <0 or 1>

Using the character 1 will turn Overstrike on, and 0 will turn it off.

NOTE: This command requires entering a backwards slash, the character "\". The backslash is located in the upper right corner of the typewriter area of the keyboard, near the RETURN key. It should not be confused with the standard slash, "/", which is located on the question-mark key.

With Overstrike off (the default condition), writing a character to the Bitmap causes a rectangular block of pixels to be written. Some of these pixels will form the character, and will be written in the current foreground color. The other pixels in the rectangular block are written in the current background color.

When Overstrike is on, only the pixels which form the foreground of the character are written. The background is not altered. This allows multiple characters to be written to the same screen location without having each character obliterate the previous one. Overstrike can be used to create custom characters or symbols, or for underlines, accent marks, or other punctuation.

Example:

MODE \ 1 (Overstrike on)

RETURN T E S T RETURN - - - -

Press the RETURN key to move the cursor to the left edge of the window, if it is not already there. Then type the word "TEST". Press RETURN again, and while holding the SHIFT key down, press the underline key four times. (The underline key is on the right side of the typewriter area of the keyboard, and is marked

with a horizontal line and the name "DEL.") In this example, the word "TEST" was underlined without disturbing the characters in the word. Now type the sequence MODE \ 0 (Overstrike off) and try the same example again.

COLOR LOOKUP TABLE

The 7900 Bitmap has a color palette of 16,777,216 colors. At any time, a subset of these colors is available. The number of available colors is determined by the number of Refresh Planes (Bitmap memory boards) installed in your system.

In the standard system, with four Refresh Planes, sixteen colors are available at any time. Each additional board doubles the number of available colors. In a fully expanded system with eight Refresh Planes, 256 colors are available at any time.

With sixteen million colors to choose from, which ones do you use?

Color selection in Bitmap memory is performed through an indirect technique called the Color Lookup Table. Each pixel on the Bitmap screen is associated with a bit in each plane of Bitmap memory. The sum of these bits is a number, from 0 to 255, which references a particular entry in the Color Lookup Table. Thus, each pixel "points to" some entry in the Color Lookup Table, and the information in that entry will determine the color of that pixel. The Color Lookup Table has 256 entries, enough to accommodate a configuration having eight planes (per image memory). The colors are numbered from 0 to 255.

Each entry in the Color Lookup table contains three 8-bit numbers, one for R (the Red component of the color), one for G (the Green component), and one for B (the Blue component). The intensity of each of these components may be altered from 0 (totally off) to 255 (full intensity in the color). For example, pure red is 255 R, zero G, and zero B. Black is zero, zero, zero. White is 255, 255, 255. Colors with less than full saturation (such as greys) will contain intermediate numbers between 0 and 255. Neutral grey is 128, 128, 128 (half intensity of each component).

The following chart shows default assignments. in the Color Lookup Table.

Color #	R	G	B
255			
254			
.			
.			
.			
135	128	128	128
134	128	128	0
133	128	0	128
132	128	0	0
131	0	128	128
130	0	128	0
129	0	0	128
128	128	128	128
.			
.			
.			
7	255	255	255
6	255	255	0
5	255	0	255
4	255	0	0
3	0	255	255
2	0	255	0
1	0	0	255
0	0	0	0

The lowest eight entries (0 thru 7) correspond to the eight color keys on the keyboard: 0 is Black, 1 is Blue, etc. Halfway up the chart, beginning at entry 128, another eight entries are defined to be half-intensity of the same eight colors. Only sixteen colors are assigned in the default Color Lookup Table because only sixteen colors are available in the basic 7900 system.

It is evident that pixels on the Bitmap screen do not have a color, but they do point to some location in the Color Lookup Table. The Color Lookup Table is the mechanism by which each pixel is given a color.

<u>COLOR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>B</u>
RED	255	0	0
ORANGE	255	140	0
YELLOW	255	255	0
CHARTREUSE	230	255	0
GREEN	0	255	0
TURQ.-GRN.	0	255	128
TURQUOISE	0	255	255
TURQ.-BLUE	0	204	255
BLUE	0	0	255
PURPLE	128	0	204
MAGENTA	165	0	90

CHANGE COLOR LOOKUP TABLE ENTRY (RGB UNITS)

Format:

CHANGE <color>,<R>,<G>,,

Where:

<color> is an entry in the Color Lookup Table, 0 to 255, or a color key. (If a color key is used, the comma after <color> must not be entered.)

<R>,<G>, are components of Red, Green, and Blue, respectively, to be entered into the Color Lookup Table. Each must be between 0 and 255.

The entry in the Color Lookup Table corresponding to <color> will be changed to have the components <R>, <G>, and . The former components of that entry of the Lookup Table are gone.

CHANGE is the most immediate way to change colors on the Bitmap screen. No actual change to the contents of Bitmap memory takes place. Each pixel in the Bitmap references some entry in the Color Lookup Table, so changing an entry in the Table will immediately change the color of each pixel referencing that entry.

Example:

CHANGE 0,255,255,255,

Color 0 (the first entry in the Color Lookup Table) has been changed to white. Since the background color defaults to color 0, pressing ERASE PAGE will now erase the screen to white. (This is not the normal way to change background color: see "Set Color.")

After this change is made, both the BLACK key (which normally references color 0) and the WHITE key (which normally references color 7) will cause white to be put on the screen. This is because our example above has eliminated black from the Color Lookup Table. Unless other changes are made, there is no entry of the Table which will produce the color black.

This points out an important consideration when using the Change command: Since the Change command alters entries in the Color Lookup Table, it is possible to create a situation where the color keys have no meaning. The example above will change the BLACK key to mean white. If the user changes entries in the Color Lookup Table, it is HIS responsibility to keep track of those entries and what the color keys now mean.

The relationship between the color keys and the Color Lookup Table is now apparent: In the Bitmap, the color keys reference numbers in the Color Lookup Table. Under default conditions, these numbers are set up to produce the colors designated on the color key. For example, pressing the BLUE key generates the number 1. Entry number 1 in the Color Lookup Table is default-loaded with zero red, zero green, and 255 blue, which produces full intensity blue. If, however, you change entry number 1 in the Lookup Table to be some color other than blue, the BLUE key will still reference that color. Pressing a color key is equivalent to entering a number from 0 to 7 (under most conditions).

Example:

CHANGE 0, 0,0,0,

Color number 0 in the Color Lookup Table has been changed to black. This is the default condition.

If you try to Change an entry in the Lookup Table which is not accessible in your system, no visible changes will take place on the screen.

If you Change an entry which is accessible in your system, but which is not currently referenced by any pixel on the screen, you will not be able to detect a change until you use that color again.

Example:

SET WHITE (set foreground color to white - color 7)
SHIFT SET BLACK (set background to black - color 0)
ERASE PAGE (clear the screen to background color)
CHANGE 7,255,0,0, (change entry 7 - which used to be
white - to red)

The screen is still black, since entry 7 is not used anywhere on the screen at the present time. But anything typed will now appear in red, even though the current foreground color is number 7, which should be white.

The primary use for the Change command is to produce new colors, which are not normally present in the Color Lookup Table. In most cases, minor changes in color will be desired which will not grossly affect the meaning of the color keys. Here are a few possibilities:

CHANGE BLUE 0,140,240,

The BLUE key now produces a "sky blue" composed of no red, 140 green, and 240 blue.

CHANGE YELLOW 255,170,120,

The YELLOW key now produces a shade of brown.

As mentioned, when entering a color NUMBER to be changed (as in the earlier examples), the number was terminated by a comma. When using the Change command with a color KEY, no comma is entered after the color key.

In each case, the Color Lookup Table is changed. This changes the color of every pixel in Bitmap memory which references that color. If no images had been drawn in the color, no change will be apparent.

CHANGE COLOR LOOKUP TABLE ENTRY (HVS UNITS)

Format:

SHIFT CHANGE <color>, <hue>,<value>,<saturation>,

Where:

<color> is an entry in the Color Lookup Table, 0 to 255, or a color key. (If a color key is used, the comma after <color> must not be entered.)

<hue> are the HVS units which describe
 <value> the desired color (see below).
 <saturation> Each must be between 0 and 255.

The entry in the Color Lookup Table corresponding to <color> will be changed. The parameters <hue>, <value>, and <saturation> will be converted to RGB units and placed in the Color Lookup Table.

A description of the HVS color model is contained in Appendix B. Except for the HVS-to-RGB conversion, this command acts exactly like the Change command on the previous page.

Examples:

SHIFT CHANGE WHITE 0,128,0,

The WHITE key now produces 50% grey (hue is undefined, value is 128 or 50%, saturation is zero).

SHIFT CHANGE BLUE 171,255,128,

The BLUE key now produces a pastel blue (hue is 171, blue; value is 255, full brightness; saturation is 128, or 50%, which adds some white to the color).

DEFAULT COLOR LOOKUP TABLE

Format:

ESC SHIFT l <c>

Where:

<c> is a single character.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "l". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to hold down the SHIFT key and press the "L" key to produce a lower case "l".

This command will load the Color Lookup Table, based on a default arrangement of colors.

If <c> is the character "0", the Color Lookup Table is loaded with the values it had when the system was Booted. Note that the Boot command always reloads the Color Lookup Table.

Example:

ESC SHIFT l 0

Other default arrangements of the Color Lookup Table, for imaging and other applications, are planned for future expansion.

BITMAP BLINK

In the Bitmap, the Blink attribute occupies one Refresh Plane of image memory. The highest numbered plane is normally used for blink, so the "blink plane" will normally be plane 7. (Regardless of how many planes your system has, one of the planes may be configured to be number 7.) If a bit is "on" in the "blink plane," it means the pixel corresponding to that bit will blink. If the bit is "off," the pixel will not blink.

Refer to the Color Lookup Table. The upper half of the Table, beginning at entry number 128, will be accessed by a pixel whose seventh bit is "on." If bit 7 is "off," the lower half of the Table is accessed.

Now, if we allow that seventh bit to blink on and off, we are alternating between the upper and lower halves of the Color Lookup Table. The Table is default-loaded with full intensity color in the first eight entries, and half-intensity of the same colors in the first eight entries of the upper half. So any pixel which has the blink bit set will blink between full- and half-intensity color. (Black is the exception: since half-intensity black would be black, the Table defaults to grey in its place. White and black will both blink to half-intensity white, which is grey.)

Since blink occupies one Refresh Plane, it cuts the number of available colors in half. In a four-plane system, you have a choice: Eight colors and blink, or sixteen colors without blink.

Actually, you always have 16 colors even with blink: the second eight colors are only seen if the color is blinking. For example, under default conditions, an object might be specified to be "blinking red." It would be blinking between full-intensity and half-intensity red, entries 4 and 132 in the Color Lookup Table. If we alter entry 132 to be brown, then the "blinking red" object will blink between red and brown. This technique allows any object on the screen to blink between any two colors.

SELECT BLINK PLANE(S)

Format:

ESC SHIFT b <n> ,

Where <n> is a decimal number, 0 to 255. The plane or planes specified by bits in <n> will blink. Other planes will not.

NOTE: This command requires entry of a lower case letter, "b". When the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, pressing just the key B will produce a capital B. You must use the SHIFT modifier to produce a lower case b.

Example:

ESC SHIFT b 0 ,

No bits are set "on" in the number 0, so no planes will blink. This is necessary for applications requiring all available colors (16 in a 4-plane system). Blink in the Bitmap is now completely inhibited.

Example:

ESC SHIFT b 128 ,

The number 128 is examined as a binary number. Only the highest bit (bit 7) is found to be "on," so only plane 7 will blink. This is the default condition.

Example:

ESC SHIFT b 255 ,

The number 255 has all eight bits set. All planes will blink. This is not a terribly useful condition.

BITMAP COLOR AND BLINK

In the Bitmap, pressing a color key generates a number. This number is a reference to a value in the Color Lookup Table. The BLACK key, for example, generates the number 0, which refers to entry 0 in the Lookup Table. Normally, entry 0 is loaded with components of zero red, zero green, and zero blue, which gives black.

SET FOREGROUND COLOR

Format:

SET <color>

Where:

<color> may be one of the eight color keys, or a number, 0 to 255.

The current foreground color will be set to the specified color number in the Color Lookup Table. Any figures or text which are entered into the Bitmap will have this foreground color.

If a color key is used, and the BLINK attribute is off, then the number generated by the color key will be in the range 0 - 7. BLACK generates 0, BLUE generates 1, and so on. If the BLINK attribute is currently on, then the color numbers generated will be in the upper half of the Lookup Table, and will be in the range 128 to 135. This arrangement assumes that plane 7 is the Blink Plane, and allows you to specify blinking colors without concern for plane numbers.

Example:

SET RED

The foreground color has been set to red, which is color number 4 in the Lookup Table. If BLINK is turned on, the foreground color would be set to blinking red, which is color number 132.

Example:

SET 4,

The foreground color has been set to color number 4 in the Lookup Table. This approach bypasses the question of whether blink is on or off. This format would most often be used from a host computer.

SET BACKGROUND COLOR

Format:

SHIFT SET <color>

Where:

<color> is a color key, or a number between 0 and 255.

All of the comments concerning foreground color apply to background color as well. The background color will be set to the specified number in the Color Lookup Table. If BLINK is on, the upper half of the Table will be referenced by the color keys.

BLINK ON

Format:

BLINK

The BLINK key will illuminate. Future SET commands will reference the upper half of the Color Lookup Table, and will cause foreground or background color to blink.

If you want the foreground color of characters or figures to blink, turning on the blink attribute is sufficient. Any figures drawn while the BLINK key is lit will have a blinking foreground.

If you want the background to blink, the procedure is a bit more involved. First, turn on blink. Set the background color using SHIFT SET <color>, and turn off blink. The background, not the foreground, of a character entered into the Bitmap will now blink. (This procedure is only relevant to characters, since graphics figures do not use background color.)

BLINK OFF

Format:

SHIFT BLINK

The BLINK key will extinguish. Future SET commands will reference the lower half of the Color Lookup Table, and will not cause blink.

NOTE: Use of the BLINK key requires that the default blink plane be in effect (plane 7). If the "Select Blink Plane" command has been used to alter the blink plane number, the BLINK key may not produce normal results.

PLOT SUBMODES

This section describes the different Plot Submodes available for generating primitive figures.

Each Submode is entered by pressing a key, such as CIRCLE. After entering a Submode, you may draw as many figures of that type as you wish, without retyping the original Submode key.

Each figure will require that you enter a certain number of coordinates or parameters. For example, each circle requires a set of X, Y coordinates for the center, and a radius. After the first three parameters have been entered, the system has sufficient information to draw one circle, and it will proceed to do so. If three more numbers are entered, they will be interpreted as instructions to draw another circle. This process continues until the Submode is exited, by entering another Submode or by leaving Plot altogether (and returning to Alpha).

As you will see in the examples, each argument given to a Plot Submode must be delimited. The delimiter may be a comma or a semicolon; either character is recognized as a valid delimiter. We suggest that a comma be used to separate numbers in a group (such as the three arguments which determine a circle), but that the semicolon be used to end the group. When organizing large volumes of numeric data, the group separators will be very useful.

For the sake of simplicity, in our examples, we have used a comma everywhere as a delimiter. We expect you will do the same when typing commands from the keyboard. The semicolon will be most useful when entering large amounts of data from a host device.

FILL

Many of the "primitive" figures supported by the plotting software are "fillable," that is, they can be filled as they are drawn. The fillable primitives are: arcs, circles, rectangles, triangles, incremental X-bar and Y-bar, and the optional polygon (tiler) algorithm.

To specify that the figure is to be filled as it is drawn, the "Fill" attribute must be turned on.

Format:

FILL

The light in the FILL key will illuminate, and the "Fill" attribute will be turned on. To turn off the "Fill" attribute, use the command

SHIFT FILL

Whenever the "Fill" attribute is on (signified by the lighted key), a figure which is fillable will be drawn and filled in the currently specified foreground color.

DOT

Format:

SHIFT DOT <X>,<Y> ,

To initiate the Dot submode, hold down the SHIFT key and press the key labeled DOT. After each pair of coordinates is entered, a single dot will be placed on the screen, in the currently specified foreground color.

Example:

SHIFT DOT 511,383 ,

This will place a dot in the center of the visible Bitmap screen. A single dot is very small, and may be difficult to see.

As with all Plot Submodes, now that we have entered the Submode we can enter more information and additional figures will be drawn. In DOT Submode, a single dot will be placed on the screen every time we enter another pair of <X>, <Y>, coordinates.

Alternate Format:

SHIFT DOT .

A single dot will be placed on the screen under the cursor. It will be necessary to move the cursor in order to see the dot.

VECTOR

Format:

VECTOR <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2>,

Where:

<X1>,<Y1>, are the coordinates of one end of the vector
<X2>,<Y2>, are the coordinates of the other end.

A vector will be drawn from point <X1>, <Y1>, to point <X2>,<Y2>, in the currently specified foreground color.

If additional pairs of points are entered, a new vector will be drawn between them. The new vector will not be connected to the first one (see Concatenated Vector).

Example:

VECTOR 0,0,511,383,

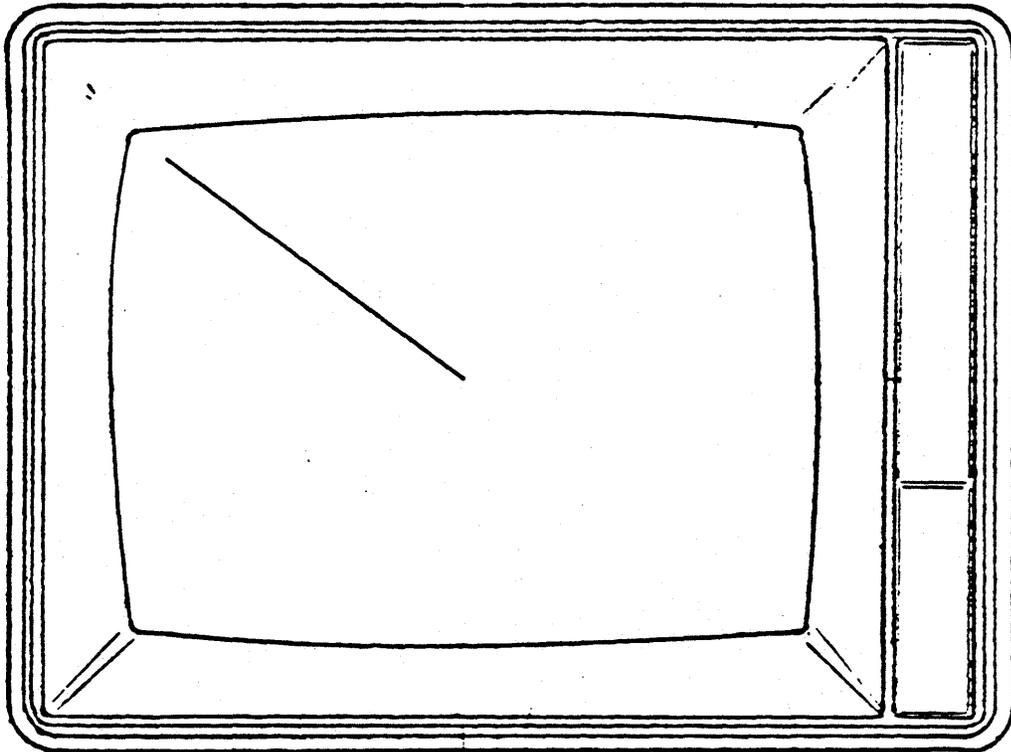
A vector will be drawn from the 0, 0, position (the upper left corner) to the center of the visible screen.

Alternate Format:

VECTOR . .

The decimal point may be used to enter coordinates. The cursor control keys should be used to move the cursor to the desired end points of the vector, and the decimal point should be struck once at each point ("Vector from this Point to this Point").

VECTOR 0,0,511,383,



CONCATENATED VECTOR

Format:

CONCAT VECTOR <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2>, [<X3>,<Y3>,...]

Where:

<X1>,<Y1>, are the starting coordinates of the set of concatenated vectors

<X2>,<Y2>, are the coordinates of the endpoint of the first vector in the set

<X3>,<Y3>, and all other coordinates, are endpoints of subsequent vectors in the set.

A vector will be drawn from <X1>, <Y1>, to <X2>, <Y2>, and another connected vector from <X2>, <Y2>, to <X3>, <Y3>, and so on. Each additional coordinate entered will cause a new vector to be drawn from the endpoint of the previous vector.

Example:

CONCAT VECTOR 0,0, 511,383, 1023,0, 1023,767,

A vector will be drawn from the upper left corner, to the center, to the upper right corner, to the lower right corner. Any number of additional points could be added.

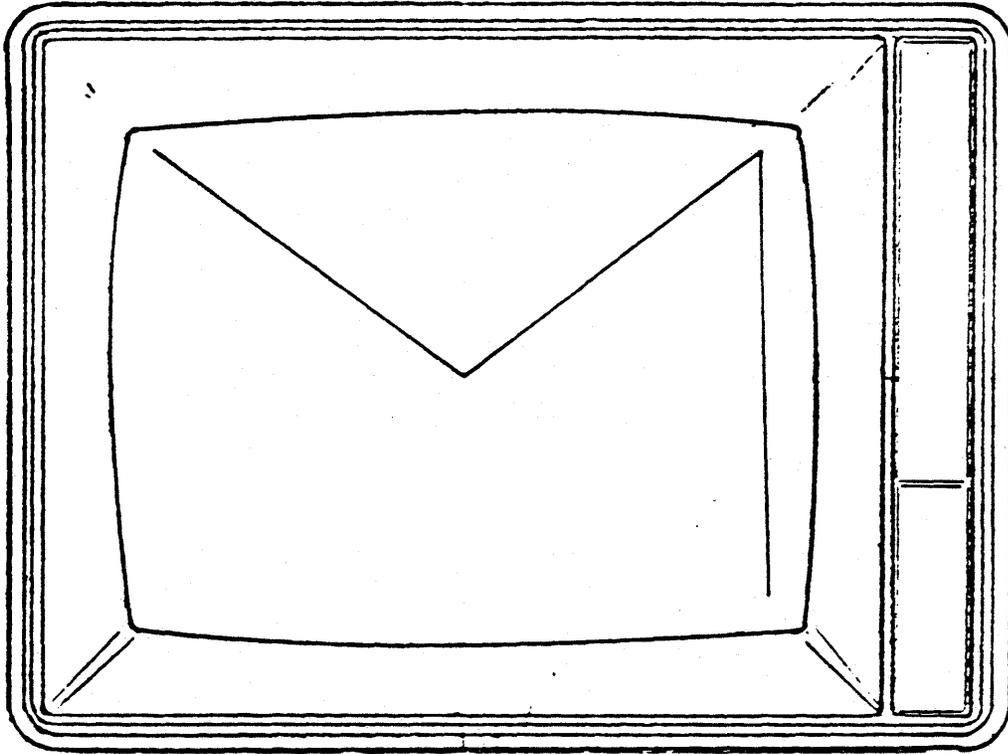
Alternate Format:

CONCAT VECTOR

The decimal point may be used to enter coordinates. The cursor should be moved to each location where a vector endpoint should lie, and the decimal point struck at each location. ("Concatenated Vector from this Point to this Point to this Point...")

NOTE: If you wish to terminate one set of concatenated vectors and begin another set, you must hit the CONCAT VECTOR key again.

CONCAT VECTOR 0,0, 511,383, 1023,0, 1023,767,



CIRCLE

Format:

CIRCLE <X>, <Y>, <R>,

Where:

<X>, <Y>, are the coordinates of the center of the
circle

<R> is the radius

A circle will be drawn at the specified center coordinate <X>, <Y>, with radius <R>. The circle will be drawn in the currently specified foreground color. If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the circle will be filled with the foreground color.

Example:

CIRCLE 511,383,100,

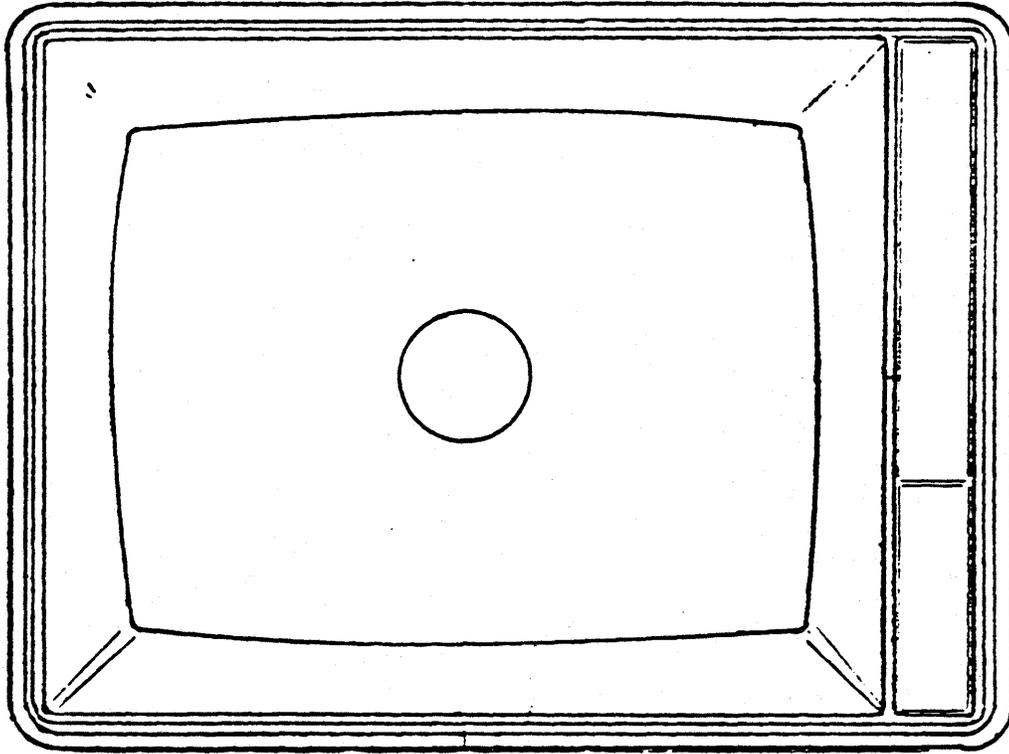
would draw a circle centered at 511, 383, which is the center of the visible Bitmap area. The radius will be 100.

Alternate Format:

CIRCLE . <R>,

A circle will be drawn at the current cursor position ("Circle at this Point") with radius <R>.

CIRCLE 511,383,100,



TWO-POINT CIRCLE

Format:

```
SHIFT PLOT O <X>, <Y>, <X1>, <Y1> ,
```

Where:

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates of the circle's center

<X1>, <Y1> are used to set the radius of the circle
(see below)

NOTE: The PLOT key used in this command is the key labeled Mode and Plot, in the typewriter area of the keyboard. It is NOT the illuminated PLOT key in the upper keyboard area.

NOTE: The character "O" used in this function is the alphabetic, upper-case letter "O" and not the character zero.

Two-Point Circle operates exactly like Circle, except that the radius is determined by EITHER <X1> or <Y1>, whichever is greater. The lesser of the two numbers is ignored.

The purpose of requiring an extra argument is that some input devices, like the Light Pen, always send pairs of numbers. They would not be compatible with Circle since it requires three arguments. Two-Point Circle will always accept four arguments for each figure it draws, similarly to most other Plot Submodes.

If the Fill attribute is on, the Two-Point Circle will be filled.

RECTANGLE

Format:

RECT <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2> ,

A rectangle will be drawn whose corner points are located at <X1>, <Y1>, and <X2>, <Y2>, in the currently specified foreground color. If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the rectangle will be filled with the foreground color.

Example:

RECT 0,0, 511,383,

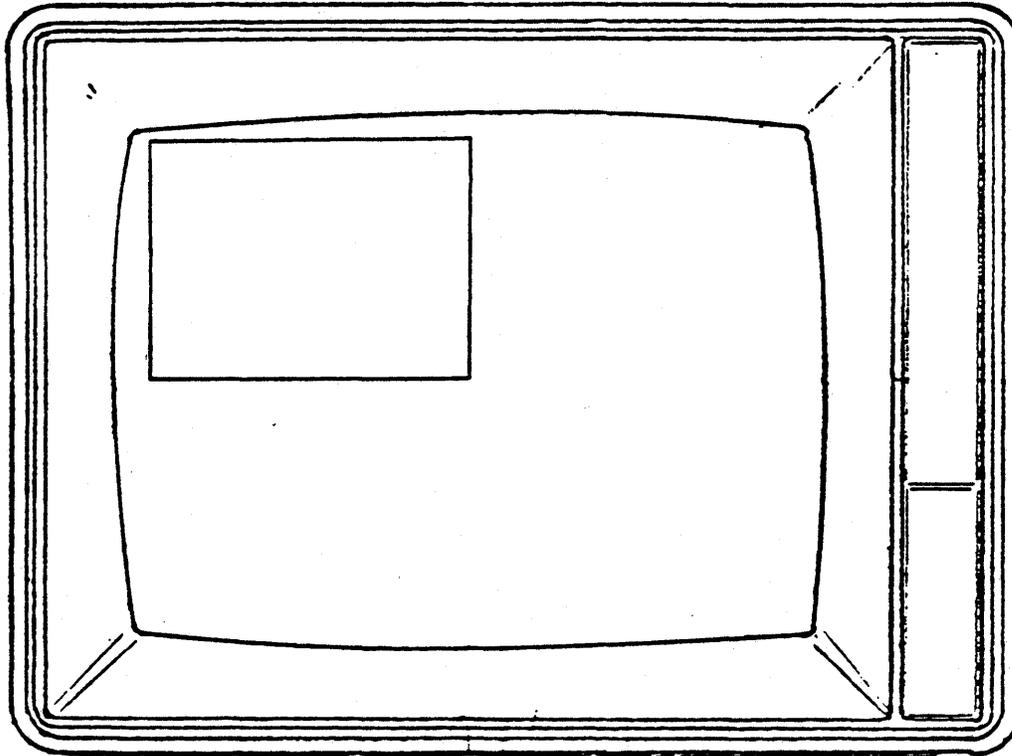
would draw a rectangle around the upper left quarter of the screen.

Alternate Format:

RECT . .

The cursor position is used to specify the corner locations of the rectangle. The cursor should be moved to the desired locations and the decimal point struck at each location ("Rectangle from this Point to this Point").

RECT 0,0, 511,383,



TRIANGLE

Format:

TRIANGLE <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2>, <X3>,<Y3>,

A triangle will be drawn between the three specified points, in the currently specified foreground color. If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the triangle will be filled with the foreground color.

Example:

TRIANGLE 0,0, 0,383, 511,383,

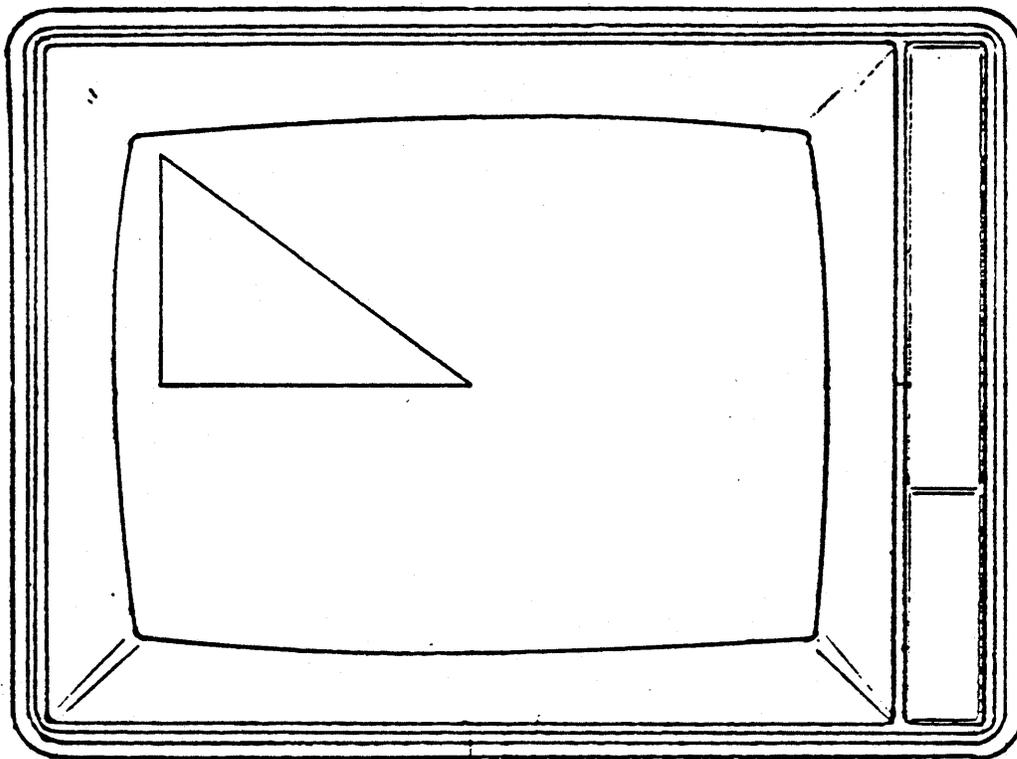
will draw a triangle from the upper left corner, vertically halfway down the screen, to the center of the screen, and return to the starting point.

Alternate Format:

TRIANGLE . . .

The cursor position may be used to specify coordinates. The cursor should be moved to each location where a vertex of the triangle is desired, and the decimal point struck at each location ("Triangle from this Point to this Point to this Point").

TRIANGLE 0,0, 0,383, 511,383,



SET VECTOR WIDTH

Format:

SHIFT V. WIDTH <w> ,

Where:

<w> is a decimal number, 1 to 65535

NOTE: "V. WIDTH" is a single key. The name "V. WIDTH" is printed on the front of the SIZE key.

This command affects the Incremental X-Bar and Incremental Y-Bar Plot Submodes. It also sets the vector width for the optional "Bold Plotting" software routines.

When a wide vector is required, the most recently specified value of <w> is used. The default value of <w> is 3.

The value of <w> is specific to a window: each window may have its own vector width defined. If <w> has not been defined in a window, the default value will be used.

BOLD VECTOR

Format:

SHIFT PLOT SHIFT v <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2> ,

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your 7900 system.

NOTE: The PLOT key used in this command is the key labeled Mode and Plot, in the typewriter area of the keyboard. It is NOT the illuminated PLOT key in the upper keyboard area.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "v". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to hold the SHIFT key while pressing the "V" key in order to produce a lower case "v".

Operation is identical to Vector, except that a bold vector is drawn whose width is determined by the "Set Vector Width" command. The bold vector has rounded ends, produced by drawing small circles at each end of the vector. This facilitates connecting bold vectors together (see "Concatenated Bold Vector" below).

The value of <w> given by the "Set Vector Width" command is used as a radius for the circle at each end of the bold vector. Thus, the actual width of the bold vector is twice <w> plus one. If <w> is zero, a normal (not bold) vector is drawn.

CONCATENATED BOLD VECTOR

Format:

SHIFT PLOT SHIFT w <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>,[<Xn>,<Yn>,...]

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your 7900 system.

NOTE: The PLOT key used in this command is the key labeled Mode and Plot, in the typewriter area of the keyboard. It is NOT the illuminated PLOT key in the upper keyboard area.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case letter, "w". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to hold the SHIFT key while pressing the "W" key in order to produce a lower case "w".

Operation is identical to Concatenated Vector, except that a series of bold vectors is drawn. See the description of Bold Vector above.

INCREMENTAL X-BAR

Format:

SHIFT INC X-BAR <X0>, <Y0>, <X1>, [<X2>, <X3>, ...]

Where:

<X0>, <Y0> are the coordinates of one endpoint of the first bar

<X1> is the X-coordinate of the other endpoint of the first bar (the previous Y-coordinate is used as a reference - see below)

<X2>, <X3>, ... are X-coordinates of the endpoints of subsequent bars (see below)

A horizontal bar (actually a rectangle) is drawn, with corners located at <X0>, <Y0>, and <X1>, <Y0>+<w>. The default value of <w> is 3. The value of <w> may be altered by the "Set Vector Width" command. If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the bar will be filled.

After the first bar is drawn, more X-coordinates may be entered. Additional bars will be drawn adjacent to the existing ones. The effective coordinates for the corners of each bar are:

<X0>, <Y0> + (n-1)<w> for one corner,
<Xn>, <Y0> + (n)<w> for the diagonally opposite corner,

where n is the bar number (n=1 for the first bar).

Example:

SHIFT INC X-BAR 511,100, 611, 711, 811,

Three bars are drawn. Each will be drawn from the vertical line X=511 to the required X-coordinate. The first bar will begin at the horizontal line Y=100, and will extend to the line Y=104. The next bar will be drawn from Y=105 to Y=109. As many additional X-coordinates may be entered as you require.

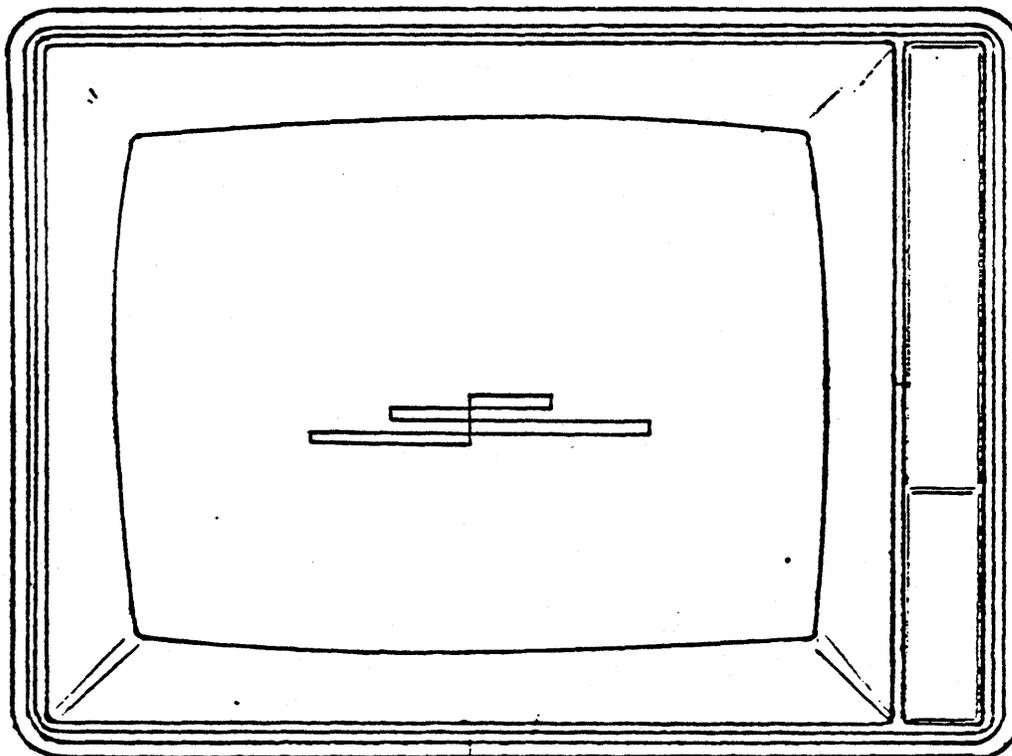
Example:

SHIFT INC X-BAR 511,400, 611, 411, 711, 311,

This time four bars are drawn. Notice that the bars may be drawn either to the right or left of the original $Y=\langle Y0 \rangle$ line.

If desired, the decimal point may be used to enter the cursor position for each point. The first time the decimal point is pressed, it will enter the initial $\langle X0 \rangle$, $\langle Y0 \rangle$ position. Each subsequent time the decimal point is pressed, the X-coordinate will be taken from the current cursor position (the Y-coordinate will be discarded).

SHIFT INC X-BAR 511,400, 611, 411, 711, 311,



INCREMENTAL Y-BAR

Format:

SHIFT INC Y-BAR <X0>, <Y0>, <Y1>, [<Y2>, <Y3>, ...]

Where:

<X0>, <Y0> are the coordinates of one endpoint of the first vector

<Y1> is the Y-coordinate of the other endpoint of the first vector (the previous X-coordinate is used as a reference - see below)

<Y2>, <Y3>, ... are Y-coordinates of the endpoints of subsequent vectors (see below)

Operation is identical to Incremental X-Bar. Vertical bars are drawn with width <w>, set by the "Set Vector Width" command. The default value of <w> is 3. If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the bar will be filled.

The diagonal coordinates of the first bar are <X0>, <Y0> and <X0>+<w>, <Y1>. If additional Y-coordinates are entered, more bars will be drawn. The effective coordinates for each bar are:

<X0> + (n-1)<w>, <Y0> for one corner,
<X0> + (n)<w>, <Yn> for the diagonally opposite corner,

where n is the bar number (n=1 for the first bar).

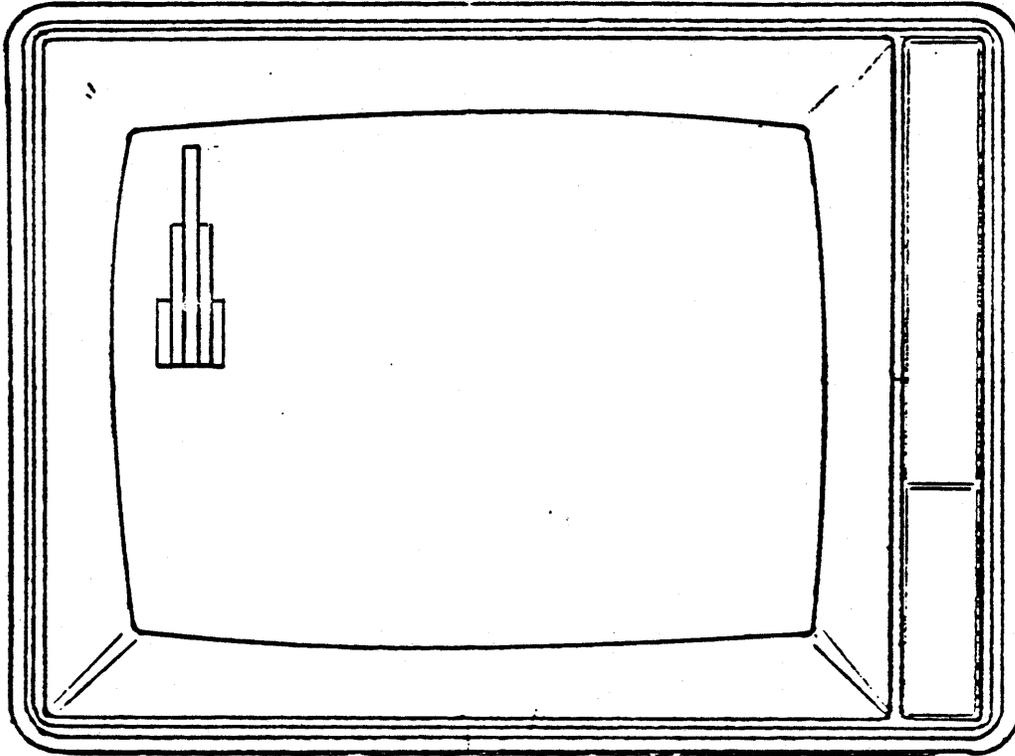
Example:

SHIFT INC Y-BAR 0,383, 300, 200, 100, 200, 300,

Five vertical bars will be drawn, in a histogram-type format.

If desired, the decimal point may be used to enter the cursor position for each point. The first time the decimal point is pressed, it will enter the initial <X0>, <Y0> position. Each subsequent time the decimal point is pressed, the Y-coordinate will be taken from the current cursor position (the X-coordinate will be discarded).

SHIFT INC Y-BAR 0,383, 300, 200, 100, 200, 300,



INCREMENTAL VECTOR

Format:

SHIFT INC VECTOR <X>, <Y>, [<dX><dY>...]

Where:

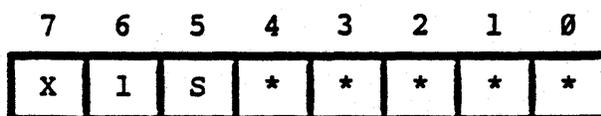
<X>, <Y>, are the starting coordinates for the set of short vectors,

<dX> and <dY> are single characters (NOT numbers) which determine the displacement in the X and Y directions. Note that no commas are used to separate <dX> and <dY>.

Incremental vector draws a short vector from the point <X>, <Y>. The length and direction are determined by the characters <dX> and <dY>. The bits of <dX> determine a displacement in the X direction, up to plus or minus 31 pixels. <dY> does the same in the Y direction.

If more <dX> and <dY> characters are entered, more short vectors will be drawn and will be concatenated with previous short vectors.

The bits in <dX> and <dY> are interpreted as follows:



.....magnitude.....

The state of bit 7 is ignored. Bit 6 must be a 1. Bit 5 is a sign bit, 0 for a positive displacement and 1 for a negative displacement. Bits 4 through 0 are used as a 5-bit magnitude, capable of specifying numbers up to 31. Negative numbers are interpreted in two's complement form.

The following table illustrates the displacement corresponding to each ASCII character. Note that since bit 6 is always set to 1, the characters used for <dX> and <dY> will always be in the printable ASCII set. No control-characters are used (except DEL).

Binary	ASCII	displacement	Binary	ASCII	displacement
10000000	@	0	11000000	`	-32
10000001	A	1	11000001	a	-31
10000010	B	2	11000010	b	-30
10000011	C	3	11000011	c	-29
10000100	D	4	11000100	d	-28
10000101	E	5	11000101	e	-27
10000110	F	6	11000110	f	-26
10000111	G	7	11000111	g	-25
10001000	H	8	11001000	h	-24
10001001	I	9	11001001	i	-23
10001010	J	10	11001010	j	-22
10001011	K	11	11001011	k	-21
10001100	L	12	11001100	l	-20
10001101	M	13	11001101	m	-19
10001110	N	14	11001110	n	-18
10001111	O	15	11001111	o	-17
10010000	P	16	11010000	p	-16
10010001	Q	17	11010001	q	-15
10010010	R	18	11010010	r	-14
10010011	S	19	11010011	s	-13
10010100	T	20	11010100	t	-12
10010101	U	21	11010101	u	-11
10010110	V	22	11010110	v	-10
10010111	W	23	11010111	w	-9
10011000	X	24	11011000	x	-8
10011001	Y	25	11011001	y	-7
10011010	Z	26	11011010	z	-6
10011011	[	27	11011011	{	-5
10011100	\	28	11011100	|	-4
10011101	]	29	11011101	}	-3
10011110	^	30	11011110	~	-2
10011111	_	31	11011111	DEL	-1

Example:

SHIFT INC VECTOR 511, 383, D E

The displacements for ASCII characters D and E are +4 and +5, respectively. A vector will be drawn from the point 511, 383, to a point 4 pixels to the right and 5 pixels below the original point. Note that a positive Y-displacement moves DOWN the screen since the Y=0 line is at the top.

Example:

SHIFT INC VECTOR 600, 400, D E D {

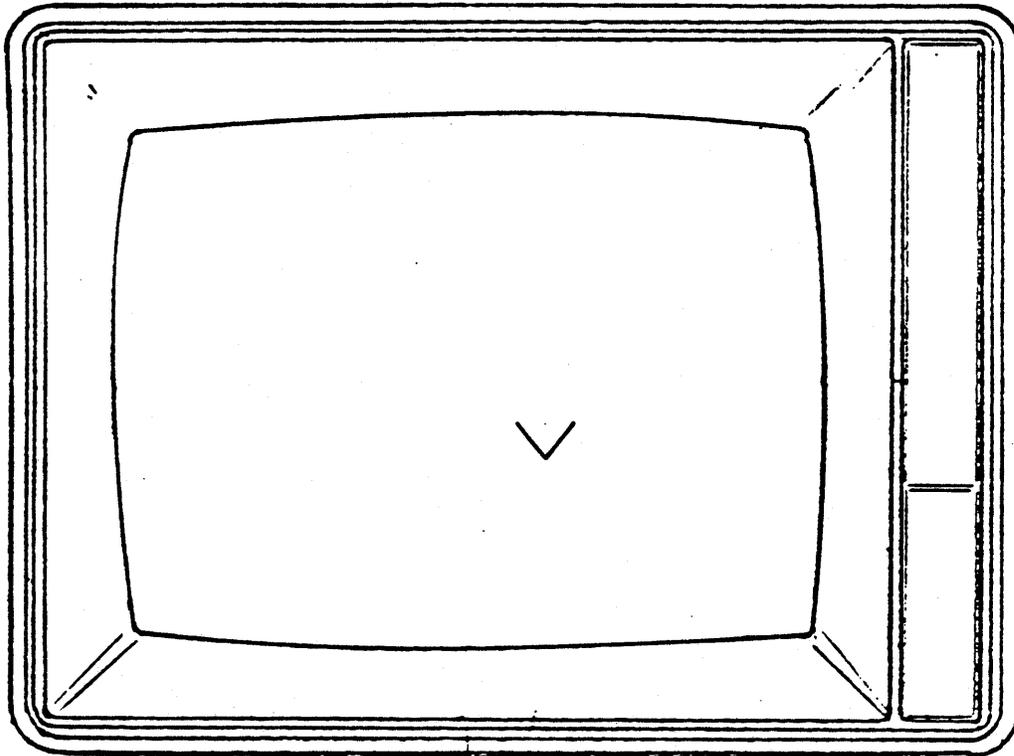
This set of short vectors begins at the point 600, 400. The first vector will be drawn from this point, 4 pixels to the right, and 5 down. A second vector will follow, 4 to the right and 5 up (the displacement for the { character is -5). So the end point of the set has the same Y coordinate it had at the beginning, but its X coordinate is shifted 8 to the right.

Example:

SHIFT INC VECTOR . J A

The cursor position may be used to enter the initial coordinate of the set. To use this format, position the cursor to the desired location and strike the decimal point key to enter the cursor position as a coordinate pair. Then enter the ASCII character displacements as before.

SHIFT INC VECTOR 600, 400, D E D {



POLYGON

Format:

```
POLYGON <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>, [<Xn>,<Yn>,...] ;
```

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your 7900 system. If Polygon is not installed, the function of UNFILLED Polygon may be simulated using concatenated vectors.

Polygon draws a set of concatenated vectors, defined by the coordinate pairs <X1>, <Y1>, through <Xn>, <Yn>. The endpoint of the last vector is joined to the first vector, to form a closed polygon. Up to 32 coordinate pairs may be entered. The semicolon MUST be entered after the final coordinate pair, to signal that all the coordinates have been entered and that drawing should now begin. NOTHING IS DRAWN until the semicolon is entered.

When entering coordinates in standard decimal form, as in the format above, the last coordinate pair must be terminated by a comma and then by the required semicolon.

Example:

```
POLYGON 0,0, 511,383, 1023,0, 511,767, ;
```

The polygon is drawn from the origin (upper left corner of the screen) to the center of the screen, to the upper right corner, to the center of the bottom. The final vector connects the center bottom to the origin.

Note that the final product is very similar to a set of concatenated vectors. But since all the coordinates are entered before drawing begins, the object appears to be drawn much faster.

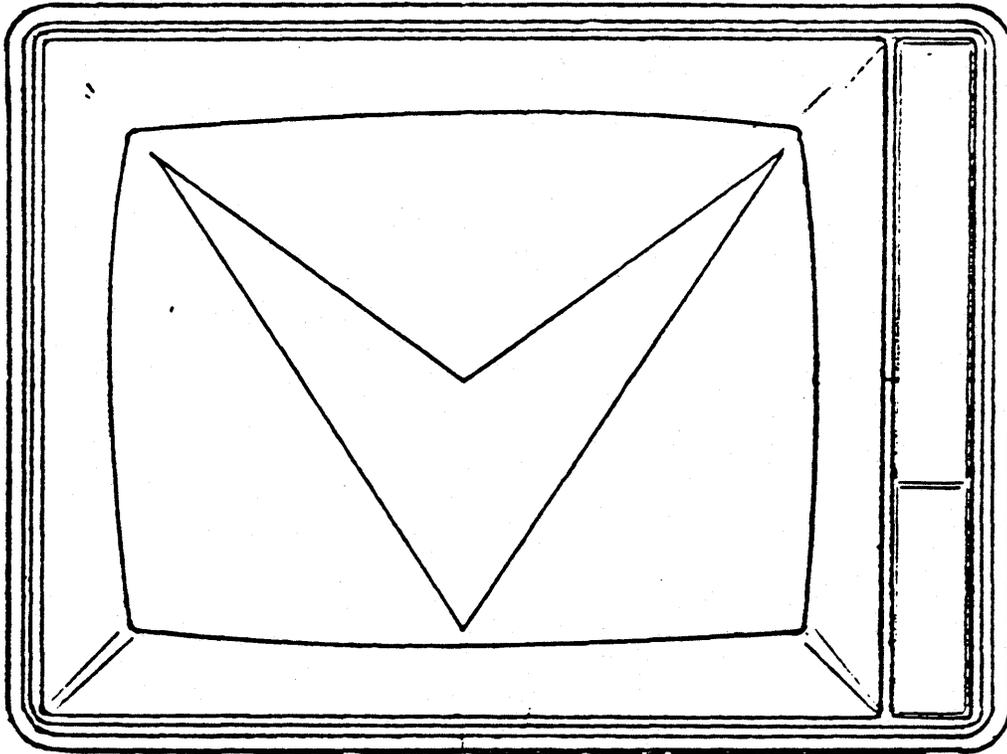
If the "Fill" attribute is on, a special form of Polygon submode is entered. See "Filled Polygon."

Alternate Format:

POLYGON ;

The cursor position may also be used to specify coordinates. The cursor should be moved to each point where a vertex of the polygon is desired. The decimal point key should then be struck at each point. After all points have been entered in this manner, the final semicolon must be entered.

POLYGON 0,0, 511,383, 1023,0, 511,767, ;



FILLED POLYGON (TILER)

Format:

```
POLYGON <X1>,<Y1>,<X2>,<Y2>, [<Xn>,<Yn>,...] ;
```

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

The format for Filled Polygon is the same as for the normal polygon submode, except that the "Fill" attribute must be on before entering the final semicolon. NOTHING IS DRAWN until the semicolon is entered.

Filled Polygon is performed differently from the normal polygon submode. Instead of drawing a set of concatenated vectors, Filled Polygon computes the required boundary positions based on the coordinates entered. Then it draws horizontal vectors to fill the boundary with the current foreground color.

Example:

```
FILL (turn on the "Fill" attribute)
```

```
POLYGON 0,0, 200,200, 400,100, 600,200, 800,0, ;
```

It is also possible to use Filled Polygon for simple figures, such as filled triangles. Because of the different algorithm used, Filled Polygon will run much faster than the normal Filled Triangle routine.

CURVE

Format:

CURVE <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2>, <X3>,<Y3>, <X4>,<Y4>,

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

The Curve algorithm draws a figure called a Four-Point Bezier Curve. Each curve requires that four coordinates be entered. The four coordinates describe the curve as follows:

<X1>, <Y1> (point 1) is the starting point for the curve, and the curve will pass through this point.

<X4>, <Y4> (point 4) is the ending point for the curve, and the curve will pass through this point.

<X2>, <Y2>, (point 2) and <X3>, <Y3> (point 3) are points which exert an "influence" on the curve. The curve will tend to be "pulled" toward these points, but will not usually pass through either of them. The curve is well-behaved, however, since the curve will always lie entirely within the polygon formed by drawing a line between the four points.

At point 1, the curve will be tangent to the line from point 1 to point 2.

At point 4, the curve will be tangent to the line from point 3 to point 4.

Example:

CURVE 0,0, 0,767, 1023,0, 1023,767,

This example draws a curve which begins at the upper left corner of the screen and ends at the lower right corner. The other two corners "pull" the curve into an S-shape.

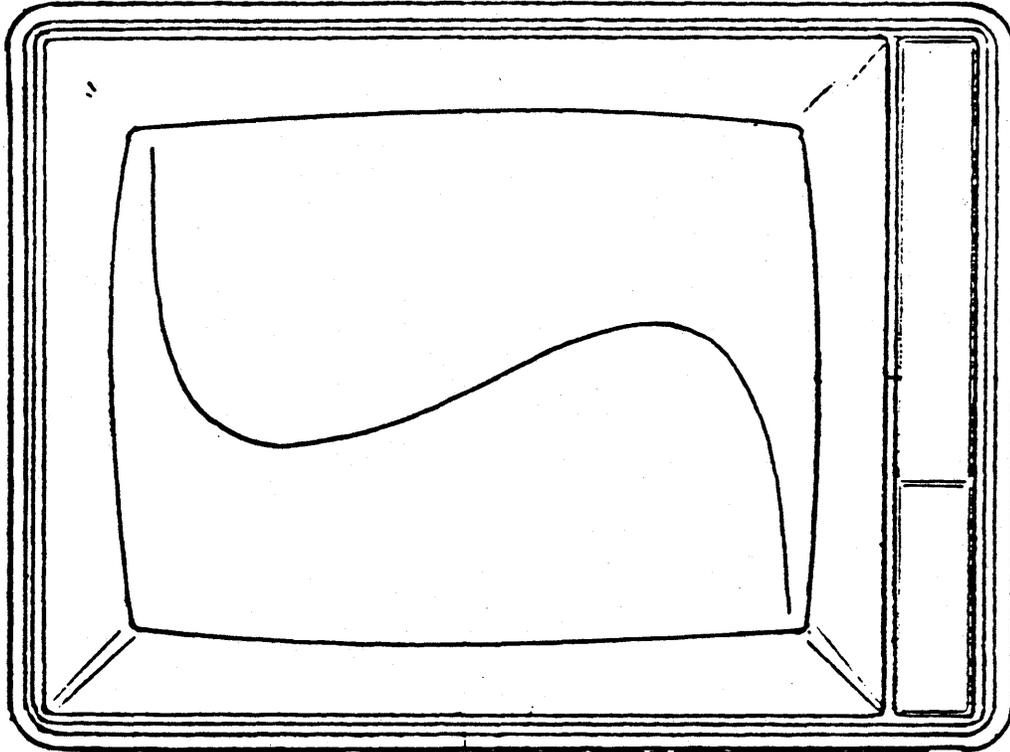
Alternate Format:

CURVE

The cursor position may be used to specify coordinates. For each coordinate pair, move the cursor to the desired location and strike the period (decimal point) key.

The curve function is well suited to human interaction. Very complex figures can be designed by linking together some simple curves. Since the curve is always well-defined at its end points, it is possible to join two or more curves perfectly. This is done by arranging point 4 of one curve to be the same as point 1 of the next, and making points 3 and 4 of one curve collinear with point 2 of the next.

CURVE 0,0, 0,767, 1023,0, 1023,767,



ARC

Format:

ARC <X>, <Y>, <R>, <start>, <delta> ,

Where:

<X>, <Y>, are the coordinates of the center of the arc

<R> is the radius of the arc

<start> is the starting angle of the arc (degrees)

<delta> is the number of degrees of arc to plot.

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

Arc submode will draw a part of a circle. The circle (of which the arc would be a part) is centered at <X>, <Y>. The arc is drawn from the angle specified by <start>, and will proceed for <delta> degrees. (The zero degree position for <start> is toward the right.)

If the "Fill" attribute is currently on, the arc will be filled. This provides a quick way to draw "pie-chart" displays.

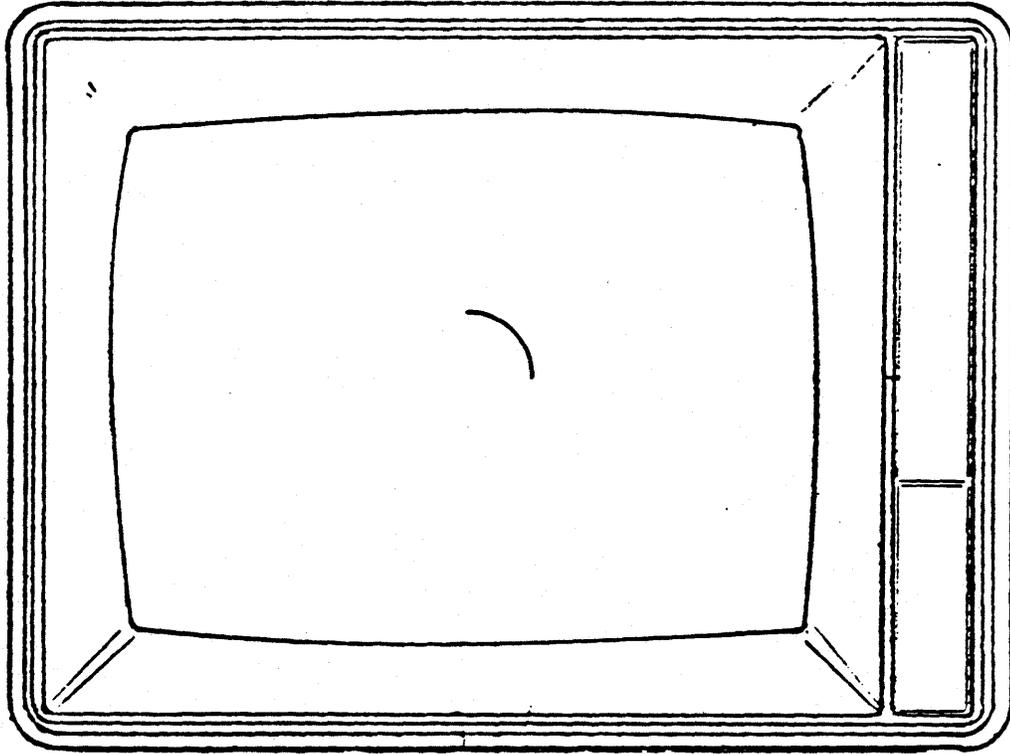
Example:

ARC 511,383, 100, 0, 90,

An arc will be drawn at the center of the screen, with radius 100. It will start at the zero-degree angle and proceed for 90 degrees (ending directly above the center). This example draws a quarter of a circle.

<start> and <delta> are always entered as integer degree values, and are unaffected by any scale factors in use.

ARC 511,383, 100, 0, 90,



RAY

Format:

RAY <X>, <Y>, <R>, <angle> ,

Where:

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates of one end of the ray

<R> is the length of the ray

<angle> is the angle from <X>, <Y> at which the ray is drawn.

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

Ray submode draws a vector in polar form. The origin of the vector is specified as an <X>, <Y> coordinate pair. The length and direction are then specified, which determine the other end point of the vector.

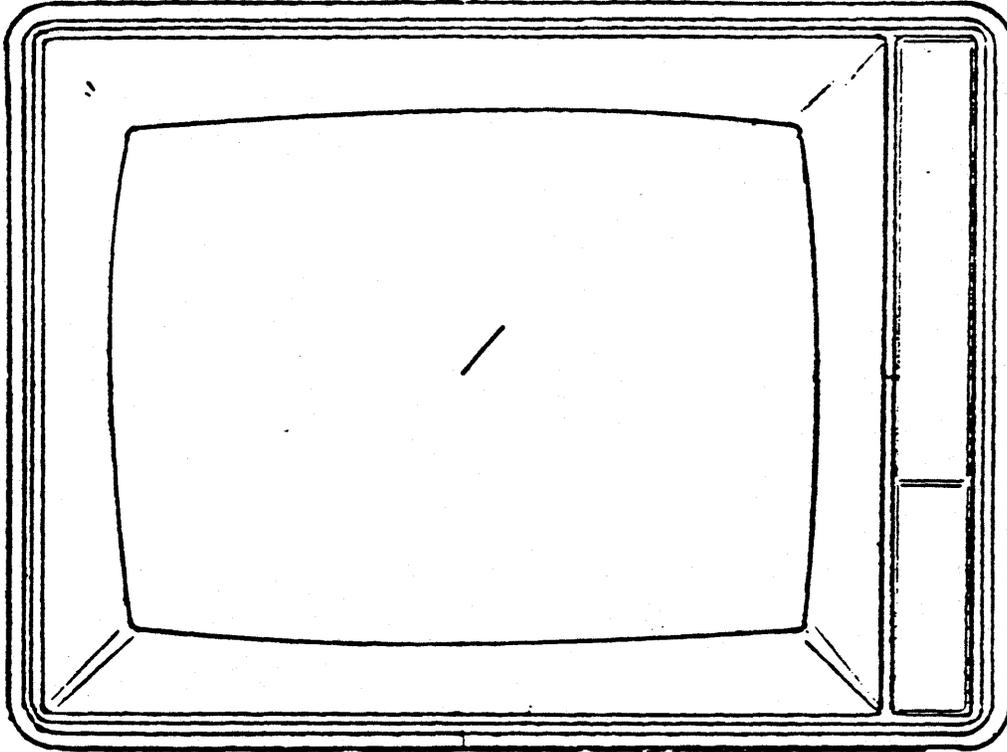
Example:

RAY 511,383, 100, 45,

A ray will be drawn from the center of the screen, toward the upper right quadrant, at an angle of 45 degrees. If this example is executed after the Arc example in the previous section, it will divide the 90 degree arc into two 45 degree segments.

One application for Ray is the development of "pie-chart" graphs. Ray allows the programmer to subdivide a circle into any desired segments, simply by entering the angle in degrees. (The <angle> is always entered in integer degrees, and is not affected by any scale factors in use.)

RAY 511,383, 100, 45,



VECTOR-DRAWN CHARACTERS

Format:

SHIFT PLOT E <angle>, <flag>

Where:

<angle> is a decimal angle, in degrees

<flag> is the character 1, or 0, to indicate whether proportional spacing should be used

NOTE: The PLOT key used in this command is the key marked with Mode and Plot labels, on the typewriter area of the keyboard. It is NOT the lighted PLOT key in the upper keyboard area.

This software is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

Vector-drawn characters may be drawn at any angle. The characters are drawn using bold vectors. After entering the command to begin this Plot Submode, you may enter characters normally and they will be plotted on the Bitmap screen.

The "Set Character Size" and "Set Vector Width" commands may be used to set up the characters for your application. In addition, since the vector-drawn characters use an 8 by 12 matrix (instead of the normal 6 by 8), the "Set Intercharacter Spacing" command may be used to adjust the system for a larger character font. An appropriate setting is MODE I 8, 12, when proportional spacing is NOT in use.

The vector-drawn characters are always in "overstrike" mode. There is no way to backspace, erase, or otherwise perform text editing functions on these characters. It is recommended that this character set be used primarily from a program or a host system, so that backspacing will not be required.

Example:

SHIFT PLOT E 0, 1

Plotted characters, angle of zero degrees (horizontal), proportional spacing ON

SIZE 4, 4,

Character size 4 X

MOVE X-Y 10, 10,

Move cursor out in the open

This is a test

Type in some text.

EXITING PLOT SUBMODES

Any time you enter a Plot Submode, the light on the PLOT key will come on. This light indicates you are in a Plot Submode. Pressing a different Plot Submode key will change the Submode you are in, but the lighted PLOT key will remain lit whenever you are in a Plot Submode.

To return to Alpha (text entry), type

SHIFT PLOT

Hold down the key marked SHIFT, and press the lighted key marked PLOT. The light will extinguish, and you are out of whatever Plot Submode you were in. You are back to Alpha.

To resume plotting, you may simply press any Plot Submode key, as you originally did to begin plotting. You can also re-enter the last Plot Submode you were using, by pressing the lighted PLOT key (without the SHIFT modifier).

RASTER PROCESSOR GRAPHICS

The software described in this section is optional, and may or may not be installed in your 7900 system.

The Raster Processor is a special circuit in the 7900 hardware. Its main function is to move pixels from one area of the Bitmap screen to another. The functions described in this section make use of some of the capabilities of the Raster Processor.

DEFINE SOURCE RASTER

Format:

```
MODE [ <X1>, <Y1>, <X2>, <Y2>,
```

Where:

<X1>, <Y1> are the coordinates of one corner of the desired source raster,

<X2>, <Y2> are the coordinates of the diagonally opposite corner.

A "raster" is a rectangular area of the Bitmap screen. The Raster Processor operates only on these rectangular areas. A "source raster" is defined exactly as you would enter the corner points of a rectangle, and all the pixels within this area are used in the commands which are discussed later in this section.

The source raster definition is specific to a window. Each window may have its own source raster defined to be a different area of the screen.

Note that the offscreen Bitmap area (the pixels not normally visible unless Zoom and Pan are in effect) may be used to store source rasters.

The definition of a source raster defines only the screen location of the raster, not the pixels within it. If a source raster is defined, and the pixels contained in that area are altered, the source raster is also altered.

Alternate Format:

```
MODE [ . .
```

The current cursor position may be used to enter the X-Y coordinates of the source raster, by moving the cursor to each corner and striking the period (decimal point) key.

COPY RASTER

Format:

COPY <X>, <Y> ,

Where:

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates to which the raster should be copied.

A copy of the source raster is made at screen position <X>, <Y>. This may be thought of as a "rubber stamp" operation.

The cursor position may be used instead of <X> and <Y>:

COPY .

This command copies the source raster to the current cursor position.

Example:

<u>SHIFT OVERLAY</u>	(look at Bitmap)
<u>HOME</u> A B C D <u>RETURN</u> <u>LINE FEED</u>	
E F G H	(put some characters in upper left corner of screen)
<u>MODE</u> [0, 0, 48, 32,	(define the source raster to be these characters)
<u>COPY</u> 511, 383,	(copy raster to the center of the screen)

COPY RASTER WITH OVERSTRIKE

Format:

MODE SHIFT u <X>, <Y> ,

Where:

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates to which the raster should be copied.

NOTE: This command requires entering a lower case character, u. If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to press the SHIFT key with the U key to produce a lower case u.

This command is identical to the "Copy Raster" command, except that any pixels in the source raster matching the current background color are not written.

The cursor position may be used instead of <X> and <Y>:

MODE SHIFT u .

This command copies the source raster to the current cursor position, using overstrike.

SET RASTER DIRECTION

Format:

MODE SHIFT { <n> ,

Where:

<n> is a decimal number, 27 through 31

NOTE: This command is only applicable to the Copy Raster commands.

The Raster Processor uses a "control byte" to set the attributes of the source and destination rasters. This command allows you to modify the attributes of the source raster definition. Internally, the Raster Processor defines a raster by using a coordinate pair (called the "operating point"), a value for delta-X, and a value for delta-Y. Whenever the Raster Processor copies a raster, it begins at the operating point and performs operations determined by delta-X, delta-Y, and the control byte.

The bits in the control byte are defined as follows:

Bit No.	4	3	2	1	0
	EC	ES	XS	YS	XF

All other bits are unused.

XS is X Sign. If SET, the raster is scanned from left to right.

YS is Y Sign. If SET, the raster is scanned from top to bottom.

XF is X Fine. If SET, X is incremented first as the raster is scanned. When X overflows (becomes greater than delta-X), Y is incremented and X is set to its original value from the operating point. If this bit is CLEAR, Y is fine and is incremented first.

EC and ES are Enable Carry and Enable Step, respectively. If these bits are CLEAR, the Raster Processor does not increment certain registers. This prevents the entire raster from being scanned. This is not a useful condition, since the same effect can be achieved by defining the source raster to be one line (or one pixel). When using the Set Raster Direction command, it is recommended that these two bits remain SET.

The default value for <n> is 31. This corresponds to all bits SET, resulting in normal upright raster copies.

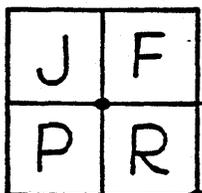
The illustration on the following page should help to clarify use of the Set Raster Direction command. Assume we have created a test pattern, consisting of four squares, each containing a different letter. (The four letters J, F, P and R were chosen because they are not symmetric about any axis, and rotation can be easily observed.)

The source raster has been defined (using MODE []) to be the square containing the letter R. Now if a Copy Raster command is executed, the square containing R will be copied to the specified location. The control byte is now 31 (default), so an upright copy is generated.

If the X Fine bit is now cleared by performing a MODE SHIFT [30, the copy will be reflected about the 45 degree axis.

If the Y Sign bit is now cleared by performing a MODE SHIFT [29, (this also SETS the X Fine bit), something entirely different happens: the copied raster no longer contains the character R. Since the sign of Y is now reversed, the source raster is scanned UP instead of DOWN. This occurs in spite of the fact that the source raster is still "defined" to be the square containing R. By altering the direction of the Y scan, a different set of pixels is actually being scanned. The scan also causes the character F to appear upside-down.

Other combinations of these three bits will produce the other raster copies shown.



Source Raster Definition

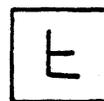
Argument to MODE {



31



30



29



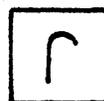
28



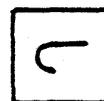
27



26



25



24

SET VECTOR TYPE

Format:

MODE T <0 or 1>

This command turns patterned vectors on or off. If a "1" is entered, patterned vectors are used for ALL Bitmap graphics functions, including vectors, circles, arcs, etc. The current source raster is used as a source for the pattern. While patterned vectors are active, the pattern is used INSTEAD of the current foreground color for all graphics operations.

If a "0" is entered, patterned vectors are off, and the current foreground color is used for all graphics. This is the default condition.

This command is also cancelled by the command MODE O 1 (Overlay ON) or by hitting the OVERLAY key.

Example:

SHIFT OVERLAY (look at Bitmap)
HOME A B C D RETURN LINE FEED
 E F G H (put some characters in
 upper left corner of screen)
MODE [0, 0, 48, 32, (define the source raster to
 be these characters)
MODE T 1 (patterns ON)
CIRCLE FILL 511, 383, 300, (draw patterned circle)

COLORSWAP**Format:**

COLORSWAP <color 1>, <color 2> ,

Where:

<color 1> and <color 2> are each a color key; or a decimal number (terminated by a comma).

Colorswap exchanges pixel colors in the Bitmap. Any pixels which were <color 1> are changed to <color 2>, and any pixels which were <color 2> are changed to <color 1>. Other colors are not altered.

Colorswap affects all pixels in the window receiving the command.

Contrast this command with the Change command: Change alters data in the Color Lookup Table to produce a color change, but does not alter Bitmap pixel data. Colorswap alters only pixel data. This takes considerably longer if the window is large.

Colorswap is useful for altering Bitmap data to suit the requirements of a hardcopy device, or other peripheral, which may require Bitmap data to be configured in a certain way.

Example:

COLORSWAP RED BLACK

Any pixels which were red are changed to black, and vice versa.

COLORSET

Format:

SHIFT COLORSWAP <color 1>, <color 2>,

This command acts exactly like Colorswap, except that pixel data is altered from <color 1> to <color 2> only. Pixels which are <color 2> are NOT changed to <color 1>.

COMPLEX FILL ALGORITHMS

The software described in this section is optional, and may or may not be installed in your system.

Complex Fill algorithms are used to fill, or "paint," an area with a color. In some cases this area must be enclosed by a boundary of pixels, as described below. Complex Fill may be used on ANY types of figures, not only the figures supported by the plotting routines.

There are, however, some limitations:

Complex Fill is a routine which demands a great deal of resources from the 7900 processor. An area is filled by drawing horizontal vectors, and whenever the algorithm encounters a "problem" in the area (such as a corner), it must remember the location of the "problem" and return to that location later to "solve" it. Each location that must be remembered requires a certain amount of space in the system's memory stack, and trying to fill an extremely complex area can overflow the available stack space. If this occurs, the fill routine will "give up." If the fill routine stops before completing a fill of a very complex area, an overflow has probably occurred.

Another point to remember when using Complex Fill is this: the area to be filled MUST be bounded. The boundary color must be the same as the color being used to fill (Edge Fill) or different from the color being used to fill (Area Fill). If the proper boundary is not present, the fill algorithm may "leak" and the color being used to fill may fill the entire screen. Or, if no border exists between the filled area and the top of the screen, the fill routine may stop filling at some apparently random location.

AREA FILL

Format:

AREA FILL <color> <X>,<Y> ,

Where:

<color> is one of the eight color keys, or a number corresponding to an entry in the Color Lookup Table (0 to 255). If a number is used, it must be delimited by a comma.

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates of a point INSIDE the area which is to be filled.

The area containing the point <X>, <Y> will be filled with the color specified. The fill will stop at any edge containing a color other than the color specified.

Example:

CIRCLE 511,383,100, (draw a circle)AREA FILL RED 511,383, (fill it with red)AREA FILL BLUE 511,383, (now fill it with blue)

In this example, we drew a white circle, and filled it with red. Note that the border of the circle is still white. The fill routine terminated when it reached the white edge of the circle. Note also that we can re-fill the area with another color (in this case, blue).

Alternate Format:

AREA FILL <color> .

The cursor position may also be used to specify coordinates. In this case, the cursor should be moved inside the area to be filled, and then the AREA FILL command may be executed using the cursor position to specify the <X> and <Y> coordinates.

EDGE FILL

Format:

SHIFT AREA FILL <color> <X>,<Y> ,

Where:

<color> is one of the eight color keys, or a number corresponding to an entry in the Color Lookup Table (0 to 255). If a number is used, it must be delimited by a comma.

<X>, <Y> are the coordinates of a point INSIDE the area which is to be filled.

Edge Fill is very similar to Area Fill, except: Edge Fill will fill an area until it reaches a boundary of the SAME color it is using to fill. Area Fill would stop at any dissimilar boundary.

Example of Area Fill and Edge Fill:

RECT 0,0, 511,383, (rectangle around 1/4 of screen)

SET RED (set foreground color to red)

FILL (turn on the "fill" attribute)

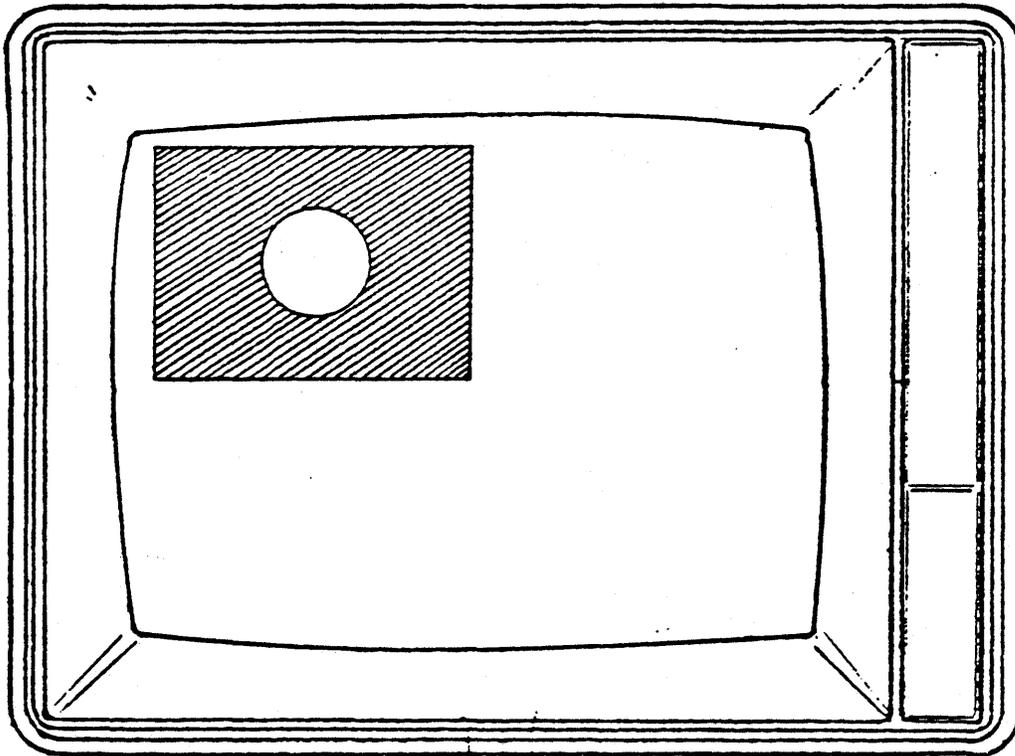
CIRCLE 256,192,70 (circle inside the rectangle)

MOVE X-Y 20,20, (move cursor inside rectangle)

AREA FILL BLUE . (fill the area with blue)

...continued on following pages...

Area Fill example from previous page
(before final Edge Fill)



At this point (see illustration), the upper left quarter of the screen contains a white rectangle, filled with blue, and a filled red circle. The Area Fill command did not cover the red circle, nor did it cover the rectangle's white border.

SHIFT AREA FILL WHITE . (edge fill with white)

This time, the Edge Fill command filled until it reached the rectangle's white border. It covered the red circle, since it does not stop at anything except the color it is filling with (white).

SCALE FACTORS (VIRTUAL COORDINATES)

Format:

SCALE <X1>,<Y1>, <X2>,<Y2> ,

Where:

<X1>,<Y1> are the desired coordinates of the upper
left corner of the window,
<X2>,<Y2> are the desired coordinates of the lower
right corner.

All numbers must be between -16384 and +16383.

The SCALE command forces a window to assume a set of coordinates. After the command, any coordinates sent to the window are scaled according to the coordinates given. SCALE is an easy way to adjust the size or aspect ratio of a plot, or to plot data which was formatted for a different device.

NOTE: If you enter a set of coordinates which are outside the legal range, or which would result in meaningless scaling (such as trying to scale the entire screen down to a pixel), the command will be ignored.

It is especially important in this section that the system be Booted before running each example. If this is not done, interaction between the examples will result in great confusion.

Example:

CTRL BOOT

SHIFT OVERLAY

WINDOW 0,0, 1023,767,

SCALE -1000,1000, 1000,-1000,

The upper left corner of the window now has coordinates -1000, 1000. The lower right corner of the window now has coordinates 1000, -1000. The center of the window now has coordinates 0, 0. This would be handy for plotting data points which are symmetric about the origin. You can easily see the effect of this command now by performing some MOVE X-Y instructions. MOVE X-Y to 0, 0 will place the cursor in the center of the window, rather than the upper left corner.

NOTE: In this example we have caused the entire width of the screen (1024 pixels) to have a coordinate distance of 2000. The entire height of the screen (768 pixels) also has a coordinate distance of 2000. Our coordinate system now does not have a square aspect ratio. One unit of travel in the X direction is 4/3 as many pixels as one unit of travel in the Y direction.

To overcome this problem, we should make our scaling data have the same aspect ratio as the CRT, which is 4 horizontal to 3 vertical.

Example:

CTRL BOOT

SHIFT OVERLAY

WINDOW 0,0, 1023,767,

SCALE -2000,1500, 2000,-1500,

Now the upper left corner has coordinates -2000, 1500, and the lower right corner has coordinates 2000, -1500. The coordinate system encompasses 4000 units of X and 3000 units of Y, so our aspect ratio is preserved at 4 to 3. (Assuming the window is the full screen... see below.)

Continuation of Example:

CIRCLE 0,0,1000,

After giving the SCALE command above, we can draw a circle with center 0, 0, and radius 1000, and it fits neatly onto the center of the window.

SCALE can also be used to reflect or mirror-image a plot.

Example:

CTRL BOOT

SHIFT OVERLAY

WINDOW 0,0, 1023,767,

SCALE 1023,767, 0,0,

Since the normal coordinates for the upper left corner of the screen are 0, 0, and the normal coordinates for the lower right corner for the screen are 1023, 767, the above example reverses them. Any figure drawn now will be reflected about a line from the upper left to lower right. It would also be possible to flip only the X coordinate, or only the Y coordinate.

It is important to remember that SCALE causes coordinate data to be scaled before it is processed by the window. It is as if your program performed scaling and translation before sending coordinates to the window. ONLY coordinate data are scaled; relative data (such as cursor key movements) are unaffected.

It is possible for different scale factors to be used in the X and Y directions.

Example:

CTRL BOOT

SHIFT OVERLAY

WINDOW 0,0, 1023,767,

SCALE 0,0, 10230,767,

In this case, only one change has been made: the X axis is now labeled 0 to 10230 instead of 0 to 1023. We have introduced a scale factor of 10 in the X direction. The Y scale factor is unchanged. This kind of scaling can produce a problem. Using the scale factors above, suppose we try to draw a circle. We supply the center X and Y coordinates and the radius, as usual:

CIRCLE 5110,383, 200,

The given X coordinate (5110) is adjusted by the current scale factor (10) to decide that the X coordinate of the circle's center is at pixel 511. The Y coordinate is adjusted similarly, but since its scale factor is 1, the Y coordinate remains 383. In "absolute" coordinates then, the circle is centered at 511, 383, which is the center of the screen.

But the radius of the circle must be adjusted by one of these scale factors as well. In this situation, where it is ambiguous which factor should be used, the X scale factor is always chosen. The given radius of 200 is adjusted by the X scale factor of 10, and a circle is drawn with a radius of 20 pixels.

NOTE: Most of the examples in this manual assume that no scale factors are in use. You may get quite interesting (and unexpected) results if you use the SCALE command prior to executing the examples in other sections of this manual.

SCALING ON/OFF

Format:

MODE S <0 or 1>

Use the character 0 to disable scaling, or 1 to re-enable it.

After establishing scale factors with the SCALE command, you can disable scaling with MODE S 0. Later, if you wish, you can enable scaling again with MODE S 1.

MODE S 1 will re-enable scaling, using the same factors you set up when you gave the SCALE command. Note that SCALE automatically turns scaling on when it executes.

From the keyboard, you may also disable scaling by the command

SHIFT SCALE

which is equivalent to MODE S 0.

It is sometimes desirable to disable scaling when defining window limits, or when performing other actions that need absolute coordinate references. See the example in the next section, concerning the possible conflicts between WINDOW and SCALE.

WINDOW AND SCALE

A potential problem arises when using both the WINDOW and SCALE commands. The results depend on which command is used first.

Example:

WINDOW 0,0, 511,383,

SCALE -1000,1000, 1000,-1000,

The window limits have been set to the upper left quarter of the screen. Then, the coordinate space of the window has been defined to be from -1000 to +1000 in both X and Y directions. The window limits are still confined to the upper left quadrant of the screen, however. You can see this by the command sequence

SHIFT SET BLUE (Set background color to Blue)

ERASE PAGE (Clear the window to background color)

If we do the same steps in a different order, we get an entirely different result.

Example:

SHIFT SCALE (Turn off scaling)

SHIFT WINDOW (Set window size to full screen to undo the above example)

SCALE -1000,1000, 1000,-1000,

WINDOW 0,0, 511,383,

First, the SCALE command causes the screen corners to assume coordinates of -1000, 1000, and 1000, -1000. Then the WINDOW command, acting within these new coordinates, defines the window limits to be 0, 0 (the center of the screen) to 511, 383 (a point not far from the center). Now try the same sequence:

SHIFT SET BLUE

ERASE PAGE

The window limits of 0, 0 to 511, 383 are now acting within a coordinate space of plus and minus 1000. Instead of covering the upper left quarter of the screen, our blue background now covers only a small area near the center.

NOTE: The easiest way to set both window size and scale factors to default, is to enter SHIFT SCALE and SHIFT WINDOW (in that order).

RUBBER BAND

Format:

RUBBER BAND

When the RUBBER BAND key is pressed, several things happen. The current cursor position, and the current foreground color, are memorized. The upper half of the Color Lookup Table (which contains all blinking color information) is saved, and reloaded with the current foreground color. Blink is disabled. The light in the RUBBER BAND key illuminates.

While Rubber Band is on, moving the cursor will cause a vector to be drawn from a previous cursor position to the current position. One end of this vector appears to follow the cursor, and "stretches" to meet the cursor; thus the name, "Rubber Band." The "rubber vector" is always drawn in whatever foreground color was in effect when Rubber Band was entered. (You may set a new foreground color while in Rubber Band, but this will affect the color of the figures you draw, NOT the color of the "rubber vector.")

While Rubber Band is on, you may be in any Plot Submode, or in Alpha. Rubber Band will simply continue to draw vectors wherever the cursor goes. Every time a coordinate argument is entered, Rubber Band memorizes the cursor position and begins drawing the "rubber vector" from this new location.

To leave Rubber Band, press:

SHIFT RUBBER BAND

The key will extinguish. The upper half of the Color Lookup Table is restored, and Blink is re-enabled.

NOTE: Rubber Band requires that your image memory contain a plane number 7. If plane 7 does not exist in your system, Rubber Band cannot operate.

NOTE: Plane 7 is also the default Blink plane. It is not possible to use Rubber Band and Blink at the same time, unless Blink is assigned to another plane. Rubber Band may destroy any parts of a picture that were drawn with blinking colors.

PAN AND ZOOM

The CGC 7900 includes hardware facilities to zoom or pan a high-resolution image in the Bitmap. These functions do not affect the contents of Bitmap memory; they alter the way in which the information in the Bitmap is displayed on the CRT screen.

Zoom is performed by magnifying each pixel in memory. The system will zoom in any integer multiple from 1 to 16 times. Commands described below allow setting the X and Y zoom levels simultaneously, or independent of one another.

Pan is performed by altering the address of the pixel being displayed in the upper left corner of the screen. When the zoom level is higher than 1 (default), pan allows viewing different areas of the image at high magnification. Pan is also used to allow viewing the bottom 256 lines of Bitmap memory, which are normally hidden offscreen below the viewable area.

Note that all pan and zoom functions apply to Bitmap memory only. The Overlay cannot be panned or zoomed. This allows menus, or other information in the Overlay to remain stationary while the Bitmap image may be examined with pan or zoom.

Pan and zoom are manipulated using the cursor control keys (the four arrows and HOME), and the ERASE PAGE, CLEAR LINE, and RECALL keys, all used in conjunction with the M2 modifier key.

Pan Left	<u>M2 left-arrow</u>
Pan Right	<u>M2 right-arrow</u>
Pan Up	<u>M2 up-arrow</u>
Pan Down	<u>M2 down-arrow</u>
Reset Pan	<u>M2 HOME</u>

It may be convenient to use the REPEAT key to speed up any of the panning operations.

Zoom Up M2 ERASE PAGE

Zoom Down M2 RECALL

These two Zoom commands always zoom towards, or away from, the Bitmap cursor in window A (the "Master" window).

The following command adjusts the Pan registers so that the cursor is visible. The cursor is not moved.

Pan to Cursor Location M2 CLEAR LINE

See the Joystick description for other ways of controlling zoom and pan.

ABSOLUTE PAN

Format:

SHIFT PAN X-Y <X>,<Y> ,

Where <X>, <Y> are the desired coordinates of the upper left corner of the screen. The pan registers will be aligned to place the point <X>, <Y> in the upper left corner of the viewable screen. (Only absolute coordinates are allowed in this command: any scale factors in use will not be recognized.)

NOTE: "PAN X-Y" is a single key. This label is on the front of the key marked MOVE X-Y.

Example:

SHIFT PAN X-Y 511,383,

The point 511, 383, which is normally the center of the screen, will be moved to the upper left corner of the screen.

Example:

SHIFT PAN X-Y 0,0,

This command will reset pan to its default state, and is equivalent to M2 HOME.

ABSOLUTE ZOOM

Format:

ESC Z <ZX> <ZY>

Where <ZX> and <ZY> are each single characters. Note that no commas are used to separate <ZX> and <ZY>.

The binary composition of the ASCII characters <ZX> and <ZY> will set the zoom registers. Since the zoom factor can vary from 1 to 16, the contents of the zoom registers may also take on 16 different values. Each of the two zoom registers may be set to any value from 0 to 15 (0 corresponds to a zoom factor of 1, or default conditions). The X zoom and Y zoom registers may be set to different values, if desired.

The lowest 4 bits of the ASCII characters <ZX> and <ZY> are used to set the zoom registers. Any printing ASCII characters can be used. The following table provides a sample list of characters which will produce good results.

Zoom Factor	ASCII Character
1 (default)	@
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	D
6	E
7	F
8	G
9	H
10	I
11	J
12	K
13	L
14	M
15	N
16 (maximum)	O

Example:

ESC Z B B

Horizontal and vertical zoom factors are now set to 3.

Example:

ESC Z @ @

Horizontal and vertical zoom factors are now set to 1. This is the default condition.

Example:

ESC Z @ D

Horizontal zoom is now 1, and vertical zoom is now set to 5. The image on the CRT is "stretched" vertically.

JOYSTICK

The CGC 7900 joystick (optional) is a three-axis input device. It generates an interrupt to the system whenever it is moved off its resting position, in any one of the three axes.

Format:

```
SHIFT USER \ <0 or 1>
```

Use the character 0 to disable the joystick, or 1 to enable it.

When the joystick is enabled, it controls cursor movement and zoom. The cursor may be moved in the X or Y direction by moving the joystick in the appropriate direction. Holding the SHIFT key while moving the joystick will move the cursor one pixel at a time, for exact positioning. The Z-axis of the joystick is used to zoom in and out: twist the top knob clockwise to zoom in, counterclockwise to zoom out.

In addition, the joystick allows selection of color. Once the cursor is positioned over an area whose color is to be changed, hold down the M1 key and use the joystick to modify the color of the area. This "Joy-Color" mode allows you to change the red component of a color by moving the joystick in the X-direction; Y corresponds to green, and Z (twist) corresponds to blue. Once the color is satisfactory, release the joystick and the chosen color will remain. The SHIFT key may be used for slow color changes.

At the moment the joystick is enabled, the system reads values from all three axes, to establish the "zero" position. It is important that the joystick be at rest when the "enable" command is given.

NOTE: Since the joystick operates at the interrupt level, anything done with the joystick may not be stored in the Create Buffer.

PLANE SELECT

Format:

MODE : <n> ,

Where <n> is a number, 0 to 255, or -1.

<n> is examined as a binary number. Any bits in <n> which are set to one represent planes of Bitmap memory which will be write-enabled. Any bits in <n> which are zero represent planes which are not write-enabled, and cannot be altered until the next Plane Select command is given. This command only affects the window which receives it.

Example:

MODE : 0 ,

Since all bits of the number 0 are zero, all planes of Bitmap memory are now write-disabled. They cannot be altered.

Example:

MODE : 6 ,

The number 6 is converted to a binary number, and examined as follows:

Plane #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Since bits 1 and 2 are ones, only planes 1 and 2 of Bitmap memory can now be altered. The other planes will be unaffected by any commands or characters sent to the window.

Example:

MODE : -1 ,

Negative numbers are treated in "two's complement" form. Negative one is treated as a binary word of all ones, so all planes are now write-enabled. This is the default condition when the system is booted.

PLANE VIDEO SWITCH

Format:

ESC S <n> ,

Where <n> is a number, 0 to 255, or -1.

<n> is examined as a binary number. Any bits in <n> which are set to one represent planes of Bitmap memory which will be allowed to feed the color look-up table. Any bits in <n> which are set to zero will prevent their corresponding planes of Bitmap from feeding the Color Lookup Table.

NOTE: This command affects ALL images from Bitmap memory. It is NOT specific to a window.

Example:

ESC S 0 ,

All bits in the number 0 are zero. All planes of Bitmap memory will not be fed to the color look-up table (their bits will be masked to zero). Thus, the only color of the look-up table which will be accessed is the color numbered zero (normally black). We have just shut off all image from Bitmap memory.

Example:

ESC S 5 ,

The number 5 is examined as follows:

Plane #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Since bits 0 and 2 are set to one, only planes 0 and 2 will be allowed to feed the color look-up table. All other planes will be masked to zero before being used to select colors. This configuration allows the following color choices:

Color 0 (all bits off)

Color 1 (bit 0 on)

Color 4 (bit 2 on)

Color 5 (bits 0 and 2 on)

Under default conditions, these four colors would correspond to Black, Blue, Red, and Magenta, respectively.

It can be seen from this example that the Plane Video Switch command limits the available color choices. The total number of choices which are available is 2 raised to the power $\langle b \rangle$, where $\langle b \rangle$ is the number of bits set to one in the number $\langle n \rangle$. In the example above, $\langle n \rangle$ is 5, which contains two bits ($\langle b \rangle$) set to one. Two to the power two is four, the total number of colors we have made available.

Example:

ESC S -1,

Negative numbers are interpreted in "two's complement" form. Negative one is a binary word of all bits set to one, so this command will set all planes to feed the color look-up table. This is the default condition when the system is booted.

A primary use for the Plane Video Switch command would be animation. Different pictures could be written to the various planes (using Plane Select, previously described), and then the system could quickly switch from one picture to another with Plane Video Select. The color look-up table might have to be modified for best results.

Another use would be the layout of multiple-layer printed circuit boards. Each layer could be written into a single plane of Bitmap memory. Areas which overlapped would reference different areas of the Color Lookup Table, and would be displayed as different colors. The Plane Video Switch command would allow viewing each layer of the board separately.

EXPANDED IMAGE MEMORIES

The commands in this section are applicable to CGC 7900 systems containing more than 8 image memory planes.

As mentioned in the introduction to Section 3, the 7900 may be equipped with up to 16 planes of image memory. Only 8 planes at one time may feed the Color Lookup Table to form an image, but two independent images may be kept in memory simultaneously. The commands in this section provide access to the second set of image planes.

SELECT IMAGE

Format:

ESC SHIFT_s <0 or 1>

Use the character 0 to select planes 0 thru 7 for display (the default condition), or the character 1 to select the second image, planes 8 thru 15.

NOTE: This command requires entry of a lower case letter, "s". If the ALPHA LOCK key is in its normal (up) position, it is necessary to use the SHIFT modifier with the "S" key to produce a lower case "s".

If planes 8 thru 15 are not installed in your system, selecting planes 8 thru 15 will cause the the Bitmap screen to go blank.

PLANE/VIDEO/BLINK SELECT

Three commands were described earlier, but take on new meanings when more than 8 image planes are installed. They are: Plane Select, Plane Video Switch, and Blink Select.

Each of these commands requires entering a decimal number to enable selected image planes in a particular function. With only 8 image planes, the useful range of numbers is 0 to 255; this allows writing to any or all of the 8 planes. (255 is the highest decimal number possible from an 8 bit, or 8 plane, system.)

With up to 16 planes installed, the useful range of numbers for these commands increases to a 16-bit number. This allows values from 0 to 65535.

Examples:

MODE : 255, Planes 0 thru 7 are selected
(write-enabled)

MODE : 65280, Planes 8 thru 15 are selected
(65535 - 255 = 65280)

ESC SHIFT b 32896, Planes 7 and 15 are specified to
blink ($2^{15} + 2^7 = 32896$)

ESC S 771, Video from planes 0, 1, 8 and 9 is
enabled for display
($2^0 + 2^1 + 2^8 + 2^9 = 771$)

Obviously, the numbers can get out of hand quickly. Calculation of plane numbers in a 16-plane system is more suited to an applications program.

The decimal number -1 may still be entered, and it will always enable all planes in the system.

WRITING TO THE SECOND IMAGE

The following example demonstrates how to create two independent images.

ESC SHIFT s 0 View the first image (planes 0-7)
MODE : 255, Write-enable the first image
CIRCLE FILL SET BLUE 511,383,300, Draw a blue circle
in the first image

ESC SHIFT s 1 View the second image (planes 8-15)
MODE : 65280, Write-enable the second image
RECTANGLE SET RED 100,100,700,300, Draw a red rectangle
in the second image

Now, the command ESC SHIFT s 0 displays a blue circle, and ESC SHIFT s 1 displays a red rectangle.

Note that the default cursor color is color 135 (blinking white), so the Bitmap cursor will not be visible when planes 8 thru 15 are being displayed. To make the cursor appear in all planes, and thus in both images, use

MODE Q -1,

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - SPECIAL CODES

For the sake of clarity, the names of modifier keys are not underlined in this section. Remember, however, that control-codes are always generated by holding the CTRL key and simultaneously pressing the indicated key.

Control Codes:

CTRL @	Null
CTRL A	Mode
CTRL B	Plot
CTRL C	
CTRL D	
CTRL E	Dot Up
CTRL F	
CTRL G	Bell
CTRL H	Backspace
CTRL I	Tab
CTRL J	Linefeed
CTRL K	Cursor Up (Line)
CTRL L	Erase Page
CTRL M	Carriage Return
CTRL N	A7 On (Alternate Character Set)
CTRL O	A7 Off (Standard Character Set)
CTRL P	
CTRL Q	X-On
CTRL R	
CTRL S	X-Off
CTRL T	
CTRL U	User
CTRL V	Dot Down
CTRL W	
CTRL X	End Of Record (Sub-Buffer marker)
CTRL Y	Dot Left
CTRL Z	Cancel (Flush input buffer)
CTRL [	Escape
CTRL \	Home
CTRL]	Cursor Right (Char)
CTRL ^	End Of File
CTRL _	Dot Right

Mode, Escape and User code sequences may have one or more arguments. The type of argument required is indicated as follows:

- # a decimal number terminated by a comma, or a binary number (if in binary mode)
- F the character 1, or 0, used as an on/off flag
- n a single digit (0 thru 9)
- C a single character (details depend on the command)

Coordinates are described below as ## (one number for X and one for Y). Colors are described as #, since they may be entered as numbers.

Mode Codes: (Mode codes always begin with the MODE character, Control-A, 01 hex.)

MODE 0		
MODE 1		
MODE 2		
MODE 3		
MODE 4		
MODE 5		
MODE 6		
MODE 7		
MODE 8		
MODE 9		
MODE :	#	Plane Select
MODE ;		
MODE <	n	Delete Character/Line
MODE =		Soft Boot
MODE >	n	Insert Character/Line
MODE ?		Keyboard Sync
MODE @		Clear line
MODE A		
MODE B	F	Binary Mode on/off
MODE C	#	Set Foreground color
MODE D		
MODE E	F	Rubber Band on/off
MODE F	F	Fill on/off
MODE G		
MODE H		
MODE I	##	Set Bitmap intercharacter spacing
MODE J	F	Cursor on/off
MODE K	F	Blink on/off
MODE L		
MODE M	##	Move cursor to X-Y

```

MODE N
MODE O F Overlay on/off
MODE P F Plot on/off
MODE Q # Set Cursor color
MODE R F Roll on/off
MODE S F Scale on/off
MODE T n Set vector type
MODE U ## Copy raster to X-Y
MODE V n Set Overlay present visibility
MODE W #### Define Window limits
MODE X ## Set character size (X, Y factor)
MODE Y ## Colorswap X and Y
MODE Z
MODE [ #### Define source raster
MODE \ F Overstrike on/off
MODE ] CC# Operate on variable
MODE ^ ### Area Fill (color, X, Y)
MODE _

MODE ` Clear to end of line
MODE a
MODE b
MODE c # Set Background color
MODE d
MODE e
MODE f
MODE g
MODE h
MODE i
MODE j
MODE k
MODE l Erase to end of screen
MODE m ## Move Cursor relative
MODE n
MODE o
MODE p
MODE q
MODE r
MODE s #### Set Scale Factors
MODE t C Test window
MODE u ## Copy raster to X-Y with overstrike
MODE v n Set Overlay future visibility
MODE w
MODE x # Set vector width
MODE y ## Set colors (X to Y)
MODE z
MODE { # Set Source Raster direction
MODE | Home lower (lower left corner)
MODE }
MODE ~ ### Edge Fill (color, X, Y)
MODE DEL C Ignores argument (undefined keys)

```

Plot codes will accept repeated arguments. They may also require an initial set of arguments, as in the case of Incremental plot submodes. In this list the repeated arguments are shown in braces {}, and initial arguments (if any) precede the braces.

Plot Codes: (Plot codes always begin with the PLOT character, Control-B, 02 hex.)

```

PLOT @
PLOT A      Arc: {X, Y, radius, start, delta,}
PLOT B
PLOT C      Circle: {X, Y, radius,}
PLOT D      Dot: {X, Y,}
PLOT E      Vector-drawn characters: angle, F, {char}
PLOT F
PLOT G
PLOT H
PLOT I      Incremental Vector: X, Y, {dXdY}
PLOT J
PLOT K
PLOT L
PLOT M
PLOT N
PLOT O      Two-point Circle: {X, Y, X1, Y1,}
PLOT P      Polygon: {X, Y,} ;
PLOT Q
PLOT R      Rectangle: {X1, Y1, X2, Y2,}
PLOT S
PLOT T      Triangle: {X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3,}
PLOT U      Curve: {X1,Y1, X2,Y2, X3,Y3, X4,Y4,}
PLOT V      Vector: {X1, Y1, X2, Y2,}
PLOT W      Concatenated Vector: X, Y, {X, Y,}
PLOT X      Incremental X-bar: X0,Y0, {X,}
PLOT Y      Incremental Y-bar: X0,Y0, {Y,}
PLOT Z
PLOT {
PLOT \
PLOT }
PLOT ^
PLOT _

PLOT `
PLOT a
PLOT b
PLOT c
PLOT d
PLOT e
PLOT f
PLOT g
PLOT h
PLOT i
PLOT j
PLOT k

```

PLOT l
PLOT m
PLOT n
PLOT o
PLOT p
PLOT q
PLOT r
PLOT s
PLOT t
PLOT u
PLOT v
PLOT w
PLOT x
PLOT y
PLOT z
PLOT {
PLOT |
PLOT }
PLOT -
PLOT DEL

Vector: {X1, Y1, X2, Y2,}

Concat. Vector: X, Y, {X, Y,}

Escape Codes: (Escape codes always begin with the ESC character, Control-[, 1B hex.)

ESC @		
ESC A		Align Pan to Cursor
ESC B		
ESC C	####	Change color (color, R, G, B)
ESC D	#	Delay <#> retraces (or till keypress)
ESC E		
ESC F		
ESC G		
ESC H		
ESC I		
ESC J		Zoom up
ESC K		Zoom down
ESC L		
ESC M	##	Pan to X-Y
ESC N		
ESC O		
ESC P		
ESC Q		
ESC R		
ESC S	#	Plane Video Switch
ESC T	####	Tone (Hz, Hz, Hz, milliseconds)
ESC U		
ESC V	C F	Visible control-chars in window on/off
ESC W		
ESC X		
ESC Y		
ESC Z	CC	Absolute Zoom
ESC [
ESC \		
ESC]		
ESC ^		
ESC _		
ESC `		
ESC a		
ESC b	#	Blink Select
ESC c	####	Change color (color, H, V, S)
ESC d		
ESC e		
ESC f		
ESC g		
ESC h		Pan left
ESC i		
ESC j		Pan down
ESC k		Pan up
ESC l	n	Load default color table
ESC m	##	Relative Pan X-Y
ESC n		
ESC o		
ESC p		
ESC q	F	Overlay cursor blink on/off
ESC r		

ESC s	F	Select image
ESC t		
ESC u		
ESC v	#	View sub-buffer
ESC w		
ESC x		
ESC y		
ESC z		
ESC {		
ESC |		
ESC }		Pan right
ESC ~		
ESC DEL		

User Codes: (User codes always begin with the USER character,
Control-U, 15 hex.)

USER @		Execute Terminal Emulator
USER A		Append to Create Buffer
USER B		
USER C		Create On
USER D		
USER E		
USER F		Full Duplex
USER G		
USER H		Half Duplex
USER I	nC	Assign Input Device
USER J	C	Execute Function Key
USER K	#	Kill Sub-Buffer
USER L		Local Duplex
USER M		Execute Monitor
USER N		
USER O	nCCCC	Assign Output
USER P		
USER Q	F	Clock display on/off
USER R		Redraw the Create Buffer
USER S	##	Set Serial baud rate: port, baud
USER T		Execute THAW routine
USER U		
USER V		
USER W		Warm-start (re-enter program)
USER X		Transmit the Create Buffer
USER Y		
USER Z		
USER [		Literal Create On
USER \	F	Enable Joystick
USER]		
USER ^	#	Insert into Sub-Buffer
USER _		
USER `		
USER a		
USER b		Boot the system
USER c		Create Off
USER d		Execute Disk Operating System (DOS)
USER e		
USER f		
USER g		
USER h		Hardcopy
USER i		
USER j	C	Define Function Key
USER k		
USER l		
USER m		
USER n		
USER o		
USER p		
USER q	nnnnnnnn;	Set time clock
USER r		

```
USER s #CCC Set Serial stop bits, parity, word length
USER t
USER u
USER v
USER w ##      Swap Case Table entry
USER x CC      Transmit window variable
USER y CC      Display window variable
USER z ##### Set EOL sequence
USER {
USER | CCn     Enable light pen
USER }
USER ~
USER DEL
```


APPENDIX B - HUE, VALUE, SATURATION

Introduction

The human eye is a remarkable instrument for distinguishing color. It can adjust to an enormous variety of lighting conditions and intensities, and interpret extremely subtle shades of color. No present method of generating a color graphics display can produce the entire range, or "gamut," of colors the eye is able to interpret. All present methods must employ some sort of model, representing a certain subset of the eye's color gamut.

The way in which most color graphics systems (including the CGC 7900) produce color is to provide three color "guns" in a Cathode-Ray Tube, or CRT. The three guns each produce a primary color. One gun is assigned to red, one to green, and one to blue. If the intensities of each gun can be independently varied, a good color gamut can be represented.

The 7900 allows each gun to vary from "full off" to "full on" in 256 discrete steps. Studies have shown that this 8-bit resolution in the intensity scale is necessary to produce the appearance of continuous shading. A change in intensity of one part in 256 is not detectable by the eye.

The Color Cube

Since we use three guns in this system, one for each of three primary colors, we can represent this system by a set of three-dimensional axes. Assume the X-axis represents red, Y represents green, and Z represents blue. If we allow the intensity of each gun to vary between zero (completely dark) to 255 (maximum brightness), then we must label each axis with numbers from 0 to 255. (The limit 255 is, for now, an arbitrary limit. We could just as well have defined limits to be from zero to one, or any other pair of numbers.)

The origin of this three-dimensional space is at the point 0, 0, 0, which is black (no intensity in any gun). The point of maximum intensity in all three guns is labeled 255, 255, 255, and is white. A point along any of the three axes will represent a color with only one component: for example, any point along the "red" axis will have a component of red, but no green or blue. Greys have equal intensity of all three guns, so

all grey levels fall along a diagonal line between 0, 0, 0 and 255, 255, 255.

We restrict each axis of this system to numbers between 0 and 255. In doing so, we define a "box" or "cube"-shaped area. Any possible color in the gamut of our CRT system may be represented by some point within this cube. Any points outside the cube represent colors which might exist in the eye's color gamut, but cannot be represented on the CRT.

What we have just described is known as the "Color Cube" model, or RGB model. A set of three-dimensional axes may be used to represent R, G, and B, and any color displayable on the CRT may be described as a point in the space defined by these axes. The upper limit of intensity must be defined, of course; in the 7900, the upper limit is 255 units of intensity along each axis.

The RGB model is useful. It accurately describes the gamut of colors we have available on the 7900 (or any other CRT device). Its drawback is that it is not easily related to the colors we see in the real world.

The HVS Hexcone

A second model has been developed that accurately describes the CRT color gamut. The Hexcone is defined in units which are more appealing for humans to work with: Hue, Value, and Saturation.

Hue is the quality we most often refer to when we talk about "color." Hue defines the dominant wavelength of a color: red, blue, green, or some combination. A spectrum seen emerging from a prism displays a stream of colors, changing in Hue only.

Value is the quality we refer to as "brightness" or "energy" in a color. When Value approaches zero, the color becomes black and Hue no longer has meaning. As Value increases, the subjective brightness of the color increases. A decrease in Value may be thought of as an increase in the amount of "black" in a color.

Saturation is the quality that distinguishes a weak, or pastel color, from a strong, vibrant one. (For example, pink is the name we give a color whose main component is red, but which has low Saturation.) If Saturation approaches zero, the color becomes grey. (How bright a grey? Holding Saturation at zero, if Value changes from zero to maximum, the color changes from black to white.) When Saturation is zero, Hue has no meaning. Saturation is always maximum at the primary colors, red, green, and blue.

The Hexcone model on the following page shows many of the features we have described above. Every point on the Hexcone, or inside it, can be found in the gamut of a color CRT. Thus, the Hexcone is simply an alternate mapping of the same information contained in the Color Cube. And, in fact, there are mathematical functions which can translate RGB coordinates to HVS and vice versa.

The top of the Hexcone has six corners: the three primary colors, red, green, and blue, and the three secondary colors formed by adding pairs of primaries: magenta, yellow, and cyan. White is located at the top of the center plane. Black is at the bottom vertex of the Hexcone. It follows that all shades of grey lie on the vertical axis which passes through the center of the Hexcone.

Hue is seen to be an angle; it is always measured by drawing a vector from the center axis of the Hexcone. Hue equals zero when this vector points to the red vertex, increases toward green, and increases still more toward blue. Hue reaches its maximum when it returns to its starting point, red.

Value is vertical height on the Hexcone. Value is zero at the black vertex, and reaches its maximum at any point on the top plane of the Hexcone.

Saturation is measured by drawing a vector from the center axis of the Hexcone, through the point at which Saturation is to be measured, to the edge of the Hexcone. (Note that the total length of this vector will vary, depending on the cross-sectional width of the Hexcone at the point of interest.) The total length of this vector always represents a Saturation of 100%, regardless of its actual length; and the Saturation at any point P along the vector is defined to be the distance from P to the center axis, divided by the total length of the vector

to the Hexcone edge. Saturation is thus a relative measure, which interacts with Hue and Value.

Until now, we have carefully avoided using any absolute units for Hue, Value and Saturation. Units of measure for color have not been fully standardized; some systems define all RGB and HVS units to fall between zero and one. In the CGC 7900 we prefer to manipulate only integer numbers, so we use a range of zero to 255 for all numbers in the Hue, Value, Saturation system.

Using this range (0 to 255), here are some examples of colors defined in both RGB and HVS units:

Color	R	G	B	H	V	S
Red	255	0	0	0	255	255
Green	0	255	0	85	255	255
Blue	0	0	255	171	255	255
Yellow	255	255	0	43	255	255
Cyan	0	255	255	128	255	255
Magenta	255	0	255	213	255	255
White	255	255	255	*	255	0
50% grey	128	128	128	*	128	0
Black	0	0	0	*	0	*

* = undefined

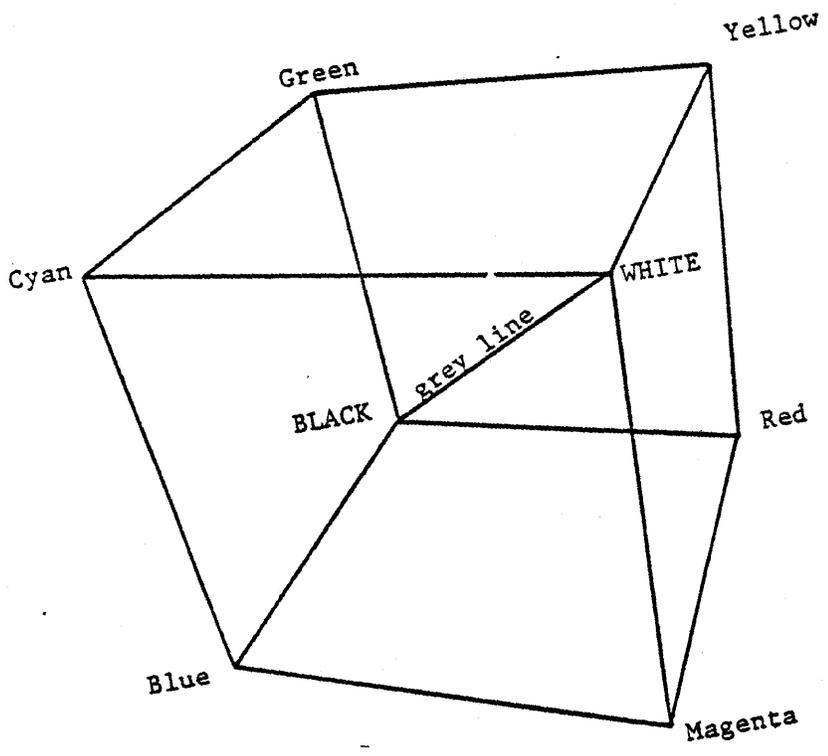
Red	255	0	0	0	255	255
Pink	255	128	128	0	255	128
Light Orange	255	190	128	21	255	128
Brown	144	95	64	21	128	128

Changing from red to pink requires a change in both the green and blue components, but only changes Saturation in the HVS system. Similarly, the change from light orange to brown involves altering all three of the three RGB components, but only changes one of the HVS components (Value). These types of color changes would be relatively difficult to calculate if we were forced to use RGB, but they are easy to comprehend in HVS.

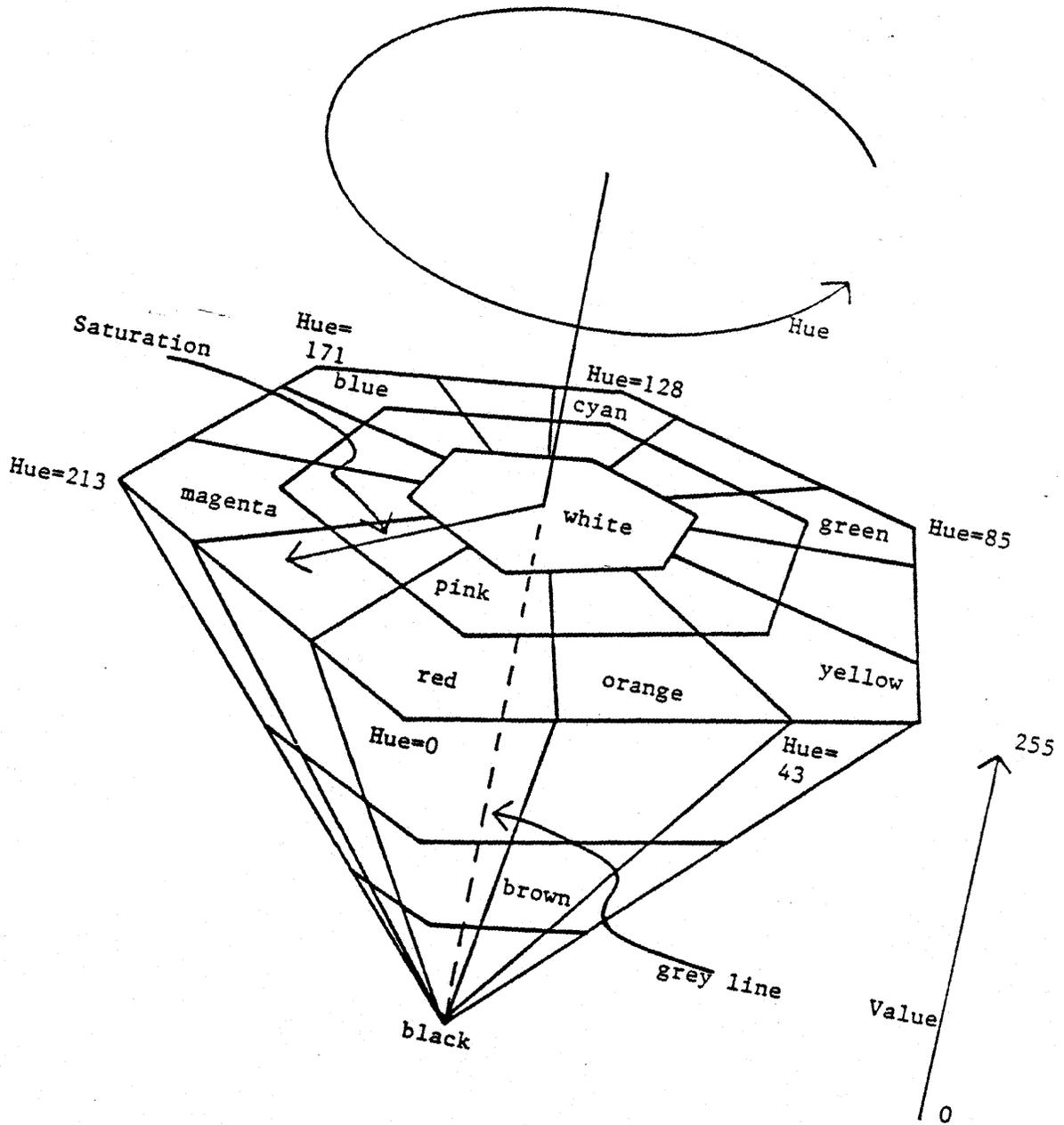
Despite the lengthy definitions above, HVS units are generally very well-behaved and easy for an operator to work with. The CGC 7900 allows the user to vary a color by adjusting Hue, Value and Saturation. The user quickly becomes accustomed to using this method of color selection, much as he would mix paints by eye: select a Hue by mixing primary colors, then add white (reduce Saturation) to lighten or mute the color, or add black (reduce Value) to darken it.

Chromatics CGC 7900

THE COLOR CUBE



THE HEXCONE



APPENDIX C - MONITOR

The Monitor is a program which provides primitive facilities for manipulating memory, registers, and input/output devices within the 7900. Its main use is debugging machine language programs.

It is not necessary to understand this section before learning to use the rest of the CGC 7900 system.

The Monitor is not designed to be used by beginners! Properly used, it can be a great aid for any programmer working in 68000 code, whether he is experienced with this particular processor or not. But the user who is totally unfamiliar with assembly level programming may find the Monitor quite baffling.

This section describes the utilities available in the Monitor. To enter the Monitor, press the labeled key:

MONITOR

MONITOR OPERATIONS

Some general comments are presented here concerning the commands accepted by the Monitor.

Most commands consist of one or two characters, followed by the arguments to the command. Each command is terminated by the carriage return character (RETURN). The arguments to the command are separated by delimiters.

The characters space, comma, and colon are all recognized as delimiters. They may be used interchangeably in the commands except where noted. In the format for each command we will use the comma for convenience.

When the Monitor is displaying information, such as a list of the contents of memory, the display may be stopped by entering Control-S (hold down the CTRL modifier and type an S). Pressing another key will continue the display. The display may be interrupted at any time with the DELETE key, which will return you immediately to the Monitor prompt.

THE INLINE EDITOR

When entering a command line to the Monitor, the text editing functions labeled on the cursor keypad may be used to edit an input line. These functions include Insert and Delete Character, cursor Left and Right, Clear Line, Clear EOL, and Recall Last Line. (The functions labeled in blue are accessed by holding the CTRL modifier while pressing the indicated key.)

The left and right arrows move the cursor around on the input line. The HOME key moves the cursor to the first character of the input line.

CLEAR LINE deletes the entire input line. CTRL CLEAR EOL (Clear to End Of Line) deletes all characters from the cursor position to the end of the input line. CTRL DEL CHAR (Delete Character) deletes one character at the current cursor position.

CTRL INS CHAR (Insert Character) begins the Insert Character input mode. After entering Insert Character, the character under the cursor begins flashing. Any characters typed in this mode will be inserted into the input line at the current cursor position. To leave this mode, use the left or right arrow key to move the cursor. Now, any characters entered will overwrite the character underneath the cursor. (This is the default input mode.)

CTRL SHIFT CLEAR LINE deletes all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the line. CTRL SHIFT ERASE PAGE deletes a word from the input line. These two functions are not labeled on the cursor keys.

The Recall function brings back a copy of a line previously entered. This is useful for repeating a command several times, without having to retype the entire command. Press RECALL to bring back a copy of the last line entered. Press the key several times to bring back earlier lines, moving backward in the Recall buffer. If you go too far back, press SHIFT RECALL to move forward in the buffer. The number of lines in the buffer is limited by the size of the buffer, and the length of the lines.

When the RETURN key is pressed, the entire visible input line is entered as a command to the Monitor, regardless of the current cursor position within that line. This means that it is not sufficient to "backspace" over characters to delete them: the unwanted characters must be physically deleted from the line with the Delete Character, Clear Line, or Clear EOL functions.

If you need to execute special code sequences while in the Monitor, simply enter the desired sequence. Escape and User code sequences will be immediately executed. Mode and Plot codes will be displayed on the input line (using special characters), and will be executed when the RETURN key is pressed. This allows you to enter a Mode code sequence, edit it using Inline, then execute it. Similarly, if you wish to execute an Erase Page or other special control function, type it in and it will appear using special characters. It may be edited in the standard manner, and when RETURN is pressed, it will be executed.

Pressing CTRL G (the "bell" code) causes Inline to enter Literal mode. In Literal mode, ALL control-characters may be entered into the Inline editor, including the carriage return code. Thus, once Literal mode is in effect, you are unable to press RETURN and have the system execute your input line. Literal mode is designed for text editors and other advanced programs, and it is not normally used in the Monitor. If you do enter Literal mode, typing a second CTRL G will exit this mode.

DUMP MEMORY

Format:

```
D <addr1> [,<addr2>] RETURN
```

Where:

<addr1> and <addr2> are hexadecimal numbers specifying the range of memory to be dumped.

The Dump command outputs the contents of memory to the screen. The information is displayed in hexadecimal and ASCII. Sixteen bytes are displayed on each line of the screen.

<addr2> is optional. If included, it must be separated from <addr1> by a delimiter, such as the comma shown above. As mentioned earlier, a space or a colon are also valid delimiters.

If <addr2> is greater than <addr1>, then the range of memory will end at location <addr2>. Since sixteen bytes are always displayed on each line, a few bytes past <addr2> may also be displayed.

If <addr2> is less than <addr1>, then <addr2> is taken as the number of bytes to display, rather than the last address to display.

Example:

```
D4000 RETURN
```

This example dumps sixteen bytes, beginning at address 4000 (hex).

Example:

D4000,4FFF RETURN

This example dumps all bytes between addresses 4000 and 4FFF, inclusive.

Example:

D4000,20 RETURN

This example dumps 32 (20 hex) bytes, beginning at address 4000 hex.

CHANGE MEMORY

Format:

CB <addr> RETURN

CW <addr> RETURN

CL <addr> RETURN

The Change command allows you to modify memory, starting at address <addr>. You may modify bytes, words, or long words, using the CB, CW or CL form of the command.

Change displays an address, and the contents of memory at that address, then asks for input. You have four options:

1. Enter a hex number and press RETURN, to enter a value into that address and examine the next address.
2. Press RETURN, to skip that address without modification.
3. Enter a carat (^) and press RETURN, to examine the previous address.
4. Press DELETE, to terminate the Change command and return to the Monitor prompt.

MOVE MEMORY

Format:

M <addr1>, <addr2>, <addr3> RETURN

Where:

<addr1>, <addr2>, <addr3> are hex numbers specifying memory addresses.

The contents of memory between locations <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive, are copied to consecutive locations beginning at <addr3>.

Example:

M4000,4FFF,5000 RETURN

The contents of memory locations 4000 through 4FFF (hex) are copied to locations 5000 through 5FFF.

COMPARE MEMORY

Format:

K <addr1>, <addr2>, <addr3> RETURN

Where:

<addr1>, <addr2>, <addr3> are hex numbers specifying the memory ranges to be compared.

The contents of memory between locations <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive, are compared to consecutive locations beginning at <addr3>. Any locations which do not match are displayed. During this display, you may press CTRL S to pause, or DELETE to stop.

Example:

K4000,4FFF,5000 RETURN

The contents of memory locations 4000 through 4FFF (hex) are compared to locations 5000 through 5FFF.

FILL MEMORY

Format:

F <addr1>, <addr2>, <value> RETURN

Where:

<addr1> and <addr2> are hex numbers specifying the memory range to fill;

<value> is the hex number (8 bits or less) to fill with.

Memory locations between addresses <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive, are filled with <value>.

Example:

F4000,4FFF,A5 RETURN

This example fills locations 4000 through 4FFF (hex) with the value A5 (hex).

SET MEMORY

Format:

SB <addr>, <string of values> RETURN

SW <addr>, <string of values> RETURN

SL <addr>, <string of values> RETURN

Where:

<addr> is the first location to set

<string of values> is a list of hex values separated by commas, or an ASCII string in single quotes (SB command only)

Use the SB command to set bytes, SW for words (16 bits), and SL for long words (32 bits). You can set consecutive locations by entering several values. The only limit is that the entire command must fit on one line of the screen (85 characters).

The string of values may be an ASCII character string, when using the SB command. The SW and SL commands will only accept hex arguments, separated by commas.

Examples:

SB4000,1E RETURN

SW4010,12AE,1B67,FF,9C00 RETURN

SL6F00,E34F01,0,2E,A5A5A5 RETURN

SB5021,'This string goes into memory.' RETURN

The apostrophe character (single quote) is used to delimit an ASCII string. It is possible to insert a single quote into memory by entering two of them:

SB4900,'It''s easy to do that!' RETURN

A single apostrophe will be inserted between the t and s.

VIRTUAL SEARCH

Format:

V <addr1>, <addr2>, <string of values> RETURN

Where:

<addr1> is the start of the memory range to search,
<addr2> is the end of the range,
<string of values> is what to look for (hex or ASCII).

The range of memory between <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive, is searched for the string. If a match is found, the locations containing the match are displayed.

Examples:

V0,1000,FF RETURN

V4000,8000,0,0,0,0 RETURN

V0,FFFF,'Find me' RETURN

In the first example, a search is performed for all occurrences of the value FF hex between addresses 0 and 1000 hex. In the second example, the range 4000 hex to 8000 hex is searched for four consecutive zero bytes. In the third example, the entire first 64K of memory (addresses 0 to FFFF) is searched for the ASCII string "Find me". As with the S (Set Memory) command, an apostrophe may be entered in the ASCII string by typing two apostrophes.

The Virtual Search command may be used to determine the revision level of the PROM software in your 7900 system. Execute the Monitor, and type the following command:

```
V800000 80FFFF 'VER#'
```

This command searches addresses \$800000 through \$80FFFF (all PROMs) for the character string 'VER#'. PROM software versions 1.1 and later contain this character string, followed by the version number, for each major program in the system. In version 1.1, the following would be displayed:

```
VER# TERMEM 1.1  
VER# Monitor 1.1
```

This indicates that the system contains versions 1.1 of TERMEM (the Terminal Emulator) and the Monitor.

CHECKSUM MEMORY

Format:

+ <addr1>, <addr2> RETURN

Where:

<addr1> and <addr2> are hex numbers delimiting the memory range to be summed.

The memory locations between <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive, are summed, and the result displayed. The sum is a sixteen-bit number, obtained by summing either all of the EVEN bytes, or all of the ODD bytes, in the memory range specified. If <addr1> is even, the even bytes are summed. If not, the odd bytes are summed.

Example:

+4000,5FFE RETURN

sum all EVEN bytes 4000 - 5FFE

EVALUATE MATH EXPRESSION

Format:

? <integer expression> RETURN

This command parses an integer math expression and returns the result in decimal and hexadecimal. All numbers in the expression are assumed to be in decimal, unless they are preceded by the dollar-sign character (\$), in which case they are interpreted as hex.

Examples:

?10 * (147/3 -5) + 19 RETURN?1900 - \$FE06 RETURN?\$14A60 & \$1FFF RETURN?(32+756) ! 1024 RETURN?'HI' + 'ABC' RETURN

NOTE: In the examples above, spaces have been included for clarity. Spaces must NOT be entered when typing expressions into the Monitor, since a space is a delimiter, and evaluation will terminate when the space is reached.

In the third example, the Logical And operator (&) is used. This operator performs a 32-bit logical AND. The fourth example contains the 32-bit logical OR operator (!).

The last example shows that strings may be used as operands. Up to four characters may be used in a string constant, since the maximum number size in this system is 32 bits.

LOAD**Format:**

L [<optional offset>] RETURN

The Load command accepts input from Logical Input Device 1, normally the RS-232 serial port. The input is expected to be Motorola 68000 object code in the standard format. See the 68000 processor literature for format details.

The code is loaded at its normal address in memory, unless an offset address is specified in the load command. If specified, this offset is added to the memory addresses.

Examples:

L RETURN

L1000 RETURN

PUNCH**Format:**

P <addr1>, <addr2> RETURN

The Punch command transmits output to Logical Output Device 1, normally the RS-232 serial port. The output is in Motorola 68000 object code format. It contains all bytes between addresses <addr1> and <addr2>, inclusive.

Example:

P1000,2FFF RETURN

NOTE: The Punch command does NOT produce the standard end-of-record marker on its output. See the End Punch command.

END PUNCH

Format:

E RETURN

The Punch command produces output records in standard Motorola 68000 object code format. The Punch command does not produce the required end-of-record mark. To properly close out the object code, use the End Punch command.

Example:

E RETURN

This command is provided separately so that you may Punch several different portions of memory to your output device, keeping them all as part of a single file, then terminate the entire set with one end-of-record using End Punch. The resulting object code can all be read in with one Load command, even though parts of it may be loaded into non-contiguous areas of memory. The Load command continues to read until it reads the end-of-record provided by End Punch.

EXAMINE REGISTERS

Format:

X [<Reg>] [,<value>] RETURN

Where:

<Reg> is the name of a register, or a question mark

<value> is a hex number, up to 32 bits

This command allows you to examine or modify the contents of the 68000 processor registers. These are the names of the registers:

D0	Data register 0
D1	Data register 1
.	.
D7	Data register 7
A0	Address register 0
A1	Address register 1
.	.
A7	Address register 7
PC	Program counter
US	User stack pointer
SR	Status Register

If the command X is used with no arguments, the values of all registers are displayed.

If the name of a register is given, only the value of that register is displayed.

If the name of a register is given, and a value is specified, the register is loaded with that value.

If the question mark is used instead of a register name, a list is printed of the registers designated for Trace (see Trace Display).

NOTE: These registers are "pseudo-registers" used by the Monitor during trace and breakpoint operation. The values in these registers are not initialized unless a breakpoint is reached, or unless specifically loaded using the X command.

Examples:

X <u>RETURN</u>	displays all registers
XD1 <u>RETURN</u>	displays the value of D1
XD1,3E4F <u>RETURN</u>	loads D1 with hex value 3E4F
X? <u>RETURN</u>	displays registers designated for trace

TRACE (SINGLE STEP)

Format:

T [<addr>] RETURN

The Trace command executes one instruction in the program. The current instruction is pointed to by the register PC (program counter). After executing one instruction, the designated registers are displayed.

Before using Trace, it is necessary to set PC using the "X" command (unless PC already contains a value, from a previous command).

If <addr> is specified, tracing continues until that address is reached. registers are printed after each instruction executes. The process may be interrupted at any time by pressing DELETE or by pressing any Bezel Key. Pressing CTRL S will pause the display, and pressing another key will resume tracing.

Examples:

T RETURN

T41E2 RETURN

After using the Trace command, the next Monitor prompt you receive will be "TM" to indicate that you are still in trace mode. When you receive the "TM" prompt, you may press the RETURN key to execute a single instruction. Entering any other command will remove you from trace mode, and the "TM" prompt will no longer be presented.

See also Trace Display.

TRACE DISPLAY

Format:

[<list of registers> RETURN

[] RETURN

[0 RETURN

Trace Display defines which registers will be displayed during Trace or Breakpoint execution.

Each register in the <list of registers> must be in the following form:

Reg . Length

Where Reg is the name of a register, and Length is the type of display desired: B for byte, W for word, L for long word.

The second format given above causes a listing of all registers to be printed at each break in execution. The third format turns off all register listing.

Examples:

[D0.B,A1.L,A2.L RETURN

[PC.L,D1.W RETURN

[] RETURN (display all registers)

[0 RETURN (display none)

A list of the registers currently specified for tracing may be obtained with the command

X? RETURN

GO (WITH BREAKPOINTS)

Format:

G [<addr>] [,<bkp1>] [,<bkp2>] RETURN

Where:

<addr> are each 32-bit hex addresses
<bkp1>
<bkp2>

Go causes execution to begin at address <addr>. If <addr> is omitted, execution begins at the current value of PC.

Up to two breakpoint addresses may be specified, and they must be separated by delimiters (commas, spaces, or colons). Execution will continue until any one of the breakpoints is hit. At that time, the registers designated by Trace Display will be listed, and control is returned to the Monitor.

When either breakpoint is encountered, BOTH breakpoints are removed from memory.

If no breakpoint addresses are specified, the program will not return to the Monitor (unconditional Go).

Examples:

G4502 <u>RETURN</u>	Go at address 4502 hex.
GE6A2,E6B0 <u>RETURN</u>	Go at address E6A2, with a breakpoint at E6B0.
G,16FF0 <u>RETURN</u>	Go at current PC, with a breakpoint at 16FF0.
G <u>RETURN</u>	Unconditional Go.

ABORT

If a machine language program is executed using the Monitor, it may be aborted at any time by pressing any Bezel Key. All registers are displayed, and control returns to the Monitor.

NOTE: After entering the Monitor, the Bezel Keys will ONLY perform this Abort function. Re-entering the Terminal Emulator and trying to define a Bezel Key will result in aborting the Terminal Emulator program! If the Bezel Keys are to be used as user-defined keys after leaving the Monitor, the system must be Booted.

APPENDIX D - TRAPS

The MC68000 processor used in the CGC 7900 will detect a number of error conditions which may occur during a program. If a severe error occurs, the processor discontinues normal program execution and "traps." This causes the 7900 software to display information relating to the trap, and the system halts. A "crash" sound is emitted from the speaker to indicate that the program has crashed. The red indicator above the cursor keypad is illuminated.

Traps should not be encountered during normal operation. Users running preliminary or un-debugged software are more likely to encounter traps.

When the system traps, the bottom line of the Overlay is used to display the type of trap, the address at which the trap occurred, and seven words of data from the stack. These data may be helpful in determining the reason for the trap. When contacting Chromatics for assistance regarding a trap problem, please include all of the data displayed at the time the trap occurred.

After a trap, the system stops and does not acknowledge interrupts. The only way to recover from a trap is to press the RESET key. Pressing RESET turns off the red indicator on the keyboard, however, the trap message remains on the screen until erased. Pressing RESET followed by SOFT BOOT will clear the screen and recover from most traps.

If the program damaged any system data before trapping, it may be necessary to force a power-up Boot by simultaneously pressing CTRL SHIFT and RESET.

Traps are explained in more detail in the Motorola MC68000 User's Manual (available from Chromatics).

Traps are referenced by a number or a letter:

Trap type	Explanation
0	Bus Error (non-existent memory was accessed).
1	Address Error (attempt to fetch word data from an odd memory address).
2	Illegal Instruction.
3	Division By Zero.
4	CHK Instruction.
5	TRAPV Instruction.
6	Privilege Violation (attempt to execute privileged instruction while in User state).
7	Trace.
8	Line 1010 Emulator (illegal instruction).
9	Line 1111 Emulator (illegal instruction).
A	Spurious Interrupt.
B	Level 1 Interrupt Autovector.
C	Level 2 Interrupt Autovector.
D	Level 3 Interrupt Autovector.
E	Level 4 Interrupt Autovector.
F	Level 5 Interrupt Autovector.
G	Level 6 Interrupt Autovector.
H	Level 7 Interrupt Autovector (power-up interrupt).
P	Buffer Memory Parity Error.
*	Undefined Trap.

APPENDIX E - ASCII CODES

This section includes a chart of the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters, and a chart of the character fonts provided in the 7900.

The 7900 uses some control-codes in ways not defined by ASCII. See Appendix A for the 7900's allocation of control-codes.

STANDARD ASCII CHARACTER SET

0	\$00	NUL	Null	32	\$20		64	\$40	@	96	\$60	`
1	\$01	SOH	Start of Heading	33	\$21	!	65	\$41	A	97	\$61	a
2	\$02	STX	Start of Text	34	\$22	"	66	\$42	B	98	\$62	b
3	\$03	ETX	End of Text	35	\$23	#	67	\$43	C	99	\$63	c
4	\$04	EOT	End of Transmission	36	\$24	\$	68	\$44	D	100	\$64	d
5	\$05	ENQ	Enquiry	37	\$25	%	69	\$45	E	101	\$65	e
6	\$06	ACK	Acknowledge	38	\$26	&	70	\$46	F	102	\$66	f
7	\$07	BEL	Bell	39	\$27	'	71	\$47	G	103	\$67	g
8	\$08	BS	Back Space	40	\$28	(	72	\$48	H	104	\$68	h
9	\$09	HT	Horizontal Tab	41	\$29	)	73	\$49	I	105	\$69	i
10	\$0A	LF	Line Feed	42	\$2A	*	74	\$4A	J	106	\$6A	j
11	\$0B	VT	Vertical Tab	43	\$2B	+	75	\$4B	K	107	\$6B	k
12	\$0C	FF	Form Feed	44	\$2C	,	76	\$4C	L	108	\$6C	l
13	\$0D	CR	Carriage Return	45	\$2D	-	77	\$4D	M	109	\$6D	m
14	\$0E	SO	Shift Out	46	\$2E	.	78	\$4E	N	110	\$6E	n
15	\$0F	SI	Shift In	47	\$2F	/	79	\$4F	O	111	\$6F	o
16	\$10	DLE	Data Link Escape	48	\$30	0	80	\$50	P	112	\$70	p
17	\$11	DC1	Device Control 1	49	\$31	1	81	\$51	Q	113	\$71	q
18	\$12	DC2	Device Control 2	50	\$32	2	82	\$52	R	114	\$72	r
19	\$13	DC3	Device Control 3	51	\$33	3	83	\$53	S	115	\$73	s
20	\$14	DC4	Device Control 4	52	\$34	4	84	\$54	T	116	\$74	t
21	\$15	NAK	Negative Acknowledge	53	\$35	5	85	\$55	U	117	\$75	u
22	\$16	SYN	Synchronous Idle	54	\$36	6	86	\$56	V	118	\$76	v
23	\$17	ETB	End of Transmission Block	55	\$37	7	87	\$57	W	119	\$77	w
24	\$18	CAN	Cancel	56	\$38	8	88	\$58	X	120	\$78	x
25	\$19	EM	End of Medium	57	\$39	9	89	\$59	Y	121	\$79	y
26	\$1A	SUB	Substitute	58	\$3A	:	90	\$5A	Z	122	\$7A	z
27	\$1B	ESC	Escape	59	\$3B	;	91	\$5B	[	123	\$7B	{
28	\$1C	FS	File Separator	60	\$3C	<	92	\$5C	\	124	\$7C	|
29	\$1D	GS	Group Separator	61	\$3D	=	93	\$5D	]	125	\$7D	}
30	\$1E	RS	Record Separator	62	\$3E	>	94	\$5E	^	126	\$7E	~
31	\$1F	US	Unit Separator	63	\$3F	?	95	\$5F	_	127	\$7F	DEL

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