

```

;=====
;
; CORE ROUTINES
;=====
; Core routines for the framework
- Peter 'Sig' Hewett
;
2016
;-----
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;-----
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;
VBL WAIT
;-----
-----
; Wait for the raster to reach line $f8 - if it's already
there, wait for
; the next screen blank. This prevents mistimings if the
code runs too fast
#region "WaitFrame"
WaitFrame
    lda VIC_RASTER_LINE        ; fetch the current raster
line
    cmp #$F8                    ; wait here till line #$f8
    beq WaitFrame

@WaitStep2
    lda VIC_RASTER_LINE
    cmp #$F8
    bne @WaitStep2
    rts
#endregion
;-----
-----
;
UPDATE TIMERS
;-----
-----
; 2 basic timers - a fast TIMER that is updated every
frame,
; and a SLOW_TIMER updated every 16 frames
;-----
-----
#region "UpdateTimers"

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UpdateTimers
    inc TIMER                ; increment TIMER by 1
    lda TIMER
    and #$0F                ; check if it's equal to
16
    beq @updateSlowTimer   ; if so we update
SLOW_TIMER
    rts

```

```

@updateSlowTimer
    inc SLOW_TIMER          ; increment slow timer
    rts

```

```

#endregion

```

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;-----
;
READ JOY 2
;-----
; Trying this a different way this time. Rather than
hitting the joystick registers then
; doing something every time - The results will be
stored in JOY_X and JOY_Y with values
; -1 to 1 , with 0 meaning 'no input' - I should be able
to just add this to a sprite for a
; simple move, while still being able to do an easy
check for more complicated movement
; later on
;-----

```

```

#region "ReadJoystick"

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```

ReadJoystick

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```

    lda #$00                ; Reset JOY X and Y
variables
    sta JOY_X
    sta JOY_Y

@testUp                    ; Test for Up pressed
    lda #%00000001         ; Mask for bit 0
    bit JOY_2              ; test bit 0 for press
    bne @testDown
    lda #$FF                ; set JOY_Y to -1 ($FF)
    sta JOY_Y

```

```

        jmp @testLeft                ; Can't be up AND down

@testDown                ; Test for Down
        lda #%00000010            ; Mask for bit 1
        bit JOY_2
        bne @testLeft
        lda #$01                  ; set JOY_Y to 1 ($01)
        sta JOY_Y

@testLeft                ; Test for Left
        lda #%00000100            ; Mask for bit 2
        bit JOY_2
        bne @testRight
        lda #$FF
        sta JOY_X
        rts                        ; Can't be left AND
right - no more tests

@testRight               ; Test for Right
        lda #%00001000            ; Mask for bit 3
        bit JOY_2
        bne @done
        lda #$01
        sta JOY_X
        rts                        ; no more checks

@done                    ; Nothing pressed
        rts

```

```
#endregion
```

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        ;-----
        ;
        JOYSTICK BUTTON PRESSED
        ;-----
        ; Notifies the state of the fire button on JOYSTICK 2.
        ; BUTTON_ACTION is set to one on a single press (that is
        when the button is released)
        ; BUTTON_PRESSED is set to 1 while the button is held
        down.
        ; So either a long press, or a single press can be
        accounted for.
        ; TODO I might put a 'press counter' in here to test how
        long the button is down for..

```

```

;-----
-----
#region "JoyButton"

JoyButton

    lda #1                ; checks for a
previous button action   ; and clears it
    cmp BUTTON_ACTION
if set
    bne @buttonTest

    lda #0
    sta BUTTON_ACTION

@buttonTest
    lda #$10              ; test bit #4
in JOY_2 Register
    bit JOY_2
    bne @buttonNotPressed

    lda #1                ; if it's
pressed - save the result ; and return -
    sta BUTTON_PRESSED   ; we want a single press
    rts                  ; so we need to
wait for the release

@buttonNotPressed

    lda BUTTON_PRESSED    ; and check to
see if it was pressed first ; if it was we
    bne @buttonAction     go and set BUTTON_ACTION
    rts

@buttonAction
    lda #0
    sta BUTTON_PRESSED
    lda #1
    sta BUTTON_ACTION

    rts

#endregion

```

```

;-----
;
COPY CHARACTER SET
;-----
; Copy the custom character set into the VIC Memory Bank
(2048 bytes)
; ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 = Source
; ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2 = Dest
;
; Returns A,X,Y and PARAM2 intact
;-----

```

```
#region "CopyChars"
```

```
CopyChars
```

```

saveRegs

ldx #$00 ; clear X, Y, A
and PARAM2
ldy #$00
lda #$00
sta PARAM2
@NextLine
lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),Y ; copy from
source to target
sta (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2),Y

inx ; increment x /
y
iny
cpx #$08 ; test for next
character block (8 bytes)
bne @NextLine ; copy next line
cpy #$00 ; test for edge
of page (256 wraps back to 0)
bne @PageBoundryNotReached

inc ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 + 1 ; if reached 256
bytes, increment high byte
inc ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2 + 1 ; of source and
target

@PageBoundryNotReached

```

```

        inc PARAM2                ; Only copy 254
characters (to keep irq vectors intact)
        lda PARAM2                ; If copying to
F000-FFFF block
        cmp #255
        beq @CopyCharactersDone
        ldx #$00
        jmp @NextLine

```

```
@CopyCharactersDone
```

```
    restoreRegs
```

```
    rts
```

```
#endregion
```

```

        ;-----
        ;
COPY SPRITE DATA
        ;-----
        ; Copies sprites from ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 to
ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2
        ; Sprites are copied in sets of 4
        ;-----

```

```
;#region "CopySprites"
```

```
;CopySprites
```

```

;    ldy #$00
;    ldx #$00

```

```

;    ;lda #<SPRITE_MEM
;    ;sta ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2
;    ;lda #>SPRITE_MEM
;    ;sta ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2 + 1

```

```

;    loadPointer ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2, SPRITE_MEM

```

```
;@SpriteLoop
```

```

;    lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),Y
;    sta (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2),Y
;    iny
;    bne @SpriteLoop
;    inx

```

```

;      inc ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 + 1
;      inc ZEROPAGE_POINTER_2 + 1
;      cpx #NUMBER_OF_SPRITES_DIV_4
;      bne @SpriteLoop

;      rts

;#endregion

;-----
;
; 8bit * 16bit = 16bit Multiply
;-----
; (Credit to White Flame for the code this is based on - much
better than my own attempt)
;
; Multiplies num1 * num2 and stores the result in W_PARAM1
;
; num1 LOW      = W_PARAM1
; num1 HIGH     = W_PARAM1 + 1
; num3 8 bit    = PARAM3
;
; Returns
;      WPARAM1 - Low byte / High byte of result
;-----

#region "Multiply16"
Multiply16

        saveRegs                ; Save registers A,X,Y
        lda PARAM3
        pha                    ; Save PARAM3

        lda #$00
        tay                    ; clear Y with 0
;      sty PARAM2                ; uncomment for 8bit * 8bit -
clears the high byte
        beq @enterLoop

@doAdd

        clc                    ; clear carry flag
        adc WPARAM1            ; num1 (Low byte) addition
        tax                    ; save result in X

        tya                    ; transfer high byte to A

```

```

        adc WPARAM1 + 1      ; num1 (high byte) addition
        tay                  ; Save result in Y
        txa                  ; restore low byte to A

@loop
        asl WPARAM1          ; num1 low byte * 2
        rol WPARAM1 + 1

@enterLoop                          ; accumulating multiply entry
point (A = Low, Y = High)
        lsr PARAM3
        bcs @doAdd
        bne @loop

                                ; At this point A and X contain
Low Byte result
                                ; Y contains High Byte result

        sta WPARAM1          ; Save results in W_PARAM1 as 16
bit word
        sty WPARAM1 + 1

        pla                  ; restore PARAM3
        sta PARAM3
        restoreRegs          ; restore registers A,X,Y
        rts

```

```
#endregion
```

```

;=====
;=====
;
QUICK PSUEDORANDOM 8 BIT GEN
;=====
;=====
; Very quick n dirty
;-----
-----

```

```
#region "Random8Bit"
```

```
Random8Bit
```

```

        lda seed
        asl
        bcc @no_eor
        eor #$cf
@no_eor

```



```
    sta seed  
    rts
```

```
seed      byte 0
```

```
#endregion
```