

```

;=====
;
; SPRITE ROUTINES
;=====
;
Peter 'Sig' Hewett
;
- 2016
; Routines for more advanced handling and manipulation of
sprites
;-----

;=====
;
MOVE SPRITE LEFT
;=====
; Moves a sprite left one pixel - using the whole screen (with
the X extended bit)
; X = number of hardware sprite to move (0 - 7) - Register is
left intact
;
; NOTE : to move a sprite multiple pixels, you call this
multiple times. One day I might have a crack
; at doing one for multiple pixels, but at this point I
don't think I could do one that would
; justify the extra code and provide a performance boost
to make it worthwhile.
;-----

; Fixed bug in the strange extended bit behavior. Flipping the
bit on negative flag sets it on $FF
; but also flips it on every other change from 128 ($80) to 255
($FF) making it flicker.
; Checking instead for 0 corrects this.
;-----

#region "MoveSpriteLeft"

MoveSpriteLeft
    lda SPRITE_POS_X,x          ; First check
for 0 (NOT negative)

```

```

    bne @decNoChange           ; branch if NOT
0
    dec SPRITE_POS_X,x        ; Decrement
Sprite X position by 1 (to $FF)

    lda BIT_TABLE,x          ; fetch the bit
needed to change for this sprite
    eor SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; use it as a
mask to flip the correct X extend bit
    sta SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; store teh data
then save it in the VIC II register
    sta VIC_SPRITE_X_EXTEND  ; $D011 - Sprite
extended X bits (one bit per sprite)
    jmp @noChangeInExtendedFlag ; Jump to saving
the X position

@decNoChange                 ; Not zero X so
we decrement
    dec SPRITE_POS_X,x
@noChangeInExtendedFlag
    txa                       ; copy X to the
accumulator (sprite number)
    asl                       ; shift it left
(multiply by 2)
    tay                       ; save it in Y
(to calculate the register to save to)

    lda SPRITE_POS_X,x        ; Load our
variable saved X position
    sta VIC_SPRITE_X_POS,y    ; save it in
$D000 offset by Y to the correct VIC
register                       ; sprite

                               ; Here we
decrement the Sprite delta - we moved
                               ; a pixel so the
delta goes down by one
    dec SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
    bmi @resetDelta          ; test for
change to negative
    rts                      ; if delta is
still > 0 we're done

@resetDelta

```

```

        lda #$07                                ; if delta falls
below 0  sta SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x                ; reset it to
        #$07 - one char
        dec SPRITE_CHAR_POS_X,x                ; delta has
reset - so decrement character position
        rts

#endregion

```

```

;=====
;
;
MOVE SPRITE RIGHT
;=====
;
; Moves a sprite right one pixel and adjusts the extended X bit
; if needed to carry to all the way
; across the screen.
; X = the number of the hardware sprite to move - this register
; is left intact
;
; NOTE : to move a sprite multiple pixels, this routine must be
; called multiple times
;-----

```

```

#region "MoveSpriteRight"

```

```

MoveSpriteRight
        inc SPRITE_POS_X,x                      ; increase
Sprite X position by 1
;        lda SPRITE_POS_X,x                    ; load the
sprite position
        bne @noChangeInExtendedFlag           ; if not #$00
then no change in x flag

        lda BIT_TABLE,x                        ; get the
correct bit to set for this sprite
        eor SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND                ; eor in the
extended bit (toggle it on or off)
        sta SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND                ; store the new
flags
        sta VIC_SPRITE_X_EXTEND                ; set it in the
VIC register

```

```

@noChangeInExtendedFlag

```

```

        txa                                ; transfer the
sprite # to A
        asl                                ; multiply it by
2
        tay                                ; transfer the
result to Y

        lda SPRITE_POS_X,x                ; copy the new
position to our variable
        sta VIC_SPRITE_X_POS,y           ; update the
correct X position register in the VIC

                                           ; Our X position
                                           ; increases by 1

        inc SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
        lda SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
        and #%0111                        ; Mask it to 0-7
;      cmp #$08                          ; if it's
crossed over to 8, we reset it to 0
        beq @reset_delta
        rts                                ; if it hasn't
we're done
@reset_delta
;      lda #$00
        sta SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x         ; reset delta to
0 - this means we've crossed a
        inc SPRITE_CHAR_POS_X,x         ; a character
boundry, so increase our CHAR position
        rts

#endregion

;=====
;
MOVE SPRITE UP
;=====
; Up and down have no special considerations to consider - they
wrap at 255
; X = number of hardware sprite to move
;-----
#region "MoveSpriteUp"

```

MoveSpriteUp

```

        dec SPRITE_POS_Y,x           ; decrement the
sprite position variable

        txa                           ; copy the
sprite number to A
        asl                           ; multiply it by
2
        tay                           ; transfer it to
Y

        lda SPRITE_POS_Y,x           ; load the
sprite position for this sprite
        sta VIC_SPRITE_Y_POS,y       ; send it to the
correct VIC register - $D001 + y

                                           ; Y position has
decreased, so our delta decreases
        dec SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x
        bmi @reset_delta             ; test to see if
it drops to negative
        rts                           ; if not we're
done
@reset_delta
        lda #$07                     ; reset the
delta to 0
        sta SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x
        dec SPRITE_CHAR_POS_Y,x      ; if delta
resets, we've crossed a character border
        rts

#endregion

;=====
;
; MOVE SPRITE DOWN
;=====
; Much the same
; X = number of hardware sprite to move
;-----
#region "MoveSpriteDown"

```

MoveSpriteDown

```
    inc SPRITE_POS_Y,x           ; increment the
y pos variable for this sprite
```

*it looks kinda naked.....*

```
    txa
    asl
    tay
```

```
    lda SPRITE_POS_Y,x
    sta VIC_SPRITE_Y_POS,y
```

```
    inc SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x
    lda SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x
    cmp #$08
    beq @reset_delta
    rts
```

@reset\_delta

```
    lda #$00
    sta SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x
    inc SPRITE_CHAR_POS_Y,x
    rts
```

#endregion

```
;  
=====
```

*SPRITE TO CHAR POS*

```
;  
=====
```

*; Puts a sprite at the position of character X Y. Calculates the  
proper sprite coords from the  
; screen memory position then sets it there directly.  
; The primary use of this is the initial positioning of any  
sprite as it will align it with the  
; proper delta set up.  
;  
; PARAM 1 = Character x pos (column)  
; PARAM 2 = Character y pos (row)  
; X = sprite number  
;-----  
-----*

#region "SpriteToCharPos"

SpriteToCharPos

```

        lda BIT_TABLE,x           ; Lookup the bit for
this sprite number (0-7)
        eor #$ff                 ; flip all bits (invert
the byte %0001 would become %1110)
        and SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; mask out the X extend
bit for this sprite
        sta SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; store the result back
- we've erased just this sprites bit
        sta VIC_SPRITE_X_EXTEND  ; store this in the VIC
register for extended X bits

        lda PARAM1              ; load the X pos in
character coords (the column)
        sta SPRITE_CHAR_POS_X,x  ; store it in the
character X position variable
        cmp #30                 ; if X is less than 30,
no need set the extended bit
        bcc @noExtendedX

        lda BIT_TABLE,x         ; look up the the bit
for this sprite number
        ora SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; OR in the X extend
values - we have set the correct bit
        sta SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND  ; Store the results back
in the X extend variable
        sta VIC_SPRITE_X_EXTEND  ; and the VIC X extend
register

@noExtendedX

; Setup our Y register
so we transfer X/Y values to the ; correct VIC register
for this sprite
        txa                     ; first, transfer the
sprite number to A
        asl                     ; multiply it by 2
(shift left)
        tay                     ; then store it in Y
; (note : see how VIC
sprite pos registers are ordered ; to understand why I'm
doing this)

        lda PARAM1              ; load in the X Char
position
        asl                     ; 3 x shift left =
multiplication by 8

```

```

    asl
    asl
    clc
    adc #24 - SPRITE_DELTA_OFFSET_X ; add the edge of screen
(24) minus the delta offset
                                           ; to the rough center 8
pixels (1 char) of the sprite

    sta SPRITE_POS_X,x                    ; save in the correct
sprite pos x variable
    sta VIC_SPRITE_X_POS,y                ; save in the correct
VIC sprite pos register

    lda PARAM2                            ; load in the y char
position (rows)
    sta SPRITE_CHAR_POS_Y,x                ; store it in the
character y pos for this sprite
    asl                                    ; 3 x shift left =
multiplication by 8
    asl
    asl
    clc
    adc #50 - SPRITE_DELTA_OFFSET_Y ; add top edge of screen
(50) minus the delta offset
    sta SPRITE_POS_Y,x                    ; store in the correct
sprite pos y variable
    sta VIC_SPRITE_Y_POS,y                ; and the correct VIC
sprite pos register

    lda #0
    sta SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x                ;set both x and y delta
values to 0 - we are aligned
    sta SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA,x                ;on a character border
(for the purposes of collisions)
    rts

```

```
#endregion
```

```

;=====
;
;
SHIFT SPRITE DELTA
;=====
; Shift the sprite delta in a direction (left,right,up,down)
without moving the actual sprite

```



```

;-----
;-----
; A = direction (same as SCROLL_DIRECTION : 1 = Right / 2 = Left
/ 3 = up / 4 = down)
; X = sprite to shift
;-----
;-----

```

```

#region "ShiftSpriteDelta"

```

```

ShiftDeltaRight

```

```

    inc SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
    lda SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
    and #%00000111
    sta SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x
    rts

```

```

ShiftDeltaLeft

```

```

    dec SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x           ; Decrement the
Delta X for the sprite
    lda SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x           ; load Delta
    and #%00000111                     ; adjust it to
a 0-7 value
    sta SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA,x           ; save the value
    rts

```

```

#endregion

```

```

;=====
;=====

```

```

;
SET SPRITE IMAGE
;=====
;=====

```

```

; Sets the sprite image for a hardware sprite, and sets up its
pointers for both screens
;-----
;-----

```

```

; A = Sprite image number
; X = Hardware sprite
;
; Leaves registers intact
;-----
;-----

```

```

#region "SetSpriteImage"

```

```

SetSpriteImage

```

```

        pha

        clc
        adc #SPRITE_BASE           ; Sprite image =
image num + base
        sta SPRITE_POINTER_BASE1,x
        sta SPRITE_POINTER_BASE2,x

        pla

        rts

#endregion

;=====
;
; SPRITE ANIMATION ROUTINES
;=====

;=====
;
; INIT SPRITE ANIM
;-----
;
; Setup and initialize a sprites animations
;
; X = Sprite number
; ZERO_PAGE_POINTER_1 = animation list address
;
; Modifies A,Y
;-----
;-----
#region "InitSpriteAnim"
InitSpriteAnim

        lda #1                   ; Reset Anim counter to
first frame
        sta SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x

        txa                       ; copy sprite number to
A

```

```

        asl                ; multiply it by 2 (so
we can index a word)
        tay                ; transfer result to Y

        lda ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 ; Store the address for
the animlist
        sta SPRITE_ANIMATION,y ; in the correct 'slot'
for this sprite
        lda ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 + 1
        sta SPRITE_ANIMATION + 1,y

        ldy #0            ; First byte in the list
is the timer
        lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y ; fetch it
        sta SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x ; store it in this
sprites timer slot

        iny                ; increment Y to 1 - the
first anim frame
        lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y ; load it

; right now we have the
; and the sprite number
; what we need to use
        SetSpriteImage
        jsr SetSpriteImage

        cpx #0            ; if the sprite = 0,
then we are setting the player sprite
        beq @secondSprite ; the player uses 2
sprites

        rts

@secondSprite
; We don't need to set
all the info for this sprite
        inx                ; increment X to the
next hardware sprite

        clc                ; add one to the current
anim frame number

```

```

        adc #1                                ; because our background
sprite is the next frame.

        jsr SetSpriteImage                    ; Now set the sprite
image

        rts

#endRegion
;=====
;
; ANIMATE SPRITE
;-----
;-----
; Animate an individual sprite. Taking data from it's Anim List,
updating it's variables
; and updating it's animation frame
;
; It can currently handle loop, play once, and ping-pong
animations
;
; X = sprite number to animate
;
; Modifies : Y, ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1
;
;-----
#region "AnimateSprites"
AnimateSprite
        ;-----
        ; First - do we need to animate this sprite at all?
Check the TIMER

        lda SPRITE_ANIM_PLAY                  ; return if anim
paused
        bne @start
        rts
@start

        lda SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x              ; load the anim
timer mask
        bne @timerCheck                      ; is our timer
turned off? (set to 0)

        rts

```

```

@timerCheck
    and #%00001111                ; mask out the
upper half byte (extra info)
    and TIMER                      ; and the mask
against the timer
    beq @update                    ; if the result
isn't 0 - return
    rts
@update
    ;-----
    ; First we need to fetch this sprites anim list.

    txa                            ; put the sprite
number in A
    asl                            ; multiply by 2
(to lookup a word)
    tay                            ; store the
result in Y

    lda SPRITE_ANIMATION,y         ; fetch the
address to the sprites Anim List
    sta ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1        ; and store it
in ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1
    lda SPRITE_ANIMATION + 1,y
    sta ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 + 1

    ;-----
    ; Next - increment (or decrement for PING PONG) the
animation counter

    lda SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x       ; check for the
MSB in the timer, if it's set
    bpl @incTimer                ; we count down
instead

    dec SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x       ; decrement anim
counter and continue as normal
    jmp @zerocheck
@incTimer
    inc SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x       ; increment the
counter
@zerocheck
    lda SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x       ; fetch it so we
can do an end test

```

```

        beq @resetPong                ; it should
NEVER be zero, unless it's a PING_PONG
back to zero as the first bytes
timer mask

        tay                          ; use as an
index to load the current frame from the
        lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y   ; animlist

        bpl @setImage                ; Test to make
sure the frame is positive (0-128)
and the MSB is set, then it's the
which we use to tell us the type of
to do when we reach the end)

        cmp #TYPE_LOOP               ; Check to see
what type of anim this is
        beq @resetLoop

        cmp #TYPE_PING_PONG
        beq @resetPing

;-----
---PLAY_ONCE_ANIM
doesn't get reset
        lda #0                       ; We set the
anim timer to 0, so it never updates
        sta SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x
        lda #$FF                     ; We set the
count to -1 ($FF) as something our
        sta SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x     ; code can check
to see if a once only is finished
        rts

;-----
PING_PONG_ANIM
the end of the animlist
@resetPing
        lda SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x
        eor #%10000000              ; flip bit 7 in
the timer to start 0 check

```

```

decrementing
    sta SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x
counter

    lda SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x
    sec
    sbc #2
from the anim counter
    sta SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x
result
    tay
    lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y
sprite frame

sprite image

sprite number

image(s)
    jmp @setImage

@resetPong
the above
    lda SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x
    eor #%10000000
(MSB) to count forwards
    sta SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER,x
timer

    lda #2
2
    sta SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x
counter
    tay
    lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y
sprite image
    jmp @setImage
;-----
-----LOOP_ANIM
@resetLoop
    lda #1
counter to the first frame
    sta SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT,x
    tay
first frame
    lda (ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1),y
; and turn on
; save the new
; subtract 2
; and save the
; lookup the new
; A now has the
; X has the
; so we set the
; The reverse of
; flip bit 7
; save the new
; skip to frame
; save the new
; load the new
; reset the
; now fetch the

```

@setImage

```
-----  
-----  
    ; Set the sprite to it's new image - A currently  
contains the count  
    ; ZEROPAGE_POINTER_1 has the address of the sprites  
animlist  
  
                                     ; A = correct  
sprite image, X = sprite number,  
                                     ; so we're ready  
to set our new sprite image  
    jsr SetSpriteImage  
  
    cpx #0                             ; if sprite is 0  
, it's the player sprite  
    beq @setSecondSprite                ; so we need to  
set a second sprite  
    rts
```

@setSecondSprite

```
    clc  
    adc #1                             ; add one to the  
frame  
    inx                                 ; add one to the  
sprite number  
  
    jsr SetSpriteImage  
    dex  
  
    rts
```

#endregion

```
-----  
-----  
;=====
```

;

DATA AND TABLES

```
;=====
```

;

```
-----  
-----  
;
```

SPRITE POINTER TABLES



```

;-----
;-----

; Lookup tables
for setting Sprite Pointers for the
screens
; correct

SPRITE_POINTER_BASE1 = SCREEN1_MEM + $3f8
SPRITE_POINTER_BASE2 = SCREEN2_MEM + $3f8

;-----
;-----
;=====
=====
;
SPRITE HANDLING DATA
;=====
=====

SPRITE_IS_ACTIVE
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
;

Hardware sprite X position
SPRITE_POS_X
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
; Delta

X position (0-7) - within a char
SPRITE_POS_X_DELTA
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00

SPRITE_CHAR_POS_X
pos X - sprite position in character
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
; Char
(0-40)
; coords

SPRITE_DELTA_TRIM_X
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
; Trim
delta for better collisions

SPRITE_POS_X_EXTEND
extended flag for X positon > 255
    byte $00
; bits
0-7 correspond to sprite numbers

```

```

SPRITE_POS_Y                                     ;
Hardware sprite Y position
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
SPRITE_POS_Y_DELTA
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00
SPRITE_CHAR_POS_Y
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00

SPRITE_DIRECTION_X
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00      ; Direction of
the sprite (-1 0 1)
SPRITE_DIRECTION_Y
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00

SPRITE_ANIM_TIMER
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00      ; Timing and
playback direction for current anim
SPRITE_ANIM_COUNT
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00      ; Position in
the anim list
SPRITE_ANIM_PLAY
    byte $00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00,$00      ; Currently
animated or paused? (TO DO - single byte and use BIT_TABLE)

; Pointer to
current animation table
SPRITE_ANIMATION
    word $0000,$0000,$0000,$0000
    word $0000,$0000,$0000,$0000
;=====
=====
;
SPRITE ANIMATION TABLES
;=====
=====
; Anims are held in a block of data containing info and a list
of anim frames.
; byte 0 = Timing mask:
;     The lower 4 bits contain a mask we will and with the
master timer, if the result is
;     is 0 we will go to the next frame
;     valid values are those that use all bits (1,3,5,7,15)
.
;     Bit 7 is used for the direction of the animation (in
ping pong anims). if we set it
;     we can then use bmi (Branch MInus) to see if we count
backwards instead of forwards

```



```
byte TYPE_LOOP
```