

MACHINE LANGUAGE MENU MASTER

TIPS 'N TECHNIQUES

Add the professional touch of AppleWorks-like menus to your machine language programs, with this easy-to-use routine.

Menu Master is a machine language subroutine that allows you to create AppleWorks-like menus easily and add them to your machine language programs. It can handle up to 23 menu entries, and more if you use submenus.

The type of menu created by Menu Master is usually called an "inverse bar" menu, because the selected menu item is displayed in inverse. The user can move the inverse bar up and down through the menu by pressing the arrow keys, or by typing in the number of a menu item. The user accepts a menu selection by pressing Return. Menu Master takes care of all the details involved in handling the menu, including numbering the items. All you must do is set up a few parameters and call the Menu Master subroutine.

USING MENU MASTER

To use Menu Master in your own programs, you must set up a short parameter list. Table 1 shows the format of the param-

eter list. The first three parameters indicate the default menu item, the horizontal position, and the vertical position of the menu, respectively. The fourth parameter indicates the number of items in the menu. The fourth parameter is followed by a list of addresses,

Menu Master takes care of all the details involved in handling the menu, including numbering the items.

one for each menu item. Each address must point to the text for a menu item. The text must be stored in ASCII-terminated format, which means that the last character of the string should have the high bit cleared. The Merlin assembler uses the DCI pseudo-opcode to create this type of text string, the S-C Macro Assembler uses .AT, and other assemblers have their own syntaxes (check your manual). If you can't create ASCII-terminated strings with your assembler, you may terminate the strings with a zero. The routine will still work, but it uses an extra

byte of memory. Another alternative is to hand-code the last byte of the string using the HEX pseudo-op. The text may be upper-case or lower-case; Menu Master automatically converts it to upper-case when it is highlighted, to avoid problems with Mouse-Text characters.

Once you have set up the parameter list according to your needs, your program must load the Accumulator with the low byte of the address of the parameter list, and the X-Register with the high byte of the address of the parameter list. Call the Menu Master subroutine with a JSR. When it returns, the Accumulator will contain the number of the menu item selected. If Escape has been pressed, the Accumulator will contain \$FF. If there is an error in the parameter list (e.g., too many entries), the Accumulator will contain a \$00.

ENTERING THE PROGRAM

The listings for Menu Master appear in the Program Listings section at the end of the magazine.

To enter the Menu Master demonstration (Listing 1), either type the assembly source code into your assembler and assemble the program, or enter the hexadecimal code from the Monitor and save it with:

BSAVE MENU,AS8000,LS281

TABLE 1: Parameter List Format

Label	Parameters	Function
	HEX S	S is the starting menu item, the one that will be highlighted when the menu is first displayed.
	HEX X	X is the starting horizontal position of the menu (HTAB).
	HEX Y	Y is the starting vertical position of the menu (VTAB).
	HEX N	N is the number of menu items.
	DA AD1	AD1 is the address of the first item's text.
	...	Addresses for each item go here
	DA ADn	ADn is the address of the last item's text.

For help with entering *Nibble* programs, see "A Welcome to New *Nibble* Readers" at the beginning of this issue.

To run the demo, simply type BRUN MENU. A short three-item menu is displayed, and you can choose from Quit to BASIC, A Brief Synopsis, and Something Else. Quit to BASIC returns you to AppleSoft. A Brief Synopsis displays a short message about Menu Master, and Something Else displays the phrase "Something Else..."

To extract the Menu Master subroutine itself from Listing 1, you should delete lines 1-75. The resulting assembly source code can then be added to your own program, where you can set up your own parameter lists (you must have an assembler to do this, of course).

HOW IT WORKS

The Demonstration Portion

Lines 1-72 of Listing 1 demonstrate the use of the Menu Master subroutine in lines 76-315. Lines 11-15 set up some standard equates. Line 17 clears the screen, and then lines 18-25 display the copyright notice and the user prompt. Lines 26-27 position the cursor on line 4 prior to calling the Menu Master subroutine. The address of the parameter list (lines 53-61) is loaded into the A and X Registers, and the menu subroutine is called in line 30. Lines 31-32 check whether Escape has been pressed, and if so, restart the program. Lines 33-34 check whether the first menu item (Quit to BASIC) has been selected, and if so, the program ends by calling WRMSTRT at \$3D0.

Lines 36-43 handle the second menu item by displaying a short message and then waiting for a keypress before returning to the start of the program. Lines 44-49 are similar, but display the message corresponding to the third menu item.

Lines 53-61 are the parameter list, and lines 62-72 contain the various messages the program uses.

The Menu Subroutine

The menu subroutine starts in line 151 by storing the address of the parameter list in the zero page locations, PARM and PARM+1 (\$FE,\$FF). This address is used throughout the routine to access the data in the parameter list. Lines 153-173 set up the routine's variables. If there are more than 23 menu items, the routine returns a zero to indicate an error condition. Lines 158-212 display the menu on the screen, according to the data in the parameter list. When a menu item is highlighted, \$3F is stored in INVFLG, and \$DF is stored in MASK. These two values result in upper-case inverse letters.

Lines 213-263 handle all the possible keypresses. If an invalid key is pressed, the BELL routine (lines 272-282) produces the standard ProDOS beep.

Lines 289-315 contain a generic print routine that is used to display all the text for menu items and prompts. You can use it from your own program as well. To call it, load the low byte of the address of the text you want to display into the Accumulator, and the high byte of the address into the X-Register. Call the print routine with a JSR. The print routine takes into account the values of INVFLG and MASK, so you can convert lower-case to upper-case by storing a SDF in MASK, and you can display inverse letters by storing a \$3F in INVFLG. To return to normal text, store a \$FF in both INVFLG and MASK.

Listing 1 for Machine Language Menu Master MENU

```

1 .....
2 * MENU .....
3 * BY CHRIS MEYER .....
4 * COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 .....
5 * BY MICROSPARC, INC. ....
6 * CONCORD, MA 01742 .....
7 .....
8 * MERLIN ASSEMBLER .....
9 .....
10 * Absolute Equates .....
11 WRMSTRT = $3D0 ;Enter BASIC
12 HOME = $FC58 ;Clear the screen
13 RDKEY = $FD0C ;Read a character
14 PRBYTE = $FDDA ;Print a byte in A-reg
15 TABV = $FB5B .....
16 .....
17 START JSR HOME ;Clear the screen
18 LDA #<COPYR
19 LDX #>COPYR
20 JSR PRINT
21 LDA #23
22 JSR TABV
23 LDA #<TEXT
24 LDX #>TEXT
25 JSR PRINT
26 LDA #4
27 JSR TABV
28 LDA #<PARMS
29 LDX #>PARMS
30 JSR MENU ;Call the menu subroutine
31 CMP #5FF
32 BEQ START
33 CMP #301
34 BNE START1
35 JMP WRMSTRT
36 START1 CMP #582
37 BNE START2
38 JSR HOME
39 LDA #<TEXT2
40 LDX #>TEXT2
41 JSR PRINT
42 JSR RDKEY
43 JMP START
44 START2 JSR HOME
45 LDA #<TEXT3
46 LDX #>TEXT3
47 JSR PRINT
48 JSR RDKEY
49 JMP START
50 *
51 * The parameter list
52 *
53 PARM HEX 01
54 HEX 0A05
55 HEX 03
56 DA ENTRY1
57 DA ENTRY2
58 DA ENTRY3
59 ENTRY1 DCI "Quit to BASIC"
60 ENTRY2 DCI "Very Brief Synopsis"
61 ENTRY3 DCI "Something Else"
62 F9 A0 C2 F2 E9 E5 E6 A0
63 D3 F9 EE EF F0 F3 E9 73
64 D3 EF ED 61 ENTRY3 DCI "Something Else"
65 E5 F4 E8 E9 EE E7 A0 C5
66 EC F3 65
67 C1 F2 F2 62 TEXT DCI "Arrows to move or Return to select."
68 EF F7 F3 A0 F4 E5 E6 ED
69 EF F6 E5 A0 EF F2 A0 D2
70 E5 F4 F5 F2 EE A0 F4 EF
71 A0 F3 E5 EC E5 E3 F4 2E
72 CD E5 EE 63 TEXT2 ASC "Menu Master: A menu subroutine callable"
73 F5 A0 CD E1 F3 F4 E5 F2
74 8A A0 C1 A0 ED E5 EE F5
75 A0 F3 F5 E2 F2 EF F5 F4
76 E9 EE E5 A0 E3 E1 EC EC
77 E1 E2 EC E5
78 8D HEX 8D
79 E6 F2 EF 65 DCI "from machine language."

```

```

807: ED A0 ED E1 E3 E8 E9 EE
80F: E5 A0 EC E1 EE E7 F5 E1
8E7: E7 E5 2E
8EA: D3 EF ED 66 TEXT3 DCI "Something else..."
8ED: E5 F4 E8 E9 EE E7 A0 E5
8F5: EC F3 E5 AE AE 2E
8FB: CD E5 EE 67 COPYR ASC "Menu Master Demo"
8FE: F5 A0 CD E1 F3 F4 E5 F2
896: A0 C4 E5 ED EF
89B: 8D 68 HEX 8D
89C: E2 F9 A0 69 ASC "by Chris Meyer"
89F: C3 E8 F2 E9 F3 A0 CD E5
817: F9 E5 F2
81A: 8D 70 HEX 8D
81B: C3 EF F0 71 ASC "Copyright 1987 by MicroSPARC, Inc."
81E: F9 F2 E9 E7 E8 F4 A0 B1
8126: B9 B8 B7 A0 E2 F9 A0 CD
812E: E9 E3 F2 EF D3 D0 C1 D2
8136: C3 AC A0 C9 EE E3 AE
813D: 8D 00
72 HEX 8D00
73
74 * NOTE: Delete lines 1-75 to get
75 * the MENU subroutine alone *
76
77 * Machine Language Menu *
78 * Master *
79
80 *
81 * Zero page equates
82
83 CH = $24
84 CV = $25
85 INVFLG = $32
86 PRNT = $F5
87 LEN = $F7
88 LIN = $F8
89 ENTRIES = $F9
90 CURRENT = $FA
91 CH2 = $FB
92 MASK = $FC
93 POS = $FD
94 PARM = $FE
95
96 * Absolute equates
97
98 KBD = $C000 ;Keyboard data
99 STROBE = $C010 ;Keyboard strobe
100 SPKR = $C030 ;Click speaker
101 VTABZ = $FC24 ;Vtab to cv
102 WAIT = $FCAB ;Wait routine
103 COUT = $FDED ;Output character
104
105 * MENU: This is an automatic
106 * menu routine that can be called
107 * by machine language routines.
108 * Enter with A-reg,X-reg set to
109 * the address of the parameter
110 * list. The parameter list is
111 * constructed like this:
112
113 * HEX 01 (This is the current
114 * menu selection)
115 * HEX 0F05 (This is the X and Y
116 * screen position)
117 * HEX 05 (This is the number of
118 * menu entries)
119 * DA ENTRY1 (Address to text of
120 * first menu entry)
121 * DA ENTRY2
122 * ...
123 * DA ENTRY5
124
125 * The text menu entries must
126 * have the last character
127 * inverted using the "DCI"
128 * pseudo-opcode like this:
129
130 * ENTRY1 DCI "Quit"
131 * ENTRY2 DCI "Edit"
132 * ENTRY3 DCI "Save"
133 * ENTRY4 DCI "Load"
134 * ENTRY5 DCI "Print"
135
136 * Note: If you are using
137 * lowercase in your menu entries
138 * don't worry about the inverse
139 * as the routine will convert
140 * inverse lowercase to uppercase.
141
142 * Note: Be sure and do a HOME by
143 * JSR to $FC58 before calling
144 * this routine.
145
146 * This routine returns with the
147 * A-reg containing the entry
148 * number selected or if "ESC" was
149 * pressed, a $FF is returned.
150

```

```

813F: 85 FE 151 MENU STA PARM
8141: 86 FF 152 STX PARM+1
8143: A0 00 153 LDY #50
8145: B1 FE 154 LDA (PARM),Y
8147: 85 FD 155 STA POS
8149: 88 156 DEY
814A: 84 FC 157 STY MASK
814C: A0 01 158 LDY #51
814E: 84 FA 159 STY CURRENT
8150: B1 FE 160 LDA (PARM),Y
8152: 85 24 161 STA CH
8154: 85 FB 162 STA CH2
8156: C8 163 INY
8157: B1 FE 164 LDA (PARM),Y
8159: 85 25 165 STA CV
815B: 20 24 FC 166 JSR VTABZ
815E: C8 167 INY
815F: B1 FE 168 LDA (PARM),Y
8161: 85 F9 169 STA ENTRIES
8163: C9 18 170 CMP #24
8165: 90 03 171 BCC MENU6
8167: A9 00 172 LDA #50
8169: 60 173 RTS
816A: E6 F9 174 MENU6 INC ENTRIES
816C: A9 00 175 LDA #50
816E: 85 FB 176 STA LIN
8170: C8 177 INY
8171: A5 FA 178 MENU2 LDA CURRENT
8173: C5 FD 179 CMP POS
8175: D0 08 180 BNE MENU3
8177: A9 3F 181 LDA #53F
8179: 85 32 182 STA INVFLG
817B: A9 FD 183 LDA #5DF
817D: 85 FC 184 STA MASK
817F: E6 FB 185 MENU3 INC LIN
8181: A6 FB 186 LOX LIN
8183: CA 187 DEX
8184: B0 1F 82 188 LDA NUMLET,X
8187: 20 ED FD 189 JSR COUT
818A: A9 AE 190 LDA #". "
818C: 20 ED FD 191 JSR COUT
818F: A9 A0 192 LDA #5A0
8191: 20 ED FD 193 JSR COUT
8194: B1 FE 194 LDA (PARM),Y
8196: 48 195 PHA
8197: C8 196 INY
8198: B1 FE 197 LDA (PARM),Y
819A: C8 198 INY
819B: AA 199 TAX
819C: 68 200 PLA
819D: 20 53 82 201 JSR PRINTA
81A0: A9 80 202 LDA #5B0
81A2: 20 ED FD 203 JSR COUT
81A5: A5 FB 204 LDA CH2
81A7: 85 24 205 STA CH
81A9: A9 FF 206 LDA #5FF
81AB: 85 32 207 STA INVFLG
81AD: 85 FC 208 STA MASK
81AF: E6 FA 209 INC CURRENT
81B1: A5 FA 210 LDA CURRENT
81B3: C5 F9 211 CMP ENTRIES
81B5: 90 BA 212 BCC MENU2
81B7: AD 00 C0 213 MENU4 LDA KBD
81BA: 10 FB 214 BPL MENU4
81BC: 2C 10 C0 215 BIT STROBE
81BF: C9 9B 216 CMP #59B
81C1: F0 3E 217 BEQ MENU5C
81C3: C9 88 218 CMP #58B
81C5: F0 3D 219 BEQ MENU5B
81C7: C9 95 220 CMP #595
81C9: F0 45 221 BEQ MENU5D
81CB: C9 88 222 CMP #58B
81CD: F0 35 223 BEQ MENU5C
81CF: C9 8A 224 CMP #58A
81D1: F0 3D 225 BEQ MENU5D
81D3: C9 8D 226 CMP #58D
81D5: F0 23 227 BEQ MENU5A
81D7: C9 81 228 CMP #5B1
81D9: 90 19 229 BCC MENU5
81DB: C9 8A 230 CMP #5BA
81DD: 90 0A 231 BCC MENU7
81DF: C9 C0 232 CMP #5C0
81E1: 90 11 233 BCC MENU5
81E3: C9 CF 234 CMP #5CF
81E5: D0 0D 235 BCS MENU5
81E7: E9 06 236 SBC #56
81E9: 38 237 MENU7 SEC
81EA: E9 80 238 SBC #5B0
81EC: C5 F9 239 CMP ENTRIES
81EE: B0 04 240 BCS MENU5
81F0: 85 FD 241 STA POS
81F2: D0 28 242 BNE MENU5JMP
81F4: 20 36 82 243 JSR BELL
81F7: 4C 87 81 244 JMP MENU4

```

Listing 1 for Machine Language Menu Master

MENU (continued)

```

81FA: A0 00 245 MENUACP LDY #50
81FC: A5 FD 246 LDA POS
81FE: 91 FE 247 STA (PARM),Y
8200: 60 248 RTS
8201: A9 FF 249 MENUESC LDA #5FF
8203: 60 250 RTS
8204: C6 FD 251 MENUBCK DEC POS
8206: D0 14 252 BNE MENUJMP
8208: A5 F9 253 LDA ENTRIES
820A: 85 FD 254 STA POS
820C: C6 FD 255 DEC POS
820E: D0 0C 256 BNE MENUJMP
8210: E6 FD 257 MENUFWD INC POS
8212: A5 FD 258 LDA POS
8214: C5 F9 259 CMP ENTRIES
8216: 90 04 260 BCC MENUJMP
8218: A9 01 261 LDA #1
821A: 85 FD 262 STA POS
821C: 4C 4C 81 263 MENUJMP JMP MENUJ
821F: B1 82 83 264 NUMLET ASC "123456789A"
8222: B4 85 B6 87 B8 B9 C1
8229: C2 C3 C4 265 ASC "BCDEFGHIJK"
822C: C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 CA CB
8233: CC CD CE 266 ASC "LMN"

```

```

267 *
268 * BELL: This routine is directly
269 * from the Apple Workbench Manual
270 * It produces a "soft" bell.
271 *

```

```

8236: A9 20 272 BELL LDA #520
8238: 85 F7 273 STA LEN
823A: A9 02 274 BELL1 LDA #52
823C: 20 A8 FC 275 JSR WAIT
823F: 80 30 C0 276 STA SPKR
8242: A9 24 277 LDA #524
8244: 20 A8 FC 278 JSR WAIT
8247: 80 30 C0 279 STA SPKR
824A: C6 F7 280 DEC LEN
824C: D0 EC 281 BNE BELL1
824E: 60 282 RTS
283 *
284 * PRINT: Prints characters
285 * starting at A-reg,X-reg until
286 * a positive character (less than
287 * $80) is encountered.

```

```

288 *
824F: A0 FF 289 PRINT LDY #5FF
8251: 84 FC 290 STY MASK
8253: 85 F5 291 PRINTA STA PRNT
8255: 86 F6 292 STX PRNT+1
8257: 98 293 TYA
8258: 48 294 PHA
8259: A0 00 295 LDY #50
825B: 81 F5 296 P1 LDA (PRNT),Y
825D: 10 10 297 RPL P2
825F: C9 E1 298 CMP #5E1
8261: 90 06 299 BCC P3
8263: C9 FB 300 CMP #5FB
8265: 80 02 301 BCS P3
8267: 25 FC 302 AND MASK
8269: 20 ED FD 303 P3 JSR COUT
826C: C8 304 INY
826D: D0 EC 305 BNE P1
826F: 09 80 306 P2 ORA #580
8271: C9 E1 307 CMP #5E1
8273: 90 06 308 BCC P4
8275: C9 FB 309 CMP #5FB
8277: 80 02 310 BCS P4
8279: 25 FC 311 AND MASK
827B: 20 ED FD 312 P4 JSR COUT
827E: 68 313 PLA
827F: A8 314 TAY
8280: 60 315 RTS

```

--End assembly, 641 bytes. Errors: 0

END OF LISTING 1

KEY PERFECT 5.0 RUN ON MENU

```

=====
CODE - 5.0  ADDR# - ADDR#  CODE - 4.0
-----
1A821AC6  8000 - 804F  2A29
A247964E  8050 - 809F  264E
3F8ED55F  80A0 - 80EF  28E7
46AD7787  80F0 - 813F  29FD
78E1A067  8140 - 818F  24FA
39D23824  8190 - 81DF  29A5
F91A3883  81E0 - 822F  241F
CA5E2B05  8230 - 827F  2625
2A714F60  8280 - 8280  C0
9CFBEF38 = PROGRAM TOTAL = 0281

```