

This booklet contains information for advanced programmers who want to modify the keypad handler program or create their own program to read data from the keypad. The *ATARI® CX85™ Numerical Keypad Owner's Guide* contains additional information with which you should be familiar.

## Modifying the Keypad Handler Program

The diskette that came with this package contains a keypad handler program which is written with the ATARI Macro Assembler AMAC. You can modify or rewrite this program with the Program-Text Editor. When your modifications are complete, reassemble the code with AMAC using a unique filename.

### Hardware Notes: Keypad Interface and Timing

The keypad uses eight signals on the controller port. Positive 5 volts (+5 v) is on pin 7, and signal ground on pin 8. A 5-bit binary code is presented on pins 1 through 5, corresponding to the signals FWD, BACK, LEFT, RIGHT and BPOT. A data valid signal, presented on pin 6, corresponds to TRIGGER. TRIGGER goes low to indicate a valid code.

Timing is as follows:

- With no key pressed, the code for the previously pressed key remains on pins 1 through 5 and TRIGGER remains high (logic 1 or True).
- When a key is pressed, the TRIGGER signal goes low (logic 0 or False) and the keycode for that key is established on pins 1 through 5.
- TRIGGER stays low as long as the key remains pressed. When the key is released, TRIGGER returns high but the keycode does not change.
- Two-key rollover handles simultaneous or multiple keystrokes. If one or more additional keys are pressed while the first key is still pressed, nothing happens; the additional keys are locked out. When the first key is released, TRIGGER goes high and the scanning electronics searches for the next active key in the sequence. TRIGGER then goes low and the new keycode is presented.

After the system receives the TRIGGER signal there is a slight delay before BPOT data is valid. This can be compensated for by inserting a delay in your program. Details about this timing difference are provided on page 5.

## Software Notes

Signals generated by the keypad electronics are delivered to specific registers in your computer's memory through the joystick port. The keypad makes use of registers normally used for both joystick and paddle controllers. The sequence in which your program reads these signals and the operations your program performs on the signals are both important factors. TRIGGER must be read first to see if a key has been pressed. If a key has been pressed, it must be decoded. Four bits of the 5-bit keycode are sent to the joystick registers and the fifth bit is read through the paddle (BPOT) register. These bits must be manipulated and logically combined for your program to know which key has been pressed. Once the keypad key has been decoded, it can be associated with any key on the keyboard, or any operation for which your keypad handler is designed.

### Controller Port Selection

The handler program, as written, allows the keypad to work only through joystick port 2. However, it can be rewritten to allow the keypad to work through any one of the four controller ports. You'll have to modify the handler to use alternate registers or write those registers into a new program to recognize the port.

### Determining a Keypress

To determine if a key has been pressed, your program must read the OS shadow for the joystick controller port to which the keypad is connected.

For port 1 read STRIG0 (\$284).

For port 2 read STRIG1 (\$285).

For port 3 read STRIG2 (\$286).

For port 4 read STRIG3 (\$287).

Only the least significant bit is used (bit 0). If a key has been pressed, the LSB will contain a zero (0). If the bit contains a one (1) no key has been pressed. The remaining seven bits will contain zeroes.

## Decoding Keys

Once the STRIG value has been read and a data-valid signal exists, the incoming 5-bit code must be decoded. To do this, you must read the hardware registers, not the OS shadows. Read the joystick byte first.

Registers PORTA (\$D300) and PORTB (\$D301) pick up the first four incoming bits (see Figures 1 and 2). Depending on which port is selected, the bits will come into positions 1 through 4 (bits 0-3), or positions 5 through 8 (bits 4-7). They must be shifted to bits 0 through 3, and bits 4 through 7 must be forced to zero.

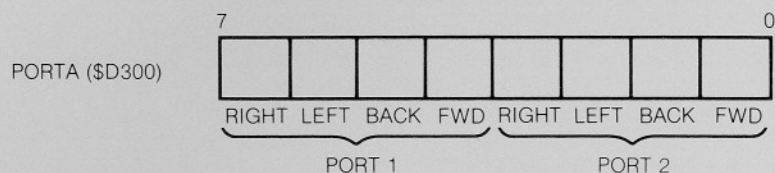


Figure 1

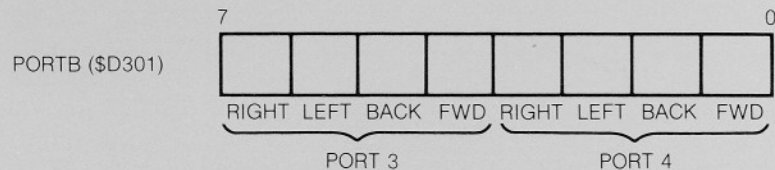


Figure 2

**Note:** All shifting and masking operations must be done in the accumulator—do not use memory address shift instructions.

BPOT is extracted from ALLPOT (\$D208)—see Figure 3. All bits in the byte, except the bit for the desired port, must be forced to zero. The chosen BPOT bit must be complemented and shifted so that it's in the fifth position (bit 4).

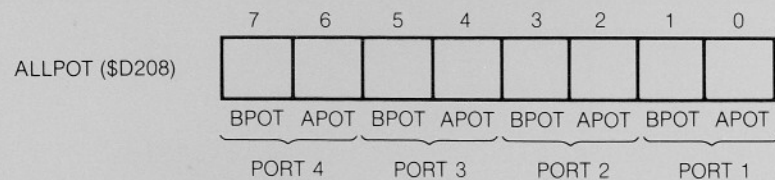


Figure 3

Finally, a logical OR must be used to integrate the BPOT value and the values of the joystick operation. The resultant binary value, represented in Figure 4, can be decoded from the truth table on pages 6-7.

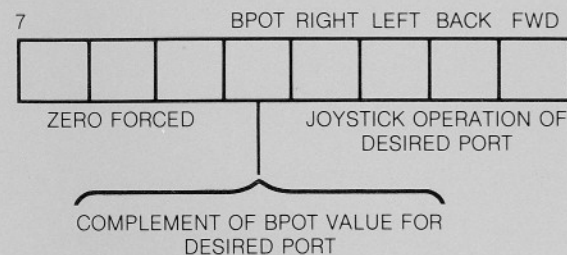


Figure 4

## Timing Differences Between TRIGGER and BPOT

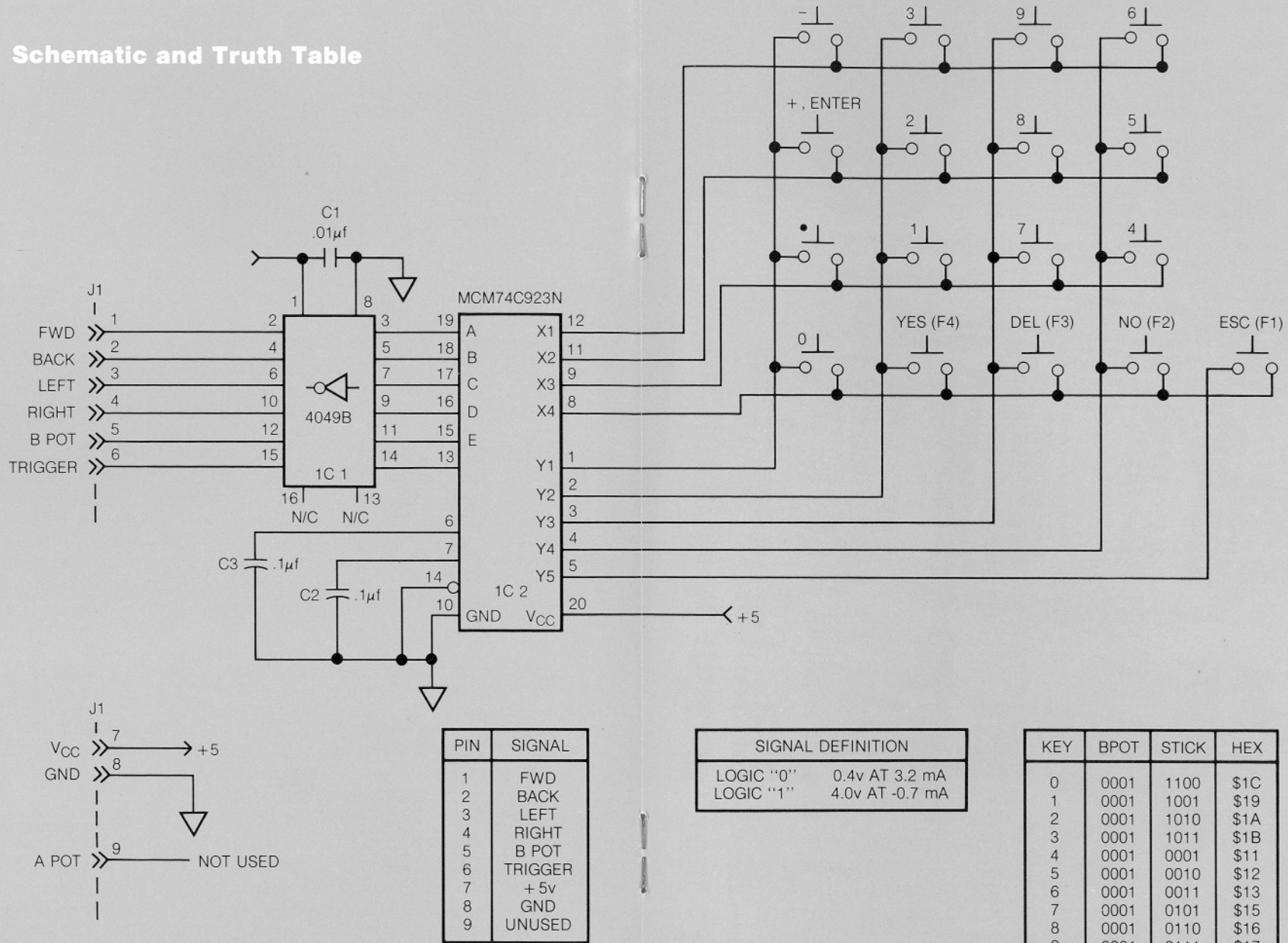
The BPOT value is input to POKEY through a resistor-capacitor delay circuit in your computer. The TRIGGER signal indicating a new keypress occurs instantly, while the BPOT signal might be delayed up to 150 microseconds. Insert an intentional delay in your program to compensate for this time difference—150 microseconds corresponds to approximately 150 NOPs—or insert a loop decrementing a register from 30 to zero.

## Appending to DOS II

To use the serial ports on your ATARI 850™ Interface Module and load the keypad handler at the same time, you must append KEYPAD.OBJ to the end of the DOS II AUTORUN.SYS file. The interface module is booted automatically with the AUTORUN.SYS file. If you append the keypad handler to the end of this file, the interface module will be booted and your keypad enabled as well. This should be done to a copy of the DOS II Master Diskette using the COPY FILE command in DOS II. Please refer to the *ATARI Disk Operating System II Reference Manual* for the correct procedures.

If you plan to load a keypad handler and use DOS more than once while programming, your keypad handler diskette must have a MEM.SAV file.

# Schematic and Truth Table



PIN	SIGNAL
1	FWD
2	BACK
3	LEFT
4	RIGHT
5	B POT
6	TRIGGER
7	+5v
8	GND
9	UNUSED

SIGNAL DEFINITION	
LOGIC "0"	0.4v AT 3.2 mA
LOGIC "1"	4.0v AT -0.7 mA

KEY	BPOT	STICK	HEX
0	0001	1100	\$1C
1	0001	1001	\$19
2	0001	1010	\$1A
3	0001	1011	\$1B
4	0001	0001	\$11
5	0001	0010	\$12
6	0001	0011	\$13
7	0001	0101	\$15
8	0001	0110	\$16
9	0001	0111	\$17
•	0001	1101	\$1D
-	0001	1111	\$1F
+ ENT	0001	1110	\$1E
F1	0000	1100	\$0C
F2	0001	0100	\$14
F3	0001	0000	\$10
F4	0001	1000	\$18

Figure 5

# Keypad Interrupt Handler Source Code

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D1:KEYPAD.SRC

## DEMONSTRATION OF CX-85 KEYPAD INTERRUPT HANDLER

This keypad interrupt handler detects and handles all keys pressed on a CX-85 keypad plugged into port 2. This is assembled using Atari Macro Assembler.

```

= 0030  EQU $30          ;START MASK
= 0006  EQU $9          ;SELECT MASK
= 0009  EQU $A          ;OPTION MASK
= 000A  EQU $C          ;BPOT BIT MASK
= 000C  EQU $08         ;VERTICAL BLANK INTERRUPT
= 0008  EQU $224        ;TRIGGER 1
= 0224  EQU $285        ;ATTRACT MODE FLAG
= 0285  EQU $4D         ;KEYBOARD CODE
= 004D  EQU $2FC        ;ALL POT STATUS
= 02FC  EQU $D208       ;PORTA
= D208  EQU $D300       ;ROUTINE FOR SETTING VECTORS
= D300  EQU $E45C       ;WARM START ADDR
= E45C  EQU $0C         ;CONSOL SWITCH PORT
= 000C  EQU $D01F       ;BREAK KEY FLAG
= D01F  EQU $11         ;BREAK KEY FLAG
= 0011  EQU $11         ;BREAK KEY FLAG

0000  = 0600
0600  A50C
0602  8D2C06
0605  A50D
0607  8D2D06

060A  A928
060C  850C
060E  A906
0610  850D

0612  AD2402
0615  8DBA06
0618  AD2502
061B  8DBB06

061E  A051
0620  A206
0622  A907
0624  205CE4
0627  60

0628  201206
062B  4C0000

COLDST:
        ORG $600
        LDA DOSINI
        STA WRMEXT + 1
        LDA DOSINI + 1
        STA WRMEXT + 2

;REPLACE DOSINI WITH WARMST
        LDA #LOW WARMST
        STA DOSINI
        LDA #HIGH WARMST
        STA DOSINI + 1

;CHAIN KEYPAD INTO DEFERRED VBLANK PROCESSING
        LDA VBLANK
        STA VBLANK POINT
;SAVE VBLNK FOR KEYPAD EXIT
        LDA VBLNKD
        STA VBLNKD + 1
        LDA VBLNKD + 1
        STA VBLNKD + 2

;REPLACE VBLNKD WITH KEYPAD ENTRY POINT
        LDY #LOW KPAD
        LDX #HIGH KPAD
        LDA #7
        JSR DEFERRED VBI
        RTS

;ENTERED WHEN USER HITS SYSTEM RESET
;REESTABLISH VBLANK VECTOR
        JSR KPADVBI
        JMP 0 ;CHAIN TO DOSINI
    
```

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D1:KEYPAD.SRC

## KEYPAD TRANSLATION TABLE

```

062E  0C0C  KPADTAB:  DB $0C,$0C  ;FUNCTION 1
0630  1434  DB $14,$34  ;FUNCTION 2
0632  1007  DB $10,$07  ;FUNCTION 3
0634  1826  DB $18,$26  ;FUNCTION 4
0636  1C32  DB $1C,$32  ;
0638  191F  DB $19,$1F  ;
063A  1A1E  DB $1A,$1E  ;
063C  1B1A  DB $1B,$1A  ;
063E  1118  DB $11,$18  ;
0640  121D  DB $12,$1D  ;
0642  131B  DB $13,$1B  ;
0644  1533  DB $15,$33  ;
0646  1635  DB $16,$35  ;
0648  1730  DB $17,$30  ;
064A  1D22  DB $1D,$22  ;
064C  1F0E  DB $1F,$0E  ;
064E  1E06  DB $1E,$06  ;+ ENTER
0650  00     DB 0           ;END OF TABLE

;ENTERED AT EACH VBLANK TO READ THE KEYPAD
0651  AD8502 KPAD:  LDA STRIG1  ;KEY PRESSED?
0654  D044 A069A  BNE KPADDM ;EXIT FOR KEY NOT PRESSED
0656  A900     LDA #0     ;RESET ATTRACT MODE
0658  854D     STA ATTRACT

;DETERMINE VALUE OF KEY PRESSED
065A  AD00D3  LDA PORTA  ;READ CABLE PIN OF PORT 2
065D  4A     LSR A
065E  4A     LSR A
065F  4A     LSR A
0660  4A     LSR A
0661  8DBC06 STA TEMP
0664  AD08D2 LDA ALLPOT  ;READ ALLPOT FOR 5TH CABLE PIN STAT:
0667  2908  AND #BPOT ;MASK FOR 5TH PIN
0669  4908  EOR #BPOT ;COMPLEMENT BIT (0 IS VALID)
066B  0A     ASL A
066C  0DBC06 ORA TEMP  ;A HAS KEY VALUE
066F  A000  LDY #0     ;INIT COUNTER

;SCAN TRANSLATION TABLE
0671  D92E06 KPADCK:  CMP KPADTAB,Y ;MATCH KEYPAD TABLE ENTRY?
0674  F009 A067F BEQ KPADMAT ;JUMP IF MATCH
0676  C8     INY     ;INC TO NEXT ENTRY
0677  C8     INY
0678  BE2E06 LDX KPADTAB,Y ;END OF TABLE?
067B  F03C A06B9 BEQ EXIT  ;EXIT FOR END OF TABLE
067D  D0F2 0671 BNE KPADCK

;KEY VALUE MATCHES
;PUT NEW KEYCODE IN CH AND RESET AUTO-REPEAT
067F  AA     TAX     ;SAVE KEY VALUE
0680  C8     INY     ;GET POKEY KEYCODE
0681  B92E06 LDA KPADTAB,Y ;A HAS KEYCODE
0684  C9FF  CMP #FFF  ;VECTOR ROUTINE?
0686  F040 A06C8 BEQ KPADFUN ;EXIT FOR VECTOR ROUTINE
    
```

# Keypad Interrupt Handler Source Code

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D1:KEYPAD.SRC

```

0688 CDBD06
068B F019 A06A6
068D 8DBD06
0690 8DFC02
0693 A930
0695 8DBE06
0698 D005 069F

    CMP KPADCOD ;SAME AS PRIOR KEYCODE?
    BEQ KPADSAM ;BRANCH IF SAME
    STA KPADCOD ;ELSE STORE NEW KEYCODE
    LDA CH ;RESET TIMER
    LDA #TIMER
    STA KPADREP
    BNE EXIT1

    LDA #SC0 ;LOAD DUMMY VARIABLE
    STA KPADCOD

    KPADDM:
    LDA #1
    STA BRKPRS ;RESET BRK PRESS FLAG

    EXIT1:
    *****
    LDA #1
    STA BRKPRS

069F A901
06A1 8DBF06

    BNE EXIT

06A4 D013 A06B9
    ;SAME AS PRIOR KEY CHECK AUTO-REPEAT
    KPADSAM: LDX KPADREP ;AUTO-REPEAT EXPIRED?
             DEX KPADREP ;DEC TIMER
             BNE KPADXX ;BRANCH IF NOT
             STA CH ;STORE KEYCODE
             LDA #TIMER1 ;RESET TIMER
             STA KPADREP
             BNE EXIT1
             STX KPADREP

06A6 AEBE06
06A9 CA
06AA D00A 06B6
06AC 8DFC02
06AF A906
06B1 8DBE06
06B4 D0E9 069F
06B6 8EBE06

    KPADXX:
    ;EXIT THIS VBLANK INTERRUPT
    ;TEMP:
    ;KPADCOD:
    ;KPADREP:
    ;CHAIN TO DEFERRED VBLANK
    ;TEMP VARIABLE
    ;PRIOR KEYCODE
    ;AUTO-REPEAT TIMER

    JMP 0
    DB 0
    DB 0
    DB $30

06B9 4C0000
06BC 00
06BD 00
06BE 30

    ;IF NO $FF IN TRANSLATION TABLE, THE SECTIONS
    ;ENCLOSED WITHIN *** MAY BE DELETED

    *****
    DB 1 ;BREAK PRESS FLAG

06BF 01
    BRKPRS:
    ;FUNCTION VECTOR TABLE
    KPADFTB: DW KPADF1 ;F1 VECTOR
             DW KPADF2 ;F2 VECTOR
             DW KPADF3 ;F3 VECTOR
             DW KPADF4 ;F4 VECTOR

    ;GET FUNCTION VECTOR
    KPADFUN: DEY
             LDA KPADFTB.Y
             STA KPADFV + 1
             INY
             LDA KPADFTB.Y
             STA KPADFV + 2

    ;CALL TO FUNCTION VECTOR
    KPADFV: JSR 0
             JMP BRKPRS
             LDA KPADFR
             BEQ #0
             LDA STA ;BREAK PRESSED

06C0 DC06
06C2 EE06
06C4 F406
06C6 FA06

06C8 88
06C9 B9C006
06CC BDD706
06CF C8
06D0 B9C006
06D3 8DD806

06D6 200000
06D9 4CB906
06DC ADBF06
06DF F00C A06ED
06E1 A900
06E3 8511

```

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D1:KEYPAD.SRC

```

06E5 8DBF06
06E8 A9C0
06EA 8DBD06
06ED 60
06EE A90C
06F0 8D1FD0
06F3 60
06F4 A904
06F6 8D1FD0
06F9 60
06FA A909
06FC 8D1FD0
06FF 60

    STA BRKPRS
    LDA #SC0 ;LOAD DUMMY KEYCODE
    STA KPADCOD
    RTS
    LDA #OPTION
    STA CONSOL
    RTS
    LDA #SELECT
    STA CONSOL
    RTS
    LDA #START
    STA CONSOL
    RTS

0700
    END COLDST

no ERROR, 41 Labels, $4732 free.


ALLPOT D208 1#22 2/39
ATTRAC 004D 1#20 2/31
BPOT 0008 1#17 2/40
BREAK 0011 1#27 3/61
BRKPRS 06BF 3/18 3#41 3/58 3/62
CH 02FC 1#21 3/ 8 3/26
COLDST 0600 1#35 4/19
CONSOL D01F 1#26 4/10 4/13 4/16
DOSINI 000C 1#25 1/35 1/37 1/41 1/43
EXIT 06B9 1/47 1/49 2/52 3/20 3#33 3/57
EXIT1 069F 3/11 3#15 3/29
KPAD 0651 1/52 1/53 2#28
KPADCK 0671 2#47 2/53
KPADCO 06BD 2/62 3/ 7 3#35 4/ 7
KPADDM 069A 2/29 3#13
KPADF1 06DC 3/44 3#58
KPADF2 06EE 3/45 4# 9
KPADF3 06F4 3/46 4#12
KPADF4 06FA 3/47 4#15
KPADFR 06ED 3/59 4# 8
KPADFT 06C0 3#44 3/50 3/53
KPADFU 06C8 2/61 3#49
KPADFV 06D6 3/51 3/54 3#56
KPADMA 067F 2/48 2#57
KPADRE 06BE 3/10 3/23 3/28 3/30 3#36
KPADSA 06A6 3/ 6 3#23
KPADTA 062E 2# 9 2/47 2/59
KPADVB 0612 1#46 1/60
KPADXX 06B6 3/25 3#30
OPTION 000C 1#16 4/ 9
PORTA D300 1#23 2/33
SELECT 000A 1#15 4/12
SETVBV E45C 1#24 1/55
START 0009 1#14 4/15
STRIG1 0285 1#19 2/28
TEMP 06BC 2/38 2/43 3#34
TIMER 0030 1#12 3/ 9
TIMER1 0006 1#13 3/27
VBLK 0224 1#18 1/46 1/48
WARMST 0628 1/40 1/42 1#60
WRMEXT 062B 1/36 1/38 1#61

```

# ATARI CX85 NUMERICAL KEYPAD

## Technical Reference Notes



A Warner Communications Company 

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