# 71 - 00007 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

)	Program Title Character Set LEX File Generator
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	Program Description (include equations) This program creates a LEX file that contains an
	alternate character set of your design, and adds a keyword to activate that
	character set.
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	Necessary Accessories None
	Supported Accessories N/A
	Operating limits and warnings
	File name(s)
	Size of file(s) Additional RAM Requirement to run the program
	References
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This program has been verified only with respect to the numerical example give in *Program Description*. User accepts and uses this program material AT HIS OWN RISK, in reliance solely upon his own inspection of the program material and without reliance upon any representation or description concerning the program material.

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### **VARIABLE DEFINITIONS**

NAME	DEFINITION	
F\$	Name of LEX file to be created (1 to 8 characters)	
v\$	VER\$ string of new LEX file (1 to 7 characters)	
W\$	Name of new keyword (2 to 8 characters)	
L1	LEX id # of new LEX file	
L2	Token # of new keyword	
L3	Character set id #	
С	Length of character set (in bytes) (6 bytes per character)	
T	Length of LEX file (in bytes)	
P\$	Holds string of hex digits to be put into new LEX file	
FNH\$	Returns a character representing the hex value of argument	
FNS\$	Returns a hex string, 2 digits for each character in argument. The least	
	signficant nibble of the first byte of the argument occurs first, followed by	
	the most significant nibble of the first byte. Successive bytes are appended	
	after the first byte.	
FNT\$	Same as FNS\$ except successive bytes are inserted in front of preceding	
	bytes, thus reversing the order of the bytes.	
Z\$	Used by FNS\$ and FNT\$ to hold value to be returned.	
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### SAMPLE PROBLEM

Create a character set by following the example in the HP-71 Owner's Manual on pages 133-135 (or create a character set of your own). When you are satisfied that you have the alternate character set as you like it (any number from 0 to 128 characters may be defined) run the example as shown on the following page.

When the example run has been completed the program will have created a new LEX file called TESTCH. To tell the system to look for the new LEX file, turn the machine off then back on.

Now display the VER\$ function and you should see the string TST embedded somewhere in the string:

>VER\$

HP71: 1BBBB TST

To cancel the current alternate character set definition, type:

>CHARSET ""

The LEX file has added a new work (TESTCH) to the language. This keyword may be entered into a BASIC program or executed directly from the keyboard. To activate the character set, type:

>TESTCH

Now the character set is active. To display the first character in the special set type:

>CHR\$(128)

The character set will remain active until the character set is redefined by another character set defining word is executed, the CHARSET statement is executed or the LEX file (TESTCHAR) is purged from system memory.

When the character set is activated, only 7 bytes of RAM is used in addition to the memory required to hold the LEX file. If the LEX file is in a ROM then only 7 bytes total is required to activate the character set.

71-00007	SAMPLE PROBLEM SOLUTION		
DISPLAY CONTENTS	USER RESPONSE	COMMENTS	
>	RUN CHARSET		
New LEX file name:	TESTCHAR	Any valid file name	
VER\$ string:	TST	1 to 7 characters	
LEX id #(decimal):	92	1 to 255	
Token #(decimal):	5,	1 to 255	
Charset id#(decimal):	92	0 to 255	
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#### (Continuation Page)

This program prepares a string of hex digits which it POKE's into a file. This string must be exact to prevent locking up the machine or causing a memory lost condition. For this reason, the user should not attempt to modify this program unless he/she is quite familiar with the internals of the machine and understands the cryptic detail of the program.

The user should be careful not to select a LEX id/token # that conflicts with some other application that he is likely to run. LEX id numbers in the range 92-94 have been set aside for just such use by users creating their own LEX files. The user should be aware of possible conflicts with any other locally written lex files. If the token # is also defined by another LEX file with the same LEX id, the results are unpredictable and certainly undesirable.

Hewlett-Packard has a process to allocate LEX id's and token numbers to users submitting programs to the Users' Library or burning application ROM's.

In addition to having a unique LEX id/token number, the LEX file must have a unique character set id. This number identifies which character set LEX file is active. Theoretically, up to 256 character set LEX files may be present in memory if they each have unique character set id's. It is probably a good idea to have the character set id match the LEX id if possible.

For details about how the LEX file implements the character set, see the HP-71 IDS Volume I.

## 71 - 00007 SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS

GENERAL FEATURES
Alternate character set
ASSIGN #
ENDLINE
EXACT
Files
FLAGS
BEEP ON/OFF
Beep volume
Math ExceptionsOPTION BASE/ROUND/ANGLE
OPTION BASE/ROUND/ANGLE
Other system or user flags (include flag number)
STARTUP
Variables
Other
DISPLAY
CONTRAST
DELAY
FIX/SCI/ENG/STD
WIDTH
WINDOW
KEYBOARD
LC
Re-defined keys
USER mode
HPIL **
ASSIGN IO
DISPLAY IS
PRINTER IS
PWIDTH
STANDBY
NOTES This program does not modify any general features, flags, start up, display,
keyboard or HPIL parameters.

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```
10 ! CHARSET - Written by Bruce Stephens
20 ! Creates a LEX file that contains the current character set and adds
     a keyword
30 ! that enables the character set.
40 DIM F$[8], V$[7], W$[8]
50 DESTROY ALL
60 INPUT "New LEX file name: ":F$
70 INPUT "VER$ string: ":V$
80 INPUT "Name of new keyword: "; W$ @ W$=UPRC$(W$) @ IF LEN(W$)<2 THEN 80
90 INPUT "Lex id #(decimal): ";L1
100 INPUT "Token #(decimal): ";L2
110 INPUT "Buffer id #(decimal): ";L3
120 C=LEN(CHARSET$)/6
130 T=121+LEN(V$&W$)+6*C
140 DIM P$[T*23,Z$[C*12+16]
150 P$=FNS$(CHR$(L1))&FNS$(CHR$(L2)&CHR$(L2))
160 P$=P$&"00000f71000000"
170 Ps=Ps&FNSs(CHRs(20+2*LEN(Ws)))
180 P$=P$&"000000"&FNS$(CHR$(144+2*LEN(W$&V$)))
190 P$=F$&"OOOD"&FNH$(2*LEN(W$)-1)&FNT$(W$)&FNS$(CHR$(L2))
200 Ps=Ps&"1ff969d031bf961"&FNS$(CHR$(40+LEN(V$)*2))&"0012b1351121C"
210 P$=P$&FNH$(LEN(V$)*2+1)&"1378b6ce13510b3"
220 Ps=Ps&FNHs(LEN(Vs)*2+1)&FNSs(Vs)
230 P$=P$&"0215d"&FNH$(LEN(V$)*2+1)
240 P$=P$&"0032bf38f1c8115e23010e0290a2217414b31"
250 P$=P$&FNS$(CHR$(L3))
260 P$=P$&"966311c47e501c330b15d000038d30350"
270 P$=P$&"9ffff2ffffd2307d532bfb8fd79114908d84a807e1017431"
280 P$=P$&FNS$(CHR$(L3))&"14d1cb30115d050e071450375ff"
290 P$=P$&FNH$(C*12)&FNH$(C*12 DIV 16)&FNH$(C*12 DIV 256)
300 P$=P$&FNT$(CHARSET$)
                                           I Create a file of proper size
310 CREATE TEXT F$, (LEN(P$)+1) DIV 2
320 A=HTD(ADDR$(F$))
                                           ! Poke hex code into file ! Change file type to TEX
330 POKE DTH$(A+37),P$
340 PDKE DTH$(A+16),"802e00"
350 STOP
360 DEF FNH$(N)=DTH$(N)[5,5]
370 DEF FNS#(S#)
380 Z$=""
390 FOR Z=1 TO LEN(S$)
400 Z$=DTH$(NUM(S$[Z.Z]))[5.5]&DTH$(NUM(S$[Z.Z]) DIV 16)[5.5]&Z$
410 NEXT Z
420 FNS$=Z$
430 END DEF
440 DEF FNT$[1536](S$)
450 Z$=""
460 FOR Z=1 TO LEN(S$)
470 Z$=Z$&DTH$(NUM(S$[Z,Z]))[5,5]&DTH$(NUM(S$[Z,Z]) DIV 16)[5,5]
480 NEXT Z
490 FNT$=Z$
500 END DEF
```