

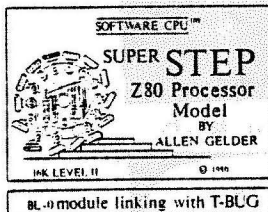


**ALLEN GELDER & CO.**  
microcomputer software

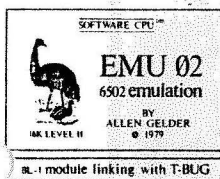
Box 11721 Main Post Office

San Francisco, CA 94101

Software CPU<sup>tm</sup>

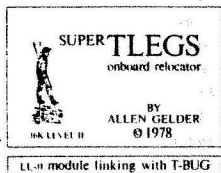


**Super STEP:** Everything that was left to your imagination is now brought to the screen! Namely: before/after Z80 Processor Models animated in response to a disassembled listing plus an Intelligent RAM window that selects memory environments to show you. Single-step or TRACE with background/foreground breakpointing, variable speed control, keyboard interrupt, dynamic SKIP key and more. 36 key functions service the display or help you do local editing, plus faster tape I/O, relocatability. A Z80 Software CPU. 16K Level II, TBUG required. No. BL-0 Super STEP ..... \$19.95



**EMU 02:** How to have a 6502 without having a 6502! Actually two distinct programs in one; a powerful Cross-debugger with before/after 6502 CPU Models and stack for single-stepping or TRACE, and a **FAST** interpretive Cross-translator that will run 6502 machine code programs with realism. Single-step mode and TRACE mode both disassemble scrolling locations into standard 6502 mnemonic forms. 4-speed TRACE opens a keyboard scan port for user interaction with 6502 program material. Paging initialized in virtual address space. You can write, debug and execute 6502 machine language programs on your TRS-80, communicate with Apple, PET. And their owners! 16K Level II, TBUG required. No. BL-1 EMU 02 ..... \$24.95

TBUG Accessories



**Super TLEGS:** Onboard relocater for TBUG. Lets TBUG move out of the way of intersecting programs, so no more revolting wipeouts by coincidence. And not only total address space access, but the ability to populate RAM with parallel independent TBUGs. So your TBUG can move to survive and replicate. Also will independently relocate Super STEP No. BL-0 and TSTEP, No. LL-1. 16K Level II, TBUG required. No LL-0 Super TLEGS .....\$9.95

\*

NEW, IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

**ACCEL:** Compiler for Level II BASIC. Compiles INTEGER subset with only minor constraints (no dynamic redefinition of names, statically associated FOR,NEXT loops) to fast Z80 machine code. Performance of the compiled program can be spectacularly improved in speed while size remains reasonable due to extensive use of ROM routines. ACCEL itself is of small size and self relocating, so even 16K machines can utilize the powerful compilation process. The compiled BASIC program requires only 256 bytes of ACCEL run-time routines. With no royalties on the derived code (except inclusion of copyright notice), the ACCEL produced speed improvements are available to the commercial software writer for production work. It's like having a 100 mhz clock! An extremely interesting and innovative program from Southern Software of England. ACCEL Compiler for Level II BASIC ..... \$44.95

\* Now we have ACCEL2..... Compiles Disk BASIC, all variable types \$88.95



## Control Options

If you have a large program to compile for the first time, especially if it's one you did not write yourself, then you may start by minimising the compilation, and then, when the compiled program is running, work up to full compilation by removing or localising the options. The options are embedded in the BASIC program using REM statements.

REM NOEXPR/EXPR will inhibit compilation of expressions within a bracketed critical section, and help contain code growth.

REM LINE will force generation of line numbers for error diagnosis.

REM NOARRAY will suppress compilation of array structures, making compatible adjustable bound arrays, e.g. INPUT N:DIM A(N).

|                         | <u>INTEGER</u> | <u>SINGLE</u> | <u>DOUBLE</u> | <u>STRING</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Assignment (LET)        | 115            | 3.3           | 3.4           | 7.6           |
| Array Reference (1-dim) | 35             | 78            | 66            | 34.5          |
| AND, OR                 | 41             | 2.5           | 2.0           |               |
| Compare ( =, etc.)      | 30             | 1.6           | 1.4           | 4.2           |
| Add, Subtrace, Concat.  | 47             | 2.0           | 1.5           | 4.9           |
| Multiply (*)            | 3.3            | 2.0           | 1.5           |               |
| Divide (/)              | 2.0            | 2.0           | 1.02          |               |
| Reference to a constant | 69             | 65            | 54            | 2.1           |
| FOR with NEXT           | 15             |               |               |               |
| POKE                    | 82             | 4.6           | 3.6           |               |
| SET or RESET            | 6.7            | 3.1           | 2.6           |               |
| IF THEN ELSE            | 11.1           | 3.0           | 2.3           | 7.6           |
| ON expression GOTO      | 15.8           | 3.2           | 2.8           |               |
| <u>Functions</u>        |                |               |               |               |
| VARPTR                  | 33             | 47            | 47            | 44            |
| USR                     | 11.2           | 3.7           | 2.8           |               |
| POINT                   | 6.9            | 3.0           | 2.5           |               |
| PEEK                    | 52             | 4.4           | 3.5           |               |
| LEN                     |                |               |               | 43            |
| MID\$                   |                |               |               | 4.1           |
| LEFT\$                  |                |               |               | 3.0           |
| RIGHT\$                 |                |               |               | 2.8           |
| CHR\$                   |                |               |               | 4.7           |
| ASC                     |                |               |               | 30            |
| CVI                     |                |               |               | 28            |
| <u>Flow of Control</u>  |                |               |               |               |
| GOSUB with RETURN       | 137            |               |               |               |
| GOTO                    | 204            |               |               |               |

Ratio of execution speeds for ACCEL2 against interpreter.

## Selling Compiled Programs.

The core-image tape contains the ACCEL or ACCEL2 run-time routines that interface to the BASIC environment, and selling such tapes involves the resale of part of a Southern Software product. However it is too small a part to justify collecting royalties, and so the implicit resale will be ignored by Southern Software provided:-

- 1) The program is sold in its cassette form, not on disk.
- 2) No part of the compile-time routine is copied or resold.
- 3) An acknowledgment is given to Southern Software in the program documentation.

The following programs were compared for both speed and size, before and after compilation. For consistency of measurement the programs had no REMARKS and no keyboard input. The first example, the SORT, is instructive because it is possible to run exactly the same program, (with equivalent data values) against all four data types. ACCEL shows up badly on this example which is entirely concerned with shuffling array values. However it is possible to re-code the same example using PEEK and POKE, rather than arrays, to optimise its performance under ACCEL, and this is shown for comparison.

Sizes are in bytes, times in seconds. 'Gain' is the ratio of speed when compiled, to original speed.

|                              | Uncompiled |       | ACCEL2 |      |      |              | ACCEL |      |      |              |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------|------|--------------|-------|------|------|--------------|
| Program                      | Size       | Time  | Size   | Time | Gain | Compile Time | Size  | Time | Gain | Compile Time |
| Sort(INTEGER)                | 714        | 43.2  | 1230   | 1.8  | 24   | 4            | 937   | 34.4 | 1.3  | 3            |
| Sort(SINGLE)                 | 714        | 43.2  | 1509   | 8.2  | 5.3  | 5            | 932   | 35.4 | 1.2  | 3            |
| Sort(DOUBLE)                 | 714        | 46.8  | 1923   | 11.4 | 4.1  | 7            | 932   | 38.9 | 1.2  | 3            |
| Sort(STRING)                 | 716        | 39.2  | 1391   | 4.3  | 9.1  | 5            | 932   | 32.4 | 1.2  | 3            |
| Sort(PEEK,POKE)              | 913        | (216) |        |      |      |              | 1276  | 5.7  | 7.6  | 7            |
| Screen Graphics              | 323        | 496   | 519    | 23   | 21.6 | 1            | 487   | 23   | 21.6 | 1            |
| Disk Dump                    | 691        | 30.1  | 1316   | 10.3 | 2.9  | 4            |       |      |      |              |
| Income Tax                   | 1184       | 39    | 2154   | 21   | 1.9  | 10           | 1381  | 37   | 1.1  | 5            |
| Game of LIFE                 | 503        | 30    | 942    | .8   | 39   | 3            | 939   | .8   | 39   | 2            |
| Blackjack                    | 3173       | 91    | 7380   | 32   | 2.8  | 115          | 5524  | 57   | 1.6  | 86           |
| Mann-Whitney<br>(Statistics) | 1914       | 15.5  | 3212   | 3.1  | 5.0  | 24           | 1960  | 15.5 | 1.0  | 14           |

#### Restrictions.

1. No redefinition of meaning of names.  
E.g. DEFSNG I : I = 1 : DEFINT I : I = 1 is disallowed.
2. Programs must be properly structured.  
Each FOR-NEXT loop must be properly nested and uniquely terminated. Do not code e.g.  
10 FOR I = 1 to 10  
20 IF I = 5 THEN NEXT.  
30 PRINT I : NEXT.
3. Behaviour of error conditions is not necessarily compatible. DATA-dependent errors, such as OVERFLOW or function argument out-of-range, are not necessarily diagnosed. The current line number (used in diagnosis, error handling, and in trace) is not accurately maintained.
4. Editing is not possible on the compiled program. The commands AUTO, CLOAD?, CSAVE, DELETE, EDIT, SAVE and MERGE are not meaningful and may not be used in a compiled program. NEW, LOAD or CLOAD must be used to reset the machine to its normal state.

Available in the US and Canada from:



ALLEN GELDER SOFTWARE  
BOX 11721, MAIN POST OFFICE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94101

ACCEL and ACCEL2 COMPILERS for TRS BASIC

- \* Have you ever wished your programs would run faster?
- \* Do you have ideas for saleable programs you could implement, if only you had the time and knowledge to write machine-code?
- \* Have you often wondered whether you should have bought a micro with a built in PASCAL compiler?
- \* Why is it your one-megacycle CPU seems incapable of doing more than 500 additions per second?
- \* Are your thumbs sore from sitting there, twiddling?

The remedy is simple: Get yourself a BASIC compiler from SOUTHERN SOFTWARE.

|        |        |           |            |                 |
|--------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| ACCEL  | £19.95 | (\$44.95) | 2816 bytes | Level 2 BASIC   |
| ACCEL2 | £39.95 | (\$88.95) | 5120 bytes | Full Disk BASIC |

ACCEL and ACCEL2 are versions of the same product. They will compile a BASIC 'source' program into an 'object' program which is compatible in function with the original, except that it runs faster. Performance improvements that can be achieved vary from spectacular (20 to 30 times) to modest (a few percent). Measured examples are given later. Both ACCEL and ACCEL2 will give outstanding improvements on programs of logic, such as games, music synthesis, screen graphics, searching algorithms, etc., while ACCEL2 will give valuable gains, 4 to 5 times, for string-handling programs. Neither will help programs that are entirely limited by I/O (disk, printer, tape, or keyboard).

ACCEL2 is a direct extension of ACCEL. It handles the full Disk BASIC, whereas ACCEL is limited to level 2. ACCEL2 will also produce performance improvements that ACCEL will not, notably in STRING handling, in SINGLE and DOUBLE arithmetic, and in manipulation of one-dimensional fixed-bound arrays. You'll need 16K of memory (or more) to run ACCEL satisfactory, and 32K of memory for ACCEL2 with Disk BASIC. If you want to use ACCEL2 on level 2 (non-Disk) then 16K is viable.

Southern Software programs are distributed on cassette and are self-relocating. When you load the original tape you can choose to locate the program anywhere in memory. This means you can load Southern Software programs concurrently with other Southern Software programs or with programs from other vendors, and you can upgrade your memory without problems.

The relocated programs can be saved on disk using TRSDOS DUMP, or on tape using TRS TBUG, or Southern Software TSAVE, for subsequent direct loading.

The Mechanics of Compilation.

Using ACCEL or ACCEL2, you get the advantages of both interpretation and compilation. Programs are built, modified and debugged using the BASIC editor/interpreter in the usual way. When correct, the program is compiled to get improved execution speed. The source form of the program (in BASIC) can be saved and reloaded in the normal way, using SAVE and LOAD, or CSAVE and CLOAD. But the compiled program no longer has the structure of a normal source program, and it cannot be edited or modified in any way, nor can it be saved and loaded with normal commands. To save a compiled program on tape you will need the separate Southern Software utility TSAVE (price £4.95 or \$9.95). The core-image file produced can then be reloaded using the SYSTEM command. With ACCEL2, under TRSDOS, you can save the compiled program core-image on disk, and reload it, using routines that are built into the compiler.

## Capabilities of the Compilers.

The result of compilation is a program which is a mixture of BASIC statements and directly executing Z80 machine instructions. The run-time routines provided with ACCEL and ACCEL2 give control to the interpreter when a BASIC statement is to be executed, and they also ensure that the variable values accessed by the interpreter and the compiled code are consistent. The rule is that if a statement contains any operation that the compiler cannot convert to machine-code, then the whole statement is left in interpretive form. So if you are considering sale of your programs, you should allocate some time to tuning the program to the capabilities of the compiler, which are of course directly tied to the capabilities of the Z80 CPU. Any item not included in the following list, e.g. SIN (X) or X $\wedge$ Y, will inhibit the optimisation as machine-code of the statement in which it appears, but will not prevent correct execution.

### Translation to Machine-Code.

| Function  | ACCEL                     | ACCEL2         |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| GOTO,GOSUB,RETURN,RESTORE,<br>IF,THEN,ELSE,CLEAR,ON,  | Always                    | Always         |
| LET,(Assignment), POKE,SET<br>RESET,POINT,PEEK,USR,<br>VARPTR,+,-,AND,OR,NOT,<br>= and all compares | Integer arguments<br>only | All data types |
| *,/ (multiply,divide)   | No                        | All data types |
| Constants, e.g. 123,12.3,"123"  | Integers(-32768to32767)   | All types      |
| LEN,MID\$,LEFT\$,RIGHT\$,<br>CHR\$,ASC,CVI  | No                        | All data types |
| One-dimensional,fixed-bound<br>arrays   | No                        | All data types |

### Preresolution of Names and Line Numbers.

The BASIC interpreter finds the location of each variable by a sequential execution. By contrast, the compiler allocates storage for each variable once during compilation, and replaces each reference to that variable by a direct machine address. Similarly each line reference in GOTO or GOSUB is translated to a branch address, whereas the BASIC interpreter searches sequentially through the program to find each target line. The longer the program, and the more variables it contains, then the greater the performance improvement that results from compilation.

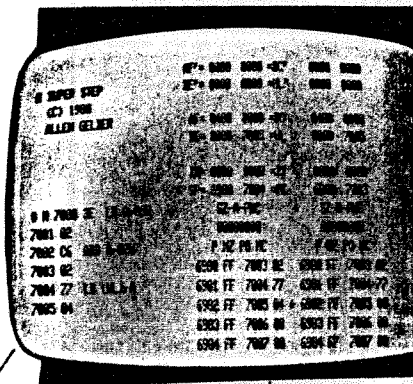
### Program Size.

The compiled machine instructions normally occupy more space than the BASIC source statements they replace. To counteract this the compiler removes REMARKS from the program, so its final size may be larger or smaller.

Space required by the compiler itself:-

|        | Compilation | Execution |
|--------|-------------|-----------|
| ACCEL  | 2816        | 256       |
| ACCEL2 | 5120        | 1024      |

After compilation, you can redefine MEMORY SIZE to leave only the run-time component in protected memory. This will make more space available during execution for STRINGS, and in the case of ACCEL, for arrays. ACCEL2 has control options which enable you to limit compilation to only that part of the program which is performance critical. This helps you to contain code expansion.



RAM location and byte contents.  
 Disassembled listing. Disassembler follows program flow order or straight line.  
 Topmost five stack elements.  
 RAM environment selected by Intelligent RAM window.  
 RAM Window. Here in the ← intelligent mode, has selected current HL register to post the register indirect load.  
 Flag expansion. Bit assignment header.  
 Bit expansion.  
 Assembly mnemonic for testable bits.  
 CPU registers.  
 PC corresponds to the most recently executed instruction.

3.

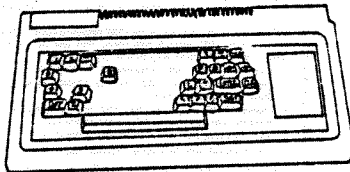


Fig. 2. Implicit keyed under SPRSTP

CONTROL POINTS: There are five control access points.

- Control point 1: Open when TSUG / prompt character is displayed, like # R, # M, etc.
- Control point 2: Open under the TSUG # M command, just after user entry of a two byte RAM address.  
 # M mmmn bb  
 This is the access point shared by the modify memory functions of TSUG. Most SPRSTP keys are accessible here, including SPACEBAR and : TRACE.
- Control point 3: Open under : TRACE mode to accept speed change, / SKIP, and Z-HALT.
- Control point 4: Open under (SHIFT) R to accept hex-digit values, ←left and →right cursor, and X exit the mode keys.
- Control point 5: Opens under alternate ← RAM Window mode keystrokes to accept a two byte RAM address or X exit the mode. The value entered defines the user RAM Window environment.

5.



Fig. 1 The \$19.95 Package

### Super STEP

Size: 1E00H bytes.  
 Display: Z80 Model with stack and flags.  
 Intelligent RAM Window.  
 Disassembled program listing.  
 Modes: Single-step and 2-speed TRACE.  
 Direct or Single-step CALLs and RSTs.  
 Key functions: Format and service display.  
 Local editing  
 Faster tape I/O.  
 TRACE control.

Over 30 key functions, 16 page booklet of instructions and examples. ....\$19.95

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 Box 11721 Main Post Office  
 San Francisco, CA 94101

### KEY FUNCTIONS: By row, from the bottom:

|           |     |  |
|-----------|-----|--|
| SPACEBAR  | CP2 | Single-steps current instruction.  |
| Z         | CP1 | HALT key under : TRACE.  |
| (SHIFT) < | CP2 | Delete byte, move string to FFFF one up.   |
| (SHIFT) > | CP2 | Insert byte, move string to FFFF one down.   |
| /         | CP2 | Suspends Z80 Model activity, makes disassembler straight-line.   |
| /         | CP3 | MCIP current instruction under : TRACE.  |
| (SHIFT) : | CP2 | Display ASCII equivalent of current byte.  |
| ↑         | CP2 | Displays relative location and byte contents.  |
| (SHIFT) ↓ | CP2 | Relative Space memory advance.   |
| 8         | CP1 | Brings up copyright, links TSUG and SPRSTP.  |
| (SHIFT) L | CP1 | # L loads faster tapes made by (SHIFT) P.  |
| ;         | CP2 | Display hex/ASCII 16 character line with checksum, scroll workspace.   |
| (SHIFT) + | CP2 | Alternates : key between hex and ASCII.  |
| ENTER     | CP2 | Advances memory display. (TSUG)  |
| CLEAR     | CP1 | Clears current scrolling field.  |
| CLEAR     | CP2 | Clears workspace area.   |
| ←         | CP2 | Backspace memory advance.  |
| (SHIFT) ↓ | CP2 | Return to Reference location.  |
| (SHIFT) R | CP2 | Change registers. Opens cursor over AF register. User may enter byte value or advance cursor with → or ←. Exit with X. |
| (SHIFT) P | CP1 | # P punches faster tapes.  |
| 8         | CP2 | 88s the Z80 Models.  |
| ←         | CP2 | Changes RAM Window status.   |
| →         | CP4 | Cursor right under (SHIFT) R register change.  |
| →         | CP2 | Alternately suppresses/returns unlabelled Model.   |
| ←         | CP2 | Cursor left under (SHIFT) R register change.   |
| 1         | CP3 | Slow speed under : TRACE.  |
| 2         | CP3 | High speed under : TRACE.  |
| (SHIFT) # | CP1 | Loads SPRSTP Models with TSUG register contents.   |
| :         | CP2 | Same under Control point 2.  |
| (SHIFT) * | CP2 | TRACE until Z-HALT or encountering '6 HALT.  |
| :         | CP2 | CALL/RST status. Alternately single-step or directly execute CALLs and RSTs.   |
| -         | CP2 | Alternately suppresses Workspace display.  |
| (SHIFT) = | CP1 | Change scrolling mode from full to reduced, back.  |
| BREAK     | CP1 | Delink TSUG and SPRSTP.  |

6.

# T-BUG™ USER:

The following are machine language programs designed to link with your copy of T-BUG™, use T-BUG™ monitor.

**Super TLEB:** Onboard relocater for T-BUG.  
 a) TLEB relocates T-BUG to your choice of high RAM.  
 b) TLEB relocates itself too! Now T-BUG can move again from its new location.  
 c) TLEB can relocate TSTEP and IN LOCO pak. (See below)  
 Super TLEB allows machine level access to all programs that normally interact. T-BUG is a punch backup copies of more commercial. Super T-BUG is a resident monitor for your T-BUG.  
 16K Level II, Super TLEB No. LL2 ..... \$9.95

**TSTEP:** Single-stepper for T-BUG; under the # M command the space bar advances memory like DRAM, executing single or multi-byte instructions into either a cleavable screen or a simultaneous monitor/after display of:  
 a) Before/After display of CPU registers in # K-like format, completely user accessible, independent of T-BUG registers.  
 b) Before/After testable flag configuration.  
 c) Before/After top six stack elements, as initialized by the user or the program being examined.  
 Subroutines can be single stepped or run directly, control remaining with TSTEP. Super TLEB relocates TLEB.  
 16K Level II, TSTEP No. LL1 ..... \$11.95

**IN LOCO pak:** Enables an implicit keypad under the T-BUG # M command for convenient on-site object mode editing. Invaluable for hard assembly and debugging. Super TLEB relocates IN LOCO pak.  
 a) A Secondary: Advances memory like DRAM, but to program memory location, moves T-BUG bidirectional.  
 b) Relative space: regards current memory byte as zero complement displacement and advances memory to relative location.  
 c) Insert: moves object code string terminated by EOF one byte higher in memory, rotates slipped top byte into current address for inspection.  
 d) Delete: moves object code string one byte lower in memory, converts current byte.  
 e) CLEAR: clears the workspace.  
 16K Level II, IN LOCO pak No. LL2 ..... \$9.95

**EMU #2:** This innovative new program for the T-BUG will be introduced at the 1st West Coast Computer Faire, May 11-13, San Francisco.

(Include .75 mailing for each program, CA. add 6% sales tax)

ALLEN GELDER  
 5914 California St.  
 San Francisco, CA. 94121

T-BUG, TRS-80 tm Radio Shack/Tandy Corp.

# T-BUG™ USER:

Machine language modules linking with T-BUG

**EMU #2:** Software emulation of the 6502 microprocessor. T-BUG displays the byte. EMU takes it from there. Now you can write, debug and execute 6502 object code programs on your TRS-80! Some features are:

- a) Disassembler: Posts the standard 6502 Assembly Language mnemonic form next to T-BUG displayed byte, within expanded scrolling field.
  - b) Single Stepper: Displays the 6502 Processor Programming Model in a before/after format, including expanded flag configuration and top six stack elements, all updated after machine instruction in SPACE ed.
  - c) 4-Speed TRACE mode: Animates the Programming Models, activates a keyboard scan port accessible to 6502 instructions. User ENTER/quit.
  - d) Fast Interpretive RUN mode: Realistic execution of 6502 programs.
  - e) 13 Key Implicit Keypad: Backspace, Relative Space, many more.
- How to have a 6502 without having a 6502! Compare, contrast, work in a powerful programming language distinct from BASIC or Z80 machine code. EMU #2 opens the way to software communication with Apple II and PET. Comes with 10 pages of directions, examples. 6502 Instruction Set Summary card.  
 16K Level II EMU #2 No. BL 1 ..... 24.95

**Super TLEB:** Onboard relocater for T-BUG, ends revoluting coincidences. Moves T-BUG to your choice of high RAM, goes along so you can move again. Generate multiple T-BUGS in your RAM for experimentation with custom monitors. Super TLEB will also relocate TSTEP and IN LOCO pak.  
 16K Level II Super TLEB No. LL2 ..... 9.95

**TSTEP:** Single-Stepper for T-BUG. Actually see everything you must imagine as you SPACE through ROM or RAM. Inexpensive for debugging, analyzing alien program material or learning the large Z80 instruction set.

Some features:

- a) Before/after display of CPU registers in # R-like format, completely user accessible, independent of T-BUG registers.
- b) Before/after testable flag configuration.
- c) Before/after top six stack elements, as initialized by the user or the program being examined.
- d) 8 Key Implicit Keypad, including Backspace, CLEAR, Zero registers, more.

Subroutines can be single stepped or run directly, control remaining with TSTEP. Comes with six pages of directions, examples. TLEB relocates.  
 16K Level II TSTEP No. LL 1 ..... 11.95

**IN LOCO pak:** Minimal complete set of on-site hand assembly tools for T-BUG. Includes Backspace, Relative Space, Delete byte, Insert byte, CLEAR, Relative Space completely details the Relative Addressing mode. TLEB relocates. *Now includes HEX/ASCII line with character macro!*  
 4K Level II IN LOCO pak No. LL 2 ..... 9.95

.75 mailing for each program, CA. add 6%.

ALLEN GELDER  
 P.O. Box 11721  
 San Francisco, CA 94101

T-BUG, TRS-80 tm Radio Shack/Tandy Corp. Apple Computer, PET tm Commodore Corp.

## T-BUG™ accessories

Machine language programs linking with your copy of the Radio Shack TRS-80™ monitor

**EMU #2:** Software emulation of MCS/6502. Includes disassembling single stepper, four speed animated before/after programming models and quick interpreter for "direct" execution of 6502 object code strings in TRS-80 RAM. Write, debug and execute programs in another machine language. Software communication with 6502 based microcomputers is made possible.  
 BL-1 16K Level II ..... \$24.95

**Super TLEB:** Onboard relocater moves T-BUG to your choice of RAM. Now examine anything.  
 LL-0 Level II ..... \$ 9.95

**TSTEP:** Single steps for T-BUG, cleavable before/after display shows all instruction set aspects of machine status as you SPACE through memory in program flow sequence.  
 TLEB relocates LL-1 16K Level II ..... 11.95

**IN LOCO pak:** On-site editing keys for T-BUG. Backspace, Relative Space, Insert, Delete and Clear. Minimal complete set for hard assembly use. TLEB relocates.  
 LL-2 4K Level II ..... \$ 9.95

Includes cassette, instructions, examples.  
 Add .75 each shipping, CA. include 6%

Allen Gelder  
 P.O. Box 11721  
 San Francisco, CA 94101  
 T-BUG, TRS-80 tm Radio Shack/Tandy Corp.

TRS-80 Bulletin  
 May, 1979

BYTE July, 1979

## SOFTWARE CPU™

Machine language modules linking with TBUG

**Super STEP:** Single-step/TRACE/Disassembler for TBUG; the successor of TSTEP with the features of EMU, and more! Variable speed TRACE mode lets you run any Z80 machine language program under total control, absolutely invaluable for analysis or debugging.

- Disassembler posts Z80 mnemonic in scrolling field.
- Single-stepper displays selectable before/after Z80 Programming Models, stack elements and flag status.
- Variable speed TRACE mode animates Z80 Models and Disassembler under dynamic user control.
- Intelligent RAM Window Shows selected local RAM environments or user designated RAM area.
- Foreground/background breakpointing.
- Implicit keypad includes Backspace, Relative space, Block RAM displays, local editing, faster #P and #L, CLEAR, more.
- Super TLEB relocates for total address space access.

Direct or single-step execution of CALLS and RSTs, fully independent display suppression, big booklet of instructions and examples. Super STEP is a Z80 Software CPU™.  
 16K Level II TRS-80, TBUG required. No. BL 0 ..... \$19.95

**EMU #2:** Software emulation of the 6502 microprocessor. TBUG displays byte. EMU takes it from there. Now you can write, debug and execute 6502 programs on your TRS-80.

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