

ALLA FORO

RESEARCH

COCO & MIMI =

MUSIC

THE COCO MIDI INTERFACE

Technical Information on using the CoCo Midi Interface with your own programs.

By Allen C. Huffman

Introduction:

This document was created for those of you who want to use the CoCo Midi Interface with your own programs. We will attempt to describe methods of using the pack through Basic and Assembly Language.

Background:

The CoCo Midi Interface uses a Motorola 6850 ACIA to control I/O between the computer and a Midi device. It is programmed in the same manner as the Tandy RS232 Program Pak or Speech/Sound Pak. When the pack is plugged in, two memory locations control everything:

\$FF6E (65390) - Status Register. This location is used for initializing the pack for MIDI transmissions, and for checking to see if the pack is ready to send to receive a byte of data.

\$FF6F (65391) - Data Register. This location is where all incoming and outgoing data bytes go.

Using the Pack:

Before the pack is able to send or receive Midi data, it must be initialized. This is done by sending a \$3 then a \$15 to the Status Register. In Basic it looks like this:

```
10 POKE &HFF6E,&H3 : POKE &HFF6E,&H15
```

...or for all you decimal-only programmers...

```
10 POKE 65390,3 : POKE 65390,21
```

The Assembly Language version looks like this:

```
SETUP LDA    #$3  
      STA    $FF6E  
      LDA    #$15  
      STA    $FF6E  
      RTS
```

After this, the pack is ready for Midi transmissions. To send a byte, simply store it at \$FF6F. To receive a byte, simply get it from the same location. In order to tell if \$FF6F is empty so you can send, you must check bit 2 of the status register. In Basic, it looks like this:

```

1500 REM Send A to pack
1505 IF (PEEK(&HFF6E) AND 2)=0 THEN 1505
1510 POKE &HFF6F,A
1515 RETURN

```

The Assembly Language version looks like this:

```

SENDAT LDB   $FF6E      Load accumulator B with Status.
        BITB  #2        Check bit #2.
        BEQ   SENDAT    If 0, buffer full. Go back.
        STA   $FF6F      Otherwise, send A.
        RTS            Return from subroutine.

```

Receiving data from the pack is just as simple, except you check bit 1. Here it is in Basic:

```

1000 REM Get byte from pack
1005 IF (PEEK(&HFF6E) AND 1)=0 THEN 1005
1010 A=PEEK(&HFF6F)
1015 RETURN

```

The Assembly Language version looks like this:

```

GETDAT LDA   $FF6E      Load accumulator A with Status.
        BITA  #1        Check bit #1.
        BEQ   GETDAT    If 0, nothing received. Go back.
        LDA   $FF6F      Otherwise, load A with byte received.
        RTS            Return from subroutine.

```

NOTE: Receiving Midi data in Basic doesn't work too well. By the time you get one byte of data, many other bytes could have already been sent and lost. Basic is just too slow to handle Midi input. Assembly, on the other hand, works great.

A Routine:

The following page contains a short machine language routine that can be used to write custom Midi programs such as librarians. It contains two main routines.

The first will receive bytes from the pack and store them, starting at \$7100, until it receives a byte \$F0 or greater, such as the EOX byte (\$F7).

The other routine does the opposite. It starts sending all data at \$7100 until it encounters \$F0 or greater.

The rest is up to you. Please note that while receiving data, if no end byte (\$F0 or greater) is encountered, the routine will continue to store incoming bytes in memory until it writes over the I/O portion of memory which will probably cause a system crash.

Assembly Language Listing of Midi Get/Send Routine:

```

00100
00110 * MIDI ROUTINE for CoCo Midi Interface
00120 * Version 1.0
00130
00140 MSTAT EQU $FF6E From here on, MSTAT refers to $FF6E
00150 MDATA EQU $FF6F and MDATA refers to $FF6F
00160
00170 ORG $7000 Program starts at $7000
00180
00190 START1 BRA GET GET routine at $7000
00200 START2 BRA SEND SEND routine at $7002
00210
00220 GET BSR INIT Jump to INIT routine
00230 LDX #$7100 Make X point to start of "buffer"
00240 GLOOP BSR GETDAT Loop. Jump and get byte from pack
00250 STA ,X+ Store byte at X, increment X
00260 CMPA #$F0 Compare A to $F0
00270 BLS GLOOP If A < $F0, return to GLOOP
00280 RTS Return from subroutine
00290
00300 SEND BSR INIT Jump to INIT routine
00310 LDX #$7100 Make X point to start of "buffer"
00320 SLOOP LDA ,X+ Loop. Load A from X, increment X
00330 BSR SENDAT Jump and send A to pack
00340 CMPA #$F0 Compare A to $F0
00350 BLS SLOOP If A < $F0, return to SLOOP
00360 RTS Return from subroutine
00370
00380 INIT LDA #$3 Load A with $3
00390 STA MSTAT Store it at MSTAT
00400 LDA #$15 Load A with $15
00410 STA MSTAT Store it at MSTAT
00420 RTS Return from subroutine
00430
00440 GETDAT LDA MSTAT Load A with Status
00450 BITA #1 Test bit 1
00460 BEQ GETDAT If it's 0, go back to GETDAT
00470 LDA MDATA Byte received, load it in A
00480 RTS Return from subroutine
00490
00500 SENDAT LDB MSTAT Load B with Status
00510 BITB #2 Test bit 2
00520 BEQ SENDAT If it's 0, go back to SENDAT
00530 STA MDATA Pack clear, send A
00540 THEEND RTS Return from subroutine
00550
00560 END That's it!

```

Here is a Basic loader for the above listing:

```
10 CLEAR 200,&H7000
15 X=0:FORA=&H7000 TO&H7040:READA$:B=VAL("&H"+A$):POKE A,B:X=X+B:NEXT:PRINTX
20 DATA 20,2,20,E,8D,1A,8E,71,0,8D,20,A7,E0,81,F0,23,F8,39,8D,C,8E,71,0,A6,80,
      8D,1B,81,F0,23,F8,39,86,3,B7,FF,6E,86,15,B7,FF,6E,39,B6,FF,6E,85,1,27,
      F9,B6,FF,6F,39,F6,FF,6E,C5,2,27,F9,B7,FF,6F,39
```

```
EXEC &H7000 - Execute GET routine
EXEC &H7002 - Execute SEND routine
```

When you run the Basic version of the program, it should print 8077. That is the checksum of the data statements. If you get anything else, recheck your typing.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank Lester Hands for sending me the initial information on using the interface, and Mark Thomas for digging up the technical specs on the MC6850. Thanks also to Cecil Houk for allowing me to present this information, and finally, thanks to you for supporting the future of music on the Color Computer!

RULAFORD RESEARCH PRODUCT LIST

6-27-89

MUSICA	\$24.95	A 4 part software music program. Prints music too. Any model COCO - 64K and up.
MUSIC LYBRARY	\$ 5.00	Ready to play MUSICA files. Over 900 titles to choose from; 47 disks. List on disk.
MUSICA MIDI (JUKEBOXM)	\$29.95	A program to play MUSICA files via midi. Includes COCO to midi cable. Plays tapes too.
LYRA CONVERT	\$ 9.95	A program to convert your MUSICA disk files to LYRA format.
LYRA/LRYAPRINT	\$59.95	An 8 part midi music editor. Enter the music with a joystick or mouse. Prints music too.
LYRA COMPANION	\$ 9.95	A 100+ page book with lots of info on music, LYRA, and midi. A must if you're new to midi.
LYRA UPGRADE	\$25.00	Upgrade to the latest version. Includes a 12 month update warranty. (return your original disk with order.)
LYRA LYBRARY	\$14.95 per disk	Ready to play LYRA music files for midi. 376 titles on 18 disks (as of 6-27-89) \$125.00 for all! (see Dec '88 RAINBOW)
COCO MIDI 2*	\$129.95	A 16 track midi sequencer/editor. Includes COCO MIDI INTERFACE.
COCO MIDI 3*	\$150.00	A 10 track midi sequencer/editor that's very easy to use. Includes COCO MIDI INTERFACE.
COCO MIDI 3**	\$60.00	Software only.
COCO MIDI* INTERFACE	\$100.00	Hardware interface required by COCO MIDI 2/3 and some editors and librarians.
opt 1	\$10.00	Adds midi "thru"
opt 2	\$10.00	Adds 2nd, switched, midi "in"
opt 3	\$20.00	Opt 1 & 2 (opt 1 becomes switched out - thru add \$5.00 to have each option installed in your existing interface.
"Y" CABLE	\$24.95	If you don't have a Multipack Interface...
FB01CALC	\$19.95	Configuration editor for the Yamaha FB-01.
FBEDIT**	\$29.95	Voice editor for Yamaha FB-01 (COCO 3 ONLY!)
CZ LIBRARIAN**	\$29.95	Librarian for Casio CZ-101, CZ-1000/5000.
DX LIBRARIAN**	\$29.95	Librarian for Yamaha DX-7, DX-27/100.
K1 LIBRARIAN**	\$29.95	Librarian for Kawai K1.

Except for FBEDIT, ALL programs run on COCO's 1, 2 or 3 - 64K and up.

* REQUIRES MULTIPAK OR "Y" CABLE

** REQUIRES COCO MIDI INTERFACE (which requires Y cable or Multipak)