
Subject: Get Mouse Position using low level assembly language

Posted by Oz on Tue, 07 Oct 2014 11:04:27 GMT

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Even if the mouse was nearly never use in games at the Apple IIe/c times, with the Apple IIgs, many terrific games were using the Mouse as primary game controller (Zany Golf, Arkanoid, Defender of the Crown, Dungeon Master...). Because non of them were using the Apple IIgs Graphic User Interface, they needed to find a way to read the mouse pointer coordinates. Games like Arkanoid don't need to show up a pointer on the screen but need anyway to calculate the X coordinate of a virtual mouse pointer to draw the game pad.

Reading mouse on the Apple IIgs is not very complex. You can directly get the information using the ADB registers or simply use the \$C027 and \$C024 softswitch. The \$C027 give us a status of the mouse (are the coordinates ready to be read) and the \$C024 give us the mouse button status and the X and Y information, if available.

Even if we see a mouse information like the X and Y coordinates of a Mouse pointer on the screen, the Mouse register (\$C024) give us a DeltaX and a DeltaY information. So we don't know where is the pointer, but what was the last movement from the previous position. Up to us to get these DeltaX and DeltaY (a number between 0-63 and a direction) and apply them to the previous known X0,Y0 coordinates to get the new X1,Y1 coordinates. Of course, because we don't want the mouse pointer to go outside of the screen, we have to control the X1,Y1 coordinates to make sure they don't go too far.

In the next sample code, we want our mouse pointer to be restricted to a 320x200 screen. Because the pointer itself is 8 pixels long and 6 pixels high, we let the mouse coordinates to fly into a 0,0 to 312,194 area. Depending on you own pointer size, you might have to change these MaxX and MaxY values.

The code starts by checking the status of the Mouse Register by reading the \$C027 (KMSTATUS) softswitch. If the data are not available, we exit immediately. No need to wait here. If the data are available, we read twice the \$C024 (once for DeltaX data, once for DeltaY data) and we compute the new coordinates. We read the Mouse Button status during the read of DeltaY value. We could have done that outside of the routine or during the DeltaX read. There is no specific reason for reading Mouse Button status during DeltaY value. The code has to be called with A in 16 bits.

We have kept all intermediate values (DeltaX, DeltaY, DirectionX, DirectionY) because sometimes we need such values if we want, for example, to simulate a joystick using the mouse (we don't care about the Delta, we care more about the direction).

Olivier

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*-----  
* ReadMouse using low level softswitch ($C024 & $C027)  
*-----
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ReadMouse  LDAL $00C026    ; Get Mouse Status using $C027 (KMSTATUS)
           BMI RM_Status
           RTS              ; Mouse not ready, exit
*---
RM_Status  AND #$0200      ; Bit 1 (0=DeltaX, 1=DeltaY)
           BEQ RM_Init
           LDAL $00C024    ; If the DeltaY is available, loop until we get DeltaX first
           BRA ReadMouse
*---
RM_Init    LDA #$0000
           STA MouseButton ; 0=Button Up, 1=Button Down
           STA DeltaXSign  ; 0=Positive, 1=Negative
           STA DeltaYSign  ; 0=Positive, 1=Negative
*-----
RM_DeltaX  LDAL $00C023    ; Read DeltaX using $C024 (MOUSEDATA)
           BIT #$4000      ; Sign
           BNE RM_DX_NEG
           AND #$3F00      ; DeltaX > 0
           STA MouseDeltaX
           BRA RM_DeltaY
*_
RM_DX_NEG  AND #$3F00      ; DeltaX < 0
           STA RM_DX_NEG_1+1
           INC DeltaXSign
           LDA #$4000      ; 64 is the max value for a Delta
           SEC
RM_DX_NEG_1 SBC #$0000
           STA MouseDeltaX ; Keep DeltaX > 0 and record sign in DeltaXSign
*-----
RM_DeltaY  LDAL $00C023    ; Read DeltaY + Button #1 Status using $C024
(MOUSEDATA)
           BMI RM_DY_SIGN
           INC MouseButton ; Button #1 is Down
*_
RM_DY_SIGN BIT #$4000      ; Sign
           BNE RM_DY_NEG
           AND #$3F00      ; DeltaY > 0
           STA MouseDeltaY
           BRA RM_X
*_
RM_DY_NEG  AND #$3F00      ; DeltaY < 0
           STA RM_DY_NEG_1+1
           INC DeltaYSign
           LDA #$4000      ; 64 is the max value for a Delta
           SEC
RM_DY_NEG_1 SBC #$0000
           STA MouseDeltaY ; Keep DeltaY > 0 and record sign in DeltaYSign
*-----

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RM_X      LDA  DeltaXSign  ; Compute X Coordinate
          BNE  RM_X_NEG
*_
          LDA  MouseX      ; DeltaX > 0
          CLC
          ADC  MouseDeltaX+1
          CMP  #$0139      ; 313
          BMI  RM_X_POS1
          LDA  #$0138      ; 312 is the X max
RM_X_POS1 STA  MouseX
          BRA  RM_Y
*_
RM_X_NEG  LDA  MouseX      ; DeltaX < 0
          SEC
          SBC  MouseDeltaX+1
          BPL  RM_X_NEG1
          LDA  #$0000
RM_X_NEG1 STA  MouseX
*-----
RM_Y      LDA  DeltaYSign  ; Compute Y Coordinate
          BNE  RM_Y_NEG
*_
          LDA  MouseY      ; DeltaY > 0
          CLC
          ADC  MouseDeltaY+1
          CMP  #$00C3      ; 195
          BMI  RM_Y_POS1
          LDA  #$00C2      ; 194 is the Y max
RM_Y_POS1 STA  MouseY
          RTS
*_
RM_Y_NEG  LDA  MouseY      ; DeltaY < 0
          SEC
          SBC  MouseDeltaY+1
          BPL  RM_Y_NEG1
          LDA  #$0000
RM_Y_NEG1 STA  MouseY
          RTS
*----
MouseButton  HEX  0000      ; Button Status (0=Up, 1=Down)
MouseX        HEX  0000      ; X Coordinate (0-312)
MouseY        HEX  0000      ; Y Coordinate (0-194)
MouseDeltaX   HEX  000000    ; Delta X
MouseDeltaY   HEX  000000    ; Delta Y
DeltaXSign    HEX  0000      ; Direction X (0=go right, 1=go left)
DeltaYSign    HEX  0000      ; Direction Y (0=go down, 1=go up)

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