floating point version.

To order a 9511 version of XYBASIC, you must specify what ports your computer uses to communicate with its 9511, in addition to the usual information about which operating system you use.

## Section 6: XYBASIC Compiler

The XYBASIC Compiler is a program which takes a SAVEd XYBASIC program as input and produces as output an INTEL HEX format object file containing a runtime package plus the program; this HEX file may then be loaded and executed. The resulting program will run in ROM, with the user specifying RAM and ROM locations for the desired memory configuration. The compiler is available in CP/M and ISIS-II versions.

### Compiler Operation

To use the CP/M version of the compiler, you type either COMPILE or COMPILE [filename]. To use the ISIS-II version, you type COMPIL or COMPIL [filnam]. In either case the compiler will respond with

```
XYBASIC COMPILER {version} REV n.m
```

where {version} is CP/M or ISIS-II and REV n.m indicates the revision of the compiler being used. If you specified a filename, the program [filename].XYB is loaded; if not, the compiler prompts:

```
SOURCE FILE?
```

and waits for you to type a filename (up to eight characters long for CP/M, up to six for ISIS-II), optionally preceded by a disk name. The prompt is repeated if the desired source file is not found. In responding to any compiler prompt the user of the CP/M version can type either <rubout> or <control-U> to try again after a typing error, or <control-C> to abort execution and return to CP/M. The user of the ISIS-II version can use the usual line editing features of ISIS-II. Each response must be terminated by a <carriage return>.

Next you specify the memory configuration. The compiler prompts:

```
START OF ROM (HEX)?
```

You should respond with one to four hexadecimal digits specifying the first ROM address to be used for the object program. If you just type a <carriage return>, a default value of 100H for CP/M or 3280H for ISIS-II is assumed. The compiler prompts with:

```
START OF RAM (HEX)?
```

and you respond with another hexadecimal address. If a <carriage return> is typed, the first address following ROM used by the object program is assumed. Next the compiler prompts:

```
END OF RAM (HEX)?
```