

# Anti-Freeze

Protect yourself against pirates with this ingenious new program

By Neil Higgins



The most common cartridges for the Commodore 64 at present have to be 'Action Replay', 'The Expert', 'Final Cartridge' and 'Frame Frame', all of which have a built-in freeze button which is supposed to be able to stop any program while it is running and make a back-up. If you have any of these, then stay tuned! I was only able to test my anti-freeze routine on two versions of these cartridges - namely the Final Cartridge 2 and Action Replay MK 3, and in both cases it proved highly successful.

## Eureka!

Before I explain how to use the anti-freeze, I will tell you how I first came across it. It all started when I was sitting around one day wondering what my next project would be. After an hour spent staring blankly at my computer equipment, I noticed my 'Action Replay' cartridge, and I had a brain-wave - why not try and detect whenever the freeze button had been pressed? But where on earth would I start?

I decided not to try using non-memorable intrinsics or other equally precarious methods. I thought there would have to be at least one location somewhere in memory that changes whenever that button is pressed. Some obvious memory locations to test were around the CIA chips from \$1C08 to \$1D0F, and the stack from \$0100 to \$01FF, so after a length of time around the CIA's without getting anywhere, I concentrated on the stack area.

Since 'Action Replay' is supposed to have a system that leaves the stack contents intact, I decided to fill it with a random byte (I filled \$0100 to \$01FF with \$00) and then ran a routine which would set the stack pointer. After countless attempts at pressing the freeze and checking the stack, I finally

set the stack pointer to 25, then again changed the stack area and pressed the freeze button, having entered the built-in monitor. I then noticed that location \$0105 had changed, and thus my anti-freeze program was born.

## Trying it out

The routine is given as a source code listing which was written using the Micro Assembler, but it should be compatible with most of the assemblers (you may just need to change the TXT pseudo ops to BYT). A basic loader is also given for those without assemblers. To test it on your cartridge, load it into memory and start it with \$75 40132. A message will appear asking you to press the freeze button, and after doing so you must return to it by using the 'RUN' option in your cartridge. If the test was successful, the message 'I checked! You have just used the freeze button' will be displayed, at which point you can re-test to satisfy yourself that it works. If it crashes on return, then you could also call it successful, as it means a working back-up cannot be made.

Machine codes can of course add their own routines onto this, such as filling the whole of memory with random bytes, or even printing a silly message to try on your mates. If you do edit anti-freeze for your own programs, it's important to note that since the stack is reduced to 25, you are severely limited as to the number of nested subroutines or ROM routines you can call. Also, check your usage of the instruction PHA, in other words keep an eye on the stack pointer.

The routine also needs to use location \$0103, but this is also used by certain run routines - such as the one at \$BD5D which converts the contents of floating point accumulators 1 to a string starting at \$0100 - so if you intend to use the ROM, make sure you know what memory addresses are used, or it could be disastrous.

As there are now versions of cartridges coming onto the market every few months, I can't tell you if anti-freeze would successfully work with them, I hope you will try it out yourselves, and if anyone out there has already got all the latest ones, then why not send in the results to Your Commodore and demand they be put in the Mailbag for us all to see. Anyway, I hope anti-freeze helps develop your own programs to stand out the pirates. □

In a past issue of Your Commodore, there have been many articles on the subject of program protection - indeed, I've even written one myself. One thing they all had in common was that they only described the simple ways of protection, such as disabling the run stop key, disabling a hard ware reset or even using a secret password to prevent access to a program. These methods worked well, but here can we protect ourselves against the freeze systems now used on the latest state-of-the-art back-up cartridges? Well, in this article I will explain one way in which machine code programmers can defeat such systems.



