

*Rainbow*TM

MSTM - DOS V2.05
Technical Documentation

digital equipment corporation

First Printing, November 1984

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MS™-DOS V2.05 Technical Documentation

Recommended Documents

Contains a list of additional reading materials.

Rainbow MS™-DOS V2.11 Update Notes

These update notes contain information about the MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system. Use them in conjunction with the *Rainbow MS-DOS V2.05 Programmer's Guide* if you are using the MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system.

Rainbow MS™-DOS V2.05 Programmer's Guide

This programmer's guide describes the Rainbow computer hardware and firmware. It also describes the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system, and differences between Version 2.01 and Version 2.05. The guide describes the BIOS, and the additional functions under the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system.

The appendix lists the Rainbow specifications for on-disk structures, plus additional information about the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system functions.

Rainbow MS™-DOS V2.05 BIOS Listings

These listings contain the MS-DOS V2.05 Basic Input/Output System (BIOS).

Microsoft MS™-DOS Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual

This manual (for system programmers) contains descriptions and examples of MS-DOS system calls and interrupts. It covers installation information for device drivers. There is also technical information about disk allocation, control blocks, work areas, EXE file structure and loading.

Microsoft MS™-DOS Operating System Macro Assembler Manual

This manual describes Microsoft's utility programs used for developing assembly language programs. They include the:

- Macro Assembler
- LINK Linker
- LIB Library Manager
- CREF Cross Reference
- DEBUG

Rainbow Guidelines for Producing Translatable Products

This document explains how to design and build software and write text so that they can be easily translated into other languages.



Recommended Documents

Other Technical Documentation Kits

1. Rainbow CP/M-86/80 V2.0 Technical Documentation (QV067-GZ)
2. Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Documentation (QV069-GZ)

Additional Documents

1. Letterprinter 100 User Documentation Package (EK-LP100-UG-001)

Includes:

Letterprinter 100 Operator Guide

LA100-Series Programmer Reference Manual

Letterprinter 100 Installation Guide

Letterprinter 100 Operator and Programmer Reference Card

2. Letterwriter 100 User Documentation Package (EK-LW100-UG-001)

Includes:

Letterwriter 100 Operator Guide

Letterwriter 100 Installation Guide

LA100-Series Programmer Reference Manual

3. Installing and Using the LQP02 Printer (AA-L662B-TK)

4. Installing and Using the LA50 Printer (EK-0LA50-UG-001)

Includes:

LA50 Printer Programmer Reference Manual

5. Rainbow 100 Extended Communications Option Programmer's Reference Guide (AA-V172A-TV)

6. PC100 Rainbow 100B System Unit IPB (EK-SB100-IP)

Includes:

EK-ORX50-IP

EK-LK201-IP

EK-VR201-IP

7. VT102 Video Terminal User Guide (EK-VT102-UG-003)

8. CP/M Operating System Manual (AA-X637A-TV)

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MS™-DOS Version 2.11

Update Notes

November 1984

This update note contains some additional information for those users of the MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system.

If you are currently using the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system disregard the information contained in this update note. However, we recommend you save this update note in case you ever purchase the MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system.

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The PRINT Command

The first time you use the PRINT command after starting the MS-DOS operating system, it prompts you for the name of the list device. Because the default is "PRN:", (which is the normal printer port), you just need to press the "Return" key to continue.

The FORMAT Utility

If you use the FORMAT utility to format an MS-DOS disk and specify a volume identification, you can use the SYS command to create a new MS-DOS system volume.

Directory Paths

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system supports a feature known as "directory paths", which allows you to create and maintain private areas or "sub-directories" on the same volume. The following are some more "hints" on how to use sub-directories and paths:

1. If you specify a directory path in a command line other than COPY, TYPE or DIR, it is ignored, because COMMAND.COM does not process directory paths. COPY, DIR and TYPE process paths themselves.
2. If you mistakenly type a "\" in front of an otherwise legitimate command (for example, \bin\masm), the MS-DOS operating system returns immediately to the prompt without any message being displayed.

Using the EDLIN Editor

When using the EDLIN editor, use the "Interrupt" key to generate an "escape" character when required instead of the Escape key (F11 (ESC)).

Using the CTTY Command

If you use the "CTTY" command to change the console from device "CON:" to device "AUX:", for example, explicit references to device "CON:" in subsequent commands continue to be honored. For example, the command "COPY CON:TEXT.TXT" takes input from device "CON:" rather than device "AUX:", as expected.

Using the RECOVER Utility Program

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system includes a utility program called "RECOVER" for recovering "bad spots" on your diskettes. It is described in the Chapter 5 of the Rainbow MS-DOS Version 2.11 Advanced User's Guide contained in your operating system kit. DIGITAL recommends, however, that you use this command only as a "last resort" to recover files from a bad diskette. This is because RECOVER could misinterpret data that may NOT be corrupted, which could lead to unpredictable results.

Using the PROMPT Command

When you use the PROMPT command with the \$P option, be sure that you specify an existing drive. Using this option with a non-existent drive requires that you reset the system.

Interrupt Vectors

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system allows you to get or set all the MS-DOS interrupt vectors, 20H through 27H, using DOS function request 25H and 35H.

Serial I/O Functions

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system implements:

1. The serial I/O function 14 "Set/Clear Modem Signals."
2. The serial I/O function 21 "Program Device Interrupt."

Using Ports

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system supports 7M for the communications port, printer port, and the extended communications port.

Buffer Overflows

When you use the communication IOCTL functions and the serial receive buffer overflows, the last character is SUB (1Ah). The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system uses a bit to flag whether or not a real SUB character has been received or an actual overflow has occurred. The most significant bit of the character status byte (CHAR_STAT) is set when the serial receive buffer overflows.

Device Number

With the MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system, the device number for the communication IOCTL functions 0, 3, 17, 19, 21, and 23 is placed into the communication control blocks or the interrupt service routine description.

IOCTL Communication Driver

The MS-DOS Version 2.11 operating system contains a new IOCTL communication driver, function 26. Function 26 returns a double word pointer to a direct high performance entrance into the communications drivers. It bypasses the normal front end of MS-DOS. This direct entrance avoids the overhead of MS-DOS and the lack of MS-DOS re-entry.

NOTE

This function is not available in previous versions of the MS-DOS operating system. Therefore, any application programs using function 26 will not work under previous versions of DIGITAL's MS-DOS operating system.

Use function 26 only in situations that require faster re-entry access to the communications drivers. To use function 26:

```
ENTRY
AX    = 4402H
BX    = File handle
DS:DX = Packet address
      FUNCTION in packet = 26
      (no other entries used)
```

Invoke with INT 21H

```
EXIT
FUNCRET = FFH
BUFFER  = Double word pointer to the
         entry of the communications driver
```

NOTE

Call function 26 only once when initializing your application.

After function 26 gives you the entry address, you use all the other IOCTL functions by calling the drivers as follows:

ES:DI = Packet
DL = Device number
 1 = Communications port
 2 = Printer port
 2 = Extended communications port

Invoke the function by performing a:

CALL DWORD PTR (buffer)

Where buffer = buffer of the packet returned by
your previous function 26 call

All returns in the packet and actions performed are identical to those functions invoked through MS-DOS INT 21H.

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MSTM -DOS V2.05
Programmer's Guide

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PREFACE

INTENDED READERS

This guide is intended for experienced programmers who wish to write applications and programs for the Rainbow 100, 100+, and 100B computers. It provides an overview of the various documents that form the Rainbow MS-DOS Version 2.05 Technical Documentation Kit.

Readers who wish to learn how to use Microsoft's Macro Assembler should study the Microsoft MS-DOS Operating System Macro Assembler Manual contained in this kit.

Guide Organization

Chapter 1 describes the Rainbow's hardware.

Chapter 2 discusses the Rainbow's firmware, (the features provided in its Read Only Memory (ROM)).

Chapter 3 introduces the MS-DOS operating system: its components, and how it stores and retrieves disk files. Chapter 3 also mentions some differences between MS-DOS Version 2.05 and Version 2.01.

Chapter 4 describes the MS-DOS BIOS, and the additional functions provided in the BIOS of MS-DOS Version 2.05.

Chapter 5 describes some of the differences between the Rainbow computer and the IBM PC. Use this chapter if you want to convert programs from one system to the other, or if you want to write programs that will run on either system. This chapter also includes a list of caveats and some useful programming examples.

Appendix A contains Rainbow specifications for on-disk structures.

Appendix B contains several Microsoft articles relating to MS-DOS functions.

CHAPTER 1

RAINBOW HARDWARE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the Rainbow computer hardware, emphasizing those features of interest to programmers. This chapter assumes that you know the operation and characteristics of the Rainbow hardware by studying the manuals shipped with every Rainbow computer.

The Installation Guide provided with each Rainbow computer describes the system components. The guide illustrates the system unit, monitor unit and keyboard unit.

This chapter describes the hardware in general. Detailed descriptions are given for items relevant to programmers. The definitive hardware specification, however, is the system specification for the Rainbow computer you are using.

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Figure 1-1 shows the Rainbow computer. The base system consists of three parts:

- System unit
- Keyboard
- Monitor

RAINBOW HARDWARE

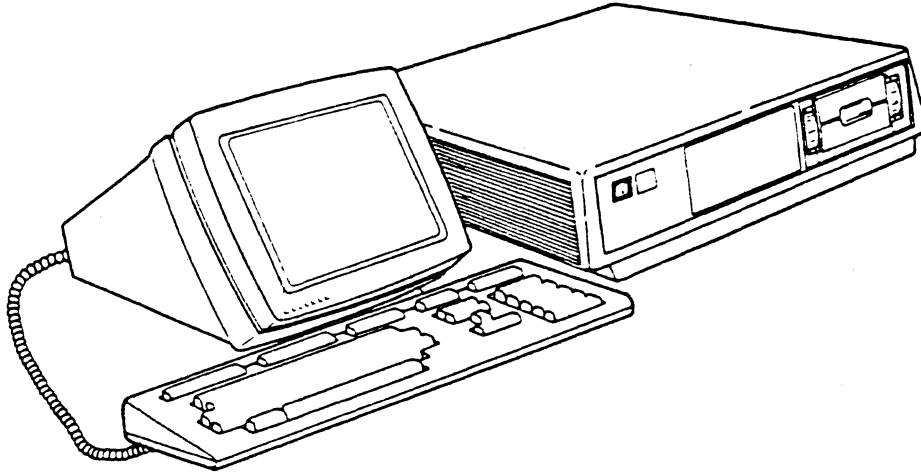
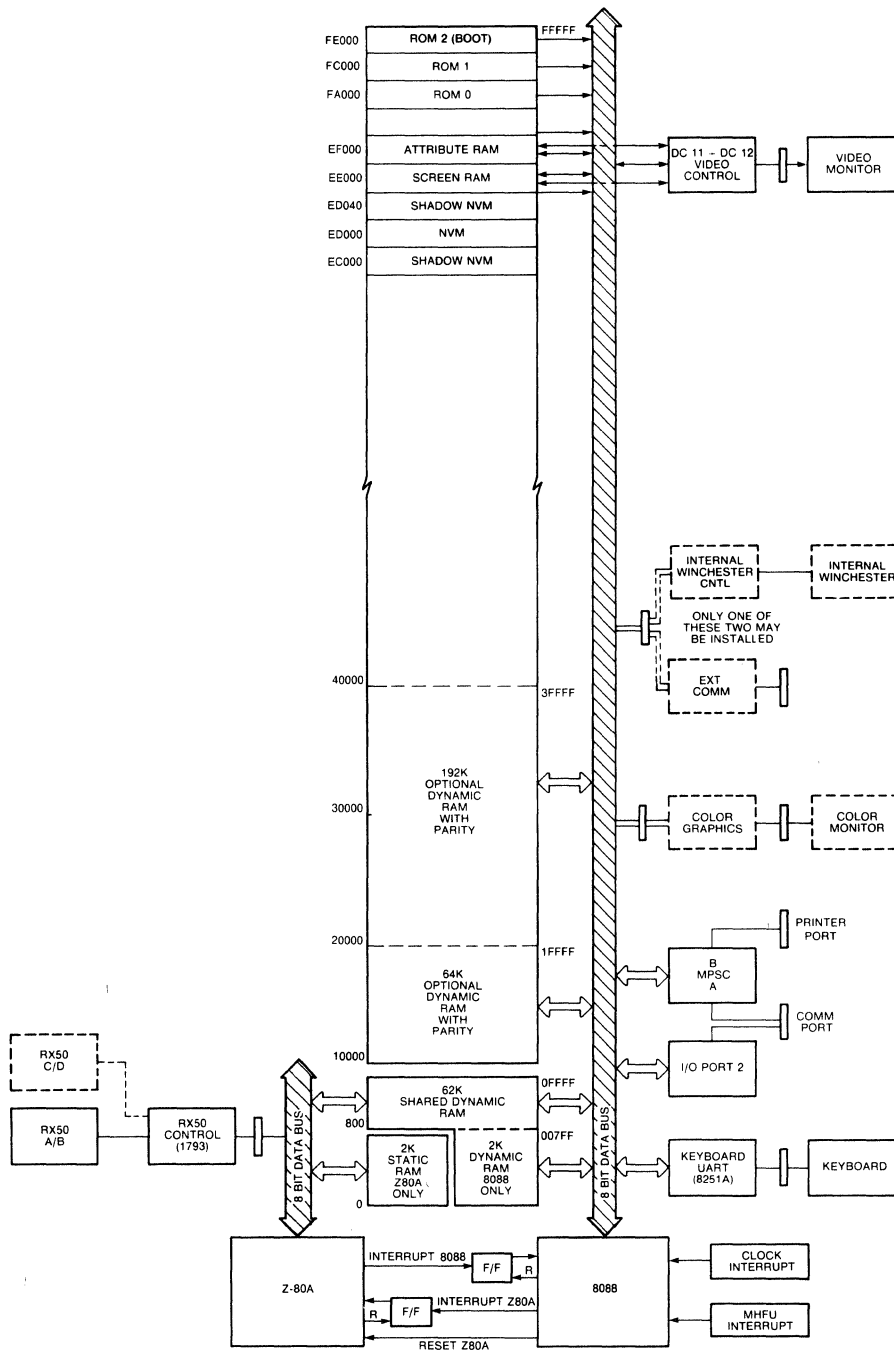


Figure 1-1: Rainbow Computer

The system unit contains the system module, a large printed circuit board where the logic circuits of the system are located. The Rainbow 100+ computer includes a Winchester hard disk drive. Figures 1-2 and 1-3 show the system block diagrams for the Rainbow 100 and Rainbow 100+/100B computers.

RAINBOW HARDWARE



BU-2237

Figure 1-2: Rainbow 100 System Block Diagram

RAINBOW HARDWARE

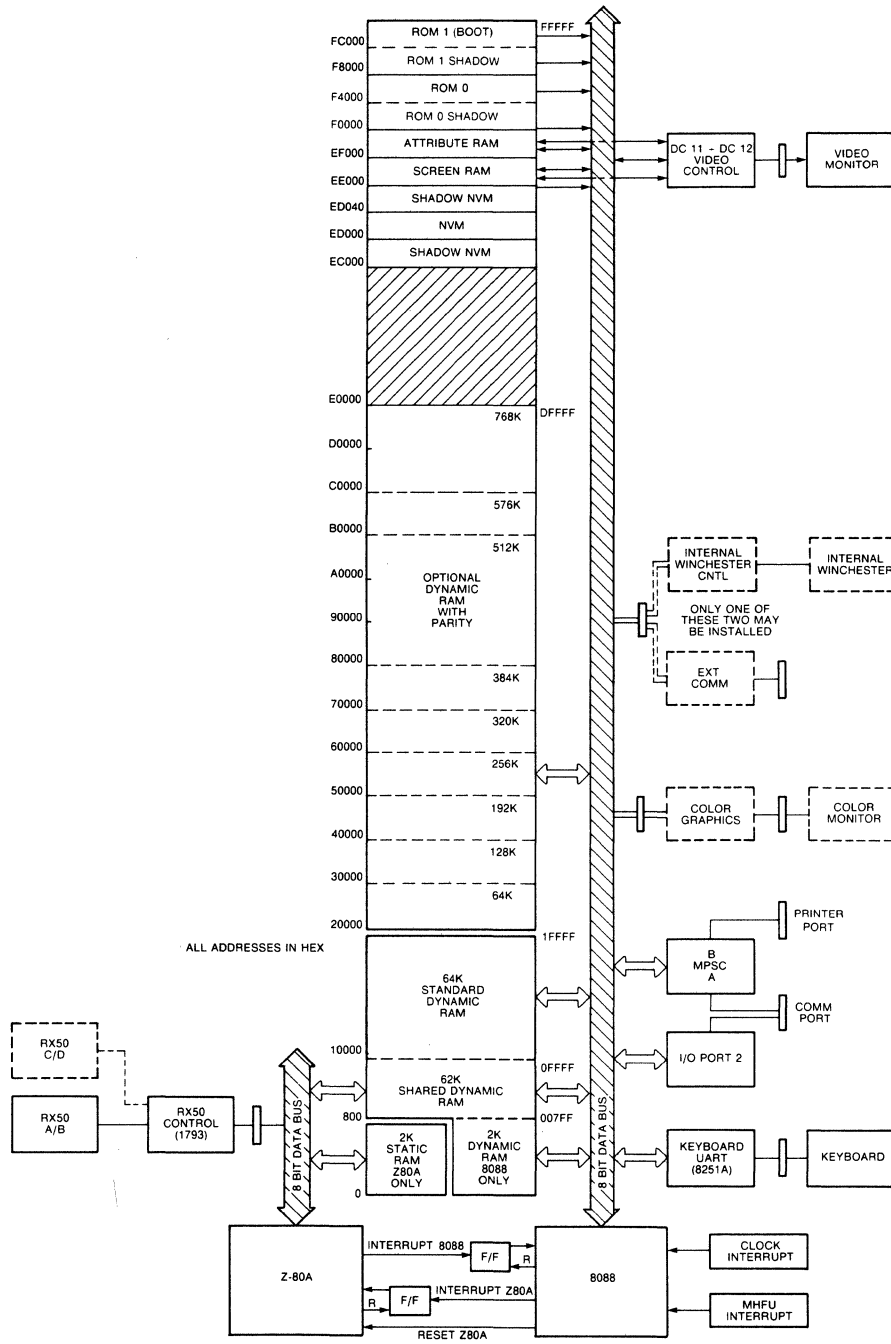


Figure 1-3: Rainbow 100+/100B System Block Diagram

BU-2238

RAINBOW HARDWARE

1.3 PROCESSORS

The Rainbow computer uses dual microprocessors, an 8088 and a Z80A. These work together to provide the Rainbow computer's functionality.

System functions are divided between the 8088 and Z80A. The Z80A controls the disk drives, while the 8088 controls the video output, keyboard, communications input/output (I/O), printer I/O, and all optional devices.

Both microprocessors can access certain shared random access memory (RAM), and each can also access private memory. The 8088 clock rate is 4.815 Mhz, and the Z80A clock rate is 4.012 Mhz.

1.4 RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

The Rainbow 100A contains 64K bytes of RAM. When DIGITAL first shipped the Rainbow computer you could increase this RAM by inserting an optional memory expansion card. This optional RAM card was available in two sizes: 64K bytes and 192K bytes for a system total of either 128K bytes or 256K bytes. A 64K byte card is not upgradable to a larger size.

DIGITAL has since announced an adapter card for Rainbow computers that permits it to use the expansion RAM option. This makes it possible for all Rainbow computers to add a total of 768K bytes of memory.

The basic Rainbow 100B contains 128K bytes of RAM. You can expand the memory from 192K bytes to 896K bytes in multiples of 64K bytes.

The expansion memory is contained on a printed circuit card that holds from one to three "banks" of nine memory chips each. All chip positions are socketed so that the chips can be field installed. Each bank can be filled with nine memory chips yielding either of two capacities:

- 64K bytes
- 256K bytes

As a result, the card can have any of nine possible configurations - from 64K bytes to 768K bytes. Table 1-1 shows various configurations. You can purchase the option in 128K byte or 256K byte configuration. You can also purchase expansion kits containing nine 64K-bit or nine 256K-bit RAM chips (sufficient for one bank).

RAINBOW HARDWARE

Table 1-1: Rainbow 100B Optional Memory

SIZE (K)	CHIP SIZES IN		
	BANK 1	BANK 2	BANK 3
128 (Base Configuration)	64K	64K	-
192	64K	64K	64K
256 (Base Configuration)	256K	-	-
320	256K	64K	-
384	256K	64K	64K
512	256K	256K	-
576	256K	256K	64K
768	256K	256K	256K

The optional expansion memory contains parity checking circuitry. A non-maskable interrupt is generated if a parity error occurs. Its handler (which is in the firmware) normally causes the system to display an error message, then halt. Should an application program perform some other form of error trapping, it must "take over" the interrupt and provide its own handler.

All of the memory except for the Z80A's 2K-Private RAM (see next paragraph) is of the dynamic type. Such memory must be "refreshed" every few milliseconds to insure that its data is not lost. Refreshing is done by special circuits that use some of the available memory access cycles. The 8088, Z80A, direct memory access (DMA) and refresh circuitry all access this memory independently of one another. When one device attempts to access memory while another is in the process of doing so, the attempting device must wait until the memory is available. This is known as "contention." Notice that such contention usually makes it impossible to program precise timing loops.

The Z80A can address a total of only 64K bytes, and therefore cannot access memory locations at addresses greater than 0FFFFH.

Both microprocessors can address the 62K bytes of RAM in their address space of 00800H through 0FFFFH. This shared RAM allows the two microprocessors to pass data to one another, a necessary requirement of the Rainbow computer's architecture.

Both the 8088 and Z80A have 2K bytes of private RAM in the address space of 00000 to 007FFH. The 8088 private RAM is part of the 64K dynamic RAM, of which the top 62K is shared. The Z80A private RAM is of the static type. As such, it neither needs refreshing nor experiences contention for access cycles with the 8088 or other devices. This memory should be used for time-critical Z80A routines, such as programmed diskette reading and writing.

RAINBOW HARDWARE

The extended communications option contains Direct Memory Access capabilities. Such DMA operations can only be performed to and from the dynamic RAM in Address space 00000 through 0FFFFH.

1.5 NON-VOLATILE MEMORY (NVM)

The Rainbow computer has 256 nibbles of non-volatile memory, which retains stored values even when you turn the power off. The system uses this memory to store its Set-Up values. It is located at address ED000H through ED0FFH, but should not be directly accessed by application programs.

The Rainbow 100B firmware provides a slightly different set of NVM parameters than the Rainbow 100's NVM parameters. Also, the Rainbow 100B's Set-Up automatically determines and displays the size of installed RAM, whereas the Rainbow 100's Set-Up simply stores whatever value you enter there, whether it accurately reflects the size of installed RAM or not.

Although the NVM is addressed as bytes of data, only the low four bits of the data have meaning. This is due to the 256 x 4 organization of the NVM chip. The four most significant bits of each NVM data byte are ignored when written, and unpredictable when read.

1.6 VIDEO DISPLAY MEMORY

The video logic can use up to 4K bytes of screen RAM and 4K bytes of attribute RAM. Data to be displayed is placed in this RAM by firmware routines. This memory should not be directly accessed by application programs. The firmware provides functions for modifying the display memory. Portions of the Screen and Attribute RAM are also used for firmware variables, flags, pointers, stack, buffer and so forth. Accessing these RAM locations can cause a system reset or cause the system to stop.

1.7 READ ONLY MEMORY

The Rainbow 100 contains 24K bytes, and the Rainbow 100B 32K bytes, of Read Only Memory (ROM). This ROM contains diagnostic, VT102 terminal emulation, and VT102 console routines. These routines are also known as the system firmware.

The diagnostics are described in the manuals you received with your computer. The VT102 terminal emulation is described in the Terminal Emulation Manual. Read the "Functional Anomalies" found in the system specification if you want to program a remote host to work with the Rainbow computer as a terminal.

RAINBOW HARDWARE

1.8 DISKETTES

The basic Rainbow computers include a dual-disk drive that can store 400K bytes of data on each of two 5 1/4 inch diskettes. You can add a second dual-disk drive, bringing the total on-line diskette storage capacity to 1600K bytes, or 1.6 megabytes. A Rainbow computer can contain either a Winchester type hard disk or the second RX50 drive, not both. (See "Hard Disk Option".) You install the optional disk drive in the system module housing.

A separate card containing a Western Digital 1793 Disk Controller chip, and related logic circuits provides control of the diskettes. This diskette controller card is part of the basic system.

You must format diskettes before can write on them. DIGITAL-type RX50K diskettes have been preformatted for ten 512-byte sectors per track and can be used immediately. Non-DIGITAL diskettes (and those that have lost format data) must be formatted for the Rainbow computer before you can use them.

The MS-DOS operating system also requires that diskettes be "soft" formatted for its use. This is a different operation than the physical formatting required by the hardware. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system contains a special format utility (FORMAT) that you can use to physically and "soft" format your diskettes.

The 1793 Disk Controller chip has been hard-wired to read and write only in double-density mode. The RX50 accesses 80 tracks spaced at 96 tracks per inch (96 TPI). The RX50 can also read 48 TPI diskettes with proper software, as can diskettes having different numbers of sectors (for example, IBM 8 and 9 sector diskettes).

1.9 KEYBOARD

The keyboard communicates with the system module through an 8251A Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) by means of a cable. The cable attaches to the monitor module, using a modular telephone connector. The keyboard signals then pass through the monitor's cable to the system unit.

Pressing a key causes a single uniquely coded byte to be serially transmitted to the system unit where it generates an interrupt 26H. The normal interrupt handler is contained in the firmware. It places the incoming keycode into a buffer, from which it can be obtained by the application software. This routine is complex and is used by both the Terminal mode and Console mode firmware. Applications should NOT attempt to do keyboard processing, but should use the functions provided in the firmware for accessing keyboard characters.

RAINBOW HARDWARE

1.10 INTERRUPTS

Both the 8088 and Z80A microprocessors have interrupt capabilities. Hardware signals or software instructions can generate 8088 interrupts. You can program each processor to interrupt the other.

The Rainbow computer's operating system always treats one of the processors as a "master" and the other as a "slave." When the master requires the slave to perform a function, it notifies the slave by generating an interrupt to it. The original slave then becomes a master and the original master becomes a slave.

The Rainbow 100B hardware interrupts can be assigned two sets of interrupt vectors under software control. The Rainbow 100B's firmware provides routines to move the interrupt vectors from one location to another. This is necessary because the Rainbow computer's hardware and MS-DOS operating system both use some of the same interrupts. The firmware relocation function is intended only for use by the MS-DOS operating system. If you try to change vectors from within an application you cannot use MS-DOS. If you access the hardware directly instead of by the firmware the keyboard-related access capabilities are destroyed.

The system module generates a vertical frequency interrupt either 50 or 60 times per second, determined by a Set-Up parameter. The firmware video display refresh routines use this interrupt. These refresh routines include a software interrupt 44H call that the operating systems use. They, in turn, generate an interrupt 64H, as a source of real-time signals for application use.

The MS-DOS operating system moves many interrupt vectors to alternate locations upon being loaded. Applications must always use the switched values. Tables 1-2 and 1-3 show the hardware-generated interrupts and addresses.

RAINBOW HARDWARE

Table 1-2: 8088 Interrupt Types

<u>Hardware Generated</u>			
Priority	Interrupt Source	Type No. (Hex) Norm/Relocated	Address (Hex) Norm/Relocated
Highest	2	Parity error	02 08
	2	Vert Freq Interrupt	20/A0 80/280
	6	7201 (Ext Comm Int 1)	21/A1 84/284
	2	Graphics Option	22/A2 88/288
	2,6	DMA (Ext Comm Opt)	23/A3 8C/28C
	3	7201 (Comm/Printer)	24/A4 90/290
	2,6	7201 (Ext Comm Int 0) (or Winchester controlled)	25/A5 94/294
	2	8251A (Keyboard)	26/A6 98/298
Lowest		Z80A	27/A7 9C/29C
<u>Software Generated</u>			
	5	Firmware Functions	18 60
	2	O/S Clock Tic	2C/AC B0/2B0
	4	MS-DOS	20 80
	4	MS-DOS System Functions	21 84
	4	MS-DOS	22 88
	4	MS-DOS	23 8C
	4	MS-DOS	24 90
	4	MS-DOS	25 94
	4	MS-DOS	26 98
	4	MS-DOS	27 9C
		Appl. Clock Tic	64 190

NOTES

1. Relocated interrupt codes and addresses are only applicable to the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers.
2. Initialized by INT 18H Function 0CH.
3. Reset/disabled by INT 18H Function 16H.
4. MS-DOS reserves all interrupts 20H through 3FH for its own use.
5. MS-DOS remaps Int 28H (normal Firmware entry) to 18H for a applications use during its startup operation.
6. There are signal path names to the Extended Communications Option connector. The Extended Communications Option only uses 23H and 25H, but other devices can use all three types.

Table 1-3: Z80A Interrupt Type

Only	8088	RST 6	30H
------	------	-------	-----

1.11 VIDEO MONITOR

The video control logic controls the data displayed on the video monitor. The DC011 and DC012 DIGITAL chips are used for the control logic. The system specification explains the operation of the video control logic.

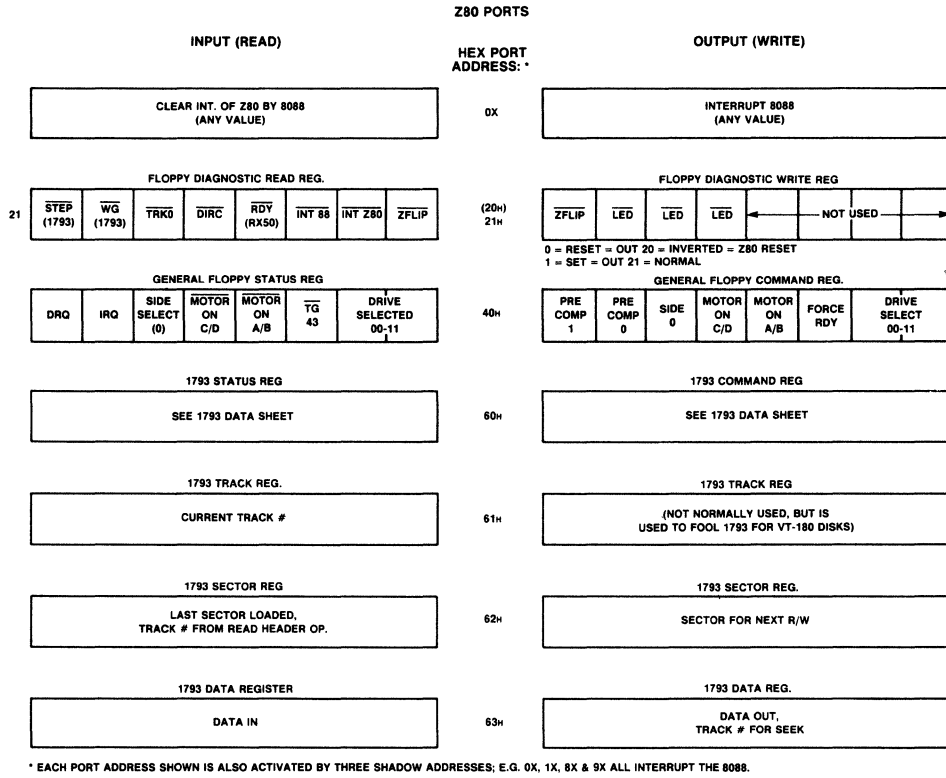
1.12 I/O CONTROL PORTS

The 8088 and Z80A processors each send and receive data and control information to I/O devices through ports. Special In and Out instructions of the microprocessor access these ports (Addresses). Figures 1-4 and 1-5 show the addresses (port numbers) at which the several I/O devices are accessed. These figures also show bit use. Most of the ports are latches; that is, they hold the data placed in them until it is changed. Input and output ports are independent of one another. Output ports can only be written into, while input ports can only be read.

NOTE

Data sent to an output port is generally NOT readable by an Input instruction to the same port address.

RAINBOW HARDWARE



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Figure 1-4: Z80 Ports

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8088 PORTS

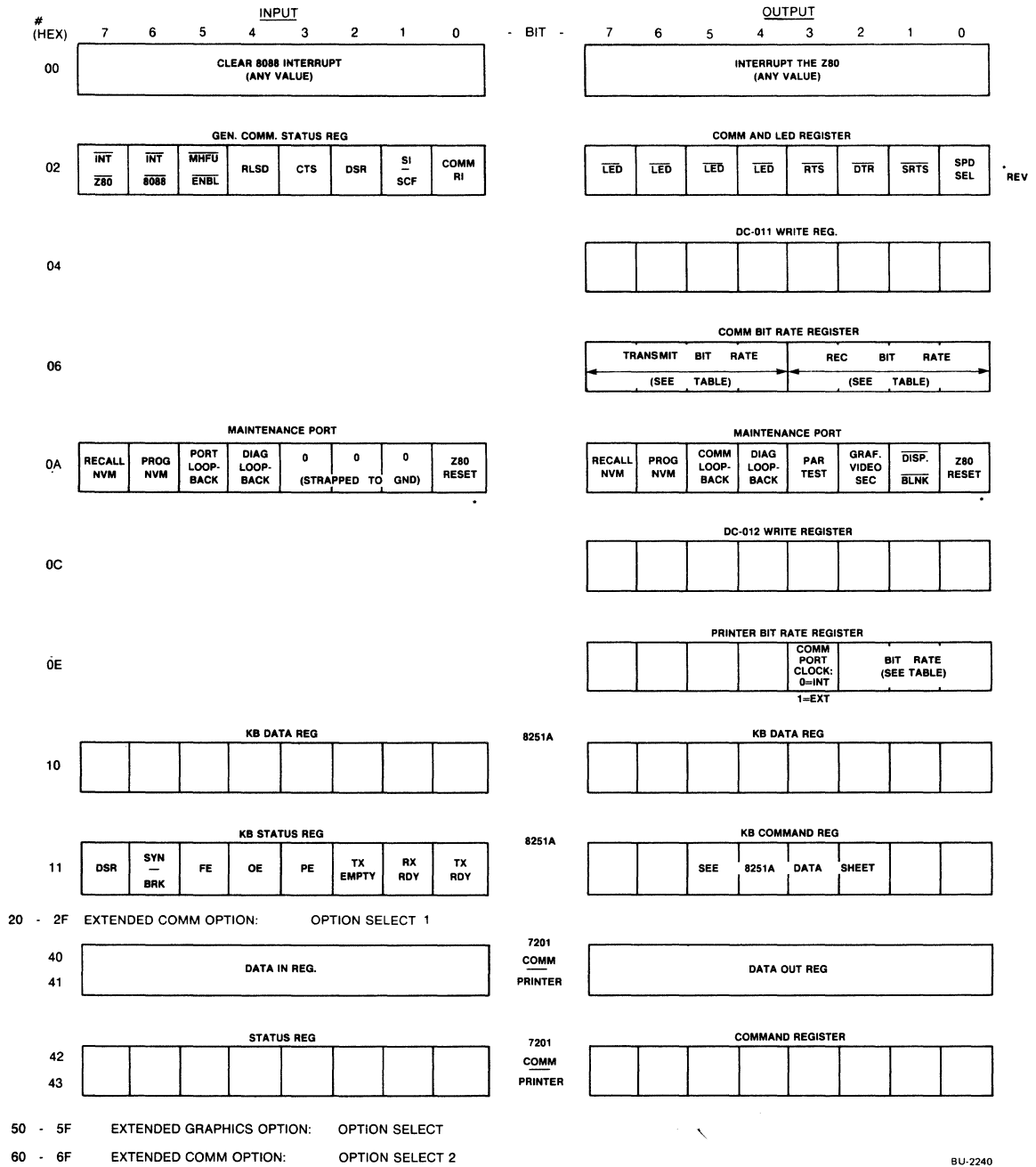


Figure 1-5: 8088 Ports

RAINBOW HARDWARE

1.13 COMMUNICATIONS AND PRINTER INTERFACES

The basic Rainbow computer communicates to external devices through two interfaces - the communications interface and the printer interface. These interfaces share a single Intel 8274 (or Nec 7201) Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART) Multi-Protocol Serial Controller (MPSC) chip mounted on the system motherboard.

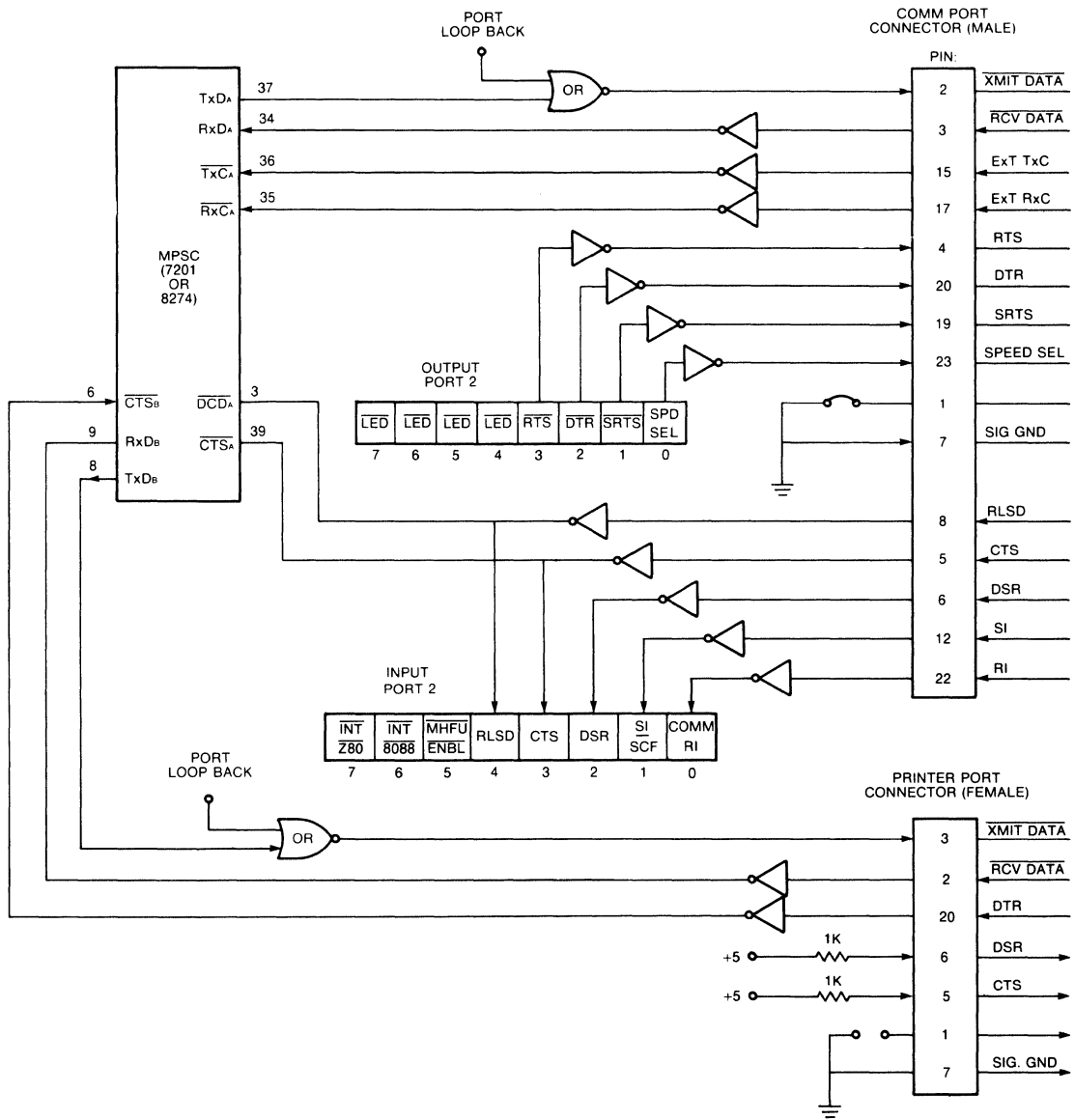
The Intel data sheet and application notes contained in the Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Documentation Kit, (order number QV069-GZ), describe the operation of the 8274 chip. Both interfaces use PB25 25-pin connectors mounted on the rear of the system module. The Communication interface connector is a male (DB-25P), while the printer connector is a female (DB-25S). The communications port provides full modem support (in conjunction with I/O port 2) for both asynchronous and bisynchronous modes. It has an RS-423 compatible interface conforming to CCITT V.21, V.22, and V.23 specifications. This port supports full- and half-duplex modems and break detection. The firmware uses the communications port to attach to a host computer when in terminal mode. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system provides an extensive set of system functions for controlling the communications, printer, and optional communications ports.

The printer port also has an RS-423 interface, which is compatible with both DIGITAL and non-DIGITAL printers. Both the firmware and the MS-DOS operating system use the printer port to send asynchronous data to serial printers such as the DIGITAL LA50, LA100, or LQP02 printers. Data Terminal Ready (DTR) is supported for this port and can be used by software to control printers or other devices that do not support the XON/XOFF protocol. The Rainbow 100B's terminal mode supports both XON/XOFF and DTR protocols simultaneously. This means that the device attached to the Rainbow 100B's printer port must assert DTR, or no data is sent to the printer, and the system stops.

In console mode under the MS-DOS operating system, two protocols can be selected for the printer port. The Rainbow computer and the MS-DOS operating system default to the XON/XOFF protocol. To enable DTR, the printer port must be specifically programmed by the application or utility.

Figure 1-6 shows the signal paths to the communications and printer ports. Table 1-4 shows baud rates available for both the communications and printer ports. You initially select these ports by the Set-Up parameters, but they can also be selected as shown in Table 1-4 or by using the special serial I/O system functions of the MS-DOS operating system.

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8U-2241

Figure 1-6: Communications and Printer Port Signal Paths

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Table 1-4: Baud Rates Available

Rate	Comm	Nibble Value	Printer	Bit 0-2 Value
50	*	0		
75	*	1	*	0
110	*	2		
134.5	*	3		
150	*	4	*	1
200	*	5		
300	*	6	*	2
600	*	7	*	3
1200	*	8	*	4
1800	*	9		
2000	*	A		
2400	*	B	*	5
3600	*	C		
4800	*	D	*	6
9600	*	E	*	7
19200	*	F		

To set communication port baud rates, transfer a byte with two nibbles from the above table to port 06H. The high nibble sets the receive rate, and the low nibble sets the transmit rate.

To set printer baud rates, transfer a byte with bits 0-2 set to the value from the above table to port 0EH. Notice that bit 3 of this port selects the external clock for the communications port, so use care when setting printer baud rates.

1.14 SYSTEM RESET

You automatically clear the 8088 when you turn on the computer. You can also clear the 8088 processor at any time by pressing Ctrl/Set-Up in Set-Up mode. A special watchdog timer can also reset the system in the event it is not refreshed within a period of 100 milliseconds or the interrupts are off. The video display routines in the firmware refresh the circuit. It is important that application programs disable interrupts for no longer than 100 ms. or this circuit can reset the system.

If an application must disable interrupts for a longer period, the interrupts off circuitry can be temporarily disabled. Such a procedure can adversely affect the video display and any real-time dependent system operations.

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The correct procedure for temporarily disabling the interrupts off circuitry is as follows:

1. Disable interrupts using the CLI instruction
2. Disable the interrupts off detection circuitry by transferring a 00H to 8088 I/O port 10CH.
3. Enable interrupts with the STI instruction when ready. The interrupts off detection circuit is automatically enabled.

1.15 AUTO-START

When you reset the Rainbow system, the system automatically tests several components. When the tests are completed, a main menu is displayed that offers a choice of disk drives from which to start the operating system. (The Rainbow 100B contains a new Set-Up feature that automatically starts the operating system without requiring you to press any keys.)

1.16 OPTIONAL I/O DEVICES

Three optional I/O devices are available for the Rainbow series computers:

- A color graphics option
- An extended communications option
- A hard disk option

1.16.1 Color Graphics Option

This option consists of a printed circuit board containing a special bit-mapped color video graphics controller chip and related logic that you mount on the motherboard.

The Rainbow computer can operate in text mode or text and graphics mode. In text mode (VT100 text mode), the graphics option video is disabled and the standard video control logic (DC011 and DC012) drives the monitor. In text and graphics mode, the option's video control logic drives the monitor. (You need a color monitor to display color graphics). Monochrome graphics can also be obtained using the VR201.

The Rainbow Computer Color/Graphics Programmers Reference Guide is included in the Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Documentation Kit, (order number QV069-GZ).

1.16.2 Extended Communications Option

An extended communications option provides additional communications capabilities. This option consists of a printed circuit card that mounts in two 40-pin connectors on the system module. Its communication outputs are available on D-subminiature connectors at the left rear of the system module.

The option provides the Rainbow computer with a separate high-speed communications port that can support clustering and local area networking. Asynchronous bit- and byte-synchronous capabilities are provided. This option uses a 8274 Multi-Protocol Serial Controller (MPSC) and a 8273 Direct Memory Access (DMA) controller.

The 8274 MPSC used in the extended communications option is the same as the MPSC used by the standard communications/printer ports. The BIOS of the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system includes a full set of routines for controlling the standard communications/printer ports and the ports of this option for asynchronous operations. The Rainbow 100 Extended Communications Option Programmer's Reference Guide, (order number AA-V172A-TV), describes the option. You cannot use this option if you have a hard disk because both options mount (and use) the same motherboard connectors.

1.16.3 Hard Disk Option

Two 5-1/4 inch diameter Winchester hard disks are optionally available for the Rainbow 100 and 100B computers. They differ only in the amount of storage they provide. The RD50 hard disk stores up to 5M bytes and the RD51 up to 10M bytes of data in fixed-length blocks on 5 1/4 inch (130mm) diameter rigid magnetic disks. They use what is called Winchester technology, and are contained in a sealed, non-removable enclosure. The Rainbow 100+ computer comes with a 10M byte RD51.

The controller logic is contained in a printed circuit board that occupies the extended communications option slot on the system module motherboard. It can control one ST506-interface compatible Winchester drive. (The ST506 interface is an industry standard interface.)

The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system contains BIOS drivers for the Winchester hard disk option, and the distribution diskette includes a backup and restore utility for use with the Winchester. Each Winchester drive comes with utilities for initializing and partitioning the disk according to your requirements. Partitioning assigns logical drive names (for example, E:, F:) to all or part of the drive, and initializes them for the operating system(s) to be used.

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The ROM of the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers contains code so you can start the system from the Winchester instead of from a diskette. An upgrade kit is available that permits a Winchester disk to be field installed in the Rainbow computer. You cannot start the operating system from the Winchester disk if you upgraded your Rainbow 100A computer to include this hard disk. This is because its ROM does not contain the necessary code. The Rainbow can configure the Winchester disk for either the CP/M-86/80 operating system, the MS-DOS operating system, or both.

The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system contains drivers for programming the hard disk, however, so that files and data can be written and read using the hard disk system functions. Sophisticated users can use the primitive disk operations contained in the BIOS. Chapter 3 discusses these operations.

You cannot use this option if you have an extended communications option because both options mount (and use) the same motherboard connectors.

CHAPTER 2

FIRMWARE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the basic functionality of the "console" as seen by an application program. It also describes the utility functions you can use with application programs. To use this chapter, you should be familiar with:

- The Rainbow system specification for your particular Rainbow computer
- The video controller chips

2.2 GENERAL

The programs in ROM (firmware) include:

1. Diagnostic routines
2. Terminal and console emulation routines
3. Set-Up routines,
4. 8088 and Z80A routines for loading the operating system

The manuals that come with your Rainbow computer describe diagnostic, Set-Up and startup routines.

The Rainbow 100+/100B Terminal Emulation Manual (contained in the Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Documentation Kit, (order number QV069-GZ)), which describes terminal mode.

The Rainbow 100+ and 100B computer's firmware includes an auto-start capability. This lets you start the operating system from one of the possible disk drives without selecting the drive from the main menu.

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The following list details the functions that are available in the Rainbow 100+ and 100B ROMs which differ in the Rainbow 100 ROMs:

- The BELL character does not cause a hesitation the first time it "beeps," but hesitates only for subsequent BELL characters that occur too close together.
- A new Set-Up parameter permits a choice of either Caps-Lock or Shift-Lock mode for the "Lock" key.
- Every ROM set supports all keyboard variations. At startup, the firmware asks you to select a keyboard if the stored Set-Up parameters indicate that none had previously been selected. The NVM then stores the choice.
- A new Set-Up parameter allows you to invoke a National-Replacement-Character set for country-specific use.
- The "Compose" algorithm is implemented. Details are provided in the manuals that come with your Rainbow computer.
- The printer port's DTR line is monitored when in terminal mode. If it is not asserted, printing does not occur.
- Pressing Ctrl/2 through Ctrl/8 keys generates the proper control codes.
- Ctrl/<symbol> keys are no longer shift-dependent.
- The Escape sequences for "Erase-in-line" and "Display" now accept selective parameters instead of ignoring all after the first parameter.
- All Set-Up text and all error messages are displayed in languages appropriate to the keyboard type you selected and the language-cluster supported by the installed ROM set.
- Single "Shift-2" and "Shift-3" escape sequences apply only to the next following graphic character, and are not canceled by an intervening escape sequence or other non-graphic character.
- The "Print Screen" key generates an ESC [1 2 ~ in console mode.
- Ctrl/xx keys auto-repeat.
- Set-Up automatically determines the amount of installed RAM and displays it.

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Details of the implementation of language-clustering, national-replacement characters, and so forth, are describes in the Rainbow 100+/100B System Specification (contained in the Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Documentation Kit, (order number QV069-GZ.))

2.3 UTILITY FUNCTIONS

The console mode of VT102 emulation acts like a VT102 console (although without modem control or local echo). As such, it must accept characters for display and control, and it must supply characters entered at the keyboard. These, plus several other utility functions, are provided for use by programs as follows:

- Send a character to the "console" for display or control (Console-Out)
- Obtain a character from the keyboard (Level-2 Console-In)
- Determine if a keyboard key has been depressed (Console-In Status)
- Level 1 (16 bit) Console-In
- Enable and disable the cursor
- Initialize interrupt vectors
- Return the clock rate
- Set and clear LEDs on the keyboard
- Send a string of data to the screen
- Initialize the Comm/Printer 8274 chip to Set-Up parameters
- Return "Raw" keyboard data

In addition to the above, the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers have the following functions:

- Return ROM version number
- Relocate interrupt vectors
- Ring keyboard bell
- Get/Set character set usage as per NVM

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For more information, refer to the system specification for your particular Rainbow computer.

You invoke all functions by setting up the desired function number and other parameters in 8088 registers then executing a software interrupt 18H. Place the desired function code in the DI register and parameter data in other registers according to the needs of the function. The application program should save all registers it needs before issuing the INT 18H, because the firmware routines save only CS:, SS:, and DS:.

2.4 FUNCTION 00H CONSOLE OUT

This function sends the character in the AL register to the "console" where it is displayed. It accepts and processes ASCII and 8-bit multi-national characters as a VT102, that is, escape sequences and control characters are executed

ENTRY

AL = Character to be displayed

EXIT

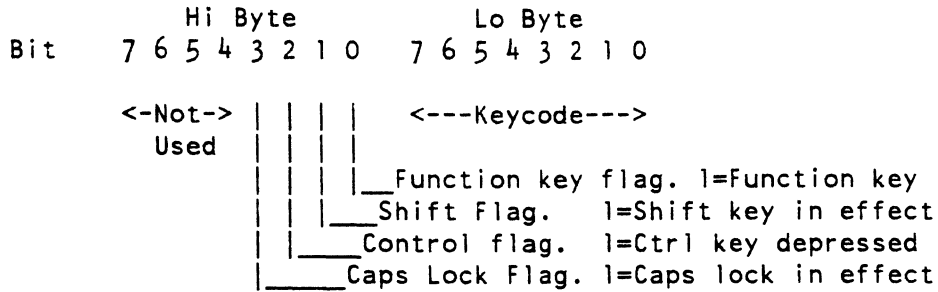
None

2.5 CONSOLE IN, CONSOLE IN STATUS, AND LEVEL-1 CONSOLE IN

Pressing a keyboard key generates an Interrupt 26H in the 8088 processor. The keyboard's UART passes a one-byte character code identifying the particular key to the firmware's keyboard interrupt handler. This code is analyzed to determine whether an action must be performed (such as entering Set-Up, Lock mode), or whether the key represents a character to be passed to the application.

If a character is passed to an application, the keycode is stored as the low-byte of a two byte entry in a 30-byte first-in-first-out raw key buffer. The high-byte contains three flags that are set according to whether the Shift, Ctrl, and/or Lock keys were depressed or in effect. When the character is removed from the raw key buffer, the keycode is translated to its ASCII value, or, if a function key, to a function key number. If it is a function key, a fourth function key flag is also set. Figure 2-1 illustrates this.

FIRMWARE



NOTE

The function-key flag is added only when a Console-In function causes the character to be extracted from the raw key buffer.

Figure 2-1: Level-1 Character Format

Firmware functions can obtain input in either of two levels. Each 16-bit character code stored in the raw key buffer remains there until:

- A Level-1 Console-In
- A Level-1 raw key function call is made
- one of the Level-2 routines requires a character

The Level-2 Console-In routine also contains a buffer. Whenever you invoke the Level-2 Console-In function, the next character in its buffer, if any, is returned to the application. Usually, no character is present in the buffer, so the routine performs the equivalent of a Level-1 Console-In call to obtain a character from the raw key buffer.

If a character is available in the raw key buffer, it is removed. If it is an ASCII character, it is placed into the Level-2 buffer.

If the character represents a function key code, an escape sequence for the key is placed in the Level-2 buffer. That is why the Level-2 buffer is required.

DON'T MIX LEVEL-1 AND LEVEL-2 FUNCTIONS.

FIRMWARE

Notice that the Level-2 Console-In Status function also causes a character to be removed from the raw key buffer in the event the Level-2 buffer is empty and the raw key buffer is not empty. This can cause confusion, if you mix Level-1 and Level-2 Console-In and Console-In Status calls. If there were a character available in the Raw Key buffer when you performed a Level-2 Console Status function, you would be informed that a character was available. But if you then attempted to obtain that character using the Level-1 Console-In function, you would not get it, because it had been removed from the raw key buffer by the Level-2 Console Status function and transferred into the Level-2 buffer.

Programs should insure that the Level-2 buffer is empty (by repeatedly testing its status and obtaining and discarding any remaining characters) before using the Level-1 Console-In function.

The console emulation code can recognize and respond to escape sequences requesting status, cursor position, or other information. The responses are ASCII escape sequences which are placed directly into the Level-2 buffer.

2.6 FUNCTION 02H CONSOLE IN (LEVEL-2)

This function fetches a character from the keyboard buffer.

ENTRY

None

EXIT

AL = Character from the keyboard buffer (if one was available)

CL = 00H, No character available

 = FFH, A character was returned in AL

NOTE

This function does NOT wait for a key to be depressed, if no character is available.

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2.7 FUNCTION 04H CONSOLE IN STATUS (LEVEL-2)

This function determine whether a character is available in the Level-2 buffer.

ENTRY

None

EXIT

CL = 00H, No character available

= FFH, A character is available in the Level-2 buffer

NOTE

The character, if any, remains in the Level-2 buffer, but the function may cause the raw key buffer to become empty.

2.8 FUNCTION 06H CONSOLE IN (LEVEL-1)

This function fetches a 16-bit character from the Raw Key buffer.

ENTRY

None

EXIT

AX = 16-bit character from Raw Key buffer

CL = 00H, if no character is available

= 01H, if any characters remain in the Level-2 buffer from a previous Level-2 call, whether or not characters are in the Raw Key buffer

= FFH, if a character is available (returned in AX)

NOTE

01H is returned to remove some of the complexity surrounding the mixing of Level-1 and Level-2 functions.

The two bytes representing the character in the raw key buffer are placed in the AX register after being analyzed and translated (see Figure 2-1 above).

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For non-function keys, the function key flag is zero, and the low-byte contains the character code, either ASCII or 8-bit multinational, according to the keyboard type being used. The effect of Shift, Ctrl and Caps-Lock has already been taken into account for the character. For function keys, the Function key flag is a 1, and the low-byte contains a number that identifies which function key it is. Your Rainbow system specifications list these numbers.

2.9 FUNCTION 08H DISABLE CURSOR

2.10 FUNCTION 0AH ENABLE CURSOR

These functions make the cursor visible (Enable), and invisible (Disable). They insure that the cursor control logic is not disturbed by Function 14H. They must be used in pairs, preceding and following the use of function 14H. They are "nested" functions; it takes as many enables as disables to redisplay the cursor. If enabled when already visible, a "ghost" can appear when the cursor is moved.

2.11 FUNCTION 0CH INITIALIZE INTERRUPT VECTORS

Function 0CH initializes the following interrupt vectors to point to their default firmware routines:

Type Number (Hex)	Use
02	NMI for RAM parity error
20	Vertical frequency refresh
22	Graphics controller option
23	Ext Comm Option DMA controller
25	Ext Comm Option 8274
26	Keyboard 8251A
2C	Time Tic from Vert Refresh

In addition, the extended communications option and the graphics option are reset to their disabled states. This function should not be used by application programs because it destroys the MS-DOS interrupt structure.

2.12 FUNCTION 0EH RETURN CLOCK RATE

This function determines the current Set-Up clock rate.

ENTRY

None

EXIT

AL = 00H, to indicate 60Hz clock
 = 01H, to indicate 50Hz clock

2.13 FUNCTION 10H SET KEYBOARD LEDS

2.14 FUNCTION 12H CLEAR KEYBOARD LEDS

These functions Set and Clear the keyboard light emitting diodes (LEDs). They do not cause any action that can be implied by the label of the LED being affected. Firmware normally maintains all but the "compose" LED in the proper state. (On Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers, the compose LED is also handled by the firmware.)

Register AL contains a bit pattern to set (Function 10H), or clear (Function 14H), the LEDs. A 1 in a bit indicates the LED to be set (by function 10H) or cleared (by function 12H). LEDs whose corresponding bits are zero remain unchanged. Figure 2-2 shows the keyboard LEDs:

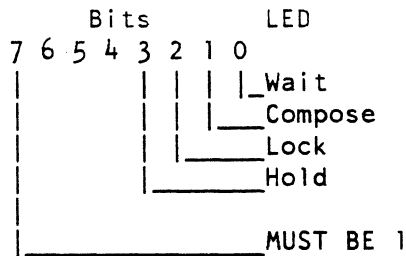


Figure 2-2: Keyboard LEDs

FIRMWARE

2.15 FUNCTION 14H SEND DATA TO SCREEN

This function sends more than one character at a time to the screen. Entire strings, up to the length of one line, can be sent, along with their attributes, in a single function call. Your Rainbow system specification describes the meaning of characters and attributes.

ENTRY

AX = 0000H, Characters and attributes

 = 0001H, Attributes only

 = 0002H, Characters only

BH = Column number (1 thru 80, or 1 thru 132)

BL = Line Number (1 thru 24)

The maximum column number is a function of the screen width (80/132) and line width (single/double). Exceeding the line length destroys the screen image.

CX = Number of characters or attributes to transfer

You are responsible for ensuring that the number of characters does not exceed the end-of-line.

DX = Offset to the start of Attributes relative to the user's DS register

SI = Offset to the start of Characters relative to the user's DS register

BP = Copy of user's DS register

Both DX and SI must be relative to the same value of DS.

2.16 FUNCTION 16H INITIALIZE COMMUNICATIONS/PRINTER 8274 TO SET-UP PARAMETERS

This function:

- Initializes the Communications/Printer 8274 to the Set-Up parameters
- Performs a channel reset for both channels A and B
- Sets the baud rates
- Set the number of bits per character
- Sets receive and transmit clock rates
- Enables receive and transmit for the Communication and Printer ports

FIRMWARE

All this is done according to the Set-Up parameters.

NOTE

When data/parity is 7M or 7S, the 8274 is actually set for 8N.

2.17 FUNCTION 18H RAW KEYBOARD DATA

This function is provided for diagnostic purposes.

Figure 2-1 (above) indicates that the Shift, Lock and Ctrl keys can only be read in conjunction with another key by looking at the flag bits in AH. The Set-Up key is not detectable by a program, but you can look at the screen to determine if you are in Set-Up mode. The Hold Screen key is not detectable by a program, but the Hold Screen LED is lit.

An application program can determine whether or not the Rainbow is in Set-Up mode.

ENTRY

None

EXIT

AX = Flag bits and keycode, as contained in the Raw Key buffer

CL = 0, no key available

 = 1, key available

NOTE

The character is removed from the buffer

NOTE

The following four functions are not available on the Rainbow 100.

FIRMWARE

2.18 FUNCTION 1AH RETURN ROM VERSION NUMBER

This function returns an ASCII text string, identifying the version number of the ROMs, to the user's buffer. The format is:

MM.mm L

MM identifies the major version, mm the minor revision, both expressed in ASCII numerals. In general, minor revisions affect only one ROM, while the major version affects both ROMs. L is the language variation. mm and L are each followed by a Null (00H) byte for delimiting purposes.

Programs or operating systems can use this function to determine the version and/or language of the ROMs. If you use this function on a Rainbow 100 computer, the buffer remains empty, identifying the unit as a Rainbow 100 computer. The Rainbow system specification contains details of version numbers and language IDs.

ENTRY

DI = 1AH

DX = Offset Address of 8 byte buffer

BP = Segment address of 8 byte buffer

EXIT

None

2.19 FUNCTION 1CH RELOCATE INTERRUPT VECTORS

The Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers provide for changing interrupt codes 20H through 27H that are associated with the hardware generated interrupts to A0H through A7H under software control. When this is done it is also usually necessary to move the interrupt vectors associated with each interrupt to its new vector address. Function 1AH provides a convenient way to do this.

ENTRY

AH = Interrupt code into whose vector the first source vector is relocated. Must be either A0H, 00H (defaults to 20H), or 20H.

AL = Interrupt code whose vector is the first of group to be relocated. Must be either 00H (defaults to 20H), 20H, or A0H.

(If AX = 00H, default vectors are simply initialized)

FIRMWARE

CX = Number of vectors to be relocated. If zero, 16 is relocated (the default).

DI = ICH Function Number

EXIT

CX = 0, to indicate a successful move

NOTE

This function is provided for use by the MS-DOS operating system and other operating systems, if required. Any use by application programs destroys the operating system's interrupt structure. The format of the calling process is general, but the only source and target addresses supported in the Version 05 ROM are 20H to/from A0H.

2.20 FUNCTION 1EH RING THE KEYBOARD BELL

This function rings the keyboard bell. It is a convenience for programs that use these firmware functions frequently.

2.21 FUNCTION 20H GET/SET DIGITAL 8/7 BIT CHARACTER CODE USAGE IN NVM

This function provides a method of reading or changing the NVM bit(s) that control character code usage. These can also be set or reset in Set-Up.

ENTRY

AH = 0, for SET
= 1, for GET

AL = 0, for DIGITAL-8 bit character set
= 1, for 7-bit national replacement character codes

EXIT (GET)

AL = 0, for DIGITAL-8
= 1, for 7-bit national replacement character codes

FIRMWARE

2.22 STACK CONSIDERATIONS

Both hardware and software interrupts place three words of addresses and flags onto whatever stack is currently being used, either the operating system's, your program's, or the firmware's.

In addition, the firmware's hardware interrupt handlers push their registers onto the current stack, and can be interrupted in turn by other hardware devices whose handlers push even more on the current stack. Therefore all application programs should provide a stack with at least 62 bytes more than are required by the application itself, which is the worst case possible.

Another stack-related precaution is that application handlers for hardware interrupts should NOT use either registers or the stack for passing parameters, because these might get changed by an intervening interrupt process. Nor should they use a private stack of their own. The firmware interrupt handlers test to determine whether their own stack is in place. If not, one is set up. This can cause problems. Consider the following situation. A user's hardware interrupt handler is in place for, say, the Communications port, and the handler sets up its own stack. If a character were to be received during execution of the latter part of the video refresh routine, (when interrupts are enabled), and the user's interrupt handler had set up its stack, then a keyboard interrupt was generated. The Firmware's keyboard routine would find a non-firmware stack in place, so would again set up the firmware's stack. In doing so it destroys the original video refresh routine's pushed environment, crashing the system. Software generated interrupt handlers do not have this problem since they can never interrupt a hardware handler.

2.23 SYSTEM PARAMETER DATA

The firmware maintains one 16-bit word of flags in Attribute RAM at location EFFFEH, which describes the system state. These flags are used primarily by the firmware, but can be used by application programs for special purposes. When this word is loaded into a register, its bits have the following meaning:

FIRMWARE

Table 2-1: System Parameter Data Flags

Bit	Flag	Meaning when:	
		0	1
0	Emulator:	Console Mode	Terminal Mode
1	On/Off Line:	On-Line	Off-Line
2	Set-Up mode:	Normal	Set-Up mode
3	Hold Screen	Normal	Hold Scrn in effect
4	Scroll I/P:	Normal	Sm Scroll in process
5	Reserved		
6	Reserved		
* 7	Print Screen Key:	Not Pressed	Pressed
8	Comm Opt Present:	Present	Not present
9	RX50 Ctrl Bd.:	Present	Not present
10	Graphics Bd.:	Present	Not present
**11	Memory Option:	Present	Not Present
12	Reserved		
13	Reserved		
14	Reserved		
15	Reserved		

* The Print Screen Key flag bit is only in the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers. The firmware sets this bit whenever you press the Print Screen Key, but does not reset it. If an application tests this bit more than once, it must reset the flag bit after each test.

** The memory option bit is only meaningful for Rainbow 100 computers equipped with a Rainbow 100 expansion RAM board.

2.24 LEVEL-1 CONSOLE-IN FUNCTION KEY CODES

The Level-1 (16-bit) Console-In function of the Rainbow computer's firmware returns a one in bit 0 of the most significant byte of the 16-bit value if the depressed key is a function key. In this case, the least significant byte is not the ASCII value of the character, but is an arbitrary code used to identify which key was depressed. The codes generated are shown in Table 2-2.

FIRMWARE

Table 2-2: Level-1 Console-In Function Key Codes

Key	Level-1 Key Code (Hex)	Level-2 Esc Seq	Key	Level-1 Key Code (Hex)	Level-2 Esc Seq
Help	0	Esc [2 8 ~	Down-Arrow	29 ^	Esc [B
Do	1	Esc [2 9 ~	Right-Arrow	2B ^	Esc [C
Compose	2 *	Esc [1 0 ~	Left-Arrow	2D ^	Esc [D
Print Screen	3 +	Esc [1 2 ~	Keypad 0	2F #	0
F4	5	Esc [1 4 ~	Keypad 1	32 #	1
F6	7	Esc [1 7 ~	Keypad 2	35 #	2
F7	9	Esc [1 8 ~	Keypad 3	38 #	3
F8	B	Esc [1 9 ~	Keypad 4	3B #	4
F9	D	Esc [2 0 ~	Keypad 5	3E #	5
F10	F	Esc [2 1 ~	Keypad 6	41 #	6
F14	11	Esc [2 6 ~	Keypad 7	44 #	7
F17	13	Esc [3 1 ~	Keypad 8	47 #	8
F18	15	Esc [3 2 ~	Keypad 9	4A #	9
F19	17	Esc [3 3 ~	Keypad Dash	4D #	-
F20	19	Esc [3 4 ~	Keypad Comma	50 #	,
Find	1B	Esc [1 ~	Keypad Period	53 #	.
Insert	1D	Esc [2 ~	Keypad Enter	56 #	(CR)
Remove	1F	Esc [3 ~	Keypad PF1	59 ~	Esc 0 P
Select	21	Esc [4 ~	Keypad PF2	5C ~	Esc 0 Q
Prev Screen	23	Esc [5 ~	Keypad PF3	5F ~	Esc 0 R
Next Screen	25	Esc [6 ~	Keypad PF4	62 ~	Esc 0 S
Up-Arrow	27 ^	Esc [A	Break	65	not ret.

Notes: * Compose key Esc sequence returned only by Rainbow 100
 + Print Screen key Esc sequence returned only by Rainbow 100+ and 100B
 ^ These depend on Cursor Key mode and ANSI/VT52 mode
 # These depend on Keypad mode and ANSI/VT52 mode
 ~ These depend on ANSI/VT52 mode

Sequences shown are for ANSI mode

CHAPTER 3

MS-DOS

This chapter contains two parts:

- Part A describes the operation of the MS-DOS operating system (including its internal and external commands)
- Part B describes the principle parts of the MS-DOS operating system

Part A - Operation of MS-DOS

3.1 OVERVIEW

MS-DOS is an operating system for micro-computers using Intel 8086 and 8088 microprocessors. An operating system is a program that controls the overall operation of a computer. It provides an environment within the computer that enables you to easily perform operations such as:

- Starting a program
- Copying files
- Displaying a directory of files
- Simplifying programming

The MS-DOS operating system provides functions for commonly-used operations and I/O operations that are hardware-independent. Thus, you can write an application program to run under the MS-DOS operating system without requiring a detailed knowledge of the computer's hardware. Such a program runs on any computers that can run the MS-DOS operating system, as long as the computer has the appropriate peripherals. The "DOS" in MS-DOS stands for Disk Operating System, which means that MS-DOS provides all the logical operations necessary for writing and reading files to and from disk storage devices.

3.1.1 MS-DOS Operating System Versions

The MS-DOS operating system has evolved through a number of versions. Microsoft's Version 2.0 of the MS-DOS operating system is the basis for DIGITAL's Version 2.01 and Version 2.05.

The MS-DOS Version 2.01 operating system does not contain Winchester hard disk support; the MS-DOS Version 2.05 does. Other features were also added to the BIOS of Version 2.05, and several new utilities were added to its distribution diskette. Among these are:

- MDRIVE, which lets you use excess RAM to be used as a fast, logical disk drive
- RDCPM, which reads files from Rainbow CP/M-86/80 diskettes
- MEDIACHK, which permits the checking of media to be disabled, resulting in faster disk operations
- BACKUP, a utility for making and restoring backup copies of the Winchester hard disk

Both MS-DOS operating system Version 2.01 and Version 2.05 run on the Rainbow 100, 100+, and 100B, provided it has at least 128K bytes of RAM. Only Version 2.05 includes Winchester disk drivers.

Programs written to run under the MS-DOS Version 2.01 operating system run under the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system.

3.2 LOADING THE MS-DOS OPERATING SYSTEM

DIGITAL supplies the MS-DOS operating system on a diskette. Such a diskette is called a system diskette. A system diskette contains the system files:

- IO.SYS
- MSDOS.SYS
- COMMAND.COM

These system files contain the MS-DOS operating system code. The outermost tracks of all MS-DOS-formatted diskettes store a loader program, and three data areas (for keeping track of files stored on the diskette). The number of tracks required to store the loader program and data areas varies according to the capacity of a diskette track. Rainbow computer diskettes use about three and 1/5 tracks for this.

Files are stored on the remainder of the diskette. Non-system diskettes differ from system diskettes only in that they do not contain the three system files.

The Rainbow computer contains a small ROM-resident routine that reads the first sector of the outermost track (track 0) of the diskette in the startup (BOOT) drive whenever you turn on or reset the system. This sector contains a small program that reads a loader program from the remainder of the reserved tracks into RAM and starts it executing. The loader program reads two "hidden" system files (MSDOS.SYS, IO.SYS) plus the file COMMAND.COM, from the diskette into RAM, and starts execution. This process is known as starting or BOOTing the system. IO.SYS is loaded just above the 8088 interrupt vector space, and MSDOS.SYS, which contains interrupt handlers, service routines, buffers, control areas and installed device drivers, is loaded immediately above IO.SYS.

The file COMMAND.COM contains:

- A "resident" part
- A "transient" part

The resident part is loaded just above MSDOS.SYS and contains interrupt handlers for those interrupt types used by the MS-DOS operating system plus code to reload the transient part of the file.

The transient part contains code for all of the internal commands and the batch file processor. It is loaded in the highest addressed RAM available in the system. The transient part of COMMAND.COM:

- Issues the prompt
- Reads the command from the keyboard or batch file
- Executes the command itself (internal commands) or builds a command-line
- Loads a program file (external command)
- Starts execution.

The external command is loaded into the lowest available free memory. The MS-DOS operating system maintains a table of available memory, which keeps track of where each program is loaded.

Whenever an application or external command finishes execution and returns control to the MS-DOS operating system, the resident part of COMMAND.COM determines, by a check-sum process, whether the transient part needs to be reloaded. If necessary, it reloads the transient part before issuing its prompt.

Application programs are loaded in the area of memory between the two parts of COMMAND.COM.

Figure 3-1 shows an MS-DOS memory map:

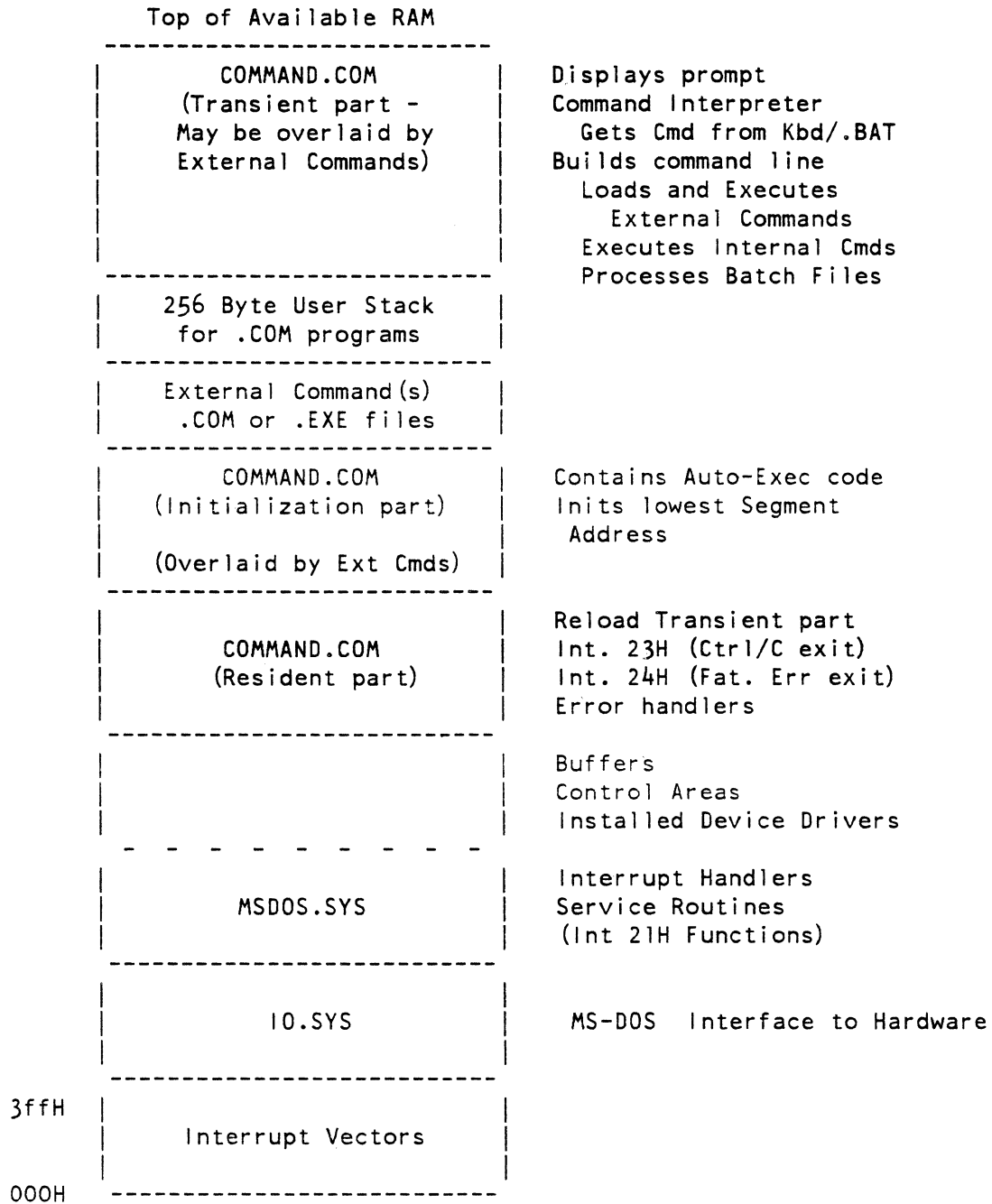


Figure 3-1: MS-DOS Memory Map

3.3 DISTRIBUTION DISKETTE CONTENTS

Table 3-1 lists the MS-DOS operating system files stored on the system diskettes.

Table 3-1: MS-DOS Operating System Files on System Diskette

Standard MS-DOS Files	
File name	Function
COMMAND.COM	MS-DOS Command Processor
* MSDOS.SYS	MS-DOS Operating System
* IO.SYS	Hardware-Operating System Interface
EDLIN.COM	Line Editor
DEBUG.COM	Debugger
LINK.EXE	Linker
CHKDSK.COM	Checks diskettes
% FORMAT.COM	Formats diskettes
SYS.COM	Transfers System
DISKCOPY.COM	Copies entire diskettes
RECOVER.COM	Recovers diskettes
PRINT.COM	Print Spooler
MORE.COM	Reviews Text
SORT.EXE	Sorts Text
FIND.EXE	Finds a string in a file(s) or std input
EXE2BIN.EXE	Converts .EXE files to .COM
FC.EXE	Compares files
Non-Standard MS-DOS Files	
MASM.EXE	Macro Assembler
CREF.EXE	Cross Reference Utility for MASM
Files only on Rainbow computer MS-DOS V2.05 Diskette	
CONFIG.SYS	System configuration file (Req'd by MDRIVE)
MDRIVE.SYS	Virtual Memory diskette
MDRIVE.COM	" " "
BACKUP.EXE	Hard disk Backup & Restore Utility
MEDIACHK.EXE	Enables/Disables Media Checking function
RDCPM.EXE	Reads CP/M Formatted diskette files
README.HLP	Addenda and Errata to Rainbow computer documentation
* Denotes "hidden" files	
% Different levels of functionality in the two Rainbow computer MS-DOS versions	

3.4 COMMANDS

The MS-DOS operating system uses the term "command" as both a verb and a noun. When MS-DOS issues a prompt such as "A>", it waits for you to type a command. This is the verb use. The code that performs the operation is called a command. It is the command processor part of the MS-DOS operating system that issues the prompt and invokes the program with the command name you typed.

NOTE

Any program stored as a diskette file is called an external command. This is because such a program is not internal to the operating system. It is a command, because its name must be given in response to the command prompt.

3.4.1 Rainbow MS-DOS Version 2.05 Special Command Caveats

The following section describes some caveats you should keep in mind as you use the MS-DOS operating system.

FORMAT

There are two formatting processes used with diskettes. The first, and most general, is physical formatting. This is the process whereby synchronizing data is placed on a newly manufactured diskette. This synchronizing data is required in order for the diskette controller circuits to read and write data to the diskette. The MS-DOS operating system, however, uses the term "formatting" to mean an entirely different process. This process initializes a blank, but physically-formatted diskette, with an area for storing the diskette directory and a table called the File Allocation Table (FAT).

Both types of formatting must be done for MS-DOS diskettes. DIGITAL's RX50 diskettes are already physically formatted, but diskettes that have been damaged by exposure to magnetic fields may have to be physically reformatted.

The MS-DOS Version 2.01 formatting program only initializes a blank diskette and creates the file allocation table (FAT). The MS-DOS Version 2.05 formatting program physically formats the diskette and then initializes it. (Use the FORMAT command's /I switch to format both ways).

The syntax for the FORMAT command is:

```
FORMAT d:[/S][/I][/V]
```

Also, the MS-DOS Version 2.05 FORMAT command does NOT format a diskette in the default drive. See the section entitled "External Commands" later in this chapter for further information.

The MS-DOS initialized Winchester disk partitions can also be MS-DOS formatted but not physically formatted.

If you specify a volume label when the FORMAT program asks for one, you cannot later make this diskette into a system diskette using the SYS command. If you do this, the operating system displays an error message to the effect that there is no space on the diskette for system files. To make a system diskette, either format the diskette with the "/S" command option (with or without a volume label) or format the diskette without a volume label, then use SYS.

The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system's FORMAT command also performs MS-DOS soft formatting on Winchester partitions previously created by the partitioning formatting utility distributed with the Winchester hardware option. However, the "/I" switch for physically formatting the Winchester disk is inoperative, and does nothing if invoked. Hard formatting a Winchester disk can only be done with the above mentioned partitioning formatting utility.

DISKCOPY

Diskettes receiving the files copied by the DISKCOPY command must have been previously "physically" formatted, not MS-DOS formatted. Diskettes that are specially formatted, such as the Lotus 1-2-3 system diskettes, should NOT be copied using the DISKCOPY command, because their special features can be corrupted.

Use a backslash character when using path names.

Pressing Ctrl/C stops a program if the running program notices the key sequence or if it uses system functions to test for the key sequence. When BREAK is on, all system functions include this test.

The command processor can read commands from the disk file as well as accepting them from the keyboard. This file must have an extension of .BAT. The file contains several MS-DOS command lines, each of which are executed by the command processor once you type the file name at the prompt.

The command processor has also been arranged to automatically search the BOOT disk for a batch file with the name "AUTOEXEC.BAT" immediately after the BOOT operation. If one is found, the file is executed as if you had entered the name AUTOEXEC at the prompt. However, the normal prompts for TIME and DATE are bypassed. If your system expects to use TIME or DATE during the session, the AUTOEXEC command file should include entries for the TIME and DATE commands.

You can use the following commands in command files:

- ECHO
- FOR
- GOTO
- IF
- PAUSE
- REM
- SHIFT

3.4.2 Generic Commands

This sections describes the external MS-DOS commands unique to the Rainbow computer.

BREAK

Most application programs that expect to use Ctrl/C use the system function provided for this purpose. It is not necessary, in this case, for the operator to first invoke the BREAK OFF command.

CHKDSK

Do NOT use the CHKDSK command with the /F option for an IBM diskette under Rainbow computer's MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system. If the IBM diskette is double-sided, it can be destroyed.

COPY

You can use character I/O device names (such as PRN, AUX) as file names for the COPY command.

When copying from a serial I/O device (for example, from another computer by means of the AUX device (communications port) or the PRN device (printer port)), the operation does not work as expected. Instead, carriage return characters are removed from the data stream, characters are not echoed to the input device, and either a single Ctrl/Z or two successive carriage-return characters ends the COPY operation.

CTTY

The CTTY command changes the device used for interactive entry by the operator, but does not change any device names. For example, the command CTTY AUX causes all operator commands to be expected from the AUX port. If another terminal, such as a VT100, is connected to the communications port (AUX), it can be used for controlling the Rainbow computer. However, if, while doing this, you enter the command COPY file name CON, the file is displayed on the Rainbow computer's screen, not on your VT100. Similarly the command COPY CON file name places whatever is typed on the Rainbow computer's keyboard into the file, not the VT100's keyboard.

ECHO OFF

The ECHO OFF command is echoed.

EXE2BIN

Use this external command to convert .EXE files into .COM files. The

GOTO

A Batch-File label is defined by a leading colon (":"). The characters following the colon define a label. The characters following a GOTO must BE a label. They do not define the label.

PRINT

The file using the /C switch, and all file entries following it in the print queue, are removed from the print queue until you type a /P switch.

The first time you use the PRINT command after starting the MS-DOS operating system, it prompts you for the name of the list device, the default being PRN (also shown in the prompt). Just press the <Return> key, unless you wish to specify some other port.

RECOVER

RECOVER attempts to read and process data from a bad diskette. The data may be bad and can cause unpredictable, or incorrect, results. DIGITAL recommends, however, that you use this command only as a last resort to recover files from a bad diskette.

SORT

Use the SORT command to sort any text file. Be sure that each line has the same fixed-length fields. SORT can be pipelined for multiple-field sorts, such as for DATE and TIME. When performing multiple-field sorts, the secondary, or least significant sorts, must be performed first, and the primary, or most significant sorts, last.

Figure 3-2 shows a diskette DIRectory sorted by both date and time. The two lines giving the number of files and the volume label are included in the sort process. If the last sort had been from column 24 instead of 22, the line containing 40448 would have been somewhere within the sorted list. The command was invoked from the B drive because SORT creates temporary files on the default diskette and the diskette in the A drive was write protected. The SORT command was on the diskette in the A drive.

```
B>DIR A:|A:SORT/+34|A:SORT/+22

Directory of  A:\

LINK      EXE      42368   1-06-83   4:36p
FIND      EXE      5796    1-14-83   6:35p
MORE      COM      4364    1-14-83   6:42p
RECOVER   COM      2277    2-01-83   2:22p
EXE2BIN   EXE      1649    2-01-83   9:19a
FC        EXE      2553    2-01-83   9:36a
DEBUG     COM     11764    2-01-83  10:13a
DISKCOPY  COM      1419    2-14-83   4:39p
EDLIN     COM      4489    5-17-83   4:31p
SORT      EXE      1360    5-17-83   4:34p
CONFIG    SYS        20     9-17-83   6:27p
PRINT     COM     3335    9-18-83  11:58p
CHKDSK    COM     6330    9-19-83  12:00a
SYS       COM      850     9-26-83   5:04p
COMMAND   COM     15925    9-26-83  11:21a
MDRIVE    COM      873     9-27-83  10:38p
MDRIVE    SYS      953     9-27-83  11:46p
FORMAT    COM     19405   10-07-83  12:27p
MEDIACHK  EXE     1396    10-10-83   9:25a
MASM      EXE     77440   10-12-83   3:36p
CREF      EXE     13824   10-12-83   3:39p
BACKUP    EXE     72534   10-13-83   5:55p
RDCPM     EXE     9194    10-14-83   9:45a
README    HLP     18238   10-17-83   7:42a
  24 File(s)      40448 bytes free
Volume in drive A is MS-DOS V2.05
```

Figure 3-2: Sorted Diskette Directory

3.4.3 MS-DOS Version 2.05 Additional Commands

RDCPM

The README.HLP file, stored on the MS-DOS Version 2.05 distribution diskette, describes the RDCPM command.

RDCPM DIR B:[filename.typ]

This command displays the directory of files on the CP/M-86/80 diskette in drive B: matching the file specification. No default is allowed for the drive. The default file specification is *.*.

RDCPM READ B:[filename.typ] [A:][path]

This command copies all files on the CP/M diskette in drive B: matching the file specification to the directory described by "path" on MS-DOS drive A:. No default is allowed for B:. The default file specification is *.*. The default drive is the current MS-DOS default drive. The default path is the current directory. If the path is specified, it must exist.

RDCPM TYPE B:[filename.typ]

This command types the contents of files on the CP/M diskette in drive B: matching the file specification. No default is allowed for B:. The default file specification is *.*.

MEDIACHK

The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system BIOS contains code that checks the type of disk media in a disk drive on every read and write operation to that drive. This checking takes time to execute, and on large files can slow down operation. MEDIACHK is a program that disables, or enables, this media checking function. When disabled, COPY operations proceed faster than when they are enabled.

MEDIACHK

This command displays the current setting

MEDIACHK ON

This command turns MEDIACHK on

MEDIACHK OFF

This command turns MEDIACHK off

3.5 DEVICE NAMES

File names beginning with CON, AUX, LST, PRN, and NUL are illegal because they are used by the MS-DOS operating system to identify the following character I/O devices:

AUX - Communications Port

AUX2 - Extended Communications Port

CON - Console Device (Keyboard/Video Monitor)

PRN - Printer Port

When you use these device names, you need only type the name, although the MS-DOS operating system will also accept them followed by a colon.

3.6 EDITING AND FUNCTION KEYS

The MS-DOS operating system lets you easily edit command lines you have entered at the keyboard. EDLIN, the MS-DOS line editor, provides these same editing functions. EDLIN is described in the users manuals that came with your MS-DOS operating system kit. This section describes some additional information on EDLIN.

When editing an existing file, EDLIN changes the extension of the original copy to .BAK. If two files have the same name, it is difficult to determine which file was the original of the .BAK file. Therefore, avoid giving files the same file name.

To insert an "ESC" character, use the <Interrupt> key, rather than the <ESC> key.

The syntax for (C)opy includes a comma between the line number and the "C". This is optional.

When in (I)nsert mode, pressing Ctrl/C returns to the EDLIN command prompt. A Ctrl/Z sometimes also exits the (I)nsert mode. The latter, however, usually must be followed by pressing the Return key. If the Ctrl/Z is immediately followed by other characters before the Return, the Ctrl/Z code is entered in the text, and (I)nsert is not stopped.

Part B - Principle Parts

3.7 MS-DOS PROGRAMS AND ROUTINES

The programs and routines that make up the MS-DOS operating system are divided into three major functional areas:

1. COMMAND.COM - Command Processor

The file COMMAND.COM is the command processor. It is the part of the MS-DOS operating system that accepts, interprets, and acts upon the commands you enter on the console keyboard. It recognizes and executes the "internal" commands, and loads "external commands" (programs) and starts execution. It is also called an MS-DOS "shell."

2. DOS - Disk Operating System

DOS, contained in the file MSDOS.SYS, performs logical I/O and disk operations, either in response to requests by the command processor's internal commands, or in response to your external commands. DOS also contains a number of useful "system calls," or functions. These functions provide disk and other I/O operations to programs through a standardized access method, making programs transportable from one system to another, and greatly simplifying their preparation.

3. BIOS - Basic Input - Output System

The Basic Input - Output System (BIOS) contains routines that control the hardware of the computer system. These are custom written for each system and are contained in the file IO.SYS. Included are routines that:

- Display a character on the logical console device
- Send a character to the logical printing device
- Read a record from a disk
- Write a record to a disk

The DOS routines and system functions access these BIOS routines to perform all I/O

Generally, the command processor and DOS portions of every MS-DOS operating system are byte-for-byte, bit-for-bit identical, as provided by Microsoft, while the BIOS is customized for the system's particular hardware.

3.7.1 Command Processor

After you start the MS-DOS operating system, a prompt is displayed on your screen, such as "A>". This tells you that the MS-DOS operating system is ready to receive a command, and that default disk operations are to be performed on the A: drive. The command processor displays the prompt, and either executes, or loads and starts, the command.

3.7.2 Command Execution

When you type a command name at the keyboard, the command processor evaluates it. First, it determines whether it is an internal command. If it is an internal command, it is immediately executed. If it is not, it attempts to find a file having the specified name on the specified drive, or if no drive was specified, on the default drive. The command processor expects that the file type associated with the file name is to be either .COM, .EXE, or .BAT, and searches for them in that order. If a command file, with the name specified in the command line, cannot be found, the operating system displays the message "Invalid Command," and issues another prompt.

When the command processor finds the specified .COM or .EXE file, it reads the file into RAM. Files of both types are usually loaded into the lowest available memory.

3.7.3 Program Segment Prefix

After loading an external command file, the command processor initializes the first 256 bytes of the program segment with several values for use by the loaded program. These first 256 bytes are called the Program Segment Prefix (PSP). Therefore, all application programs must begin at offset 100H. One of the DOS System functions (EXEC) can also be invoked by an application program to load another program file, and it, too, has a PSP.

After initializing the Program Segment Prefix, the command processor starts program execution. Once the external command is started, the command processor is not used again until the program terminates.

The Microsoft Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual provides a detailed description of the PSP and its contents. (This manual is contained in this kit.)

3.8 DOS

3.8.1 General

The DOS (Disk Operating System) constitutes the heart of the MS-DOS operating system. It performs all logical disk I/O operations, calling on the BIOS routines to read and write. It also provides a large number of useful system functions, which application programs can call to do disk and other I/O operations.

3.8.2 Disk Drives

The MS-DOS operating system can access several disk drives. Each is identified by a single letter, "A," "B," "C,". Disk drives can be either actual physical drives, or "virtual" or "logical" drives, such as portions of one large capacity hard disk.

Hard disks can often store more data than can be accommodated by one MS-DOS drive name, so they are subdivided into several partitions.

Each partition can store a portion of the total disk space. Each partition is then given a "logical" drive name.

A logical drive can even be a part of RAM. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system includes a utility called MDRIVE that sets up an area of RAM as a fast access memory disk. Files can be COPYed in and out of it, as with any other logical drive. MDRIVE is useful when running programs such as editors. Of course, it is necessary to COPY files into it before editing and to COPY any that have been modified back to a physical disk before turning off the power.

3.8.3 Disk Files

Central to the MS-DOS operating system is its method for storing and accessing data files on disks. The MS-DOS operating system was originally written to work with diskettes, and it still does. However, it also works with hard disks.

3.8.4 Disk Organization

The MS-DOS operating system reserves one or more of the first tracks of a disk for storing a loader program. These first track are called the "system tracks." You us all remaining tracks for storing files.

System diskettes contain the MS-DOS operating system in three files:

- IO.SYS,
- MS-DOS.SYS
- COMMAND.COM

The two .SYS files are hidden. They are not displayed by the DIR command.

The MS-DOS operating system writes data to disk files in "logical" records, which can be any length, but are usually 128 bytes each. Data files are written wherever there are empty locations, and there can be many locations containing portions of a file. Entries are made in a Directory and a File Allocation Table for each file on a disk that tell the MS-DOS operating system where the file is stored on the disk.

3.8.5 Clusters

Because even a small diskette can store a great many 128 byte records, it is impossible to have the directory and File Allocation Table keep track of each one. Instead, MS-DOS divides a disk's capacity into larger groups, called "clusters," that contain several logical records each.

The data storage area of each disk is addressed in terms of these clusters. They are numbered with zero at the beginning of the data portion of the disk and "spiral" inward with increasing cluster numbers through the remainder of the disk. It is the number of clusters containing a file's data that are stored in the disk's directory and File Allocation Table.

The first few clusters on each disk are reserved to store its directory, the number depending upon the capacity of the disk and cluster size. Disks can have capacities ranging from less than 100K bytes to many megabytes. Cluster sizes can be 512, 1K, 2K, 4K, or 8K bytes. The Rainbow computer's MS-DOS RX50 diskettes use a cluster size of 512 bytes, while the Winchester drives use a cluster size of either 2K or 4K bytes, depending on the size of the partition. The first two clusters on the Rainbow computer's RX50 diskettes are reserved for the Directory.

Each MS-DOS disk contains an ID byte to identify the disk type. MS-DOS Version 2.05 determines, through this byte, the characteristics of the disks to be read.

3.8.6 Directory

Figure 3-3 shows the contents of the first eight directory entries for MS-DOS Version 2.05 system diskette. These are stored in the first logical record of the first cluster. The left side of the figure shows the contents in hex notation, while the right side displays the same data in ASCII (non-displayable bytes are shown as dots).

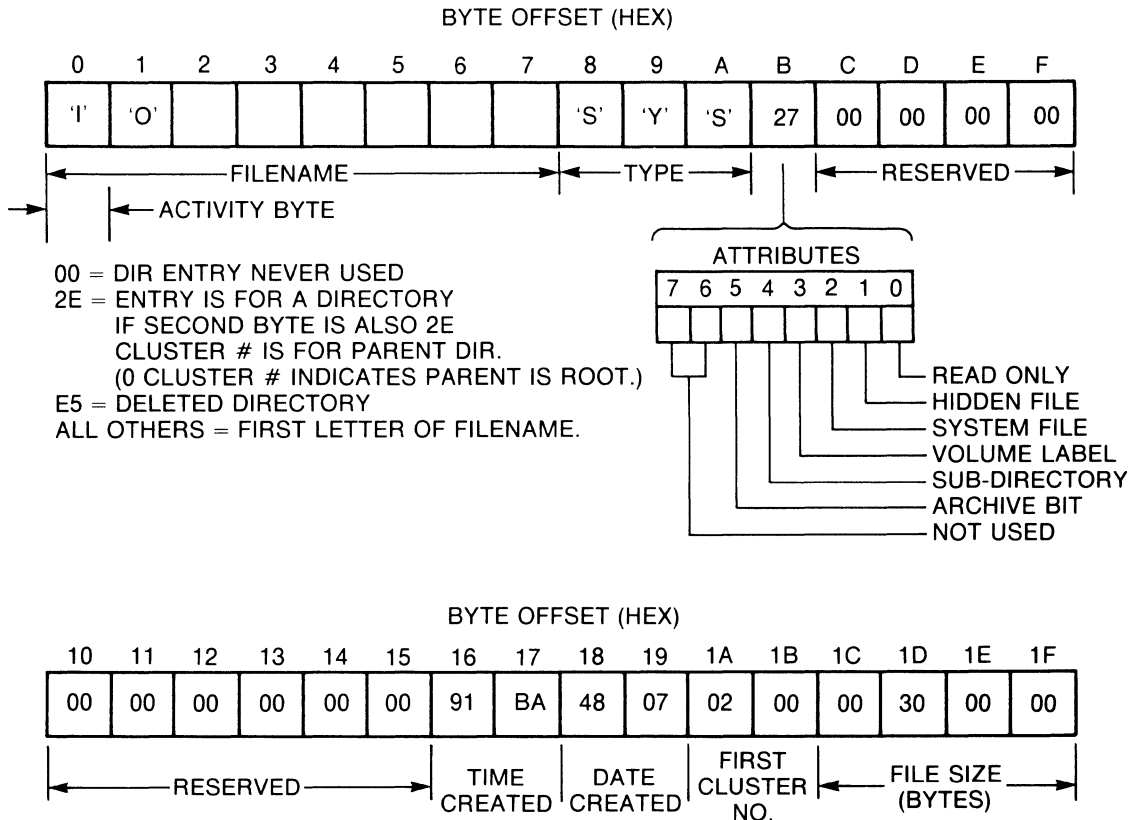
Byte (Hex)	Contents (Hex)	Contents (ASCII)
0000 494F202020202020 0010 00000000000091BA	5359532700000000 4807020000300000	IO SYS'.... H....0..
0020 4D53444F53202020 0030 000000000000864C	5359532700000000 3C071A00E6420000	MSDOS SYS'....L <....B..
0040 434F4D4D414E4420 0050 000000000000AF5A	434F4D2000000000 3A073C00353E0000	COMMAND COMZ :.<.5>..
0060 4D532D444F532056 0070 0000000000006074	3230350800000000 4E07000000000000	MS-DOS V 205.....`t N.....
0080 434F4E4649472020 0090 0000000000006C93	5359532000000000 31075C0014000000	CONFIG SYS1. 1.\.....
00A0 4D44524956452020 00B0 000000000000D9BD	5359532000000000 3B075D00B9030000	MDRIVE SYS ;.].....
00C0 4445425547202020 00D0 000000000000A551	434F4D2000000000 41065F00F42D0000	DEBUG COMQ A._.-..
00E0 43484B44534B2020 00F0 0000000000001300	434F4D2000000000 33077600BA180000	CHKDSK COM 3.v.....

Figure 3-3: MS-DOS Directory Entries

3.8.7 Directory Fields

Every file on a disk, whether a hard disk or diskette, has an entry in either the root directory or a subordinate directory. Subordinate directories are actually files that have a directory entry in their "parent's" directory. Each directory entry contains thirty-two bytes.

As illustrated in Figure 3-4, the first byte tells MS-DOS if it is active or not, that is, whether it contains information about a file. If not, this byte is either 00H or E5H.



NOTE: ALL DATA STORED IN LS, RS SEQUENCE

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Figure 3-4: Format of a Directory Entry

When a disk or diskette is newly formatted, all directory entries have their first byte set to zero to indicate that they have never been used. When the operating system writes files to the disk or diskette, the first empty directory entries are always assigned first.

When the operating system deletes a file, the first byte of its directory entry is changed to an E5H. This arrangement speeds up directory search operations.

If a directory entry is encountered whose first byte is zero, the remainder of the disk or diskette must be empty. This first, or activity byte, is 2EH if the file is a sub-directory. Further, if its first two bytes are 2EH, the first cluster field of the directory entry contains the cluster number where the "Parent's" Directory is stored. This value is zero if the parent is the root directory.

If a directory entry is active, the first byte contains the first letter of the file name.

For active directory entries:

Byte(s)	Contents
00-0A	File name and file type
0B	Attribute flags
0C-15	Reserved by MS-DOS
16-17	Time that the file last written
18-19	Date that the file last written
1A-1B	First cluster where file is stored (contained in least three significant nibbles)
1C-1F	Number of bytes in the file

When a file is DELETED, all but the first byte of its directory entry remains on the disk. All file allocation table entries containing cluster numbers allocated to the deleted file are reset to zero. This releases the disk space for use by other files. This also generally makes it impossible to reclaim a deleted file, unless the file was small enough to be contained in the single cluster whose address is in the directory entry. Small files can sometimes be reclaimed because the number of the first cluster assigned to the file is still in the deleted directory entry. This is only possible if the directory entry was not reused for a new file by an intervening COPY or other file-creating activity.

3.8.8 File Attributes

You can assign MS-DOS files one or more of six possible attributes, such as "Read-Only" or "Hidden." Assign these attributes by setting the appropriate bits of the attribute byte in offset 0BH of the directory entry, using System Function 43H. The meaning for each bit of 0BH follows:

Bit	Meaning When Set
7	Not used.
6	Not used.
5	Archive bit. Set "On" each time file is written or closed.
4	File is a Sub-Directory.
3	Directory Entry is Volume Label, not file. If this bit is set, all other bits are ignored.
2	File is "System," does not display in Directory
1	File is "Hidden," does not display in Directory
0	File is Read-Only.

The archive bit is useful for programs that make backup copies of files. All file write and close operations set this bit to On (1). A backup, or "archiving" program, should reset it to Off (0) after successfully copying the file. In this way, the backup program can determine which of the files have been changed since the last backup copy was made, and limit its copying to these.

The BACKUP utility on the MS-DOS system diskette has an option that copies only files with the archive bit set.

3.8.9 File Allocation Table (FAT)

The MS-DOS operating system maintains a special File Allocation Table (FAT) on each disk. The FAT stores the cluster-numbers allocated to files on the disk. Generally, disks are arranged with at least two copies of this table as insurance against accidental loss. If this table cannot be read, the files stored on the disk cannot be located, even though their data may be intact.

The FAT stores each cluster number in three half-byte "nibbles." This allows a maximum of 4096 clusters per disk file, because twelve bits can uniquely identify only 4096 locations. The first byte of the FAT usually contains a disk identifier.

Rainbow Disk Identifiers

	V2.01	V2.05
Diskette	FC	FAH
Winchester Hard Disk	---	F8H

Rainbow computer diskettes have been assigned FAH by DIGITAL. Microsoft has assigned bytes FC,FDH,FEH, and FFH for systems disk configurations.

The second and third bytes of the FAT are always FFH. They assist in identifying the FAT, and also insure that the first FAT cluster entry begins on a byte boundary. Remember that it takes three bytes to store two FAT entries.

The first two clusters of a Rainbow computer's RX50 diskette are always assigned to the directory itself, so the first cluster number assigned to a file is number 02, because cluster numbers begin with zero.

Figure 3-5 shows the first 128 bytes of the FAT from the same MS-DOS Version 2.05 system diskette whose directory entries are shown in Figure 3-3. Notice that the three-nibble cluster entries appear mixed up. This is the way they appear on the diskette when the FAT is examined using DEBUG. When the FAT is read by the MS-DOS operating system, however, they are interpreted as illustrated in Figure 3-6. When a diskette is initialized by the FORMAT program, all FAT entries are set to zero to indicate that the cluster location is not assigned to a file, and that it is suitable for storing data. Any clusters spanning diskette defects have their FAT entries set to FF7H. The MS-DOS operating system skips over such clusters automatically, allowing the remainder of the diskette to be used.

Byte (Hex)	Contents (Hex)
0000	FAFFFF0340000560 0007800009A0000B
0010	C0000DE0000F0001 1120011340011560
0020	0117800119FOFF1B C0011DE0011F0002
0030	2120022340022560 0227800229A0022B
0040	C0022DE0022F0003 3120033340033560
0050	0337800339A0033B F0FF3DE0033F0004
0060	4120044340044560 0447800449A0044B
0070	C0044DE0044F0005 5120055340055560

Figure 3-5: Beginning of File Allocation Table (FAT)

Byte (Hex)	Contents (Hex)	
0000	FAFFFF0340000560	0007800009A0000B As stored on diskette
0000	FAFFFF0030040050	0600700800900A00 As interpreted
0010	C0000DE0000F0001	1120011340011560 As stored on diskette
0010	B00C00D00E00F01001101201301401501	As interpreted

Figure 3-6: Interpreted File Allocation Table Entries

The first cluster number assigned to a file is contained in the file's directory entry. When this cluster becomes filled with data, the MS-DOS operating system scans the FAT table from the top until it finds a table entry of zero, indicating an empty cluster. It then places the number of this newly assigned cluster into the FAT location of the cluster pointed to by the directory entry. Similarly, whenever a new cluster is assigned to a file, its number is placed into the FAT location for the previous cluster. In this way a file is linked from cluster to cluster. The FAT entry for the last cluster of a file is set to any value from FF8H through FFFH.

The Microsoft Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual describes these file and directory operations in detail. (This manual is contained in this kit.)

3.8.10 Sector Translation

Some computer systems store data on a disk using an interlace, that is, sectors are written in a non-contiguous sequence around a track. This is because time is required for computing and getting ready for the next sector's read or write operation. If this next sector's data were to be written to the disk's next physical sector, the latter might have already passed under the read head, thereby requiring a full revolution of the disk to access it. To avoid this, the record is written at a physical sector, separated by one or more intervening sectors. This interlacing can be accomplished in either of two ways:

- One method is to format the disk with interlaced physical sector numbers, such as in the sequence 1,3,5,7,9,2,4,6,8,10.
- The other way is to format the physical sectors sequentially and do a logical translation of the desired sector number before performing the physical read or write operation.

- When this method is used, the logical sector number specified by the MS-DOS operating system to the disk-driver is translated to obtain the correct physical sector. Files are written on Rainbow computer RX50 diskettes using this latter scheme, that is, in the sequence of physical sectors 1,3,5,7,9,2,4,6,8,10.
- For the hard disk drive, the sequence of physical sectors is 1,8,15,6,13,4,11,2,9,0,7,14,5,12,3,10.

3.8.11 File Control Blocks

When a program needs to read or write data to a file, certain information about the file must be passed to the MS-DOS operating system so that it can "open" the file, (locate its directory, and access its data records.) Such information can be passed to the MS-DOS operating system using a File Control Block (FCB).

A FCB consists of a 36 or 43-byte area in memory. It can be located anywhere the program finds convenient. The command processor sets up one or two default "unopened" FCBs in the Program Segment Prefix when a file is loaded, for the convenience of the programmer.

FCBs are either "unopened" or "opened." An "unopened" FCB must be set up before an "open" system function is executed. It need only contain file ID information (drive, file name, and file type). All other bytes are usually set to zero. The offset relative to DS of a file's FCB is placed by the program into the DX register prior to invoking the desired MS-DOS disk function. The "open" system function locates the file's directory and copies the remaining FCB fields from it for use by subsequent file operations. The FCB thereby becomes an "opened" FCB.

After all file operations are complete, the application program should "CLOSE" the file. The CLOSE operation copies the newly updated data from the FCB back onto the disk's directory and FAT. Closing is not necessary if only Read operations were performed, because the directory and FAT were not changed. If the close operation were omitted after data had been written to the file, however, the file-size field of the directory is not updated and would not agree with the FAT.

3.8.12 Extended File Control Blocks

An extended FCB is required when creating or searching for directory entries of files having special attributes. The extension consists of a seven byte prefix appended to the FCB.

Byte(s)	Contents
7	FFH
2-6	00H
1	Attributes (See above)

3.8.13 Wildcards

When the MS-DOS operating system searches the directory of a disk for a matching file name, it accepts as a match any character in those positions of the FCB's file name and file type that contain question marks ("?"). Asterisks are expanded to question marks throughout the remainder of the file name and/or file type fields by the command processor and by system function 29H. This "Wild Card" feature makes multiple file operations possible.

3.9 BIOS

The BIOS is that part of the MS-DOS operating system that directly controls the hardware of the system. Each I/O device is controlled by a "driver." The standard drivers are contained in the file IO.SYS, one of the two system files found in all MS-DOS implementations. Certain features and functions are required by the MS-DOS operating system, since the command processor and the MS-DOS operating system use the I/O drivers provided in IO.SYS for all I/O, and they must be able to properly interface to it.

3.9.1 Serial I/O

3.9.1.1 Logical and Physical Device Assignments - The generic MS-DOS operating system communicates with three logical, serial I/O devices:

- Console (CON:)
- Auxiliary (AUX:)
- Print (PRN:)

The names in parentheses are the names the MS-DOS operating system recognizes as logical devices.

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The Rainbow computer's MS-DOS implementations assign the keyboard/video monitor as the CON device, the communications port as the AUX device, and the printer port as the PRN device. In addition, they provide an additional device driver called AUX2 to the optional extended communications port.

The generic MS-DOS operating system also includes a CLOCK as one of its standard devices, for which there is a driver in IO.SYS.

The MS-DOS operating system lets you install additional, or alternative, device drivers. All that is necessary is for the desired driver to be on the system diskette as a file, and its name contained in a batch text file named CONFIG.SYS. When you start the operating system, it looks to see if the CONFIG.SYS file exists on the diskette, and if so, loads all drivers named. If these have the same name as a default driver, they preempt the latter. In this way special drivers can be easily loaded for new I/O operations.

The Microsoft Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual describes the rules for writing new device drivers and the operations available through the CONFIG.SYS file. (This manual is contained in this kit.)

3.9.1.2 Cross CPU Communications - The Z80A handles all diskette I/O in the Rainbow computer. Whenever the disk driver of MS-DOS is called, it calls the Z80A to perform the actual operation. The routines for these operations are contained in the Z80A's private RAM, having been placed there during the loading operation.

3.9.1.3 IBM Diskettes - The I/O drivers of MS-DOS Version 2.01 and Version 2.05 operating systems automatically identify and read RX50, IBM-8 and IBM-9 sectored single sided diskettes, and VT180 diskettes. MS-DOS files from any of the four types of single-sided diskette can be both read and written. However, data written to IBM diskettes is usually unreadable by the IBM PC, because the narrow head of the RX50 cannot fully erase the wide data tracks of these diskettes. Therefore, writing to IBM diskettes is not recommended. If it is absolutely necessary to write to an IBM diskette, try formatting a new diskette on the IBM drive, and COPY the Rainbow computer file onto it. Once you are able to read such a file on the IBM PC, COPY it to another IBM diskette for safekeeping.

3.9.1.4 MDRIVE - The Rainbow computer's MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system includes a new device driver that can utilize some of available RAM as a logical disk drive. The system diskette contains a program called "MDRIVE.COM" You can use MDRIVE to set up this logical disk drive. Memory is assigned in groups of 64K bytes. MS-DOS can read and write files to this "disk" the same as it does to any real disk. The advantage is that files can be accessed quickly, because they are already in RAM.

You need at least 196K bytes of RAM to use MDRIVE, in which case you have one 64K block of RAM used as a logical drive. Files to be accessed must be COPYed into and out of the MDRIVE before and after use. MDRIVE stores the number of 64K blocks in MDRIVE.SYS, which is referenced in CONFIG.SYS through the DEVICE statement. (You must maintain CONFIG.SYS.) The drive name is the next available drive letter (E - I). For example, if you have 1 hard disk partition (drive E:), then MDRIVE is drive F:.

NOTE

You must always configure MDRIVE from the drive that you are going to start the operating system from.

3.10 SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

In addition to reading and writing disk files, the MS-DOS operating system provides some 80 different system functions for performing I/O and other tasks. Application programs can use and invoke these system functions. Generally, the system functions are invoked by loading parameters into registers and invoking interrupt 21H. Chapter 1 of the Microsoft MS-DOS O.S. Programmer's Reference Manual describes these system functions, and how to invoke them. (This manual is contained in this kit.)

NOTE

The MS-DOS operating system does not generally undertake to save any CPU registers when performing the system functions. Therefore, application programs must save the contents of those registers that need preserving BEFORE calling the function, and then restore them afterwards.

3.10.1 I/O Programming

The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system includes several additional system functions that:

- Provide enhanced serial I/O control
- Permit application programs to control the ports without the need for programming at the hardware level

You need to know how the MPSC is programmed as a prerequisite to understanding the serial I/O functions, as they all relate to MPSC programming. This information is described in:

- The Rainbow CP/M-86/80 V1.0 Tech Doc Kit (order number QV043-GZ). (This kit contains information about the Rainbow 100 computer.)
- The Rainbow MS-DOS V2.01 Technical Doc Kit (order number QV025-GZ). (This kit contains information about the Rainbow 100 computer.)
- The Rainbow 100+/100B Technical Doc Kit (order number QV069-GZ).
- The Rainbow Extended Communication Option Programmer's Reference Guide (order number AA-V172A-TV).

Chapter 5 provides details of these additional System Functions.

3.10.2 Interrupt Types

The 8088 interrupt types used by the MS-DOS operating system include several that are also used by the Rainbow computer's hardware and firmware. To resolve this conflict, hardware interrupts 20H through 27H are reassigned to other types. MS-DOS Version 2.01 includes a special routine in the interrupt handlers of those interrupts common to both the hardware and the MS-DOS operating system. This routine determines whether the interrupt was generated by the hardware or by software. If it determines that hardware generated the interrupt, it issues a software interrupt to the alternate interrupt type. (See Table 3-2.)

Table 3-2: Rainbow Computer MS-DOS Interrupt Vector Assignments

Function	Interrupt Type (Hex)			
	V2.01		V2.05	
	100	100+ 100B	100	100+ 100B
8088 Processor				
Divide by zero	0	0	0	0
Single step	1	1	1	1
NMI used for Memory Parity error or 8087 error	2	2	2	2
Break point instruction	3	3	3	3
Overflow	4	4	4	4
Hardware Interrupts				
Video refresh	40	40	40	A0
Graphics option	42	42	42	A2
Ext. Comm. DMA	43	43	43	A3
Comm/printer 7201	44	44	44	A4
Ext. Comm. int 0 (or Winchester)	45	45	45	A5
Keyboard	46	46	46	A6
Int from Z80A	47	47	47	A7
Software Interrupts				
50/60 hz timer	64	64	64	64
Direct diskette I/O	65	65	65	65
Firmware functions	18	18	18	18
MS-DOS Interrupts				
program terminate	20	20	20	20
function call	21	21	21	21
terminate address	22/F0	22/F0	22/F0	22/F0
Control-Break exit address	23/F1	23/F1	23/F1	23/F1
fatal error address	24/F2	24/F2	24/F2	24/F2
absolute disk read	25	25	25	25
absolute disk write	26	26	26	26
terminate, stay resident	27	27	27	27
Reserved by MS-DOS	28	28	28	28
	3F	3F	3F	3F

The system module used in the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers includes circuitry that permits the hardware interrupt types to be set to either of two values, 20H through 27H, or A0H through A7H.

The firmware of the Rainbow 100+ and 100B computers includes a user callable function that moves several interrupt vectors from one location to another. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system selects the alternative hardware interrupts and moves their vectors so that no conflict between hardware and software generated interrupts exists.

During system reset, the Rainbow computer's firmware initializes the interrupt vector for interrupt 28H (40 decimal) with the address of its built-in user callable functions. Interrupt 28H is also used by the operating system, however, so both MS-DOS Version 2.01 and Version 2.05 move the vector for the firmware functions to interrupt 18H. Programs that invoke the firmware routines must use software interrupt 18H.

3.10.3 Modifying Interrupt Vectors

Interrupt 21H, and MS-DOS system functions 25H and 35H, which set and get interrupt vectors for MS-DOS interrupts 20H through 27H, do not work for all of the interrupts. Applications which need to change these interrupt vectors should do so as follows:

- MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system running on Rainbow 100+ or 100B computers

Vectors for types 20H through 27H may be set and obtained by interrupt 21H, as well as by functions 25H and 35H.

- MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system running on the Rainbow 100

Vectors for types 22H, 23H, and 24H may be set or obtained by interrupt 21H, as well as by functions 25H and 35H.

Vectors for the remaining types must be changed by placing the new address into specific memory locations. These must be in the usual double-word format. The memory locations are:

Type # (Hex)	Memory Location (Hex)
20	40:0294
21	40:0298
25	40:02A0
26	40:02A4
27	40:02A8

MS-DOS

- MS-DOS Version 2.01 operating system running on any Rainbow Series Computer

Vectors for types 22H, 23H, and 24H may be set or obtained by interrupt 21H, as well as by functions 25H and 35H.

Vectors for the remaining types must be changed by placing the new address into specific memory locations. These must be in the usual double-word format. The memory locations are:

Type # (Hex)	Memory Location (Hex)
20	40:022B
21	40:022F
25	40:0233
26	40:0237
27	40:023B

CHAPTER 4

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes special functions provided by the MS-DOS Version 2.05 BIOS.

DOS System Function 44H - IOCTL calls most of these special features to permit device control operations.

Chapter 2 describes some additional functions of the firmware.

4.2 DEVICE DRIVERS

The MS-DOS operating system requires a BIOS routine for each device on a system. These are called device drivers. (The Microsoft MS-DOS Operating System Programmer's Reference Manual describes how these drivers routines are constructed, and the functions they provide.)

There are two types of device drivers:

- Serial I/O device drivers,
- Disk drivers.

The MS-DOS operating system calls serial devices "Character" devices and disk drivers "Block" drivers. The names reflect the amount of data handled during one call to the driver. One device driver can accommodate more than one actual device, as long as the devices are identical.

When the MS-DOS operating system reads or writes data to a disk file, or sends a character to a port, it calls on the driver to perform the actual read or write operation. The file IO.SYS contains drivers. Each driver provides the following functions:

- Initialization routines when you start the operating system
- Media checking function (disk drivers only)
- BIOS parameter block building (disk drivers only)
- Optional IOCTL I/O control routines
- Input and output routines
- Status routines
- Empty or "flush" routines

The optional IOCTL function is usually provided because some device characteristics may need to be changed by an application.

The MS-DOS operating system accesses these IOCTL functions through Function 44H. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system has implemented several IOCTL functions for its serial I/O ports, diskettes, and Winchester hard disk. Some of the diskette and Winchester hard disk functions that would normally be accessed through Function 44H (IOCTL), have been implemented through software interrupt 65H.

Various functions provided for each device type in Version 2.05 are described below.

4.3 SERIAL I/O DEVICES

Functions Invoked by Function 44H - IOCTL

DOS Function 44H invokes all 25 additional serial I/O functions.

Most of these provide enhanced serial I/O port control and permit application programs to control these ports completely without the need for programming at the hardware level.

To understand these Serial I/O functions, you should be familiar with the operation of the Multi-Protocol Serial Controller chip (Nec 7201 or Intel 8274 MPSC), because many of the terms and functions relate to it.

The Serial I/O functions operate with three ports:

- Communication port (PORT A of the MPSC = AUX:)
- Printer port (PORT B of the MPSC = PRN:)
- Extended communications option port (PORT B of the option = AUX2)

Notice that the ports are not identical, nor are all the functions appropriate for all ports. Certain baud rates and modem signals are not available for printer PORT A of the Extended Communications option.

4.4 FUNCTIONS NOT PROVIDED

The following functions are not provided:

- Full modem-control protocols
- Synchronous protocols
- Extended communication option's PORT A (RS 422)

4.4.1 PROTOCOLS

Asynchronous Support

Primitive routines are provided to support only asynchronous protocols.

Limited Modem Control

Limited Modem Control is provided so that application programs do not need to directly control the hardware. It also gives application programs a way to determine the state of the signals corresponding to each incoming and outgoing character. Characters received are assumed valid only when Receive Line Signal Detect (RLSD) is asserted, and the receive character is enabled. Characters are transmitted only when Clear To Send (CTS) is on.

Data Leads Only

Characters are transmitted and received regardless of the state of Data Terminal Ready (DTR) and Request To Send (RTS).

4.4.2 RECEIVE AUTO XON/XOFF

Auto XON/XOFF is supported at the driver level to handle receipt of XON/XOFF. If this feature is not selected, received XON/XOFF characters are stored as data in the circular buffer.

4.4.3 TRANSMIT AUTO XON/XOFF

This option monitors the receive character buffer, and automatically transmits XON and XOFF characters when the number of characters in the buffer exceeds certain limits. For this option to be effective, the application program must supply a receive character buffer of adequate size.

4.4.4 ALTERNATE CONTROL CHARACTERS FOR XON/XOFF PROTOCOL

The application program can specify control characters, other than DC1(11H) and DC3(13H), to be used for the XON/XOFF protocol.

4.4.5 MODEM SIGNAL CONTROL

The application program can set or clear the modem control signals without accessing the hardware.

4.4.6 BREAK TRANSMISSION AND DETECTION

Breaks can be sent for any duration, as determined by the application program. When a break is detected on a receiving device, a flag is set, which the application program can use as required.

4.4.7 PROGRAMMING OF PORTS

Ports can easily be programmed without directly accessing the hardware. The management of the interdependencies of ports is also provided, thereby relieving the application program of this difficult task. Application programs pass control and other information to the routines by a Communication Control Block (CCB), as described below.

4.4.8 RECEIVE CHARACTER AND TRANSMIT BUFFER EMPTY INTERRUPTS

Functions are provided that install and pass control to an application's interrupt handler upon:

- Receipt of a character
- Detecting that the transmitter buffer is empty

You can program the MPSC to generate interrupts under these two conditions. Any such interrupt handlers must also be disabled by the application program before termination. Functions are also provided to do this.

4.4.9 APPLICATION SUPPLIED BUFFER SIZE AND SPACE

An application can specify its own buffer size and location to be used for received characters. Each received character occupies two bytes in the buffer. One byte contains the character, the other byte contains information about the status of the port at the time the character was received (buffer overrun, parity error, break detection).

Applications should specify a buffer of at least 512 bytes if they use the auto transmit XON/XOFF feature. Such applications must be careful to restore the regular buffer before termination.

4.4.10 COMMUNICATION CONTROL BLOCK

MPSC control and setup information is passed between application programs and the functions through a Communication Control Block (CCB). Each cell of the CCB is a byte, except for the address and length of the optional user-specified buffer.

Notice that not all possible values are appropriate for all three ports, nor are all combinations of supported features allowed (for example, only Mark and Space are provided for 7 bits characters, and some values are included only for future support (for example, 7200 baud rate).

It is necessary to create or modify a CCB whenever a different configuration is required for a port. Each field of the CCB must be filled with the appropriate code for the desired parameter. Only those parameters that need to be changed must be filled. Those to remain unchanged must contain zero. When a passed value is not appropriate, the high order bit of the byte or word parameter is set to indicate an error.

NOTE

Though some validity checking on passed parameters is performed, it is not guaranteed. The application program must insure that the rules and interfaces specified below are carefully followed.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

Table 4-1: Communications Control Block Format

Offset (Hex)	Offset Contents	Possible values
0	Device number	1=communications, 2=printer, 3=extended comm
1	Modem Control	1=data only, 2=limited modem control
2	Stop bits	1=one, 2=one and one half, 3=two
3	Data bits **	5, 6, 7, 8, 7S, 7M
4	Parity **	Even, Odd, None
5	Receive baud	17 values (no 7200 baud)
6	Transmit baud	[printer cannot split baud rates] 17 values (no 7200 baud)
7	XON character	If alt XON character to be used
8	XOFF character	If alt XOFF character to be used
9	RCV XON/XOFF	On or Off
A	XMT XON/XOFF	On or Off
B C	Alternate buffer size	If auto XMT XON/XOFF selected, user receive buffer is strongly suggested. An error is returned if the user buffer size is less than default.
D E F 10	start address of buffer in offset,segment format.	This field must have entry if user buffer size is non-zero.

** Data bits and parity should be specified together. In all fields of the CCB, zero means no change is requested

If an alternate receive buffer is selected, a non-zero value greater than 50H must be entered. Otherwise the start address for the buffer is ignored and the default buffer is used.

Table 4-2: Communications Control Block Parameter Values

Parameter Values:	Device Number:		
	1 (AUX)	2 (PRN)	3 (AUX2)
	Default Values:		
Modem Control:			
0 = No Change			
1 = Data Leads	1	1	1
2 = Limited Modem Control			
Auto XON/XOFF:			
0 = No Change			
1 = On			
2 = Off	RCV: 2	2	2
	XMT: 2	2	2
Stop Bits:			
0 = No Change			
1 = One	1	1	1
2 = one and one-half			
3 = two (stop bits)			
Data Bits:			
0 = No Change	Data bits and Parity should be specified together (see note).		
1 = 5			
2 = 6			
3 = 7			
4 = 8		4	
5 = 7+Space	5		5
6 = 7+Mark			
Parity:			
0 = No change	Data bits and Parity should be specified together (see note).		
1 = even			
2 = odd			
3 = none	3	3	3
Note: If parity is specified without data bits also being specified for a new configuration, an error might be returned if the parity specified is odd or even and the data bits previously in effect were 7M or 7S.			
XON character:	11H	11H	11H
XOFF character:	13H	13H	13H
Baud Rate - RCV (See table for values)	10H	0EH	10H
- XMT	10H	0EH	10H
Buffer Size: (16-bit words)	50H	50H	50H

Table 4-3: Baud Rates

<---Hex Value placed in CCB--->

	Comm.	Ext. Comm.	Printer (*)
50	1	1	-
75	2	2	2
110	3	3	-
134.5	4	4	-
150	5	5	5
200	6	6	-
300	7	7	7
600	8	8	8
1200	9	9	9
1800	A	A	-
2000	B	B	-
2400	C	C	C
3600	D	D	-
4800	E	E	E D
7200	**	**	**
9600	10 D	10 D	10
19200	11	11	-

D Default Setting

* Transmit and Receive Baud rates for the printer port must always be the same.

** 7200 Baud is not available for any port.

- Not available

4.5 CALLING PROCESS

Application programs access functions by means of MS-DOS system function 44H (IOCTL). Entry conditions follow:

NOTE

If the port number specified is invalid, the function might be ignored or an error condition might be returned. Application programs must determine whether a device is installed. This can be done by invoking the "Read Device Setup" function

FUNCTION 44H - I/O CONTROL FOR DEVICES

ENTRY

AH = 44H

AL = Function code

Both 02H and 03H work for either READ or WRITE

BX = Handle number

03H = AUX

04H = PRN

(AUX2 must be "Opened" via MS-DOS to get handle number)

DS:DX = IOCTL Packet Address

EXIT

Returned Data in IOCTL packet

The format of the IOCTL packet is:

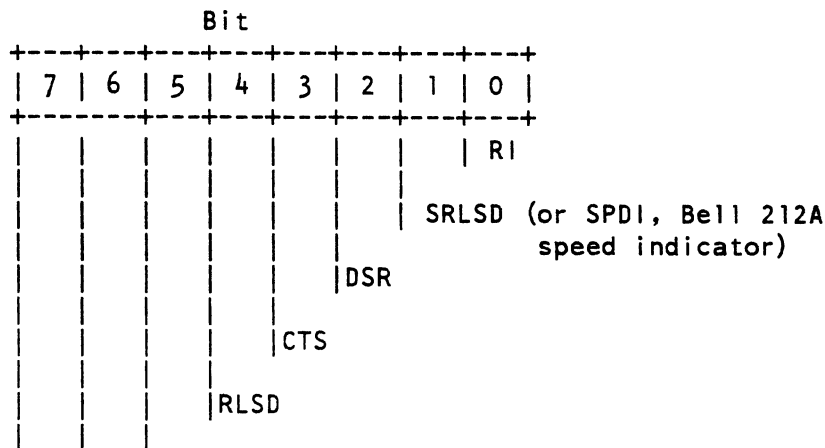
Offset	Label	Description
0	Function	Sub-function Number
1	Func_retC	Function return code: FFH = successful, 0 = unsuccessful
2	Character	Character Input or Output
3	Char_Stat	Character Status
4 to n	Buffer	Block Buffer

The application program must supply the device number in the applicable buffer field. Set-up parameters must be passed each time a different set-up is required. The entry to each parameter either contains zero, if the parameter is to remain unchanged, or a value from 1 to the largest applicable number for that parameter. On return to the caller, the high order bit of the appropriate byte is set, if the particular option requested is not supported. However, this is not guaranteed if a value is outside of the range specified.

MODEM SIGNALS - Modem signals that are available are listed below. Notice that unused bits are undefined. See Functions 13 and 14 below for full description of their use.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

Incoming signals.

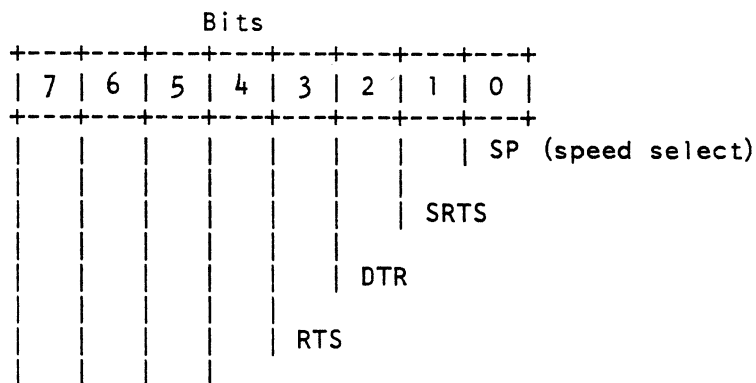


NOTE

SRLSD and SPDI signals are assigned to the same physical line. It is up to the application program to determine which one is connected. The remainder of the specification refers to this physical line as the signal SRLSD.

Also, control signals sometimes use connector pins other than those shown so that they can be monitored. The signals named in this document refer to the corresponding pin-outs and not the specific signals.

Outgoing signals that can be asserted.



4.6 LOGICAL ASSIGNMENT OF DEVICES, AND DEFAULT SETTINGS

The two ports on the motherboard are assigned as follows:

PORT A to AUX

PORT B to PRN

PORT B on the extended communications option is assigned to AUX2

If the port (device) number is invalid, the function might be ignored or return an error condition.

It is up to the application program to determine if the device is installed. Do this by invoking the "Read Device Setup Values" function.

FUNCTION 0 - PROGRAM DEVICE

This function reprograms the indicated device to the values specified in the CCB. It has no effect on the state of receiver enable.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 0
(BUFFER) = CCB

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FFH, all functions programmed successfully

= 0 not all functions programmed successfully. The fields that cannot be programmed in the control block are marked with high order bit set.

NOTE

RCV interrupts MUST be disabled before invoking this function, if the start address of the User's Buffer is changed by this function. Use Function 5 to do this.

FUNCTION 1 - PROGRAM DEVICE TO DEFAULT NVM SETTINGS

This function reprograms the device to the default values specified in NVM. The optional communications port is set to the same values as the comm port. The receiver is enabled.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 1

EXIT

None

NOTE

RCV interrupts MUST be disabled before invoking this function, if the start address of the User's Buffer is changed by this function. Use Function 5 to do this.

FUNCTION 2 - SET DEVICE TO USE DEFAULT BUFFER

This function reprograms the device to use the default buffer. This must be done before program termination. The default buffer is reinitialized before it is used again.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 2

EXIT

None

NOTE

Interrupts MUST be disabled before invoking this function, if the start address of the User's Buffer is changed by this function.

FUNCTION 3 - READ DEVICE SET-UP VALUES

This function returns, in the CCB, information on the state of the device, that is, how it is programmed. The application must fill in the device number prior to the call to indicate which device is being asked for. All other fields must be set to zero.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 3
(BUFFER) = CCB data

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = 0, illegal device number, or device not installed.
= FFH, operation successful

(BUFFER) = Current Device Settings

FUNCTION 4 - ENABLE RECEIVER INTERRUPTS

This function enables the MPSC to receive characters. Characters received are placed in a circular buffer. In case of overruns, 1AH is stored in the buffer. Each character is stored along with its status. Receiver-interrupts are normally enabled.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 4

EXIT

None

NOTE

The function is ignored if the device number is invalid.

FUNCTION 5 - DISABLE RECEIVER INTERRUPTS

This function ignores received characters.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 5

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 6 - READ INPUT DEVICE STATUS

This function reads the status of the device's receive buffer.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 6

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FF, character available
= 0, char not available

FUNCTION 7 - READ INPUT CHARACTER, RETURN IF NONE AVAILABLE

This function reads the next character from the circular buffer. If none are available, return to the caller.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 7

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FF, character available
= 0, char not available

(CHARACTER) = character, if available.

(CHAR_STAT) = character status

Bit 7 = 1 Break character
Bit 6 = 1 Framing Error
Bit 5 = 1 Overrun error
Bit 4 = 1 Parity error

FUNCTION 8 - GET CHARACTER, RETURN WHEN AVAILABLE

This function reads the next character from the circular buffer. If none are available, wait till one is available.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 8

EXIT

(CHARACTER) = character

(CHAR_STAT) = status of character

Bit 7 = 1 Break character

Bit 6 = 1 Framing error

Bit 5 = 1 Overrun error

Bit 4 = 1 Parity error

NOTE

The function is ignored if the device number is invalid.

FUNCTION 9 - READ OUTPUT DEVICE STATUS

This function reads the status of the transmitter.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 9

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FF transmitter ready

= 0 transmitter not ready or device number invalid

NOTE

If auto XON/XOFF is active, the state of the output status can change between 2 function calls.

FUNCTION 10 - WRITE CHARACTER, RETURN IF UNABLE TO

This function puts the character in the transmitter. If it is unsuccessful, return to caller with appropriate error.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 10

(CHARACTER) = character

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FFH transmit successful

= 0 unable to transmit or device number invalid

NOTE

If auto XON/XOFF is enabled, the drivers monitor and handle XON and XOFF characters.

FUNCTION 11 - PUT CHARACTER, RETURN WHEN SUCCESSFUL

This function puts a character into the transmit buffer, and does not return until the character is accepted.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 11

(CHARACTER) = character

EXIT

None

NOTE

This function is ignored if the device number is invalid.

If auto XON/XOFF is enabled, the drivers monitor and handle XON and XOFF characters.

FUNCTION 12 - TRANSMIT CHARACTER IMMEDIATELY

This function puts a character into the transmit buffer immediately, ahead of other characters in the queue, if any. It ignores the state of the modem signals, that is, if limited modem control is used, it is ineffective for this character, and the characters ahead of it in the buffer. USE THIS FUNCTION ONLY IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 12

(CHARACTER) = character

EXIT

None

NOTE

This function is ignored if the device number is invalid.

If auto XON/XOFF is enabled, the drivers monitor and handle XON and XOFF characters.

FUNCTION 13 - READ MODEM SIGNALS

This function fetches the incoming modem signals and the state of the transmit/receive flags. (Not applicable to the Printer port.)

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 13

EXIT

(CHARACTER) =

Bit 7 = 1, modem signals cannot be read
 Bit(s) 5-6, Undefined
 Bit 4 = 1, RLSD (comm port pin 8)
 Bit 3 = 1, CTS (comm port pin 5)
 Bit 2 = 1, DSR (comm port pin 6)
 Bit 1 = 1, SRLSD (comm port pin 12)
 or
 SPDI, bell 212A speed indicator
 Bit 0 = 1, RI on (comm port pin 22)

(CHAR_STAT) =

Bit 7 = 1, XOFF transmitted
 Bit 6 = 1, XOFF received
 Bit 5 = 1, Receiver disabled
 Bit(s) 1-4, Undefined
 Bit 0 = 1, Transmitter empty

FUNCTION 14 - SET/RESET MODEM OUTPUT SIGNALS

This function changes the state of the outgoing modem signals to the desired mask value. Notice that this also clears unmasked signals. The printer port's MODEM signals cannot be set. Modem signals are positive when asserted.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 14

(CHARACTER) = Modem signal mask

Bit(s) 4-7, Ignored
 Bit 3 = 1, RTS set (connector pin 4)
 Bit 2 = 1, DTR set (connector pin 20)
 Bit 1 = 1, SRTS set (connector pin 19)
 Bit 0 = 1, SP set (connector pin 23)

EXIT

(FUNC_RET) = 0 modem signals cannot be set
 = FF modem signals set

FUNCTION 15 - TRANSMIT BREAK

This function latches the transmit-data line to a space condition until "cease transmission of break" is requested. Invoke a CEASE TRANSMISSION OF BREAK function after the desired BREAK time has elapsed.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 15

EXIT

None

NOTE

It is up to the application program to insure (if appropriate) the transmitter is empty.

Notice also that the duration of the space condition is completely up to the application program.

FUNCTION 16 - CEASE TRANSMISSION OF BREAK

This function returns the transmit-data line to a marking condition to terminate a previous "transmit break" command.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 16

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 17 - SET RECEIVE CHARACTER INTERRUPT

This function permits a user's subroutine to be called upon each received-character interrupt. The call is made with a far call, and the user's routine must exit with a far return. The routine is called after the interrupt is serviced and has been reenabled. If a second interrupt occurs before this routine has been completed, it is not called the second time.

When called, the routine has the following conditions:

1. Interrupts off, and should remain off.
2. Stack is already changed to communications stack.
3. All register should be preserved by the called routine. Allow enough stack space for this.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

The routine should not call any DOS functions.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 17

(BUFFER) = 5-byte buffer:

Byte 0 = device number

Bytes 1-4 = offset and segment of routine to be called

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = 0 device invalid or not installed

= FF successful

FUNCTION 18 - CANCEL RECEIVE CHARACTER INTERRUPT

This function cancels any previous function 17 calls.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 18

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 19 - TRANSMIT BUFFER BECOMING EMPTY INTERRUPT

This function permits a user's subroutine to be called upon each transmit-buffer-empty interrupt. The call is made with a far call, and the user's routine must exit with a far return. The routine is called after the interrupt is serviced and reenabled. If a second interrupt should occur before the routine has finished, it is not called the second time.

All registers should be preserved by the called routine, so allow enough stack space for this.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

The routine should not call any DOS functions.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 19

(BUFFER) = 5-byte buffer:

Byte 0 = device number

Bytes 1-4 = offset and segment routine to be called

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = 0 device invalid or not installed

= FF successful

FUNCTION 20 - CANCEL TRANSMIT BUFFER BECOMING EMPTY INTERRUPT

This function cancels any previous Function 19 calls.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 20

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 21 - SET USER DEFINED INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE

This function redefines the interrupt service routine for a given device. When an interrupt occurs for the device, the application service routine is called instead of the normally defined interrupt service routine. Use this function only under unusual circumstances, such as for asynchronous protocols, and then only if you are familiar with the operation and programming requirements of the MPSC.

Register AX on entry to the call contains twice the value of MPSC register 2B. The latter contains one of eight vector values according to the source of the interrupt.

All registers should be preserved by the called routine. Allow enough stack space for this.

The routine should not call any DOS functions.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

Also, the installed driver sends an EOI instruction to the MPSC so the called routine need not send this instruction.

ENTRY

BX = (Contents of MPSC Register 2B) * 2
(FUNCTION) = 21

(BUFFER) = 5-byte buffer:

Byte 0 = Device number

Bytes 1-4 = Offset and segment of routine to be called

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 22 - RESET DEVICE INTERRUPT VECTORS

This function resets the interrupt service routine back to the system-defined service routine.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 22

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 23 - SET EXTERNAL STATUS CHANGE INTERRUPT

This function permits a user's subroutine to be called upon each external-status-change interrupt. The call is made with a far call, and the user's routine must exit with a far return.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 23

(BUFFER) = 5-byte buffer:

Byte 0 = device number

Bytes 1-4 = Offset and segment of routine to be called

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = 0 Device illegal or not installed
= FF successfully canceled.

FUNCTION 24 - CANCEL EXTERNAL STATUS CHANGE INTERRUPT

This function cancels any previous function 23 call.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 24

EXIT

None

FUNCTION 25 - NON-DESTRUCTIVE CHARACTER READ, NO WAIT

This function returns the next available character in the device's ring-buffer, if any, but does not remove the character from the ring-buffer. This function allows the application to look ahead one input character.

ENTRY

(FUNCTION) = 25

EXIT

(FUNC_RETC) = FF if a char is available
 = 0 if no char is available

(CHARACTER) = character, if available

4.7 DISK CONTROL FUNCTIONS

All diskette IOCTL-type functions are invoked using INT 65H. This is instead of the usual MS-DOS IOCTL function 44H with INT 21H, because using function 44H would cause drive motor problems. The functions are called differently under MS-DOS Version 2.01 and Version 2.05. Both calling processes are described below to emphasize their differences.

The Winchester disk IOCTL functions are called by the MS-DOS IOCTL function 44H using INT 21H. They can be invoked only with Version 2.05, since Version 2.01 does not support Winchester drives. Since Winchester media are not removable, the media check function need not be enabled or disabled, so functions 6 - 8 are not defined for the Winchester.

4.8 VERSION 2.01 DISKETTE FUNCTIONS

ENTRY

DS:BX = Pointer to control block:

Control Block Format

Offset

0	CTLBLK	DB	Function code: 0 Write 1 Read 2 Media check
1		DB	Drive code (0=A, 1=B, 2=C, 3=D)
2	TRACK	DB	Track number (first is 0)
3		DB	Sector number (first is 1)
4		DB	Sector count (must be 1)
5	CURTRK	DB	Current track (OFFH initially)
6		DB	Format (must be 0, RX50 media only)
7-B		DB	0, 0, 0, 0, 0
C-D		DW	Offset of user buffer for one full sector (512 bytes)
E-F		DW	Segment of user buffer (Buffer must all be in shared memory (00800H to OFFFH.))

EXIT

Carry NOT SET:

AL = 0 Function successful

Carry SET:

AL = 0	Write protected
2	Not ready, or busy
4	CRC error
6	Seek error
7	Robin media
10	Write fault
11	Lost data

EXAMPLE

```

MOV    BX,offset CTLBLK
INT    65H      ;saves only DS and ES
MOV    AH,OFFH  ;in case of error,
                    ;track is unknown
JC     SETCURT
MOV    AH,TRACK ;otherwise, track is as requested
SETCURT: MOV    CURTRK,AH ;set correctly before next call

```

4.9 VERSION 2.05 DISKETTE FUNCTIONS

ENTRY

DS:BX = Pointer to control block DIFFERENT from 2.01:

Control Block Format

Offset

```

0  FCTLBL  DB  Function code:
                   0  Read
                   1  Write
                   2  Write with verify
                   3  Format track
                   4  Media check
                   5  Verify disk
                   6  Enable media check function
                   7  Disable media check function
                   8  Status of media check function
1  DB  Drive code (0=A, 1=B, 2=C, 3=D,
                   OFFH=physical unit)
2  DB  Sector # (one-based, skewed if track > 1)
3  DB  Physical unit ( only if drive code = OFFH)
                   High nibble = unit number
                   (0 to 3 for diskettes A to D)
                   Low nibble = head number
                   (normally 0, for first side)
4-5 DW  Track number (first is 0)
6-7 DW  Sector count (always 1, ignored)
8-9 DW  Offset of user buffer (512 bytes)
A-B DW  Segment of user buffer (Buffer may be anywhere in
                   memory, except "format track" must be in absolute
                   00800H-OFFFFH.)

```

EXIT

Carry NOT SET:

For functions 0 - 5:

AL = 0 Function successful

For functions 6 - 8:

```

AL = 0 Media check function enabled
    1 Media check function disabled

```

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

Carry SET (functions 0 - 5 only):

AL = 0 Write protected
2 Not ready, or busy
4 CRC error
6 Seek error
7 Robin media
10 Write fault
11 Lost data

EXAMPLE

```
MOV  BX,offset FCTLBL
INT  65H      ;Functions 0 - 5 save BX, DS, ES
           ;Functions 6 - 8 save all except AX
```

4.10 VERSION 2.05 WINCHESTER

ENTRY

AH = 44H
AL = Function code (must be 4 or 5)
BL = Drive (0=default, 5=E, 6=F, 7=G, 8=H)
DS:DX = Pointer to control block DIFFERENT from diskette

Control Block Format

Offset

0 DB Function code:
0 Read
1 Write
2 Write with verify
3 Format track
4 Media check
5 Verify disk (simply returns AL=5)

1 DB Drive code
(4=E, 5=F, 6=G, 7=H, 0FFH=physical unit)
Notice difference from drive value in BL

2 DB Sector number
(first is 1, skewed if track > 1)

3 DB Physical unit (only if drive code = 0FFH)
High nibble = unit
(0, has only one physical unit)
Low nibble = head or surface
(0 to 3, unit has 4 heads)
Notice that track = cylinder and is not offset, and
that sector is not skewed, when performing physical
unit I/O.

MS-DOS VERSION 2.05 EXTENDED DOS FUNCTIONS

Offset

4-5 DW Track number
(first is 0, offset from partition start)

6-7 DW Count of sectors (functions 0-2)
or tracks (function 3)

8-9 DW Offset of user buffer for either:
sector data (512 bytes each for read or write), or
track data (for formatting, 32 bytes per track, 2
each for 16 sectors, first is 00H for normal or 80H
for bad, second is logical sector number to write)

A-B DW Segment of user buffer (may be anywhere in memory)

C DB Returned status from driver

D DB Error type bits (= AH, valid if status is 1, 3, or 0DH)

EXIT

AL = Returned status:

00 Function successful
01 Error (during read, write, or format)
03 Write fault at drive (or 8-second timeout)
05 Invalid drive in BL or in WCTLBL
0DH Write verify error (during reread after write)
0FH Soft read error (retries were done and worked)
OFFH Driver not called (only way to tell)

AH = Error type bits (for functions 0-3 only):

01H Data Address Mark not found (during read)
02H Track 0 error (cannot restore to track 0)
04H Aborted (new command issued while busy)
10H ID not found (or track number too large)
40H CRC error in data field (after 8 retries)
80H Bad block detect (sector is marked as bad)

EXAMPLE

```
MOV  AX,4404H ;IOCTL function for disk
MOV  BL,5     ;for drive E, first Winchester partition
MOV  DX,offset WCTLBL
INT  21H     ;saves DS, ES, SI, DI, BP
```


CHAPTER 5
MS-DOS PROGRAMMING NOTES

5.1 DIRECT ROM CALLS

5.1.1 IBM ROM Calls (INT 10)

- Set mode
- Set cursor type
- Set cursor position
- Read cursor position
- Select active display page
- Scroll active page up
- Scroll active page down
- Read attribute and character at current cursor position
- Write attribute and character at current cursor position
- Write character at current position

5.1.2 Rainbow ROM Calls (INT 18H under the MS-DOS operating system)

- Write character at current position
- Disable/enable cursor o Send data to screen

5.1.3 Set Mode

IBM computer

40x25 black _white
80x25 black _white

RAINBOW computer

ANSI Escape Sequences

ESC#5 - 80 x 24
ESC#6 - 40 x 24

5.1.4 Set/Read Cursor position

RAINBOW computer

ANSI Escape Sequences

ESC[#;#H Set Cursor position
ESC[#;#R Read Cursor position

The # refers to a numeric value.

5.1.5 Paging

RAINBOW computer

The Rainbow computer does not support a paging scheme for the video. If paging is required, you must write your own support routine(s).

5.1.6 Read Attribute and Character

RAINBOW computer

The Rainbow computer does not support reading attribute and character. You can write a routine to read the cursor position, calculate the memory location, then return the character and attribute set.

5.1.7 Write Character at the Current Cursor Position

	IBM Computer	Rainbow Computer
Function	AH = 10	DI = 0
Character	AL	AL
Page	BH	N/A
# Repeat Char	CX	N/A

5.1.8 Write Character and Attribute

RAINBOW computer

A single system call can write multiple characters/attributes (see below).

Rainbow Fast Access to Video Memory by ROM (INT 18H)

DI = 14
 AX = Transfer type
 0 = Character _Attribute
 1 = Attribute only
 2 = Character only
 BL = Line number (1-24)
 BH = Column number (1-132)
 CX = Number of Char/Attr to transfer
 DX = Start address of Attributes
 SI = Start address of Characters
 BP = Segment code

Table 5-1: Memory Map for Video

IBM computer

B0000 to B3FFF 16K Character/Attribute RAM

Even bytes are Character RAM
Odd bytes are Attribute RAM

RAINBOW computer

EE000 to EFFFF 4K Character RAM
EF000 to EFFFF 4K Attribute RAM

Rainbow Video Memory Map - RAM Addresses

Direct video memory access routines start by issuing escape sequence ESC[?31 with a generic INT 21H call. After receiving this escape sequence, the video memory appears as follows for an 80 column display:

(The addresses are for the first line of the display.)

EE00:12 - EE00:61 (80 characters)
:62 Termination Char (FF)
:63-64 Address of next line

Subsequent line addresses are listed below:

LINE	2	99H
LINE	3	120H
LINE	4	1A7H
LINE	5	22EH
LINE	6	2B5H
LINE	7	33CH
LINE	8	3C3H
LINE	9	44AH
LINE	10	4D1H
LINE	11	558H
LINE	12	5DFH
LINE	13	666H
LINE	14	6EDH
LINE	15	774H

MS-DOS PROGRAMMING NOTES

```

LINE 16 7FBH
LINE 17 882H
LINE 18 909H
LINE 19 990H
LINE 20 A17H
LINE 21 A9EH
LINE 22 B25H
LINE 23 BACH
LINE 24 C33H
LINE 25 CBAH (Used when Scrolling)

```

Table 5-2: Character Attributes

	IBM Computer	RAINBOW Computer
REVERSE VIDEO	YES	YES
BLINK	YES	YES
UNDERScore	YES	YES
BOLD	YES	YES

Table 5-3: IBM Attribute Byte Bit Mask

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0							
Blink r g b				Intensity	r g b		
Foreground					Background		
Background			Foreground			Function	
-----			-----			-----	
r	g	b	r	g	b		
-	-	-	-	-	-		
0	0	0	0	0	0	Non display	
0	0	0	0	0	1	Underline	
0	0	0	1	1	1	White character	
1	1	1	0	0	0	Reverse video	

Table 5-4: Rainbow Attribute Byte Bit Mask

Bit 3 = Underscore
0 = Underscore
1 = No underscore

Bit 2 = Blink
0 = Blink
1 = No blink

Bit 1 = Bold
0 = Bold
1 = No bold

Bit 0 = Reverse Video
0 = Normal
1 = Reverse video

5.2 KEYBOARD INTERFACE (IBM COMPUTER)

5.2.1 Generic MS-DOS calls (INT 21H)

- Function 1 (Read Keyboard and Echo)
- Function 6 (Direct Keyboard I/O)
- Function 7 (Direct Keyboard Input)
- Function 8 (Read Keyboard)
- Function 10 (Buffer Keyboard Input)
- Function 11 (Check Keyboard Input)
- Function 12 (Flush Buffer, Read Keyboard)

NOTE

These generic calls work the same in both IBM and Rainbow systems

5.3 DIRECT ROM CALLS

5.3.1 IBM ROM Calls (INT 16)

- Keyboard Input (AH=0, character returned in AL)
- Keyboard Status (AH=1, Z-flag set = no character, character in AX) (Notice that this allows non-destructive read.)
- Return the current shift status

5.3.2 Rainbow ROM Calls (INT 40)

- Keyboard Input (DI=2, character returned in AL)
- Keyboard Status (DI=4, CL=0 no char / CL=FFH, AL=char)
- Level 1 Keyboard Input ("raw" key-code)

5.4 IBM SHIFT KEY STATUS

The Shift status is the second character of a keyboard. Function keys and other keys generate two-byte inputs.

The Rainbow computer generates an escape sequence when you type special keys (for example, keypad) and function keys. These escape sequences must then be parsed by the application.

5.5 DISK INTERFACE

5.5.1 Generic MS-DOS Calls

All generic disk calls are equivalent in the two systems.

5.6 DIRECT HARDWARE/FIRMWARE/BIOS CALLS

5.6.1 IBM ROM Calls (INT 13)

- Reset disk system
- Read status
- Read disk sector
- Write disk sector
- Verify disk sector
- Format disk

5.6.2 Rainbow Floppy Diskette Calls (INT 65) and Winchester Calls (IOCTL 44)

See Chapter Four for details.

- Read sector
- Write sector
- Write and verify
- Format
- Media check
- Verify media (bad block check)

5.7 SAMPLE PROGRAM

The following sample program shows the use of MS-DOS system function 4BH (EXEC). "Shelling" (a term used by the UNIX and XENIX operating systems) means to invoke the operating system's command processor to load and start a program. The MS-DOS system function 4B is called "EXEC". The sample program is written for assembly by Microsoft's MASM.

TITLE: Exec call test

PAGE: 60,132

MS-DOS PROGRAMMING NOTES

Notice that no stack segment is defined. This is because the program is linked as a .COM file that, when loaded, has all segment registers set to the same value. Notice that the program is ORGed at 100H. This is necessary for

```
code    SEGMENT 'codesg'
        ASSUME  CS:code,DS:code,ES:code

        ORG    0100H                ; Program entry point

execetest:
        MOV    SP,OFFSET stack      ; Set up local stack

        MOV    AH,09H               ; Print "Before shell"
        MOV    DX,OFFSET mess1     ;
        INT    21H                 ;

        MOV    BX,OFFSET lastloc+15 ; BX := program size in
        MOV    CX,4                 ; paragraphs
        SHR    BX,CL               ;

        MOV    AX,4A00H            ; Deallocate unused memory
        INT    21H                 ;

        MOV    SI,2CH              ; Get environment address
        MOV    AX,CS:[SI]          ; from PSP+2CH
        MOV    WORD PTR parmblk,AX ;

        MOV    AX,CS               ; Set segment registers
        MOV    WORD PTR parm4,AX   ; in parameter block
        MOV    WORD PTR parm8,AX   ;
        MOV    WORD PTR parmC,AX   ;

        MOV    DX,OFFSET filenam   ; Set up exec call
        MOV    BX,OFFSET parmblk   ;
        MOV    AX,4B00H            ;

        PUSH   DS                  ; Save machine state
        PUSH   ES                  ;
        MOV    CS:savess,SS        ;
        MOV    CS:savesp,SP        ;

        INT    21H                ; Shell to DOS

        MOV    SP,CS:savesp        ; Restore machine state
        MOV    SS,CS:savess        ;
        POP    ES                  ;
        POP    DS                  ;
```

MS-DOS PROGRAMMING NOTES

```
MOV     AH,09H           ; Print "After shell"
MOV     DX,OFFSET mess2 ;
INT     21H              ;

INT     20H              ; Terminate program

savess  DW     ?         ; Holders for SS:SP
savesp  DW     ?         ;

mess1   DB     'Before shell',ODH,OAH,'$'
mess2   DB     'After shell',ODH,OAH,'$'

filenam DB     'A:\COMMAND.COM',0 ; Assume COMMAND.COM on A:

parmblk DW     00        ; Parameter block
        DW     OFFSET comline ;
parm4   DW     00        ;
        DW     5CH       ;
parm8   DW     00        ;
        DW     6CH       ;
parmC   DW     00        ;
comline DB     09H,'/C dir A:',ODH ; Command line
```

PAGE

```
        DB     128 DUP (?) ; Stack
stack   LABEL  BYTE       ;

lastloc LABEL  BYTE       ; End of program

code    ENDS
        END     exectest
```

5.8 PROGRAMMING HINTS

Keep the following programming hints in mind when using the MS-DOS Version 2.05 operating system:

1. Serial I/O Function 14 "Set/Clear Modem Signals" does not work.
2. Serial I/O Function 21 "Program Device Interrupt Vector" does not work.
3. Data received from the communications port and printer port when the character format has been set to 7M (7 bits, 8th bit always Mark) always have the eighth bit set. The MPSC does not strip off this bit, so the application must strip it.

MS-DOS PROGRAMMING NOTES

4. The BIOS reads IBM single-sided, 8- or 9-sectored diskettes. However, it does NOT check to determine if a diskette in the specified drive is double sided. As a result, the top side (which contains the directory and FAT) is read if you try to read a double-sided IBM diskette. This falsely indicates that all of the data can be accessed. Copy operations do not work, however, because files are stored on both sides of the double-sided diskettes, and the data on the lower side cannot be read.
5. The MS-DOS Version 2.05 system diskette contains Z80A code used for starting (BOOTing) the operating system. The computer stops if you try to hard format a write-protected diskette using the /1 switch.
6. The FORMAT program on the MS-DOS Version 2.05 distribution diskette contains an error that fails to place an error code in the FAT if the last sector on the last track of a diskette contained a hard error. This is of minimal significance, since diskettes having errors in sector 10 of track 79 are probably extremely rare.

APPENDIX A
RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

This appendix defines the layout of all software related disk structures. It also defines the contents of all fixed data blocks necessary for supporting various system configurations and applications.

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The on-disk structure accommodates disks having larger capacities, and removable media.

A.2 GOALS

1. Provide a disk structure suitable for supporting multiple operating systems, as well as multiple logical disks.
2. Be able to support removable (mountable) media.
3. Support media interchange between Rainbow and non-Rainbow computers.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

A.3 CONVENTIONS

A.3.1 Disk Address Space

Internal pointers to disk addresses are in the form:

```

Disk Addresses
+----+----+----+          +----+----+
! track !sect! (3-bytes) ! length ! (opt. 2-bytes)
+----+----+----+          +----+----+
```

The intersection of a cylinder and surface is a track. Each track has a unique number assigned to it. The numbers are assigned sequentially starting with track 0 located at cylinder 0 - surface 0 and proceeding downward within the cylinder until the last surface is reached. The next track is the top surface of the next cylinder. The formula for computing track number from cylinder and surface numbers is:

$$\text{track} = \text{surface} + \text{cylinder} \times (\# \text{ of surfaces on disk})$$

For example, the track located on surface 2 of cylinder 3 on a 4-surface disk would be track 14.

Disk addresses can be viewed as monotonically increasing block numbers starting at 1 (Cylinder 0, Surface 0, Sector 1) and continuing until the end of the last usable cylinder-surface-sector. All sectors on a track are used sequentially until the last sector of that track. The next block is then the first sector of the next track. For example (for RD51):

```

Block 1 -- Track 0 (Cylinder 0, Surface 0), Sector 1
Block 16 -- Track 0 (Cylinder 0, Surface 0), Sector 16
Block 17 -- Track 1 (Cylinder 0, Surface 1), Sector 1
Block 64 -- Track 3 (Cylinder 0, Surface 3), Sector 16
Block 65 -- Track 4 (Cylinder 1, Surface 0), Sector 1
```

A.3.2 Checksums

Each reserved area of the on-disk structure contains a 16-bit checksum value in bytes 4 and 5. This value is computed by zeroing the checksum bytes, then performing a cumulative modulo-16 addition of the reserved area data. The data is treated as 16-bit quantities starting with bytes 0 and 1. The resulting sum is complemented and a value of 1 is added to it. This number becomes the checksum. When a reserved area is read, the checksum is verified by performing the same modulo-16 addition, including the checksum quantity. The resulting sum should be zero.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

A.4 RESERVED AREAS

Tracks 0 and 1 contain information used to configure and maintain system areas on the hard disk. This data is accessed by various utilities that need to know the extent of disk partitions and bad regions. This data is duplicated on tracks 3 and 4. This area is not usable by any operating system for their respective file structures. The information stored on these tracks is:

- PRE-BOOT - This block is to be read by new firmware. It contains a small program that reads and starts the primary boot program.
- HOM - This block contains the volume ID of the disk, a description of the physical disk layout, and pointers to the other disk system areas.
- BAT (Bad Address Table) - This area contains a bit map identifying all bad sectors on the disk.
- AST (Alternate Sector Table) - This area contains the addresses of bad sectors on the disk along with an alternate sector address for each.
- DPD (Disk Partition Data) - This area contains a description of each disk partition, its logical assignment, and operating system code.
- OSN (Operating System Name Table) - This area contains the name strings of each known operation system type code found in the DPD.
- BOOT - This area is reserved for the Winchester boot program.

Other reserved areas are:

1. PAS (Partition Alternate Sector Table) - This area contains the addresses of all bad sectors in the partition along with an alternate sector address for each. It occupies the first sector in the first track of each partition (CP/M and Concurrent CP/M only).
2. Alternate Sector Area - This area is reserved for use as alternate sectors in place of known bad sectors.
3. Maintenance Cylinder - This is the next to the last cylinder and is reserved for use by the hard disk diagnostic.
4. Manufacturing Cylinder - This is the last cylinder and is reserved for bad spot information written during the manufacturing process.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

A.4.1 Pre-Boot

This block contains the code necessary to read in the HOM block and locate the Disk Boot Program. It then reads in this program from consecutive sectors as specified by the HOM block and starts it at a fixed address (to be determined at a later time). When a new HOM block is written to the disk, this block should be initialized with a small program that displays the message: "There is no bootable system on this disk."

A.4.2 Home Block (HOM)

This block contains the data necessary to locate all other reserved areas on the disk. It contains the Volume ID (for removable media) as well as the physical disk parameters. The home block data must fit into 128 bytes in order to be compatible with disks that have a sector size of 128 bytes. If the disk sector size is greater than 128 bytes, then the remainder of the home block must be filled with zeros to maintain a proper checksum.

Byte	Contents
0-2	HOM Block Identification (ASCII characters).
3	Flag: \$00 if partitioned; else \$FF
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]
6-13	8-character VOL ID (Default := "RAINBOW")
14-17	System ID or serial number (Default := 0)
18-22	Disk Addresses/length of BAT or 0 if none.
23-27	Disk Addresses/length of DPD or 0 if none.
28-32	Disk Addresses/length of OSN or 0 if none.
33-37	Disk Addresses/length of BOOT or 0 if none.
38-42	Disk Addresses/length of AST or 0 if none.
43-44	Starting track number for alternate sector area.
45	Number of tracks reserved for alternate sector area.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

Byte Contents

46-63 Auto-boot parameters:

46 Auto-boot Flag: \$FF if no auto-boot
\$nn if auto-boot: nn is index into
DPD entries section of DPD block

47-48 Partition Boot Track

64-126 Physical Disk Parameters:

64-65 # of Cylinders
66 Sectors/Track
67-68 Sector size (bytes)
69 # of Surfaces
70-71 Maint. Cylinder #
72-73 Mfg. Data Cylinder #
74-75 Write Pre-comp value
76 Step Rate
77 Disk Type Code, 10 = RD51; 12 = RD50

127 Physical block # of this block (for example, 01 for HOM)

128-511 Must be zero (MBZ)

A.4.3 Bad Address Table (BAT)

This table contains a bit map identifying known bad sectors on the disk. The map is created by the hard disk utility program using the factory bad spot data and the diagnostic mapping data. The table is treated as an array of 16-bit words. The number of words required depends on the size of the disk. (For the RD51, 1224 words are needed.) A bit is accessed first by locating the word containing it and then by locating the bit position within the word. The bit locations are a function of the sector disk address. The word offset and bit position are computed as follows:

table value = (trk number X sectors/track) + (sector number - 1)

word offset = bits 4-23 of table value

bit position = bits 0-3 of table value

Because the entire table cannot fit in a single sector, multiple BAT blocks are required. The header of each block identifies the range of sector addresses whose bits are represented in that block's portion of the table.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

Byte	Contents
0-2	BAT Block Identification (ASCII Characters)
3	Logical Block Number (LBN) - Relative block number within BAT table. (That is, the first BAT block is 0, the second is 1, and so forth.)
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]
6-8	Disk Address of the sector corresponding to the first bit entry in the block
9-11	Disk Address of the sector corresponding to the last bit entry in the block
12-511	BAT entries, one bit each:
	Bit value Meaning
	0 Corresponding sector is good
	1 Corresponding sector is bad

A.4.4 Alternate Sector Table (AST)

This block contains an ordered list of known bad sectors on the disk along with an alternate good sector for each. The disk utility programs assign alternate good sectors to each bad sector specified in the BAT blocks. The bad sector/alternate sector information relevant to each partition is duplicated in the PAS block located at the beginning of the partition.

Byte	Contents
0-2	"AST" Block Identification (ASCII Characters)
3	Logical Block Number (LBN) - Relative block number within AST table. (That is, the first AST block is 0, the second is 1, and so forth.)
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]
6-7	Maximum_Entry_Count - The maximum number of AST entries allowed in this block. (Max := 100 for 512 byte sectors.)

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

Byte Contents (Cont.)

8-9 Entry_Count - The number of entries in this block, counting bad sectors with or without alternate sectors and unassigned alternate sectors.

10-11 Reserved

12-511 AST entries, 5-bytes each:

Offset	Contents
0-2	Disk Address of bad sector: 0 means associated alternate sector is unassigned.
3	Track offset of alternate good sector (from first alternate track)
4	Sector number of alternate good sector

A.4.5 Disk Partition Data (DPD)

This area contains the data for partitioning the disk into logical, assignable areas. Areas are categorized by name and OS type. This data is constructed at sub-system installation time or whenever the user wishes to repartition the disk.

Byte	Contents
0-2	"DPD" Block Identification (ASCII Characters)
3	Logical Block Number (LBN) - Relative block number within DPD table. (That is, the first DPD block is 0, the second is 1, and so forth.)
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]
6-7	Maximum_Entry_Count - The maximum number of DPD entries allowed in this block. (Max := 15 for 512 byte sectors.)
8-9	Entry_Count - The number of DPD entries in this block.
10-31	Reserved

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

Byte Contents (Cont.)

32-511 DPD entries, 32-bytes each:

Offset	Contents
0	Flag: \$FF := Non-existent; \$0F := not initialized; \$FO := initialized.
1	Logical unit: \$00 := Unassigned; 1-63 := Assignment within OS (For CP/M: 1 = A, 2 = B, 3 = C, and so forth.)
2-9	Partition name (ASCII Alphanumeric characters) [Default := "DISKnn"; nn := 01, 02, etc.]
10	Partition occurrence number (i.e. 0,1,2,... for partitions of the same name).
11	OS type code: Index into OS Name table (OSN)
12-13	First track number
14-15	Last track number
16	Number of PAS blocks at the beginning of the partition (CP/M and Concurrent CP/M partitions only)
17	if Concurrent CP/M partition, directory size code: 0 = default (256 entries for <5MB partition, 512 for >5MB partition) 1 = 256 entries 2 = 512 entries 3 = 1024 entries 4 = 2048 entries
18	if MS-DOS partition, cluster size code: 0 = 2KB cluster 1 = 4KB cluster 2 = 8KB cluster 3 = 16KB cluster
19	if MS-DOS partition, number of FAT sectors (only if Version 3.0 or later of Hard Disk Utility is used)
20-31	Reserved for Backup/Restore system.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

A.4.6 Operating System Name Table (OSN)

This area contains the operating system name string table representing the operating system type codes found in the DPD. This table may be sparsely populated, therefore, it is not necessary to allocate consecutive entries. Each entry is a zero filled 16-byte text string.

Byte	Contents
0-2	"OSN" Block Identification (ASCII Characters)
3	Logical Block Number (LBN) - Relative block number within OSN table. (That is, the first OSN block is 0, the second is 1, and so forth.)
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]
6-7	Maximum_Entry_Count - The maximum number of OSN entries allowed in this block. (Max := 31 for 512 byte sectors.)
8-15	Reserved
16-511	OSN entries (16-bytes). Operating system name strings created by the partition utility. Name strings may consist of 1 to 16 ASCII characters excluding CONTROL, SPACE and DEL characters.

A.4.7 System Boot Program Area

This area contains a secondary bootstrap routine. This routine asks you what operating system and partition should be used for booting. It optionally uses the "Auto-boot" data if present in the HOM block. Whenever this area is created, the PRE-BOOT block (0) should also be written.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

A.4.8 Track Layout

For a 10M byte RD51 disk with 16 sectors of 512 bytes each per track.

Track 0:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
!PBOOT	!HOM	!DPD(0)	!DPD(1)	!OSN(0)	!BAT(0)	!BAT(1)	!BAT(2)!
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BAT(3)	BAT(4)	AST(0)	AST(1)	AST(2)	*	*	*

* = reserved

Track 1:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
!	Secondary Bootstrap Program						!
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
!	Secondary Bootstrap Program						!

Track 2: same as track 0

Track 3: same as track 1

Tracks 4-19: Alternate sectors

Tracks 20-1215: Partitions

Tracks 1216-1219: Maintenance tracks

Tracks 1220-1223: Manufacturing tracks

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

For a 5M byte RD50 disk with 16 sectors of 512 bytes each per track.

Track 0:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
!PBOOT	!HOM	!DPD(0)	!DPD(1)	!OSN(0)	!BAT(0)	!BAT(1)	!BAT(2)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AST(0)	AST(1)	*	*	*	*	*	*

* = reserved

Track 1:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
!	Secondary Bootstrap Program						!
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
!	Secondary Bootstrap Program						!

Track 2: same as track 0

Track 3: same as track 1

Tracks 4-12: Alternate sectors

Tracks 20-603: Partitions

Tracks 604-607: Maintenance tracks

Tracks 608-611: Manufacturing tracks

A.4.9 Partition Alternate Sector Table (PAS)

This block contains an ordered list of known bad sectors within the partition along with an alternate good sector for each. This information is a subset of that which is contained in the AST block. It is provided for use by the operating system to prevent use of known bad sectors. It is located in the first sector on the first track of a CP/M or Concurrent CP/M partition. There is no PAS block for MS-DOS partitions.

RAINBOW ON DISK STRUCTURES

Byte	Contents								
0-2	"PAS" Block Identification (ASCII Characters)								
3	Logical Block Number (LBN) - Relative block number within a possible sequence of PAS blocks (That is, the first PAS block is 0, the second is 1, and so forth.)								
4-5	Checksum [Block Checksum := 0 (mod 16-bits)]								
6-7	Maximum_Entry_Count - The maximum number of PAS entries allowed in this block. (Max := 100 for 512 byte sectors.)								
8-9	Entry_Count - The number of PAS entries in this block.								
10-11	Reserved								
12-511	PAS entries, 5-bytes each: <table><thead><tr><th>Offset</th><th>Contents</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0-2</td><td>Disk Addresses of bad sector</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Track offset of alternate good sector (from first alternate track)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Sector number of alternate good sector</td></tr></tbody></table>	Offset	Contents	0-2	Disk Addresses of bad sector	3	Track offset of alternate good sector (from first alternate track)	4	Sector number of alternate good sector
Offset	Contents								
0-2	Disk Addresses of bad sector								
3	Track offset of alternate good sector (from first alternate track)								
4	Sector number of alternate good sector								

A.4.10 Operating System Bootstraps

Individual operating system bootstraps reside on reserved areas within their respective partitions, starting at the first sector after the PAS block in the partition.

APPENDIX B

MICROSOFT ARTICLES FOR PROGRAMMERS AND OEMS

This appendix includes articles written by Microsoft Corporation. Generally, they cover the same information covered in the MS-DOS "Programmers Reference Manual." They are included since they provide additional, useful information.

B.1 CONFIGURATION FILES IN MS-DOS VERSION 2.0

The following are a list of commands for the configuration file CONFIG.SYS:

BUFFERS = <number>

This is the number of additional sector buffers to add to the system list. The effect of several BUFFERS commands is to allocate a series of buffers.

FILES = <number>

This is the number of open files that the XENIX system calls can access.

DEVICE = <filename>

This installs the device driver in <filename> into the system list.

BREAK = <ON or OFF>

If ON is specified (the default is OFF), a check for ^C at the console input is made every time the system is called. ON improves the ability to abort programs over previous versions of the DOS.

SWITCHAR = <char>

Causes the DOS to return <char> as the current switch designator character when the DOS call to return the switch character is made. Default is '/'.

AVAILDEV = <true or false>

The default is TRUE, which means both \dev\<dev> and <dev> reference the device <dev>. If FALSE is selected, only \dev\<dev> refers to device <dev>, <dev> by itself means a file in the current directory with the same name as one of the devices.

SHELL = <filename>

This begins execution of the shell (top-level command processor) from <filename>. Used when COMMAND.COM is not in the current directory.

A typical configuration file might look like this:

```

BUFFERS = 10
FILES = 10
DEVICE = \bin\network.sys
BREAK = ON
SWITCHAR = -
SHELL = a:\bin\COMMAND.COM a:\bin /p

```

The default value for BUFFERS is OEM specific in that the OEM can specify the number in the BIOS. A typical value is 2, the minimal value is one. (The Rainbow's default is 4). The default value for FILES is usually 8 (as above, it may be set by OEM BIOS), so "FILES = 10" actually allocates only 2 new file channels. If a number less than, or equal to, five is specified, the command is ignored. (The Rainbow's default is 8). BREAK defaults to OFF, SWITCHAR to /, and AVAILDEV to TRUE. Notice that the setting of SWITCHAR may effect characters used on the SHELL line (this is true of COMMAND.COM).

B.2 VERSION INCOMPATIBILITIES

Areas where Version 2.0 is not compatible with previous versions of the DOS.

- Direct calls to the BIOS

Any program which jumped directly to the BIOS by way of the jump table at 40:0 no longer works.

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- FAT pointer calls

Programs that used system calls 27 and 28 to get a pointer to the FAT no longer work. Because the FAT is now cached with other disk resources, there is no fixed location in memory to pass the address to. The calls still exist, however, and have the same format. THEY CAN ONLY BE USED TO GET THE FAT ID BYTE. On return ES:BX points to a FAT ID BYTE for the Drive. Doing anything except READING this ONE byte will probably crash the system. In order to get at the FAT, programs first call DSKRESET (call 13) to flush out any dirty buffers, and then make a GETDPB call (call 31 or 50) to find out which sector on the disk the FAT starts at, how big it is, and how many copies of it there are. Then INT 25H and INT 26H can be used to transfer the FAT in and out of the programs memory space.

- INT 25H and INT 26H

In order for the above to work, and in order to maintain some order in the world of multi-surface disks, it is required that INT 25H and 26H use the MS-DOS sector mapping rather than some rather arbitrary head-cylinder-sector mapping.

The following subroutine reads the FAT into the area of memory specified by DS:BX. DL contains the drive number, DL=0 means read the FAT from the default drive, DL=1 indicates read from drive A:, and so on.

```

getfat:
    push    bx                ; save pointer to FAT area
    push    ds
    mov     ah,50             ; request the dpb
    int     21h
    mov     cx,[bx+15]       ; get FAT sector count
    mov     dx,[bx+6]        ; first sector of FAT
    pop     ds                ; restore FAT area pointer
    pop     bx
    mov     al,dl            ; is it the default drive?
    or     al,a1
    jnz    driveok          ; if not, load FAT

    mov     ah,19h           ; ask for default drive
    int     21h              ; get the default drive
    inc     al                ; map a=0 to a=1

driveok:
    dec     al                ; map a=1 to a=0
    int     25h              ; read the FAT into DS:BX
    pop     ax                ; clean up the stack
    ret
    
```

B.3 DIFFERENCES AND ADDITIONS TO INT 24H HARD ERROR HANDLER(S)

For MS-DOS 2.0

Additional Constraints:

Under previous versions it was not explicitly stated that an INT 24H handler must preserve the ES register. It is now required that INT 24H handlers preserve ES.

When it is desired to ignore an error, the same registers must be preserved as when it is desired to retry the operation (SS,SP,DS,BX,CX,DX).

It was not clearly stated in the past, but it was true that only system calls 1-12 can be made by an INT 24H handler. Making any other calls destroys the DOS stack and its ability to retry or ignore an error.

INT 24H handlers should always return to the DOS on a retry, ignore, or abort. Failure to return to the DOS leaves the DOS in an unstable state until a non 1-12 function call is made.

Additional features:

Character device errors are now handled by the INT 24H mechanism. Previously only disk I/O errors were handled by the INT 24H handler. Additional information is now passed to the INT 24H handler in the BP and SI registers (which need not be preserved).

BP:SI is a DWORD pointer to the Device Header of the device causing the error. Information can be gotten from this header to determine whether or not the device is a block or character device; if the device is a character device, the name of the device can also be obtained. The DEVICE-DRIVERS document for 2.0 contains the definition of this header format.

NOTE

AL (drive number for Disk errors) is indeterminate on character device errors. Bit 7 of AH is always 1 for character device errors. Previously bit 7 was 1 only in the case of a bad memory image of the FAT.

LIST OF INT 24H ERROR CODES PASSED IN DI

- 0 Write protect violation
- * 1 Unknown unit
- 2 Drive not ready
- * 3 Unknown command
- 4 CRC error
- * 5 Bad drive request structure length
- * 6 Seek error
- * 7 Unknown media
- 8 Sector not found
- * 9 Printer out of paper
- A Write fault
- * B Read fault
- C General failure

* Denotes New Function

As mentioned above BP:SI points to the device header:

BP:SI->

+-----+ DWORD Pointer to next device (-1 if last device) +-----+
+-----+ WORD Attributes Bit 15 = 1 if char device, 0 if blk if bit 15 is 1 Bit 0 = 1 if Current sti device Bit 1 = 1 if Current sto output Bit 2 = 1 if Current NUL device Bit 3 = 1 if Current CLOCK dev Bit 14 is the IOCTL bit (see below) Bit 13 is the NON IBM FORMAT bit +-----+
+-----+ WORD Pointer to Device strategy entry point +-----+
+-----+ WORD Pointer to Device interrupt entry point +-----+
+-----+ 8-BYTE character device name field Character devices set a device name For block devices the first byte is The number of units +-----+

To tell if the error occurred on a block or character device you must look at bit 15 in the attribute field (WORD at BP:SI+4).

If the name of the character device is desired, look at the eight bytes starting at BP:SI+10.

B.4 MS-DOS 2.0 UTILITY EXTENSIONS

The following notation is used below:

[item] item is optional
 item* item is repeated 0 or more times
 item+ item is repeated 1 or more times
 {item1 | item2} item1 is present or item 2 is
 present, but not both
 <object> indicates a syntactic variable

BATCH COMMAND invocation

COMMAND [[<drive>:]<path>] [<CTTYDEV>] [/D] [/P] [/C <string>]

/P If present, COMMAND is permanent, otherwise this is a transient command.

/D If present, COMMAND does not prompt for DATE and TIME when it comes up.

drive: Specifies device where command looks for COMMAND.COM current default drive if absent.

<path> Specifies a directory on device drive: root directory if absent.

<CTTYDEV> Name of the CTTY device. /DEV/CON if absent and command is permanent. The /DEV/ may be left off if AVAILDEV is TRUE (see AVAILDEV above).

/C <string> If present, /C must be the last switch. This causes COMMAND to try to execute the string as if the user had typed it at the standard input. COMMAND executes this single command string then exits. If the /P switch is present it is ignored (can't have a single command, permanent COMMAND).

NOTE

ALL of the text on the command line after the /C is just passed on. It is not processed for more arguments, this is why /C must be last.

Redirection of standard input/standard output.

Programs that read from the keyboard and write to the screen are said to be doing I/O to the standard input and standard output. Using any of the following results in I/O to these standard devices:

Writing to default handles 1 / read from default handle 0.

Doing byte I/O using system calls 1, 2, 6-12.

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These standard devices may be redirected to/from files by the following in command line arguments:

> <filename>
causes <filename> to be created (or truncated to zero length) and then assigns standard output to that file. All output from the command is placed in the file.

< <filename>
causes standard input to be assigned to <filename>. All input to the command comes from this file. If end-of-file is reached, then system calls l, 2, 6-12 returns ^Z, while reading from handle 0 returns zero characters.

>> <filename>
causes <filename> to be opened (created if necessary) and positions the write pointer at the end of the file so that all output is appended to the file.

Notice that the above does not appear in the command line that the program being invoked sees.

Examples:

```
DIR *.ASM >FOO.LST
```

Sends the output of the dir command to the file FOO.LST.

```
FOR %0 IN (*.ASM) DO MASM %0; >>ERRS.LST
```

Sends all error output from assembling every .ASM file into the file ERRS.LST.

Piping of standard I/O

It is often useful for the output of one program to be sent as input to another program. A typical case is a program that produces columnar output that must later be sorted.

The pipe feature allows this to occur naturally as the programs do all of their I/O to the standard devices.

For example, if we had a program SORT that read all of its standard input, sorted it and then wrote it to the standard output, we could get a sorted directory listing as follows:

```
DIR | SORT
```

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The | would cause all standard output generated by the left-hand command to be sent to the standard input of the right-hand command.

If we wanted the sorted directory to be sent to a file, we type:

```
DIR | SORT >FILE
```

and away it goes.

The piping feature is implemented as sequential execution of the procedures with redirection to and from temporary files. In the example above, the following would be an exact equivalent:

```
DIR >\tmp\std1
```

```
SORT >\tmp\std1 >FILE
```

The pipe is not a real pipe but rather a quasi-pipe that uses temporary files to hold the input and output as it sequentially executes the elements of the pipe. These files are created in the current directory, of the current drive and have the form %PIPEX%.\$\$\$, where x is 1 or 2. This means that any program that runs in the pipe must be sure to restore the current directory and drive, if it has changed them, or the pipe files are lost.

COMMAND extensions

BREAK [{ON | OFF}]

"BREAK ON" turns on the Control C check in the DOS function dispatcher. "BREAK OFF" turns it off. If no argument is given the setting of BREAK is printed to the standard output in the form:

```
BREAK is xxx
```

Where xxx is "on" or "off".

CHDIR [{<drive>: | <path>}]

Change directory, or print current directory. If no argument is given, the current directory on the default drive is printed. If drive: alone is given, the current directory of drive is printed. Otherwise the current directory is set to path.

"CD" is accepted as an abbreviation.

CLS

Clear screen causes the ANSI escape sequence ESC[2J to be sent to standard output.

COMMAND internal commands take path arguments.

DIR <path>

COPY <path> <path>

DEL (ERASE) <path>

If the path is a dir, all files in that dir are deleted.

NOTE

The "Are you sure (Y/N)" prompt for DEL and ERASE now uses buffered standard input, so users must type a return after their answer. This gives them the chance to correct if they type 'y' by mistake.

TYPE <path> (must specify a file)

CTTY \DEV\dev - Change console TTY. For instance:

CTTY \DEV\AUX

Would move all command I/O to the AUX port.

CTTY \DEV\CON

Would move it back to the normal device. The \dev\ prefix may be left off if AVAILDEV is TRUE (see configuration-file doc).

ECHO [{ON | OFF | <message>}]

Normally, commands in a BATCH file are echoed onto the standard output as they are seen by COMMAND. ECHO OFF turns off this feature. ECHO ON turns echoing back on. If ON or OFF is not specified and there is text following the command, that text (a message) is echoed to standard output. If there are no arguments at all, the current setting of echo (on or off) is echoed to the standard output in the form:

ECHO is xxx

Where xxx is "on" or "off".

EXIT

For COMMANDs run without the P switch, this causes COMMAND to return. For a normal COMMAND it causes a return to itself.

GOTO <label>

Causes commands to be taken from the batch file beginning with the line after the <label> definition. If no label has been defined, the current batch file terminates.

Example:

```
:foo  
REM looping...  
GOTO foo
```

produces an infinite sequence of messages:

```
REM looping...'
```

NOTE

Labels are case insensitive, :F00 == :foo == :Foo

IF <condition> <command>

where <condition> is one of the following:

ERRORLEVEL <number>

true if and only if the previous program EXECed by COMMAND had an exit code of <number> or higher.

<string1> == <string2>

true if and only if <string1> and <string2> are identical after parameter substitution. Strings may not have embedded delimiters.

EXIST <filename>

true if and only if <filename> exists.

NOT <condition>

true if and only if <condition> is false.

The IF statement allows conditional execution of commands. When the <condition> is true, then the <command> is executed otherwise, the <command> is skipped.

Examples:

```
IF not exist \tmp\foo ECHO Can't find file \tmp\foo
```

```
IF $1x == x ECHO Need at least one parameter
```

```
IF NOT ERRORLEVEL 3 LINK $1,;
```

```
FOR %%<c> IN <set> DO <command>
```

<c> can be any character but 0,1,2,3,..,9 (so there is no confusion with the %0 - %9 batch parameters).

<set> is (<item> *)

The %%<c> variable is sequentially set to each member of <set> and then <command> is evaluated. If a member of <set> is an expression involving * and/or ?, then the variable is set to each matching pattern from disk. In this case only one such <item> may be in the set, any <item>s after the first are ignored.

Example:

```
FOR %%f IN ( *.ASM ) DO MASM %%f;
```

```
for %%f in (FOO BAR BLECH) do REM %%f to you
```

NOTE

The '%' is needed so that after Batch parameter (%0 - %9) processing is done, there is one '%' left: If only '%f' were there, the batch parameter processor would see the '%' then look at 'f', decide that '%f' was an error (bad parameter reference) and throw out the '%f' so that FOR would never see it. If the FOR is NOT in a batch file, then only ONE '%' should be used.

:<label>

This is essentially a no-op. It defines a label in the batch file for a subsequent GOTO. It may also be used to put comment lines in batch files since all lines that start with ':' are ignored.

MKDIR <path> - Make a directory.

"MD" is accepted as an abbreviation.

PATH [<path>{;<path>} *]

Set command search paths. This allows users to set directories that should be searched for external commands after a search of the current directory is made. The default value is NO PATH. In addition there are two special cases: PATH with no arguments prints the current path. Path with the single argument ';' (i.e., "PATH ;") sets the NUL path (no directories other than the current one searched). If no argument is given, the current value of PATH is printed to the standard output in the form:

```

    PATH=text of path
      or
    No path
  
```

PROMPT [<prompt-text>]

Set the system prompt. MS-DOS prompts are now user settable, all of the text on the command line is taken to be the new prompt. If no text is present the prompt is set to the default prompt. There are meta strings for various special prompts. These are of the form '\$c' where c is one of the following:

- \$ - The '\$' character.
- t - The time.
- d - The date.
- p - The current directory of the default drive.
- v - The version number.
- n - The default drive.
- g - The '>' character.
- l - The '<' character.
- b - The '|' character.
- s - The ' ' character.
- e - The ESC character.
- _ - A CR LF sequence.

EXAMPLE:

PROMPT \$n>

Would set the normal MS-DOS prompt.

PROMPT Time = \$t\$ _Date = \$d

Would set a two line prompt which printed

Time = (current time)

Date = (current date)

For '\$c' sequences, lower case = upper case, and any character not on the above list is mapped to nothing.

RMDIR <path> - Remove a directory.

"RD" is accepted as an abbreviation.

The directory must be empty except for '.' and '..'.

<path> - A standard XENIX style path with the optional addition of a drive spec:

A:\FOO\BAR Full path

\FOO\BAR Full path, current drive

FOO\BAR Current dir relative

A:FOO\BAR " " "

SET (ENVNAME) = (ENVTEXT)

Set environment strings.

This command inserts strings in COMMAND's environment. For instance:

SET PROMPT=\$n>

Duplicates the function of the PROMPT command.

SET PATH=p1;p2

Duplicates the function of the PATH command.

SET foo=bar

Puts the string FOO=bar into the environment (notice the case mapping of (ENVNAME)).

NOTE

Environments are very flexible, and almost anything can be put into the environment with the SET command; the only requirement is that a single '=' be present in the string.

SHIFT

Currently, command files are limited to handling 10 parameters: %0 through %9. To allow access to more than these, the command SHIFT performs a 'pop' of the command line parameters:

```
if %0 = "foo
    %1 = "bar"
    %2 = "blech"
    %3...%9 are empty
```

then a SHIFT results in the following:

```
%0 = "bar"
%1 = "blech"
%2...%9 are empty
```

If there are more than 10 parameters given on a command line, those that appear after the 10th (%9) are shifted one at a time into %9 by successive shifts.

VER

Prints DOS version number.

VERIFY [{ON | OFF}]

Select/Deselect verify after write mode. This supplements the V switch to the COPY command. Once turned ON, it stays on until some program changes it (via the set verify system call) or the VERIFY OFF command is given. If no argument is given, the current setting of VERIFY is printed to the standard output in the form:

```
VERIFY is xxx
```

Where xxx is "on" or "off".

VOL [<drive>:]

Prints the volume ID of the disk in drive:. No drive: it does the default drive.

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- Application package user
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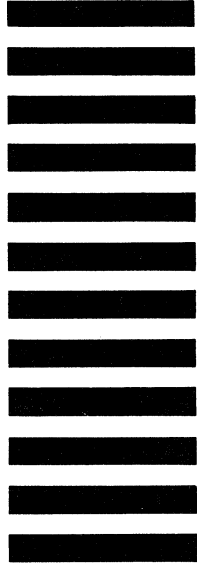
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*Rainbow*TM

MSTM - DOS V2.05
BIOS Listings

digital equipment corporation

First Printing, November 1984

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Warning: No STACK segment

Start	Stop	Length	Name	Class
00000H	0255CH	255DH	CODE	CODE
02560H	02D53H	07F4H	SYSINITSEG	SYSTEM_INIT

Origin	Group
0000:0	CGROUP

Address	Publics by Name
0000:10F8	AUX
0000:10E9	AUX2
0000:0081	AUX2DEV
0256:07E0	BADCOM
0256:07CE	BADLD
0256:0786	BADOPM
0256:07AD	BADSIZ
0000:2236	BIDSINIT
0000:1E8E	BRKOFF
0000:1E7B	BRKON
0000:2036	BUFFER
0256:0012	BUFFERS
0000:1105	CLK
0000:1348	CLKISR
0000:1323	CLK_16_20
0000:1322	CLK_60_50
0000:1325	CLK_ADJ
0000:0CFE	CLTPN
0000:0584	CMDSR
0000:1108	CON
0256:07AA	CRIFM
0256:0005	CURRENT_DOS_LOCATION
0000:1603	DATBCOM
0000:1603	DATBPRT
0000:0093	DECDISK
0256:0011	DEFAULT_DRIVE
0256:000B	DEVICE_LIST
0000:0015	DEVLST
0000:1CE2	DFLT7201
0000:1CA4	DFLTBUF
0000:159D	DFLTCOM
0000:15AE	DFLTprt
0000:15BF	DFLTXCOM
0000:2433	DMAADR
0000:0284	DOS20VEC
0000:0288	DOS21VEC
0000:029C	DOS24VEC
0000:02A0	DOS25VEC
0000:02A4	DOS26VEC
0000:02A8	DOS27VEC
0000:0004	DOS_POINTER
0000:242F	DRVNO
0000:058E	DSK
0000:005D	DSKDEV
0000:0418	DSKTBL
0000:058D	DSKTMR
0000:0DC8	DSK_INIT
0000:0832	DSK_INT
0000:2236	ENDSIDS
0000:2435	EXSTAT
0000:11C3	FASTCON
0256:0013	FILES
0256:0009	FINAL_DOS_LOCATION
0000:242D	FNCCOD
0000:1D4B	GETCHAR
0000:0A85	GETFTN
0000:0A83	GETFTNO
0000:0A93	GETPEA
0000:1F1B	HACK7201


```

0000:0078 HDRIVES
0000:08DE HDSKO
0000:008F HDSKDEV
0000:0D8B HD_INIT
0000:0BEE HFORMAT
0000:0C5F HINIT
0000:0A9D HIOCTL
0000:0C34 HMCHK
0000:0DDD HNFMT
0000:0B41 HREAD
0000:0C38 HVDISK
0000:13EF HVECTOR
0000:0B8E HWRITE
0000:0B87 HWRITEV
0000:242B I88PKT
0000:1D11 INCHAR
0000:1F8A INITCOM
0000:040F INITTBL
0000:082A INI_TAB
0000:1CFD INSTAT
0000:02AD INT20
0000:02D4 INT21
0000:02FB INT24
0000:0322 INT25
0000:0349 INT26
0000:0370 INT27
0000:0D13 INTHDL
0000:13B8 INTRET
0000:2446 IOINIT
0000:0B36 MAXTRK
0000:08CD MC_FLG
0256:000F MEMORY_SIZE
0000:0004 Abs MNPARTS
0000:0E7D NDRV
0000:2432 NSECT
0000:1B00 NVMCOM
0000:15E1 NVMPRT
0000:15F2 NVMKCOM
0000:1DB0 OUTCHAR
0000:13B9 OUTHEX
0000:1DEC OUTNOW
0000:1D82 OUTSTAT
0000:242D PACKET
0000:2429 PACKET_ADR
0000:241D PACKET_BASE
0000:0A1D PARTITION
0000:0006 Abs PART_SIZE
0000:13FF PCCOM
0000:1489 PCPRT
0000:1513 PCXCOM
0000:0100 PHYSDISK
0000:0B39 PRECOMP
0000:19C1 PRG7201
0000:10F1 PRN
0000:1613 PRTBAUD
0000:160B PRTVCOM
0000:160B PRTVPRT
0000:13E2 PTR
0000:0011 PTRSAVE
0000:1DE2 PUTCHAR
0000:040D R100
0000:1ECA RCVCANCEL

```

```

0000:1CE6 RCVDIS
0000:1CD5 RCVENA
0000:1EA7 RCVINT
0000:1E33 RDMODEM
0000:163D RDNVCOM
0000:1CB5 RDSETUP
0000:0A35 RDXT
0000:0396 RE_INIT
0000:0E7E RH0ME
0000:16EB RUPT7201
0000:2430 SECNO
0000:1E60 SETMODEM
0000:1F8D STATCHG
0000:242E STATUS
0000:1F80 STCANCEL
0000:0B38 STRATE
0000:0006 STRATEGY
0256:0000 SYSSINIT
0256:07F4 SYSSIZE
0000:108F TEMP_SEC
0000:108D TEMP_TRK
0000:2421 TFORMAT
0000:1321 TICKER
0000:2431 TRACKN
0000:241D TTRACK
0000:0FF5 UP_BAT
0000:1F60 VECT7201
0000:161B XBAUD1
0000:162C XBAUD2
0000:2429 XFRPKT
0000:0B40 XLT_F
0000:1F04 XMTCANCEL
0000:1ED4 XMTMTY
0000:040E XOPTION
0000:16F5 XRUP7201
0000:021A Z80ISR

```

Address Publics by Value

```

0000:0004 Abs MNPARTS
0000:0004 Abs DOS_POINTER
0000:0006 Abs PART_SIZE
0000:0006 Abs STRATEGY
0000:0011 PTRSAVE
0000:001E DEVLST
0000:005D DSKDEV
0000:006F HDSKDEV
0000:0078 HDRIVES
0000:0081 AUX2DEV
0000:0083 DECDISK
0000:0100 PNYSDISK
0000:021A Z80ISR
0000:0284 DOS20VEC
0000:0288 DOS21VEC
0000:028C DOS24VEC
0000:02A0 DOS25VEC
0000:02A4 DOS26VEC
0000:02A8 DOS27VEC
0000:02AD INT20
0000:02D4 INT21
0000:02FB INT24
0000:0322 INT26
0000:0348 INT28
0000:0370 INT27
0000:0388 RE_INIT
0000:0400 RIG0
0000:040E XOPTION
0000:040F INITBL
0000:0418 DSKTBL
0000:0584 CMDSTR
0000:058D DSKTMR
0000:058E DSK
0000:08CD MC_FLG
0000:08DE HDSKO
0000:092A INI_TAB
0000:0932 DSK_INT
0000:0A1D PARTITION
0000:0A35 RDHLT
0000:0A83 GETFTNO
0000:0A85 GETFTN
0000:0A93 GETPEA
0000:0A9D HIOCTL
0000:0B36 MAXTRK
0000:0B38 STEPRATE
0000:0B39 PRECOMP
0000:0B40 XLT_F
0000:0B41 HREAD
0000:0B87 HWRITEV
0000:0B8E HWRITE
0000:0BEE HFORMAT
0000:0C34 HMCNK
0000:0C38 HYDISK
0000:0C5F HINIT
0000:0CFE CLTPN
0000:0D13 INTNDL
0000:0D98 HD_INIT
0000:0DC8 DSK_INIT
0000:0DDD HNFMT

```

```

0000:0E7D NDRV
0000:0E7E RHOME
0000:0FF5 UP_BAT
0000:108D TEMP_TRK
0000:108F TEMP_SEC
0000:10E9 AUX2
0000:10F1 PRN
0000:10F8 AUX
0000:1105 CLK
0000:1108 CDN
0000:11C3 FASTCON
0000:1321 TICKER
0000:1322 CLK_80_50
0000:1323 CLK_16_20
0000:1325 CLK_ADJ
0000:1348 CLKISR
0000:1386 INTRET
0000:1389 OUTHEX
0000:13E2 PSTR
0000:13EF HVECTOR
0000:13FF PCCOM
0000:1489 PCPRT
0000:1513 PCXCOM
0000:158D DFLTCOM
0000:15AE DFLTPRT
0000:15BF DFLTXCOM
0000:15D0 NVMCOM
0000:15E1 NVMPRT
0000:15F2 NVMXCOM
0000:1603 DATBCOM
0000:1603 DATBPRT
0000:1608 PRTPRT
0000:1608 PRTYCOM
0000:1613 PRYBAUD
0000:1618 XBAUD1
0000:162C XBAUD2
0000:163D RDNVMCOM
0000:16E8 RUPT7201
0000:16F5 XRPT7201
0000:18C1 PRG7201
0000:1C62 DFLT7201
0000:1CA4 DFLTBUF
0000:1CB5 RDSETUP
0000:1CD5 RCVENA
0000:1CE6 RCVDIS
0000:1CFD INSTAT
0000:1D11 INCHAR
0000:1D48 GETCHAR
0000:1D92 OUTSTAT
0000:1DB0 OUTCHAR
0000:1DE2 PUTCHAR
0000:1DEC OUTNOW
0000:1E33 RDMODEM
0000:1E60 SETMODEM
0000:1E78 BRKON
0000:1E8E BRKOFF
0000:1EA7 RCVINT
0000:1ECA RVCANCEL
0000:1ED4 XMTMTY
0000:1F04 XMTCANCEL
0000:1F18 HACK7201
0000:1F60 VECT7201

```

```

0000:1F8D   STATCHG
0000:1F80   STCANCEL
0000:1F8A   INITCOM
0000:2038   BUFFER
0000:2238   BIOSINIT
0000:2238   ENDBIOS
0000:241D   PACKET_BASE
0000:241D   TTRACK
0000:2421   TFORMAT
0000:2429   XFRPKT
0000:2429   PACKET_ADR
0000:242B   I88PKT
0000:242D   FNCCDD
0000:242D   PACKET
0000:242E   STATUS
0000:242F   DRVNO
0000:2430   SECNO
0000:2431   TRACKN
0000:2432   NSECT
0000:2433   DMAADR
0000:2435   EXSTAT
0000:2446   IOINIT
0256:0000   SYSINIT
0256:0005   CURRENT_DOS_LOCATION
0256:0008   FINAL_DOS_LOCATION
0256:000B   DEVICE_LIST
0256:000F   MEMORY_SIZE
0256:0011   DEFAULT_DRIVE
0256:0012   BUFFERS
0256:0013   FILES
0256:0786   BADOPM
0256:07AA   CRLFM
0256:07AD   BADSIZ
0256:07CE   BADLD
0256:07E0   BADCOM
0256:07F4   SYSSIZE

```

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1
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```

```

PAGE 80,132
;
; COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
; Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
; All rights reserved.
;
; 10/05/83
;
cgroup group code
biosseg equ 40h
;
; Top level I/O system module: contains the
; device tables for the minimum system.
;
public strategy,ptrsave,dev1st,hdskdev,dos_pointer,hdrives
public dskdev,aux2dev
;
extrn biosinit:near
extrn CON:NEAR,AUX:NEAR,PRN:NEAR,AUX2:NEAR
extrn clk:near,dsk:near
extrn dsk_int:near

```

```

26
27      0000      page
28      code segment byte public 'code'
29      assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup
30      ;
31      ; initialize ourselves and what's necessary for
32      ; SYSINIT, then pass control there.
33      ;
34      0000 FA      init: cll
35      0001 E9 0000 E      jmp biosinit
36      ;
37      0004 0000      dos_pointer dw 0 ; Filled in by BIOSINIT used by FORMAT
38      ;
39      ; Simplistic strategy routine for 2.00.
40      ;
41      stratg proc far
42      0006      strategy:
43      0006 2E: 88 1E 0011 R      mov word ptr cs:ptrsave,bx
44      0008 2E: 8C 06 0013 R      mov word ptr cs:ptrsave+2,es
45      0010 CB      ret
46      ;
47      0011      stratg endp
48      ;
49      ; Public pointer save.
50      ;
51      0011 ?????????      ptrsave dd (?)

```

```

52      page
53      ;
54      ; I/O device table. This contains the five
55      ; minimum devices: CON, AUX, PRN, CLOCK and
56      ; disks. SYSINIT may load others later, but
57      ; that's no concern to us here.
58      ;
59      ;-----+
60      ; DWORD pointer to next device
61      ; (-1,-1 if last device)
62      ;-----+
63      ; Device attribute WORD
64      ; Bit 15 = 1 for character devices.
65      ;          0 for Block devices.
66      ;
67      ; Character devices. (Bit 15=1)
68      ; Bit 0 = 1 current sti device.
69      ; Bit 1 = 1 current sto device.
70      ; Bit 2 = 1 current NUL device.
71      ; Bit 3 = 1 current Clock device.
72      ;
73      ; Bit 14 = 1 IDCTL control bit.
74      ;-----+
75      ; Device strategy pointer.
76      ;-----+
77      ; Device interrupt pointer.
78      ;-----+
79      ; Device name field.
80      ; Character devices are any valid name;
81      ; left justified, in a space filled
82      ; field.
83      ; Block devices contain # of units in
84      ; the first byte.
85      ;-----+
86      ;
87      0015      devlst label word
88      0015 0027 R 0040      condev: dw auxdev,biosseg ; ptr to next,
89      0019 8003      dw 8003h ; char,sti,sto,
90      0018 0006 R      dw strategy
91      001D 0000 E      dw con
92      001F 43 4F 4E 20 20 20      db 'CON'
93      20 20
94      ;
95      0027      auxdev:
96      0027 0039 R 0040      dw prndev,biosseg
97      0028 C000      dw 0C000h
98      002D 0006 R      dw strategy
99      002F 0000 E      dw aux
100      0031 41 55 58 20 20 20      db 'AUX'
101      20 20
102      ;
103      0039      prndev:
104      0039 004B R 0040      dw clkdev,biosseg
105      003D C000      dw 0C000h
106      003F 0006 R      dw strategy
107      0041 0000 E      dw prn
108      0043 50 52 4E 20 20 20      db 'PRN'

```

```

107          20 20
108      004B      20 20          clkdev:  dw      dskdev,biosseg
109      004B      005D R 0040      dw      800sh
110      004F      800B      dw      strategy
111      0051      000B R      dw      clk
112      0053      0000 E      dw      'CLOCK
113      0055      43 4C 4F 43 4B 20      db
114          20 20
115      005D      005D      dskdev:  dw      -1,-1
116      005D      FFFF FFFF      dw      2000h      ;non-IBM compatible without IOCTL
117      0051      2000      dw      strategy
118      0053      000B R      dw      dsk
119      0055      0000 E      dw      2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
120      0057      02 00 00 00 00 00      db
121          00 00
122
123      005F      005F      hdskev:  dw      -1,-1
124      005F      FFFF FFFF      dw      6000h      ; with IOCTL
125      0073      8000      dw      strategy
126      0075      000B R      dw      dsk_int
127      0077      0000 E      dw      1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
128      0079      01 00 00 00 00 00      db
129          00 00
130
131      0081      0081      aux2dev: DW      -1,-1
132      0081      FFFF FFFF      DW      0C000H
133      0085      C000      DW      strategy
134      0087      000B R      DW      aux2
135      0089      0000 E      DW      'AUX2      ; device name
136      008B      41 B5 58 32 20 20      DB
137          20 20
138
139      0093      code ends
140
141          end
    
```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0093	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUX	L NEAR	0000	External
AUX2	L NEAR	0000	External
AUX2DEV	L NEAR	0081	CODE Global
AUXDEV	L NEAR	0027	CODE Global
BIOSINIT	L NEAR	0000	External
BIOSSEG	Number	0040	
CLK	L NEAR	0000	External
CLKDEV	L NEAR	004B	CODE External
CON	L NEAR	0000	External
CONDEV	L NEAR	0015	CODE External
DEVLST	L WORD	0015	CODE Global
DOS_POINTER	L WORD	0004	CODE Global
DSK	L NEAR	0000	External
DSKDEV	L NEAR	005D	CODE Global
DSK_INT	L NEAR	0000	External
HDRIVES	L BYTE	0079	CODE Global
HDSKDEV	L NEAR	005F	CODE Global
INIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE
PRN	L NEAR	0000	External
PRNDEV	L NEAR	0039	CODE External
PTRSAVE	L DWORD	0011	CODE Global
STRATEGY	L NEAR	0006	CODE Global
STRATG	F PROC	0006	CODE Length =0006

Warning Severe
 Errors Errors
 0 0

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
AUX	22# 88	
AUX2	22# 135	
AUX2DEV	19 131#	
AUXDEV	88 84#	
BIOSINIT	21# 34	
BIOSSEG	13# 88 85 102 108	
CGROUP	11 28 2a	
CLK	23# 112	
CLKDEV	102 108#	
CODE	11 27# 27 138	
CON	22# 91	
CONDEV	88#	
DEVLST	18 87#	
DOS_POINTER	18 38#	
DSK	23# 118	
DSKDEV	18 108 115#	
DSK_INT	24# 127	
HDRIVES	18 128#	
HDSKDEV	18 123#	
INIT	33#	
PRN	22# 105	
PRNDEV	85 101#	
PTRSAVE	18 43 44 51#	
STRATEGY	18 42# 90 97 104 111 118 128 134	
STRATG	40# 47	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
DEC Rainbow Rx-50/Z80 disk driver

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

```

1          PAGE      80,132
2          TITLE    DEC Rainbow Rx-50/Z80 disk driver
3          NAME     DECDISK
4          ;
5          COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
6          Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
7          All rights reserved.
8          ;
9          10/07/83
10         ;
11         cgroup group code
12         ;
13         ;Converts the standard BIOS data packet to
14         ;the Rainbow Z80 packet and executes it.
15         ;Returns normal MSDOS error codes.
16         ;
17         public  decdisk,z80isr,physdisk
18         extrn  buffer:word, MC_FLG:BYTE
19         ;
20         ;Z80 function codes:
21         ;
22         QKRDCOM equ 13h ;disk read,
23         QKWTCOM equ 14h ;disk write,
24         QKCMCOM equ 15h ;media check,
25         QKWVFCOM equ 18h ;write with verify,
26         QKVFYCOM equ 23h ;verify disk command
27         QKFMTCOM equ 24h ;format track/disk command
28         ;
29         intz80 equ 0 ;z80 interrupt port,
30         gscr equ 2 ;interrupt status port,
31         ;
32         XCOMMAND EQU 0 ;IOCTL PACKET COMMAND OFFSET
33         XDRIVE EQU 1 ;DRIVE/SIDE OFFSET
34         XSECTOR EQU 2 ;SECTOR OFFSET
35         XPHDRV EQU 3 ;PHYSICAL DRIVE CODE
36         XTRACK EQU 4 ;TRACK # TO USE
37         XCOUNT EQU 6 ;# OF SECTORS TO XFER
38         XDMAOFF EQU 8 ;OFFSET OF DMA XFER
39         XDMASEG EQU 0Ah ;SEGMENT OF DMA XFER
40         ;
41         rx50 EQU 00h ;return value for RX50 disks.
42         ibm8 EQU 08h ;media check return value for IBM 8 sector
43         ibm9 EQU 02h ;mediacheck return value for IBM 9 sector
44         ;
45         rx50val equ 00h ;MSDOS value for rx50 disks
46         ibm8val equ 01h ;IBM 8 sector disks
47         ibm9val equ 02h ;IBM 9 sector disks
48         ;
49         ;
50         ;
51         C include iodef.asm
52         C ;Rainbow interrupt numbers.
53         C ;1-Apr-83 sgs added dskio int vector
54         C ;19-Mar-83 sgs added profile int vector [user clock]
55         C ;the int profile is called by the RTC interrupt service for each tick.

```

```
56 C ;The ax and ds register don't need to be saved [done in cikisr].
57 C ;
58 = 0064 C profile equ 84h ;100. user interface to clock interrupt
59 = 002C C clk_int equ 2ch ;80Hz int,
60 = 0085 C dskio equ 85h ;direct disk io for format
61 C ;
62 C ;17-Mar-83 sgs changed to include int 20-26
63 C ;interrupt 22-24h are duplicated at 42-44h for consistency.
64 C ;These are the relocated Rainbow interrupts.
65 C ;interrupts, 20h-26h moved to 40h-46h
66 C ;ATTENTION Modules I0INIT and REINIT may have to be
67 C ;changed if int vectors 40h to 46h are changed
68 C ;
69 = 0040 C vert equ 40h ;new vert. freq.
70 = 0041 C spare41 equ 41h
71 = 0042 C spare42 equ 42h
72 = 0043 C comdma equ 43h ;DMA ctrl optional comm. board
73 = 0044 C aux_prn equ 44h ;7201 comm./printer
74 = 0045 C excdm equ 45h ;extended comm. option
75 = 0046 C uart equ 46h ;new UART vector,
76 = 0047 C z80 equ 47h ;Z80 interrupt,
77 = 0016 C rom equ 16h ;new ROM access,
78 C ;
79 C ;DEC Rainbow IO port stuff.
80 C ;
81 = 0010 C kdp equ 10h ;8251 data port,
82 = 0011 C ksp equ 11h ;8251 status,
83 = 0040 C auxdp equ 40h ;7201 data,
84 = 0041 C prndp equ 41h
85 = 0042 C auxp equ 42h ;7201 command,
86 = 0043 C prnp equ 43h
87 C ;
88 C ; Values in XOPTION
89 C ;
90 = 0001 C wprsnt equ 01 ;Winnie preset
91 = 0002 C xcprsnt equ 02 ;XCDDMM present
92 C include disk.ash
93 C ;
94 C ;Physical disk IO data packet.
95 C ;
96 = 0000 C command equ 0 ;read or write,
97 = 0001 C drive equ 1 ;phs. drive,
98 = 0002 C track equ 2 ;track,
99 = 0003 C sector equ 3 ;starting sector,
100 = 0004 C count equ 4 ;sector count,
101 = 0005 C curtrk equ 5 ;current track,
102 = 0006 C density equ 6 ;N.A.
103 = 0007 C gaplen equ 7 ;N.A.
104 = 0008 C enn equ 8 ;N.A.
105 = 0009 C dtl equ 9 ;N.A.
106 = 000A C secsiz equ 10 ;sector size,
107 = 000C C dmaoff equ 12 ;DMA offset,
108 = 000E C dmaseg equ 14 ;DMA segment
109 = 0010 C spt equ 16 ;sectors/track
110 = 0012 C head equ 18 ;head,
```

```
111 page
112 ;
113 ;This is what the Z80 thinks memory looks like.
114 ;
115 0000 z80seg segment at 0
116 0000 z80seg ends
117 ;
118 extrn packet_adr:near
119 extrn tformat:byte ;Table for current formats, one byte per drive.
120 extrn ttrack:byte ;Current tracks, one per drive. As in TFORMAT,
121 ;
122 ;Pointers to the Z80 and 8088 packets.
123 ;
124 extrn xfrpkt:word ;pointer to "packet"
125 extrn i88pkt:word ;returned pointer from Z80
126 ;
127 ;The packet for the z80.
128 ;
129 extrn packet:byte ;Z80 packet pointers
130 extrn fnccod:byte ;Function code
131 extrn status:byte ;retnd status,
132 extrn drvno:byte ;drive and side,
133 extrn secno:byte ;sector #
134 extrn trackn:byte ;track #
135 extrn nsect:byte ;# of sectors to process
136 extrn dmaadr:word ;DMA address (abs)
137 extrn exstat:byte ;extended status
138 ;
```

```

139                                     page
140
141                                     code segment byte public 'code'
142                                     assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup,es:z80seg
143                                     ;
144                                     ;Convert the BIOS packet for the Z80, make the
145                                     ;request. The absolute address range must be
146                                     ;1000 - ffff hex, as below that is Z80 private,
147                                     ;and the Z80 cannot reach above it. A special
148                                     ;'disk' module is required.
149                                     ;
150                                     0000 06                                     decdisk:push     es
151                                     0001 B8 ---- R                                     mov     ax,seg z80seg
152                                     0004 8E C0                                     mov     es,ax
153
154                                     0006 32 D2                                     xor     d1,d1      ;clear drive byte & assume single side
155                                     0008 8A 57 01                                     mov     d1,drive[bx] ;make drive
156                                     000B D0 E2                                     shl     d1,1      ;select bits,
157                                     000D D0 E2                                     shl     d1,1      ;SHL DL,1
158                                     000F D0 E2                                     shl     d1,1      ;4 times is
159                                     0011 D0 E2                                     shl     d1,1      ;much faster
160                                     0013 26: 88 16 0000 E                                     mov     es:drvno,d1
161
162                                     ;
163                                     ;Only if the media is RX-50, and the track is
164                                     ;above 1, skew the sector. RX-50 media tracks
165                                     ;0 and 1 are the boot, and non-RX-50 media
166                                     ;is assumed to be IBM.
167                                     ;
168                                     0018 8A 47 03                                     mov     al,sector[bx]
169                                     001B 80 7F 08 00                                     cmp     byte ptr density[bx],0
170                                     001F 75 0E                                     jne     zw0      ;if RX-50,
171                                     0021 80 7F 02 02                                     cmp     byte ptr track[bx],2
172                                     0025 72 08                                     jb      zw0      ;and trk 2-,
173
174                                     0027 B4 00                                     mov     ah,0      ;skew it, SI=
175                                     0028 8B F0                                     mov     si,ax     ;index to tbl
176                                     002B 8A 84 01EE R                                     mov     al,skewtbl_2[si]
177
178                                     zw0: 002F 26: A2 0000 E                                     mov     es:secno,a1 ;set it
179                                     0033 8A 47 02                                     mov     al,track[bx]
180                                     0036 26: A2 0000 E                                     mov     es:trackn,a1
181                                     003A 8A 47 04                                     mov     al,count[bx]
182                                     003D 26: A2 0000 E                                     mov     es:nsect,a1
183
184                                     ;
185                                     ;Make the absolute address in AX. Ignore out of
186                                     ;bounds addresses; DISK is supposed to process
187                                     ;them for us.
188                                     ;
189                                     0041 8B 47 0E                                     mov     ax,dmaseg[bx] ;segment
190                                     0044 D1 E0                                     shl     ax,1      ;times 2,
191                                     0046 D1 E0                                     shl     ax,1      ;times 4,
192                                     0048 D1 E0                                     shl     ax,1      ;times 8,
193                                     004A D1 E0                                     shl     ax,1      ;times 16,
194                                     004C 03 47 0C                                     add     ax,dmaoff[bx] ;plus offset,
195                                     004F 26: A3 0000 E                                     mov     es:dmaadr,ax
  
```

```

194
195                                     0053 8A 07                                     mov     al,command[bx] ;what to do?
196                                     0055 98                                     cbw     ;expand to word
197                                     0056 8B F0                                     mov     si,ax     ;copy command
198                                     0058 8A 84 0085 R                                     mov     al,zdskfcn[si] ;get actual command
199                                     005C 26: A2 0000 E                                     mov     es:fnccod,a1 ;store Z80 command
200
201                                     ;
202                                     ;Execute the packet.
203                                     ;
204                                     0060 E8 019C R                                     call    execz80    ;Invoke Z80 and report error if any
205                                     0063 07                                     pop     es
206                                     0064 C3                                     ret
207
208                                     ;translate table for internal command to Z80 command
209                                     0065 14 13 15 16                                     zdskfcn db     qkwtcom, qkrdcom, qkcmcom, qkwvfcom
210
  
```



```

211 page
212 ;
213 ;for use by format, direct disk i/o
214 ;same as decdisk.
215 ;
216 0069 04 [ db 4 dup (0) ;this space maker needed for exe2bin 1-Apr-83 sgs no joke
217 oo ]
218
219
220
221
222 ; check media function switch
223 ; COMMAND = 6 then turn the function ON
224 ; COMMAND = 7 then turn the function OFF
225 ; COMMAND = 8 then read the function status in AL
226
227 006D physdisk label near
228 006D physdisk1 proc far
229
230 006D 8A 07 MOV AL,XCOMMAND[BX] ; get command
231 006F 3C 06 CMP AL,6 ; check media function?
232 0071 72 1A JB PHYS1
233 0073 1E PUSH DS ; save user's DS
234 0074 0E PUSH CS ; DS=CS
235 0075 1F POP DS
236
237 0076 84 00 MOV AH,0 ; assume turn function on
238 0078 74 06 JZ PHYS2
239 007A FE C4 INC AH ; assume turn function off
240 007C 3C 07 CMP AL,7 ; if > 8 then do as 8
241 007E 75 04 JNZ PHYS3
242 0080 88 26 0000 E PHYS2: MOV BYTE PTR MC_FLG,AH
243 0084 33 C0 PHYS3: XOR AX,AX
244 0086 A0 0000 E MOV AL,BYTE PTR MC_FLG
245 0089 1F POP DS
246 008A CA 0002 RET 2
247 008D PHYS1:
248 008D 53 push bx
249 008E 06 push es
250
251 ;ds set to calling segment for [bx] param.
252
253 008F B8 ---- R mov ax,seg z80seg
254 0092 8E C0 mov es,ax
255
256 0094 32 D2 xor d1,d1
257 0096 8A 57 01 mov d1,xdrive[bx] ;make drive
258 0099 80 FA FF cmp d1,0FFh ;is this a physical disk oper?
259 009C 75 06 jnz logdrv ;no, its logical
260 009E 8A 57 03 mov d1,xphdrv[bx] ;get user's pre defined drive code
261 00A1 EB 09 80 jmp stdrv ;else set the drive
262 00A4 D0 E2 logdrv: shl d1,1 ;move drive # to high nybble
263 00A6 D0 E2 shl d1,1 ;SHL DL,1
264 00A8 D0 E2 shl d1,1 ;4 times is
265 00AA D0 E2 shl d1,1 ;much faster

```

```

266 00AC 26: 88 16 0000 E stdrv: mov es:drvno,d1 ;put drive/side in packet
267 00B1 8B 4F 04 mov cx,xtrack[bx] ;get track #
268 00B4 33 C0 xor ax,ax ;clear high byte
269 00B6 8A 47 02 mov ax,xsector[bx] ;get sector #
270 00B9 83 F8 02 cmp cx,02 ;is track # > 2
271 00BC 72 07 jb skewed ;if not, dont skew
272 00BE 8B F0 mov si,ax ;else index into skew table
273 00C0 2E: 8A 84 01EE R mov al,cs:skewtbl_2[si] ;and get skewed value
274 00C5 26: 88 0E 0000 E skewed: mov es:trackn,c1 ;save track #
275 00CA 26: A2 0000 E mov es:secno,al ;save processed sector
276 00CE 26: C6 06 0000 E 01 mov byte ptr es:nsect,1
277
278 00D4 32 E4 xor ah,ah ;clear high byte
279 00D6 8A 07 mov al,xcommand[bx] ;what to do?
280 00D8 8B F0 mov si,ax ;index into function table
281 00DA 3C 00 cmp al,0 ;if read, use intermediate buffer and move later
282 00DC 74 22 jz redfnd1
283 00DE 8B 4F 0A mov cx,xdmaooff[bx] ;get users data buffer ptr
284 00E1 8B 47 08 mov ax,xdmaooff[bx] ;it is, after all, a dword type
285 00E4 83 FE 03 cmp si,03 ;are we doing a format?
286 00E7 74 1C jz fmtfnd1 ;then use the users buffer
287 00E9 56 movist: push si ;save the registers we are going to cream
288 00EA 57 push di ;in the block move
289 00EB 1E push ds
290 00ED 06 push es
291 00ED FC ;make sure we are going in the right direction
292 00EE 0E cld ;destination is our segment
293 00EF 07 push cs
294 00F0 BF 0000 E pop es ;and the default buffer
295 00F3 8E D8 mov ds,cx ;and the source is the users buffer
296 00F5 8B F0 mov si,ax
297 00F7 B9 0100 mov cx,100h ;move full sector
298 00FA F3/ A5 rep movsw
299 00FC 07 pop es
300 00FD 1F pop ds
301 00FE 5F pop di
302 00FF 5E pop si ;restore registers
303
304 0100 redfnd1:
305 0100 8C C9 mov cx,cs ;use our buffer
306 0102 B8 0000 E mov ax,offset buffer ;for read, and move after
307 0105
308 0105 D1 E1 fmtfnd1: shl cx,1
309 0107 D1 E1 shl cx,1
310 0109 D1 E1 shl cx,1
311 010B D1 E1 shl cx,1
312 010D 03 C8 add cx,ax ;make absolute address
313 010F 26: 89 0E 0000 E mov es:dmaadr,cx ;and put it in the packet
314
315 0114 2E: 8A 84 017F R mov al,byte ptr cs:xdskfnc[si] ;get function code
316 0119 26: A2 0000 E mov es:fnccod,al ;put code in packet
317
318 ;
319 ;now set ds to cs for local code
320 011D 1E pzwl: push ds

```

```

321      011E 8C C8                mov     ax,cs
322      0120 8E D8                mov     ds,ax          ;set ds
323      0122 52                    push    dx             ;save drive #
324      0123 58                    push    si             ;get function code
325      0124 E8 018C R           call    execz80        ;invoke Z80 and wait for status
326      0127 5A                    pop     dx             ;recover function code
327      0128 5E                    pop     si             ;recover drive #
328      0129 9C                    pushf   ;save flags around grand munging we do
329      012A 83 FA 04            cmp     dx,04          ;was this a media check?
330      012D 75 2A            jnz    eggsit         ;if not, just bail out
331      012F 81 04            mov     cl,4           ;restore drive value
332      0131 03 CE            ror     si,cl         ;to its virgin state
333      0133 81 E8 000F         and     si,0fh        ;JIC any garbage
334      0137 26: 8A A4 0000 E     mov     ah,es:byte ptr tformat[si] ;get media type
335      013C 80 FC 00            cmp     ah,0          ;is this an RX50?
336      013F 74 0C            jz     fmtset         ;just put 0 in buffer
337      0141 80 FC 08            cmp     ah,ibm8       ;is this an IBM 8 sector
338      0144 75 05            jnz    oterfmt        ;no, must be an IBM 9
339      0146 B4 01            mov     ah,ibm9val    ;save MSDOS code
340      0148 EB 03 90            jmp     fmtset         ;for users
341      014B B4 02            oterfmt:mov ah,ibm9val ;assume IBM 9 sector for now
342      014D 26: 8B 1E 0000 E     fmtset:mov bx,es:dmaadr ;get pointer to xfer buffer
343      0152 26: 8B 27            mov     es:[bx],ah    ;save media type in buffer
344      0155 33 D2            xor     dx,dx         ;do move the buffer, but
345      0157 33 C0            xor     ax,ax         ;dont return a funny status
346      0159                    eggsit:
347      0159 9D                    popf
348      015A 1F                    pop     ds
349      015B 07                    pop     es
350      015C 58                    pop     bx             ;restore users request buffer
351      015D 9C                    pushf   ;save flags again
352      015E 80 3F 00            cmp     byte ptr xcommand[bx],0 ;was this a read?
353      0161 75 18            jnz    outthere
354      0163                    push    ds
355      0164 08                    push    es
356      0165 58                    push    si
357      0166 57                    push    di
358      0167 8E 47 0A            mov     es,xdmasag[bx] ;put data where the user expects to see it
359      016A 8B 7F 08            mov     di,xdmaoff[bx] ;
360      016D 0E                    push    cs
361      016E 1F                    pop     ds
362      016F BE 0000 E            mov     si,offset buffer
363      0172 B9 0100            mov     cx,100h
364      0175 F3/ A5            rep     movsw
365      0177 5F                    pop     di
366      0178 5E                    pop     si
367      0179 07                    pop     es
368      017A 1F                    pop     ds
369      017B                    outthere:
370      017B                    outthere:
371      017B 9D                    popf
372      017C CA 0002            ret     2              ;return flags
373      017C CA 0002            ret     2              ;called with INT (clean stack)
374      017E                    XDSKFCN: db    QKRDCOM
375      017F 13                    XDSKFCN: db    QKRDCOM

```

```

376      0180 14                    db     QKWTCOM
377      0181 16                    db     QKWVFCOM
378      0182 24                    db     QKFMTCOM
379      0183 15                    db     QKCMCOM
380      0184 23                    db     QKVFCOM
381      0185                    physdisk1 endp

```

```

382                                     page
383                                     ;
384                                     ;Interrupt service from the Z80. The Z80
385                                     ;indicates it is done by setting Z80PKT ==
386                                     ;I88PKT, and interrupting us. Once we clear
387                                     ;our interrupt, it then zeros the packet
388                                     ;pointer. The reason for all this interlocking
389                                     ;pointer fiddling is a mystery.
390                                     ;
391 0185 0000                               zpkt  dw    0
392
393 0187 50                               z80ISR: push  ax
394 0188 06                               push  es
395 0189 B8 ---- R                       mov   ax,seg z80seg ;if the ptr is
396 018C 8E C0                             mov   es,ax        ;0, do nothing.
397 018E 26: 87 06 0000 E                 xchg  ax,es:xfrpkt ;see if packet back yet
398 0193 2E: A3 0185 R                     mov   cs:zpkt,ax   ;if zpkt still 0, upper level not back
399 0197 E4 00                             zii:  in   a1,intz80 ;clear the int.
400 0199 07                               pop   es
401 019A 58                               pop   ax
402 019B CF                               iret
403
404                                     ;
405                                     ;As in the ISR, we must play strange games with
406                                     ;packet pointers. Set the i88 packet pointer,
407                                     ;interrupt the Z80, when it clears it's int-
408                                     ;errupt, zero the packet pointer, then wait
409                                     ;for an interrupt from the Z80.
410                                     ;
411 019C                                     execz80:
412 019C 26: C7 06 0000 E 0000 E         mov   es:xfrpkt,offset z80seg:packet ;set xfer packet ready
413 01A3 2E: C7 06 0185 R 0000          mov   cs:zpkt,0      ;set status to gone
414 01AA 26: C6 06 0000 E 00          mov   es:byte ptr status,0
415 01B0 E6 00                          out   intz80,a1     ;start z80,
416
417                                     ;Wait until the Z80 accepts the interrupt,
418                                     ;then zero the packet pointer.
419
420 01B2 26: 83 3E 0000 E 00          xz0:  cmp   word ptr es:xfrpkt,0
421 01B8 75 F8                          jnz   xz0
422
423                                     ;Wait for the Z80 to interrupt us.
424
425 01BA FA                               xz1:  cli                     ;lock out Z80,
426 01BB 2E: 83 3E 0185 R 00          cmp   cs:zpkt,0     ;see if gone
427 01C1 75 04                          jne   xz2           ;done.
428 01C3 FB                              sti                     ;wait for an
429 01C4 F4                              hlt                    ;interrupt.
430 01C5 EB F3                          jmp   xz1
431
432 01C7 FB                               xz2:  sti                     ;OK?
433 01C8 26: A0 0000 E               mov   a1,es:status
434 01CC 3C 00                          cmp   a1,0
435 01CE 75 02                          jnz   xz80err       ;if no error,
436 01D0 F8                              clic                   ;make sure carry bit clear
437 01D1 C3                              ret                   ;and return

```

```

437
438 01D2                                     xz80err:
439 01D2 BE 0000                          mov   si,0          ;ptr to code,
440 01D5 26: A0 0000 E                 mov   a1,es:exstat ;get raw machine status
441 01D8 3C 00                          cmp   a1,0          ;this may be zero if no hardware error
442 01DB 75 04                          jnz   xz4           ;return "general failure"
443 01DD 80 0C                          mov   a1,0Ch
444 01DF EB 0B                          jmp   short xz5
445
446 01E1 D0 C0                          xz4:  rol   a1,1      ;shift to Cy,
447 01E3 72 03                          jc   xz3            ;next bit ...
448 01E5 46                              inc   si
449 01E6 EB F9                          jmp   short xz4
450
451 01E8 8A 84 01F9 R                   xz3:  mov   a1,errcode[si] ;get return
452 01EC F9                              stc                    ;code,
453 01ED C3                              ret

```

```

454 page
455
456 DEC RX-50 sector skew table. Only
457 used on tracks 2 to 79. Tracks 0 and 1 are
458 unskewed.
459
460
461 skew == 2
462 skewtbl_2 label byte
463
464 01EE 00 db 0 ;no sector 0,
465 01EF 01 db 1
466 01F0 03 db 3
467 01F1 05 db 5
468 01F2 07 db 7
469 01F3 09 db 9
470 01F4 02 db 2
471 01F5 04 db 4
472 01F6 06 db 6
473 01F7 08 db 8
474 01F8 0A db 10
475
476 ;179x -> MSDOS disk error code translate table.
477
478 01F9 errcode label byte
479
480 01F9 02 db 2 ;bit 7: not ready,
481 01FA 00 db C ;bit 6: write protect,
482 01FB 0A db 10 ;bit 5: write fault,
483 01FC 06 db 6 ;bit 4: seek error,
484 01FD 04 db 4 ;bit 3: CRC error,
485 01FE 0B db 11 ;bit 2: lost data,
486 01FF 07 db 7 ;bit 1: **Robin media**
487 0200 02 db 2 ;bit 0: busy
488
489 0201 code ends
490
491 end
  
```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0201	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'
Z80SEC	0000	AT	0000	

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
BUFFER	V WORD	0000	External
CLK_INT	Number	002C	
CONDMA	Number	0043	
COMMAND	Number	0000	
COUNT	Number	0004	
CURTRK	Number	0005	
DECDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE Global
DENSITY	Number	0006	
DMAADR	V WORD	0000	External
DMAOFF	Number	000C	
DMASEG	Number	000E	
DRIVE	Number	0001	
DRVND	V BYTE	0000	External
DSKID	Number	0065	
DTL	Number	0009	
EGGSIT	L NEAR	0159	CODE
ENN	Number	0008	
ERRCODE	L BYTE	01F9	CODE
EXCOM	Number	0045	
EXECZ80	L NEAR	019C	CODE
EXSTAT	V BYTE	0000	External
FMTFNDL	L NEAR	0105	CODE
FMTSET	L NEAR	014D	CODE
FNCCOD	V BYTE	0000	External
GAPLEN	Number	0007	
GSCR	Number	0002	
HEAD	Number	0012	
ISSPKT	V WORD	0000	External
IBMS	Number	0008	
IBMSVAL	Number	0001	
IBMS	Number	0002	
IBMSVAL	Number	0002	
INTZ80	Number	0000	
KDP	Number	0010	
KSP	Number	0011	
LOGDRV	L NEAR	00A4	CODE
MC_FLG	V BYTE	0000	External
MDV1ST	L NEAR	00E9	CODE
NSECT	V BYTE	0000	External
OTERFMT	L NEAR	0148	CODE

OUTHERE.	L NEAR	017B	CODE	
PACKET	V BYTE	0000		External
PACKET_ADR	L NEAR	0000		External
PHYS1.	L NEAR	008D	CODE	
PHYS2.	L NEAR	0080	CODE	
PHYS3.	L NEAR	0084	CODE	
PHYSDISK	L NEAR	006D	CODE	Global
PHYSDISK1.	F PROC	006D	CODE	Length = 0118
PRNDP.	Number	0041		
PRNP.	Number	0043		
PROFILE.	Number	0064		
PZW1.	L NEAR	011D	CODE	
QKCMCOM.	Number	0015		
QKFMTCOM.	Number	0024		
QKRD.COM.	Number	0013		
QKVFCOM.	Number	0023		
QKWT.COM.	Number	0014		
QKWVFCOM.	Number	0016		
REDFNDL.	L NEAR	0100	CODE	
ROM.	Number	0018		
RX50.	Number	0000		
RX50VAL.	Number	0000		
SECND.	V BYTE	0000		External
SECSIZ.	Number	000A		
SECTOR.	Number	0003		
SKEWTL_2.	L BYTE	01EE	CODE	
SKWED.	L NEAR	00C5	CODE	
SPARE41.	Number	0041		
SPARE42.	Number	0042		
SPT.	Number	0010		
STATUS.	V BYTE	0000		External
STDRV.	L NEAR	00AC	CODE	
TFORMAT.	V BYTE	0000		External
TRACK.	Number	0002		
TRACKN.	V BYTE	0000		External
TTRACK.	V BYTE	0000		External
UART.	Number	0046		
VERT.	Number	0040		
WPRSN.	Number	0001		
XCOMMAND.	Number	0000		
XCOUNT.	Number	0006		
XCPRSNT.	Number	0002		
XDMAOFF.	Number	0008		
XDMASEG.	Number	000A		
XDRIVE.	Number	0001		
XDSKFCN.	L NEAR	017F	CODE	
XFRPKT.	V WORD	0000		External
XPHDRV.	Number	0003		
XSECTOR.	Number	0002		
XTRACK.	Number	0004		
XZ0.	L NEAR	01B2	CODE	
XZ1.	L NEAR	01BA	CODE	
XZ2.	L NEAR	01C7	CODE	
XZ3.	L NEAR	01E6	CODE	
XZ4.	L NEAR	01E1	CODE	

XZ5.	L NEAR	01EC	CODE	
XZ8OERR.	L NEAR	01D2	CODE	
Z80.	Number	0047		
Z80ISR.	L NEAR	0187	CODE	Global
ZDSKFCN.	L BYTE	0065	CODE	
ZI1.	L NEAR	0197	CODE	
ZPKT.	L WORD	0185	CODE	
ZWO.	L NEAR	002F	CODE	

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

DEC Rainbow Rx-50/280 disk driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
AUXDP		83#	
AUXP		85#	
AUX_PRN		73#	
BUFFER		18# 284 306 383	
CGROUP		11 142 142	
CLK_INT		59#	
CODE		11 141# 141 489	
COMDMA		72#	
COMMAND		98# 195	
COUNT		100# 180	
CURTRK		101#	
DECDISK		17 150#	
DENSITY		102# 188	
DMAADR		136# 193 313 342	
DMAOFF		107# 192	
DMASEG		108# 187	
DRIVE		87# 185	
DRVNO		132# 180 286	
DSKID		80#	
DTL		105#	
EGGSIT		330 348#	
ENN		104#	
ERRCODE		451 478#	
EXCOM		74#	
EXECZ80		203 325 410#	
EXSTAT		137# 440	
FMTFNDL		286 307#	
FMTSET		336 340 342#	
FNCCOD		130# 199 316	
GAPLEN		103#	
GSCR		30#	
HEAD		110#	
IB8PKT		125#	
IBMS		43# 337	
IBMSVAL		47# 339	
IBMS		44#	
IBMSVAL		48# 341	
INTZ80		28# 399 414	
KDP		81#	
KSP		82#	
LOGDRV		259 262#	
MC_FLG		18# 242 244	
MOVIST		287#	
NSECT		135# 181 276	

DEC Rainbow Rx-50/280 disk driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
OTERFMT		338 341#	
OUTHERE		353 371#	
PACKET		129# 411	
PACKET_ADR		118#	
PHYS1		232 247#	
PHYS2		238 242#	
PHYS3		241 243#	
PHYSDISK		17 227#	
PHYSDISK1		228# 381	
PRNDP		84#	
PRNP		88#	
PROFILE		58#	
PZW1		320#	
OKCMCOM		24# 209 378	
OKFMTCOM		27# 378	
OKRDCOM		22# 209 375	
OKWFCOM		28# 380	
OKWTCOM		23# 209 376	
OKWVFCOM		25# 209 377	
REDFNDL		282 304#	
ROM		77#	
RXSO		42#	
RXSOVAL		46#	
SECNO		133# 177 275	
SECSIZ		106#	
SECTOR		89# 167	
SKEWBL_2		175 273 482#	
SKWED		271 274#	
SPARE41		70#	
SPARE42		71#	
SPT		108#	
STATUS		131# 413 432	
STDRV		281 286#	
TFORMAT		119# 334	
TRACK		98# 170 178	
TRACKN		134# 179 274	
TTRACK		120#	
UART		75#	
VERT		89#	
WPRSNT		90#	
XCOMMAND		32# 230 279 382	
XCOUNT		37#	
XCPRSNT		91#	
XDMAOFF		36# 284 380	
XDMASEG		38# 283 388	
XDRIVE		33# 257	
XDSKFCN		315 375#	
XFRPKT		124# 387 411 419	

DEC Rainbow Rx-50/Z80 disk driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-3
XPHDRV		35# 260	
XSECTOR		34# 269	
XTRACK		36# 267	
XZ0		419# 420	
XZ1		424# 429	
XZ2		426 431#	
XZ3		447 451#	
XZ4		442 448#	449
XZ5		444 452#	
XZ80ERR		434 438#	
Z80		76#	
Z80ISR		17 393#	
Z80SEC		115# 116 142 151 253 395 411	
ZDSKFCN		198 209#	
ZI1		399#	
ZPKT		391# 398 412 425	
ZWO		169 171 177#	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
Rainbow Interrupt fix routines

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

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PAGE 60,132
TITLE Rainbow Interrupt fix routines
NAME INTFIX

;
; COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
; Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
; All rights reserved.
;
cgroup group code
;
; Placed at the 2X interrupts, dispatch to
; either the proper MSDOS interrupt or
; the hardware vector, determined by looking
; at the last executed instruction.
;
public int20,int21,int24,int25,int26,int27
public dos20vec,dos21vec,dos24vec
public dos25vec,dos26vec,dos27vec

code segment byte public 'code'
assume cs:cgroup,ds:nothing
include iodef.ash
; Rainbow Interrupt numbers.
; 1-Apr-83 sgs added dskio int vector
; 19-Mar-83 sgs added profile int vector [user clock]
; the int profile is called by the RTC interrupt service for each tick.
; The ax and ds register don't need to be saved [done in clkisr].
;
;
; profile equ 64h ;100. user interface to clock interrupt
; clk_int equ 2ch ;50Hz int.
; dskio equ 65h ;direct disk io for format
;
;
; 17-Mar-83 sgs changed to include int 20-26
; interrupt 22-24h are duplicated at 42-44h for consistency.
; These are the relocated Rainbow interrupts.
; interrupts, 20h-26h moved to 40h-46h
; ATTENTION Modules IOINIT and REINIT may have to be
; changed if int vectors 40h to 46h are changed
;
;
; vert equ 40h ;new vert. freq.
; spare41 equ 41h
; spare42 equ 42h
; comdma equ 43h ;DMA ctrl optional comm. board
; aux_prn equ 44h ;7201 comm./printer
; excom equ 45h ;extended comm. option
; uart equ 46h ;new UART vector,
; z80 equ 47h ;Z80 interrupt,
; rom equ 18h ;new ROM access,
;
;
; DEC Rainbow IO port stuff.
;
;
; kdp equ 10h ;8251 data port,
; ksp equ 11h ;8251 status,

```

```
56      = 0040      C auxdp equ 40h      ;7201 data,
57      = 0041      C prndp equ 41h
58      = 0042      C auxp equ 42h      ;7201 command,
59      = 0043      C prnp equ 43h
60
61      C ; Values in XOPTI0N
62      C ;
63      = 0001      C wprsnt equ 01      ;Winnie preset
64      = 0002      C xcprsnt equ 02      ;XC0MM present
```

```
85      page
86      ;
87      ;Dword pointers into the DOS.
88      ;ATTENTION must be one block for block move
89      ;
90      0000 ???????? dos20vec dd (?)
91      0004 ???????? dos21vec dd (?)
92      0008 ???????? dos24vec dd (?)
93      000C ???????? dos25vec dd (?)
94      0010 ???????? dos26vec dd (?)
95      0014 ???????? dos27vec dd (?)
96      ;
97      ;INT 20 code. We must tell a software interrupt
98      ;from a hardware one.
99      ;
100     ;int_20_code:
101     ;
102     ;     if flag set,
103     ;         hardware_interrupt,
104     ;         clear flag,
105     ;         iret.
106     ;
107     ;     set flag,
108     ;     enable interrupts,
109     ;     nop,
110     ;     disable interrupts,
111     ;     if CD 20 on stack,
112     ;         if flag20 set or IP == 2,
113     ;             clear flag,
114     ;             software_interrupt,
115     ;
116     ;     iret.
117     ;
```



```

88 page
89 intmac macro nn,hwi
100
101 ;Attempt to figure out where to go. The "soft
102 ;parts" (our ambiguity) are marked with (*).
103
104 flag&nn db 0
105
106
107 int&nn proc far
108     dec     cs:flag&nn      ;(*) if flag was
109     jnz     i&nn&a         ;(*) set, must
110     int     hwi            ;be hardware
111     ired    ;service it.
112
113 ;Dont know what type of interrupt yet. NOTE:
114 ;The STI is done first: any pending interrupt
115 ;will NOT be serviced until the MOV FLAG,1 is
116 ;executed. Absolute minimum ambiguity.
117
118 i&nn&a: sti                ;(*) enable ints.
119     mov     cs:flag&nn,1   ;(*) set flag.
120     cli                    ;off again.
121     cmp     cs:flag&nn,0   ;if flag clear,
122     jnz     i&nn&b         ;it's hardware
123
124 ;Hmm. Flag cleared. Either a hardware interrupt
125 ;or a software interrupt that got interrupted
126 ;in our soft parts. All we can do is assume
127 ;it was a hardware interrupt. Goodbye.
128     ired
129
130 ;We reenabled interrupts, and didn't get inter-
131 ;rupted. Must be software.
132
133 i&nn&b: mov     cs:flag&nn,0
134     jmp     dword ptr dos&nn&vec
135
136 int&nn endp
137     endm

```

```

138
139
140 0018 00          + page
141 0019          + intmac 20,vert
142 0019 2E FE 0E 0018 R + flag20 db 0
143 001E 75 03          + int20 proc far
144 0020 CD 40          +     dec     cs:flag20      ;(*) if flag was
145 0022 CF            +     jnz     i20a         ;(*) set, must
146 0023 FB            +     int     vert         ;be hardware
147 0024 2E C6 06 0018 R 01 +     ired    ;service it.
148 002A FA            + i20a: sti                ;(*) enable ints.
149 002B 2E 80 3E 0018 R 00 +     mov     cs:flag20,1   ;(*) set flag.
150 0031 75 01          +     cli                    ;off again.
151 0033 CF            +     cmp     cs:flag20,0   ;if flag clear,
152 0034 2E C6 06 0018 R 00 +     jnz     i20b         ;it's hardware
153 003A 2E FF 2E 0000 R +     ired
154 003F          + i20b: mov     cs:flag20,0
155          +     jmp     dword ptr dos20vec
156          + int20 endp

```

```

155                                     page
156                                     intmac 21,41h
157 + flag21 db 0
158 + int21 proc far
159 003F 00 + dec cs:flag21 ;(<*) if flag was
160 0040 2E: FE 0E 003F R + jnz i21a ;(<*) set, must
161 0045 75 03 + int 41h ;be hardware
162 0047 CD 41 + ired ;service it.
163 0049 CF + ;(<*) enable ints,
164 004A FB + i21a: sti ;(<*) set flag,
165 004B 2E: C6 06 003F R 01 + mov cs:flag21,1
166 0051 FA + cli ;off again,
167 0052 2E: 80 3E 003F R 00 + cmp cs:flag21,0
168 0055 75 01 + jnz i21b ;if flag clear,
169 005A CF + ired ;it's hardware
170 005B 2E: C6 06 003F R 00 + i21b: mov cs:flag21,0
171 0061 2E: FF 2E 0004 R + jmp dword ptr dos21vec
171 0066 + int21 endp

```

```

172                                     page
173                                     intmac 24,44h
174 + flag24 db 0
175 + int24 proc far
176 0066 00 + dec cs:flag24 ;(<*) if flag was
177 0067 2E: FE 0E 0066 R + jnz i24a ;(<*) set, must
178 006C 75 03 + int 44h ;be hardware
179 006E CD 44 + ired ;service it.
180 0070 CF + ;(<*) enable ints,
181 0071 FB + i24a: sti ;(<*) set flag,
182 0072 2E: C6 06 0066 R 01 + mov cs:flag24,1
183 0078 FA + cli ;off again,
184 0079 2E: 80 3E 0066 R 00 + cmp cs:flag24,0
185 007F 75 01 + jnz i24b ;if flag clear,
186 0081 CF + ired ;it's hardware
187 0082 2E: C6 06 0066 R 00 + i24b: mov cs:flag24,0
188 0088 2E: FF 2E 0008 R + jmp dword ptr dos24vec
188 008D + int24 endp

```

```

189                                     page
190                                     intmac 25,45h
191 + flag25 db 0
192 + int25 proc far
193 +   dec cs:flag25 ;(<*) if flag was
194 +   jnz i25a      ;(<*) set, must
195 +   int 45h      ;be hardware
196 +   iret        ;service it.
197 + i25a: sti     ;(<*) enable ints,
198 +   mov cs:flag25,1 ;(<*) set flag,
199 +   cll        ;off again,
200 +   cmp cs:flag25,0 ;if flag clear,
201 +   jnz i25b   ;it's hardware
202 +   iret
203 + i25b: mov cs:flag25,0
204 +   jmp dword ptr dos25vec
205 + int25 endp

```

```

206                                     page
207 ;Keyboard interrupt. Set a flag, reenable
208 ;interrupts. If flag gets cleared, it was
209 ;hardware.
210 ;
211                                     intmac 26,uart
212 + flag26 db 0
213 + int26 proc far
214 +   dec cs:flag26 ;(<*) if flag was
215 +   jnz i26a      ;(<*) set, must
216 +   int uart     ;be hardware
217 +   iret        ;service it.
218 + i26a: sti     ;(<*) enable ints,
219 +   mov cs:flag26,1 ;(<*) set flag,
220 +   cll        ;off again,
221 +   cmp cs:flag26,0 ;if flag clear,
222 +   jnz i26b   ;it's hardware
223 +   iret
224 + i26b: mov cs:flag26,0
225 +   jmp dword ptr dos26vec
226 + int26 endp

```

```

227 page
228 ;Z80 interrupt. Set the flag, if we get
229 ;reinterrupted, it was the Z80.
230 ;
231 intmac 27,z80
232 + flag27 db 0
233 + int27 proc far
234 + dec cs:flag27 ;(<*) if flag was
235 + jnz i27a ;(<*) set, must
236 + int z80 ;be hardware
237 + iret ;service it.
238 + i27a: sti ;(<*) enable ints.
239 + mov cs:flag27,1 ;(<*) set flag,
240 + cli ;off again,
241 + cmp cs:flag27,0 ;if flag clear,
242 + jnz i27b ;it's hardware
243 + iret
244 + i27b: mov cs:flag27,0
245 + jmp dword ptr dos27vec
246 + int27 endp
247
248 code ends
249
250 end
    
```

Macros:

Name	Length
INTMAC	001C

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0102	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
CLK_INT	Number	002C	
COMDMA	Number	0043	
DOS20VEC	L DWORD	0000	CODE Global
DOS21VEC	L DWORD	0004	CODE Global
DOS24VEC	L DWORD	0008	CODE Global
DOS25VEC	L DWORD	000C	CODE Global
DOS28VEC	L DWORD	0010	CODE Global
DOS27VEC	L DWORD	0014	CODE Global
DSK10	Number	0065	
EXCDM	Number	0045	
FLAG20	L BYTE	0018	CODE
FLAG21	L BYTE	003F	CODE
FLAG24	L BYTE	0066	CODE
FLAG25	L BYTE	008D	CODE
FLAG26	L BYTE	0084	CODE
FLAG27	L BYTE	00DB	CODE
I20A	L NEAR	0023	CODE
I20B	L NEAR	0034	CODE
I21A	L NEAR	004A	CODE
I21B	L NEAR	005B	CODE
I24A	L NEAR	0071	CODE
I24B	L NEAR	0082	CODE
I25A	L NEAR	0098	CODE
I25B	L NEAR	00A9	CODE
I26A	L NEAR	00BF	CODE
I26B	L NEAR	00D0	CODE
I27A	L NEAR	00E6	CODE
I27B	L NEAR	00F7	CODE
INT20	F PROC	0019	CODE Global Length =0026
INT21	F PROC	0040	CODE Global Length =0026
INT24	F PROC	0067	CODE Global Length =0026
INT25	F PROC	008E	CODE Global Length =0026
INT26	F PROC	00B5	CODE Global Length =0026
INT27	F PROC	00DC	CODE Global Length =0026
KDP	Number	0010	

KSP	Number	0011
PRNDP	Number	0041
PRNP	Number	0043
PROFILE	Number	0064
ROM	Number	0018
SPARE41	Number	0041
SPARE42	Number	0042
UART	Number	0046
VERT	Number	0040
WPRSNT	Number	0001
XCPRSNT	Number	0002
Z80	Number	0047

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

Rainbow Interrupt fix routines

Symbol Cross Reference

(# is definition)

Cref-1

AUXDP	56#				
AUXP	56#				
AUX_PRN	46#				
CGROUP	11	23			
CLK_INT	32#				
CODE	11	22#	22	248	
COMDMA	45#				
DOS20VEC	19	70#	153		
DOS21VEC	19	71#	170		
DOS24VEC	19	72#	187		
DOS25VEC	20	73#	204		
DOS26VEC	20	74#	225		
DOS27VEC	20	75#	245		
DSKID	33#				
EXCOM	47#				
FLAG20	140#	142	147	148	152
FLAG21	157#	159	184	186	189
FLAG24	174#	176	181	183	186
FLAG25	191#	193	198	200	203
FLAG26	212#	214	218	221	224
FLAG27	232#	234	238	241	244
I20A	143	145#			
I20B	150	152#			
I21A	180	183#			
I21B	187	189#			
I24A	177	180#			
I24B	184	186#			
I25A	194	197#			
I25B	201	203#			
I26A	215	218#			
I26B	222	224#			
I27A	235	238#			
I27B	242	244#			
INT20	18	141#	154		
INT21	18	158#	171		
INT24	18	175#	188		
INT25	18	192#	205		
INT26	18	213#	226		
INT27	18	233#	246		
INTMAC	139	156	173	180	211 231
KDP	54#				
KSP	55#				
PRNDP	57#				
PRNP	59#				
PROFILE	31#				
ROM	50#				
SPARE41	43#				
SPARE42	44#				

Rainbow Interrupt fix routines

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
UART	48#	218
VERT	42#	144
WPRNT	83#	
XCPRNT	84#	
Z80	48#	238

```

1          PAGE      60,132
2          TITLE    DEC Rainbow Interrupt vector initialization
3          NAME     REINIT
4
5          ;
6          ;         COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
7          ;         Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
8          ;         All rights reserved.
9
10
11         cgroup group code
12         ;
13         ;         Copies the MSDOS interrupt vectors
14         ;         from the 2x block to the Fx block, installs
15         ;         the magic routine at 2x, which will determine
16         ;         the interrupt source, and dispatch to the right
17         ;         vector.
18         ;
19
20         public re_init,r100,xoption
21
22         extrn    int20:near,int21:near
23         extrn    int25:near,int24:near
24         extrn    int26:near,int27:near
25         extrn    dos20vec:dword,dos21vec:dword
26         extrn    dos25vec:dword,dos24vec:dword
27         extrn    dos26vec:dword,dos27vec:dword
28
29         0000
30         code segment byte public 'code'
31         assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup
32         include iodef.ash
33         ; Rainbow Interrupt numbers.
34         C ;1-Apr-83 sgs added dskio int vector
35         C ;19-Mar-83 sgs added profile int vector [user clock]
36         C ;the int profile is called by the RTC interrupt service for each tick.
37         C ;The ax and ds register don't need to be saved [done in clkisr].
38         ;
39         C ;
40         C profile equ    64h      ;100. user interface to clock interrupt
41         C clk_int  equ    2ch      ;80Hz int.
42         C dskio   equ    65h      ;direct disk io for format
43         ;
44         C ;17-Mar-83 sgs changed to include int 20-26
45         C ;interrupt 22-24h are duplicated at 42-44h for consistency.
46         C ;These are the relocated Rainbow interrupts.
47         C ;interrupts, 20h-26h moved to 40h-46h
48         C ;ATTENTION Modules IDINIT and REINIT may have to be
49         C ;changed if int vectors 40h to 46h are changed
50         ;
51         C ;
52         C vert    equ    40h      ;new vert. freq.
53         C spare41 equ    41h
54         C spare42 equ    42h
55         C comdma  equ    43h      ;DMA ctrl optional comm. board
56         C aux_prn equ    44h      ;7201 comm./printer
57         C excom   equ    45h      ;extended comm. option
58         C uart    equ    46h      ;new UART vector,

```

```

56      = 0047      C 280      equ      47h      ;280 interrupt,
57      = 0018      C rom      equ      18h      ;new ROM access,
58      ;
59      ;DEC Rainbow IO port stuff.
60      ;
61      = 0010      C kdp      equ      10h      ;8251 data port,
62      = 0011      C ksp      equ      11h      ;8251 status,
63      = 0040      C auxdp     equ      40h      ;7201 data,
64      = 0041      C prndp    equ      41h
65      = 0042      C auxp     equ      42h      ;7201 command,
66      = 0043      C prnp     equ      43h
67      ;
68      ; Values in XOPTION
69      ;
70      = 0001      C wprsnd   equ      01      ;Winnie preset
71      = 0002      C xcprsnd   equ      02      ;XCDDMM present
  
```

```

72      ;
73      ;
74      0000      re_init proc far
75      ;
76      ;Copy the DOS interrupts to a safe place, then
77      ;install our magic routines there.
78      ;
79      0000 FA      cli
80      0001 50      push     ax
81      0002 53      push     bx
82      0003 51      push     cx
83      0004 52      push     dx
84      0005 56      push     si
85      0006 57      push     di
86      0007 1E      push     ds
87      0008 06      push     es
88      ;
89      0009 0E      push     cs
90      000A 1F      pop      ds
91      000B F6 06 0077 R FF      test    byte ptr r100,0ffh      ; check 100A or 100B
92      0010 74 03      jz      r100a
93      0012 EB 59 90      jmp     skip
94      ;
95      ;Copy INT 20, 21, 24, 25, 26 and 27 vectors to the BIOS
96      ;dword places. dosxxvec must be sequential [intfix.asm]
97      ;
98      0015 B8 0000      r100a: mov     ax,0      ;DS:= low mem,
99      0018 8E D8      mov     ds,ax
100     001A 0E      push    cs
101     001B 07      pop     es      ;ES:= BIOS,
102     ;
103     001C FC      cld
104     001D B9 0004      mov     cx,2*2      ;2 vectors
105     0020 BE 0080      mov     si,20h*4      ;save INT 20,21
106     0023 BF 0000 E      mov     di,offset dos20vec ;in our CS:,
107     0026 F3/ A5      rep movsw
108     ;
109     0028 B9 0008      mov     cx,4*2      ;4 vectors
110     002B BE 0080      mov     si,24h*4      ;save INT 24, 25, 26, 27
111     002E BF 0000 E      mov     di,offset dos24vec ;in our CS:,
112     0031 F3/ A5      rep movsw
113     ;
114     ;Install our drivers in the interrupt vectors.
115     ;
116     0033 B8 0000      mov     ax,0      ;ES:= low mem,
117     0036 8E C0      mov     es,ax
118     ;
119     0038 BF 0080      mov     di,20h*4      ;install ours,
120     003B B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset int20
121     003E AB      stosw
122     003F 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
123     0041 AB      stosw
124     ;
125     0042 B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset int21
126     0045 AB      stosw
  
```

```

127      0045 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
128      0045 AB        stosw
129
130      ; restore original vector in 22, 23
131      ; msdos changed them at init time.
132
133      0048 B9 0004     mov     cx,2*2      ; 2 vectors
134      004C BE 0108     mov     si,42h*4    ; duplicated vectors
135      004F F3/ A5     rep movsw
136
137      ; di now points to int 24h
138
139      0051 B8 0000 E     mov     ax,offset int24
140      0054 AB        stosw
141      0055 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
142      0057 AB        stosw
143      0058 B8 0000 E     mov     ax,offset int25
144      005B AB        stosw
145      005C 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
146      005E AB        stosw
147      005F B8 0000 E     mov     ax,offset int26
148      0062 AB        stosw
149      0063 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
150      0065 AB        stosw
151      0066 B8 0000 E     mov     ax,offset int27
152      0069 AB        stosw
153      006A 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
154      006C AB        stosw
155
156      ; Both 100A/B come here to finish system vector setup
157
158      008D 07        skip:   pop     es
159      008E 1F        pop     ds
160      008F 5F        pop     di
161      0070 5E        pop     si
162      0071 5A        pop     dx
163      0072 59        pop     cx
164      0073 5B        pop     bx
165      0074 56        pop     ax
166      0075 FB        sti
167      0076 CB        ret
168
169      0077 00        r100   db     0
170      0078 00        xoption db 0
171
172      0079        re_init endp
173
174      0079        code ends
175
176                        end
    
```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGR0UP	GROUP			
CODE	0079	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
CLK_INT	Number	002C	
COMDMA	Number	0043	
DOS20VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DOS21VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DOS24VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DOS25VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DOS26VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DOS27VEC	V DWORD	0000	External
DSKIO	Number	00E5	
EXCOM	Number	0045	
INT20	L NEAR	0000	External
INT21	L NEAR	0000	External
INT24	L NEAR	0000	External
INT25	L NEAR	0000	External
INT26	L NEAR	0000	External
INT27	L NEAR	0000	External
KDP	Number	0010	
KSP	Number	0011	
PRNDP	Number	0041	
PRNP	Number	0043	
PROFILE	Number	0064	
R100	L BYTE	0077	CODE Global
R100A	L NEAR	0015	CODE
RE_INIT	F PROC	0000	CODE Global Length =0079
ROM	Number	0018	
SKIP	L NEAR	008D	CODE
SPARE41	Number	0041	
SPARE42	Number	0042	
UART	Number	0048	
VERT	Number	0040	
WPRSNT	Number	0001	
XCPRSNT	Number	0002	
XOPTION	L BYTE	0078	CODE Global
Z80	Number	0047	

Warning Severe
 Errors Errors
 0 0

DEC Rainbow Interrupt vector initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
AUXDP		63#	
AUXP		65#	
AUX_PRN		63#	
CGROUP		11	30 30
CLK_INT		39#	
CODE		11	28# 28 174
COMDMA		62#	
DOS20VEC		25#	106
DOS21VEC		25#	
DOS24VEC		25#	111
DOS25VEC		25#	
DOS26VEC		27#	
DOS27VEC		27#	
DSKIO		40#	
EXCOM		54#	
INT20		22#	120
INT21		22#	125
INT24		23#	139
INT25		23#	143
INT26		24#	147
INT27		24#	151
KDP		61#	
KSP		62#	
PRNDP		64#	
PRNP		66#	
PROFILE		38#	
R100		20	81 169#
R100A		92	88#
RE_INIT		20	74# 172
RDM		57#	
SKIP		93	158#
SPARE41		50#	
SPARE42		51#	
UART		55#	
VERT		48#	
WPRSNT		70#	
XCPRSNT		71#	
XOPTION		20	170#
Z80		56#	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
Disk definition tables for MSDOS 2.00

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

```

1          PAGE      60,132
2          TITLE    Disk definition tables for MSDOS 2.00
3          NAME     DSKTBL
4
5          ;
6          ;
7          ; COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
8          ; Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
9          ; All rights reserved.
10
11         cgroup group code
12         code segment byte public 'code'
13         assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup
14
15         public  dsktbl,inittbl
16         extrn  decdisk:near  ;;,serdisk:near
17
18         ; Define the disk data block used by the BIOS.
19
20         dskblk macro bpbp,dchk,drv,ctrk,secsiz,spt,dens,drv,dtrk,gpl,enn,dtl
21             dw      bpbp          ;BPB ptr
22             dw      dchk          ;1: fixed dsk,
23             dw      drv           ;driver addr,
24             dw      ctrk         ;curr trk ptr,
25             dw      secsiz       ;sector size,
26             dw      spt          ;sectors/trk,
27             dw      dens         ;density: 0=RX 1=IBM8 2=IBM9
28             dw      drv          ;drive #,
29             dw      dtrk         ;dens. chk trk
30             dw      gpl          ;765 gap len,
31             dw      enn          ;765 N,
32             dw      dtl          ;765 data len,
33
34         endm
35
36         ; Create a BPB block for the system.
37
38         bpb macro secsiz,clssiz,ressc,fats,dirs,dsksiz,media,spf
39             dw      secsiz       ;sector size,
40             db      clssiz       ;cluster size,
41             dw      ressec       ;resv'd sectors
42             db      fats         ;# FATS,
43             dw      dirs         ;# dirs,
44             dw      dksiz       ;total sectors,
45             db      media        ;media byte,
46             dw      spf         ;sectors/FAT,
47
48         endm

```

```

48      page
49      ;
50      ;
51      ; Initialization table. Merely a set of
52      ; pointers, one per unit, to the largest
53      ; BPB for that unit.
54      ;
55      0000 04      inittbl db      4
56      0001 004C R  dw      bpbdec
57      0003 004C R  dw      bpbdec
58      0005 004C R  dw      bpbdec
59      0007 004C R  dw      bpbdec
60      ;
61      ;
62      ; BIOS internal data tables. These define all
63      ; physical characteristics and current format
64      ; for each drive. The first byte is the number
65      ; of drives.
66      ;
67      0008 04      dsktbl db      4      ;# disks,
68      000A 0012 R  dw      diska
69      000C 001A R  dw      diskb
70      000E 0022 R  dw      diskc
71      0010 002A R  dw      diskd
72      ;
73      ;
74      ; For each unit there are three alternative
75      ; formats. This table defines the three formats
76      ; for each drive, and pointer to the byte value
77      ; that tells which to use.
78      ;
79      ; diskx dw      dmibma
80      ;
81      ;
82      ;
83      0012 0059 R  diska dw      deca
84      0014 0059 R  dw      ibma
85      0016 0119 R  dw      ibmsa
86      0018 0181 R  dw      curra
87      ;
88      001A 0071 R  diskb dw      decb
89      001C 00D1 R  dw      ibmb
90      001E 0131 R  dw      ibmsb
91      0020 0182 R  dw      currb
92      ;
93      0022 0089 R  diskc dw      decc
94      0024 00E9 R  dw      ibmc
95      0026 0149 R  dw      ibmsc
96      0028 0183 R  dw      currc
97      ;
98      002A 00A1 R  diskd dw      decd
99      002C 0101 R  dw      ibmd
100     002E 01E1 R  dw      ibmsd
101     0030 0184 R  dw      currd

```

```

102     page
103     ;
104     ; These tables describe each logical drive's
105     ; physical characteristics. Each logical disk
106     ; has a table entry.
107     ; ATTENTION the fat id byte for each table
108     ; must be different.
109     ;
110     0032      bpbim: bpb      512,1,1,2,64,8*40,0feh,1
111     0032 0200  +      dw      512      ;sector size,
112     0034 01      +      db      1      ;cluster size,
113     0035 0001  +      dw      1      ;resv'd sectors
114     0037 02      +      db      2      ;# FATS,
115     0038 0040  +      dw      64      ;# dirs,
116     003A 0140  +      dw      8*40     ;total sectors,
117     003C FE      +      db      0feh     ;media byte,
118     003D 0001  +      dw      1      ;sectors/FAT,
119     003F      bpbim8: bpb     512,1,1,2,64,9*40,0feh,2
120     003F 0200  +      dw      512     ;sector size,
121     0041 01      +      db      1      ;cluster size,
122     0042 0001  +      dw      1      ;resv'd sectors
123     0044 02      +      db      2      ;# FATS,
124     0045 0040  +      dw      64      ;# dirs,
125     0047 0188  +      dw      9*40     ;total sectors,
126     0049 FC      +      db      0feh     ;media byte,
127     004A 0002  +      dw      2      ;sectors/FAT,
128     004C      bpbdec: bpb     512,1,2*10,2,96,80*10,0feh,3
129     004C 0200  +      dw      512     ;sector size,
130     004E 01      +      db      1      ;cluster size,
131     004F 0014  +      dw      2*10    ;resv'd sectors
132     0051 02      +      db      2      ;# FATS,
133     0052 0060  +      dw      96      ;# dirs,
134     0054 0320  +      dw      80*10    ;total sectors,
135     0056 FA      +      db      0feh     ;media byte,
136     0057 0003  +      dw      3      ;sectors/FAT,
137     ;
138     ; Density here is:
139     ;
140     ; 0 == RX-50
141     ; 1 == IBM 8 sectors
142     ; 2 == IBM 9 sectors or (Robin)
143     ; This is used by the Z80 for 80/40 track switch.
144     ; If 0 then 80 tracks, else 40 tracks.
145     ;
146     0059      deca:  dskblk  bpbdec,0,decdisk,tracka,512,10,0,0,2,0,0,0
147     0059 004C R  +      dw      bpbdec  ;BPB ptr,
148     005B 0000  +      dw      0      ;is fixed dsk,
149     005D 0000 E  +      dw      decdisk  ;driver addr,
150     005F 0178 R  +      dw      tracka   ;curr trk ptr,
151     0061 0200  +      dw      512     ;sector size,
152     0063 000A  +      dw      10      ;sectors/trk,
153     0065 0000  +      dw      0      ;density: 0=RX 1=IBM8 2=IBM9
154     0067 0000  +      dw      0      ;drive #,
155     0069 0002  +      dw      2      ;dens. chk trk
156     006B 0000  +      dw      0      ;755 gap len,

```

157	006D	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
158	006F	0000	+	dw	0		:785 data len,
159	0071		decb:	dskb1k	bbpdec,0,decdisk,	trackb,512,10,0,1,2,0,0,0	
160	0071	004C R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
161	0073	0000	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
162	0075	0000 E	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
163	0077	017A R	+	dw	trackb		:curr trk ptr,
164	0079	0200	+	dw	512		:sector size,
165	007B	000A	+	dw	10		:sectors/trk,
166	007D	0000	+	dw	0		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
167	007F	0001	+	dw	1		:drive #,
168	0081	0002	+	dw	2		:dens. chk trk
169	0083	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
170	0085	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
171	0087	0000	+	dw	0		:785 data len,
172	0089		decc:	dskb1k	bbpdec,0,decdisk,	trackc,512,10,0,2,2,0,0,0	
173	0089	004C R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
174	008B	0000	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
175	008D	0000 E	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
176	008F	0178 R	+	dw	trackc		:curr trk ptr,
177	0091	0200	+	dw	512		:sector size,
178	0093	000A	+	dw	10		:sectors/trk,
179	0095	0000	+	dw	0		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
180	0097	0002	+	dw	2		:drive #,
181	0099	0002	+	dw	2		:dens. chk trk
182	009B	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
183	009D	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
184	009F	0000	+	dw	0		:785 data len,
185	00A1		decd:	dskb1k	bbpdec,0,decdisk,	trackd,512,10,0,3,2,0,0,0	
186	00A1	004C R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
187	00A3	0000	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
188	00A5	0000 E	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
189	00A7	017C R	+	dw	trackd		:curr trk ptr,
190	00A9	0200	+	dw	512		:sector size,
191	00AB	000A	+	dw	10		:sectors/trk,
192	00AD	0000	+	dw	0		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
193	00AF	0003	+	dw	3		:drive #,
194	00B1	0002	+	dw	2		:dens. chk trk
195	00B3	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
196	00B5	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
197	00B7	0000	+	dw	0		:785 data len,
198	00B9		ibma:	dskb1k	bbpbim,0,decdisk,	tracke,512,8,2,0,0,0,0,0	
199	00BB	0000	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
200	00BD	0000 E	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
201	00BF	017D R	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
202	00C1	0200	+	dw	tracke		:curr trk ptr,
203	00C3	0008	+	dw	512		:sector size,
204	00C5	0002	+	dw	8		:sectors/trk,
205	00C7	0000	+	dw	2		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
206	00C9	0000	+	dw	0		:drive #,
207	00CB	0000	+	dw	0		:dens. chk trk
208	00CD	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
209	00CF	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
210	00D1			dw	0		:785 data len,
211	00D3			dw	0		:785 data len,

212	00D1		ibmb:	dskb1k	bbpbim,0,decdisk,	trackf,512,8,2,1,0,0,0,0	
213	00D3	0032 R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
214	00D5	0000	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
215	00D7	017E R	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
216	00D9	0200	+	dw	trackf		:curr trk ptr,
217	00DB	0008	+	dw	512		:sector size,
218	00DD	0002	+	dw	8		:sectors/trk,
219	00DF	0001	+	dw	2		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
220	00E1	0000	+	dw	1		:drive #,
221	00E3	0000	+	dw	0		:dens. chk trk
222	00E5	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
223	00E7	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
224	00E9		ibmc:	dskb1k	bbpbim,0,decdisk,	trackg,512,8,2,2,0,0,0,0	
225	00EB	0000	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
226	00ED	0000 E	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
227	00EF	017F R	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
228	00F1	0200	+	dw	trackg		:curr trk ptr,
229	00F3	0008	+	dw	512		:sector size,
230	00F5	0002	+	dw	8		:sectors/trk,
231	00F7	0002	+	dw	2		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
232	00F9	0000	+	dw	0		:drive #,
233	00FB	0000	+	dw	0		:dens. chk trk
234	00FD	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
235	00FF	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
236	0101		ibmd:	dskb1k	bbpbim,0,decdisk,	trackh,512,8,2,3,0,0,0,0	
237	0103	0032 R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
238	0105	0000	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
239	0107	0180 R	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
240	0109	0200	+	dw	trackh		:curr trk ptr,
241	010B	0008	+	dw	512		:sector size,
242	010D	0002	+	dw	8		:sectors/trk,
243	010F	0003	+	dw	2		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
244	0111	0000	+	dw	3		:drive #,
245	0113	0000	+	dw	0		:dens. chk trk
246	0115	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
247	0117	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
248	0119		ibm8a:	dskb1k	bbpbim8,0,decdisk,	tracki,512,8,2,0,0,0,0,0	
249	011B	0000	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,
250	011D	0000 E	+	dw	0		:1: fixed dsk,
251	011F	017D R	+	dw	decdisk		:driver addr,
252	0121	0200	+	dw	tracki		:curr trk ptr,
253	0123	0008	+	dw	512		:sector size,
254	0125	0002	+	dw	8		:sectors/trk,
255	0127	0000	+	dw	2		:density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM8
256	0129	0000	+	dw	0		:drive #,
257	012B	0000	+	dw	0		:dens. chk trk
258	012D	0000	+	dw	0		:785 gap len,
259	012F	0000	+	dw	0		:785 N,
260	0131		ibm8b:	dskb1k	bbpbim8,0,decdisk,	trackj,512,8,2,1,0,0,0,0	
261	0133	003F R	+	dw	0		:BPB ptr,

```

267      0133 0000      +      dw      0      ;1: fixed dsk,
268      0135 0000 E      +      dw      decdisk ;driver addr,
269      0137 017E R      +      dw      trackf  ;curr trk ptr,
270      0139 0200      +      dw      512     ;sector size,
271      013B 0009      +      dw      9      ;sectors/trk,
272      013D 0002      +      dw      2      ;density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM9
273      013F 0001      +      dw      1      ;drive #,
274      0141 0000      +      dw      0      ;dens. chk trk
275      0143 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 gap len,
276      0145 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 N,
277      0147 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 data len,
278      0149 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 data len,
279      0149 003F R      +      ;bm9c: dskblk bpbibm9,0,decdisk,trackg,512,9,2,2,0,0,0,0
280      014B 0000      +      dw      bpbibm9 ;BPB ptr,
281      014D 0000 E      +      dw      0      ;1: fixed dsk,
282      014F 017F R      +      dw      decdisk ;driver addr,
283      0151 0200      +      dw      trackg  ;curr trk ptr,
284      0153 0009      +      dw      512     ;sector size,
285      0155 0002      +      dw      9      ;sectors/trk,
286      0157 0002      +      dw      2      ;density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM9
287      0159 0000      +      dw      2      ;drive #,
288      015B 0000      +      dw      0      ;dens. chk trk
289      015D 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 gap len,
290      015F 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 N,
291      0161 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 data len,
292      0161 003F R      +      ;bm9d: dskblk bpbibm9,0,decdisk,trackh,512,9,2,3,0,0,0,0
293      0163 0000      +      dw      bpbibm9 ;BPB ptr,
294      0165 0000 E      +      dw      0      ;1: fixed dsk,
295      0167 0180 R      +      dw      decdisk ;driver addr,
296      0169 0200      +      dw      trackh  ;curr trk ptr,
297      016B 0009      +      dw      512     ;sector size,
298      016D 0002      +      dw      9      ;sectors/trk,
299      016F 0003      +      dw      2      ;density: 0:RX 1:IBM8 2:IBM9
300      0171 0000      +      dw      3      ;drive #,
301      0173 0000      +      dw      0      ;dens. chk trk
302      0175 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 gap len,
303      0177 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 N,
304      0177 0000      +      dw      0      ;765 data len,
305      ;dmibma: dskblk bpbibm,-1,serdsk,trackx,512,8,3,1,0,0,0,0

```

```

306      page
307      ;
308      ;Current tracks. The current track is kept
309      ;for each PHYSICAL drive; note that the tables
310      ;above that use the same physical drive point
311      ;to the same current track. No need to fiddle
312      ;with these, except maybe to add one if more
313      ;drives are added.
314      ;
315      0179 FF      tracka db      255     ;same drives as
316      017A FF      trackb db      255     ;below, but different
317      017B FF      trackc db      255     ;number of tracks.
318      017C FF      trackd db      255
319      ;
320      017D FF      tracke db      255
321      017E FF      trackf db      255
322      017F FF      trackg db      255
323      0180 FF      trackh db      255
324      ;
325      ;trackx db      255
326      ;
327      ;Current format selections. One per logical
328      ;drive. These get updated by the media check
329      ;disk call, to either 0,1 or 2.
330      ;
331      0181 00      curra db      0
332      0182 00      currb db      0
333      0183 00      currc db      0
334      0184 00      currd db      0
335      ;
336      ;currx db      0
337      ;
338      0185      code ends
339      ;
340      end

```

Macros:

Name	Length
BPB	0006
DSKBLK	0009

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGR0UP	GROUP			
CODE	0185	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
BPBDEC	L NEAR	004C	CODE
BPBIM	L NEAR	0032	CODE
BPBIM9	L NEAR	003F	CODE
CURRA	L BYTE	0181	CODE
CURRB	L BYTE	0182	CODE
CURRC	L BYTE	0183	CODE
CURRD	L BYTE	0184	CODE
DECA	L NEAR	0059	CODE
DECB	L NEAR	0071	CODE
DECC	L NEAR	0089	CODE
DECD	L NEAR	00A1	CODE
DECDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
DISKA	L WORD	0012	CODE
DISKB	L WORD	001A	CODE
DISKC	L WORD	0022	CODE
DISKD	L WORD	002A	CODE
DSKTBL	L BYTE	0009	CODE Global
ISM9A	L NEAR	0119	CODE
ISM9B	L NEAR	0131	CODE
ISM9C	L NEAR	0149	CODE
ISM9D	L NEAR	0161	CODE
ISMA	L NEAR	0089	CODE
ISMB	L NEAR	00D1	CODE
ISMC	L NEAR	00E9	CODE
ISMD	L NEAR	0101	CODE
INITTBL	L BYTE	0000	CODE Global
TRACKA	L BYTE	0179	CODE
TRACKB	L BYTE	017A	CODE
TRACKC	L BYTE	017B	CODE
TRACKD	L BYTE	017C	CODE
TRACKE	L BYTE	017D	CODE
TRACKF	L BYTE	017E	CODE
TRACKG	L BYTE	017F	CODE
TRACKH	L BYTE	0180	CODE

Warning Severe
Errors Errors

0 0

Disk definition tables for MSDOS 2.00

Symbol	Cross Reference	[# is definition)				Cref-1														
BPB		110	119	128																
BPBDEC		56	57	58	59	128#	147	160	173	186										
BPBIBM		110#	200	213	226	239														
BPBIBM9		119#	253	266	279	292														
CGROUP		11	13	13																
CODE		11	12#	12	338															
CURRA		86	331#																	
CURRB		91	332#																	
CURRC		96	333#																	
CURRD		101	334#																	
DECA		83	146#																	
DECB		88	159#																	
DECC		93	172#																	
DECD		98	185#																	
DECDISK		16#	149	162	175	188	202	215	228	241	255	268	281	294						
DISKA		68	83#																	
DISKB		69	88#																	
DISKC		70	93#																	
DISKD		71	98#																	
DSKBLK		146	159	172	185	199	212	225	238	252	265	278	291							
DSKTBL		15	67#																	
IBM9A		85	252#																	
IBM9E		90	265#																	
IBM9C		95	278#																	
IBM9D		100	291#																	
IBMA		84	199#																	
IBM		89	212#																	
IBM		94	225#																	
IBM		99	238#																	
INITTBL		15	55#																	
TRACKA		150	315#																	
TRACKB		163	316#																	
TRACKC		176	317#																	
TRACKD		189	318#																	
TRACKE		203	256	320#																
TRACKF		216	269	321#																
TRACKG		229	282	322#																
TRACKH		242	295	323#																

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
MSDOS 2.00 Universal Disk driver

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```

1 PAGE 60,132
2 TITLE MSDOS 2.00 Universal Disk driver
3 NAME DISK
4
5 ;
6 COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
7 Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
8 All rights reserved.
9
10 ;
11 10/05/83
12
13 cgroup group code
14
15 public dsk, MC_FLG
16 public cmdstr, dsktmr
17
18 extrn ptrsave:dword
19 extrn dsktbl:word, inittbl:word
20
21 ;
22 ;This is a special version for the Rainbow.
23 ;It prevents disk access outside the range
24 ;of 01000 - 0ffffh. Much optimization has
25 ;been done to speed things up.
26
27 C include iodef.asm
28 C ;Rainbow Interrupt numbers.
29 C ;1-Apr-83 sgs added dskio int vector
30 C ;19-Mar-83 sgs added profile int vector [user clock]
31 C ;the int profile is called by the RTC interrupt service for each tick.
32 C ;The ax and ds register don't need to be saved [done in clkisr].
33
34 = 0064 C profile equ 64h ;100. user interface to clock interrupt
35 = 002C C clk_int equ 2ch ;60Hz int,
36 = 0085 C dskio equ 65h ;direct disk io for format
37
38 C ;
39 C ;17-Mar-83 sgs changed to include int 20-26
40 C ;interrupt 22-24h are duplicated at 42-44h for consistency.
41 C ;These are the relocated Rainbow interrupts.
42 C ;interrupts, 20h-26h moved to 40h-46h
43 C ;ATTENTION Modules IDINIT and REINIT may have to be
44 C ;changed if int vectors 40h to 46h are changed
45
46 C ;
47 C vert equ 40h ;new vert. freq.
48 C spare41 equ 41h
49 C spare42 equ 42h
50 C cmdma equ 43h ;DMA ctrl optional comm. board
51 C aux_prn equ 44h ;7201 comm./printer
52 C excom equ 45h ;extended comm. option
53 C uart equ 46h ;new UART vector,
54 C i80 equ 47h ;280 interrupt,
55 C rom equ 18h ;new ROM access,
56
57 C ;
58 C ;DEC Rainbow IO port stuff.
59
60 C ;
61 C kdp equ 10h ;8251 data port,

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56 = 0011 C ksp equ 11h ;8251 status,
57 = 0040 C auxdp equ 40h ;7201 data,
58 = 0041 C prndp equ 41h
59 = 0042 C auxp equ 42h ;7201 command,
60 = 0043 C prnp equ 43h
61 C
62 C ; Values in XOPTION
63 C
64 = 0001 C wprsrnt equ 01 ;Winnie preset
65 = 0002 C xprsrnt equ 02 ;XCOMM present
66
67 extrn buffer:near ;defined in END.ASM
68
69 0000 code segment byte public 'code'
70 assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup
71
72 ; High level disk interface for MSDOS
73 ;2.00. The MSDOS request for N logical sectors
74 ;is broken down to a bunch of calls to the
75 ;physical driver to do sectors within a given
76 ;physical track. Address wrap around due to
77 ;hardware limitations (16 bit address, 4 bit
78 ;page register) is taken care of here, as well
79 ;as I/O requests larger than 64K bytes that
80 ;would wrap around a segment.
81
82 C include ms200.ash
83 C
84 C ;MSDOS 2.00 ID device data packet layout.
85 C
86 C iodata struc
87 0000 ?? C cmdlen db (?) ;packet length,
88 0001 ?? C unit db (?) ;unit number,
89 0002 ?? C cmd db (?) ;command,
90 0003 ???? C status dw (?) ;returned status,
91 0005 08 [ ?? C db 8 dup (?)
92 C
93 C ]
94 C
95 000D ?? C media db (?) ;descriptor byte
96 000E ???????? C trans dd (?) ;transfer address
97 0012 ???? C count dw (?) ;data count
98 0014 ???? C start dw (?) ;starting record
99 0016 C iodata ends
100 C

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101 page
102 = 0000 fwrite equ 0 ;write
103 = 0001 fread equ 1 ;read
104 = 0002 fdens equ 2 ;check density
105 = 0003 fwritev equ 3 ;write with verify
106 = 0005 dskdrct equ 065h ;direct disk access interrupt
107 = 0002 tmrcnt equ 2 ;2 sec. timeout
108
109
110 ;Physical disk driver parameter block. The
111 ;read or write command is built here, and
112 ;a pointer to it is passed to the actual
113 ;driver.
114
115 0000 cmdstr:
116 0000 ?? command db (?) ;floppy command,
117 0001 ?? dskdrv db (?) ;disk drive,
118 0002 ?? track db (?) ;seek track,
119 0003 ?? physsec db (?) ;seek sector,
120 0004 ?? physcnt db (?) ;sector count,
121 0005 ?? curtrk db (?) ;current track,
122 0006 ?? density db (?) ;density/size flag,
123 0007 ?? gaplen db (?) ;766 gap length,
124 0008 ?? enn db (?) ;765 sec size,
125 0009 ?? dtl db (?) ;765 data length,
126 000A ???? secsiz dw (?) ;sector size,
127 000C ???? dskoff dw (?) ;DMA offset,
128 000E ???? dskseg dw (?) ;DMA segment,
129
130 ;End of the command string, start of
131 ;internal stuff.
132
133 0010 ?? driver db (?) ;driver number,
134 0011 ???? trkptr dw (?) ;ptr to current track,
135 0013 ???? bpbptr dw (?) ;ptr to BPB,
136 0015 ???? typptr dw (?) ;ptr to current format,
137 0017 ?? chkbyte db (?) ;1 if non removable,
138 0018 ?? dentrk db (?) ;trk for density test,
139 0019 ???? spt dw (?) ;sectors per track,
140 001B ???? scount dw (?) ;physical sector count,
141 001D ?? errmsk db (?) ;status mask,
142 001E ???? calladdr dw (?) ;driver address,
143 0020 ???? dmaoff dw (?) ;DMA offset, (don't change these DMA order)
144 0022 ???? dmaseg dw (?) ;DMA segment,
145 0024 ???? sector dw (?) ;MSDOS sector number,
146 0026 ???? numsec dw (?) ;MSDOS sector count,
147
148 0028 FF tmdrv db 0ffh ;Last drive used successfully
149 0029 02 dsktmr db tmrcnt ;timer loc.

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150      page
151      ;
152      ;Disk function for the BIOS.
153      ;
154      dsk:
155      dispatch proc far
156      pushf
157      push ax
158      push bx
159      push cx
160      push dx
161      push si
162      push di
163      push bp
164      push ds
165      push es
166      push cs
167      pop ds
168      les bx,cs:ptrsave
169      cmp es:byte ptr [bx.cmd],0 ;Init call?
170      je noint ;Don't enable ints on INIT
171      sti
172      noint: mov word ptr es:[bx.status],0
173      mov al,es:[bx.unit]
174      mov driver,al
175      mov ax,es:[bx.count]
176      mov numsec,ax
177      mov ax,es:[bx.start]
178      mov sector,ax
179      mov ax,word ptr es:[bx.trans]
180      mov dmaoff,ax
181      mov ax,word ptr es:[bx.trans+2]
182      mov dmaseg,ax
183      mov b1,es:[bx.cmd]
184      cmp b1,12 ;check in
185      jbe cmdok ;range, bound
186      mov b1,13 ;it,
187      cmdok: mov bh,0
188      shl bx,1
189      add bx,offset dtbl
190      call word ptr [bx]
191      lds bx,cs:ptrsave ;set DONE,
192      or word ptr [bx.status],100h
193      pop es
194      pop ds
195      pop bp
196      pop di
197      pop si
198      pop dx
199      pop cx
200      pop bx
201      pop ax
202      popf
203      ret
204      dispatch endp

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205      page
206      ;
207      ;Command error.
208      ;
209      cmderr: lds bx,cs:ptrsave
210      or word ptr [bx.status],8003h
211      return: ret
212      ;
213      ;Return busy.
214      ;
215      busy: lds bx,cs:ptrsave
216      or word ptr [bx.status],200h
217      ret
218      ;
219      dtbl dw dskinit ; 0 init disks,
220      dw mediachk ; 1 check dens,
221      dw getbbp ; 2 get BPB,
222      dw RETURN ; 3 direct disk reads
223      dw read ; 4 read,
224      dw busy ; 5 not used,
225      dw return ; 6 not used,
226      dw return ; 7 not used,
227      dw write ; 8 write,
228      dw writev ; 9 write/ver,
229      dw return ; 10 not used,
230      dw return ; 11 not used,
231      dw RETURN ; 12 direct disk write/format
232      ;
233      cmderr dw ; 13 bad command.

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234      page
235
236      ;Disk read/ write entry point. PTRSAY points
237      ;to the data packet. Perform the function,
238      ;return:
239      ;      # sectors actually read,
240      ;      status byte (See below)
241      ;      error byte (see below)
242
243      ;      0      write protect,
244      ;      1      unknown unit
245      ;      2      not ready,
246      ;      3      command error
247      ;      4      data error,
248      ;      5      bad structure length,
249      ;      6      seek error,
250      ;      7      unknwn media,
251      ;      8      sector not found,
252      ;      9      out of paper,
253      ;      10     write fault,
254      ;      11     read fault,
255      ;      12     other failure.
256
257
258      00C8 C6 06 0000 R 01      read:  mov     command,fread
259      00CD EB 0C                jmp short comn
260
261      00CF C6 06 0000 R 03      writev: mov    command,fwritev
262      00D4 EB 05                jmp short comn
263
264      00D6 C6 06 0000 R 00      write: mov    command,fwrite
265      00DB E8 01EC R            comn:  call   set_drv      ;set parms,
266      00DE 72 5C                jc      rdwFet       ;ret bad unit
    
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267      page
268
269      ;Calculate the track, given the logical sector
270      ;and the number of sectors/track. Loop over
271      ;this point til all sectors read.
272
273      ; What it does:
274
275      ;1/ Find phys. track, sector,
276      ;2/ If (scount < sectors left on track) {
277      ;   read sectors on track
278      ; } else {
279      ;   read (scount) sectors
280      ; }
281      ;3/ scount =scount-sectors read,
282      ;   log. sec = log. sec + sectors read,
283      ;4/ if scount .gt. 0, goto 1/.
284
285      ;All necessary physical parameters are calcu-
286      ;lated here, and passed to lower level guys
287      ;that actually do the read or write.
288
289      00E0 A1 0026 R      rdwsec: mov     ax,numsec      ;if all done,
290      00E3 3D 0000        cmp     ax,0          ;return.
291      00E6 74 54          jz     rdwret
292
293
294      ;offset is as small as possible (will be less
295      ;reading or writing more than 64K per BIOS
296      ;call. Assumes less than 64K per disk track.
297
298      00E8 A1 0020 R      mov     ax,dmaoff
299      00EB D1 C8          ror     ax,1          ;divide offset
300      00ED D1 C8          ror     ax,1          ;by 16, leave
301      00EF D1 C8          ror     ax,1          ;remainder in
302      00F1 D1 C8          ror     ax,1          ;bits 15-12,
303      00F3 8B D0          mov     dx,ax
304      00F5 25 0FFF        and     ax,0fffh
305      00F8 01 06 0022 R   add     dmaseg,ax     ;adjust segment
306      00FC 81 E2 F000        and     dx,0f000h
307      0100 D1 C2          rol     dx,1          ;put remainder
308      0102 D1 C2          rol     dx,1          ;in LSB's,
309      0104 D1 C2          rol     dx,1
310      0106 D1 C2          rol     dx,1
311      0108 89 16 0020 R   mov     dmaoff,dx     ;adjusted off,
    
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page
;
;Read or write data to our local buffer. Copy
;the data in or out of the buffer as necessary.
;Return carry set and AL error code if bad.
;
physbuf:
mov     dskoff,offset buffer
mov     dskseg,ds          ;set local buf
mov     physcnt,1         ;one sector,
cmp     command,fwritev   ;write verify
je      wrtbuf
cmp     command,fwrite    ;if write,
jne     dord
;
wrtbuf:
mov     cx,secsiz
mov     si,dmaoff         ;from DMA
mov     di,offset buffer  ;to buffer,
mov     dx,ds             ;save DS,
mov     es,dx             ;ES= buffer,
mov     ds,cs:dmaseg      ;DS= dest.,
cld
rep movsb                 ;copy to buf
mov     ds,dx             ;restore DS,
call    dophys            ;write to disk,
ret     ;return status,
;
dord:   call    dophys     ;read, do it,
        jc     pret       ;stop if error,
        mov    cx,secsiz
        mov    si,offset buffer ;copy data out
        mov    di,dmaoff
        mov    es,cs:dmaseg ;to seg:off,
        cld
        rep movsb         ;copy from buf
pret:   ret               ;return status.

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page
;
;Do the physical read or write as specified by
;the disk command block. The driver to use was
;found in the 'dsktbl'. The physical drivers
;return carry set and the MSDOS error code in
;AL if error.
;
;After the read or write, update the current
;track for this disk. If error, set the current
;track to -1, to indicate an error. (The driver
;will recal the disk before seeking if the
;current track is -1.)
;
dophys:
mov     bx,offset cmdstr ;setup command
call    word ptr calladdr ;do it,
mov     curtrk,-1        ;assume bad,
jc     dp1
mov     al,track         ;if good, set
mov     curtrk,al       ;current track,
dp1:   ret

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449                                     page
450                                     ;
451                                     ;Given the drive number, pull out the physical
452                                     ;parameters necessary to read and write.
453                                     ;The parameters are:
454                                     ;   BPB pointer,
455                                     ;   fixed/removable disk,
456                                     ;   read/write driver address,
457                                     ;   Physical drive number,
458                                     ;   Density flag,
459                                     ;   Sector size,
460                                     ;   Current track,
461                                     ;   Sectors per track,
462                                     ;   Density check track,
463                                     ;   NEC785 parameters.
464                                     ;
465                                     set_drv:
466 01EC 8A 1E 0010 R      mov     b1,driver
467 01F0 3A 1E 0000 E      cmp     b1,byte ptr dsktb1;legal unit?
468 01F4 72 04             jbe    sdrv1
469 01F6 F8               stc
470 01F7 80 01             mov     al,1           ;unknown unit,
471 01F9 C3               ret
472 01FA 87 06             mov     bh,0           ;1st time, get
473 01FC D1 E3             shl     bx,1           ;dsk data ptr,
474 01FE 8B 9F 0001 E      mov     bx,dsktb1[bx+1];BX: disk ptr to ptr,
475 0202 8B 77 06             mov     si,[bx+6]     ;SI: type ptr (ptr to currxx)
476 0205 8B 36 0015 R      mov     typptr,si     ;save type ptr,
477 0209 8A 04             mov     al,[si]       ;get curr format
478 020B 25 0007             and     ax,7           ;three choices,
479 020E 03 D8             add     bx,ax          ;add word offset
480 0210 03 D8             add     bx,ax          ;get dsk data,
481 0212 8B 37             mov     si,[bx]
482
483 0214 FC               cld
484 0215 AD               lodsw
485 0216 A3 0013 R      mov     bpbptr,ax     ;BPB pointer,
486 0219 AD               lodsw
487 021A A2 0017 R      mov     chkbyte,al    ;removable flag
488 021D AD               lodsw
489 021E A3 001E R      mov     calladdr,ax   ;driver address
490 0221 AD               lodsw
491 0222 A3 0011 R      mov     trkptr,ax     ;cur. trk ptr,
492 0225 8B D8             mov     bx,ax          ;current track,
493 0227 8A 07             mov     al,[bx]
494 0228 A2 0005 R      mov     curtrk,al
495
496 022C AD               lodsw
497 022D A3 000A R      mov     secsiz,ax     ;sector size,
498 0230 AD               lodsw
499 0231 A3 0019 R      mov     spt,ax        ;sectors/track,
500 0234 AD               lodsw
501 0235 A2 0006 R      mov     density,al    ;density byte,
502 0238 AD               lodsw
503 0239 A2 0001 R      mov     dskdrv,al    ;physical drive

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504 023C AD               lodsw
505 023D A2 0018 R      mov     dentrk,al     ;dens. chk. trk
506 0240 AD               lodsw
507 0241 A2 0007 R      mov     gaplen,al     ;gap length,
508 0244 AD               lodsw
509 0245 A2 0008 R      mov     enn,al        ;sector size,
510 0248 AD               lodsw
511 0249 A2 0009 R      mov     dtl,al        ;data length,
512 024C C3               ret

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513 page
514 ;
515 ;Disk change detect routine.
516 ;always returns dont know
517 ;Returns 1 if fixed disk (didn't change).
518 ;
519 024D mediachk:
520 024D E8 01EC R call set_drv ;select drive,
521 0250 80 01 mov ah,1 ;unknown unit,
522 0252 B4 FF mov ah,-1 ;unknown change
523 0254 72 16 jc samdsk ;return error,
524 ;
525 0256 33 C0 xor ax,ax ;assume don't know
526 0258 8A 1E 0001 R mov bl,dskdrv ;current disk
527 025C 3A 1E 0028 R cmp bl,tmrdrv ;match last one used?
528 0260 75 09 jnz maybec
529 0262 80 3E 0029 R 00 cmp dsktmr,0 ;timer expired?
530 0267 74 02 je maybec ;jump if too late
531 0269 84 01 mov ah,1 ;flag not changed
532 ;
533 0268 maybec:
534 0268 F8 cld ;no error,
535 ;
536 026C samdsk:
537 026C 8B 36 0011 R mov si,trkptr
538 0270 8A 0E 0005 R mov cl,curtrk
539 0274 88 0C mov [si],cl ;phys track=cur.track
540 ;
541 0276 2E: C5 1E 0000 E lds bx,cs:ptrsave ;set for ret,
542 0278 88 67 0E mov [bx.media+1],ah ;set ret code,
543 027E 73 05 jnc dcr1 ;if error,
544 ;
545 0280 B4 80 mov ah,80h ;set err bit,
546 0282 0B 47 03 or [bx.status],ax ;return error,
547 ;
548 dcr1:
549 ret

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547 page
548 ;
549 ;Disk initialization. Return a pointer to the
550 ;initialization table, and the number of units.
551 ;
552 0286 dskinit:
553 0286 BE 0000 E mov si,offset inittbl;table ptr,
554 0289 8A 04 mov ah,[si] ;# disks,
555 028B 46 inc si ;ptr to ptrs,
556 028C 2E: C5 1E 0000 E lds bx,cs:ptrsave
557 0291 88 47 0D mov [bx.media],ah ;# units,
558 0294 89 77 12 mov [bx.count],si
559 0297 8C 4F 14 mov [bx.start],cs
560 029A C3 ret
561 ;
562 ;Build BPB pointer. All it does is 'select'
563 ;the disk internally, and return a pointer to
564 ;the BPB table.
565 ;
566 029B getbpb:
567 029B E8 02B1 R call chkmed ;check media type for drive
568 029E E8 01EC R call set_drv
569 02A1 A1 0013 R mov ax,bpbptr
570 02A4 C5 1E 0000 E lds bx,ptrsave
571 02A8 89 47 12 mov [bx.count],ax ;return DWORD
572 02AB 8C C8 mov ax,cs ;ptr to table,
573 02AD 89 47 14 mov [bx.start],ax
574 02B0 C3 ret
575 ;
576 ;
577 = 0000 iofun equ 0 ;ioctl packet function offset
578 = 0001 iodrv equ 1 ;ioctl packet drive offset
579 = 0002 ioesec equ 2 ;ioctl packet sector offset
580 = 0004 iotrk equ 4 ;ioctl track offset
581 = 0006 ioctn equ 6 ;ioctl sector count
582 = 0008 iooff equ 8 ;ioctl buffer offset
583 = 000A ioeseg equ 0ah ;ioctl buffer segment
584 ;
585 02B1 chkmed: mov ah,driver ;get current drive to check
586 02B4 3A 06 0000 E cmp ah,byte ptr dsktbl ;see if it is a valid drive
587 02B8 72 06 jb ckmda1
588 02BA 80 01 mov ah,1
589 02BC F9 stc
590 02BD EB 45 90 jmp bailout
591 ;
592 02C0 ckmda1:
593 02C0 80 3E 0339 R 01 cmp byte ptr mc_flg,1 ;check media check flag
594 02C5 75 04 jnz normal ;do check
595 02C7 33 C0 xor ax,ax ;set to RAINBOW media
596 02C9 EB 25 jmp short okmdia ;and skip media check codes
597 ;
598 02CB normal:
599 02CB BB 033A R mov bx,offset iopkt
600 02CE 8C 5F 0A mov word ptr iooff[bx],offset buffer ;io xfer buffer
601 02D1 C7 47 08 0000 E mov iodr[bx],ah ;drive to check
602 02D6 88 47 01 mov byte ptr iofun[bx],04 ;check media function
603 02D9 C6 07 04

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602
603      02DC  CD 85                int    dskdrct        ;direct disk driver interrupt
604
605      02DE  B0 01                mov    a1,01         ;in case of error
606      02E0  72 22                jc     bailout       ;blast out of here
607      02E2  BB 0000 E           mov    bx,offset buffer ;media type is in first byte of buffer
608      02E5  33 C0                xor    ax,ax         ;clear field for weird
609      02E7  8A 07                mov    al,[bx]       ;get media type
610      02E9  3C 01                cmp    al,01         ;if this is a rainbow or ibm8, Ok
611      02EB  76 03                jbe    okmdia        ;else fin out what it really is
612      02ED  E8 0305 R           call   softchk       ;do a soft media check (read disk ID)
613      02F0
614      02F0  33 DB                xor    bx,bx         ;clear pointer
615      02F2  8A 1E 0010 R        mov    bl,driver     ;get current disk again
616      02F6  D1 E3                shl    bx,1          ;make word index
617      02F8  8B 9F 0001 E        mov    bx,dsktbl[bx+1] ;and get media type table for drive
618      02FC  8B 77 06                mov    si,[bx+6]     ;get pointer to media type holder
619      02FF  88 04                mov    [si],al       ;and save media type
620      0301  32 C0                xor    al,a1         ;clear status
621      0303  F8                    clc                    ;across the board
622      0304
623      0304  C3                bailout:  ret
624
625      0305                softchk:                ;soft media check to see if real 9 sector
626      0305  BB 033A R           mov    bx,offset iopkt ;read the disk id byte to check illogica
627      0308  A0 0010 R           mov    al,driver      ;get drive type
628      030B  88 47 01                mov    iodrv[bx],al   ;drive to read
629      030E  C6 47 02 02          mov    byte ptr iosec[bx],2 ;type byte is on sector 2
630      0312  C7 47 04 0000        mov    word ptr iotrkbx,0 ;on track 0
631      0317  C7 47 06 0001        mov    word ptr iocntbx,1 ;only read 1 sector, of course
632      031C  C7 47 08 0000 E      mov    word ptr ioffset[bx],offset buffer ;default sector buffer
633      0321  8C 5F 0A                mov    ioseg[bx],ds   ;default data segment
634      0324  C8 07 00                mov    byte ptr iofun[bx],0 ;read data command
635
636      0327  CD 85                int    dskdrct       ;direct disk interrupt
637      0329  72 0D                jc     exito         ;exito: greek for throwing garbage out
638
639      032B  BB 0000 E           mov    bx,offset buffer ;get data byte
640      032E  8A 07                mov    al,[bx]       ;get id byte
641      0330  3C FE                cmp    al,0feh       ;is it an ibm8
642      0332  B0 01                mov    al,01         ;if so, say so
643      0334  74 02                jz     exito         ;and leave
644      0336  B0 02                mov    al,02         ;else it is an ibm9
645      0338  C3                exito:  ret          ;return with media type in a1

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646
647      PAGE
648      0339  00                MC_FLG  DB    0      ; media check flag, 0 = check default
649
650
651
652      033A  10 [    ??    ]    iopkt:  db 10h dup (?) ;space for packet
653
654
655
656      034A                code    ends
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658

```

Structures and records:

Name	Width Shift	# fields Width	Mask	Initial
IODATA	0016	0009		
CMDLEN	0000			
UNIT	0001			
CMD	0002			
STATUS	0003			
MEDIA	000D			
TRANS	000E			
COUNT	0012			
START	0014			

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	034A	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
BAILOUT	L NEAR	0304	CODE
BFBPTR	L WORD	0013	CODE
BUFFER	L NEAR	0000	External
BUSY	L NEAR	00A1	CODE
CALLADDR	L WORD	001E	CODE
CHKBYTE	L BYTE	0017	CODE
CHKMED	L NEAR	02B1	CODE
CKMDA1	L NEAR	02C0	CODE
CLK_INT	Number	002C	
CMDERR	L NEAR	0096	CODE
CMDOK	L NEAR	0077	CODE
CMDSTR	L NEAR	0000	Global
COMDMA	Number	0043	
COMMAND	L BYTE	0000	CODE
COMN	L NEAR	00DB	CODE
CURTRK	L BYTE	0005	CODE
DCR1	L NEAR	0285	CODE
DENSITY	L BYTE	0006	CODE
DENTRK	L BYTE	0018	CODE
DISPATCH	F PROC	002A	CODE
DMADFF	L WORD	0020	Length =006C
DMASEG	L WORD	0022	CODE
DOLEFT	L NEAR	0134	CODE
DOPHYS	L NEAR	01D7	CODE
DORD	L NEAR	018E	CODE
DOSEC	L NEAR	011E	CODE
DP1	L NEAR	01EB	CODE

DRIVER	L BYTE	0010	CODE	
DSK	L NEAR	002A	CODE	Global
DSKRCT	Number	0065		
DSKDRV	L BYTE	0001	CODE	
DSKINIT	L NEAR	0286	CODE	
DSKID	Number	0085		
DSKOFF	L WORD	000C	CODE	
DSKSEG	L WORD	000E	CODE	
DSKTBL	Y WORD	0000	CODE	External
DSKTMR	L BYTE	0029	CODE	Global
DTBL	L WORD	00AC	CODE	
DTL	L BYTE	0009	CODE	
ENN	L BYTE	0008	CODE	
ERRMSK	L BYTE	001D	CODE	
EXCOM	Number	0045		
EXITD	L NEAR	0338	CODE	
FDENS	Number	0002	CODE	
FREAD	Number	0001		
FWRITE	Number	0000		
FWRITEV	Number	0003		
GAPLEN	L BYTE	0007	CODE	
GETBPP	L NEAR	0298	CODE	
INITTBL	Y WORD	0000	CODE	External
IDCNT	Number	0006		
IDDRV	Number	0001		
IDFUN	Number	0000		
IDOFF	Number	0008		
IDPKT	L NEAR	033A	CODE	
IDSEC	Number	0002		
IDSEG	Number	000A		
IDTRK	Number	0004		
KDP	Number	0010		
KSP	Number	0011		
MAYBEC	L NEAR	0268	CODE	
MC_FLG	L BYTE	0339	CODE	Global
MEDIACHK	L NEAR	024D	CODE	
NOINT	L NEAR	0043	CODE	
NORMAL	L NEAR	02CB	CODE	
NUMSEC	L WORD	0026	CODE	
OKMDIA	L NEAR	02F0	CODE	
PHYSBUF	L NEAR	0184	CODE	
PHYSCNT	L BYTE	0004	CODE	
PHYSEC	L BYTE	0003	CODE	
PRET	L NEAR	01D6	CODE	
PRNDP	Number	0041		
PRNP	Number	0043		
PROFILE	Number	0064		
PTRSAVE	Y DWORD	0000	CODE	External
RDWRET	L NEAR	013C	CODE	
RDWRRET	L NEAR	0183	CODE	
RDWSEC	L NEAR	00E0	CODE	
READ	L NEAR	00C8	CODE	
READWRITE	L NEAR	015A	CODE	
RETURN	L NEAR	00A0	CODE	
ROM	Number	0018		

RWCHK.	L NEAR	016A	CODE
RWR1.	L NEAR	0150	CODE
SAMDSK.	L NEAR	026C	CODE
SCOUNT.	L WORD	001B	CODE
SDRV1.	L NEAR	01FA	CODE
SECSIZ.	L WORD	000A	CODE
SECTOR.	L WORD	0024	CODE
SET_DRV.	L NEAR	01EC	CODE
SOFTCHK.	L NEAR	0305	CODE
SPARE41.	Number	0041	
SPARE42.	Number	0042	
SPT.	L WORD	0019	CODE
TMRCNT.	Number	0002	
TMRDRV.	L BYTE	0028	CODE
TRACK.	L BYTE	0002	CODE
TRKPTR.	L WORD	0011	CODE
TYPPTR.	L WORD	0015	CODE
UART.	Number	0046	
VERT.	Number	0040	
WPRSNT.	Number	0001	
WRITE.	L NEAR	00D6	CODE
WRITEV.	L NEAR	00CF	CODE
WRTBUF.	L NEAR	01A1	CODE
XCPRSNT.	Number	0002	
Z80.	Number	0047	

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

MSDOS 2.00 Universal Disk driver

Symbol Cross Reference

(# is definition)

Cref-1

AUXDP.	57#							
AUXP.	59#							
AUX_PRN.	47#							
BATLOUT.	590	606	622#					
BPBPTR.	135#	485	570					
BUFFER.	67#	398	408	421	599	607	632	639
BUSY.	215#	224						
CALLADDR.	142#	443	489					
CGROUP.	11	70	70					
CHKBYTE.	137#	487						
CHKMED.	568	585#						
CKMDA1.	587	591#						
CLK_INT.	33#							
CMD.	89#	169	183					
CMDERR.	209#	233						
CMDLEN.	87#							
CMDOK.	185	187#						
CMDSTR.	14	115#	442					
CODE.	11	69#	69	657				
COMDMA.	46#							
COMMAND.	116#	258	261	264	401	403		
COMN.	259	262	265#					
COUNT.	97#	175	352	558	572			
CURTRK.	121#	353	444	447	494	536		
DCR1.	541	545#						
DENSITY.	122#	501						
DENTRK.	138#	505						
DISPATCH.	155#	204						
DMAOFF.	143#	180	298	311	384	407	422	
DMASEG.	144#	182	305	411	423			
DOLEFT.	336	338#						
DOPHYS.	415	418	441#					
DDRD.	404	418#						
DDSEC.	329#							
DP1.	445	448#						
DRIVER.	133#	174	466	585	615	627		
DSK.	13	154#						
DSKDRCT.	106#	603	636					
DSKDRV.	117#	374	503	526				
DSKINIT.	219	552#						
DSKIO.	34#							
DSKOFF.	127#	398						
DSKSEG.	128#	399						
DSKTBL.	17#	467	474	586	617			
DSKTMR.	14	149#	376	529				
DTBL.	189	219#						
DTL.	125#	511						
ENN.	124#	509						
ERRMSK.	141#							
EXCOM.	48#							
EXITD.	637	643	645#					
FDENS.	104#							


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```

PAGE 60,132
TITLE Hard Disk driver
NAME HDISK

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
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Hard Disk Driver for Version 2.05 of MS-DOS.
09/22/83

CGROUP GROUP CODE
CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP

EXTRN HREAD:NEAR, HWRITE:NEAR, HWRITEV:NEAR
EXTRN HFORMAT:NEAR, HINIT:NEAR, HMCHK:NEAR
EXTRN HVDISK:NEAR, INTHD:NEAR, DSK_INIT:NEAR
EXTRN XLT_F:BYTE, PTRSAVE:DWORD, NDRV:BYTE
EXTRN HIOCTL:NEAR, UP_BAT:NEAR
EXTRN TEMP_TRK:WORD, TEMP_SEC:BYTE

PUBLIC INI_TAB, RDXLT
PUBLIC GETFTN, GETFTNO, GETPEA
PUBLIC PARTITION, MNPARTS, PART_SIZE
PUBLIC HDSKO, DSK_INT

.LIST

SUBTTL Common Drive parameter block definitions

Common Drive parameter block definitions

```
32
33
34
35
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```

PAGE
DBP STRUC

----- Start of Drive Parameter Block.

0000	????	SECSZ	DW	?	;Sector size in bytes.	(dpp)
0002	??	ALLOC	DB	?	;Number of sectors per alloc. block.	(dpp)
0003	????	RESSEC	DW	?	;Reserved sectors.	(dpp)
0005	??	FATS	DB	?	;Number of FAT's.	(dpp)
0006	????	MAXDIR	DW	?	;Number of root directory entries.	(dpp)
0008	????	SECTORS	DW	?	;Number of sectors per diskette.	(dpp)
000A	??	MEDIAID	DB	?	;Media byte ID.	(dpp)
000B	????	FATSEC	DW	?	;Number of FAT Sectors.	(dpp)

----- End of Drive Parameter Block. (Extensions follow)

000D	????	SECTRK	DW	?	;Number of Sectors per track.	
000F	????	HEADS	DW	?	;Number of heads per cylinder.	
0011	????	HIDDEN	DW	?	;Number of hidden sectors.	

DBP ENDS

0000	0200	HDSKO	DBP	<512,4,2*16,2,256,0,0F8H,0,16,4,0>	
0002	04				
0003	0020				
0005	02				
0006	0100				
0008	0000				
000A	F8				
000B	0000				
000D	0010				
000F	0004				
0011	0000				

HDSK1 DBP <512,4,2*16,2,256,0,0F8H,0,16,4,0>

0013	0200				
0015	04				
0016	0020				
0018	02				
0019	0100				
001B	0000				
001D	F8				
001E	0000				
0020	0010				
0022	0004				
0024	0000				

HDSK2 DBP <512,4,2*16,2,256,0,0F8H,0,16,4,0>

0026	0200				
0028	04				
0029	0020				
002B	02				
002C	0100				
002E	0000				
0030	F8				
0031	0000				
0033	0010				

Common Drive parameter block definitions

```

87      0035 0004
88      0037 0000
89
90      0039 0200          HDSK3  DBP  <512,4,2*16,2,256,0,0F8H,0,16,4,0>
91      003B 04
92      003C 0020
93      003E 02
94      003F 0100
95      0041 0000
96      0043 F8
97      0044 0000
98      0046 0010
99      0048 0004
100     004A 0000
101
102
103     004C 0000 R          INI_TAB DW  OFFSET HDSK0
104     004E 0013 R          DW  OFFSET HDSK1
105     0050 0026 R          DW  OFFSET HDSK2
106     0052 0039 R          DW  OFFSET HDSK3
107
108          SUBTTL Strategy and Software Interrupt routines.

```

Strategy and Software Interrupt routines.

```

109          PAGE
110          ;Define offsets for io data packet
111
112          IODAT  STRUC
113          CMDBLEN DB  ?          ;LENGTH OF THIS COMMAND
114          UNIT   DB  ?          ;SUB UNIT SPECIFIER
115          CMD    DB  ?          ;COMMAND CODE
116          STATUS DW  ?          ;STATUS
117          0005   08 [  ??
118
119          ]
120
121          000D   ??          MEDIA  DB  ?          ;MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
122          000E   ?????????? TRANS  DD  ?          ;TRANSFER ADDRESS
123          0012   ?????          COUNT  DW  ?          ;COUNT OF BLOCKS OR CHARACTERS
124          0014   ?????          START  DW  ?          ;FIRST BLOCK TO TRANSFER
125          0016
126
127          ;*****
128          ;
129          ; DSK_INT - Disk driver interrupt routine
130          ;
131          ; When perform disk function command, register contains:
132          ; AL = Unit code.
133          ; AH = Media descriptor.
134          ; CX = Contains byte/sector count.
135          ; DX = Starting Logical sector.
136          ; ES:DI = Transfer address
137          ;*****
138
139          dispatch proc far
140
141          0054          DSK_INT:
142          0054 50          PUSH  AX
143          0055 53          PUSH  BX
144          0056 51          PUSH  CX
145          0057 52          PUSH  DX
146          0058 56          PUSH  SI
147          0059 57          PUSH  DI
148          005A 55          PUSH  BP
149          005B 1E          PUSH  DS
150          005C 06          PUSH  ES
151          005D 2E: C5 1E 0000 E LDS  BX,CS:[PTRSAVE] ;Retrieve pointer to I/O Packet.
152          0062 80 7F 02 00 CMP  BYTE PTR [BX.CMD],0 ;INIT?
153          0066 74 01          JE  NOINT ;DON'T RENABLE INTS ON INIT
154          0068 FB          STI
155          0069 C7 47 03 0000 MOV  WORD PTR [BX.STATUS],0 ;Clear status initially
156
157          006E 8A 47 01          MOV  AL,[BX.UNIT] ;AL = Unit number
158          0071 8A 87 0D          MOV  AH,[BX.MEDIA] ;AH = Media descriptor.
159          0074 8B 4F 12          MOV  CX,[BX.COUNT] ;CX = Contains byte/sector count.
160          0077 8B 57 14          MOV  DX,[BX.START] ;DX = Starting Logical sector.
161          007A 97          XCHG  AX,DI ;Save Unit and Media Temporarily.
162          007B 8A 47 02          MOV  AL,[BX.CMD] ;Retrieve Command type. (1 => 11)

```

Strategy and Software Interrupt routines.

```

164
165      007E 3C 0C          CMP     AL,12          ;CHECK IN
166      0080 76 02          JBE     CMDDK         ;RANGE, BOUND
167      0082 80 0D          MOV     AL,13         ;IT.
168      0084
169      0084 32 E4          CMDDK: XOR     AH,AH
170      0086 D1 E0          SHL     AX,1
171      0088 05 00A9 R      ADD     AX,OFFSET DSK_TBL
172      008B 8B F0          MOV     SI,AX
173      008D 97             XCHG   AX,DI         ; get unit and media back
174      008E C4 7F 0E       LES     DI,[BX.TRANS] ;DI = transfer addr
175
176      0091 0E             PUSH   CS             ;ES=segment
177      0092 1F             POP    DS
178      0093 FF 14          CALL   WORD PTR [SI]
179      0095 2E: C5 1E 0000 E ;BX,CS:[PTRSAVE]
180      009A 81 4F 03 0100  DR     WORD PTR [BX.STATUS],100H ; set done flag
181
182      009F 07             POP    ES
183      00A0 1F             POP    DS
184      00A1 5D             POP    BP
185      00A2 5F             POP    DI
186      00A3 5E             POP    SI
187      00A4 5A             POP    DX
188      00A5 59             POP    CX
189      00A6 5B             POP    BX
190      00A7 58             POP    AX
191      00A8 CB             RET
192
193      00A9          DISPATCH ENDP

```

Strategy and Software Interrupt routines.

```

194
195      00A9          PAGE
196      00A9 0000 E      DSK_TBL: DW     DSK_INIT      ;0 - Initialize Driver.
197      00AB 000B R     DW     MEDIA_CHK      ;1 - Return current media code.
198      00AD 00E5 R     DW     GET_BPB        ;2 - Get Bios Parameter Block.
199      00AF 0000 E     DW     HIIOCTL        ;3 - Hard disk IOCTL
200      00B1 00FB R     DW     DSK_READ       ;4 - Block read.
201      00B3 00D0 R     DW     BUSY           ;5 - [Not used, return busy flag]
202      00B5 00CF R     DW     RETURN         ;6 - Return status. (Not used)
203      00B7 00CF R     DW     RETURN         ;7 - Flush input buffer. (Not used.)
204      00B9 010B R     DW     DSK_WRT        ;8 - Block write.
205      00BB 0103 R     DW     DSK_WRTV       ;9 - Block write with verify.
206      00BD 00CF R     DW     RETURN         ;10 - Return output status.
207      00BF 00CF R     DW     RETURN         ;11 - Flush output buffer. (Not used.)
208      00C1 0000 E     DW     HIIOCTL        ;12 - Hard disk IOCTL
209      00C3 00C5 R     DW     CMDERR         ;13 - Error
210
211          SUBTTL Common error and exit points.

```

Common error and exit points.

```

212          PAGE
213          : Common error processing routine.
214          : AL contains actual error code.
215
216          : Error # 0 = Write Protect violation.
217          : 1 = Unkown unit.
218          : 2 = Drive not ready.
219          : 3 = Unknown command in I/O packet.
220          : 4 = CRC error.
221          : 5 = Bad drive request structure length.
222          : 6 = Seek error.
223          : 7 = Unknown media discovered.
224          : 8 = Sector not found.
225          : 9 = Printer out of paper.
226          : 10 = Write fault.
227          : 11 = Read fault.
228          : 12 = General failure.
229          : command error
230
231          : CMDERR:
232          : LDS     BX,CS:[PTRSAVE]
233          : OR      WORD PTR [BX.STATUS],8003H
234          : RETURN: RET
235
236
237          : return busy
238
239          : BUSY:
240          : LDS     BX,CS:[PTRSAVE]
241          : OR      WORD PTR [BX.STATUS],200H
242          : RET
243
244          : SUBTTL Media check routine

```

Media check routine

```

245          PAGE
246
247          : Media check routine.
248          : On entry:
249          :   AL = memory driver unit number.
250          :   AH = media byte
251          : On exit:
252
253          : [MEDIA FLAG] = -1 (FF hex) if disk is changed.
254          : [MEDIA FLAG] = 0 if don't know.
255          : [MEDIA FLAG] = 1 if not changed.
256
257
258          : MEDIA_CHK:
259          : LDS     BX,CS:[PTRSAVE]
260          : MOV     BYTE PTR [BX.TRANS],1
261          : RET
262
263          : SUBTTL Build and return Bios Parameter Block for a diskette.

```


Partition Table

```

342                                     PAGE
343                                     ;*****
344                                     ;
345                                     ;
346                                     ;
347                                     ;
348                                     ;
349                                     ;
350                                     ;
351                                     ;
352                                     ;
353                                     ;
354                                     ;
355                                     ;
356                                     ;
357                                     ;
358                                     ;
359                                     ;
360                                     ;
361                                     ;
362                                     ;
363                                     ;
364                                     ;
365                                     ;
366                                     ;
367                                     ;
368                                     ;
369                                     ;
370                                     ;
371                                     ;
372                                     ;
373                                     ;
374                                     ;

```

PARTITION

This is the logical drive partitions for this OS.
If any one of the drive is not present, the first track #
should contain a 0. (since track 0 will not be used for any OS)
Note: this table will have more information about each partition.
So, PART_SIZE will change!!!

```

357                                     ;*****
358                                     ;
359                                     ;
360                                     ;
361                                     ;
362                                     ;
363                                     ;
364                                     ;
365                                     ;
366                                     ;
367                                     ;
368                                     ;
369                                     ;
370                                     ;
371                                     ;
372                                     ;
373                                     ;
374                                     ;

```

357	= 0004	MNPARTS	EQU	4	; # of max. partitions in this system
358	= 0006	PART_SIZE	EQU	6	; partition info size
360	013F	PARTITION	LABEL	WORD	
362	013F 0000	DW	0		; first track #
363	0141 0000	DW	0		; last track #
364	0143 0000	DW	0		; reserved
366	0145 0000 0000 0000	DW	0,0,0		
367	0148 0000 0000 0000	DW	0,0,0		
368	0151 0000 0000 0000	DW	0,0,0		
371	0157 01 08 0F 06 0D 04	RDXLT	DB	1,8,15,6,13,4,11,2	
372	0B 02				
373	015F 09 10 07 0E 05 0C	DB		9,16,7,14,5,12,3,10	
374	03 0A				

Partition Table

```

375                                     PAGE
376                                     ;*****
377                                     ;
378                                     ;
379                                     ;
380                                     ;
381                                     ;
382                                     ;
383                                     ;
384                                     ;
385                                     ;
386                                     ;
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423                                     ;
424                                     ;
425                                     ;
426                                     ;
427                                     ;
428                                     ;
429                                     ;

```

SETPAR - set up disk interface parameters

```

381                                     ;
382                                     ;
383                                     ;
384                                     ;
385                                     ;
386                                     ;
387                                     ;
388                                     ;
389                                     ;
390                                     ;
391                                     ;
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419                                     ;
420                                     ;
421                                     ;
422                                     ;
423                                     ;
424                                     ;
425                                     ;
426                                     ;
427                                     ;
428                                     ;
429                                     ;

```

391	0187	MOV	BYTE PTR XLT_F,1	; assume using translate table
392	018C 8B F2	MOV	SI,DX	; save sector #
393	018E E8 01A7 R	CALL	GETFTN	; get partition first track #
395	0171 8B C6	MOV	AX,SI	; get sector #
396	0173 81 E8 000F	AND	SI,0FH	; form logical sector #
397	0177 8A 9C 0157 R	MOV	BL,BYTE PTR RDXLT[SI]	; get sector # from translate table
399	017B D1 E8	SHR	AX,1	; shift to track offset
400	017D D1 E8	SHR	AX,1	
401	017F D1 E8	SHR	AX,1	
402	0181 D1 E8	SHR	AX,1	
403	0183 3D 0002	CMP	AX,2	; check within first 2 track
404	0186 7D 09	JGE	SETPAR1	
405	0188 8B DE	MOV	BX,SI	; no skew on first 2 track
406	018A FE C3	INC	BL	; sector # is base 1
407	018C C6 06 0000 E 00	MOV	BYTE PTR XLT_F,0	; don't use translate table
408	0191	SETPAR1:		
409	0191 03 D0	ADD	DX,AX	; add partition offset
410	0193 89 16 0000 E	MOV	TEMP_TRK,DX	; save track # in case error
411	0197 88 1E 0000 E	MOV	TEMP_SEC,BL	; save sector #
412		JMP	CLTPN	

CLTPN - Convert Logical Track # to Physical surface/cylinder #

```

417                                     ;
418                                     ;
419                                     ;
420                                     ;
421                                     ;
422                                     ;
423                                     ;
424                                     ;
425                                     ;
426                                     ;
427                                     ;
428                                     ;
429                                     ;

```

427	019B	MOV	BH,DL	; get low track byte
428	0198 8A FA	AND	BH,03H	; keep surface only
429	019D 80 E7 03	SHR	DX,1	; get rid of surface bits
429	01A0 D1 EA			

Partition Table

```
430      01A2 D1 EA      SHR   DX,1
431      01A4 C3        RET
432
```

Partition Table

```
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449      01A5
450      01A5 2C 04
451      01A7
452      01A7 33 D2
453      01A9 3C 04
454      01AB 73 05
455      01AD E8 01B5 R
456      01B0 8B 17
457      01B2
458      01B2 23 D2
459      01B4 C3
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473      01B5
474      01B5 B3 06
475      01B7 F8 E3
476      01B9 05 013F R
477      01BC 8B D8
478      01BE C3
479
480
481      01BF
482
```

```

PAGE
*****
GETFTN - GET partition First Track Number
ENTRY:
GETFTN: AL = hard disk partition # (from 0 to MNPARTS-1)
GETFTNO: AL = MS-DOS disk drive offset
EXIT: DX = start track # for this partition
      Z flag is not set if the partition is not exist
      (start track # = 0), or wrong drive #
      BX = partition entry start addr
USES: AX, BX
*****
GETFTNO:
SUB     AL,HDISK      ; set to Wini offset
GETFTN:
XOR     DX,DX         ; assume wrong drive #
CMP     AL,MNPARTS    ; within limit
JNB     GETFTN1
CALL   GETPEA         ; get partition start addr
MOV     DX,[BX]       ; get start track #
GETFTN1:
AND     DX,DX         ; set Z flag
RET
*****
GETPEA - GET Partition Entry Addr
ENTRY: AL = hard disk partition # (from 0 to MNPARTS-1)
EXIT: AX = BX = partition entry start addr
USES: AX, BX
*****
GETPEA:
MOV     BL,PART_SIZE  ; get partition size
MUL     BL            ; set to partition entry offset
ADD     AX,OFFSET PARTITION ; add start addr
MOV     BX,AX         ; be nice to BX
RET
CODE   ENDS
END
```


Structures and records:

Name	Width Shift	# fields Width	Mask	Initial
DBP	0013	0008		
SECSZ	0000			
ALLOC	0002			
RESSEC	0003			
FATS	0005			
MAXDIR	0006			
SECTORS	0008			
MEDIAID	000A			
FATSEC	000B			
SECTRK	000D			
HEADS	000F			
HIDDEN	0011			
IODAT	0016	0009		
CMDLEN	0000			
UNIT	0001			
CMD	0002			
STATUS	0003			
MEDIA	000D			
TRANS	000E			
COUNT	0012			
START	0014			

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	018F	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ABRTC	Number	0004	
AST_OFF	Number	0026	
ATRETRY	Number	0000	
BADBD	Number	0080	
BAT_OFF	Number	0012	
BID_AST	Number	0005	
BID_BAT	Number	0002	
BID_BOT	Number	0008	
BID_DPD	Number	0003	
BID_HOM	Number	0001	
BID_QSN	Number	0004	
BID_PAS	Number	0006	
BID_PBT	Number	0007	
BID_UKN	Number	0000	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT15	Number	8000	
BIT2	Number	0004	

BIT3	Number	0008		
BIT4	Number	0010		
BIT5	Number	0020		
BIT6	Number	0040		
BIT7	Number	0080		
BK_EC_OFF	Number	0008		
BK_LBN_OFF	Number	0003		
BK_MEC_OFF	Number	0006		
BOOT_OFF	Number	0021		
BUSY	L NEAR	00D0	CODE	
CBSY	Number	0080		
CBSY2	Number	0001		
CLRIL	Number	0004		
CLRSPL	Number	0008		
CLTPN	L NEAR	0198	CODE	
CMDERR	L NEAR	00C5	CODE	
CMDIP	Number	0002		
CMDDK	L NEAR	0084	CODE	
COMM	L NEAR	0111	CODE	
COMM1	L NEAR	013E	CODE	
COMM2	L NEAR	0138	CODE	
CPM6680	Number	0001		
CR	Number	000D		
CR CER	Number	0040		
CTRL_Q	Number	0011		
CTRL_S	Number	0013		
CTRL_Z	Number	001A		
CYLDH	Number	0065		
CYLDL	Number	0064		
DAMNF	Number	0001		
DATA	Number	0060		
DATARQ	Number	0008		
DISKDF	Number	0005		
DISPATCH	F PROC	0054	CODE	Length =0055
DPDE_FLAG	Number	0000		
DPDE_FTN	Number	000C		
DPDE_INIT	Number	00F0		
DPDE_LTN	Number	000E		
DPDE_LU	Number	0001		
DPDE_OFF	Number	0020		
DPDE_OST	Number	0008		
DPDE_PN	Number	0002		
DPDE_PDN	Number	000A		
DPD_OFF	Number	0017		
DPD_START_OFF	Number	0020		
DRDY	Number	0040		
DRDY2	Number	0040		
DRIVE0	Number	0000		
DRIVE1	Number	0008		
DRIVE2	Number	0010		
DRIVE3	Number	0018		
DRIVEDF	Number	0003		
DRIVEM	Number	0018		
DRYSEL	Number	0001		
DSK_INIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External

DSK_INT	L NEAR	0054	CODE	Global
DSK_READ	L NEAR	00FB	CODE	
DSK_TBL	L NEAR	00A8	CODE	
DSK_WRT	L NEAR	0108	CODE	
DSK_WRTV	L NEAR	0103	CODE	
DSTAT0	Number	0068		
DSTAT1	Number	0069		
DWRTF	Number	0020		
DWRTF2	Number	0020		
ERRF	Number	0001		
ERRDR	Number	0061		
FALSE	Number	0000		
FMTTRK	Number	0050		
GETFTN	L NEAR	01A7	CODE	Global
GETFTNO	L NEAR	01A5	CODE	Global
GETFTN1	L NEAR	01B2	CODE	
GETPEA	L NEAR	01B5	CODE	Global
GET_BPB	L NEAR	00E5	CODE	
HDIR	Number	0008		
HDISK	Number	0004		
HDSK0	L 0013	0000	CODE	Global
HDSK1	L 0013	0013	CODE	
HDSK2	L 0013	0026	CODE	
HDSK3	L 0013	0039	CODE	
HEAD0	Number	0000		
HEAD02	Number	0000		
HEAD1	Number	0001		
HEAD12	Number	0002		
HEAD2	Number	0002		
HEAD22	Number	0004		
HEAD3	Number	0003		
HEAD32	Number	0006		
HEADM	Number	0007		
HEADM2	Number	000E		
HFORMAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HINIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HIOCTL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HIVEC_A	Number	0114		
HIVEC_B	Number	0294		
HMCHK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HREAD	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HVDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HWRITE	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HWRITEV	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
IDBIT	Number	00E0		
IDBITV	Number	00A0		
IDNF	Number	0010		
INI_TAB	L WORD	004C	CODE	Global
INTHDL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
LF	Number	000A		
LINDEX	Number	0002		
LSTEPP	Number	0004		
MEDIA_CHK	L NEAR	00DB	CODE	
MNPARTS	Number	0004		Global
MSCTF	Number	0004		

MSDOS	Number	0002		
NCYLD_OFF	Number	0040		
NDRV	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
NDINT	L NEAR	0069	CODE	
NT_AST_OFF	Number	002D		
NUMHEAD	Number	0004		
OSN_OFF	Number	001C		
PARTITION	L WORD	013F	CODE	Global
PART_FTN	Number	0000		
PART_LTN	Number	0002		
PART_PAS	Number	0004		
PART_SIZE	Number	0006		Global
PASE_OFF	Number	0005		
PAS_ASN	Number	0004		
PAS_ATN	Number	0003		
PAS_BSN	Number	0002		
PAS_BTN	Number	0000		
PRE_READ	Alias	FALSE		
PTRSAVE	V DWORD	0000	CODE	External
RDBASE	Number	0060		
RDCMD	Number	0067		
RDCMD2	Number	0068		
RDINTF	Number	0008		
RDREAD	Number	0020		
RDSSTAT	Number	0067		
RDWRITE	Number	0030		
RDXLTL	L BYTE	0157	CODE	Global
RESTOR	Number	0010		
RETURN	L NEAR	00CF	CODE	
SBUF	Number	0001		
SCANID	Number	0040		
SCTEXT	Number	0080		
SDH	Number	0086		
SECPTRK	Number	0010		
SECSIZE	Number	0200		
SECTC	Number	0082		
SECTN	Number	0083		
SECTS2	Number	0080		
SEEK	Number	0070		
SEEKC	Number	0010		
SEEKC2	Number	0010		
SERR	Number	000F		
SETPAR	L NEAR	0167	CODE	
SETPAR1	L NEAR	0191	CODE	
SINIT	Number	0002		
SSCTF	Number	0000		
SSZ128	Number	0060		
SSZ1K	Number	0040		
SSZ256	Number	0000		
SSZ512	Number	0020		
STEPRO	Number	0000		
STEPR1	Number	0001		
STEPR2	Number	0002		
STEPR3	Number	0003		
STEPR4	Number	0004		

STEPR5	Number	0005		
STEPR6	Number	0006		
STEPR7	Number	0007		
STEPR8	Number	0008		
STEPR9	Number	0009		
STEPRA	Number	000A		
STEPRB	Number	000B		
STEPRC	Number	000C		
STEPRD	Number	000D		
STEPRE	Number	000E		
STEPRF	Number	000F		
STEPR_OFF	Number	004C		
ST_AST_OFF	Number	002B		
TEMP_SEC	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
TEMP_TRK	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
TRK02	Number	0080		
TRK0E	Number	0002		
TRUE	Number	- 0001		
UP_BAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
WGATE	Number	0010		
WINI_OFFSET	Number	0094		
WINI_SEG	Number	0096		
WPC_OFF	Number	004A		
WPRCMP	Number	0061		
WPRSNT	Number	0001		
WTVERR	Number	000D		
XBB_B0	Number	0008		
XBB_B5	Number	000A		
XBB_CN	Number	0004		
XBB_DISK	Number	0000		
XBB_DSN	Number	0003		
XBB_ERRC	Number	000C		
XBB_LDN	Number	0001		
XBB_SC	Number	0006		
XBB_SN	Number	0002		
XCPRSNT	Number	0002		
XLT_F	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

Hard Disk driver

Symbol Cross Reference

(# is definition)

Cref-1

ABRTC	29#				
ALLOC	38#				
AST_OFF	29#				
ATRETRY	29#				
BADBD	29#				
BAT_OFF	29#				
BID_AST	29#				
BID_BAT	29#				
BID_BOT	29#				
BID_DPD	29#				
BID_HDM	29#				
BID_DSN	29#				
BID_PAS	29#				
BID_PBT	29#				
BID_UKN	29#				
BIT0	29#				
BIT1	29#				
BIT15	29#				
BIT2	29#				
BIT3	29#				
BIT4	29#				
BIT5	29#				
BIT6	29#				
BIT7	29#				
BK_EC_OFF	29#				
BK_LBN_OFF	29#				
BK_MEC_OFF	29#				
BOOT_OFF	29#				
BUSY	201	239#			
CBSY	29#				
CBSY2	29#				
CGROUP	13	15	15	15	15
CLRIL	29#				
CLRSPL	29#				
CLTPN	426#				
CMD	115#	153	163		
CMDERR	209	231#			
CMDIP	29#				
CMDLEN	113#				
CMDDK	166	168#			
CODE	13	14#	14	481	
COMM	307	312	318#		
COMM1	319	321	338#		
COMM2	326	329	332	334#	
COUNT	123#	160	283	284	323
CPM8680	29#				
CR	29#				
CRCER	29#	328			
CTRL_0	29#				
CTRL_S	29#				
CTRL_Z	29#				
CYLDH	29#				
CYLDL	29#				
DAMNF	29#				

Hard Disk driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
DATA		29#	
DATAR0		29#	
DBP		33#	52
DISKDF		29#	
DISPATCH		140#	193
DPDE_FLAG		29#	
DPDE_FTN		29#	
DPDE_INIT		29#	
DPDE_LTN		29#	
DPDE_LU		29#	
DPDE_OFF		29#	
DPDE_OST		29#	
DPDE_PN		29#	
DPDE_PON		29#	
DPD_OFF		29#	
DPD_START_OFF		29#	
DRDY		29#	
DRDY2		29#	
DRIVE0		29#	
DRIVE1		29#	
DRIVE2		29#	
DRIVE3		29#	
DRIVEDF		29#	325
DRIVEM		29#	
DRVSEL		29#	
DSK_INIT		19#	196
DSK_INT		27	142#
DSK_READ		200	304#
DSK_TBL		171	195#
DSK_WRT		204	314#
DSK_WRTV		205	309#
DSTAT0		29#	
DSTAT1		29#	
DWRTF		29#	
DWRTF2		29#	
ERRF		29#	
ERROR		29#	
FALSE		29#	29
FATS		40#	
FATSEC		44#	
FMTRK		29#	
GETFTN		25	393 451#
GETFTNO		25	448#
GETFTN1		454	457#
GETPEA		25	455 473#
GET_BPB		198	276#
HDIR		29#	
HDISK		29#	450
HDSKO		27	54# 103
HDSK1		66#	104
HDSK2		78#	105
HDSK3		90#	106
HEADO		29#	

Hard Disk driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-3
HEADO2		29#	
HEAD1		29#	
HEAD12		29#	
HEAD2		29#	
HEAD22		29#	
HEAD3		29#	
HEAD32		29#	
HEADM		29#	
HEADM2		29#	
HEADS		49#	
HFORMAT		18#	
HIDDEN		50#	
HINIT		18#	
HIDCTL		21#	199 208
HIVEC_A		29#	
HIVEC_B		29#	
HMCHK		18#	
HREAD		17#	306
HVDISK		19#	
HWRITE		17#	316
HWRITEV		17#	311
IDBIT		29#	
IDBITV		29#	
IDNF		29#	331
INI_TAB		24	103# 280
INTHDL		19#	
IODAT		112#	125
LF		29#	
LINDEX		29#	
LSTEPP		29#	
MAXDIR		41#	
MEDIA		121#	159
MEDIAID		43#	
MEDIA_CHK		197	258#
MNPARTS		26	357# 453
MSCTF		29#	
MSDOS		29#	
NCVLD_OFF		29#	
NDRV		20#	
NOINT		154	156#
NT_AST_OFF		29#	
NUMHEAD		29#	
OSN_OFF		29#	
PARTITION		26	360# 476
PART_FTN		29#	
PART_LTN		29#	
PART_PAS		29#	
PART_SIZE		26	358# 474
PASE_OFF		29#	
PAS_ASN		29#	
PAS_ATN		29#	


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PAGE 80,132
TITLE Hard Disk I/O Control Functions
NAME HIOCTL

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
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Hard Disk I/O Control Functions
08/30/83

CGROUP GROUP CODE
CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP

EXTRN HREAD:NEAR, HWRITE:NEAR, HWRITEV:NEAR
EXTRN HFORMAT:NEAR, HINIT:NEAR, HMCNK:NEAR
EXTRN HYDISK:NEAR, INTDOL:NEAR, DSK_INIT:NEAR
EXTRN XLT_F:BYTE, RDXLT:BYTE
EXTRN GETFTN:NEAR, GETFTNO:NEAR, GETPEA:NEAR, CLTPN:NEAR
EXTRN PARTITION:WORD

PUBLIC HIOCTL

.LIST

SUBTTL Hard disk I/O Control functions

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30
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Hard disk I/O Control functions

PAGE

HIOCTL - Hard disk I/O Control functions

0000
HIOCTL:
XB_DISK: ; CP/M label
CALL GET_REG ; get all information
CMP AH,OFFH ; check logical or physical operation
JNZ XBDSK1

physical disk operation
CMP BH,40H ; check floppy or Winnie
JL XB_FLOPPY ; it's floppy
JMP W_DISK ; it's Wini

logical disk operation
XBDSK1: CMP AH,HDISK ; check floppy or Winnie
JL XB_FLOPPY
JMP W_DISK ; disk is Winnie

hard disk driver will not do the hard work for floppy

0018
0018 B8 0005
001B C3
XB_FLOPPY:
MOV AX,DISKDF ; set error flag to disk deffective
RET

Hard disk I/O Control functions

```

80          PAGE
81          *****
82          W_DISK - Wini XBIOS functions
83          ENTRY:
84              AL = disk function
85              AH = MS-DOS logical disk drive #
86              BH = OFFH if physical operation
87              BL = sector #
88              BH = high 4 nibbles = drive #
89              low 4 nibbles = side or surface #
90              DX = track # if logical, cylinder # if physical
91              CX = sector count
92              DI = buffer offset
93              ES = buffer segment
94          EXIT:  AX = error code defined in Wini disk driver spec
95          *****
96
97          W_DISK:
98          MOV     BYTE PTR XLT_F,0      ; assume physical operation
99          CMP     AH,OFFH              ; check physical or logical
100         JZ      WDISK2              ; it's physical
101
102         ;      logical disk operation
103
104         0026 50          PUSH     AX      ; save function #
105         0027 53          PUSH     BX      ; save sector #
106         0028 88 F2      MOV     SI,DX  ; save logical track #
107         002A 83 FE 02   CMP     SI,2  ; check if first 2 tracks?
108         002D 72 05     JB      WDISK1 ;
109         002F C6 06 0000 E 01  MOV     BYTE PTR XLT_F,1 ; set logical flag
110
111         WDISK1:
112         MOV     AL,AH      ; get MS-DOS drive #
113         CALL    GETFTNO   ; get partition first track #
114         POP     BX        ; restore sector #
115         JZ      WDISK10   ; error if drive not exist
116         ADD     DX,SI     ; add start track #
117         TEST    XLT_F,OFFH ; IF WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO SKEW,
118         JZ      WDISK3    ; DONT
119         CALL    DD_XLT    ; XLT the first sector #
120
121         WDISK3:
122         CALL    DD_PASX   ; check if bad sector
123         ;      CALL     CLTPN ; convert logical track to physical
124
125         PDP     AX        ; restore function #
126
127         ;      physical disk operation
128
129         WDISK2:
130         AND     BH,OFFH   ; physical only drive 0 exist
131         CBW
132         SHL     AX,1      ; word offset
133         MOV     SI,AX

```

Hard disk I/O Control functions

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115         0054 FF 94 006D R  CALL    WORD PTR W_DISKF[SI] ; do it
116         0058 C5 3E 0095 R  LDS     DI,TEMP_PTR ; get pointer back
117         005C 89 45 0C      MOV     WORD PTR [DI.XBB_ERRC],AX ; set error code
118         005F C3          RET
119
120         WDISK10:
121         POP     AX        ; logical drive not exist
122         MOV     AX,DISKDF ; set error flag to disk deffective
123         RET
124
125         ;      DD_XLT - do translate for the first sector number
126         ;
127         ENTRY:  BL = logical sector number **base 1
128         EXIT:   BL = sector number after skewing
129         USE:    BX
130
131         DD_XLT:
132         XOR     BH,BH     ; clear high byte
133         DEC     BX        ; make it base 0
134         MOV     BL,BYTE PTR RDXLT[BX] ; set logical sector #
135         RET
136
137
138         W_DISKF DW     HREAD
139                DW     HWRITE
140                DW     HWRITEV
141                DW     HFORMAT
142                DW     HMCHK
143                DW     HVDISK

```

Hard disk I/O Control functions

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PAGE
*****
GET_REG - get all block information into registers
ENTRY: ES:DI = block pointer
EXIT: AL = disk function
      AH = MS-DOS logical disk drive #
      = OFFH if physical operation
      BL = sector #
      BH = high 4 nibbles = physical drive #
      low 4 nibbles = side or surface #
      DX = track or cylinder #
      CX = sector count
      DI = buffer offset
      ES = buffer segment
*****
GET_REG:
MOV     WORD PTR [TEMP_PTR],DI      ; save pointer
MOV     WORD PTR [TEMP_PTR+2],ES
MOV     AX,ES:XBB_DISKF[DI]        ; get logical disk # and disk function
MOV     BX,ES:XBB_SN[DI]           ; get drive/surface # and sector #
MOV     DX,ES:XBB_CN[DI]          ; get track (cylinder) #
MOV     CX,ES:XBB_SC[DI]          ; get sector count
LES     DI,ES:DWORD PTR XBB_BO[DI] ; get buffer offset
RET
TEMP_PTR DD 0
CODE ENDS
END

```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0099	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ABRTC	Number	0004	
AST_OFF	Number	0026	
ATRETRY	Number	0000	
BADBD	Number	0080	
BAT_OFF	Number	0012	
BID_AST	Number	0005	
BID_BAT	Number	0002	
BID_BOT	Number	0008	
BID_DPD	Number	0003	
BID_HOM	Number	0001	
BID_OSN	Number	0004	
BID_PAS	Number	0006	
BID_PBT	Number	0007	
BID_UKN	Number	0000	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT15	Number	8000	
BIT2	Number	0004	
BIT3	Number	0008	
BIT4	Number	0010	
BIT5	Number	0020	
BIT6	Number	0040	
BIT7	Number	0080	
BK_EC_OFF	Number	0008	
BK_LBN_OFF	Number	0003	
BK_MEC_OFF	Number	0006	
BODT_OFF	Number	0021	
CBSY	Number	0080	
CBSY2	Number	0001	
CLRIL	Number	0004	
CLRSPL	Number	0008	
CLTPN	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
CMDIP	Number	0002	
CPM860	Number	0001	
CR	Number	000D	
CR CER	Number	0040	
CTRL_0	Number	0011	
CTRL_5	Number	0013	
CTRL_Z	Number	001A	
CYLDH	Number	0065	
CYLDL	Number	0064	
DAMNF	Number	0001	
DATA	Number	0060	
DATAR0	Number	0008	

DISKDF	Number	0005		
DO_XLT	L NEAR	0065	CODE	
DPDE_FLAG	Number	0000		
DPDE_FTN	Number	000C		
DPDE_INIT	Number	00F0		
DPDE_LTN	Number	000E		
DPDE_LU	Number	0001		
DPDE_OFF	Number	0020		
DPDE_OST	Number	000B		
DPDE_PN	Number	0002		
DPDE_PDN	Number	000A		
DPD_OFF	Number	0017		
DPD_START_OFF	Number	0020		
DRDY	Number	0040		
DRDY2	Number	0040		
DRIVE0	Number	0000		
DRIVE1	Number	0008		
DRIVE2	Number	0010		
DRIVE3	Number	0018		
DRIVEDF	Number	0003		
DRIVEM	Number	0018		
DRYSEL	Number	0001		
DSK_INIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
DSTAT0	Number	0068		
DSTAT1	Number	0068		
DWRTF	Number	0020		
DWRTF2	Number	0020		
ERRF	Number	0001		
ERROR	Number	0061		
FALSE	Number	0000		
FMTRK	Number	0050		
GETFTN	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
GETFTNO	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
GETPEA	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
GET_REG	L NEAR	0078	CODE	
HDIR	Number	0008		
HDISK	Number	0004		
HEAD0	Number	0000		
HEAD02	Number	0000		
HEAD1	Number	0001		
HEAD12	Number	0002		
HEAD2	Number	0002		
HEAD22	Number	0004		
HEAD3	Number	0003		
HEAD32	Number	0006		
HEADM	Number	0007		
HEADM2	Number	000E		
HFORMAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HINIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HIDCTL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	Global
HIVEC_A	Number	0114		
HIVEC_B	Number	0294		
HMCHK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HREAD	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HVDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External

HWRITE	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HWRITEV	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
IDBIT	Number	00E0		
IDBITV	Number	00A0		
IDNF	Number	0010		
INTHDL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
LF	Number	000A		
LINDEX	Number	0002		
LSTAPP	Number	0004		
MSCTF	Number	0004		
MSDOS	Number	0002		
NCYLD_OFF	Number	0040		
NT_AST_OFF	Number	002D		
NUMHEAD	Number	0004		
OSN_OFF	Number	001C		
PARTITION	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
PART_FTN	Number	0000		
PART_LTN	Number	0002		
PART_PAS	Number	0004		
PASE_OFF	Number	0005		
PAS_ASN	Number	0004		
PAS_ATN	Number	0003		
PAS_BSN	Number	0002		
PAS_BTN	Number	0000		
PRE_READ	Alias	FALSE		
RDBASE	Number	0050		
RDCMD	Number	00E7		
RDCMD2	Number	00E8		
RDINTF	Number	0008		
RDREAD	Number	0020		
RDSTAT	Number	0067		
RDWRITE	Number	0030		
RDXLT	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
RESTOR	Number	0010		
SBUFR	Number	0001		
SCANID	Number	0040		
SCTEXT	Number	0080		
SDH	Number	0066		
SECPTRK	Number	0010		
SECSIZE	Number	0200		
SECTC	Number	0062		
SECTN	Number	0063		
SECTSZ	Number	0060		
SEEK	Number	0070		
SEEKC	Number	0010		
SEEKC2	Number	0010		
SERR	Number	000F		
SINIT	Number	0002		
SSCTF	Number	0000		
SSZ128	Number	0060		
SSZ1K	Number	0040		
SSZ256	Number	0000		
SSZ512	Number	0020		
STEPRO	Number	0000		
STEPRI	Number	0001		

STEPR2	Number	0002		
STEPR3	Number	0003		
STEPR4	Number	0004		
STEPR5	Number	0005		
STEPR6	Number	0006		
STEPR7	Number	0007		
STEPR8	Number	0008		
STEPR9	Number	0009		
STEPRA	Number	000A		
STEPRB	Number	000B		
STEPRC	Number	000C		
STEPRD	Number	000D		
STEPRE	Number	000E		
STEPRF	Number	000F		
STEPR_OFF	Number	004C		
ST_AST_OFF	Number	002B		
TEMP_PTR	L DWORD	0085	CODE	
TRK02	Number	0080		
TRK0E	Number	0002		
TRUE	Number	- 0001		
WDISK1	L NEAR	0034	CODE	
WDISK10	L NEAR	0080	CODE	
WDISK2	L NEAR	004C	CODE	
WDISK3	L NEAR	0048	CODE	
WGATE	Number	0010		
WINI_OFFSET	Number	0084		
WINI_SEG	Number	0086		
WPC_OFF	Number	004A		
WPRCMP	Number	0061		
WPRSNT	Number	0001		
WTVERR	Number	000D		
W_DISK	L NEAR	001C	CODE	
W_DISKF	L WORD	006D	CODE	
XBB_B0	Number	0008		
XBB_B5	Number	000A		
XBB_CN	Number	0004		
XBB_DISKF	Number	0000		
XBB_DSN	Number	0003		
XBB_ERRC	Number	000C		
XBB_LDN	Number	0001		
XBB_SC	Number	0006		
XBB_SN	Number	0002		
XBDSK1	L NEAR	0010	CODE	
XB_FLOPPY	L NEAR	0018	CODE	
XCPRSNT	Number	0002		
XLT_F	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

Hard Disk I/O Control Functions

Symbol Cross Reference

(# is definition)

Cref-1

ABRTC	26#				
AST_OFF	26#				
ATRETRY	26#				
BADBD	26#				
BAT_OFF	26#				
BID_AST	26#				
BID_BAT	26#				
BID_BOT	26#				
BID_DPD	26#				
BID_HOM	26#				
BID_DSN	26#				
BID_PAS	26#				
BID_PBT	26#				
BID_UKN	26#				
BID_0	26#				
BIT1	26#				
BIT15	26#				
BIT2	26#				
BIT3	26#				
BIT4	26#				
BIT5	26#				
BIT6	26#				
BIT7	26#				
BK_EC_OFF	26#				
BK_LBN_OFF	26#				
BK_MEC_OFF	26#				
BOOT_OFF	26#				
CBSY	26#				
CBSY2	26#				
CGROUP	13	15	15	15	15
CLRIL	26#				
CLRSPL	26#				
CLTPN	21#	104			
CM DIP	26#				
CODE	13	14#	14	176	
CPM8880	26#				
CR	26#				
CR CER	26#				
CTRL_0	26#				
CTRL_S	26#				
CTRL_Z	26#				
CYLDH	26#				
CYLDL	26#				
DAMNF	26#				
DATA	26#				
DATAR0	26#				
DISKDF	26#	58	122		
DO_XLT	101	131#			
DPDE_FLAG	26#				
DPDE_FTN	26#				
DPDE_INIT	26#				
DPDE_LTN	26#				
DPDE_LU	26#				
DPDE_OFF	26#				

Hard Disk I/O Control Functions

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
DPDE_DST	26#	
DPDE_PN	26#	
DPDE_PQN	26#	
DPD_OFF	26#	
DPD_START_OFF	26#	
DRDY	26#	
DRDY2	26#	
DRIVE0	26#	
DRIVE1	26#	
DRIVE2	26#	
DRIVE3	26#	
DRIVEDF	26#	
DRIVEM	26#	
DRVSEL	26#	
DSK_INIT	19#	
DSTATO	26#	
DSTAT1	26#	
DWRTP	26#	
DWRTP2	26#	
ERRF	26#	
ERROR	26#	
FALSE	26#	26
FMTTRK	26#	
GETFTN	21#	
GETFTNO	21#	95
GETPEA	21#	
GET_REG	39	163#
HDIR	26#	
HDISK	26#	51
HEADO	26#	
HEADO2	26#	
HEAD1	26#	
HEAD12	26#	
HEAD2	26#	
HEAD22	26#	
HEAD3	26#	
HEAD32	26#	
HEADM	26#	
HEADM2	26#	
HFORMAT	18#	141
HINIT	18#	
HIOCTL	24	37#
HIVEC_A	26#	
HIVEC_B	26#	
HMCHK	18#	142
HREAD	17#	138
HVDISK	19#	143
HWRITE	17#	139
HWRITEV	17#	140
IDBIT	26#	
IDBITV	26#	
IDNF	26#	

Hard Disk I/O Control Functions

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-3
INTHDL	19#	
LF	26#	
LINDEX	26#	
LSTEPP	26#	
MSCTF	26#	
MSDOS	26#	
NCYLD_OFF	26#	
NT_AST_OFF	26#	
NUMHEAD	26#	
OSN_OFF	26#	
PARTITION	22#	
PART_FTN	26#	
PART_LTN	26#	
PART_PAS	26#	
PASE_OFF	26#	
PAS_ASN	26#	
PAS_ATN	26#	
PAS_BSN	26#	
PAS_BTN	26#	
PRE_READ	26#	
RDBASE	26#	26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
RDCMD	26#	
RDCMD2	26#	
RDINTF	26#	
RDREAD	26#	
RDSTAT	26#	
RDWRITE	26#	
RDHLT	20#	134
RESTOR	26#	
SBUFR	26#	
SCANID	26#	
SCTEXT	26#	
SDH	26#	
SECPTRK	26#	
SECSIZE	26#	
SECTC	26#	
SECTN	26#	
SECTS2	26#	
SEEK	26#	
SEEKC	26#	
SEEKC2	26#	
SERR	26#	
SINIT	26#	
SSCTF	26#	
SSZ128	26#	
SSZ1K	26#	
SSZ256	26#	
SSZ512	26#	
STEPRO	26#	
STEPR1	26#	

Hard Disk I/O Control Functions

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-4
STEPR2		26#	
STEPR3		26#	
STEPR4		26#	
STEPR5		26#	
STEPR6		26#	
STEPR7		26#	
STEPR8		26#	
STEPR9		26#	
STEPRA		26#	
STEPRB		26#	
STEPRC		26#	
STEPRD		26#	
STEPRE		26#	
STEPRF		26#	
STEPR_OFF		26#	
ST_AST_OFF		26#	
TEMP_PTR		116	164 165 174#
TRKO2		26#	
TRKOE		26#	
TRUE		26#	26
WDISK1		91	93#
WDISK10		97	120#
WDISK2		83	110#
WDISK3		100	102#
WGATE		26#	
WINI_OFFSET		26#	
WINI_SEG		26#	
WPC_OFF		26#	
WPRCMP		26#	
WPRSNT		26#	
WTVERR		26#	
W_DISK		47	53 80#
W_DISKF		115	138#
XBB_BO		26#	171
XBB_BS		26#	
XBB_CN		26#	168
XBB_DISKF		26#	167
XBB_DSN		26#	
XBB_ERRC		26#	117
XBB_LDN		26#	
XBB_SC		26#	170
XBB_SN		26#	168
XBDSK1		41	51#
XB_FLOPPY		46	52 57#
XCPRSNT		26#	
XLT_F		20#	81 92 99

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
Hard Disk Driver

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

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PAGE 60,132
TITLE Hard Disk Driver
NAME HDD
; 08/30/83
CGROUP GROUP CODE
CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP

EXTRN RDXLT:BYTE

PUBLIC HREAD ; - read sector(s)
PUBLIC HWRITE ; - write sector(s)
PUBLIC HWRITEV ; - write sector(s) with verify
PUBLIC HFORMAT ; - format track(s)
PUBLIC HINIT ; - init hard disk drive
PUBLIC HMCHK ; - media check
PUBLIC HVDISK ; - verify disk
PUBLIC INTDHL ; - hard disk interrupt handler
PUBLIC XLT_F, CLTPN, MAXTRK, STEPRATE, PRECOMP

.LIST
0000 0098 MAXTRK DW 152 ; max track #
0002 06 STEPRATE DB STEPR6 ; step rate value
0003 0020 PRECOMP DW 128/4 ; write pre-comp value

0005 00 RETNS DB 0 ; # of sectors do retry
0006 00 RETRIES DB 0 ; retry count

0007 0000 ERRCODE DW 0 ; error code save area
0009 00 WRTWVF DB 0 ; write with verify flag

000A 00 XLT_F DB 0 ; translate table flag

ENDIF

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38 PAGE
39 Hard Disk routines are:
40
41 1. HREAD - read sector(s)
42 2. HWRITE - write sector(s)
43 3. HWRITEV - write sector(s) with verify
44 4. HFORMAT - format track(s)
45 5. HINIT - init hard disk drive
46 6. HMCHK - media check
47 7. HVDISK - verify disk
48 8. INTHDL - hard disk interrupt handler
49
50 Other support routines are:
51
52 1. RETRY - error recovery after a read
53 2. HDMET - restore head
54 3. MOVEMX - move head to max. track
55 4. MOVEH - move head
56 5. LDTSKF - load hard disk task file
57 6. OUTCMD - output command and wait for command completion
58 7. ADVTNS - advance to next logical sector *** this is OS dependent
59 8. ADVTNT - advance to next logical track
60 9. DELAY - delay 0.5 ms
61
62 Default values for all the variables are set for the RD51/RD50
63 Winchester drive. They are:
64
65 SECPTRK = 16 ; sector per track
66 SECSIZE = 512 ; sector size
67 NUMHEAD = 4 ; number of surfaces per cylinder
68 (RDXLT) = ; CP/M skew table with skew factor 7
69 ; this is the only item here that OS
70 ; dependent
71
72 Values has to be loaded for different drive:
73
74 RDS1 RDS0
75 MAXTRK = 305 152 ; max. cylinder number
76 STEPRATE = 0 6 ; step rate value
77 PRECOMP = 200/4 = 50 128/4 ; write precomp value
78

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79 PAGE
80 *****
81 HREAD - HARD DISK READ SECTOR
82
83 ENTRY:
84     BH = surface/drive #
85           BIT 0-3 surface #
86           BIT 4-7 drive #
87     BL = sector #
88     CX = sector #
89     DX = cylinder #
90     ES:DI = buffer start address
91
92 EXIT:
93     Z flag is set if error
94     AX = ERROR STATUS
95           AL = 0, NO ERROR
96           = 1, ERROR
97           = 3, DRIVE DEFFECTIVE
98           = 5, DISK DEFFECTIVE
99           = 0DH, WRITE VERIFY ERROR
100          = 0FH, SOFT ERROR
101     AH, BIT 0 = DAM NOT FOUND
102           BIT 1 = TRACK 0 ERROR
103           BIT 2 = ABORTED COMMAND
104           BIT 4 = ID NOT FOUND
105           BIT 6 = CRC ERROR DATA FIELD
106           BIT 7 = BAD BLOCK DETECT
107     (RETNS) = NUMBER OF SECTORS PERFORMED THE RETRY
108 *****
109
110
111 HREAD:
112     000B FC          CLD          ; set forward flag
113     000C C6 06 0005 R 00    MOV     BYTE PTR RETNS,0 ; no any sector do retry yet
114
115     ENDIF
116
117     read sector(s) loop
118
119
120 HREAD5:
121     0011 E8 0105 R    CALL    LDTSKF          ; load task file
122     0014 75 37        JNZ     HREAD2          ; error if pass limit
123     0016 80 20        MOV     AL,RDREAD+ATRETRY ; output read command
124     0018 E8 014F R    CALL    OUTCMD
125     001B
126     001B 0A C0        OR     AL,AL           ; error?
127     001D 74 07        JZ     HREAD3          ; skip if no error
128     001F E8 01F0 R    CALL    RETRY          ; error recovery
129     0022 0A C0        OR     AL,AL           ; still have error?
130     0024 75 27        JNZ    HREAD2          ; abort at this point
131
132 HREAD3:
133     0026 52          PUSH   DX              ; save cylinder #
134     0027 51          PUSH   CX              ; save sector count

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134      0028 BA 0080          MOV     DX,OFFSET DATA      ; get data port addr
135      0028 B9 0100          MOV     CX,SECSIZE/2        ; get sector size in words
136      002E                   HREAD1: IN     AL,DX          ; es:di has buffer addr
137      002E EC              IN     AL,DX          ; (8) get data byte
138      002F 8A E0          MOV     AH,AL              ; (2) save to high byte
139      0031 EC              IN     AL,DX          ; (8) get next byte
140      0032 86 C4          XCHG  AL,AH              ; (4) make into correct order
141      0034 AB          STOSW                      ; (15) save into buffer
142      0035 E2 F7          LOOP  HREAD1            ; (17) loop for whole sector
143
144      0037 59              POP     CX                ; restore sector count
145      0038 5A              POP     DX                ; restore cylinder #
146
147      0039 B0 01          MOV     AL,SBUFR          ; strobe buffer ready
148      003B E6 88          OUT     RDCMD2,AL
149
150      003D E8 018F R       CALL  ADVTNS              ; advance to next sector
151      0040 E2 CF          LOOP  HREAD5            ; loop for multi_sector
152
153
154      ENDIF
155
156      0042 33 C0          XOR     AX,AX              ; assume no error
157      0044 F6 06 0005 R FF TEST  BYTE PTR RETNS,OFFH  ; retry before?
158      0048 74 02          JZ     HREAD2
159      0048 B0 0F          MOV     AL,SERR          ; set soft error
160
161      004D EB 62 90          HREAD2: IF NOT PRE_READ
162      004D EB 62 90          JMP     LED_OFF          ; this is the way to handle LED
163      004D EB 62 90          ENDIF                    ; if no pre_read
164      0050 C3              RET

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165
166      PAGE
167      ;*****
168      ; HWRITE - hard disk write sector (without verify)
169      ; HWRITEV - write sector with verify
170
171      ; ENTRY:
172      ; BH = surface/drive number
173      ;         BIT 0-3 surface #
174      ;         BIT 4-7 drive #
175      ; BL = sector #
176      ; CX = sector count
177      ; DX = cylinder #
178      ; ES:DI = buffer start address
179
180      ; EXIT:
181      ; Z flag is set if error
182      ; AX = ERROR STATUS
183      ;         AL = 0, NO ERROR
184      ;         = 1, ERROR
185      ;         = 3, DRIVE DEFFECTIVE
186      ;         = 5, DISK DEFFECTIVE
187      ;         = 0DH, WRITE VERIFY ERROR
188      ;         = 0FH, SOFT ERROR
189      ; AH, BIT 0 = DAM NOT FOUND
190      ;         BIT 1 = TRACK 0 ERROR
191      ;         BIT 2 = ABORTED COMMAND
192      ;         BIT 4 = ID NOT FOUND
193      ;         BIT 6 = CRC ERROR DATA FIELD
194      ;         BIT 7 = BAD BLOCK DETECT
195      ;*****
196
197      0051 HWRITEV:
198      0051 C6 06 0009 R 01  MOV     BYTE PTR WRTWVF,1  ; SET WRITE WITH VERIFY FLAG
199      0055 EB 05              JMP     SHORT HWRITE1
200
201      0058 HWRITE:
202      0058 C6 06 0009 R 00  MOV     BYTE PTR WRTWVF,0  ; CLEAR WRITE WITH VERIFY FLAG
203      005D HWRITE1:
204      005D FC              CLD                          ; SET FORWARD FLAG
205
206      ENDIF
207
208      005E 8B F7          MOV     SI,DI              ; SI = BUFFER ADDR
209
210      ; write sector loop
211
212      0060 HWRITES:
213      0060 E8 0105 R       CALL  LDTSKF              ; LOAD TASK FILE
214      0063 75 4C          JNZ  HWRITE2              ; error if pass limit
215      0065 B0 30          MOV     AL,RDWRITE+ATRETRY ; OUTPUT WRITE CMD
216      0067 E8 014F R       CALL  DUTCMD
217      006A 0A C0          OR     AL,AL
218      006C 75 43          JNZ  HWRITE2              ; ERROR?
219      006C 75 43          ; ABORT IF ERROR

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220      008E 52          PUSH    DX          ; SAVE cylinder #
221      006F 51          PUSH    CX          ; SAVE SECTOR COUNT
222      0070 8A 0060     MOV     DX,OFFSET DATA ; GET DATA PORT ADDR
223      0073 89 0100     MOV     CX,SECSIZE/2   ; GET SECTOR SIZE in words
224      0076 1E          PUSH    DS          ; SAVE DS
225      0077 06          PUSH    ES          ; DS=ES
226      0078 1F          POP     DS
227      HWRITE21:      ; DS:SI HAS BUFFER ADDR
228      0079 AD          LODSW   ; (16) GET DATA FROM BUFFER
229      007A EE          OUT     DX,AL        ; (8) OUTPUT DATA TO RD
230      007B 8A C4       MOV     AL,AH        ; (2) GET HIGH BYTE
231      007D EE          OUT     DX,AL        ; (8)
232      007E E2 F9       LOOP   HWRITE21     ; (17) LOOP FOR WHOLE SECTOR
233
234      0080 1F          POP     DS          ; GET DS BACK
235      0081 59          POP     CX          ; RESTORE SECTOR COUNT
236      0082 5A          POP     DX          ; RESTORE cylinder #
237
238      0083 2E: C6 06 01E7 R 00 MOV     BYTE PTR CS:IRODRQ,0 ; CLEAR INT FLAG
239      0089 B0 01       MOV     AL,SBUFR    ; STROBE BUFFER READY
240      008B E6 68       OUT     RDCMD2,AL
241      008D E8 0157 R   CALL   OUTCMD1     ; WAIT UNTIL RD GETS IT
242      0090 0A C0       OR     AL,AL        ; ERROR?
243      0092 75 1D       JNZ    HWRITE2     ; ABORT IF ERROR
244
245      ; check for write with verify
246
247      0094 F6 06 0009 R FF TEST   BYTE PTR WRTWVF,OFFH ;
248      0099 74 0F       JZ     HWRITE11     ; NO VERIFY
249
250      009B B0 20       MOV     AL,RDREAD+ATRETRY ; OUTPUT READ COMMAND
251      009D E8 014F R   CALL   OUTCMD      ; TASK FILE SHOULD CONTAIN THE SAME
252      ; cylinder/surface/SECTOR INFORMATION
253      00A0 0A C0       OR     AL,AL        ; ERROR?
254      00A2 B0 0D       MOV     AL,WTVERR   ; ASSUME WRITE VERIFY ERROR
255      00A4 75 0B       JNZ    HWRITE2     ; SKIP IF NO ERROR
256
257      00A6 B0 01       MOV     AL,SBUFR    ; STROBE BUFFER READY
258      00A8 E6 68       OUT     RDCMD2,AL
259      HWRITE11:      ;
260      00AA E8 018F R   CALL   ADVTNS      ; ADVANCE TO NEXT SECTOR
261      00AD E2 B1       LOOP   HWRITES     ; LOOP FOR MULTI_SECTOR
262
263      00AF 33 C0       XOR     AX,AX       ; SET NO ERROR STATUS
264      00B1          ;
265      HWRITE2:      ;
266      ; CALL    LED_OFF ; wini blink
267      ; RET
268
269      LED_OFF:      ;
270      00B1          ;
271      00B1 50          PUSH   AX           ; save
272      00B2 B0 38       MOV     AL,SSZ512+DRIVE3 ; de-select drive
273      00B4 E6 66       OUT     SDH,AL
274      00B6 58          POP    AX
275      00B7 C3          RET

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275      PAGE
276      ;*****
277      ;
278      HFORMAT - HARD DISK TRACK FORMAT ROUTINE
279      ;
280      ENTRY:
281      ; BH = DRIVE/surface NUMBER
282      ; DX = cylinder #
283      ; CX = TRACK COUNT
284      ; ES:DI = FORMAT BUFFER
285
286      ; This format routine is used to format (CX) tracks.
287      ; ES:DI holds additional parameter information.
288      ; Each sector requires a 2 bytes sequence. The first
289      ; byte designates whether a bad block mark is to be
290      ; recorded in the sector's ID field. A '00'H is normal;
291      ; a '80'H indicates a bad block mark for that sector.
292      ; The second byte indicates the logical sector number
293      ; to be recorded.
294      ; ES:DI expecting total number of bytes:
295      ;
296      ; 2 * 16 * (number of track to be formatted)
297
298      ; EXIT:
299      ; Z flag is set if error
300      ;*****
301
302      HFORMAT:
303      00B8          CLD          ; SET FORWARD FLAG
304      00B8 FC
305
306      ENDIF
307
308      00B9 8B F7       MOV     SI,DI       ; GET BUFFER ADDR
309
310      ; format track loop
311
312      HFORMATS:
313      00BB          MOV     BL,40        ; # of bytes for gaps
314      00BD          CALL   LDTSKF     ; LOAD TASK FILE
315      00C0          JNZ    HFORMAT2   ; error if pass limit
316      00C2          MOV     AL,SECTPK   ; SET # OF SECTORS PER TRACK
317      00C4          OUT     SECTC,AL
318
319      00C6          MOV     AL,FMTTRK   ; OUTPUT WRITE CMD
320      00C8          CALL   OUTCMD
321      00CB          OR     AL,AL        ; ERROR?
322      00CD          JNZ    HFORMAT2   ; ABORT IF ERROR
323
324      00CF          PUSH   DX          ; SAVE cylinder #
325      00D0          PUSH   CX          ; SAVE SECTOR COUNT
326      00D1          MOV     DX,OFFSET DATA ; GET PORT ADDR
327      00D4          MOV     CX,SECTPK   ; GET # OF SECTORS PER TRACK
328      00D7          PUSH   DS          ; SAVE DS
329      00D8          PUSH   ES          ; DS=ES

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330      00D9 1F                POP     DS
331      00DA                HFORMAT1: ; DS:SI HAS BUFFER ADDR
332      00DA AD                LODSW   ; (16) GET DATA FROM BUFFER
333      00DB EE                OUT     DX,AL ; (8) OUTPUT BAD BLOCK MARK
334      00DC 8A C4            MOV     AL,AH ; (2) GET DATA FROM BUFFER
335      00DE EE                OUT     DX,AL ; (8) OUTPUT LOGICAL SECTOR #
336      00DF E2 F9            LOOP   HFORMAT1 ; (17) LOOP FOR ALL SECTOR #
337
338      00E1 1F                POP     DS ; GET DS BACK
339      00E2 59                POP     CX ; RESTORE SECTOR COUNT
340      00E3 5A                POP     DX ; RESTORE cylinder #
341
342      00E4 2E: C6 06 01E7 R 00 MOV     BYTE PTR CS:IRODR0,0 ; CLEAR INT FLAG
343      00EA B0 01                MOV     AL,SBUFR ; STROBE BUFFER READY
344      00EC E8 88                OUT     RDCMD2,AL
345      00EE E8 0157 R          CALL    OUTCMD1 ; WAIT UNTIL RD GETS IT
346      00F1 0A C0                OR      AL,AL ; ERROR?
347      00F3 75 07                JNZ    HFORMAT2 ; ABORT IF ERROR
348
349      00F5 E8 01BD R          CALL    ADVTNT ; ADVANCE TO NEXT TRACK
350      00F8 E2 C1                LOOP   HFORMAT5 ; LOOP FOR MULTI_TRACK FORMAT
351
352      00FA 33 C0                XOR     AX,AX ; SET NO ERROR STATUS
353      00FC                HFORMAT2:
354      00FC EB B3                JMP     LED_OFF ; blink and RET

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355      ; PAGE
356      ;*****
357      ;
358      ; HMCHK - MEDIA CHECK
359      ;
360      ; EXIT: AL = 0, NO ERROR
361      ;        AH = 10, RDS1 ID
362      ;*****
363
364
365      00FE                HMCHK:
366      00FE B8 0A00            MOV     AX,0A00H ; return with RDS1 ID
367      0101 C3                RET
368
369
370      ;*****
371      ;
372      ; HVDISK - VERIFY DISK
373      ;
374      ; EXIT: AL = DISK DEFFECTIVE ERROR VALUE
375      ;*****
376
377
378      0102                HVDISK:
379      0102 B0 05            MOV     AL,DISKDF ; RETURN WITH DISK
380      0104 C3                RET ; DEFFECTIVE ERROR

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PAGE
*****
LDTSKF - load 'TASK FILE', controller registers 2 - 6
ENTRY:
    BH = drive/surface #
    BL = sector #
    DX = cylinder #
    (MAXTRK) = max track #
EXIT:  AX = 0 and Z flag is set if no error
       AX = 1001H (ID not found error) and Z flag is cleared
       if track # > (MAXTRK)
*****
LDTSKF:
    MOV     AX,1001H           ; load error code
    CMP     DX,MAXTRK        ; check pass limit
    JA      LDTSKF1          ; error if >
    MOV     AL,DL
    OUT     CYLDL,AL         ; low cylinder
    MOV     AL,DH
    OUT     CYLDH,AL         ; high cylinder
    MOV     AL,SSZ512        ; get sector size
    OR      AL,BH           ; or with surface #, assume drive0
    OUT     SDH,AL
    MOV     AL,BL           ; get sector #
    OUT     SECTN,AL
    MOV     AL,1             ; do 1 sector
    OUT     SECTC,AL
    XOR     AX,AX
LDTSKF1:
    AND     AX,AX           ; set Z flag
    RET

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PAGE
*****
HINIT - hard disk init routine
ENTRY:  Interrupt vector must be set
EXIT:   AX = error status
*****
HINIT:
    CLD           ; set forward direction
    STI           ; TRY IT WITH INTERRUPTS ON
    ENDIF
    MOV     AL,SINIT           ; set software init
    OUT     RDCMD2,AL
    CALL    DELAY             ; allow 0.5 ms
    MOV     AX,PRECOMP        ; init write pre-comp value
    OUT     WPRCMP,AL
    DR      AL,DRIVE0+SSZ512+HEAD0 ; set size/drive/surface register
    OUT     SDH,AL
    MOV     BX,1             ; sector 1
    MOV     DX,4
    CALL    MOVE04           ; move head to track 0
    MOV     AL,STEPRATE      ; set step-rate and
    ADD     AL,RESTOR        ; restore
    CALL    OUTCMD           ; output the restore cmd
    JMP     LED_OFF         ; turn off LED and RET

```



```
556                                     PAGE
557 :*****
558 :
559 :       ADVTNT - advance to next track
560 :
561 :       ENTRY:  BH = surface #
562 :               DX = cylinder #
563 :*****
564 :
565 :
566 01BD      ADVTNT:  INC     BH           ; bump surface #
567 01BD FE C7      CMP     BH,NUMHEAD    ; check pass limit
568 01BF 80 FF 04   JL      ADVT1
569 01C2 7C 03     XOR     BH,BH         ; set surface # = 0
570 01C4 32 FF     INC     DX           ; bump cylinder #
571 01C6 42
572 01C7
573 01C7 C3      RET
```

```
574                                     PAGE
575 :*****
576 :
577 :       CLTPN - Convert Logical Track # to Physical
578 :               surface/cylinder Number
579 :
580 :       ENTRY:  DX = logical track #
581 :               BH = surface #
582 :               DX = cylinder #
583 :       USE:    NONE
584 :*****
585 :
586 :
587 01C8      CLTPN:  MOV     BH,DL         ; get low track byte
588 01C8 8A FA     AND     BH,03H        ; keep surface only
589 01CA 80 E7 03  SHR     DX,1         ; get rid of surface bits
590 01CD D1 EA     SHR     DX,1
591 01CF D1 EA
592 01D1 C3      RET
593
594
595 :*****
596 :
597 :       CPTLN - Convert Physical surface/cylinder Number
598 :               to Logical Track Number
599 :
600 :       ENTRY:  BH = surface #
601 :               DX = cylinder #
602 :               DX = logical track #
603 :       USE:    AX
604 :*****
605 :
606 :
607 01D2      CPTLN:  SHL     DX,1         ; make room for surface #
608 01D2 D1 E2     SHL     DX,1
609 01D4 D1 E2     XOR     AX,AX
610 01D6 33 C0     MOV     AL,BH         ; get surface #
611 01D8 8A C7     ADD     DX,AX         ; add surface #
612 01DA 03 D0
613 01DC C3      RET
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PAGE
*****
INTHDL - INTERRUPT HANDLER
ENTRY: NONE
EXIT: NONE
*****
INTHDL:
PUSH AX
INC BYTE PTR CS:IRODRQ ; ACKNOWLEDGE INT
IN AL,RDSTAT ; CLEAR INT
ENDIF
POP AX
IRET
IRODRQ LABEL BYTE ; INTERRUPT FLAG !!!
DB 0 ; THIS BYTE BETTER GO WITH CODE_SEG
; SINCE, DS IS UNKNOWN WHEN INTERRUPT
*****
DELAY - DELAY ABOUT 0.5 MS
ENTRY: NONE
EXIT: NONE
*****
DELAY:
PUSH CX
MOV CX,148 ; LOOP COUNT
DELAY1: LOOP DELAY1 ; 17 CLOCKS * 0.2 US
POP CX
RET

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```

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PAGE
*****
RETRY - error recovery
ENTRY: AX = original error status
; BX = drive/surface/sector
; DX = cylinder #
EXIT: AX = original error status
; (RETNS) updates
*****
RETRY:
MOV ERRCODE,AX ; SAVE THE ORIGINAL ERROR
INC BYTE PTR RETNS ; UPDATE RETRY #
MOV SI,OFFSET RETRIES ; RESET LOCAL RETRY COUNT
MOV BYTE PTR [SI],0
RETRY1:
MOV AL,[SI] ; GET RETRY COUNT
AND AL,0000011B ; TIME TO DO NEW TRICKS? (EVERY 4)
JNZ RETRY2 ; SKIP THE TRICK IF NO
MOV BP,[SI] ; GET THE RETRY COUNT AGAIN
AND BP,11111100B ; ONLY KEEP THE BITS WE WANT
SAR BP,1 ; SHIFT TO WORD OFFSET
CALL CS:MOVEHR[BP] ; PERFORM THE TRICK
CALL DELAY ; WAIT FOR HEAD TO SETTLE
;
READ SECTOR RETRY
RETRY2:
CALL LDTSKF ; RELOAD REGISTERS
MOV AL,RDREAD+ATRETRY ; ISSUE THE READ COMMAND
CALL OUTCMD
OR AL,AL ; ERROR?
JZ RETRY3 ; NO ERROR, FINALLY
INC BYTE PTR [SI] ; 1 MORE RETRY
JMP SHORT RETRY1 ; TRY MORE
RETRY3:
RET

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694                                     PAGE
695 ;*****
696 ;
697 ; MOVEHR - MOVE HEAD ROUTINES
698 ;*****
700
701 MOVEHR LABEL WORD
702 0224 DW SAME ; FIRST ROUND STAY ON SAME cylinder
703 0226 0264 R DW MOVE04 ; OUT 4 cylinder
704 0228 0233 R DW MOVEI4 ; IN 4 cylinders
705 022A 0258 R DW HOMET ; DO A RESTORE
706 022C 0230 R DW MOVEMX ; MOVE TO INNER cylinder
707 022E 0260 R DW GIVEUP ; TIME TO GIVE UP
708
709 ;
710 ; MOVE TO INNER cylinder
711
712 MOVEMX:
713 0230 52 PUSH DX ; SAVE cylinder #
714 0231 EB 0A JMP SHORT MVI41 ; GO TO LOAD MAX cylinder # & MOVE HEAD
715
716 ;
717 ; MOVE IN 4 cylinders
718
719 MOVEI4:
720 0233 52 PUSH DX ; SAVE cylinder #
721 0234 83 C2 04 ADD DX,4 ; ADD 4 cylinders
722 0237 3B 16 0000 R CMP DX,MAXTRK ; CHECK PASS MAX cylinder #
723 023B 72 0E JC MOVEH ; IF < MAX, THEN PERFORM MOVE HEAD
724 023D MVI41:
725 023D 8B 16 0000 R MOV DX,MAXTRK ; LOAD THE MAX cylinder #
726 0241 EB 08 JMP SHORT MOVEH ; PERFORM MOVE HEAD
727
728 ;
729 ; MOVE OUT 4 cylinders
730
731 MOVE04:
732 0243 52 PUSH DX ; SAVE cylinder #
733 0244 83 EA 04 SUB DX,4 ; SUB 4 cylinders
734 0247 79 02 JNS MOVEH ; < 0 ?
735 0249 33 D2 XOR DX,DX ; JUST USE 0
736 ; JMP MOVEH ; MERGE TO MOVE HEAD
737
738 ;
739 ; MOVEH - MOVE HEAD
740
741 MOVEH:
742 0248 E8 0105 R CALL LDTSKF ; LOAD REGISTERS (cylinder #)
743 024E A0 0002 R MOV AL,STEPRATE ; GET STEP RATE and issue seek
744 0251 04 70 ADD AL,SEEK
745 0253 E8 014F R CALL OUTCMD
746 0256 5A POP DX ; RESTORE OLD cylinder #
747 0257 C3 RET
748

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749
750 ; PERFORM RESTORE
751
752 HOMET:
753 0258 A0 0002 R MOV AL,STEPRATE ; GET STEP RATE
754 025B 04 10 ADD AL,RESTOR ; ISSUE RESTORE COMMAND
755 025D E9 014F R JMP OUTCMD
756
757 ;
758 ; GIVE UP AFTER SO MANY RETRIES
759
760 GIVEUP:
761 0260 58 POP AX ; GET RID OF RETURN ADDR
762 0261 A1 0007 R MOV AX,ERRCODE ; RETURN THE ORIGINAL ERROR
763 0264 SAME:
764 0264 C3 RET
765
766 CODE ENDS
767 END

```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGRUOP	GROUP			
CODE	0265	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr	
ABRTC	Number	0004		
ADVT1	L NEAR	01C7	CODE	
ADVT2	L NEAR	01B8	CODE	
ADVTNS	L NEAR	018F	CODE	
ADVTNS3	L NEAR	01A1	CODE	
ADVTNT	L NEAR	01B0	CODE	
AST_OFF	Number	0026		
ATRETRY	Number	0000		
BADBD	Number	0080		
BAT_OFF	Number	0012		
BID_AST	Number	0005		
BID_BAT	Number	0002		
BID_BOT	Number	0008		
BID_DPD	Number	0003		
BID_HOM	Number	0001		
BID_OSN	Number	0004		
BID_PAS	Number	0006		
BID_PBT	Number	0007		
BID_UKN	Number	0000		
BIT0	Number	0001		
BIT1	Number	0002		
BIT15	Number	8000		
BIT2	Number	0004		
BIT3	Number	0008		
BIT4	Number	0010		
BIT5	Number	0020		
BIT6	Number	0040		
BIT7	Number	0080		
BK_EC_OFF	Number	0008		
BK_LBN_OFF	Number	0003		
BK_MEC_OFF	Number	0006		
BOOT_OFF	Number	0021		
CBSY	Number	0080		
CBSY2	Number	0001		
CLRIL	Number	0004		
CLRSPL	Number	0008		
CLTPN	L NEAR	01C8	CODE	Global
CMDIP	Number	0002		
CPM8680	Number	0001		
CPTLN	L NEAR	01D2	CODE	
CR	Number	0000		
CRCLR	Number	0040		
CTRL_Q	Number	0011		
CTRL_S	Number	0013		

CTRL_Z	Number	001A		
CYLDH	Number	0085		
CYLDL	Number	0084		
DAMNF	Number	0001		
DATA	Number	0080		
DATARQ	Number	0008		
DELAY	L NEAR	01E8	CODE	
DELAY1	L NEAR	01EC	CODE	
DISKDF	Number	0005		
DPDE_FLAG	Number	0000		
DPDE_FTN	Number	000C		
DPDE_INIT	Number	00F0		
DPDE_LTN	Number	000E		
DPDE_LU	Number	0001		
DPDE_OFF	Number	0020		
DPDE_OST	Number	0008		
DPDE_PN	Number	0002		
DPDE_PON	Number	000A		
DPD_OFF	Number	0017		
DPD_START_OFF	Number	0020		
DRDY	Number	0040		
DRDY2	Number	0040		
DRIVE0	Number	0000		
DRIVE1	Number	0008		
DRIVE2	Number	0010		
DRIVE3	Number	0018		
DRIVEDF	Number	0003		
DRIVEM	Number	0018		
DRYSEL	Number	0001		
DSTAT0	Number	0088		
DSTAT1	Number	0088		
DWRTF	Number	0020		
DWRTF2	Number	0020		
ERRCODE	L WORD	0007	CODE	
ERRF	Number	0001		
ERROR	Number	0061		
FALSE	Number	0000		
FMTTRK	Number	0050		
GIVEUP	L NEAR	0260	CODE	
HDIR	Number	0008		
HDISK	Number	0004		
HEAD0	Number	0000		
HEAD02	Number	0000		
HEAD1	Number	0001		
HEAD12	Number	0002		
HEAD2	Number	0002		
HEAD22	Number	0004		
HEAD3	Number	0003		
HEAD32	Number	0006		
HEADM	Number	0007		
HEADM2	Number	000E		
HFORMAT	L NEAR	0088	CODE	Global
HFORMAT1	L NEAR	00DA	CODE	
HFORMAT2	L NEAR	00FC	CODE	
HFORMAT5	L NEAR	00BB	CODE	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler Hard Disk Driver	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-3	
HINIT	L NEAR	0129	CODE	Global
HIVEC_A	Number	0114		
HIVEC_B	Number	0294		
HMCHK	L NEAR	00FE	CODE	Global
HOMET	L NEAR	0258	CODE	
HREAD	L NEAR	0008	CODE	Global
HREAD1	L NEAR	002E	CODE	
HREAD10	L NEAR	001B	CODE	
HREAD2	L NEAR	004D	CODE	
HREAD3	L NEAR	0026	CODE	
HREAD5	L NEAR	0011	CODE	
HYDISK	L NEAR	0102	CODE	Global
HWRITE	L NEAR	0058	CODE	Global
HWRITE1	L NEAR	005D	CODE	
HWRITE11	L NEAR	00AA	CODE	
HWRITE2	L NEAR	0081	CODE	
HWRITE21	L NEAR	0079	CODE	
HWRITE5	L NEAR	0080	CODE	
HWRITEV	L NEAR	0051	CODE	Global
IDBIT	Number	00E0		
IDBITV	Number	00A0		
IDNF	Number	0010		
INTHDL	L NEAR	01DD	CODE	Global
IRODR0	L BYTE	01E7	CODE	
LDTSKF	L NEAR	0105	CODE	
LDTSKF1	L NEAR	0126	CODE	
LED_OFF	L NEAR	00B1	CODE	
LF	Number	000A		
LINDEX	Number	0002		
LSTEPP	Number	0004		
MAXTRK	L WORD	0000	CODE	Global
MOVEH	L NEAR	024B	CODE	
MOVEHR	L WORD	022A	CODE	
MOVEI4	L NEAR	0233	CODE	
MOVEMX	L NEAR	0230	CODE	
MOVED4	L NEAR	0243	CODE	
MSCTF	Number	0004		
MSDOS	Number	0002		
MV141	L NEAR	023D	CODE	
NCYLD_OFF	Number	0040		
NT_AST_OFF	Number	002D		
NUMHEAD	Number	0004		
OSN_OFF	Number	001C		
OUTCMD	L NEAR	014F	CODE	
OUTCMD1	L NEAR	0157	CODE	
OUTCMD11	L NEAR	015E	CODE	
OUTCMD2	L NEAR	015B	CODE	
OUTCMD3	L NEAR	016C	CODE	
OUTCMD4	L NEAR	017E	CODE	
OUTCMD5	L NEAR	018C	CODE	
OUTCMD6	L NEAR	018E	CODE	
PART_FTN	Number	0000		
PART_LTN	Number	0002		
PART_PAS	Number	0004		
PASE_OFF	Number	0005		

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler Hard Disk Driver	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-4	
PAS_ASN	Number	0004		
PAS_ATN	Number	0003		
PAS_BSN	Number	0002		
PAS_BTN	Number	0000		
PRECOMP	L WORD	0003	CODE	Global
PRE_READ	Alias	FALSE		
RDBASE	Number	0060		
RDCMD	Number	0067		
RDCMD2	Number	0068		
RDINTF	Number	0008		
RDREAD	Number	0020		
RDSTAT	Number	0067		
RDWRITE	Number	0030		
RDHLT	Y BYTE	0000	CODE	External
RESTOR	Number	0010		
RETN5	L BYTE	0005	CODE	
RETRIES	L BYTE	0006	CODE	
RETRY	L NEAR	01F0	CODE	
RETRY1	L NEAR	01FD	CODE	
RETRY2	L NEAR	0213	CODE	
RETRY3	L NEAR	0223	CODE	
SAME	L NEAR	0264	CODE	
SBUF	Number	0001		
SCANID	Number	0040		
SCTEXT	Number	0080		
SDH	Number	0066		
SECPTRK	Number	0010		
SECsize	Number	0200		
SECTC	Number	0062		
SECTN	Number	0063		
SECTS2	Number	0060		
SEEK	Number	0070		
SEEKC	Number	0010		
SEEKC2	Number	0010		
SERR	Number	000F		
SINIT	Number	0002		
SSCTF	Number	0000		
SS2128	Number	0060		
SS21K	Number	0040		
SS2256	Number	0000		
SS2512	Number	0020		
STEP0	Number	0000		
STEP1	Number	0001		
STEP2	Number	0002		
STEP3	Number	0003		
STEP4	Number	0004		
STEP5	Number	0005		
STEP6	Number	0006		
STEP7	Number	0007		
STEP8	Number	0008		
STEP9	Number	0009		
STEPRA	Number	000A		
STEPRATE	L BYTE	0002	CODE	Global
STEPRB	Number	000B		
STEPRC	Number	000C		

STEPSD	Number	000D		
STEPRE	Number	000E		
STEPRF	Number	000F		
STEPR_OFF	Number	004C		
ST_AST_OFF	Number	002B		
TRK02	Number	0080		
TRK0E	Number	0002		
TRUE	Number	- 0001		
WGATE	Number	0010		
WINI_OFFSET	Number	0084		
WINI_SEG	Number	0086		
WPC_OFF	Number	004A		
WPRCMP	Number	0081		
WPRSNT	Number	0001		
WRTWVF	L BYTE	0009	CODE	
WTVERR	Number	000D		
XBB_B0	Number	0008		
XBB_B5	Number	000A		
XBB_CN	Number	0004		
XBB_DISKF	Number	0000		
XBB_DSN	Number	0003		
XBB_ERRRC	Number	000C		
XBB_LDN	Number	0001		
XBB_SC	Number	0006		
XBB_SN	Number	0002		
XCPRSNT	Number	0002		
XLT_F	L BYTE	000A	CODE	Global

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

Hard Disk Driver

Symbol Cross Reference

(# is definition)

Cref-1

ABRTC	23#				
ADVT1	529	569	572#		
ADVT2	548	551#			
ADVTNS	150	260	524#		
ADVTNS3	526	533#			
ADVTNT	349	531	566#		
AST_OFF	23#				
ATRETRY	23#	123	215	250	686
BADBD	23#				
BAT_OFF	23#				
BID_AST	23#				
BID_BAT	23#				
BID_BOT	23#				
BID_DPD	23#				
BID_HOM	23#				
BID_OSN	23#				
BID_PAS	23#				
BID_PBT	23#				
BID_UKN	23#				
BIT0	23#				
BIT1	23#				
BIT15	23#				
BIT2	23#				
BIT3	23#				
BIT4	23#				
BIT5	23#				
BIT6	23#				
BIT7	23#				
BK_EC_OFF	23#				
BK_LBN_OFF	23#				
BK_MEC_OFF	23#				
BOOT_OFF	23#				
CBSY	23#				
CBSY2	23#				
CGRDUP	7	9	9	9	9
CLRIL	23#				
CLRSPL	23#				
CLTPN	21	587#			
CMDIP	23#				
CODE	7	8#	8	766	
CPM8680	23#				
CPTLN	607#				
CR	23#				
CR CER	23#				
CTRL_0	23#				
CTRL_S	23#				
CTRL_Z	23#				
CYLDH	23#	404			
CYLDL	23#	402			
DAMNF	23#				
DATA	23#	134	222	326	
DATARO	23#				
DELAY	436	648#	680		
DELAY1	651#	651			

Hard Disk Driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
DISKDF		23#	379
DPDE_FLAG		23#	
DPDE_FTN		23#	
DPDE_INIT		23#	
DPDE_LTN		23#	
DPDE_LU		23#	
DPDE_OFF		23#	
DPDE_OST		23#	
DPDE_PN		23#	
DPDE_PON		23#	
DPD_OFF		23#	
DPD_START_OFF		23#	
DRDY		23#	
DRDY2		23#	
DRIVE0		23#	441
DRIVE1		23#	
DRIVE2		23#	
DRIVE3		23#	271
DRIVEDF		23#	480
DRIVEM		23#	
DRVSEL		23#	
DSTATO		23#	
DSTAT1		23#	
DWRTF		23#	492
DWRTF2		23#	
ERRCODE		32#	668 762
ERRF		23#	495
ERROR		23#	485 486 487
FALSE		23#	23
FMTRK		23#	319
GIVEUP		707	760#
HDIR		23#	
HDISK		23#	
HEAD0		23#	441
HEAD02		23#	
HEAD1		23#	
HEAD12		23#	
HEAD2		23#	
HEAD22		23#	
HEAD3		23#	
HEAD32		23#	
HEADM		23#	
HEADM2		23#	
HFORMAT		16	303#
HFORMAT1		331#	336
HFORMAT2		315	322 347 353#
HFORMAT5		312#	350
HINIT		17	429#
HIVEC_A		23#	
HIVEC_B		23#	
HMCHK		18	365#
HOMET		705	752#
HREAD		13	111#

Hard Disk Driver

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-3
HREAD1		136#	142
HREAD10		125#	
HREAD2		122	130 157 159#
HREAD3		127	131#
HREAD5		120#	151
HVDISK		19	378#
HWRITE		14	201#
HWRITE1		199	203#
HWRITE11		248	259#
HWRITE2		214	218 243 255 264#
HWRITE21		227#	232
HWRITES		212#	261
HWRITEV		15	197#
IDBIT		23#	
IDBITV		23#	
IDNF		23#	
INTHDL		20	624#
IRODRQ		238	342 484 474 626 635#
LDTSKF		121	213 314 397# 685 742
LDTSKF1		400	416#
LED_OFF		161	269# 354 451
LF		23#	
LINDEX		23#	
LSTEPP		23#	
MAXTRK		21	25# 399 722 725
MOVEH		723	726 734 741#
MOVEHR		679	701#
MOVEI4		704	719#
MOVEMX		706	712#
MOVED4		446	703 731#
MSCTF		23#	
MSDOS		23#	
MVI41		714	724#
NCYLD_OFF		23#	
NT_AST_OFF		23#	
NUMHEAD		23#	568
OSN_OFF		23#	
OUTCMD		124	216 251 320 450 463# 687 745 755
OUTCMD1		241	345 466#
OUTCMD11		473#	
OUTCMD2		471#	478
OUTCMD3		479#	483
OUTCMD4		475	480#
OUTCMD5		489	488#
OUTCMD6		481#	486
PART_FTN		23#	
PART_LTN		23#	
PART_PAS		23#	
PASE_OFF		23#	
PAS_ASN		23#	
PAS_ATN		23#	


```
1 PAGE 80,132
2 TITLE Hard Disk Initialization
3 NAME HINIT
4
5 COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
6 Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
7 All rights reserved.
8
9
10 ;
11 ;
12 ;
13 CGROUP GROUP CODE
14 CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
15 ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP
16
17 EXTRN HREAD:NEAR, HWRITE:NEAR, HWRITEV:NEAR
18 EXTRN HFORMAT:NEAR, HINIT:NEAR, HMCHK:NEAR
19 EXTRN HVDISK:NEAR, INTDHL:NEAR, PSTR:NEAR
20 EXTRN INI_TAB:WORD, PTRSAVE:DWORD, HDSKO:BYTE
21 EXTRN PARTITION:WORD
22 EXTRN GETFTN:NEAR, GETPEA:NEAR, CLTPN:NEAR
23 EXTRN XLT_F:BYTE, MAXTRK:WORD, STEPRATE:BYTE, PRECOMP:WORD
24 EXTRN BUFFER:WORD, PART_SIZE:ABS
25 EXTRN XOPTION:BYTE
26
27 PUBLIC DSK_INIT, RHOME, NDRY, HNFMT
28 PUBLIC UP_BAT, TEMP_TRK, TEMP_SEC, HD_INIT
29
30 .LIST
31 = 0004 MNPARTS EOU 4
32
```

```
33 PAGE
34 ;Define offsets for io data packet
35
36 IODAT STRUC
37 0000 ?? CMDLEN DB ? ;LENGTH OF THIS COMMAND
38 0001 ?? UNIT DB ? ;SUB UNIT SPECIFIER
39 0002 ?? CMD DB ? ;COMMAND CODE
40 0003 ???? STATUSW DW ? ;STATUS
41 0005 08 [ ?? DB 8 DUP (?)
42
43
44
45 000D ?? MEDIA DB ? ;MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
46 000E ????????? TRANS DD ? ;TRANSFER ADDRESS
47 0012 ???? COUNT DW ? ;COUNT OF BLOCKS OR CHARACTERS
48 0014 ???? START DW ? ;FIRST BLOCK TO TRANSFER
49 0016 IODAT ENDS
50
51 SUBTTL Common Drive parameter block definitions
```

Common Drive parameter block definitions

```

52          PAGE
53          DBP      STRUC
54
55          ;----- Start of Drive Parameter Block.
56
57          0000  ????  SECSZ  DW      ?           ;Sector size in bytes.      (dpb)
58          0002  ??    ALLOC  DB      ?           ;Number of sectors per alloc. block. (dpb)
59          0003  ????  RESSEC  DW      ?           ;Reserved sectors.        (dpb)
60          0005  ??    FATS    DB      ?           ;Number of FAT's.        (dpb)
61          0006  ????  MAXDIR  DW      ?           ;Number of root directory entries. (dpb)
62          0008  ????  SECTORS DW      ?           ;Number of sectors per diskette.  (dpb)
63          000A  ??    MEDIAID DB      ?           ;Media byte ID.          (dpb)
64          000B  ????  FATSEC  DW      ?           ;Number of FAT Sectors.    (dpb)
65
66          ;----- End of Drive Parameter Block.
67
68          000D  ????  SECTRK  DW      ?           ;Number of Sectors per track.
69          000F  ????  HEADS   DW      ?           ;Number of heads per cylinder.
70          0011  ????  HIDDEN  DW      ?           ;Number of hidden sectors.
71
72          0013          DBP      ENDS
73
74          = 0013          DPB_OFF EQU 19           ;Size of DPB
75
76          SUBTTL  Hard Disk Drive initialization routine.

```

Hard Disk Drive initialization routine.

```

77          PAGE
78
79          PUBLIC  HD_INIT          ;Entry from BIOSINIT
80
81          HD_INIT:
82          0000  C6 06 00E2 R 00 90  MOV     NDRV,0           ;Initially no drives
83          0006  E8 0000 E          CALL    HINIT           ;init hard disk
84
85          0009  0E          PUSH   CS           ; Set buffer addr for read home track
86          000A  07          POP     ES           ;
87          000B  BF 0000 E          MOV     DI,OFFSET BUFFER
88          000E  E8 00E3 R          CALL    RHOME          ; read home
89          0011  22 C0          AND     AL,AL          ; check any error
90          0013  74 05          JZ     DINIT2
91
92          0015  B8 0042 R          MOV     BX,OFFSET HNFMT ; print error message
93          0018  EB 0D          JMP     SHORT DINITX
94
95          DINIT2: CALL    HINIT           ; re_init hard disk
96          001D  A0 00E2 R          MOV     AL,NDRV        ; get # of drives present
97          0020  0A C0          OR     AL,AL          ; see if any msdos partitions are here
98          0022  75 08          JNZ    DINITY
99          0024  B8 0082 R          MOV     BX,OFFSET NOMSDOS ; IF NOT, TELL THE USER
100         0027  E8 0000 E          DINITX: CALL    PSTR
101         002A  33 C0          XOR    AX,AX
102         002C  C3          DINITY: RET           ;RETURN # OF DRIVES
103
104         ; DEVICE INIT ENTRY (HARD INIT ALREADY DONE, JUST RETURN INFO)
105
106         DSK_INIT:
107         002D          MOV     AH,NDRV
108         0031  2E: C5 1E 0000 E          LDS     BX,CS:[PTRSAVE]
109         0036  88 67 0D          MOV     BYTE PTR [BX.MEDIA],AH ; # of drives for MSDOS
110
111         0039  C7 47 12 0000 E          MOV     WORD PTR [BX.COUNT],OFFSET INI_TAB
112         003E  8C 4F 14          MOV     WORD PTR [BX.COUNT+2],CS
113
114         0041  C3          RET
115
116         0042  0D 0A 57 41 52 4E          HNFMT  DB      CR,LF,'WARNING: The hard disk is not formatted '
117         49 4E 47 3A 20 54
118         68 55 20 58 51 72
119         64 20 64 69 73 88
120         20 69 73 20 6E 8F
121         74 20 66 6F 72 8D
122         61 74 74 65 64 20
123         008C  6F 72 20 6E 6F 74          DB      'or not partitioned!'
124         20 70 61 72 74 89
125         74 69 6F 6E 65 64
126         21
127         007F  0D 0A 00          DB      CR,LF,0
128
129         0082  0D 0A 54 68 65 72          NOMSDOS DB  CR,LF,'There are no MS-DOS partitions on '
130         65 20 61 72 85 20
131         6E 6F 20 4D 53 2D

```

Hard Disk Drive initialization routine.

```
132          44 4F 53 20 70 61
133          72 74 69 74 69 6F
134          6E 73 20 6F 6E 20
135 00A6      74 68 65 20 68 61          DB      'the hard disk.',CR,LF,0
136          72 64 20 64 69 73
137          6B 2E 0D 0A 00
138
139          SUBTTL Winchester HDME block reader & DPE/DPD builder
```

Winchester HDME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```
140          PAGE
141          ; must be the same order as the equates
142
143 00B7      48 4F 4D 00          BM_HOM DB      'HOM',0
144 00BB      42 41 54 00          BM_BAT DB      'BAT',0
145 00BF      44 50 44 00          BM_DPD DB      'DPD',0
146 00C3      4F 53 4E 00          BM_OSN DB      'OSN',0
147 00C7      41 53 54 00          BM_AST DB      'AST',0
148 00CB      50 41 53 00          BM_PAS DB      'PAS',0
149
150 00CF      HOMEER          LABEL WORD          ; home track error word
151 00CF      00          HT_ERR_C          DB      0          ; home track error code
152 00D0      00          HT_ERR_ID          DB      0          ; home track error block ID
153
154 00D1      0000          ST_AST          DW      0          ; start track # for AST
155 00D3      00          NT_AST          DB      0          ; # of tracks for AST
156 00D4      0000          BAT_TN          DW      0          ; BAT track #
157 00D5      00          BAT_SN          DB      0          ; BAT sector #
158 00D7      0000          BAT_LEN          DW      0          ; BAT length
159 00D8      00          BK_LBN          DB      0          ; logical block #
160 00DA      0000          BK_MEC          DW      0          ; max entry count
161 00DC      0000          BK_EC          DW      0          ; entry count
162
163 00DE      0000          TEMP          DW      0
164 00E0      0000          SAVE_SEC          DW      0
165 00E2      00          NDRV          DB      0          ; # of drivers
```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

166 PAGE
167 *****
168
169 RHOME - Read 'HDM' block and other necessary blocks to build
170 the logical partition and alternate sectors.
171 More information can be obtained from V2 spec. DDS.MEM
172
173 This routine assumes that the RD controller board is installed.
174
175 ENTRY: ES:DI = sector buffer start address.
176 It must contain one sector memory (512 bytes).
177 Since there are more than 1 sector read in this
178 routine, the sector buffer start address, DI,
179 will be saved in [TEMP].
180
181 EXIT:
182 AX = home track error word
183 (AL = error code, and AH = error block)
184 AL = 0, no error
185 AL = 1, sector read error (hard error)
186 AL = 2, block ID not found
187 AL = 3, block checksum error
188 AL = 4, no partitions
189
190 and
191 AH = 0, unknown area
192 AH = 1, 'HDM' block
193 AH = 2, 'BAT' block
194 AH = 3, 'DPD' block
195 AH = 4, 'OSN' block
196 AH = 5, 'AST' block
197 AH = 6, 'PAS' block
198 AH = 7, PRE-BDDT block
199 AH = 8, BDDT block
200
201 WORD HOMEER = AX, home track error word,
202 which can be examined later.
203 WORD ST_AST = start track # for alternate sector area
204 BYTE NT_AST = # of tracks reserved for alternate sector area
205 *****
206
207 RHOME:
208 OOE3 FC CLD ; set direction forward
209 OOE4 89 3E OODE R MOV TEMP,DI ; save buffer start addr
210 OOE8 33 C0 XOR AX,AX
211 OOE9 A3 00CF R MOV HOMEER,AX ; init error word
212
213 OOE0 B3 02 MOV BL,2 ; sector 2
214 OOE1 33 D2 XOR DX,DX ; track 0
215 OOE2 B4 01 MOV AH,BID_HOM ; HOM ID
216 OOE3 E8 017B R CALL READINB ; read HDM block
217 OOE4 75 42 JNZ RHOM4 ; abort if error
218
219 OOE5 26 88 44 40 MOV AX,ES:NCYLD_OFF[SI] ; get # of cylinders
220 OOE6 48 DEC AX
221 OOE7 A3 0000 E MOV MAXTRK,AX ; save max track #

```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

221 O100 26 8B 44 4A MOV AX,ES:WPC_OFF[SI] ; get write pre_comp value
222 O104 A3 0000 E MOV PRECOMP,AX ; save pre_comp
223 O107 26 8A 44 4C MOV AL,ES:STEPR_OFF[SI] ; get step rate value
224 O10B A2 0000 E MOV STEPRATE,AL ; save step rate
225
226
227 O10E 80 3E 00D9 R 00 CMP BK_LBN,0 ; check partitioned
228 O113 B8 0104 MOV AX,104H ; assume no partitions
229 O116 75 22 JNZ RHOM4
230
231 O118 26 8B 54 17 MOV DX,WORD PTR ES:DPD_OFF[SI] ; get DPD track number
232 O11C 26 8A 5C 19 MOV BL,BYTE PTR ES:DPD_OFF+2[SI] ; get sector #
233 O120 26 8B 4C 1A MOV CX,WORD PTR ES:DPD_OFF+3[SI] ; get length
234 O124 23 C9 AND CX,CX ; check any entry?
235 O126 B8 0104 MOV AX,104H ; assume no partitions
236 O129 74 0F JZ RHOM4
237
238 O12B B4 03 MOV AH,BID_DPD ; set block ID
239 O12D E8 017B R CALL READINB ; read DPD block
240 O130 75 08 JNZ RHOM4 ; abort if error
241
242 O132 E8 013E R CALL BHPAR ; build hard disk partition
243 O135 E8 01F0 R CALL BHDRV ; build hard disk drive DPE & DPB
244 O138 33 C0 XOR AX,AX ; no error
245 O13A MOV HOMEER,AX ; save home track error word
246 O13A A3 00CF R
247 O13D C3 RET

```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

248 PAGE
249 :*****
250 :
251 : BHPAR - Build Hard disk PARTition first/last track #
252 :
253 : ENTRY: none
254 : EXIT:
255 :*****
256 :
257
258 013E BHPAR: MOV SI,TEMP ; get buffer addr
259 013E 8B 36 00DE R
260
261 0142 MOV CX,BK_EC ; get entry count
262 0146 23 C9 AND CX,CX ; any entry?
263 0148 74 30 JZ BHPAR4 ; done if no entry
264 014A 83 C6 20 ADD SI,OFFSET DPD_START_OFF ; point to entry start addr
265 014D
266 014D 26: 80 3C F0 BHPAR1: CMP BYTE PTR ES:DPDE_FLAG[SI],DPDE_INIT ; check initialized?
267 0151 75 22 JNZ BHPARS ; skip if not
268 0153 26: 80 7C 0B 02 CMP BYTE PTR ES:DPDE_OST[SI],MSDOS ; check this OS type?
269 0158 75 1B JNZ BHPARS ; skip this if wrong OS
270
271 015A MOV AL,NDRV ; get # of drives so far
272 015D 3C 04 CMP AL,MNPARTS ; check max
273 015F 74 18 JZ BHPAR4 ; done if max drives reached
274 0161 FE 06 00E2 R INC BYTE PTR NDRV ; update # of drives
275 0165 E8 0000 E CALL GETPEA ; get partition entry addr
276
277 0168 MOV AX,WORD PTR ES:DPDE_FTN[SI] ; get first track #
278 016C 89 07 MOV WORD PTR PART_FTN[BX],AX ; save to partition table
279 016E 26: 8B 44 0E MOV AX,WORD PTR ES:DPDE_LTN[SI] ; get last track #
280 0172 89 47 02 MOV WORD PTR PART_LTN[BX],AX ; save to partition table
281 0175 83 C6 20 BHPAR5: ADD SI,OFFSET DPDE_OFF ; set to next DPD entry
282 0178 E2 D3 LOOP BHPAR1 ; loop for all entries
283 017A C3 BHPAR4: RET

```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

284 PAGE
285 :*****
286 :
287 : READIN - This routine read in a Wini sector into the buffer area.
288 : It also checks the correct block ID and checksum.
289 : Some useful data are also being collected.
290 :
291 : ENTRY:
292 : AH = block ID
293 : BL = sector number
294 : DX = logical track number
295 : ES:(TEMP) = sector buffer start addr
296 :
297 : EXIT:
298 : AX = error word defined in RHOME routine
299 : SI = (TEMP)
300 : Z flag is set if error
301 : BYTE BK_LBN = logical block number, byte 3
302 : WORD BK_MEC = max entry count, byte 6-7
303 : WORD BK_EC = entry count, byte 8-9
304 :*****
305
306 0178 READINB: PUSH BX ; save sector #
307 0178 53 PUSH DX ; save track #
308 017C 52 CALL READIN
309 017D E8 0187 R PDP DX
310 0180 5A PDP BX
311 0181 5B JNZ READINB1
312 0182 75 01 RET
313 0184 C3
314
315 0185 READINB1: INC DX ; try to read the alternate block
316 0185 42 INC DX
317 0186 42 JMP READIN
318
319
320 0187 READIN: MOV HT_ERR_ID,AH ; save block ID
321 0187 88 26 00D0 R CALL CLTPN ; convert to physical #
322 018B E8 0000 E MOV DI,TEMP ; get buffer start addr
323 018E 8B 3E 00DE R MOV CX,1 ; set sector count
324 0192 89 0001 MOV BYTE PTR XLT_F,0 ; set physical flag
325 0195 C6 06 0000 E 00 CALL HREAD ; read sector
326 019A E8 0000 E MOV AL,1 ; assume hard error
327 019D 80 01 JNZ READIN10
328 019F 75 4A
329
330 ; check correct block ID
331
332 01A1 MOV DI,TEMP ; get buffer addr
333 01A5 A0 00D0 R MOV AL,HT_ERR_ID ; get block ID
334 01A8 FE C8 DEC AL
335 01AA 86 CBW
336 01AB D1 E0 SHL AX,1 ; *4
337 01AD D1 E0 SHL AX,1
338 01AF BE 00B7 R MOV SI,OFFSET BM_HOM ; get string start addr

```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

339      01B2 03 F0          ADD     SI,AX
340      01B4 E8 0251 R     CALL    COMPS
341      01B7 80 02          MOV     AL,2          ; assume ID not found
342      01B9 75 30          JNZ     READIN10
343
344      ; check correct check sum
345
346      01BB 8B 36 00DE R   MOV     SI,TEMP      ; get buffer start addr
347      01BF 89 0100       MOV     CX,SI2/2     ; get sector count
348      01C2 33 DB          XOR     BX,BX        ; init check sum
349      01C4
350      01C4 26 AD         READIN3: LODS   ES:WORD PTR [SI] ; get data
351      01C6 03 DB         ADD     BX,AX        ; add to check sum
352      01C8 E2 FA         LOOP   READIN3      ; loop for whole sector
353      01CA 23 DB         AND     BX,BX        ; checksum=0?
354      01CC 80 03         MOV     AL,3         ; assume check sum error
355      01CE 75 1B         JNZ     READIN10
356
357      ; save some useful information
358
359      01D0 8B 36 00DE R   MOV     SI,TEMP      ; get buffer addr
360      01D4 26 8A 44 03    MOV     AL,BYTE PTR ES:BK_LBN_OFF[SI] ; get logical block number
361      01D8 A2 00D9 R     MOV     BK_LBN,AL    ; save it
362      01DB 26 8B 44 06    MOV     AX,WORD PTR ES:BK_MEC_OFF[SI] ; get max entry count
363      01DF A3 00DA R     MOV     BK_MEC,AX    ; save it
364      01E2 26 8B 44 08    MOV     AX,WORD PTR ES:BK_EC_OFF[SI] ; get entry count
365      01E6 A3 00DC R     MOV     BK_EC,AX     ; save it
366      01E9 32 C0         XOR     AL,AL        ; no error
367      01EB
368      01EB 8A 26 00D0 R   READIN10: MOV    AH,HT_ERR_ID   ; restore ID
369      01EF C3          RET

```

Winchester HOME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

370      PAGE
371      ;*****
372      ;
373      ; BHDRV - build hard disk logical drives
374      ;
375      ; ENTRY: (PARTITION) should contain first & last track
376      ;          number for all drives; if any one of them
377      ;          is not present, the first track number should
378      ;          contain a 0.
379      ;
380      ; EXIT:  DPB are built
381      ; USES:  ALL
382      ;*****
383
384      BHDRV:
385      01F0 BF 0000 E     MOV     DI,OFFSET PARTITION
386      01F3 BE 0000 E     MOV     SI,OFFSET HDSKO
387      01F6 B9 0004       MOV     CX,MNPARTS   ; do all partitions
388      01F8
389      01F8 51          BHDRV2: PUSH   CX
390      01FA 8B 10         MOV     BX,PART_FTN[DI] ; get first track #
391      01FC 8B 4D 02       MOV     CX,PART_LTN[DI] ; get last track #
392      01FF 23 DB         AND     BX,BX        ; check this partition present
393      0201 74 05         JZ     BHDRV1        ; skip if not
394
395      0203 56          PUSH   SI            ; save DPE
396      0204 E8 0213 R     CALL    BDPB        ; build this DPE & DPB
397      0207 5E          POP     SI           ; restore DPE
398
399      0208
400      0208 81 C7 0000 E   BHDRV1: ADD     DI,PART_SIZE   ; set to next partition
401      020C 83 C6 13     ADD     SI,DPB_OFF   ;
402      020F 59          POP     CX           ; restore partition count
403      0210 E2 E7         LOOP   BHDRV2        ; loop until all partitions
404
405      0212 C3          RET
406
407      ;*****
408      ;
409      ; BDPB - Build Disk Parameter Block Fields
410      ;          for Winchester logical disk drive
411      ;
412      ; ETNRY:  BX = first track #
413      ;          CX = last track #
414      ;          SI = DPE addr
415      ;
416      ;*****
417
418      0213
419      0213 2B CB         BDPB:  SUB     CX,BX
420      0215 44          INC     CX            ; total tracks
421      0218 D1 E1         SHL     CX,1
422      021A D1 E1         SHL     CX,1
423      021A D1 E1         SHL     CX,1
424      021C D1 E1         SHL     CX,1        ; total sectors

```


Winchester HDME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

425 021E 89 4C 08      MOV     WORD PTR SECTORS[SI],CX
426 0221 BD 0002      MOV     BP,2                ; assume 1 sectors per FAT
427 0224                BDPB1:
428 0224 8B C1        MOV     AX,CX                ; get total sectors
429 0226 2D 0030      SUB     AX,32*16             ; 2 reserved tracks+16 sectors for DIR
430 0228 2B C5        SUB     AX,BP                ; - FAT = total sectors for data
431 022B D1 E8        SHR     AX,1                 ; / 4 sectors per cluster
432 022D D1 E8        SHR     AX,1
433 022F 8B D8        MOV     BX,AX                ; *1.5
434 0231 D1 E8        SHR     AX,1                 ; /2
435 0233 03 C3        ADD     AX,BX
436 0235 05 0004      ADD     AX,4                 ; +3 and 1 may be overflow
437 0238 8B 0200      MOV     BX,512
438 023B 33 D2        XOR     DX,DX                ;THIS MAY FIX A BUG PIS
439 023D F7 F3        DIV     BX
440 023F 25 00FF      AND     AX,OFFH             ; don't remove this instruction
441 0242 40                INC     AX
442 0243 03 C0        ADD     AX,AX                ; 2 copies of FAT
443 0245 3B C5        CMP     AX,BP                ; enough sector for FAT
444 0247 8B E8        MOV     BP,AX
445 0249 7C D9        JLC    BDPB1
446 024B D1 E8        SHR     AX,1                 ; 1 FAT
447 024D 89 44 0B      MOV     WORD PTR FATSEC[SI],AX
448 0250 C3                RET

```

Winchester HDME block reader & DPE/DPD builder

```

449                PAGE
450                ;*****
451                ;
452                COMPS - compare string
453                ;
454                ENTRY: DS:SI = message to compare end with 0
455                ;      ES:DI = buffer addr
456                EXIT:  Z FLAG is set if equal
457                USES:  AL, SI, DI
458                ;
459                ;*****
460
461 0251                COMPS:
462 0251                COMPS2:
463 0251 AC            LODSB                ; get byte
464 0252 22 C0        AND     AL,AL                ; end of string?
465 0254 74 03        JZ     COMPS1              ; done, if yes
466 0256 AE            SCASB                ; same byte?
467 0257 74 F8        JZ     COMPS2              ; if equal, keep going
468 0259                COMPS1:
469 0259 C3                RET
470

```

```
471                                     PAGE
472                                     UP_BAT:
473                                     MOV     AX,CS           ;SETUP ES:DS:
474                                     MOV     DS,AX
475                                     MOV     ES,AX
476                                     MOV     DI,OFFSET BUFFER ; Set up working buffer ES:DI
477                                     MOV     DX,TEMP_TRK    ; get bad track #
478                                     MOV     BL,TEMP_SEC    ; and sector #
479                                     ; JMP     WT_BAD_B
480
481                                     ;*****
482                                     ;
483                                     ; WT_BAD_B - write bad bit into BAT
484                                     ;
485                                     ; ENTRY:
486                                     ; DX = track #
487                                     ; BL = sector #
488                                     ; ES:DI = buffer
489                                     ;
490                                     ; NOTE: all BAT must stay in the same track
491                                     ;*****
492
493                                     WT_BAD_B:
494                                     MOV     SAVE_SEC,BX   ; Save sector #
495                                     MOV     TEMP,DI      ; Save buffer addr
496                                     MOV     AX,DX        ; get bad track #
497                                     MOV     DX,BAT_TN    ; get BAT track #
498                                     MOV     BL,BAT_SN    ; get BAT sector #
499                                     MOV     CX,BAT_LEN   ; get length
500
501                                     WT_BADB1:
502                                     CMP     AX,250      ; check in this block
503                                     JB      WT_BADB4     ; by compare with entry size
504                                     INC     BL          ; set to next sector
505                                     SUB     AX,250
506                                     LOOP  WT_BADB1
507                                     RET
508                                     ; can't find it, don't update BAT
509
510                                     WT_BADB4:
511                                     PUSH  DX           ; save track #
512                                     PUSH  BX           ; save sector #
513                                     PUSH  AX           ; save track offset in BAT
514                                     MOV   AH,BID_BAT   ; Set ID
515                                     CALL  READINH     ; read the sector
516                                     POP   AX           ; restore offset
517                                     JNZ   WT_BADB5     ; if error don't update BAT
518
519                                     MOV   DI,TEMP      ; get buffer addr
520                                     MOV   SI,DI        ; get buffer addr
521                                     SHL   AX,1         ; word offset
522                                     ADD   SI,AX
523                                     MOV   CX,SAVE_SEC  ; get sector #
524                                     DEC   CX           ; base 0
525                                     MOV   AX,1         ; set 1 bit
526                                     SHL   AX,CL        ; shift into position
527                                     OR    ES:12[SI],AX ; set the bit
528                                     MOV   ES:WORD PTR 4[DI],0 ; clear checksum
```

```
526                                     XOR     BX,BX           ; init new checksum
527                                     MOV     SI,DI        ; get buffer offset
528                                     MOV     CX,512/2     ; # of words in buffer
529
530                                     WT_BCLP:
531                                     LODS  ES:WORD PTR [SI] ; get a word
532                                     ADD   BX,AX         ; accumulate result
533                                     LOOP WT_BCLP       ; do'em all
534
535                                     NEG   BX           ; compliment
536                                     MOV   ES:4[DI],BX  ; Store new checksum
537                                     POP   BX           ; restore sector
538                                     POP   DX           ; and track
539                                     MOV   CX,1         ; write 1 sector
540                                     PUSH  BX           ; Save for 2nd write
541                                     PUSH  DX
542                                     PUSH  DI
543                                     PUSH  CX
544                                     CALL  CLTPN       ; convert to physical #
545                                     MOV   BYTE PTR XLT_F,0 ; Set translate flag
546                                     CALL  HWRITE     ; update the bad bit
547                                     POP   CX           ; restore write params
548                                     POP   DI
549                                     POP   BX
550                                     INC   DX           ; Step to 2nd copy of BAT
551                                     INC   DX
552                                     CALL  CLTPN       ; convert to physical #
553                                     MOV   BYTE PTR XLT_F,0 ; Set translate flag
554                                     MOV   HWRITE     ; update the bad bit and RETURN
555
556                                     WT_BADB5:
557                                     POP   AX
558                                     POP   AX
559                                     RET
560                                     ; clean stack and exit
561
562                                     TEMP_TRK DW 0
563                                     TEMP_SEC DB 0
564
565                                     CODE ENDS
566                                     END
```

Structures and records:

Name	Width Shift	# fields Width	Mask	Initial
DBP	0013	000B		
SECSZ	0000			
ALLOC	0002			
RESSEC	0003			
FATS	0005			
MAXDIR	0006			
SECTORS	0008			
MEDIAID	000A			
FATSEC	000B			
SECTRK	000D			
HEADS	000F			
HIDDEN	0011			
IODAT	0016	0008		
CMDLEN	0000			
UNIT	0001			
CMD	0002			
STATUSW	0003			
MEDIA	000D			
TRANS	000E			
COUNT	0012			
START	0014			

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	02F5	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ABRTC	Number	0004	
AST_OFF	Number	0026	
ATRETRY	Number	0000	
BADB0	Number	0080	
BAT_LEN	L WORD	00D7	CODE
BAT_OFF	Number	0012	
BAT_SN	L BYTE	00D6	CODE
BAT_TN	L WORD	00D4	CODE
BDPB	L NEAR	0213	CODE
BDPB1	L NEAR	0224	CODE
BHDRV	L NEAR	01F0	CODE
BHDRV1	L NEAR	0208	CODE
BHDRV2	L NEAR	01F9	CODE
BHPAR	L NEAR	013E	CODE
BHPAR1	L NEAR	014D	CODE
BHPAR4	L NEAR	017A	CODE
BHPAR5	L NEAR	0175	CODE
BID_AST	Number	0005	

BID_BAT	Number	0002	
BID_BOT	Number	0008	
BID_DPD	Number	0003	
BID_HOM	Number	0001	
BID_OSN	Number	0004	
BID_PAS	Number	0006	
BID_PBT	Number	0007	
BID_UKN	Number	0000	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT15	Number	8000	
BIT2	Number	0004	
BIT3	Number	0008	
BIT4	Number	0010	
BIT5	Number	0020	
BIT6	Number	0040	
BIT7	Number	0080	
BK_EC	L WORD	00DC	CODE
BK_EC_OFF	Number	0008	
BK_LBN	L BYTE	00D9	CODE
BK_LBN_OFF	Number	0003	
BK_MEC	L WORD	00DA	CODE
BK_MEC_OFF	Number	0006	
BM_AST	L BYTE	00C7	CODE
BM_BAT	L BYTE	00B8	CODE
BM_DPD	L BYTE	00BF	CODE
BM_HOM	L BYTE	00B7	CODE
BM_OSN	L BYTE	00C3	CODE
BM_PAS	L BYTE	00CB	CODE
BOOT_OFF	Number	0021	
BUFFER	V WORD	0000	CODE External
CBSY	Number	0080	
CBSY2	Number	0001	
CLRIL	Number	0004	
CLRSPL	Number	0008	
CLTPN	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
CMDIP	Number	0002	
CMPS	L NEAR	0251	CODE
CMPS1	L NEAR	0259	CODE
CMPS2	L NEAR	0251	CODE
CPM8680	Number	0001	
CR	Number	000D	
CR CER	Number	0040	
CTRL_O	Number	0011	
CTRL_S	Number	0013	
CTRL_Z	Number	001A	
CYLDH	Number	0065	
CYLDL	Number	0064	
DAMNF	Number	0001	
DATA	Number	0060	
DATARQ	Number	0008	
DINIT2	L NEAR	001A	CODE
DINITX	L NEAR	0027	CODE
DINITY	L NEAR	002C	CODE
DISKDF	Number	0005	

DPB_OFF	Number	0013		
DPDE_FLAG	Number	0000		
DPDE_FTN	Number	000C		
DPDE_INIT	Number	00F0		
DPDE_LTN	Number	000E		
DPDE_LU	Number	0001		
DPDE_OFF	Number	0020		
DPDE_OST	Number	000B		
DPDE_PN	Number	0002		
DPDE_PON	Number	000A		
DPD_OFF	Number	0017		
DPD_START_OFF	Number	0020		
DRDY	Number	0040		
DRDY2	Number	0040		
DRIVE0	Number	0000		
DRIVE1	Number	0008		
DRIVE2	Number	0010		
DRIVE3	Number	0018		
DRIVEDF	Number	0003		
DRIVEM	Number	0018		
DRVSEL	Number	0001		
DSK_INIT	Number	002D		
DSTAT0	Number	00E8	CODE	Global
DSTAT1	Number	00E9		
DWRTF	Number	0020		
DWRTF2	Number	0020		
ERRF	Number	0001		
ERROR	Number	00E1		
FALSE	Number	0000		
FMTTRK	Number	0050		
GETFTN	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
GETPEA	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HDIR	Number	0008		
HDISK	Number	0004		
HDSKO	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
HD_INIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	Global
HEADO	Number	0000		
HEADO2	Number	0000		
HEAD1	Number	0001		
HEAD12	Number	0002		
HEAD2	Number	0002		
HEAD22	Number	0004		
HEAD3	Number	0003		
HEAD32	Number	0006		
HEADM	Number	0007		
HEADM2	Number	000E		
HFORMAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HINIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HIVEC_A	Number	0114		
HIVEC_B	Number	0284		
HMCHK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HNFMT	L BYTE	0042	CODE	Global
HOMEER	L WORD	00CF	CODE	
HREAD	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HT_ERR_C	L BYTE	00CF	CODE	

HT_ERR_ID	L BYTE	00D0	CODE	External
HVDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HWRITE	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HWRITEV	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
IDBIT	Number	00E0		
IDBITV	Number	00A0		
IDNF	Number	0010		
INI_TAB	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
INTHDL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
LF	Number	000A		
LINDEX	Number	0002		
LSTAPP	Number	0004		
MAXTRK	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
MNPARTS	Number	0004		
MSCTF	Number	0004		
MSDOS	Number	0002		
NCYLD_OFF	Number	0040		
NDRV	L BYTE	00E2	CODE	Global
NOMSDOS	L BYTE	0082	CODE	
NT_AST	L BYTE	00D3	CODE	
NT_AST_OFF	Number	002D		
NUMHEAD	Number	0004		
OSN_OFF	Number	001C		
PARTITION	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
PART_FTN	Number	0000		
PART_LTN	Number	0002		
PART_PAS	Number	0004		
PART_SIZE	Number	- 0000		External
PASE_OFF	Number	0005		
PAS_ASN	Number	0004		
PAS_ATN	Number	0003		
PAS_BSN	Number	0002		
PAS_BTN	Number	0000		
PRECOMP	V WORD	0000	CODE	External
PRE_READ	Alias	FALSE		
PSTR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
PTRSAVE	V DWORD	0000	CODE	External
RDBASE	Number	0060		
RDCMD	Number	0067		
RDCMD2	Number	0068		
RDINTF	Number	0008		
RDREAD	Number	0020		
RDSTAT	Number	0067		
RDWRITE	Number	0030		
READIN	L NEAR	0187	CODE	
READIN10	L NEAR	01EB	CODE	
READIN3	L NEAR	01C4	CODE	
READIN8	L NEAR	0178	CODE	
READINB1	L NEAR	0185	CODE	
RESTOR	Number	0010		
RHOM4	L NEAR	013A	CODE	
RHOME	L NEAR	00E3	CODE	Global
SAVE_SEC	L WORD	00E0	CODE	
SBUFR	Number	0001		
SCANID	Number	0040		

SCTEXT	Number	0080		
SDH	Number	0086		
SECPTRK	Number	0010		
SECSIZE	Number	0200		
SECTC	Number	0062		
SECTN	Number	0063		
SECTS2	Number	0080		
SEEK	Number	0070		
SEEKC	Number	0010		
SEEKC2	Number	0010		
SERR	Number	000F		
SINIT	Number	0002		
SSCTF	Number	0000		
SSZ128	Number	0080		
SSZ1K	Number	0040		
SSZ56	Number	0000		
SSZ512	Number	0020		
STEPS0	Number	0000		
STEPS1	Number	0001		
STEPS2	Number	0002		
STEPS3	Number	0003		
STEPS4	Number	0004		
STEPS5	Number	0005		
STEPS6	Number	0006		
STEPS7	Number	0007		
STEPS8	Number	0008		
STEPS9	Number	0009		
STEPSA	Number	000A		
STEPRATE	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
STEPSB	Number	000B		
STEPSC	Number	000C		
STEPSD	Number	000D		
STEPSE	Number	000E		
STEPSF	Number	000F		
STEPSR_OFF	Number	004C		
ST_AST	L WORD	00D1	CODE	
ST_AST_OFF	Number	002B		
TEMP	L WORD	00DE	CODE	
TEMP_SEC	L BYTE	02F4	CODE	Global
TEMP_TRK	L WORD	02F2	CODE	Global
TRK02	Number	0080		
TRK0E	Number	0002		
TRUE	Number	0001		
UP_BAT	L NEAR	025A	CODE	Global
WGATE	Number	0010		
WINI_OFFSET	Number	0094		
WINI_SEG	Number	0096		
WPC_OFF	Number	004A		
WPRCMP	Number	0061		
WPRSNT	Number	0001		
WTVERR	Number	000D		
WT_BADB1	L NEAR	0281	CODE	
WT_BADB4	L NEAR	028E	CODE	
WT_BADB5	L NEAR	02EF	CODE	
WT_BAD_B	L NEAR	026B	CODE	

WT_BCLP	L NEAR	028E	CODE	
XBB_B0	Number	0008		
XBB_B5	Number	000A		
XBB_CN	Number	0004		
XBB_DISKF	Number	0000		
XBB_DSN	Number	0003		
XBB_ERRC	Number	000C		
XBB_LDN	Number	0001		
XBB_SC	Number	0006		
XBB_SN	Number	0002		
XCPRSNT	Number	0002		
XLT_F	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
XOPTION	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0

Hard Disk Initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
ABRTC.	29#		
ALLOC.	58#		
AST_OFF	29#		
ATRETRY.	29#		
BADBD.	29#		
BAT_LEN.	158#	489	
BAT_OFF.	29#		
BAT_SN.	157#	488	
BAT_TN.	156#	487	
BDPB.	396	418#	
BDPB1.	427#	445	
BHDRV.	243	384#	
BHDRV1.	393	398#	
BHDRV2.	388#	402	
BHPAR.	242	258#	
BHPAR1.	285#	282	
BHPAR4.	263	273	263#
BHPARS.	267	269	281#
BID_AST.	29#		
BID_BAT.	29#	511	
BID_BOT.	29#		
BID_DPD.	29#	238	
BID_HOM.	29#	214	
BID_OSN.	29#		
BID_PAS.	29#		
BID_PBT.	29#		
BID_UKN.	29#		
BIT0.	29#		
BIT1.	29#		
BIT15.	29#		
BIT2.	29#		
BIT3.	29#		
BIT4.	29#		
BIT5.	29#		
BIT6.	29#		
BIT7.	29#		
BK_EC.	161#	261	365
BK_EC_OFF.	29#	364	
BK_LBN.	159#	227	361
BK_LBN_OFF.	29#	360	
BK_MEC.	160#	363	
BK_MEC_OFF.	29#	362	
BM_AST.	147#		
BM_BAT.	144#		
BM_DPD.	145#		
BM_HOM.	143#	338	
BM_OSN.	146#		
BM_PAS.	148#		
BOOT_OFF.	29#		
BUFFER.	23#	87	476
CBSY.	29#		
CBSY2.	29#		
CGROUP.	12	14	14 14 14
CLRIL.	29#		
CLRSPL.	29#		

Hard Disk Initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
CLTPN.	21#	322	543 552
CMD.	39#		
CMDIP.	29#		
CMDLEN.	37#		
CODE.	12	13#	13 564
COMPS.	340	461#	
COMPS1.	465	468#	
COMPS2.	462#	467	
COUNT.	47#	111	112
CPM8680.	29#		
CR.	29#	116	127 128 137
CR CER.	29#		
CTRL_0.	29#		
CTRL_S.	29#		
CTRL_Z.	29#		
CYLDH.	29#		
CYLDL.	29#		
DAMNF.	29#		
DATA.	29#		
DATAR0.	29#		
DBP.	53#	72	
DINIT2.	90	95#	
DINITX.	83	100#	
DINITY.	98	102#	
DISKDF.	29#		
DPB_OFF.	74#	400	
DPDE_FLAG.	29#	266	
DPDE_FTH.	29#	277	
DPDE_INIT.	29#	266	
DPDE_LTN.	29#	279	
DPDE_LU.	29#		
DPDE_OFF.	29#	281	
DPDE_OST.	29#	268	
DPDE_PN.	29#		
DPDE_PON.	29#		
DPD_OFF.	29#	231	232 233
DPD_START_OFF.	29#	264	
DRDY.	29#		
DRDY2.	29#		
DRIVE0.	29#		
DRIVE1.	29#		
DRIVE2.	29#		
DRIVE3.	29#		
DRIVEDF.	29#		
DRIVEM.	29#		
DRVSEL.	29#		
DSK_INIT.	26	106#	
DSTAT0.	29#		
DSTAT1.	29#		
DWRTF.	29#		
DWRTF2.	29#		
ERRF.	29#		
ERROR.	29#		
FALSE.	29#	29	

Hard Disk Initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-3
FATS		80#	
FATSEC		84#	447
FMTRK		29#	
GETFTN		21#	
GETPEA		21#	275
HDIR		29#	
HDISK		29#	
HDSKO		19#	386
HD_INIT		27	79 81#
HEAD0		29#	
HEAD02		29#	
HEAD1		29#	
HEAD12		29#	
HEAD2		29#	
HEAD22		29#	
HEAD3		29#	
HEAD32		29#	
HEADM		29#	
HEADM2		29#	
HEADS		89#	
HFORMAT		17#	
HIDDEN		70#	
HINIT		17#	83 95
HIVEC_A		29#	
HIVEC_B		29#	
HMCHK		17#	
HNFMT		26	92 118#
HOMER		150#	210 246
HREAD		18#	326
HT_ERR_C		151#	
HT_ERR_ID		152#	321 333 368
HVDISK		18#	
HWRITE		16#	545 554
HWRITEV		16#	
IDBIT		29#	
IDBITV		29#	
IDNF		29#	
INI_TAB		19#	111
INTHDL		18#	
IODAT		36#	49
LF		29#	116 127 128 137
LINDEX		29#	
LSTEPP		29#	
MAXDIR		61#	
MAXTRK		22#	220
MEDIA		45#	109
MEDIAID		63#	
MNPARTS		31#	272 387
MSCTF		29#	
MSDOS		29#	268
NCYLD_OFF		29#	218

Hard Disk Initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-4
NDRV		26	82 96 107 165# 271 274
NOMSDOS		99	129#
NT_AST		155#	
NT_AST_OFF		29#	
NUMHEAD		29#	
OSN_OFF		29#	
PARTITION		20#	385
PART_FTN		29#	278 390
PART_LTN		29#	280 391
PART_PAS		29#	
PART_SIZE		23#	399
PASE_OFF		29#	
PAS_ASN		29#	
PAS_ATN		29#	
PAS_BSN		29#	
PAS_BTN		29#	
PRECOMP		22#	222
PRE_READ		29#	
PSTR		18#	100
PTRSAVE		19#	108
RDBASE		29#	29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29
RDCMD		29#	
RDCMD2		29#	
RDINTF		29#	
RDREAD		29#	
RDSTAT		29#	
RDRWRITE		29#	
READIN		309	320#
READIN10		326	342
READIN3		349#	355 367#
READINB		215	239 306# 512
READINB1		312	315#
RESSEC		59#	
RESTOR		29#	
RHOM4		216	229 236 240 245#
RHOME		26	88 206#
SAVE_SEC		164#	494 520
SBUFR		29#	
SCANID		29#	
SCTEXT		29#	
SDH		29#	
SECPTRK		29#	
SECSIZE		29#	
SECSZ		57#	
SECTC		29#	
SECTN		29#	
SECTORS		62#	425
SECTRK		68#	
SECTS2		29#	
SEEK		29#	
SEEKC		29#	
SEEKC2		29#	
SERR		29#	


```
1 PAGE 80,132
2 TITLE Character 10 for MSDOS 2.00
3 NAME CHARACT
4
5 COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
6 Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
7 All rights reserved.
8
9 10/04/83
10
11 CGROUP GROUP CODE
12 CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
13 ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP
14
15 PUBLIC CON, AUX, PRN, CLK, AUX2
16 PUBLIC CLKISR, INTRET, CLK_80_50, CLK_16_20, CLK_ADJ, TICKER
17 PUBLIC OUTHEX, PSTR, FASTCON
18
19 EXTRN RUPT7201:NEAR, INITCOM:NEAR
20 EXTRN PRG7201:NEAR, DFLT7201:NEAR, DFLTBUF:NEAR, RDSETUP:NEAR
21 EXTRN RCVENA:NEAR, RCYDIS:NEAR, INSTAT:NEAR, INCHAR:NEAR
22 EXTRN GETCHAR:NEAR, OUTSTAT:NEAR, OUTCHAR:NEAR
23 EXTRN PUTCHAR:NEAR, OUTNOW:NEAR, RDMODEM:NEAR
24 EXTRN SETMODEM:NEAR, BRKON:NEAR, BRKOFF:NEAR
25 EXTRN RCVINT:NEAR, RVCANCEL:NEAR, XMTMTY:NEAR
26 EXTRN XMTCANCEL:NEAR, HACK7201:NEAR, VECT7201:NEAR
27 EXTRN STATCHG:NEAR, STCANCEL:NEAR
28
29 EXTRN STRATEGY:NEAR, PTRSAVE:DWORD
30 EXTRN DSKTMR:BYTE
```

```
31 .LIST
32
33 = EE00 SYSRAM EQU 0EE00H ; SYSRAM segment
34 = 0FB7 ESCSTR EQU 0FB7H ; 8 bit char buffer
35 = 0FCC STRINX EQU 0FCC ; string index
36 = 0014 ESCOFF EQU STRINX-ESCSTR-1
```

```
37
38
39 ; PAGE
40 ; Device command dispatch tables.
41 0000 00B5 R CONTBL: DW RETURN ;0 not used
42 0002 00B5 R DW RETURN ;1 not used
43 0004 00B5 R DW RETURN ;2 not used
44 0008 00AC R DW CMDERR ;3 reserved
45 0008 00ED R DW CONIN ;4 read
46 000A 00C0 R DW CONINXDR ;5 non-d. read
47 000C 00E3 R DW CONISTAT ;6 input status
48 000E 0114 R DW LCONFLUSH ;7 flush buff
49 0010 00FA R DW CONOUT ;8 write
50 0012 00FA R DW CONOUT ;9 write/ver
51 0014 00B5 R DW RETURN ;10 write stat
52 0016 00B5 R DW RETURN ;11 not used
53 0018 00B5 R DW RETURN ;12 not used
54
55 001A 00B5 R CLKTBL: DW RETURN ;0 not used
56 001C 00B5 R DW RETURN ;1 not used
57 001E 00B5 R DW RETURN ;2 not used
58 0020 00AC R DW CMDERR ;3 reserved
59 0022 02AF R DW GETTIME ;4 read
60 0024 00B5 R DW BUSY ;5 read non-d
61 0026 00B5 R DW RETURN ;6 not used
62 0028 00B5 R DW RETURN ;7 not used
63 002A 02B6 R DW SETTIME ;8 write
64 002C 02B6 R DW SETTIME ;9 write/ver
65 002E 00B5 R DW RETURN ;10 not used
66 0030 00B5 R DW RETURN ;11 not used
67 0032 00B5 R DW RETURN ;12 not used
68
69 0034 004E R XCOM_TBL: DW CINIT ;0 - Initialize Driver.
70 0036 00B5 R DW RETURN ;1 - Return current media code.
71 0038 00B5 R DW RETURN ;2 - Get Bios Parameter Block.
72 003A 0193 R DW XC_IOCTL ;3 - IOCTL
73 003C 0146 R DW XC_IN ;4 - read.
74 003E 018F R DW XC_IN ;5 - Non-d input
75 0040 00B5 R DW XC_IN ;6 - Return status. (Not used)
76 0042 00B5 R DW XC_OUT ;7 - Flush input buffer. (Not used.)
77 0044 0158 R DW XC_OUT ;8 - write.
78 0046 0158 R DW XC_OUT ;9 - Block write with verify.
79 0048 0138 R DW XC_OSTAT ;10 - Return output status.
80 004A 00B5 R DW RETURN ;11 - Flush output buffer. (Not used.)
81 004C 0193 R DW XC_IOCTL ;12 - IOCTL
```

```
82
83 ; PAGE
84
85 004E 80 3E 0137 R 01 CINIT: CMP BYTE PTR XC_DEV,1 ; check first time
86 0053 75 03 JNZ CINIT1
87 0055 E9 0000 E JMP INITCOM ; only init once
88 0058 C3 CINIT1: RET
89
90 ; IO device BIOS interface
91
92
93 0058 AUX2:
94 0059 2E: C6 06 0137 R 03 MOV BYTE PTR CS:XC_DEV,3 ; device extended comm port
95 005F EB 0E JMP SHORT XCOMM
96
97 0061 2E: C6 06 0137 R 02 PRN: MOV BYTE PTR CS:XC_DEV,2 ; device printer port
98 0067 EB 06 JMP SHORT XCOMM
99
100 0069 2E: C6 06 0137 R 01 AUX: MOV BYTE PTR CS:XC_DEV,1 ; device comm port
101 006F XCOMM:
102 006F 56 PUSH SI
103 0070 BE 0034 R MOV SI,OFFSET XCOM_TBL
104 0073 EB 0A JMP SHORT ENTER
105
106 0075 56 CLK: PUSH SI
107 0076 BE 001A R MOV SI,OFFSET CLKTBL
108 0079 EB 04 JMP SHORT ENTER
109
110 007B 56 CON: PUSH SI
111 007C BE 0000 R MOV SI,OFFSET CONTBL
112 ; JMP SHORT ENTER
113
114
115 ; Common command dispatch. Pick up useful things
116 ; and dispatch to the right routine within the table.
117
118
119 007F ENTER:
120 007F DISPATCH PROC FAR
121 0080 50 PUSH AX
122 0080 53 PUSH BX
123 0081 51 PUSH CX
124 0082 52 PUSH DX
125 0083 57 PUSH DI
126 0084 1E PUSH DS
127 0085 06 PUSH ES
128
129 0086 2E: C6 1E 0000 E LDS BX,CS:PTRSAVE ; get data pkt.
130 008B C7 47 03 0100 MOV WORD PTR [BX.STATUS],100H ; set done bit
131 0090 8B 4F 12 MOV CX,[BX.COUNT] ; CX = count
132 0093 C4 7F 0E LES DI,[BX.TRANS] ; ES:DI = buffer addr
133 0096 8A 47 02 MOV AL,[BX.CMD] ; AL = command
134 0099 98 CBW ; make it word
135 009A 03 F0 ADD SI,AX ; add offset
136 009C 03 F0 ADD SI,AX
```

```

137      009E 0E          PUSH   CS          ; DS = CS
138      009F 1F          POP    DS
139      00A0 FC          CLD
140      00A1 FF 14       CALL   WORD PTR [SI] ; set forward direction
141      00A3 07          POP    ES          ; perform func
142      00A4 1F          POP    DS
143      00A5 5F          POP    DI
144      00A6 5A          POP    DX
145      00A7 59          POP    CX
146      00A8 5B          POP    BX
147      00A9 58          POP    AX
148      00AA 5E          POP    SI
149      00AB CB          RET
150      00AC          DISPATCH ENDP
151
152      ;          set command error.
153
154
155      00AC C5 1E 0000 E   CMDERR: LDS   BX, PTRSAVE
156      00B0 81 4F 03 8003 OR    WORD PTR [BX.STATUS], 8003H
157      00B5 C3          RETURN: RET
158
159
160      ;          Set BUSY.
161
162      00B6 C5 1E 0000 E   BUSY:  LDS   BX, PTRSAVE
163      00BA 81 4F 03 0200 OR    WORD PTR [BX.STATUS], 200H
164      00BF C3          RET

```

```

165
166      PAGE
167      ;          Non destructive console read. If char is
168      ;          available, return it, else return busy set.
169
170      00C0          CONINXDR:
171      00C0 BF 0004       MOV    DI, 4          ; Level 2 console status
172      00C3 CD 18       INT    ROM
173      00C5 22 C8       AND   CL, CL         ; Check any char
174      00C7 74 ED       JZ    BUSY           ; None - return busy
175      00C9 88 EE00     MOV   AX, OFFSET SYSRAM ; set SYSRAM segment
176      00CC 8E C0       MOV   ES, AX
177      00CE BE 0FB8     MOV   SI, OFFSET ESCSTR+1 ; string addr
178      00D1 26: 8A 44 14 MOV   AL, ES:BYTE PTR ESCOFF[SI] ; get string index
179      00D5 98         CBW
180      00D6 03 F0       ADD   SI, AX         ; make it word
181      00D8 26: 8A 04     MOV   AL, ES:[SI]
182      00DB C5 3E 0000 E   LDS   DI, PTRSAVE   ; get char from buffer
183      00DF 88 45 0D     MOV   [DI+MEDIA], AL ; get pkt ptr,
184      00E2 C3          RET                  ; return it
185
186      ;          console input status
187
188      00E3          CONISTAT:
189      00E3 BF 0004       MOV    DI, 4          ; Level 2 console status
190      00E6 CD 18       INT    ROM
191      00E8 22 C8       AND   CL, CL         ; Check any char
192      00EA 74 CA       JZ    BUSY           ; None - return busy
193      00EC C3          RET
194
195      ;          console input
196
197      00ED          CONIN:
198      00ED 0E          PUSH   ES
199      00EE 57          PUSH   DI
200      00EF 51          PUSH   CX
201      00F0 E8 010A R   CALL   LCONIN
202      00F3 59          POP    CX
203      00F4 5F          POP    DI
204      00F5 07          POP    ES
205      00F6 AA          STOSB
206      00F7 E2 F4       LOOP  CONIN
207      00F8 C3          RET
208
209      ;          Write character(s) to the console.
210
211      00FA          CONOUT:
212      00FA 06          PUSH   ES
213      00FB 1F          POP    DS
214      00FC 8B F7       MOV   SI, DI         ; get pointer into DS:DI
215      00FE          CONOUT1:
216      00FE 51          PUSH   CX
217      00FF 56          PUSH   SI
218      0100 AC          LODSB ; get output char
219      0101 33 FF       XOR   DI, DI         ; do console output

```

```
220      0103 CD 18          INT     RDM
221      0105 5E          POP     SI
222      0106 59          POP     CX
223      0107 E2 F5      LOOP   CONOUT1
224      0109 C3          RET
225
226
227      ;      CONSOLE input, wait if not any
228      ;
229      ;      EXIT:  AL = character
230      ;      USE:  ALL
231
232      010A          LCONIN:
233      010A BF 0002      MOV     DI,2
234      010D CD 18      INT     RDM
235      010F 22 C9      AND     CL,CL      ; check status
236      0111 74 F7      JZ     LCONIN      ; wait
237      0113 C3          RET
238
239      ;      Flush the console input buffer.
240
241      0114          LCONFLUSH:
242      0114 BF 0002      MOV     DI,2      ; level 2 console in
243      0117 CD 18      INT     RDM
244      0119 22 C9      AND     CL,CL      ; any character?
245      011B 75 F7      JNZ   LCONFLUSH   ; keep flush if still have character
246      011D C3          RET
247
248
249      ;      Output a character from AL to the console.
250      ;
251      ;      USE:  none
252
253      011E          LCONOUT:
254      011E 50          PUSH   AX
255      011F 53          PUSH   BX
256      0120 51          PUSH   CX
257      0121 52          PUSH   DX
258      0122 56          PUSH   SI
259      0123 57          PUSH   DI
260      0124 55          PUSH   BP
261      0125 06          PUSH   ES
262      0126 33 FF      XOR    DI,DI
263      0128 CD 18      INT     RDM
264      012A 07          POP    ES
265      012B 5D          POP    BP
266      012C 5F          POP    DI
267      012D 5E          POP    SI
268      012E 5A          POP    DX
269      012F 59          POP    CX
270      0130 5B          POP    BX
271      0131 58          POP    AX
272      0132 C3          RET
273
274      ;      fast console output interrupt service routine
```

```
275
276      0133          FASTCON:
277      0133 E8 011E R    CALL   LCONOUT
278      0136 CF          IRET
```

```

278                                     PAGE
280
281                                     ; AUX, PRN, & AUX2 common routines
282
283 0137 00                               XC_DEV DB 0
284
285                                     ; comm output status
286
287 0138                                     XC_OSTAT:
288 0138 8A 2E 0137 R                     MOV CH,XC_DEV ; get device #
289 013C E8 0000 E                         CALL OUTSTAT
290 013F 22 C0                             AND AL,AL ; xmt ready?
291 0141 75 15                             JNZ XC_IN2
292 0143 E9 00B6 R                         JMP BUSY
293
294                                     ; comm input character
295
296 0146                                     XC_IN:
297 0146 57                               PUSH DI
298 0147 51                               PUSH CX
299 0148 06                               PUSH ES
300 0149 8A 2E 0137 R                     MOV CH,XC_DEV ; get device #
301 014D E8 0000 E                         CALL GETCHAR ; go to get character
302 0150 8A C1                             MOV AL,CL
303 0152 07                               POP ES
304 0153 59                               POP CX
305 0154 5F                               POP DI
306 0155 AA                               STOSB ; save in buffer
307 0156 E2 EE                             LOOP XC_IN
308 0158                                     XC_IN2:
309 0158 C3                               RET
310
311                                     ; comm output character
312
313 0159                                     XC_OUT:
314 0159 26: 8A 05                         MOV AL,ES:[DI] ; get character
315 015C 47                               INC DI
316 015D 57                               PUSH DI
317 015E 06                               PUSH ES
318 015F 51                               PUSH CX
319 0160 8A D0                             MOV DL,AL
320 0162 8A 2E 0137 R                     MOV CH,XC_DEV
321 0166 E8 0000 E                         CALL PUTCHAR
322 0169 59                               POP CX
323 016A 07                               POP ES
324 016B 5F                               POP DI
325 016C E2 EB                             LOOP XC_OUT
326 016E C3                               RET
327
328                                     ; comm non destructive input
329
330 016F                                     XC_NDIN:
331 016F 8A 2E 0137 R                     MOV CH,XC_DEV ; get device #
332 0173 E8 0184 R                         CALL COM_NDIN ; get it
333 0176 75 09                             JNZ XC_NDIN1 ; check if any input

```

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334 0178 C4 3E 0000 E                     LES DI,PTRSAVE ; get packet pointer
335 017C 26: 88 4D 0D                       MOV BYTE PTR ES:[DI,MEDIA],CL ; save character in packet
336 0180 C3                               RET
337 0181                                     XC_NDIN1:
338 0181 E9 00B6 R                         JMP BUSY
339
340
341                                     ; Non-destructed input
342
343 0184                                     COM_NDIN:
344 0184 E8 0000 E                         CALL INSTAT ; check input status
345 0187 3C FF                             CMP AL,OFFH ; any character?
346 0189 75 F6                             JNZ XC_NDIN1 ; return if no
347 018B 26: 8B 77 0B                       MOV SI,ES:RBOUT[BX] ; get buffer address
348 018F 26: 8B 0C                             MOV CX,ES:O[SI] ; get character and status
349 0192                                     COM_NDIN1:
350 0192 C3                               RET

```

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351                                     PAGE
352                                     STRUC
353
354 0000 00          XC_FUN DB 0          ; function #
355 0001 00          XC_RC  DB 0          ; return code
356 0002 00          XC_CHAR DB 0         ; character
357 0003 00          XC_STAT DB 0        ; character status
358 0004 00          XC_BUF  DB 0         ; CCB or buffer
359
360 0005          XCIOCP ENDS
361
362                                     XC_IOCTL
363                                     :
364                                     ENTRY: ES:DI = packet pointer
365                                     :
366                                     byte 0 = function #
367                                     byte 1 = return code
368                                     byte 2 = character
369                                     byte 3 = character status
370                                     byte 4 to byte n = buffer
371
372 0183          XC_IOCTL:
373 0183 8A 2E 0137 R  MOV     CH,XC_DEV      ; CH = device #
374 0187 8B 0004      MOV     BX,OFFSET XC_BUF  ; BX = buffer address
375 018A 03 DF        ADD     BX,DI           ; add packet offset
376 018C 8C C2       MOV     DX,ES          ; DX = segment
377
378 019E 26: 8A 05   MOV     AL,ES:[DI]      ; get function #
379 01A1 98         CBW                    ; make it word
380 01A2 BE 01AB R   MOV     SI,OFFSET XIOC_TBL ; get offset
381 01A5 03 F0      ADD     SI,AX           ; add word offset
382 01A7 03 F0      ADD     SI,AX
383 01A8 FF 24      JMP     WORD PTR [SI]   ; perform function
384
385          XIOC_TBL:
386 01AB 01DF R 01EC R 01EF R  DW     FUN0,FUN1,FUN2,FUN3
387 01F2 R
388 01B3 01FB R 01FE R 0201 R  DW     FUN4,FUN5,FUN6
389 01B9 0208 R 0216 R 0221 R  DW     FUN7,FUN8,FUN9
390 01BF 0228 R 0235 R 023C R  DW     FUN10,FUN11,FUN12
391 01C5 0243 R 024A R 0251 R  DW     FUN13,FUN14,FUN15
392 01CB 0254 R 0257 R 0260 R  DW     FUN16,FUN17,FUN18
393 01D1 0263 R 026D R 0270 R  DW     FUN19,FUN20,FUN21
394 01D7 0278 R 027B R 0280 R  DW     FUN22,FUN23,FUN24
395 01DD 0283 R          DW     FUN25

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396                                     PAGE
397
398          FUN0:
399 01DF 8B CB      MOV     CX,BX
400 01E1 06        PUSH    ES
401 01E2 57        PUSH    DI
402 01E3 E8 0000 E CALL    PRG7201
403 01E6          FUN_RC:
404 01E6 5F        POP     DI
405 01E7 1F        POP     DS
406 01E8 88 45 01 MOV     [DI.XC_RC],AL   ; return function code
407 01EB C3       RET
408
409          FUN1:
410 01EC E9 0000 E JMP     DFLT7201
411 01EF          FUN2:
412 01EF E9 0000 E JMP     DFLTBUF
413 01F2          FUN3:
414 01F2 8B CB      MOV     CX,BX
415 01F4 06        PUSH    ES
416 01F5 57        PUSH    DI
417 01F6 E8 0000 E CALL    RDSETUP
418 01F8 EB EB      JMP     SHORT FUN_RC
419 01FB          FUN4:
420 01FB E9 0000 E JMP     RCVENA
421 01FE          FUN5:
422 01FE E9 0000 E JMP     RCVDIS
423
424          FUN6:
425 0201 06        PUSH    ES
426 0202 57        PUSH    DI
427 0203 E8 0000 E CALL    INSTAT
428 0206 EB DE      JMP     SHORT FUN_RC
429 0208          FUN7:
430 0208 06        PUSH    ES
431 0209 57        PUSH    DI
432 020A E8 0000 E CALL    INCHAR
433 020D          FUN_CHAR:
434 020D 5F        POP     DI
435 020E 1F        POP     DS
436 020F 88 45 01 MOV     [DI.XC_RC],AL   ; return function code
437 0212 89 4D 02 MOV     WORD PTR [DI.XC_CHAR],CX ; return char and status
438 0215 C3       RET
439 0218          FUN8:
440 0218 06        PUSH    ES
441 0217 57        PUSH    DI
442 0218 E8 0000 E CALL    GETCHAR
443 021B          FUN_AX:
444 021B 5F        POP     DI
445 021C 1F        POP     DS
446 021D 89 45 02 MOV     WORD PTR [DI.XC_CHAR],AX ; return char and status
447 0220 C3       RET
448 0221          FUN9:
449 0221 06        PUSH    ES
450 0222 57        PUSH    DI

```

```

451      0223  E8 0000 E          CALL  OUTSTAT
452      0226  EB BE              JMP    SHORT FUN_RC
453      0228
454      0228  26: 8A 55 02      FUN10: MOV   DL,ES:[DI.XC_CHAR] ; get char
455      022C  06                PUSH  ES
456      022D  57                PUSH  DI
457      022E  E8 0000 E          CALL  OUTCHAR
458      0231  8A C1              MOV   AL,CL ; get return code
459      0233  EB B1              JMP    SHORT FUN_RC
460      0235
461      0235  26: 8A 55 02      FUN11: MOV   DL,ES:[DI.XC_CHAR]
462      0239  E9 0000 E          JMP    PUTCHAR
463      023C
464      023C  26: 8A 55 02      FUN12: MOV   DL,ES:[DI.XC_CHAR]
465      0240  E9 0000 E          JMP    OUTNOW
466      0243
467      0243  06                FUN13: PUSH  ES
468      0244  57                PUSH  DI
469      0245  E8 0000 E          CALL  RDMODEM
470      0248  EB D1              JMP    FUN_AX
471      024A
472      024A  06                FUN14: PUSH  ES
473      024B  57                PUSH  DI
474      024C  E8 0000 E          CALL  SETMODEM
475      024F  EB 95              JMP    SHORT FUN_RC
476      0251
477      0251  E9 0000 E          FUN15: JMP    BRKON
478      0254
479      0254  E9 0000 E          FUN16: JMP    BRKOFF
480      0257
481      0257  8B CB              FUN17: MOV   CX,BX
482      0259  06                PUSH  ES
483      025A  57                PUSH  DI
484      025B  E8 0000 E          CALL  RCVINT
485      025E  EB 85              JMP    SHORT FUN_RC
486      0260
487      0260  E9 0000 E          FUN18: JMP    RVCANCEL
488      0263
489      0263  8B CB              FUN19: MOV   CX,BX
490      0265  06                PUSH  ES
491      0266  57                PUSH  DI
492      0267  E8 0000 E          CALL  XMTMTY
493      026A  E9 01E6 R          JMP    FUN_RC
494      026D
495      026D  E9 0000 E          FUN20: JMP    XMTCANCEL
496      0270
497      0270  8B CB              FUN21: MOV   CX,BX
498      0272  E8 0000 E          CALL  HACK7201
499      0275  E9 01E6 R          JMP    FUN_RC
500      0278
501      0278  E9 0000 E          FUN22: JMP    VECT7201
502      027B
503      027B  8B CB              FUN23: MOV   CX,BX
504      027D  E9 0000 E          JMP    STATCHG
505      0280
506      0280  E9 0000 E          FUN24: JMP    STCANCEL
507      0283
508      0283  06                FUN25: PUSH  ES
509      0284  57                PUSH  DI
510      0285  E8 0184 R          CALL  COM_NDIN
511      0288  EB 83              JMP    FUN_CHAR

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506      0280  E9 0000 E          FUN25: JMP    STCANCEL
507      0283
508      0283  06                PUSH  ES
509      0284  57                PUSH  DI
510      0285  E8 0184 R          CALL  COM_NDIN
511      0288  EB 83              JMP    FUN_CHAR

```

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512                                     PAGE
513
514                                     ; Time and Date Data Area.
515                                     ; Initialized time and date.
516
517                                     ;***** don't change the order
518 DAYS DW 1096+31+28+31+30+31+30+31+31+30 ; Oct 1, 1983
519 028A 0558 MINUTES DB 0
520 028C 00 HOURS DB 0
521 028E 00 TICKS_H DB 0 ; high byte for 0.01 sec
522 028F 00 SECONDS DB 0
523 0290 00 TICKS_L DB 0 ; low byte for 0.01 sec
524                                     ;***** don't change the order
525
526 0291 3C TICKER DB 60 ;1/60 or 1/50 counter
527 0292 3C CLK_60_50 DB 60 ;60/50 Hz constant set by ioinit
528 0293 01AA CLK_16_20 DW 426 ;1/60.0502*256*100=426 or 1/49.9465*256*100=512
529 0295 FD CLK_ADJ DB -3 ;(60-60.052)*60=-3 or (50-49.9465)*60=+3
530
531
532                                     ; SETTIME - set time
533                                     ;
534                                     ; ENTRY: ES:DI = time source buffer
535
536 SETTIME:
537 0296 BE 028A R MOV SI,OFFSET DAYS
538 0299 1E PUSH DS ; XCHG DS,ES
539 029A 06 PUSH ES
540 029B 1F POP DS
541 029C 07 POP ES
542 029D 87 F7 XCHG SI,DI
543 029F
544 SETTIME:
545 02A2 F3/ A5 REP MOVSW
546 02A4 0E PUSH CS ;RESTORE DS:
547 02A5 1F POP DS
548 02A6 8A OE 0292 R MOV CL,CLK_60_50 ;RESET COUNTER/TIMER
549 02AA 88 OE 0291 R MOV TICKER,CL
550 02AE C3 RET
551
552                                     ; GETTIME - get time
553                                     ;
554                                     ; ENTRY: ES:DI = time destination buffer
555
556 GETTIME:
557 02AF BE 028A R MOV SI,OFFSET DAYS
558 02B2 B9 0003 MOV CX,3
559 02B5 F3/ A5 REP MOVSW
560 02B7 C3 RET
561

```

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562                                     PAGE
563
564                                     ; clock interrupt service. We have a 16.86 ms clock.
565
566 02B8 CLKISR:
567 02B8 1E PUSH DS ;DS = CS
568 02B9 0E PUSH CS
569 02BA 1F POP DS
570
571                                     ; NOTE: the 60/50 ticks/second constant(CLK_16_20) and
572                                     ; adjustment value (CLK_ADJ) must be set by ioinit, default is 60 Hz.
573
574 02BB 50 PUSH AX
575 02BC 53 PUSH BX
576 02BD 8A 26 028E R MOV AH,TICKS_H ; get ticks high byte
577 02C1 A0 0290 R MOV AL,TICKS_L ; get ticks low byte
578 02C4 03 06 0293 R ADD AX,CLK_16_20 ; add constant for 0.01 sec
579 02C8 88 26 028E R MOV TICKS_H,AH ; save value
580 02CC A2 0290 R MOV TICKS_L,AL ; save value
581
582 02CF FE OE 0291 R DEC TICKER ; count down ticker
583 02D3 75 4E JNZ CLKRET ; time yet?
584 02D5 A0 0000 E MOV AL,DSKTMR ; do disk timeout processing
585 02D8 FE C8 DEC AL
586 02DA 78 03 JS OV ; jump if timer already expired
587 02DC A2 0000 E MOV DSKTMR,AL ; set new value
588 02DF A0 0292 R MOV AL,CLK_60_50 ; get 60/50 Hz constant
589 02E2 A2 0291 R MOV TICKER,AL ; reset the ticker
590 02E5 B8 003C MOV AX,60 ; AH=0, AL=60 used as constant
591 02E8 88 26 028E R MOV TICKS_H,AH ; reset 0.01 sec count to 0
592
593 02EC FE 06 028F R INC SECONDS
594 02F0 38 06 028F R CMP SECONDS,AL ; AL=60
595 02F4 72 2D JB CLKRET
596 02F6 88 26 028F R MOV SECONDS,AH ; SECONDS=0
597 02FA 8A 1E 0285 R MOV BL,CLK_ADJ ; get adjust value
598 02FE 28 1E 0281 R SUB TICKER,BL ; adjust ticker every minute
599 0302 FE 06 028C R INC MINUTES
600 0306 38 06 028C R CMP MINUTES,AL ; AL=60
601 030A 72 17 JB CLKRET
602 030C 88 26 028C R MOV MINUTES,AH ; MINUTES=0
603 0310 FE 06 028D R INC HOURS
604 0314 80 3E 028D R 18 CMP HOURS,24
605 0319 72 08 JB CLKRET
606 031B 88 26 028D R MOV HOURS,AH ; HOURS=0
607 031F FF 06 028A R INC DAYS
608
609 0323 CD 64 CLKRET: INT PROFILE ; for user interface
610 0325 5B POP BX
611 0326 58 POP AX
612 0327 1F POP DS
613 0328 CF INTRET: IRET

```



```

PAGE
; type bx as hex, followed by a space.
outhex: mov  a1,bh      ; most first
        call out2
        mov  a1,b1      ; do least
        call out2
        mov  a1,' '
        call lconout
        ret
; type a1 as hex.
out2:   push  ax
        push  cx
        mov  c1,4
        shr  a1,c1
        pop  cx
        call out1h
        pop  ax
; type 1snybble of a1.
out1h:  and  a1,0fh      ;only 1s 4 bits
        or   a1,'0'     ; make ascii
        cmp  a1,'9'+1
        jb  out1
        add  a1,'a'-'9'-1 ; 0-9,a1-f
out1:   call lconout
        ohr: ret
; Type a null terminated string.
pstr:   mov  a1,cs:[bx]
        inc  bx
        cmp  a1,0
        je   ohr
        call lconout
        jmp  pstr
CODE   ENDS
      END

```

Macros:

Name	Length
CALRET	0001
SEQ	0002
TABLE	0002

Structures and records:

Name	Width Shift	# fields		Initial
		Width	Mask	
IODATA	0016	0008		
CMDLEN	0000			
UNIT	0001			
CMD	0002			
STATUS	0003			
MEDIA	000D			
TRANS	000E			
COUNT	0012			
START	0014			
XCIOCP	0005	0005		
XC_FUN	0000			
XC_RC	0001			
XC_CHAR	0002			
XC_STAT	0003			
XC_BUF	0004			

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	035F	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
A7201	Number	0040	
ABAUD	Number	000E	
AMODEM	Number	0002	
APPXOF	Alias	BIT7	
AS7201	Number	0042	
ASCSUB	Number	001A	
AUX	L NEAR	0059	CODE Global
AUX2	L NEAR	0059	CODE Global
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
B7201	Number	0041	
BAKGRND	Number	24AF	
BAUDMAX	Number	0011	
BBAUD	Number	0006	
BITO	Number	0001	

BIT1	Number	0002		
BIT2	Number	0004		
BIT3	Number	0008		
BIT4	Number	0010		
BIT5	Number	0020		
BIT6	Number	0040		
BIT7	Number	0080		
BMODEM	Number	00FF		
BRKERR	Alias	BIT7		
BRKOFF	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
BRKON	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
BS7201	Number	0043		
BUSY	L NEAR	0086	CODE	
CBDATE	Number	0003		
CBLN	Number	0011		
CBMODE	Number	0001		
CBPORT	Number	0000		
CBPRTY	Number	0004		
CBRADR	Number	000D		
CBRCVB	Number	0005		
CBRXDF	Number	0008		
CBSIZE	Number	000B		
CBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE	
CBSTPB	Number	0002		
CBTXB	Number	0006		
CBTXDF	Number	000A		
CBXOFF	Number	0008		
CBXON	Number	0007		
CINIT	L NEAR	004E	CODE	
CINIT1	L NEAR	0058	CODE	
CLK	L NEAR	0075	CODE	Global
CLK16X	Number	0040		
CLKISR	L NEAR	0288	CODE	Global
CLKRET	L NEAR	0323	CODE	
CLKTBL	L NEAR	001A	CODE	
CLK_16_20	L WORD	0293	CODE	Global
CLK_80_50	L BYTE	0292	CODE	Global
CLK_ADJ	L BYTE	0295	CODE	Global
CLK_INT	Number	002C		
CMDERR	L NEAR	00AC	CODE	
COMDMA	Number	0043		
COM_NDIN	L NEAR	0184	CODE	
COM_NDIN1	L NEAR	0192	CODE	
CON	L NEAR	007B	CODE	Global
CONIN	L NEAR	00ED	CODE	
CONINXDR	L NEAR	00C0	CODE	
CONISTAT	L NEAR	00E3	CODE	
CONOUT	L NEAR	00FA	CODE	
CONOUT1	L NEAR	00FE	CODE	
CONTBL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	
CR1	Number	0001		
CR17201	Number	0015		
CR1TXBE	Number	0002		
CR2	Number	0002		
CR27201	Number	0010		

CR3	Number	0003		
CR4	Number	0004		
CR5	Number	0005		
CTS	Alias	BIT3		
DATMAX	Number	0006		
DAYS	L WORD	028A	CODE	
DC1	Number	0011		
DC3	Number	0013		
DEVCOM	Number	0001		
DEVMAX	Number	0003		
DEVPRT	Number	0002		
DEVXCOM	Number	0003		
DFLT7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
DFLTBUF	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
DISPATCH	F PROC	007F	CODE	Length = 002D
DSK10	Number	0085		
DSKTMR	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
DSR	Alias	BIT2		
DTR	Alias	BIT2		
ENDTXBE	Number	0028		
ENTER	L NEAR	007F	CODE	
EO17201	Number	0038		
ERR7201	Number	0030		
ESCOFF	Number	0014		
ESCSSTR	Number	0FB7		
EXCOM	Number	0045		
FASTCON	L NEAR	0133	CODE	Global
FRMERR	Alias	BIT6		
FUN0	L NEAR	01DF	CODE	
FUN1	L NEAR	01EC	CODE	
FUN10	L NEAR	0228	CODE	
FUN11	L NEAR	0235	CODE	
FUN12	L NEAR	023C	CODE	
FUN13	L NEAR	0243	CODE	
FUN14	L NEAR	024A	CODE	
FUN15	L NEAR	0251	CODE	
FUN16	L NEAR	0254	CODE	
FUN17	L NEAR	0257	CODE	
FUN18	L NEAR	0250	CODE	
FUN19	L NEAR	0263	CODE	
FUN2	L NEAR	0263	CODE	
FUN20	L NEAR	01EF	CODE	
FUN21	L NEAR	026D	CODE	
FUN22	L NEAR	0270	CODE	
FUN23	L NEAR	0278	CODE	
FUN24	L NEAR	0278	CODE	
FUN25	L NEAR	0283	CODE	
FUN3	L NEAR	01F2	CODE	
FUN4	L NEAR	01FB	CODE	
FUN5	L NEAR	01FE	CODE	
FUN6	L NEAR	0201	CODE	
FUN7	L NEAR	0208	CODE	
FUN8	L NEAR	0216	CODE	
FUN9	L NEAR	0221	CODE	
FUN_AX	L NEAR	021B	CODE	

FUN_CHAR	L NEAR	020D	CODE	
FUN_RC	L NEAR	01E6	CODE	
GETCHAR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
GETTIME	L NEAR	02AF	CODE	
HACK7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
HOURS	L BYTE	028D	CODE	
INCHAR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
INITCOM	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
INSTAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
INTRET	L NEAR	0328	CODE	Global
KDP	Number	0010		
KSP	Number	0011		
LCONFLUSH	L NEAR	0114	CODE	
LCONIN	L NEAR	010A	CODE	
LCONOUT	L NEAR	011E	CODE	
MINUTES	L BYTE	028C	CODE	
MODEMAX	Number	0002		
OHR	L NEAR	0351	CODE	
OUT1	L NEAR	034E	CODE	
OUT1H	L NEAR	0344	CODE	
OUT2	L NEAR	0339	CODE	
OUTCHAR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
OUTHEX	L NEAR	0329	CODE	Global
OUTNOW	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
OUTSTAT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
OV	L NEAR	02DF	CODE	
OVRERR	Alias	BIT5		
PARERR	Alias	BIT4		
PC7201	Number	0010		
PCBAUD	Number	0008		
PCCR1	Number	0008		
PCCR2	Number	000C		
PCCR3	Number	000D		
PCCR4	Number	000E		
PCCRS	Number	000F		
PCDATB	Number	0029		
PCDFLT	Number	0004		
PCFAIL	Number	0026		
PCFLAG	Number	0014		
PCID	Number	0000		
PCLEN	Number	0037		
PCMASK	Number	0015		
PCMODE	Number	0027		
PCMODM	Number	0006		
PCPRTY	Number	002A		
PCRADR	Number	0033		
PCRATE	Number	000A		
PCRCVA	Number	0018		
PCRCVB	Number	002B		
PCRCVF	Number	0017		
PCRXOF	Number	002F		
PCS7201	Number	0012		
PCSIZE	Number	0031		
PCSTART	L BYTE	0000		
PCSTAT	Number	0003	CODE	

PCSTCA	Number	0022		
PCSTCF	Number	0021		
PCSTPB	Number	0028		
PCTXB	Number	002C		
PCTXOF	Number	0030		
PCXMTA	Number	001D		
PCXMTF	Number	001C		
PCXOFF	Number	002E		
PCXON	Number	002D		
PRG7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
PRN	L NEAR	0081	CODE	Global
PRNDP	Number	0041		
PRNP	Number	0043		
PROFILE	Number	0054		
PRTYMAX	Number	0003		
PSTR	L NEAR	0352	CODE	Global
PTRSAVE	V DWORD	0000	CODE	External
PUTCHAR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RBCOUNT	Number	0000		
RBDFLT	Number	0020		
RBHEAD	Number	000C		
RBIN	Number	0004		
RBLN	Number	0010		
RBMAX	Number	0002		
RBDUT	Number	0006		
RBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE	
RBTAIL	Number	000E		
RBXOFF	Number	0008		
RBXON	Number	000A		
RCVBRK	Alias	BIT0		
RCVCANCEL	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RCVDIS	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RCVENA	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RCVINT	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RCVOFF	Alias	BIT5		
RCVXOF	Alias	BIT6		
RDMODEM	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RDSETUP	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
RETURN	L NEAR	0085	CODE	
RI	Alias	BIT0		
RLSD	Alias	BIT4		
ROM	Number	0018		
RST7201	Number	0018		
RTS	Alias	BIT3		
RUPT7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
SECONDS	L BYTE	028F	CODE	
SETMODEM	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
SETTIME	L NEAR	0296	CODE	
SETTIME1	L NEAR	029F	CODE	
SPARE41	Number	0041		
SPARE42	Number	0042		
SPDI	Alias	BIT1		
SPSEL	Alias	BIT0		
SR1	Number	0001		
SR2	Number	0002		

Character ID for MSDOS 2.00

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-4
OHR	844# 851	
OUT1	841 843#	
OUT1H	833 838#	
OUT2	819 821	828#
OUTCHAR	22# 457	
OUTHEX	17 818#	
OUTNOW	23# 485	
OUTSTAT	22# 289	451
OV	586 588#	
OVRERR	31#	
PARERR	31#	
PC7201	31#	
PCBAUD	31#	
PCCR1	31#	
PCCR2	31#	
PCCR3	31#	
PCCR4	31#	
PCCRS	31#	
PCDATB	31#	
PCDFLT	31#	
PCFAIL	31#	
PCFLAG	31#	
PCID	31#	
PCLN	31#	
PCMASK	31#	
PCMODE	31#	
PCMODM	31#	
PCPRTY	31#	
PCRADR	31#	
PCRATE	31#	
PCRCVA	31#	
PCRCVB	31#	
PCRCVF	31#	
PCRXOF	31#	
PCS7201	31#	
PCSIZE	31#	
PCSTART	31#	
PCSTAT	31#	
PCSTCA	31#	
PCSTCF	31#	
PCSTPB	31#	
PCTXB	31#	
PCTXOF	31#	
PCXMTA	31#	
PCXMTF	31#	
PCXOFF	31#	
PCXON	31#	
PRG7201	20# 402	
PRN	15 96#	
PRNDP	31#	
PRNP	31#	
PROFILE	31#	
PRYMAX	31#	
PSTR	17 648# 653	
PTSAVE	28# 129 155 162 182 334	

Character ID for MSDOS 2.00

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-5
PUTCHAR	23# 321 462	
RBCOUNT	31#	
RBDFLT	31#	
RBHEAD	31#	
RBIN	31#	
RBLN	31#	
RBMAX	31#	
RBOUT	31# 347	
RRESTART	31#	
RBTAIL	31#	
RBXOFF	31#	
RBXON	31#	
RCVBRK	31#	
RCVCANCEL	25# 487	
RCVDIS	21# 422	
RCVENA	21# 420	
RCVINT	25# 484	
RCVOFF	31#	
RCVXOF	31#	
RDMODEM	23# 489	
RDSETUP	20# 417	
RETURN	41 42 43 51 52 53 55 56 57 61 62 65 66 67 70 71 75 76 80 157#	
RI	31#	
RLSD	31#	
ROM	31# 172 190 220 234 243 263	
RST7201	31#	
RTS	31#	
RUPT7201	19#	
SECONDS	522# 593 594 596	
SEQ	31 31	
SETMODEM	24# 474	
SETTIME	63 64 536#	
SETTIME1	543#	
SPARE41	31#	
SPARE42	31#	
SPDI	31#	
SPSEL	31#	
SR1	31#	
SR2	31#	
SR3	31#	
SRLSD	31#	
SRTS	31#	
START	31#	
STATCHG	27# 504	
STATUS	31# 130 156 163	
STCANCEL	27# 506	
STPBMAX	31#	
STRATEGY	29#	

Character IO for MSDOS 2.00

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-8
STRINX		35# 36	
SK7201		31#	
SYSRAM		33# 175	
TABLE		31 31 31	
TICKER		18 526# 549 582 589 598	
TICKS_H		521# 578 578 581	
TICKS_L		523# 577 580	
TRANS		31# 132	
UART		31#	
UNIT		31#	
VECT7201		28# 501	
VERT		31#	
WPRSNT		31#	
XA7201		31#	
XABAUD		31#	
XAMODEM		31#	
XAS7201		31#	
XB7201		31#	
XBMODEM		31#	
XB57201		31#	
XCIOCP		352# 360	
XCOMM		95 98 101#	
XCOM_TBL		88# 103	
XCPRESNT		31#	
XC_BUF		358# 374	
XC_CHAR		358# 437 446 454 461 464	
XC_DEV		85 94 97 100 283# 288 300 320 331 373	
XC_FUN		354#	
XC_IN		73 286# 307	
XC_IN2		291 308#	
XC_IOCTL		72 81 372#	
XC_NDIN		74 330#	
XC_NDIN1		333 337# 346	
XC_OSTAT		79 287#	
XC_OUT		77 78 313# 325	
XC_RC		355# 406 436	
XC_STAT		357#	
XIOC_TBL		380 385#	
XMTBRK		31#	
XMTCANCEL		26# 495	
XMTMTY		25# 492	
XMTXOF		31#	
XMTXON		31#	
Z80		31#	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
COMTAB

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

```

1
2 PAGE .132
3 TITLE COMTAB
4 SUBTTL TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS
5
6
7 COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
8 Copyright (C) 1982, 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
9 All rights reserved.
10
11
12 COMBIOS.A86 version /V00-01/ APRIL 11, 1983 DEVELOPMENT
13
14 version /V00-02/ JUN 02, 1983
15 change default values for optional comm
16 port to be the same as comm port.
17
18
19 SECT CODE_SEG,REL
20
21 CGROUP GROUP CODE
22 CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
23 ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP
24
25 NLIST

```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

26          .LIST
27          ; LIST
28          ; NMLIST          ; do not list macro expansion
29
30
31          PUBLIC PCCOM      ; port control block for comm port
32          PUBLIC PCXCOM     ; port control block for extended comm
33          PUBLIC PCPRT      ; port control block for printer port
34
35          PUBLIC DFLLCOM    ; default comm control block for comm
36          PUBLIC DFLLPRT   ; default comm control block for printer port
37          PUBLIC DFLLXCOM   ; default comm control block for optional comm
38          PUBLIC NVMCOM     ; NVM comm control block for comm
39          PUBLIC NVMPRRT    ; NVM comm control block for printer port
40          PUBLIC NVMXCOM    ; NVM comm control block for optional comm
41          PUBLIC DATSCOM    ; NVM -> CCB values for comm data bits
42          PUBLIC PRYSCOM    ; NVM -> CCB values for comm PARITY bit
43          PUBLIC PRYBAUD    ; NVM -> CCB values for printer baud
44          PUBLIC PRYPRT     ; NVM -> CCB values for printer parity
45          PUBLIC DATSPRT    ; NVM -> CCB values for printer data bits
46
47
48          PUBLIC XBAUD1     ; translation table from Comm control block
49          PUBLIC XBAUD2     ; to value to be programmed to generator
50
51          PUBLIC HVECTOR    ; the hack vector table of 4 double word
52          ; pointers that points to user service routines

```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

53
54
55          ;
56          ;
57          ; C O M T A B
58          ;
59          ; This file contains all the tables and control blocks for the
60          ; Communication part of the BIOS.
61          ;
62          ;
63          ;
64          ; --- PORT CONTROL BLOCKS ---
65          ;
66          ; These blocks contain all the information kept on each port.
67          ;
68          ;
69          0000          HVECTOR LABEL WORD
70          0000 0000 0000 DW 0,0 ; port A on the mother board
71          0004 0000 0000 DW 0,0 ; port B on the mother board
72          0008 0000 0000 DW 0,0 ; port B on the optional comm board
73          000C 0000 0000 DW 0,0 ; port A on the optional comm board
74
75          0010          PCCOM LABEL BYTE
76          0010 41 55 58 DB 'AUX' ; PORT CONTROL BLOCK FOR COMM
77          0013 00 DB 0 ; device name
78          0014 01E1 R DW OFFSET NVMCOM ; status
79          0016 0002 DW 2H ; address of default device settings
80          0018 0006 DW 06H ; port address for modem signals
81          001A 00 DB 0H ; baud rate generator address
82          001B 00 00 00 00 00 DB 0,0,0,0,0 ; 9600 baud
83          0020 0040 DW 40H ; image of 5 control registers
84          0022 0042 DW 42H ; 7201 data register address
85          0024 00 DB 0 ; port address of status/control reg
86          0025 FF00 DW OFF00H ; FLAGS
87          0027 00 DB 0 ; mask for databits/parity
88          0028 0000 DW 0 ; receive char interrupt service flag
89          002A 0000 DW 0 ; address of receive character
90          002C 00 DB 0 ; interrupt service routine
91          002D 0000 DW 0 ; transmit buffer empty service flag
92          002F 0000 DW 0 ; address of transmit buffer empty
93          0031 00 DB 0 ; service routine
94          0032 0000 DW 0 ; status change service flag
95          0034 0000 DW 0 ; address of status change
96          0036 00 DB 0 ; service routine
97          ; count of # times hardware failed
98          0037 11 [ DB CBLLEN dup (0) ; length of comm control block
99          ;
100         ]
101
102         0048 004A R DW $+2 ; (last part of PORT CONTROL BLOCK)
103         004A 50 [ DB RBLEN+2*RBDFLT DUP (0) ;
104         ;
105         ]

```


TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

106

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

107
108
109
110      008A      PCPRT LABEL BYTE ; PORT CONTROL BLOCK FOR PRINTER
111      008A      DB 'LST' ; device name
112      009D      DB 0 ; status
113      009E      DW 01F2 R ; address of default device settings
114      00A0      DW FFFF ; port address for modem signals
115      00A2      DW 000E ; baud rate generator address
116      00A4      DB 00 ; 9600 baud
117      00A5      DB 00 00 00 00 00 ; image of 5 control registers
118      00AA      DW 0041 ; 7201 data register address
119      00AC      DW 0043 ; port address of status/control reg
120      00AE      DB 00 ; FLAGS
121      00AF      DW FF00 ; mask for databits/parity
122      00B1      DB 00 ; receive char interrupt service flag
123      00B2      DW 0000 ; address of receive character
124      00B4      DW 0000 ; interrupt service routine
125      00B6      DB 00 ; transmit buffer empty service flag
126      00B7      DW 0000 ; address of transmit buffer empty
127      00B9      DW 0000 ; service routine
128      00BB      DB 00 ; status change service flag
129      00BC      DW 0000 ; address of status change
130      00BE      DW 0000 ; service routine
131      00C0      DB 00 ; count of # times hardware failed
132
133      00C1      DB 11 [ ; length of comm control block
134      00 ;
135      00 ]
136
137      00D2      DW 00D4 R ; (last part of PORT CONTROL BLOCK)
138      00D4      DB 50 [ ;
139      00 ;
140      00 ]
141
142
143
144
145
146      0124      PCXCOM LABEL BYTE ; PORT CONTROL BLOCK FOR EXTENDED COMM
147      0124      DB 55 43 31 ; device name
148      0127      DB 00 ; status
149      0128      DW 0203 R ; address of default device settings
150      012A      DW 0020 ; port address for modem signals
151      012C      DW 0021 ; baud rate generator address
152      012E      DB EE ; 9600 baud
153      012F      DB 05 [ ; image of 5 control registers
154      00 ;
155      00 ]
156
157      0134      DW 0029 ; 7201 data register address
158      0136      DW 002B ; port address of status/control reg
159      0138      DB 00 ; FLAGS

```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

160      0139 FF00      DW      OFF00H      ; mask for databits/parity
161      013B 00       DB      0          ; receive char interrupt service flag
162      013C 0000     DW      0          ; address of receive character
163      013E 0000     DW      0          ; interrupt service routine
164      0140 00       DB      0          ; transmit buffer empty service flag
165      0141 0000     DW      0          ; address of transmit buffer empty
166      0143 0000     DW      0          ; service routine
167      0145 00       DB      0          ; status change service flag
168      0146 0000     DW      0          ; address of status change
169      0148 0000     DW      0          ; service routine
170      014A 00       DB      0          ; count of # times hardware failed
171
172      014B      11 [   DB      CBLN DUP (0)      ; length of comm control block
173                          00 ]
174
175
176      015C 015E R     DW      $+2          ; (last part of PORT CONTROL BLOCK)
177      015E      50 [   DB      RBLN+2+RBDFTL DUP (0) ;
178                          00 ]
179
180

```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

181
182
183
184
185      : Default Communication Control Blocks (CCB) for each port.
186
187      : These CCB's define the default settings for each port. The reason
188      : that it is kept in this type of data structure is that the application
189      : program communicates with the BIOS to reprogram the devices in these
190      : CCB's. A separate one is kept for each port so that customising
191      : can be easily accomplished after the product is delivered.
192
193      : Note the following:
194
195      : 1 - In order for the BIOS to function as defined, the state of
196      : the 7201's must be known completely. The reason is that the
197      : application can ask for certain variables to be reprogrammed
198      : without reprogramming the whole 7201. This requires the values
199      : that were programmed into the 7201 to be kept in memory.
200      : However, on power up, the firmware already programmed the 7201
201      : and has not kept a copy of the control registers. This leaves
202      : only two alternatives, either guess what values were programmed by
203      : reading NVM, or reprogram the devices with a new set of values
204      : which may be different from what is in NVM.
205
206      : The problem with reading the NVM are as follows:
207
208      : a) BIOS become hardware dependent.
209      : b) Code is generated is large and awkward because
210      : of the way NVM is set up (VT102 has some funny rules
211      : about implied NVM variables; eg there is no variable
212      : the number of data bits for the printer, it is implied
213      : from the baud rate specified!).
214
215      : The approach taken here is to define a set of different defaults,
216      : independent of the NVM. If this becomes undesirable, a utility program
217      : will be written to fill these data structures with values deduced from
218      : reading the NVM.
219
220

```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

221									
222									
223	01AE	01	DFLTCOM	LABEL	BYTE				default table for Comm
224	01AE	01	DB		1				port number for comm
225	01AF	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
226	01B0	01	DB		1				one stop bit
227	01B1	05	DB		5				7 Space data bits
228	01B2	01	DB		1				no parity
229	01B3	10	DB		16				9600 receive baud rate
230	01B4	10	DB		16				9600 transmit baud rate
231	01B5	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
232	01B6	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
233	01B7	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
234	01B8	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
235	01B9	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
236	01BB	0000	DW		0				
237	01BD	0000	DW		0				
238									
239									
240	01BF		DFLTPRT	LABEL	BYTE				default table for printer
241	01BF	02	DB		2				port number for printer
242	01C0	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
243	01C1	01	DB		1				one stop bit
244	01C2	04	DB		4				8 data bits
245	01C3	03	DB		3				No parity
246	01C4	0E	DB		14				4800 receive baud rate
247	01C5	0E	DB		14				4800 transmit baud rate
248	01C6	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
249	01C7	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
250	01C8	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
251	01C9	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
252	01CA	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
253	01CC	0000	DW		0				
254	01CE	0000	DW		0				
255									
256	01D0		DFLTXCOM	LABEL	BYTE				default table for extended Comm
257	01D0	03	DB		3				port number for x comm
258	01D1	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
259	01D2	01	DB		1				one stop bit
260	01D3	05	DB		5				7 Space data bits
261	01D4	00	DB		0				no parity change
262	01D5	10	DB		16				9600 receive baud rate
263	01D6	10	DB		16				9600 transmit baud rate
264	01D7	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
265	01D8	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
266	01D9	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
267	01DA	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
268	01DB	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
269	01DD	0000	DW		0				
270	01DF	0000	DW		0				

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

271									
272									
273	01E1		NVMCOM	LABEL	BYTE				default table for Comm
274	01E1	01	DB		1				port number for comm
275	01E2	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
276	01E3	01	DB		1				one stop bit
277	01E4	05	DB		5				7 Space data bits
278	01E5	01	DB		1				no parity
279	01E6	10	DB		16				9600 receive baud rate
280	01E7	10	DB		16				9600 transmit baud rate
281	01E8	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
282	01E9	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
283	01EA	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
284	01EB	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
285	01EC	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
286	01EE	0000	DW		0				
287	01FO	0000	DW		0				
288									
289									
290	01F2		NVMPRT	LABEL	BYTE				default table for printer
291	01F2	02	DB		2				port number for printer
292	01F3	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
293	01F4	01	DB		1				one stop bit
294	01F5	04	DB		4				8 data bits
295	01F6	01	DB		1				No parity
296	01F7	0E	DB		14				4800 receive baud rate
297	01F8	0E	DB		14				4800 transmit baud rate
298	01F9	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
299	01FA	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
300	01FB	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
301	01FC	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
302	01FD	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
303	01FF	0000	DW		0				
304	0201	0000	DW		0				
305									
306	0203		NVMXCOM	LABEL	BYTE				default table for extended Comm
307	0203	03	DB		3				port number for x comm
308	0204	01	DB		1				mode - data leads only
309	0205	01	DB		1				one stop bit
310	0206	05	DB		5				7 space data bits
311	0207	00	DB		0				no parity change
312	0208	10	DB		16				9600 receive baud rate
313	0209	10	DB		16				9600 transmit baud rate
314	020A	11	DB		DC1				xon character to be used
315	020B	13	DB		DC3				xoff character to be used
316	020C	02	DB		2				receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
317	020D	02	DB		2				transmit auto XON/XOFF enabled
318	020E	0000	DW		0				no newly defined receive buffer
319	0210	0000	DW		0				
320	0212	0000	DW		0				
321									
322	0214		DATBCOM	LABEL	BYTE				NVM -> CCB values for comm data bits
323	0214		DATBPRT	LABEL	BYTE				NVM -> CCB values for printer data bits

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```
324      0214  03 03 03 06 05 04      DB      3,3,3,6,5,4,4,4
325      04 04
326
327      021C      PRTYCOM LABEL  BYTE      ; NVM -> CCB values for comm PARITY bit
328      021C      PRTYPRT LABEL  BYTE      ; NVM -> CCB values for printer parity
329      021C      02 01 03 03 03 02      DB      2,1,3,3,3,2,1,3
330      01 03
331
332      0224      PRTBAUD LABEL  BYTE      ; NVM -> CCB values for printer baud
333      0224      02 05 07 08 09 0C      DB      2,5,7,8,9,12,14,16
334      0E 10
335
```

TABLES & CONTROL BLOCKS FOR COMM PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```
336
337
338      ; ----- BAUD RATE TRANSLATION TABLES. If the value is FF, the particular
339      ;          baud rate not supported for that device.
340      ;
341      ;
342
343      022C      XBAUD1 LABEL  BYTE      ; table for COMM & XCOMM
344      022C      00 01 02 03 04 05      DB      0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0AH,0BH,0CH,0DH,0FFH,0EH,0FH
345      06 07 08 09 0A 0B
346      0C 0D FF 0E 0F
347
348      023D      XBAUD2 LABEL  BYTE      ; table for printer
349      023D      FF 00 FF FF 01 FF      DB      0FFH,0,0FFH,0FFH,1,0FFH,2,3,4,0FFH,0FFH,5,0FFH,6,0FFH,7,0FFH
350      02 03 04 FF FF 05
351      FF 06 FF 07 FF
352      024E      CODE      ENDS
353      END
```

Macros:

Name	Length
CALRET	0001
SEQ.	0002
TABLE.	0002

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	024E	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
A7201.	Number	0040	
ABAUD.	Number	000E	
AMODEM	Number	0002	
APPXOF	Alias	BIT7	
AS7201	Number	0042	
ASCSUB	Number	001A	
B7201.	Number	0041	
BAKGRND.	Number	24AF	
BAUDMAX.	Number	0011	
BBAUD.	Number	0006	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT2	Number	0004	
BIT3	Number	0008	
BIT4	Number	0010	
BIT5	Number	0020	
BIT6	Number	0040	
BIT7	Number	0080	
BMODEM	Number	00FF	
BRKERR	Alias	BIT7	
BS7201	Number	0043	
CBDATB	Number	0003	
CLEN.	Number	0011	
CBMODE	Number	0001	
CBPORT	Number	0000	
CBPRTY	Number	0004	
CBRADR	Number	000D	
CBRCVB	Number	0005	
CBRXOF	Number	0009	
CBSIZE	Number	0008	
CBSTART.	L BYTE	0000	CODE
CBSTPB	Number	0002	
CBTXB.	Number	0006	
CBTXOF	Number	000A	

CBXOFF	Number	0008		
CBXON	Number	0007		
CLK16X	Number	0040		
CR1.	Number	0001		
CR17201.	Number	0015		
CR1XBE.	Number	0002		
CR2.	Number	0002		
CR27201.	Number	0010		
CR3.	Number	0003		
CR4.	Number	0004		
CR5.	Number	0005		
CTS.	Alias	BIT3		
DATBCOM.	L BYTE	0214	CODE	Global
DATBPRT.	L BYTE	0214	CODE	Global
DATMAX	Number	0006		
DC1.	Number	0011		
DC3	Number	0013		
DEVCOM	Number	0001		
DEVMAX	Number	0003		
DEVPRT	Number	0002		
DEVXCOM.	Number	0003		
DFLTCOM.	L BYTE	01AE	CODE	Global
DFLTPT.	L BYTE	01BF	CODE	Global
DFLTXCOM	L BYTE	01D0	CODE	Global
DSR.	Alias	BIT2		
DTR.	Alias	BIT2		
ENDTXBE.	Number	0028		
EOI7201.	Number	0038		
ERR7201.	Number	0030		
FRMERR	Alias	BIT6		
HVECTOR.	L WORD	0000	CODE	Global
MODEMAX.	Number	0002		
NVMCOM	L BYTE	01E1	CODE	Global
NVMPRT	L BYTE	01F2	CODE	Global
NVMXCOM.	L BYTE	0203	CODE	Global
OVRERR	Alias	BIT5		
PARERR	Alias	BIT4		
PC7201	Number	0010		
PCBAUD	Number	0008		
PCCOM.	L BYTE	0010	CODE	Global
PCCR1.	Number	0008		
PCCR2.	Number	000C		
PCCR3.	Number	000D		
PCCR4.	Number	000E		
PCCR5.	Number	000F		
PCDATB	Number	0029		
PCDFLT	Number	0004		
PCFAIL	Number	0026		
PCFLAG	Number	0014		
PCID.	Number	0000		
PCLN.	Number	0037		
PCMASK	Number	0015		
PCMODE	Number	0027		

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMTAB	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-3
PCMODM	Number	0006	
PCPRT	L BYTE	009A	CODE Global
PCPRTY	Number	002A	
PCRAADR	Number	0033	
PCRATE	Number	000A	
PCRCVA	Number	0018	
PCRCVB	Number	002B	
PCRCVF	Number	0017	
PCRXOF	Number	002F	
PCS7201	Number	0012	
PCSIZE	Number	0021	
PCSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
PCSTAT	Number	0003	
PCSTCA	Number	0022	
PCSTCF	Number	0021	
PCSTPB	Number	0028	
PCTXB	Number	002C	
PCTXOF	Number	0030	
PCXCOM	L BYTE	0124	CODE Global
PCXMTA	Number	001D	
PCXMTF	Number	001C	
PCXOFF	Number	002E	
PCXON	Number	002D	
PRTBAUD	L BYTE	0224	CODE Global
PRTYCOM	L BYTE	021C	CODE Global
PRTYMAX	Number	0003	
PRTYPRT	L BYTE	021C	CODE Global
RBCOUNT	Number	0000	
RBDFLT	Number	0020	
RBHEAD	Number	000C	
RBIN	Number	0004	
RBLEN	Number	0010	
RBMAX	Number	0002	
RBOUT	Number	0006	
RBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
RBTAIL	Number	000E	
RBXOFF	Number	0008	
RBXON	Number	000A	
RCVBRK	Alias	BIT0	
RCVOFF	Alias	BIT5	
RCVXOF	Alias	BIT6	
RI	Alias	BIT0	
RLSD	Alias	BIT4	
RST7201	Number	0018	
RTS	Alias	BIT3	
SPDI	Alias	BIT1	
SPSEL	Alias	BIT0	
SR1	Number	0001	
SR2	Number	0002	
SR3	Number	0003	
SRLSD	Alias	BIT1	
SRTS	Alias	BIT1	
STPBMAX	Number	0003	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMTAB	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-4
SX7201	Number	0010	
XA7201	Number	0028	
XABAUD	Number	0021	
XAMODEM	Number	00FF	
XAS7201	Number	002A	
XB7201	Number	0029	
XBAUD1	L BYTE	022C	CODE Global
XBAUD2	L BYTE	023D	CODE Global
XBMODEM	Number	0002	
XB57201	Number	002B	
XMTBRK	Alias	BIT3	
XMTXOF	Alias	BIT2	
XMTXON	Alias	BIT1	
?N	Number	0010	

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
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```
1 PAGE .132
2 TITLE COMNVM
3 SUBTTL COLLECTION OF ROUTINE IN THE BIOS THAT READS NVM
4
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7 COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
8 Copyright (C) 1982, 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
9 All rights reserved.
10
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12 READNVM.A86 version /V00-01/ JUN 07, 1983 DEVELOPMENT
13
14 SECT CODE_SEG,REL
15
16 CGROUP GROUP CODE
17 CODE SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
18 ASSUME CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP
19
20 ; NLIST
```

COLLECTION OF ROUTINE IN THE BIOS THAT READS NVM

```
21 .LIST
22 LIST
23 ; NMLIST ; do not list macro expansion
24
25 PUBLIC RDNVMCOM ; Read NVM for comm, printer default
26 ; optional comm, will take NVM COMM values
27
28 EXTRN NVMCOM:BYTE ; CCB for COMM
29 EXTRN NVMXCOM:BYTE ; CCB for optional comm
30 EXTRN NVMPR:BYTE ; CCB for printer
31
32 EXTRN DATBCOM:BYTE ; NVM -> CCB values for comm data bits
33 EXTRN PRYCOM:BYTE ; NVM -> CCB values for comm parity
34 EXTRN PRYBAUD:BYTE ; NVM -> CCB values for printer baud rates
35 EXTRN DATBPRT:BYTE ; NVM -> CCB values for printer data bits
36 EXTRN PRYPRT:BYTE ; NVM -> CCB values for printer parity
37
38 = ED00 NVMSEG EQU OED00H ; base address for NVM
39
40 = 0097 SWSTOP EQU 97H ; NVM for # stop bits in COMM port
41 = 0094 SWXOFF EQU 94H ; NVM for auto enable xon/xoff for COMM
42 = 00A0 CDPTY EQU 0A0H ; NVM for # data and parity bits for COMM
43 = 00A1 XSCOMM EQU 0A1H ; NVM transmit baud rate, for comm port
44 = 00A2 RSCOMM EQU 0A2H ; NVM for receive baud rate for comm port
45 = 00A5 PDTPTY EQU 0A5H ; NVM for # data and parity bit for printer
46 = 00A6 PBCOMM EQU 0A6H ; NVM transmit and receive baud for printer
47
```

COLLECTION OF ROUTINE IN THE BIOS THAT READS NVM

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                                R D N V M C O M
This routine is called to read the NVM and translate the values in NVM
for the COMM, PRINTER and put them into the BIOS comm control tables.
Each time that its called, all 3 Comm control tables are updated, the
optional comm table will take the values from the comm.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:                DS        points to BIOS data area

EXIT CONDITIONS:                 DS:BX    saved
                                CH        saved
-----

```

```

RDNVCMOM:
PUSH    BX
MOV     SI,OFFSET NVMCOM          ; get address of Comm CCB to be built
MOV     DI,OFFSET NVMXCOM        ; get address of optional comm CCB
MOV     AX,NVMSEG                ; point ES to NVM
MOV     ES,AX

MOV     AL,1                      ; assume one stop bit for comm port
TEST    ES, BYTE PTR SWSTOP,BITO ; check if its one stop bit
JZ     L1_1$                      ; If not, set it to 2 stop bits
MOV     AL,3
L1_1$: MOV     CBSTPB[SI],AL       ; save it in the comm CCB
        MOV     CBSTPB[DI],AL     ; save it in the optional comm port CCB

MOV     AL,1                      ; assume auto xon/xoff enabled
TEST    ES, BYTE PTR SWXOFF,BITO ; If NVM indicates disabled then,
JZ     L1_2$                      ;
        INC     AL                ; set marker to disable it
L1_2$: MOV     CBRXOF[SI],AL      ; mark comm port
        MOV     CBTXOF[SI],AL
        MOV     CBRXOF[DI],AL    ; mark optional comm port
        MOV     CBTXOF[DI],AL

MOV     AL,ES: BYTE PTR XBCOMM   ; get transmit baud rate
AND     AL,OFH                   ; mask out unwanted bits
INC     AL                        ; if nvm value < E, add 1
CMP     AL,OFH
JB     L1_3$
        INC     AL                ; else add 2
L1_3$: MOV     CBTXB[SI],AL       ; put it into Comm CCB
        MOV     CBTXB[DI],AL     ; put it into optional comm CCB
MOV     AL,ES: BYTE PTR RBCOMM   ; get receive baud rate
AND     AL,OFH                   ; mask out unwanted bits
INC     AL                        ; if nvm value < E, add 1
CMP     AL,OFH

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COLLECTION OF ROUTINE IN THE BIOS THAT READS NVM

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        MOV     AL,ES: BYTE PTR CDTPTY ; get data and parity bits
        AND     AL,OFH               ; mask out unwanted bits
        PUSH    AX                   ; save for later
        MOV     BX,OFFSET DATBCOM    ; translate to get # data bits
        XLAT   BYTE PTR DATBCOM
        MOV     CBDATB[SI],AL        ; put it in Comm CCB
        MOV     CBDATB[DI],AL        ; put it in optional comm CCB
        POP     AX                   ; now get parity
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PRTYCOM
        XLAT   PRTYCOM
        MOV     CBPRTY[SI],AL        ; save it in comm CCB
        MOV     CBPRTY[DI],AL        ; save it in optional comm CCB

; Now set up the printer CCB

MOV     SI,OFFSET NVMPRM           ; address of printer CCB default table
MOV     AL,ES: BYTE PTR PDTPTY     ; get data bits and parity
AND     AL,OFH                     ; take out unwanted bit
        PUSH    AX                   ; save value for later
        MOV     BX,OFFSET DATBPRT   ; translate into CCB values
        XLAT   BYTE PTR DATBPRT
        MOV     CBDATB[SI],AL        ; put it into printer CCB
        POP     AX                   ; now translate the parity
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PRTPRT
        XLAT   PRTPRT
        MOV     CBPRTY[SI],AL        ; save it into printer CCB

MOV     AL,ES: BYTE PTR PBCOMM     ; printer baud rate, and implied stop bits
AND     AL,OFH                     ; get rid of unwanted bits
MOV     AH,1                         ; assume 1 stop bit
        JNZ    L1_9$                ; (if baud rate 75, ts 2 stop bits)
        MOV     AH,3
L1_9$: MOV     CBSTPB[SI],AH        ; save # stop bits into printer CCB
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PRTBAUD   ; translate printer baud rates
        XLAT   PRTBAUD
        MOV     CBRXVB[SI],AL        ; save it into printer CCB
        MOV     CBTXB[SI],AL

        POP     BX                   ; restore caller's register
        RET                          ; return to caller

CODE    ENDS
        END

```

Macros:

Name	Length
CALRET	0001
SEQ	0002
TABLE	0002

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGR0UP	GROUP			
CODE	00AE	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
A7201	Number	0040	
ABAUD	Number	000E	
AMODEM	Number	0002	
APPXDF	Alias	BIT7	
AS7201	Number	0042	
ASCSUB	Number	001A	
B7201	Number	0041	
BAKCRND	Number	24AF	
BAUDMAX	Number	0011	
BBAUD	Number	0005	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT2	Number	0004	
BIT3	Number	0008	
BIT4	Number	0010	
BIT5	Number	0020	
BIT6	Number	0040	
BIT7	Number	0080	
BMODEM	Number	00FF	
BRKERR	Alias	BIT7	
BS7201	Number	0043	
CBDATB	Number	0003	
CLEN	Number	0011	
CBMODE	Number	0001	
CBPORT	Number	0000	
CBPRTY	Number	0004	
CBRA0R	Number	000D	
CBRCVB	Number	0005	
CBRXDF	Number	0009	
CBSIZE	Number	0008	
CBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
CBSTPB	Number	0002	
CBTXB	Number	0006	
CBTXDF	Number	000A	

CBXOFF	Number	0008		
CBXON	Number	0007		
CDTPTY	Number	00A0		
CLK16X	Number	0040		
CR1	Number	0001		
CR17201	Number	0015		
CR1XBE	Number	0002		
CR2	Number	0002		
CR27201	Number	0010		
CR3	Number	0003		
CR4	Number	0004		
CR5	Number	0005		
CTS	Alias	BIT3		
DATBCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
DATBPRT	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
DATMAX	Number	0006		
DC1	Number	0011		
DC3	Number	0013		
DEVCOM	Number	0001		
DEVMAX	Number	0003		
DEVPRT	Number	0002		
DEVXCOM	Number	0003		
DSR	Alias	BIT2		
DTR	Alias	BIT2		
ENDTXBE	Number	0028		
EO17201	Number	0038		
ERR7201	Number	0030		
FRMERR	Alias	BIT6		
L1_1S	L NEAR	0018	CODE	
L1_2S	L NEAR	002A	CODE	
L1_3S	L NEAR	0044	CODE	
L1_4S	L NEAR	0058	CODE	
L1_9S	L NEAR	009F	CODE	
MODEMAX	Number	0002		
NVMCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
NVMPRT	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
NVMSEG	Number	ED00		
NVMXCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
OVRERR	Alias	BIT5		
PARERR	Alias	BIT4		
PBCOMM	Number	00A6		
PC7201	Number	0010		
PCBAUD	Number	0008		
PCCR1	Number	0008		
PCCR2	Number	000C		
PCCR3	Number	000D		
PCCR4	Number	000E		
PCCRS	Number	000F		
PCDATB	Number	0029		
PCDFLT	Number	0004		
PCFAIL	Number	0026		
PCFLAG	Number	0014		
PCID	Number	0000		

Symbol	Type	Value	Category	Scope
PCLEN	Number	0037		
PCMASK	Number	0015		
PCMODE	Number	0027		
PCMODM	Number	0006		
PCPRTY	Number	002A		
PCRADR	Number	0033		
PCRATE	Number	000A		
PCRCVA	Number	0018		
PCRCVB	Number	0028		
PCRCVF	Number	0017		
PCRXOF	Number	002F		
PCS7201	Number	0012		
PCSIZE	Number	0031		
PCSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE	
PCSTAT	Number	0003		
PCSTCA	Number	0022		
PCSTCF	Number	0021		
PCSTPB	Number	0028		
PCTXB	Number	002C		
PCTXOF	Number	0030		
PCTXMTA	Number	001D		
PCTXMTF	Number	001C		
PCKOFF	Number	002E		
PCKON	Number	002D		
PDTPTY	Number	00A5		
PRTBAUD	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
PRTYCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
PRTYMAX	Number	0003		
PRTYPRT	V BYTE	0000	CODE	External
RBCOMM	Number	00A2		
RBCOUNT	Number	0000		
RBDFLT	Number	0020		
RBHEAD	Number	000C		
RBIN	Number	0004		
RBLN	Number	0010		
RBMAX	Number	0002		
RBOUT	Number	0006		
RBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE	
RBTAIL	Number	000E		
RBXOFF	Number	0008		
RBXON	Number	000A		
RCVBRK	Alias	BIT0		
RCVOFF	Alias	BIT5		
RCVXOF	Alias	BIT6		
RDVYCOM	L NEAR	0000	CODE	Global
RI	Alias	BIT0		
RLSD	Alias	BIT4		
RST7201	Number	0018		
RTS	Alias	BIT3		
SPDI	Alias	BIT1		
SPSEL	Alias	BIT0		
SR1	Number	0001		
SR2	Number	0002		

SR3	Number	0003		
SRLSD	Alias	BIT1		
SRTS	Alias	BIT1		
STPBMAX	Number	0003		
SWS70P	Number	0097		
SWXOFF	Number	0094		
SX7201	Number	0010		
XA7201	Number	0028		
XABAUD	Number	0021		
XAMODEM	Number	00FF		
XAS7201	Number	002A		
XB7201	Number	0029		
XBCOMM	Number	00A1		
XBMODEM	Number	0002		
XBS7201	Number	0028		
XMTBRK	Alias	BIT3		
XMTXOF	Alias	BIT2		
XMTXON	Alias	BIT1		
?N	Number	0010		

Warning Severe
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PAGE .132
TITLE COMBIOS
SUBTTL COMMUNICATION PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS
NAME COMBIOS

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COMBIOS.A86 version /V00-01/ APRIL 11, 1983 DEVELOPMENT

version /V00-02/ May 25, 1983

- 1 - altered the interfaces so that the comm control block does not have to be in user DS.
- 2 - Take out the setting of the vectors in INITCOM.
- 3 - Change GETPCB so that there is an error if application tries to access non existing optional comm board.

version /V00-03/ Jun 01, 1983

- 1 - Compensate for the difference in hardware for ports on the mother board and the optional comm board. The internal/external clock is differently for both 7201. This is compensated by always setting the modem signals to deasserted state on cold boot.

- 2 - Fix the special receive condition for PORT B of both 7201.

version /V00-04/ Jun 13, 1983

- 1 - Fix printer baud rate problem
- 2 - Fix programming of 7M and 7S for all ports

version /V00-05/ Jun 20, 1983

- 1 - Add error handling to programming of devices
- 2 - Do not enable interrupts in the driver
- 3 - Mask out hi order bit before checking for xon/xoff type control characters.

NOTE : this module was to begin with, interruptable, this may be desirable in the future, so the places where interrupts are enabled and disabled in the driver are just commented out with the following mark so that it can be easily changed :

COMMUNICATION PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

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6-23-83 Fix the interfaces to read and set modem signals.

6-27-83
Add the hack as requested.
That is add BIOS call to take over 1/2 7201 !!

7-01-83
Add status change interrupt service calls

COMMUNICATION PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

69
70
71          ;          SECT      CODE_SEG,REL
72
73          CGROUP   GROUP   CODE
74          CODE     SEGMENT BYTE PUBLIC 'CODE'
75          ASSUME   CS:CGROUP, DS:CGROUP, ES:CGROUP, SS:CGROUP
76
77          ;          NLIST
    
```

COMMUNICATION PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

```

78          .LIST
79
80          EXTRN    PCCOM:BYTE      ; port control block for comm port
81          EXTRN    PCXCOM:BYTE     ; port control block for extended comm port
82          EXTRN    PCPRT:BYTE     ; port control block for printer port
83
84          EXTRN    DFLTCOM:BYTE    ; default comm control block for comm
85          EXTRN    DFLTXCOM:BYTE   ; default comm control block for Xcomm
86          EXTRN    DFLTPRT:BYTE   ; default comm control block for printer port
87
88          EXTRN    XBAUD1:BYTE     ; baud rate translation table for Comm & Xcomm
89          EXTRN    XBAUD2:BYTE     ; baud rate translation table for printer
90
91          EXTRN    XDPTION:BYTE    ; this is zero, when optional comm port present
92          EXTRN    RDNYMCOM:NEAR   ; read NVM and set defaults
93
94          EXTRN    HVECTOR:WORD    ; addresses of the user defined service routines
95
96          PUBLIC   RUPT7201        ; address of mother board 7201 interrupt
97          PUBLIC   XRUPT7201       ; address of optional board 7201 interrupt
98          PUBLIC   INITCOM         ; cold start initialize of all 7201
99          PUBLIC   WINITCOM        ; warm start initialize of all 7201
100
101          PUBLIC   PRG7201         ; reprogram 7201
102          PUBLIC   DFLT7201        ; reprogram 7201 to default values
103          PUBLIC   DFLTBUF         ; reset receive char buffer to default area
104          PUBLIC   RDSETUP         ; read device setup information
105          PUBLIC   RCVENA         ; receiver enable
106          PUBLIC   RCVDIS         ; receiver disable
107          PUBLIC   INSTAT         ; get input status
108          PUBLIC   INCHAR         ; get input character
109          PUBLIC   GETCHAR        ; get input char return when available
110          PUBLIC   OUTSTAT        ; get output status
111          PUBLIC   OUTCHAR        ; write character
112          PUBLIC   PUTCHAR        ; write character, return when successful
113          PUBLIC   OUTNOW         ; write character immediately
114          PUBLIC   RDMODEM        ; read modem signals
115          PUBLIC   SETMODEM       ; set modem signals
116          PUBLIC   BRKOFF         ; transmit break
117          PUBLIC   BRKOFF         ; cease transmission of break
118          PUBLIC   RCVINT         ; set receive character interrupt service
119          PUBLIC   RVCANCEL       ; cancel receive char interrupt service
120          PUBLIC   XMTNTY        ; set transmit buffer empty service
121          PUBLIC   XMTCANCEL     ; cancel transmit buffer empty service
122
123          PUBLIC   HACK7201       ; setup 1/2 vector
124          PUBLIC   VECT7201       ; clean up redirection vector
125
126          PUBLIC   STATCHG        ; status change service call
127          PUBLIC   STCANCEL       ; cancel status change service calls
    
```


COMMUNICATION PORTION OF VERSION 2 BIOS

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SUBTTL INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

R U P T 7 2 0 1 & X R U P T 7 2 0 1

This is the interrupt handler routine for the 7201, on the mother board, and the equivalent for the extended comm.

These 2 routines are setup to share some common code.

Status register 2 of the 7201 will indicate the reason for the interrupt. This will be used as a table lookup to call the appropriate service routine.

Since the only difference between the 2 interrupt handlers are the service routine table and the 7201 data port address, the two routines can be setup to use some common code.

All the service routines (tables INT7201, and XINT7201) must follow the the following interfaces:

ON ENTRY TO THE SERVICE ROUTINES:

AX, BX, CX, DX, DS, ES, BP are saved and can be used in any way.

DX contains the address of port A of the corresponding 7201.

DS will point to the BIOS data area (ie same as CS)

```

-----
RUPT7201:                               ; comm service routine
        PUSH    BX                       ; save registers
        PUSH    DX
        MOV     BX,OFFSET INT7201        ; get the service routine table
        MOV     DX,BS7201               ; get 7201 port B, status/control reg
        JMP     SHORT RUPTCOMMON        ; > go to common table lookup portion
-----
XRUPT7201:                               ; (xtended comm service routine)
        PUSH    BX                       ; save registers
        PUSH    DX
        MOV     BX,OFFSET XINT7201      ; get service routine table
        MOV     DX,XBS7201              ; get 7201 port B, status/control reg
    
```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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RUPTCOMMON:                               ; common code for both service routines
        PUSH    AX                       ; save rest of registers needed
        PUSH    DS
        MOV     AX,CS                    ; set up DS to point to BIOS data area
        MOV     DS,AX
        MOV     SAVE_SP,SP              ; Save stack pointers
        MOV     SAVE_SS,SS
        MOV     SS,AX                    ; Copy CS => SS:
        MOV     SP,OFFSET COMM_STACK    ; Setup local stack
        PUSH    CX
        PUSH    SI
        PUSH    DI
        PUSH    ES
        PUSH    BP
-----
NXTINT:
        XOR     AX,AX                    ; make sure certain idiot programs
        OUT     DX,AL                    ; don't mess reg pointer
        MOV     AL,2                     ; set up to read status register 2 B
        OUT     DX,AL                    ; (note AH still 0)
        IN      AL,DX
-----
        CMP     AL,7                     ; Range check the value to make sure
        JBE     NXTINT1                  ; (should be 0 to 7)
-----
        CMP     DX,BS7201                ; check if its comm & printer 7201
        JNZ     L1_1$                    ; if so then
        MOV     DX,OFFSET AS7201         ; reset whole 7201
        CALL    RESET7201
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM         ; reprogram port A of 7201
        INC     BYTE PTR PCFAIL[BX]      ; count up # hardware failures
        CALL    CR7201                   ; (put back images of 7201 reg)
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PCPRT         ; reprogram port B of 7201
        INC     BYTE PTR PCFAIL[BX]      ; count up # hardware failures
        CALL    CR7201                   ; (put back images of 7201 reg)
        JMP     SHORT INTEXIT            ; exit from interrupt
-----
L1_1$:
        MOV     DX,OFFSET XAS7201        ; (problem in optional comm port)
        CALL    RESET7201                ; reset whole 7201
        MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM         ; reprogram port A of 7201
        INC     BYTE PTR PCFAIL[BX]      ; count up # hardware failures
        CALL    CR7201                   ; (put back images of 7201 reg)
        JMP     SHORT INTEXIT            ; exit from interrupt
-----
NXTINT1:
        STI     %1%                       ; enable interrupts
        SHL     AX,1                      ; multiply to use it as table offsets
        ADD     BX,AX                     ; find address of service routine
        PUSH    DX                         ; save port B address
    
```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

```

228 006A FF 17 CALL WORD PTR [BX] ; call service routine
229 006C 5A POP DX ; restore port B address
230 006D 4A DEC DX ; get address of status/control reg 2A
231 008E B0 38 MOV AL,EDI7201 ; issue "end of interrupt" to 7201
232 0070 EE OUT AL,AL ; write it to control reg 0 (port A)
233
234 0071 INTEXIT:
235 0071 5D POP BP ; restore registers
236 0072 07 POP ES
237 0073 5F POP DI
238 0074 5E POP SI
239 0075 59 POP CX
240 0076 8E 16 00A8 R MOV SS,SAVE_SS ; Restore entry stack
241 007A 8B 26 00A6 R MOV SP,SAVE_SP
242 007E 1F POP DS
243 007F 58 POP AX
244 0080 5A POP DX
245 0081 5B POP BX
246 0082 CF IRET ; all done, adios!
247
248 0083 CR7201:
249 0083 8B 57 12 MOV DX,PCS7201[BX] ; get control register of 7201
250 0086 8A 47 0E MOV AL,PCCR4[BX] ; do CR4 first
251 0089 B4 04 MOV AH,4
252 008B E8 0289 R CALL WRITE7201
253 008E 8A 47 0B MOV AL,PCCR1[BX] ; do CR1
254 0091 B4 01 MOV AH,1
255 0093 E8 0289 R CALL WRITE7201
256 0096 8A 47 0F MOV AL,PCCR5[BX] ; do CR5
257 0099 B4 05 MOV AH,5
258 009B E8 0289 R CALL WRITE7201
259 009E 8A 47 0D MOV AL,PCCR3[BX] ; do CR3
260 00A1 B4 03 MOV AH,3
261 00A3 E9 0289 R CALRET WRITE7201
262 JMP WRITE7201
263
264 ; Internal stack and saved pointers
265
266 00A6 0000 SAVE_SP DW 0
267 00A8 0000 SAVE_SS DW 0
268
269 00AA 40 [ ?? DB 64 DUP (?)
270 ]
271
272 = 00EA COMM_STACK EQU $
273
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```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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I N T 7 2 0 1 & X I N T 7 2 0 1

This is a table of offsets for the interrupt service routines for the NEC 7201 on the mother board, and the optional comm board.

The offsets are set up to use the 7201 status register 2 (status affect vector) so that service routines can be fastest reached with the least code.

NOTE : these 2 tables have to be contiguous

```

302 00FA LABEL WORD
303 00FA 021A R INT7201 DW BTXEMT ; Port B transmit buffer empty
304 00FC 0290 R INT7201 DW BSTAT ; Port B external status change
305 00FE 0148 R INT7201 DW BRXDAT ; Port B receive character available
306 0100 0243 R INT7201 DW BRXSPC ; Port B special receive condition
307 0102 0278 R INT7201 DW ATXEMT ; Port A transmit buffer empty
308 0104 027A R INT7201 DW ASTAT ; Port A external status change
309 0106 0286 R INT7201 DW ARXDAT ; Port A receive character available
310 0108 0281 R INT7201 DW ARXSPC ; Port A special receive condition

```

```

302 00FA LABEL WORD
303 00FA 021A R XINT7201 DW BXTXEMT ; Port B transmit buffer empty
304 00FC 0290 R XINT7201 DW XBSTAT ; Port B external status change
305 00FE 0148 R XINT7201 DW XBRXDAT ; Port B receive character available
306 0100 0243 R XINT7201 DW XBRXSPC ; Port B special receive condition
307 0102 0278 R XINT7201 DW XATXEMT ; Port A transmit buffer empty
308 0104 027A R XINT7201 DW XASTAT ; Port A external status change
309 0106 0286 R XINT7201 DW XARXDAT ; Port A receive character available
310 0108 0281 R XINT7201 DW XARXSPC ; Port A special receive condition

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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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010A
010A 021F R
010C 028B R
010E 0143 R
0110 023E R

0112
0112 0215 R
0114 0295 R
0116 013E R
0118 0248 R

011A
011A 021A R
011C 0290 R
011E 0148 R
0120 0243 R

0122
0122 0276 R
0124 027A R
0126 0286 R
0128 0281 R

```

-----
                DEFAULT TABLES OF SERVICE ROUTINES FOR THE 4 DEVICES
                PORTA, PORTB are for the 7201 on the mother board
                PORTXA, PORTXB, are for the 7201 on the optional comm port
-----
PORTB LABEL WORD
      DW BTXEMT ; Port B transmit buffer empty
      DW BSTAT ; Port B external status change
      DW BRXDAT ; Port B receive character available
      DW BRXSPC ; Port B special receive condition

PORTA LABEL WORD
      DW ATXEMT ; Port A transmit buffer empty
      DW ASTAT ; Port A external status change
      DW ARXDAT ; Port A receive character available
      DW ARXSPC ; Port A special receive condition

PORTXB LABEL WORD
      DW XBTXEMT ; Port B transmit buffer empty
      DW XBSTAT ; Port B external status change
      DW XBRXDAT ; Port B receive character available
      DW XBRXSPC ; Port B special receive condition

PORTXA LABEL WORD
      DW XATXEMT ; Port A transmit buffer empty
      DW XASTAT ; Port A external status change
      DW XARXDAT ; Port A receive character available
      DW XARXSPC ; Port A special receive condition
    
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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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012A FF 1E 0000 E
012E C3

012F
012F FF 1E 0004 E
0133 C3

0134
0134 FF 1E 0008 E
0138 C3

0139
0139 FF 1E 000C E
013D C3

```

HACKA: CALL DWORD PTR HVECTOR
      RET

HACKB: CALL DWORD PTR HVECTOR+4
      RET

HACKXB: CALL DWORD PTR HVECTOR+8
      RET

HACKXA: CALL DWORD PTR HVECTOR+12
      RET
    
```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
A R X D A T
: Receive character interrupt service routines.
: All three ports uses the same service routine, RECEIVER.
: On entry to RECEIVER, DS:BX must point to the appropriate Port Control Block.
-----
ARXDAT:
013E      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCCOM ; Port A receive character available
013E      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCCOM ; get offset of the COMM port control block
0141      JMP     SHORT RECEIVER ; go to common service routine.

BRXDAT:
0143      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCPRT ; Port B receive character available
0143      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCPRT ; get offset of the printer port control block
0146      JMP     SHORT RECEIVER ; go to common service routine

XBRXDAT:
0148      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM ; Port A receive character available
0148      MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM ; get the extended COMM port control block
          JMP     SHORT RECEIVER ; go to common service routine
: ++++++++ note this code falls thru ++++++++!!!!!!! DDDDD #####

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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

-----
R E C E I V E R
: This is the common receive character routine used to process the receive
: character interrupt; for all 3 ports (port A, B on the 7201 on the mother
: board, and port B on the extended comm port).
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS:BX points to the port control block
: EXIT CONDITIONS:
: !! NOTE !!      REC3 is an embedded entry point from special receive characters
-----
RECEIVER:
014B      MOV     DX,PC7201[BX] ; get data register of the 7201 PORT
014B      MOV     DX,PC7201[BX] ; Assume no error in character
014E      MOV     AH,AH ; read the character
0150      MOV     IN ; read the character
0151      MOV     CMP     BYTE PTR PCRXDF[BX],2 ; check if receive auto XON/XOFF enabled
0155      MOV     JNE     RECS ; > if not, do not filter these chars
0157      MOV     DL,AL ; mask out hi order bit for xon/xoff
0159      MOV     AND     DL,07FH ; protocol character !!!
015C      MOV     CMP     DL,PCXON[BX] ; check if we have XON character
015F      MOV     JNZ     REC1 ; If so clear flag for xoff received
0161      MOV     AND     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT RCVXDF ;
0165      MOV     JMP     SHORT RECX ; > exit
0167      MOV     CMP     DL,PCXOFF[BX] ; check if we have XOFF
016A      MOV     JNZ     RECS ; If not treat it like other characters
016C      MOV     OR     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],RCVXDF ; else set flag, xoff received
0170      MOV     JMP     SHORT RECX ;

: This is an embedded entry point for special receive characters !!
: AX has character from the 7201 (not yet modified according to the mask)
-----
REC3:
0172      MOV     DX,PCMASK[BX] ; get the mask
0172      MOV     DX,PCMASK[BX] ; get the mask
0175      MOV     AND     AL,DH ; alter the incoming character
0177      MOV     OR     AL,DL ;
0179      MOV     LES     BP,DWORD PTR PCRADR[BX] ; get address of the receive buffer
017C      MOV     PUSH    AX ; save character to be written
          ; %1X
          CLI ; make sure interrupts are disabled here
          MOV     AX,ES:RBCOUNT[BP] ; get # characters in the buffer
          CMP     AX,ES:RBMAX[BP] ; check to see if we are full
          MOV     DI,ES:RBIN[BP] ; ( first get address for next char in)
          JNZ     REC6 ; If not go store character in buffer

: buffer full, replace last character with ascii sub
          PDP     AX ; clean up stack

```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

```

448 018C 26: 3B 7E OC      CMP    DI,ES:RBHEAD[BP]      ; If next char in points to top of buffer
449 0190 75 08              JNZ    REC4                  ;
450 0192 26: 8B 7E OE      MOV    DI,ES:RBTAIL[BP]     ; set pointer to tail of buffer
451 0196 EB 02              JMP    SHORT RECS           ; go put ascii sub there
452 0198                      ;
453 0198 4F                REC4: DEC    DI              ; Else,
454 0199 4F                DEC    DI                  ; get address of last input character
455 019A                      ;
456 019A 26: C6 05 1A      MOV    BYTE PTR ES:[DI],ASCSub ; (now place ascii sub into buffer)
457 019E EB 43              JMP    SHORT RECS           ; put sub character there
458 01A0                      ; return to caller
459 01A0 40                REC6: INC    AX              ; count up # characters in the buffer
460 01A1 26: 89 46 00      MOV    ES:RBCOUNT[BP],AX    ; save new value for count
461 01A5 58                PDP    AX                  ; restore character
462 01A8 26: 89 05        MOV    ES:[DI],AX          ; save new character
463 01AB 26: 3B 7E OE      CMP    DI,ES:RBTAIL[BP]     ; check if at end of buffer space
464 01AD 75 08              JNZ    REC7                 ; If so update pointer to the beginning
465 01AF 26: 8B 7E OC      MOV    DI,ES:RBHEAD[BP]     ;
466 01B3 EB 02              JMP    SHORT RECS           ;
467 01B5                      ;
468 01B5 47                REC7: INC    DI              ; Else, increment input pointer
469 01B6 47                INC    DI                  ; to next available buffer space
470 01B7                      ;
471 01B7 26: 89 7E 04      MOV    ES:RBIN[BP],DI       ; (now DI points to next avail space)
472 01BB 80 7F 30 02      CMP    BYTE PTR PCTXOF[BX],2 ; update new address
473 01BF 75 22              JNE    RECX                 ; check if transmit auto xoff enabled
474 01C1 26: 8B 46 00      MOV    AX,ES:RBCOUNT[BP]    ; If not, go exit
475 01C5 26: 3B 46 02      CMP    AX,ES:RBMASK[BP]     ; get count of chars in buffer again
476 01C9 74 0C              JZ     REC9                 ; check if buffer now full
477 01CB 26: 3B 46 08      CMP    AX,ES:RBXOFF[BP]     ; > if full see if xoff should be sent
478 01CF 72 12              JB     RECX                 ; > if not all done, go exit
479 01D1 F6 47 14 04      TEST   BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTXOF ; IF over hi water mark, but auto
480 01D5 75 0C              JNZ    RECX                 ; >xoff already sent, then return
481 01D7                      ; (attempt to send auto xoff comes here)
482 ; %1%                REC9: STI                    ; enable interrupts again
483 ; %1%                MOV    AH,PCXOFF[BX]        ; go send an xoff
484 01D7 8A 67 2E          CALL   AUTOXMT              ;
485 01DA E8 01F9 R          CALL   RECX                 ; If not successful go exit
486 01DD 74 04              JZ     RECX                 ; mark xoff sent by driver
487 01DF 80 4F 14 04      OR     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTXOF ;
488 01E3                      ;
489 ; %1%                RECX: STI                    ; enable interrupts
490 ; %1%                CMP    BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX],1 ; check if there is a routine to call
491 ; %1%                JNE    RECVX               ; > exit if none (or one in progress)
492 ; %1%                INC    BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX]  ; mark that a routine is being called
493 ; %1%                CALL   DWORD PTR PCRCVA [BX] ; call service routine
494 ; %1%                DEC    BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX]  ; mark that routine has returned
495 ; %1%                JNS    RECVX               ; check that its not cancelled
496 ; %1%                MOV    BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX],0 ; If it has, reset value to zero
497 ; %1%                RET                      ; return to caller

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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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521 01F9 8B 57 12          AUTOXMT: MOV    DX,PCS7201[BX]      ; get address of the 7201 status reg
522 01FC 9C              PUSHF                       ; make sure interrupts are off
523 ; %1%                CLI                          ;
524 01FD EC              IN     AL,DX                ; check if transmit buffer empty
525 01FE A8 04           TEST   AL,BIT2              ;
526 0200 74 0F           JZ     L2_10$               ; > go exit if buffer not empty(ZF set)
527 0202 8A C4           MOV    AL,AH                ; put the character in transmit buffer
528 0204 22 47 16       AND    AL,PCMASK+1[BX]     ; mask outgoing data
529 0207 0A 47 15       OR     AL,PCMASK[BX]       ;
530 020A 4A              DEC    DX                    ; (get address of data register)
531 020B 4A              DEC    DX                    ; (note Z is now cleared if)
532 020C EE              OUT    DX,AL                ; (DX not = 2)
533 020D 9D              POPF                          ; restore flags
534 020E 0C 80          OR     AL,80H                ; clear Z flag
535 0210 C3              RET                          ; return to caller
536
537
538 0211 9D              12_10$: POPF                       ; restore flags
539 0212 32 C0          XOR    AL,AL                 ; return with Z set
540 0214 C3              RET                          ; return to caller

```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
                                A T X E M T
; Transmit buffer empty interrupt service for channel A, on the mother
; board.
-----
ATXEMT:                          ; Port A transmit buffer empty
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCCOM          ; get offset of the COMM port control block
JMP     SHORT TXBUFFER          ; go to common routine to complete service
-----
                                X B T X E M T
; Transmit buffer empty interrupt service for channel A, on the mother
; board.
-----
XBTXEMT:                          ; Port B transmit buffer empty
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM        ; get the extended COMM port control block
JMP     SHORT TXBUFFER          ; go to common routine for transmit buffer empty
-----
                                B T X E M T
; Transmit buffer empty interrupt on port B, in the 7201 on the mother
; board.
-----
BTXEMT:                          ; Port B transmit buffer empty
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCPRT         ; get the printer port control block
TXBUFFER:                          ; [Common code for all transmit buffer
                                ; empty service interrupt]
CMP     BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX],1    ; check if there is a routine to call
JNE     TXBUF                    ; > exit if none (or one in progress)
INC     BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX]      ; mark that a routine is being called
CALL    DWORD PTR PCXMTA [BX]    ; call service routine
DEC     BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX]      ; mark that routine has returned
JNS     TXBUF                    ; check that its not cancelled
MOV     BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX],0    ; If it has, reset value to zero
TXBUF:  MOV     DX,PCS7201[BX]    ; get control register address
MOV     AL,ENDTXBE               ; issue end of transmit buffer empty
OUT     DX,AL                    ;
RET                                ; return to caller
-----

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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
                                S P R E C E I V E
; This is the common routine that is used to process the special receive
; character interrupt condition, for all 3 ports (port A and B on the
; 7201 on the mother board, and port B on the extended COM port).
; ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS:BX  points to the port control block
; EXIT CONDITIONS:
-----
BRXSPC:                          ; Port B (mother board) special receive condition
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCPRT         ; get offset of the printer port control block
JMP     SHORT SPREC             ; go to common routine to handle it.
-----
XBRXSPC:                          ; Port A (extended comm) special rcv condition
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCXCOM        ; get the extended COMM port control block
JMP     SHORT SPREC             ; go to common routine to handle it.
-----
ARXSPC:                          ; Port A (mother board) special rcv condition
MOV     BX,OFFSET PCCOM         ; get offset of the COMM port control block
-----
SPRECEIVE:
MOV     DX,PCS7201[BX]          ; get address of the 7201 status register
IN      AL,DX                   ; read it.
TEST    AL,BIT1                 ; see if it's a special receive condition or:
JZ      SPRECK                   ; > go exit if its no interrupt pending.
; note that above check only necessary for
; port A on the 7201
-----
SPREC:
MOV     DX,PCS7201[BX]          ; get address of the 7201 status register
; %1%
CLI     ; make sure interrupts are off
MOV     AL,SR1                   ; set 7201 pointer to status register 1
OUT     DX,AL
IN      AL,DX                     ; read status register 1
; %1%
STI     ; now reenable them
MOV     AH,AL                     ; save status in AH
MOV     AL,ERR7201                ; issue error reset to 7201
OUT     DX,AL
AND     AH,PARERR+OVRERR+FRMERR ; keep parity, overrun, framing errors
-----
SPREC1:                          ; (this entry point is shared with end of break
                                ; detect error)
                                ; On entry DX points to status/control reg
                                ; AH has the error flags set for the character
                                ; now point to data register
IN      AL,DX                     ; get the data from 7201
JMP     RECS                       ; go process character (in the same way as any
-----

```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

```
845 ; other character)
846 0288 C3 SPRECK: RET ; return to caller.
```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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849 ;-----
850 ; W R I T E 7 2 0 1
851 ; This is a common subroutine used to write a value into a control
852 ; register in the 7201.
853 ; This routine is created to save code, and take advantage of the
854 ; common data structure of all 3 ports (PORT CONTROL BLOCK).
855
856 ; ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to the port control block
857 ; AH has the control register number
858 ; AL value programmed into the register
859 ; interrupts are disabled.
860
861 ; EXIT CONDITION:
862 ;-----
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867
868 0269 WRITE7201: ; common code to write to CONTROL REGISTER 3
869 ; value to be written in AL
870 ; DS:BX points to the PORT CONTROL BLOCK
871
872 0269 88 57 12 MOV DX,PCS7201[BX] ; get status/control reg address of the 7201
873 026C 88 C4 XCHG AL,AH ; set pointer to correct control register
874 026E 9C PUSHF ; make sure interrupts off
875 026F FA CLI ;
876 0270 EE OUT DX,AL ; now select the register number
877 0271 85 C4 XCHG AL,AH ; now write to the control register
878 0273 EE OUT DX,AL ; do it!
879 0274 9D POPF ; restore flags
880 0275 C3 RET ; return to caller
```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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0276 B0 28
0278 EB 02

027A B0 10

027C BA 002A
027F EE
0280 C3

0281 B0 30
0283 E8 027C R

0286 BA 0028
0289 EC
028A C3

```

-----
: none of the following conditions should ever happen; port not used
: But we'll service the interrupts per chance it happens.
-----
XATXEMT: MOV AL,ENDTXBE ; Port A transmit buffer empty
: JMP SHORT XAEXIT ; send end TXE interrupt
: ; go to common exit routine
XASTAT: MOV AL,sx7201 ; Port A external status change
: ; send status change acknowledged
XAEXIT: ; (common exit for 422 port)
: MOV DX,2AH ; address of control register
: OUT DX,AL ;
: RET ; bye, and don't disturb again!
XARXSPC: MOV AL,ERR7201 ; Port A special receive condition
: CALL XAEXIT ; send special condition clear
: ; (use exit code to write to cr0 only)
XARXDAT: MOV DX,28H ; Port A receive character available
: IN AL,DX ; read the data
: RET ; drop it on the floor

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INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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028B BB 0000 E
028E EB 08

0290 BB 0000 E
0293 EB 03

0295 BB 0000 E
0298 EB 03
029B EC
029C 8A E0
029E B0 10
02A0 EE
02A1 FE C4 80
02A4 75 16

02A6 FE 47 14 01
02AA 74 14
02AC 80 57 14 FE
02B0 B0 01

02B2 EE
02B3 EC

02B4 24 70
02B6 OC 80
02B8 8A E0
02BA EB A6

02BC 80 4F 14 01

```

-----
: B S T A T , A S T A T , X B S T A T
-----
: External status change routines for all 3 ports. These share a common
: routine XSTATCHG. These routines are included only to handle the case
: where break was detected.
-----
BSTAT: MOV BX,OFFSET PCPRT ; Port B external status change, mother board
: JMP SHORT XSTATCHG ; point to port control block
: ; go process external status change
XBSTAT: MOV BX,OFFSET PCXCOM ; Port B external status change, extended comm
: JMP SHORT XSTATCHG ; point to port control block
: ; go process external status change
ASTAT: MOV BX,OFFSET PCCOM ; Port A external status change, mother board
: ; point to port control block
XSTATCHG: MOV DX,PCS7201[BX] ; go process external status change
: IN AL,DX ; get address of 7201 status register
: MOV AH,AL ; read status
: MOV AL,AL ; save status
: OUT DX,AL ; reset external status change interrupt
: TEST AH,BIT7 ; check if break is now on
: JNZ XSTAT1 ; if it is, go set flag in port control table
: ; if not, then first check if it was on before
: ; (if it was on and now off, then
: ; it must be the tail end of break)
: TEST BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],RCVBRK ; check in the port control table
: JZ XSTATX ; if it was never on, exit
: AND BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT RCVBRK ; else, clear receive break flag
: MOV AL,SR1 ; read other error on the character
: ; %1% CLI ; make sure interrupts off
: OUT DX,AL ; first point to status register 1
: IN AL,DX ; read the status
: ; %1% STI ; reenable interrupts
: AND AL,PARERR+OVRERR+FRMERR ; keep parity, overrun, framing errors
: OR AL,BRKERR ; set break detect error
: MOV AH,AL ; save it in AH (for common exit routines.
: JMP SHORT SPREC1 ; go process character in the same way as
: ; special receive condition with the exception
: ; that this is a break character bit set
XSTAT1: OR BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],RCVBRK ; If break detected for the first
: ; time, set the flag in the port control
: ; block, and wait till it goes away before
: ; forming the break character.
: ; NOTE THAT INTERRUPTS ARE NOT ENABLED YET !

```


INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

```

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763
764 02C0
765 02C0 80 7F 21 01
766 02C4 75 0F
767 02C6 FE 47 21
768 02C8 FF 5F 22
769 02CC FE 4F 21
770 02CF 79 04
771 02D1 C6 47 21 00
02D5 C3
XSTATX:
CMP BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX],1
JNE L3_10$
INC BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX]
CALL DWORD PTR PCSTCA [BX]
DEC BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX]
JNS L3_10$
MOV BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX],0
L3_10$: RET
; Do the status change service call
; check if there is a routine to call
; > exit if none (or one in progress)
; mark that a routine is being called
; call service routine
; mark that routine has returned
; check that its not cancelled
; If it has, reset value to zero

```

INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

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SUBTTL BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES
-----
P R G 7 2 0 1
This is entry point to the BIOS to reprogram the 7201. It is also the
interface to the initialize (soft and hard reset) the devices routines.
ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS points to bios data area
CX has the offset of the Comm Control Block
DX has the segment of the Comm Control Block
EXIT CONDITIONS: AL = FF programming device successful
= 0 programming device unsuccessful
This routine will call many subroutines to perform each function in the
reprogramming of the 7201. The convention used will be as follows:
On entry to each subroutine, ES:BP points to CCB
DS:BX points to Port control block.
CH device number (comm, printer etc)
This is not to be altered by the
calling routines.
CL set to FF if for some reason the
request cannot be met. Also, the
high order bit of the appropriate
variable in the CCB is to be set.
CL to be left untouched if request is
successfuly programmed.
Initially CL is set to 0 by PRG7201.
-----
PRG7201:
MOV ES,DX ; set ES to have CCB segment address
MOV BP,CX ; point ES:BP to the CCB [comm control block]
MOV CH,ES:[BP] ; get port number
CALL GETPCB ; call to get port control block for device
JC PRGERR ; > exit if port does not exist
MOV CL,0 ; assume everything is ok
CALL STOPBIT ; go program # of stopbits
CALL PARITY ; go program parity
CALL MODE ; set mode, data loads or limited modem control
CALL DATABIT ; go program # of data bits
CALL RCVBAUD ; set receiver baud
CALL XMTBAUD ; set transmit baud rate
02D6 8E C2
02D6 8B E9
02DA 26 8A 5E 00
02DE E8 0811 R
02E1 72 35
02E3 81 00
02E5 E8 0318 R
02E8 E8 0342 R
02EB E8 0386 R
02EE E8 03E7 R
02F1 E8 0450 R
02F4 E8 04A1 R

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

825 02F7 E8 04FD R CALL XONOFF ; set any new xon/xoff characters
826 02FA 26: 8A 46 09 MOV AL,ES:CBRXOF[BP] ; see if auto receive xon/xof is changed
827 02FE 22 C0 AND AL,AL ;
828 0300 74 03 JZ PRGCM2 ; > if not go on to next thing
829 0302 88 47 2F MOV PCRXOF[BX],AL ; save new value (enabled/ or not)
830 0305 28: 8A 48 0A PRGCM2: MOV AL,ES:CBTXOF[BP] ; check auto transmit xon/xoff
831 0309 22 C0 AND AL,AL ; see if there is a change
832 030B 74 03 JZ PRGCM3 ; > If none, go on to next thing
833 030D 88 47 30 MOV PCTXOF[BX],AL ; Else save new value
834 0310 E8 0B14 R PRGCM3: CALL BUFFER ; call routine to setup buffer usage
835 0313 8A C1 MOV AL,CL ; pass return code in AL
836 0315 34 FF XOR AL,OFFH ; compliment return code (to correct value)
837 0317 C3 RET ; return to caller
838
839 0318 80 00 PRGERR: MOV AL,0 ; indicate error
840 031A C3 RET ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

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844
845 ; ***** This has to be the first parameter to be programmed *****
846
847 ; S T O P B I T
848
849 ; This routine is called to set up the number of stop bits.
850
851 ; ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to the PORT CONTROL BLOCK
852 ; ES:BP points to the Comm Control Block
853
854 ; EXIT CONDITIONS: Port control block updated.
855
856 ;-----
857
858 031B MOV AH,ES:CBSTPB[BP] ; get parity from Comm Control Block
859 031F 22 E4 AND AH,AH ; check if there is a change
860 0321 74 1E JZ L4_10$ ; > exit if no change
861 0323 80 FC 03 CMP AH,STPBMAX ; check to see if in range
862 0328 76 08 JBE L4_1$ ; If not in range, then
863 0328 26: 80 4E 02 80 OR BYTE PTR ES:CBSTPB[BP],80H ;
864 032D B1 FF MOV CL,OFFH ; indicate error
865 032F C3 RET ; return to caller
866
867 0330 L4_1$:
868 0330 88 67 28 MOV PCSTPB[BX],AH ; save the value in Port Control Block
869 0333 D0 E4 SHL AH,1 ; move it to correct value (for 7201)
870 0335 D0 E4 SHL AH,1 ;
871 0337 8A 47 0E MOV AL,PCCR4[BX] ; get value programmed into CR4
872 033A 24 F3 AND AL,OFFH-BIT3-BIT2 ; clear lower 2 bits
873 033C 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; set new mask
874 033E 88 47 0E MOV PCCR4[BX],AL ; save new value for 7201 CR4
875
876 ; Note that value that goes into control register 4 is not yet put in!
877 ; It will be done after parity is determined
878 0341 C3 L4_10$: RET ; return to caller.
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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                                P A R I T Y
; This routine is called to set up the parity.
;
; ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS:BX points to the PORT CONTROL BLOCK
;                       ES:BP points to the Comm Control Block
;
; EXIT CONDITIONS:      Port control block updated.
;                       CL set to FF if port control block has errors
-----
PARITY:
CMP     BYTE PTR ES:CBDATB[BP],5 ; check to see if 7S or 7M asked for
JB      L5_1$                    ; > If not, program parity as requested
MOV     AH,3                     ; Else, force no parity
CMP     BYTE PTR ES:CBPRTY[BP],AH ; make sure no parity asked for
JZ      L5_2$                    ; > if so, go program the parity
CMP     BYTE PTR ES:CBPRTY[BP],0 ; or parity is not to be changed
JZ      L5_2$                    ;
OR      BYTE PTR ES:CBPRTY[BP],80H ; Else mark parity request in error
MOV     CL,OFFH                  ; indicate error in CCB
JMP     SHORT L5_2$              ; then go program the parity

L5_1$:
MOV     AH,ES:CBPRTY[BP]         ; get parity from Comm Control Block
AND     AH,AH                    ; check if there is a change
JZ      L5_15$                  ; > exit if no change
CMP     AH,3                     ; if new parity is "NONE" then
JZ      L5_2$                    ; skip following validity check
CMP     BYTE PTR ES:CBDATB[BP],0 ; if parity is changed and,
JNZ     L5_2$                    ; data bit also changed, go on
CMP     BYTE PTR PCDATB[BX],5     ; else, parity changed and data bit not
JB      L5_1$                    ; and old data bit is 7S or 7M
OR      BYTE PTR ES:CBPRTY[BP],80H ; mark parity request in error
MOV     CL,OFFH                  ; indicate error in CCB
RET                                     ; and return to caller

L5_2$:
CMP     AH,PRTYMAX               ; see if its in range
JBE     L5_3$                    ; If not then,
OR      BYTE PTR ES:CBPRTY[BP],80H ;
MOV     CL,OFFH                  ; set error return code
RET                                ; return to caller

L5_3$:
MOV     PCPRTY[BX],AH            ; save the value in Port Control Block
XOR     AL,AL                    ; assume its no parity
CMP     AH,3                     ; transform value from CCB as follows:
JZ      L5_13$                  ; [CCB value, CR4 value]
MOV     AL,3                     ; even {1,3}; Odd {2,1}; none {3,0}
DEC     AH

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

932     039E 74 02                JZ      L5_13$
933     03A0 80 01                MOV     AL,1
934                                     ; (now mask correct for 7201 cr4)
935     03A2 8A 87 0E             MOV     AH,PCCR4[BX] ; get value programmed into CR4
936     03A5 80 E4 FC             AND     AH,NOT (BIT0+BIT1) ; clear lower 2 bits
937     03A8 0A C4                OR      AL,AH         ; set new mask
938     03AA 88 47 0E             MOV     PCCR4[BX],AL ; save new value for 7201 CR4
939     03AD                                     ; (common exit path to set CR4, note
940                                     ; that this must always be done!)
941     03AD 8A 47 0E             MOV     AL,PCCR4[BX] ; get value to be programmed to CR4
942     03B0 84 04                MOV     AH,CR4       ; go to common routine to programm 7201
943     03B2 E9 0289 R             JMP     WRITE7201    ; (and return to caller when done)
944     03B5 C3                    RET                  ; return to caller.

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BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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M O D E

This routine is called to set up the mode, data leads or limited modem control.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to the PORT CONTROL BLOCK
ES:BP points to the Comm Control Block

EXIT CONDITIONS: Port control block updated.

```

MODE:
MOV AH,ES:CBMODE[BP] ; get the mode from Comm Control Block
AND AH,AH ; check if there is a change
JZ MODEX ; > exit if no change
CMP AH,MODEMAX ; check if its in range
JBE L6_1$ ; if not then,
OR BYTE PTR ES:CBMODE[BP],80H ;
MOV CL,OFFH ; set error return code
RET ; return to caller

L6_1$:
MOV PCMODE[BX],AH ; save the value in Port Control Block
XOR AL,AL ; assume its data leads only
DEC AH ; check if its data leads
JZ MODE1 ; > if so go program 7201
MOV AL,20H ; Else assume its limited modem control

MODE1:
MOV AH,PCCR3[BX] ; get old value in 7201 CR3
AND AH,OFFH-BIT5 ; clear the bit that programs this
OR AL,AH ; set new value
MOV PCCR3[BX],AL ; save new value
MOV AH,CR3 ; go to routine to program 7201
JMP WRITE7201 ; go do it.

MODEX: RET ; return to caller.
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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D A T A B I T

This routine is called to set up the number of data bits

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to the PORT CONTROL BLOCK
ES:BP points to the Comm Control Block

EXIT CONDITIONS: Port control block updated.

```

DATABIT:
MOV AH,ES:CBDATB[BP] ; # data bit from Comm Control Block
AND AH,AH ; check if there is a change
JZ DATABX ; > exit if no change
CMP AH,DATMAX ; check if its above maximum
JBE L7_10$ ; If not then
OR BYTE PTR ES:CBDATB[BP],80H ; indicate error in # of databits
MOV CL,OFFH ; set error code
RET ; return to caller

L7_10$:
MOV PCDATB[BX],AH ; save the value in Port Control Block
XOR AL,AL ; get register value for 5 data bits
MOV DX,1FOOH ; get data mask for 5 data bit
DEC AH ; if so go to it ([CCB value 1])
JZ L7_1$ ; > go program 7201
MOV AL,40H ; next assume its 6 data bits
MOV DH,3FH ; [masks AND 3F, OR 00]
DEC AH ; [CCB value 2]
JZ L7_1$ ; > If it is go program 7201
MOV AL,20H ; next assume its 7 data bits
MOV DH,7FH ; [mask AND 7F, OR 00]
DEC AH ;
JZ L7_1$ ; If it is then go program 7201
MOV AL,60H ; next assume its 8 bits
MOV DH,OFFH ; [mask AND FF, OR 00]
DEC AH ;
JZ L7_1$ ; > If so go program 7201

; 7M or 7S is done by programming to 8N then do mark or space in software

MOV DH,07FH ; (mask AND 7F)
DEC AH ; assume its 7 space
JZ L7_1$ ; > If so, go program 7201
MOV DL,80H ; Else it must be 7M ( mask OR 80)

L7_1$:
PUSH AX ; save value for # data bits in receive
MOV PCMASK[BX],DX ; save new mask
MOV AH,PCCR5[BX] ; get old value in control register 5
AND AH,NOT (BIT6+BIT5) ; clear bits for "data bits per byte"
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

1038 0432 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; put in new value for # data bits
1039 0434 88 47 OF MOV PCCR5[BX],AL ; save it in the port control block
1040 0437 B4 05 MOV AH,CR5 ; set to go to routine to program 7201
1041 0439 E8 0289 R CALL WRITE7201 ; go do it.
1042 043C 58 POP AX ; get # stop bits for receive chars
1043 043D D0 E0 SHL AL,1 ; put it in correct place for 7201
1044 043F 8A E7 OD MOV AH,PCCR3[BX] ; get old value in control register 5
1045 0442 80 E4 3F AND AH,NOT (BIT7+BIT6) ; clear bits for "data bits per byte"
1046 0445 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; put in new value for # data bits
1047 0447 88 47 OD MOV PCCR3[BX],AL ; save it in the port control block
1048 044A B4 03 MOV AH,CR3 ; set to go to routine to program 7201
1049 044C E9 0289 R JMP WRITE7201 ; go do it.
1050
1051 044F C3 DATABX: RET ; return to caller.

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

R C V B A U D

; This routine is called to reprogram the receiver baud rate

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to Port Control Block
AL has value from Comm control block
CH device number

EXIT CONDITIONS: CL = FF device cannot be programmed as requested
HD bit in the CCB is set to 1 in the receive
baud rate variable.
otherwise CL is left untouched

```

RCVBAUD:
MOV AL,ES:CBRCVB[BP] ; get new baud rate to be programmed
AND AL,AL ; see if there is any change in rcv baud
JZ RCVBX ; > exit if not
CALL GETBAUD ; get the value to be written to generator
CMP AL,OFFH ; check if the value is legal
JNZ RCVB1 ; If not legal then
MOV CL,OFFH ; indicate programming failed
OR BYTE PTR ES:CBRCVB[BP],80H ; mark the receive baud rate as not supported
RET ; and return to caller

RCVB1:
CMP CH,DEVPRT ; if the device is the printer skip following
JZ RCVBPRT ; treat it as special case
MOV AH,ES:CBRCVB[BP] ; get new baud rate to be programmed
MOV PCRCVB[BX],AH ; save it in port control block
MOV AH,PCRATE[BX] ; get old value
AND AH,OF0H ; save transmit baud rate portion
OR AL,AH ; get new baud rate value (both xmt & rcv)

RCVB2:
MOV PCRATE[BX],AL ; save the new value
MOV DX,PCBAUD[BX] ; get port address of baud rate generator
OUT DX,AL ; do it!

RCVBX:
RET

; printer is a special case at this point we know that receive baud rate
; is non zero and is valid

RCVBPRT:
MOV AL,ES:CBRCVB[BP] ; get new baud rate to be programmed
CMP BYTE PTR ES:CBTXB[BP],0 ; if xmt baud not specified
JNZ L8_55 ; then
MOV ES:CBTXB[BP],AL ; make transmit baud = rcv baud
RET ; return to caller

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

1105
1106 0493 28: 38 46 06          L8_5$: CMP      ES:CBTXB[BP],AL      ; if xmt baud is the same as
1107 0497 74 07                  JZ        L8_10$                ; rcv baud then return to caller
1108
1109 0498 28: 80 4E 05 80          OR        BYTE PTR ES:CBRCVB[BP],80H ; Else mark error in CCB
1110 049E B1 FF                    MOV       CL,OFFH              ; for receive baud
1111
1112 04A0 C3                      L8_10$: RET                   ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

X M T B A U D

This routine is called to reprogram the transmit baud rate. This routine is never called for the printer transmit baud rate change. The next level routine above this will determine if the printer has to be reprogrammed and will call RCVBAUD; since transmit and receive baud rates must be the same in the printer.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to Port Control Block
ES:BP points to comm control block
CH device number

EXIT CONDITIONS: CL = FF device cannot be programmed as requested
HD bit in the CCB is set to 1 in the receive baud rate variable.
otherwise CL is left untouched

```

XMTBAUD:
MOV     AL,ES:CBTXB[BP] ; get new baud rate to be programmed
AND     AL,AL           ; check to see if there is a change
JZ      XMTBX          ; > exit if there is no change
CALL    GETBAUD        ; get the value to be written to generator
CMP     AL,OFFH        ; if its bad value then,
JNZ     XMTBO          ;
MOV     CL,OFFH        ; set return code
OR      BYTE PTR ES:CBTXB[BP],80H ; indicate tranmit baud rate in error
RET     ; and return to caller

XMTBO:
MOV     AH,ES:CBTXB[BP] ; save new value from CCB to the Port control block
MOV     PCTXB[BX],AH   ;
CMP     CH,DEVPRT      ; if its printer then,
JNZ     L9_1$          ;
MOV     PCRCVB[BX],AH  ; mark printer rcv baud same as xmt baud
JMP     SHORT L9_4$    ; > skip rest (programming generator different)

L9_1$:
MOV     AH,PCRATE[BX]  ; get old value programmed into generator
AND     AH,OFH         ; save receive baud rate portion
SHL     AL,1           ; move value to ho nibble
SHL     AL,1           ; (CL not to be touched)
SHL     AL,1           ;
SHL     AL,1           ;
SHL     AL,1           ;
OR      AL,AH          ; get the new baud rate value to be programmed

L9_4$:
MOV     PCRATE[BX],AL  ; save new value into the port control block
MOV     DX,PCBAUD[BX] ; get port address of baud rate generator
OUT     DX,AL          ; do it!

XMTBX:
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

1166 04E0 C3

RET

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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G E T B A U D

: This routine is used to get the value to be that the generator is
: to be programmed corresponding to the baud rate value specified in
: the Comm control block.

: ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to port control block
: it is assumed that it resides
: in the same segment address as
: the translate tables.
: CH device number
: AL new baud rate value

: EXIT CONDITIONS: AL has the value to be written
: the baud rate generator
: AL = FF this baud rate no supported

```

GETBAUD:
    CMP     AL,0           ; check range
    JB     L34_10$        ; > If out of range indicate bad baud
    CMP     AL,BAUDMAX    ;
    JA     L34_10$        ;
    PUSH    BX            ; save BX, for translation
    MOV     BX,OFFSET XBAUD1 ; assume its printer port
    CMP     CH,DEVPRT     ; see if its the printer
    JNZ    L34_1$        ; > If so go do table lookup
    MOV     BX,OFFSET XBAUD2 ; Else point to table for Comm & Xcomm
L34_1$:
    DEC     AL            ; table starts at 0 (1 in ccb)
    XLAT    XBAUD1       ; translate value
    POP     BX            ; restore register
    RET                     ; return to caller.
L34_10$:
    MOV     AL,OFFH      ; out of range, indicate bad value
    RET                     ; return to caller
    
```

04E1
04E1 3C 00
04E3 72 15
04E5 3C 11
04E7 77 11
04E9 53
04EA BB 0000 E
04ED 80 FD 02
04F0 75 03
04F2 BB 0000 E
04F5
04F5 FE C8
04F7 D7
04F8 5B
04F9 C3
04FA 80 FF
04FC C3

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
X O N O F F
:
: This routine is used to setup the characters to be used in the
: xon/xoff protocol.
:
: Note that the protocol is the same, as a standard xon/xoff, and that
: the only change allowed is which character can be used to perform
: this.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS:BX  points to port control block
:                        it is assumed that it resides
:                        in the same segment address as
:                        the translate tables.
:                        CH      device number
:                        ES:BP   Comm control block
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:      AL      destroyed.
-----

```

04FD
04FD 26: 8A 46 07
0501 22 C0
0503 74 03
0505 88 47 2D
0508 26: 8A 46 08
050C 22 C0
050E 74 03
0510 88 47 2E
0513 C3

```

xonoff:
MOV     AL,ES:CBXON[BP]    ; get new xon character
AND     AL,AL             ; check if there is a change
JZ      xonoff1           ; > if not, go check xoff
MOV     PCXON[BX],AL      ; save new xon character
XONOFF1: MOV AL,ES:CBXOFF[BP] ; get new xoff character
AND     AL,AL             ; check if there is a change
JZ      xonoffx          ; > go exit if no change
MOV     PCXOFF[BX],AL     ; save new value
XONOFFX: RET              ; return to caller

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

-----
B U F F E R
:
: This routine is called to calculate the buffer control information.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS:BX  points to port control block
:                        ES:BP  points to Comm control block
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:      CL = FF If unsuccessful (buffer area too small)
:                        CL     left alone otherwise.
-----

```

0514
0514 26: 88 46 0B
0518 23 C0
051A 74 5A
051C 3D 0050
051F 77 0A
0521 B1 FF
0523 26: 81 4E 0B 0080
0529 EB 48
052B
052B 24 FE
052D 26: C4 76 0D

```

BUFFER:
MOV     AX,ES:CBSIZE[BP]   ; check new size of buffer
AND     AX,AX             ; If its zero, exit
JZ      BUFFER           ;
CMP     AX,RBLEN+2*(RBDFLT) ; check if its > default size
JA      BUFFER1          ; If not then,
MOV     CL,OFFH           ; set return code
OR      WORD PTR ES:CBSIZE[BP],80H ; indicate offending variable
JMP     SHORT BUFFER     ; go return to caller

BUFFER1:
AND     AL,0FEH           ; round down to even number
LES     SI,DWORD PTR ES:CBRADR[BP] ; get address of the buffer
;
; now calculate and enter all the buffer control information
BUFFER10: PUSHF           ; diable interrupts first
CLI
;
; This is an embedded entry point
; for INITCOM, used when the default
; buffer is set up
; [ ES:SI point to buffer area ]
; DS:BX points to port control block
; AX has the size of the buffer
;
; First clear all flags related to xon/xoff, since we now have a new buffer
AND     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT (XMTXON+XMTXOF+RCVXOF+APPXOF) ;
MOV     PCSIZE[BX],AX     ; save size of new buffer
MOV     PCRADR[BX],SI     ; save new offset to buffer
MOV     PCRADR+2[BX],ES   ; save segment address of new buffer
SUB     AX,RBLEN          ; subtract buffer space from buffer
; header information
MOV     DX,SI             ; calculate address of first character in
ADD     DX,RBLEN          ; (address where first char go to)
MOV     ES:RBIN[SI],DX    ; put it into buffer control info
MOV     ES:RBOU[SI],DX    ; use same offset for initial char out
MOV     ES:RHEAD[SI],DX  ; use same offset for head of buffer pointer
ADD     DX,AX

```


BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

1295 0586 4A          DEC     DX          ;          (want address of the last word
1296 0587 4A          DEC     DX          ;          of the buffer)
1297 0588 28: 89 54 OE  MOV     ES:RBTAIL[SI],DX ; put address into buffer control info
1298
1299 058C D1 E8        SHR     AX,1        ; divide by 2 to get max number chars
1300 058E 28: 89 44 02  MOV     ES:RBMAX[SI],AX  ; save new value
1301
1302 0582 28: C7 04 0000  MOV     WORD PTR ES:RBCOUNT[SI],0 ; put indicate no characters in buffer
1303 0587 D1 E8        SHR     AX,1        ; koff threshold is buffer half full
1304 0589 28: 89 44 08  MOV     ES:RBXOFF[SI],AX ; save calculated koff threshold value
1305 058D D1 E8        SHR     AX,1        ; calcuate auto xon threshold (1/4 of
1306 058F D1 E8        SHR     AX,1        ; koff threshold)
1307 0571 28: 89 44 0A  MOV     ES:RBXON[SI],AX  ; save value.
1308 0575 8D          POPF                    ; restore user flags
1309
1310 0576 C3          BUFX:  RET

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

D F L T 7 2 0 1

```

; This routine is called to reprogram a particular device to the default
; value.
;
; ENTRY CONDITIONS:          CH      device number
;                          DS      points to bios data area
;
;-----
DFLT7201:
CALL  GETPCB          ; check if port is present
JC    L10_10$        ; > exit if not
CALL  DFLTBUF        ; call routine to setup default receive
; char buffer (and get address of pcb)
CALL  RVCANCEL        ; cancel rcv interrupt service
CALL  XMTCANCEL       ; cancel xmt buffer empty service
CALL  RDNVMDOM       ; go read NVM for default comm values
PUSH  CX              ; save device number
MOV   CX,PCDFLT[BX]  ; get address of default settings (CCB)
OR    BYTE PTR PCCR4[BX],CLK16X ; make sure its 16X for clock divisor
MOV   DX,DS          ; set segment of CCB to bios data area
CALL  PRG7201        ; go reprogram 7201 to default values
POP   CX              ; restore device number
MOV   BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],0 ; clear all flags <-----
MOV   AL,PCCR5[BX]   ; enable transmitter (note that at this
OR    AL,08          ; point the port is guaranteed to
MOV   PCCR5[BX],AL   ; be present, so it is ok to
MOV   AH,CR5         ; write to the device
CALL  WRITE7201      ;
CALL  RCVENA        ; enable the receiver
MOV   AL,SX7201
MOV   DX,PCS7201[BX]
OUT   DX,AL
MOV   AL,PCCR1[BX]   ; now set register 1 before anything else
MOV   AH,CR1
CALL  WRITE7201
L10_10$:  RET

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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05B9
05B9 E8 0911 R
05BC 73 01
05BE C3
05BF 1E
05C0 07
05C1 8D 77 37
05C4 B8 0050
05C7 E9 0531 R

D F L T B U F

This routine is called to reset receive character buffer area to the default buffer.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CH has device number
EXIT CONDITIONS: command ignored if port number invalid
DS:BX points to port control block
buffer pointer reset.

DFLTBUF:
CALL GETPCB ; get address of port control block
JNC L11_15 ; if port number invalid.
RET ; return to caller
L11_15: PUSH DS ; point ES to bios data area too
POP ES ; (where default ccb is)
LEA SI,PCLEN[BX] ; get the address of default buffer
MOV AX,RBLEN+2*RBDFLT ; get size of default buffer
JMP BUFF10 ; go reset buffer control information
; then return to caller

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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05CA
05CA 8B E9
05CC 8E C2
05CE 26 8A 6E -00
05D2 32 C0
05D4 E8 0911 R
05D7 72 10
05D9 83 C3 27
05DC 8B F3
05DE B9 0010
05E1 8B FD
05E3 47
05E4 FC
05E5 F3/ A4
05E7 B0 FF
05E9
05E9 C3

R D S E T U P

This routine is called to retrieve the information that is programmed into the specified port.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CX,DX contains offset,segment of CCB
first byte of CCB must have
port number
EXIT CONDITIONS: AL = 0 port information loaded
AL = FF invalid port number, or port
not connected.

RDSETUP:
MOV BP,CX ; point ES:BP to comm control block
MOV ES,DX ;
MOV CH,ES:[BP] ; get port number
XOR AL,AL ; assume invalid port address
CALL GETPCB ; get address of port control block (DS:BX)
JC L12_105 ; > exit if bad port number or not connected
ADD BX,PCMODE ; point to beginning of Port control block
; that matches comm control block
MOV SI,BX ; get ready to transfer
MOV CX,CBLEN-1 ; transfer the whole table minus port number
MOV DI,BP ; get destination offset into DI
INC DI ; point DI passed port number
CLD ; get the correct direction
REP MOVSB ; move whole string
MOV AL,OFFH ; indicate information sucesfully passed
L12_105: RET ; return to caller

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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05EA
05EA E8 0911 R
05ED 73 01
05EF C3
05FO
05FO 8A 47 OD
05F3 0C 01
05F5 80 67 14 DF
05F9 EB 0F
05FB
05FB E8 0911 R
05FE 73 01
0600 C3
0601
0601 8A 47 OD
0604 24 FE
0606 80 4F 14 20
060A
060A 88 47 OD
060D B4 03
060F E9 0269 R
    
```

R C V E N A

This routine is called to enable the receiver.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CH device number
EXIT CONDITIONS: Command ignored if port is invlaid

```

RCVENA:
CALL GETPCB ; get port control block address
JNC L13_1$ ; if port number is invlaid then,
RET ; return to caller
L13_1$:
MOV AL,PCCR3[BX] ; read last value put into control register 3
OR AL,BITO ; enable receiver
AND BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],OFFH-RCVOFF ; set flag that receiver is enabled
JMP SHDRT RCVCOMMON ; go use common code for disable & enable
    
```

R C V D I S

This routine is called to disable the receiver.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CH device number
EXIT CONDITIONS: Command ignored if port is invlaid

```

RCVDIS:
CALL GETPCB ; get port control block address
JNC L14_1$ ; if port number invlaid then,
RET ; > return to caller
L14_1$:
MOV AL,PCCR3[BX] ; get last value put into control register 3
AND AL,OFFH-BITO ; clear last bit
OR BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],RCVOFF ; set flag that receiver is disabled
RCVCOMMON:
MOV PCCR3[BX],AL ; restore CR3 value in port control block
MOV AH,CR3 ; write it to control register 3
JMP WRITE7201 ; go write it to the control register
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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0612
0612 32 C0
0614 E8 0911 R
0617 72 0C
0619 C4 5F 33
061C 26: 8B 07
061F 23 C0
0621 74 02
0623 B0 FF
0625 C3
    
```

I N S T A T

This routine is called to get the status of the receive character buffer.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS: has segment address of bios data area
CH: has the device number
EXIT CONDITIONS: AX destroyed.
AL = 0 no character avialable, OR invlaid port #
AL = FF character avialable

```

INSTAT:
XOR AL,AL ; assume invlaid port number
CALL GETPCB ; get address of the port control block
JC INSTX ; > exit if port number invlaid
LES BX,DWORD PTR PCRADR[BX] ; get address of the receive character buffer
MOV AX,ES:RBCOUNT[BX] ; get # characters available
AND AX,AX ; if no character available then
JZ INSTX ; go exit (return code all set)
MOV AL,OFFH ; else set proper return code
INSTX: RET
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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                                I N C H A R
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                                This is the lowest level of the routines available to draw a
                                character out of the receive character buffer. This routine will return
                                to the caller if no character is available.
                                ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      device number
                                EXIT CONDITIONS:
                                AL = FF              If character available BP, CX, AX is destroyed.
                                                    CH = status of character
                                                    CX = ascii character
                                AL = 0              If none available, or invalid port number,
                                                    all registers except AX is preserved.
                                -----
                                INCHAR:
                                CALL  GETPCB          ; get address pf pcb in to DS:BX
                                JNC   L15_1$        ; If invalid port number
                                XOR   AL,AL         ; set error code
                                RET                ; return to caller

                                L15_1$:
                                LES   BP,DWORD PTR PCRADR[BX] ; get receive character buffer to ES:BP
                                CALL  TXON         ; go do auto transmit xon/xoff chores
                                PUSHF          ; disable interrups
                                CLI            ;
                                MOV   AX,ES:RBCOUNT[BP] ; get # characters in the buffer
                                AND   AX,AX      ; check to see if any characters
                                JZ     INCHAX     ; > go exit if none
                                DEC   AX        ; count down # characters in the buffer
                                MOV   ES:RBCOUNT[BP],AX ; update count
                                MOV   SI,ES:RBDOUT[BP] ; get pointer to next character drawn
                                MOV   CX,ES:O[SI] ; get the next character & status
                                MOV   SI,ES:RBTAIL[BP] ; check to see if at end of buffer
                                CMP   SI,ES:RBHEAD[BP] ; If we are then, set pointer to the
                                JNZ   INCHA1     ; beginning of the buffer
                                MOV   SI,ES:RBHEAD[BP] ; (go put it into buffer table)
                                JMP   SHORT INCHA2 ; Else, increment pointer by 2
                                INCHA1: INC   SI ; (point to next character)
                                INCHA2: MOV   ES:RBDOUT[BP],SI ; update pointer to the next character
                                MOV   AL,0ffh   ; set return code = character available

                                INCHAX: POPF         ; restore caller's flags
                                RET                ; return to caller.
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
                                G E T C H A R
                                -----
                                This routine is called to read a character out of the receive buffer, and
                                to wait till a character is available
                                ENTRY CONDITIONS:      same as INCHAR
                                EXIT CONDITIONS:      same as INCHAR, but character will always be available
                                                        and the character will be in AX
                                -----
                                GETCHAR:
                                CALL  INCHAR        ; go to common routine to get character
                                AND   AL,AL         ; check if successful
                                JZ     GETCHAR     ; repeat till succesful
                                MOV   AX,CX       ; put character in correct register
                                RET                ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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T X X O N

This routine is called to see if its time to send an XON thru the port.
It will exit immediately if xon, for any reason cannot be sent; and
a flag is set to send the auto xon as soon as possible.

The criteria to send an XON are as follows:

- 1 - an auto XOFF was previously sent by the driver
- 2 - receive character buffer reached a low mark
- 3 - application did not send an XOFF

ENTRY CONDITIONS: DS:BX points to port control block
ES:BP points to receive buffer area

EXIT CONDITIONS: CX preserved
DS:BX preserved
ES:BP preserved

NOTE: If application sent an xoff, and auto xoff was also sent, then
at the low water mark, auto xoff sent flag is cleared, but no
auto xon is sent !!!

```

TXXON:
CMP     BYTE PTR PCTXOF[BX],2 ; check if transmit auto xon/xoff is
JNZ     TXXONX                ; enabled, exit if not

TEST    BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTXON ; If already flagged to send XON asap
JNZ     TXXONS                ; > go check if it can be sent

TEST    BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTXOF ; check if auto xoff was sent
JZ      TXXONX                ; > if not go return
MOV     AX,ES:RBCOUNT[BP]      ; get # characters in the buffer
CMP     AX,ES:RBXON[BP]       ; If buffer not at the right threshold
JNZ     TXXONX                ; > go return to caller
AND     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT XMTXOF ; clear auto xoff sent flag
TEST    BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],APPXOF ; check if application sent xoff
JNZ     TXXONX                ; > if so return to caller
OR      BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTXON ; set flag to transmit xon asap
TXXONS:
        ; now try to transmit the auto XON
TEST    BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],XMTBRK ; check to see if break being sent
JNZ     TXXONX                ; > if so don't send the auto xon now
MOV     AH,PCXON[BX]          ; try to send the xon
CALL    AUTOXMT
JZ      TXXONX                ; >If not sucessful return to caller

; clear transmit xon asap and xoff was sent flag
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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1631     08A2 80 67 14 F9      AND     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT (XMTXON + XMTXOF)
1632     08A6 C3              TXXONX: RET     ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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O U T S T A T

This routine is called to get the status of the transmitter.
The items checked are as follows:

- 1 - Transmit buffer empty
- 2 - Not in an xoff'd mode

This is the routine called when the application program wishes to check the status. Note there are other items that may be useful that can be added to this, namely:

- 3 - break being transmitted. If this condition arises, it is up to the application program to keep track of this.
- 4 - CTS not present (for limited modem control). Note that in limited modem control, if CTS is not on, transmit buffer will eventually get to a point where it won't be ready.

The following are the motivation to leave them out of this routine:

- 1 - most CP/M programs are written in such a way that they tend to check the status often and not always needing the remaining information. In those cases, efficiency of execution time is the most important factor.
- 2 - The information on the other items can be obtained in other bios function calls.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CH device number
DS has BIOS segment address

EXIT CONDITIONS: DX destroyed
AL = FF if character can be transmitted that is transmit buffer empty, not in an xoff'd mode.
Carry flag is cleared.

AL = 0 OTHERWISE, AND
Carry flag set.
AH BIT6 set means XOFF received
AH BIT2 set means transmit buffer not empty

Note: the carry flag set/not set is to be used only between BIOS routines for quick execution time, and is not to be used by the application program, since we cannot predict

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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what the operating system will do with this flag.

```

-----
OUTSTAT:
CALL GETPCB ; get address pf pcb in to DS:BX
JC L16_5$ ; > exit if port number invalid
MOV AH,PCFLAG[BX] ; check if XOFF was received
AND AH,RCVXOF ;
MOV DX,PCS7201[BX] ; get address of 7201 status/control register
IN AL,DX ; read the status
AND AL,BIT2 ; get the transmit buffer empty bit
OR AH,BIT2 ; Now set bit 2 in AH if transmit buffer
XOR AH,AL ; is not empty Note 7201 (value in AL)
; has bit 2 set if buffer IS empty !
MOV AL,OFFH ; assume ok to transmit (AH zero)
JZ L16_10$ ; If its so go exit
L16_5$: XOR AL,AL ; Else set flag to indicate otherwise.
STC ; set carry flag to indicate cannot transmit
L16_10$: RET ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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                                O U T C H A R
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This routine is called to put a character into the transmit buffer.
If for any reasons the character cannot be immediately placed on to
the buffer, a return is made to the caller, with an indication that
transmission was unsuccessful. No attempt is made here to find out
why the character cannot be transmitted (for fast execution time), if
the 7201 has buffer empty, and the port is not xoff'd then the character
will be placed into the buffer.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      device number
                      DS      has BIOS data area segment address
                      DL      character to be transmitted

EXIT CONDITIONS:      DL      is destroyed in all cases.
                      (this is ok, since in the next
                      call, the value is reloaded from
                      the BIOS descriptor).
                      CL = 0  cannot send character
                      CL = FF character placed into the buffer

Note, that to implement auto xon/xoff properly, the transmitted
characters have to be examined to see if xoff or xon
is sent by the application (or user).
Further, it is faster and easier to always check for this
instead of only when auto transmit xon/xoff is enabled.
-----

```

```

OUTCHAR:
MOV     CL,DL           ; save character to be transmitted
PUSHF                    ; make sure interrupts are off
CLI                      ;
CALL   OUTSTAT         ; go see if we can transmit, also get PCB
XCHG  CL,AL           ; transfer return codes
JC     OUTCHX         ; > exit if we can't transmit.

CMP    AL,PCXON[BX]   ; check if xon character is sent
JNZ   L17_1$         ; If it is, make sure "application sent xoff"
AND   BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX], NOT APPXOF ; flag is cleared.
JMP   SHORT L17_2$   ; now go send character
L17_1$: CMP AL,PCXOFF[BX] ; check if xoff being sent
JNZ   L17_2$         ; > If not go send the character
;
; else, set flag that application program sending xoff, and clear flag
; to send auto xon as soon as possible.
OR     BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],APPXOF
AND   BYTE PTR PCFLAG[BX],NOT XMTXON

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

L17_2$:
MOV     DX,PCMASK[BX] ; now prepare data to be transmitted
AND    AL,DH          ; mask the outgoing data
OR     AL,DL          ;
MOV    DX,PC7201[BX] ; get data register address of 7201
OUT    DX,AL          ; put out the character
MOV    CL,OFFH       ; set return code that character transmitted

OUTCHX: POPF          ; restore caller's flags
RET      ; return to caller

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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08F7
08F7 52
08F8 E8 08C5 R
08F8 5A
08FC 22 C9
08FE 74 F7
0700 C3

P U T C H A R

This routine is called to transmit a character, and to repeat until
the character is sucessfully accepted by the 7201

ENTRY CONDITIONS: same as OUTCHAR

EXIT CONDITIONS: same as OUTCHAR
charcater will be taken by 7201

PUTCHAR:

```

PUSH DX ; save character to be transmitted
CALL OUTCHAR ; call common routine to output char
POP DX ; restore character
AND CL,CL ; check if it was sucessful
JZ PUTCHAR ; repeat til sucessful
RET
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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0701
0701 E8 0911 R
0704 73 01
0706 C3
0707
0707 8A CA
0709 8B 57 12
070C F6 47 OD 20
0710 74 1E
0712 B0 03
0714 9C
0715 FA
0716 EE
0717 8A 47 OD
071A 24 DF
071C EE
071D 9D
071E E8 0730 R
0721 42
0722 42
0723 EC
0724 A8 04
0726 75 FB
0728 8A 47 OD
072B B4 03
072D E9 0268 R
0730 9C
0731 FA

O U T N O W

This routine is called to transmit the character regardless of the
state of the modem signals or anything else.

Note that the absense of CTS, in limited modem control mode made
prevent the transmission of the character indefinitely. It is for
this reason that the CTS signal is ignored for the transmission of
this particular character.

ENTRY CONDITIONS: CH has device number
DS points to BIOS data area
DL has character to be transmitted

EXIT CONDITIONS: command ignored if port number invalid

NOTE THAT THIS WILL NOT PROCESS auto XON/XOFF

OUTNOW:

```

CALL GETPCB ; get address pf pcb in to DS:BX
JNC L18_1$ ; If port number invalid
RET ; return to caller
L18_1$: ; Else continue
MOV CL,DL ; save character to be transmitted
MOV DX,PCS7201[BX] ; get status/control reg address of 7201
TEST BYTE PTR PCCR3[BX],BIT5 ; temporary disable "auto enable" if used
; > if not used go wait for buffer empty
JZ OUTN2 ; [Now disable it]
MOV AL,CR3 ; make sure interrupts disabled
PUSHF
CLI
OUT DX,AL
MOV AL,PCCR3[BX] ; get value programmed into control reg 3
AND AL,OFFH-BITS ; take out auto enable bit
OUT DX,AL ; do it!
POPF ; restore interrupt state
CALL OUTN2 ; go wait for buffer empty and then send char
INC DX ; point Dx back to status register
INC DX
L18_5$: IN AL,DX ; wait for buffer empty
TEST AL,BIT2
JNZ L18_5$
MOV AL,PCCR3[BX] ; get original value programmed into control reg 3
MOV AH,CR3 ; set up to use common routine to do this
JMP WRITE7201 ; go to it, and bye bye!
OUTN2: PUSHF ; make sure interrutps are off
CLI
    
```


BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

1843 0732 EC          IN      AL,DX          ; wait for buffer empty
1844 0733 A8 04      TEST     AL,BIT2
1845 0735 75 03      JNZ     L19_1$
1846 0737 9D          POPF
1847 0738 EB F6      JMP     SHORT DUTN2 ; restore state of interrupt mask
1848 073A          ; loop, till buffer empty
1849 073A 8A C1      MOV     AL,CL          ; restore character to be transmitted
1850 073C 8B 4F 15   MOV     CX,PCMASK[BX] ; get mask for character
1851 073F 22 C5      AND     AL,CH
1852 0741 0A C1      OR      AL,CL
1853 0743 4A          DEC     DX             ; point to data register
1854 0744 4A          DEC     DX
1855 0745 EE          OUT     DX,AL         ; send it!
1856 0746 9D          POPF
1857 0747 C3          RET                  ; restore caller's interrupt mask
                                ; return to caller

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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1878 0748          RDMODEM:
1879 0748 33 C0      XOR     AX,AX          ; set error code
1880 074A E8 0B 11 R CALL     GETPCB        ; get port control address
1881 074D 72 25      JC      L35_10$      > exit if port is invalid
1882 074F 8B 57 06   MOV     DX,PCMODM[BX] ; get address of the modem signal port
1883 0752 81 FA FFFF CMP     DX,OFFFHH     ; see if modem signals can be read
1884 0756 EC          JZ      L35_1$        If modem signals can be read then,
1885 0758 34 FF      IN      AL,DX          read the signals
1886 075B 24 1F      XOR     AL,OFFH       make it bit set means signal asserted
1887 075D EB 02      AND     AL,1FH        take out unwanted signals
1888 075F 80 80      JMP     SHORT L35_2$
1889 0761 8A 87 14   L35_1$: MOV     AL,80H
1890 0764 80 E4 E0   L35_2$: MOV     AH,PCFLAG[BX] ; Else, mark modem signals not available
1891 0767 50          AND     AH,OE0H       read the state of the port flags
1892 0768 8B 57 12   PUSH   AX             take only high order 3 bits
1893 076B EC          MOV     DX,PCS7201[BX] ; save the information
1894 076C A8 04      MOV     DX,PCS7201[BX] ; get control/status register for 7201
1895 076E 58          IN      AL,DX          check if transmitter empty
1896 076F 74 03      TEST   AL,BIT2
1897 0771 80 CC 01   POP     AX             restore outgoing info
1898 0774 C3          JZ      L35_10$      > if not empty exit
                                Else set flag that transmitter is empty
                                ; return to caller.

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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0775
0775 8A C2
0777 E6 0911 R
077A 72 11
077C 88 57 06
077F 81 FA FFFF
0783 74 08
0785 24 0F
0787 34 FF
0789 EE
078A 80 FF
078C C3
078D 32 C0
078F C3

```

-----
                          S E T M O D E M
This routine is called to set the modem signals. Note that
the first 3 bits in the mask are set (to clear the diagnostic leds)

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      device number
                       DL      modem signal mask

EXIT CONDITIONS:      AL = FF if successful
                       AL = 0  if port number invalid or,
                           modem signal cannot be set
-----

```

```

SETMODEM:
MOV     AL,DL           ; put the modem signals into correct reg
CALL   GETPCB         ; get port control block
JC     L20_10$        ; > go exit if invalid port number
MOV    DX,PCMODM[BX]  ; get address of the port to set modem signals
CMP    DX,OFFFH       ; see if modem signals can be set
JZ     L20_10$        ; > if not go exit with error condition set
AND    AL,0FH         ; clear first 4 bits
XOR    AL,0FFH        ; (zero bit value asserts the line)
OUT    DX,AL          ; do it.
MOV    AL,0FFH        ; set command processed return code
RET                                         ; return to caller

L20_10$: XOR    AL,AL           ; set error return code
RET                                         ; return to caller

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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0790
0790 E8 0911 R
0793 73 01
0795 C3
0798
0798 8A 4F 14
0799 80 C9 08
079C 8A 47 0F
079F 0C 10
07A1 E8 11
07A3
07A3 E8 0911 R
07A6 73 01
07A8 C3
07A9 8A 4F 14
07AC 80 E1 F7
07AF 8A 47 0F
07B2 24 EF

```

-----
                          B R K O N
This routine is called to initiate the sending of break.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      port number

EXIT CONDITIONS:      command ignored if port number invalid
-----

```

```

BRKON:
CALL   GETPCB         ; get address of port control block
JNC   L21_1$         ; if port number invalid,
RET                                         ; return to caller

L21_1$:
MOV    CL,PCFLAG[BX] ; set flag to indicate break being sent
OR     CL,XMTBRK     ;
MOV    AL,PCCR5[BX]  ; set byte to be written to 7201
OR     AL,BIT4       ;
JMP    SHORT BRKCOMMON ; go and write it to 7201

```

```

-----
                          B R K O F F
This routine is called to stop the sending of break.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      port number

EXIT CONDITIONS:      Command ignored if port is invalid
-----

```

```

BRKOFF:
CALL   GETPCB         ; get address of port control block
JNC   L22_1$         ; if invalid port number
RET                                         ; > return to caller

L22_1$:
MOV    CL,PCFLAG[BX] ; clear flag that show break being sent
AND    CL,NOT XMTBRK ;
MOV    AL,PCCR5[BX]  ; get old value in control register 5
AND    AL,NOT BIT4   ; clear send break bit in 7201

```

```

;
; will have to consider sending the auto Xon.
; This is messy, but necessary for proper handling!
; If buffer empty, and auto xoff was sent, we must send it
; now, since it may be the last time we get control.
; host is Xoff'd, and missed Xon because of break being sent!
;

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

1884 0784 BRKCOMMON:
1885 0784 88 4F 14      MOV     PCFLAG[BX],CL ; restore flag
1886 0787 84 05      MOV     AH,CR5        ; This is to be written to control reg 5
1887 0789 E9 0269 R   JMP     WRITE7201     ; Go to common subroutine to do it.
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

```

-----
                                R C V I N T
: This routine is called to set up the receive character interrupt
: service routine.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CX,DX  points to user information block
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:      AL = 0  invalid port number
:                       AL = FF function successfully performed.
-----
RCVINT:
MOV     BP,CX                ; point ES:BP to user's control block
MOV     ES,DX
MOV     CH,ES:[BP]          ; get port number
XOR     AL,AL                ; assume invalid port number
CALL   GETPCB               ; get address of port control block
JC      L23_10$             ; > exit if port number invalid

LES     AX,DWORD PTR ES:1[BP] ; get address of routine to be called
PUSHF
CLI
MOV     PCRCVA[BX],AX        ; put it into the port control block
MOV     PCRCVA+2[BX],ES      ; put segment address into PC block
MOV     BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX],1 ; set flag to indicate its on
POPF
MOV     AL,OFFH             ; restore user's flag state
MOV     AL,OFFH             ; set successful return code

L23_10$: RET                 ; return to caller
    
```

```

-----
                                R C V C A N C E L
: This routine is called to cancel the receive character interrupt
: service routine.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      port number
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:      command ignored if port number invalid
-----
RCVCANCEL:
CALL   GETPCB               ; get address of port control block
JC     L24_1$               ; ignore command if invalid port #
MOV     BYTE PTR PCRCVF[BX],0 ; clear flag to call service routine
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

2041 07E8 C3 L24_1\$: RET ; return to caller

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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07E9 8B E9
07EB 8E C2
07ED 26 8A 6E 00
07F1 32 C0
07F3 E8 0911 R
07F6 72 20
07F8 26 C4 46 01
07FC 9C
07FD FA
07FE 89 47 1D
0801 8C 47 1F
0804 C6 47 1C 01
0808 9D
0809 8A 47 0B
080C 0C 02
080E 88 47 0B
0811 B4 01
0813 E8 0269 R
0816 B0 FF
0818 C3

```

-----
                                X M T M T Y
: This routine is called to set up the transmit empty buffer interrupt
: service routine.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:           CX,DX  points to the BIOS descriptor
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:           AL = 0  if port number invalid or not
:                               connected.
:                               AL = FF if command sucessfully implemented
:
-----
XMTMTY:
MOV     BP,CX                    ; point ES:BP to user's control block
MOV     ES,DX                    ; get port number
MOV     CH,ES:[BP]               ; assume invalid port number
XOR     AL,AL                    ; get address of port control block
CALL   GETPCB                   ; get address of routine to be called
JC      L25_1$                  ; ignore command if invalid port
LES     AX,DWORD PTR ES:[BP]     ; get address of routine to be called
PUSHF                                ; disable interrupts to do rest
CLI
MOV     PCXMTA[BX],AX            ; put it into the port control block
MOV     PCXMTA+2[BX],ES         ; put segment address into PC block
MOV     BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX],1    ; set flag to indicate its on
POPF                                ; restore user's flag state
MOV     AL,PCCR1[BX]            ; get image of control register 1
OR      AL,CR1TXBE              ; save new value
MOV     PCCR1[BX],AL            ; save new value
MOV     AH,1                     ; go write it to 7201
CALL   WRITE7201                ;
MOV     AL,OFFH                 ; set return sucessful code
L25_1$: RET                       ; return to caller

```

```

-----
                                X M T C A N C E L
: This routine is called to cancel the transmit empty buffer interrupt
: service routine.
:
: ENTRY CONDITIONS:           CH      port number
:
: EXIT CONDITIONS:
:
-----
XMTCANCEL:

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

2085 0818 E8 0811 R          CALL  GETPCB          ; get address of port control block
2086 081C 72 11             JC    L26_1$         ; ignore command if port number invalid
2087 081E C8 47 1C 00      MOV   BYTE PTR PCXMTF[BX],0 ; clear flag to call service routine
2088 0822 8A 47 08          MOV   AL,PCCR1[BX]    ; get image of control register 1
2089 0825 24 FD             AND   AL,NOT CRITXBE
2100 0827 88 47 08          MOV   PCCR1[BX],AL   ; save new value
2101 082A B4 01             MOV   AH,1            ; go write it to 7201
2102 082C E8 0289 R        CALL  WRITE7201
2103 082F C3               L26_1$: RET          ; return to caller
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

H A C K 7 2 0 1

This routine is called to setup the interrupt vectors so that on the following interrupt from the appropriate 7201, the application service routine is called instead of the one in the BIOS.

ENTRY CONDITION: CX,DX point to a 5 byte descriptor where the first byte is the device number, and the next 4 are the offset, and segment of the user service routine.

EXIT CONDITIONS: NONE, no check is done at all.

DEVICE NUMBER ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 = comm port (PORT A)
- 2 = printer port (PORT B)
- 3 = optional comm (RS423) PORT B
- 4 = optional comm (RS422) PORT A

```

HACK7201:
MOV   BP,CX          ; point ES:BP to descriptor area
MOV   ES,DX
MOV   BL,ES:[BP]    ; get device number
XOR   BH,BH         ; make it into offset to table
DEC   BX
SHL   BX,1
LES   BP,DWORD PTR ES:[BP] ; point ES:BP to user service routine
PUSHF                ; make sure interrupts are off
PUSH  ES            ; save segment of service routine
CLI
MOV   AX,HACKTAB[BX] ; get address of the kludge to jump to user
MOV   DI,FIXTAB[BX] ; now modify the offset of service routines
MOV   CX,4          ; (4 offsets to be fixed)
PUSH  DS            ; point ES to bios area
POP   ES
; (make sure of directions correct)
L27_1$: STOS        WORD PTR[DI]
LOOP  L27_1$        ; repeat for 4 offset values

POP   ES            ; restore segment of service routine
SHL   BX,1          ; calculate save area for vector [dev# -1]*4
MOV   HVECTOR[BX],BP ; save user service routines into the table
ADD   BX,2
MOV   HVECTOR[BX],ES ;
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

```

2157 0883 8D          PCPF          ; reinstate interrupt status
2158 0884 C3          RET            ; return to caller
2159
2180          HACKTAB LABEL WORD
2181 0885 012A R      DW          HACKA
2182 0887 012F R      DW          HACKB
2183 0889 0134 R      DW          HACKXB
2184 0888 0138 R      DW          HACKXA
2185
2186          FIXTAB LABEL WORD
2187 088D 00F2 R      DW          INT7201+8
2188 086F 00EA R      DW          INT7201
2189 0871 00FA R      DW          INT7201+16
2170 0873 0102 R      DW          INT7201+24
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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2222
    
```

V E C T 7 2 0 1

This routine is called to clean the vectors so that they will point to the default service routines.

ENTRY CONDITION: CH has device number

EXIT CONDITIONS: NONE, no check is done at all.

DEVICE NUMBER ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 = comm port (PORT A)
- 2 = printer port (PORT B)
- 3 = optional comm (RS423) PORT B
- 4 = optional comm (RS422) PORT A

```

VECT7201:
MOV     BL,CH          ; calculate the offset from device number
XOR     BH,BH
DEC     BX
SHL     BX,1
MOV     DI,VECTAB [BX] ; point to table to be fixed
MOV     SI,OURTAB [BX] ; point to default table
MOV     CX,4           ; 4 offsets to be fixed
CLD
PUSH    DS             ; make sure of direction for STOS, LODS
        ES             ; point ES to BIOS area
        ES             ;
        ES             ; make sure were not interrupted
        CLI
L28_1$: LODS WORD PTR [SI] ; repeat get default vector
        STOS WORD PTR [DI] ; put it into vector table
        LOOP L28_1$      ; until all 4 vectors (per port) are fixed
        POPF            ; reinstate interrupts status
        RET             ; return to caller

VECTAB LABEL WORD
        DW INT7201+8
        DW INT7201
        DW INT7201+16
        DW INT7201+24

OURTAB LABEL WORD
        DW PORTA
        DW PORTB
        DW PORTXB
        DW PORTXA
    
```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

-----
                        S T A T C H G
-----
This routine is called to set up the status change interrupt
service routine.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CX,DX  points to user information block

EXIT CONDITIONS:      AL = 0  invalid port number
                     AL = FF  function sucessfully performed.
-----
STATCHG:
08A2      MOV     BP,CX          ; point ES:BP to user's control block
08A4      MOV     ES,DX
08A6      MOV     CH,ES:[BP]   ; get port number
08AA      XOR     AL,AL        ; assume invalid port number
08AC      CALL    GETPCB      ; get address of port control block
08AF      JC      L29_10$     ; > exit if port number invalid

08B1      LES     AX,DWORD PTR ES:[BP] ; get address of routine to be called
08B5      PUSHF                    ; disable interrupts to do rest
08B6      CLI
08B7      MOV     PCSTCA[BX],AX   ; put it into the port control block
08BA      MOV     PCSTCA+2[BX],ES ; put segment address into PC blocok
08BD      MOV     BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX],1 ; set flag to indicate its on
08C1      POPF                    ; restore user's flag state
08C2      MOV     AL,OFFH        ; set sucessful return code

L29_10$:  RET                    ; return to caller
-----

```

```

-----
                        S T C A N C E L
-----
This routine is called to cancel the status change interrupt
service routine.

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH      port number

EXIT CONDITIONS:      command ignored if port number invalid
-----
STCANCEL:
08C5      CALL    GETPCB      ; get address of port control block
08C8      JC      L30_1$     ; ignore command if invalid port #
08CA      MOV     BYTE PTR PCSTCF[BX],0 ; clear flag to call service routine
08CE      RET                    ; return to caller
-----

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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-----
                        I N I T C O M
-----
This is the hard reset routine to reset all the variables and tables for
all three ports (comm, printer and extended comm if it is installed)

ENTRY CONDITIONS:      DS      points to BIOS data area
                     DS:XOPTION contains 2, if optional comm
                           port present.

EXIT CONDITIONS:
-----
INITCOM:
08CF      MOV     DX,AS7201     ; reset 7201 on mother board
08D2      CALL    RESET7201

08D5      CMP     XOPTION,2     ; check if optional comm board present
08DA      MOV     PCXCOM+PCSTAT,1 ; mark that optional board not present
08DF      JNZ    L31_1$       ; > if not skip optional board's 7201
08E1      MOV     PCXCOM+PCSTAT,0 ; mark that optional board present
08E6      MOV     DX,XAS7201   ; reset 7201 on the optional board
08E9      CALL    RESET7201

L31_1$:   MOV     CH,DEVMAX     ; (now set default values to each port)
08EC      MOV     CH,DEVMAX     ; start with highest device number
L31_2$:   CALL    GETPCB      ; get port control block address
08F1      JC      L31_3$     ; skip this port if device don't exist
08F3      MOV     BYTE PTR PCCR1[BX],CR17201 ; set CR1 so to be programmed later
08F7      CALL    DFLT7201    ; to default values
08FA      XOR     DL,DL        ; deassert modem signals, and for the
08FC      CALL    SETMDDDEM   ; xcomm port, set internal clocking
08FF      DEC     CH          ; repeat for all devices
L31_3$:   DEC     CH
0901      JNZ    L31_2$

; Note that if AL is OFFh, some part of the default was not programmed
; this is set by PRG7201

0903      RET

RESET7201:
0904      PUSHF                    ; first disable interrupts
0905      CLI
0906      MOV     AL,RST7201   ; reset 7201
0908      OUT     DX,AL        ; channel A
0909      MOV     AL,CR2      ; point to control register 2A
090B      OUT     DX,AL
090C      MOV     AL,CR27201  ; put 7201 in status affect vector mode
090E      OUT     DX,AL
-----

```

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

2328 090F 8D
2329 0810 C3

POPF
RET

; all done, restore interrupt flags

BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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BIOS EXTENTION SERVICE ROUTINES

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```

                                ENDIF
                                -----
                                G E T P C B
GETPCB is called to get the port control block for the appropriate
device.
ENTRY CONDITIONS:      CH = device number
                      DS = address of bios data area
EXIT CONDITION:       If port number valid & known to be connected then:
                      BX = address of the port control block.
                      DS = segment address of the bios data area
                      All other registers are untouched
                      CARRY FLAG CLEARED
                                -----
                                ELSE, Carry flag set.
                                -----
GETPCB:
CMP      CH,DEVMAX           ; check if port number valid
JA       L33_1$             ; > if not go set error flag & return
AND      CH,CH              ;
JZ       L33_1$             ;
MOV      BL,CH              ; set up table pointer
XOR      BH,BH              ;
SHL      BX,1               ;
MOV      BX,PCBTAB-2[BX]    ; do table lookup.
CMP      BYTE PTR PCSTAT[BX],0 ; check if port present
JZ       L33_2$             ; > go exit if present
L33_1$:  STC                 ; set return code not to touch port
L33_2$:  RET                 ; return to caller

PCBTAB LABEL WORD
        DW OFFSET PCCDM     ; comm port control block
        DW OFFSET PCPRT     ; printer port control block
        DW OFFSET PCXCOM    ; extended comm port control blockM

CODE    ENDS
        END

```

Macros:

Name	Length
CALRET	0001
SEQ	0002
TABLE	0002

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0932	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
A7201	Number	0040	
ABAUD	Number	000E	
AMODEM	Number	0002	
APPXOP	Alias	BIT7	
ARKDAT	L NEAR	013E	CODE
ARKSPC	L NEAR	0248	CODE
AS7201	Number	0042	
ASCSUB	Number	001A	
ASTAT	L NEAR	0295	CODE
ATXEMT	L NEAR	0215	CODE
AUTOXMT	L NEAR	01F9	CODE
B7201	Number	0041	
BAKGRND	Number	24AF	
BAUDMAX	Number	0011	
BBAUD	Number	0006	
BIT0	Number	0001	
BIT1	Number	0002	
BIT2	Number	0004	
BIT3	Number	0008	
BIT4	Number	0010	
BIT5	Number	0020	
BIT6	Number	0040	
BIT7	Number	0080	
BMODEM	Number	00FF	
BRKCOMMON	L NEAR	07B4	CODE
BRKERR	Alias	BIT7	
BRKOFF	L NEAR	07A3	CODE Global
BRKON	L NEAR	0790	CODE Global
BRKDAT	L NEAR	0143	CODE
BRKSPC	L NEAR	023E	CODE
BS7201	Number	0043	
BSTAT	L NEAR	0288	CODE
BTXEMT	L NEAR	021F	CODE
BUFF1	L NEAR	052B	CODE

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-2
BUFF10	L NEAR	0531	CODE
BUFFER	L NEAR	0514	CODE
BUFFX	L NEAR	0576	CODE
CBDAT8	Number	0003	
CBLN	Number	0011	
CBMODE	Number	0001	
CBPORT	Number	0000	
CBPRTY	Number	0004	
CBRAOR	Number	000D	
CBRCV8	Number	0005	
CBRXOF	Number	0009	
CBSIZE	Number	0008	
CBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
CBSTPB	Number	0002	
CBTX8	Number	0006	
CBTXOF	Number	000A	
CBXOFF	Number	0006	
CBXOF	Number	0007	
CLK18X	Number	0040	
COMM_STACK	E NEAR	00EA	CODE
CR1	Number	0001	
CR17201	Number	001E	
CR1TXBE	Number	0002	
CR2	Number	0002	
CR27201	Number	0010	
CR3	Number	0003	
CR4	Number	0004	
CR5	Number	0005	
CR7201	L NEAR	0083	CODE
CTS	Alias	BIT3	
DATABIT	L NEAR	03E7	CODE
DATABX	L NEAR	044F	CODE
DATMAX	Number	0006	
DC1	Number	0011	
DC3	Number	0013	
DEVCOM	Number	0001	
DEVMAX	Number	0003	
DEVPRT	Number	0002	
DEVXCOM	Number	0003	
DFLT7201	L NEAR	0577	CODE Global
DFLTBUF	L NEAR	0588	CODE Global
DFLTCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
DFLTPRT	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
DFLTXCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
DSR	Alias	BIT2	
DTR	Alias	BIT2	
ENDTXBE	Number	0028	
EOI7201	Number	0038	
ERR7201	Number	0030	
FIXTAB	L WORD	086D	CODE
FRMERR	Alias	BIT6	
GETBAUD	L NEAR	04E1	CODE
GETCHAR	L NEAR	0660	CODE Global

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-3
GETPCB	L NEAR	0911	CODE
HACK7201	L NEAR	0830	CODE Global
HACKA	L NEAR	012A	CODE
HACKB	L NEAR	012F	CODE
HACKTAB	L WORD	0865	CODE
HACKXA	L NEAR	0139	CODE
HACKXB	L NEAR	0134	CODE
HVECTOR	V WORD	0000	CODE External
INCHA1	L NEAR	0656	CODE
INCHA2	L NEAR	0658	CODE
INCHAR	L NEAR	0626	CODE Global
INCHAX	L NEAR	065E	CODE
INITCOM	L NEAR	08CF	CODE Global
INSTAT	L NEAR	0612	CODE Global
INSTX	L NEAR	0625	CODE
INT7201	L WORD	00EA	CODE
INTEXT	L NEAR	0071	CODE
L10_10\$	L NEAR	0586	CODE
L11_1\$	L NEAR	058F	CODE
L12_10\$	L NEAR	0589	CODE
L13_1\$	L NEAR	05F0	CODE
L14_1\$	L NEAR	0601	CODE
L15_1\$	L NEAR	062E	CODE
L16_10\$	L NEAR	06C4	CODE
L16_5\$	L NEAR	08C1	CODE
L17_1\$	L NEAR	06DB	CODE
L17_2\$	L NEAR	08E8	CODE
L18_1\$	L NEAR	0707	CODE
L18_5\$	L NEAR	0723	CODE
L19_1\$	L NEAR	073A	CODE
L1_1\$	L NEAR	0054	CODE
L20_10\$	L NEAR	078D	CODE
L21_1\$	L NEAR	0796	CODE
L22_1\$	L NEAR	07A9	CODE
L23_10\$	L NEAR	07DE	CODE
L24_1\$	L NEAR	07E8	CODE
L25_1\$	L NEAR	0818	CODE
L26_1\$	L NEAR	082F	CODE
L27_1\$	L NEAR	0852	CODE
L28_1\$	L NEAR	088C	CODE
L29_10\$	L NEAR	08C4	CODE
L2_10\$	L NEAR	0211	CODE
L30_1\$	L NEAR	08CE	CODE
L31_1\$	L NEAR	08EC	CODE
L31_2\$	L NEAR	08EE	CODE
L31_3\$	L NEAR	08FF	CODE
L33_1\$	L NEAR	082A	CODE
L33_2\$	L NEAR	0828	CODE
L34_1\$	L NEAR	04F5	CODE
L34_10\$	L NEAR	04FA	CODE
L35_1\$	L NEAR	075F	CODE
L35_10\$	L NEAR	0774	CODE
L35_2\$	L NEAR	0761	CODE

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-4
L3_10\$	L NEAR	02D5	CODE
L4_1\$	L NEAR	0330	CODE
L4_10\$	L NEAR	0341	CODE
L5_1\$	L NEAR	0361	CODE
L5_13\$	L NEAR	03A2	CODE
L5_15\$	L NEAR	03AD	CODE
L5_2\$	L NEAR	0383	CODE
L5_3\$	L NEAR	0390	CODE
L6_1\$	L NEAR	03CB	CODE
L7_1\$	L NEAR	0428	CODE
L7_10\$	L NEAR	03FC	CODE
L8_10\$	L NEAR	04A0	CODE
L8_5\$	L NEAR	0493	CODE
L9_1\$	L NEAR	04C9	CODE
L9_4\$	L NEAR	04D9	CODE
MODE	L NEAR	03B6	CODE
MODE1	L NEAR	03D6	CODE
MODEMAX	Number	0002	
MODEX	L NEAR	03E6	CODE
NXTINT	L NEAR	002A	CODE
NXTINT1	L NEAR	00E5	CODE
OURTAB	L WORD	089A	CODE
OUTCHAR	L NEAR	06C5	CODE Global
OUTCHX	L NEAR	06F5	CODE
OUTN2	L NEAR	0730	CODE
OUTNOW	L NEAR	0701	CODE Global
OUTSTAT	L NEAR	06A7	CODE Global
OVRERR	Alias	BIT5	
PARERR	Alias	BIT4	
PARITY	L NEAR	0342	CODE
PC7201	Number	0010	
PCBAUD	Number	0008	
PCBTAB	L WORD	092C	CODE
PCCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
PCCR1	Number	000B	
PCCR2	Number	000C	
PCCR3	Number	000D	
PCCR4	Number	000E	
PCCRS	Number	000F	
PCDATB	Number	0029	
PCDFLT	Number	0004	
PCFAIL	Number	0026	
PCFLAG	Number	0014	
PCID	Number	0000	
PCLEN	Number	0037	
PCMASK	Number	0015	
PCMODE	Number	0027	
PCMODM	Number	0006	
PCPRT	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
PCPRTY	Number	002A	
PCRADR	Number	0033	
PCRATE	Number	000A	
PCRCVA	Number	0018	

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-5
PCRCVB	Number	002B	
PCRCVF	Number	0017	
PCRXOF	Number	002F	
PCS7201	Number	0012	
PCSIZE	Number	0031	
PCSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
PCSTAT	Number	0003	
PCSTCA	Number	0022	
PCSTCF	Number	0021	
PCSTPB	Number	0028	
PCTXB	Number	002C	
PCTXOF	Number	0030	
PCXCOM	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
PCXMTA	Number	001D	
PCXMTF	Number	001C	
PCXOFF	Number	002E	
PCXON	Number	002D	
PORTA	L WORD	0112	CODE
PORTB	L WORD	010A	CODE
PORTXA	L WORD	0122	CODE
PORTXB	L WORD	011A	CODE
PRG7201	L NEAR	02D6	CODE Global
PRGCM2	L NEAR	0306	CODE
PRGCM3	L NEAR	0310	CODE
PRGERR	L NEAR	0318	CODE
PRTYMAX	Number	0003	
PUTCHAR	L NEAR	06F7	CODE Global
RBCOUNT	Number	0000	
RBDFLT	Number	0020	
RBHEAD	Number	000C	
RBIN	Number	0004	
RBLEN	Number	0010	
RBMAX	Number	0002	
RBOUT	Number	0006	
RBSTART	L BYTE	0000	CODE
RBTAIL	Number	000E	
RBXOFF	Number	0008	
RBXON	Number	000A	
RCVB1	L NEAR	0467	CODE
RCVB2	L NEAR	047B	CODE
RCVBAUD	L NEAR	0450	CODE
RCVBPRT	L NEAR	0483	CODE
RCVBRK	Alias	BIT0	
RCVBX	L NEAR	0482	CODE
RCVCANCEL	L NEAR	07DF	CODE Global
RCVCOMMON	L NEAR	060A	CODE
RCVDIS	L NEAR	05F8	CODE Global
RCVENA	L NEAR	05EA	CODE Global
RCVINT	L NEAR	078C	CODE Global
RCVOFF	Alias	BIT5	
RCVX	L NEAR	01F8	CODE
RCVXOF	Alias	BIT6	
RDMODEM	L NEAR	0748	CODE Global

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-6
RDNVCOM	L NEAR 0000	CODE	External
RDSETUP	L NEAR 05CA	CODE	Global
REC1	L NEAR 0167	CODE	
REC3	L NEAR 0172	CODE	
REC4	L NEAR 0198	CODE	
REC5	L NEAR 019A	CODE	
REC6	L NEAR 01A0	CODE	
REC7	L NEAR 01B5	CODE	
REC8	L NEAR 01B7	CODE	
REC9	L NEAR 01D7	CODE	
RECEIVER	L NEAR 0148	CODE	
RECX	L NEAR 01E3	CODE	
RESET7201	L NEAR 0904	CODE	
RI	Alias BIT0		
RLSD	Alias BIT4		
RST7201	Number 0018		
RTS	Alias BIT3		
RUPT7201	L NEAR 0000	CODE	Global
RUPTCOMMON	L NEAR 0012	CODE	
SAVE_SP	L WORD 00A6	CODE	
SAVE_SS	L WORD 00A8	CODE	
SETMODEM	L NEAR 0775	CODE	Global
SPDI	Alias BIT1		
SPREC	L NEAR 0253	CODE	
SPREC1	L NEAR 0262	CODE	
SPRECEIVE	L NEAR 0248	CODE	
SPREX	L NEAR 0268	CODE	
SPSEL	Alias BIT0		
SR1	Number 0001		
SR2	Number 0002		
SR3	Number 0003		
SRLSD	Alias BIT1		
SRTS	Alias BIT1		
STATCHG	L NEAR 08A2	CODE	Global
STCANCEL	L NEAR 08C5	CODE	Global
STOPBIT	L NEAR 031B	CODE	
STPBMAX	Number 0003		
SX7201	Number 0010		
TXBUFFER	L NEAR 0222	CODE	
TXBUFV	L NEAR 0237	CODE	
TXXON	L NEAR 066A	CODE	
TXXON5	L NEAR 0694	CODE	
TXXONK	L NEAR 06A6	CODE	
VECT7201	L NEAR 0875	CODE	Global
VECTAB	L WORD 0892	CODE	
WRITE7201	L NEAR 0269	CODE	
XA7201	Number 0028		
XBAUD	Number 0021		
XAXIT	L NEAR 027C	CODE	
XANODEM	Number 00FF		
XARXDAT	L NEAR 0286	CODE	
XARXSPC	L NEAR 0281	CODE	
XAS7201	Number 002A		

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler COMBIOS	02-20-84	PAGE	Symbols-7
XASTAT	L NEAR 027A	CODE	
XATXEMT	L NEAR 0276	CODE	
XB7201	Number 0029		
XBAUD1	V BYTE 0000	CODE	External
XBAUD2	V BYTE 0000	CODE	External
XBMODEM	Number 0002		
XBRXDAT	L NEAR 0148	CODE	
XBRXSPC	L NEAR 0243	CODE	
XBS7201	Number 002B		
XBSTAT	L NEAR 0290	CODE	
XBTXEMT	L NEAR 021A	CODE	
XINT7201	L WORD 00FA	CODE	
XMTBO	L NEAR 04B8	CODE	
XMTBAUD	L NEAR 04A1	CODE	
XMTBRK	Alias BIT3		
XMTBX	L NEAR 04E0	CODE	
XMTCANCEL	L NEAR 0819	CODE	Global
XMTMTY	L NEAR 07E9	CODE	Global
XMTXOF	Alias BIT2		
XMTXON	Alias BIT1		
XONOF1	L NEAR 0508	CODE	
XONOF2	L NEAR 04FD	CODE	
XONOF3	L NEAR 0513	CODE	
XOPTIGN	V BYTE 0000	CODE	External
XRUPT7201	L NEAR 000A	CODE	Global
XSTAT1	L NEAR 028C	CODE	
XSTATCHG	L NEAR 0298	CODE	
XSTATX	L NEAR 02C0	CODE	
?N	Number 0010		

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
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COMBIOS

Symbol Cross Reference	(# is definition)				Cref-7												
VECTAB	2198	2212#															
WRITE7201	252	255	258	262	668#	943	882	1041	1049	1350	1359	1476	1839	1887			
	2077	2102															
XA7201	78#																
XABAUD	78#																
XAEXIT	891	696#	703														
XAMODEM	78#																
XARXDAT	309	342	705#														
XARXSPC	310	343	701#														
XAS7201	78#	216	2298														
XASTAT	308	341	693#														
XATXEMT	307	340	689#														
XB7201	78#																
XBAUD1	88#	1197	1203														
XBAUD2	89#	1200															
XBMODEM	78#																
XBRXDAT	305	336	389#														
XBRXSPC	306	337	611#														
XBS7201	78#	174															
XBSTAT	304	335	724#														
XBTXEMT	303	334	563#														
XINT7201	173	302#															
XMTBO	1142	1146#															
XMTBAUD	824	1136#															
XMTBRK	78#	1623	1950	1973													
XMTBX	1139	1165#															
XMTCANCEL	121	1334	2094#														
XMTMTY	120	2058#															
XMTXDF	78#	479	486	1283	1613	1618	1631										
XMTXDN	78#	1283	1610	1621	1631	1757											
XONOF1	1235	1237#															
XONOFF	825	1232#															
XONOFX	1239	1241#															
XOPTION	91#	2295															
XRUPT7201	97	170#															
XSTAT1	737	755#															
XSTATCHG	722	726	730#														
XSTATX	742	763#															

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler
End of BIOS

02-20-84 PAGE 1-1

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```

PAGE 80,132
TITLE End of BIOS
NAME END

;
; COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
; Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
; All rights reserved.
;

cgroup group code
code segment byte public 'code'
assume cs:cgroup

public endbios
public packet_adr,xfrpkt,i88pkt
public buffer,ttrack,tformat
public packet,fnccod,status,drvno,secno,trackn,nsect,dmaadr,exstat
public packet_base
;
;Merely defines the end of the BIOS
;

packet_base equ this byte + 400h
ttrack equ this byte + 400h
db 4 dup (0ffh) ;Z80 Track position

tformat equ this byte + 400h
db 4 dup (0ffh) ;Z80 disk type bytes

db 4 dup (0cch) ;Filler

packet_adr equ this byte + 400h ;Base address of pointers/buffers
xfrpkt equ this word + 400h ;pointer to "packet"
dw 0
i88pkt equ this word + 400h ;returned pointer from Z80
dw 0

;The packet for the z80.
packet equ this byte + 400h ;Z80 command packet
fnccod equ this byte + 400h
db 0 ;Function code
status equ this byte + 400h
db 0 ;retnd status,
drvno equ this byte + 400h

```



```

56      0012 00          db      0          ;drive and side
57      = 0413          secno  equ    this byte + 400h
58      0013 00          db      0
59      = 0414          trackn equ    this byte + 400h
60      0014 00          db      0          ;Track #
61      = 0415          nsect  equ    this byte + 400h
62      0015 00          db      0          ;# of sectors to process
63      = 0416          dmaadr  equ    this word + 400h
64      0016 0000        dw      0          ;DMA address (abs)
65      = 0418          exstat  equ    this byte + 400h
66      0018 00          db      0          ;extended status
67
68      0019 0200 [       buffer  db 200h dup (0CCh) ;Z80 buffer area
69          cc
70      ]
71
72      0219              endbios label byte
73
74      0219              code ends
75
76                          end
77

```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0219	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr	
BUFFER	L BYTE	0019	CODE	Global Length =0200
DMAADR	E WORD	0416	CODE	Global
DRVNO	E BYTE	0412	CODE	Global
ENDBIOS	L BYTE	0218	CODE	Global
EXSTAT	E BYTE	0418	CODE	Global
FNCCDD	E BYTE	0410	CODE	Global
ISPKT	E WORD	040E	CODE	Global
NSECT	E BYTE	0415	CODE	Global
PACKET	E BYTE	0410	CODE	Global
PACKET_ADR	E BYTE	040C	CODE	Global
PACKET_BASE	E BYTE	0400	CODE	Global
SECNO	E BYTE	0413	CODE	Global
STATUS	E BYTE	0411	CODE	Global
TFORMAT	E BYTE	0404	CODE	Global
TRACKN	E BYTE	0414	CODE	Global
TTRACK	E BYTE	0400	CODE	Global
XFRPKT	E WORD	040C	CODE	Global

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

End of BIOS

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
BUFFER	17	88#
CGRUP	11	13
CODE	11	12# 12 75
DMAADR	18	83#
DRVNO.	18	86#
ENDBIOS.	18	73#
EXSTAT	18	85#
FNCCOD	18	81#
ISSPKT	18	85#
NSECT.	18	81#
PACKET	18	80#
PACKET_ADR	18	41#
PACKET_BASE.	19	24#
SECNO.	18	87#
STATUS	18	83#
TFORMAT.	17	30#
TRACKN	18	89#
TTRACK	17	25#
XFRPKT	18	43#

The Microsoft MACRO Assembler 02-20-84 PAGE 1-1
 MSDOS 2.00 BIOS and System initialization

```

1          PAGE      80,132
2          TITLE    MSDOS 2.00 BIOS and System initialization
3          NAME     BIOSINIT
4
5          ;
6          ;       COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL
7          ;       Copyright (C) 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation
8          ;       All rights reserved.
9          ;
10
11         cgroup group code
12         ;
13         ;This module sets the proper packet ptr, initializes
14         ;the bios IO devices, and sets up SYSINIT. After the DOS takes
15         ;control, this module is overwritten.
16
17         : 0040      biosseg equ    40h      ;where we load BIOS,
18         : 4000      biossiz equ    16*1024 ;generous BIOS size,
19
20         public biosinit
21
22         extrn devlst:byte
23         extrn ioinit:near
24         extrn endbios:near
25         extrn hd_init:near      ;Read home, etc
26         extrn pstr:near
27         extrn packet_base:near  ;location of bios data
28         extrn packet_adr:near   ;location of new packet ptr
29         extrn dos_pointer:word  ;in MSBIOS
30         extrn dskdev:word, hdiskdev:near, aux2dev:near, xoption:byte
31         ;
32         ;SYSINIT externals:
33         ;
34         extrn sysinit:far      ;entry point,
35
36         extrn current_dos_location:word ;where the DOS
37         ;is loaded,
38         extrn final_dos_location:word  ;where it will
39         ;reside,
40         extrn device_list:dword       ;top of device
41         ;chain,
42         extrn memory_size:word        ;size, paras,
43
44         extrn default_drive:byte
45
46         extrn buffers:byte
47
48         extrn files:byte
  
```

```

49
50      0000      page
51      code segment byte public 'code'
52      assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup
53      ;
54      ;
55      ;
56      ;
57      ;
58      ;
59      ;
60      ;
61      ;
62      ;
63      ;
64      ;
65      ;
66      ;
67      ;
68      ;
69      ;
70      ;
71      ;
72      ;
73      ;
74      ;
75      ;
76      ;
77      ;
78      ;
79      ;
80      ;
81      ;
82      ;
83      ;
84      ;
85      ;
86      ;
87      ;
88      ;
89      ;
90      ;
91      ;
92      ;
93      ;
94      ;
95      ;
96      ;
97      ;
98      0000      biosinit:
99      0000 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
100     0002 8E D0      mov     ss,ax
101     0004 BC 0210 R  mov     sp,offset stack ;temp stack,
102     0007 8E D8      mov     ds,ax
103     0009 8E C0      mov     es,ax

```

```

104     000B 51      push    cx      ;save booted drive
105
106     ;Initialize all the hardware, and the interrupt vectors.
107
108     000C E8 0000 E  call    ioinit      ;setup interrupt vectors (IO.ASM)
109
110     000F FB      sti     ;Need ints on
111     0010 33 C0      xor     ax,ax      ;set ES: to 0
112     0012 8E C0      mov     es,ax
113     0014 1E D8      push   ds      ;save data segment
114     0015 8E D8      mov     ds,ax      ;and set it to 0 too
115     0017 BE FEFO    mov     si,offset ldrdata ;move it from default pkt
116     001A BF 0000 E  mov     di,offset packet_base ;to bios area
117     001D B9 0010    mov     cx,offset datlen ;mov all the data
118     0020 FC      cld     ;make sure we mov it in the right way
119     0021 F3/ A4     rep    movsb    ;quickmove
120     0023 1F      pop     ds      ;restore mysterious ds:
121
122     0024 B8 FF00    mov     bx,offset ldrpkt ;build packet for move
123     0027 26: C6 07 25  mov     byte ptr es:[bx],pktfcn ;command to move packet
124     002B 26: C7 47 02 0000 E  mov     es:word ptr 2[bx],offset packet_adr
125     0031 26: C7 06 FEFC FF00  mov     es:xfrpkt,offset ldrpkt
126
127     0038 E6 C0      out     z80int,a1 ;call the z80
128     003A 26: 83 3E FEFC 00  watack: cmp     es:word ptr xfrpkt,0 ;see if any return yet
129     0040 75 F8      jnz    watack    ;wait until he does
130
131     ;Print the system signon message
132
133     0042 B8 00E1 R  mov     bx,offset hello ;print the hello message
134     0045 E8 0000 E  call   pstr
135
136     ;Do some preliminary hardware configuration (adjust device table, etc.)
137
138     0048 80 3E 0000 E 01  cmp     xoption,wprsnd ;have winnie?
139     004D 75 13      jne    xopti1
140     004F E8 0000 E  call   hd_init ;yes - call hard disk init
141     0052 0A C0      or     al,al ;any units
142     0054 74 CC      je     xopti1 ;jump if none
143     0056 B8 0000 E  mov     bx,offset dskdev ;point at floppy
144     0059 C7 07 0000 E  mov     word ptr 0[bx],offset hdskdev
145     005D C7 47 02 0040  mov     word ptr 2[bx],offset biosseg
146     0062 80 3E 0000 E 02  xopti1: cmp     xoption,xcpresent ;extended comm present?
147     0067 75 0C      jne    xopti2 ;jump if none
148     0069 B8 0000 E  mov     bx,offset dskdev ;point at floppy
149     006C C7 07 0000 E  mov     word ptr 0[bx],offset aux2dev
150     0070 C7 47 02 0040  mov     word ptr 2[bx],offset biosseg
151     0075 B8 ---- E  xopti2: mov     ax,seg sysinit ;Setup for SYSINIT
152     0078 8E D8      mov     ds,ax
153
154     assume ds:seg sysinit
155
156     007A 59      pop     cx ;get booted
157     007B FE C1      inc    c1 ;drive,
158     007D 88 0E 0000 E  mov     default_drive,c1

```

```

159
160      0081 8C C8          mov     ax,cs
161      0083 05 0400       add     ax,[biossiz/16]
162      0086 A3 0000 E     mov     current_dos_location,ax
163
164      0089 B8 0000 E     mov     ax,offset endbios      ;loc of bios end (above Z80 region)
165      008C B1 04          mov     c1,4
166      008E D3 E8          shr     ax,c1                  ;convert to paragraph
167      0090 05 0041       add     ax,41h                 ; + base segment + 1
168      0093 A3 0000 E     mov     final_dos_location,ax
169      0096 2E: A3 0000 E   mov     cs:dos_pointer,ax      ;FORMAT uses this to find MSDOS
170
171      ; Determine memory size (faster than SYSINIT)
172
173      009A 33 DB          xor     bx,bx
174      009C BA 1000       mov     dx,1000h              ;Start at 64K
175
176      009F          tst_mem:
177      009F 8E C2          mov     es,dx
178      00A1 B1 0E          mov     c1,14                 ;Max # of sections (896K)
179      00A3 2E: 8A 07       mov     a1,es:[bx]           ;get byte
180      00A6 F8 D0          not     a1                     ;compliment byte
181      00A8 2E: 88 07       mov     es:[bx],a1           ;write it back
182      00AB 2E: 3A 07       cmp     a1,es:[bx]           ;same?
183      00AD F8 D0          not     a1                     ;invert it back to original value
184      00B0 2E: 88 07       mov     es:[bx],a1
185      00B3 75 08          jne     done_mem              ;done if no match
186      00B5 81 C2 1000     add     dx,1000h              ;step to next 64K
187      00B8 FE C9          dec     c1
188      00BB 75 E2          jnz     tst_mem               ;loop till done
189
190      00BD          done_mem:
191      00BD 89 18 0000 E     mov     memory_size,dx        ; DX := # of paragraphs in system
192      00C1 C6 06 0000 E 04  mov     buffers,4             ; A good number (maybe made larger by user)
193      00C6 C6 06 0000 E 08  mov     files,8               ; Edit CONFIG.SYS to change
194
195      ; Setup the pointer to our chain of IO devices,
196      ; and leave default drive and buffers.
197
198      00CB 8C 0E 0002 E     mov     word ptr device_list+2,cs
199      00CF C7 08 0000 E 0000 E  mov     word ptr device_list,offset devlst
200      00D5 BA 010C          mov     dx,10Ch               ; ** Disable MHFU for SYSINIT
201      00D8 B0 00          mov     al,0                   ; MHFU port
202      00DA FA              cld                             ; Ints off first
203      00DB EE          out     dx,a1                   ; Now disable
204      00DC EA 0000 ---- E     jmp     sysinit                ; Invoke SYSINIT (ints restore in REINIT)
205
206      00E1          hello label byte
207      rept 0
208      db 'Version '
209      db VER_NO+'0'
210      db ' '
211      db [REV_NO/10]+'0'
212      db [REV_NO MOD 10]+'0'
213      db ' '
214      db [MOD_NO/100]+'0'
215      db [MOD_NO MOD 100]/10+'0'

```

```

214      db [MOD_NO MOD 10]+'0'
215      db cr,1f
216
217      00E1 43 8F 70 79 72 89  endm db 'Copyright 1983 Digital Equipment Corporation'
218      67 68 74 20 31 39
219      38 33 20 44 69 67
220      69 74 61 6C 20 45
221      71 75 69 70 6D 65
222      6E 74 20 43 6F 72
223      70 6F 72 61 74 69
224      6F 8E
225      010D 0D 0A 00          db     cr,1f,0
226
227      ;
228      ; Stack for booting.
229      ;
230      0110 80 [          dw 128 dup (?)
231      ]
232
233      = 0210
234      stack equ $
235
236      0210          code ends
237
238      end

```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	0210	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUX2DEV	L NEAR	0000	External
BELL	Number	0007	
BIOSINIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE Global
BIOSSEG	Number	0060	
BIOSIZ	Number	4000	
BUFFERS	V BYTE	0000	External
CR	Number	000D	
CTRL_0	Number	0011	
CTRL_5	Number	0013	
CTRL_Z	Number	001A	
CURRENT_DOS_LOCATION	V WORD	0000	External
DATLEN	Number	0010	
DEFAULT_DRIVE	V BYTE	0000	External
DEVICE_LIST	V DWORD	0000	External
DEVLST	V BYTE	0000	External
DONE_MEM	L NEAR	00BD	CODE
DOSBASE	Number	01E0	
DOS_POINTER	V WORD	0000	External
DSKDEV	V WORD	0000	External
ENDBIOS	L NEAR	0000	External
ESC	Number	001B	
FALSE	Number	0000	
FILES	V BYTE	0000	External
FINAL_DOS_LOCATION	V WORD	0000	External
HDSKDEV	L NEAR	0000	External
HD_INIT	L NEAR	0000	External
HELLO	L BYTE	00E1	CODE
IOINIT	L NEAR	0000	External
IVRELOC	Alias	TRUE	
LDRDATA	Number	FEF0	
LDRPKT	Number	FF00	
LF	Number	000A	
MEMORY_SIZE	V WORD	0000	External
MOD_NO	Number	0018	
PACKET_ADR	L NEAR	0000	External
PACKET_BASE	L NEAR	0000	External
PKTFCN	Number	0025	
PSTR	L NEAR	0000	External
REV_NO	Number	0005	
STACK	E NEAR	0210	CODE
SYSINIT	L FAR	0000	External
TRUE	Number	- 0001	
TST_MEM	L NEAR	009F	CODE
VER_NO	Number	0002	

WATACK	L NEAR	003A	CODE
WPRSNT	Number	0001	
XCPRSNT	Number	0002	
XFRPKT	Number	FEFC	
XOPTI1	L NEAR	00E2	CODE
XOPTI2	L NEAR	0075	CODE
XOPTION	V BYTE	0000	External
Z80INT	Number	0000	

Warning Severe
 Errors Errors
 0 0

MSDOS 2.00 BIOS and System initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-1
AUX2DEV.	30#	148	
BELL	72#		
BIOSINIT	20	88#	
BIOSSEG.	17#	145	150
BIOSIZ.	18#	161	
BUFFERS.	48#	190	
CGROUP	11	51	51
CODE	11	50#	50 236
CR	70#	225	
CTRL_0	75#		
CTRL_5	74#		
CTRL_2	76#		
CURRENT_DOS_LOCATION	38#	182	
DATLEN	85#	117	
DEFAULT_DRIVE.	44#	158	
DEVICE_LIST.	40#	196	197
DEVLST	22#	197	
DONE_MEM	184	188#	
DOSBASE.	78#		
DOS_POINTER.	29#	189	
DSKDEV	30#	143	148
ENDBIOS.	24#	164	
ESC.	73#		
FALSE.	58#	61	
FILES.	48#	191	
FINAL_DOS_LOCATION	38#	188	
HDSKDEV.	30#	144	
HD_INIT.	25#	140	
HELLO.	133	204#	
IOINIT	23#	108	
IVRELOC.	80#		
LDRDATA.	82#	83	115
LDRPKT	83#	122	125
LF	71#	225	
MEMORY_SIZE.	42#	189	
MOD_NO	68#		
PACKET_ADR	28#	124	
PACKET_BASE.	27#	116	
PKTFCN	88#	123	
PSTR	26#	134	
REV_NO	67#		
STACK.	101	234#	
SYSINIT.	34#	151	154 202
TRUE	57#	58	80

MSDOS 2.00 BIOS and System initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)	Cref-2
TST_MEM.	175#	187	
VER_NO	66#		
WATACK	128#	129	
WPRSNT	88#	138	
XCPRSNT.	89#	146	
XFRPKT	84#	125	128
XOPTI1	138	142	146#
XOPTI2	147	151#	
XOPTION.	30#	138	146
ZBOINT	87#	127	

PAGE 60,132
TITLE - MSDOS driver initialization
NAME IO

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09/23/83

cgroup group code

0000 code segment byte public 'code'
assume cs:cgroup,ds:cgroup

public ioinit
extrn r100:byte,xoption:byte
extrn fastcon:near,clkisr:near,z80isr:near,intret:near
extrn physdisk:near,inthd1:near
extrn rupt7201:near,xrupt7201:near
extrn clk_60_50:byte,clk_16_20:word,clk_adj:byte,ticker:byte

C include iodef.asm
C ;Rainbow Interrupt numbers.
C ;1-Apr-83 sgs added dskio int vector
C ;19-Mar-83 sgs added profile int vector [user clock]
C ;the int profile is called by the RTC interrupt service for each tick.
C ;The ax and ds register don't need to be saved [done in clkisr].
C ;
C ; profile equ 64h ;100. user interface to clock interrupt
C clk_int equ 2ch ;60Hz int,
C dskio equ 65h ;direct disk io for format
C ;
C ;17-Mar-83 sgs changed to include int 20-26
C ;interrupt 22-24h are duplicated at 42-44h for consistency.
C ;These are the relocated Rainbow interrupts.
C ;interrupts, 20h-26h moved to 40h-46h
C ;ATTENTION Modules IOINIT and REINIT may have to be
C ;changed if int vectors 40h to 46h are changed
C ;
C vert equ 40h ;new vert. freq.
C spare41 equ 41h
C spare42 equ 42h
C comdma equ 43h ;DMA ctrl optional comm. board
C aux_prn equ 44h ;7201 comm./printer
C excdm equ 45h ;extended comm. option
C uart equ 46h ;new UART vector,
C z80 equ 47h ;Z80 interrupt,
C rom equ 18h ;new ROM access,
C ;
C ;DEC Rainbow IO port stuff.
C ;
C kdp equ 10h ;8251 data port,
C ksp equ 11h ;8251 status,

56 = 0040 C auxdp equ 40h ;7201 data,
57 = 0041 C prndp equ 41h
58 = 0042 C auxp equ 42h ;7201 command,
59 = 0043 C prnp equ 43h
60 C ;
61 C ; Values in XDPTION
62 C ;
63 = 0001 C wprst equ 01 ;Winnie preset
64 = 0002 C xcprst equ 02 ;XCDDMM present
65 C ;
66 = EE00 sysram equ 0EE00h ;segment of system RAM
67 = 1FFE syspar equ 01FFEh ;offset to SYSPAR word
68 = 0100 bit8 equ 0100h ;Majik bit in SYSPAR

```

88      page
89      ;
90      ; First re-init the default vectors by invoking ROM service
91      ;
92      ;oinit:
93      0000      mov     di,0Ch      ;Setup ROM vectors
94      0000 BF 00C      int     40
95      0003 CD 28
96      ;
97      ;get clock rate from rom
98      ;
99      0005 OE      push    cs
100     0008 1F      pop     ds      ;ds:rbios seg
101     0007 BF 000E      mov     di,0Eh      ;return clock rate
102     000A CD 28      int     40
103     ;
104     000C B3 3C      mov     bh,80      ; assume 80 Hz
105     000E B7 FD      mov     bh,-3      ; adjust value
106     0010 BA 01AA      mov     dx,428     ; 0.01 sec add value
107     0013 22 C0      and     al,al      ; 0 = 80 Hz
108     0015 74 07      jz     clk80
109     0017 B3 32      mov     bh,80      ; it's 80Hz
110     0019 B7 03      mov     bh,+3
111     001B BA 0200      mov     dx,512
112     ;
113     clk80:
114     001E 88 1E 0000 E      mov     clk_60_50,b1 ; set 60/50 Hz
115     0022 89 18 0000 E      mov     clk_18_20,dx ; set 0.01 sec add value
116     0026 88 3E 0000 E      mov     clk_adj,bh   ; set adjust value
117     002A 88 1E 0000 E      mov     ticker,b1   ; init ticker
118     ;
119     002E FC      cld
120     ;
121     ;For the Rainbow, we must play horrible games
122     ;with interrupt vectors. Copy the problem 2x
123     ;vectors elsewhere.
124     ;
125     002F 1E      push    ds
126     0030 06      push    es
127     0031 33 C0      xor     ax,ax
128     0033 8E D8      mov     ds,ax
129     ;
130     ;Setup Winnie/Xcomm vectors here (also set XOPTION)
131     ;
132     0035 B8 EE00      mov     ax,offset sysram
133     0038 8E C0      mov     es,ax
134     003A 26: F7 06 1FFE 0100      test    es:word ptr syspar,bit&
135     0041 75 11      jnz    optnop
136     ;
137     0043 B3 02      mov     b1,xcprrnt ;assume XCOMM
138     0045 E4 88      in     al,68h      ;check winnie present
139     0047 24 E0      and     al,0E0h
140     0049 3C A0      cmp     al,0A0h
141     004B 75 02      jnz    xoptini
142     004D B3 01      mov     b1,wprsrnt
143     ;
144     xoptini:
145     004F 2E: 88 1E 0000 E      mov     cs:xoption,b1 ;set option byte

```

```

124     ;
125     optnop: cli      ;ints off here
126     0054 FA      xor     ax,ax
127     0055 33 C0      mov     es,ax      ;ES: base 0
128     0057 8E C0      mov     bx,24h*4    ;base of INT 24
129     ;
130     0059 BB 0090      mov     word ptr 0[bx],offset RUPT7201 ;comm port handler
131     005C C7 07 0000 E      mov     word ptr 2[bx],cs
132     ;
133     0063 2E: 80 3E 0000 E 01      cmp     cs:xoption,wprsrnt ;Winnie?
134     0068 75 08      jne    notwini
135     006B C7 47 04 0000 E      mov     word ptr 4[bx],offset inthd1 ;Winnie handler
136     0070 8C 4F 06      mov     word ptr 6[bx],cs
137     ;
138     notwini:
139     0073 2E: 80 3E 0000 E 02      cmp     cs:xoption,xcprrnt ;XCOMM
140     0078 75 08      jne    notxcomm
141     007B C7 47 04 0000 E      mov     word ptr 4[bx],offset XRUPT7201 ;XCOMM handler
142     0080 8C 4F 06      mov     word ptr 6[bx],cs
143     ;
144     notxcomm:
145     0083 C7 47 0C 0000 E      mov     word ptr 12[bx],offset z80isr
146     0088 8C 4F 0E      mov     word ptr 14[bx],cs
147     ;
148     008B B9 0010      mov     cx,8*2      ;8 vectors
149     008E BE 0080      mov     si,20h*4    ;copy vert.[20h to 27h]
150     0091 BF 0100      mov     di,vert*4   ;to int 40h-47h
151     0094 F3/ A5      rep movsw
152     ;
153     0096 5E 00A0      mov     si,28h*4    ;move INT 40
154     0099 BF 0080      mov     di,rom*4
155     009C A5      movsw
156     009D A5      movsw
157     ;
158     009E BF 00A4      mov     di,29h*4    ;set FASTCDN
159     00A1 B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset fastcon
160     00A4 AB      stosw
161     00A5 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
162     00A7 AB      stosw
163     ;
164     00A8 BF 00B0      mov     di,clk_int*4 ;set RTC.
165     00AB B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset clkisr
166     00AE AB      stosw
167     00AF 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
168     00B1 AB      stosw
169     ;
170     00B2 BF 0190      mov     di,profile*4 ;set RTC user vector
171     00B5 B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset intrret ;set to irat
172     00B8 AB      stosw
173     00B9 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
174     00BB AB      stosw
175     ;
176     00BC BF 0194      mov     di,dskio*4  ;disk io.
177     00BF B8 0000 E      mov     ax,offset physdisk
178     00C2 AB      stosw
179     00C3 8C C8      mov     ax,cs
180     00C5 AB      stosw

```



```
179      OOC6 FB                sti                ;re-enable ints
180
```

```
181      page
182
183      ;Interrupt vector relocation checks...
184      ;checks to see if r100 A or r100 B -
185      ;if r100 b then if RDM version 5.02+, then
186      ;relocate vectors
187
188      OOC7 55                push    bp                ;make sure frame ptr is preserved
189      OOC8 BF 001A          mov     di,iah           ;Rom version # check command
190      OOCB BA 0109 R       mov     dx,offset temp   ;check buffer
191      OOC E 8C CD          mov     bp,cs            ;set frame ptr to roms
192      OOD0 CD 28           int     40                ;invokes firmware
193      OOD2 5D             pop     bp                ;and restore the frame ptr
194
195      OOD3 0E             push   cs                ;set ds to cs for convenience
196      OOD4 1F             pop     ds
197      OOD5 C6 08 0000 E 00 mov     byte ptr R100,0 ;assume 100a
198      OODA 80 3E 0109 R 00 cmp     byte ptr temp,0 ;100A doesn't return anything
199      OODF 74 25           je     ioi5              ;and don't go any further
200
201      OOE1 A1 0109 R       mov     ax,word ptr temp ;fetch digits
202      OOE4 86 C4          xchg   al,ah            ;swap bytes?
203      OOE6 3D 3035        cmp     ax,'05'         ;check first rom #
204      OOE9 72 18          jb     ioi5             ;just bail out
205      OOEB A1 010C R       mov     ax,word ptr temp+3 ;get 2nd RDM #
206      OOEE 86 C4          xchg   al,ah            ;swap bytes
207      OOFF 3D 3032        cmp     ax,'02'         ;check other RDM #
208      OOF3 72 11          jb     ioi5
209
210      ;We now have a 100B with current RDMs; relocate the hardware vectors
211
212      OOF5 C6 08 0000 E 01 shvVec: mov     byte ptr r100,1 ;tell 'em that type we are
213      OOF6 B0 20           mov     al,20h
214      OOF8 B4 A0           mov     ah,0A0h
215      OOFF BF 001C        mov     di,1Ch          ;set up for rom vector relocate
216      0101 B9 0018        mov     cx,18h
217      0104 CD 28           int     40                ;and tell the rom
218      ioi5:
219      0106 07             pop     es
220      0107 1F             pop     ds
221      0108 C3             ret
222
223      0109 00 00 00 00 00 00 temp    db     0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
224      00 00 00 00 00 00
225      00 00
226
227      0117                code ends
228
229                        end
```

Segments and groups:

Name	Size	align	combine	class
CGR0UP	GROUP			
CODE	0117	BYTE	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
AUXDP	Number	0040	
AUXP	Number	0042	
AUX_PRN	Number	0044	
BITS	Number	0100	
CLK60	L NEAR	001E	CODE
CLKISR	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
CLKX1	L NEAR	002E	CODE
CLK_16_20	V WORD	0000	CODE External
CLK_60_50	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
CLK_ADJ	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
CLK_INT	Number	002C	
COMDMA	Number	0043	
DSKID	Number	0065	
EXCOM	Number	0045	
FASTCON	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
INTHDL	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
INTRET	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
IOIS	L NEAR	0106	CODE
IOINIT	L NEAR	0000	CODE Global
KDP	Number	0010	
KSP	Number	0011	
NOTWINI	L NEAR	0073	CODE
NOTXCOMM	L NEAR	0083	CODE
OPTNOP	L NEAR	0054	CODE
PHYSDISK	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
PRNDP	Number	0041	
PRNP	Number	0043	
PROFILE	Number	0084	
R100	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
ROM	Number	0018	
RUPT7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE External
SHVVEC	L NEAR	00F5	CODE
SPARE41	Number	0041	
SPARE42	Number	0042	
SVSPAR	Number	1FFE	
SVSRAM	Number	EE00	
TEMP	L BYTE	0109	CODE
TICKER	V BYTE	0000	CODE External
UART	Number	0046	
VERT	Number	0040	
WPRSNT	Number	0001	
XCPRSNT	Number	0002	
XOPTINI	L NEAR	004F	CODE
XOPTION	V BYTE	0000	CODE External

XRUPT7201	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External
Z60	Number	0047		
Z80ISR	L NEAR	0000	CODE	External

Warning Severe
 Errors Errors
 0 0

- MSDOS driver initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)		Cref-1
AUXDP		56#		
AUXP		58#		
AUX_PRN		46#		
BITS		68#	113	
CGROUP		12	15	15
CLK60		88	92#	
CLKISR		19#	163	
CLKX1		97#		
CLK_16_20		22#	94	
CLK_60_50		22#	93	
CLK_ADJ		22#	95	
CLK_INT		32#	162	
CODE		12	14#	14 227
COMDMA		45#		
DSKID		33#	174	
EXCOM		47#		
FASTCON		19#	157	
INTHDL		20#	135	
INTRET		19#	159	
IOIS		189	204	208 218#
IOINIT		17	73#	
KDP		54#		
KSP		55#		
NOTWINI		134	137#	
NOTXCOMM		139	142#	
OPTNOP		114	125#	
PHYSDISK		20#	175	
PRNDP		57#		
PRNP		59#		
PROFILE		31#	168	
R100		18#	197	212
RDM		50#	152	
RUPT7201		21#	130	
SHVVEC		212#		
SPARE41		43#		
SPARE42		44#		
SYSPAR		57#	113	
SYSRAM		66#	111	
TEMP		190	198	201 205 223#
TICKER		22#	96	
UART		48#		
VERT		42#	148	

- MSDOS driver initialization

Symbol	Cross Reference	(# is definition)		Cref-2
WPRSNT		63#	121 133	
XCPRSNT		64#	116 138	
XOPTINI		120	122#	
XOPTION		18#	123 133	138
XRUPT7201		21#	140	
Z80		49#		
Z80ISR		19#	143	

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Guidelines for Producing
Translatable Products

digital equipment corporation

First Printing, November 1984

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHO SHOULD READ THIS DOCUMENT?

If you are a software developer or documentation writer, read this document before starting work on your product. This will ensure that international requirements are built in, rather than added after the development of a version for one country.

1.2 WHAT THIS DOCUMENT WILL TELL YOU

The first chapter of this document gives an overview of topics that can affect the final quality of a translated product. These topics are then presented in greater detail in the remainder of the document, with particular emphasis on developing software for translation and writing text for translation.

1.3 WHY BUILD TRANSLATABILITY INTO THE DESIGN?

Sales of DIGITAL's products are increasing to users whose native language, customs, and conventions are different from those of the developers of the product. These users are frequently unfamiliar with computers.

If international requirements are not taken into consideration, translation is likely to be difficult and expensive. The key is to design a core product that does not have to be altered to be translated.

Products to be translated must be developed in three stages:

1. Identification of all international requirements in the following categories:

INTRODUCTION

- Software
 - Documentation
 - Packaging and distribution
2. Development of the base system to meet the requirements of one country/market without putting obstacles in the way of international requirements.
 3. Adaptation of the base system to meet the requirements of other countries/markets.

1.4 SOFTWARE

Your product may appear in one country in more than one language. Therefore it may have to include the ability to communicate in more than one language, and to switch from one language to another easily.

Also, functions of many applications differ from country to country. This means that different versions of the software will be required. For example, an accountancy application must conform to the accountancy practices of the target country.

1.5 DOCUMENTATION

The documentation that DIGITAL provides in countries outside the U.S. depends on the product and the country. Sometimes only user documentation is translated; sometimes nothing is translated. The factors that influence translation include:

- Legal requirements
- National standards
- General knowledge of the English language in the target country
- Availability of English-speaking product support and service personnel
- Nature of the product

INTRODUCTION

1.6 PACKAGING AND DISTRIBUTION

Translated products may be packaged as:

- Distinct versions of a base product. One kit is then developed for each language by adapting the base product. Each language's version of the product is then maintained and supported separately.
- Translated updates to a base product. This leads to logistics problems of support and maintenance once there is more than one version of the product in the field.

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

This chapter describes how to design software so that it can be translated with a minimum of change to the original product.

When developing software that is to be translated, follow these guidelines:

- Allow for the full DIGITAL Multinational Character Set.
- Isolate user text in modules separate from the code.
- Allow for expansion of the text.

Specific guidelines are set out in the following sections.

2.1 CONSTRUCTING TRANSLATABLE SOFTWARE

The following topics are discussed:

- Construction of messages and commands
- How to handle errors
- Designing Help
- Representing characters of countries outside the U.S.

2.1.1 Screen Text

To make translation easier, isolate all text used to communicate with the user. Observe the following guidelines:

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

- Hold all messages as variable-length strings in separate modules or files. Do not embed messages in code.
- Do not modify messages by overwriting or by inserting English text.
- Try to store messages as one unit. If this is not possible, bear in mind the following points:
 - An English message which can be split neatly into, say, three parts (see the example below) may not divide neatly into the same number of distinct parts after translation.
 - The order in which the different parts can be displayed must be completely flexible, to take into account a different sentence structure in another language.

For example, suppose you stored an error message in three parts, as follows:

```
error n
input exceeds the quantity allowed
at line n
```

and the parts were translated into German. If you then wanted to display them in the order:

```
Error n, input exceeds the quantity allowed at line n.
```

the resulting message in German would be ungrammatical.

- Variables for which different values will be inserted at run time must be allowed to occur at any point within any of the parts of the message.
- Do not use the same piece of text in different contexts. Although the text may be the same in English, it may be different in another language. For example, consider the two messages:

```
Printer has been disconnected
Device has been disconnected
```

If the text "has been disconnected" was stored as one unit, and the words "Printer" or "Device" were inserted as appropriate, there would be no problem in English, but in French the participle "disconnected" would have to agree with the gender of the noun; and in this case the nouns have different genders.

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

- Follow the GUIDELINES FOR WRITING TEXT in Chapter 3.

Because translated text is frequently longer than the original (it may occupy 25% to 50% more space), it is important to take the following points into consideration:

- If you want to display text at a particular position on the screen, do not store the position in the code. The length of the text will almost certainly change when it is translated; therefore the system may need to display the translated text at a different position on the screen.

You could either:

- store the position in the same file as the text. This can be changed when the text is translated.
- use the length of the text as a parameter for calculating its display position.

An example of a routine which must be able to handle differing lengths of text is one which centres text:

English version:

```
RAINBOW 100
Diskette Copy Program V1.0
Press EXIT to quit
```

French version:

```
RAINBOW 100
Programme de copie de disquette V1.0
Appuyez sur <SORTIE> pour terminer
```

- A routine that displays text must be capable of handling more than one full screen of text at a time. In addition, you must design the routine to allow the user to display the text one page at a time.
- Tables that are very tightly packed with information are difficult to format on the screen when translated. In order to accommodate the table on the screen, the translator may be obliged to use obscure abbreviations.

One solution is to split the table into several different displays on separate screens. Another is to arrange the table in rows as opposed to columns.

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

For example, use:

Surname	!	n	n	n	n
Age	!	n	n	n	n
Nationality	!	n	n	n	n
Date of Birth	!	n	n	n	n
Occupation	!	n	n	n	n
Salary	!	n	n	n	n

rather than:

Surname	Age	Nationality	Date of Birth	Occupation	Salary
n	n	n	n	n	n
n	n	n	n	n	n
n	n	n	n	n	n
n	n	n	n	n	n
n	n	n	n	n	n

2.1.2 Commands

Making commands easy for the user to understand also helps translation. Employ the user interface that the system supports for commands, and observe the following guidelines:

- All command names, qualifier names, and qualifier values must be table-driven, so that they can be easily replaced with translated text.
- Checking of user responses must be table-driven.
- Consider the implications of translation before using English sentences as input. For example, can the software be modified easily to recognize that "oui" is the same response as "yes"?

Use one or more of the following methods to select commands from menus:

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

- Positioning the cursor on the command.
- Selecting a number.
- Selecting the one or more letters of the command. In this case check the letter or letters against a table of valid commands. Do not hard-code them. Allow also for the selected letter(s) to occur at any position within the command, since after translation, several commands in a menu might start with the same word. Remember that you may need to use more letters to make the translated command unique.

2.1.3 Handling Errors

Use the system-supported user interface for reporting errors.

Ensure that the error handler can use parameters in any order.

2.1.4 Designing Help

Follow the GUIDELINES FOR WRITING TEXT in Chapter 3.

2.1.5 Representing Characters Of Countries Outside The U.S.

There are two main ways in which products running on DIGITAL hardware represent alphabetic characters not present in ASCII.

1. Using the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set. This is the way that new software products represent alphabets not present in ASCII. The DIGITAL Multinational Character Set is represented using 8 bits.
2. Using the 7-bit codes standardized for the relevant countries (just as ASCII is the U.S. standard). These codes are indistinguishable from ASCII. Up to 11 characters that appear in ASCII are replaced by other characters depending on the language being represented. These character sets are called National Replacement Character Sets. They are used extensively in Europe. The Rainbow 100+ supports the NRC sets for applications doing CONSOLE IN/CONSOLE OUT (level 2) character Input/Output.

For character-coded data in particular, your software should:

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- Not mask the 8th (most significant) bit of a byte, or use it for special purposes, if the byte may contain character data.
- Permit at least all graphic characters in text literals and comments.
- Allow collating sequences to be table-driven. To be completely accurate, collation needs to use a two-character lookup, because, for example, German o-umlaut is regarded as "oe" and u-umlaut is regarded as "ue".

Appendix B lists the characters that you should use when characters in addition to the 94 graphic characters of ASCII are needed.

2.2 LANGUAGE ISSUES RELATING TO FORMATS

The format of certain types of information varies from language to language. This section indicates how to take some of these different formats into consideration, including:

- Numbers
- Dates
- Time
- Currency
- Addresses and telephone numbers
- Proper names and titles

2.2.1 Numbers

Numbers may be displayed in several formats. Ensure that the user can vary the format, and that any default can be changed to suit the target language.

The format of a number may include any of the following:

- + or blank indicating a positive number, or - indicating a negative number.
- The + and - may be either prefix or suffix - Prefix signs are always directly beside the first significant figure.

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

- Parentheses denoting a negative number. For example, (2356) equals -2356. This convention is chiefly used in financial applications.

Numbers may be separated in two ways:

1. Thousands - period, comma, null.

For example:

2.345

2,345

2 345

2. Decimal point - period, comma.

For example:

1.34 (English)

1,34 (Continental European)

If your product allows numbers to be entered in a tabular form, do not separate individual table entries with a period or comma. Instead, use a space or a semicolon. For example:

123.456 876.886 956.907

892.654 174.987 217.767

563.982 786.653 543.921

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2.2.2 Dates

Where your product displays the name of a day or month as letters, you must allow sufficient storage and display space to accommodate these names in other languages.

For example, this table shows the maximum number of characters you must reserve for storage and display for French, German, and Dutch. Note that month names are not always abbreviated.

	French	German	Dutch
Longest day name	8	10	9
Longest month name	9	9	9

The position of each component in a displayed date may be varied or it may be omitted completely. The components required are described below.

- YEAR - 2 or 4 digits (two digits are frequently used)
- MONTH NUMBER - number in range 1 to 12
- MONTH NAME - Allow enough space for the name of the month not to be abbreviated, because, for example in French, a three-letter abbreviation of month names results in confusion between "juin" and "juillet"
- ORDINAL-DAY NUMBER - day number as an ordinal. For example:

1st	2nd	(English)
1er	2	(French)
1.	2.	(German)
- ORDINAL-DAY - day number as an ordinal in words. For example:

First, Second	(English)
premier, deux	(French)
ersten, zweiten	(German)
- ARTICLE - for example: the, le, den
- DAY NAME - Sunday through Saturday (English)
dimanche through samedi (French)
Sonntag through Sonnabend (or Samstag) (German)
- DAY NUMBER - 1 through 31

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

- Components may be separated by various editing characters including (at least) hyphen, comma, period, space, and slash.

For example:

26-Feb-84 (DIGITAL standard format for dates)

jeudi le premier mars 1984

14/12 84 (European)

84.11.17 (ISO Standard)

6/27/84 (USA)

1/5 (means 1st May or 5th January)

March 1984

Saturday 3rd March

Donnerstag (German, Thursday)

Because some formats lead to confusion between the day and the month, it is best to use a format that includes the month name.

2.2.3 Time

Time may be displayed in either a 12-hour or 24-hour format. A time comprises a number of components:

- HOURS - One or two digits. Give the option to have a blank or a leading zero.
- MINUTES - Two digits with leading zero displayed. If the HOURS field is absent, a leading zero may be suppressed.
- SECONDS - Two digits with leading zero displayed. If the MINUTES field is absent, a leading zero may be suppressed.
- 1/100 SECOND - In the absence of other components, these are displayed in the form 00.nn. In conjunction with other components, the 1/100 seconds follow the second component, separated by a period. For example, four minutes, three and one-half seconds past two is displayed as 02:04:03.50 in 24-hour clock format.

The HOURS, MINUTES and SECONDS components must always appear in the order shown and no gaps are allowed. That is, HOURS

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and SECONDS is not allowed but HOURS and MINUTES is.

- AM/PM - AM indicates morning. PM indicates afternoon. These are used in 12-hour systems only. They are always shown as capital letters. In some Scandinavian countries, M is used to indicate noon.
- ZONE - allow up to four characters to indicate the time zone. For example: EST, GMT, MST, CET.
- Separating characters may be placed between the components. These include period, colon, comma, space, and null.

For example:

11 P.M.

13:56:08.40

14.06 hours, GMT

A combination of date and time can also be shown in ISO (International Standards Organization) format. The standard ISO format is a 14-character numeric string, which can be stored as:

YYYYMMDDHHMMSS

This shows year, month, day, hour, minute, and second with no separating characters, although leading zeros may be inserted in the string where an entry is less than 10. The time is specified on a 24-hour clock, according to the standard specified by the local time zone. Do not assume a time-zone differs from your time-zone by an integral number of hours: for example, Newfoundland, Canada is normally 1 hour 30 minutes later than Eastern Standard Time.

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2.2.4 Currency

A number may be displayed as an amount of money using the following components:

- A text string of up to four characters - for example, \$, Fr, or pts. The text string may occur before or after the numbers.
- Sign placement - prefix floated or suffix
- Decimal point character
- Thousands character
- Number of fractional decimal places
- Scaling factor (normally 1)

The decimal point and the thousands convention for currencies may differ from those used for numbers. For example, French usage is 1.746,23 for numbers but can be Fr1746.23 for money.

For any currency, there may be suffixes after integer amounts which indicate that the preceding number will be scaled before use in arithmetic. For example, thirty U.S. cents needs to be divided by 100 to give .3 in dollars (\$0.30). This is indicated by a scaling factor of 0.01. This method could also be used to handle, say, millions of dollars (\$M) by using a scaling factor of 1,000,000.

Note also that the characters and digits representing some currencies expand on conversion, and therefore require more display space. For example: \$1 becomes 1380 liras. You may also need to distinguish between the currencies of countries that use similar names. For example, US dollars and Canada dollars; French francs and Swiss francs.

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

2.2.5 Addresses And Telephone Numbers

Allow sufficient space for different layouts of addresses and telephone numbers.

- The order of the components of an address differs from country to country.

For example,

England

Mr S. B. Turner,	(title, initials, surname)
55, High Street,	(number, street)
Grantham,	(town)
Lincolnshire,	(county)
GR1 0BT	(post code)
England	(country)

Germany

Herr Dipl. Ing. Schmidt	(title, professional title, surname)
Stolbergerstrasse 90	(street, number)
D-2000 Hamburg 55	(post code, town, district code)
FDR	(country)

France

Madame Dupont Claudette	(title, surname, first name)
17, Rue Louis Guerin	(number, street)
F-69626 Lyon-Villuerbanne	(post code, town, suburb)
France	(country)

NOTE

Not all post codes are numeric. For example:

RG2 OSU

- Not all telephone numbers are the same length or have the same format. Telephone numbers often include special characters to separate different components. Commonly used separators are square brackets, parentheses, hyphens and spaces. For example:

[1]-(603)-884-1234

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(0734) 868711

Note also that the same number could be represented in different ways depending on whether it was for national or international use. For example:

National	(089) 9591-2323

International	+49 89 9591 2323

The "+" means that you should dial your own international prefix. This varies from country to country.

2.2.6 Proper Names And Titles

Allow for non-alphabetic characters in proper name and title fields (for example, accented letters, apostrophes, and hyphens), to take into account users with names such as de la Bassetière, D'Agostino, Torres-Ferrer. Allow for different formats in title fields, to take into account such titles as Herr Dipl. Ing.

2.3 LANGUAGE ISSUES RELATING TO CHARACTER SETS

This section covers three types of collating sequence, and refers to the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set used by the Rainbow personal computer.

- Character string comparisons
- Collating the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set
- Collating sequences for European countries

2.3.1 Character String Comparisons

Where collated output is not required, character strings are collated according to the numerical ordering of the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set. This can occur, for example, in programming languages, indexed file key processing, sort/merge and other utilities.

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2.3.2 Collating The DIGITAL Multinational Character Set

These rules are used where the language of the text is not known:

- The letters AE diphthong, O with slash and A with ring, appear in that order, after Z.
- The letter N with a tilde accent appears immediately after N. It is treated as a separate letter falling between N and O.
- German small sharp s and OE ligature are treated as 2-character sequences, "ss" and "OE" respectively. If storage or efficiency is a problem, then German small sharp s is treated as a separate letter between s and t, and OE ligature is treated as a separate letter between the N with a tilde accent and O.

Apart from the letters listed above, the letters in the Multinational Character Set are treated as groups of letters with the same basic collating value. Within a group, small letters are ordered according to their numeric value, and capital letters immediately follow the corresponding small letter. For example, the group for the letter A is:

```
Small  a
Capital A
Small  a with grave
Capital A with grave
Small  a with acute
Capital A with acute
Small  a with circumflex
Capital A with circumflex
Small  a with tilde
Capital A with tilde
Small  a with diaeresis/umlaut
Capital A with diaeresis/umlaut
```

The whole group is viewed as being equivalent to A.

DEVELOPING SOFTWARE FOR TRANSLATION

2.3.3 Collating Sequences For European Languages

Unless the rules for a particular language state otherwise, the following rules apply:

- AE diphthong and OE ligature are treated as 2-character strings, "AE" and "OE" respectively.
- German small sharp s is treated as the 2-character string "ss".
- N with tilde, O with slash and A with ring are treated as if they were separate characters with diacritical marks.
- All letters with diacritical marks are treated as for collating the Multinational Character Set, as described in Section 2.3.2.

Dutch, English, French, Italian, and Portuguese have no additional rules.

Although the above rules apply generally, there may be some exceptions in certain countries. For example, some countries have special rules for collating proper names. For instance, when collating proper names in German, A with diaeresis/umlaut, O with diaeresis/umlaut and U with diaeresis/umlaut are treated as 2-character strings, "AE", "OE" and "UE" respectively.

Danish and Norwegian:

- U with diaeresis/umlaut is treated as if it were Y.
- A with diaeresis/umlaut is treated as if it were AE diphthong.
- O with diaeresis/umlaut is treated as if it were O with slash.
- AE diphthong, O with slash and A with ring appear as separate letters, in that order, after Z.

Finnish and Swedish:

- U with diaeresis/umlaut is treated as if it were Y.
- O with slash is treated as if it were O with diaeresis/umlaut.
- A with ring, A with diaeresis/umlaut and O with diaeresis/umlaut appear as separate letters, in that order, after Z.

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Spanish:

- All letters with diacritical marks, except N with tilde, are treated as though the diacritical mark is not present.
- The string CH is treated as a single letter between C and D.
- N with tilde is treated as a single letter after N.
- The string LL is treated as a single letter between L and M.

2.4 DIACRITICAL INSENSITIVITY IN SEARCHES

Some text editors use a technique called "diacritical insensitivity" in searches. Just as case-insensitive searching allows small "a" to match capital "A", diacritical-insensitive searching allows "a" without a diacritical mark to match "a" with a diacritical mark.

If your product uses the Multinational Character Set, diacritical insensitivity could be included as a function in string-matching algorithms. However, the user must be given the option of disabling this function.

If the editor is in case-insensitive mode, the tables for upper- and lower-case are effectively combined. Thus, a search for "a" will match every capital and small "a", with and without a diacritical mark.

The correspondences between characters for diacritical-insensitive searching are listed in Appendix A. Note that although a search for upper-case "A" will match upper-case "A" with a diacritical, the converse is not true. A search for upper-case "A" with a diacritical will NOT match upper-case "A".

CHAPTER 3

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING TEXT

A clear writing style is of utmost importance in any technical text, especially if the text is to be translated.

Errors produced during translation can sometimes be attributed to inconsistent vocabulary and poor sentence construction in the original text, combined with a lack of technical knowledge on the part of the translator.

This chapter describes how to design screen text for translation, and how to improve the quality of printed text. It also outlines some areas which require special consideration when writing for translation.

The following DIGITAL publications discuss more fully some of the topics covered in this chapter:

- Writing for the Reader
- Personal Computer Documentor's Guide
- Software Publications Style Guide

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING TEXT

3.1 DESIGN OF SCREEN TEXT

Well-designed screen displays make any software product simpler, and more pleasant to use. They also make translation easier.

3.1.1 Text Of Restricted Length

Screen text is often restricted in length. For example, an error message may be restricted to one line of the screen. Allow for the translated version being at least 30% longer than the original.

For single sentences or phrases, try to reserve at least 50% extra space; otherwise you impose restrictions on the translation that could result in an ambiguous, or even meaningless, translated message.

Do not, however, restrict the length of the original English, in order to end up with a short translated message. Always use as many words as are necessary to make the original message unambiguous.

If you do need to abbreviate an English message, supply the translator with the full text, and tell him what the restrictions on the length of the message are.

Other ways of shortening text may cause problems in another language. For example:

- Acronyms

Do not use acronyms, because they cannot be translated. If an English acronym is retained in a foreign language, there is a risk that it might be similar to a word with negative associations.

- Abbreviations

In general, avoid abbreviations.

In particular, avoid abbreviating words that will remain in English. A translator could easily misinterpret such abbreviations. It is acceptable to use internationally recognized (SI) unit symbols for units of measurement.

3.1.2 Short Words

Short, common words are easier to read and understand. Do not use computer jargon. It can confuse and intimidate users.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING TEXT

Use	Instead of
assist, help	facilitate
change	modification
start	activate, initiate
end	terminate
improves	enhances
show	demonstrate
stop	discontinue
use	employ, utilize
wrong	erroneous

Use a short word in place of a long one only when you are sure that the two words convey exactly the same meaning. In some cases, a longer word may provide a clearer contrast with some other term you have used, or may provide a more precise meaning. In these cases, it is better to use the long word.

3.1.3 Short Sentences

Brief, simple sentences are generally easier to understand than those with several clauses.

When designing menu items and error messages, beware of omitting words for the sake of brevity. For instance, do not omit "the" or "a". This telegraphic style may make it impossible for the translator to tell whether a word is being used as a verb, an adjective or a noun.

For example, does "set to lock at next level" mean "set to the lock which is at the next level" or "set this so that it locks at the next level"?

This style can also obscure who is to perform a certain operation, or the time at which it is performed. For example: "scratch files deleted? (Yes or No)" might mean "have you deleted the scratch files?" or "do you want the scratch files to be deleted?".

3.1.4 Affirmative Sentences

Affirmative statements are generally simpler to understand than negative statements. Using this form clarifies the meaning and helps the translator to make an accurate translation.

Use	Instead of
Complete your entry before returning to the menu.	Do not return to menu before completing entry.

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3.1.5 Active Voice

The active voice is usually easier to understand than the passive voice. Chapter 7 of the DIGITAL publication Writing for the Reader discusses the use of voice in detail.

Use

Instead of

The EXAM switch verifies the contents of memory.

The contents of memory are verified by the EXAM switch.

3.1.6 Strings Of Nouns

Do not string nouns together as if they were adjectives, to produce long titles or names. Often, it is not clear which words qualify which. Such titles and names are hard to read and often almost impossible to translate.

Use

Instead of

A form for sorting the table

Table Sort Description Form

3.1.7 Stacking Words

Do not stack words. Stacked words require more eye movements and make text harder to read.

Use

Instead of

Employee's Name:

Employee's
Name:

In addition, stacked words can lead to misinterpretation on the part of the translator, who may not realize that the words are to be translated as one unit. For example, if a part of a diagram were labelled:

Possible Load
Exclusion Records

the translator could interpret this as two distinct items. This would lead to a mistranslation.

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3.1.8 Displaying Columns And Alphanumeric Character Strings

Three to five spaces between columns make data, especially numbers, easier to read.

Use				Instead of
1066	1840	1918		1066 1840 1918
1492	1877	1928		1492 1877 1928
1563	1901	1929		1563 1901 1929
1701	1907	1963		1701 1907 1963

Where appropriate, put strings of alphanumeric characters in groups to make them more legible.

Use				Instead of
ABCD	123	456	789	ABCD123456789
BCDE	234	567	890	BCDE234567890
CDEF	345	678	901	CDEF345678901

3.1.9 Standardize Input Of Data

Standardize input of data for consistency and minimum confusion. Try to use an unambiguous format for dates. Use the month names, but make sure that the product can accept the translated names.

Use		Instead of
Date of Birth:	24/July/55	Date of Birth: 24/07/55
Date of Hire:	01/February/79	Date of Hire: February 1, 1979

3.1.10 Aligning Lists And Displays

Generally, left-aligned, vertical lists increase legibility.

Use	Instead of
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

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Data-entry fields often have two parts: a name, and a part that the user can modify. If both parts are left-aligned, the text is usually more legible.

Use	Instead of
Account Name: The Widget Company Street Address: 123 Maple Street City, State: Boston, MA Post Code: 02100	Account Name: The Widget Company Street Address: 123 Maple Street City, State: Boston, MA Post Code: 02100

3.1.11 Use Of Capital Letters

Use a mixture of capital letters and small letters for running text.

Use	Instead of
Text containing capital letters and small letters is easier to read than text containing all capital letters. Use capital letters sparingly to HIGHLIGHT special terms.	ALL CAPITAL LETTERS ARE MUCH HARDER TO READ THAN A MIXTURE OF CAPITAL LETTERS AND SMALL LETTERS. THE WORDS BLEND TOGETHER AND LOSE IMPACT.

3.2 IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRINTED TEXT

This section presents guidelines for improving the quality of the English text of technical manuals. These guidelines apply at all times, not only when writing text for translation. Any increase in writing quality will help the translator.

3.2.1 Logical Sequence

Describe events in the order in which they occur. A logical sequence helps to keep the meaning clear and makes the translator's job easier.

Use	Instead of
Select the line number and press D0.	Press D0 after selecting the line number.

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3.2.2 Consistency

Keep to one idea within each paragraph or section. Try to keep to one tense and person within each book. Use the passive voice selectively.

Try to identify the typical user of the manual and choose the most suitable tense and person for that user. Generally, keep to this throughout the manual. Follow these guidelines:

- Use only one term to refer to the same concept.
- Do not use slang or jargon.
- Use terms consistently:
 - within a manual
 - across manuals

Remember that although the translator's command of English should be high, he or she encounters the text in circumstances very different from those of the English-speaking user. For instance, the translator will not always have the opportunity to experiment with the product in the way a user does.

Maintain your own glossary of terms with special meaning, and give a copy of this to the translator. Include titles of applications, routines, and specialized terms. Where possible, check that your use of terms is consistent with their use in other manuals. It is possible that the translator may refer to, or be familiar with, other related technical manuals.

3.2.3 Coherence

Always try to link the sentences in a paragraph, using words such as, "also", "but", "however", "similarly", and so on. Chapter 4 of Writing for the Reader discusses in detail how to achieve coherence in your writing.

Since it is possible that the translator will not have access to a computer, or to the product you describe, the translator cannot experiment with the system and may not be able to form a mental picture of some of the things you describe. If there are two possible meanings to what you are saying, the translator will have to render one of the two meanings into the foreign language. For example, consider the following use of the word "may":

Strings must have matching quotation marks or no

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quotation marks at all, and numbers MAY have quotation marks.

This is open to the following interpretations:

... and numbers must not have quotation marks.

or

... and numbers do not necessarily have to have quotation marks.

Clearly, if the translator chooses the wrong interpretation, the meaning of the sentence is changed dramatically. Even if your text appears clear to an English-speaking reader, always try to look for any possible ambiguity, which could lead to misinterpretation by the translator.

3.2.4 Sentence Construction

Use short introductory clauses. This places little strain on the reader's short-term memory.

Place the subject and verb of a sentence as close together as possible and use short sentences of 25 words or less. If you have to use a long sentence, use commas to clarify your meaning.

See Chapter 6 of *Writing for the Reader* for a discussion about how to avoid writing complex sentences.

3.2.5 Clarity

When writing English text, try not to use two words together that have more than four syllables.

Do not use two or more negative words in the same sentence. Use words with a concrete meaning, rather than abstract words.

Do not use abbreviations and acronyms.

Do not use Latin abbreviations, terms or phrases. Instead, use the following equivalents:

c, ca, circa	about
cf.	compare
e.g.	for example; for instance
etc.	and so on; and so forth

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i.e.	that is
via	by means of; by using
viz.	namely

3.3 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR TEXT TRANSLATION

This section covers:

- Culturally specific examples
- Text concerned with handling language
- Use of tables, diagrams, and figures

3.3.1 Culturally Specific Examples

The methods described in Section 3.2 were concerned with clarifying meaning for the translator. But there are also ways in which text, when translated literally, may be less suitable for a reader in another country than for an English-speaking reader. For example:

To clarify a new concept, you give an example from everyday life, which uses terms of reference with which readers in your own country are familiar. For example, you might show how a particular accounting package can be used to calculate mortgage repayments. A literal translation of the example will only confuse readers in countries where a mortgage system is not in use.

If there is no alternative but to give specific examples that are unique to their country of origin, ask the translator to substitute as much as possible of the example with local language equivalents.

Draw up a list of words or phrases that need adaptation, and include a specific note if anything in the original must be retained. For example, you might want measurements changed as a general rule, but the word 'inches' kept to refer specifically to the number of characters per inch put out by a printer.

Avoid using puns, metaphors, and similes. It is always difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the translator to find a suitable equivalent for these in another language.

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3.3.2 Text Concerned With Handling Language

If you describe any operation that involves the order of words in a phrase or the characters in a word, any example you give will almost certainly have to be adapted or rewritten for translation. If you gave as an example, a list of items rearranged in alphabetic order, a translation of the MEANING of those items would not result in words beginning with the same initial letters. The example would therefore be meaningless.

If your list began with the words: apples, bananas..... a literal translation into French would result in: pommes, bananes.....

One possible way round this problem might be to use proper names, for example girls' names (Anna, Beatrice, Cleopatra...) which would retain the same initial letters after adaptation into the target language. The attention of the translator must be drawn to special examples like this.

Here are further examples of topics that give rise to the same kind of problem:

- Changes made to a word using the editor.

English example:

In the phrase 'a letter form Graham', to change the word 'FORM' into 'FROM', place the cursor over the 'O', type 'R', move the cursor one place to the right, press the "delete character" key.

Literal translation:

In the phrase '(a) formulaire a lettres Jacques', to change the word 'FORMULAIRE' into 'DE', place the cursor over the 'O', type 'R', move the cursor one place to the right, press the "delete character" key.

The translator will obviously be aware that following these instructions will not produce the word DE. However, there is not sufficient information available for the translator to be able to adapt the example. In cases such as this, highlight the example, and give the translator enough information to be able to supply an equivalent example in the target language.

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- Use of "wildcards" to search for words without specifying certain character positions.

English example:

If you specify 'search for ????BORO', WESTBORO, EASTBORO will be found, NORTHBORO will not.

Literal translation:

(If you specify) '(Search for) ????STADT', WESTSTADT, OSTSTADT (will be found,) NORDSTADT (will not.)

Highlight examples like this for the translator, and ask that they adapt them to make sense in the language of the applicable country.

- File names made unique by judicious choice of the first word of the name, so that only a few keystrokes are necessary to identify the file.

English example:

If you call your reports REPORT FOR MAY, REPORT FOR JUNE, and so on you will have to type the whole name to identify each document. Using MAY REPORT, JUNE REPORT, and so on, you need only type the first word.

Literal translation:

(If you call your reports) RAPPORT MENSUEL DE MAI, RAPPORT MENSUEL DE JUIN, (and so on you will have to type the whole name to identify each document. Using) RAPPORT MENSUEL DE MAI, RAPPORT MENSUEL DE JUIN, (and so on, you need only type the first word.)

Note that the French language does not have the possibility of translating these document names with the month name first. Even if the translator has understood the principle in English, it cannot be reproduced with this same example.

If you know that an example cannot possibly be adapted for a particular language, you should try to find an alternative example in English, wherever possible.

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- The ways in which a subfield of a date, identified by its POSITION, may be updated.

American example:

In the date '5/24/82', the second field will change at 12 p.m.

Literal translation:

(In the date) '24/5/82', (the second field will change at 12 p.m.)

For examples like this, you should simply highlight the problem for the translator, and ask him or her to deal with it.

- The method of sorting a list of addresses, with the assumption that the house number will appear BEFORE the street name.

English example:

To sort a list of addresses so that all the house numbers in the same street are in ascending order, select a NUMERIC FOLLOWED BY ALPHA sort. The result will look like this:

```
1 High Street
34 High St.
76 High St.
3 Station Rd.
```

Literal translation:

(To sort a list of addresses so that all the house numbers in the same street are in ascending order, select a NUMERIC FOLLOWED BY ALPHA sort. The result will look like this:)

```
Hochstr. 1
Hochstr. 34
Hochstr. 76
Bahnhofstr. 3
```

Note that even though the translator can see that "Hochstr. 1" is not numbers followed by letters, not enough information is available to supply the correct instructions to perform this task.

You should therefore supply supplementary information so that the translator is in a position to adapt the example.

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In general, try to avoid basing examples of field manipulation, searches, sorting, and so on, on any of the "language/country specific" categories listed in this section.

If the example could lose its value when certain features of the wording or spelling are not reproduced in translation, make the text as simple and explicit as possible about the principle being illustrated. Insert an extra phrase such as "Consider this example of numeric characters followed by alphabetic characters". In addition, help the translator and the editor in the target country, by supplying them with a list of the sections of your text which are likely to require adaptation of this kind. Add details of the criteria you used in creating the original of these sections. Such notes would include:

- The purpose of the example.
- The restrictions that had been observed in the choice of the original example (for instance, "a file name not exceeding 6 characters").
- Indication of any text that was required ONLY for users operating in English (for instance, if an English example was included to show that the words "through" and "thru" were interchangeable in a certain command).

3.3.3 Use Of Tables, Diagrams And Figures

When writing for translation, do not include humorous cartoons or pictures that indicate words directly. For example, a cartoon familiar to American readers might not translate into anything remotely similar in another language.

- Label all parts of flowcharts and diagrams clearly and include a key to explain any symbols used.
- Specifically avoid national symbols, such as mailboxes, flags, baseball, and so on.
- Avoid putting text in boxes within diagrams. This causes problems if the translated text is much longer than the original.

With regard to illustration, number all the parts which require explanation, and then supply a separate key in the text to explain the numbers. This keeps any text to be translated separate from the illustration itself.

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Alternatively, consider producing the diagram on one transparency, and the labelling on a second transparency. In this manner, the translated labelling can be overlaid on the original diagram.

APPENDIX A

DIACRITICAL CHARACTER MATCHING

This appendix lists those characters in the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set which have diacritical marks. Characters within the same group are treated as variants of the same character. Note that these rules apply when the language is unspecified. More complete rules are given in Section 2.3

Letter	Diacritical Character Group	
A	À	Capital A with grave accent
	á	Small a with grave accent
	Á	Capital A with acute accent
	á	Small a with acute accent
	Â	Capital A with circumflex
	â	Small a with circumflex
	Ã	Capital A with tilde
	ã	Small a with tilde
	Ä	Capital A with diaeresis/umlaut
	ä	Small a with diaeresis/umlaut
C	Ç	Capital C with cedilla
	ç	Small c with cedilla
E	È	Capital E with grave accent
	é	Small e with grave accent
	É	Capital E with acute accent
	é	Small e with acute accent
	Ê	Capital E with circumflex
	ê	Small e with circumflex
	Ë	Capital E with diaeresis/umlaut
	ë	Small e with diaeresis/umlaut
I	Ì	Capital I with grave accent
	í	Small i with grave accent
	Í	Capital I with acute accent
	í	Small i with acute accent
	Î	Capital I with circumflex

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	ï	Small i with circumflex
	Ï	Capital I with diaeresis/umlaut
	ÿ	Small i with diaeresis/umlaut
0	ò	Capital O with grave accent
	ó	Small o with grave accent
	Ô	Capital O with acute accent
	Ó	Small o with acute accent
	ö	Capital O with circumflex
	õ	Small o with circumflex
	ö	Capital O with tilde
	õ	Small o with tilde
	ö	Capital O with diaeresis/umlaut
	õ	Small o with diaeresis/umlaut
U	ù	Capital U with grave accent
	ú	Small u with grave accent
	Û	Capital U with acute accent
	Ú	Small u with acute accent
	Ü	Capital U with circumflex
	Û	Small u with circumflex
	Ü	Capital U with diaeresis/umlaut
	ü	Small u with diaeresis/umlaut
Y	ÿ	Capital Y with diaeresis/umlaut
	ÿ	Small y with diaeresis/umlaut

APPENDIX B

DIGITAL MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER SET

This table describes the graphic characters included in the DIGITAL Multinational Character Set. The first 128 character positions (octal 0 to 177) are exactly the same as the ASCII Character Set. Positions 200 to 237 are additional control characters not described here.

Octal -----	Graphic character -----	
240		reserved
241	¡	inverted exclamation mark
242	¢	cent sign
243	£	pound sign
244		reserved
245	¥	yen sign
246		reserved
247	§	section sign
250	¤	general currency sign
251	©	copyright sign
252	¸	feminine ordinal indicator
253	«	angle quotation mark left
254		reserved
255		reserved
256		reserved
257		reserved
260	°	degree sign
261	±	plus/minus sign
262	²	superscript 2
263	³	superscript 3
264		reserved
265	µ	micro sign
266	¶	paragraph sign
267	•	middle dot

DIGITAL MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER SET

Octal	Graphic character	
270		reserved
271	¹	superscript 1
272	º	masculine ordinal indicator
273	»	angle quotation mark right
274	¼	fraction one quarter
275	½	fraction one half
276		reserved
277	¿	inverted question mark
300	À	capital A with grave accent
301	Á	capital A with acute accent
302	Â	capital A with circumflex
303	Ã	capital A with tilde
304	Ä	capital A with diaeresis/umlaut
305	Å	capital A with ring
306	Æ	capital AE diphthong
307	Ç	capital C with cedilla
310	È	capital E with grave accent
311	É	capital E with acute accent
312	Ê	capital E with circumflex
313	Ë	capital E with diaeresis/umlaut
314	Ì	capital I with grave accent
315	Í	capital I with acute accent
316	Î	capital I with circumflex
317	Ï	capital I with diaeresis/umlaut
320		reserved
321	Ñ	capital N with tilde
322	Ò	capital O with grave accent
323	Ó	capital O with acute accent
324	Ô	capital O with circumflex
325	Õ	capital O with tilde
326	Ö	capital O with diaeresis/umlaut
327	Œ	capital OE ligature
330	Ø	capital O with slash
331	Ù	capital U with grave accent
332	Ú	capital U with acute accent
333	Û	capital U with circumflex
334	Ü	capital U with diaeresis/umlaut
335	Ý	capital Y with diaeresis/umlaut
336		reserved
337	ß	German small sharp s

DIGITAL MULTINATIONAL CHARACTER SET

Octal	Graphic character	
-----	-----	
340	à	small a with grave accent
341	á	small a with acute accent
342	â	small a with circumflex
343	ã	small a with tilde
344	ä	small a with diaeresis/umlaut
345	å	small a with ring
346	æ	small ae diphthong
347	ç	small c with cedilla
350	è	small e with grave accent
351	é	small e with acute accent
352	ê	small e with circumflex
353	ë	small e with diaeresis/umlaut
354	ì	small i with grave accent
355	í	small i with acute accent
356	î	small i with circumflex
357	ï	small i with diaeresis/umlaut
360		reserved
361	ñ	small n with tilde
362	ò	small o with grave accent
363	ó	small o with acute accent
364	ô	small o with circumflex
365	õ	small o with tilde
366	ö	small o with diaeresis/umlaut
367	œ	small oe ligature
370	ø	small o with slash
371	ù	small u with grave accent
372	ú	small u with acute accent
373	û	small u with circumflex
374	ü	small u with diaeresis/umlaut
375	ÿ	small y with diaeresis/umlaut
376		reserved
377		reserved

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