

**MP/M II™**  
**Operating System**  
**SYSTEM IMPLEMENTOR'S GUIDE**

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## FOREWORD

MP/M II™ is a multi-user operating system for any microcomputer based on an 8-bit Zilog Z80® or Intel 8080 or 8085 microprocessor. Typically, an MP/M II system resides in approximately 27k. 16k of the operating system must reside in common memory.

The version of MP/M II that Digital Research ships cannot be directly booted on any specific hardware configuration. However, all the hardware-dependent code is isolated in specific subroutines that can be modified by the user.

This document describes the procedures required to implement MP/M II for a custom hardware environment. At minimum, the custom hardware environment must include an 8080, 8085, or Z-80 processor, 32K bytes of random access memory (RAM), a system console, and a real-time clock. This manual assumes the reader is familiar with the following Digital Research publications:

- MP/M II User's Guide
- MP/M II Programmer's Guide

It is also assumed that the reader has already implemented a CP/M 2 Basic Input Output System (BIOS), preferably on the target MP/M II machine.



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## SECTION 1

### MP/M II ALTERATION PROCEDURE

The MP/M II operating system is designed so that the user can alter a specific set of subroutines that define the hardware operating environment. By modifying these subroutines, the user can produce a diskette that operates with any IBM-3740 format compatible diskette subsystem and other peripheral devices.

Although the standard MP/M II is shipped on single-density floppy disks, field-alteration features allow the user to adapt MP/M II to a wide variety of disk subsystems, including single drive minidisks and high-capacity "hard disk" systems.

To achieve device independence, MP/M II has isolated all hardware-dependent code into an XIOS module. The user can rewrite the distributed version of the XIOS to customize the interface between the remaining MP/M II modules and the user's own hardware system. The user can also rewrite the distributed version of the LDRBIOS, which loads the MP/M II system from the disk.

There are actually two versions of the XIOS: the RESXIOS for non-banked systems, and the BNKXIOS for banked memory systems. To avoid repeating both names for each reference, the term XIOS refers to both versions.

#### 1.1 Preparation for MP/M II Alteration

To simplify the alteration process, this document assumes that a CP/M 2 BIOS has already been implemented on the target MP/M II machine. You must implement both the BIOS as well as the XIOS because the MP/M II loader uses a CP/M 2 BIOS to load the MP/M II system. Once loaded, MP/M II uses the XIOS and not the BIOS. The CP/M 2 BIOS used by the MP/M II loader is called the LDRBIOS.

Another good reason for implementing CP/M 2 on the target MP/M machine is that debugging your XIOS is simpler when you can run SID or DDT under a CP/M 2 system.

## 1.2 Customizing the MPMLDR

To customize the MPMLDR, you must integrate a LDRBIOS for your hardware configuration into the MPMLDR.COM file supplied on the distribution disk. The required LDRBIOS can be simply a version of your CP/M 2 BIOS, altered as described below and renamed to LDRBIOS.

The customized LDRBIOS must have an ORG of 1700H, perform console output functions, and be able to read data from a single disk drive. The first call MPMLDR makes to LDRBIOS is SELDSK: select disk. If your system has devices that require initialization, place initialization code or perhaps a call to the LDRBIOS cold start at the beginning of the SELDSK handler.

The LDRBIOS need only perform the operations described above. Other functions can be deleted to conserve space. There is only one restriction on memory space for LDRBIOS: it cannot extend above the base of the MPM.SYS which it is loading. (GENSYS Lists MP/M II's base address in its load map.) However, if you plan to boot MP/M II from floppy disks, you will encounter a LDRBIOS upper address limit of 1A00H in order to place the MPMLDR.COM file on two system tracks.

Test LDRBIOS completely to ensure that it properly performs console character output and disk reads. Be especially careful that no disk write operations occur accidentally during read operations, and check that the proper track and sectors are addressed on all reads.

Use the following steps to integrate a custom LDRBIOS into the MPMLDR.COM:

1. Obtain access to a CP/M system and prepare a LDRBIOS.HEX file.
2. Read the MPMLDR.COM file into memory using either DDT or SID.

```
A>DDT MPMLDR.COM
DDT VERS 2.0
NEXT PC
1780 0100
```

3. Using the input command (I), specify that the LDRBIOS.HEX file is to be read in and then read (R) in the file. This operation overlays the LDRBIOS portion of the MP/M loader.

```
-ILDRBIOS.HEX
-R
NEXT PC
1A00 0000
```

4. Exit the debugger, returning to the CCP by executing a jump to location zero.

**-G0**

5. Write the updated memory image onto a disk file. Use the CP/M SAVE command to write the updated memory image onto a disk file. In the example below, the X in front of the filename simply designates an experimental version, and preserves the original.

**A>SAVE 26 XMPMLDR.COM**

6. Test XMPMLDR.COM and then rename it to MPMLDR.COM.

### 1.3 Customizing the XIOS

As you are tailoring MP/M II for your computer system, your new XIOS will require software development and testing. Two sample XIOS's are listed in the Appendixes, and can be used as models for the customized package.

The XIOS entry points, including both basic and extended, are described in Sections 2 and 3. These sections, along with the appendixes, give you the information you need to write your XIOS. Your initial implementation of an XIOS should use polled I/O without any interrupts. This initial system can run without a clock interrupt. Implement interrupts only after your XIOS is fully developed and tested.

Follow the procedure below to prepare a BNKXIOS.SPR or RESXIOS.SPR file from your customized XIOS:

1. Assemble your BNKXIOS.ASM or RESXIOS.ASM with RMAC or any other assembler that can generate a file of type REL in Microsoft's relocatable object file format.

**A>RMAC BNKXIOS**

2. Link the BNKXIOS.REL or RESXIOS.REL file using the Digital Research LINK-80 to produce the BNKXIOS.SPR or RESXIOS.SPR file.

**A>LINK BNKXIOS [OS]**

## 1.4 Debugging an XIOS

You can debug an XIOS or a resident system process with DDT or SID running under CP/M. The debugging technique is outlined in the following steps:

1. Determine the amount of memory available to MP/M II when the debugger and CP/M are resident. Do this by loading the debugger and then listing the jump instruction at location 0005H. This jump is to the base of the debugger.

```
A>DDT
DDT VERS 2.0

-L5

0005 JMP C800
```

2. Using GENSYs running under CP/M, generate and MPM.SYS file that specifies the top of memory determined by the previous step, allowing at least 256 bytes for a patch area.

```
...
Top page of operating system (xx) ? C6
...
```

Also while executing GENSYs, specify a breakpoint restart number different from the one used by the CP/M debugger you plan to use. The suggested MP/M II restart is #6; however, any restart from #1 to #6 can usually be used. The CP/M debuggers normally use restart #7.

```
...
Breakpoint RST (xx) ? 6
...
```

Note: If you are also debugging a resident system process, be sure to select it for inclusion in MPM.SYS during GENSYs execution.

3. Using CP/M, load the MPMLDR.COM file into memory.

```
A>DDT MPMLDR.COM
DDT VERS 2.0
NEXT PC
1A00 0100
```

- Place the characters "\$B" into locations 005DH and 005EH of the default FCB based at 005CH. This operation can be done with the I command:

**-I\$B**

The "\$B" causes the MPMLDR to break after loading the MPM.SYS file. You can specify the breakpoint restart to be executed by the MPMLDR by adding one additional character to the string in the fourth position of the default FCB.

**-I\$B6**

In the example above, a restart #6 is to be executed by the MPMLDR when loading of the MPM.SYS file is completed. If no restart number is supplied, the default restart is #7. Remember, the restart number at the location 5FH is the CP/M debugger restart number, not the MP/M debugger restart.

- Execute the MPMLDR.COM program by entering a G command:

**-G**

- After the G command, the MP/M II loader loads the MP/M II operating system into memory and displays a memory map. You may obtain a hard copy of your load map during the GENSYs operation by entering a ^P before executing GENSYs.
- If you are debugging an XIOS, note the address of the BNKXIOS.SPR or RESXIOS.SPR memory segment. You must also note the address of SYSTEM.DAT. If you are debugging a resident system process, note its address as well. The debugger lists actual addresses at the console. If your hard copy listing of the XIOS or RSP starts at zero, you must add the base address listed in the GENSYs load map to each address on the listing to make the listing reflect actual addresses. Or you can assemble the code again with an additional ORG statement specifying the base listed in the load map, although the object code generated by this assembly is unusable.
- Using the X command, determine the MP/M II beginning execution address. The address is the first location past the current program counter.

**-X**

..... P = 09F2 .....

In the example shown above, MP/M II execution starts at address 09F3H, which is the first instruction after the restart at 09F2H.

9. Begin execution of MP/M II using the G command, specifying the start address and any breakpoints you need in your code. The actual memory address can be determined by entering an H command to add the code segment base address given in the memory map to the relative displacement address in your XIOS or resident system process listing.

The following example shows how to set a breakpoint in an XIOS at the list subroutine entry point given in the memory map:

```
...  
XIOSJMP TBL   C300H  0100H
```

```
-G9F3,C30F
```

09F3H is the beginning MP/M II execution address and C30FH is the XIOS jump vector address of the list subroutine.

10. At this point, you have MP/M II running with CP/M and the CP/M debugger also in memory. Because interrupts are left enabled during operation of the CP/M debugger, ensure that interrupt-driven code does not execute through a breakpoint.

Because the CP/M debugger operates with interrupts left enabled, it is a somewhat difficult task to debug an interrupt-driven console handler. Approach this problem by leaving console #0 in a polled mode while debugging the other consoles in an interrupt-driven mode. Once this is done, very little, if any, debugging is required to adapt the interrupt-driven code from another console to console #0. It is further recommended that you maintain a debug version of your XIOS that has polled I/O for console #0. Otherwise, it is not possible to run the CP/M debugger underneath the MP/M II system because the CP/M debugger cannot get any console input, as all of it is sent to the MP/M interrupt-driven console #0 handler.

## 1.5 Directly Booting MP/M II

In systems where MP/M II is to be booted directly at cold start rather than loaded and run as a transient program under CP/M, the customized MPMLDR.COM file and cold start loader can be placed on the first two tracks of an eight-inch floppy disk. If a CP/M SYSGEN.COM program is available, use it to write the MPMLDR.COM file on the first two tracks. If a SYSGEN.COM program is not available, or if SYSGEN.COM does not work because a different media such as a five-inch floppy disk or hard disk is to be used, the user must write two programs: a simple memory loader, called GETSYS, which brings the MP/M loader into memory, and a program called PUTSYS, which places the MPMLDR on the first two tracks of a disk. If you have implemented a CP/M 2 BIOS, you have probably already prepared GETSYS and PUTSYS.

You can use either the SID or DDT debugger instead of writing a GETSYS program. This method is shown in the following example, which also uses SYSGEN in place of PUTSYS. Sample skeletal GETSYS and PUTSYS programs are given in Section 1.5.3.

To load and run the MP/M system automatically, you must also supply a cold start loader that loads the MP/M loader into memory from the first two tracks of the diskette. Modify the CP/M 2 cold start loader in the following manner: change the load address to 0100H and the execution address to 0100H.

The following bootstrap techniques are specific to the Intel MDS-800, which has a boot ROM that loads the first track into location 3000H. However, the steps shown can be applied in a general sense to any custom hardware environment.

### 1.5.1 Preparing an MP/M II Boot Using SYSGEN

If a SYSGEN program is available, use the following steps to prepare a diskette that cold starts in MP/M II:

1. Prepare the MPMLDR.COM file by integrating your custom LDRBIOS as described in Section 1.2. Test the MPMLDR.COM and verify that it operates properly.
2. Execute either DDT or SID.

```
A>DDT
DDT VERS 2.0
```

3. Using the input command (I), specify that the MPMLDR.HEX file is to be read in then read (R) in the file with an offset of 880H bytes.

```
-IMPMLDR.HEX
-R880
NEXT PC
2480 0100
```

4. Using the I command, specify that the BOOT.HEX file is to be read in and then read in the file with an offset that loads the boot into memory at 900H. You can use the H command to calculate the offset.

```
-H900 3000
3900 D900
```

```
-IBOOT.HEX
-RD900
NEXT PC
2480 0000
```

5. Return to the CP/M console command processor (CCP) by jumping to location zero.

-GO

6. Use the SYSGEN program to write the new cold start loader onto the first two tracks of the diskette.

```
A>SYSGEN
SYSGEN VER 2.0
SOURCE DRIVE NAME (OR RETURN TO SKIP)<cr>
DESTINATION DRIVE NAME (OR RETURN TO REBOOT)B
DESTINATION ON B, THEN TYPE RETURN<cr>
FUNCTION COMPLETE
```

### 1.5.2 Custom Generation of an MP/M II Boot

If a SYSGEN program is not available, then use the following steps to prepare a diskette that cold starts MP/M II:

1. Write a GETSYS program that reads the custom MPMLDR.COM file into location 3380H and the cold start loader (or boot program) into location 3300H. Code GETSYS so that it starts at location 100H (base of the TPA).

Or, as in the previous example, you can use either SID or DDT to perform this function instead of writing a GETSYS program.

2. Run the GETSYS program using an initialized MP/M II diskette to see if GETSYS loads the MP/M loader starting at 3380H (the operating system actually starts 128 bytes later at 3400H).
3. Write a PUTSYS program that writes memory starting at 3380H back onto the first two tracks of the diskette. The PUTSYS program should be located at 200H.
4. Test the PUTSYS program using a blank, uninitialized diskette by writing a portion of memory to the first two tracks; clear memory and read it back. Test PUTSYS completely, because you will use this program to alter the MP/M II system diskette.
5. Use PUTSYS to place the MP/M II loader and cold start loader onto the first two tracks of a blank diskette.



## 1.5.3 Sample GETSYS and PUTSYS Programs

The following programs provide a framework for the GETSYS and PUTSYS program. You must insert WRITESEC subroutines to write the specific sectors.

```

; GETSYS PROGRAM - READ TRACKS 0 AND 1 TO MEMORY AT 3380H
; REGISTER USE
; A (SCRATCH REGISTER)
; B TRACK COUNT (0, 1)
; C SECTOR COUNT (1,2,...,26)
; DE (SCRATCH REGISTER PAIR)
; HL LOAD ADDRESS
; SP SET TO STACK ADDRESS
;
START: LXI SP,3380H ;SET STACK POINTER TO SCRATCH AREA
       LXI H, 3380H ;SET BASE LOAD ADDRESS
       MVI B, 0 ;START WITH TRACK 0
RDTRK: ;READ NEXT TRACK (INITIALLY 0)
       MVI C,1 ;READ STARTING WITH SECTOR 1
RDSEC: ;READ NEXT SECTOR
       CALL READSEC ;USER-SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE
       LXI D,128 ;MOVE LOAD ADDRESS TO NEXT 1/2 PAGE
       DAD D ;HL = HL + 128
       INR C ;SECTOR = SECTOR + 1
       MOV A,C ;CHECK FOR END OF TRACK
       CPI 27
       JC RDSEC ;CARRY GENERATED IF SECTOR < 27
;
; ARRIVE HERE AT END OF TRACK, MOVE TO NEXT TRACK
       INR B
       MOV A,B ;TEST FOR LAST TRACK
       CPI 2
       JC RDTRK ;CARRY GENERATED IF TRACK < 2
;
; ARRIVE HERE AT END OF LOAD, HALT FOR NOW
       HLT
;
; USER-SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE TO READ THE DISK
READSEC:
; ENTER WITH TRACK NUMBER IN REGISTER B,
; SECTOR NUMBER IN REGISTER C, AND
; ADDRESS TO FILL IN HL
;
       PUSH B ;SAVE B AND C REGISTERS
       PUSH H ;SAVE HL REGISTERS
       .....
       perform disk read at this point, branch to
       label START if an error occurs
       .....
       POP H ;RECOVER HL
       POP B ;RECOVER B AND C REGISTERS
       RET ;BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
       END START

```

```

; PUTSYS PROGRAM - WRITE TRACKS 0 AND 1 FROM MEMORY AT 3380H
; REGISTER USE
; A (SCRATCH REGISTER)
; B TRACK COUNT (0, 1)
; C SECTOR COUNT (1,2,...,26)
; DE (SCRATCH REGISTER PAIR)
; HL LOAD ADDRESS
; SP SET TO STACK ADDRESS
;
START: LXI SP,3380H ;SET STACK POINTER TO SCRATCH AREA
       LXI H, 3380H ;SET BASE LOAD ADDRESS
       MVI B, 0 ;START WITH TRACK 0
WRTRK: MVI C,1 ;WRITE NEXT TRACK (INITIALLY 0)
       ;WRITE STARTING WITH SECTOR 1
WRSEC: ;WRITE NEXT SECTOR
       CALL WRITESEC ;USER-SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE
       LXI D,128 ;MOVE LOAD ADDRESS TO NEXT 1/2 PAGE
       DAD D ;HL = HL + 128
       INR C ;SECTOR = SECTOR + 1
       MOV A,C ;CHECK FOR END OF TRACK
       CPI 27
       JC WRSEC ;CARRY GENERATED IF SECTOR < 27
;
; ARRIVE HERE AT END OF TRACK, MOVE TO NEXT TRACK
INR B
MOV A,B ;TEST FOR LAST TRACK
CPI 2
JC WRTRK ;CARRY GENERATED IF TRACK < 2
;
; ARRIVE HERE AT END OF LOAD, HALT FOR NOW
HLT
;
; USER-SUPPLIED SUBROUTINE TO WRITE THE DISK
WRITESEC:
; ENTER WITH TRACK NUMBER IN REGISTER B,
; SECTOR NUMBER IN REGISTER C, AND
; ADDRESS TO FILL IN HL
;
PUSH B ;SAVE B AND C REGISTERS
PUSH H ;SAVE HL REGISTERS
.....
perform disk read at this point, branch to
label START if an error occurs
.....
POP H ;RECOVER HL
POP B ;RECOVER B AND C REGISTERS
RET ;BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM

END START

```

## 1.6 Loading MPM.SYS Without the MPMLDR

The MPM.SYS file is a fully-relocated absolute file that can be moved directly into memory and then executed without the use of the MPMLDR. The format of the MPM.SYS file is in Table 1-1, below.

**Table 1-1. MPM.SYS File Format**

Record	Contents
1	First 128 bytes of the SYSDAT page
2	Second 128 bytes of the SYSDAT page
3-n	MP/M operating system in reverse order, top down.

The actual base of the SYSDAT page in memory is specified in byte 000 of the SYSDAT page. The rest of MP/M II operating system is to be located directly below the SYSDAT page. In Table 1-1, n represents the number of records. Bytes 120-121 of the SYSDAT page contain the value of n. The execution address of MP/M is specified by the page address given in byte 011 of the SYSDAT page.

MPMLDR could load the MPM.SYS file into memory and then move it to its destination specified in the SYSDAT page (byte 000). Or the user could write a separate custom program to produce a directly loadable memory image from the MPM.SYS file.

## 1.7 Digital Research Copyright and Trademark

Read your MP/M II Licensing Agreement; it specifies your legal responsibilities when copying the MP/M II system. Place the copyright notice:

Copyright © 1981 Digital Research

on the label of each copy you make of your customized MP/M II diskette. Digital Research also requests that you place your MP/M II serial number on the label of any copies you make. Remember also that MP/M II is a trademark of Digital Research, and the first time it appears on a disk label or in a document, it should be followed by a trademark symbol, as shown below:

MP/M II™

## 1.8 Disk Organization

This section describes MP/M II sector allocation for a system in which the MPMLDR resides on the first two tracks of a single density diskette. The first sector (see Table 1-2) contains an optional software boot section. Disk controllers are often set up to bring track 0, sector 1 into memory at a specific location, often location 0000H. The program in this sector, called BOOT, is responsible for bringing the remaining sectors into memory starting at location 0100H. If your controller does not have a built-in sector load, you can ignore the program in track 0, sector 1, and begin the load from track 0 sector 2 to location 0100H.

As an example, the Intel MDS-800 hardware cold start loader brings track 0, sector 1 into absolute address 3000H. When this sector is loaded, control transfers to location 3000H, where the bootstrap operation commences by loading the remainder of track 0, and all of track 1 into memory, starting at 0100H. Remember that this bootstrap loader is of little use in a non-MDS environment, but it is useful to examine it because you will have to duplicate some of its actions in your own cold start loader.

Table 1-2. MP/M II Sample Disk Organization

<u>Track#</u>	<u>Sector#</u>	<u>Page#</u>	<u>Memory Address</u> (boot address)	<u>MP/M Module name</u>
00	01			Cold Start Loader
00	02	00	0100H	MPMLDR
"	03	"	0180H	"
"	04	01	0200H	"
"	05	"	0280H	"
"	06	02	0300H	"
"	07	"	0380H	"
"	08	03	0400H	"
"	09	"	0480H	"
"	10	04	0500H	"
"	11	"	0580H	"
"	12	05	0600H	"
"	13	"	0680H	"
"	14	06	0700H	"
"	15	"	0780H	"
"	16	07	0800H	"
"	17	"	0880H	"
"	18	08	0900H	"
"	19	"	0980H	"
"	20	09	0A00H	"
"	21	"	0A80H	"
"	22	10	0B00H	"
"	23	"	0B80H	"
"	24	11	0C00H	"
00	25	"	0C80H	MPMLDR
00	26	12	0D00H	LDRBDOS
01	01	"	0D80H	"
"	02	13	0E00H	"
"	03	"	0E80H	"
"	04	14	0F00H	"
"	05	"	0F80H	"
"	06	15	1000H	"
"	07	"	1080H	"
"	08	16	1100H	"
"	09	"	1180H	"
"	10	17	1200H	"
"	11	"	1280H	"
"	12	18	1300H	"
"	13	"	1380H	"
"	14	19	1400H	"
"	15	"	1480H	"
"	16	20	1500H	"
"	17	"	1580H	"
"	18	21	1600H	"
01	19	"	1680H	LDRBDOS
01	20	22	1700H	LDRBIOS
"	21	"	1780H	"
"	22	23	1800H	"
"	23	"	1880H	"
"	24	24	1900H	"
"	25	"	1980H	"
01	26	25	1A00H	LDRBIOS



## SECTION 2

### MP/M II BIOS

#### 2.1 MP/M II BIOS Overview

The MP/M II BDOS and XDOS access peripheral devices as "logical" devices within the BIOS and XIOS. To customize MP/M II for a specific hardware environment, the system implementor must prepare the BIOS and XIOS subroutines upon which the BDOS and XDOS depend. This section describes how the logical portions of MP/M II expect to interact with the BIOS; Section 3 describes the same for the XIOS.

The BDOS and XDOS call BIOS subroutines through a "jump vector" located at the base of the BIOS as shown below and in Appendixes D and E. The jump vector is a sequence of 26 jump instructions that send program control to the individual BIOS subroutines. All subroutines must be represented in the jump vector during MP/M II system regeneration. However, certain subroutines may be "empty", that is, they may contain only a single RET instruction.

The BIOS jump vector must take the form shown below. The individual jump addresses for each entry point are listed to the left. Note that the XIOS entry points immediately follow the last BIOS entry point.

BIOS+00H	JMP COMMONBASE	; COMMONBASE, TERMINATE PROCESS
BIOS+03H	JMP WBOOT	; WARM BOOT, TERMINATE PROCESS
BIOS+06H	JMP CONST	; CHECK FOR CONSOLE CHAR READY
BIOS+09H	JMP CONIN	; READ CONSOLE CHARACTER IN
BIOS+0CH	JMP CONOUT	; WRITE CONSOLE CHARACTER OUT
BIOS+0FH	JMP LIST	; WRITE LIST CHARACTER OUT
BIOS+12H	JMP PUNCH	; not used by MP/M II
BIOS+15H	JMP READER	; not used by MP/M II
BIOS+18H	JMP HOME	; MOVE TO TRACK 00
BIOS+1BH	JMP SELDSK	; SELECT DISK DRIVE
BIOS+1EH	JMP SETTRK	; SET TRACK NUMBER
BIOS+21H	JMP SETSEC	; SET SECTOR NUMBER
BIOS+24H	JMP SETDMA	; SET DMA ADDRESS
BIOS+27H	JMP READ	; READ SELECTED SECTOR
BIOS+2AH	JMP WRITE	; WRITE SELECTED SECTOR
BIOS+2DH	JMP LISTST	; not used by MP/M II
BIOS+30H	JMP SECTAN	; SECTOR TRANSLATE SUBROUTINE

Each jump address corresponds to a particular subroutine that performs a specific function, as outlined in Section 2.3. Three major functions are performed by calls to the jump table: process termination from COMMONBASE and WBOOT; simple character I/O from CONST, CONIN, CONOUT, and LIST; and disk I/O from HOME, SELDSK, SETTRK, SETSEC, SETDMA, READ, WRITE, and SECTAN.

All simple character I/O operations are assumed to be performed in ASCII, upper and lower case, with high-order (parity) bit set to zero. The BDOS depends on only the CONST, CONIN, and CONOUT subroutines for simple character I/O. An ASCII ^Z (1AH) is interpreted as an end-of-file condition for an input device.

## 2.2 BIOS Device Characteristics and Entry Points

The BIOS generally supports three types of devices: consoles, list devices and disks. The characteristics of each device are described below:

Consoles are the principal interactive devices that communicate with operators, and are accessed through CONST, CONIN, and CONOUT. Typically, consoles are devices such as CRTs or teletypes. MP/M II supports up to 16 consoles or character I/O devices.

List Devices, if they exist on your system, are usually hard-copy devices, such as printers or teletypes. MP/M II supports up to 16 list devices.

Disks are accessed through a sequence of calls on the various disk I/O subroutines. These subroutines set up the disk number to access, the track and sector on a particular disk, and the direct memory access (DMA) address involved in the I/O operation. After all these parameters have been set up, a call is made to the READ or WRITE function to perform the actual I/O operation. Note that there is often a single call to SELDSK to select a disk drive, followed by a number of read or write operations to the selected disk before selecting another drive for subsequent operations. Similarly, there may be a single call to set the DMA address, followed by several calls which read or write from the selected DMA address before the DMA address is changed. The track and sector subroutines are always called before the READ or WRITE operations are performed.

Note that the READ and WRITE routines should perform several retries (10 is standard) before reporting an error condition to the BDOS. If the error condition is returned to the BDOS, it reports the error to the user. The HOME subroutine may or may not actually perform the track 00 seek, depending upon your controller characteristics; the important point is that track 00 has been selected for the next operation, and is often treated in exactly the same manner as SETTRK with a parameter of 00.

Table 2-1 outlines the exact responsibilities of each subroutine entered through the BIOS jump table.



Table 2-1. BIOS Subroutine Summary

Subroutine	Description
COMMONBASE	The COMMONBASE entry point establishes the base address of the portion of the XIOS that must reside in common memory. The COMMONBASE entry point also contains a jump vector that enables the XIOS to access user and system memory bank switching subroutines, the MP/M II dispatcher, the XDOS and BDOS, the SYSDAT page, and COLDSTART. The effect of a call to COMMONBASE is to terminate the calling program. Other external procedures accessed by COMMONBASE are described in Section 2.4.
WBOOT	The WBOOT subroutine performs an XDOS terminate process call, terminating the calling process. The subroutine must be re-entrant and this entry point must be above the COMMONBASE label.
CONST	The CONST subroutine obtains the status of the console device specified by register D and returns 0FFH in register A if a character is ready to read, or 00H in register A if no console characters are ready. This subroutine must be re-entrant and this entry point must be above the COMMONBASE label.
CONIN	The CONIN subroutine reads the next character from the console device specified by register D into register A, and sets the parity bit (high-order bit) to zero. If no console character is ready, CONIN waits until a character is typed before returning. This subroutine must be re-entrant and this entry point must be above the COMMONBASE label.

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
CONOUT	The CONOUT subroutine sends the character from register C to the console output device specified by register D. The character is in ASCII, with high-order parity bit set to zero. You may want to include a delay on a line feed or carriage return if your console device requires some time interval at the end of the line (such as a TI Silent 700 terminal). You can, if you wish, filter out control characters that cause your console device to react in a strange way. For example, a ^Z causes the Lear-Seigler terminal to clear the screen, and could be filtered out by CONOUT. This subroutine must be re-entrant and this entry point must be above the COMMONBASE label.
LIST	The LIST subroutine sends the character from register C to the list output device specified by register D. The character is in ASCII with zero parity. This subroutine must be re-entrant and this entry point must be above the COMMONBASE label.
PUNCH	The punch device is not implemented under MP/M II. The transfer vector position is preserved to maintain CP/M compatibility. Note that MP/M II supports up to 16 character I/O devices, any of which can be a reader/punch.
READER	The reader device is not implemented under MP/M II. See the note above for PUNCH.
HOME	The HOME subroutine returns the disk head of the currently-selected disk to the track 00 position. If your controller allows access to the track 0 flag from the drive, step the head until the track 0 flag is detected. If your controller does not support this feature, you can translate the HOME call into a call on SETTRK with a parameter of 0.

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
SELDSK	<p>The SELDSK subroutine selects the disk drive given by register C for further operations, where register C contains 0 for drive A, 1 for drive B, and so up to 15 for drive P. On each disk select, SELDSK must return in HL the base address of a 16-byte area, called the Disk Parameter Header, described in Section 2.3. For standard floppy disk drives, the contents of the header and associated tables does not change, and thus the program segment included in the sample XIOS performs this operation automatically. If there is an attempt to select a non-existent drive, SELDSK returns HL=0000H as an error indicator.</p>

On entry to SELDSK, it is possible to determine whether it is the first time the specified disk has been selected. Register E, bit 0 (least significant bit) is a zero if the drive has not been previously selected. This information is of interest in systems that read configuration information from the disk to set up a dynamic disk definition table.

Although SELDSK must return the header address on each call, it is advisable to postpone the actual physical disk select operation until an I/O function (read or write) is actually performed. This is because disk selects often occur without ultimately performing any disk I/O, and many controllers unload the head of the current disk before selecting the new drive. This unloading can cause an excessive amount of noise and disk wear.

The first SELDSK subroutine call that MP/M II makes is only for getting the DIRBUF address and need not perform any actual I/O.

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
SETTRK	For the SETTRK subroutine, register BC contains the track number for subsequent disk accesses on the currently selected drive. You can choose to seek the selected track at this time, or delay the seek until the next read or write actually occurs. Register BC can take on values in the range 0-76 corresponding to valid track numbers for standard floppy disk drives, and 0-65535 for non-standard disk subsystems.
SETSEC	For the SETSEC subroutine, register BC contains the translated sector number for subsequent disk accesses on the currently selected drive (see SECTRAN, below). You can choose to send this information to the controller at this point, or instead delay sector selection until a read or write operation occurs. Register BC can take on values in the range 1-26 corresponding to valid sector numbers for standard floppy disk drives, and 0-65535 for non-standard disk subsystems.
SETDMA	<p>For the SETDMA subroutine, register BC contains the DMA (disk memory access) address for subsequent read or write operations. For example, if B = 00H and C = 80H when SETDMA is called, then all subsequent read operations read their data into 80H through 0FFH, and all subsequent write operations get their data from 80H through 0FFH, until the next call to SETDMA occurs. The initial DMA address is assumed to be 80H (relative to the base of the memory segment from which the call was made). Note that the controller need not actually support direct memory access. If, for example, all data is received and sent through I/O ports, the XIOS you construct can use the 128 byte area starting at the selected DMA address for the memory buffer during subsequent read or write operations.</p> <p>A special case of the SETDMA subroutine occurs when the passed parameter in register BC contains a 0FFFFH. This parameter indicates that the blocking buffer, if it exists, must be flushed.</p>

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
	<p>Thus, a call to the SETDMA subroutine is interpreted as a flush buffer call when a parameter of 0FFFFH is passed. The BDOS function to flush buffers is translated to this form of a SETDMA subroutine call. If the flush buffer operation performed as a result of the 0FFFFH parameter is successful a simple return should be executed. However, if a disk error occurs, the current return address should be popped from the stack and one of the following error codes should be returned in the register A:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 non-recoverable error condition occurred</li> <li>2 disk read/only</li> </ul>
READ	<p>Assuming the drive has been selected, the track has been set, the sector has been set, and the DMA address has been specified, the READ subroutine attempts to read one sector based upon these parameters, and returns the following error codes in register A:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 no error occurred</li> <li>1 non-recoverable error condition occurred</li> </ul>
	<p>If the value in register A is 0, then MP/M II assumes that the disk operation was completed properly. If an error occurs, however, the XIOS should attempt at least 10 retries to see if the error is recoverable. When an error is reported, the BDOS prints the message "BDOS ERR ON x: BAD SECTOR". Then, depending on the error mode of the calling process, the calling process is terminated or returned an error code.</p>
	<p>An additional parameter containing the absolute record number for the disk read is now passed by MP/M II on entry to the READ subroutine. The parameter is three bytes in length, with the high-order byte in register B and the low-order two bytes in register DE. This parameter may be useful in blocking/deblocking algorithms.</p>

Table 2-1. (continued)

## Subroutine

## Description

The BNKXIOS of MP/M II allows portions of the XIOS to reside in bank-switched memory (non-common). This reduces the common memory requirements. The XIOS code for all the disk operations including READ and WRITE can reside in non-common memory with one exception: the code that actually performs the transfer of data into the DMA address must reside in common memory. Two additional entry points within the XIOS, name SWTUSER and SWTSYS, enable switching between the user's memory bank and the system bank containing the BNKXIOS. SWTUSER and SWTSYS are described in Section 2.4.

If you perform deblocking in your READ and WRITE code, you must choose whether to place your deblocking buffer in common memory and then perform a single move into the user's DMA, or to place your deblocking buffer in non-common memory. If you choose the latter, you must then perform an extra move to first move the sector into common memory and then another move into the user's DMA. Blocking and deblocking are discussed in Section 2.5.

## WRITE

The WRITE subroutine writes the data from the currently selected DMA address to the currently selected drive, track, and sector. The data should be marked as "non deleted data" to maintain compatibility with other CP/M and MP/M systems. WRITE returns the following error codes in register A, as shown below:

- 0 no error occurred
- 1 non-recoverable error condition occurred
- 2 disk read/only

If the value in register A is 0, then MP/M II assumes that the disk operation completed properly. If an error occurs, however, the XIOS should attempt at least 10 retries to see if the error is recoverable. When an error is reported, the BDOS prints the message "BDOS ERR ON x: BAD SECTOR". Then, depending on the error mode of the calling process, the calling

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
	<p>process is terminated or returned an error code.</p>
	<p>On entry to the WRITE subroutine a parameter is passed in the C register which is intended for use by blocking/deblocking algorithms. This parameter is described in Section 2.5 on blocking/deblocking.</p>
	<p>An additional parameter containing the absolute record number for the disk write is now passed by MP/M II on entry to the WRITE subroutine. The parameter is three bytes in length, with the high-order byte in register B and the low-order two bytes in register DE. This parameter can be useful in blocking/deblocking algorithms.</p>
	<p>See the previous section on disk READ for a discussion of placing disk WRITE code in bank-switched memory and deblocking in your WRITE code.</p>
LISTST	<p>The LISTST subroutine returns the ready status of the list device specified by register D. The value 00 is returned in A if the list device is not ready to accept a character, and 0FFH if a character can be sent to the printer. Note that a 00 value always suffices. LISTST must be re-entrant. This entry point is maintained solely for compatibility with CP/M and can generally be omitted from the MP/M II XIOS as none of the standard utilities use this entry point.</p>
SECTRAN	<p>The SECTRAN subroutine performs logical sector to physical sector translation and can improve the overall response of MP/M II. Standard MP/M II systems are shipped with a "skew factor" of 6, where six physical sectors are skipped between each logical read operation. This skew factor allows enough time between sectors for most programs to load their buffers without missing the next sector.</p>

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
	<p>For computer systems that use fast processors, memory and disk subsystems, you can change the skew factor to improve overall response. Note, however, that you should maintain a single-density IBM-compatible version of MP/M II for information transfer into and out of your computer system, using a skew factor of 6. In general, SECTRAN receives a logical sector number in BC and a translate table address in DE. SECTRAN uses the sector number as an index into the translate table, and returns the resulting physical sector number in HL. For standard systems, the tables and indexing code are provided in the XIOS and need not be changed.</p>

## 2.3 BIOS Disk Definition Tables

This section presents the organization and construction of tables within the BIOS that define the characteristics of a particular disk system used with MP/M II. These tables can be either hand-coded or automatically generated using the DISKDEF utility provided with MP/M II. The elements of these tables are presented below.

### 2.3.1 Disk Parameter Table Format

In general, each disk drive has an associated (16-byte) Disk Parameter Header which both contains information about the disk drive and provides a scratchpad area for certain BDOS operations. The format of the Disk Parameter Header for each drive is shown below.

Disk Parameter Header							
XLT	0000	0000	0000	DIRBUF	DPB	CSV	ALV
16b	16b	16b	16b	16b	16b	16b	16b

Each element is a word (16-bit) value. The meaning of each Disk Parameter Header (DPH) element is given in Table 2-2.



Table 2-2. Disk Parameter Header Elements

Element	Description
XLT	Offset of the logical to physical translation vector, if used for this particular drive, or the value 0000H if no sector translation takes place (i.e., the physical and logical sector numbers are the same). Disk drives with identical sector skew factors share the same translate tables.
0000	Scratchpad values for use within the BDOS (initial value is unimportant).
DIRBUF	Offset of a 128 byte scratchpad area for directory operations within BDOS. All DPHs address the same scratchpad area. The same DIRBUF is used by all drives.
DPB	Offset of a disk parameter block for this drive. Drives with identical disk characteristics address the same disk parameter block.
CSV	Offset of a scratchpad area used for software check for changed disks. This offset is different for each DPH.
ALV	Offset of a scratchpad area used by the BDOS to keep disk storage allocation information. This offset is different for each DPH.

Given  $n$  disk drives, the DPHs are arranged in a table whose first row of 16 bytes corresponds to drive 0, with the last row corresponding to drive  $n-1$ . The table thus appears as:

## DPBASE

```

00  XLT 00  0000  0000  0000  DIRBUF DBP 00 CSV 00 ALV 00
01  XLT 01  0000  0000  0000  DIRBUF DBP 01 CSV 01 ALV 01
      .
      .
      .
n-1 XLTn-1 0000  0000  0000  DIRBUF DBPn-1 CSVn-1 ALVn-1

```

where the label DPBASE defines the offset of the DPH table relative to the beginning of the operating system.

A responsibility of the SELDSK subroutine, defined in the previous section, is to return the offset of the DPH from the beginning of the operating system for the selected drive. The following sequence of operations returns the table offset, with a 0000H returned if the selected drive does not exist.

```

NDISKS EQU 4 ;NUMBER OF DISK DRIVES
.....
SELDSK:
;SELECT DISK N GIVEN BY C
LXI H,0000H ;READY FOR ERR
MOV A,C
CPI NDISKS ;N BEYOND MAX DISKS?
RNC ;RETURN IF SO
;0 <= N < NDISKS

MOV L,C
DAD H ;READY FOR * 16
DAD H
DAD H
DAD H
LXI D,DPBASE
DAD D ;DPBASE + N * 16
RET

```

The translation vectors (XLT 00 through XLTn-1) are located elsewhere in the BIOS, and simply correspond one-for-one with the logical sector numbers zero through the sector count-1. The Disk Parameter Block (DPB) for each drive is more complex. A particular DPB, which is addressed by one or more DPHs, takes the general form:

SPT	BSH	BLM	EXM	DSM	DRM	ALO	AL1	CKS	OFF
16b	8b	8b	8b	16b	16b	8b	8b	16b	16b

where each is a byte or word value, as shown by the "8b" or "16b" indicator below the field. The fields are defined in Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3. Disk Parameter Block Fields**

Field	Definition
SPT	is the total number of sectors per track.
BSH	is the data allocation block shift factor, determined by the data block allocation size.
BLM	is the block mask which is also determined by the data block allocation size.
EXM	is the extent mask, determined by the data block allocation size and the number of disk blocks.
DSM	determines the total storage capacity of the disk drive.
DRM	determines the total number of directory entries which can be stored on this drive.
ALO,ALI	determine reserved directory blocks.
CKS	is the size of the directory check vector, a CKS of 8000H marks the drive as permanent with no directory records checked.
OFF	is the number of reserved tracks at the beginning of the (logical) disk.

Although these table values are produced automatically by DISKDEF, it is worthwhile reviewing the derivation of each field so that the values may be cross-checked when necessary. The values of BSH and BLM determine (implicitly) the data allocation size BLS, which is not an entry in the disk parameter block. Given that you have selected a value for BLS, the values of BSH and BLM are shown in Table 2-4 below, where all values are in decimal.

**Table 2-4. BSH and BLM Values for Selected BLS**

BLS	BSH	BLM
1,024	3	7
2,048	4	15
4,096	5	31
8,192	6	63
16,384	7	127

The value of EXM depends upon both the BLS and whether the DSM value is less than 256 or greater than 255, as shown in the following table.

Table 2-5. Maximum EXM Values

BLS	DSM < 256	DSM > 255
1,024	0	N/A
2,048	1	0
4,096	3	1
8,192	7	3
16,384	15	7

The value of DSM is the maximum data block number supported by this particular drive, measured in BLS units. The product BLS times (DSM+1) is the total number of bytes held by the drive and, of course, must be within the capacity of the physical disk, not counting the reserved operating system tracks.

The DRM entry is one lss than the total number of directory entries, which can take on a 16-bit value. The values of AL0 and AL1, however, are determined by DRM. The two values AL0 and AL1 can together be considered a string of 16-bits, as shown below.

AL0								AL1							
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15

where position 00 corresponds to the high-order bit of the byte labeled AL0, and 15 corresponds to the low-order bit of the byte labeled AL1. Each bit position reserves a data block for a number of directory entries, thus allowing a total of 16 data blocks to be assigned for directory entries (bits are assigned starting at 00 and filled to the right until position 15). Each directory entry occupies 32 bytes, as shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6. BLS and Number of Directory Entries

BLS	Directory Entries
1,024	32 times # bits
2,048	64 times # bits
4,096	128 times # bits
8,192	256 times # bits
16,384	512 times # bits

Thus, if DRM = 127 (128 directory entries), and BLS = 1024, then there are 32 directory entries per block, requiring 4 reserved blocks. In this case, the 4 high-order bits of AL0 are set, resulting in the values AL0 = 0F0H and AL1 = 00H.

The CKS value is determined as follows: if the disk drive media is removable, then  $CKS = (DRM+1)/4$ , where DRM is the last directory entry number. If the media is fixed, then set  $CKS = 8000H$  (no directory records are checked in this case and drive marked as permanent).

Finally, the OFF field determines the number of tracks which are skipped at the beginning of the physical disk. This value is automatically added whenever SETTRK is called, and can be used as a mechanism for skipping reserved operating system tracks, or for partitioning a large disk into smaller segmented sections.

To complete the discussion of the DPB, recall that several DPHs can address the same DPB if their drive characteristics are identical. Further, the DPB can be dynamically changed when a new drive is addressed by simply changing the pointer in the DPH since the BDOS copies the DPB values to a local area whenever the SELDSK function is invoked.

Returning back to the DPH for a particular drive, note that the two address values CSV and ALV remain. Both addresses reference an area of uninitialized memory following the BIOS. The areas must be unique for each drive, and the size of each area is determined by the values in the DPB.

The size of the area addressed by CSV is CKS bytes, which is sufficient to hold the directory check information for this particular drive. If  $CKS = (DRM+1)/4$ , then you must reserve  $(DRM+1)/4$  bytes for directory check use. If  $CKS = 0$ , indicating no checked directory entries, or  $CKS = 8000H$ , marking the drive as permanent with no checked directory entries, then no storage is reserved.

The size of the area addressed by ALV is determined by the maximum number of data blocks allowed for this particular disk, and is computed as  $(DSM/8)+1$ .

### 2.3.2 The DISKDEF Macro Library

A macro library called DISKDEF greatly simplifies the table construction process. You must have access to the MAC macro assembler or the RMAC relocatable macro assembler distributed with MP/M II to use the DISKDEF facility. The macro library is included with all MP/M II distribution disks.

A BIOS disk definition consists of the following sequence of macro statements:

```

MACLIB   DISKDEF
.....
DISKS    n
DISKDEF  0,...
DISKDEF  1,...
.....
DISKDEF  n-1
.....
ENDEF

```

where the MACLIB statement loads the DISKDEF.LIB file (on the same disk as you BIOS) into MAC's internal tables. The DISKS macro call follows, which specifies the number of drives to be configured with your system, where n is an integer in the range 1 to 16. A series of DISKDEF macro calls then follow, which define the characteristics of each logical disk, 0 through n-1 (corresponding to logical drives A through P). Note that the DISKS and DISKDEF macros generate the in-line fixed data tables described in the previous section, and thus must be placed in a non-executable portion of your BIOS, typically directly following the BIOS jump vector.

The remaining portion of your BIOS is defined following the DISKDEF macros, with the ENDEF macro call immediately preceding the END statement. The ENDEF (End of Diskdef) macro generates the necessary uninitialized RAM areas that are located in memory above your BIOS.

The form of the DISKDEF macro call is

```
DISKDEF  dn,fsc,lsc,[skf],bls,dks,dir,cks,ofs,[kl6],[prm]
```

where

```

dn      is the logical disk number, 0 to n-1
fsc     is the first physical sector number (0 or 1)
lsc     is the last sector number
skf     is the option sector skew factor
bls     is the data allocation block size
dks     is the total number of blocks on the drive
dir     is the number of directory entries
cks     is the number of "checked" directory entries
ofs     is the track offset to logical track 00
kl6     is an optional 1.4 compatibility flag which
        forces 16K/directory entry
prm     is an optional flag which indicates that the
        drive is permanent (cannot be removed)

```

The value dn is the drive number being defined with this DISKDEF macro invocation. The fsc parameter accounts for differing sector numbering systems, and is usually 0 or 1. The lsc is the last numbered sector on a track. When present, the skf parameter defines the sector skew factor which is used to create a sector translation table according to the skew. If the number of sectors is less than 256, a single-byte table is created, otherwise each translation table element occupies

two bytes. No translation table is created if the `skf` parameter is omitted (or equal to 0).

The `bls` parameter specifies the number of bytes allocated to each data block, and takes on the values 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192 or 16384. Generally, performance increases with larger data block sizes since there are fewer directory references and logically connected data records are physically close on the disk. Also, each directory entry addresses more data, and the BIOS-resident RAM space is reduced. The `dks` specifies the total disk size in `bls` units. That is, if the `bls` = 2048 and `dks` = 1000, then the total disk capacity is 2,048,000 bytes. If `dks` is greater than 255, then the block size parameter `bls` must be greater than 1024. The value of `dir` is the total number of directory entries which may exceed 255, is desired.

The `cks` parameter determines the number of directory items to check on each directory scan and is used internally to detect changed disks during system operation. When this situation is detected, MP/M II automatically marks the disk read/only, so that data is not subsequently destroyed. As stated in the previous section, the value of `cks` equals `dir` when the media is easily changed, as is the case with a floppy disk subsystem. If the disk is permanently mounted, then the value of `cks` is typically 0 and thus the `prm` parameter should be included to indicate that the drive is permanent.

The `ofs` value determines the number of tracks to skip when this particular drive is addressed, which can be used to reserve additional operating system space or to simulate several logical drives on a single large-capacity physical drive.

The `kl6` parameter is included when file compatibility is required with versions of CP/M 1.4 that have been modified for higher density disks. This parameter ensures that only 16K is allocated for each directory record, as was the case for previous versions. Normally, this parameter is left null. Finally, the `prm` parameter can be used to indicate that the drive is permanent. This parameter should only be included if the disk media cannot be removed from the drive.

For convenience and economy of table space, the special form

```
DISKDEF    i,j
```

gives disk `i` the same characteristics as the previously defined drive `j`. A standard four-drive single density system, which is compatible with CP/M 1.4, is defined using the following macro invocations:

```

DISKS      4
DISKDEF    0,1,26,6,1024,243,64,64,2
DISKDEF    1,0
DISKDEF    2,0
DISKDEF    3,0
...
ENDEF

```

with all disks having the same parameter values of 26 sectors per track (numbered 1 through 26), with 6 sectors skipped between each access, 1024 bytes per data block, 243 data blocks for a total of 243k byte disk capacity, 64 checked directory entries, and two operating system tracks.

The DISKS macro generates n Disk Parameter Headers (DPHs), starting at the DPH table address DPBASE generated by the macro. Each disk header block contains sixteen bytes, as described above, and corresponds one-for-one to each of the defined drives. In the four drive standard system, for example, the DISKS macro generates a table of the form:

```

DPBASE EQU $
DPE0:   DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV0,ALV0
DPE1:   DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV1,ALV1
DPE2:   DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV2,ALV2
DPE3:   DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV3,ALV3

```

where the DPH labels are included for reference purposes to show the beginning table addresses for each drive, 0 through 3. The values contained within the disk parameter header are described in detail in the previous section. The check and allocation vector addresses are generated by the ENDEF macro in the RAM area following the BIOS code and tables.

Note that if the skf (skew factor) parameter is omitted (or equal to 0), the translation table is omitted, and a 0000H value is inserted in the XLT position of the disk parameter header for the disk. In a subsequent call to perform the logical to physical translation, SECTTRAN receives a translation table address of DE = 0000H, and simply returns the original logical sector from BC in the HL register pair. A translate table is constructed when the skf parameter is present, and the (non-zero) table address is placed into the corresponding DPHs. The table shown below, for example, is constructed when the standard skew factor skf = 6 is specified in the DISKDEF macro call:

```

XLTO:   DB 1,7,13,19,25,5,11,17,23,3,9,15,21
        DB 2,8,14,20,26,6,12,18,24,4,10,16,22

```

Following the ENDEF macro call, a number of uninitialized data areas are defined. These data areas need not be a part of the BIOS that is loaded upon cold start, but must be available between the BIOS and the end of memory. The size of the uninitialized RAM area is determined by EQU statements generated by the ENDEF macro. For a standard four-drive system, the ENDEF macro might produce:



```

4C72 =      BEGDAT EQU $
          (data areas)
4DB0 =      ENDDAT EQU $
013C =      DATSIZ EQU $-BEGDAT

```

which indicates that uninitialized RAM begins at location 4C72H, ends at 4DB0H-1, and occupies 013CH bytes. You must ensure that these addresses are free for use after the system is loaded.

After modification, you can use the STAT program to check your drive characteristics, because STAT uses the disk parameter block to decode the drive information. The STAT command form

```
STAT d:DSK:
```

decodes the disk parameter block for drive d (d=A,...,P) and displays the values shown below.

```

r: 128 Byte Record Capacity
k: Kilobyte Drive Capacity
d: 32 Byte Directory Entries
c: Checked Directory Entries
e: Records/ Extent
b: Records/ Block
s: Sectors/ Track
t: Reserved Tracks

```

Three examples of DISKDEF macro invocations are shown below with corresponding STAT parameter values. The last example produces an 8-megabyte system.

```
DISKDEF 0,1,58,,2048,256,128,128,2
r=4096, k=512, d=128, c=128, e=256, b=16, s=58, t=2
```

```
DISKDEF 0,1,58,,2048,1024,300,0,2
r=16384, k=2048, d=300, c=0, e=128, b=16, s=58, t=2
```

```
DISKDEF 0,1,58,,16384,512,128,128,2
r=65536, k=8192, d=128, c=128, e=1024, b=128, s=58, t=2
```

## 2.4 External Procedure Access

To help the XIOS access other MP/M entry points, a jump vector is dynamically built by the MP/M II GENSYS program and placed at the COMMONBASE subroutine entry point. The dynamic portion of the jump vector contains five entry points that provide access to user and system memory bank switching, the MP/M II dispatcher, the XDOS, and the SYSDAT page. Table 2-7 describes external procedure entry points.

The following example illustrates the code used to access external procedures:

```
COMMONBASE
      JMP      COLDSTART
SWTUSER: JMP      $-$
SWTSYS:  JMP      $-$
PDISP:   JMP      $-$
XDOS:    JMP      $-$
SYSDAT:  DW       $-$

COLDSTART:
WBOOT:   MVI      C,0
          JMP      XDOS      ;terminate process
```

Table 2-7. External Procedure Summary

Subroutine	Description
SWTUSER	The SWTUSER entry point restores the bank of the user's calling program. There are no parameters passed or returned. The purpose of SWTUSER is to enable BIOS disk read and write code to transfer data from a disk controller or buffer in common memory to/from the DMA buffer in the user's calling program. This procedure must be called only from common memory, that is above the COMMONBASE label, and it must be used only from BIOS disk functions. Internally the SWTUSER procedure disables and then re-enables interrupts. Thus, if you disable interrupts before calling SWTUSER, they will be enabled on returning from SWTUSER.
SWTSYS	The SWTSYS entry point restores the bank of the BNKBDOS. There are no parameters passed or returned. The purpose of SWTSYS is to restore the bank containing the banked portion of the BDOS following the transfer of data from a disk controller or buffer in common memory to/from the DMA buffer in the user's calling program. This procedure must be called only from common memory. Internally the SWTSYS procedure disables and then re-enables interrupts. Thus, if you disable interrupts before calling SWTSYS, they will be enabled on returning from SWTSYS.
PDISP	The PDISP entry point forces a dispatch call. It is intended to be used at the conclusion of interrupt handling when a process is to be dispatched. It is effectively a null procedure call from the point of view of the calling program.
XDOS	The XDOS entry point provides access to XDOS functions. XDOS functions are required for flag operations, queue operations and polling devices.
SYSDAT	The SYSDAT entry is not a true entry point, but the address of the system data page. Section 4 provides a definition of the system data page.

## 2.5 Blocking and Deblocking Algorithms

Upon each call to the BIOS WRITE entry point, the BDOS includes information that allows effective sector blocking and deblocking where the host disk subsystem has a sector size which is a multiple of the basic 128-byte unit. This section presents a general-purpose algorithm that can be included within your BIOS that uses the BDOS information to perform the operations automatically.

Upon each call to WRITE, the BDOS provides the following information in register C:

- 0 = deferred write sector
- 1 = non-deferred write sector
- 2 = deferred write to the first sector  
of a new data block
- 3 = non-deferred write to the first sector  
of a new data block

Conditions 0 and 2 occur only for permanent drives and allow deferred writes. Conditions 1 and 3 occur for non-permanent (removable) drives and force immediate (non-deferred) writes. Condition 1 also occurs on permanent drives for writes to the directory.

Condition 2 and 3 occur when a write operation is made to the first sector of a new data block. The blocking/deblocking algorithm does not perform physical record pre-reads if sequential writes are made to a new data block. In most cases, application programs read or write multiple 128-byte sectors in sequence, and thus there is little overhead involved in either operation when blocking and deblocking records because pre-read operations can be avoided when writing records.

The blocking and deblocking algorithm is listed in Appendix B in skeletal form. The file is included on your MP/M II disk. Generally, the algorithms map all MP/M II sector read operations onto the host disk through an intermediate buffer which is the size of the host disk sector. Throughout the program, values and variables which relate to the sector involved in a seek operation are prefixed by "sek", while those related to the host disk system are prefixed by "hst". The equate statements beginning on line 24 define the mapping between MP/M II and the host system, and must be changed if other than the sample host system is involved.

The SELDSK entry point clears the host buffer flag whenever a new disk is logged-in. Note that although the SELDSK entry point computes and returns the Disk Parameter Header address, it does not physically select the host disk at this point (it is selected later at READHST or WRITEHST). Further, SETTRK, SETSEC, and SETDMA simply store the values, but do not take any other action at this point. SECTRAN performs a trivial function of returning the physical sector number.

The principal entry points are READ and WRITE. These subroutines take the place of your previous READ and WRITE operations.

The actual physical read or write takes place at either WRITEHST or READHST, where all values have been prepared: hstdsk is the host disk number, hsttrk is the host track number, and hstsec is the host sector number (which may require translation to a physical sector number). You must insert code at this point which performs the full host sector read or write into, or out of, the buffer at hstbuf of length hstsiz. All other mapping functions are performed by the algorithms.

## 2.6 Common Memory Portion of the BNKXIOS

Take care when selecting which XIOS code is to be placed in common memory. This section should give you some helpful guidelines.

In general, all XIOS and BIOS entries (with the exception of the disk I/O entries) must be above the COMMONBASE subroutine entry point. Thus, the BNKXIOS enables you to place your disk drivers in a portion of code that is not in common memory. There are, however, some exceptions that affect both the code and data areas of the disk handlers.

The Disk Parameter Headers and Disk Parameter Blocks must be in common memory.

The DIRBUF data structure, which is referenced by the disk parameter blocks, must reside in common memory.

All disk device polling code and interrupt handlers must reside in common memory.

While it is possible to place a deblocking buffer in non-common memory, it requires a sector buffer in common memory and an extra move of 128 bytes to move the data first into common memory and then into the users DMA buffer. Also, bank switching cannot be permitted while a physical DMA from a disk controller to a deblocking buffer in non-common memory is in operation.



## SECTION 3

### MP/M II XIOS

#### 3.1 MP/M II XIOS Overview

The Extended Input/Output System (XIOS) must include the hardware dependent code that polls devices, handles interrupts and performs memory management functions.

The MP/M II system implementor must prepare subroutines that perform the functions described in Table 3-1, then place a jump vector containing the XIOS entry points immediately following the BIOS jump vector. Most of the XIOS subroutines need to be re-entrant. The XIOS jump vector must take the following form:

BIOS+33H	JMP SELMEMORY	; SELECT MEMORY
BIOS+36H	JMP POLLDEVICE	; POLL DEVICE
BIOS+39H	JMP STARTCLOCK	; START CLOCK
BIOS+3CH	JMP STOPCLOCK	; STOP CLOCK
BIOS+3FH	JMP EXITREGION	; EXIT CRITICAL REGION
BIOS+42H	JMP MAXCONSOLE	; MAXIMUM CONSOLE NUMBER
BIOS+45H	JMP SYSTEMINIT	; SYSTEM INITIALIZATION
BIOS+48H	JMP IDLE	; IDL PROCEDURE (Optional)

#### 3.2 MP/M XIOS Entry Points

Each jump address corresponds to a particular subroutine that performs the specific function. Table 3-1 outlines the exact responsibilities of each XIOS entry point subroutine.

Table 3-1. XIOS Subroutine Summary

Subroutine	Function
SELMEMORY	The SELMEMORY subroutine identifies the segment of memory where a process is to execute. Each time a process is dispatched for execution, the operating system makes a call to this XIOS select memory procedure. If the hardware environment has memory bank selection/protection, SELMEMORY can use the passed parameter to select/protect areas of memory. The passed parameter (in registers BC) is a pointer to a memory descriptor from which the memory base, size, attributes and bank of the executing process can be determined. Thus, all other regions of memory can be write-protected.

Table 3-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Function
	MP/M II calls SELMEMORY with interrupts disabled from within the dispatcher. The SELMEMORY subroutine must not enable interrupts. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.
POLLDEVICE	A polled environment can be created by coding XIOS device poll handlers. The purpose of implementing a polled environment is to avoid typical busy-wait code for device operation completion. There are also peripheral devices that may not operate efficiently under interrupts. XDOS calls the device poll handler (POLLDEVICE) with the device to be polled in the C register as a single parameter. The user-written POLLDEVICE procedure can be coded to access the device polling routines via a table that contains the addresses of the device polling procedures. An association is made between a device number to be polled and the polling procedure itself. The polling procedures must return a value of OFFH in the accumulator if the device is ready, or 00H if the device is not ready. POLLDEVICE is called from a critical region within the dispatcher; therefore, the POLLDEVICE subroutine must not enable interrupts. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.
STARTCLOCK	The STARTCLOCK and STOPCLOCK procedures eliminate unnecessary overhead for the system clock interrupt handler. The system clock provides a time base for both the real time flag and the system tick procedure. However, the system tick procedure is needed only when there is a process on the delay list. MP/M II calls STARTCLOCK when a process enters the delay list to initiate the system tick time base (see Section 3.4).



Table 3-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Function
STOPCLOCK	<p>In some hardware environments, it is not possible to shut off the system time unit clock while maintaining the one-second flag used for keeping time of day. In this situation, the STARTCLOCK procedure simply sets a boolean variable to true, indicating that there is a delayed process. The clock interrupt handler can then determine if system time unit flag is to be set by testing the boolean. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.</p> <p>When the system delay list is emptied, MP/M II calls the STOPCLOCK procedure to stop the system tick time base. This eliminates unnecessary overhead for the system clock interrupt handler.</p> <p>In some hardware environments, it is not possible to shut off the system time unit clock while maintaining the one second flag used for keeping time of day; that is, a single clock/timer interrupt source is used. In this situation, the STOPCLOCK procedure simply sets a boolean variable to false, indicating that there are no delayed processes. The clock interrupt handler can then determine if the system time unit flag is to be set by testing the boolean. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.</p>
EXITREGION	<p>MP/M II calls the EXITREGION procedure to test a local parameter called the PREEMPT flag. If PREEMPT is true, EXITREGION leaves interrupts disabled. If PREEMPT is false, EXITREGION enables interrupts. Interrupt service routines must set the PREEMPT flag true at beginning of the interrupt handling. This procedure allows an interrupt service routine to make a flag set MP/M II system call, leaving interrupts disabled until completion of the interrupt handling. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.</p>

Table 3-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Function
MAXCONSOLE	<p>The maximum console procedure enables the calling program to determine the number of physical consoles the BIOS is capable of supporting. The number of physical consoles is returned in the A register. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.</p>
SYSTEMINIT	<p>The system initialization procedure performs the required MP/M cold start initialization. The following is a typical initialization for a banked system: first, MP/M II initializes bank 0, disables interrupts and calls SYSTEMINIT. Then, SYSTEMINIT sets up interrupt jump vectors, interrupt masks, and the base page of each bank before returning to MP/M II. Finally, MP/M II enables interrupts. A typical initialization for a non-banked system would perform the same steps, but only one bank would be initialized.</p> <p>MP/M II disables interrupts and calls the SYSTEMINIT entry point prior to any other XIOS call. As stated above, MP/M II enables interrupts immediately upon return from SYSTEMINIT. This subroutine must reside above the COMMONBASE entry point.</p> <p>In systems with bank switched memory, it is necessary to set up the base page (0000H - 00FFH) within each bank of memory. Both the MPMLDR and MP/M itself assume that the base bank (bank #0) is switched in when the MPMLDR is executed. The base bank is properly initialized by MP/M prior to entering SYSTEMINIT. The information required for the initialization of other banks is provided on entry to SYSTEMINIT in the registers defined below:</p>
C	MP/M debugger restart #
DE	<p>MP/M entry point address for the debugger. Place a jump at the proper debugger restart location to the address contained in DE.</p>

Table 3-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Function
HL	BIOS direct jump table address. Place a jump instruction at location 0000H in each bank's base page to the address contained in HL.
IDLE	An IDLE process is the anchor of the process ready list. The MP/M II nucleus calls the IDLE procedure when there are no other processes ready to run. The normal IDLE procedure is a call to the dispatcher. This most efficiently serves polled devices. If your system is entirely interrupt-driven (i.e. no polled devices), you can supply your own IDLE procedure, which should be as follows:

IDLE:

```
    HALT  
    RET
```

If you do not supply an IDLE procedure, place three bytes of zero at the BIOS +48H location.

### 3.3 Interrupt Service Routines

The MP/M II operating system is designed to work with virtually any interrupt architecture, be it flat or vectored. The code operating at the interrupt level saves the required registers, determines the cause of the interrupt, removes the interrupting condition, sets an appropriate flag, and then forces a dispatch to take place.

Be sure to use a minimum number of stack levels when saving the state of the interrupted process. This is because the interrupted application program, especially if it has been written for a CP/M environment, is not likely to provide extra stack area as a contingency for interrupts. The example Extended Input/Output Systems shown in the Appendixes illustrates a technique whereby no additional levels of stack are required beyond that of the interrupt restart itself. This technique is highly recommended.

Operation of the flags is described in Section 3 of the MP/M II Programmer's Guide, under the discussion of the Flag Set and Flag Wait XDOS Functions. Briefly, flags synchronize a process to an asynchronous event. In general, an interrupt service routine sets a particular flag while another process waits for the flag to be set.

At a logical level above the physical interrupts, the flags can be regarded as providing 256 levels of virtual interrupts (32 flags are supported under MP/M II). Thus, logical interrupt handlers wait on flags set by the physical interrupt handlers. This mechanism allows a common XDOS to operate on potentially all 8080, 8085 and Z80<sup>R</sup> microcomputers, regardless of the hardware environment.

As an example, consider a hardware environment with a flat interrupt structure. That is, a single interrupt level is provided and devices must be polled to determine the cause of the interrupt. Once the interrupt cause is determined, a specific flag is set indicating that that particular interrupt has occurred.

At the conclusion of the interrupt processing, a jump should be made to the MP/M II dispatcher. This is done by jumping to the PDISP entry point. This jump gives the processor resource to the highest priority ready process, usually the process readied by setting the flag in the interrupt handler, and then enables interrupts before jumping to resume execution of that process.

The only XDOS or BDOS call that should be made from an interrupt handler is 133: Flag Set. Any other XDOS or BDOS call results in a dispatch which would then enable interrupts before the execution of the interrupt handler is completed.

It is recommended that interrupts be used only for asynchronous operations such as console input or disk operation complete. In general, operations such as console output should not be interrupt-driven, because the system has more elasticity when performing polled console outputs while idling, rather than incurring the dispatch overhead for each character transmitted. This is particularly true at higher baud rates.

If a system requires the execution of a return from interrupt (RETI) instruction, the interrupt handler must execute the RETI before branching to the dispatcher via the PDISP entry point.

### 3.4 Time Base Management

The XIOS must provide two time bases: a one second flag for real time and a system tick for managing the delay list. The one second flag operation is logically separate from the system tick operation even though it may physically share the same clock/timer interrupt source. The one second flag procedure sets flag #2 at each one second of real time. MP/M II uses flage #2 to maintain a time of day clock.

The system tick procedure, when enabled by STARTCLOCK, sets flag #1 at system time unit intervals. The recommended time unit is a period of 16.67 milliseconds, corresponding to a tick frequency of 60 Hz. When operating with 50 Hz, use a 20 millisecond period. MP/M II uses the system tick to manage the delay list until the delay list is empty, at which time the system tick procedure is disabled by STOPCLOCK.

The system tick frequency is critical because it determines the dispatch frequency for compute-bound processes. If the frequency is too high, a significant amount of system overhead is incurred by excessive dispatches. If the frequency is too low, compute-bound processes keep the CPU resource for accordingly longer periods.



## SECTION 4

### MP/M II SYSTEM FILE COMPONENTS

The MP/M II system file, MPM.SYS, consists of a number of components: the system data page, the customized XIOS, the RESBDOS and BNKBDOS, the XDOS and BNKXDOS, the TMP, and the resident system processes. MPM.SYS resides in the directory with a user code of 0 and usually has the Read Only attribute. The MP/M II loader reads the MPM.SYS file into memory to bring up the MP/M II system.

#### 4.1 System Data

The system data page contains 256 bytes used by GENSYs to dynamically configure the MP/M II system. The system data page can be prepared using the GENSYs program or it can be manually prepared using DDT or SID. The Table 4-1 describes the byte assignments.

Table 4-1. System Data Byte Assignments

Byte	Contents
000-000	Mem\$top, top page of memory
001-001	Nmb\$cns, number of system consoles (TMPs)
002-002	Brkpt\$RST, breakpoint RST #
003-003	Add system call user stacks, boolean
004-004	Bank switched, boolean
005-005	Z80 version, boolean
006-006	banked bdos, boolean
007-007	XIOS jump table page
008-008	RESBDOS base page
009-010	CP/NET master configuration table address
011-011	XDOS base page
012-012	RSPs (BNKXIOS top+1) base page
013-013	BNKXIOS base page
014-014	BNKBDOS base page
015-015	Max\$mem\$seg, max memory segment number
016-047	Initial memory segment table
048-063	Breakpoint vector table, filled in by debuggers
064-079	Reserved for MP/M II
080-095	System call user stack pointer table
096-119	Reserved for MP/M II
120-121	Nmb records in MPM.SYS file
122-122	# ticks/sec
123-123	System Drive
124-124	Common Memory Base Page
125-125	Number of RSPs
126-127	Listcp array Address
128-143	Subflg, submit flag array

Table 4-1. (continued)

Byte	Contents
144-186	Reserved for MP/M II
187-187	Max locked records/process
188-188	Max open files/process
189-190	# list items
191-192	Pointer to base of lock table free space
193-193	Total system locked records
194-194	Total system open files
195-195	Dayfile logging, boolean
196-196	Temporary file drive
197-197	Number of printers
197-241	Reserved for MP/M II
242-242	Banked XDOS base page
243-243	TMP process descriptor base
244-244	Console.dat base
245-246	BDOS/XDOS entry point
247-247	TMP.spr base
248-248	Nmbrsps, number of banked RSPs
249-249	Brsp base address
250-251	Brspl, non-resident rsp process link
252-253	Sysdatadr, XDOS internal data segment address
254-255	Rspl, resident system process link

## 4.2 Customized XIOS

The customized XIOS is obtained either from a file named RESXIOS.SPR, or a file named BNKXIOS.SPR. The XIOS file of type SPR contains the page relocatable version of the user-customized XIOS. The standard method for the generation of the XIOS is to use the Digital Research LINK program. An alternative method is described in Section 1.

## 4.3 BDOS

The Basic Disk Operating System (BDOS) resides in two page-relocatable files name the RESBDOS and the BNKBDOS. These two files contain the console, list and disk file management code.

### 4.3.1 RESBDOS

The file named RESBDOS.SPR is a page relocatable file containing the logical console and list handling, as well as the resident portion of the disk file system that provides an interface to the BNKBDOS.



### 4.3.2 BNKBDOS

The file named BNKBDOS.SPR is a page relocatable file containing the non-resident portion of the banked BDOS.

### 4.4 XDOS

The XDOS file named XDOS.SPR is a page-relocatable file containing the priority-driven MP/M II nucleus. The nucleus contains the following code pieces: root module, dispatcher, queue management, flag management, memory management, terminal handler, terminal message process, command line interpreter, file name parser, and time base management.

### 4.5 Resident System Processes

A file type of RSP identifies a resident system process. The RSP files distributed with MP/M II include: run-time system status display (MPMSTAT), printer spooler (SPOOL), abort named process (ABORT), and a scheduler (SCHED). At system generation time, GENSYS prompts you to select which RSPs to include in the MPM.SYS file.

It is possible for the user to prepare custom resident system processes. The resident system processes must follow these rules:

- The file must be page-relocatable. Page relocatable files can be generated by LINK, or by the submit files MACSPR.SUB or ASMSPR.SUB. The output file must be renamed to type RSP.
- The first two bytes of the resident system process are reserved for the address of the BBOS/XDOS. Thus, a resident system process can access the BDOS/XDOS by loading the two bytes at relative 0000-0001H and then performing a PCHL.
- The process descriptor for the resident system process must begin at the third byte position.

### 4.6 Banked Resident System Processes

A banked resident system process consists of two parts: a resident portion and the code for the process. The resident portion contains the process descriptor, and queues or other data structures that must be in common memory. This portion follows the rules given above for resident system processes. The presence of a banked portion is specified by setting the process descriptor memory segment index to zero rather than OFFH. The name provided in the process descriptor is used to obtain the banked portion which has a fil type of BRS.

The second part of a banked system process is the actual code piece for the process. The rules for the BRS portion are as follows:

- The file must be page relocatable. Page relocatable files can be generated by LINK, or the procedure outlined in Section 1. The output file must be renamed to type BRS.
- Bytes 0000-0001H of the banked RSP are reserved for the address of the resident portion of the RSP. Thus, a banked RSP must access the BDOS/XDOS functions by indirectly loading from the two bytes at relative 0000-0001H, which point to the base of the resident portion of the RSP, which in turn contain the BDOS/XDOS entry point address.
- Bytes 0002-0003H of the banked RSP must contain the initial stack pointer value for the process. Thus, the stack for the banked RSP is in the banked portion of the RSP, and should be initialized such that the return address on top of the stack is the banked RSP entry point address.
- Bytes 0004-000BH of the banked RSP must contain an ASCII name for the process. This is used for display purposes during GENSYS and MPMLDR execution.

## SECTION 5

### SYSTEM GENERATION

#### 5.1 GENSYS Operation

MP/M II system generation consists of preparing a system data file and concatenating both required and optional code files to produce a file name MPM.SYS. A GENSYS program reforms these tasks and can be run under either MP/M II or CP/M. The GENSYS automates the system generation process by prompting the user for optional parameters and then prepares the MPM.SYS file. The following sample execution illustrates GENSYS operation.

```
0A>gensys
```

```
MP/M-80 V2.0 System Generation  
Copyright (C) 1981, Digital Research
```

```
Default entries are shown in (parens).  
Default base in Hex, precede entry with # for decimal
```

```
Use SYSTEM.DAT for defaults (Y) ?  
Top page of operating system (FF) ?  
Number of TMPs (system consoles) (#2) ?  
Number of Printers (#1) ?  
Breakpoint RST (06) ?  
Add system call user stacks (Y) ?  
Z80 CPU (Y) ?  
Number of ticks/second (#60) ?  
System Disk (E:) ?  
Temporary file drive (E:) ?  
Maximum locked records/process (#16) ?  
Total locked records/system (#32) ?  
Maximum open files/process (#16) ?  
Total open files/system (#32) ?  
Bank switched memory (Y) ?  
Number of user memory segments (#3) ?  
Common memory base page (C0) ?  
Dayfile logging at console (Y) ?
```

```
SYSTEM  DAT  FF00H  0100H  
TMPD    DAT  FE00H  0100H  
USERSYS STK  FD00H  0100H  
XIOSJMP TBL  FC00H  0100H
```

```
Accept new system data page entries (Y) ?
```

```
RESBDOS SPR  F000H  0C00H  
XDOS     SPR  CE00H  2200H
```

```
Select Resident System Processes:
```

```

SCHED   RSP (N) ?
ABORT   RSP (N) ? Y
SPOOL   RSP (N) ? Y
MPMSTAT RSP (N) ? Y

ABORT   RSP CD00H 0100H
SPOOL   RSP CC00H 0100H
MPMSTAT RSP CB00H 0100H

BNKXIOS SPR B800H 1300H
BNKBDOS SPR 9500H 2300H
BNKXDOS SPR 9200H 0300H
TMP     SPR 8F00H 0300H

SPOOL   BRS 8700H 0800H
MPMSTAT BRS 7900H 0E00H

LCKLSTS DAT 7700H 0200H
CONSOLE DAT 7500H 0200H

```

Enter memory segment table:

```

Base,size,attrib,bank (75,8b,80,00) ?
Base,size,attrib,bank (00,C0,00,01) ?
Base,size,attrib,bank (00,C0,00,02) ?
Base,size,attrib,bank (00,C0,00,03) ? 00,ff,0,0
*** Memory conflict - segment trimmed ***
Base,size,attrib,bank (00,75,00,00) ?

MP/M II Sys 7500H 8B00h Bank 00
Memseg  Usr 0000H C000H Bank 01
Memseg  Usr 0000H C000H Bank 02
Memseg  Usr 0000H 7500H Bank 00

```

Accept new memory segment table entries (Y) ?

\*\* GENSYS DONE \*\*

## 5.2 System Generation Parameters

This section discusses the issue involved in answering each of the GENSYS queries shown in the example above.

### 5.2.1 Defaults

The GENSYS program displays default entry values within parentheses. The base is hex unless a # character precedes the value to indicate a decimal base. The initial prompt determines if the internal GENSYS defaults are to be used, or those of the most recently generated SYSTEM.DAT file.

### 5.2.2 Top Page of Operating System

Enter two hex ASCII digits to give the top page of the operating system. The highest address used by MP/M II is XXFFH, where XX is the entry.

### 5.2.3 Number of System Consoles

This entry determines the number of system consoles for which Terminal Message Processes (TMP's) are created to generate user prompts and send command lines to the Command Line Interpreter (CLI). A region of common memory called TMPD.DAT is reserved for the TMP process descriptors. Four TMP process descriptors can be placed in each page of the TMPD.DAT. Each system console also requires 256 bytes of memory for stack and buffer areas in a non-resident region of memory called CONSOLE.DAT. MP/M II supports up to a maximum of 16 character I/O console devices, of which 8 can be system consoles and have associated TMPs. During MP/M II initialization, an XIOS call obtains the actual maximum number of physical consoles supported by the XIOS. This number is used if it is less than the number specified during the GENSYs.

### 5.2.4 Number of Printers

This entry determines the number of physical printers which the XIOS is capable of supporting. This number is used by the MPMSTAT program when it displays the status of the system printers.

### 5.2.5 Breakpoint RST

Enter the breakpoint restart number to be used by the MP/M debuggers. Recommended restarts are RST #1 to RST #6.

### 5.2.6 System Call User Stacks

If you want to execute CP/M \*.COM files, enter yes. An affirmative response forces a stack switch to occur when system calls are made from a user program. BDOS calls require more stack space under MP/M II than under CP/M. An affirmative response causes GENSYs to allocate a region of common memory called USERSYS.STK. The size of this region is determined by the number of user memory segments, where 0-3 segments require 100h bytes and 4-7 segments require 200h bytes.

Note that this affects BDOS calls only, not XDOS calls. The XDOS is re-entrant and performs no stack switching. Therefore, if your program makes any XDOS calls, you need to make certain that you have allocated sufficient stack.

### 5.2.7 Z80 CPU

An affirmative response should only be made if you do have a Z80 CPU. If specified, the MP/M II dispatcher saves and restores the Z80 alternate register set.

### 5.2.8 Number of Ticks / Second

This entry value can be used by applications programs to determine the number of ticks per second. This value may vary among MP/M II systems.

### 5.2.9 System Disk

The drive entered here is used for a second search if the file requested to the CLI is not found on the default drive.

### 5.2.10 Temporary File Drive

The drive entered here is used as the drive for temporary disk files. This entry is used by SUBMIT when it generates the \$n\$.SUB temporary file. This entry can also be accessed in the system data page by application programs as the drive on which to create temporary files.

### 5.2.11 Maximum Locked Records / Process

This entry specifies the maximum number of records that a single process (usually one program) can lock at any given time. This number can range from 0 to 255 and must be less than or equal to the total locked records for the system.

### 5.2.12 Total Locked Records / System

This entry specifies the total number of locked records for all the processes executing under MP/M II at any given time. This number can range from 0 to 255 and should be greater than or equal to the maximum locked records per process.

It is possible to allow each process to either use up the total system lock record space, or to allow each process to lock only a fraction of the system total. The first technique implies a dynamic storage region in which one process can force other processes to block because it has consumed all available resources.

### 5.2.13 Maximum Open Files / Process

This entry specifies the maximum number of files that a single process (usually one program) can open at any given time. This number can range from 0 to 255 and must be less than or equal to the total open files for the system.

### 5.2.14 Total Open Files / System

This entry specifies the total number of open files for all the processes executing under MP/M II at any given time. This number can range from 0 to 255 and should be greater than or equal to the maximum open files per process.

It is possible either to allow each process to use up the total system open file space, or to allow each process to only open a fraction of the system total. The first technique implies a dynamic storage region in which one process can force other processes to block because it has consumed all available resources.

### 5.2.15 Bank Switched Memory

If your system does not have bank-switched memory, then you should respond with an "N". Otherwise, respond with a "Y" and additional questions and responses (as shown in Section 5.2.2) are required.

### 5.2.16 Number of User Memory Segments

The number of user memory segments must be in the range 1 to 7 and should be greater than or equal to the number of system consoles.

### 5.2.17 Common Memory Base Page

In response to this prompt, enter the address of the lowest page of memory common to all banks. GENSYS checks that all modules requiring residence in common memory are located above this address.

### 5.2.18 Dayfile Logging at Console

An affirmative response causes the generated MP/M II system to display the current time, file name and type, and user number of each executed command file.

### 5.2.19 Accept System Data Page Entries

If the entries made for the first 16 queries are acceptable, then enter yes. Otherwise, any or all of the entries made can be changed by re-cycling through the GENSYs queries, entering a carriage return where values are not to be changed.

### 5.2.20 Select Resident System Processes

GENSYs searches the directory for all files of type RSP. Each file found is listed and included in the generated system file if you respond with a "Y". Tests are performed to make certain that the specified RSPs reside at or above the common base address.

### 5.2.21 Memory Segment Table

Memory segmentation is defined by the entries which are made. You are prompted for the base, size, attributes, and bank for each memory segment. The GENSYs program only allows you to enter the number of segments specified in the response to the query regarding the number of user memory segments.

The first default entry made is for the operating system. This becomes the segment zero entry in the memory segment table. It is switched in during the baked MP/M II execution of the BNKXIOS, BRS's, and the BNKBDOS. The first entry is not counted in your number of user memory segments.

A significant amount of error checking is performed using a memory bit map to ensure that no memory segments overlap each other. It will be possible to customize the GENSYs program such that non-existent memory for a particular hardware configuration is pre-allocated in the bit map.

The order of entries in the memory segment table is also critical. The first entry is reserved for the operating system. The remaining entries can be specified by user. In specifying the user memory segments, the absolute TPA regions (segments based at 0000H) should be specified in order of size, from the largest to the smallest. Entering the segments in this order causes the MP/M II memory manager to allocate the largest available TPA region for execution by a COM program because it linearly searches through the memory segment table for the first available segment based at zero. The ordering of relocatable segments (those not based at 0000H) is not critical because the MP/M II memory manager does a best fit for those segments.

The attribute byte is normally defined as 00. However, if you wish to pre-allocate a memory segment, specify a value of FFH.

The bank byte value is an index which can be used by the XIOS to obtain a value to be sent to the bank switching hardware to select the specified bank. Values of 0,1,2,... are used to identify the memory



banks. A bank byte value of 0 is used for the non-resident portion of MP/M II.

### 5.2.22 Accept Memory Segment Table

A negative response to this query allows memory segment entries to be re-edited prior to acceptance.

### 5.3 GENSYS Execution

The GENSYS program has an automatic mode which simplifies repetitive generation of MPM.SYS files. This is useful in a debug mode of testing, XIOS editing, and a subsequent GENSYS execution to produce a new MPM.SYS file. The automatic mode is specified as follows:

```
0A>GENSYS $A
```

The effect of the automatic mode is to simulate the entry of a <cr> for each GENSYS query.



## SECTION 6

### MP/M LOADER

#### 6.1 MP/M Loader Operation and Display

The MPMLDR program loads the MPM.SYS file and branches to the execution address of the MP/M II operating system. MPMLDR can be run under CP/M or loaded from the first two tracks of a disk by the cold start loader.

The MPMLDR displays system loading and configuration. It does not require any operator interaction. In the following example, the MPM.SYS file prepared by the first GENSYS example shown in Section 5 is loaded into memory and executed.

```
MP/M-II V2.0 Loader
Copyright (C) 1981, Digital Research
```

```
Nmb of consoles      = 2
Breakpoint RST #    = 6
Z80 Alternate register set saved/restored by dispatcher
```

#### Memory Segment Table:

```
SYSTEM DAT FF00H 0100H
TMPD    DAT FE00H 0100H
USERSYS STK FD00H 0100H
XIOSJMP TBL FC00H 0100H
RESBDOS SPR F000H 0C00H
XDOS    SPR CE00H 2200H
ABORT   RSP CD00H 0100H
Spool   RSP CC00H 0100H
MPMSTAT RSP CB00H 0100H
BNKXIOS SPR B800H 1300H
BNKBDOS SPR 9500H 2300H
BNKXDOS SPR 9200H 2300H
TMP     SPR 8F00H 0300H
Spool   BRS 8700H 0800H
Mpmstat BRS 7900H 0E00H
LCKLSTS DAT 7700H 0200H
CONSOLE DAT 7500H 0200H
```

```
-----
MP/M II Sys 7500H 8B0H Bank 0
Memseg  Usr 0000H C000H Bank 1
Memseg  Usr 0000H C000H Bank 2
Memseg  Usr 0000H 7500H Bank 0
```

```
MP/M II V2.0
Copyright (C) 1981, Digital Research
0A>
```

## 6.2 MPMLDR Execution

Two parameters may be specified to the MPMLDR. The first parameter is used to cause a break to a CP/M debugger after the loading is completed. The parameter is a \$Bn character string placed in the default FCB filename field beginning at 005DH. The character n is the CP/M debugger restart number. If n is not entered, a default of 7 is used. An example of this parameter is shown in Section 1.4.

The second parameter can specify an alternate filename of loading other than the standard MPM.SYS file. This parameter is specified by placing a filename with a filetype of SYS in the default FCB beginning at 005CH, or, if the \$Bn parameter is also being specified, in the second default FCB beginning at 006CH. A good application of this second parameter would be to incorporate a menu-driven SYS file selection in the LDRBIOS at the SELDSK entry point. Thus, the operator would be prompted to select the appropriate SYS file for his MP/M environment. Custom code at the SELDSK entry point would prompt the operator for a file name and then place the selected SYS file name into the default FCB beginning at 005CH.

## APPENDIX A

### DISK DEFINITION MACRO

```
; MP/M II V2.0 disk re-definition library
;
; Copyright (c) 1979, 1980, 1981
; Digital Research
; Box 579
; Pacific Grove, CA
; 93950
;
; MP/M II logical disk drives are defined using the
; macros given below, where the sequence of calls
; is:
;
; disks      n
; diskdef   parameter-list-0
; diskdef   parameter-list-1
;
; ...
; diskdef   parameter-list-n
; endif
;
; where n is the number of logical disk drives attached
; to the MP/M II system, and parameter-list-i defines the
; characteristics of the ith drive (i=0,1,...,n-1)
;
; each parameter-list-i takes the form
;      dn,fsc,lsc,[skf],bls,dks,dir,cks,ofs,[kl6],[prm]
; where
; dn      is the disk number, 0,1,...,n-1
; fsc     is the first sector number (usually 0 or 1)
; lsc     is the last sector number on a track
; skf     is the optional "skew factor" for sector translate
; bls     is the data block size (1024,2048,...16384)
; dks     is the disk size in bls increments (word)
; dir     is the number of directory elements (word)
; cks     is the number of directory elements to checksum
; ofs     is the number of tracks to skip (word)
; kl6     is an optional 0 which forces 16K/directory entry
; prm     is an optional 0 which marks drive as permanent
;
; for convenience, the form
;      dn,dm
; defines disk dn as having the same characteristics as
; a previously defined disk dm.
;
; a standard four drive MP/M II system is defined by
; disks      4
; diskdef   0,1,26,6,1024,243,64,64,2
; dsk      set      0
;          rept     3
```

```

;      dsk      set      dsk+1
;
;      diskdef %dsk,0
;
;      endm
;
;      undef
;
;
;      the value of "begdat" at the end of assembly defines the
;      beginning of the uninitialize ram area above the bios,
;      while the value of "enddat" defines the next location
;      following the end of the data area.  the size of this
;      area is given by the value of "datsiz" at the end of the
;      assembly.  note that the allocation vector will be quite
;      large if a large disk size is defined with a small block
;      size.
;
;
;      dskhdr macro dn
;      ;; define a single disk header list
dpe&dn: dw      xlt&dn,,0000h      ;translate table
        dw      0000h,0000h      ;scratch area
        dw      dirbuf,dpb&dn    ;dir buff,param block
        dw      csv&dn,alv&dn    ;check, alloc vectors
        endm
;
;
;      disks macro nd
;      ;; define nd disks
ndisks set      nd              ;;for later reference
dpbase equ      $              ;base of disk parameter blocks
;      generate the nd elements
;
;      dsknxt set      0
;      rept      nd
;      dskhdr %dsknxt
;      dsknxt set      dsknxt+1
;      endm
;      endm
;
;
;      dpbhdr macro dn
;      dpb&dn equ      $              ;disk parm block
;      endm
;
;
;      ddb macro data,comment
;      ;; define a db statement
;      db      data              comment
;      endm
;
;
;      ddw macro data,comment
;      ;; define a dw statement
;      dw      data              comment
;      endm
;
;
;      gcd macro m,n
;      ;; greatest common divisor of m,n
;      ;; produces value gcdn as result
;      ;; (used in sector translate table generation)
gcdm set      m              ;;variable for m
gcdn set      n              ;;variable for n
gcdr set      0              ;;variable for r

```

```

      rept    65535
jcdx  set    gcdm/gcdn
jcdr  set    gcdm - gcdx*gcdn
      if      gcdr = 0
      exitm
      endif
gcdm  set    gcdn
gcdn  set    gcdr
      endm
      endm
;
diskdef macro dn,fsc,lsc,skf,bls,dks,dir,cks,ofs,k16
;;
kksz  set    (cks)/4
      if      nul lsc
;;
      current disk dn same as previous fsc
dpb&dn equ    dpb&fsc ;equivalent parameters
als&dn equ    als&fsc ;same allocation vector size
css&dn equ    css&fsc ;same checksum vector size
xlt&dn equ    xlt&fsc ;same translate table
      else
secmax set    lsc-(fsc)          ;;sectors 0...secmax
sectors set    secmax+1;;number of sectors
als&dn set    (dks)/8 ;;size of allocation vector
      if      ((dks) mod 8) ne 0
als&dn set    als&dn+1
      endif
css&dn set    kksz          ;;number of checksum elements
;;
      generate the block shift value
blkval set    bls/128 ;;number of sectors/block
blkshf set    0          ;;counts right 0's in blkval
blkmsk set    j0          ;;fills with 1's from right
      rept    16          ;;once for each bit position
      if      blkval=1
      exitm
      endif
;;
      otherwise, high order 1 not found yet
blkshf set    blkshf+1
blkmsk set    (blkmsk shl 1) or 1
blkval set    blkval/2
      endm
;;
      generate the extent mask byte
blkval set    bls/1024          ;;number of kilobytes/block
extmsk set    0          ;;fill from right with 1's
      rept    16
      if      blkval=1
      exitm
      endif
;;
      otherwise more to shift
extmsk set    (extmsk shl 1) or 1
blkval set    blkval/2
      endm
;;
      may be double byte allocation
      if      (dks) > 256
extmsk set    (extmsk shr 1)

```

```

endif
;; may be optional [0] in last position
if not nul kl6
extmsk set kl6
endif
;; now generate directory reservation bit vector
dirrem set dir ;;# remaining to process
dirbks set bls/32 ;;number of entries per block
dirblk set 0 ;;fill with 1's on each loop
rept 16
if dirrem=0
exitm
endif
;; not complete, iterate once again
;; shift right and add 1 high order bit
dirblk set (dirblk shr 1) or 8000h
if dirrem > dirbks
dirrem set dirrem-dirbks
else
dirrem set 0
endif
endm
dpbhdr dn ;;generate equ $
ddw %sectors,<;sec per track>
ddb %blkshf,<;block shift>
ddb %blkmsk,<;block mask>
ddb %extmsk,<;extnt mask>
ddw %(dks)-1,<;disk size-1>
ddw %(dir)-1,<;directory max>
ddb %dirblk shr 8,<;alloc0>
ddb %dirblk and 0ffh,<;alloc1>
if nul prm
ddw %(cks)/4,<;check size>
else
ddw 8000h+cksz,<;permanent disk with check size>
endif
ddw %ofs,<;offset>
;; generate the translate table, if requested
if nul skf
xlt&dn equ 0 ;no xlate table
else
if skf = 0
xlt&dn equ 0 ;no xlate table
else
;; generate the translate table
nxtsec set 0 ;;next sector to fill
nxtbas set 0 ;;moves by one on overflow
gcd %sectors,skf
;; gcdn = gcd(sectors,skew)
neltst set sectors/gcdn
;; neltst is number of elements to generate
;; before we overlap previous elements
neltst set neltst ;;counter
xlt&dn equ $ ;translate table
rept sectors ;;once for each sector

```



```

        if      sectors < 256
        ddb     %nxtsec+(fsc)
        else
        ddw     %nxtsec+(fsc)
        endif
nxtsec  set     nxtsec+(skf)
        if     nxtsec >= sectors
nxtsec  set     nxtsec-sectors
        endif
nelts   set     nelts-1
        if     nelts = 0
nxtbas  set     nxtbas+1
nxtsec  set     nxtbas
nelts   set     neltst
        endif
        endm
        endif ;;end of nul fac test
        endif ;;end of nul bls test
        endm
;
defds   macro  lab,space
lab:    ds     space
        endm
;
lds     macro  lb,dn,val
defds  lb&dn,%val&dn
        endm
;
endif   macro
;;      generate the necessary ram data areas
begdat  equ     $
dirbuf: ds     128      ;directory access buffer
dsknxt  set     0
        rept  ndisks  ;;once for each disk
        lds   alv,%dsknxt,als
        lds   csv,%dsknxt,css
dsknxt  set     dsknxt+1
        endm
enddat  equ     $
datsiz  equ     $-begdat
force:  db     0      ;force out last byte in hex file
        endm
;

```



APPENDIX B

SECTOR DEBLOCKING ALGORITHMS FOR MP/M II

```

        page      0
;*****
;*
;*      Sector Deblocking Algorithms for MP/M II V2.0 *
;*
;*****
;
;      utility macro to compute sector mask
smask macro hblk
;;      compute log2(hblk), return @x as result
;;      (2 ** @x = hblk on return)
@y      set      hblk
@x      set      0
;;      count right shifts of @y until = 1
        rept      8
        if        @y = 1
        exitm
        endif
;;      @y is not 1, shift right one position
@y      set      @y shr 1
@x      set      @x + 1
        endm
        endm
;
;*****
;*
;*      MP/M to host disk constants *
;*
;*****
0800 =   blksize equ      2048           ;MP/M allocation size
0200 =   hstsize equ      512           ;host disk sector size
0014 =   hstspt equ       20           ;host disk sectors/trk
0004 =   hstblk equ       hstsize/128  ;MP/M sects/host buff
0050 =   cpmspt equ       hstblk * hstspt ;MP/M sectors/track
0003 =   secmsk equ       hstblk-1     ;sector mask
0002 =   secshf equ       @x           ;compute sector mask
;
;*****
;*
;*      BDOS constants on entry to write *
;*
;*****
0000 =   wrall equ        0           ;write to allocated
0001 =   wrdir equ        1           ;write to directory
0002 =   wrual equ        2           ;write to unallocated
;
;*****

```

```

;*      The BDOS entry points given below show the      *
;*      code which is relevant to deblocking only.      *
;*
;*****
;
;      DISKDEF macro, or hand coded tables go here
0000 = dpbase equ      $              ;disk param block base
;
boot:
wboot:
        ;enter here on system boot to initialize
0000 AF xra      a              ;0 to accumulator
0001 326901 sta     hstact      ;host buffer inactive
0004 326B01 sta     unacnt     ;clear unalloc count
0007 C9  ret

;
home:
        ;home the selected disk
0008 3A6A01 lda     hstwrn     ;check for pending write
000B B7  ora     a
000C C21200 jnz     homed
000F 326901 sta     hstact     ;clear host active flag
        homed:
0012 C9  ret

;
seldsk:
        ;select disk
0013 79  mov     a,c          ;selected disk number
0014 326001 sta    sekdisk      ;seek disk number
0017 6F  mov     l,a          ;disk number to HL
0018 2600 mvi     h,0
        rept 4          ;multiply by 16
        dad     h
        endm
001A+29 DAD     H
001B+29 DAD     H
001C+29 DAD     H
001D+29 DAD     H
001E 110000 lxi    d,dpbase      ;base of parm block
0021 19  dad     d          ;hl=.dpb(curdisk)
0022 C9  ret

;
settrk:
        ;set track given by registers BC
0023 60  mov     h,b
0024 69  mov     l,c
0025 226101 shld   sektrk      ;track to seek
0028 C9  ret

;
setsec:
        ;set sector given by register c
0029 79  mov     a,c
002A 326301 sta    seksec      ;sector to seek
002D C9  ret

```

```

;
setdma:
;set dma address given by BC
002E 60      mov     h,b
002F 69      mov     l,c
0030 227401  shld   dmaadr
0033 C9      ret

;
sectran:
;translate sector number BC
0034 60      mov     h,b
0035 69      mov     l,c
0036 C9      ret

;
;*****
;*
;*   The READ entry point takes the place of
;*   the previous BIOS definition for READ.
;*
;*****
read:
;read the selected MP/M sector
0037 AF      xra     a
0038 326B01  sta     unacnt      ;unacnt = 0
003B 3C      inr     a
003C 327201  sta     readop      ;read operation
003F 327101  sta     rsflag      ;must read data
0042 3E02      mvi     a,wruual
0044 327301  sta     wrtype      ;treat as unalloc
0047 C3B500  jmp     rwoper      ;to perform the read

;
;*****
;*
;*   The WRITE entry point takes the place of
;*   the previous BIOS definition for WRITE
;*
;*****
write:
;write the selected MP/M sector
004A AF      xra     a            ;0 to accumulator
004B 327201  sta     readop      ;not a read operation
004E 79      mov     a,c         ;write type in c
004F 327301  sta     wrtype
0052 E602      ani     wrual      ;write unallocated?
0054 CA6E00  jz     chkuna      ;check for unalloc

;
;   write to unallocated, set parameters
0057 3E10      mvi     a,blksiz/128 ;next unalloc recs
0059 326B01  sta     unacnt
005C 3A6001  lda     sekdisk     ;disk to seek
005F 326C01  sta     unadsk      ;unadsk = setdisk
0062 2A6101  lhld   sektrk
0065 226D01  shld   unatrkl     ;unatrkl = sectrk
0068 3A6301  lda     seksec
006B 326F01  sta     unasec     ;unasec = seksec

```

```

;
chkuna:
;check for write to unallocated sector
006E 3A6B01   lda    unacnt    ;any unalloc remain?
0071 B7       ora    a
0072 CAAD00   jz     alloc    ;skip if not
;
; more unallocated records remain
0075 3D       dcr    a        ;unacnt = unacnt-1
0076 326B01   sta    unacnt
0079 3A6001   lda    sekdisk  ;same disk?
007C 216C01   lxi    h,unadsk
007F BE       cmp    m        ;sekdisk = unadsk?
0080 C2AD00   jnz    alloc    ;skip if not
;
; disks are the same
0083 216D01   lxi    h,unatr  k
0086 CD5201   call   sektrkcmp ;sektrk = unatr  k?
0089 C2AD00   jnz    alloc    ;skip if not
;
; tracks are the same
008C 3A6301   lda    seksec   ;same sector?
008F 216F01   lxi    h,unasec
0092 BE       cmp    m        ;seksec = unasec?
0093 C2AD00   jnz    alloc    ;skip if not
;
; match,move to next sector for future ref
0096 34       inr    m        ;unasec = unasec+1
0097 7E       mov    a,m     ;end of track?
0098 FE50     cpi    cpsmpt  ;count MP/M sectors
009A DAA600   jc     noovf   ;skip if no overflow
;
; overflow to next track
009D 3600     mvi    m,0     ;unasec = 0
009F 2A6D01   lhld  unatr  k
00A2 23       inx    h
00A3 226D01   shld  unatr  k ;unatr  k = unatr  k+1
;
noovf:
;match found, mark as unnecessary read
00A6 AF       xra    a        ;0 to accumulator
00A7 327101   sta    rsflag  ;rsflag = 0
00AA C3B500   jmp    rwope  r ;to perform the write
;
alloc:
;not an unallocated record, requires pre-read
00AD AF       xra    a        ;0 to accum
00AE 326B01   sta    unacnt  ;unacnt = 0
00B1 3C       inr    a        ;1 to accum
00B2 327101   sta    rsflag  ;rsflag = 1
;
;*****
;*
;* Common code for READ and WRITE follows
;*

```

```

;*****
rwoper:
;enter here to perform the read/write
00B5 AF      xra      a          ;zero to accum
00B6 327001  sta      erflag      ;no errors (yet)
00B9 3A6301  lda      seksec      ;compute host sector
              rept     secshf
              ora      a          ;carry = 0
              rar
              endm

00BC+B7     ORA      A          ;CARRY = 0
00BD+1F     RAR
00BE+B7     ORA      A          ;CARRY = 0
00BF+1F     RAR          ;SHIFT RIGHT
00C0 326801 sta      sekfst      ;host sector to seek

;
; active host sector?
00C3 216901 lxi      h,hstact    ;host active flag
00C6 7E      mov      a,m
00C7 3601    mvi      m,1        ;always becomes 1
00C9 B7      ora      a          ;was it already?
00CA CAF100  jz       filhst     ;fill host if not

;
; host buffer active, same as seek buffer?
00CD 3A6001  lda      sekdst
00D0 216401  lxi      h,hstdsk   ;same disk?
00D3 BE      cmp      m          ;sekdst = hstdsk?
00D4 C2EA00  jnz     nomatch

;
; same disk, same track?
00D7 216501  lxi      h,hstrk
00DA CD5201  call    sektrkcmp   ;sektrk = hstrk?
00DD C2EA00  jnz     nomatch

;
; same disk, same track, same buffer?
00E0 3A6801  lda      sekfst
00E3 216701  lxi      h,hstsec   ;sekfst = hstsec?
00E6 BE      cmp      m
00E7 CA0E01  jz      match       ;skip if match

;
nomatch:
;proper disk, but not correct sector
00EA 3A6A01  lda      hstwrst    ;host written?
00ED B7      ora      a
00EE C45E01  cnz     writehst    ;clear host buff

;
filhst:
;may have to fill the host buffer
00F1 3A6001  lda      sekdst
00F4 326401  sta      hstdsk
00F7 2A6101  lhld    sektrk
00FA 226501  shld   hstrk
00FD 3A6801  lda      sekfst
0100 326701  sta      hstsec
0103 3A7101  lda      rsflag     ;need to read?

```

```

0106 B7          ora      a
0107 C45F01     cnz      readhst      ;yes, if 1
010A AF         xra      a            ;0 to accum
010B 326A01     sta      hstwrts     ;no pending write

;
match:
;copy data to or from buffer
010E 3A6301     lda      seksec      ;mask buffer number
0111 E603       ani      secmsk     ;least signif bits
0113 6F         mov      l,a         ;ready to shift
0114 2600       mvi      h,0        ;double count
                    rept 7          ;shift to left 7
                    dad      h
                    endm

0116+29        DAD      H
0117+29        DAD      H
0118+29        DAD      H
0119+29        DAD      H
011A+29        DAD      H
011B+29        DAD      H
011C+29        DAD      H

; hl has relative host buffer address
011D 117601     lxi      d,hstbuf
0120 19         dad      d            ;hl = host address
0121 EB         xchg
                    ;now in DE
0122 2A7401     lhld     dmaadr     ;get/put MP/M data
0125 0E80       mvi      c,128      ;length of move
0127 3A7201     lda      readop     ;which way?
012A B7         ora      a
012B C23401     jnz      rwmov     ;skip if read

;
; write operation, mark and switch direction
012E 3E01       mvi      a,1
0130 326A01     sta      hstwrts     ;hstwrts = 1
0133 EB         xchg      ;source/dest swap

;
rwmov:
;C initially 128, DE is source, HL is dest
0134 1A         ldax     d            ;source character
0135 13         inx      d
0136 77         mov      m,a         ;to dest
0137 23         inx      h
0138 0D         dcr      c            ;loop 128 times
0139 C23401     jnz      rwmov

;
; data has been moved to/from host buffer
013C 3A7301     lda      wrtype     ;write type
013F E601       ani      wrdir     ;to directory?
0141 3A7001     lda      erflag     ;in case of errors
0144 C8         rz          ;no further processing

;
; clear host buffer for directory write
0145 B7         ora      a            ;errors?
0146 C0         rnz      ;skip if so
0147 AF         xra      a            ;0 to accum

```



```

0148 326A01      sta      hstwrtr          ;buffer written
014B CD5E01      call     writehst
014E 3A7001      lda      erflag
0151 C9          ret

;
;*****
;*
;*      Utility subroutine for 16-bit compare
;*
;*
;*****
sektrkcmp:
;HL = .unatrkr or .hsttrkr, compare with sektrk
0152 EB          xchg
0153 216101      lxi      h,sektrk
0156 1A          ldax     d          ;low byte compare
0157 BE          cmp      m          ;same?
0158 C0          rnz
;              ;return if not
;              low bytes equal, test high 1s
0159 13          inx     d
015A 23          inx     h
015B 1A          ldax     d
0115C BE        cmp      m          ;sets flags
015D C9          ret

;
;*****
;*
;*      WRITEHST performs the physical write to
;*      the host disk, READHST reads the physical
;*      disk.
;*
;*****
writehst:
;hstdsk = host disk #, hsttrk = host track #,
;hstsec = host sect #. write "hstsiz" bytes
;from hstbuf and return error flag in erflag.
;return erflag non-zero if error
015E C9          ret

;
readhst:
;hstdsk = host disk #, hsttrk = host track #,
;hstsec = host sect #. read "hstsiz" bytes
;into hstbuf and return error flag in erflag.
015F C9          ret

;
;*****
;*
;*      Unitialized RAM data areas
;*
;*****
;
0160          sekdisk: ds      1          ;seek disk number
0161          sektrk: ds      2          ;seek track number
0163          seksec: ds      1          ;seek sector number
;
0164          hstdsk: ds      1          ;host disk number

```

```

0165      hsttrk: ds      2      ;host track number
0167      hstsec: ds      1      ;host sector number
;
0168      sekfst: ds      1      ;seek shr secshf
0169      hstact: ds      1      ;host active flag
016A      hstwrt: ds      1      ;host written flag
;
016B      unacct: ds      1      ;unalloc rec cnt
016C      unadsk: ds      1      ;last unalloc disk
016D      unatrck: ds     2      ;last unalloc track
016F      unasec: ds      1      ;last unalloc sector
;
0170      erflag: ds      1      ;error reporting
0171      rsflag: ds      1      ;read sector flag
0172      readop: ds      1      ;1 if read operation
0173      wrtype: ds      1      ;write operation type
0174      dmaadr: ds      2      ;last dma address
0176      hstbuf: ds      hstsiz ;host buffer
;
;*****
;*
;*      The ENDEF macro invocation goes here
;*
;*****
0376      end
    
```

00AD ALLOC	0800 BLKSIZ	0000 BOOT	006E CHKUNA
0050 CPMSPT	0174 DMAADR	0000 DPBASE	0170 ERFLAG
00F1 FILHST	0008 HOME	0012 HOMED	0169 HSTACT
0004 HSTBLK	0176 HSTBUF	0164 HSTDSK	0167 HSTSEC
0200 HSTSIZ	0014 HSTSPT	0165 HSTTRK	016A HSTWRT
010E MATCH	00EA NOMATCH	00A6 NOOVF	0037 READ
015F READHST	0172 READOP	0171 RSFLAG	0134 RWMOVE
00B5 RWOPER	0003 SECMSK	0002 SECSHF	0034 SECTRAN
0160 SEKDSK	0168 SEKHST	0163 SEKSEC	0161 SEKTRK
0152 SEKTRKCOMP	0013 SELDSK	002E SETDMA	0029 SETSEC
0023 SETTRK	016B UNACNT	016C UNADSK	016F UNASEC
016D UNATRCK	0000 WBOOT	0000 WRALL	0001 WRDIR
004A WRITE	015E WRITEHST	0173 WRTYPE	0002 WRUAL

## APPENDIX C

### SAMPLE MP/M II LOADER BIOS

```

page      0
title    'Skeleton MP/M-80 V2.0 Ldrbios'

;        Copyright (C) 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981
;        Digital Research
;        Box 579, Pacific Grove
;        California, 93950

0000 =    false equ    0
FFFF =    true  equ    not false

1700      org    1700h

0080 =    buff  equ    0080h    ;default buffer address

;        jump vector for individual routines

1700 C33317    jmp    boot
1703 C33317    wboote: jmp    wboot
1706 C33617    jmp    const
1709 C33417    jmp    conin
170C C33517    jmp    conout
170F C33917    jmp    list
1712 C33817    jmp    punch
1715 C33717    jmp    reader
1718 C33C17    jmp    home
171B C33B17    jmp    seldsk
171E C33D17    jmp    settrk
1721 C33E17    jmp    setsec
1724 C33F17    jmp    setdma
1727 C34117    jmp    read
172A C34217    jmp    write
172D C33A17    jmp    list$st    ; list status poll
1730 C34017    jmp    sect$tran    ; sector translation

boot:
wboot:
gocpm:

1733 C9      ret

crtin:      ; crt: input
1734 C9      ret

crtout     ; crt: output
1735 C9      ret

```

```

crtst:                ; crt: status
1736 C9               ret
ttyin:                ; tty: input
1737 C9               ret
ttyout:               ; tty: output
1738 C9               ret
lptout:               ; lpt: output
1739 C9               ret
lpt$st:               ret
173A C9               ret

1734 =                conin  equ    crtin
1736 =                const  equ    crtst
1735 =                conout equ    crtout
1737 =                reader  equ    ttyin
1738 =                punch  equ    ttyout
1739 =                list   equ    lptout
173A =                listst equ    lptst

seldsk:               ;select disk given by register c
173B C9               ret
;
home:                 ;move to home position
173C C9               ret
;
settrk:               ;set track number given by c
173D C9               ret
;
setsec:               ;set sector number given by c
173E C9               ret
;
setdma:               ;set dma address given by regs b,c
173F C9               ret
;
sect$tran:            ; translate the sector # in <c reg>
1740 C9               ret
;
read:                 ;read next disk record (assuming disk/trk/sec/ selected
1741 C9               ret
;
write:                ;disk write function
1742 C9               ret
;
1743                  end

```

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE XIOS SOURCE LISTING

```

page      0
title    'MP/M II V2.0 DSC-2 Basic & Extended I/O
cseg
maclib   diskdef
;
; bios for micro-2 computer
;
;
0000 =    false   equ    0
FFFF =    true    equ    not false
;
FFFF =    debug   equ    true
FFFF =    ldcmd   equ    true
;
FFFF =    MHz4    equ    true
;
;
0086 =    if      MHz4
          dlycnst equ    086h
          else
          dlycnst equ    054h
          endif
;
;      org      0000h
;
;pdisp   equ    $-3
;xdos    equ    pdisp-3
;
;      jump vector for individual subroutines
;      jmp      coldstart      ;coldstart
0000 C34900      jmp      commonbase
wboot:
0003 C35A00      jmp      warmstart      ;warm start
0006 C35F00      jmp      const          ;console status
0009 C36800      jmp      conin          ;console character in
000C C37100      jmp      conout         ;console character out
000F C3DF00      jmp      list           ;list character out
0012 C38100      jmp      rtnempty       ;punch not implemented
0015 C38100      jmp      rtnempty       ;reader not implemented
0018 C3CA02      jmp      home           ;move head to home
001B C3DB02      jmp      seldsk         ;select disk
001E C30503      jmp      settrk         ;set track number
0021 C32203      jmp      setsec         ;set sector number
0024 C33A03      jmp      setdma         ;set dma address
0027 C34003      jmp      read           ;read disk
002A C34503      jmp      write          ;write disk
002D C30101      jmp      pollpt         ;list status
0030 C32803      jmp      sectran        ;sector translate

```

```

0033 C30C02      jmp      selmemory      ; select memory
0036 C3F301      jmp      polldevice     ; poll device
0039 C30D02      jmp      startclock     ; start clock
003C C31302      jmp      stopclop       ; stop clock
003F C31802      jmp      exitregion     ; exit region
0042 C31F02      jmp      maxconsole     ; maximum console number
0045 C32202      jmp      systeminit     ; system initialization
0048 00          db      0          ; force use of internal
                ; jmp      idle          ; idle procedure
                ;
                commonbase:
0049 C35A00      jmp      coldstart
004C C30000      swtuser: jmp      $-$
004F C30000      swtsys: jump     $-$
0052 C30000      pdisp:  jmp      $-$
0055 C30000      xdos:   jmp      $-$
0058 0000       sysdat: dw      $-$

                coldstart:
                warmstart:
005A 0E00       mvi      c,0
005C C35500     jmp      xdos          ; system reset, terminal
                ;
                ;
                ;I/O handlers
                ;
                ;
                ; MP/M II V2.0 Console Bios
                ;
                ;
0003 =          rmbcns equ    3      ; number of consoles

0083 =          poll      equ    131  ; XDOS poll function
0086 =          makeque  equ    134  ; XDOS make queue function
0089 =          readque  equ    137  ; XDOS read queue function
008B =          writeque equ    139  ; XDOS write queue function
008D =          xdelay  equ    141  ; XDOS delay function
0090 =          create  equ    144  ; XDOS create process function

0000 =          pllpt   equ    0      ; poll printer
0001 =          plco0   equ    1      ; poll console out #0
0002 =          plco2   equ    2      ; poll console out #1
0003 =          plco3   equ    3      ; poll console out #2 (Port 3)
0004 =          plcoi3  equ    4      ; poll console in #2 (Port 3)
                if      debug
0005 =          plci0   equ    5      ; poll console in #0
                endif

                ;
                ;
                const:
                ; Console Status
005F CD7A00     call     ptbljmp; compute and jump to hndlr
0062 8E00       dw      pt0st ; console #0 status routine
0064 0901       dw      pt2st ; console #1 (Port 2) status reg
0066 C301       dw      pt3st ; Console #2 (Port 3) status reg

```

```

conin:                                ; Console Input
0068 CD7A00    call    ptbljmp; compute and jump to hndlr
006B 9D00      dw      pt0in  ; console #0 input
006D 9901      dw      pt2in  ; console #1 (Port 2) input
006F CB01      dw      pt3in  ; console #2 (Port 3) input

conout:                               ; Console Output
007A CD7A00    call    ptbljmp; compute and jump to hndlr
0074 C200      dw      pt0out  ; console #0 output
0076 A701      dw      pt2out  ; console #1 (Port 2) output
0078 D701      dw      pt3out  ; console #2 (Port 3) output

;
ptbljmp:                                             ; compute and jump to handler
; d = console #
; do not destroy d !
007A 7A        mov     a,d
007B FE03      cpi     nmbcns
007D DA8300    jc      tbljmp
0080 F1        pop     psw    ; throw away table address
rtnempty:
0081 AF        xra     a
0082 C9        ret

tbljmp:                                             ; compute and jump to handler
; a = table index
; double table index for adr offset
0083 87        add     a
0084 E1        pop     h      ; return adr points to jump tbl
0085 5F        mov     e,a
0086 1600      mvi     d,0
0088 19        dad     d      ; add table index * 2 to tbl base
0089 5E        mov     e,m    ; get handler address
008A 23        inx     h
008B 56        mov     d,m
008C EB        xchg
008D E9        pchl     ; jump to computed cns handler

;
; ASCII Character Equates
;
005F =        uline   equ    5fh
007F =        rubout  equ    7fh
0020 =        space   equ    20h
0008 =        backsp  equ    8h
005F =        altrub  equ    uline
;
; Input / Output Port Address Equates
;
0040 =        data0   equ    40h
0041 =        sts0    equ    data0+1
0041 =        cd0     equ    sts0
0048 =        data1   equ    48h
0049 =        sts1    equ    data1+1
0049 =        cd1     equ    sts1
0050 =        data2   equ    50h
0051 =        sts2    equ    data2+1

```

```

0051 =      cd2      equ      sts2
0058 =      data3    equ      58h
0059 =      sts3     equ      data3+1
0059 =      cd3      equ      sts3
;
; Poll Console #0 Input
;
      if      debug
polci0:
pt0st:
      if      ldcmd
008E 3AAF00      lda      pt0cntr
0091 B7          ora      a
0092 3E00        mvi      a,0
0094 C0          rnz
      endif

0095 BD41        in       sts0
0097 E602        ani      2
0099 C8          rz
009A 3EFF        mvi      a,0ffh
009C C9          ret
;
pt0in:
      if      ldcmd
009D 21AF00      lxi      h,pt0cntr
00A0 73          mov      a,m
00A1 B7          ora      a
00A2 CAB600     jz      ldcmd0empty
00A5 35          dcr      m
00A6 2AB000     lhld     pt0ptr
00A9 7E          mov      a,m
00AA 23          inx      h
00AB 22B000     shld     pt0ptr
00AE C9          ret
pt0cntr:
00AF 04          db      ldcmd0empty-pt0ldcmd
pt0ptr:
00B0 B200        dw      pt0ldcmd
pt0ldcmd:
00B2 746F6420   db      'tod '
ldcmd0empty:
      endif

00B6 0E83        mvi      c,poll
00B8 1E05        mvi      e,plci0
00BA CD5500      call     xdos
00BD DB40        in       data0
00BF E67F        ani      7fh
00C1 C9          ret
;
      else
pt0st ;
; return 0ffh if ready,
;      000h if not

```



```

        lda    c0inmsgcnt
        ora    a
        rz
        mvi    a,0ffh
        ret

;
; Console #0 Input
;
c0inpd:
        dw    c2inpt ; pl
        db    0      ; status
        db    32     ; priority
        dw    c0instk+18 ; stkptr
        db    'c0in  ' ; name
        db    0      ; console
        db    0ffh   ; memseg
        ds    36

c0instk:
        dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
        dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
        dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
        dw    c0inp  ; starting address

c0inq:
        dw    0      ; ql
        db    'c0inq' ; name
        dw    1      ; msglen
        dw    4      ; nmbmsgs
        ds    8

c0inmsgcnt:
        ds    2      ; msgcnt
        ds    4      ; buffer

c0inqcb:
        dw    c0inq  ; pointer
        dw    ch0in  ; msgadr
ch0in:
        db    0

c0inqucb:
        dw    c0inq  ; pointer
        dw    char0in; msgadr
char0in:
        db    0

c0inp:
        mvi    c,makeque
        lxi    d,c0inq
        call   xdos  ; make the c0inq

c0inloop:
        mvi    c,flagwait
        mvi    e,6
        call   xdos  ; wait for c0 in intr flag

```

```

        mvi    c,writeque
        lxi    d,c0inqcb
        call   xdos    ; write c0in queue
        jmp    c0inloop

pt0in:
        ; return character in reg A
        mvi    c,readque
        lxi    d,c0inucqb
        call   xdos    ; read from c0 in queue
        lda    char0in ; get character
        ani    7fh     ; strip parity bit
        ret

;
        endif

;
; Console #0 Output
;
pt0out:
        ; Reg C = character to output
00C2 DB41      in      sts0
00C4 E601      ani     01h
00C6 C2D200    jnz    tx0rdy
00C9 C5        push   b
00CA 0E83      mvi    c,poll
00CC 1E01      mvi    e,plco0
00CE CD5500    call   xdos    ; poll console #0 output
00D1 C1        pop    b

tx0rdy:
00D2 79        mov    a,c
00D3 D340      out    data0
00D5 C9        ret

;
; poll console #0 output
;
polco0:
00D6 DB41      in      sts0
00D8 E601      ani     01h
00DA C8        rz
00DB 3EFF      mvi    a,0ffh
00DD C9        ret

;
;
; Line Printer Driver: TI 810 Serial Printer
;                      TTY Model 40
;
initflag:
00DE 00        db      0      ; printer initialization flag

list:
; List Output
ptlout:
        ; Reg c = Character to print
00DF 3ADE00    lda    initflag
00E2 B7        ora    a

```

```

00E3 C2ED00      jnz     ptlxx
00E6 3E27       mvi     a,27h
00E8 D349       out     49h          ; TTY Model 40 init
00EA 32DE00     sta     initflag

ptlxx:
00ED DB49       in      stsl
00EF E601       ani     0lh
00F1 C2FD00     jnz     txlrdy
00F4 C5         push    b
00F5 0E83       mvi     c,poll
00F7 1E00       mvi     e,pllpt
00F9 CD5500     call    xdos        ; poll printer output
00FC C1         pop     b

txlrdy:
00FD 79         mov     a,c          ; char to register a
00FE D348       out     datal
0100 C9         ret

;
; Poll Printer Output
;
pollpt
                                ; return 0ffh if ready
                                ;          000h if not

0101 DB49       in      stsl
0103 E601       ani     0lh
0105 C8         rz
0106 3EFF       mvi     a,0ffh
0108 C9         ret

;
; Poll Console #1 (Port 2) Input
;
pt2st:
                                ; return 0ffh if ready,
                                ;          000h if not

0109 3A6F01     lda     c2inmsgcnt
010C B7         ora     a
010D C8         rz
010E 3EFF       mvi     a,0ffh
0110 C9         ret

;
; Console #1 (Port 2) Input
;
c2inpd:
0111 0000       dw      0           ; pl
0113 00         db      0           ; status
0114 22         db      34          ; priority
0115 5701       dw      c2instk+18 ; stkptra
0117 6332696E20 db      'c2in  ' ; name
011F 02         db      2           ; console
0120 FF         db      0ffh        ; memseg
0121           ds      36

c2instk:
0145 C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
014B C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h

```

```

0151 C7C7C7C7      dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
0157 7F01          dw      c2inp ; starting address

                c2inq:
0159 0000          dw      0      ; ql
015B 6332696E71   db      'c2inque ' ; name
0163 0100          dw      1      ; msglen
0165 0400          dw      4      ; nmbmsgs
0167              ds      8

                c2inmsgcnt:
016F              ds      2      ; msgcnt
0171              ds      4      ; buffer

                c2inqcb:
0175 5901          dw      c2inq ; pointer
0177 7901          dw      ch2in ; msgadr

                ch2in:
0179 00           db      0

                c2inuqcb:
017A 5901          dw      c2inq ; pointer
017C 7E01          dw      char2in; msgadr

                char2in:
017E 00           db      0

                c2inp:
017F 0E86          mvi     c,makeque
0181 115901        lxi     d,c2inq
0184 CD5500        call    xdos ; make the c2inq

                c2inloop:
0187 0E84          mvi     c,flagwait
0189 1E08          mvi     e,8
018B CD5500        call    xdos ; wait for c2 in intr flag
018E 0E8B          mvi     c,writeque
0190 117501        lxi     d,c2inqcb
0193 CD5500        call    xdos ; write c2in queue
0196 C38701        jmp     c2inloop

                pt2in:
                                ; return character in reg A
0199 0E89          mvi     c,readque
019B 117A01        lxi     d,c2inuqcb
019E CD5500        call    xdos ; read from c2 in queue
01A1 3A7E01        lda     char2in ; get character
01A4 E67F          ani     7fh ; strip parity bit
01A6 C9           ret

;
; Console #1 (Port 2) Output
;
                pt2out:
                                ; Reg C = character to output
01A7 DB51          in      sts2
01A9 E601          ani     01h

```

```

01AB C2B701      jnz      tx2rdy
01AE C5          push   b
01AF 0E83        mvi     c,poll
01B1 1E02        mvi     e,plco2
01B3 CD5500      call    xdos      ; poll console #1 output
01B6 C1          pop     b

tx2rdy:
01B7 79          mov     a,c
01B8 D350        out     data2
01BA C9          ret

;
; poll console #1 output
;
polco2:
01BB DB51        in      sts2
01BD E601        ani     01h
01BF C8          rz
01C0 3EFF        mvi     a,0ffh
01C2 C9          ret

;
; Poll Console #2 (Port 3) Input
;
polci3:
pt3st:           ; return 0ffh if ready,
                  ;          000h if not

01C3 DB59        in      sts3
01C5 E602        ani     2
01C7 C8          rz
01C8 3EFF        mvi     a,0ffh
01CA C9          ret

;
; Console #2 (Port 3) Input
;
pt3in:           ; return character in reg A

01CB 0E83        mvi     c,poll
01CD 1E04        mvi     e,plci3
01CF CD5500      call    xdos      ; poll console #0 input
01D2 DB58        in      data3      ; read character
01D4 E67F        ani     7fh        ; strip parity bit
01D6 C9          ret

;
; Console #2 (Port 3) Output
;
pt3out:          ; Reg C = character to output

01D7 DB59        in      sts3
01D9 E601        ani     01h
01DB C2E701      jnz     tx3rdy
01DE C5          push   b
01DF 0E83        mvi     c,poll
01E1 1E03        mvi     e,plco3
01E3 CD5500      call    xdos      ; poll console #2 (Port)
01E6 C1          pop     b

tx3rdy:
01E7 79          mov     a,c
01E8 D358        out     data3      ; transmit character

```

```

01EA C9          ret
;
; Poll Console #2 (Port 3) Output
;
polco3:
; return 0ffh if ready,
;      000h if not

01EB DB59      in      sts3
01ED E601      ani      0lh
01EF C8        rz
01F0 3EFF      mvi      a,0ffh
01F2 C9        ret

;
;
; MP/M II V2.0  Xios
;
;
polldevice:
; Reg C = device # to be polled
; return 0ffh if ready,
;      000h if not

01F3 79        mov      a,c
01F4 FE06      cpi      rmbdev
01F6 DAFB01    jc      devok
01F9 3E06      mvi      a,rmbdev; if dev # >= rmbdev,
; set to rmbdev

devok:
01FB CD8300    call     tbljmp ;jump to dev poll code

devtbl:
01FE 0101      dw      pollpt ; poll printer output
0200 D600      dw      polco0 ; poll console #0 output
0202 BB01      dw      polco2 ; poll console #1 output
0204 EB01      dw      polco3 ; poll console #2 output
0206 C301      dw      polci3 ; poll console #2 input
; debug
0208 8E00      dw      polci0 ; poll console #0 input
endif
0006 =         rmbdev equ    ($-devtbl)/2 ; number of devices to
020A 8100      dw      rtnempty; bad device handler

;
; Select / Protect Memory
;
selmemory:
; Reg BC = adr of mem descript
; BC -> base 1 byte,
;      size 1 byte,
;      attrib 1 byte,
;      bank 1 byte.
; this hardware does not have memory protection or
; bank switching
020C C9        ret

;
; Start Clock

```

```

;
startclock:
; will cause flag #1 to be set
; at each system time unit tick
020D 3EFF          mvi    a,0ffh
020F 322F04       sta    tickn
0212 C9           ret

;
; Stop Clock
;
stopclock:
; will stop flag #1 setting at
; system time unit tick
0213 AF           xra    a
0214 322F04       sta    tickn
0217 C9           ret

;
; Exit Region
;
exitregion:
; EI if not preempted or in disable
; interrupt if preempted
0218 3A3104       lda    preemp
021B B7           ora    a
021C C0           rnz
021D FB           ei
021E C9           ret

; Maximum Console Number
;
maxconsole:
021F 3E03         mvi    a,nmbcns
0221 C9           ret

;
; System Initialization
;
systeminit:
;
; This is the place to insert code to initialize
; the time of day clock, if it is desired on each
; booting of the system.
;
0222 3EC3         mvi    a,0c3h
0224 323800       sta    0038h
0227 214702       lxi    h,inthnd
022A 223900       shld   0039h          ; JMP INTHND at 0038H

022D 0E90         mvi    c,create
; if debug
022F 111101       lxi    d,c2inpd
; else
; lxi    d,c0inpd
endif
0232 CD5500       call   xdos

0235 3A3004       lda    intmsk

```

```

0238 D360          out 60h          ; init interrupt mask
023A ED56          db      0edh,056h ; Interrupt Mode 1
                                ; ** Z80 Instruction *
023C FB           ei
023D CDCA02        call  home
0240 0E84          mvi    c,flagwait
0242 1E05          mvi    e,5
0244 C35500        jmp    xdos          ; clear first disk int
                                ; & return
;
;
; Idle procedure
;
;idle:
;    ret
;
;    -or-
;
;    ei
;    hlt
;    ret          ; for full interrupt system
;
; MP/M II V2.0  Interrupt Handlers
;

0084 =      flagwait equ 132
0085 =      flagset equ 133
008E =      dsptchq equ 142

inthnd:
                                ; Interrupt handler entry point
                                ; All interrupts gen a RST 7
                                ; Location 0038H contains a jmp
                                ; to INTHND.

0247 222904        shld   svdhl
024A E1           pop    h
024B 222D04        shld   svdret
024E F5           push   psw
024F 210000        lxi    h,0
0252 39           dad    sp
0253 222B04        shld   svdsp          ; save users stk ptr
0256 312904        lxi    sp,1stintstk ; lcl stk for intr hnd
0259 D5           push   d
025A C5           push   b

025B 3EFF          mvi    a,0ffh
025D 323104        sta    preemp      ; set preempted flag

0260 DB60          in     60h          ; read interrupt mask
0262 E640          ani    01000000b    ; test & jump if clk idle
0264 C28F02        jnz    clk60hz

;
0267 DB80          in     stat          ; read disk status port

```



```

0269 E608          ani      08h
026B C27802       jnz      diskintr

                    if      not debug
                    in      sts0
                    ani      2
                    jnz      con0in
                    endif

026E DB51         in      sts2
0270 E602         ani      2
0272 C28002       jnz      con2in

;                ...                ; test/handle other interrupt
;

0275 C3B502       jmp      intdone

diskintr:
0278 AF          xra      a
0279 D380         out      cmdl          ; reset disk interrupt
027B 1E05         mvi      e,5
027D C38702       jmp      concmn          ; set flag #5

                    if      not debug
con0in:          in      data0
                    sta      ch0in
                    mvi      e,6
                    jmp      concmn          ; set flag #6
                    endif

con2in:
0280 DB50         in      data2
0282 327901       sta      ch2in
0285 1E08         mvi      e,8
;                jmp      concmn          ; set flag #8

concmn:
0287 0E85         mvi      c,flagset
0289 CD5500       call     xdos
028C C3B502       jmp      intdone

clk60hz:
;                ; 60 Hz clock interrupt

028F 3A2F04       lda      tickn
0292 B7           ora      a          ; test tickn, indicate
;                ; delayed process(es)

0293 CA9D02       jz      notickn
0296 0E85         mvi      c,flagset
0298 1E01         mvi      e,1
029A CD5500       call     xdos          ; set flag #1 each tick

notickn:
029D 210004       lxi      h,cnt60
02A0 35           dcr      m          ; dec 60 tick cntr
02A1 C2AD02       jnz      notlsec

```

```

02A4 363C          mvi    m,60
02A6 0E85          mvi    c,flagset
02A8 1E02          mvi    e,2
02AA CD5500        call   xdos          ; set flag #2 @ 1 sec

not1sec:
02AD AF           xra    a
02AE D360          out   60h
02B0 3A3004        lda   intmsk
02B3 D360          out   60h          ; ack clock interrupt
;                jmp   intdone
;
;                ...
; Other Interrupt handlers
;                ...
;
intdone:
02B5 AF           xra    a
02B6 323104        sta   preempt      ; clear preempted flag
02B9 C1           pop   b
02BA D1           pop   d
02BB 2A2B04        lhd   svdsp
02BE F9           sphl          ; restore stk ptr
02BF F1           pop   psw
02C0 2A2D04        lhdd  svdret
02C3 E5           push  h
02C4 SA2904        lhd   svdhl

; The following dispatch call will force round robin
; scheduling of processes executing at the same prior
; each 1/60th of a second.
; Note: Interrupts are not enabled until the dispatcher
; resumes the next process. This prevents interrupt
; over-run of the stacks when stuck or high frequency
; interrupts are encountered.
02C7 C35200        jmp   pdisp          ; MP/M dispatch
;
;
;                Disk I/O Drivers
;
; Disk Port Equates
;
0080 =            cmd1   equ   80h
0080 =            stat   equ   80h
0081 =            haddr  equ   81h
0082 =            laddr  equ   82h
0083 =            cmd2   equ   83h
;
;
home:              ;move to the track o0 position of current drive
02CA CDA03        call   headload
; h,l point to word with track for selected disk
home1:
02CD 3600          mvi    m,00        ;set current track ptr back to
02CF DB80          in     stat        ;read fdc status
02D1 E604          ani    4           ;test track 0 bit
02D3 C8           rz           ;return if at 0

```

```

02D4 37          stc          ;direction=out
02D5 CDC203     call   step    ;step one track
02D8 C3CD02     jmp     homel   ;loop

;
seldsk:
;drive number in c
02DB 210000     lxi    h,0     ;0000 in hl produces select error
02DE 79         mov    a,c     ;a is disk number 0 ... ndisks
02DF FE02       cpi    ndisks  ;less than ndisks?
02E1 D0         rnc          ;return with HL = 0000 if not
;make sure dummy is 0 (for use in double add to h,l)
02E2 AF         xra    a
02E3 323A04     sta    dummy
02E6 79         mov    a,c
02E7 E607       ani    07h     ;get only disk select bits
02E9 323904     sta    diskno
02EC 4F         mov    c,a
;set up the second command port
02ED 3A3C04     lda    port
02F0 E6F0       ani    0f0h    ;clear out old disk select bit
02F2 B1         ora    c      ;put in new disk select bits
02F3 F608       ori    08h     ; force double density
02F5 323C04     sta    port
;
;proper disk number, return dpb element address
02F8 69         mov    l,c
02F9 29         dad    h      ;*2
02FA 29         dad    h      ;*4
02FB 29         dad    h      ;*8
02FC 29         dad    h      ;*16
02FD 113F04     lxi    d,dpbase
0300 19         dad    d      ;HL=.dpb
0301 226E04     shld  tran    ;translate table base
0304 C9         ret

;
;
;
settrk: ;set track given by register c
0305 CDDA03     call  headload
;h,l reference correct track indicator according to
;selected disk
0308 79         mov    a,c     ;desired track
0309 BE         cmp    m
030A C8         rz          ;we are already on the track
settkx:
030B CDC203     call  step    ;step track-carry has direction
;step will update trk indicator
030E 79         mov    a,c
030F BE         cmp    m     ;are we where we want to be
0310 C20B03     jnz   settkx ;not yet
;have stepped enough
seekrt:
;need 10 msec delay for final step time and head settle
0313 3E14       mvi    a,20d
; call delay
; ret          ;end of settrk routine

```

```

;
delay: ;delay for c[A] X .5 milliseconds
0315 C5      push    b
            delay1:
0316 0E86    mvi     c,dlycnst ;constant adjusted to .5 ms
            delay2:
0318 0D      dcr     c
0319 C21803  jnz     delay2
031C 3D      dcr     a
031D C21603  jnz     delay1
0320 C1      pop     b
0321 C9      ret
            ;end of delay routine

;
setsec: ;set sector given by register c
0322 0C      inr     c
0323 79      mov     a,c
0324 323604  sta     sector
0327 C9      ret

;
sectran:
            ;sector number in c
            ;translate logical to physical sector
0328 2A6E04  lhld   tran    ;hl=..translate
032B 5E      mov     e,m    ;E=low(..translate)
032C 23      inx     h
032D 56      mov     d,m    ;DE=..translate
032E 7B      mov     a,e    ;zero?
032F B2      ora     d    ;00 or 00 = 00
0330 2600    mvi     h,0
0332 69      mov     l,c    ;HL = untranslated sector
0333 C8      rz
            ;skip if so
0334 EB      xchg
0335 42      mov     b,d    ;BC=00ss
0336 09      dad     b    ;HL=..translate(sector)
0337 6E      mov     l,m
0338 62      mov     h,d    ;HL=translate(sector)
0339 C9      ret

;
setdma: ;set dma address given by registers b and c
033A 69      mov     l,c    ;low order address
033B 60      mov     h,b    ;high order address
033C 223704  shld   dmaad  ;save the address
033F C9      ret

;
;
read: ;perform read operation.
            ;this is similar to write, so set up read
            ; command and use common code in write
0340 0640    mvi     b,040h ;set read flag
0342 C34703  jmp     waitio ;to perform the actual I/O

;
write: ;perform a write operation
0345 0680    mvi     b,080h ;set write command

```

```

;
waitio:
;enter here from read and write to perform the actual
; I/O operation.  return a 00h in register a if the
; operation completes properly, and 01h if an error
; occurs during the read or write
;
;in this case, the disk number save in 'diskno'
;                               the track number in 'track'
;                               the sector number in 'sector'
;                               the dma address in 'dmaad'
;                               ;b still has r/w flag
0347 3E0A          mvi    a,10d  ;set error count
0349 323B04       sta    errors ;retry some failures 10 times
;                               ;before giving up

tryagn:
034C C5          push   b
034D CDDA03       call  headload
;h,l point to track byte for selected disk
0350 C1          pop    b
0351 4E          mov    c,m
;decide whether to allow disk write precompensation
0352 3E27       mvi    a,39d  ;inhibit precomp on trks 0-39
0354 B9          cmp    c
0355 DA5C03     jc     allowit
;inhibit precomp
0358 3E10       mvi    a,10h
035A B0          ora    b
035B 47          mov    b,a    ;goes out on the same port
; as read/write

allowit:
035C 2A3704     lhld   dmaad  ;get buffer address
035F C5          push   b    ;b has r/w code  c has track
0360 2B          dcx   h    ;save and replace 3 bytes belo
;buf with trk,sectr,adr mark

0361 5E          mov    e,m
;figure correct address mark

0362 3A3C04     lda    port
0365 E608       ani    08h
0367 3EFB       mvi    a,0fbh
0369 CA6E03     jz     sin
036C E60F       ani    0fh    ;was double
;0bh is double density
;0fbh is single density

sin:
036E 77          mov    m,a
;fill in sector
036F 2B          dcx   h
0370 56          mov    d,m
0371 3A3604     lda    sector ;note that invalid sector number
;will result in head unloaded
;error, so dont check

0374 77          mov    m,a
;fill in track

```

```

0375 2B          dcx      h
0376 C1          pop      b
0377 79          mov      a,c
0378 4E          mov      c,m
0379 77          mov      m,a
037A 7C          mov      a,h      ;set up fdc dma address
037B D381        out      haddr   ;high byte
037D 7D          mov      a,l
037E D382        out      laddr   ;low byte
0380 78          mov      a,b      ;get r/w flag
0381 D380        out      cmdl    ;start disk read/write

                rwait:
0383 C5          push     b
0384 D5          push     d
0385 E5          push     h

0386 0E84        mvi     c,flagwait
0388 1E05        mvi     e,5
038A CD5500      call    xdos      ; wait for disk intrpt

038D E1          pop      h
038E D1          pop      d
038F C1          pop      b
0390 71          mov      m,c      ;restore 3 bytes below buf
0391 23          inc     h
0392 72          mov      m,d
0393 23          inc     h
0394 73          mov      m,e
0395 DB80        in      stat    ;test for errors
0397 E6F0        ani     0f0h
0399 C8          rz      ;a will be 0 if no errors

                ; error from disk
039A F5          push     psw      ;save error condition
                ;check for 10 errors
039B 213B04      lxi     h,errors
039E 35          dcr     m
039F C2A603      jnz     redo      ;not ten yet. do a retry
                ;we have too many errors. print out hex number for last
                ;received error type. cpm will print perm error message
03A2 F1          pop      psw      ;get code
                ;set error return for operating system
03A3 3E01        mvi     a,1
03A5 C9          ret

                redo:
                ;b still has read/write flag
03A6 F1          pop      psw      ;get error code
03A7 E6E0        ani     0e0h      ;retry if not track error
03A9 C24C03      jnz     tryagn    ;
                ;was a track error so need to reseek
03AC C5          push     b      ;save read/write indicator
                ;figure out the desired track
03AD 113204      lxi     d,track
03B0 2A3904      lhld   diskno   ;selected disk

```

```

03B3 19          dad    d      ;point to correct trk indicator
03B4 7E          mov    a,m    ;desired track
03B5 F5          push   psw    ;save it
03B6 CDCA02     call   home
03B9 F1          pop    psw
03BA 4F          mov    c,a
03BB CD0503     call   settrk
03BE C1          pop    b      ;get read/write indicator
03BF C34C03     jmp    tryagn

;
;
;
step:           ;step head out towards zero
                ;if carry is set; else
                ;step in

; h,l point to correct track indicator word
03C2 DAD503     jc     outx
03C5 34          inr    m      ;increment current track byte
03C6 3E04        mvi    a,04h    ;set direction = in

dostep:
03C8 F602        ori    2
03CA D380        out    cmd1    ;pulse step bit
03CC E6FD        ani    0fdh
03CE D380        out    cmd1    ;turn off pulse

;the fdc-2 had a stepp ready line. the fdc-3 relies on
;software time out
03D0 3E10        mvi    a,16d    ;delay 8 ms
03DS C31503     jmp    delay

;
;
outx:
03D5 35          dcr    m      ;update track byte
03D6 AF          xra    a
03D7 C3C803     jmp    dostep

;
headload:
;select and load the head on the correct drive
03DA 213D04     lxi    h,prtout    ;old slect info
03DD 46          mov    b,m
03DE 2B          dcx    h      ;new select info
03DF 7E          mov    a,m
03E0 23          inx    h
03E1 77          mov    m,a

03E2 F610        ori    10h    ; enable interrupt

03E4 D383        out    cmd2    ;select the drive
03E6 E6EF        ani    0efh

;set up h.l to point to track byte for selected disk
03E8 113204     lxi    d,track
03EB 2A3904     lhld   diskno
03EE 19          dad    d

;now check for needing a 35 ms delay
;if we have changed drives or if the head is unloaded
;we need to wait 35 ms for head settle

```

```

03EF B8          cmp      b          ;are we on the same drive
03F0 C2F803     jnz      needdly
                ;we are on the same drive
                ;is the head loaded?
03F3 DB80       in       stat
03F5 E680       ani      80h
0EF7 C8         rz              ;already loaded
                needdly:
03F8 AF         xra      a
03F9 D380       out      cmdl      ;load the head
03FB 3E46       mvi     a,70d
03FD C31503     jmp     delay
                ;
                ; BIOS Data Segment
                ;
0400 3C         cnt60: db      60      ; 60 tick cntr = 1 sec
                intstk:          ; local intrpt stk
0401 C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
040B C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
0415 C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
041F C7C7C7C7   dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
                lstintstk:
0429 0000       svdhl: dw      0          ; saved Regs HL during int hnd
042B 0000       svdsp: dw      0          ; saved SP during int hndl
042D 0000       svdret: dw     0          ; saved return during int hndl
042F 00         tickn: db      0          ; ticking boolean,true = delay
                if      debug
0430 44         intmsk: db     44h       ; intrpt msk, enables clk intrpt
                else
                intmsk: db     54h       ; intrpt msk, enables clk intrpt
                endif
0431 00         preemp:db     0          ; preempted boolean
                ;
                ; start of scratch area
0432 00         track: db      0          ; current trk on drive 0
0433 00         trak1: db      0          ; current trk on drive 1
0434 00         trak2: db      0
0435 00         trak3: db      0
0436 00         sector: db     0          ; currently selected sctr
0437 0000       dmaad: dw      0          ; current dma address
0439 00         diskno: db     0          ; current disk number
043A 00         dummy: db     0          ; must be 0 for dbl add
043B 00         errors: db     0
043C 00         port:  db     0
043D 00         prtout; db     0
043E 00         dnsty: db     0
                ;
                disks 2
043F+=         DPBASE EQU     $          ;BASE OF DISK PARAMETER BLOCKS
043F+00000000   DPE0:  DW      XLT0,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE
0443+00000000   DW      0000H,0000H      ;SCRATCH AREA
0447+70045F04   DW      DIRBUF,DPB0     ;DIR BUFF,PARM BLOCK
044B+1005F004   DW      CSV0,ALV0       ;CHECK, ALLOC VECTORS

```







APPENDIX E

SAMPLE M/M II BANKED XIOS

page 0  
TITLE 'XIOS200, Copyright 1980, DIGITAL RESEARCH

---

DIGITAL RESEARCH  
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VERSION NUMBER: 1.12\*

VERSION DATE: June 28, 1980

- . Add support for CP/M version 1.0
- . Add support for Hard disk drives
- . Add support for disk MODE selection
- . Provide compatability MODE for 1.4 operation
- . Remove CTC/1791 counter reset
- . CORRECT HARD DISK SEEK PROBLEM
- . Add code to recover from WD1791 going to sleep
- . Initialize parallel port for Centronics printer

VERSION DATE: March 17, 1981

- . Virtual disk in banks 1,2,3: M DISK !;

VERSION DATE: April 11, 1981

- . Conditional assembly for virtual disks
- . Conditional assembly for MP/M 2.0

VERSION DATE: April 14, 1981

- . Equates added for LDRBIOS hooks !

VERSION DATE: April 16, 1981

- . Testing for bank setup added
- 

Mode 0 single density  
1 double density Version 2.0

```

;           2      double density Version 1.4
;           3      hard disk Version 2.0 (8 MEG
;           4      HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (8 MEG
;           5      HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (8 MEG
;           6      HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (4 MEG
;
;-----
;
;
;           ASSEMBLER CONTROL STATEMENTS
;
;-----

                MACLIB DISKDEG
                MACLIB Z80S

FFFF =          TRUE  EQU    OFFFHH          ;VALUE FOR TRUE
0000 =          FALSE EQU    NOT TRUE        ;VALUE FOR FALSE

0000 =          mdisk equ    false           ;Virtual Disk cond asm boolean
FFFF =          mpm20 equ    true            ;MP/M 2.0 cond asm boolean

;-----
1700 =          ldrbiosbase equ 1700h        ; for M

0037 =          density$mask$offset equ 37h ;density mask offset from LDRBIOS
00BB =          misc$params$offset equ 0bbh ;misc. parameters offset from LDRBI

;-----
;
;
;           THE FOLLOWING EQUATES ARE USER MODIFIABLE BASED ON
;           PARTICULAR USER SYSTEM AND OPTIONS SELECTED.
;
;-----

FFFF =          DMA    EQU    TRUE           ;DMA HARDWARE SUPPORT ??
FFFF =          HARDSK EQU    TRUE           ;HARD DISK SUPPORT

;-----
;
;
;           THE FOLLOWING CONSTANTS APPLY TO THE DEBLOCKING
;           OF SECTORS LARGER THAN 128 FOR DOUBLE DENSITY
;           AND HARD DISK.
;
;-----

4000 =          BLKSIZ EQU    16384          ;CP/M ALLOCATION SIZE
0400 =          HSTSIZ EQU    1024           ;HOST DISK SECTOR SIZE
0010 =          HSTSPT EQU    16            ;HOST DISK SECTORS PER TRACK
0008 =          HSTBLK EQU    HSTSIZ/128    ;CP/M SECTORS PER HOST BUFF
0080 =          CPMSPZ EQU    HSTBLK * HSTSPT ;CP/M SECTORS PER TRACK
0007 =          SECMSK EQU    HSTBLK - 1    ;SECTOR MASK
0003 =          SECSHF EQU    3             ;LOG2(HHSTBLK)

```

## PAGE

```

;-----
;
; THE FOLLOWING EQUATES APPLY TO THE RELOCATABILITY
; OF THE CBIOS AND SHOULD NOT BE USER ALTERED.
;
;-----

```

```

FFFF = RELOC EQU TRUE ;RELOCATABLE VERSION ??
;-----

maxdisk if mdisk
equ 13
else
IF HARDSK
000C = MAXDSK EQU 12 ;MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOGICAL DRIVE
ELSE
MAXDSK EQU 4 ;MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOGICAL DRIVE
ENDIF
endif

0000 IF RELOC
ORG 0000H
ELSE
ORG 0C000H
ENDIF

0000 = BASE EQU $
;-----

0000 = WRALL EQU 0 ;WRITE TO ALLOCATED
0001 = WRDIR EQU 1 ;WRITE TO DIRECTORY
0002 = WRUAL EQU 2 ;WRITE TO UNALLOCATED

0004 = NMBCNS EQU 4 ; NUMBER OF CONSOLES

0083 = POLL EQU 131 ; XDOS POLL FUNCTION
0084 = FLAGWT EQU 132 ; XDOS FLAG WAIT FUNCTION
0085 = FLAGST EQU 133 ; XDOS FLAG SET FUNCTION

0005 = HDFLAG EQU 5 ;HARD DISK FLAG FOR WAIT & SET
0006 = FPYFLAG EQU 6 ;FLOPPY DISK FLAG FOR WAIT & SET

0000 = PLLPT EQU 0 ; POLL PRINTER
0001 = PLCO0 EQU PLLPT+1 ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #0 (CRT:)
0002 = PLC01 EQU PLCO0+1 ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #1 (CRT:)
0003 = PLC02 EQU PLC01+1 ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #2 (CRT:)
0004 = PLC03 EQU PLC02+1 ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #3 (CRT:)
0005 = PLCI0 EQU PLC03+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #0 (CRT:)
0006 = PLCI1 EQU PLCI0+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #1 (CRT:)

```

```

0007 =      PLCI2  EQU      PLCI1+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #2 (CRT:)
0008 =      PLCI3  EQU      PLCI2+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #3 (CRT:)

0009 =      MEMPORT EQU      009H   ; MEMORY SELECT PORT
0002 =      MEMSK  EQU      002H   ; MEMORY SELECT MASK

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;      JUMP VECTORS FOR ENTRIES TO CBIOS ROUTINES
;-----

;      EXTERNAL JUMP TABLE (BELOW XIOS BASE)

;PDISP EQU      $-3
;XDOS  EQU      PDISP-3

      if      mpm20
0000 C3040B      jmp      commonbase
      else
      JMP      COLDSTART      ;COLD START
      endif

WBOTE:
0003 C3150B      JMP      WARMSTART      ;WARM START
0006 C3790B      JMP      CONST      ;CONSOLE STATUS
0009 C3840B      JMP      CONIN      ;CONSOLE CHARACTER IN
000C C38F0B      JMP      CONOUT     ;CONSOLE CHARACTER OUT
000F C3A90C      JMP      LIST      ;LIST CHARACTER OUT - THIS
;               ; "CLIST" IF SETUP PROGRAM
;               ; PARALLEL PRINTER PORT

0012 C31A0B      JMP      RTNEMPTY     ;PUNCH NOT IMPLEMENTED
0015 C31A0B      JMP      RTNEMPTY     ;READER NOT IMPLEMENTED
0018 C3F902      JMP      HOMEIT      ;MOVE HEAD TO HOME
001B C30302      JMP      SELDSK      ;SELECT DISK
001E C36D02      JMP      SETTRK      ;SET TRACK NUMBER
0021 C37302      JMP      SETSEC      ;SET SECTOR NUMBER
0024 C35502      JMP      SETDMA      ;SET DMA ADDRESS
0027 C38B02      JMP      READ      ;READ DISK
002A C39602      JMP      WRITE      ;WRITE DISK
002D C3BC0C      JMP      POLLPT      ;LIST STATUS
0030 C3D605      JMP      SECTTRAN     ;SECTOR TRANSLATE

;      EXTENDED I/O SYSTEM JUMP VECTOR

0033 C3E90C      JMP      SELMEMORY     ; SELECT MEMORY
0036 C3CB0C      JMP      POLLDEVICE     ; POLL DEVICE
0039 C3050D      JMP      STARTCLOCK     ; START CLOCK
003C C30B0D      JMP      STOPCLOCK     ; STOP CLOCK
003F C3100D      JMP      EXITREGION     ; EXIT REGION
0042 C3170D      JMP      MAXCONSOLE     ; MAXIMUM CONSOLE NUMBER

```

```

0045 C39D12      JMP      SYSTEMINIT      ; SYSTEM INITIALIZATION
0048 00          NOP          ; NO JMP HERE
0049 00          NOP          ; FOR MP/M DELAY
004A 00          NOP          ;

004B C3A102      JMP      SETMOD           ;ROUTINE TO SET DISK MODE
004E C3EE02      JMP      RETMOD          ;ROUTINE TO RETURN CURRENT

                if      not mpm20
COLDSTART:
WARMSTART:
                MVI      C,0          ; SEE SYSTEM INIT
                ; COLD & WARM START INCLUDE
                ; FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH CP
                JMP      XDCS        ; SYSTEM RESET,TERMINATE PROCESS

RTNEMPTY:
                XRA      A          ; NOT USED
                RET
                endif

LAST:
005E             ORG      ((LAST-BASE)+0A2H) AND OFF00H) +05EH

INTERUPT:
005E 470B        DW      FLOPPYSINT    ;FLOPPY DISK INTERRUPT
0060 1C0BF        DW      NULL$INT     ;
0062 1C0B        DW      NULL$INT     ;
0064 1C0B        DW      NULL$INT     ;
0066 1A0D        DW      INT1HND      ;CTC INTERRUPT
0068 1C0B        DW      NULL$INT     ;
006A 5E0B        DW      HARD$INT     ;HARD DISK INTERRUPT
006C 1C0B        DW      NULL$INT     ;
006E 1C0B        DW      NULL$INT     ;

                if      not mpm20
NULL$INT:
                EI
                RETI
                endif

                PAGE

;-----
;
;      WORK AND CONTROL AREAS FOR CBIOS SERVICES
;
;-----

0070 FFFFFFFFTRK0:  DB      OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFFH,OFF

```

```

007C 0408102010SELO: DB      004H,008H,010H,020H,010H,010H,010H,020H,020
0088 0000000003MODE: DB      000H,000H,000H,000H,003H,004H,005H,003H,004
0094 0000000000TCNT: DB      000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000
00A0 0000000000PCNT: DB      000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000

```

```

00AC 00      DISKNO: DB      000H      ;CURRENT DR
00AD 00      TRAKNO: DB      000H      ;CURRENT TR
00AE 00      HEADNO: DB      000H      ;CURRENT HE
00AF 0000    DMAADR: DW      000H      ;CURRENT DM
00B1 00      SECTNO: DB      000H      ;CURRENT SE
00B2 0000    DPEPTR: DW      000H      ;CURRENT DP
00B4 0000    DBLKAD: DW      000H      ;CURRENT EX
00B6 0000    MPARMS: DW      000H      ;MISC. PARA
00B8 10      HTK1:  DB      10H       ;HARD DISK
00B9 20      HTK2:  DB      20H       ;HARD DISK

```

;

PARAMETER FLAGS

;

;

;

0100H = DOUBLE HEADED DRIVES

;

0200H = CENTRONICS PRINTER FOR LIST DEVICE

;

0400H = FOUR DRIVE SYSTEM [ A B C D ]

;

;

;

;

;

;

NOTE:

;

NO CHANGES ARE TO BE MADE TO THE ABSOLUTE LOCATIONS OF  
ANY FIELDS PRIOR TO THIS POINT. EXTERNAL PROGRAMS ARE  
DEPENDENT UPON THE LOCATION OF THE PRECEDING DATA.

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IF      NOT DMA
NMIRTN: DB      0EDH,0A2H,0EDH,045H      ;FAKE INI A
ENDIF

```

```

00BA C37D    DMAS1:  DB      0C3H,07DH      ;FIRST PART
00BC 0000    DMASA:  DW      000H      ;ADDRESS FO
00BE 0004    DMALEN:  DW      1025-1      ;LENGTH FOR

```

```

00C0 54CE68CEA5DMAS2H: DB      054H,0CEH,068H,0CEH,0A5H,020H ;HARD DISK

```

```

00C6 14288507 DMAS2F: DB      014H,028H,085H,007H      ;FLOPPY DISK

```

```

00CA 8ACF01CF DMAS3:  DB      08AH,0CFH,001H,0CFH      ;LAST PART
00CE 01      DMAS3F:  DB      001H      ;001=READ,
00CF CF87      DB      JOCFH,087H      ;SETUP DMA,

```

PAGE

;

;

;

CONTROL BLOCKS FOR DISK DRIVER

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;

;

;

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```

00D1 =          DPBASE EQU      $          ;START OF DISK PARAMETER BLOCK

00D1 B5010000 DPE0:  DW      XLT0,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
00D5 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
00D9 9D12D40D          DW      DIRBUF,DPB0  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00DD 3E081E08          DW      CSV0,ALV0    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

00E1 B5010000 DPE1:  DW      XLT0,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
00E5 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
00E9 9D12D40D          DW      DIRBUF,DPB0  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00ED 7E085E08          DW      CSV1,ALV1    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

00F1 B5010000 DPE2:  DW      XLT0,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
00F5 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
00F9 9D12D40D          DW      DIRBUF,DPB0  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00FD BE089E08          DW      CSV2,ALV2    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0101 B5010000 DPE3:  DW      XLT0,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0105 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0109 9D12D40D          DW      DIRBUF,DPB0  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
010D FE089E08          DW      CSV3,ALV3    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

                                IF          HARDSK

0111 00000000 DPE4:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0115 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0119 9D12010E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB3  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
011D 5E091E09          DW      CSV4,ALV4    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0121 00000000 DPE5:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0125 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0129 9D12100E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB4  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
012D 9E095E09          DW      CSV5,ALV5    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0131 00000000 DPE6:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0135 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0139 9D121F0E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB5  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
013D DE099E09          DW      CSV6,ALV6    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0141 00000000 DPE7:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0145 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0149 9D12010E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB3  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
014D 1E0ADE09          DW      CSV7,ALV7    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0151 00000000 DPE8:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0155 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0159 9D12100E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB4  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
015D 5E0A1E0A          DW      CSV8,ALV8    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0161 00000000 DPE9:  DW      0000H,0000H   ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0165 00000000          DW      0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0169 9D121F0E          DW      DIRBUF,DPB5  ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
016D 9E0A5E0A          DW      CSV9,ALV9    ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

```

```

0171 00000000 DPEA: DW 0000H,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0175 00000000 DW 0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0179 9D122E0E DW DIRBUF,DPB6 ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
017D C20A9E0A DW CSVA,ALVA ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

0181 00000000 DPEB: DW 0000H,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
0185 00000000 DW 0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0189 9D122E0E DW DIRBUF,DPB6 ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
018D E60AC20A DW CSVB,ALVB ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

```

```

ENDIF

```

```

; if mdisk
; Virtual disk parameter header

```

```

DPEC: DW 0000H,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK AREA
      DW 0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
      DW DIRBUF,DPB7 ;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
      DW CSVC,ALVC ;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
endif

```

```

;

```

```

0191 B5010000 MODL0: DW XLT0,000H ;MODEL DPE FOR MODE 0
0195 00000000 DW 000H,000H ;
0199 9D12D40D DW DIRBUF,DPB0 ;

```

```

019D CF010000 MODL1: DW XLT1,0000H ;MODEL DPE FOR MODE 1
01A1 00000000 DW 0000H,0000H ;
01A5 9D12E30D DW DIRBUF,DPB1 ;

```

```

01A9 CF010000 MODL2: DW XLT2,0000H ;MODEL DPE FOR MODE 2
01AD 00000000 DW 0000H,0000H ;
01B1 9D12F20D DW DIRBUF,DPB2 ;

```

```

;

```

```

01B5 01070D1319XLTO: DB 1,7,13,19,25,5,11,17,23,3,9,15,21
01C2 02080E141A DB 2,8,14,20,26,6,12,18,24,4,10,16,22

```

```

XLT1:

```

```

XLT2:

```

```

01CF 0102030405 DB 01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13
01DC 0E0F101112 DB 14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26
01E9 1B1C1D1E1F DB 27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39
01F6 28292A2B2C DB 40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52

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DISK ACCESS ROUTINES

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;

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;-----
SELSK:
0203 79      MOV      A,C          ;LIMIT SELECT TO REAL OPTION
0204 FE0C    CPI      MAXDSK      ;
                JRNC     SELERR    ; INVALID DRIVE
0206+303A    DB      030H,SELERR-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
                ;      MOV      A,E          ; TEST FOR INITIAL SELECT
                ;      ANI      1          ; E = 0 IS FIRST TIME
                ;      PUSH     PSW        ;
0208 1600    MVI      D,0          ;
020A 59      MOV      E,C          ; TRANSLATE TABLE
020B 214602  LXI      H,DTBLT     ; FOR LOGICAL TO PHYSICAL
020E 19      DAD      D           ;
020F 4E      MOV      C,M          ; C = PHYSICAL DRIVE
0210 79      MOV      A,C          ; M translates to the 12 disk

                if      mdisk
                CPI      12
                JZ       VIRTUAL
                endif

                ;      POP      PSW        ; RESTORE TEST
                ;      JRNZ     SELSDP     ; BYPASS SELECT
SETDSK:
0211 0600    MVI      B,0          ;
0213 217C00  LXI      H,SELO      ; BASE OF SELECT MASKS
0216 09      DAD      B           ;
0217 7E      MOV      A,M          ; GET SELECT BYTE
0218 A7      ANA      A           ; CHECK FOR VALID DRIVE
                JRZ      SELERR    ; DRIVE NOT CONFIGURED
0219+2827    DB      02H,SELERR-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
021B 79      MOV      A,C          ;
021C FE04    CPI      4           ; CHECK FOR FLOPPY
                JRC      SELSDP     ;
021E+380F    DB      038H,SELSDP-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
0220 7E      CHKHRD: MOV     A,M          ; RESTORE SELECT BYTE
0221 D320    OUT      20H         ;
0223 C5      PUSH     B           ;
0224 0E01    MVI      C,1          ; DELAY FOR 1 MS
0226 CD8207  CALL     DELAY        ;
0229 C1      POP      B           ;
022A DB24    IN       24H         ; CHECK FOR HARD DISK READY
022C 17      RAL          ; 80H = READY
                JRNC     SELERR    ;
022D+3013    DB      030H,SELERR-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
SELSDP:
022F 79      MOV      A,C          ;

                if      mdisk
VIRTUAL:
                endif

0230 32E60A  STA      NEWDSK     ;SAVE FOR I/O LATER
0233 2600    MVI      H,0          ;

```

```

0235 69      MOV      L,C          ;COMPUTE DP HEADER ADDRESS
0236 29      DAD      H          ;* 2
0237 29      DAD      H          ;* 4
0238 29      DAD      H          ;* 8
0239 29      DAD      H          ;* 16 (DP HEADER SIZE)
023A 11D100  LXI      D,DPBASE    ;START OF DP HEADERS
023D 19      DAD      D          ;POINT TO CORRECT ONE
023E 22B200  SHLD     DPEPTR      ;SAVE ADDRESS OF CURRENT DP
0241 C9      RET

0242 210000  SELERR: LXI      H,0      ; INDICATE ERROR
0245 C9      RET              ; AND RETURN

;
0246 0001020304DTBLT: DB      A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J, K, L, M,N,O
                                0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,0,0

SETDMA:
0255 60      MOV      H,B          ;TO ALLOW SAVING
0246 69      MOV      L,C          ;
0247 22AF00  SHLD     DMAADR      ;

if      mpm20
025A 23      inx      h          ;test for flush buffers
025B 7D      mov      a,l
025C B4      ora      h
025D C0      rnz          ;HL = FFFFh is flush buffer
025E 21F00A  lxi      h,hstwrtr
0261 7E      mov      a,m
0262 3600    mvi      m,0
0264 B7      ora      a
0265 C8      rz
0266 CD6D04  call     writehst      ;flush host write if pending
0269 B7      ora      a
026A C8      rz          ;return if no error
026B E1      pop      h
endif

026C C9      ret

SETTRK:
026D 60      MOV      H,B          ;TO ALLOW SAVE
026E 69      MOV      L,C          ;
026F 22E70A  SHLD     NEWTRK      ;SAVE NEXT TRACK NUMBER
0262 C9      RET              ;RETURN TO CALLER

SETSEC:
0273 79      MOV      A,C          ;FOR SAVE
0274 32E90A  STA      NEWSEC      ;
0277 C9      RET              ;RETURN TO CALLER

SETDEN:
0278 117C00  LXI      D,SEL0        ;START OF SELECT/DENSITY MASK
027B 2AE60A  LHLD     NEWDSK      ;NEXT DRIVE ADDRESS
027E 2600    MVI      H,000H      ;ENSURE ZERO FOR SINGLE BYTE

```

```

0280 19      DAD      D      ;POINT TO CORRECT MASK
0281 79      MOV      A,C    ;ISOLATE DENSITY BIT
0282 E601    ANI      0000001B ;
0284 4F      MOV      C,A    ;SAVE FOR NOW
0285 7E      MOV      A,M    ;LOAD SELECT DENSITY MASK
0286 E6FE    ANI      1111110B ;RESET CURRENT DENSITY SETTING
0288 B1      ORA      C      ;SET NEW VALUE
0289 77      MOV      M,A    ;RESTORE MASK IN TABLE
028A C9      RET

```

```

if      mdisk
MREADSECTOR:
call    compbank      ;compute bank
di
call    chgbank
lxi     b,128
lxi     d,localbuf
lhld   addroff
ldir                    ;block move into the dma area
mvi     a,02h        ; select bank 0
out     09h
ei
lxi     b,128
lhld   dmaadr
xchg
lxi     h,localbuf
ldir
xra     a
ret

```

```

mbankno      db      0
addroff      dw      0
localbuf     ds      128

```

```

compbank:
lda     newtrk
mov     h,a
ani     0fh      ;save track rem 16
mov     l,a
mov     a,h      ;restore track
mvi     h,0
ani     0f0h     ; bank is high order nibble
rar ! rar ! rar ! rar
inr     a
sta     mbankno  ; which bank we want

dad     h      ;trk 0-15
dad     h      ; * 2
dad     h      ; * 4
mov     e,l
mov     d,h
dad     d
dad     d      ; * 24:

lda     newsec   ; figure offset with the

```

```

mov     e,a
mvi     d,0
dad     d           ; add sector offset within
dad     h ! dad h ! dad h ! dad h ! dad h ! dad h !
shldd  addroff      ; (track * 24 + sector) * 1
ret
endif

READ:
if      mdisk
LDA     NEWDSK
CPI     12           ;VIRTUAL DISK ?
JZ      MREADSECTOR
endif

028B CDEE02      CALL  RETDMOD      ;WHAT TYPE OF I/O ??
028E FE03        CPI     003H        ;
0290 DAE405      JC      READSOFT    ;FLOPPY DISK DRIVE....
0293 C36B03      JMP     READHARD     ;HARD DISK I/O

if      mdisk
mwritesector:
call    compbank
lhld   dmaadr
lxi    d,localbuf
li     b,128
ldir
di
call    chgbank
lxi    d,localbuf
lxi    b,128
lhld   addroff
xchg
ldir
mvi    a,02h        ; select bank 0
out    09h
ei
xra
ret

chgbank:
lda    mbankno
ral
ral
ral
ani    018h
ori    memsk
out    009h
ret
endif

WRITE:
if      mdisk
lda    mewdisk
cpi    12

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```

jz      mwritesector
endif

```

```

0296 CDEE02      CALL RETMOD      ;WHAT TYPE OF I/O ??
0299 FE03        CPI      003H      ;
029B DAF205      JC      WRITESOFT  ;FLOPPY DISK
029E C37E03      JMP      WRITEHARD ;HARD DISK I/O

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;-----
;
;      ROUTINES TO SET AND RETURN THE CURRENT DRIVE MODE
;
;-----

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SETMOD:

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02A1 21E60A      LXI      H,NEWDSK   ; SAVE NEWDSK IN STACK
02A4 7E          MOV      A,M       ;
02A5 F5          PUSH     PSW       ;
02A6 70          MOV      M,B       ;
02A7 C5          PUSH     B         ;
;
02A8 48          MVI      E,0       ; INDICATE INITIAL SELECT
;
02A9 CD0302      CALL     SELDSK    ; CALL DISK SELECT
02AC C1          POP      B         ;
02AD 7C          MOV      A,H       ; CHECK FOR BAD SELECT
02AE B5          ORA      L         ;
;
02AF+2832      JRZ      SMERR      ; YES - ABORT CHANGING
;
02B1 68          DB      028H,SMERR-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
02B2 2600      MOV      L,B         ; B AND L = DRIVE #
02B4 78          MVI      H,000H    ;
02B5 FE04      MOV      A,B         ;CHECK MODE SET VALIDITY
;
02B7+302A      JRNC     SMERR      ;ONLY VALID FOR FLOPPY DISK
;
02B9 118800      DB      030H,SMERR-$-1 ;INVALID DRIVE FOR MODE SET
;
02BC 19          LXI      D,MODE     ; --- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
02BD 71          DAD      D         ;START OF MODE BYTES
02BE E5          DAD      D         ;
02BF 79          MOV      M,C       ;SAVE NEW MODE BYTE
02C0 B7          PUSH     H         ;SAVE MODE BYTE ADDRESS
02C1 0E00      MOV      A,C       ;SAVE MODE BYTE ADDRESS
;
02C3+2802      ORA      A         ;SETUP FOR DENSITY CHANGE
;
02C5 0E01      MVI      C,000H      ;ASSUME SINGLE DENSITY MODE
02C7 CD7802      JRZ      SETSEL     ;VERIFY ASSUMPTION
;
02CA E1          DB      028H,SETSEL-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
02CB 6E          MVI      C,001H      ;SET FOR DOUBLE DENSITY MODE
02CC 2600      SETSEL: CALL    SETDEN  ;SET DENSITY BASED ON LOW BIT
02CE 7D          POP      H         ;SET DENSITY BASED ON LOW BIT
02CF 29          MOV      H         ;RESTORE
02D0 29          MOV      L,M       ;PICKUP MODE AGAIN
02D1 E5          MVI      H,000H      ;FOR SINGLE BYTE PRECISION
02D2 29          MOV      A,L       ;FOR SINGLE BYTE PRECISION
;
;SAVE MODE IN ACCUMULATOR FLAG
; * 2
; * 4
; * 8

```

```

02D3 D1          POP      D          ;REGAIN * 4
02D4 19          DAD      D          ;* 12
02D5 119101     LXI      D,MODL0     ;FIRST MODEL DPE
02D8 19          DAD      D          ;POINT TO THIS ONE
02D9 EB          XCHG                     ;SETUP TEMPORARILY AS DESTINATION
02DA 2AB200     LHL      DPEPTR     ;ADDRESS OF CURRENTLY SELCT DSK
02DD EB          XCHG                     ;SETUP TO ALTER
02DE 010C00     LXI      B,12        ;LENGTH FOR MOVE
                                LDIR     ;DO MOVE
02E1+EDB0      DB      0EDH,0B0H    ;--- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
02E3 F1          SMERR: POP      PSW      ;
02E4 E5          PUSH     H          ;
02E5 32E60A     STA      NEWDSK     ; RESTORE ORIGINAL NEWDSK
02E8 4F          MOV      C,A        ;
02E9 CD0302     CALL     SELDSK     ;
02EC E1          POP      H          ;
02ED C9          RET                      ;RETURN TO CALLER

```

## RETMOD:

```

02EE 118800     LXI      D,MODE     ;START OF MODE BYTES
02F1 2AE60A     LHL      NEWDSK     ;NEXT DRIVE FOR I/O
02F4 2600       MVI      H,000H     ;RESET FOR SINGLE BYTE QUAN
02F6 19         DAD      D          ;POINT TO IT....
02F7 7E         MOV      A,M        ;LOAD IT FOR CALLER
02F8 C9         RET                      ;RETURN, WITH CURRENT MODE

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; THIS IS THE HOME DEVICE ROUTINE
;-----

```

```

02F9 3AE60A     HOMEIT: LDA      NEWDSK     ; CHECK FOR FIRST HOME
02FC FE0C       CPI      12          ; CHECK FOR VIRTUAL DISK
02FE C20803     JNZ      REALDISK
0301 AF         XRA      A          ; VIRTUAL DISK
0302 67         MOV      H,A        ; SETTRACK TO ZERO
0303 6F         MOV      L,A
0304 22E70A     SHLD     NEWTRK
0307 C9         RET
REALDISK:
0308 FE04       CPI      4          ; CHECK FOR FLOPPY
                                JRC      HOME      ; DO NOT BYPASS FLOPPY HOME
030A+380E      DB      038H,HOME-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
030C 4F         MOV      C,A
030D 0600       MVI      B,0        ;POINT TO PRESENT TRACK STORAGE
030F 217000     LXI      H,TRK0     ;
0312 09         DAD      B          ;
0313 7E         MOV      A,M        ; CHECK IF INITIALIZED
0314 FEFF       CPI      OFFH     ;
0316 3E00       MVI      A,0        ;
0318 C0         RNZ                     ; YES - RETURN WITH NO ERROR
0319 77         MOV      M,A        ;

```



```

HOME:
031A 3AE60A   LDA   NEWDSK           ;GET VALUE OF DRIVE FOR HOME
031D FE04     CPI   004H           ;IS IT A HARD DISK ??
              JRNC  HOMEHARD       ;YES, PROCESS....
031F+3022     DB    030H,HOMEHARD-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNC INS

HOMESOFT:
0321 CD5205   CALL  DSKSEL           ;SELECT CORRECT DRIVE (IN A REG
0324 3AF60A   LDA   ERFLAG           ;
0327 B7       ORA   A           ;CHECK FOR ERRORS DURING SELECT
              JRNZ  HOME1A       ;EXIT IF ERRORS
0328+2016     DB    020H,HOME1A-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
032A CDB305   CALL  POINT           ;POINT TO TRACK REGISTER SAVE
032D 3600     MVI   M,000H       ;RESET TO TRACK ZERO
032F CD1905   CALL  DBL$UPDATE       ;
0332 3E0A     MVI   A,00AH       ;HOME COMMAND....
0334 CD6307   CALL  FINTFIX         ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
              ;AND -ISSUE COMMAND
;
0337 CD3A07   HOME1: CALL  FPYWAIT       ;WAIT UNTIL I/O COMPLETE
033A 3AFC0A   LDA   STATUS         ;PICKUP STATUS BYTE
033D E698     ANI   10011000B     ;CHECK STATUS
033F C8       RZ                   ;RETURN WITH GOOD RESULT
0340 3E01     HOME1A: MVI  A,001H    ;SET ERROR ON HOME
0342 C9       RET                   ;AND RETURN

HOMEHARD:
              IF    HARDSK
0343 CD5205   CALL  DSKSEL           ;SELECT CORRECT DRIVE (IN A
0346 CDB305   CALL  POINT           ;POINT TO SAVE AREA
0349 3600     MVI   M,000H       ;SET TO TRACK ZERO
034B EB       XCHG          ;POINT TO SELECT WORD
034C 7E       MOV   A,M           ;LOAD SELECT MASK
034D E6F0     ANI   11110000B     ;RESET HEAD MASK
034F 77       MOV   M,A           ;SAVE
0350 D320     OUT  020H         ;WRITE HEAD/SELECT MASK
0352 3E20     MVI   A,020H       ;HOME COMMAND
0354 CD2107   CALL  INTFIX         ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
              ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
;
0357 CD1707   HOME2: CALL  WAIT0       ;WAIT UNTIL I/O COMPLETE
035A 0E14     MVI   C,20         ;DELAY FOR 20 MILLISECONDS
035C CD8207   CALL  DELAY         ;
035F AF       XRA   A           ;SET NEW TRACK REGISTER TO
0360 D322     OUT  022H         ;FOR CONTROLLER
              ;***DEBUG***
;
              CALL  MSPRT        ;***DEBUG***
;
0362 3AFC0A   LDA   STATUS         ;PICKUP STATUS BYTE
0365 E65D     ANI   01011101B     ;CHECK STATUS
0367 C8       RZ                   ;
0368 3E01     MVI   A,001H       ;SET ERROR ON HOME
              ENDIF
036A C9       RET                   ;AND RETURN

```

PAGE

```

;
;   THESE ARE THE HARD DISK UNBLOCK/REBLOCK AND READ
;   AND WRITE ROUTINES CALLED BY THE BDOS SOFTWARE.
;
;-----

```

## READHARD:

```

IF      HARDSK
036B AF  XRA      A          ;RESET UNALLOCATED COUNT
036C 32F10A STA     UNACNT          ;
036F 3E01 MVI     A,001H     ;READ THE SELECTED CP/M SECTOR
0371 32F80A STA     READOP          ;
0374 32F70A STA     RSFLAG      ;MUST READ DATA
0377 3E02 MVI     A,WRUAL      ;
0379 32F90A STA     WRTYPE      ;TREAT AS UNALLOCATED
JR      RWOPER      ;TO PERFORM THE READ
037C+1864 DB     018H,RWOPER-$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION
ENDIF

```

## WRITEHARD:

```

IF      HARDSK
037E AF  XRA      A          ;WRITE THE SELECTED CP/M SECTOR
037F 32F80A STA     READOP      ;NOT A READ OPERATION
0382 79  MOV     A,C          ;WRITE TYPE IS PASSED IN REG C
0383 32F90A STA     WRTYPE      ;

if      mpm20
0386 E602 ani     WRUAL      ;IS IT WRITE UNALLOCATED ??
JRZ     CHKUNA      ;CHECK FOR UNALLOCATED
0388+2817 DB     028H,CHKUNA-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
else
CPI     WRUAL      ;IS IT WRITE UNALLOCATED ??
JRNZ    CHKUNA      ;CHECK FOR UNALLOCATED
endif

```

```

;
;   WRITE TO UNALLOCATED, SET PARAMETERS
;

```

```

038A 3E80 MVI     A,BLKSIZ/128 ;NEXT UNALLOC RECS
038C 32F10A STA     UNACNT          ;
038F 3AE60A LDA     MEWDSK      ;DISK FOR I/O
0392 32F20A STA     UNADSK      ;UNADSK = NEWDSK
0395 2AE70A LHL     NEWTRK          ;
0398 22F30A SHLD    UNATRK      ;UNATRK = NEWDSK
039B 3AE90A LDA     NEWSEC      ;
039E 32F50A STA     UNASEC      ;UNASEC = NEWSEC

```

```

;
;   CHECK FOR WRITE TO UNALLOCATED SECTOR
;

```

## CHKUNA:

```

03A1 3AF10A LDA     UNACNT      ;ANY UNALLOCATED REMAIN ??
03A4 B7  ORA     A          ;
JRZ     ALLOC          ;SKIP IF NOT

```

```

03A5+2833      DB      028H,ALLOC-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

;
;      MORE UNALLOCATED RECORDS REMAIN
;

03A7 3D        DCR      A              ;UNACNT = UNACNT - 1
03A8 32F10A    STA      UNACNT          ;
03AB 3AE60A    LDA      NEWDSK         ;SAME DISK ??
03AE 21F20A    LXI      H,UNADSK       ;
03B1 BE        CMP      M              ;NEWDSK = UNADSK ??
JRNZ          ALLOC          ;SKIP IF NOT
03B2+2026      DB      020H,ALLOC-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

;
;      DISKS ARE THE SAME
;

03B4 21F30A    LXI      H,UNATRK       ;
03B7 CD6104    CALL     NEWTRKCOMP       ;NEWTRK = UNATRK ??
JRNZ          ALLOC          ;SKIP IF NOT
03BA+201E      DB      020H,ALLOC-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

;
;      TRACKS ARE THE SAME
;

03BC 3AE90A    LDA      NEWSEC         ;SAME SECTOR ??
03BF 21F50A    LXI      H,UNASEC       ;
03C2 BE        CMP      M              ;NEWSEC = UNASEC ??
JRNZ          ALLOC          ;SKIP IF NOT
03C3+2015      DB      020H,ALLOC-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

;
;      MATCH, MOVE TO NEXT SECTOR FOR FUTURE REFERENCE
;

03C5 34        INR      M              ;UNASEC = UNASEC + 1
03C6 7E        MOV      A,M            ;END OF TRACK ??
03C7 FE80      CPI      CPMSP         ;COUNT CP/M SECTORS
JRC           NOOVF          ;SKIP IF NO OVERFLOW
03C9+3809      DB      038H,NOOVF-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION

;
;      OVERFLOW TO NEXT TRACK
;

03CB 3600      MVI      M,000H         ;UNASEC = 0
03CD 2AF30A    LHL      UNATRK         ;
03D0 23        INX      H              ;
03D1 22F30A    SHLD     UNATRK         ;UNATRK = UNATRK + 1

;
;      MATCH FOUND, MARK AS UNNECESSARY READ
;

```

```

NOOVF:
03D4 AF      XRA      A          ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
03D5 32F70A STA      RSFLAG    ;RSFLAG = 0
              JR       RWOPER    ;TO PERFORM THE WRITE
03D8+1808   DB       018H,RWOPER-$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION

```

```

;
;   NOT AN UNALLOCATED RECORD, REQUIRES PRE-READ
;

```

```

ALLOC:
03DA AF      XRA      A          ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
03DB 32F10A STA      UNACNT    ;UNACNT = 0
03DE 3C      INR     A          ;ONE TO ACCUMULATOR
03DF 32F70A STA      RSFLAG    ;RSFLAG = 1

```

```

;-----
;
;   THE FOLLOWING CODE IS COMMON TO BOTH READ AND WRITE
;
;-----

```

```

RWOPER:
03E2 AF      XRA      A          ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
03E3 32F60A STA      ERFLAG    ;NO ERRORS YET....
03E6 3AE90A LDA      NEWSEC    ;COMPUTE HOST SECTOR
              REPT     SECSHF   ;COMPUTE HOST SECTOR
              ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
              RAR     ;SHIFT RIGHT
              ENDM
03E9+B7     ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
03EA+1F     RAR     ;SHIFT RIGHT
03EB+B7     ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
03EC+1F     RAR     ;SHIFT RIGHT
03ED+B7     ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
03EE+1F     RAR     ;SIFT RIGHT
03EF 32EE01 STA      NEWHST   ;HOST SECTOR TO SEEK

```

```

;
;   ACTIVE HOST SECTOR ??
;

```

```

03F2 2AEF0A LXI     H,STACT    ;HOST ACTIVE FLAG
03F5 7E     MOV     A,M          ;
03F6 3601   MVI     M,001H      ;ALWAYS BECOMES 1
03F8 B7     ORA     A          ;WAS IT ALREADY ?
              JRZ     FILLHST   ;FILL HOST IF NOT
03F9+2821  DB       028H,FILLHST-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INST

```

```

;
;   HOST BUFFER ACTIVE, SAME AS SEEK BUFFER
;

```

```

03FB 3AE60A LDA     NEWDSK

```

```

03FE 21EA0A      LXI      H,HSTDSK      ;SAME DISK ??
0401 BE          CMP      M              ;NEWDSK = HSTDSK ??
                  JRNZ     NOMATCH      ;
0402+2011        DB      020H,NOMATCH-$-1      ;----- FAKE JRNX INST

```

```

;
; SAME DISK, SAME TRACK ??
;

```

```

0404 21E0A      LXI      H,HSTTRK      ;
0407 CD6104     CALL     NEWTRKCOMP     ;NEWTRK = HSTTRK ??
                  JRNZ     NOMATCH      ;
040A+2009        DB      020H,NOMATCH-$-1      ;----- FAKE JRNZ INST

```

```

;
; SAME DISK, SAME TRACK, SAME BUFFER ??
;

```

```

040C 3AE0A      LDA      NEWHST      ;
040F 21ED0A     LXI      H,HSTSEC     ;NEWHST = HSTSEC ??
0412 BE          CMP      M              ;
                  JRZ      MATCH        ;SKIP IF MATCH
0413+2824        DB      028H,MATCH-$-1      ;----- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

```

```

;
; PROPER DISK, BUT NOT CORRECT SECTOR
;

```

## NOMATCH:

```

0415 3AF00A     LDA      HSTWRT      ;HOST WRITTEN ??
0418 B7          ORA      A              ;
0419 C46D04     CNZ     WRITEHST     ;CLEAR HOST BUFFER

```

```

;
; MAY HAVE TO FILL HOST BUFFER
;

```

## FILLHST:

```

041C 3AE60A     LDA      NEWDSK      ;
041F 32EA0A     STA      HSTDSK      ;
0422 2AE70A     LHL     NEWTRK      ;
0425 22EB0A     SHLD    HSTTRK      ;
0428 3AE0A      LDA      NEWHST      ;
042B 32ED0A     STA      HSTSEC     ;
042E 3AF70A     LDA      RSFLAG      ;NEED TO READ ??
0431 B7          ORA      A              ;
0432 C47F04     CNZ     READHST     ;YES, IF 1
0435 AF          XRA      A              ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
0436 32F00A     STA      HSTWRT      ;NO PENDING WRITE

```

## MATCH:

```

0439 3AE90A     LDA      NEWSEC      ;MASK BUFFER NUMBER
043C 3607        ANI     SECMSK      ;LEAST SIGNIF BITS
043E 6F          MOV     L,A          ;READY TO SHIFT
043F 2600        MVI     H,000H      ;DOUBLE COUNT

```

```

REPT      7
DAD      H      ;
ENDM

0441+29   DAD      H      ;
0442+29   DAD      H      ;
0443+29   DAD      H      ;
0444+29   DAD      H      ;
0445+29   DAD      H      ;
0446+29   DAD      H      ;
0447+29   DAD      H      ;

;
;      HL NOW HAS RELATIVE HOST BUFFER ADDRESS
;

0448 119C0E LXI      D,HSTBUF      ;
044B 19      DAD      D      ;HL = HOST ADDRESS
044C EB      XCHG      ;NOW IN DE
044D 2AAF00  LHL      DMAADR      ;GET/PUT CP/M DATA
0450 EB      XCHG      ;SET FOR Z80 LDIR INSTRUCTION
;      LXI      B,128      ;LENGTH OF MOVE
0451 3AF80A  LDA      READOP      ;WHICH WAY ??
0454 B7      ORA      A      ;
0455 C23D0E  JNZ      RWMOVE      ;SKIP IF READ

;
;      WRITE OPERATION, MARK AND SWITCH DIRECTION
;

0458 3E01   MVI      A,001H      ;
045A 32F00A STA      HSTWRT      ;HSTWRT = 1
045D EB      XCHG      ;SWAP DIRECTION
045E C33D0E jmp      rwnove
endif

PAGE

;-----
;
;      UTILITY SUBROUTINE FOR 16 BIT COMPARE
;-----

IF      HARDSK
NEWTRKCOMP:
0461 EB      XCHG      ;HL = .UNATRK OR .HSTTRK
0462 21E70A  LXI      H,NEWTRK      ;
0465 1A      LDAX      D      ;LOW BYTE COMPARE
0466 BE      CMP      M      ;SAME ??
0467 C0      RNZ      ;RETURN IF NOT
0468 13      INX      D      ;TO CHECK HIGH BYTE
0469 23      INX      H      ;
046A 1A      LDAX      D      ;
046B BE      CMP      M      ;SETS FLAGS

```

046C C9

RET

;

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; WRITEHST PERFORMS THE PHYSICAL WRITE TO THE HOST DISK
; READHST PERFORMS THE PHYSICAL READ FROM THE HOST DISK
;
; HSTDSK = HOST DISK NUMBER
; HSTRK = HOST TRACK NUMBER
; HSTSEC = HOST SECTOR NUMBER
; RETURN ERROR FLAG IN ERFLAG
;-----

```

## WRITEHST:

```

046D E305      MVI    A,005H      ;SETUP DMA FOR WRITE
046F 32CE00    STA    DMAS3F      ;
0472 3E02      MVI    A,002H      ;WRITE COMMAND
0474 32FA0A    STA    CMD          ;SAVE FOR LATER
0477 219B03    LXI    H,HSTBUF-1    ;WRITE MUST WRITE CONTROL BLOCK
047A 22BC00    SHLD   DMASA        ;
;
047D+1810     JR     HRWO        ;
;
047D+1810     DB     018H,HR20-$-1 ;----- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -

```

## READHST:

```

047F 3E01      MVI    A,001H      ;SETUP DMA FOR READ
0481 32CD00    STA    DMAS3F      ;
0484 3E04      MVI    A,004H      ;READ COMMAND
0486 32FA0A    STA    CMD          ;SAVE FOR LATER
0489 219C0E    LXI    H,HSTBUF    ;READ ONLY DATA BYTES
048C 22BC00    SHLD   DMASA        ;

```

## HRWO:

```

048F 3E05      MVI    A,05        ;FIVE RETRIES
0491 32020B    STA    T$RETRIES   ;SETUP TEMPORARY RETRIES COUNTER
0494 3EFF      MVI    A,OFFH      ;INIT TOGGLE SO THAT NO HOME
0496 32030B    STA    HOME$TOGGLE ;ALTERNATE RETRIES WILL BE ATTEMPTED
;
; OTHER RETRIES WILL BE DONE

```

## HRW1:

```

0499 3AED0A    LDA    HSTSEC      ;HOST SECTOR NUMBER
049C 32B100    STA    SECTNO     ;SAVE SECTOR NUMBER
049F 3AEA0A    LDA    HSTDSK     ;PICKUP DRIVE ID FOR SELECT DRIVE
04A2 CD5205    CALL   DSKSEL     ;SELECT CORRECT DRIVE FOR INDEX
04A5 CDB305    CALL   POINT      ;POINT TO TRACK REGISTER SAVE
04A8 EB       XCHG      ;POINT TO SELECT MASK
04A9 3EF0      MVI    A,11110000B ;TO REMOVE CURRENT HEAD SELECT
04AB A6       ANA    M          ;
04AC 77       MOV    M,A        ;
04AD E5       PUSH   H          ;SAVE MASK ADDRESS
04AE CD3205    CALL   SETHED     ;COMPUTE CORRECT HEAD NUMBER
04B1 7D       MOV    A,L        ;TRACK NUMBER AFTER HEAD CALCUL
04B2 32AD00    STA    TRAKNO     ;

```

```

04B5 E1          POP          H          ;RESTORE MASK ADDRESS
04B6 3AAE00     LDA          HEADNO     ;TO OR IN NEW HEAD NUMBER
04B9 B6         ORA          M          ;
04BA 77         MOV          M,A       ;SAVE NEW DRIVE/HEAD SELECT
04BB E67F      ANI          07FH      ; MASK OFF LARGE DRIVE FLAG
04BD D320      OUT          020H     ;WRITE IT TO SELECT NEW HEAD
04BF 0E01      MVI          C,1       ;DELAY FOR 1 MILLISECOND
04C1 CD8207     CALL         DELAY         ;

HRW2:
04C4 CDB305     CALL         POINT         ;IS A SEEK NECESSARY ??
04C7 3AAD00     LDA          TRAKNO       ;CHECK
04CA BE        CMP          M          ;WELL ??
                JRZ          HRW5     ;NO SEEK NECESSARY...
04CB+2814      DB          028H,HRW5-$-1 ;—— FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

HRW3:
04CD D322      OUT          022H     ;WRITE NEW TRACK NUMBER
04CF 46        MOV          B,M       ;SAVE TEMPORARILY
04D0 77        MOV          M,A       ;UPDATE TRACK REGISTER SAVE
04D1 78        MOV          A,B       ;OLD TRACK NUMBER
04D2 D321      OUT          021H     ;TO OLD TRACK REGISTER
04D4 3E10      MVI          A,010H      ;SEEK COMMAND
04D6 CD2107     CALL         INTFIX        ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
                ;
04D9 CD1707     HRW4:    CALL         WAIT0     ;WAIT FOR I/O
04DC 0E14      MVI          C,20        ;DELAY AFTER SEEK FOR 20 MILLI
04DE CD8207     CALL         DELAY         ;

HRW5:
04E1 3AB100     LDA          SECTNO       ;SET SECTOR
04E4 D321      OUT          021H     ;

HRW6:
04E6 21BA00     LXI          H,DMAS1      ;SETUP DMA FOR HARD DISK I/O
04E9 010006     LXI          B,0600H     ;
                OUTIR        ;
04EC+EDB3      DB          05DH,0B3H   ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
04EE 21C000     LXI          H,DMAS2H    ;
04F1 010006     LXI          B,0600H     ;
                OUTIR        ;
04F4+EDB3      DB          0EDH,0B3H   ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
04F6 21CA00     LXI          H,DMAS3     ;
04F9 010007     LXI          B,0700H     ;
                OUTIR        ;
04FC+EDB3      DB          0EDH,0B3H   ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION

04FE 3AFA0A     LDA          CMD          ;PICKUP I/P COMMAND
050A CD2107     CALL         INTFIX        ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
                ;
0504 CD1707     HRW7:    CALL         WAIT0     ;WAIT FOR COMPLETION

0507 3E5D      MVI          1,01011101B   ;SETUP STATUS AND MASK
0509 32FB0A     STA          MASK        ;SAVE FOR STATUS CHECK

```



```

050C CDAE06      CALL    CHECK$STAT    ;CHECK STATUS FROM I/O
050F C8          RZ              ;OK ??

0510 3A030B      LDA      HOME$TOGGLE    ;
0513 2F          CMA          ;CHANGE TOGGLE SO THAT HOME
0514 32030B      STA      HOME$TOGGLE    ;

0517+1880        JR        HRW1          ;RETRY I/O
                  DB        018H,HRW1-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
                  ENDIF

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;      DOUBLE SIDED TRACK REGISTER UPDATE ROUTINE
;
;-----

```

## DBL\$UPDATE:

```

0519 3AB600      LDA      MPARMS          ;CHECK FOR DOUBLE SIDED DRIVE
051C E601        ANI      1              ; IS FLAG SET
051E C8          RZ              ; NO - SO RETURN
051F 3AAC00      LDA      DISKNO         ;CURRENT DISK DRIVE
0522 FE04        CPI      004H          ;IS IT A FLOPPY
0524 D0          RNC              ;NO, RETURN WITHOUT UPDATE
0525 E602        ANI      00000010B     ;IS THIS DRIVE 2 OR 3 ??
0527 7E          MOV      A,M           ;WE WERE CALLED WITH (HL) P
0528+2804        DB        028H,DBL$LOW-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTR
052A 2B          DCX      H              ;BACKUP TO OTHER SIDE POINT
052B 2B          DCX      H              ;
052C+1802        JR        DBL$SAVE      ;
                  DB        018H,DBL$SAVE-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTR

```

## DBL\$LOW:

```

052E 23          INX      H              ;BUMP UP TO DRIVE TWO OR THREE
052F 23          INX      H              ;

```

## DBL\$SAVE:

```

0530 77          MOV      M,A           ;UPDATE OTHER SIDE REGISTER
0531 C9          RET

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;      ROUTINE TO COMPUTE HEAD NUMBER FROM TRACK NUMBER
;      TRACK NUMBER IS IN HL ON ENTRY
;
;-----

```

```

IF      HARDSK
SETHED:

```

```

0532 2AEBOA      LHLD   HSTTRK      ;CP/M TRACK NUMBER (0-800)
0535 E680        ANI    80H          ; CHECK FOR LARGE DRIVE
0537 7D          MOV    A,L          ;LOW ORDER
                JRZ    SETH14      ; SMALL DRIVE
0538+2806       DB     028H,SETH14-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
053A E607        ANI    00000111B      ;GET TRACK MOD 8 (HEAD NUMBER
053C 0E03        MVI    C,3          ;LIMIT LOOP FOR DIVIDE BY EIGHT
                JR     SETDVD       ;
053E+1804       DB     018H,SETDVD-$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
0540 E603        SETH14: ANI   00000011B      ;GET TRACK MOD 4 (HEAD NUMB
0542 0E02        MVI    C,2          ;LIMIT LOOP FOR DIVIDE BY FIVE
0544 32AE00      SETDVD: STA   HEADNO      ;SAVE AS HEAD NUMBER
0547 B7          SHD1:  ORA   A          ;ENSURE CARRY IS ZERO
0548 7C          MOV    A,H          ;FOR SHIFT
0549 1F          RAR                ;ONE BIT
054A 67          MOV    H,A          ;
054B 7D          MOV    A,L          ;LOW ORDER
054C 1F          RAR                ;CARRY PARTICIPATES FROM HIBYTE
054D 6F          MOV    L,A          ;
054E 0D          DCR    C          ;END OF DIVIDE YET ??
                JRNZ  SHD1         ;NO, CONTINUE
054F+20F6       DB     020H,SHD1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0551 C9          RET                ;RETURN TO CALLER, TRACK IN
                ENDIF

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; DISK DRIVE SELECT ROUTINE
; ON ENTRY, THE ACCUMULATOR CONTAINS THE DRIVE
; RETURNS CARRY SET FOR HARD DISK SELECTED
; RETURNS CARRY RESET FOR FLOPPY DISK SELECTED
;-----

```

DSKSEL:

```

0552 FE04        CPI    004H          ;IS IT HARD DISK ??
                JRNC  SELHARD      ;YES, GO PROCESS....
0554+3045       DB     030H,SELHARD-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNC INST

```

SELSOFT:

```

0556 21AC00     LXI    H,DISKNO      ;CURRENT DRIVE NUMBER
0559 BE         CMP    M          ;SAME DRIVE AS LAST TIME ??
                JRZ    SLS3        ;YES, DONT BOTHER WITH UNLOCK
055A+2819       DB     028H,SLS3-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
055C 77         MOV    M,A          ;UPDATE WITH CURRENT DRIVE

```

```

;-----
;
; WE WILL NOW FORCE THE HEAD TO UNLOAD PRIOR TO THE SEEK
; TO ENSURE THAT WHEN WE RETURN TO THIS DISK WE WILL
; LOAD AND WAIT FOR THE HEAD TO SETTLE.
;-----

```

```

SLS1:
055D DB04      IN      004H      ;ENSURE FLOPPY PORT NOT BUSY
055F 1F        RAR                    ;
                JRC      SLS1      ;
0560+38FB     DB      038H,SLS1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
0562 DB05     IN      005H      ;READ THE TRACK REGISTER
0564 D307     OUT     007H      ;ENSURE WE DONT MOVE THE HEAD

0566 3E12     MVI     A,012H     ;SEEK AND UNLOAD HEAD
0568 CD6307   CALL    FINTFIX    ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                ; AND ISSUE COMMAND
;
SLS2: CALL    FPYWAIT    ;WAIT HERE FOR INTERRUPT
056B CD3A07   LDA     STATUS    ;HOW DID THE I/O GO?
056E 3AFC0A   ANI     10011000B    ; CHECK
0571 E698     JRNZ    SLSERR    ;EXIT IF ERROR
0573+2020    DB      020H,SLS344-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

```

```

;-----
;
; WE WILL NOW LOAD THE SELECT MASK AND SELECT THE DRIVE
; EVEN IF ITS THE SAME DRIVE BECAUSE THE DENSITY MAY
; HAVE CHANGED.
;-----

```

```

SLS3:
0575 CDB305   CALL    POINT      ;POINT TO TRACK SAVE AREA
0578 EB       XCHG                    ;POINT TO SELECT MASK
0579 3AAD00   LDA     TRAKNO    ;NEXT TRACK FOR I/O
057C FE02     CPI     002H      ;IS IT TRACK ZERO OR ONE
057E 3EFF     MVI     A,11111111B    ;ASSUME NO....
                JRNC    SLS4      ;VERIFY ASSUMPTION
0580+3002    DB      030H,SLS4-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
0582 3EFE     MVI     A,11111110B    ;FORCE SINGLE DENSITY FOR 0

```

```

SLS4:
0584 A6       ANA     M          ;LOAD MASK AND CORRECT IF NECESSARY
0585 D308     OUT     008H     ;SELECT IT
0587 DB04     IN      004H     ;IS DRIVE READY?
0589 17       RAL                    ;
                JRC      SLSERR    ;IF NOT...BRANCH
058A+3809    DB      038H,SLSERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
058C EB       XCHG                    ;RESTORE TRACK REGISTER ADDRESS
058D 7E       MOV     A,M        ;PICK UP TRACK NUMBER
058E D305     OUT     005H     ;GIVE IT TO CONTROLLER
0590 AF       XRA     A          ;ENSURE CARRY IS RESET
0591 32F60A   STA     ERFLAG    ;ALSO ZERO ERROR INDICATOR
0594 C9       RET

0595 AF       SLSERR: XRA    A      ;ENSURE CARRY IS RESET
0596 3C       INR     A          ;SET TO 1 FOR ERROR FLAG
0597 32F60A   STA     ERFLAG    ;SHOW ERROR
059A C9       RET

```

```

;-----
;
; THIS ROUTINE SETS UP THE HARD DISK BY SELECTING THE
; DRIVE AND RELOADING THE HEAD AND TRACK REGISTERS IN
; HARD DISK CONTROLLER READY FOR I/O LATER.
;
;-----

```

## SELHARD:

```

          IF      HARDSK
059B 21AC00    LXI      H,DISKNO      ;CURRENT DRIVE SELECTED
059E BE       CMP      M              ;SAME ??
059F C8       RZ              ;YES, NO NEW SELECT NECESSARY
05A0 77       MOV      M,A          ;UPDATE DISKNO

```

## SLH1:

```

05A1 CDB305    CALL     POINT          ;TRACK SAVE REGISTER
05A4 EB       XCHG     ;POINT TO SELECT MASK
05A5 7E       MOV      A,M          ;LOAD DRIVE/HEAD VALUE
05A6 D320     OUT      020H         ;WRITE IT TO SELECT PORT
05A8 EB       XCHG     ;REGAIN ADDRESS OF TRACK REGSTR
05A9 7E       MOV      A,M          ;LOAD OLD TRACK NUMBER
05AA D322     OUT      022H         ;WRITE IT TO OLD TRACK REGISTER
05AC 0E14     MVI      C,20         ;DELAY FOR 20 MILLISECONDS
05AE CD8207    CALL     DELAY          ;
05B1 37       STC              ;SET CARRY TO SHOW HARD DISK
          ENDIF
05B2 C9       RET                ;RETURN TO CALLER

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; SUBROUTINE TO POINT TO CURRENT TRACK REGISTER SAVE
;
;-----

```

## POINT:

```

05B3 2AAC00    LHLD     DISKNO        ;PICKUP CURRENT DISK
05B6 7D       MOV      A,L          ;
05B7 2600     MVI      H,0          ;RESET HIGH ORDER HALF
05B9 117000    LXI      D,TRK0        ;LOAD TRACK POINTER
05BC 19       DAD      D            ;POINT TO CURRENT TRACK PTR
05BD 54       MOV      D,H          ; DE = TRACK
05BE 5D       MOV      E,L          ;
05BF 010C00    LXI      B,12          ;
05C2 09       DAD      B            ; HL = SELECT
          IF      HARDSK
05C3 FE04     CPI      4            ;
          JRC     PNTFN          ; FLOPPY DISK
05C5+380D     DB      038H,PNTFN-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
F5C7 3E10     MVI      A,10H        ;
05C9 A6       ANA      M            ; CHECK DRIVE SELECT
          JRZ     PNTH2          ; MUST BE DRIVE # 2
05CA+2805     DB      028H,PNTH2-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

```

```

05CC 11B800      LXI    D,HTK1      ; POINT TO DRIVE 1
                  JR      PNTFN      ;
05CF+1803      DB      018H,PNTFN-$-1 ; --- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
05D1 11B900      PNTN2: LXI    D,HTK2      ; POINT TO DRIVE 2
                  ENDIF
05D4 EB        PNTFN: XCHG          ; SWITCH
05D5 C9        RET              ; HL = TRACK    DE = SELECT

```

```

;-----
;
; ROUTINE TO TRANSLATE SECTOR NUMBER
;
;-----

```

## SECTRAN:

```

05D6 EB        XCHG          ;TABLE ADDRESS IS IN DE (NO
05D7 7C        MOV     A,H      ;IS THERE A TABLE ADDRESS ?
05D8 B5        ORA     L        ;
                  JRZ    STRN2   ;NO, JUST RETURN ENTERED QUEUE
05D9+2807      DB      028H,STRN2-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

```

## STRN1:

```

05DB 0600      MVI     B,000H     ;ENSURE OK FOR SINGLE BYTE
05DD 09        DAD     B        ;ADD SECTOR NUMBER
05DE 6E        MOV     L,M      ;LOAD TRANSLATED VALUE
05DF 2600      MVI     H,000H     ;
05E1 C9        RET              ;NEW VALUE RETURNED IN HL

```

## STRN2:

```

05E2 09        DAD     B        ;RETURN SAME VALUE AS ENTERED
05E3 C9        RET              ;

```

```

;-----
;
; ROUTINES TO DO FLOPPY I/O
;
;-----

```

## READSOFT:

```

05E4 3E9F      MVI     A,09FH     ;MASK FOR READ STATUS
05E6 32FBOA    STA     MASK      ;
05E9 3E01      MVI     A,001H     ;SETUP DMA FOR READ
05EB 32CE00    STA     DMAS3F    ;
05EE 3E8C      MVI     A,08CH     ;READ COMMAND
                  JR      SRW1      ;
05F0+180F      DB      018H,SRW1-$-1 ; --- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -

```

## WRITESOFT:

```

05F2 3EFF      MVI     A,0FFH     ;MASK FOR WRITE STATUS
05F4 32FBOA    STA     MASK      ;
05F7 CD6BOE    CALL    MVDTB      ;
05FA 3E05      MVI     A,005H     ;SETUP DMA FOR WRITE
05FC 32CE00    STA     DMAS3F    ;
05FF 3EAC      MVI     A,0ACH     ;WRITE COMMAND

```

## SRW1:

```

0601 32FA0A      STA      CMD      ;
0604 211D13      LXI      H,FPYBUF ;
0607 22BC00      SHLD     DMSA     ;
060A 3AE60A      LDA      NEWDSK   ;
060D CD5205      CALL     DSKSEL   ;SELECT DRIVE FOR I/O
0610 3AF60A      LDA      ERFLAG   ;CHECK FOR SELECT ERROR
0613 B7          ORA      A        ;
0614 C0          RNZ                     ;RETURN IF ERROR

```

## SRW2:

```

0615 3E0A        MVI      A,10      ;SET NUMBER OF TRIALS
0617 32020B      STA      T$RETRIES ;SAVE FOR RETRY ROUTINE
061A AF          XRA      A        ;
061B 32030B      STA      HOME$TOGGLE ;FORCE HOME PRIOR TO EACH RETRY

```

## LOAD\$HEAD:

```

061E DB08        IN       008H      ;IS HEAD LOADED ??
0620 E602        ANI      00000010B ;CHECK IT....
                JRNZ     REMOVE$LD ;YES, ITS LOADED, DONT RELOAD
0622+201F       DB       020H,REMOVE$LD-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INST
0624 DB05        IN       005H      ;DUMMY SEEK TO START HEAD LOAD
0626 D307        OUT      007H      ;KEEP IT SHORT....
0628 3E1A        MVI      A,0LAH    ;START HEAD LOADING
062A CD6307      CALL     FINTFIX   ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
062D CD3A07      LDH1:  CALL     FPYWAIT ;WAIT FOR I/O TO COMPLETE
0630 3AFC0A      LDA      STATUS   ;HOW DID IT GO?
0633 E698        ANI      10011000B ;CHECK
                JRNZ     CHECKIT  ;DO NOT GO ON IF ERROR
0635+2044       DB       020H,CHECKIT-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INS

0637 0E10        MVI      C,16      ;WAIT HERE FOR 16 MS
0639 CD8207      CALL     DELAY     ;CALL WAIT ROUTINE
063C CDB305      CALL     POINT     ;REESTABLISH TRACK REGISTER
063F 36FE        MVI      M,254    ;ENSURE FURTHER SEEK AND DELAY
                JR       TRKTST   ;
0641+1807       DB       018H,TRKTST-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -

```

## REMOVE\$LD:

```

0643 21FA0A      LXI      H,CMD     ;POINT TO I/O COMMAND
0646 3EFB        MVI      A,11111011B ;REMOVE HEAD LOAD BIT
0648 A6          ANA      M        ;DO IT....
0649 77          MOV      M,A      ;SAVE IT BACK INTO CMD

```

## TRKTST:

```

064A CDB305      CALL     POINT     ;RESTORE TRACK REGISTER POINTER
064D 3AE70A      LDA      NEWTRK   ;GET NEW TRACK NUMBER
0650 32AD00      STA      TRAKNO   ;SAVE IN COMMON PLACE
0653 BE          CMP      M        ;SAME AS LAST TIME ??
                JRZ      FSECSET  ;YES, DONT BOTHER WITH SEEK
0654+281A       DB       028H,FSECSET-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INST
0656 77          MOV      M,A      ;SAVE IT
0657 D307        OUT      007H    ;ALSO SEND IT TO CONTROLLER

```

```

0659 CD1905          CALL    DBL$UPDATE      ;DOUBLE SIDED SUPPORT

                    FLOPPY$SEEK:
065C 3E1A           MVI     A,01AH          ;SEEK COMMAND WITH HEAD LOAD
065E CD6307         CALL    FINTFIX          ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                    ;                          ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
0661 CD3A07         FPS1:  CALL    FPYWAIT        ;WAIT FOR I/O TO COMPLETE
0664 3AFC0A         LDA     STATUS          ;HOW DID IT GO?
0667 E698           ANI     10011000B       ;CHECK
                    JRNZ    CHECKIT          ;DO NOT GO ON IF ERROR
0669+2010          DB      020H,CHECKIT-$-1    ;----- FAKE JRNZ INS

066B 0E10           MVI     C,16             ;SET FOR 16 MS DELAY
066D CD8207         CALL    DELAY            ;
                    FSECSET:
0670 3AE90A         LDA     NEWSEC          ;SET SECTOR
0673 32B100         STA     SECTNO         ;SAVE IN COMMON PLACE
0676 D306           OUT     006H             ;

0678 CD8706         CALL    FLOPPYIO         ;DO I/O
                    CHECKIT:
067B CDAE06         CALL    CHECKS$STAT      ;CHECK STATUS OF I/O
067E 3AF60A         LDA     ERFLAG          ;SETUP TO RETURN TO BDOS
0681 CC7E0E         CZ      MVDFB           ;
0684 C8             RZ                      ;EITHER OK OR PERMANENT ERROR
                    JR      LOAD$HEAD        ;ERROR, JUST RETRY THIS SAME
0685+1897          DB      018H,LOAD$HEAD-$-1    ;----- FAKE JR INSTR

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; THIS IS THE ROUTINE THAT DOES THE FLOPPY DISK I/O
;
;-----

```

FLOPPYIO:

```

                    IF      NOT DMA
                    LXI     H,066H          ;MOVE DATA FROM 066H TO SAVE
                    LXI     D,SAVE1        ;
                    LXI     B,004H        ;
                    LDIR                    ;MOVE IT

                    LXI     H,NMIRTN       ;SET NMI ROUTINE TO NMI ADDRESS
                    LXI     D,066H        ;
                    LXI     B,004H        ;
                    LDIR                    ;MOVE IT

                    LDA     CMD            ;IS IT A WRITE ??
                    ANI     20H            ;
                    JZ      FRD            ;NO, LEAVE INI CMD IN LOW MEMRY
                    LXI     H,067H        ;POINT TO COMMAND AREA
                    MVI     M,0A3H        ;MAKE IT AN OTI CMD....
                    FRD     EQU     $      ;LABEL
                    ENDIF

```

```

IF      DMA
0687 21BA00  LXI  H,DMAS1      ;INITIALIZE DMA
068A 010006  LXI  B,0600H      ;
                OUTIR ;WRITE TO DMA
068D+EDB3  DB      0EDH,0B3H ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
068F 21C600  LXI  H,DMAS2F     ;
0692 010004  LXI  B,0400H     ;
                OUTIR ;WRITE TO DMA
0695+EDB3  DB      0EDH,0B3H ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
0697 21CA00  LXI  H,DMAS3     ;
069A 010007  LXI  B,0700H     ;
                OUTIR ;WRITE TO DMA
069D+EDB3  BD      0EDH,0B3H ;—— FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
                ENDIF

069F 0E07    MVI  C,007H      ;PORT ADDRESS FOR I/O
06A1 211D13  LXI  H,FPYBUF     ;DMA ADDRESS
06A4 3AFA0A  LDA  CMD          ;I/O COMMAND
06A7 CD6307  CALL FINTFIX     ;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT
                ;AND ISSUE COMMAND
06AA CD3A07  ; FWT1: CALL FPYWAIT ;WAIT HERE FOR I/O TO COMPLETE

IF      NOT DMA
LXI  H,SAVE1      ;SETUP TO REPLACE DATA
LXI  D,066H      ;COPIED FROM NMI LOCATION
LXI  B,004H      ;
LDIR ;MOVE IT....
ENDIF

06AD C9      RET      ;RETURN, I/O COMPLETED

```

---

```

;
;
; WE WILL NOW CHECK THE STATUS OF THE I/O OPERATION
; RETURN WITH CONDITION CODE ZERO = NO RETRY
; RETURN WITH CCNDITION CODE NON ZERO = RETRY
;
;
;

```

---

```

CHECK$STAT:
06AE 21F60A  LXI  H,ERFLAG   ;POINT TO ERROR INDICATOR
06B1 3600    MVI  M,000H     ;ASSUME OK
06B3 21FC0A  LXI  H,STATUS   ;CHECK STATUS
06B6 3AFB0A  LDA  MASK     ;MASK FOR UNWANTED BIT REMOVAL
06B9 A6      ANA  M      ;
06BA 77      MOV  M,A     ;SAVE CLEANED STATUS
06BB C8      RZ      ;OK, SO RETURN

```

```

CHKS0:
06BC CDEE02  CALL RETMOD      ;
06BF FE03    CPI  003H     ;HARD DISK ??
06C1 21FC0A  LXI  H,STATUS   ;
06C4 7E      MOV  A,M     ;RELOAD STATUS BYTE
                JRNC CHKS2 ;YES, CHECK FOR DRIVE READY

```



```

06C5+3006          DB          030H,CHKS2-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION

CHKS1:
06C7 FE80          CPI          080H          ;IS FLOPPY DISK NOT READY ?
                   JRZ          BADIO         ;YES, DONT BOTHER WITH RETRY
06C9+283E          DB          028H,BADIO-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
                   JR           CHKS3        ;GO TO BAD MESSAGE ROUTINE
06CB+1819          DB          018H,CHKS3-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -

CHKS2:
06CD FE00          CPI          000H          ;IS HARD DISK NOT READY ??
                   JRZ          BADIO         ;YES, BYPASS ERROR MESSAGE
06CF+2837          DB          028H,BADIO-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
06D1 E640          ANI          01000000B     ;IS IT WRITE FAULT ??
                   JRZ          CHKS3        ;NO, CONTINUE ON
06D3+2811          DB          028H,CHKS3-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
06D5 CDB305        CALL         POINT          ;POINT TO TRACK REGISTER
06D8 EB           XCHG         ;POINT TO SELECT MASK
06D9 7E           MOV          A,M          ;
06DA F640          ORI          01000000B     ;TURN ON WRITE FAULT CLEAR
06DC D320          OUT          020H         ;
06DE 7E           MOV          A,M          ;RESET CLEAR
06DF D320          OUT          020H         ;
06E1 0E14          MVI          C,20          ;DELAY JUST TO BE SAFE
06E3 CD8207        CALL         DELAY          ;

CHKS3:
06E6 3A030B        LDA          HOME$TOGGLE
06E9 B7           ORA          A          ;IS A HOME NEEDED ON THIS RETRY
                   JRNZ         CHKS4        ;
06EA+200B          DB          020H,CHKS4-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

06EC 3AFC0A        LDA          STATUS          ;SAVE STATUS OVER HOME
06EF F5           PUSH         PSW          ;
06F0 CD1A03        CALL         HOME          ;RESET DEVICE TO HOME
06F3 F1           POP          PSW          ;
06F4 32FC0A        STA          STATUS          ;SAVE FOR ERROR MESSAGE

CHKS4:
06F7 119400        LXI          D,TCNT          ;BUMP TEMP ERROR COUNT
06FA CD0F07        CALL         ADDERRORS      ;
06FD 21020B        LXI          H,T$RETRIES    ;PICKUP RETRY COUNT
0700 35           DCR          M          ;DECREMENT COUNT OF RETRIES
0701 C0           RNZ          ;

0702 11A000        LXI          D,PCNT          ;BUMP PERMANENT ERROR COUNT
0705 CD0F07        CALL         ADDERRORS      ;

BADIO:
0708 21F60A        LXI          H,ERFLAG       ;SET PERMANENT ERROR
070B 3601          MVI          M,001H        ;DO IT....
070D AF           XRA          A          ;RESET TO PRECLUDE RETRIES
070E C9           RET          ;RETURN TO CALLER

ADDERRORS:

```

```

070F 2AAC00      LHLD  DISKNO      ;BUMP COUNT OF DISK ERRORS
0712 2600        MVI   H,000H      ;
0714 19          DAD   D          ;POINT TO ERROR REGISTER
0715 34          INR   M          ;
0716 C9          RET                    ;

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;   THIS IS HARD DISK WAIT ENTRY
;
;-----
;

```

WAIT0:

```

0717 C5          PUSH  B          ; SAVE RETRY COUNT
0718 0E84        MVI   C,FLAGWT      ; FUNCTION FLAG WAIT
071A 1E05        MVI   E,HDFLAG      ; DEVICE IS HARD DISK
071C CD100B      CALL  XDOS
071F C1          POP   B          ; RESTORE RETRY COUNTER IN

;   READ OR WRITE IS OK, ACCUMULATOR CONTAINS ZERO

0720 C9          RET

```

```

;-----
;
;   THE FOLLOWING CODE GUARANTEES THAT HARD DISK FLAG
;   INTERRUPT AS IT APPEARS THAT WE OCCASIONALLY GET
;   FLAG SET AS A RETRY OF AN INTERRUPT FROM THE HARD
;   DISK, WHEN WE DO NOT EXPECT IT.
;
;-----
;

```

INTFIX:

```

0721 F5          PUSH  PSW
0722 C5          PUSH  B
0723 D5          PUSH  D
0724 E5          PUSH  H

0725 0E85        MVI   C,FLAGST
0727 1E05        MVI   E,HDFLAG
0729 CD100B      CALL  XDOS      ;EITHER FLAG 5 WILL BE SET
;                                     ;IT IS ALREADY SET - IN WHICH
;                                     ;THIS REQUEST WILL BE IGNORED

072C 0E84        MVI   C,FLAGWT
072E 1E05        MVI   E,HDFLAG
0730 CD100B      CALL  XDOS      ;NOW CLEAR THE FLAG

0733 E1          POP   H
0734 D1          POP   D

```

```

0735 C1      POP      B
0736 F1      POP      PSW          ;RESTORE REGISTERS

0737 D323    OUT      023H        ;ISSUE COMMAND TO HARD DISK

0739 C9      RET

PAGE

```

```

;-----
;
;      THIS IS FLOPPY DISK WAIT ENTRY
;
;-----

```

## FPYWAIT:

```

073A C5      PUSH     B          ;SAVE RETRY COUNT
073B E5      PUSH     H
073C 0E84    MVI     C,FLAGWT      ; FUNCTION IS FLAG WAIT
073E 1E06    MVI     E,FPYFLAG        ; WAIT FOR FLOPPY
0740 CD100B  CALL    XDOS
0743 F5      PUSH     PSW
0744 DAD00D  LDA     FPYTIME          ;DID WD1791 GO TO SLEEP?
0747 B7      ORA     A          ;
                JRNZ    NOFPYRST      ;IF STILL AWAKE, SKIP RESET
0748+2015   DB      020H,NOFPYRST-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS

074A DB09    IN      009H          ;GET CURRENT BANK NUMBER
074C E618    ANI     00011000B      ;REMOVE OTHER INTO
074E D309    OUT     009H          ;RESET WD1791
0750 0E01    MVI     C,1              ;DELAY 1 MILLISEC
0752 CD8207  CALL    DELAY              ;
0755 F602    ORI     00000010B      ;END RESET
0757 D309    OUT     009H          ;
0759 3AE60A  LDA     NEWDSK          ;MAKE SURE CURRENT DISK AND
075C 32AC00  STA     DISKNO          ; THE SAME

```

## NOFPYRST:

```

075F F1      POP      PSW
0760 E1      POP      H
0761 C1      POP      B          ;RESTORE ENTRY COUNT IN <C>

```

```

0762 C9      RET

```

```

;-----
;
;      THE FOLLOWING CODE GUARANTEES THAT FLOPPY DISK FLAG
;
;-----

```

## FINTFIX:

```

0763 F5      PUSH     PSW
0764 C5      PUSH     B
0765 D5      PUSH     D
0766 E5      PUSH     H

```

```

0767 0E85      MVI      C,FLAGST
0769 1E06      MVI      E,FPYFLAG
076B CD100B    CALL     XDOS

076E 0E84      MVI      C,FLAGWT
0770 1E06      MVI      E,FPYFLAG
0772 CD100B    CALL     XDOS

0775 210301    LXI      H,00103H      ;SET TIME OUT INDICATOR ON
0778 22D00D    SHLD    FPYTIME      ; TIME TO BE BETWEEN 2 AND 3

077B E1        POP     H
077C D1        POP     D
077D C1        POP     B
077E F1        POP     PSW

077F D304      OUT     004H      ;ISSUE COMMAND TO FLOPPY DISK

0781 C9        RET

```

```

if      not mpm20
FPYTIME:  DW     0

```

```

FPYTCNT: DW     0
endif

```

```

PAGE

```

---

```

;
;
;      THIS IS THE DELAY ROUTINE. IT WILL LOOP HERE FOR THE
;      NUMBER OF MILLISECONDS SPECIFIED IN REGISTER C.
;
;
;

```

---

```

DELAY:
0782 0664      DEL1:   MVI      B,100      ;FORCE DELAY FOR 1 MILLISEC
0784 00        DEL2:   NOP              ;INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN TIME
0785 29        DAD     H              ;
0786 29        DAD     H              ;
0787 05        DCR     B              ;AT ONE MILLISECOND YET ??
0788 C28407    JNZ     DEL2      ;NO, KEEP ON LOOPING
078B 0D        DCR     C              ;END OF REQUESTED INTERVAL
078C C28207    JNZ     DEL1      ;NO, KEEP ON
078F C9        RET              ;RETURN TO CALLER

```

```

;*****
;*      NOTE:THE INITIALIZATION CODE WILL BE
;*      OVERWRITTEN BY DIRBUF & FPYBUF
;*****

```

```

DIRBUF  if      not mpm20
        EQU    $
        endif

```

```

;-----
;
;   DISK CONFIGURATION TABLE
;
;-----

```

	IF	HARDSK		PIN C
0790 0000000000DSCN0:	DB	00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H		
0798 1000000000	DB	10H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,10H,00H		;
07A0 9090900000	DB	90H,90H,90H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H		;
07A8 0000000000	DB	00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H		
07B0 1000002000	DB	10H,00H,00H,20H,00H,00H,10H,20H		;
07B8 0000000000	DB	00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H,00H		
07C0 9090902000	DB	90H,90H,90H,20H,00H,00H,00H,20H		;
07C8 909090A0A0	DB	90H,90H,90H,0A0H,0A0H,0A0H,0H,0H		;

```

ENDIF

```

```

;-----
;
;   SET UP DISK CONFIGURATION
;
;   [ THIS CODE EXECUTED ONLY ONCE ]
;
;-----

```

```

;
;
;   SDCNF: LXI    H,SEL0+2      ;POINT TO DRIVE C:
;           LDA    MPARMS      ;
;           ANI    05H          ; TEST FOR FOUR FLOPPIES
;           JMP    SDBDL       ; YES SKIP THE ZAP
;           MOV    M,A          ;
;           INX    H            ; ZAP C: AND D:
;           MOV    M,A          ;
;
;   SDBDL:
;
;   07DE 118000      LXI    D,SEL0+4      ;POINT TO DRIVE E:
;                   IF      HARDSK
;   07E1 DB25        IN     025H          ;READ CONFIGURATION PORT
;   07E3 E607        ANI    07H          ;STRIP OFF HIGH PART
;   07E5 17         RAL                    ;
;   07E6 17         RAL                    ;
;   07E7 17         RAL                    ;
;   07E8 0600       MVI    B,0           ;
;   07EA 4F         MOV    C,A          ;POINT TO CONFIGURATION TAB
;   07EB 219007     LXI    H,DSCN0      ;
;   07EE 09         DAD    B            ; INDEX TO RIGHT ENTRY
;   07EF 0608       MVI    B,8         ;
;   07F1 7E         SDL1: MOV    A,M     ; CHANGE ALL SELECT MASKS
;   07F2 12         STAX   D           ;
;   07F3 13         SDOK: INX   D       ; NEXT

```

```

07F4 23          INX      H          ; DRIVE
                  DJNZ     SDL1      ;
07F5+10FA       DB      010H,SDL1-$-1 ;----- FAKE DJNZ INSTRUCTION
                  ENDIF
                  IF      NOT HARDSK
                  XCHG
                  MVI     B,8
                  XRA     A
SDL2:           MOV     M,A          ;ZAP ALL HARD DRIVES
                  INX     H
                  DJNZ     SDL2
                  ENDIF

07F7 C9          RET

07F8 =           INITEND EQU      $

07F8 E5          XETMOD: PUSH    H          ;SAVE MODE BYTE ADDRESS
07F9 79          MOV     A,C          ;SETUP FOR DENSITY CHANGE
07FA B7          ORA     A
07FB 0E00        MVI     C,000H        ;ASSUME SINGLE DENSITY MODE
                  JRZ     XETSEL      ;VERIFY ASSUMPTION
07FD+2802        DB      028H,XETSEL-$-1 ;----- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
07FF 0E01        MVI     C,001H        ;SET FOR DOUBLE DENSITY MODE
0801 CD7802      XETSEL: CALL  SETDEN      ;SET DENSITY BASED ON LOW BIT
0804 E1          POP     H          ;RESTORE
0805 6E          MOV     L,M          ;PICKUP MODE AGAIN
0806 2600        MVI     H,000H        ;FOR SINGLE BYTE PRECISION
0808 7D          MOV     A,L          ;SAVE MODE IN ACCUMULATOR F
0809 29          DAD     H          ;* 2
080A 29          DAD     H          ;* 4
080B E5          PUSH    H          ;SAVE * 4
080C 29          DAD     H          ;* 8
080D D1          POP     D          ;REGAIN * 4
080E 19          DAD     D          ;* 12
080F 119101      LXI     D,MODLO      ;FIRST MODEL DPE
0812 19          DAD     D          ;POINT TO THIS ONE
0813 EB          XCHG
0814 2AB200      LHL     DPEPTR      ;SETUP TEMPORARILY AS DESTINATION
0817 EB          XCHG
0818 010C00      LXI     B,12          ;SETUP TO ALTER
                  LDIR          ;LENGTH FOR MOVE
                  ;DO MOVE
081B+EDB0        DB      0EDH,0B0H    ;----- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
081D C9          RET          ;RETURN TO CALLER

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; THE FOLLOWING AREA CONTAINS THE DISK/WORK SAVE AREA
; USED BY THE CBIOS IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF ACTIVITY.
;-----

```

```

                if      mpm20
;tempbuf      equ      (dirbuf-base)+128
                else
TEMPBUF EQU      (DIRBUF-BASE)+256
                ORG TEMPBUF+((INITEND-BASE)/TEMPBUF)*((INITEND-BASE
endif

081E =          BEGDAT EQU      $                ;START OF BDOS AREA
                ;DIRBUF: DS      128            ;OVERLAYS SYSTEMINIT CODE
081E          ALV0:  DS      32
083E          CSV0:  DS      32
085E          ALV1:  DS      32
087E          CSV1:  DS      32
089E          ALV2:  DS      32
08BE          CSV2:  DS      32
08DE          ALV3:  DS      32
08FE          CSV3:  DS      32
                IF      HARDSK
091E          ALV4:  DS      64
095E          CSV4:  DS      0
095E          ALV5:  DS      64
099E          CSV5:  DS      0
099E          ALV6:  DS      64
09DE          CSV6:  DS      0
09DE          ALV7:  DS      64
0A1E          CSV7:  DS      0
0A1E          ALV8:  DS      64
0A5E          CSV8:  DS      0
0A5E          ALV9:  DS      64
0A9E          CSV9:  DS      0
0A9E          ALVA:  DS      36
0AC2          CSVA:  DS      0
0AC2          ALVB:  DS      36
0AE6          CSVB:  DS      0
                endif

                if      mdisk
ALVC:  DS      32                ;VIRTUAL DISK
CSVC:  DS      0
                endif

                if      not mpm20
                if      hardsk
                DS      1                ;MUST PRECEDE HSTBUF
HSTBUF: DS      1024            ;HOST BUFFER AREA
                DS      1                ;MUST FOLLOW HSTBUF
                ENDF
                FPYBUF EQU      DIRBUF+128        ; FLOPPY I/O BUFFER
                endif

0AE6          NEWDSK: DS      1                ;SEEK DISK NUMBER
0AE7          NEWTRK: DS      2                ;SEEK TRACK NUMBER
0AE9          NEWSEC: DS      1                ;SEEK SECTOR NUMBER

```

```

OAEA      HSTDSK: DS      1      ;HOST DISK NUMBER
OAEB      HSTTRK: DS      2      ;HOST TRACK NUMBER
OAEF      HSTSEC: DS      1      ;HOST SECTOR NUMBER

OAE6      NEWHST: DS      1      ;SEEK SHR SECSHF
OAE7      HSTACT: DS      1      ;HOST ACTIVE FLAG
OAE8      HSTWRT: DS      1      ;HOST WRITTEN FLAG

OAF1      UNACNT: DS      1      ;UNALLOCATED RECORD
OAF2      UNADSK: DS      1      ;LAST UNALLOCATED DISK
OAF3      UNATRK: DS      2      ;LAST UNALLOCATED TRACK
OAF5      UNASEC: DS      1      ;LAST UNALLOCATED SECTR

OAF6      ERFLAG: DS      1      ;ERROR REPORTING
OAF7      RSFLAG: DS      1      ;READ SECTOR FLAG
OAF8      READOP: DS      1      ;1 IF READ OPERATION
OAF9      WRTYPE: DS      1      ;WRITE OPERATION TYPE

OAF0 00   CMD:      DB      0      ;COMMANDS FOR NEXT
OAF1 00   MASK:     DB      0      ;STATUS MASKS BUFFER
OAF2 00   STATUS:   DB      0      ;STATUS SAVE LOCATION

OAF3 00000000 SAVED:  DB      000H,000H,000H,000H ;SAVE AREA FOR NMI
OAF4 00   P$RETRIES: DB      000H ;COUNTER FOR PERMANENT
OAF5 00   T$RETRIES: DB      000H ;COUNTER FOR TEMPORARY
OAF6 00   HOME$TOGGLE:
OAF7 00   DB      000H ;INDICATOR TO TELL
; ;.. IF HOME SHOULD

```

page

if mpm20

```

; *****
; *
; *      M P / M 2 . 0   C O M M O N   B A S E
; *
; *****

```

```

commonbase:
OB04 C3150B      jmp      coldstart
OB07 C30000      swtuser: jmp      $-$
OB0A C30000      swtsys:  jmp      $-$
OB0D C30000      pdisp:   jmp      $-$
OB10 C30000      xdos:    jmp      $-$
OB13 0000        sysdat:  dw      $-$
COLDSTART:
WARMSTART:
OB15 0E00        MVI      C,0      ; SEE SYSTEM INIT
; COLD & WARM START INCLUDE
; FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH CP
; SYSTEM RESET, TERMINATE P
OB17 C3100B      JMP      XDOS

```



```

rtnempty:
0B1A AF      xra      a
0B1B C9      ret

NULL$INT:
0B1C FB      EI
              RETI
0B1D+ED4D   DB      0EDH,04DH      ;----- FAKE RETI INSTRUCTION
              endif

;-----
;
;          CENTRONICS PRINTER ROUTINE (WITH SEPARATE BUSY TEST)
;
;-----

CNSTAT:
0B1F 3E01   MVI      A,001H      ;TO SET STROBE HIGH
0B21 D310   OUT      010H      ;
0B23 DB10   IN       010H      ;READ PRINTER STATUS
0B25 E620   ANI      020H      ;REMOVE ALL BUT BUSY BIT
0B27 3EFF   MVI      A,0FFH      ;ASSUME NOT BUSY
0B29 C8     RZ          ;CHECK ASSUMPTION
0B2A AF     XRA      A      ;SET TO SHOW STILL BUSY
0B2B C9     RET

;
CLIST:
0B2C CD1F0B CALL     CNSTAT      ;IS PRINTER READY NOW?
0B2F B7     ORA      A
0B30++2009 JRNZ    CLIST1      ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
              DB      020H,CLIST1-$-1 ;----- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

0B32 C5     PUSH     B      ;
0B33 0E83   MVI      C,POLL      ; POLL DEVICE
0B35 1E00   MVI      E,PLLPT     ; PRINTER
0B37 CD100B CALL     XDOS         ;WAIT FOR PRINTER TO FREE UP
0B3A C1     POP      B      ;

CLIST1:
0B3B 79     MOV      A,C      ;CHARACTER TO PRINT
0B3C D311   OUT      011H      ;WRITE IT TO DATA PORT
0B3E 3E00   MVI      A,000H      ;TO FORCE STROBE LOW
0B40 D310   OUT      010H      ;
0B42 3E01   MVI      A,001H      ;TO FORCE STROBE HIGH
0B44 D310   OUT      010H      ;
0B46 C9     RET

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;          DISK INTERRUPT ROUTINE
;
;-----

```

```

FLOPPY$INT:
0B47 22C80D      SHLD   SVDHL
0B4A 21500B      LXI    H,FDINTH
0B4D C37F0D      JMP    INTINIT

FDINTH:
0B50 DB04        IN     004H          ;GET STATUS
0B52 32FC0A      STA   STATUS         ;SAVE FOR I/O ROUTINE
0B55 3E00        MVI   A,0           ;STOP TIMING OF RESPONSE TO
0B57 32D10D      STA   FPYTIME+1     ;
0B5A 1E06        MVI   E,FPYFLAG     ;SHOW I/O COMPLETED
                JR     HDSTFLG
0B5C+1813        DB    018H,HSDFLG-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTR

HARD$INTH:
0B5E 22C80D      SHLD   SVDHL
0B61 21670B      LXI    H,HDINTH
0B64 C37F0D      JMP    INTINIT

0B67 DB24        IN     024H          ;GET STATUS
0B69 32FC0A      STA   STATUS         ;SAVE FOR CHECK LATER

0B6C AF          XRA   A
0B6D D323        OUT   023H          ;RESET INTERRUPT BY RELOADING

0B6F 1E05        MVI   E,HDFLAG      ;SHOW I/O COMPLETED

HDSTFLG:
0B71 0E85        MVI   C,FLAGST
0B73 CD100B      CALL  XDOS
0B76 C3670D      JMP    INTDONE

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;   CONSOLE DISPLAY ROUTINES
;
;-----

```

```

;
CONST:
0B79 CD9A0B      CALL  PTBLJMP ; CONSOLE STATUS
0B7C AD0B        DW    PTOST  ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR
0B7E EC0B        DW    PT1ST  ; CONSOLE #0 STATUS ROUTINE
0B80 2B0C        DW    PT2ST  ; CONSOLE #1 STATUS ROUTINE
0B82 6A0C        DW    PT3ST  ; CONSOLE #2 STATUS ROUTINE
                ; CONSOLE #3 STATUS ROUTINE

CONIN:
0B84 CD9A0B      CALL  PTBLJMP ; CONSOLE INPUT
0B87 B80B        DW    PTOIN  ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR
0B89 F70B        DW    PT1IN  ; CONSOLE #0 INPUT
0B8B 360C        DW    PT2IN  ; CONSOLE #1 INPUT
0B8D 750C        DW    PT3IN  ; CONSOLE #2 INPUT
                ; CONSOLE #3 INPUT

CONOUT:
                ; CONSOLE OUTPUT

```

```

0B8F CD9A0B      CALL    PTBLJMP ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR
0B92 CA0B        DW      PTOOUT ; CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT
0B94 090C        DW      PT1OUT ; CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT
0B96 480C        DW      PT2OUT ; CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT
0B98 870C        DW      PT3OUT ; CONSOLE #3 OUTPUT

;
PTBLJMP:         ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HANDLR
                 ; D = CONSOLE #
                 ; DO NOT DESTROY <D>

0B9A 7A          MOV     A,D
0B9B FE04        CPI     NMBCNS
                 JRC     TBLJMP
0B9D+3803        DB     038H<TBLJMP-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
0B9F F1          POP     PSW ; THROW AWAY TABLE ADDRESS
0BA0 AF          XRA     A
0BA1 C9          RET

TBLJMP:         ;COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HANDLER
                 ; A = TABLE INDEX
0BA2 87          ADD     A ; DOUBLE TABLE INDEX FOR ADR OFFST
0BA3 E1          POP     H ; RETURN ADR POINTS TO JUMP TBL
0BA4 5F          MOV     E,A
0BA5 1600        MVI     D,0
0BA7 19          DAD     D ; ADD TABLE INDEX * 2 TO TBL BASE
0BA8 5E          MOV     E,M ; GET HANDLER ADDRESS
0BA9 23          INX     H
0BAA 56          MOV     D,M
0BAB EB          XCHG
0BAC E9          PCHL ; JUMP TO COMPUTED CNS HANDLER

```

PAGE

---

```

;
; SERIAL PORT ADDRESS EQUATES
;

```

---

```

001C =          DATA0 EQU    01CH ;CONSOLE #0 DATA
001D =          STS0 EQU     DATA0+1 ;CONSOLE #0 STATUS
002C =          DATA1 EQU    02CH ;CONSOLE #1 DATA
002D =          STS1 EQU     DATA1+1 ;CONSOLE #1 STATUS
002E =          DATA2 EQU    02EH ;CONSOLE #2 DATA
002F =          STS2 EQU     DATA2+1 ;CONSOLE #2 STATUS
002A =          DATA3 EQU    02AH ;CONSOLE #3 DATA
002B =          STS3 EQU     DATA3+1 ;CONSOLE #3 STATUS
001E =          LPTPRT0 EQU    01EH ;PRINTER #0 DATA
001F =          LPTSTS0 EQU    LPTPRT0+1 ;PRINTER #0 STATUS
0028 =          LPTPRT1 EQU    028H ;PRINTER #1 DATA
0029 =          LPTSTS1 EQU    LPTPRT1+1 ;PRINTER #1 STATUS

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; POLL CONSOLE # 0 INPUT
;
;-----

```

```

POLCIO:
PTOST:                                ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
; RETURN OFFH IF READY
; OFFH IF NOT
0BAD AF          XRA      A
0BAE D31D        OUT      STS0
0BB0 DB1D        IN       STS0
0BB2 E601        ANI      1
; RX CHAR ?
0BB4 C8          RZ
; NO
0BB5 3EFF        MVI      A,OFFH
; YES - SET FLAG
0BB7 C9          RET
;

```

```

;-----
;
; CONSOLE # 0 INPUT
;
;-----

```

```

PTOIN:                                ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
; IS IT READY NOW?
0BB8 CDAD0B     CALL     POLCIO
0BBB B7         ORA      A
;
; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0BBC+2007      DB       020H,PTOIN1-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0BBE 0E83      MVI      C,POLL
0BC0 1E05      MVI      E,PLCIO
; POLL CONSOLE #0 INPUT
0BC2 CD100B     CALL     XDCS
;
PTOIN1: IN      DATA0
; READ CHARACTER
0BC7 E67F      ANI      7FH
; STRIP PARITY
0BC9 C9        RET
;

```

```

;-----
;
; CONSOLE # 0 OUTPUT
;
;-----

```

```

PTOOUT:                                ;REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT
; IS IT READY NOW?
0BCA CDDD0B     CALL     POLCOO
0BCD C7         ORA      A
;
; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0BCE+2009      DB       020H,PTOOUT1-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INS
0BD0 C5        PUSH     B
;
0BD1 0E83      MVI      C,POLL
;
0BD3 1E01      MVI      E,PLCOO
;
0BD5 CD100B     CALL     XDCS
; POLL CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT
0BD8 C1        POP      B
;
PTOOUT1:
0BD9 79        MOV      A,C
;
0BDA D31C      OUT      DATA0
; TRANSMIT CHARACTER

```

```

OBDC C9          RET          ;
;
;
;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 0  OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
POLCOO:          ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
;                ;          000H IF NOT
OBDD 3E10        MVI    A,10H    ;
OBDF D31D        OUT    STS0     ; RESET INT BIT
OBE1 DB1D        IN     STS0     ; READ STATUS
OBE3 E60C        ANI    0CH      ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
OBE5 FE0C        CPI    0CH      ; MUST HAVE BOTH
OBE7 3E00        MVI    A,0      ;
OBE9 C0          RNZ          ; RETURN NOT READY
OBEA 3D          DCR    A        ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
OBEB C9          RET          ; RETURN READY

          PAGE

;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 1  INPUT
;
;-----
;
POLCI1:
PT1ST:          ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
;                ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
;                ;          000H IF NOT
OBEC AF          XRA    A        ;
OBED D32D        OUT    STS1     ;
OBEF DB2D        IN     STS1     ;
OBF1 E601        ANI    1        ; RX CHAR ?
OBF3 C8          RZ          ; NO
OBF4 3EFF        MVI    A,OFFH   ; YES - SET FLAG
OBF6 C9          RET          ;

;-----
;
;          CONSOLE # 1  INPUT
;
;-----
;
PTLIN:          ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
;                ; READY NOW?
OBF7 CD3C0B     CALL    POLCI1   ;
OBFA B7         ORA    A          ;
;                ;
;                ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
OBF8+2007      DB     020H,PTLIN1-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
OBF9 0E83      MVI    C,POLL     ;
OBF0 1E06      MVI    E,PLCI1   ; POLL CONSOLE #1 INPUT
OC01 CD100B     CALL    XDOS      ;
OC04 DB2C      PTLIN1: IN    DATA1 ; READ CHARACTER
OC06 E67F      ANI    7F        ; STRIP PARITY

```

```

0C08 C9          RET          ;
;
;
;-----
;
;          CONSOLE # 1 OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
PT1OUT:          ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT
0C09 CD1C0C     CALL    POLC01      ; ARE WE READY NOW?
0C0C B7         ORA     A          ;
;
;          JRNZ    PT1OUT1      ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C0D+2009      DB     020H,PT1OUT1-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRNZ INS
0C0F C5         PUSH   B          ;
0C10 0E83      MVI    C,POLL      ;
0C12 1E02      MVI    E,PLC01     ;
0C14 CD100B     CALL   XDOS        ; POLL CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT
0C17 C1         POP    B          ;
;
PT1OUT1:
0C18 79         MOV    A,C        ;
0C19 D32C      OUT    DATA1      ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER
0C1B C9         RET             ;
;
;
;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 1 OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
POLC01:
0C1C 3E10      MVI    A,10H      ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
;          ;          000H IF NOT
0C1E D32D      OUT    STS1       ; RESET INT BIT
0C20 DB2D      IN     STS1       ; READ STATUS
0C22 E60C      ANI    0CH        ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
0C24 FE0C      CPI    0CH        ; MUST HAVE BOTH
0C26 3E00      MVI    A,0        ;
0C28 C0        RNZ          ; RETURN NOT READY
0C29 3D        DCR    A          ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
0C2A C9        RET             ; RETURN READY
;
PAGE
;
;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 2 INPUT
;
;-----
;
POLCI2:
PT2ST:
0C2B AF        XRA    A          ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
;          ;          ; RETURN OFFH IF READY

```

```

0C2C D32F          OUT      STS2          ;          000H IF NOT
0C2E DB2F          IN       STS2          ;
0C30 E601          ANI      1             ; RX CHAR ?
0C32 C8            RZ        ;          NO
0C33 3EFF          MVI     A,OFFH        ; YES - SET FLAG
0C35 C9            RET                ;
;
;-----
;
;          CONSOLE # 2 INPUT
;
;-----
;
PT2IN:
0C36 CD2B0C        CALL     POLCI2          ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
0C39 B7            ORA      A             ; READY NOW?
;
;          JRNZ     PT2IN1        ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C3A+2007          DB       020H,PT2IN1-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0C3C 0E83          MVI     C,POLL          ;
0C3E 1E07          MVI     E,PLCI2        ; POLL CONSOLE #2 INPUT
0C40 CD100B        CALL     XDOS            ;
0C43 DB2E          PT2IN1: IN      DATA2        ; READ CHARACTER
0C45 E67F          ANI      7F             ; STRIP PARITY
0C47 C9            RET                ;
;
;-----
;
;          CONSOLE # 2 OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
PT2OUT:
0C48 CD5B0C        CALL     POLCO2          ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT
0C4B B7            ORA      A             ; READY NOW?
;
;          JRNZ     PT2OUT1        ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C4C+2009          DB       020H,PT2OUT1-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRNZ INS
0C4E C5            PUSH     B             ;
0C4F 0E83          MVI     C,POLL          ;
0C51 1E03          MVI     E,PLCO2        ;
0C53 CD100B        CALL     XDOS            ; POLL CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT
0C56 C1            POP      B             ;
;
PT2OUT1:
0C57 79            MOV     A,C             ;
0C58 D32E          OUT      DATA2        ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER
0C5A C9            RET                ;
;
;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 2 OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
POLCO2:
;          ; RETURN OFFH IF READY

```

```

0C5B 3E10      MVI    A,10H      ;      000H IF NOT
0C5D D32F      OUT    STS2       ; RESET INT BIT
0C5F DB2F      IN     STS2       ; READ STATUS
0C61 E60C      ANI    0CH       ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
0C63 FE0C      CPI    0CH       ; MUST HAVE BOTH
0C65 3E00      MVI    A,0        ;
0C67 C0        RNZ           ; RETURN NOT READY
0C68 3D        DCR    A        ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
0C69 C9        RET           ; RETURN READY

```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
; POLL CONSOLE # 3 INPUT
;
;-----

```

POLCI3:

PT3ST:

```

; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
; RETURN OFFH IF READY
;      000H IF NOT
0C6A AF      XRA    A        ;
0C6B D32B      OUT    STS3       ;
0C6D DB2B      IN     STS3       ;
0C6F E601      ANI    1        ; RX CHAR ?
0C71 C8        RZ           ; NO
0C72 3EFF      MVI    A,OFFH     ; YES - SET FLAG
0C74 C9        RET

```

```

;-----
;
; CONSOLE # 3 INPUT
;
;-----

```

PT3IN:

```

; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
; READY NOW?
0C75 CD6A0C   CALL    POLCI3
0C78 B7      ORA    A        ;
; IF READY, SKIP POLL
; --- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0C79+2007    DB     020H,PT3IN1-$-1
0C7B 0E83    MVI    C,POLL
0C7D 1E08    MVI    E,PLCI3
; POLL CONSOLE #3 INPUT
0C7F CD100B   CALL    XDCS
;
PT3IN1: IN    DATA3
; READ CHARACTER
0C84 E67F    ANI    7FH
; STRIP PARITY
0C86 C9      RET

```

```

;-----
;
; CONSOLE # 3 OUTPUT
;
;-----

```



```

PT3OUT:
0C87 CD9A0C      CALL    POLCO3      ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT
0C8A B7          ORA      A          ;READY NOW?
                JRNZ    PT3OUT1      ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C8B+2009       DB      020H,PT3OUT1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS
0C8D C5          PUSH   B          ;
0C8E 0E83       MVI    C,POLL      ;
0C90 1E04       MVI    E,PLCO3     ;
0C92 CD100B     CALL   XDCS        ; POLL CONSOLE #3 OUTPUT
0C95 C1         POP     G          ;

PT3OUT1:
0C96 79         MOV     A,C          ;
0C97 D32A       OUT    DATA3      ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER
0C99 C9         RET

;
;
;-----
;
;          POLL CONSOLE # 3  OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
POLCO3:
0C9A 3E10       MVI    A,10H        ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
                ;          000H IF NOT
0C9C D32B       OUT    STS2        ; RESET INT BIT
0C9E DB2B       IN     STS2        ; READ STATUS
0CA0 E60C       ANI    0CH        ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
0CA2 FE0C       CPI    0CH        ; MUST HAVE BOTH
0CA4 3E00       MVI    A,0        ;
0CA6 C0         RNZ    ;          ; RETURN NOT READY
0CA7 3D         DCR    A          ;CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
0CA8 C9         RET    ;          ; RETURN READY

```

PAGE

```

;
;
;-----
;
;          LINE PRINTER # 0  DRIVER
;
;-----
;
LIST:
0CA9 CDBC0C     CALL   POLLPT      ;LIST OUTPUT #0
0CAC B7         ORA    A          ;IS PRINTER READY NOW?
                JRNZ   LIST1       ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
0CAD+2009      DB     020H,LIST1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

0CAF C5        PUSH   B          ;
0CB0 0E83      MVI    C,POLL      ; POLL PRINTER STATUS
0CB2 1E00      MVI    E,PLLPT     ;
0CB4 CD100B   CALL   XDCS        ;
0CB7 C1        POP     B          ;

```

```

LIST1:
OCB8 79      MOV      A,C          ; CHARACTER TO PRINT
OCB9 D31E    OUT      LTPRTO      ;
OCBB C9      RET

;
;-----
;
;          POLL PRINTER OUTPUT
;
;-----
;
POLLPT:
OCBC 3E10    MVI      A,10H        ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
OCBE D31F    OUT      LPTSTS0     ;          000H IF NOT
OCC0 DB1F    IN       LPTSTS0     ; RESET INT BIT
OCC2 E60C    ANI      0CH         ; READ STATUS
OCC4 FE0C    CPI      0CH         ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
OCC6 3E00    MVI      A,0         ; MUST HAVE BOTH
OCC8 C0      RNZ                     ;
OCC9 3D      DCR      A           ; RETURN NOT READY
OCCA C9      RET                    ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
;          ; RETURN READY

;
PAGE

;
; MP/M 1.0 EXTENDED I/O SYSTEM
;
;
;
POLLDEVICE:
OCCE 79      MOV      A,C          ; REG C = DEVICE # TO BE POLLED
OCCC FE09    CPI      NMBDEV       ; RETURN OFFH IF READY,
;          ;          000H IF NOT

OCCE+3802    DB      038H,DEVOK-$-1 ; --- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
OCD0 3E09    MVI      A,NMBDEV; IF DEV # >= NMBDEV,
;          ; SET TO NMBDEV

DEVOK:
OCD2 CDA20B  CALL     TBLJMP ; JUMP TO DEV POLL CODE

DEVTBL:
OCD5 BC0C    DW      POLLPT ; POLL PRINTER OUTPUT - THIS WILL POLL
;          ; SPECIFIED PARALLEL PORT FOR PRINTER
OCD7 DD0B    DW      POLLC0 ; POLL CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT
OCD9 1C0C    DW      POLC01 ; POLL CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT
OCD8 5B0C    DW      POLC02 ; POLL CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT
OCD8 9A0C    DW      POLC03 ; POLL CONSOLE #3 OUTPUT
OCD8 AD0B    DW      POLC10 ; POLL CONSOLE #0 INPUT
OCE1 EC0B    DW      POLC11 ; POLL CONSOLE #1 INPUT
OCE3 2B0C    DW      POLC12 ; POLL CONSOLE #2 INPUT
OCE5 6A0C    DW      POLC13 ; POLL CONSOLE #3 INPUT
0009 =      NMBDEV EQU      ($-DEVTBL)/2
OCE7 1A0B    DW      RTNEMPTY; BAD DEVICE HANDLER

```

## PAGE

; SELECT / PROTECT MEMORY

SELMEMORY:

```

; REG BC = ADR OF MEM DESCRIPTOR
; BC -> BASE 1 BYTE,
; SIZE 1 BYTE,
; ATTRIB 1 BYTE,
; BANK 1 BYTE.
;
; BIOS TABLE MODIFIED
;
OCE9 FE20      CPI      20H
OCEB CAEBC     JZ       $
OCEE 210300    LXI      H,3 ; POINT TO BANK
OCF1 09        DAD      B ;
OCF2 7E        MOV      A,M ; GET IT
OCF3 32030D    STA      BANKNO ; SAVE BANK NUMBER
OCF6 17        RAL
OCF7 17        RAL
OCF8 17        RAL
OCF9 E618     ANI      018H ; MASK FOR PIO
OCFB F602     ORI      MEMSK ;
OCFD 32040D    STA      CURMEM ; STORE CURRENT BANK MASK
OD00 D309     OUT      009H ; SET PIO
OD02 C9        RET

OD03 00        BANKNO: DB 0 ; LAST SELECTED MEMORY BANK NUMBER
OD04 00        CURMEM: DB 0 ; LAST SELECTED MEMORY BANK MASK

```

; START CLOCK

STARTCLOCK:

```

; WILL CAUSE FLAG #1 TO BE SET
; AT EACH SYSTEM TIME UNIT TICK
OD05 3EFF     MVI      A,OFFH
OD07 32CE0D    STA      TICKN
OD0A C9        RET

```

; STOP CLOCK

STOPCLOCK:

```

; WILL STOP FLAG #1 SETTING AT
; SYSTEM TIME UNIT TICK
ODOB AF       XRA      A
ODOC 32CE0D    STA      TICKN
OD0F C9        RET

```

; EXIT REGION

EXITREGION:

```

; EI IF NOT PREEMPTED
OD10 3ACF0D      LDA      PREEMP
OD13 B7          ORA      A
OD14 C0          RNZ
OD15 FB          EI
OD16 C9          RET

; MAXIMUM CONSOLE NUMBER

MAXCONSOLE:
OD17 3E04        MVI      A,NMBCNS
OD19 C9          RET

; MP/M 1.0 INTERRUPT HANDLERS

008E =          DSPTCH EQU      142

INT1HND:
; INTERRUPT 1 HANDLER ENTRY POINT
;

T20MS:
OD1A 22C80D      SHLD     SVDHL
OD1D 21220D      LXI      H,TIMERINT
                JR      INTINIT
OD20+185D        DB      018H,INTINIT-$-1 ;--- FAKE JR INSTR

TIMERINT:
OD22 3ACE0D      LDA      TICKN
OD25 B7          ORA      A ; TEST TICKN, INDICATES
                ; DELAYED PROCESS (ES)

                JRZ     NOTICKN
OD26+2807        DB      028H,NOTICKN-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INST
OD28 0E85        MVI      C,FLAGST
OD2A 1E01        MVI      E,1
OD2C CD100B      CALL     XDOS ; SET FLAG #1 EACH TICK

NOTICKN:
OD2F 219D0D      LXI      H,CNTX
OD32 35          DCR      M ; DEC TICK CNTR
                JRNZ     NOT1SEC
OD33+2032        DB      020H,NOT1SEC-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INST
OD35 3E7D        MVI      A,125
OD37 2B          DCX      H
OD38 96          SUB      M
OD39 77          MOV      M,A ; *** TOGGLE COUNT 62 <-> 6
OD3A 23          INX      H
OD3B 77          MOV      M,A ; *** ACTUAL #/SEC = 62.5
OD3C 0E85        MVI      C,FLAGST
OD3E 1E02        MVI      E,2
OD40 CD100B      CALL     XDOS ; SET FLAG #2 @ 1 SEC
OD43 2AD00D      LHLD     FPYTIME ; IS FLOPPY TIME CHECK IN EF
OD46 7C          MOV      A,H ;
OD47 B7          ORA      A ;
                JRZ     NOT1SEC ; IF NOT IN EFFECT, FINISH
OD48+281D        DB      028H,NOT1SEC-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRZ INST
OD4A 2D          DCR      L ; SUBTRACT A SECONd
OD4B 22D00D      SHLD     FPYTIME ; SAVE FOR NEXT TIME

```

```

                                JRNZ   NOT1SEC   ;IF NOT TOO LONG, FINISH
0E4E+2017                       DB       020H,NOT1SEC--1   ;--- FAKE JRNZ INS
0D50 65                          MOV     H,L           ;ZERO OUT INDICATOR
0D51 22D00D                       SHLD   FPYTIME   ;PREVENT RE-ENTRY OF THIS ROUTINE
0D54 0E85                          MVI    C,FLAGST   ;
0D56 1E06                          MVI    E,FPYFLAG  ;
0D58 CD100B                       CALL   XDCS       ;CAUSE I/O FOR FLOPPY TO CONTINUE
0D5B 3E90                          MVI    A,10010000B
0D5D 32FC0A                       STA    STATUS     ;SHOW ERROR IN FLOPPY I/O
0D60 2AD20D                       LHLD   FPYTCNT
0D63 23                            INX    H          ;COUNT TIMES WD1791 GOES TO
0D64 22D20D                       SSLD   FPYTCNT   ;

```

NOT1SEC:

INTDONE:

```

0D67 AF                          XRA    A
0D68 32CF0D                       STA    PREEMP   ; CLEAR PREEMPTED FLAG
0D6B C1                          POP    B
0D6C D1                          POP    D
0D6D 2ACA0D                       LHLD   SVDSP
0D70 F9                          SPHL                                     ; RESTORE STK PTR
0D71 F1                          POP    PSW
0D72 2ACC0D                       LHLD   SVDRET
0D75 E5                          PUSH   H
0D76 210D0B                       LXI    H,FDISP  ; MP/M DISPATCH
0D79 E5                          PUSH   H          ; PUT ON STACK FOR RETURN
0D7A 2AC80D                       LHLD   SVDHL

```

```

; THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH CALL WILL FORCE ROUND ROBIN
; SCHEDULING OF PROCESSES EXECUTING AT THE SAME PRIORITY
; EACH 1/32ND OF A SECOND.
; NOTE: INTERRUPTS ARE NOT ENABLED UNTIL THE DISPATCHER
; RESUMES THE NEXT PROCESS. THIS PREVENTS INTERRUPT
; OVER-RUN OF THE STACKS WHEN STUCK OR HIGH FREQUENCY
; INTERRUPTS ARE ENCOUNTERED.

```

```

                                RETI    ; DISPATCH
0D7D+ED4D                       DB     0EDH,04DH ;--- FAKE RETI INSTRUCTION

```

INTINIT:

```

D7F 22C60D                       SHLD   ADRINTHD
0D82 E1                          POP    H
0D83 22CC0D                       SHLD   SVDRET
0D86 F5                          PUSH   PSW
0D87 210000                       LXI    H,0
0D8A 39                          DAD   SP
0D8B 22CA0D                       SHLD   SVDSP   ; SAVE USERS STK PTR
0D8E 31C60D                       LXI    SP,LSTINTSTK ; LCL STK FOR INTR HNDL
0D91 D5                          PUSH   D
0D92 C5                          PUSH   B

0D93 3EFF                       MVI    A,OFFH
0D95 32CF0D                       STA    PREEMP   ; SET PREEMPTED FLAG
0D98 2AC60D                       LHLD   ADRINTHD

```

```

OD9B E9          PCHL          ;JUMP TO INTERRUPT HANDLER

;
; BIOS DATA SEGMENT
;
OD9C 3E          TOGCNT: DB      62      ; TOGGLE COUNTER 62 <-> 63
OD9D 3E          CNTX:   DB      62      ; TICK CNTR TO 1 SEC
                INTSTK:          ; LOCAL INTRPT STK
OD9E C7C7C7C7   DW          0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
ODA8 C7C7C7C7   DW          0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
ODB2 C7C7C7C7   DW          0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
ODBC C7C7C7C7   DW          0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H

LSTINTSTK:
ODC6 0000       ADRINTHD: DW      0      ; INTERRUPT HANDLER ADDRESS
ODC8 0000       SVDHL:   DW      0      ; SAVED REGS HL DURING INT HNDL
ODCA 0000       SVDSP:   DW      0      ; SAVED SP DURING INT HNDL
ODCC 0000       SVDRET:  DW      0      ; SAVED RETURN DURING INT HNDL
ODCE 00         TICKN:   DB      0      ; TICKING BOOLEAN, TRUE = DELAYED
ODCF 00         PREEMP:  DB      0      ; PREEMPTED BOOLEAN

                if      mpm20
                FPYTIME:
ODD0 0000       DW          0

                FPYTCNT:
ODD2 0000       DW          0
                endif

                PAGE

;-----
;
; THESE ARE THE DISK TYPE DEFINITION BLOCKS
; EACH OF WHICH CORRESPONDS TO A PARTICULAR MODE.
;-----

ODD4 =          DPB0:   EQU      $      ;VERSION 2.0, SINGLE DENSITY
ODD4 1A00       DW      26      ;SECTORS PER TRACK
ODD6 03         DB      3       ;BLOCK SHIFT
ODD7 07         DB      7       ;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
ODD8 00         DB      0       ;EXTENT MASK
ODD9 F200       DW      242     ;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
ODDB 3F00       DW      63     ;DIRECTORY MAX
ODDD C0         DB      192     ;ALLOC0
ODDE 00         DB      0       ;ALLOC1
ODDF 1000       DW      16     ;CHECK AREA SIZE
ODE1 0200       DW      2       ;OFFSET TO START TRACK

ODE3 =          DPB1:   EQU      $      ;VERSION 2.0, DOUBLE DENSITY
ODE3 3400       DW      52     ;SECTORS PER TRACK
ODE5 04         DB      4       ;BLOCK SHIFT
ODE6 0F         DB      15     ;BLOCK SHIFT MASK

```

ODE7 01	DB	1	;EXTENT MASK
OD38 F200	DW	242	;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
ODEA 7F00	DW	127	;DIRECTORY MAX
ODEC C0	DB	192	;ALLOCO
ODED 00	DB	0	;ALLOCL
ODEE 2000	DW	32	;CHECK AREA SIZE
ODF0 0200	DW	2	;OFFSET TO START TRACK
ODF2 =	DPB2:	EQU	\$ ;DOUBLE DENSITY
ODF2 3000		DW	48 ;SECTORS PER TRACK
ODF4 04		DB	4 ;BLOCK SHIFT
ODF5 0F		DB	15 ;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
ODF6 00		DB	0 ;EXTENT MASK (1.4 COMPATIBLE)
ODF7 E000		DW	224 ;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
ODF9 5F00		DW	95 ;DIRECTORY MAX
ODFB C0		DB	192 ;ALLOCO
ODFC 00		DB	0 ;ALLOCL
ODFD 1800		DW	24 ;CHECK AREA SIZE
ODFF 0200		DW	2 ;OFFSET TO START TRACK
	IF	HARDSK	
		if	mpm20
	DPB3:	DISKDEF	3,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1,,0
OE01+=	DPB3	EQU	\$ ;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE01+8000		DW	128 ;SEC PER TRACK
OE03+07		DB	7 ;BLOCK SHIFT
OE04+7F		DB	127 ;BLOCK MASK
OE05+07		DB	7 ;EXTINT MASK
OE06+FF01		DW	511 ;DISK SIZE-1
OE08+FF01		DW	511 ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE0A+80		DB	128 ;ALLOCO
OE0B+00		DB	0 ;ALLOCL
OE0C+0080		DW	8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WITH
OE0E+0100		DW	1 ;OFFSET
0000+=	XLT3	EQU	0 ;NO XLATE TABLE
	DPB4:	DISKDEF	4,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,513,,0
OE10+=	DPB4	EQU	\$ ;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE10+8000		DW	128 ;SEC PER TRACK
OE12+07		DB	7 ;BLOCK SHIFT
OE13+7F		DB	127 ;BLOCK MASK
OE14+07		DB	7 ;EXTINT MASK
OE15+FF01		DW	511 ;DISK SIZE-1
OE17+FF01		DW	511 ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE19+80		DB	128 ;ALLOCO
OE1A+00		DB	0 ;ALLOCL
OE1B+0080		DW	8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WITH
OE1D+0102		DW	1 ;OFFSET
0000+=	XLT4	EQU	0 ;NO XLATE TABLE
	DPB5:	DISKDEF	5,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1025,,0
OE1F+=	DPB5	EQU	\$ ;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE1F+8000		DW	128 ;SEC PER TRACK
OE21+07		DB	7 ;BLOCK SHIFT

```

OE22+7F      DB      127      ;BLOCK MASK
OE23+07      DB      7        ;EXTINT MASK
OE24+FF01    DW      511      ;DISK SIZE-1
OE26+FF01    DW      511      ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE28+80      DB      128      ;ALLOCO
OE29+00      DB      0        ;ALLOCI
OE2A+0080    DW      8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WITH
OE2C+0104    DW      1        ;OFFSET
0000+=      XLT5    EQU      0      ;NO XLATE TABLE

```

```

DPB6:        DISKDEF 6,0,127,,16384,288,512,0,513,,0
OE2E+=      DPB6    EQU      $      ;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE2E+8000    DW      128      ;SEC PER TRACK
OE30+07      DB      7        ;BLOCK SHIFT
OE31+7F      DB      127      ;BLOCK MASK
OE32+07      DB      7        ;EXTINT MASK
OE33+1F01    DW      287      ;DISK SIZE-1
OE35+FF01    DW      511      ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE37+80      DB      128      ;ALLOCO
OE38+00      DB      0        ;ALLOCI
OE39+0080    DW      8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WITH
OE3B+0102    DW      513      ;OFFSET

```

```

XLT6:        EQU      0      ;NO XLATE TABLE
else

```

```

DPB3:        DISKDEF 3,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1

```

```

DPB4:        DISKDEF 4,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,513

```

```

DPB5:        DISKDEF 5,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1025

```

```

DPB6:        DISKDEF 6,0,127,,16384,288,512,0,513
endif

```

```

ENDIF

```

```

if          mdisk
DPB7:      EQU      $      ;VIRTUAL DISK
           DW      24      ;SECTORS PER TRACK
           DB      3      ;BLOCK SHIFT
           DB      7      ;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
           DB      0      ;EXTENT MASK
           DW      142     ;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
           DW      63     ;DIRECTORY MAX
           DB      0COH   ;ALLOCO
           DB      0      ;ALLOCI
           DW      0      ;CHECK AREA SIZE
           DW      0      ;OFFSET TO START TRACK
endif

```

```

page

```

```

;
;      MOVE SUBROUTINE
;

```



```

                                if      hardsk
RWMOVE:
0E3D D5      push      d
0E3E E5      push      h
0E3F CD070B  call      swtuser      ;switch in user bank
0E42 E1      pop       h
0E43 D1      pop       d
0E44 018000  lxi      b,128
                                LDIR
                                ;MOVE DATA TO/FROM BUFFER
0E47+EDB0   DB      0EDH,0BOH   ;—— FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
0E49 CD0A0B  call      swtsys      ;switch system back in
;
;      DATA HAS BEEN MOVED TO/FROM HOST BUFFER
;

0E4C 3AF90A  LDA      WRTYPE      ;WRITE TYPE ??

                                if      mpm20
0E4F E601   ani      WRDIR      ;TO DIRECTORY ??
                                JRZ      RWEND      ;NO, JUST END UP HERE
0E51+280D   DB      028H,RWEND-$-1 ;—— FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
                                else
                                CPI      WRDIR      ;TO DIRECTORY ??
                                JRNZ     RWEND      ;NO, JUST END UP HERE
                                endif

;
;      CLEAR HOST BUFFER FOR DIRECTORY WRITE
;

0E53 3AF60A  LDA      ERFLAG      ;CHECK PRIOR TO DIR ACTIVITY
0E56 B7      ORA      A      ;ERRORS ??
                                JRNZ     RWEND      ;SKIP IF SO....
0E57+2007   DB      020H,RWEND-$-1 ;—— FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0E59 AF      XRA      A      ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
0E5A 32F00A  STA      HSTWRT      ;BUFFER WRITTEN
0E5D CD6D04  CALL     WRITEHST    ;

RWEND:
0E60 3AF60A  LDA      ERFLAG      ;
0E63 B7      ORA      A      ;IF ERRORS, RESET SO NO MATCH
0E64 C8      RZ       ;NONE, JUST RETURN
0E65 21EA0A  LXI      H,HSTDSK   ;
0E68 36FF    MVI      M,OFFH     ;CANT POSSIBLY MATCH, MUST ERROR
                                ENDIF
0E6A C9      RET       ;

MVDTB:
0E6B 2AAF00  LHLD     DMAADR      ; MOVE DATA TO FLOPPY BUFFER
0E6E E5      push     h
0E6F CD070B  call     swtuser     ;switch in user bank,
0E72 E1      pop      h      ; cannot access non-common BNKXIOS
0E73 111D13  LXI     D,FPYBUF    ;
0E76 018000  LXI     B,128       ; 128 BYTES
                                LDIR
                                ;

```

```

0E79+EDB0      DB      OEDH      ;--- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
0E7B C30A0B    jmp      swtsys    ;switch system back in
                RET
                ;

0E7E F5        MVDFB:  PUSH     PSW      ; MOVE DATA FROM FLOPPY BUFFER
0E7F 3AFA0A    LDA      CMD        ;
0E82 E620      ANI      20H     ; CHECK FOR READ
                JRNZ     MVDFX    ; NO - BYPASS MOVE
0E84+2013      DB      020H,MVDFX-$-1 ;--- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0E86 2AAF00    LHL     DMAADR     ;
0E89 E5        push     h
0E8A CD070B    call    swtuser ;switch in user bank,
0E8D D1        pop      d      ; cannot access non-common BNKXIOS
0E8E 211D13    LXI     H,FPYBUF   ;
0E91 018000    LXI     B,128      ; 128 BYTES
                LDIR     ;
0E94+EDB0      DB      OEDH,0B0H   ;--- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
0E96 CD0A0B    call    swtsys    ;switch system back in
0E99 F1        MVDFX:  POP      PSW      ;
0E9A C9        RET
                ;

                IF      HARDSK

0E9B           DS      1          ;MUST PRECEDE HSTBUF
0E9C           HSTBUF: DS      1024 ;HOST BUFFER AREA
129C           DS      1          ;MUST FOLLOW HSTBUF
                ENDIF
    
```

PAGE

```

;-----
;
;      INITIALIZE MP/M: REAL TIME CLOCK & DISKS
;
;-----
    
```

```

                if      mpm20
129D =         dirbuf equ      $
131D =         fpybuf equ     dirbuf+128
                endif
    
```

SYSTEMINIT:

```

; C = BREAKPOINT RESTART NUMBER
; DE = BREAKPOINT RESTART HANDLER ADDRESS
; HL = DIRECT XIOS INTERCEPT JUMP TABLE ADDRESS
    
```

```

129D 225E13    SHLD   SVDJT
12A0 69        MOV    L,C
12A1 2600     MVI    H,0
12A3 29        DAD    H
12A4 29        DAD    H
12A5 29        DAD    H      ;HL = RESTART JUMP ADDRESS
12A6 226013   SHLD   SVDBPA
    
```

```

                if      not mdisk
    
```

```

12A9 2A130B      lhd    sysdat
12AC 2E0F        mvi    1,15      ;hl = .nmbmemsegs
12AE 46          mov    b,m       ;b = nmbmemsegs

test$bank$setup$loop:
12AF 23          inx    h
12B0 23          inx    h
12B1 23          inx    h
12B2 23          inx    h       ;hl = .memseg(i).bank
12B3 7E          mov    a,m
12B4 B7          ora    a
12B5 C2BF12      jnz    bank$setup
12B8 05          dcr    b
12B9 C2AF12      jnz    test$bank$setup$loop
12BC C3CE12      jmp    after$bank$setup

bank$setup:
12BF 3E1A        MVI    A,01AH    ; SELECT BANK 3
12C1 CD4813      CALL   STMVTR    ; SET UP VECTORS
12C4 3E12        MVI    A,012H    ; SELECT BANK 2
12C6 CD4813      CALL   STMVTR    ; SET UP VECTORS
12C9 3E0A        MVI    A,00AH    ; SELECT BANK 1
12CB CD4813      CALL   STMVTR    ; SET UP VECTORS

after$bank$setup:
    else
    mvi    a,lah      ; bank 3 select for directory
    out    09h
    lxi    h,0bffeH
    mvi    a,0e5h
    cmp    m
    inx    h
    jrnz   fill
    cmp    m
    urz    dontfill

fill:
    mov    m,a        ;set directory initialized
    dcx    h
    mov    m,a

    lxi    b,07ffh    ;first 2 k of bank one gets
    lxi    h,0
    lxi    d,1
    mvi    a,0ah      ; select bank 1
    out    09h
    mvi    m,0e5h
    ldir

dontfill:
    endif

12CE 3E02        MVI    A,002H    ; SELECT BANK 0
12D0 CD4813      CALL   STMVTR    ; SET UP VECTORS

12D3 213717      lxi    h,ldrbiosbase+density$mask$offset
iiii LXI    H,1737H    ; MOVE PARAMETERS CHANGED BY
12D6 117C00      LXI    D,SELO    ; THE SET UP PROGRAM
12D9 010400      LXI    B,4       ; 4 SELECT MASKS
                    LDIR
                    ;
12DC+EDB0        DAB    OEDH,0BOH ;—— FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION

```

```

12DE 118800      LXI    D,MODE      ;
12E1 0J10400    LXI    B,4         ; 4 MODE BYTES
                LDIR      ;
12E4+EDB0       DB      0EDH,0B0H      ;--- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
12E6 2ABB17     lhld   ldrbiosbase+misc$params$offset
                LHL      17BBH      ; GET MISC. PARAMETERS
12E9 22B600     SHLD   MPARMS
12EC 3AB600     LDA    MPARMS      ; NOW TEST FOR CENTRONICS PRNTR
12EF E602ET     ANI    2
                JRZ     PR TOK      ; NO - LEAVE SERIAL
12F1+2814       DB      028H,PR TOK-$-1  ;--- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
12F3 212C0B     LXI    H,CLIST
12F6 221000     SHLD   WBOTE+13    ; CHANGE PRINTER ROUTINE
12F9 211F0B     LXI    H,CNSTAT      ; AND STATUS CHECK
12FC 22D50C     SHLD   DEVTBL
12FF 3E03       MVI    A,003H      ; INITIALIZE PARALLEL PORT
120A D313       OUT    013H
1303 3E0F       MVI    A,00FH
1305 D313       OUT    013H

                PR TOK:
1307 010300     LXI    5,003H      ;SET THE MODE FOR DRIVES INIT
                MODESET:
130A CD2F02     CALL   SELSDP      ;SELECT DRIVE FOR MODESET
130D 218800     LXI    H,MODE
1310 09         DAD    B      ;POINT TO CORRECT MODE BYTE
1311 C5         PUSH   B      ;SAVE COUNT OF DRIVES
1312 41         MOV    B,C      ; B = DRIVE #
1313 4E         MOV    C,M
1314 CDF807     CALL   XETMOD      ;SET MOVE
1317 C1         POP    B
1318 0D         DCR    C      ;END OF LIST YET ??
1319 F20A13     JP     MODESET      ;SET MODE FOR ALL DRIVES
131C CDD007     CALL   SDCQNF      ;SET DISK CONFIGURATION

131F 018000     LXI    B,80H
1322 CD5502     CALL   SETDMA      ;SET DMA ADDRESS

1325 E5         push   h

                if      mpm20
1326 2A130B     lhld   sysdat
1329 2E07       mvi    1,7
132B 7E         mov    a,m
                else
132C E1         lxi    h,INTERUPT
132D ED47       mov    a,h
                endif

132C E1         pop    h
132D ED47       DB      0EDH,047H      ;--- FAKE STAI INSTRUCTION

132F 3E60       MVI    A,60H      ; SET VECTOR FOR CTC
1331 D330       OUT    30H      ; CTC CHANNEL 0
1333 3EA7       MVI    A,0A7H      ; RESET / LOAD TIME CONSTANT

```

```

1335 D333      OUT      33H      ; CHANNEL 3
1337 3EFA     MVI      A,250     ; TIME CONSTANT
1339 D333     OUT      033H     ;

; IF HARDISK
133B AF       XRA      A      ;ZERO ACCUMULATOR
133C 32EFOA   STA      HSTACT   ;SET HOST BUFFER INACTIVE
133F 32F10A   STA      UNACNT   ;SET UNALLOCATED COUNT TO ZERO

1342 219BOE   LXI      H,HSTBUF-1 ;SETUP WRITE CONTROL BYTE
1345 360D     MVI      M,00D     ;
                ENDIF

1347 C9       RET

```

## STMVTR:

```

1348 D309     OUT      MEMPORT
134A 3EC3     MVI      A,0C3H     ; SET VECTORS FOR BDOS
134C 320000   STA      0      ; JMP INSTRUCTION
134F 2A5E13   LHL      SVDJT     ;
1352 220100   SHLD     1
1355 2A6013   LHL      SVDBPA
1358 77       MOV      M,A
1359 23       INX      H
135A 73       MOV      M,E
135B 23       INX      H
135C 72       MOV      M,D
135D C9       RET

135E          SVDJT: DS      2      ; SAVED DIRECT JUMP TABLE ADDRESS
1360          SVDBPA: DS     12     ; SAVED BREAK POINT ADDRESS

; if mem20
1362 =        xiosend equ 15
139D =        fdbuf equ (dirbuf-base)+256
139D          org fdbuf+((xiosend-base)/fdbuf)*((xiosend-base)-fd
139D 00       db      0
                endif

```

```

139E          END

```

```

070F ADDERRORS 0DC6 ADRINTHD 13CE AFTERBANKS 03DA ALLOC
081E ALV0      0853 ALV1      089E ALV2      08DE ALV3
091E AVL4      095E ALV5      099E ALV6      09DE ALV7
0A1E ALV8      0A5E ALV9      0A9E ALVA      0AC2 ALVB
0708 BADIO     0D03 BANKNO    12BF BANKSETUP 0000 BASE
081E BEGDAT    4000 BLKSIZ    067B CHECKIT   06AE CHECKSTAT
0220 CHKHRD    06BC CHKS0     06C7 CHKS1     06CD CHKS2
06E6 CHKS3     06F7 CHKS4     03A1 CHKUNA    0B2C CLIST
0B3B CLIST1    0AFA CMD       0B1F CNSTAT    0D9D CNTX
0B15 COLDSTART 0B04 COMMONBASE 0B84 CONIN     0B8F CONOUT

```

0B79 CONST	0080 CEMSPT	083E CSV0	087E CSV1
08BE CSV2	08FE CSV3	095E CSV4	099E CSV5
09DE CSV6	0A1E CSV7	0A5E CSV8	0A9E CSV9
0AC2 CSVA	0AE6 CSVB	0D04 CURMEM	001C DATA0
002C DATA1	002E DATA2	002A DATA3	00B4 DBLKAD
052E DBLLOW	0530 DBLSAVE	0519 DBLUPDATE	0782 DEL1
0784 DEL2	0782 DELAY	0037 DENSITYMAS	0CD2 DEVOK
0CD5 DEVTBL	129D DIRBUF	00AC DISKNO	FFFF DMA
00AF DMAADR	00BE DMALEN	00BA DMAS1	00C6 DMAS2F
00C0 DMAS2H	00CA DMAS3	00CE DMAS3F	00BC DMASA
0DD4 DPB0	0DE3 DPB1	0DF2 DPB2	0E01 DPB3
0E10 DPB4	0E1F DPB5	0E2E DPB6	00D1 DPBASE
00D1 DPE0	00E1 DPE1	00F1 DPE2	0101 DPE3
0111 DPE4	0121 DPE5	0131 DPE6	0141 DPE7
0151 DPE8	0161 DPE9	0171 DPEA	0181 DPEB
00B2 DPEPTR	0790 DSCNO	0552 DSKSEL	008E DSPTCH
0246 DTBLT	0AF6 ERFLAG	0D10 EXITREGION	0000 FALSE
139D FDBUF	0B50 FDINTH	041C FILLHST	0763 FINTFIX
0085 FLAGST	0084 FLAGWT	0B47 FLOPPYINT	0687 FLOPPYIO
065C FLOPPYSEEK	0661 FPS1	131D FPYBUF	0006 FPYFLAG
0DD2 FPYTCNT	0DD0 FPYTIME	073A FPYWAIT	0760 FSECSET
06AA FWT1	0B53 HARDINT	FFFF HARDSK	0005 HDELAG
0B67 HDINTH	0B71 HDSTFLG	00AE HEADNO	031A HOME
0337 HCME1	0340 HOME1A	0357 HCME2	0343 HOMEHARD
02F9 HCMEIT	0321 HOMESOFT	0B03 HOMETOGGLE	048F HRW0
0499 HRW1	04C4 HRW2	04CD HRW3	04D9 HRW4
04E1 HRW5	04E6 HRW6	0504 HRW7	0AEF HSTACT
0008 HSTBLK	0E9C HSTBUF	0AEA HSTDISK	0AED HSTSEC
0400 HSTSIZ	0010 HSTSPT	0AEB HSTTRK	0AF0 HSTWRT
00B8 HTK1	00B9 HTK2	07F8 INITEND	0D1A INT1HND
0D67 INTDONE	005E INTERRUPT	0721 INTFIX	0D7F INTINIT
0D9E INTSTK	0051 LAST	062D LDH1	1700 LDRBIOSBAS
0CA9 LIST	0CB8 LIST1	061E LOADHEAD	001E LPTPRT0
0028 LPTPRT1	001F LPTSTS0	0029 LPTSTS1	0DC6 LSTINTSTK
0AFB MASK	0439 MATCH	0D17 MAXCONSOLE	000C MAXDSK
0000 MDISK	0009 MEMPORT	0002 MEMSK	00BB MISCPARAMS
0088 MODE	130A MODESET	0191 MODL0	019D MODL1
01A9 MODL2	00B6 MPARM	FFFF MPM20	0E7E MVDFB
0E99 MVDFX	0E6B MVDTB	0AE6 NEWDSK	0AEE NEWHST
0AE9 NEWSEC	0AE7 NEWTRK	0461 NEWTRKCMP	0004 NMBCNS
0009 NMBDEV	075F NOFPYRST	0415 NCMATCH	03D4 NOOVF
0D67 NOT1SEC	0D2F NOTICKN	0B1C NULLINT	00A0 PCNT
0B0D PDISP	0005 PLCI0	0006 PLCI1	0007 PLCI2
0008 PLCI3	0001 PLCO0	0002 PLCO1	0003 PLCO2
0004 PLCO3	0000 PLLPT	05D4 PNTFN	05D1 PNTH2
05B3 POINT	0BAD POLCI0	0BEC POLCI1	0C2B POLCI2
0C6A POLCI3	0BDD POLCO0	0C1C POLCO1	0C5B POLCO2
0C9A POLCO3	0083 POLL	0CCB POLLDEVICE	0CBC POLLPT
0DCF PREEMP	0B01 PRETRIES	1307 PR TOK	0BB8 PT0IN
0BC5 PT0IN1	0BCA PT0OUT	0BD9 PT0OUT1	0BAD PT0ST
0BF7 PT1IN	0C04 PT1IN1	0C09 PT1OUT	0C18 PT1OUT1
0BEC PT1ST	0C36 PT2IN	0C43 PT2IN1	0C48 PT2OUT
0C57 PT2OUT1	0C2B PT2ST	0C75 PT3IN	0C82 PT3IN1
0C87 PT3OUT	0C96 PT3OUT1	0C6A PT3ST	0B9A PTBLJMP
028B READ	036B READHARD	047F READHST	0AF8 READOP

05E4	READSOFT	0308	REALDISK	FFFF	RELOC	0643	REMOVELD
02EE	RETMOD	0AF7	RSFLAG	0B1A	RINEMPTY	0E60	RWEND
0E3D	RWMOVE	03E2	RWOPER	0AFD	SAVEI	07D0	SDCONF
07DE	SDDBL	07F1	SDL1	07F3	SDOK	0007	SECMSK
0003	SECSHF	00B1	SECTNO	05D6	SECTRAN	007C	SELO
0203	SELDSK	0242	SELERR	059B	SELHARD	0CE9	SELMEMORY
022F	SELSDP	0556	SELSOFT	0278	SETDEN	0255	SETDMA
0211	SETDSK	0544	SETDVD	0540	SETH14	0532	SETHED
02A1	SETMOD	0273	SETSEC	02C7	SETSEL	026D	SETTRK
0547	SHD1	05A1	SLH1	055D	SLS1	056B	SLS2
0575	SLS3	0584	SLS4	0595	SLSERR	02E3	SMERR
0601	SRW1	0615	SRW2	0D05	STARTCLOCK	0AFC	STATUS
1348	STMVTR	0D0B	STOPCLOCK	05DB	STRN1	05E2	STRN2
001D	STS0	002D	STS1	002F	STS2	002B	STS3
1360	SVDBPA	0DC8	SVDHL	135E	SVDJT	0DCC	SVDRET
0DCA	SVDSP	0B0A	SWTSYS	0B07	SWUSER	0B13	SYSDAT
129D	SYSTEMINIT	0D1A	T20MS	0BA2	TELJMP	0094	TCNT
12AF	TESTBANKSE	0DCE	TICKN	0D22	TIMERINT	0D9C	TOGCNT
00AD	TRAKNO	0B02	TRETRLES	0070	TRK0	064A	TRKTST
FFFF	TRUE	0AF1	UNACNT	0AF2	UNADSK	0AF5	UNASEC
0AF3	UNATRK	0717	WAIT0	0B15	WARMSTART	0003	WBOTE
0000	WRALL	0001	WRDIR	0296	WRITE	037E	WRITEHARD
046D	WRITEHST	05F2	WRITESOFT	0AF9	WRTYPE	0002	WRUAL
0B10	XDOS	07F8	XETMOD	0B01	XETSEL	1362	XIOSEND
01B5	XLT0	01CF	XLT1	01CE	XLT2	0000	XLT3
0000	XLT4	0000	XLT5	0000	XLT6		





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