



*Personal Computer PCjr  
Hardware Reference  
Library*

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# Technical Reference





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Hardware Reference  
Library*

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# Technical Reference

## **First Edition Revised (November 1983)**

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# Preface

The IBM PCjr Technical Reference manual describes the hardware design and provides interface information for the IBM PCjr. This publication also has information about the basic input/output system (BIOS) and programming support.

The information in this publication is both descriptive and reference oriented, and is intended for hardware and software designers, programmers, engineers, and interested persons who need to understand the design and operation of the IBM PCjr computer.

You should be familiar with the use of the IBM PCjr, and understand the concepts of computer architecture and programming.

This manual has five sections:

Section 1: "Introduction" is an overview of the basic system and available options.

Section 2: "Base System" describes each functional part of the base system. This section also has specifications for power, timing, and interfaces. Programming considerations are supported by coding tables, command codes, and registers.

Section 3: "System Options" describes each available option using the same format as Section 2: "Base System."

**Section 4: “Compatibility with the IBM Personal Computer Family”** describes programming concerns for maintaining compatibility between the IBM PCjr and the other IBM Personal Computers.

**Section 5: “System BIOS and Usage”** describes the basic input/output system (BIOS) and its use. This section also contains the software interrupt listing, a system memory map, descriptions of vectors with special meanings, and a set of low-storage maps. In addition, keyboard encoding and usage is discussed.

This publication has four appendixes:

**Appendix A: “ROM BIOS Listing”**

**Appendix B: “Logic Diagrams”**

**Appendix C: “Characters, Keystrokes, and Color”**

**Appendix D: “Unit Specifications”**

**Prerequisite Publication:**

*Guide to Operations* part number 1502291

*Guide to Operations* part number 1502292

**Suggested Reading:**

*IBM PCjr Hands on BASIC* part number 1504702

*IBM PCjr BASIC Reference Manual* part number  
6182371

*Disk Operating System (DOS)* part number 6024061

*Hardware Maintenance and Service Manual* part  
number 1502294

*Macro Assembler* part number 6024002

Related publications are listed in “Bibliography.”

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# **Notes:**

# SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

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## **Notes:**

# Introduction

The system unit, a desk top transformer, and a cordless keyboard make up the hardware for the *PCjr* base system.

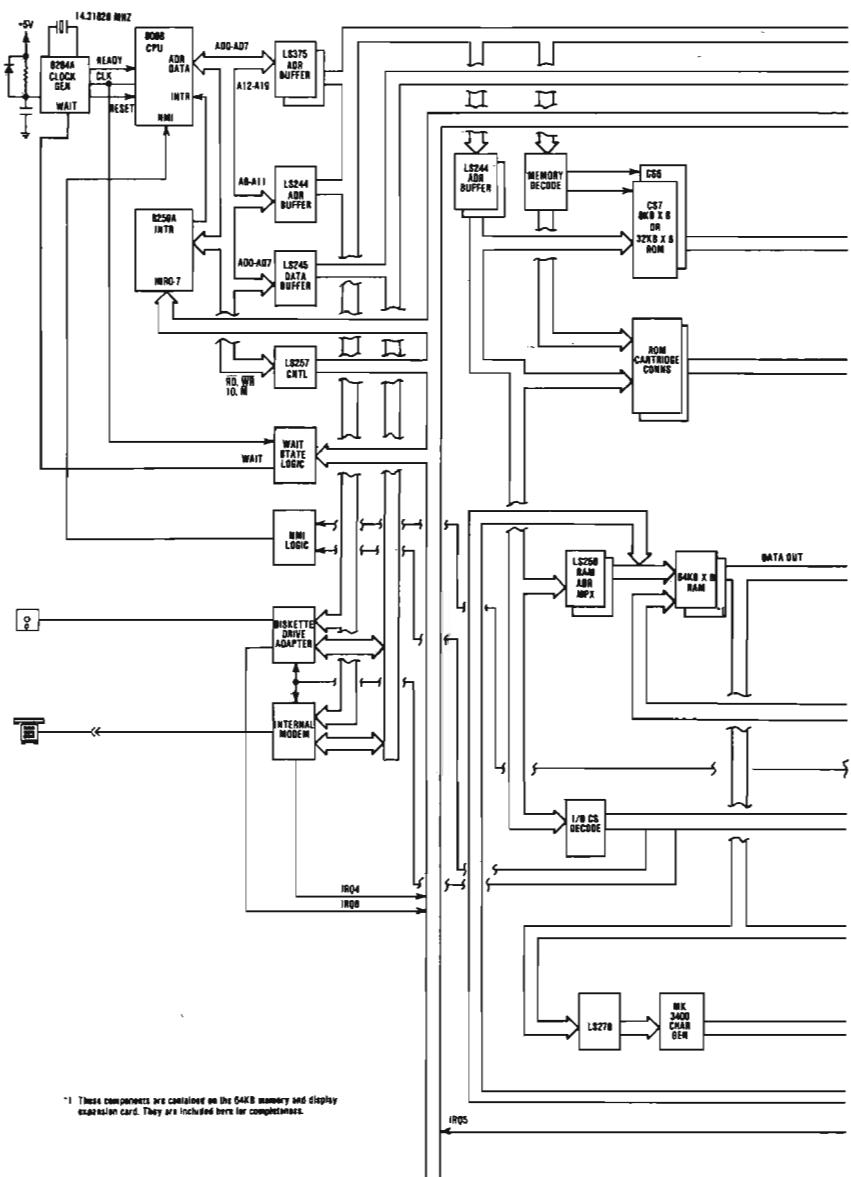
The following options are available for the base system:

- IBM *PCjr* 64KB Memory and Display Expansion
  - The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K Bytes to a total of 128K Bytes.
- IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive Adapter
  - The IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive Adapter permits the attachment of the IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive to the IBM *PCjr* and resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM *PCjr* system board.
- IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive
  - The IBM *PCjr* Diskette Drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle drive system, a read positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.
- IBM *PCjr* Internal Modem
  - The IBM *PCjr* Internal Modem is an adapter that plugs into the *PCjr* system board modem connector and allows communications over standard telephone lines.

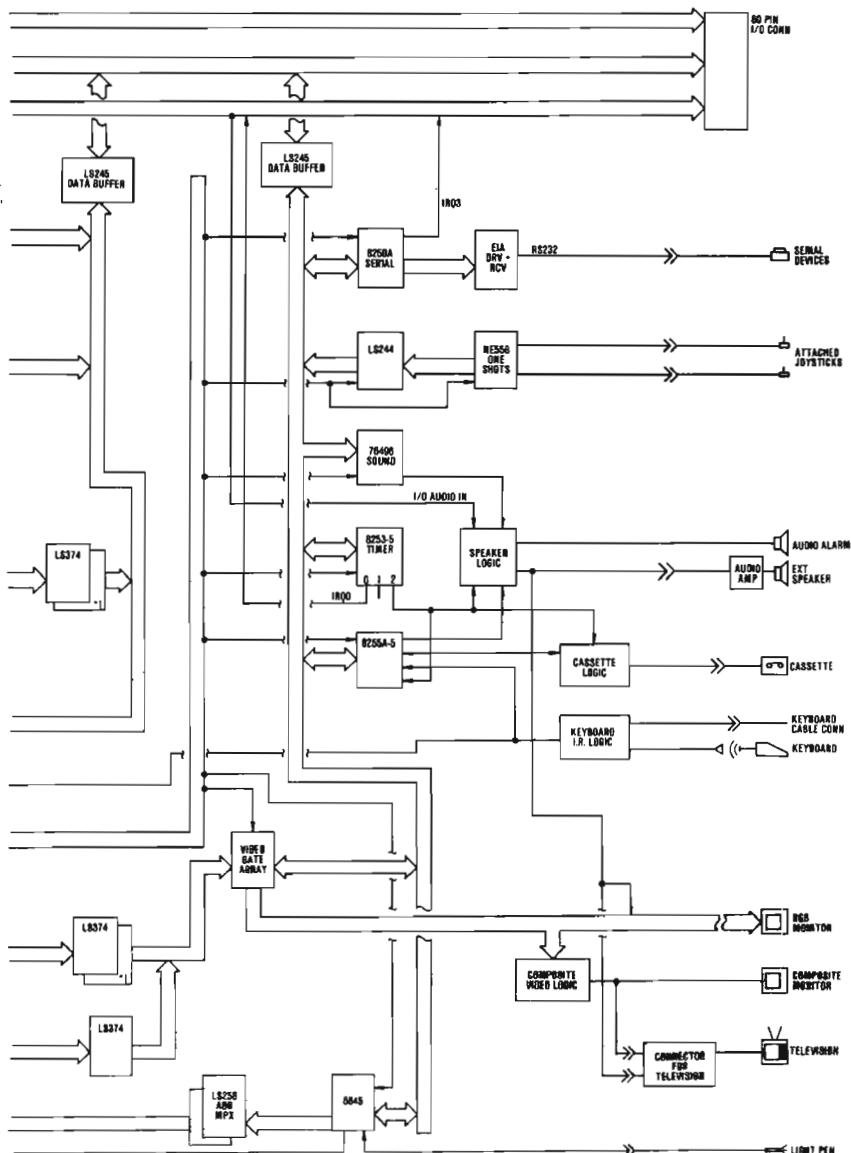
- IBM PC*jr* Parallel Printer Attachment
  - The IBM PC*jr* Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL logic levels. It attaches as a feature to the right side of the system unit.
- IBM Personal Computer Graphics Printer
  - IBM Graphics Printer is an 80 cps (characters-per-second), self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit.
- IBM PC*jr* Joystick
  - The IBM PC*jr* Joystick is an input device to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.
- IBM Color Display
  - The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue /Intensity (RGBI) Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.
- IBM Connector for Television
  - The IBM Connector for Television allows a TV to be connected to the IBM PC*jr* system.
- IBM PC*jr* Keyboard Cord
  - The IBM PC*jr* Keyboard Cord option is used to connect the IBM PC*jr* Cordless Keyboard to the system board.

- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Serial Devices
  - This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of serial devices to the IBM PC*jr* system board.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Cassette
  - This option is an adapter cable that allows a cassette recorder to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.
- IBM PC*jr* Adapter Cable for Color Display
  - This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PC*jr*.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PC*jr* system.



**System Block Diagram (Sheet 1 of 2)**



\*1 These components are contained on the 84KB memory and display expansion card. They are included here for completeness.

System Block Diagram (Sheet 2 of 2)

## **Notes:**

# SECTION 2. BASE SYSTEM

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## **Notes:**

# Introduction

- The PCjr base-system hardware consists of the system unit, a 62-key cordless-keyboard, and a power transformer.

The PCjr system board is the center of the PCjr system unit. The system board fits horizontally in the base of the system unit and is approximately 255 mm by 350 mm (10 inches by 13.8 inches). It is double-sided, with an internal-power/ground plane. Low voltage ac power enters the power supply adapter, is converted to dc voltage, and enters the system board through the power supply adapter edge-connector. Other system board connectors provide interfaces for a variety of input/output (I/O) devices and are individually keyed to prevent improper installation. The following is a list of these connectors:

- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Connector
- Diskette Drive Adapter Connector
- Internal Modem Connector
- Infra-Red (IR) Link Receiver Board Connector
- Program Cartridge Connectors (2)
- I/O Channel Expansion Connector
- Serial Port (RS232) Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- Direct Drive (RGBI) Video Connector
- Composite Video Connector
- IBM Connector for Television Connector (external RF modulator)
- Light Pen Connector
- External Audio Connector
- IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord Connector
- Cassette Connector (with optional adapter cable)
- IBM PCjr Attachable Joystick Connectors (2)

The system board consists of seven functional subsystems: the processor subsystem and its support elements, the read-only (ROM) subsystem, the read/write (R/W) subsystem, the audio subsystem, the video subsystem, the games subsystem, and the I/O channel. All are described in this section.

The nucleus of the system board is the Intel 8088 microprocessor. This processor is an 8-bit external bus version of Intel's 16-bit 8086 processor, and is software-compatible with the 8086. The 8088 supports 16-bit operations, including multiplication and division, and supports 20 bits of addressing (1 megabyte of storage). It operates in the minimum mode at 4.77 MHz. This frequency, which is derived from a 14.31818-MHz crystal, is divided by 3 for the processor clock, and by 4 to obtain the 3.58-MHz color-burst signal required for color televisions.

For additional information about the 8088, refer to the publications listed in "Bibliography".

The processor is supported by a set of high-function support-devices providing three 16-bit timer-counter channels, and nine prioritized-interrupt levels.

The three programmable timer/counters are provided by an Intel 8253-5 programmable interval-timer and are used by the system in the following manner: Channel 0 is used as a general-purpose timer providing a constant time-base for implementing a time-of-day clock; Channel 1 is used to deserialize the keyboard data and for time-of-day overflow during diskette operations. Channel 2 is used to support the tone generation for the audio speaker and to write data to the cassette.

Of the nine prioritized levels of interrupt, three are bused to the system's I/O channel for use by adapters. Five levels are used on the system board. Level 0, the

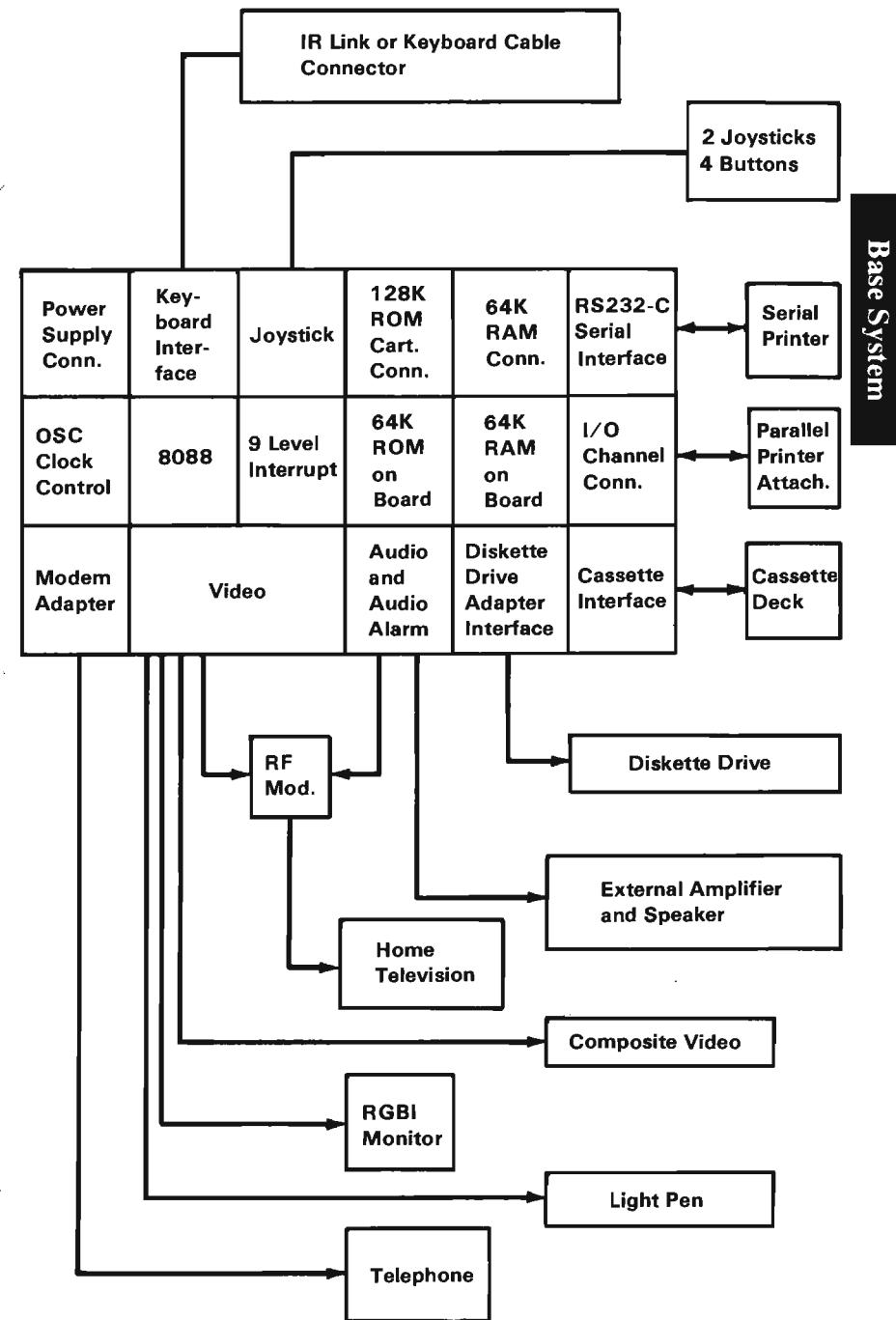
highest priority, is attached to Channel 0 of the timer/counter and provides a periodic interrupt for the time-of-day clock; level 3 is the serial-port-access interrupt; level 4 is the modem-access interrupt; level 5 is the vertical-retrace interrupt for the video; and level six is the diskette drive adapter-access interrupt. The non-maskable interrupt (NMI) of the 8088 is attached to the keyboard-interface circuits and receives an interrupt for each scan code sent by the keyboard.

The system board supports both read-only memory (ROM) and R/W memory (RAM). It has space for 64K bytes by 8 bits of ROM. There are two module sockets that accept a 32K byte by 8 bit ROM module. ROM is aligned at the top of the 8088's address space. This ROM contains the Power-On Self-Test, cassette-BASIC interpreter, cassette-operating system, I/O drivers, dot patterns for 256 characters in graphics mode, a diskette bootstrap-loader and user-selectable diagnostic-routines.

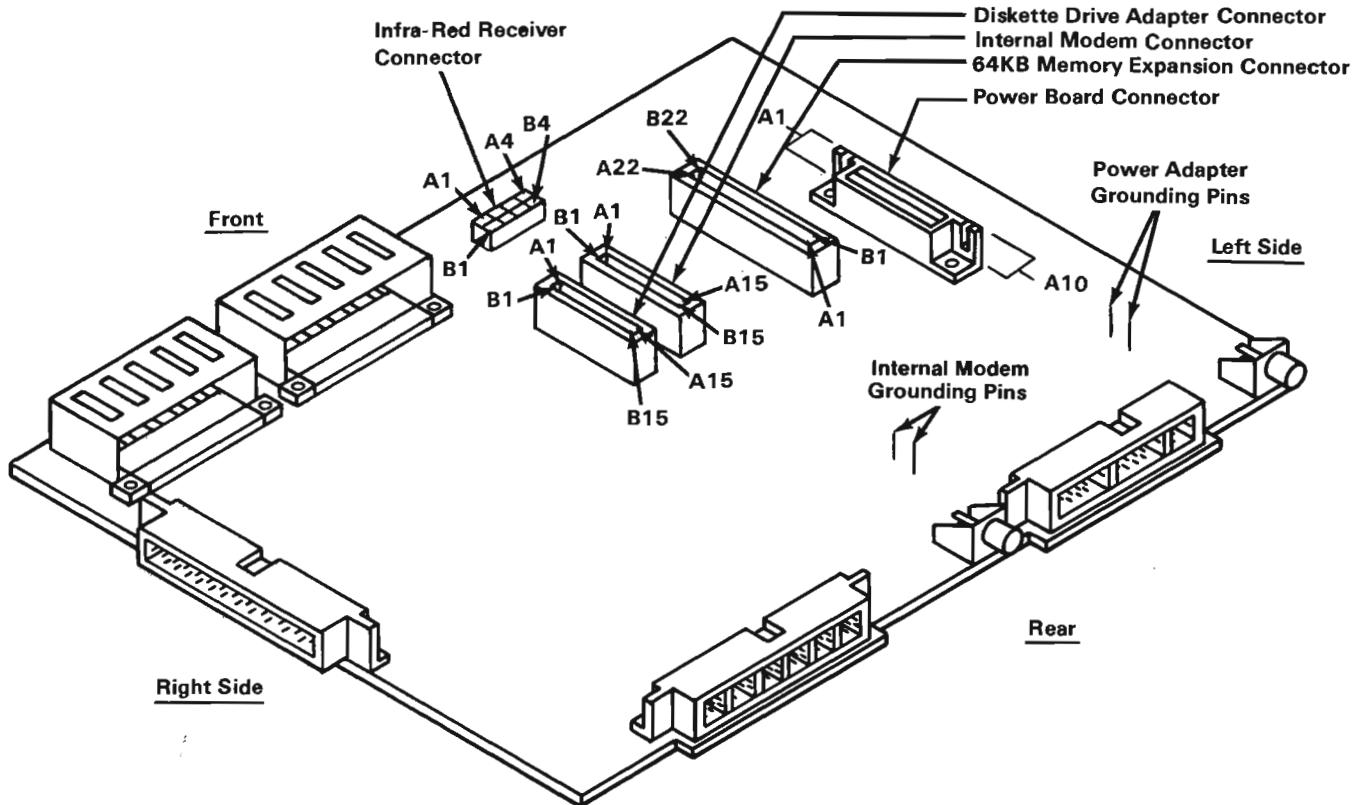
The system board contains the following major functional components:

- 8088 Microprocessor
- 64K ROM
- 128K ROM Cartridge Interface
- 64K Dynamic RAM
- 64KB Memory and Display Expansion Interface
- Serial Port (RS232)
- Audio Alarm (Beeper)
- Sound Subsystem
- Cassette Interface
- Joystick Interface
- Keyboard Interface
- Modem Interface
- Diskette Interface
- Video/Graphics Subsystem
- Light Pen Interface
- I/O Expansion Bus
- 9-Level Interrupt

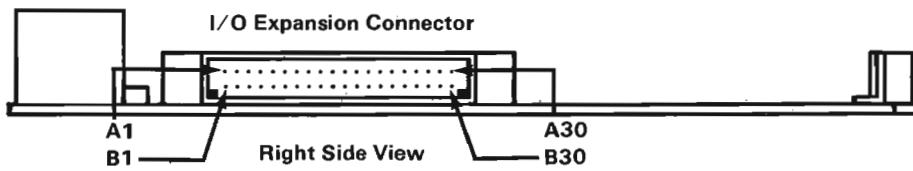
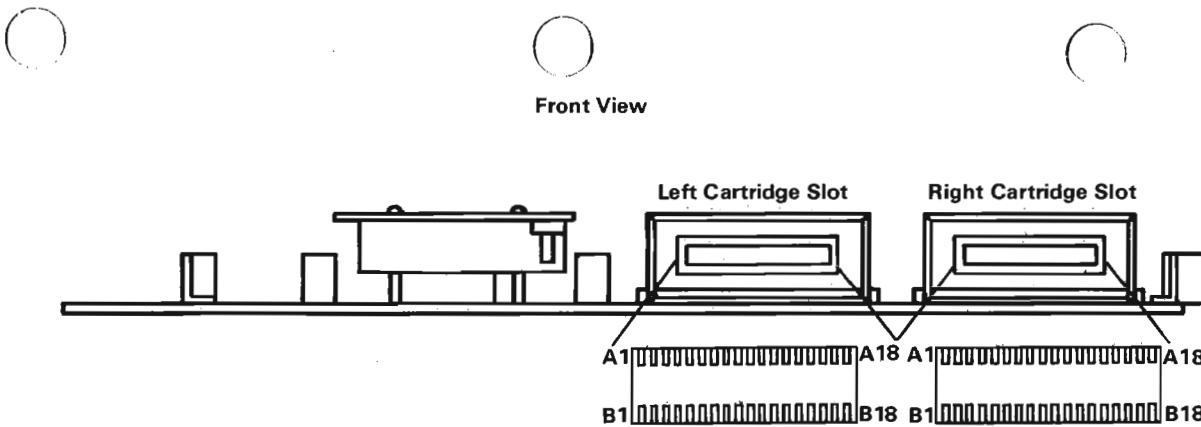
The following is a block diagram of the System Board.



System Board Block Diagram



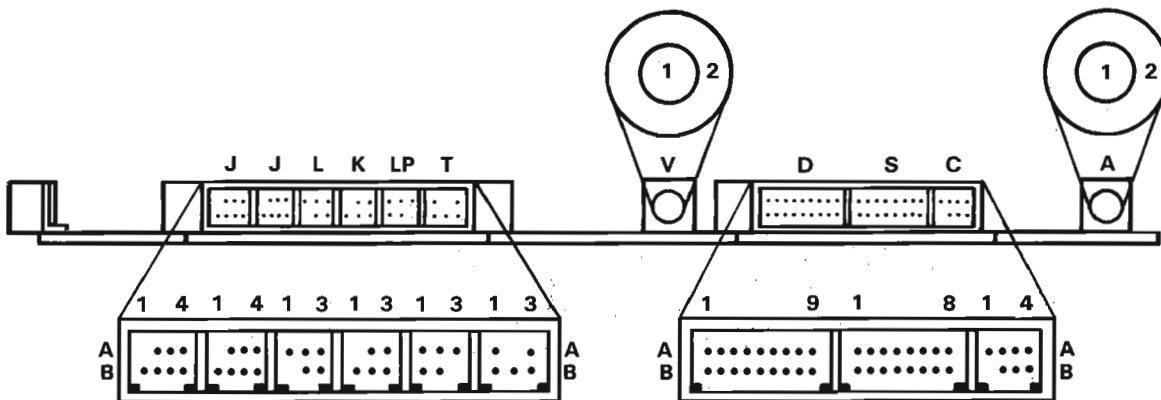
System Board Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 3)



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 3)

Letter Designation	Connector Use
J	Left Joystick
J	Right Joystick
L	Spare
K	Keyboard
LP	Light Pen
T	Television

Letter Designation	Connector Use
V	Composite Video
D	Direct Drive Video
S	Serial Device
C	Cassette
A	Audio



System Board Connector Specifications (Part 3 of 3)

# Processor and Support

The (R) Intel 8088 Microprocessor is used as the system's central processor. Some of its characteristics are:

- 4.77 MHz clock
- 20 bit address bus
- 8-bit memory interface
- 16-bit ALU (arithmatic/logic unit) and registers
- Extensive instruction set
- DMA and interrupt capabilities
- Hardware fixed-point multiply and divide

The system clock is provided by one Intel 8284A clock chip. The 8088 is operated in the minimum mode.

## Performance

The 8088 is operated at 4.77 MHz which results in a clock cycle-time of 210 ns.

Normally four clock cycles are required for a bus cycle so that an 840 ns ROM memory cycle time is achieved. RAM write and read cycles will incur an average of two wait states because of sharing with video, leading to an average of six clock cycles. I/O reads and writes also take six clock cycles leading to a bus cycle time of 1.260  $\mu$ s.

## **Notes:**

# 8259A Interrupt Controller

## PCjr Hardware Interrupts

Nine hardware levels of interrupts are available for the PCjr system. The highest-priority interrupt is the NMI interrupt in the 8088. The NMI is followed by eight prioritized interrupt-levels (0-7) in the 8259A Programmable Interrupt Controller, with IRQ 0 as the highest and IRQ 7 as the lowest. The interrupt level assignments follow:

Level	Function	
8088	NMI	Keyboard Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 0	Timer Clock Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 1	I/O Channel (Reserved)
8259A	IRQ 2	I/O Channel
8259A	IRQ 3	Asynchronous Port Interrupt (RS-232C)
8259A	IRQ 4	Modem Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 5	Vertical Retrace Interrupt (Display)
8259A	IRQ 6	Diskette Interrupt
8259A	IRQ 7	I/O Channel (Parallel Printer)

## Hardware Interrupts

## 8259A Programming Considerations

The 8259A is set up with the following characteristics:

- Buffered Mode
- 8086 Mode
- Edge Triggered Mode
- Single Mode Master (No Cascading is Allowed)

The 8259A I/O is located at I/O address hex 20 and hex 21. The 8259A is set up to issue interrupt types hex 8 to hex F which use pointers to point to memory address hex 20 to hex 3F.

The following figure is an example setup.

0263 BO 13	MOV AL, 13H	; ICW1 - Reset edge sense circuit set single ; 8259 Chip and ICW4 read
0265 E6 20	OUT INTA00,AL	
0267 BO 08	MOV AL,8	; ICW2 - Set interrupt type 8 (8-F)
0269 E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	
026B BO 09	MOV AL,9	; ICW4 - Set buffered mode/master and 8086 mode
026D E6 21	OUT INTA01,AL	

### Example Set Up

## 64K RAM

The 64K bytes of R/W memory reside on the system board and require no user configuration.

Eight 64K byte by 1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules are used to provide 64K byte of storage. The RAM has no parity. Sources of these memory modules include the Motorola MCM6665AL15 and the Texas Instruments TMS4164-15 or equivalent.

The system board 64K RAM is mapped at the bottom of the 1 MEG address space. The system board 64K RAM is mapped to the next 64K bytes of address space if the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is not installed. If read or written to, this higher block of address space will look just like the low-order 64K-byte block. This means the bottom 128K bytes of address space is always reserved for RAM. If the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option is installed, it is mapped to the 'ODD' memory space within the 128K byte-reserved space while the system board memory is mapped to the 'EVEN' space. Memory refresh is provided by the 6845 CRT Controller and gate array. The gate array cycles the RAM and resolves contention between the CRT and processor cycles.

See "IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion" in Section 3 for a detailed description.

## **Notes:**

## ROM Subsystem

The ROM subsystem is made up of 64K bytes of ROM aligned at the top of the 1 MEG address space. The ROM is built using 32K byte by 8 ROM-modules. The ROM has no parity. The general memory specifications for the ROM are:

Access Time - 250 ns  
Cycle Time - 375 ns

ROM modules Mk 38000 from Mostek, TMM23256P or equivalent are used. Address A14 is wired to both pin 1 and pin 27.

The following figure is a map of the sections of memory allocated for use by the system:

<b>BIOS/Diagnostic/Cassette Basic Program Area</b>	FFFFF	Cartridge Chip Selects
<b>Standard Application Cartridge</b>	F0000	
<b>Standard Application Cartridge</b>	E8000	
<b>Reserved For Future Cartridge</b>	E0000	
<b>Reserved For Future Cartridge</b>	D8000	
<b>Reserved for I/O ROM</b>	D0000	
<b>Video RAM</b>	C0000	
<b>Reserved Future Video</b>	B8000	
<b>Reserved Future User RAM</b>	A0000	
<b>Expansion RAM</b>	20000	
<b>Base RAM</b>	10000	
	00000	

### Memory Map

# Input Output Channel

The Input/Out channel (I/O) is an extension of the 8088 microprocessor bus. It is however, demultiplexed, repowered, and enhanced by the addition of interrupts.

The I/O channel contains an 8-bit bidirectional bus, 20 address lines, 3 levels of interrupt, control lines for memory and I/O read or write, clock and timing lines, and power and ground for the adapters. Voltages of +5 dc and +12 dc are provided for external adapters. Any additional power needs will require a separate power-module.

All I/O Channel functions are bused to the right-hand side of the system unit and are provided by a right-angle, 60-pin connector. Each external adapter connects to the I/O bus and passes the bus along for the next attachment.

A 'ready' line is available on the I/O Channel to allow operation with slow I/O or memory devices. If the channel's 'ready' line is not activated by an addressed device, all processor-generated memory-read and write cycles take four 210-ns clocks or 840-ns/byte. All processor-generated I/O-read or write cycles require six clocks for a cycle time of 1.26- $\mu$ s/byte.

The I/O Channel also contains the capability to add bus masters to the channel. These devices could be DMA devices or alternate processors.

The I/O Channel signals have sufficient drive to support five I/O Channel expansion-adapters and the internal modem and diskette drive adapter, assuming one standard TTL load per attachment. For information on power available for external adapters, see "System Power Supply", later in this Section.

Signal Name			Signal Name
D1	B1	A1	D0
D2			+12 Vdc
D4			D3
Shield GND			D5
D7	B5	A5	D6
A0			+5 Vdc
A2			A1
Shield GND			A3
A5	B10	A10	A4
A6			GND
A8			A7
-DACK0			A9
A11			A10
A12			DRQ0
Shield GND	B15	A15	A13
A15			A14
Shield GND			A16
A17			GND
A19			A18
Shield GND	B20	A20	-IOR
-MEMR			-IOW
-MEMW			GND
ALE			HDLA
Shield GND			CLK
IO/-M	B25	A25	RESET
READY			+5 Vdc
-CARD SLCTD			-HRQ
Shield GND			IRQ1
IRQ7			IRQ2
AUDIO IN	B30	A30	Reserved

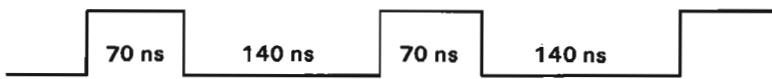
### I/O Channel Expansion Connector Specifications

# System Board I/O Channel Description

The following is a description of the I/O Channel. All signals are TTL compatible.

Signal	I/O	Description
--------	-----	-------------

<b>CLK</b>	O	System Clock: It is a divide-by-three of the 14.31818 MHz oscillator and has a period of 210 ns (4.77 MHz). The clock has a 33% duty cycle.
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Duty Cycle

<b>RESET</b>	O	This line is used to reset or initialize system logic upon power-up. This line is synchronized to the falling edge of the clock and is 'active high'. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 $\mu$ s.
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<b>A0-A19</b>	I/O	Address Bits 0 to 19: These lines are used to address memory and I/O devices within the system. The 20 address lines allow access of up to 1 megabyte of memory. A0 is the least-significant-bit (LSB) while A19 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines are normally driven by the 8088 microprocessor as
---------------	-----	---

outputs, but can become inputs from an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.

<b>D0-D7</b>	I/O	Data Bits 0-7: These lines provide data-bus bits 0 to 7 for the processor, memory, and I/O devices. D0 is the least-significant-bit (LSB) and D7 is the most-significant-bit (MSB). These lines can be controlled by an external bus-master by issuing an HRQ and receiving an HLDA.
<b>ALE</b>	O	Address Latch Enable: This line is provided to allow the addition of wait states in memory and I/O cycles.
<b>READY</b>	I	This line, normally 'high' ('ready'), is pulled 'low' ('not ready') by a memory or I/O device to lengthen I/O or memory cycles. It allows slower devices to attach to the I/O Channel with a minimum of difficulty. Any slow device requiring this line should drive it 'low' immediately upon detecting a valid address and IO/-M signal. Machine cycles (I/O and memory) are extended by an integral number of CLK cycles (210 ns). Any bus master on the I/O Channel should also honor this 'ready' line. It is pulled 'low' by the system board

		on memory read and write cycles and outputting to the sound subsystem.
IRQ1, IRQ2, IRQ7	I	Interrupt Request 1, 2, and 7: These lines are used to signal the processor that an I/O device requires attention. They are prioritized with IRQ1 as the highest priority and IRQ7 as the lowest. An Interrupt Request is generated by raising an IRQ line ('low' to 'high') and holding it 'high' until it is acknowledged by the processor (interrupt-service routine).
-IOR	I/O	I/O Read Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
-IOW	I/O	I/O Write Command: This command line instructs an I/O device to read the data on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.
-MEMR	I/O	Memory Read Command: This command line instructs the

memory to drive its data onto the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active 'low'.

-MEMW	I/O	Memory Write Command: This command line instructs the memory to store the data present on the data bus. This signal may be driven by the 8088 microprocessor or by an external bus-master after it has gained control of the bus. This line is active low.
IO/-M	I/O	I/O or Memory Status: This status line is used to distinguish a memory access from an I/O access. This line should be driven by a bus master after it has gained control of the bus. If this line is 'high' it indicates an I/O Address is on the Address Bus; if this line is 'low', it indicates a memory address is on the Address Bus.
-HRQ	I	Hold Request: This line indicates that another bus master is requesting the I/O Channel. To gain bus-master status, a device on the channel must assert -HRQ (active 'low'). The 8088 will respond to a -HRQ by asserting an HLDA. After receiving an HLDA, the new bus master may

control the bus, and must continue to assert the -HRQ until it is ready to relinquish the bus. A -HRQ is not an asynchronous signal and should be synchronized to the system clock. All channel devices with bus-master capabilities must latch data-bit D4 during any 'Out' instruction to A0-A7. The resulting signal should be used to qualify -HRQ as follows:  
Latched value = 1 --> -HRQ is inhibited. Latched value = 0 --> -HRQ is allowed. For more detail, see the explanation of the A0 port.

<b>DRQ 0</b>	0	This line comes from the floppy disk controller (FDC) and can be used by an external DMA to indicate that a byte should be transferred to the FDC.
<b>-DACK 0</b>	I	This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from memory to the FDC.
<b>HLDA</b>	O	Hold Acknowledge: This line indicates to a bus master on the channel that -HRQ has been honored and that the 8088 has floated its bus and control lines.

- CARD SLCTD** I This line should be pulled down by any adapter when it is selected with address and IO/-M. This line will be used for bus expansion. It is pulled up with a resistor and should be pulled down with an open collector device.
- AUDIO IN** I Channel devices may provide sound sources to the system-board sound-subsystem through this line. It is 1 volt peak-to-peak, dc biased at 2.5 volts above ground.

# Input/Output

Hex Range	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Device
20-27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	A0	PIC 8259
40-47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	A1	A0	Timer 8253-5
60-67	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	A1	A0	PPI 8255-5
A0-A7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	NMI Mask Reg.
C0-C7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	X	X	X	Sound SN76496N
F0-FF	0	0	1	1	1	1	X	A2	A1	A0	Diskette
200-207	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	Joystick
2F8-2FF	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	A2	A1	A0	Serial Port
3D0-3DF	1	1	1	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0	Video Subsystem
3F8-3FF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	A2	A1	A0	Modem

## I/O Map

X = Don't care (that is, not in decode.)

- Any I/O which is not decoded on the system board may be decoded on the I/O Channel.
- At Power-On time the NMI into the 8088 is masked 'off'. This mask bit can be set by system software as follows:

Write to Port A0 D7=ENA NMI D6=IR TEST ENA  
D5=SELC CLK1 INPUT D4=+Disable HRQ

## **8255 Bit Assignments**

**PA Output**

**PA0 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA1 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA2 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA3 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA4 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA5 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA6 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PA7 Reserved for Keystroke Storage**

**PB Output**

**PB0 +Timer2 Gate (Speaker)**

**PB1 +Speaker Data**

**PB2 +Alpha (-Graphics)**

**PB3 +Cassette Motor Off**

**PB4 +Disable Internal Beeper and Cassette Motor Relay**

**PB5 SPKR Switch 0**

**PB6 SPKR Switch 1**

**PB7 Reserved**

**PC Input**

**PC0 Keyboard Latched**

**PC1 -Internal MODEM Card Installed**

**PC2 -Diskette Drive Card Installed**

**PC3 -64KB Memory and Display Expansion Installed**

**PC4 Cassette Data In**

**PC5 Timer Channel 2 Output**

**PC6 +Keyboard Data**

**PC7 -Keyboard Cable Connected**

## 8255 Bit Assignment Description

 <b>PA0 thru PA7</b> (Output Lines)	Port A is configured as an output. The output lines are not used by the hardware, but are used to store keystrokes. This is done to maintain compatibility with the Personal Computer, and Personal Computer XT.
 <b>PB0</b> (+Timer 2 Gate)	This line is routed to the gate input of timer 2 on the 8253-5. When this bit is 'low', the counter operation is halted. This bit and PB1 (+Speaker Data) controls the operation of the 8253-5 sound source.
 <b>PB1</b> (+Speaker Data)	This bit ANDS 'off' the output of the 8253-5 timer 2. It can be used to disable the 8253-5 sound source, or modify its output. When this bit is a 1, it enables the output, a 0 forces the output to zero.
<b>PB2</b> (+Alpha -Graphics)	This bit is used to steer data from the memory into the Video Gate Array. This bit should be a 1 for all alpha modes, and a 0 for all graphics modes.

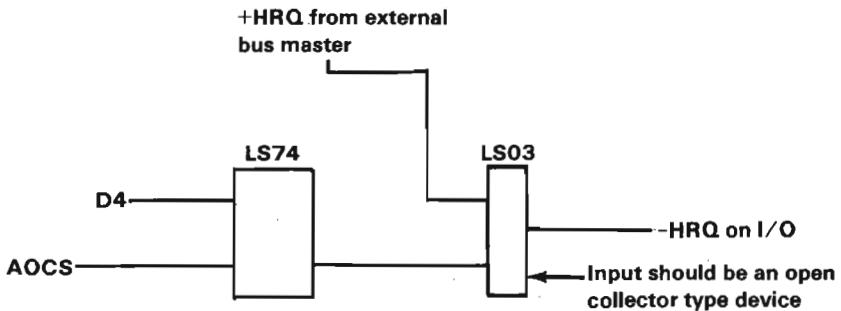
<b>PB3</b>	(+Cassette Motor Off)	When this bit is a 1, the cassette relay is 'open' and the cassette motor is 'off'. When this bit is a 0, and PB4 = 0, the cassette motor is 'on'.															
<b>PB4</b>	(+Disable internal beeper and cassette motor relay)	When this bit is a 1, the internal beeper is 'disabled' and the 8253-5 timer 2 sound source can only be heard if it is steered to the audio output. This bit also disables the cassette motor when it is a 1. To 'enable' the cassette motor, this bit must be a 0. In this case, PB1 should be used to gate 'off' the internal beeper and 8253-5 sound source.															
<b>PB5,</b> <b>PB6</b>	(Speaker switch 0,1)	These bits steer one of 4 sound sources. This is available to the RF modulator or the external audio jack. The sound sources selected are shown below.															
		<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>PB6</b></th> <th><b>PB5</b></th> <th><b>Sound Source</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>8253-5 Timer 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>Cassette Audio Input</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>I/O Channel Audio In</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>76496</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>PB6</b>	<b>PB5</b>	<b>Sound Source</b>	0	0	8253-5 Timer 2	0	1	Cassette Audio Input	1	0	I/O Channel Audio In	1	1	76496
<b>PB6</b>	<b>PB5</b>	<b>Sound Source</b>															
0	0	8253-5 Timer 2															
0	1	Cassette Audio Input															
1	0	I/O Channel Audio In															
1	1	76496															
<b>PB7</b>	(Open)	Reserved for future use.															

PC0	(Keyboard latched)	This input comes from a latch which is set to a 1 on the first rising edge of the Keyboard Data stream. The output of this latch also causes the NMI to occur. This latch is cleared by doing a dummy 'Read' operation to port A0. This input is provided so that a program can tell if a keystroke occurred during a time when the NMI was masked 'off' and a keystroke has been missed. The program will then be able to give an error indication of the missed keystroke.
PC1	(-Modem card installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the Internal Modem card is installed.
PC2	(-Diskette card installed)	When this bit is a zero, it indicates that the Diskette Drive Adapter is installed.
PC3	(-64KB Memory and Display Expansion installed)	When this bit is a 0, it indicates that the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion is installed.

<b>PC4</b>	(Cassette data in)	If the cassette-motor relay is 'closed', and the cassette motor is 'on', this pin will contain data which has been wave shaped from the cassette. If the cassette-motor relay is 'off', this pin will contain the same data as the 8253-5 timer 2 output.
<b>PC5</b>	(Timer channel 2 output)	This input is wired to the timer channel 2 output of the 8253-5.
<b>PC6</b>	(+Keyboard data)	This input contains keyboard data. The keyboard data comes from the cable if attached, or from the IR Receiver if the cable is not attached.
<b>PC7</b>	(-Keyboard cable connected)	If this bit is 'low', it indicates that the keyboard cable is connected.

## Port A0 Output Description

D7	(Enable NMI)	When this bit is a 1, the NMI is 'enabled'. When it is a 0, it is 'disabled'.
D6	(IR test ENA)	This bit enables the 8253-5 timer 2 output into an IR diode on the IR Receiver board. This information is then wrapped back to the keyboard input. If the cable is not connected, timer 2 should be set for 40 kHz which is the IR-modulation frequency. This feature is used only for a diagnostic test of the IR Receiver board.
D5	(Selc Clk1 input)	This bit selects one of two input Clks to the 8253-5 timer 1. A 0 selects a 1.1925 MHz Clk input used to assist the program in de-serializing the keyboard data. A 1 selects the timer 0 output to be used as the Clk input to timer 1. This is used to catch timer 0 overflows during diskette drive operations when interrupts are masked 'off'. This is then used to update the time-of-day.
D4	(+Disable HRQ)	This bit is not actually implemented on the system board, but is supported by the programming. This bit is used to disable -HRQs from external bus-masters (DMA, Alternate Processors, etc.) The logic for this bit must exist on each bus-master attachment. A 0 should 'enable' -HRQ, and a 1 should 'disable' -HRQ.



### Port A0 Output Description

## Port A0 Input Operation

A 'read' to I/O port A0 will clear the keyboard NMI latch. This latch causes an NMI on the first rising edge of the keyboard data if the enable NMI bit (port A0 bit D7) is 'on'. This latch can also be read on the 8255 PC0. The program can determine if a keystroke occurred while the NMI was 'disabled' by reading the status of this latch. This latch must be cleared before another NMI can be received.

The System board provides for selection of keyboard data from either a cable or the IR-receiver board. The IR-receiver board is mounted on the system board and can receive data through an IR link. The source of the keyboard's data is determined by the -Cable Connected signal at the keyboard cable connector. Keyboard serial data is available to the 8088 at bit PC6 of the 8255 PPI.

The system board is responsible for the de-serialization of keyboard data. The start bit in the serial stream causes an NMI to be generated. The 8088 then reads the 8253 timer to determine when to interrogate the

serial stream. After de-serialization the NMI service-routine does a 'Read' from hex A0 to clear the NMI latch.

During certain time-critical operations, such as diskette I/O, the processor will mask 'off' the NMI interrupt. Keyboard inputs during this time cannot be serviced. A keyboard latch is provided so that at the end of such operations the processor will determine whether any keys were pressed and take appropriate actions. The keyboard latch is 'set' by any key being pressed and is 'reset' by 'Reading' the NMI port. (No data is presented to the microprocessor during this 'Read'.) Keyboard latch data is available to the processor at bit PC0 of the 8255 PPI.

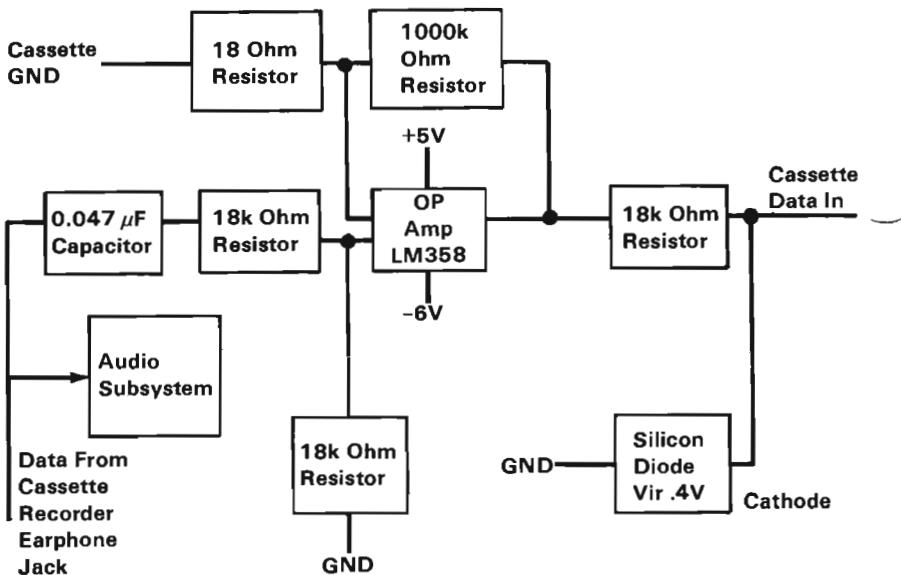
## **Notes:**

# Cassette Interface

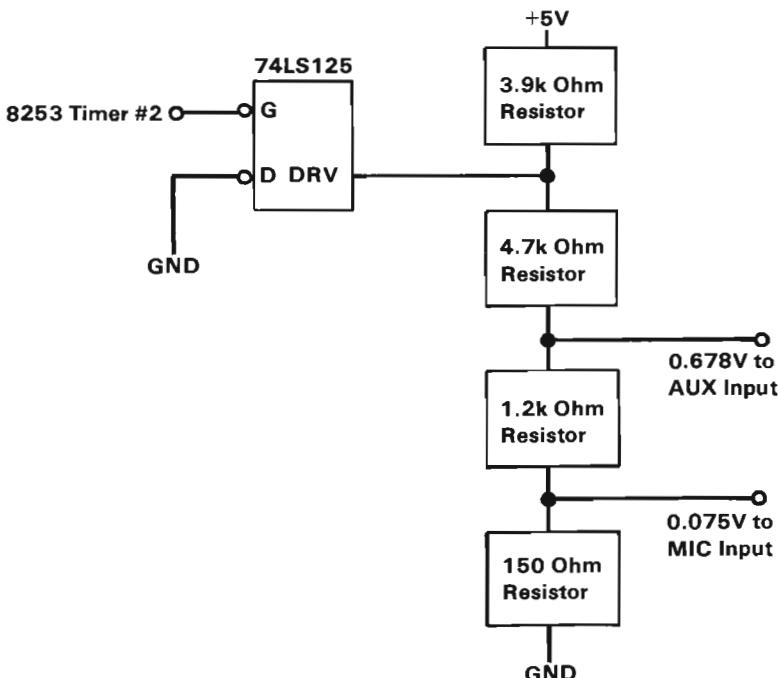
The cassette interface is controlled through software. An output from the 8253 timer controls the data to the cassette recorder through the cassette connector at the rear of the system board. The cassette-input data is read by an input-port bit of the 8255A-5 programmable-peripheral-interface (PPI) (8255A-5 PC4). Software algorithms are used to generate and read cassette-data. The cassette drive-motor is controlled by Bit PB3 of the 8255. Bit PB4, which 'enables' the 7547 relay driver, must be 'low' when the motor is to be turned on. The cassette interface has a wrap feature which connects the output to the input when the motor control is 'off'. See "BIOS Cassette Logic" in Section 5 for information on data storage and retrieval.

A mechanism is provided that will direct the cassette input to the audio subsystem. Please see "Sound Subsection" in Section 2.

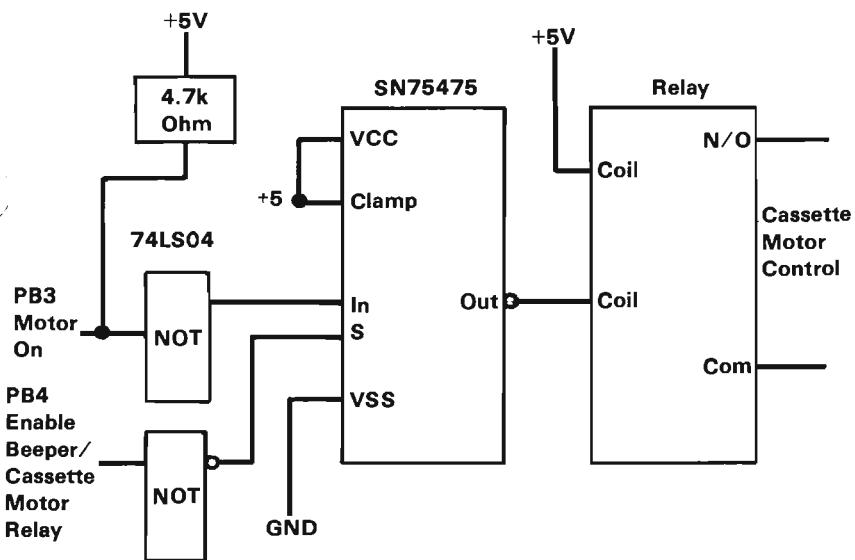
Circuit block diagrams for the cassette-interface read, write, and motor control are illustrated in the following figures.



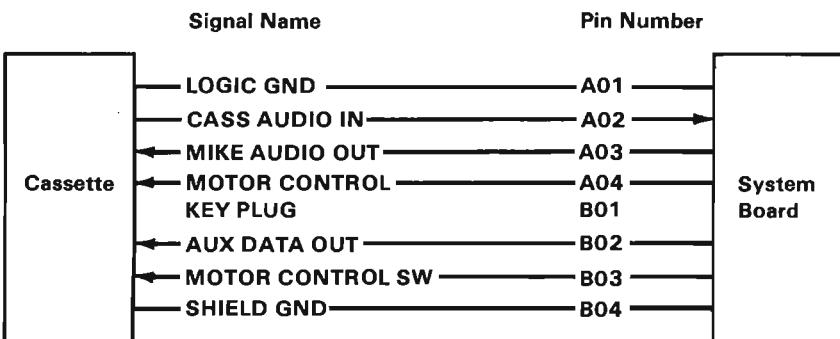
Cassette-Interface Read-Hardware Block Diagram



Cassette-Interface Write-Hardware Block Diagram



Cassette-Motor Control Block Diagram



Cassette Connector Specifications

## **Notes:**

# Video Color/Graphics Subsystem

The video subsystem is designed so that the IBM Color Display, composite monitors, and a home television set can be attached. It is capable of operating in black-and-white or color. It provides three video ports: a composite-video, a direct-drive, and a connector for an RF modulator to be used with home televisions. In addition, it contains a light pen interface.

**Note:** The IBM Personal Computer Monochrome Display cannot be used with the PCjr system.

**Note:** An IBM Connector for Television option must be obtained to attach a home TV.

The subsystem has two basic modes of operation: alphanumeric (A/N) and all points addressable graphics (APA). Additional modes are available within the A/N and APA modes.

In the A/N mode, the display can be operated in either a 40-column by 25-row mode for a low-resolution display home television, or an 80-column by 25-row mode for high-resolution monitors. In both modes, characters are defined in an 8-wide by 8-high character box and are 7-wide by 7-high, with one line of descender. Both A/N modes can operate in either color or black-and-white.

In the A/N black-and-white mode, the character attributes of reverse video, blinking, highlighting and gray shades are available.

In the A/N color mode, sixteen foreground-colors and sixteen background-colors are available for each character. In addition, blinking on a per-character basis

is available. When blinking is used, only eight background-colors are available. One of 16 colors, or gray shades can be selected for the screen's border in all A/N modes.

In both A/N modes, characters are formed from a ROM character-generator. The character generator contains dot patterns for 256 different characters. The character set contains the following major groupings of characters:

- 16 special characters for game support
- 15 characters for word-processing editing support
- 96 characters for the standard-ASCII-graphics set
- 48 characters for foreign-language support
- 48 characters for business block-graphics (allowing drawing of charts, boxes, and tables using single or double lines)
- 16 selected Greek symbols
- 15 selected scientific-notation characters

In the APA mode, there are three resolutions available: a low-resolution mode (160 PELs [Picture ELEMENTS] by 200 rows), a medium-resolution mode (320 PELs by 200 rows), and a high-resolution mode (640 PELs by 200 rows).

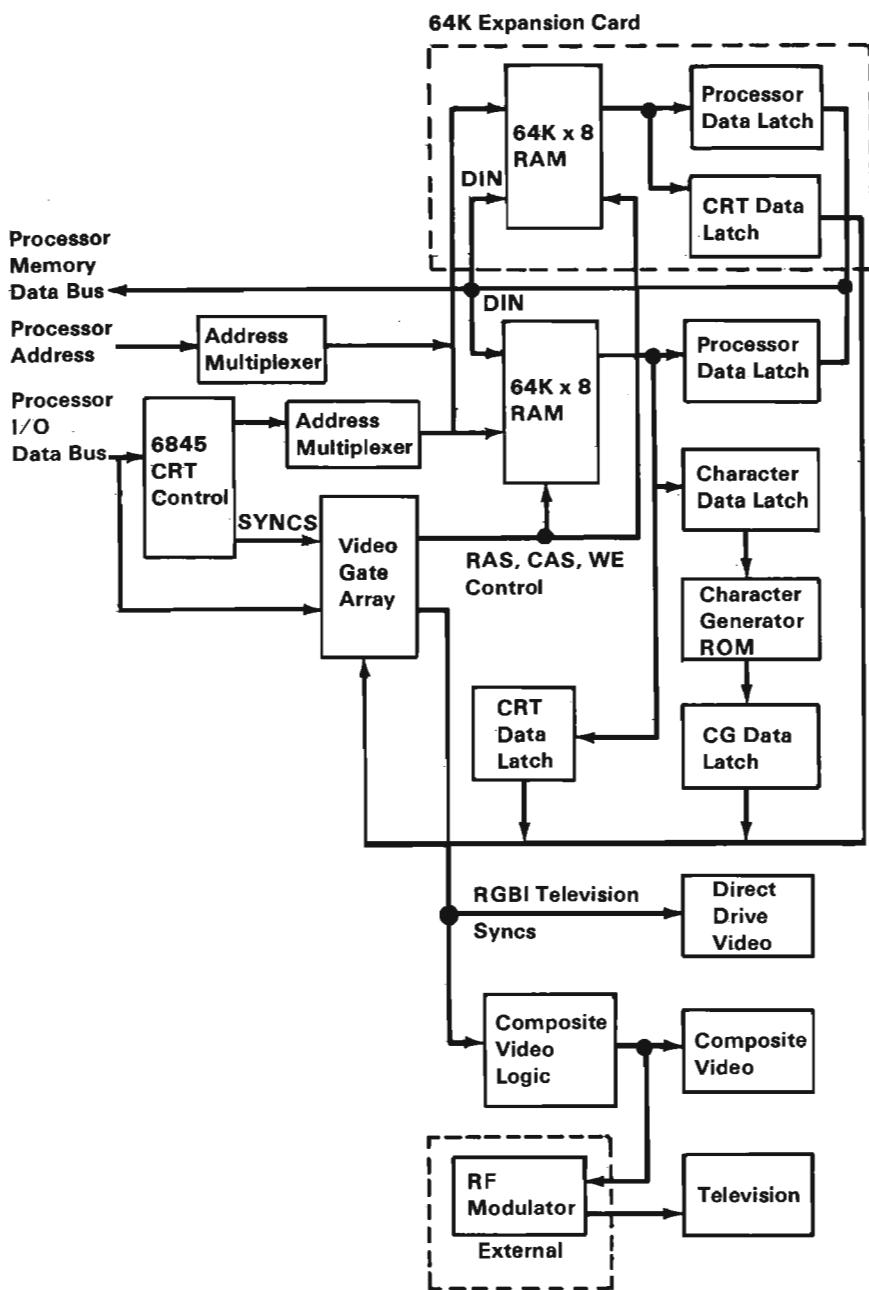
Different color modes exist within each of the APA resolutions. Two, four, or sixteen colors are available in APA color, and two, four, or sixteen gray shades are available in APA black-and-white.

One of sixteen colors, or grey shades can be selected for the screen's border in all APA modes.

The direct drive, composite video and RF Modulator connector are right-angle-mounted connectors extending through the rear of the system unit.

The video color/graphics subsystem is implemented using a Motorola 6845 CRT controller device and a Video Gate Array (VGA) (LSI5220). The video subsystem is highly programmable with respect to raster and character parameters. Thus many additional modes are possible with the proper programming.

The following figure shows a block diagram of the video color/graphics subsystem.



**Video Color/Graphic Subsystem Block Diagram**

# Major Components Definitions

## Motorola 6845 CRT Controller

This device provides the necessary interface to drive a raster-scan CRT. Additional information about this component is provided in publications listed in "Bibliography".

## Storage Organization

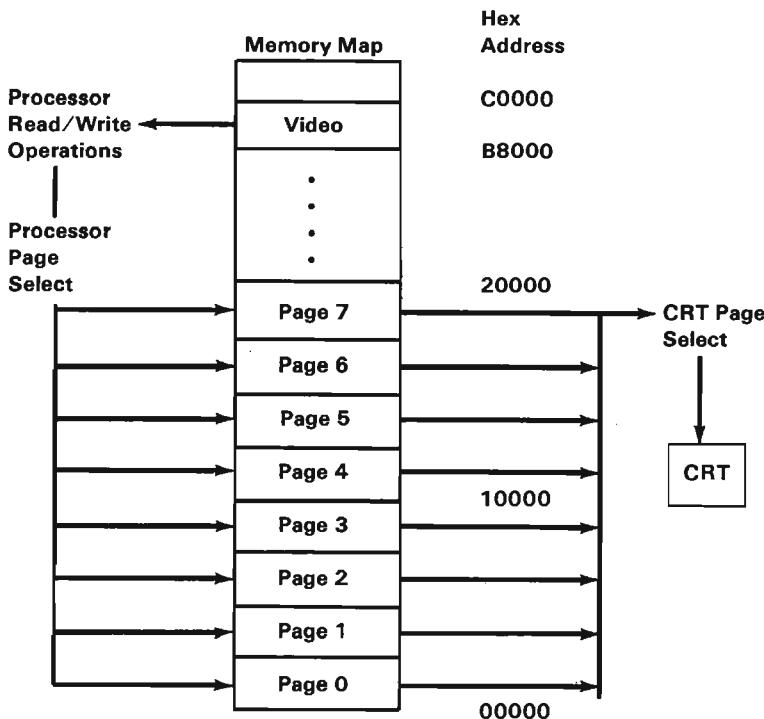
The base video-color/graphics-subsystem accesses 64K bytes of read/write memory (RAM). A 64KB Memory and Display Expansion can be added to increase the amount of system RAM to 128K bytes. This memory-storage area serves two functions; as the video-display buffer and as the system processor is (8088) main-RAM.

The RAM is located at address hex 0000 and is either 64K bytes or 128K bytes with the memory expansion option. The 8088 can access the memory by reading from and writing to address locations hex 00000 to 1FFFF or by reading from or writing to the 16K-byte region starting at address hex B8000. The page affected by a read or write operation is determined by the processor's page register. The processor can access the RAM at any time in all modes with no adverse effect to the video information. The page that the video information is taken from is determined by the CRT page register.

The processor and CRT page registers are write only registers and can be changed at any time. These registers allow the processor to work in one page while the display is displaying another page. The processor can switch pages at the vertical-retrace time. This will aid animation on the video color/graphics subsystem.

Also, since all 128K bytes of read/write memory are available for display purposes, the application can use as little or as much memory as needed for the display.

The following figure is a map of the video color/graphics subsystem.



**Video Color/Graphics Subsystem Memory Map**

## Bandwidth

The video bandwidth is either 3.5, 7 or 14 MHz depending on the mode of operation. The processor bandwidth is the same for all modes. The processor is allowed one cycle every 1.1 microseconds. An average of two wait states will be inserted in a processor RAM read cycle, because the average latency time for the processor to get a cycle is 560 ns and the cycle time is 350 ns. There is no performance penalty for redirecting processor reads and writes through the B8000 - BFFFF address area.

## Character Generator

The ROM character-generator consists of 2K bytes of storage which cannot be read from, or written to under software control. It is implemented with a MCM68A316E or equivalent. Its specifications are 350 ns access, 350 ns cycle static operation. The device is pin compatible with 2716 and 2732 EPROMS.

## Video Gate Array

A CMOS gate array is used to generate storage-timing (RAS, CAS, WE), direct-drive, composite-color and status signals. See “Video Gate Array” later in this section.

## **Palette**

The video color/graphics subsystem contains a 16-word by 4-bit palette in the Video Gate Array which takes PEL (Picture Element) information from the read/write memory and uses it to select the color to display. This palette is used in all A/N and APA modes. Any input to the palette can be individually masked 'off' if a mode does not support the full complement of 16 colors. This masking allows the user to select a unique palette of colors whenever any mode does not support all 16 colors.

In two-color modes, the palette is defined by using one bit (PA0), with the following logic:

<b>Palette Address Bit</b>	
<b>PA0</b>	<b>Function</b>
0	Palette Register 0
1	Palette Register 1

**Palette Logic (1 of 3)**

In four-color modes, the palette is defined by using two bits (PA1 and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits		Function
PA1	PA0	
0	0	Palette Register 0
0	1	Palette Register 1
1	0	Palette Register 2
1	1	Palette Register 3

### Palette Logic (2 of 3)

In sixteen-color modes, the palette is defined by using four bits (PA3, PA2, PA1, and PA0), with the following logic:

Palette Address Bits				Function
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	
0	0	0	0	Palette Register 0
0	0	0	1	Palette Register 1
0	0	1	0	Palette Register 2
0	0	1	1	Palette Register 3
0	1	0	0	Palette Register 4
0	1	0	1	Palette Register 5
0	1	1	0	Palette Register 6
0	1	1	1	Palette Register 7
1	0	0	0	Palette Register 8
1	0	0	1	Palette Register 9
1	0	1	0	Palette Register 10
1	0	1	1	Palette Register 11
1	1	0	0	Palette Register 12
1	1	0	1	Palette Register 13
1	1	1	0	Palette Register 14
1	1	1	1	Palette Register 15

#### Palette Logic (3 of 3)

The sixteen colors available to all A/N and APA modes are selected through combinations of the I (Intensity), R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue) bits. These colors are listed in the following figure:

I	R	G	B	Color
0	0	0	0	Black
0	0	0	1	Blue
0	0	1	0	Green
0	0	1	1	Cyan
0	1	0	0	Red
0	1	0	1	Magenta
0	1	1	0	Brown
0	1	1	1	Light Gray
1	0	0	0	Dark Gray
1	0	0	1	Light Blue
1	0	1	0	Light Green
1	0	1	1	Light Cyan
1	1	0	0	Pink
1	1	0	1	Light Magenta
1	1	1	0	Yellow
1	1	1	1	White

**Note:** The "I" bit provides extra luminance (brightness) to each available shade. This results in the light colors listed above, except for monitors that do not recognize the "I" bit.

#### Summary of Available Colors

## **Alphanumeric Modes**

Every display-character position in the alphanumeric mode is defined by two bytes in the system read/write memory, using the following format:

<b>Display Character Code Byte</b>	<b>Attribute Byte</b>
7    6    5    4    3    2    1    0	7    6    5    4    3    2    1    0

**Display Format**

The functions of the attribute byte are defined by the following figure:

Attribute Function	Attribute Byte Definition								
		7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	Fore-Ground Blink	PA2 PA1		PA0	PA3 PA2	PA1	PA0		
Normal	B	0	0	0	I	1	1	1	
Reverse	B	1	1	1	I	0	0	0	
Video									
Nondisplay (Off)	B	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	
Nondisplay (On)	B	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	

I = Highlighted Foreground (Character)  
B = Blinking Foreground (Character)

### Attribute Functions

## Graphics Mode

The Video Color/Graphics Subsystem can be programmed for a wide variety of modes within the graphics mode. Five graphics-modes are supported by the system's ROM BIOS. They are low-resolution 16-color graphics, medium-resolution 4-color graphics, medium-resolution 16-color graphics, high-resolution 2-color graphics, and high-resolution 4-color graphics. The table in the following figure summarizes the five modes:

<b>Graphics Mode</b>	<b>Horiz. (PELs)</b>	<b>Vert. (Rows)</b>	<b>Number of Colors Available (Includes Background Color)</b>
Low-Resolution 16-Color	160	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
Medium-Resolution 4-Color	320	200	4 Colors of 16 Available
Medium-Resolution 16-Color	320	200	16 (Includes b-and-w)
High-Resolution 2-Color	640	200	2 Colors of 16 Available
High-Resolution 4-Color	640	200	4 Colors of 16 Available

**Note:** The screen's border color in all modes can be set to any 1 of the 16 possible colors. This border color is independent of the screen's work area colors. In Black and White each color maps to a distinct gray shade.

## **Graphics Modes**

### **Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics**

The low-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 160 PELs
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL by the I, R, G, and B bits
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

### Low-Resolution 16-Color Graphics

## Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The medium-resolution mode supports home-television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory
- Supports 4 of 16 possible colors
- Formats 4 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL		Second Display PEL		Third Display PEL		Fourth Display PEL	

### Medium-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

## **Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics**

The medium-resolution 16-color graphics mode supports home television sets, low-resolution displays, and high-resolution displays. It has the following characteristics:

- Requires system configuration of 128K bytes of read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 320 PELs.
- Specifies 1 of 16 colors for each PEL
- Formats 2 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0	PA3	PA2	PA1	PA0
First Display PEL				Second Display PEL			

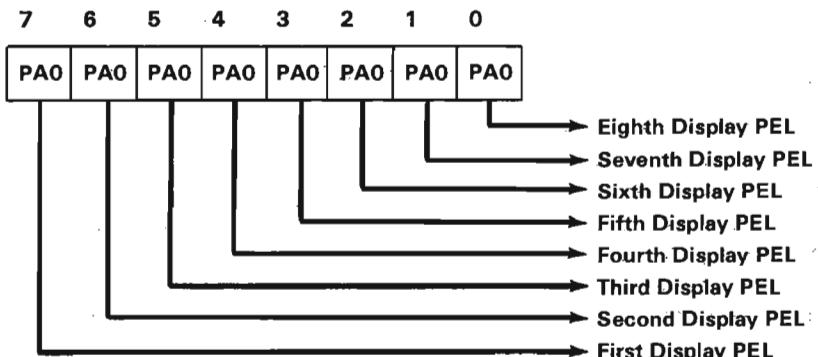
## **Medium-Resolution 16-Color Graphics**

## **High-Resolution 2-Color Graphics**

The high-resolution 2-color mode supports high-resolution monitors only. This mode has the following characteristics:

- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Supports 2 of 16 possible colors.

- Requires 16K bytes of read/write memory.
- Formats 8 PELs per byte for each byte in the following manner:

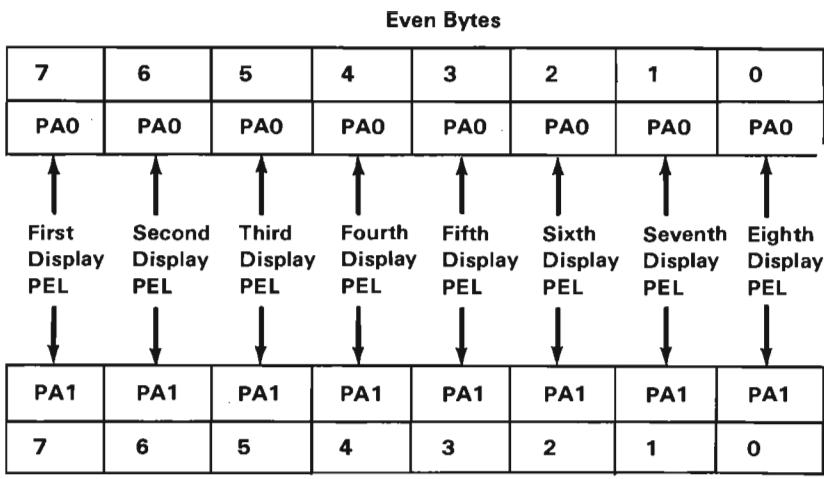


### High-Resolution 2-Color Graphics

## High-Resolution 4-Color Graphics

The high-resolution mode is used only with high-resolution monitors. This mode has the following characteristics:

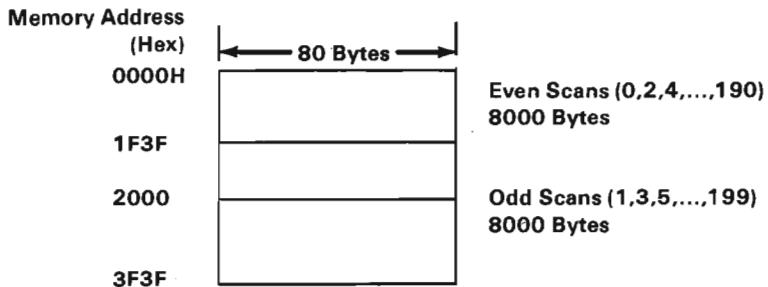
- Requires system configuration of 128K Bytes read/write memory
- Requires 32K bytes of read/write memory
- Contains a maximum of 200 rows of 640 PELs
- Selects one of four colors for each PEL
- Supports 4 out of 16 colors
- Formats 8 PELs per two bytes (consisting of one even-byte and one odd-byte) in the following manner:



## Graphics Storage Organization

For the low-resolution 16-color graphics, the medium-resolution 4-color graphics, and the high-resolution 2-color graphics, storage is organized into two banks of 8000 bytes each.

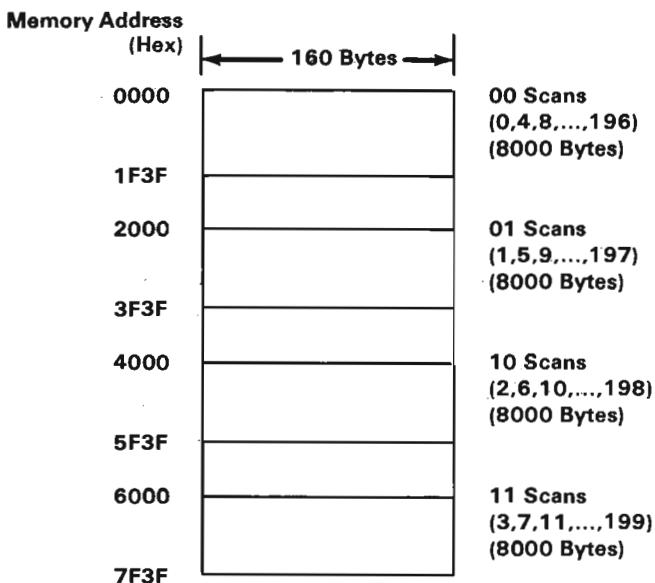
The following figure shows the organization of the graphics storage.



### Graphics Storage Organization (Part 1 of 2)

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display area.

For the medium-resolution 16-color graphics, and the high-resolution 4-color graphics modes, the graphics storage is organized into four banks of 8000 bytes each.



### Graphics Storage Organization (Part 2 of 2)

Address 0000 contains PEL information for the upper-left corner of the display.

## Video Gate Array

The Video Gate Array is located at I/O address hex 3DA, and is programmed by first writing a register address to port hex 3DA and then writing the data to port hex 3DA.

Any I/O 'write' -operations to hex address 3DA continuously toggle an internal address/data flip-flop. This internal flip-flop can be set to the address state by issuing an I/O 'read' instruction to port hex 3DA. An I/O 'read' instruction also 'reads' the status of the Video Gate Array. A description of each of the registers in the Video Gate Array follows.

Hex Address	Register
00	Mode Control 1
01	Palette Mask
02	Border Color
03	Mode Control 2
04	Reset
10-1F	Palette Registers

**Video Gate Array Register Addresses**

## Mode Control 1 Register

This is a 5-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address is 0 within the Video Gate Array. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	+HIBW/-LOBW
Bit 1	+Graphics/-Alpha
Bit 2	+B/W
Bit 3	+Video Enable
Bit 4	+16 Color Graphics

## Mode Control 1 Register

- Bit 0** This bit is 'high' (1) for all high-bandwidth modes. These modes are all modes which require the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion for a system total of 128K bytes of read/write memory. The high bandwidth modes are the 80 by 25 alphanumeric mode, the 640 by 200 4-color graphics mode, and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics mode. This bit is 'low' (0) for all low-bandwidth modes.
- Bit 1** This bit is 'high' (1) for all graphics modes and is 'low' (0) for all alphanumeric modes.
- Bit 2** When this bit is 'high' (1), the composite-video color-burst and chrominance are disabled, leaving only the composite intensity-levels for gray shades. When this bit is 'low' (0), the composite-video color is 'enabled'. This

bit should be set 'high' for high-resolution black-and-white display applications.

Note: This bit has no effect on direct-drive colors.

**Bit 3** When this bit is 'high' (1), the video signal is 'enabled'. The video signal should be 'disabled' when changing modes. When the video signal is 'disabled', the screen is forced to the border color.

**Bit 4** This bit must be 'high' (1) for all 16-color graphics-modes. These modes are the 160 by 200 16-color graphics-mode and the 320 by 200 16-color graphics-mode.

## Palette Mask Register

This is a 4-bit write-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 01. A description of this register's bit functions follows.

Bit 0	-Palette Mask 0
Bit 1	-Palette Mask 1
Bit 2	-Palette Mask 2
Bit 3	-Palette Mask 3

## Palette Mask Register

When bits 0-3 are 0, they force the appropriate palette address to be 0 regardless of the incoming color

information. This can be used to make some information in memory a 'don't care' condition until it is requested.

In the 2-color and 4-color modes, the palette addresses should be 'masked' because only 1 or 2 color-lines contain valid information. For 4-color modes, the palette mask register should contain a hex 03 and, for 2-color modes, it should contain a hex 01.

## **Border Color Register**

This is a 4-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address in the Video Gate Array is hex 02. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	+ B (Blue) Border Color Select
1	+ G (Green) Border Color Select
2	+ R (Red) Border Color Select
3	+ I (Intensity) Border Color Select

### **Border Color Register**

A combination of bits 0-3 selects the screen-border color as one of 16 colors, as listed in the "Summary of Available Colors" table in this section.

## **Mode Control 2 Register**

This is a 4-bit, 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex

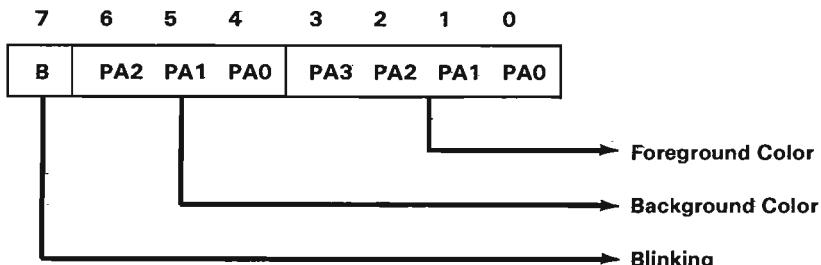
03. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	- Reserved = 0
1	+ Enable Blink
2	- Reserved = 0
3	+ 2-Color Graphics

### Mode Control 2 Register

**Bit 0** This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0.

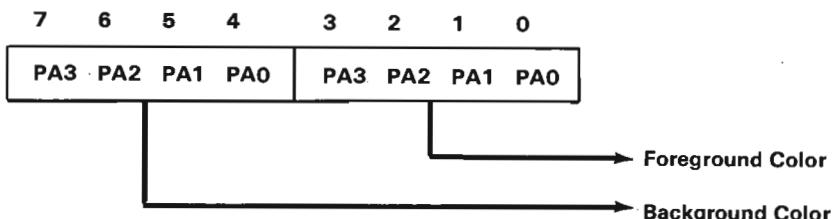
**Bit 1** When this bit is 'high' (1) in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte has the following definition:



Where PA0 to PA3 are palette addresses.

### Attribute Byte Definition (Part 1 of 2)

If the enable-blink bit is 'off' in the alphanumeric mode, the attribute byte takes on the following definition:



### Attribute Byte Definition (Part 2 of 2)

If the enable-blink bit is on in a graphics mode, the high-order address of the palette (PA3) is replaced with the character-blink rate. This causes displayed colors to switch between two sets of colors.

If the colors in the lower half of the palette are the same as in the upper half of the palette, no color changes will occur. If the colors in the upper half of the palette are different from the lower half of the palette, the colors will alternately change between the 2 palette colors at the blink rate.

Only eight colors are available in the 16-color modes when using this feature. Bit 3 of the palette mask has no effect on this mode.

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| Bit 2 | This bit is reserved, but should always be programmed as a 0. |
|-------|---|

**Bit 3** This bit should be 'high' (1) when in the 640 by 200 2-color graphics-mode. It should be 'low' (0) for all other modes.

## Reset Register

This is a 2-bit 'write'-only register, it cannot be 'read'. Its address inside the Video Gate Array is hex 04. The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit 0	+Asynchronous Reset
Bit 1	+Synchronous Reset

## Reset Register

**Bit 0** When 'high' (1), this bit will issue an 'asynchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to be tri-stated. The 'asynchronous reset' should only be issued once at the system power-on time. This bit should be 'high' (1), the Video Gate Array and the 6845 programmed, and then it should be 'low' (0).

The system read/write memory (RAM) will not work until this power-on sequence is finished. After this power-on sequence, subsequent 'resets' should be 'synchronous resets'.

**Note:** Issuing an 'asynchronous reset' can cause the contents of RAM to be destroyed.

**Bit 1**

When 'high' (1), this bit will issue a 'synchronous reset' to the Video Gate Array. This will cause all memory cycles to stop and all output signals to stop. Bit 1 should be 'low' (0) before changing modes.

Before issuing a 'synchronous reset', the program should read 256 locations in RAM as every other location in 512 locations. The program should then issue the 'synchronous reset' and change the mode. This changes the Video Gate Array mode-control registers and the 6845 registers.

Next, the 'synchronous reset' should be removed and the 256 RAM locations should be 'read' again as above. This procedure will ensure system RAM data-integrity during mode changes.  
'Synchronous resets' need only be issued when changing between high-bandwidth, and low- bandwidth modes. (Bit 0 in mode control 1 register)

**Note:** No accesses to RAM can be made while the video gate array is in a 'reset' state. 'Resets' must be done from code in ROM or EPROM's.

## Palette Registers

There are sixteen 4-bit-wide palette-registers. These registers are 'write'-only, they cannot be 'read'. Their addresses in the Video Gate Array are from hex 10 to 1F.

Palette address hex 10 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 0, address hex 11 is accessed whenever the color code from memory is a hex 1, and so forth. A description of the color codes is in "Summary of Available Colors" in this section.

**Note:** The palette address can be 'masked' by using the palette mask register.

The following is a description of the register's bit functions:

Bit Number	Function
0	+ Blue
1	+ Green
2	+ Red
3	+ Intensity

**Palette Register Format**

When loading the palette, the video is 'disabled' and the color viewed on the screen is the data contained in the register being addressed by the processor.

When the program has completed loading the palette, it must change the hex address to some address less than hex 10 for video to be 'enabled' again.

If a programmer does not wish a user to see the adverse effects of loading the palette, the palette should be loaded during the vertical-retrace time. The program must modify the palette and change the video gate array address to less than hex 10 within the vertical-retrace time. A vertical-retrace interrupt and a status bit are provided to facilitate this procedure.

## Status Register

This is a 5-bit 'read'-only register, it cannot be 'written'. The internal address of the video gate array is a 'don't care' condition for the status-register read-operation. A description of the register's bit functions follows:

Bit 0	+Display Enable
Bit 1	+Light Pen Trigger Set
Bit 2	-Light Pen Switch Made
Bit 3	+Vertical Retrace
Bit 4	+Video Dots

### Status Register

**Bit 0** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates video is being displayed.

**Bit 1** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that a positive-going edge from the light pen input has set the light pen trigger. This trigger is 'low' (0) upon a system power-on, and may also be cleared by performing an I/O 'Out' command to address hex 3DB. No specific data is required, this action is address-activated.

**Bit 2** This bit indicates the status of the light pen switch. The switch is not latched or debounced. When this bit is 'low' (0), the light pen switch is 'on'.

**Bit 3** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates the vertical retrace is 'active'.

**Bit 4** When 'high' (1), this bit indicates that video-dot information is available. The two low-order bits of the address register determine the video-dot information presented through the following logic:

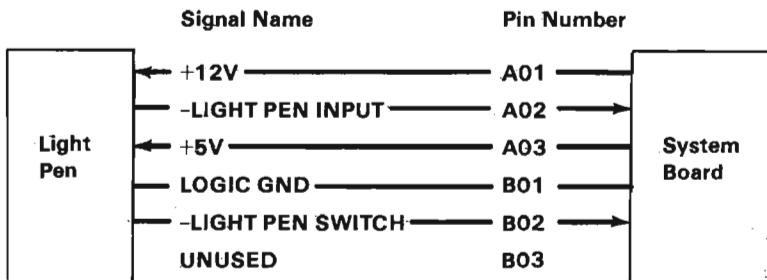
Address Register Bit 1	Address Register Bit 0	Video Dot Information Selected
0	0	Blue
0	1	Green
1	0	Red
1	1	Intensity

### **Address Register**

This bit is provided for testing purposes. It verifies that video is occurring properly, and that the palette registers and all other 'write'-only registers are operating correctly.

### **Light Pen**

A light pen can be used on the PCjr by connecting it to the six-pin connector for light pens on the back of the system board.



### Connector Specifications

**Note:** The light pen interface is set for RGBI (Red, Green, Blue, Intensity). Due to timing differences between different displays (Different phosphors take longer to turn on, and different circuits take longer to accomplish their task.) the row, column value returned from the CRT can vary. This difference must be compensated for through software.

## Programming Considerations

### Programming the 6845 CRT Controller

The 6845 has 19 accessible, internal registers, which are used to define and control a raster-scanned CRT display. One of these registers, the Index Register, is actually used as a pointer to the other 18 registers. It is a 'write'-only register, which is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D4. The five least-significant-bits of the I/O bus are loaded into the Index Register.

In order to load any of the other 18 registers, the Index Register is first loaded with the necessary pointer; then the Data Register is loaded with the information to be

placed in the selected register. The Data Register is loaded from the processor by executing an 'Out' instruction to I/O address hex 3D5.

The following table defines the values that must be loaded into the 6845-CRT-Controller registers to control the different modes of operation supported by the attachment:

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
0	R0	Horizontal Total	Char.	Write Only	38	71	38/71
1	R1	Horizontal Display	Char.	Write Only	28	50	28/50
2	R2	Horizontal Sync Position	Char.	Write Only	2C	5A	2B/56
3	R3	Horizontal Sync Width	Char.	Write Only	06	0C	06/0C
4	R4	Vertical Total	Char. Row	Write Only	1F	1F	7F/3F
5	R5	Vertical Total Adjustment	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	06/06

**Note:** All register values are given in hexadecimal.

#### 6845 Register Table (Part 1 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
6	R6	Vertical Displayed	Char. Row	Write Only	19	19	64/32
7	R7	Vertical Sync Position	Char. Row	Write Only	1C	1C	70/38
8	R8	Interlace Mode	—	Write Only	02	02	02/02
9	R9	Maximum Scan Line Address	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	01/03
A	R10	Cursor Start	Scan Line	Write Only	06	06	26/26
B	R11	Cursor End	Scan Line	Write Only	07	07	07/07

**Note:** All register values are given in hexadecimall.

6845 Register Table (Part 2 of 3)

Hex Addr.	Register		Units	I/O	Alphanumeric		Low/High Band Width Graphics
	#	Type			40x25	80x25	
C	R12	Start Addr. (H)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
D	R13	Start Addr. (L)	—	Write Only	00	00	00/00
E	R14	Cursor Addr. (H)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
F	R15	Cursor Addr. (L)	—	Read/ Write	00	00	00/00
10	R16	Light Pen (H)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA
11	R17	Light Pen (L)	—	Read Only	NA	NA	NA/NA

**Note:** All register values are given in hexadecimal.

### 6845 Register Table (Part 3 of 3)

# CRT/Processor Page Register

This register is an 8-bit 'write'-only register, that cannot be read. Its address is hex 3DF. The following is a description of the Register functions.

Bit Number	Description
0	CRT Page 0
1	CRT Page 1
2	CRT Page 2
3	Processor Page 1
4	Processor Page 2
5	Processor Page 3
6	Video Address Mode 0
7	Video Address Mode 1

## CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 1 of 2)

### CRT Page 0-2

These bits select which 16K byte memory-page between 00000 to hex 1FFF is being displayed. If there is no expansion RAM in the system, the high-order bit is a 'don't care', and only 4 pages are supported. For graphics modes which require 32K bytes the low-order bit is a 'don't care'.

### Processor Page 0-2

These bits select the 16K byte memory-page region where memory cycles to B8000 are redirected. If there is no expansion RAM installed in the system, the high-order bit is a 'don't care' and only 4 pages are supported.

### **Video Adr Mode 0-1**

These bits control whether the row scan addresses are used as part of the memory address. These should be programmed as follows:

Video Address Mode		Resulting Modes
1 (Bit 7)	0 (Bit 6)	
0	0	All Alpha Modes
0	1	Low-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	1	High-Resolution-Graphics Modes
1	0	Unused, Reserved

### **CRT/Processor Page Register (Part 2 of 2)**

The following I/O devices are defined on the video color/graphics subsystem:

Hex Address	A9 A8 A7 A6 A5 A4 A3 A2 A1 A0	Function of Register
3DA	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0	Gate Array Address and Status Register
3DB	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	Clear Light
3DC	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0	Pen Latch
3D0,3D4	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 0	Preset Light
3D1,3D5	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 x x 1	Pen Latch
3DF	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	6845 Index Register
		6845 Data Register
		CRT, Processor Page Register

x = "don't care" condition

### **Video I/O Devices**

## Mode Selection Summary

Four registers of the Video Gate Array allow the user to access all the alphanumeric and graphics modes supported by the system ROM BIOS. The following table summarizes the modes and their register settings:

Mode	Video Gate Array Reg.			
	00	01	02	03
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0C	0F	00	02
40 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	08	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Black-and-White	0D	0F	00	02
80 by 25 Alphanumeric Color	09	0F	00	02
160 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1A	0F	00	00
320 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0A	03	00	00
320 by 200 4-Shade Black-and-White	0E	03	00	00
320 by 200 16-Color Graphics	1B	0F	00	00
640 by 200 2-Color Graphics	0E	01	00	08
640 by 200 4-Color Graphics	0B	03	00	00

**Note:** All values are given in hexadecimal.

## Mode Summary

### Sequence of Events for Changing Modes

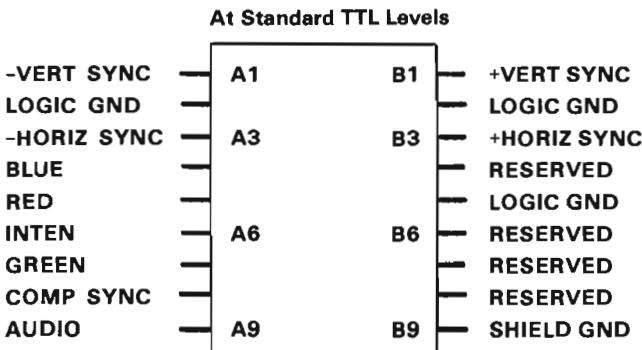
1. Determine the mode of operation.
2. Reset the 'video enable' bit in the Video Gate Array to disable video.
3. Program the 6845 CRT Controller to select the mode.  
Read 256 bytes of memory  
Reset gate array
4. Program the Video Gate Array registers.

- Remove gate-array reset
- Read 256 bytes of memory
- 5. Re-enable video.

**Note:** The gate array needs to be reset only when changing the high-bandwidth/low-bandwidth register.

## Interrupt Information

The Video Gate Array uses interrupt level 5 of the Intel 8259 to provide the vertical retrace interrupt to the system.



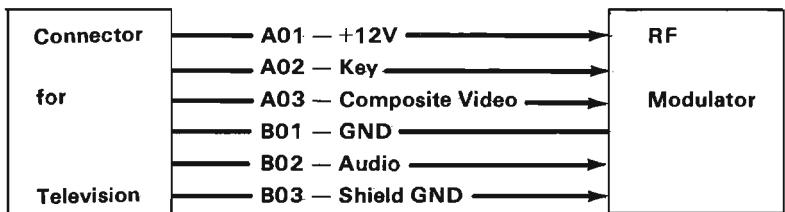
## Connector Specifications

The direct-drive signals are standard TTL levels except the audio output which is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input-impedance.



### Connector Specifications

The composite-video signal is 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load.



### Television Connector Specifications

The Connector for Television connector has the composite-video signal at 1V peak to peak biased at .7V with a 75 ohm load. The connector also has the audio output which is 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V which can drive a 10K ohm or greater input impedance.

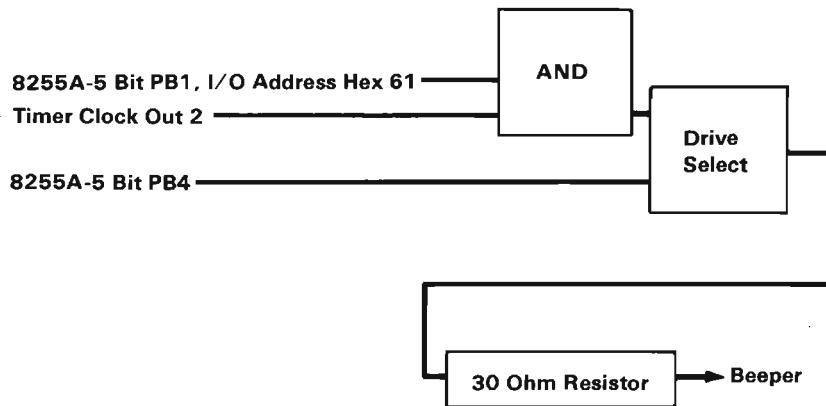
## **Notes:**

# Beeper

The system beeper is a small, piezoelectric- speaker, which can be driven from one or both of two sources. The two sources are:

- The 8255A-5 PPI output-bit PB1
- A timer clock out of an 8253-5 timer which has a 1.19 MHz-clock input. The timer gate is also controlled by an 8255-5 output bit PB0.

**Note:** The TI76496 Sound Generator cannot be directed through the beeper.

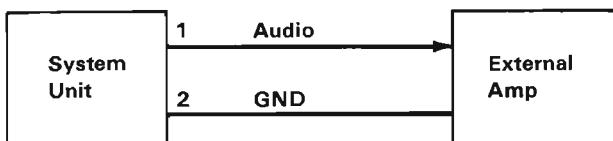


**Beeper Block Diagram**

## **Notes:**

# Sound Subsystem

The nucleus of the sound subsystem is an analog multiplexer (mpx) which allows 1 of 4 different sound sources to be selected, amplified, and sent to the audio outputs. The mpx and amplifier are configured so the amplifier's gain is unique to and consistent with each sound source. This provides a consistent level of output with any of the sound sources. The output of the amplifier is supplied to the IBM Connector for Television interface and external-amplifier interface. If an external speaker is used, an external amplifier must be used to drive it. The amplifier is configured as a single-pole low pass filter with a 3 dB cut-off frequency of 4.8 kHz. This filter is used to "round" off the corners of the square-wave signals. BIOS Power-on will initialize the sound subsystem to use the 8253 programmable-timer mode.



## Connector Specifications

The audio output is a 1V peak-to-peak signal biased at 0V. It can drive a 10k ohm or greater input-impedance.

Source	Port	Bits
	PB6	PB5
Complex Sound Generator (TI 76496)	1	1
Programmable Timer (8253)	0	0
Cassette Audio	0	1
I/O Channel Audio	1	0

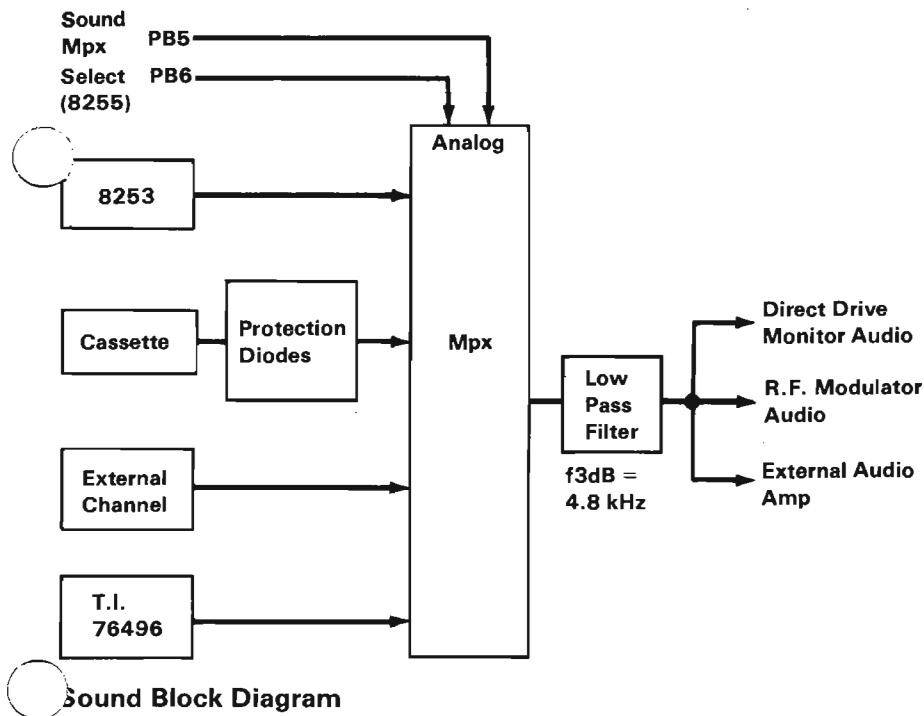
Port bits PB5 and PB6, of the 8255, control which source is selected.

### Sound Sources

## Complex Sound Generator

The Complex Sound Generator chip (SN76496N) has 3 programmable frequencies which may be mixed to form chords and a white noise generator which may also be mixed for special effects. Each of the 3 channels as well as the white noise generator can be independently attenuated. The processor controls the sound chip by writing to port hex C0.

The Sound Generator is described in greater detail later in this section. More information can be obtained by referring to Texas Instruments' data sheets and application notes.



## Audio Tone Generator

### Features

- 3 Programmable Tone-Generators
- Programmable White Noise
- Programmable Attenuation
- Simultaneous Sounds
- TTL Compatible
- 3.579 MHz Clock Input
- Audio Mixer

### Processor to Sound-Generator Interface

The system microprocessor communicates with the SN76496N through the 8 data lines and 3 control lines

(WE, CE and READY). Each tone generator requires 10 bits of information to select the frequency and 4 bits of information to select the attenuation. A frequency update requires a double-byte transfer, while an attenuator update requires a single-byte transfer.

If no other control registers on the chip are accessed, a tone generator may be rapidly updated by initially sending both types of frequency and register data, followed by just the second byte of data for succeeding values. The register address is latched on the chip, so the data will continue going into the same register. This allows the 6 most-significant bits to be quickly modified for frequency sweeps.

## **Control Registers**

The sound generator has 8 internal registers which are used to control the 3 tone generators and the noise source. During all data transfers to the sound generator, the first byte contains a 3-bit field which determines the destination control register. The register address codes are as follows:

Register Address Field			Destination Control Register
MSB R0	R1	LSB R2	
0	0	0	Tone 1 Frequency
0	0	1	Tone 1 Attenuation
0	1	0	Tone 2 Frequency
0	1	1	Tone 2 Attenuation
1	0	0	Tone 3 Frequency
1	0	1	Tone 3 Attenuation
1	1	0	Noise Control
1	1	1	Noise Attenuation

### Register Address Field

1	Reg. Addr.			Low Data				High Data										
	R0	R1	R2	F6	F7	F8	F9	0	X	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5			
Bit	First Byte			Bit				Bit							Second Byte			
0				7											Bit			
MSB				LSB														

### Frequency (Double or Single Byte Transfer)

### Frequency Generation

Each tone generator consists of a frequency-synthesis section and an attenuation section. The frequency-synthesis section requires 10 bits of information (hex F0-F9) to define half the period of the desired frequency (n). Hex F0 is the most-significant bit and hex F9 is the least-significant bit. This information is

loaded into a 10-stage tone-counter, which is decremented at an  $N/16$  rate where  $N$  is the input-clock frequency. When the tone counter decrements to 0, a borrow signal is produced. This borrow signal toggles the frequency flip-flop and also reloads the tone counter. Thus, the period of the desired frequency is twice the value of the period register.

The frequency can be calculated by the following:

$$f = \frac{N}{32n}$$

where  $N$  = ref clock in Hz (3.579 MHz)

$n$  = 10-bit binary-number

## Attenuator

1	R0	R1	R2	A0	A1	A2	A3
Bit 0 MSB	Second Byte				Bit 7 LSB		

### Update Attenuation (Single Byte Transfer)

The output of the frequency flip-flop feeds into a four-stage attenuator. The attenuator values, along with their bit position in the data word, are shown in the following figure. Multiple-attenuation control-bits may be 'true' simultaneously. Thus, the maximum theoretical attenuation is 28 dB typically.

Bit Position				
MSB A0	A1	A2	LSB A3	Weight
0	0	0	1	2dB
0	0	1	0	4dB
0	1	0	0	8dB
1	0	0	0	16db
1	1	1	1	OFF

### Attenuator Values

### Noise Generator

1	Reg. Addr.			X	FB	SHIFT	
	R0 1	R1 1	R2 0			NFO	NF1
<b>MSB</b>				<b>LSB</b>			

### Update Noise Source (Single Byte Transfer)

The noise generator consists of a noise source and an attenuator. The noise source is a shift register with an exclusive-OR feedback-network. The feedback network has provisions to protect the shift register from being locked in the zero state.

<b>FB</b>	<b>Configuration</b>
0	Periodic Noise
1	White Noise

### **Noise Feedback Control**

Whenever the noise-control register is changed, the shift register is cleared. The shift register will shift at one of four rates as determined by the two NF bits. The fixed shift-rates are derived from the input clock.

<b>Bits</b>		
<b>NF0</b>	<b>NF1</b>	<b>Shift Rate</b>
0	0	N/512
0	1	N/1024
1	0	N/2048
1	1	Tone Generator #3 Output

### **Noise Generator Frequency Control**

The output of the noise source is connected to a programmable attenuator.

### **Audio Mixer/Output Buffer**

The mixer is a conventional operational-amplifier summing-circuit. It will sum the three tone-generator

outputs, and the noise-generator output. The output buffer will generate up to 10 mA.

## Data Transfer

The sound generator requires approximately 32 clock cycles to load the data into the register. The open collector READY output is used to synchronize the microprocessor to this transfer and is pulled to the false state (low voltage) immediately following the leading edge of CE. It is released to go to the true state (external pull-up) when the data transfer is completed.

This will insert approximately 42 wait states (8.9  $\mu$ s) for each data transfer.

**Warning:** Do not attempt to issue an I/O read operation to the TI76496 port (COH). Such an operation will cause the system to hang indefinitely.

**Note:** If DMA is added to the system on the I/O channel, I/O WRITES to the 76496 will increase the latency time.

## **Notes:**

# Infra-Red Link

The infra-red link provides cordless communications between the keyboard and the system unit. Two infra-red-emitting diodes, mounted in the keyboard, transmit coded information to the system unit. The keyboard transmitter is fully discussed in "Cordless Keyboard" in this section. The infra-red receiver, which is located in the system unit, has an infra-red-sensitive device that demodulates the signal transmitted from the keyboard and sends it to the system.

## Infra-Red Receiver

The receiver card measures 57.15 mm wide by 63 mm (2.25 in. by 2.50 in.) long. The infra-red receiver is mounted on the system board, component-side down, with two snap-in-type standoffs. Signal output and power input is through an 8-pin connector, located at the rear of the infra-red receiver. The infra-red-sensitive device is located on the front of the board and receives its input through an opening in the front of the system unit's cover. There is also an infra-red transmitter mounted on the receiver board for diagnostic purposes.

## Functional Description

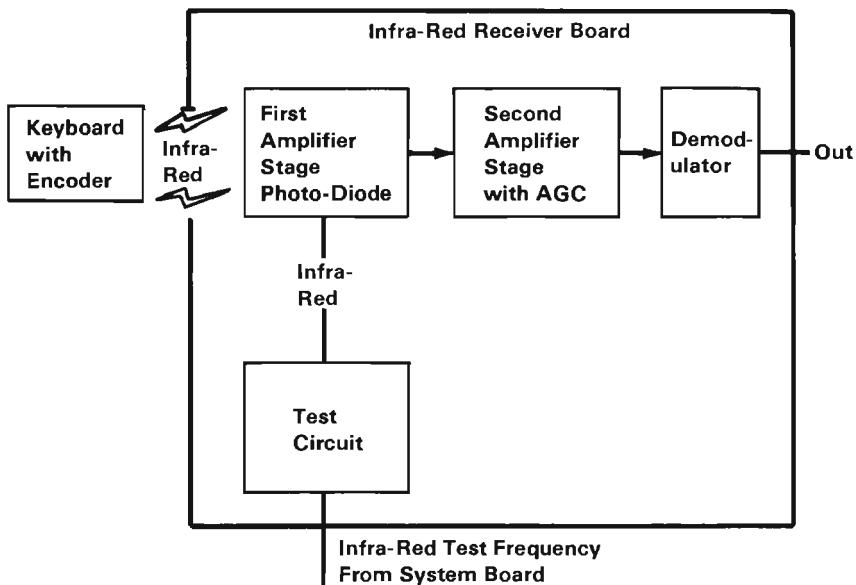
The following figure is the Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram. During keyboard operation, the emitted light is modulated, transmitted, and received in the following sequence:

1. A key is pushed.

2. The data stream is sent using the infra-red-emitting diodes.
3. The receiver amplifies and processes the signal.
4. The demodulated signal is sent to the system board.

The signal received consists of an infra-red-light transmission modulated at 40 kHz.

An input is available (I/R Test Frequency) to the system for receiver-circuit-operational verification.



Infra-Red Receiver Block Diagram

## Application Notes

The Infra-Red Receiver Board can serve as a general-purpose infra-red-receiver, however, the

demodulator timings are tailored to the needs of the system.

## Programming Considerations

The serially-encoded word is software de-serialized by the 8088 processor on the system unit. The leading edge of the start bit will generate a non-maskable interrupt (NMI). Once the processor enters the NMI routine to handle the deserialization, the keyboard-data line is sampled and the processor waits to sample the trailing edge of the start bit. When the trailing edge of the start bit is sampled, the processor will wait for 310  $\mu$ s and sample the first half of the first data bit. This delay causes the processor to sample in the nominal center of the first half of the first data bit. The processor then samples the keyboard data every half-bit cell-time. The sampling interval is 220  $\mu$ s. The processor samples each half-bit-sample 5 times and will determine the logical level of the sample by majority rule. This enables the processor to discriminate against transient glitches and to filter out noise. The 8088 processor utilizes one 8255 PPI bit (PORT C BIT 6) and shares one 8253 timer channel (CHANNEL 1) to do the software de-serialization of the keyboard data. See the "Cordless Keyboard" in this section for more information on the data-transmission protocol.

## Detectable Error Conditions

Errors	Cause
<b>Phase Errors</b>	The 1st half of the bit-cell sample is not equal to the inverse of the 2nd half of the bit-cell sample.
<b>Parity Errors</b>	The received encoded word did not maintain odd parity.

**Note:** Errors will be signaled by the processor with a short tone from the audio alarm or external speaker.

## **Operational Parameters**

The operational distance from infra-red devices to the system should not exceed 6.1 meters (20 feet) (line-of-sight). Operational efficiency can be impaired by outside sources. These sources are, excessively-bright lights, and high-voltage lines, which include some TV sets. High-energy sources will generally cause an audible alarm within the system unit. These sources may downgrade the operational distance from the keyboard to the system. A keyboard cable is recommended if the above interference conditions are not controllable.

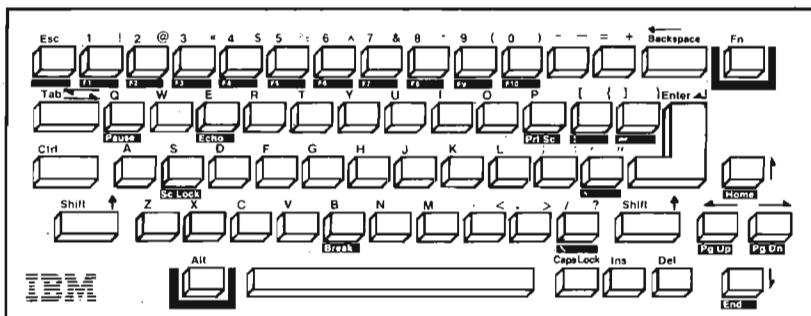
Pin	Signal	Input/Output
A01	+12 Volts	Input
A02	Ground	Input
A03	Ground-Shield	Input
A04	I.R. TEST FREQ.	Input
B01	GROUND	Input
B02	+5 Volts	Input
B03	-I.R. KBD DATA	Output
B04	GROUND	Input

## **Infra-Red Connector Specifications**

# IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard

The keyboard is a low-profile, 62-key, detached keyboard with full-travel keys. The keys are arranged in a standard typewriter layout with the addition of a function key and cursor-control keys. The keybuttons are unmarked; however, an overlay is used to provide the keys' functional descriptions.

The following figure shows the layout of the cordless keyboard.



The keyboard is battery powered and communicates to the system unit with an infra-red (IR) link. The infra-red link makes the remote keyboard a truly portable hand-held device. An optional-cord connection to the system unit is available. Power is sent to the keyboard and serially-encoded data received by the system unit through the optional cord. When connected, the cord's keyboard-connector removes the battery power and the -CABLE CONNECT signal disables the infra-red-receiver circuit. The disabling of the circuit also allows other infrared devices to be used.

without interfering with the system. The data which is received through the IR link or by the cord, have the same format.

The keyboard interface is designed to maximize system-software flexibility in defining keyboard operations such as shift states of keys, and typematic operation. This is accomplished by having the keyboard return scan codes rather than American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) codes. The scan codes are compatible with Personal Computer and Personal Computer XT scan codes at the BIOS interface level. All of the keys are typematic and generate both a make and a break scan-code. For example, key 1 produces scan code hex 01 on make and code hex 81 on break. Break codes are formed by adding hex 80 to the make codes. The keyboard I/O driver can define keyboard keys as shift keys or typematic, as required by the application.

The microprocessor in the keyboard performs keyboard scanning, phantom-key detection, key debounce, buffering of up to 16 key-scan-codes, and transfer of serially-encoded data to the system unit. The keyboard microprocessor is normally in a standby power-down mode until a key is pressed. This causes the microprocessor to scan the keyboard. The microprocessor then transmits the scan code, and re-enters the power-down mode if its buffer is empty and no keys are pressed.

The keyboard electronics is designed with low-power CMOS integrated-circuitry for battery power operation. Four AA-size batteries are required. Because the keyboard is normally in the standby power-down mode, which uses very little power, no on/off switch is needed.

Unlike other keyboards in the IBM Personal Computer family, the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard has phantom-key detection. Phantom-key detection occurs when invalid combinations of three or more keys are pressed simultaneously, causing a hex 55 scan-code to be sent to the keyboard's processor. The phantom-key scan-code instructs the keyboard's processor to ignore all of the keys that were pressed at that time. BIOS ignores the resulting scan-code that is sent to it.

The keyboard-cord connector provides a battery-disconnect function and also disables the infra-red-transmission circuitry when the mating plug for the modular jack is connected.

**Note:** See "Keyboard Encoding and Usage" in Section 5, for scan codes and further information.

## Transmitter

Serially encoded words are transmitted to the system unit using the Infra-Red Link or the cable link. Encoded words are sent to the system unit with odd parity. Both the Infra-Red Link and the cable link use biphase serial-encoding and each is a simplex link.

The 80C48 microprocessor does the biphase serial encoding with a bit cell of 440  $\mu$ s. A biphase logically-encoded 1 is transmitted as logical 1 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 0 for the second half of the bit cell. A biphase logically-encoded 0 is transmitted as a logical 0 for the first half of the bit cell time and as a logical 1 for the second half of the bit cell.

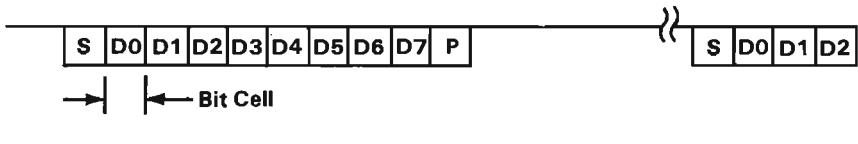
Each logical 1 transmission for the Infra-Red Link consists of a 40 kHz carrier burst at a 50% duty cycle.

First Bit	Start Bit
Second Bit	Data Bit 0 (Least Significant Bit)
Third Bit	Data Bit 1
Fourth Bit	Data Bit 2
Fifth Bit	Data Bit 3
Sixth Bit	Data Bit 4
Seventh Bit	Data Bit 5
Eight Bit	Data Bit 6
Ninth Bit	Data Bit 7 (Most Significant Bit)
Tenth Bit	Parity Bit
Eleventh Bit	Stop Bit

### **Data Stream Sequence**

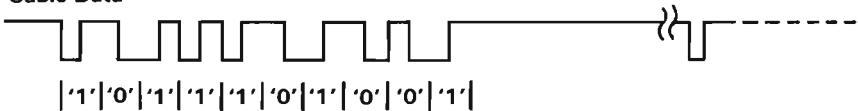
Eleven stop bits are inserted after every scan-code transmission. This is to allow some processor bandwidth between keystrokes to honor other types of interrupts, such as serial and time-of-day.

Eleven Stop  
Bit Cells



Example: DATA = "2EH" PARITY = '1'

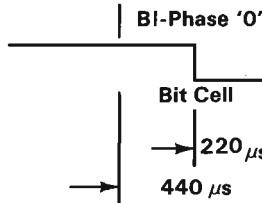
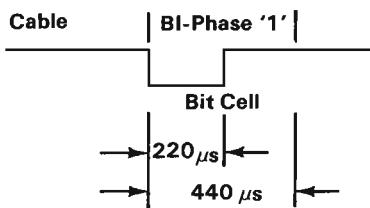
Cable Data



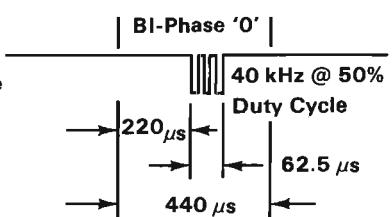
Infra-Red Data



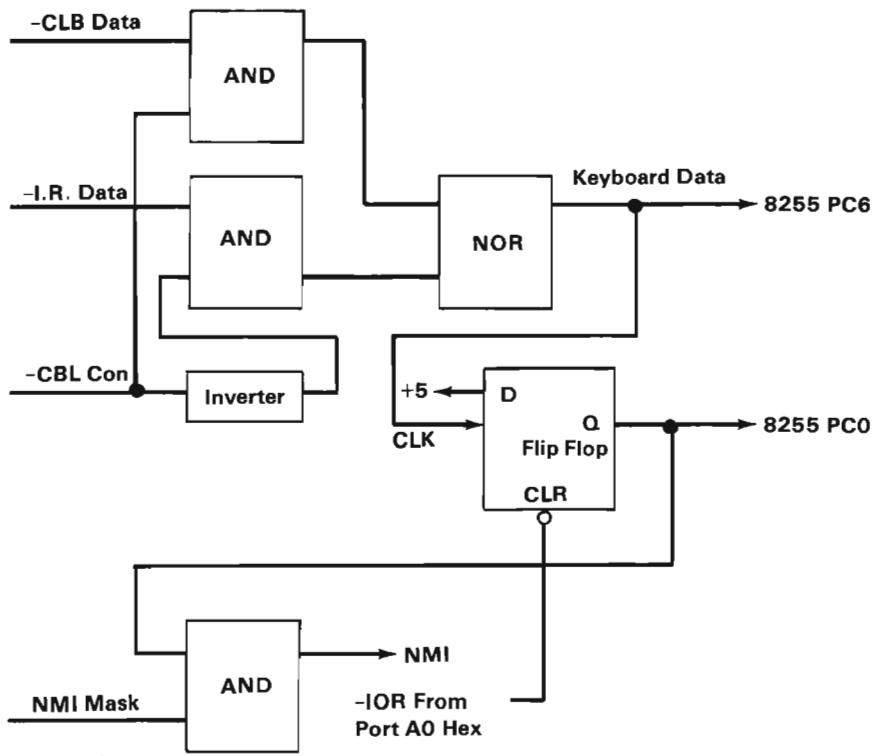
Cable



Infra-Red



Keyboard Transmission Timing



**Keyboard Interface Logic**

# Program Cartridge and Interface

The Program Cartridge allows the addition of ROM to the system without removing the cover by plugging it into either of two slots in the front of the machine.

The 48 by 72 mm (2 by 3 inch) cartridge can hold one or two 32K byte by 8 ROMS (64K bytes total) of program storage. Smaller ROMS such as the 8K byte by 8 modules can be used in the cartridge. When a smaller module is used, the higher address lines are not used. To allow two smaller modules to be mapped to adjacent memory segments, each module's contents is addressed to multiple adjacent-memory segments, within the addressable range of the module's socket (32k).

## Program Cartridge Slots

The Program Cartridge is designed to plug into either of two identical slots in the front of the machine. Each slot has 15 address signals, 8 data signals, 6 chip selects, 2 control signals, and power. Cartridge selection is accomplished by the chip selects, each of which addresses one of the high 32K memory-blocks. Each cartridge uses up to two of the six chip selects. Selection is determined on the basis of the intended use of the cartridge. This is done at the factory.

Two of the chip selects are used by the internal system-ROM. These two signals can be used to allow the internal ROM to be replaced by a Program Cartridge. This allows the machine to assume a different personality from the standard machine. To use this option of mapping the internal-ROM space to a cartridge, the Base-ROM-in-Cartridge function must be inserted. This function is a factory-installed

signal-jumper manufactured into particular program-cartridges that are intended to replace the system ROM.

**Note:** When the cartridge is inserted or removed with the system turned on, the system will 'reset' and go through a warm power-up. Any data in the system RAM will be lost.

## Cartridge Storage Allocations

A. The following conventions will be followed for "Initial Program Loadable" program cartridges:

Location	Contents
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3,4,5	Jump to Initialize Code
6	0
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

### Storage Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the

contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC (cyclic-redundancy-check) routine to determine how much ROM to check.

- Location 3 contains the beginning of an initialization routine that is reached by a 'Long' call during the power-on sequence. For cartridges that are 'IPL-able' (BASIC or assembler program) this routine should set the INT hex 18 vector to point to their entry points. Other types of cartridges (BASIC or whatever) should merely 'return' to the caller. Setting the INT hex 18 vector will enable transfer of control to the cartridge program by the IPL routine.
- This location 6 should be 00.
- CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label "CRC Check", in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

B. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by DOS 2.1 as containing code associated with DOS command words:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Contents</b>
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3-5	Jump to Initialize
6	Command Name Length (Offset Y-Offset Z)
Z	First Character in Command Name
Y	Last Character in Command Name
W	Word Pointing to Routine that is Jumped to if "Name" is Typed
X	Next Command Name Length or "00" if No More Command Names
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

## DOS Conventions

- Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration- determination portion of the power-on routines.
- Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
- Location 3 contains a 'jump' to the initialization code for this ROM. (May just be a 'Far Return')
- Starting at location 6 may be a sequence of command name pointers consisting of 1: Count of length name, 2: Name in ASCII, and 3: Word

containing offset within this segment to the code that is entered when this name is called. There can be as many names as desired, providing that a hex 00 is placed in the count field following the last name pointer. If a cartridge has a routine called 'TEST' at location hex 0FB5 (offset from start of segment that the cartridge is in) that needs to be executed when 'test' is entered as a DOS command the entry at location 6 would be hex 04,54,45,53,54,B5,0F.

- CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label "CRC Check", in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

C. The following conventions will be followed for cartridges that wish to be recognized by "Cartridge BASIC" as containing interpretable-BASIC Code:

- The cartridge-chip selects must address hex D0000 since the BASIC cartridge addresses hex E0000. When "Cartridge BASIC" is activated, it will check for a second cartridge program at hex D0000. If the second cartridge is present and formatted properly, then the BASIC code is loaded into RAM and run.
- The format for this interpretable-BASIC code must be as follows:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Contents</b>
0	055H
1	0AAH
2	Length
3	0CBH
4	0AAH
5	055H
6	0
7	0FFH if unprotected Basic program or 0FEH if protected Basic program
8	Start of interpretable Basic code
n	0FFH Padding to next 2048 byte boundary
Last 2 Addresses	CRC Bytes

### **Cartridge Format**

1. Locations 0 and 1 contain the word hex 55AA. This is used as a test for the presence of the cartridge during the configuration-determination portion of the power-on routines.
2. Location 2 contains a length indicator representing the entire address space taken by the ROM on the cartridge. The algorithm for determining the contents of this byte is (length/512). The contents of this byte is used by the CRC routine to determine how much ROM to check.
3. Location 3 must be hex 0CB for a 'far return' instruction.

4. Locations 4 and 5 contain the word hex AA55.  
This is used as a test for the presence of the second cartridge by "Cartridge Basic".
5. Location 6 must be a 0 to follow the DOS conventions.
6. Location 7 can be either hex FF to indicate an unprotected BASIC program, or hex FE to indicate a protected program.
7. Location 8 must be the start of the BASIC program. It must be interpretable Basic and not compiled. Also, at the end of the program PAD to the next 2048 byte boundary with hex OFF.
8. CRC bytes: The last two locations of the address space used by the cartridge must be blank. CRC characters will be placed in these bytes when the cartridge is built. See the routine at label "CRC Check", in the BIOS listing for the CRC algorithm.

## **ROM Module**

The ROM modules used are 250 ns devices. Typical modules are the Mostek MK37000 and MK38000, the TMM 23256, the SY23128, and other compatible devices.

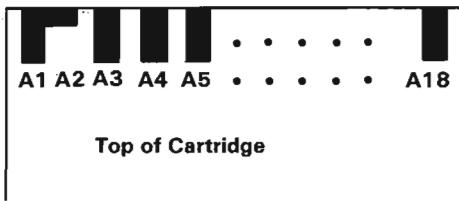
<b>ROM Chip Select</b>	<b>Hex Address Space</b>	<b>Typical Use</b>
CS0	X	Not Used
CS1	X	Not Used
CS2	D0000-D7FFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #2
CS3	D8000-DFFFF	Optional Cartridge ROM #1
CS4	E0000-E7FFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #2
CS5	E8000-EFFFF	Standard Cartridge ROM #1
CS6	F0000-F7FFF	System Board ROM #2
CS7	F8000-FFFFF	System Board ROM #1

**ROM Chip Select Table**

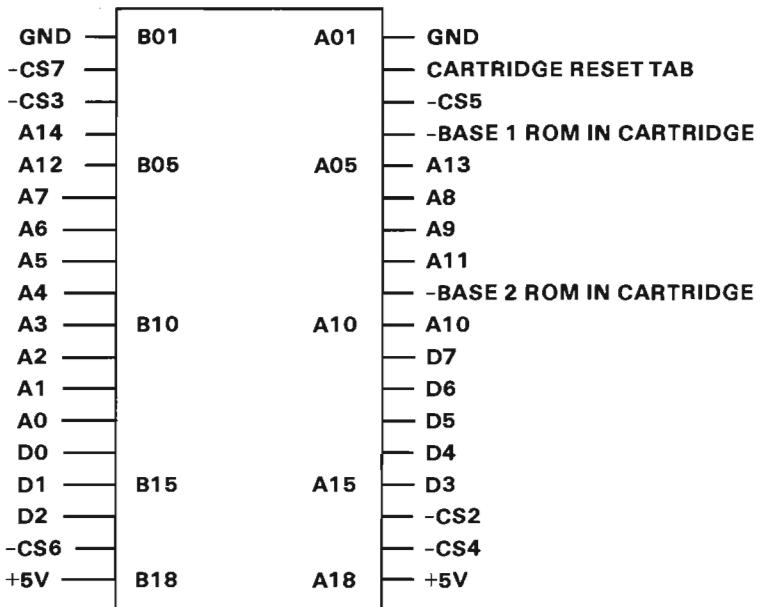
<b>Signal</b>	<b>I/O</b>	<b>Description</b>
A0 - A14	0	Processor Address lines A0 - A14
D0 - D7	I	Processor Data lines

- |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| -CS2<br>THRU<br>-CS7           | 0 | These chip-select lines are used to select ROM modules at different addresses. The addresses for each chip-select are shown in the ROM-chip select-table. -CS6 and -CS7 are used on the system board for BIOS, Power-On-Self-Test (POST) and cassette-basic ROMs. In order to use these chip selects on a cartridge, -BASE 1 ROM IN CARTRIDGE or -BASE 2 ROM IN CARTRIDGE must be pulled 'low' |
| -BASE 1<br>ROM IN<br>CARTRIDGE | I | This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F8000 - FFFFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using -CS7.  |
| -BASE 2 ROM<br>IN<br>CARTRIDGE | I | This line when pulled 'low' instructs the system board to de-gate the ROM module from hex F0000 - F7FFF on the system board. This ROM module can then be replaced by a ROM module on the cartridge by using -CS6.  |

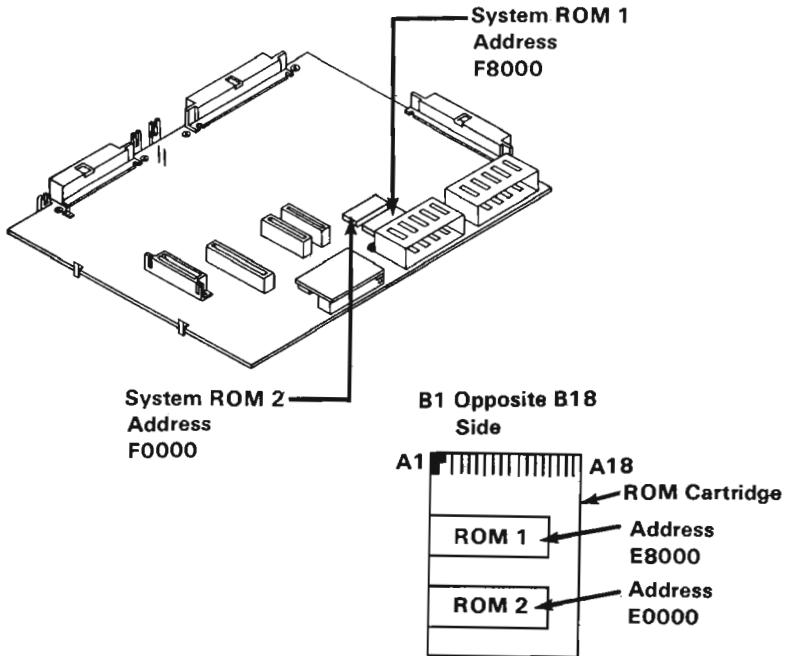
Cartridge Reset I Tab This input when 'low' causes a 'reset' to the system. The system will remain 'reset' until this line is brought back 'high'. This tab is usually wired with an L shaped land pattern to the GND at A02 which provides a momentary 'reset' when a cartridge is inserted or removed.



Momentary Reset Land



Connector Specification



**Cartridge ROM Locations**

# Games Interface

## Interface Description

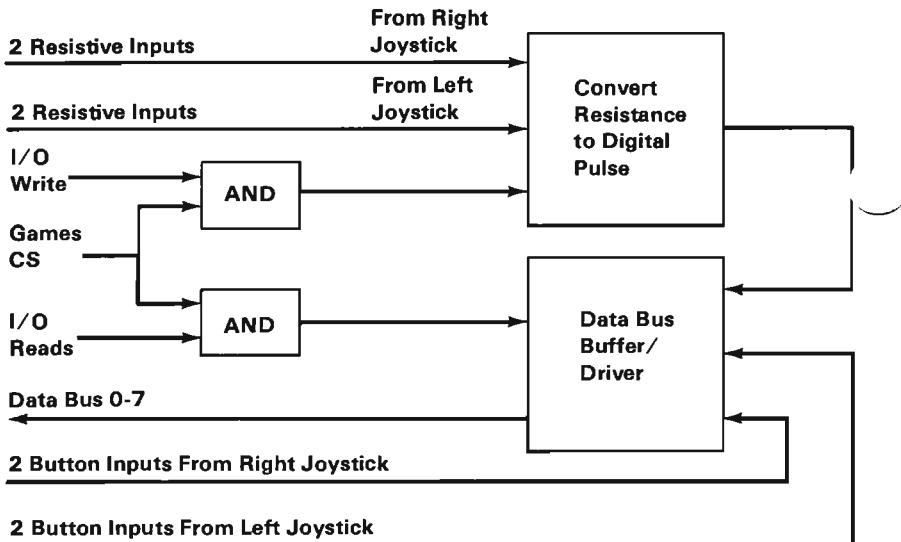
The Game Interface has two connectors located at the rear of the System unit for four paddles (two per connector) or two joysticks. Each connector has four input lines: two digital inputs and two resistive inputs. All the inputs are 'read' with one 'IN' from address hex 201. The interface, plus system software, converts the present resistive value to a relative paddle or joystick-position. On receipt of an output signal, four timing circuits are started. By determining the time required for the circuit to time out (a function of the resistance), the paddle or joystick position can be determined.

The four digital inputs each have a 1K ohm resistor to pull the voltage up to +5V. With no drive on these inputs, a 1 is read. For a 0 reading, the inputs must be pulled to ground.

The four resistive inputs are converted to a digital pulse with a duration proportional to the resistive load, according to the following equation:

$$\text{Time} = 24.2 \mu\text{s} + 0.011 (r) \mu\text{s}$$

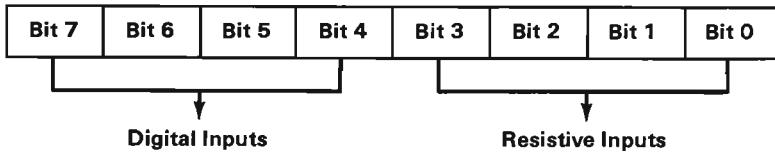
Where r is the resistance in ohms



**Games Interface Block Diagram**

Any program application must first begin the conversion by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. An 'IN' from address hex 201 will show the digital pulse go 'high' and remain 'high' for the duration according to the resistance value. All four bits (Bit 3 through Bit 0) function in the same manner. Each bits digital pulse goes high simultaneously and resets independently according to the input resistance value.

## Input from Address Hex 201



### Input From Address Hex 201

Joysticks typically have one or two buttons and two variable resistances each. The variable resistances are mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. One variable resistance indicates the X coordinate and the other variable resistance indicates the Y coordinate. The joysticks are attached to give the following input data:

Joystick B		Joystick A		Joystick B		Joystick A	
Button #2	Button #1	Button #2	Button #1	Coord. Y	Coord. X	Coord. Y	Coord. X
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

### Joystick Input Data

The game paddles have one button each and one variable resistance each. The variable resistance is mechanically linked to have a range from 0 to 100k ohms. The paddles are attached to give the following input data.

Buttons				Coordinates			
Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A	Paddle D	Paddle C	Paddle B	Paddle A
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0

### Paddle Input Data

## Pushbuttons

The pushbutton inputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201. These values are seen on data bits 7 through 4. These buttons default to an 'open' state and are 'read' as 1. When a button is pressed, it is 'read' as 0.

**Note:** Software should be aware that these buttons are not debounced in hardware.

## Joystick Positions

The joystick position is indicated by a potentiometer for each coordinate. Each potentiometer has a range from 0 to 100k ohms that varies the time constant for each of the four one-shots. As this time constant is set at different values, the output of the one-shot will be of varying durations.

All four one-shots are fired simultaneously by an 'OUT' to address hex 201. All four one-shot outputs

will go 'true' after the fire pulse and will remain 'high' for varying times depending on where each potentiometer is set.

These four one-shot outputs are 'read' by an 'IN' from address hex 201 and are seen on data bits 3 through 0.

Signal Name	Pin Number
Keyplug	A01
LOGIC GND	A02
Y-AXIS RESISTANCE	A03
+5V	A04
SHIELD GND	B01
X-AXIS RESISTANCE	B02
SWITCH	B03
SWITCH	B04

#### Connector Specification

## **Notes:**

## Serial Port (RS232)

The PC<sup>jr</sup> serial port is fully programmable and supports asynchronous communications only. It will add and remove start bits, stop bits, and parity bits. A programmable baud-rate generator allows operation from 50 baud to 4800 baud. Five, six, seven or eight bit characters with 1, 1-1/2, or 2 stop bits are supported. A fully-prioritized interrupt-system controls transmit, receive, line status and data-set interrupts. Diagnostic capabilities provide loopback functions of transmit/receive and input/output signals.

The nucleus of the adapter is a 8250A LSI chip or functional equivalent. Features in addition to those previously listed are:

- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independent receiver clock input
- Modem control functions: clear to send (CTS), request to send (RTS), data set ready (DSR), data terminal ready (DTR)
- Even, odd, or no-parity-bit generation and detection
- False start bit detection
- Complete status reporting capabilities
- Line-break generation and detection
- Break, parity, overrun, and framing error simulation
- Full prioritized interrupt system controls

All communications protocol is a function of the system ROM and must be loaded before the adapter is operational. All pacing of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. It should be noted that Asynchronous (Async) receive operations cannot overlap diskette operation since all but the Diskette Interrupt are masked 'off' during diskette operations. If Async receive

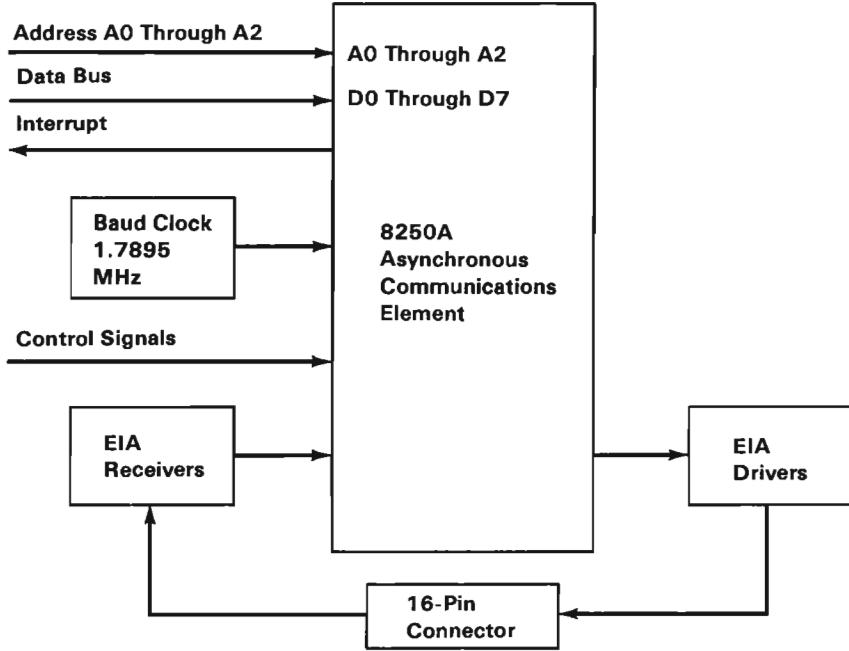
operations are going to be overlapped with keyboard receive operations, the Async Receiver rate cannot exceed 1200 baud. This is due to the processor deserialization of the keyboard. See IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard in this section for more information.

**Programming Note:** Due to the read/write cycle-time of the 8250A, it is recommended that back-to-back I/O operations to the 8250A be avoided. A good Programming Technique would be to insert a short 'jump' between every consecutive 8250 I/O instruction. This action will flush the queue and provide 15 clock periods between I/O operations.

**Note:** This note only applies to programmers using the 8250A directly. It is STRONGLY suggested that the user not communicate directly with the physical hardware, but use the system BIOS instead.

**Note:** It is important to note that when the IBM PCjr has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS ,and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3.

The following figure is a Serial Port Block Diagram:



Serial Port Block Diagram

# Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A asynchronous communications element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 2F8 to 2FF) and 'writing' data out to the card. Address bits A0, A1, and A2 select the different registers that define the modes of operation. Also, the divisor-latch access-bit (bit 7) of the line-control register is used to select certain registers.

I/O Decode (in Hex)	Register Selected	DLAB State
2F8	TX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Write)
2F8	RX Buffer	DLAB=0 (Read)
2F8	Divisor Latch LSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Divisor Latch MSB	DLAB=1
2F9	Interrupt Enable Register	DLAB=0
2FA	Interrupt Identification Registers	(Don't Care)
2FB	Line Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FC	Modem Control Register	(Don't Care)
2FD	Line Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FE	Modem Status Register	(Don't Care)
2FF	Scratch Register	(Don't Care)

## I/O Decodes

### Address Range hex 2F8 - 2FF

**Note:** The state of the divisor-latch access-bit (DLAB), which is the most-significant bit of the line-control register, affects the selection of certain 8250A registers. The DLAB must be set 'high' by the system software to access the baud-rate-generator divisor latches.

# Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ3 and is 'positive active'. To allow the serial port to send interrupts to the system, bit 3 of the modem control register must be set to 1 'high'. At this point, any of the following interrupt types 'enabled' by bits in the interrupt-enable register will cause an interrupt: Receiver-line status, Received Data available, Transmitter-Holding-Register empty, or Modem Status.

## Interface Description

The communications adapter provides an EIA RS-232C electrically-compatible interface. One 2 by 8-pin Berg connector is provided to attach to various peripheral devices.

The voltage interface is a serial interface. It supports data and control signals as follows:

<b>Pin A04</b>	Transmit Data
<b>Pin A08</b>	Receive Data
<b>Pin A03</b>	Request to Send
<b>Pin A07</b>	Clear to Send
<b>Pin A06</b>	Data Set Ready
<b>Pin B02-B08</b>	Signal Ground
<b>Pin A05</b>	Carrier Detect
<b>Pin A02</b>	Data Terminal Ready
<b>Pin B01</b>	Shield Ground

The adapter converts these signals to/from TTL levels to EIA voltage levels. These signals are sampled or generated by the communications-control chip. These

signals can then be sensed by the system software to determine the state of the interface or peripheral device.

**Note:** The above nomenclature describes the communications adapter as a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) device. Suitable adapters must be used to attach other devices such as serial printers.

**Note:** Ring Indicate is not supported on the PCjr.

## Voltage Interchange Information

Interchange Voltage	Binary State	Signal Condition	Interface Control Function
Positive Voltage = Negative Voltage =	Binary (0) Binary (1)	= Spacing = Marking	= On = Off

### Voltage Interchange Information

+15 Vdc	-----	Invalid Levels
+3 Vdc	-----	On Function
0 Vdc	-----	Invalid Levels
-3 Vdc	-----	Off Function
-15 Vdc	-----	Invalid Levels

The signal will be considered in the 'marking' condition when the voltage on the interchange circuit, measured at the interface point, is more negative than

-3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The signal will be considered in the 'spacing' condition when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground. The region between +3 Vdc and -3 Vdc is defined as the transition region, and considered an invalid level. The voltage which is more negative than -15 Vdc or more positive than +15 Vdc will also be considered an invalid level.

During the transmission of data, the 'marking' condition will be used to denote the binary state 1, and the 'spacing' condition will be used to denote the binary state 0.

For interface control circuits, the function is 'on' when the voltage is more positive than +3 Vdc with respect to signal ground and is 'off' when the voltage is more negative than -3 Vdc with respect to signal ground.

For detailed information regarding the INS8250A Communications Controller, refer to "Bibliography".

## Output Signals

**Output 1 (OUT 1), Pin 34:** Output 1 of the 8250A is not supported in PCjr hardware.

**Output 2 (OUT 2), Pin 31:** Output 2 of the 8250A is not supported in PCjr hardware.

## Accessible Registers

The INS8250A has a number of accessible registers. The system programmer may access or control any of

the INS8250A registers through the processor. These registers are used to control INS8250A operations and to transmit and receive data. For further information regarding accessible registers, refer to "Bibliography".

## **INS8250A Programmable Baud Rate Generator**

The INS8250A contains a programmable baud rate generator that is capable of taking the clock input (1.7895 MHz) and dividing it by any divisor from 1 to (65535). The output frequency of the Baud Rate Generator is  $16 \times$  the baud rate [divisor number = (frequency input) / (baud rate  $\times$  16)]. Two 8-bit latches store the divisor in a 16-bit binary-format. These divisor latches must be loaded during initialization in order to ensure desired operation of the baud rate generator. Upon loading either of the divisor latches, a 16-bit baud-counter is immediately loaded. This prevents long counts on initial load.

The following figure illustrates the use of the baud rate generator with a frequency of 1.7895 MHz. For baud rates of 4800 and below, the error obtained is minimal.

**Note:** The maximum operating frequency of the baud generator is 3.1 MHz. In no case should the data rate be greater than 4800 baud.

Desired Baud Rate	Divisor Used to Generate 16x Clock (Decimal)	Divisor Used to Generate 16x Clock (Hex)	Percent Error Per Bit Difference Between Desired and Actual
50	2237	8BD	.006
75	1491	5D3	.017
110	1017	1A1	.023
134.5	832	167	.054
150	746	12C	.050
300	373	175	.050
600	186	BA	.218
1200	93	5D	.218
1800	62	3E	.218
2000	56	38	.140
2400	47	2F	.855
3600	31	1F	.218
4800	23	17	1.291

### Baud Rate at 1.7895 MHz

**Note:** These divisions are different than that used in the IBM Personal Computer. For portability, all initialization should be done through the system BIOS.

**Note:** Receive rates should not exceed 1200 baud if the receive operation is overlapped with keyboard keystrokes.

The following Assembly language sample program initializes the 8250. The baud rate is set to 1200 baud. It's data word is defined: 8 bits long with 1 stop bit odd parity.

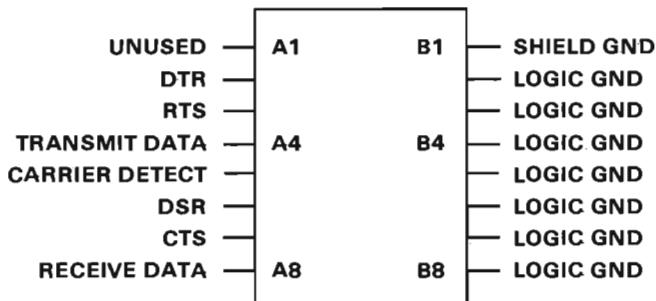
```

BEGIN    PROC    NEAR
MOV     AL,80H   ; SET DLAB = 1
MOV     DX,2FBH   ; To Line Control Register
OUT    DX,AL
JMP     $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV     DX,2F8H   ; Point to LSB of Divisor Latch
MOV     AL,5DH   ; This is LSB of Divisor
OUT    DX,AL
JMP     $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV     DX,2F9H   ; Point to MSB of Divisor Latch
MOV     AL,0      ; This is MSB of Divisor
OUT    DX,AL
JMP     $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV     DX,2FBH   ; Line Control Register
MOV     AL,0BH   ; 8 Bits/Word, 1 Stop Bit,
                ; Odd Parity, DLAB = 0
OUT    DX,AL
JMP     $+2      ; I/O DELAY
MOV     DX,2F8H
IN      AL,DX    ; In Case Writing to Port LCR Caused
                ; Data Ready to go high
ENDP

```

BEGIN

### Assembly Language Sample Program



### Connector Specifications

# System Power Supply

The system power supply is a 33 Watt, three voltage-level, two-stage supply. The first stage is an external power transformer that provides a single-fuse protected, extra low, ac-voltage output. The power cord is 3.08 meters (10.16 feet) long. The second stage is an internal, printed-circuit board, which is vertically mounted into the system board. The second stage converts the transformer's ac-output into three dc-output levels.

The amount of power available on the I/O connector for a machine that is fully configured with internal features is 400 mA of +5 Vdc, 0 mA of +12 Vdc and 0 mA of -6 Vdc.

Power is supplied to the system board through a printed-circuit-board edge-connector. The diskette drive is powered through a separate four-pin connector mounted on the front edge of the Power Board. The power for the diskette drive fan is provided by a three-pin Berg-type connector mounted directly below the diskette-drive connector. Power is removed from the system board and diskette drive by a switch mounted on the rear of the Power Board. Both the switch and the transformer connector are accessible from the rear of the system.

# **Operating Characteristics**

## **Power Supply Input Requirements**

Voltage (Vac)			Frequency	Current (Amps)
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	$\pm .5$ Hz	Maximum
120	104	127	60 Hz	.65 at 104 Vac

**Voltage ac**

## **D.C Outputs**

Vdc Voltage	Current (Amps)		Regulation Tolerance
Nominal	Minimum	Maximum	$\pm \%$
+5	*1.5	3.6	5
+12	.04	1.2	5
-6	0.0	.025	16

**Voltage dc**

\* There must be a minimum of a 1.5 Amp load on the +5 Vdc output for the -6 Vdc to be present.

# Over-Voltage/Over-Current Protection

## Input (Transformer)

The following table describes the transformer input protection:

Voltage (Nominal)	Type Protection	Rating (Amps)
120 Vac	Non-resettable Fuse Thermal/Over-Current	5A Slo Blow

## Input Protection

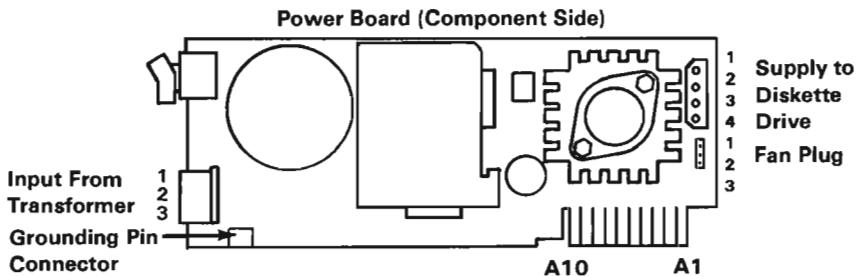
## Output (Power Board)

The following table describes the Power Board's output protection:

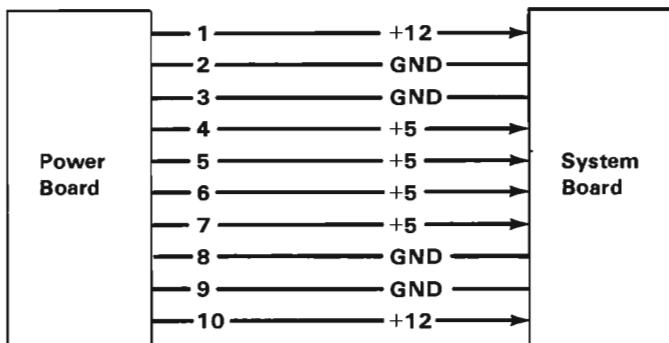
Output Voltages	Protection Condition	
	Over-Voltage	Over-Current
+5 Vdc	* $6.3 \pm .7$ Vdc	** $3.9 \pm .25$ Amps
12 Vdc	* $14.4 \pm 1.4$ Vdc	$2.2 \pm .9$ Amps

\* Over-Voltage protection is provided by fuse F1.  
 \*\*Resettable by removing the fault condition and removing power for at least 5 seconds and then applying power.

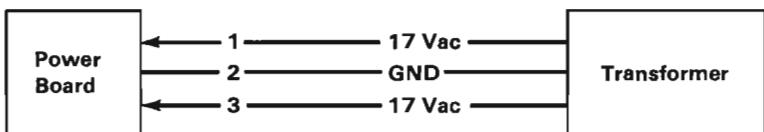
## Output Protection



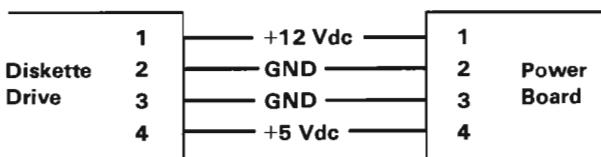
### Connector Specifications



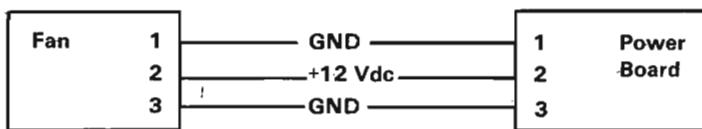
### Connector Specifications



### Connector Specifications



### Connector Specifications



**Fan Connector Specifications**

## **Notes:**

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## **Notes:**

# IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion

The 64KB Memory and Display Expansion option enables the user to work with the higher density video modes while increasing the system's memory size by 64K bytes to a total of 128K bytes. The memory expansion option plugs into the 44-pin memory expansion connector on the system board. Only one memory expansion is supported.

The Memory Expansion Option does not require the user to reconfigure the system to recognize the additional memory.

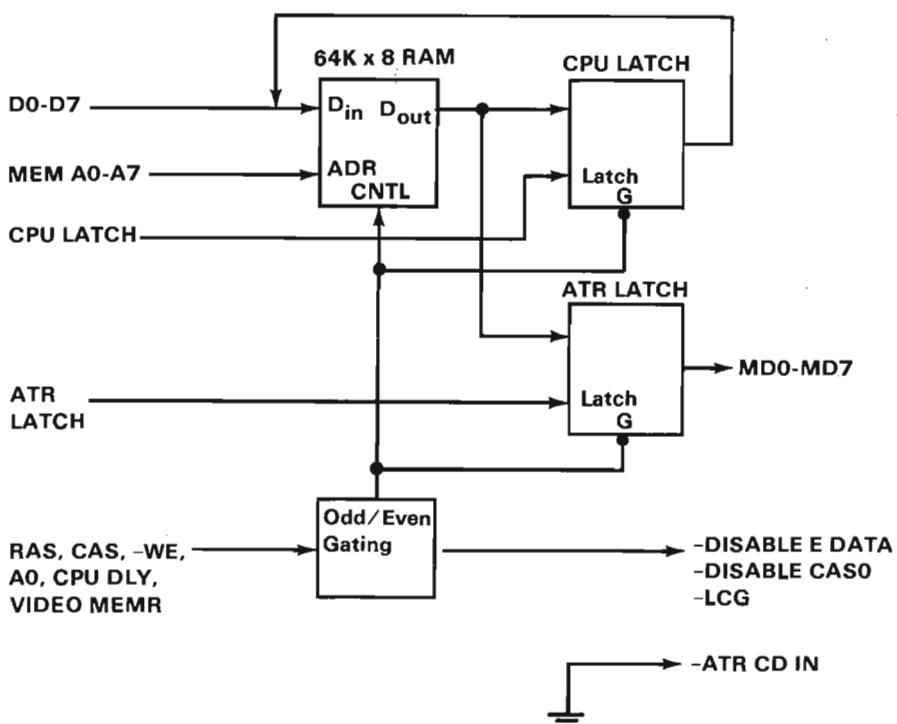
Eight 64K-by-1, 150 ns, dynamic memory modules provide 64K bytes of storage. The memory modules are Motorola's MCM6665AL15, and Texas Instrument's TMS4164-15, or equivalent.

When inserted, the memory expansion option uses the ODD memory space, while the system memory is decoded as the EVEN memory. Thus, when used as video memory, the memory expansion option has the video attributes while the on-board system memory has the video characters. This arrangement provides a higher bandwidth of video characters.

In addition to the eight memory modules, the expansion card has logic to do the EVEN/ODD address decoding, video data multiplexing, and a CARD PRESENT wrap.

Dynamic-refresh timing and address generation are done on the system board and used by the memory expansion option.

The following is a block diagram of the IBM PCjr  
64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



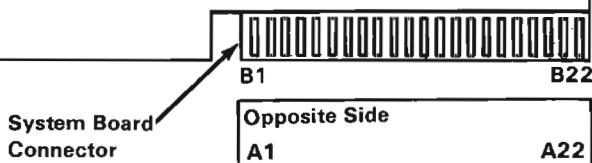
**Memory Expansion Block Diagram**

Signal	I/O	Description
+RAS	I	+Row Address Strobe. This line is inverted and then becomes the -RAS for the RAM modules.
+A0	I	Microprocessor Address 0. This is used to determine whether the microprocessor access is from the system board RAM (Low) or from the expansion RAM (High).
-DISABLE EDATA	O	When the expansion RAM card is in and the microprocessor is reading an ODD byte of data the expansion card tri-states the latch for EVEN data on the system board using this line.
ATR LATCH	I	This signal indicates that the expansion RAM card should 'latch' up data from the expansion RAM into the attribute latch.
MD0 thru MD7	O	These data lines contain CRT information from the attribute latch and go to the Video Gate Array.
D0 thru D7	I/O	These data lines are from the microprocessor and are bidirectional.
MEM A0 thru A7	I	These are the multiplexed address lines for the dynamic-RAM modules. These lines are multiplexed between row address and column

<b>VIDEO MEMR</b>	I	address, and also between microprocessor and CRT addresses.
<b>CPU DLY</b>	I	When this signal is 'high' it indicates a MEMR is accessing the system board or expansion RAM is being accessed. This line along with A0 determines if the expansion RAM microprocessor latch should 'gate' its data onto the D0 thru D7 Bus.
<b>-DISABLE CAS 0</b>	O	This line when 'high' indicates that a microprocessor RAM cycle is occurring. It is used to gate 'off' the expansion RAM CAS or used with A0 to generate the -DISABLE CAS 0 signal.
<b>+CAS</b>	I	This line is used to disable the system board CAS0 when a system microprocessor 'write' is occurring to the expansion RAM. This line keeps the 'write' from occurring to the system board RAM.
	I	Column Address Strobe. This line instructs the expansion RAM to 'latch' up the address on the MEM A0 thru A7 address lines.

-LCG	O	This line is used to instruct the system board that attributes or ODD graphics data should be 'read' from the expansion RAM card for use by the Video Gate Array.
GATE	I	This line is 'wrapped' and becomes the -LCG output.
-WE	I	This line instructs the memory that the cycle is a microprocessor 'write' cycle.
CPU LATCH	I	This line instructs the expansion RAM card to 'latch' the data from the expansion RAM into the microprocessor latch.
-ATR CD IN	O	This line is a wrap of the ground line on the expansion RAM card. It pulls 'down' an 8255 input so that the microprocessor can tell if this card is installed or not.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM PCjr 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.



### **64KB Memory and Display Expansion**

Connector Pin	Signal Name	Signal Name	Connector Pin
A01	+RAS	VIDEO MEMR	B01
A02	A0	CPU DLY	B02
A03	-DISABLE EDATA	-DISABLE CAS 0	B03
A04	ATR LATCH	+CAS	B04
A05	MD4	-LCG	B05
A06	MD5	GATE	B06
A07	MD6	Ground	B07
A08	MD7	Ground	B08
A09	MD0	Ground	B09
A10	MD1	-WE	B10
A11	MD2	CPU LATCH	B11
A12	MD3	-ATR CD IN	B12
A13	GND	GND	B13
A14	VCC	VCC	B14
A15	D7	D6	B15
A16	D5	D4	B16
A17	D3	D2	B17
A18	D1	D0	B18
A19	MEM A6	MEM A7	B19
A20	MEM A4	MEM A5	B20
A21	MEM A2	MEM A3	B21
A22	MEM A0	MEM A1	B22

### Connector Specifications

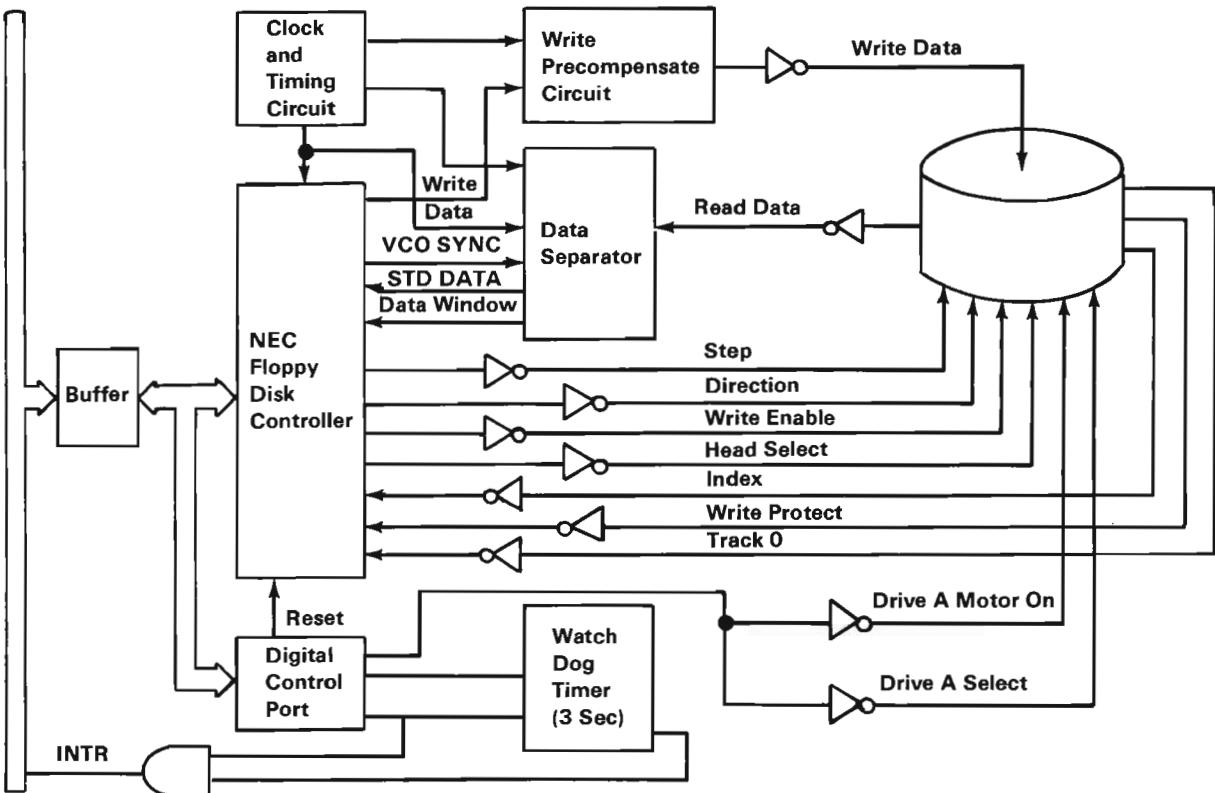
## **Notes:**

## IBM PCjr Diskette Drive Adapter

The diskette drive adapter resides in a dedicated connector on the IBM PCjr system board. It is attached to the single diskette drive through a flat, internal, 60-conductor, signal cable.

The general purpose adapter is designed for a double-density, Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)-coded, diskette drive and uses write precompensation with an analog phase-lock loop for clock and data recovery. The adapter uses the NEC  $\mu$ PD765 or compatible controller, so the  $\mu$ PD765 characteristics of the diskette drive can be programmed. In addition, the attachment supports the diskette drive's write-protect feature. The adapter is buffered on the I/O bus and uses the system ROM BIOS for transferring record data. An interrupt level is also used to indicate an error status condition that requires processor attention.

A block diagram of the diskette drive adapter follows.



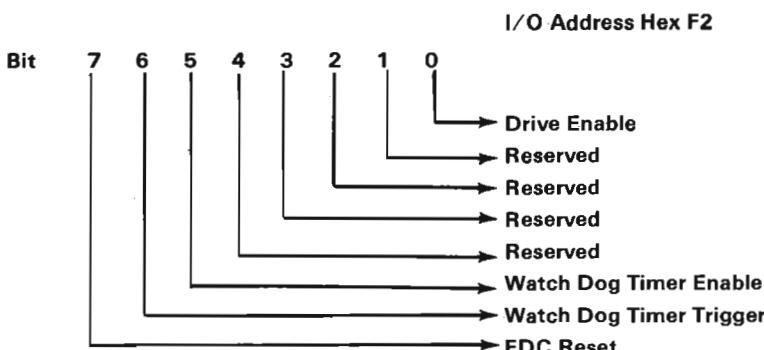
Diskette Drive Adapter Block Diagram

# Functional Description

From a programming point of view, the diskette drive adapter consists of a 4-bit digital output register (DOR) in parallel with a NEC  $\mu$ PD765 or equivalent floppy disk controller (FDC).

## Digital Output Register

The digital output register (DOR) is an output-only register used to control the drive motor and selection. All bits are cleared by the I/O interface reset line. The bits have the following functions:



Note: All bits are cleared with channel reset.

## Digital Output Register

### Bit 0

This bit controls the motor and enable lines to the drive. When 'high' (1), this bit will turn 'on' the drive motor and 'enable' the drive. When 'low' (0), this bit will turn 'off' the drive motor and 'disable' the drive.

### Bits 1-4

These bits are reserved.

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>Bit 5</b> | When 'high' (1), this bit 'enables' the WatchDog Timer function and interrupt. When 'low' (0), this bit 'disables' the WatchDog Timer and interrupt.  |
| <b>Bit 6</b> | This bit controls the start of a watchdog timer cycle. Two output commands are required to operate the trigger. A 1 and then a 0 must be written in succession to 'strobe' the trigger.                 |
| <b>Bit 7</b> | This bit is the hardware 'reset' for the floppy diskette controller chip. When 'low' (0), this bit holds the FDC in its 'reset' state. When 'high' (1), this bit releases the 'reset' state on the FDC. |

## **WatchDog Timer**

The WatchDog Timer (WDT) is a one to three-second timer connected to interrupt request line 6 (IRQ6) of the 8259. This timer breaks the program out of data transfer loops in the event of a hardware malfunction. The WatchDog Timer starts its cycle when 'triggered.'

## **Floppy Disk Controller (FDC)**

The floppy disk controller (FDC) contains two registers that can be accessed by the system microprocessor: a status register and a data register. The 8-bit main-status register contains the status information of the FDC and can be accessed at any time. The 8-bit data register consists of several registers in a stack with only one register presented to the data bus at a time. The data register stores data, commands, parameters, and provides floppy disk drive (FDD) status information. Data bytes are read from or written to the data register in order to program or obtain results after

a particular command. The main status register can only be read and is used to facilitate the transfer of data between the system microprocessor and FDC.

FDC Register	I/O Address
Data Register	hex F5
Main Status Register	hex F4

## Programming Summary

The FDC is set up with the following Parameters during system power up:

Parameter	Power-up Condition
Sector Size	hex 02 for 512 Byte Sectors
Sector Count	9
Head Unload	hex 0F - Has no effect on system operation.
Head Step Rate	hex D - This gives a step rate of 6 milliseconds.
Head Load Time	hex 1 Minimum head load time.
Format Gap	hex 50
Write Gap	hex 2A
Non-DMA Mode	hex 1
Fill byte for Format	hex F6

### FDC Power-up Parameters Settings

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive Adapter and BIOS use and support the following FDC commands:

- Specify
- Recalibrate
- Seek
- Sense interrupt status
- Sense Drive status
- Read data
- Write data
- Format a track

**Note:** Please refer to the Diskette section of the BIOS listing for details of how these commands are used.

The following FDC hardware functions are not implemented or supported by the IBM PCjr Diskette Drive Adapter.

- DMA data transfer
- FDC interrupt
- Drive polling and overlapped seek
- FM data incoding
- Unit select status bits

2 Heads (1 per side)
40 Cylinders (Tracks)/Side
9 Sectors/Track
512 Bytes/Sector
Modified Frequency Modulation (MFM)

#### Diskette Format

Constant	Value
Head Load	Not Applicable
Head Settle	21 Milliseconds
Motor Start	500 Milliseconds

### Drive Constants

### Comments

1. Head loads when diskette is clamped.
2. Following access, wait Head Settle time before RD/WR.
3. Drive motor should be 'off' when not in use. Wait Motor Start time before RD/WR.
4. All system interrupts except IRQ6 must be 'disabled' during diskette data transfer in order to prevent data under-run or over-run conditions from occurring.

## System I/O Channel Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

<b>Most-Positive Up-Level</b>	+ 5.5 Vdc
<b>Least-Positive Up-Level</b>	+ 2.7 Vdc
<b>Most-Positive Down-Level</b>	+ 0.5 Vdc
<b>Least-Positive Down-Level</b>	- 0.5 Vdc

The following lines are used by this adapter:

**+D0 thru 7**      (Bidirectional, Load: 1 74LS,  
Driver: 74LS 3-state)

	These eight lines form a bus through which all commands, status, and data are transferred. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.
<b>+A0 thru 3</b>	(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
	These four lines form an address bus by which a register is selected to receive or supply the byte transferred through lines D0-7. Bit 0 is the low-order bit.
<b>-IOW</b>	(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
	The content of lines D0-7 is stored in the register addressed by lines A0-3 at the trailing edge of this signal.
<b>-IOR</b>	(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
	The content of the register addressed by lines A0-3 is 'gated' onto lines D0-7 when this line is 'active.'
<b>-RESET</b>	(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)
	A down level 'aborts' any operation in process and 'clears' the digital output register (DOR).
<b>+IRQ6</b>	(Adapter Output, Driver: 74LS 3-state)
	This line is made 'active' when the WatchDog timer times out.
<b>-DISKETTE CARD INSTALLED</b>	(Adapter Output, Driver: Gnd.)
	This line is pulled 'up' on the System Board and is wired to input port bit PC2 on port hex 62 of the

8255. This line is used by the program to determine if the diskette drive adapter is installed.  
(Adapter Input, Load: 1 74LS)

-Diskette CS

This line is shared with the modem CS line and is 'low' whenever the microprocessor is doing IOR or IOW to either the diskette adapter or the modem. This line should be conditioned with A9 being 'low' to generate a DISKETTE CS.

A9

This line is the microprocessor address line 9. When this line is 'low' and -DISKETTE CS is 'low', IOR and IOW are used by the diskette adapter.

DRQ 0

(adapter Output, Driver: NEC µpd 765)

This output would indicate to a DMA device on the external I/O Channel that the diskette controller wants to 'receive' or 'transmit' a byte of data to or from memory.

DACK 0

(Adapter input, Load: NEC µpd 765)

This line should come from an external DMA and should indicate that a byte is being transferred from/to the Floppy Disk Controller to/from memory.

## Drive Interface

All signals are TTL-compatible:

<b>Most Positive Up Level</b>	+ 5.5 Vdc
<b>Least Positive Up Level</b>	+ 2.4 Vdc
<b>Most Positive Down Level</b>	+ 0.4 Vdc
<b>Least Positive Down Level</b>	- 0.5 Vdc

All adapter outputs are driven by active collector gates. The drive should not provide termination networks to Vcc (except Drive Select which has a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc).

Each attachment input is terminated with a 2,000 ohm resistor to Vcc.

## Adapter Outputs

**-Drive Select** (Driver: MC3487)

This line is used to 'degate' all drivers to the adapter and receivers from the adapter (except Motor Enable) when the line is not 'active.'

**-Motor Enable** (Driver: 74LS04)

The drive must control its spindle motor to 'start' when the line becomes 'active' and 'stop' when the line becomes 'inactive.'

**-Step** (Driver: MC3487)

The selected drive must move the read/write head one cylinder in or

out as instructed by the Direction line for each pulse present on this line.

**-Direction**

(Driver: MC3487)

For each recognized pulse of the step line the read/write head should move one cylinder toward the spindle if this line is active, and away from the spindle if not-active.

**-Write Data**

(Driver: 74LS04)

For each 'inactive' to 'active' transition of this line while Write Enable is 'active', the selected drive must cause a flux change to be stored on the diskette.

**-Write Enable**

(Driver: MC3487)

The drive must 'disable' write current in the head unless this line is 'active.'

**-HEAD  
SELECT 1**

(Driver: MC3487)

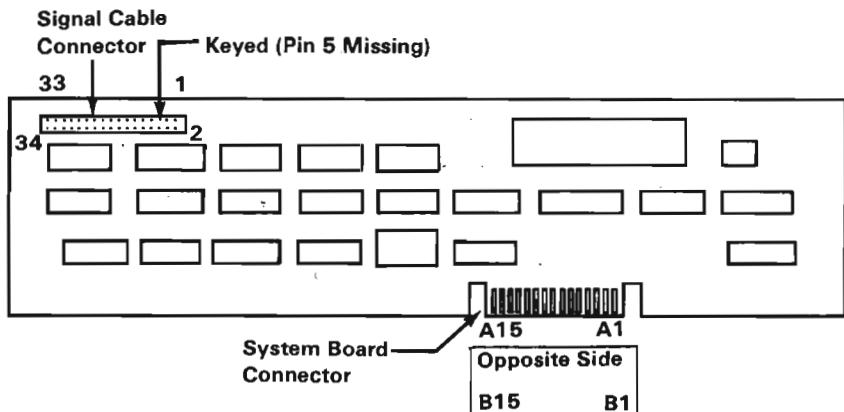
This interface signal defines which side of a two-sided diskette is used for data recording or retrieval. A 'high' level on this line selects the R/W head on the side 1 surface of the diskette. When switching from side 0 to side 1 and conversely, a 100  $\mu$ s delay is required before any 'read' or 'write' operation can be initiated.

## **Adapter Inputs**

<b>-Index</b>	The selected drive must supply one pulse per diskette revolution on this line.
<b>-Write Protect</b>	The selected drive must make this line 'active' if a write-protected diskette is mounted in the drive.
<b>-Track 0</b>	The selected drive must make this line 'active' if the read/write head is over track 0.
<b>-Read Data</b>	The selected drive must supply a pulse on this line for each flux change encountered on the diskette.

## **Voltage and Current Requirements**

The diskette drive adapter requires a voltage supply of +5 Vdc +/- 5% and draws a nominal current of 525 mA and a maximum current of 700 mA.

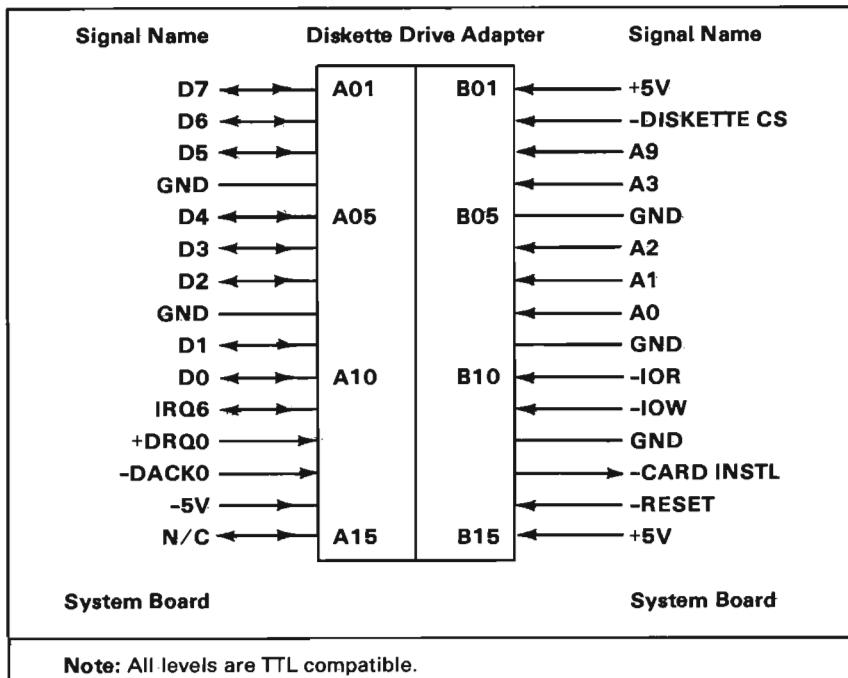


### Diskette Drive Adapter

	At Standard TTL Levels	Pin Number	
Diskette Drive	Ground - Odd Numbers — 1 Through 33	5	(See Note)
	Unused	2,4,6	
	-INDEX	8	
	Unused	10	
	-DRIVE SELECT	12	
	Unused	14	Diskette Drive Adapter
	-MOTOR ENABLE	16	
	-DIRECTION (Stepper Motor)	18	
	-STEP PULSE	20	
	-WRITE DATA	22	
	-WRITE ENABLE	24	
	-TRACK 0	26	
	-WRITE PROTECT	28	
	-READ DATA	30	
	-SELECT HEAD 1	32	
	Unused	34	

Note: Pin 5 is missing to match the key plug on the signal cable.

Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



### Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

# IBM PCjr Diskette Drive

The system unit has space and power for one diskette drive. The drive is double-sided with 40 tracks for each side, is fully self-contained, and consists of a spindle-drive system, a read-positioning system, and a read/write/erase system.

## Functional Description

The diskette drive uses modified frequency modulation (MFM) to read and write digital-data, with a track-to-track access time of 6 milliseconds.

To load a diskette, the operator rotates the load lever at the front of the diskette drive clockwise and inserts the diskette into the slot. Plastic guides in the slot ensure the diskette is in the correct position. Closing the load lever centers the diskette and clamps it to the drive hub. This same action also loads the Read/Write heads against the surfaces of the diskette. The load lever is mechanically interlocked to prevent closing of the lever if a diskette is not installed.

The head-positioning system moves the magnetic head to come in contact with the desired track of the diskette. Operator intervention is not required during normal operation. If the diskette is write-protected, a write-protect sensor 'disables' the drive's circuitry, and an appropriate signal is sent to the interface.

Data is read from the diskette by the data-recovery circuitry, which consists of a low-level read-amplifier, differentiator, zero-crossing detector, and digitizing circuits. All data decoding is done by the adapter card.

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive is equipped with a media cooling fan, which gets its power from the power supply board.

The diskette drive also has the following sensor systems:

- The track 00 sensor, senses when the head/carriage assembly is at track 00.
- The index sensor, which consists of an LED light source and phototransistor. This sensor is positioned so that when an index hole is detected, a digital signal is generated.
- The write-protect sensor 'disables' the diskette drive's electronics whenever it senses a write-protect tab on the diskette.

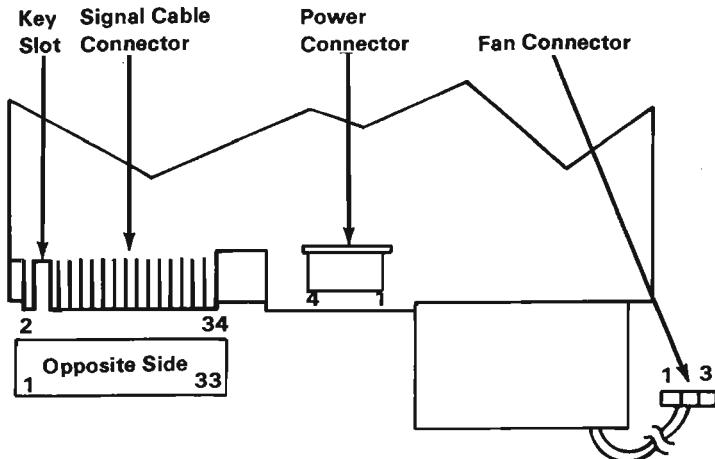
The drive requires power within the following specifications:

Specification	+5 Vdc Input	+12 Vdc Input
Nominal Supply Ripple (0 to 50 kHz)	+5 Vdc 100 mV	+12 Vdc 100 mV
Tolerance (Including Ripple)	±5%	±5%
Standby Current (Nominal)	600 mA	400 mA
Standby Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	500 mA
Operating Current (Nominal)	600 mA	900 mA
Operating Current (Worst Case)	700 mA	2400 mA

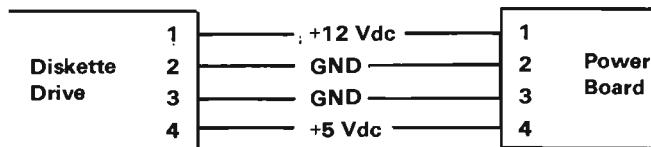
#### Diskette Drive Power Specifications

For interface information refer to "Diskette Drive Adapter" in this section.

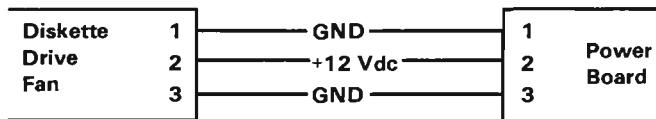
For mechanical and electrical specifications see Appendix D.



**Diskette Drive Connectors**



**Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)**

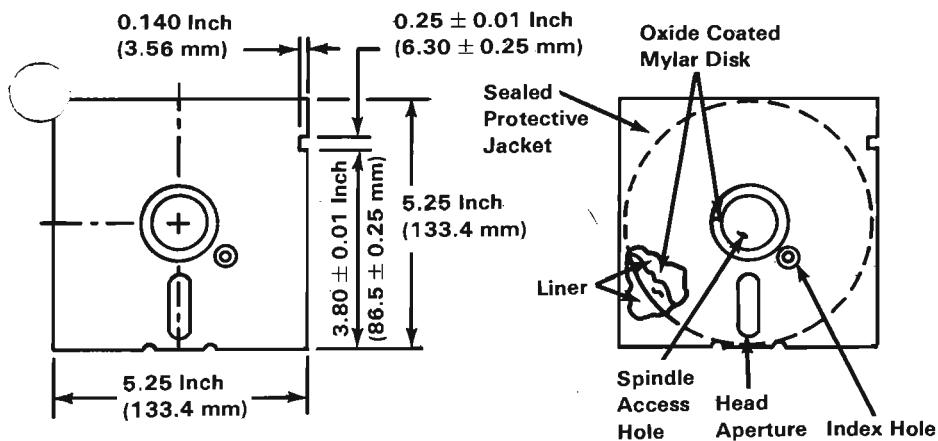


**Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)**

## **Notes:**

# Diskette

The IBM PCjr Diskette Drive uses a standard 133.4 mm (5.25 in.) diskette. For programming considerations, single-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes are used for single-sided drives. Double-sided drives use double-sided, double-density, soft-sectored diskettes. The figure below is a simplified drawing of the diskette used with the diskette drive. This recording medium is a flexible magnetic disk enclosed in a protective jacket. The protected disk, free to rotate within the jacket, is continuously cleaned by the soft fabric lining of the jacket during normal operation. Read/write/erase head access is through an opening in the jacket. Openings for the drive hub and diskette index hole are also provided.



Recording Medium

## **Notes:**

# IBM PCjr Internal Modem

The IBM PCjr Internal Modem is a 65 mm (2.5 inch) by 190 mm (7.5 inch) adapter that plugs into the PCjr system board modem connector. The modem connector is an extension of the system I/O bus. All system control signals and voltage requirements are provided through a 2 by 15 position card-edge tab with 0.254 cm (0.100-inch) spacing on the modem adapter.

## Functional Description

The Internal Modem consists of two major parts: (1) the INS8250A Asynchronous Communication Element, and (2) the Smart 103 Modem. Therefore, the programming must be considered in two parts. The INS8250A communications protocol is a function of the system ROM BIOS, and is discussed later in this section. All 'pacing' of the interface and control-signal status must be handled by the system software. After the INS8250A is initialized, the modem is controlled by ASCII characters transmitted by the INS8250A.

Key features of the INS8250A used in the modem adapter are:

- Adds or deletes start bits, stop bits, and parity bits to or from the serial data stream
- Full double-buffering eliminates the need for precise synchronization
- Independently-controlled transmit, receive, line status, and data-set interrupts
- Programmable baud-rate-generator allows division of the baud clock by 373 (hex 175) for a 300-bps transmission-speed or 1017 (hex 3F9) for a 110-bps transmission-speed to generate the internal 16 x clock

- Modem-control functions: Clear to Send (CTS), Data Set Ready (DSR), Data Terminal Ready (DTR), Ring Indicator (RI), and Data Carrier Detect (DCD)
- Fully-programmable serial-interface

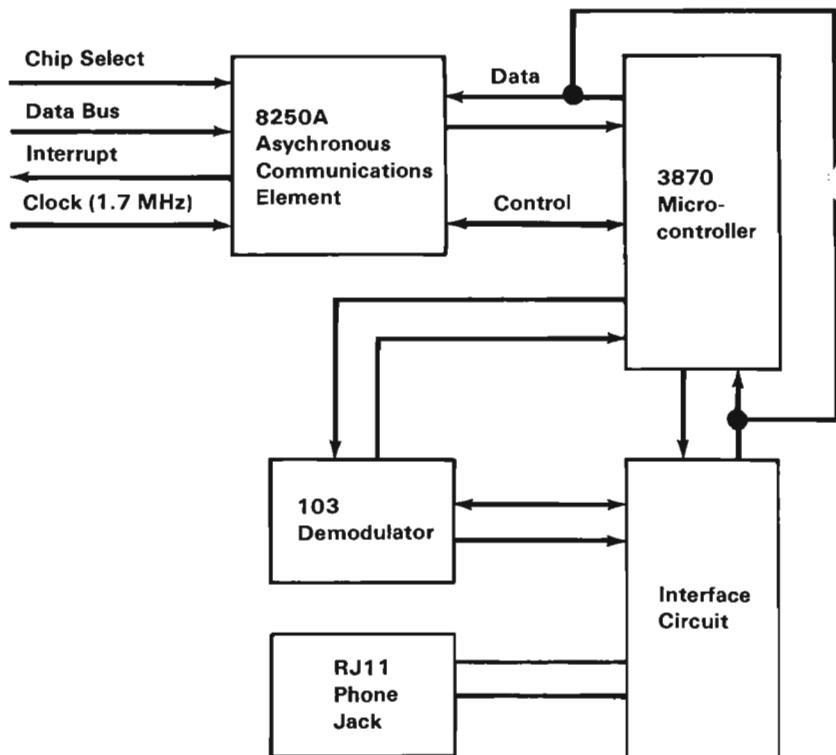
characteristics:

- 7, or 8-bit characters
- Even, odd, or no-parity bit generation and detection
- 1 stop-bit generation
- Baud-rate generation
- False-start bit detection
- Complete status reporting capabilities
- Line-break generation and detection
- Internal-diagnostic capabilities
  - Loopback controls for communications-link fault-isolation
  - Break, parity, overrun, framing-error simulation
- Fully prioritized-interrupt system-controls

Key features of the Smart 103 Modem used on the IBM PCjr Internal Modem are:

- Direct connection to a telephone company line through an FCC Part-68-approved permissive connection
- Compatible to Bell Series 100 originate/answer for modulation and handshaking
- All functions controlled by ASCII characters and INS8250A modem-control lines
- Uses modular phone-jack (USOC RJ11)
- Data rate is either 300 or 110 bits-per-second
- Auto/manual originate
- Auto/manual answer
- Communication mode is full duplex on two-wire, switched-network channels

- Auto dialer; either DTMF ([dual-tone modulated-frequency] touch-tone) or pulse-dialing (rotary dial) by software command
- Tandem dialing
- Call-progress reporting
- Dial-tone, ring-back tone, and busy-tone detection



**IBM PCjr Internal Modem Block Diagram**

# Modem Design Parameters

The following tables describe the design parameters of the Smart 103 Modem.

Dialer Type:	Two modes 1. Forced Touch-Tone (DTMF) dialing 2. Forced pulse dialing
Tandem Dialing:	The ASCII character P (hex 50 or 70) in the dial string causes a delay of up to 10 seconds while the modem is searching for another dial tone. A time out will cause the modem to hang up and post status. The ASCII character W (hex 57 or 77) in the dial string causes a 5-second dead wait before continuing to dial. Multiple ASCII W's will cause multiple waits.
Pulse Dialing:	Rate: 10 + 1, -0 pulses per second Duty Cycle: 60% make, 40% break Interdigit Delay: 800 ms ± 50 ms
DTMF Dialing:	Tone Duration: 85 ms ± 10 ms Intertone Duration: 80 ms ± 10 ms

## Dialer Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

Tone Pair Frequencies:		
ASCII Digit Code	Frequency (Hz)	
0	941	1336
1	697	1209
2	697	1336
3	697	1477
4	770	1209
5	770	1336
6	770	1477
7	852	1209
8	852	1336
9	852	1477
*	941	1209
#	941	1477

#### Dialer Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

**Time Out Duration:** A data call will time out if an answer tone is not detected within 45 seconds of the last digit dialed.

#### Failed Call Time Out Parameter

**Modulation:** Conforms to Bell 103/113 specification using binary phase-coherent frequency shift keying (FSK).

#### Modulation Parameter

Mode	Originating End	Answering End
Transmit	1070 Space 1270 Mark	2025 Space 2225 Mark
Receive	2025 Hz Space 2225 Hz Mark	1070 Hz Space 1270 Hz Mark

### Transmitter/Receiver Frequency Parameters

Receive Sensitivity	More negative or equal to -42 dBm.
---------------------	------------------------------------

### Receive Sensitivity Parameters

Transmitter Level	Fixed at -10 dBm as per FCC Part 68 Permissive connection.
-------------------	---

### Transmitter Level Parameter

## **Programming Considerations**

The modem and the IBM PCjr system can communicate commands or data between each other. Any commands sent to the modem from the IBM PCjr are stripped from the data stream and executed but are not transmitted to the receiving station. The data is transparent to the modem. The modem is capable of causing hardware interrupts as the result of certain conditions, and in response to queries for its status.

Commands to the modem are a sequence of characters preceded by a single command character. The command character tells the modem that the following character sequence, until a carriage return, is a command. The carriage return completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands. The command character (represented by [cc] in the following text) is programmable (with the NEW command) to any ASCII character (hex 00 thru 7F). The default for the command character is Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E).

Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not to be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.

Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command character.

### **Command Format**

The following is the command format that all commands must follow.

[cc][command word][delimiter][arguments] [,more][CR]

where:

[cc]	is the single ASCII command character.
[command word]	is the command word or the first letter of the command word.
[delimiter]	is always a space when separating an argument and command word. Any spaces thereafter are ignored until the modem sees a comma, an argument or a carriage return.
[arguments]	is a variable that is replaced by any character allowed by the command definition.
[,more]	is any additional commands preceded by a comma.
[CR]	is a carriage return that completes the command sequence and causes the modem to execute the commands.

The following are two examples of command format.

[cc] COUNT 5 [CR]  
sample test [cc] VOICE, D (408)  
555-1234,QUERY [CR]

### Format Guidelines

1. Commands can occur anywhere in the data stream if properly formatted but are not be executed by the modem until a carriage return is received.
2. Multiple commands are allowed if separated by commas and preceded by a single command-character.
3. Only the first character of the command word is significant. All remaining characters are ignored up to the first space following the command word. In other words, the DIAL command and DUMMY are treated identically.

4. The modem does not discriminate between upper-case and lower-case characters.
5. There are three ways to send the current command-character as data to a receiving station:
  - a. Consecutively sending it twice:  
**[cc][cc]**  
This would send the character a single time.
  - b. Change the command character (with the NEW command) to another ASCII character and then transmit the previous command-character.
  - c. Place the modem in the Transparent mode and then transmit the character.

## Commands

The commands that are used with the integrated modem are listed on the following pages in alphabetical order:

Each of the commands has its syntax described according to the following conventions:

1. Words in capital letters are keywords. Only the first letter of the keyword is required, the others are optional.
2. You must supply any arguments which are in lower-case letters. Valid characters for arguments are defined as:
  - m - ASCII decimal digits 0 to 9, \*, #, I, P, and W
  - n - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to F
  - o - ASCII hexadecimal digits 0 to 9
  - p - any ASCII character

3. All arguments are examined for validity. If extra characters are used in an argument, the extra characters are ignored. If the argument is invalid, the command is ignored.
4. An ellipsis (...) indicates an item may be repeated as many times as you wish.
5. All command lines must begin with a command character. The default command-character is (CONTROL N).
6. Multiple commands separated by commas can follow a single command-character.

An example of the **DIAL** command is given below:

Command format - **DIAL m...m**

Command line - **DIAL 1 800 555 1234**

If an invalid argument or no argument is given, the command is not executed. Also, a question mark (?) is given as the error response and the command line is aborted.

The commands are as follows:

---

**Format:** **ANSWER**

**A**

**Purpose:** To logically take the phone off the hook and force **ANSWER** mode. This is logically like a manual answer.

---

**Format:** **Break n**

**Purpose:** To send a space or break character for a duration equal to a multiple of 100 ms (**n** x 100 ms).

---

**Format:** COUNT n

C n

Where n is the number of complete rings in the range of hex 0 to hex F.

When answering an incoming call, the modem answers the phone after n complete incoming rings, where n is any value from hex 0 to F.

A value of zero specifies that the modem not answer an incoming call, but still carry out any instructions from the host.

When dialing, the modem waits n + 3 complete ringbacks before cancelling the call.

If n exceeds 4, the 45-second abort timer cancels an outgoing call with an "UNSUCCESSFUL" response, as more than seven ringbacks exceeds 45 seconds.

**Purpose:** Sets the ring count when the modem is answering an incoming call or dialing a call.

**Default:** 0

---

**Format:**    **DIAL m...m**

**D m...m**

Where **m...m** is a dial string of ASCII decimal digits 0 through 9, \*, #, I, P, and W. A maximum of 33 characters are allowed in the dial string. The first character of the string defaults to P (a 10-second delay while searching for the dial tone). W causes the modem to delay five seconds, then continue dialing.

W or P must start a string, can also occur anywhere within a string, and causes the digits to be tone dialed.

The characters \* and # represent the two extra buttons on a push-button phone, but may be used for other things.

I causes the next digits to be pulse dialed. The I stays in effect until a (P,), (W,), or end of command. The modem then searches for line busy, ringing, or incoming carriers while posting the status.

**Purpose:** To cause the modem to dial.

**Default:** P (10-second timeout). (If this command is used without an argument, the last number dialed is redialed once.)

**Format:** **FORMAT n**

**F n**

Where **n** is one of the following:

<b>n</b>	<b>Parity</b>	<b>Data Length</b>	<b>Stop Bit</b>
0	Mark	7	1
1	Space	7	1
2	Odd	7	1
3	Even	7	1
4	None	8	1
5-7	Reserved		

The 8250A line control register (LCR) must specify the same format as defined in the **FORMAT n** command to 'enable' data/command communication.

Do not combine this command with any other commands except the **SPEED** command on a single command line.

**Note:** If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same parity and data length in the BASIC 'open' statement.

**Purpose:** To change the parity and number of stop-bits being transmitted at either end, to a new format.

**Default:** 3

---

**Format:** **HANGUP**

**H**

**Purpose:** To perform a clean disconnect and go on-hook.  
Logically the same as manually hanging up.

---

**Format:** **INITIALIZE**

**I**

This command is executed in 10 seconds and is the same as a cold start. An "OK" response is not returned after execution and the integrity test code in the **QUERY** command is set.

**Purpose:** Places the modem in the power-up default-state.

---

**Format: LONG RESPONSE o****L o**Where **o** is one of the following:

<b>o</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Verbose</b>	"BUSY" "CONNECTED" "NO ANSWER" "NO DIAL TONE" "OK" "RING" "UNSUCCESSFUL" "?" (Question Mark)
<b>1</b>	<b>Terse (Hex code)</b>	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

**Note:** The dial string is not echoed in the terse mode.

**Purpose:** Modifies message feedback. Information is posted in the status area.

**Default:** 0 (Verbose mode)

---

**Format:** **MODEM**

**M**

**Purpose:** Forces the modem into the data state where the carrier is placed on the telephone line and proper connection-protocols are followed.

This command is equivalent to **ANSWER** if the data state started as autoanswer.

---

**Format:** **NEW p**

**N p**

where **p** is any ASCII character.(hex 0E)

**Purpose:** Changes the command character to an ASCII character.

**Default:** Ctrl N (ASCII hex 0E)

---

**Format:** **ORIGINATE**

**O**

**Purpose:** Logically takes the phone off-hook and forces the ORIGINATE mode. Logically equivalent to manual originate.

---

**Format:** **PICKUP**

**P**

 **Purpose:** Logically takes the phone off-hook and puts the modem in the voice state.

---

**Format:**   **QUERY**

**Q**

**Purpose:** To query the modem for its status information.

Possible characters returned by the modem are as follows:

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>H0 or H1</b>	Hook status: H0 = on-hook, H1 = off-hook.
<b>S0 to SF</b>	Current ringcount setting in hex.
<b>B</b>	Line busy.
<b>D</b>	Line dead: no dial-tone found or no ring/no busy timeout after dialing.
<b>L</b>	Successful dial and handshake.
<b>N</b>	Dial not recorded: dial tone present after dialing.
<b>X</b>	No answer: ringcount plus 3 exceeded.
<b>T0</b>	Integrity test passed.
<b>T1</b>	Integrity test failed.

The first group of characters is always returned for a **QUERY** command. The second group of characters is returned only after a dialing sequence has been started or a change has occurred in the dialing status. The third group of characters is returned when a **TEST** command has occurred. All characters except the first group are erased by being read and do not appear in response to the next **QUERY** unless the

condition has recurred in the interim. The **QUERY** response overrides any incoming data from the telephone line.

---

 **Format:** **RETRY**

**R**

**Purpose:** When placed after a **DIAL** command, it causes the modem to execute up to 10 redials at a rate of one per 40 seconds. The redials are triggered by a busy detection after dialing.

---

**Format:**      **SPEED o**

**S o**

Where **o** is one of the following:

**o        bps**

**0 -        110**

**1 -        300**

**2 -        Reserved**

**Note:** Do not combine this command with other commands except the **FORMAT** command on a single command line.

The **SPEED** command must be issued before the 8250A baud rate is changed.

**Note:** If programming in BASIC, this command must be used in addition to specifying the same bps rate in the BASIC 'open' statement.

**Purpose:** Sets the baud rate.

**Default:** 1 (300 bps)

---

**Format:** **TRANSPARENT n...n**

**T n...n**

Where **n...n** is the number of bytes to transmit in the range of hex 0 to hex FFFF.

**Purpose:** Places the modem in the transparent mode for the next **n...n** bytes.

The modem does not look for command sequences but instead transmits every character it receives.

The argument can be up to four ASCII-coded hex digits long. This provides a range of 65,536 bytes.

If an argument is not included with the **TRANSPARENT** command, the command is ignored because it has no default.

The transparent mode is terminated when:

1. **n...n** characters have been transmitted.
2. Loss of carrier timeout.
3. INS8250A OUT 1 pin goes 'active.' (The INS8250A -OUT 1 signal should remain 'active' until the transparent mode is requested again.)

The modem exits the transparent mode before processing the next complete character from the host.

To re-enter the transparent mode, the sequence is:

1. The INS8250A -OUT 1 pin changes to, or remains in the 'inactive' state.
2. The command string containing the **TRANSPARENT** command is issued.

An argument of 0 causes a permanent transparent mode which can be exited by the INS8250A -OUT 1 pin going 'active.'

---

**Format:**   **VOICE**

**V**

**Purpose:** Forces the modem to the voice state where no tones or carriers are placed or searched for on the telephone line.

This state is used for voice communication, when the modem is an autodialer or answering device only. It is also necessary to be in the voice state to transmit DTMF tone-pairs.

This command 'disables' the autoanswer function.

The status responses are:

1. If a busy signal is detected    "BUSY OK".
2. Any other condition "OK...(16 dots)....CONNECTED".

---

**Format:** **WAIT**

**W**

 **Purpose:** Causes the modem to take no action, including autoanswer, until the next command is received from the host. All commands following the WAIT command in a single command-line are ignored.

---

**Format:** **XMIT m...m**

**X m...m**

 **Purpose:** Instructs the modem to transmit the DTMF tone-pairs found in the argument string m...m. This is only valid in the voice state. Delays between digits can be caused by inserting W's in the string.

Each W causes a five-second delay.



---

**Format:**    **ZTEST o**

**Z o**

Where **o** is one of the following:

**o**      Test

**0 -**      Hardware Integrity Test

**1 -**      Analog Loop Back Test

**Purpose:**    Places the modem in the test mode specified by the argument.

For modes other than the integrity test, the modem stays in the test mode until any other command is received.

For the integrity test, the test is performed, status posted, and then the modem returns to service immediately. The integrity test takes eight to 10 seconds to execute and its completion is signaled by an "OK" message.

All commands following the **ZTEST** command in a single command-line are ignored.

---

## Responses

### Autoanswer

If -DTR is 'active', the modem goes off-hook and proper connection protocols including the two-second billing delay are followed. If connection is made, the modem sends "CONNECTED" to the host and posts the status in the status area.

### Editing/Changing Command Lines

Corrections to the command line can be performed by aborting current-command lines and typing a new line or by entering the correct command later on in the current-command line.

The last command entered on a single command-line supersedes any previously entered command that performs an opposite function.

A Control X or backspace received by the modem immediately aborts the entire command line.

## **Opposite Commands**

The command line is scanned after its completion (after [CR] is entered). Commands which cause an action during the scan (for example, DIAL) are not candidates for opposite treatment. Only commands which 'preset' a static condition can be opposites.

They include:

<b>Count (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Format (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>New (p)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Speed (n)</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Transparent n..n</b>	two entries, latest are used
<b>Modem - Voice</b>	these are opposites only when on-hook

**Note:** Answer and originate are not opposites; each of these causes an action when scanned.

## **Status Conditions**

The modem sends the host messages as defined in the **LONG RESPONSE** command for dialing success or failure. Hardware interrupts for carrier loss and detecting incoming rings are provided on the 8250A.

## **Dialing and Loss of Carrier**

The dialing process begins with the modem searching for a dial tone if it is not in the blind dialing mode. If a dial tone is not detected, the modem hangs up, the appropriate status characters are posted, and the "NO DIAL TONE" message is returned to the host.

If a dial tone is found, the modem continues to dial. When a P is encountered in the dial string, the modem

delays for up to 10 seconds to search for another dial tone and returns the "NO DIAL TONE" message to the host if a dial tone is not detected. When a W is encountered in the dial string, the modem delays for five seconds before continuing to dial. Consecutive W's are allowed in a dial string.

Anytime a P or W is not followed with an I in a dial string, the next digits are tone-dialed. When an I follows a P or W, all following digits are pulse-dialed until a P, W, or end of command ([CR]) is detected.

The modem ignores any character except 0 through 9, \*, #, I, P, or W while dialing. This allows the user to place parentheses and dashes in the dial string for greater legibility.

The modem checks the telephone line again after it has dialed the digits in the dial string. If a dial tone is found immediately, the dialed digits are not recorded and the modem posts this to the status characters, hangs up, and sends the "UNSUCCESSFUL" message to the host. If the line is busy, this is also posted to the status characters and the modem hangs up and returns the "BUSY" message to the host. If the line is ringing, the modem begins counting the number of rings. If this count exceeds the value of COUNT + 3, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above. If no answer tone is detected within 45 seconds after completion of dialing, the modem hangs up and takes the same actions as above.

Finally, if the call is answered, the modem either looks for a carrier and begins the handshake sequence (if it is in the data or modem state) or remains silent (if it is in the voice state). In the voice state, the modem looks for busy, and transmits a response (1) when the line is

found not busy, or (2) if it is found busy, in which case it also hangs up and possibly dials again. In voice state, ringback count and abort time out are not used.

If, during the process of establishing the data link after dialing, the modem receives any character from the host or - DTR goes 'inactive', the modem aborts the call with a clean disconnect, clears the balance of the command line, and sends an "OK" message. Also, the modem does not carry out the instruction sent from the host, even if the character is a command character.

In the data state, the modem transmits a message after successful completion of the handshake, or after it has determined that the handshake failed. An unsuccessful handshake is evidenced by absence of carrier at the proper time.

If a carrier drops out for more than two seconds in the data state, the modem begins a timeout lasting approximately 17 seconds. At the end of the timeout, the modem hangs up. Any command received during the 17 seconds resets the timer.

The modem does not automatically reestablish the connection if the carrier returns after this dropout interval. This allows the user or software to intercede by commanding the modem to go into the voice state, to hang up immediately, or to take some other action. The data connection may also be terminated by a **HANGUP** command while carriers are still present. A voice connection is always terminated by a **HANGUP** command.

## Default State

Upon power up or after an **INITIALIZE** command is given, the modem returns to the default state as follows:

- A verification of hardware integrity is performed and the result posted to the status characters.
- The remaining status characters cleared.
- The modem is placed in the data state awaiting a dialing request or incoming ring.
- The Transparent mode is cleared.
- All loopback modes are cleared.
- The wait mode is cleared.
- The command character is set to Control-N.
- The data format is set to 7 data bits, even parity, and one stop bit.
- Ringcount is set to 0 (auto answer 'disabled')
- The modem is set to on-hook.
- The message mode is set to verbose.

## Programming Examples

Call progress reporting is done in two modes, verbose messages or terse messages as defined in **LONG RESPONSE** command to the Serial In (SIN) pin of the 8250A. The power-up default is the verbose messages mode, and these messages from the modem are in capital letters. Also, in call progress reporting, the status area is updated.

The following examples are representative of real-time call-progress reporting. The italicized entries are user entries.

---

### **Example 1:**

OK [*cc*]Dial 555-1234 [CR]

NO DIAL TONE

OK

In this example, no dial tone is detected within the time out period.

### **Example 2:**

OK

[*cc*]Dial 555-1234 [CR]

5551234.....

RING .....CONNECTED OK

In this example, a modem answer tone is detected.

### **Example 3:**

OK

[*cc*]Dial 1(301)555-1234 [CR]

13015551234.... BUSY

OK

In this example, busy is detected.

**Example 4:**

OK

[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]

5551234.....

RING.....

RING.....

RING.....NO ANSWER

OK

In this example, ring count is exceeded  
before ringing stops.

**Example 5:**

OK

[cc]Dial 555-1234 [CR]

5551234.....

RING.....

.....

.....UNSUCCESSFUL

OK

In this example, a failed-call time-out occurred because an answer tone was not detected within the allotted time.

**Example 6:**

OK

[cc]Dial 99P555-1234 [CR]

99.....

.....NO DIAL TONE

OK

In this example, the second dial-tone is not detected within the time out period.

**Example 7:**

OK

[cc]Dial 99P421-7229 [CR]

99.....BUSY

OK

In this example, busy is detected within the time-out period.

**Example 8:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 99WW555-1234 [CR]  
99.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
4217229....  
RING.....CONNECTED OK

In this example, the access code is dialed and two dead waits are performed. Then, the second number is dialed and a modem answers.

**Example 9:**

OK  
[cc]Dial 555-1234, Retry [CR]  
5551234.....BUSY  
5551234.....BUSY  
5551234.....CONNECTED OK

In this example, the modem dials a number with auto redial. The first two times, the number is busy. The third time, a modem answers.

## Modes of Operation

The different modes of operation are selected by programming the 8250A Asynchronous Communication Element. This is done by selecting the I/O address (hex 3F8 to 3FF) and writing data out to the card.

The 8250A is externally programmed to provide asynchronous, ASCII, 10 bit character length including start, stop, and parity on the serial-output pin (SOUT, pin 11). The data rate is 110 or 300 bits-per-second. The commands can be either upper-case or lower-case characters. See the command, **Format [n]**, earlier in this section for additional information.

For further information refer to "Bibliography."

Hex Address	Register Selected	Input/ Output	Mode		Notes
			1	2	
3F8	Transmit Buffer	Write	XX	XX	*
3F8	Receive Buffer	Read	XX	XX	*
3F8	Divisor Latch LSB	Write	75	F9	**
3F9	Divisor Latch MSB	Write	01	03	**
3F9	Interrupt Enable	Write	0F	0F	*
3FA	Interrupt Identification	Read	XX	XX	
3FB	Line Control	Write	1A	03	
3FC	Modem Control	Write	01	01	
3FD	Line Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FE	Modem Status	Read	XX	XX	
3FF	Scratch Pad	Write	XX	XX	

\*DLAB = 0 (Bit 7 in line control Register).  
 \*\*DLAB = 1 (Bit 7 in line control Register).  
 Mode 1 - 300 BPS - 7 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, Even Parity.  
 Mode 2 - 110 BPS - 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, No Parity.

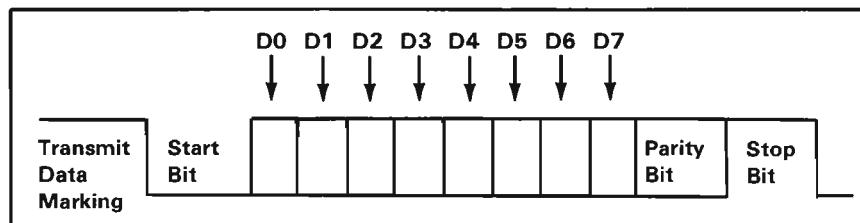
## 8250A Register Description

# Interrupts

One interrupt line is provided to the system. This interrupt is IRQ4 and is 'positive active.' The interrupt enable register must be properly programmed to allow interrupts.

## Data Format

The data format is as follows:



**Transmitter Output and Receiver Input Data Format**

Data bit 0 is the first bit to be transmitted or received. The attachment automatically inserts the start bit, the correct parity-bit if programmed to do so, and the stop bit.

## Interfaces

### 8250A to Modem Interface

The following describes the 8250A to 103 modem interface:

Signal	Description
--------	-------------

## **INS8250A -OUT 1**

The 'inactive' state enables entry into the transparent mode using the **UNLISTEN** command. The 'active' state 'disables' the transparent mode.

## **-OUT 2**

No connection.

## **SOUT**

Serial output from the 8250A.

## **-RTS**

-Request To Send

No connection.

## **-DTR**

-Data Terminal Ready

1. To accept a command, -DTR must be 'active.'
2. If -DTR goes 'inactive', the modem does a clean disconnect sequence.
3. In auto-answer mode, the modem does not go off-hook, but RI on the 8250A will be toggled if the ringing signal is present.

## **SIN**

Serial input to the 8250A.

## **-RI**

The ring indicator pulses with an incoming ring voltage.

## **-CTS**

-Clear To Send

<b>-DSR</b>	This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.
<b>-RLSD</b>	This line is wired 'active' on the modem adapter.
<b>-RESET, +XRESET</b>	When 'low', this line indicates the data carrier has been detected. If the carrier drops out for longer than two seconds, this line goes 'inactive' and starts the timeout timer.
<b>A0,A1,A2,A9</b>	These lines are used to reset or initialize the modem logic upon power-up. These lines are synchronized to the falling edge of the clock. Its duration upon power up is 26.5 ms. -RESET is 'active low'. +XRESET is 'active high.'
<b>-MODEM CS DISKETTE CS</b>	Address bits 0 to 3 and bit 9. These bits are used with -MODEM CS to select a register on the modem card.
	This line is 'active' for addresses hex 0F0 thru 0FF and 3F8 thru 3FF. It is gated with A9 in the 8250A to exclusively decode hex 3F8 thru 3FF.

**D0 thru D7****Data bits 0 thru 7:**

These eight lines form a bus through which all data is transferred. Bit 0 is the least significant bit (LSB).

**-IOR**

The content of the register addresses by line A0 thru A2 is gated onto lines D0 thru D7 when this line is 'active', -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

**-IOW**

The content of lines D0 thru S7 is stored in the register addressed by A0 thru A2 at the leading edge of this signal when -MODEM CS is 'active', and A9 is 'high.'

**BAUDCLK**

This is a 1.7895 MHz clock signal used to drive the Baud Rate Generator.

**+MODEM INTR**

This line is connected to the +IQRP4 on the 8259A Interrupt Controller.

**-CARD INSTALL**

This line indicates to the system BIOS that an IBM PCjr Internal Modem is installed in the feature location.

## **Telephone Company Interface**

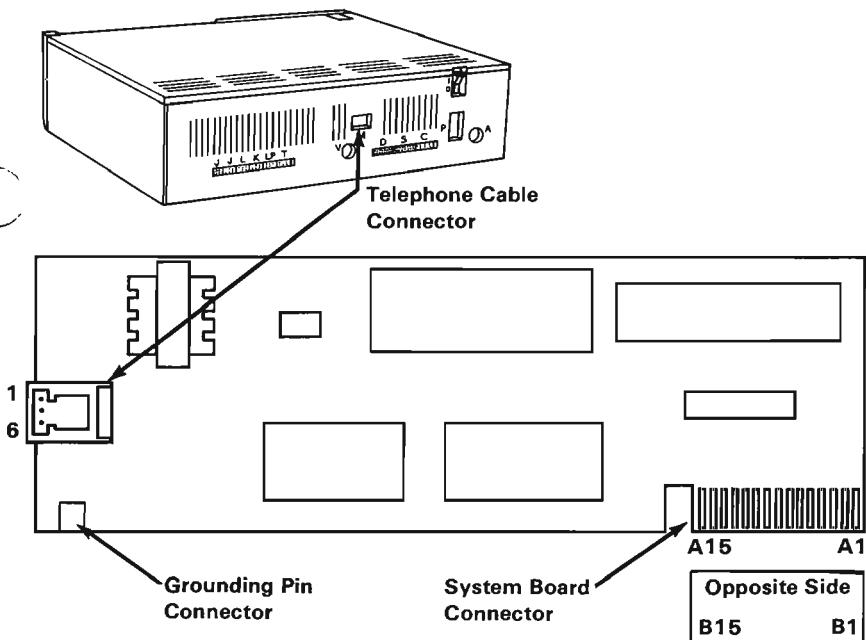
The telephone company interface is a 600 Ohm, balanced, two-wire telephone-interface design that meets the FCC Part 68 rules. A 2.13 meter (7 foot) modular telephone cord is included with the modem adapter.

Line-status detection of dial tone, ringback tone, busy, and incoming ring is provided along with automated routines which react to detected conditions.

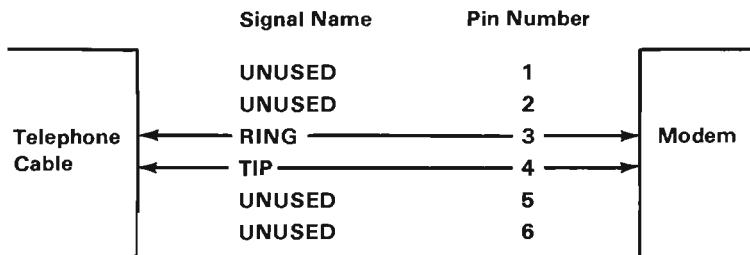
The modem card has one USOC RJ11 jack.

## **System I/O Channel**

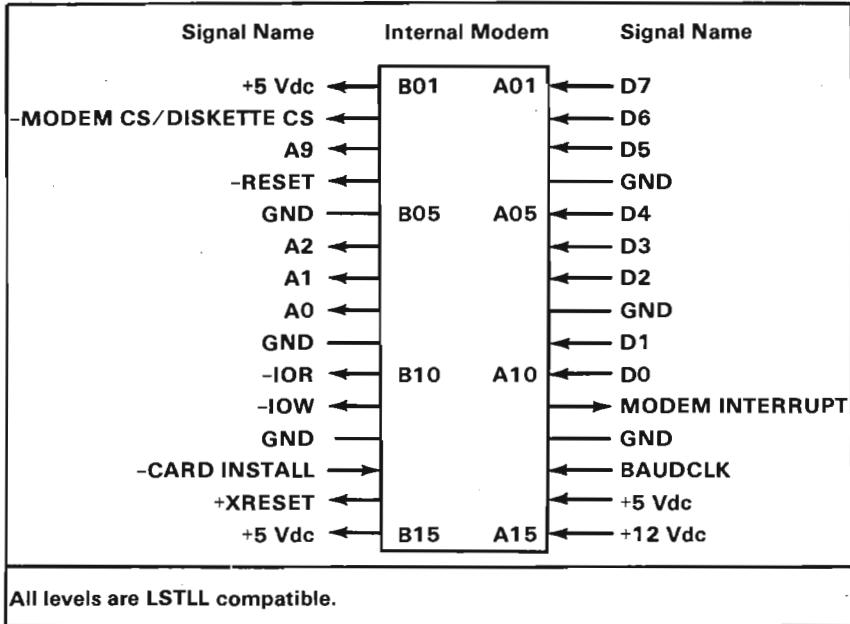
The following shows pin assignments for the system board modem connector. Pins A1 to A15 are on the component side.



### Internal Modem Connectors



### Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)



All levels are LSTLL compatible.

### Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

# IBM PCjr Attachable Joystick

The Attachable Joystick is an input device intended to provide the user with two-dimensional positioning-control. Two pushbutton switches on the joystick give the user additional input capability.

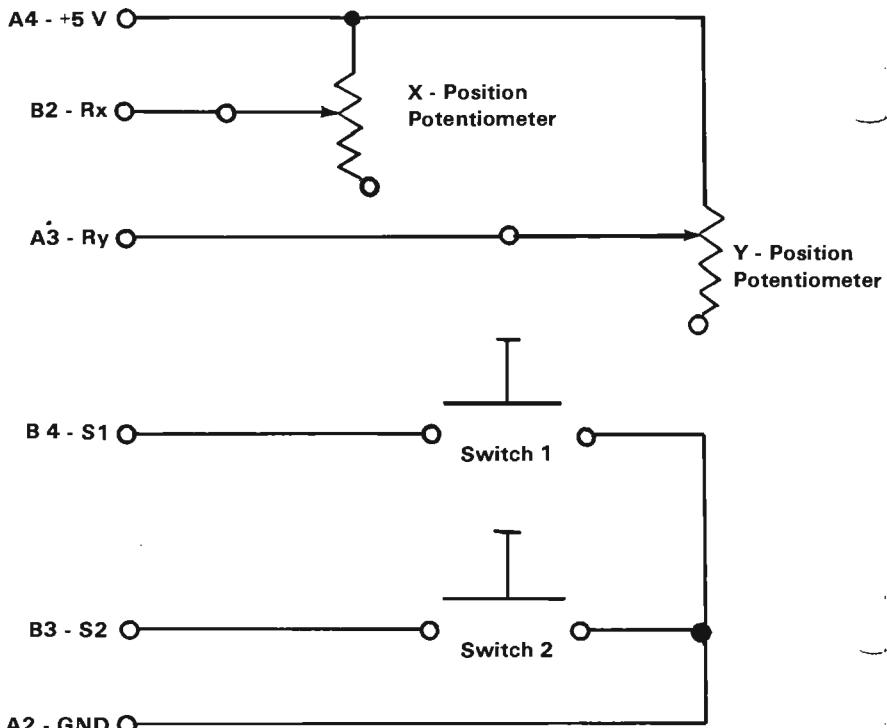
## Hardware Description

Two modes of operation of the joystick are available. In the "Spring Return" mode the control stick returns to the center position when released. The "Free Floating" mode allows smooth, force free operation with the control stick remaining in position when released. Selection of these modes can be made for each axis independently. Two controls are provided for individual adjustment to the electrical center of each axis.

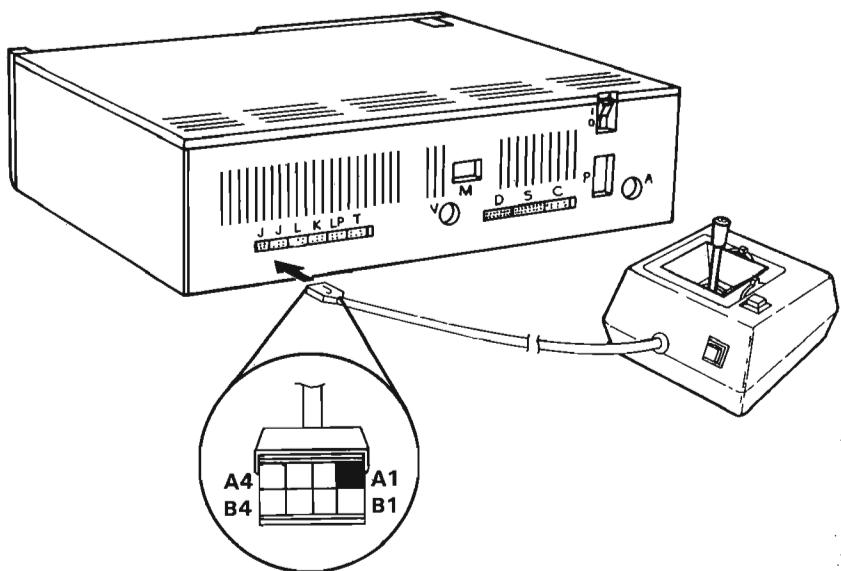
## Functional Description

Positional information is derived from two potentiometers Rx and Ry. The resistance of these potentiometers will vary from 0 to 100K ohms nominally as the position of the control stick moves from left to right (X-axis) and from top to bottom (Y-axis). A linear taper is used on the potentiometers so that a linear relationship exists between angular displacement of the stick and the resulting resistance. Electrical centering for each axis is accomplished with the controls by mechanically rotating the body of the potentiometer. Adjustment in this manner has the effect of varying the minimum and maximum resistance relative to the extremes of the angular displacement. The two pushbuttons provided on the joystick are single-pole, single-throw, normally-open pushbuttons.

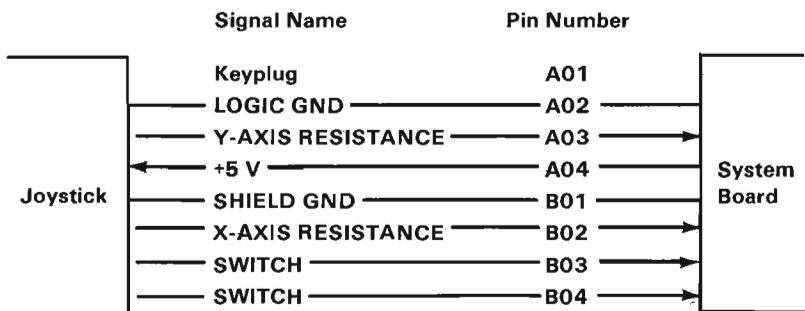
The following are the logic diagram and specifications for the two Attachable Joystick connectors.



**Attachable Joystick Logic Diagram**



**Attachable Joystick Connector**



**Connector Specifications**

## **Notes:**

# IBM Color Display

The IBM Color Display is a Red/Green/Blue/Intensity (RGBI)-Direct-Drive display, that is independently housed and powered.

## Hardware Description

The IBM Color Display's signal cable is approximately 1.5 meters (5 feet) in length. This signal cable must be attached to the IBM PCjr with the IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display which provides a direct-drive connection from the IBM PCjr

A second cable provides ac power to the display from a standard wall outlet. The display has its own power control and indicator. The display will accept either 120-volt 60-Hz power or 220-volt 50-Hz power. The power supply in the display automatically switches to match the applied power.

The display has a 340 mm (13 in.) CRT. The CRT and analog circuits are packaged in an enclosure so the display may be placed separately from the system unit. Front panel controls and indicators include: Power-On control, Power-On indicator, Brightness and Contrast controls. Two additional rear-panel controls are the Vertical Hold and Vertical-Size controls.

# **Operating Characteristics**

## **Screen**

- High contrast (black) screen.
- Displays up to 16 colors.
- Characters defined in an 8-high by 8-wide matrix.

## **Video Signal**

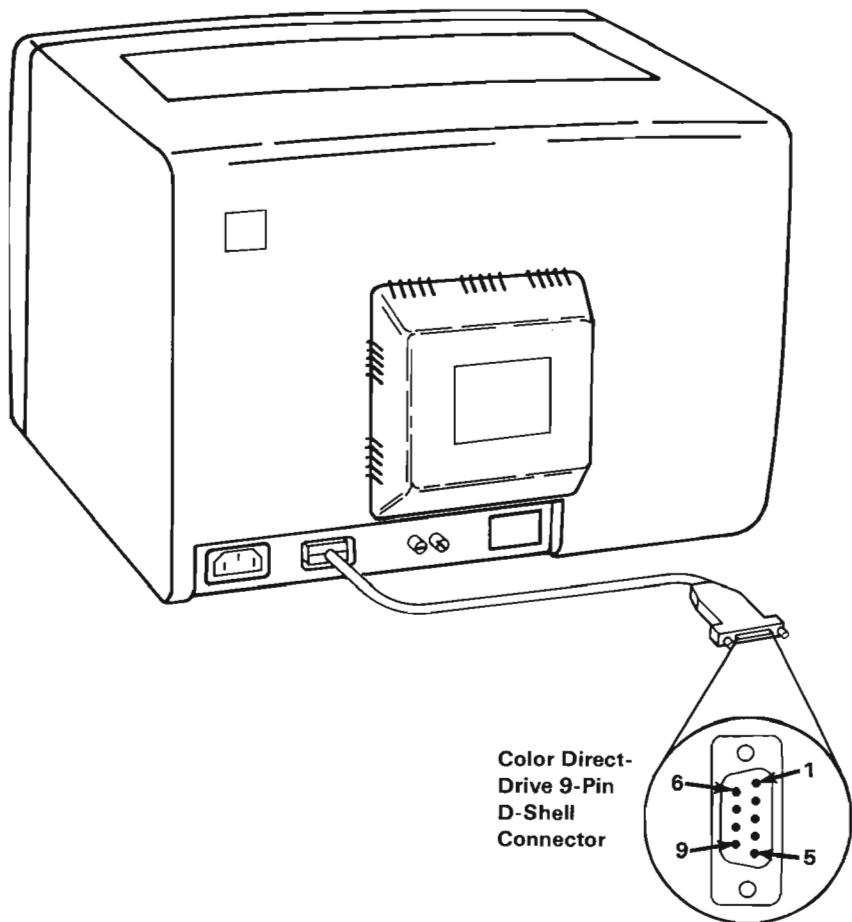
- Maximum video bandwidth of 14 MHz.
- Red, green, and blue video-signals, vertical sync, horizontal sync, and intensity are all independent. All input signals are TTL compatible.

## **Vertical Drive**

- Screen refreshed at 60 Hz with 200 vertical lines of resolution.

## **Horizontal Drive**

- The horizontal drive frequency is 15.75 kHz.



### Color-Display Connector

	Signal Name	Pin	
IBM Color Display	Ground	1	9-Pin Connector
	Ground	2	
	Red	3	
	Green	4	
	Blue	5	
	Intensity	6	
	Not Used	7	
	Horizontal Drive	8	
	Vertical Drive	9	

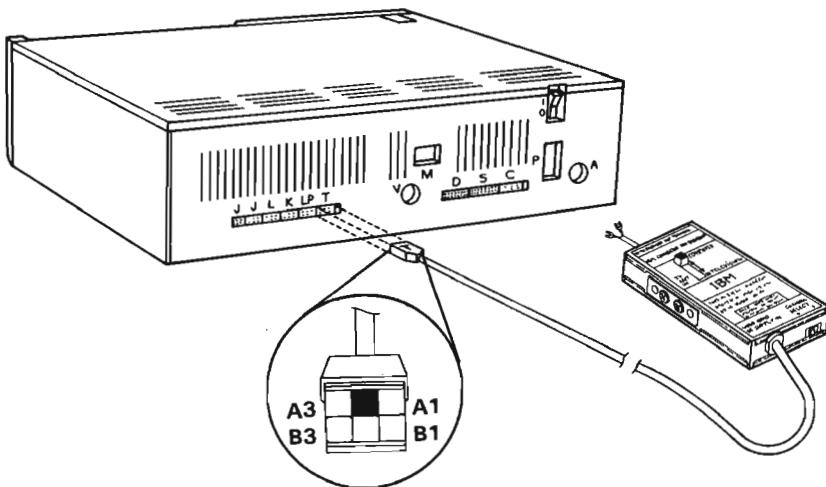
### Connector Specifications

## **Notes:**

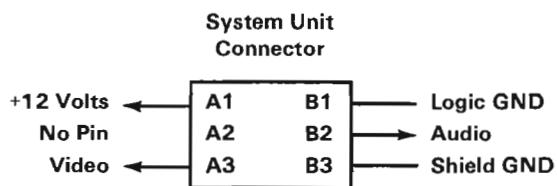
# IBM Connector for Television

The Connector for Television is a sealed Radio Frequency (RF) Modulator that imposes the composite video and audio signals onto the RF carrier-wave supplied by the modulator. The connector unit has two two-position switches. One switch selects between the computer's signal or the standard-TV signal from an antenna as the input to the TV. The other switch selects either channel 3's or channel 4's carrier-wave frequency for input to the TV. This allows users to select the weaker TV channel for their area reducing the amount of interference with the computer's input signal. Signal input from the computer is provided by a five-conductor cable with a six-pin IBM PCjr-dedicated connector. Two spade-lug terminals provide for TV-antenna-cable connection. One twin-lead flat-type TV-cable provides input to the TV.

The following is the connector specifications for the IBM Connector for Television.



**Connector for TV Connector**



**Connector Specifications**

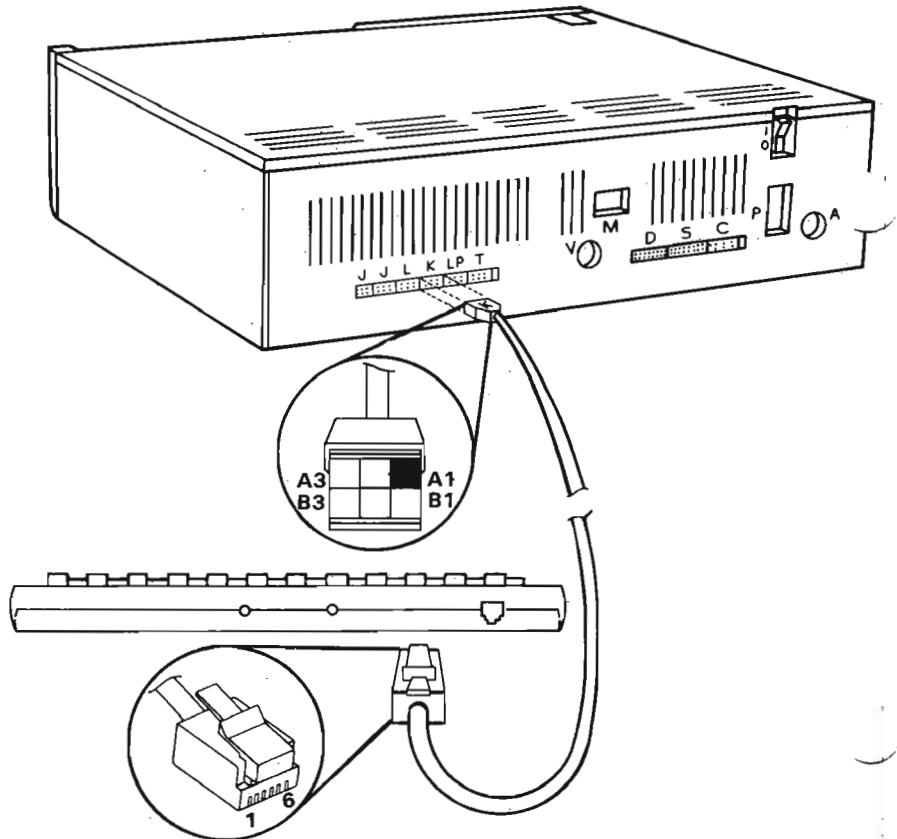
## IBM PCjr Keyboard Cord

The IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard can be attached to the PCjr using the optional Keyboard Cord. The Keyboard Cord is a 1.8 meter (6 foot), two twisted-pair cable, with a six-position RJ11-type connector for the keyboard and a six-position Berg-type connector for the system unit.

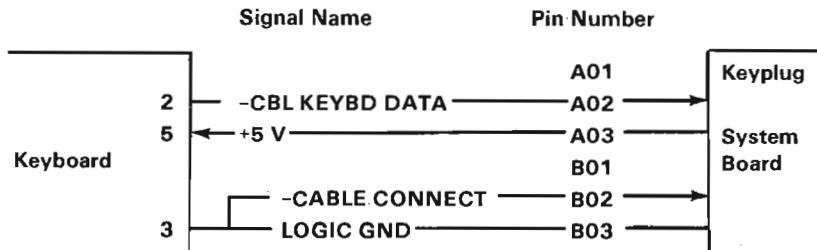
The Keyboard Cord option should be used in an environment that is unfavorable for use of the infra-red link. For instance, brightly lit high-intensity light areas, or multiple IBM PCjr areas where keyboards can conflict with one another.

Insertion of the cord's keyboard connector into the keyboard actuates switches internal to the keyboard. The switches 'deactivate' the IR transmitter by removing the power supplied by the keyboard's batteries. The system unit's infra-red (IR) receiver circuit is 'disabled' by the -CABLE CONNECT signal, supplied when the system-unit end of the cord is connected.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Keyboard Cord.



### Keyboard Cord Connectors

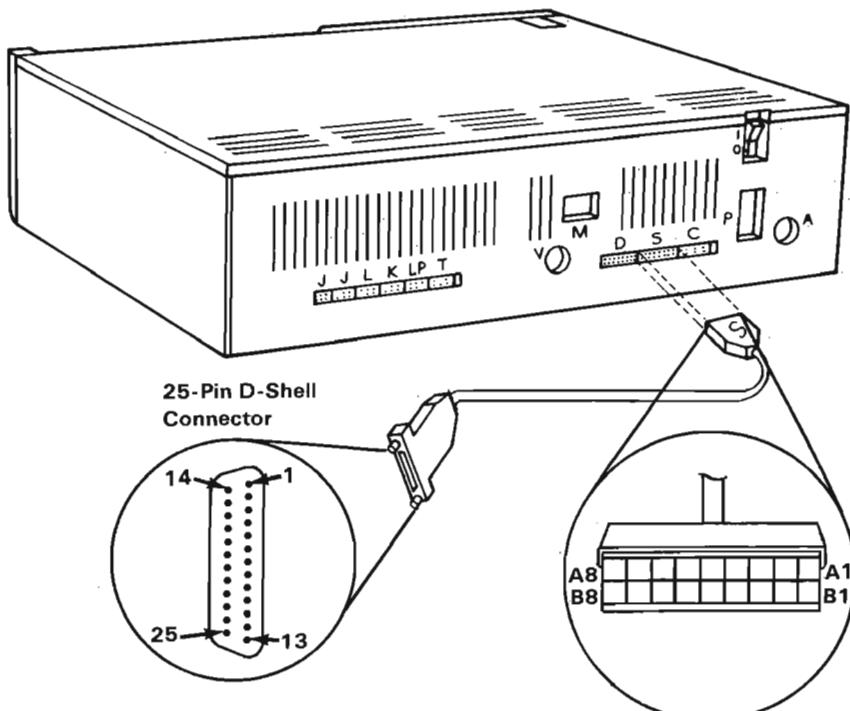


### Connector Specifications

# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Serial Devices

The Adapter Cable for Serial Devices is a 72 mm (3-inch) long, nine-conductor cable terminated with a 16-position Berg-type connector and a 25-pin "D"-shell connector. This cable allows serial devices that terminate with a standard EIA-RS232C 25-pin "D"-shell connector to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Serial Devices.



Adapter Cable for Serial Devices

System Connector	Cable	25-Pin D-Shell Connector
A1	Not Used	
A2	DATA TERMINAL READY	20
A3	REQUEST TO SEND	4
A4	TRANSMIT DATA	2
A5	CARRIER DETECT	8
A6	DATA SET READY	6
A7	CLEAR TO SEND	5
A8	RECEIVE DATA	3
B1	SHIELD GND	1
B2	SIGNAL GND	7
B3 - B8	Not Used	

### Connector Specifications

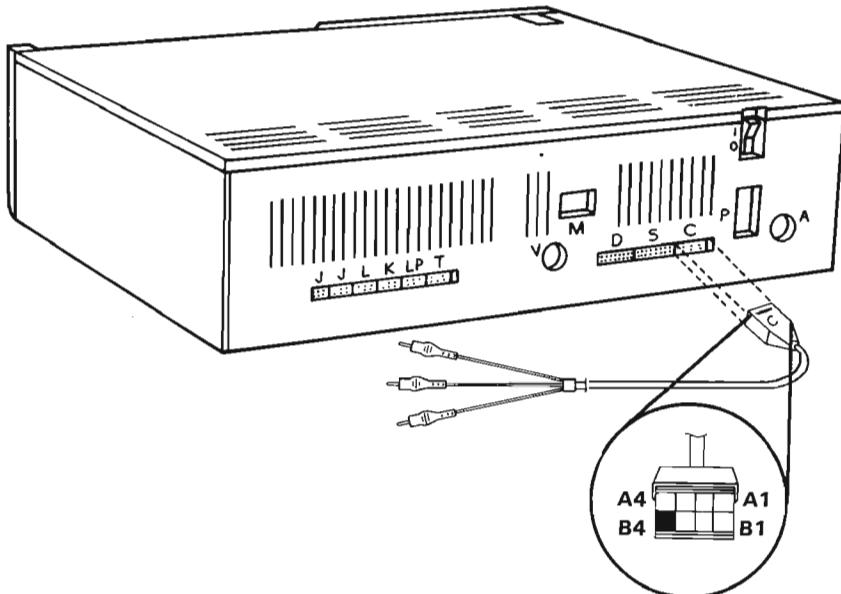
# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for Cassette

This option is an adapter cable that allows connection of a cassette recorder to the IBM PCjr cassette connector.

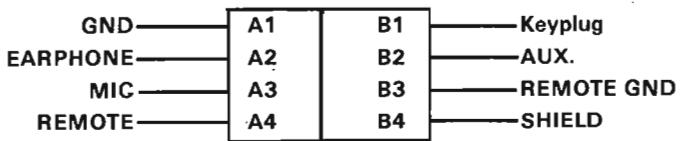
The cassette recorder to be connected must use the following type connectors:

- Belden Style-51 miniture phone-plug (Auxiliary)
- Belden Style-51 miniture phone-plug (Earphone)
- Belden Style-56 subminiture phone-plug (Remote)

The following figures show the connector specifications for the Adapter Cable for Cassette.



Adapter Cable for Cassette Connectors



**Connector Specifications (System End)  
(Part 1 of 2)**

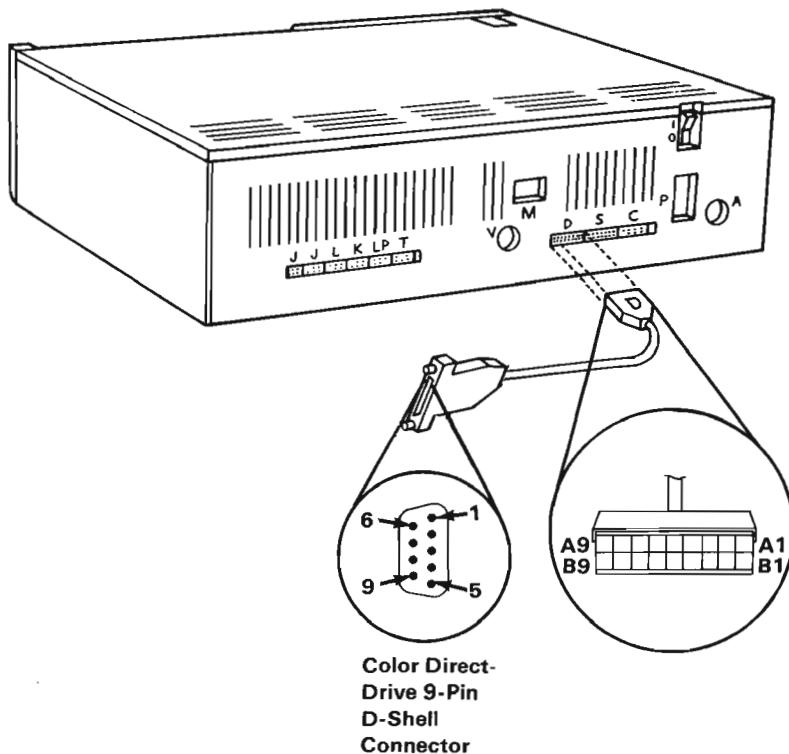
Cassette Connector		System Connector Pin
Aux. (Red)	Signal	B2
	Gnd	A1
Ear (Black)	Signal	A2
	Gnd	A1
Remote (Gray)	Signal	A4
	Gnd	B3

**Connector Specifications (Recorder End)  
(Part 2 of 2)**

# IBM PCjr Adapter Cable for the IBM Color Display

This adapter cable allows the IBM Color Display to be connected to the IBM PCjr.

The following figures show the connector specifications for the adapter cable for the IBM Color Display.



Adapter Cable for IBM Color Display Connectors

System Connector	Cable	9-Pin Color Display Connector
A1	Not Used	
A2	Not Used	
A3	Not Used	
A4	Red	5
A5	Green	3
A6	Blue	6
A7	Intensity	4
A8	Not Used	
A9	Not Used	
B1	Vertical	9
B2	Not Used	
B3	Horizontal	8
B4	Not Used	
B5	Ground	2
B6	Not Used	
B7	Not Used	
B8	Not Used	
B9	Ground	1

### Connector Specifications

# IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment

The Parallel Printer Attachment is provided to attach various I/O devices that accept eight bits of parallel data at standard TTL-logic levels. The card measures 76mm (3 inches) high by 244mm (9.6 inches) long.

The Parallel Printer Attachment attaches as a feature to the right-hand side of the system unit. It connects to the 60-pin Input/Output (I/O) connector where power and system-input signals are received. A parallel printer attaches to the Parallel Printer Attachment through a 25-pin female "D"-shell connector located on the rear edge of the attachment, where a cable and shield can be attached. The logic design is compatible with the IBM Personal Computer printer adapter.

The attachment card has 12 TTL buffer-output points which are latched and can be 'written' and 'read' under program control using the processor 'IN' or 'Out' instructions. The attachment card also has five steady-state input-points that may be 'read' using the processors' 'IN' instructions.

In addition, one input can also be used to create a processor interrupt. This interrupt can be 'enabled' and 'disabled' under program control. 'Reset' from the power-on circuit is also ORed with a program-output point allowing a device to receive a power-on 'reset' when the processor is 'reset.'

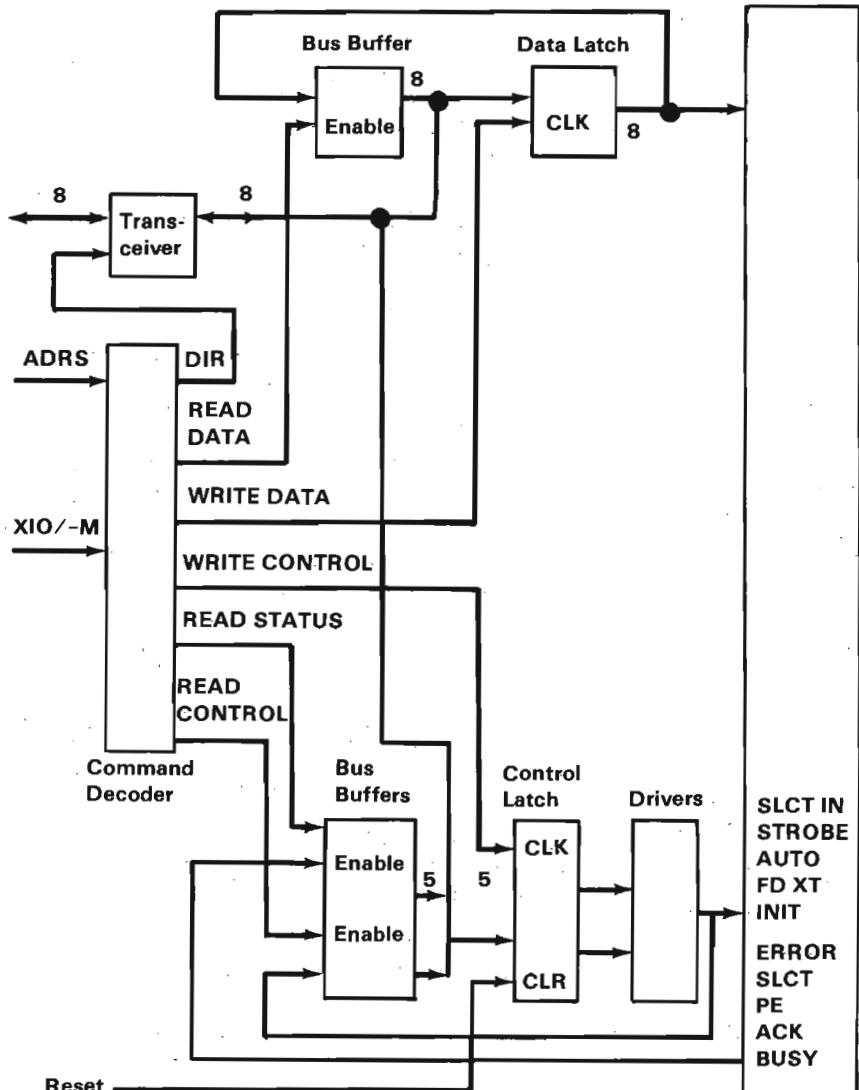
When the Parallel Printer Attachment is used to attach a printer, data or printer commands are loaded into an 8-bit latched output-port, then the strobe line is 'activated' to 'write' data to the printer. The program can then 'read' the input ports for printer

status indicating when the next character can be written, or it may use the interrupt line to indicate **not busy** to the software.

The output ports can also be 'read' at the card's interface for diagnostic-loop functions. This allows fault-isolation determination between the printer attachment and the attached printer.

## Description

During a system I/O 'read' or 'write', with the proper address selection, data may be 'written' to or 'read' from the Parallel Printer Attachment. The data and Control Registers must be manipulated by the system software to be consistent with the attaching hardware. The following is a block diagram of the Parallel Printer Attachment card.



Parallel Printer Interface Block Diagram

## System Interface

The Parallel Printer Attachment reserves addresses hex 378, through hex 37F. **IO/-M** must also be 'active high' when addressing the Parallel Printer Attachment.

A card selected signal (**-CARD SLCTD**) is provided to the system I/O when the above addresses are used, and the **IO/-M** bit is 'active high.'

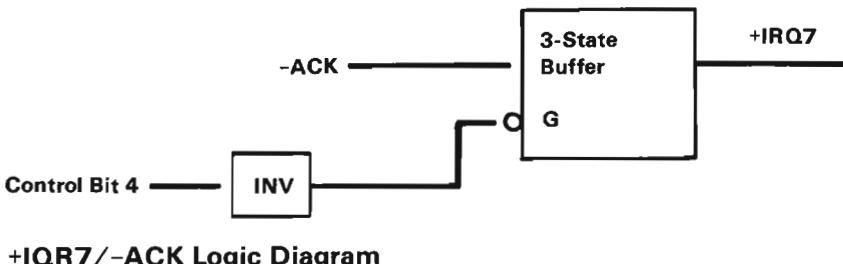
Specific commands are decoded from A0, A1, RD, and WR per the following table. Input A2 is not used.

Addresses (hex)	Operation	Comments
378	'Read'	Read Data Latch
379	'Read'	Read Status
37A	'Read'	Read Control Latch
37B	'Read'	Unused
37B	'Write'	Write Data Latch
379	'Write'	Unused
37A	'Write'	Write Control Latch
37B	'Write'	Unused

All data transfers take place over the 8-bit I/O data-bus with timing provided by the 8088 microprocessor. (IOR, IOW, IO/-M)

An interrupt is provided to the system through the I/O connector of the Parallel Printer Attachment. This

interrupt is 'positive active', Interrupt Level 7 (+IRQ7). Bit 4 of the control latch must be 'written high' to allow interrupts. When the -ACKnowledge signal ('low active' signal goes 'high') the I/O device causes a level 7 interrupt. See the following figure.



## Programming Considerations

The Parallel Printer Attachment can serve as a general purpose peripheral driver. This section describes a configuration which supports attachment to the IBM Graphics Printer.

### Command Definition

For the parallel-printer application, the following bit definitions apply.

#### Data Latch - Address hex 378

A 'write' to this address causes data to be latched onto the printer data bits. A 'read' from this address presents the contents of the data latch to the processor.

MSB	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	LSB
	Data								
Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	Bit	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		

### **Data Latch Format**

#### **Printer Status - Address hex 379, hex 7D, Input Only**

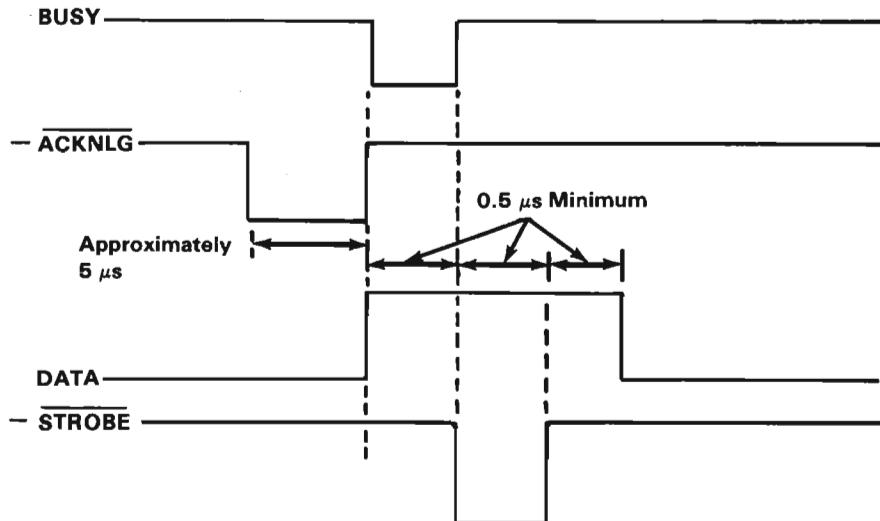
This port provides real-time feedback and status to the system from the printer.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7	-BUSY	When this signal is at a low level, the printer is busy and cannot accept data. It can become low during data entry, off-line printing, head translation, or error state.
6	-ACK	When port B is read, this bit will represent the current state of the printer ACK signal. A low level means that a character has been received and the printer is ready to accept another. Normally, this signal will be low for approximately 5 microseconds before BUSY goes away.
5	-PE	A low level indicates that the printer has detected an end of form.
4	+SLCT	A high level indicates that the printer is selected.
3	-ERROR	A low level indicates that the printer has encountered an error condition.
2 Through 0 LSB		Unused.

## Printer Status

### Printer Control - Address hex 37A

This port contains printer control signals. A 'write' latches control bits to the printer; a 'read' presents the contents of the latches to the processor. See the following timing diagram:



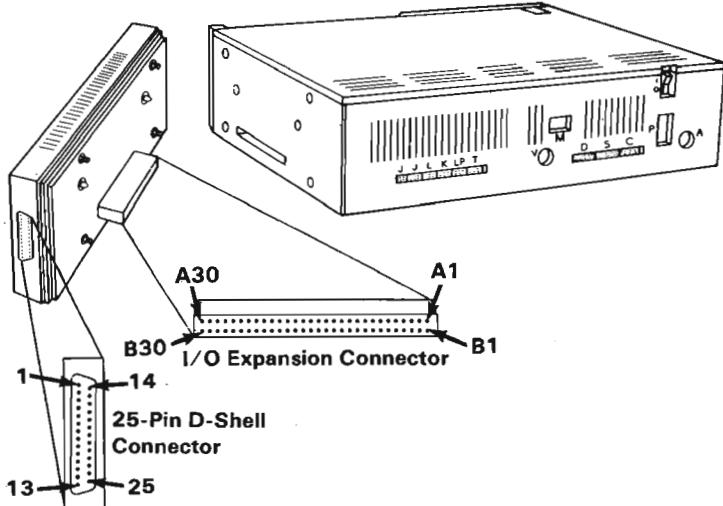
### Parallel Interface Timing Diagram

The following figure describes the printer control signals.

Bit	Signal Name	Description
MSB 7 Through 5		Unused.
4	+INTERRUPT ENABLE	A high level in this bit position will allow an interrupt to occur when -ACK goes high.
3	SLCT IN	A low level in this bit position selects the printer.
2	INIT	A low level will initialize the printer (50 microseconds minimum).
1	AUTO FD XT	A low level will cause the printer to line feed anytime a line is printed.
LSB 0	STROBE	A 5 microsecond (minimum) low active pulse clocks data into the printer. Valid data must be present for 5 microseconds (minimum) before and after the STROBE pulse.

### Printer Control Signal

The following are the connector specifications for the IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment.



### Parallel Printer Attachment Connectors

25-Pin "D"-Shell Connector				
Pin	Signal	I <sub>OL</sub> Max	I <sub>OH</sub> Max	Source
1	-STROBE	14 ma	-.6 ma	Attachment Card
2 Through 9	DATA BIT 0 Through DATA BIT 7	24 ma	-2.6 ma	Attachment Card
10	-ACK	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
11	BUSY	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
12	PE	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
13	SLCT	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
14	-AUTO FD XT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
15	-ERROR	74LS Input	74LS Input	Printer
16	-INIT	14 ma	.6 ma	Printer
17	PRINTER -SELECT INPUT	14 ma	.6 ma	Attachment Card
18 Through 25	GND	N/A	N/A	

### Connector Specifications (Part 1 of 2)

Signal Name	Parallel Printer Attachment to I/O Expansion Connector		Signal Name
D1	B1	A1	D0
D2			+12 Vdc
D4			D3
GND			D5
D7	B5	A5	D6
A0			+5 Vdc
A2			A1
GND			A3
A5	B10	A10	A4
A6			GND
A8			A7
-DACK0			A9
A11			A10
A12			DRQ0
GND	B15	A15	A13
A15			A14
GND			A16
A17			GND
A19	B20	A20	A18
GND			-IOR
-MEMR			-IOW
-MEMW			GND
ALE			HDLA
GND			CLK
IO/-M	B25	A25	RESET
READY			+5 Vdc
-CARD SLCTD			-HRQ
GND			IRQ1
IRQ7			IRQ2
AUDIO IN	B30	A30	Reserved

### Connector Specifications (Part 2 of 2)

## **Notes:**

# IBM Graphics Printer

The IBM Graphics Printer is a self-powered, stand-alone, tabletop unit which attaches to the system unit through a 6-foot parallel-signal cable, and obtains 120 Vac power from a standard wall outlet through a separate cable. It is an 80 CPS (characters per second), bidirectional, wire-matrix device that can print in a compressed mode of 132 characters per line, in a standard mode of 80 characters per line, in a double width-compressed mode of 66 characters per line, and in a double width mode of 40 characters per line. It can also print double-size and double-strike characters. It prints the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets and also has a set of 64 special block characters. It has an extended character set for international languages, subscript, superscript, an underline mode, and programmable graphics. The Graphics printer accepts commands that set the line-feed control desired for the application.

It attaches to the system unit through the IBM PCjr Parallel Printer Attachment. The cable is a 25-conductor, shielded cable with a 25-pin "D"-shell connector at the system unit end, and a 36-pin connector at the printer end.

## Printer Specifications

**Print Method:** Serial-impact dot matrix

**Print Speed:** 80 CPS

**Print Direction:** Bidirectional with logic seeking

**Number of Pins in Head:** 9

**Line Spacing:** 1/16 inch (4.23 mm) or programmable

**Matrix Characteristics:** 9 by 9

**Character Set:** Full 96-character ASCII with  
descenders plus 9 international characters/symbols

**Graphic Characters:** See "Additional Printer  
Specifications"

**Printing Sizes:**

<b>Normal</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters-per-line
<b>Double Width</b>	5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 40 characters per line
<b>Compressed</b>	16.5 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 132 characters per line
<b>Double Width-Compressed</b>	8.25 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 66 characters per line
<b>Subscript</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line
<b>Superscript</b>	10 characters-per-inch with a maximum of 80 characters per line

**Media Handling:** Adjustable sprocket-pin-feed with  
4-inch (101.6 mm) to 10-inch (254 mm) width paper,  
one original plus two carbon copies (total thickness not  
to exceed 0.012 inch (0.3 mm)), minimum paper  
thickness of 0.0025 inch (0.064 mm)

**Interface:** Parallel 8-bit data and control lines

**Inked Ribbon:** Black, cartridge type with a life  
expectancy of 3 million characters

**Environmental Conditions:** Operating temperature is 5 to 35 degrees centigrade (41 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), operating humidity is 10 to 80% non-condensing

**Power Requirements:** 120 Vac, 60 Hz, 1 A maximum with a power consumption of 100 VA maximum

### **Physical Characteristics:**

<b>Height</b>	107 mm (4.2 inches)
<b>Width</b>	374 mm (14.7 inches)
<b>Depth</b>	305 mm (12 inches)
<b>Weight</b>	5.5 kg (12 pounds)

## **Additional Printer Specifications**

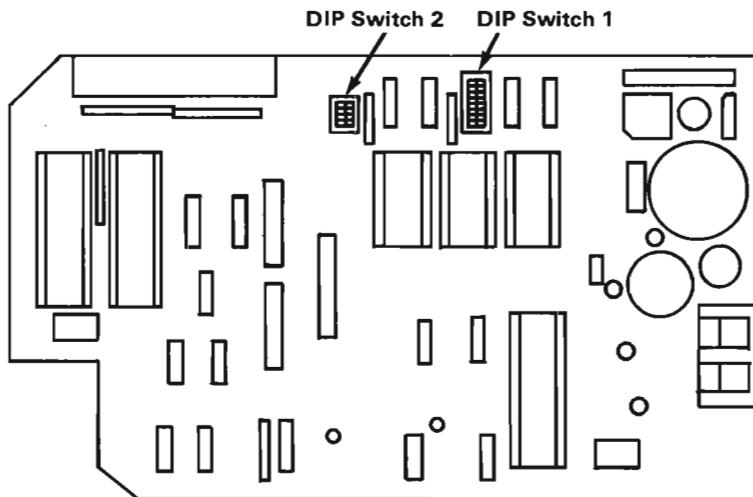
### **Printing Characteristics**

#### **Extra Character Set**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Set 1</b>    | Additional ASCII numbers 160 to 175 contain European characters. Numbers 176 to 223 contain graphic characters. Numbers 224 to 239 contain selected Greek-characters. Numbers 240 to 255 contain math and extra symbols. |
| <b>Set 2</b>    | The differences in Set 2 are ASCII numbers 3,4,5,6, and 21. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters.  |
| <b>Graphics</b> | There are 20 block characters and programmable graphics.   |

## DIP Switch Settings

There are two Dual-Inline-Package (DIP) switches on the control circuit-board. In order to satisfy the user's specific requirements, desired control modes are selected by the DIP switches. The functions of these switches and their preset conditions at the time of shipment are shown in the following figures.



**Location of DIP Switches**

<b>Switch Number</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>On</b>	<b>Off</b>	<b>Factory Position</b>
1-1	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-2	CR	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	On
1-3	Buffer Full	Print Only	Print and Line Feed	Off
1-4	Cancel Code	Invalid	Valid	Off
1-5	Not Applicable	—	—	On
1-6	Error Buzzer	Sound	No Sound	On
1-7	Character Generator	Set 2	Set 1	Off
1-8	SLCT IN Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	On

### Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 1

<b>Switch Number</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>On</b>	<b>Off</b>	<b>Factory Position</b>
2-1	Form Length	12 Inches	11 Inches	Off
2-2	Line Spacing	1/8 Inch	1/6 Inch	Off
2-3	Auto Feed XT Signal	Fixed Internally	Not Fixed Internally	Off
2-4	1 Inch Skip Over Perforation	Valid	Invalid	Off

### Functions and Conditions of DIP Switch 2

# **Parallel Interface Description**

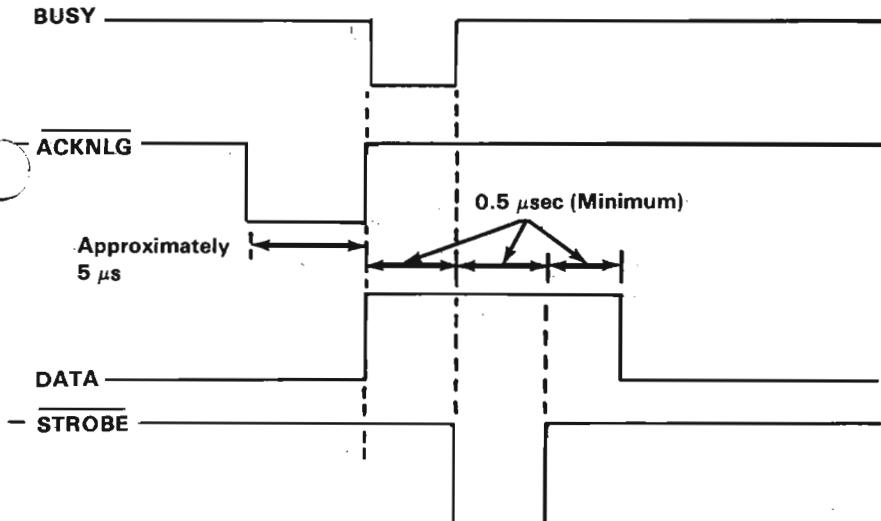
## **Specifications**

<b>Data Transfer Rate</b>	1000 cycles-per-second (cps)-(maximum)
<b>Synchronization</b>	By externally-supplied STROBE pulses
<b>Signal Exchange</b> <b>Logic level</b>	-ACKNLG or BUSY signals. Input data and all interface-control signals are compatible with the Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) level.
<b>Connector</b>	Plug 57-30360 (Amphenol).

Connector-pin assignments and descriptions of respective interface-signals are provided in the following figures.

## **Data Transfer Sequence**

The following figure shows the Parallel Interface Timing.



**Parallel Interface Timing Diagram**

## Interface Signals

### -Strobe

STROBE pulse to read data in. Pulse width must be more than 0.5  $\mu$ s at the receiving terminal. The signal is normally 'high'; however read-in of data is performed at the 'Low' level of this signal.

### Data 1-8

These signals are the first to eight bits of parallel data. Each signal is at a 'high' level when data is a logical 1 and 'low' when data is a logical 0.

### -ACKNLG

Approximately 0.5  $\mu$ s pulse (low) indicates that data has been received and the printer is ready to accept data.

### BUSY

A 'high' signal indicates that the printer cannot receive data. The signal is 'high' in the following cases:

- During data entry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During printing operation</li> <li>• In the "off-line" state</li> <li>• During printer-error status</li> </ul>
<b>PE</b>	A 'high' signal indicates that the printer is out of paper.
<b>SLCT</b>	This signal indicates that the printer is in the selected state.
<b>Auto Feed XT</b>	When this signal is 'low' paper is fed one line after printing. This signal level can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch pin 2-3.
<b>INT</b>	When this signal is 'low' the printer controller is reset to its initial state and the print buffer is cleared. This signal is normally 'high' and its pulse width must be more than 50 $\mu$ s at the receiving terminal.
<b>Error</b>	This signal is 'low' when the printer is in the "Paper End," "Off Line," and "Error" state.
<b>-SLCTIN</b>	Data entry to the printer is possible only when this signal is 'low'. This signal can be fixed 'low' by DIP switch 1-8.

#### **Notes:**

1. All interface conditions are based on TTL level. Both the rise and fall times of each signal must be less than 0.2  $\mu$ s.
2. Data transfer must not be carried out by ignoring the -ACKNLG or BUSY signal. Data transfer can only occur after confirming the -ACKNLG signal or when the BUSY signal is 'low'.

The following figure shows the pin assignment and direction of each signal.

Signal	Signal Pin #	Return Pin #	Direction
-STROBE	1	19	In
DATA 1	2	20	In
DATA 2	3	21	In
DATA 3	4	22	In
DATA 4	5	23	In
DATA 5	6	24	In
DATA 6	7	25	In
DATA 7	8	26	In
DATA 8	9	27	In
-ACKNLG	10	28	Out
BUSY	11	29	Out
PE	12	30	Out
SLCT	13	—	Out
AUTO FEED XT	14	—	In
NC	15	—	—
OV	16	—	—
CHASSIS GND	17	—	—
NC	18	—	—
GND	19-30	—	—
INT	31	—	In
ERROR	32	—	Out
GND	33	—	—
NC	34	—	—
	35	—	—
-SLCT IN	36	—	In

### Pin Assignments

## Printer Modes

The IBM Graphics Printer can use any of the combinations listed in the following table and the print mode can be changed at any place within the line.

Modes can be selected and combined if they are in the same vertical column.

<b>Printer Modes</b>										
Normal	X	X	X							
Compressed				X	X	X				
Emphasized							X	X	X	X
Double Strike	X			X			X			
Subscript		X			X			X		
Superscript			X			X				X
Double Width	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Underline	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### **Printer Modes**

## **Printer Control Codes**

On the following pages are complete codes for printer characters, controls, and graphics. You may want to keep them handy for future reference. The printer codes are listed in ASCII-decimal numeric-order (from NUL which is 0 to DEL, which is 127). The examples given in the Printer-Function descriptions are written in the BASIC language. The "input" description is given when more information is needed for programming considerations.

ASCII decimal values for the printer control codes can be found under "Printer Character Sets."

The Descriptions that follow assume that the printer DIP switches have not been changed from their factory settings.

**Printer code**  
**NUL**

**Printer Function**

Null:

Used with ESC B and ESC D as a list terminator. NUL is also used with other printer.

control codes to select options (for example, ESC S).

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(0);

Bell:

Sounds the printer buzzer for 1 second.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(7);

Horizontal Tab:

Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. Tab stops are set every 8 columns when the printer is powered on.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(9);

LF

Line Feed:

Spaces the paper up one line. Line spacing is 1/16-inch unless reset by ESC A, ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2, or ESC 3.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(10);

Form Feed:

Advances the paper to the top of the next page.

**Note:** The location of the paper, when the printer is powered on, determines the top of the page. The next top of page is 11 inches from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(12);

CR

Carriage Return:

Ends the line that the printer is on and prints the data remaining in the printer buffer. (No Line Feed operation takes place.)

	<b>Note:</b> IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added [for example CHR\$(141)].
<b>SO</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(13);</b>  <b>Shift Out (Double Width):</b>  <b>Changes the printer to the Double-Width print-mode.</b></p>
	<b>Note:</b> A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 cancels Double-Width print-mode.
<b>SI</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(14);</b>  <b>Shift In (Compressed):</b>  <b>Changes the printer to the Compressed-Character print-mode. Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(15);</b></p>
<b>DC2</b>	<p><b>Device Control 1 (Compressed Off):</b>  <b>Stops printing in the Compressed print-mode.</b></p>
<b>DC4</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(18);</b>  <b>Device Control 4 (Double Width Off):</b>  <b>Stops printing in the Double-Width print-mode.</b></p>
<b>CAN</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(20);</b>  <b>Cancel:</b>  <b>Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect.</b></p>
<b>ESC</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(24);</b>  <b>Escape:</b>  <b>Lets the printer know that the next data sent is a printer command.</b></p>
<b>ESC -</b>	<p><b>Example:</b>  <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);</b>  <b>Escape Minus (Underline)</b></p>

	Format: ESC -;n; ESC - followed by a 1, prints all of the following data with an underline. ESC - followed by a 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print-mode. Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(45);CHR\$(1); Escape Zero (1/8-Inch Line Feeding) Changes paper feeding to 1/8-inch.
ESC 0	Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(48); Escape One (7/72-Inch Line Feeding) Changes paper feeding to 7/72-inch.
ESC 1	Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(49); Escape Two (Starts Variable Line-Feeding) ESC 2 is an execution command for ESC A. If no ESC A command has been given, line feeding returns to 1/6-inch.
ESC 2	Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50); Escape Three (Variable Line-Feeding) Format: ESC 3;n; Changes the paper feeding to n/216-inch. The example that follows sets the paper feeding to 54/216 (1/4)-inch. The value of n must be between 1 and 255.
ESC 3	Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(51);CHR\$(54); Escape Six (Select Character Set 2) Selects Character Set 2. (See "Printer Character set 2")
ESC 6	Example: LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(54); Escape Seven (Select Character Set 1)
ESC 7	

	Selects character set 1. (See "Printer Character Set 1")
	Character set 1 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.
	Example:
ESC 8	LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(55); Escape Eight (Ignore Paper End)
	Allows the printer to print to the end of the paper. The printer ignores the Paper End switch.
	Example:
ESC 9	LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(56); Escape Nine (Cancel Ignore Paper End)
	Cancels the Ignore Paper End command. ESC 9 is selected when the printer is powered on or reset.
	Example:
ESC <	LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(57); Escape Less Than (Home Head)
	The printer head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only.
	Example:
ESC A	LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(60); Escape A (Sets Variable Line Feeding)
	Format: ESC A;n; Escape A sets the line-feed to n/72-inch. The example that follows tells the printer to set line feeding to 24/72-inch. ESC 2 must be sent to the printer before the line feeding changes. For example, ESC A;24 (text) ESC 2 (text). The text following ESC A;24 spaces at the previously set line-feed increments. The text following ESC 2 prints with new line-feed increments of 24/72-inch. Any increment between 1/72 and 85/72-inch may be used.

**ESC C**

Example:

LPRINT

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(65);CHR\$(24);

CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);

Escape C (Set Lines-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;

Sets the page length. The ESC C command must have a value following it to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The example below sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer defaults to 66 lines-per-page when powered on or reset.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(55);

Escape C (Set Inches-per-Page)

Format: ESC C;n;m;

Escape C sets the length of the page in inches. This command requires a value of 0 (zero) for n, and a value between 1 and 22 for m.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(0);CHR\$(12);

**ESC D**

Escape D (Sets Horizontal Tab Stops)

Format: ESC D;n1;n2;...nk;NUL;

Sets the horizontal-tab stop-positions. The example that follows shows the horizontal-tab stop-positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20, and 40. They are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown.

Tab stops can be set between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed-print mode, tab stops can be set up to 132.

The Graphics Printer can have a maximum of 28 tab stops. The HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

Example:

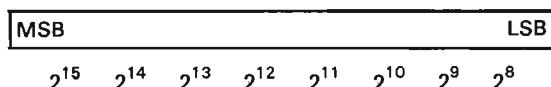
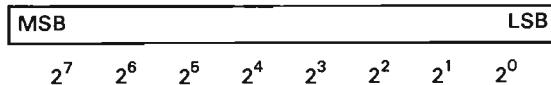
	<b>LPRINT</b> CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10) ;CHR\$(20);CHR\$(40); CHR\$(0);
<b>ESC E</b>	<b>Escape E (Emphasized)</b> Changes the printer to the Emphasized-print mode. The speed of the printer is reduced to half speed during the Emphasized-print mode. <b>Example:</b> LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69);
<b>ESC F</b>	<b>Escape F (Emphasized Off)</b> Stops printing in the Emphasized-print mode. <b>Example:</b> LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(70);
<b>ESC G</b>	<b>Escape G (Double Strike)</b> Changes the printer to the Double-Strike print-mode. The paper is spaced 1/216 of an inch before the second pass of the print head. <b>Example:</b> LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(71);
<b>ESC H</b>	<b>Escape H (Double Strike Off)</b> Stops printing in the Double-Strike mode. <b>Example:</b> LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(72);
<b>ESC J</b>	<b>Escape J (Sets Variable Line Feeding)</b> Format: ESC J;n; When ESC J is sent to the printer, the paper feeds in increments of n/216 of an inch. The value of n must be between 1 and 255. The example that follows gives a line feed of 50/216-inch. ESC J is canceled after the line feed takes place. <b>Example:</b> LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(74);CHR\$(50);
<b>ESC K</b>	<b>Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)</b> Format ESC K;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk; Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image

Graphics mode. n1 and n2 are one byte, which specify the number of bit-image data bytes to be transferred. v1 through vk are the bytes of the bit-image data. The number of bit-image data bytes (k) is equal to n1 + 256n2 and cannot exceed 480 bytes. At every horizontal position, each byte can print up to 8 vertical dots. Bit-image data may be mixed with text data on the same line.

**Note:** Assign values to n1 and n2 as follows:  
n1 represents values from 0 - 255.  
n2 represents values from 0 - 1 x 256.

MSB is most-significant bit and LSB is least-significant bit.

The following figures show the format.

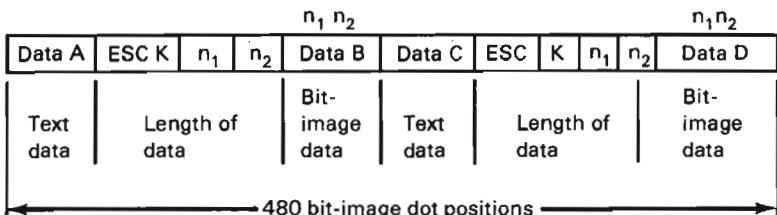


Data sent to the printer.

Text (20 characters)	ESC	K	n=360	Bit-image data	Next data
----------------------	-----	---	-------	----------------	-----------

In text mode, 20 characters in text mode correspond to 120 bit-image positions ( $20 \times 6 = 120$ ). The printable portion left in Bit-Image mode is 360 dot positions ( $480 - 120 = 360$ ).

Data sent to the printer.



Example: 1 'OPEN PRINTER IN RANDOM MODE WITH LENGTH OF 255

```

2 OPEN "LPT1:" AS #1
3 WIDTH "LPT1:",255
4 PRINT #1,CHR$(13)+CHR$(10);
5 SLASH$=CHR$(1)+CHR$(02)
+CHR$(04)+CHR$(08)
6 SLASH$=SLASH$+CHR$(16)+CHR$(32)
+CHR$(64)+$CHR$(128)+CHR$(0)
7 GAP$=CHR$(0)+CHR$(0)+CHR$(0)
8 NDOTS=480
9 'ESC K N1 N2
10 PRINT #1,CHR$(27); "K";CHR$(NDOTS
MOD 256);CHR$ (FIX(NDOTS/256));
11 'SEND NDOTS NUMBER OF BIT
IMAGE BYTES
12 FOR I=1 TO NDOTS/12 'NUMBER
OF SLASHES TO
PRINT USING GRAPHICS
13 PRINT #1,SLASH$;GAP$;

```

14 NEXT I  
15 CLOSE  
16 END

This example gives you a row of slashes printed in the Bit-Image mode.

**Escape L (960-Bit-Image Graphics-Mode)**

Format: ESC L;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;

Changes from the Text mode to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is similar to ESC K. The 960 Bit-Image mode prints at half the speed of the 480 Bit-Image Graphics mode, but can produce a denser graphic image. The number of bytes of bit-image Data (k) is  $n1 + 256n2$  but cannot exceed 960. n1 is in the range of 0 to 255.

**ESC N**

**Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)**

Format ESC N;n;

Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the value for the number of lines of Skip Perforation. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This prints 54 lines and feeds the paper 12 lines. The value of n must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);

**ESC O**

**Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)**

Cancels the Skip Perforation function.

Example:

LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);

**ESC S**

**Escape S (Subscript/Superscript)**

Format: ESC S;n;

Changes the printer to the Subscript print mode when ESC S is followed by a 1, as in the example that follows. When ESC S is followed by a 0 (zero), the printer prints in the

	Superscript print mode. Example: <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(83);CHR\$(1);</b>
<b>ESC T</b>	Escape T (Subscript/Superscript Off) The printer stops printing in the Subscript or Superscript print mode. Example: <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(84);</b>
<b>ESC U</b>	Escape U (Unidirectional Printing) Format: <b>ESC U;n;</b> The printer prints from left to right following the input of <b>ESC U;1</b> . When <b>ESC U</b> is followed by a 0 (zero), the left to right printing operation is canceled. The Unidirectional print-mode ( <b>ESC U</b> ) ensures a more accurate print-start position for better print quality. Example: <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(85);CHR\$(1);</b>
<b>ESC W</b>	Escape W (Double Width) Format: <b>ESC W;n;</b> Changes the printer to the Double-Width print mode when <b>ESC W</b> is followed by a 1. This mode is not canceled by a line-feed operation and must be canceled with <b>ESC W</b> followed by a 0 (zero). Example: <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(87);CHR\$(1);</b>
<b>ESC Y</b>	Escape Y (960 Bit-Image Graphics Mode Normal Speed) Format: <b>ESC Y n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;</b> Changes from the Text mode to the 960 Bit-Image Graphics mode. The printer prints at normal speed during this operation and cannot print dots on consecutive dot position. The input of data is similar to <b>ESC L</b> . <b>Escape Z (1920 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)</b>
<b>ESC Z</b>	

Format: ESC Z;n1;n2;v1;v2;...vk;  
Changes from the Text mode to the 1920  
Bit-Image Graphics mode. The input is  
similar to the other Bit-Image Graphics  
modes. ESC Z can print only every third dot  
position.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL							BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4				CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'
..40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	☺	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	_	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{		}	~		NUL	

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
					BEL		HT	LF	
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2		DC4	
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
		CAN			ESC				
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	á	ó	¿	¬
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
¶	½	¼		<<	>>	[dot pattern]	[dot pattern]	[dot pattern]	
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
T									
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
				α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	Ω	Θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	ε	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	f	J	÷	≈	◦	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	█	SP				

Printer Character Set 1 (Part 2 of 2)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	BEL		HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF		FF	CR	SO	SI			DC2	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	⌚			CAN			ESC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		SP	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	—	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{		}	~		Ç	ü

Printer Character Set 2 (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Â	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	₱	f
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	a	o	¿	¬
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
¶	½	¼	!	<<	>>	[dotted pattern]	[cross-hatch]	[solid black]	
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ	ſ
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
μ	τ	Ω	Θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	ε	∩
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
μ	τ	Ω	Θ	Ω	δ	∞	∅	ε	∩
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤	ƒ	J	÷	≈	°	▪
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	█	SP				

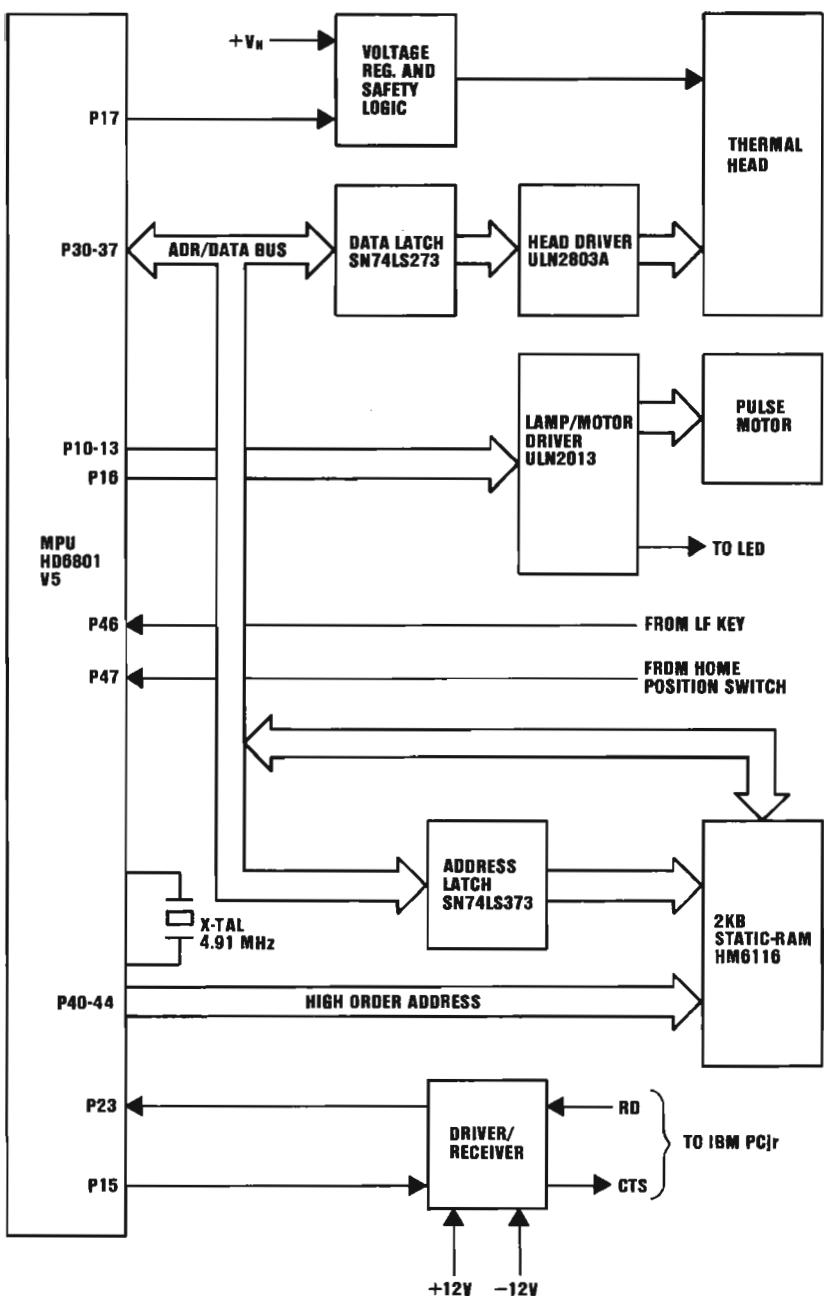
Printer Character Set 2 (Part 2 of 2)

## **Notes:**

# IBM PC Compact Printer

The PC Compact Printer is a stand-alone, tabletop unit that plugs into a standard wall outlet. Using an eight-wire print head, the printer can print characters from the standard ASCII, 96-character, uppercase and lowercase character sets, and prints the characters in a 5-by-7 dot matrix at 56 characters-per-second (cps). It prints in one direction (left-to-right) and has four print modes. In the standard mode, the printer prints 80 characters-per-line; in the compressed mode, 136 characters; in the double-width mode, 40 characters, and in the compressed double-width mode, 68 characters-per-line. The PC Compact Printer can also underline characters, has an extended character-set for international languages, and can accept special characters programmed by the user.

The printer has a 1.89 meter (6-foot), 16-lead, printer cable that connects, through an Amphenol connector, to the serial port (RS-232-C) at the rear of the system unit.



# Printer Specifications

Print Method:	Thermal, non-impact, Dot-matrix
Print Speed:	56 cps
Print Direction:	Left to right only
Number of Pins in Print Head:	8
Line Spacing:	4.23 mm (1/6 in)
Matrix Pattern:	5 by 7 Dots
Character Set:	Full 96-character ASCII with descenders, plus international characters/symbols
Graphics:	None

<b>Print Modes:</b>	<b>Characters per Inch</b>	<b>Maximum Characters per Line</b>
Standard	10	80
Double Width	5	40
Compressed	17.5	136
Compressed/ Double Width	8.75	68
<b>Paper Feed:</b>	<b>Friction Feed</b>	
<b>Paper Width:</b>	216 mm (8.5 in)	
<b>Copies:</b>	<b>Single sheet only</b>	
<b>Paper Path:</b>	<b>Top</b>	
<b>System Interface:</b>	<b>Serial Data and Control Lines</b>	
<b>Print Color:</b>	<b>Black only</b>	

## Environmental Conditions

Temperature: 5°C (+41°F) to 40°C (104°F)

Humidity: 10 to 80% non-condensing

## Power Requirement

Voltage: 110 Vac 60 Hz

Current: 245 mA

Power Consumption: 36 watts

Heat Output: 57.6 kJ (54.6 BTU)/hr  
(maximum)

## Physical Characteristics

Height: 88.9 mm (3.5 in)

Width: 312.4 mm (12.3 in)

Depth: 221 mm (8.7 in)

Weight: 2.99 kg (6.6 lb)

Power Cable Length: 1.98 m (6.5 ft)

Size: 28 AWG

Printer Cable Length: 1.83 m (6 ft)

Size: 3 by 18 AWG

**Character Set:**

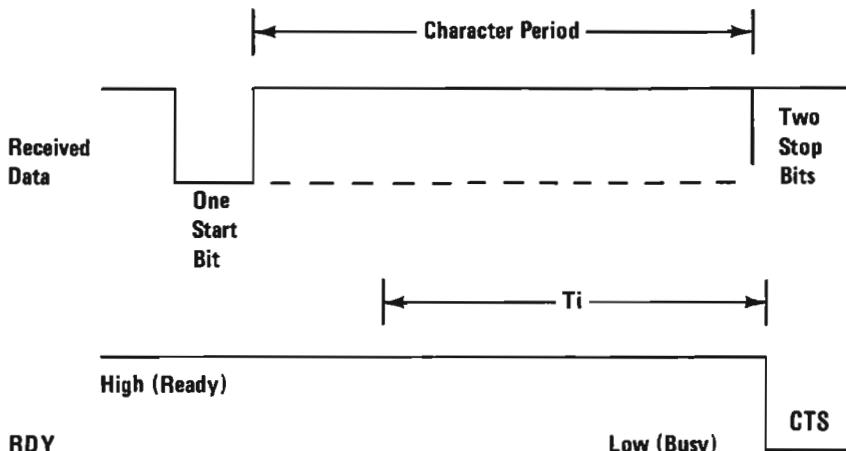
ASCII numbers 0 to 31 contain control codes and special characters. ASCII numbers 32 to 127 contain the standard printable characters. ASCII numbers 128 to 175 contain European characters. ASCII numbers 224 to 255 contain math and extra symbols.

# Serial Interface Description

Specifications:

Data Transfer Rate:	1200 bps (maximum)
Synchronization:	internal clocking
Handshaking:	CTS (Clear to Send) Pacing
Logic Level:	Input data and all interface control- signals are EIA Levels
Connector Plug:	9804 (Amphenol)

The following figure shows the timing of the Serial Interface.



Serial Interface Timing Diagram

# **Print Mode Combinations for the PC Compact Printer**

The following figure shows the print-mode combinations possible with the PC Compact Printer. Modes shown in the same column can be combined. A print mode can be changed at any time within a line; however, the double-width mode effects the entire line.

Modes					
Standard	XXX				
Compressed		XXX		XXX	XXX
Double-Width			XXX	XXX	XXX
Underline	XXX	XXX	XXX		XXX

## **Printer Control Codes and Functions**

On the following pages you will find a detailed list of the printer control codes and functions. This list also includes descriptions of the functions and examples of the printer control codes.

The examples (LPRINT statements) given in the detailed descriptions of the printer control codes and functions list, are written in BASIC. Some knowledge of BASIC programming is needed to understand these codes. Some of the printer control codes also show a "Format" description when more information is needed for programming considerations.

CODE	PRINTER FUNCTION
CAN	<b>Cancel</b> Clears the printer buffer. Control codes, except SO, remain in effect. Reinitializes the printer to the power on defaults. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(24);</b>
CR	<b>Carriage Return</b> Ends the line the printer is on and prints any data remaining in the printer buffer. The logical character position is moved to the left margin. (No Line Feed operation takes place.) Note: IBM Personal Computer BASIC adds a Line Feed unless 128 is added. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(13);</b>
DC2	<b>Device Control 2 (Compressed Off)</b> Stops printing in the Compressed mode. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(18);</b>
DC4	<b>Device Control 4 (Double Width Off)</b> Stops printing in the Double Width mode. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(20);</b>
ESC	<b>Escape</b> Informs the printer that the following data is a printer command. (See the following ESC commands.) <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);</b>

**ESC B****Escape B (Set Vertical Tabs)**

Sets vertical tab stop positions. Up to 64 vertical tab stop positions are recognized by the printer. Tab stop positions must be received in ascending numeric order. The tab stop numbers do not become valid until you type the NUL code. Once vertical tab stops are established, they are valid until new tab stops are specified. (If the printer is reset or switched Off, set tab stops are cleared.) If no tab stop is set, the Vertical Tab command acts as a Line Feed command. ESC B followed only by NUL cancels tab stops. The form length must be set by the ESC C command prior to setting tabs.

**LPRINT**

**CHR\$(27);CHR\$(66);CHR\$(10);CHR\$(20);  
CHR\$(40);CHR\$(0);**

**ESC C****Escape C (Set lines per page)**

Format: ESC C;n; Sets the page length. The ESC C command must be followed by a value to specify the length of page desired. (Maximum form length for the printer is 127 lines.) The following example sets the page length to 55 lines. The printer default is 66 lines per page when switched On or reset.

**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(67);CHR\$(55);**

**ESC D****Escape D (Set Horizontal Tab Stops)**

Sets the horizontal tab stop positions. The following example shows the horizontal tab stop positions set at printer column positions of 10, 20 and 40. The horizontal tab stops are followed by CHR\$(0), the NUL code. They must also be in ascending numeric order as shown. You can set tab stops between 1 and 80. When in the Compressed print mode, you can set tabs up to column 136. The maximum number of tabs that can be set is 112. HT (CHR\$(9)) is used to execute a tab operation.

**LPRINT**

**CHR\$(27);CHR\$(68);CHR\$(10)CHR\$(20)  
CHR\$(40);CHR\$(0);**

**ESC K****Escape K (480 Bit-Image Graphics Mode)**

Format: ESC K;n1;n2; v1; v2;.....vk;

Changes the printer to the Bit-Image Graphics mode. Dot density is 82.5 by 82.5 dots per inch. If the graphics data exceeds the space remaining on the line, the printer ignores the excess data. Only the excess data is lost.

The numbers n1 and n2 specify, in binary form, the number of bit image data bytes to be transferred. Assign values to n1 to represent values from zero to 255 and assign values to n2 to represent values from 0-1 x 256. The total number of bit image data bytes cannot exceed 480. (n1 + (n2 X 256)).

The bit-image data bytes are v1 through vk.

All eight of the print head wires are used to print Bit-image graphics. Each bit of a bit-image data byte represents a dot position within a vertical line. The least significant bit (LSB) represents the bottom dot position, and the most significant bit (MSB) represents the top dot position. For example, if vX is hex 80, the top dot will print only in that vertical position; if vX is hex 01, the bottom dot will print; and if vX is hex FF, all eight dots will print.

Dot	Bit Number
Top	O --- 8
	O --- 7
	O --- 6
	O --- 5
	O --- 4
	O --- 3
	O --- 2
	Bottom O --- 1

**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(75);n1;n2**

**ESC N**

**Escape N (Set Skip Perforation)**

Format: ESC N;n; Sets the Skip Perforation function. The number following ESC N sets the number of lines to be skipped. The example shows a 12-line skip perforation. This command will print 54 lines and feed the paper 12 lines. The value of n must be between 1 and 127. ESC N must be reset anytime the page length (ESC C) is changed. The default for skip perforation is 25.4 mm (1 inch).

**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(78);CHR\$(12);**

- ESC O Escape O (Cancel Skip Perforation)**  
Cancels the Skip Perforation function.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(79);**
- ESC R Escape R (Clear Tabs)**  
Resets all tab stops, both horizontal and vertical to the powered-on defaults.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(82);**
- ESC W Escape W (Double Width)**  
Format: ESC W;n; Changes the printer to the Double Width mode when ESC W is followed by 1. This mode is not canceled by a line feed operation. It is canceled when ESC W is followed by 0 (zero).  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(87);CHR\$(1);**
- ESC 0 Escape Zero (1/9-Inch Line Feed)**  
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch).  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(48);**
- ESC 1 Escape One (1/9-inch Line Feed)**  
Changes the line feed to 2.82 mm (1/9 inch). ESC 1 functions the same as ESC 0.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(49);**
- ESC 2 Escape Two (Start Variable Line Feeding)**  
Resets line spacing to 4.23 mm (1/6 inch). This is the powered-on default for vertical line spacing.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(50);**
- ESC 5 Escape Five (Sets Automatic Line Feed)**  
With automatic line feed on, when a CR code is received, a line feed automatically follows after the carriage return. ESC 5 (1) sets auto line feed; ESC 5 (0) resets it.  
**LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(53);**

<b>ESC -</b>	<b>Escape Minus (Underline)</b> Format: ESC -;n; ESC - followed by 1, prints all of the following data with an underline. ESC - followed by 0 (zero), cancels the Underline print mode. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR(45);CHR\$(1); [or CHR\$(0);]</b>
<b>ESC &lt;</b>	<b>Escape Less Than (Home Head)</b> The print head returns to the left margin to print the line following ESC <. This occurs for one line only. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(27);CHR\$(60);</b>
<b>FF</b>	<b>Form Feed</b> Advances the paper to the top of the next page. Note: The location of the paper, when the printer power switch is set to the On position, determines the top of the page. The next top-of-page is 279 mm (11 inches) from that position. ESC C can be used to change the page length. Always separate multiple Form Feed commands with spaces. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(12);</b>
<b>HT</b>	<b>Horizontal Tab</b> Tabs to the next horizontal tab stop. Tab stops are set with ESC D. (Tab stops are automatically set at every 8 columns when the printer power switch is set to the On position.) <b>LPRINT CHR\$(9);</b>
<b>LF</b>	<b>Line Feed</b> Advances the paper one line. Line spacing is 4.23 mm (1/6 inch) unless reset by ESC 0, ESC 1, ESC 2. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(10);</b>

NUL	<b>Null</b> Used with ESC B and ESC D as terminator for the tab set and clear commands. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(0);</b>
SI	<b>Shift In (Compressed On)</b> Changes the printer to the Compressed Character mode. This command is canceled by a DC2 code (Compressed Off). <b>LPRINT CHR\$(15);</b>
SO	<b>Shift Out (Double Width)</b> Changes the printer to the Double Width mode. Note: A Carriage Return, Line Feed or DC4 code cancels Double Width mode. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(14);</b>
VT	<b>Vertical Tab</b> Spaces the paper to the next vertical tab position. VT are set by the ESC B sequence. The VT command is the same as the LF command, if no tabs are set. The paper is advanced one line after printing or advanced to the next vertical tab stop. <b>LPRINT CHR\$(11);</b>

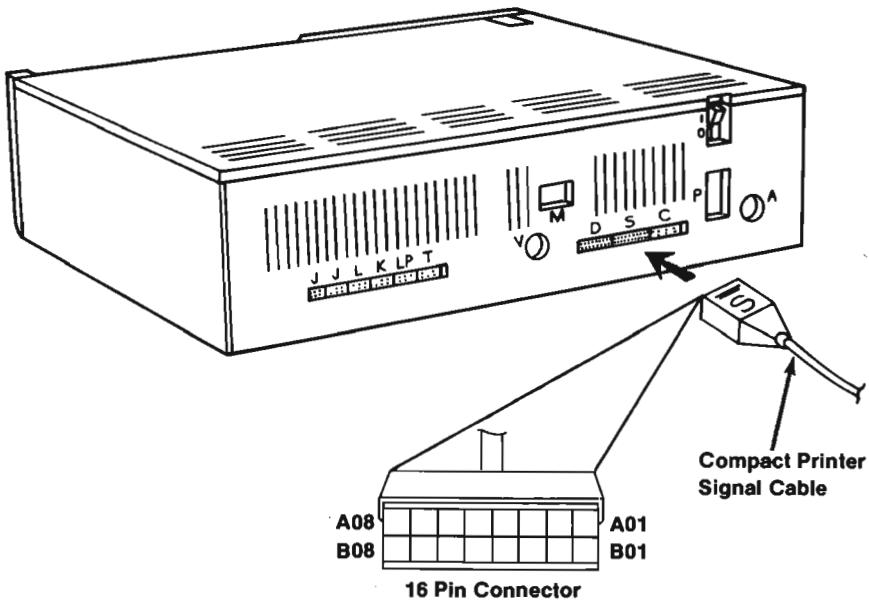
The following charts list the printer control codes and characters in ASCII decimal numeric order, (for example, NUL is 0 and ESC W is 87).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NUL			♥	♦	♣	♠	●	○	HT
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
LF	VT	FF	CR	SO	SI	►►		DC2	!!
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DC4	♪	▬	↕	CAN	↓	→	ESC	∟	↔
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
▲▼		SP	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
(	)	*	+	,	—	.	/	0	1
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
<	=	>	?	⌚	A	B	C	D	E
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Z	[	\	]	^	—	`	a	b	c
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
x	y	z	{	!	}	~	DEL	Ç	ü

### Character Set (Part 1 of 2)

130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
î	ì	Ä	Â	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò
150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
û	ù	ÿ	ö	ü	ç	£	¥	₹	f
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	á	ó	¿	™
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
¶	½	¼	i	<<	>>				
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
				α	β	Γ	Π	Σ	σ
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	237	239
μ	τ	Ω	Θ	Ω	δ	∞	Ø	€	∏
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
≡	±	≥	≤		J	÷	≈	°	■
250	251	252	253	254	255				
-	√	∩	2	█	SP				

## Character Set (Part 2 of 2)



Signal Name - Description	Pin
Not Used	A01
Data Terminal Ready	A02
Request To Send	A03
Transmit Data	A04
Carrier Detect	A05
Data Set Ready	A06
Clear To Send	A07
Not Used	A08
Not Used	B01
Not Used	B02
Not Used	B03
Ground	B04
Not Used	B05
Not Used	B06
Ground	B07
Not Used	B08

Serial Port (RS-232-C)

Compact Printer

**Data Terminal Ready Looped in Cable to Data Set Ready**  
**Request to Send Looped in Cable to Carrier Detect**

## Connector Specifications

# **SECTION 4. COMPATIBILITY WITH THE IBM PERSONAL COMPUTER FAMILY**

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## **Notes:**

# Compatibility Overview

The IBM PC*jr* is a different Computer than the IBM Personal Computer and IBM Personal Computer XT. Even though it is different, the IBM PC*jr* has a high level of programming compatibility with the IBM Personal Computers. It is possible to create PC*jr* software applications that can run without modification on other IBM Personal Computers. In order to create such programs or to assess if a current program is compatible, you must understand the differences between the Personal Computers in the IBM family and know the proper way to communicate with them.

Normally, it would be impossible for a program written for one computer to run on a different computer since the microprocessors would be different; and the language of the application could not be executed by different processors. In this case, the application would have to be re-written entirely in the language of the other processor. Since the IBM PC*jr* and the other IBM Personal Computers use exactly the same microprocessors (Intel 8088), most assembler language programs need not be modified.

This alone is not enough, since applications normally take advantage of a computers device services (BIOS) and operating system (IBM DOS 2.1). In order to allow for maximum program compatibility, the IBM PC*jr* has maintained all BIOS system interrupts and utilizes the same IBM DOS. This means that applications which use the BIOS and the IBM DOS interrupts on the IBM Personal Computers operate the same on the IBM PC*jr*.

**Note:** The BIOS micro-code of the IBM PC*jr* is not identical to that of the IBM Personal Computers. If an application bypasses the BIOS interrupt calls and

**directly accesses routines and/or storage locations in one system, it may not run in the other system. Some routines may be similar and some BIOS storage locations may be the same. It is strongly recommended that applications use only the BIOS and DOS interrupt interfaces in order to achieve compatibility in the IBM Personal Computer family.**

Using the same language and the BIOS and DOS interfaces go a long way in achieving application compatibility. However, there are still several factors which need to be taken into consideration:

- Timing Dependencies
- Unequal Configurations
- Hardware Differences

# Timing Dependencies

Programs running in user read/write memory normally run slower on the PC*jr* than on the IBM Personal Computers. Programs running in read-only memory (ROM) normally run a little faster on the PC*jr* than on the IBM Personal Computers. This may or may not cause a difference depending upon the application. Most applications are very I/O dependent in which case the execution time is not the critical factor and may not be noticeable. In other cases, the application runs the same but merely take a different amount of time.

If an application has very critical timing dependencies, any timing differences (faster or slower) may adversely affect its usability. Using an application's program execution speed to achieve a desired timing can effect the application. In these cases, the application may need to be modified.

**Note:** It is strongly recommended not to depend on instruction execution speed to achieve specific application timing. The system timer can provide short interval timing for assembly language programs. Similar timing functions are available in BASIC.

Performance of specific I/O devices (such as diskette or printer) may also differ between the PC*jr* and the other IBM Personal Computers. You should also avoid using timing of any I/O device as a dependency for the application.

## **Notes:**

# Unequal Configurations

In designing an application to run on both the IBM PC*jr* and the IBM Personal Computers, you need to make sure that the required hardware configuration is available on all machines. This means the application's minimum requirements are met by all IBM Personal Computers.

## **Notes:**

## Hardware Differences

To be able to run on either computer without change, an application utilizing a specific I/O device must have access to identical devices (or devices with identical operating characteristics and interfaces). The IBM PC<sup>jr</sup> and the IBM Personal Computers have very compatible I/O device capabilities.

The following table lists the hardware features and I/O devices supported by the IBM PC<sup>jr</sup> and the IBM Personal Computers and summarizes the differences:

<b>Device</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>PCXT</b>	<b>PCjr</b>	<b>PCjr Comments</b>
Maximum User Memory	640KB	640KB	128KB	Shares user RAM with Video Buffer
Cordless Keyboard	No	No	Yes	Scan codes compatible and full 83 key capability
83 Key Keyboard	Yes	Yes	No	Compatible, but Hardware interface differences
Diskette Drive	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, but different address and no DMA support
Hard Disk File	No	Yes	No	
Parallel Printer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
RS 232 Serial Port	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, hex 2F8 address, Interrupt Level 3, Baud-Rate-Frequency divisor difference
Game Control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible interface with potential timing differences
Cassette	Yes	No	Yes	Compatible
Internal Modem	No	No	Yes	Compatible to PC Serial Port hex 3F8 address, Interrupt Level 4, frequency divisor difference
IBM Monochrome Display	Yes	Yes	No	
Color Graphics and Display	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible, with some register differences and enhancements
Light Pen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

Device	PC	PCXT	PCjr	PCjr Comments
Attachable Joystick	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8253 Timer (time of day)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible
8259 Interrupt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Some difference in interrupt levels
Internal Sound	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible but less frequency response
TI 76496 Sound	No	No	Yes	
ROM Cartridge Interface	No	No	Yes	
Future I/O ROM Architecture	Yes	Yes	Yes	Compatible

### PCjr and Personal Computers Comparison (Part 2 of 2)

The hardware differences between the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers may lead to incompatibilities depending upon the specific application. Once again; if your application maintains an interface to the Personal Computer Family at the BIOS and DOS interrupt levels, then all hardware differences are handled transparently to your application. If your application goes below the BIOS level and directly addresses the hardware, then there could be an incompatibility.

## User Read/Write Memory

Memory difference can be a problem even with programs written for the same computer, if the available memory is not the same from one machine to the next. Thus, the deciding factor is to state what the minimum memory requirement is for the application, and require that amount on the computer in question.

It is important to understand the memory aspects of the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> in relationship to that of the IBM Personal Computers. The IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> can be configured for 64K bytes or 128K bytes (with memory expansion).

However, this user memory is not all available to the application. The IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> video architecture utilizes a minimum of 16K bytes (in graphic mode) and 2K bytes (in alpha numeric mode) for the screen buffer.

Therefore (in graphics mode), the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> really has 48K bytes or 112K bytes (with memory expansion) available for system software. This is not the case with the IBM Personal Computers, since the color graphics adapter contains a separate 16K byte screen buffer.

Thus, a 64K bytes Personal Computer with color graphics (extra 16K bytes) is an 80K byte system compared to a 64K byte IBM PC<sub>jr</sub>. The IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> also has graphic enhancements which allow more than the 16K bytes to be utilized for video screen buffers. If these enhanced features are used in an application, then even less is available for user memory.

Another aspect of available memory is the amount taken away by operating systems and language interpreters. In the case of the IBM DOS, both the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> and the IBM Personal Computers support the same DOS. If your application requires the BASIC interpreter, then there may be a difference. The IBM Personal Computer Cassette BASIC resides entirely in the system ROM; taking no user memory. However, Disk BASIC or Advanced BASIC utilizes

approximately 10K bytes and 14K bytes respectively from user memory. In the IBM PCjr, Advanced BASIC capabilities (cartridge BASIC) reside in ROM, taking no user memory.

As you can see, many items factor into user available memory requirements. The most frequent comparison is for the assembler language or compiled application using a 16K-byte screen buffer operating under DOS 2.1. In this case, an application requiring 64K bytes of user memory on an IBM Personal Computer cannot run on the IBM PCjr without its expansion memory (128K byte capability). This is because of the IBM PCjr video usage of 16K bytes. Also, any application requiring more than 112K bytes of user memory with DOS 2.1 on the IBM Personal Computers cannot run on an IBM PCjr.

## Diskette Capacity/Operation

Since the IBM PCjr maximum stand-alone configuration is one diskette drive with a maximum capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage , an IBM PCjr application is either limited by this diskette capacity or is impacted by the user having to change diskettes more frequently. The IBM Personal Computers can have multiple diskette drives with a capacity of 360K bytes diskette storage each or even possess hard files with a much larger disk storage capacity. This capacity difference may or may not be a concern depending upon the specific application.

In terms of diskette interfacing, the IBM PCjr and the IBM Personal Computers both utilize the NEC  $\mu$ PD765 floppy diskette controller, but with different hardware addresses, and the IBM PCjr does not operate through direct memory access (DMA). Since the IBM PCjr does not have DMA capability, application programs

cannot overlap diskette I/O operations. When diskette I/O takes place, the entire system is masked (operator keystrokes and asynchronous communications cannot take place). Therefore, the application must insure that asynchronous operations do not take place while diskette I/O is active.

## **IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard**

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the IBM PCjr. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards, it does have the capability to generate all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard.

The following shows the additional functions available on the PCjr.

<b>PCjr Special Functions</b>	<b>Required Key Combinations</b>
Shift screen to the left Shift screen to the right Audio Feedback (System clicks when a key is pressed. Customer Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + cursor left Alt + Ctrl + cursor right Alt + Ctrl + Caps Lock Alt + Ctrl + Ins

### **PCjr Special Functions**

For more detail see "Keyboard Encoding and Usage" in Section 5.

Since all scan codes can be generated, any special application requirements can be met on the Cordless Keyboard.

The highest level of compatibility to interface to keyboards is through BIOS Interrupt hex 16 (read keystroke). Below that level is risky since there are hardware differences between the PCjr keyboard and the IBM Personal Computers' keyboards. The PCjr system utilizes the non-maskable (NMI) Interrupt to deserialize the scan codes and pass it to Interrupt hex 48 for compatible mapping to 83-key format. Interrupt level 9 remains a compatible interface for 83-key scan-code handling. It is not recommended to replace Interrupt level 9 even though a high degree of compatibility is maintained. If necessary, analyze this architecture carefully.

## Color Graphics Capability

The IBM PCjr color graphic architecture is quite different from that of the IBM Personal Computers. The main difference (as previously discussed) is that the video buffer is taken from main user memory rather than having separate memory for video (as in the IBM Personal Computers). Normally, this would be an incompatibility since applications directly address the color graphics buffer at hex B8000. However, the IBM PCjr has special hardware to redirect hex B8000 addressing to any specific 16K-byte block of its user memory. The IBM PCjr defaults the video buffer to the high end 16K-byte block of user memory and applications can continue to address the video buffer at hex B8000. In addition all IBM Personal Computers' color graphics adapter modes are BIOS compatible and memory structure (bit map) compatible. These modes are:

Modes	Requirements
Alphanumeric: 40x25 BW	None
40x25 Color	None
80x25 Color	Note
80x25 BW	None
Graphics: 320x200 4 Color	None
320x200 BW	None
640x200 BW	None

**Note:** PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.

#### Modes Available on the IBM Personal Computers and PCjr

In addition the IBM PCjr provides some new enhanced graphic modes which are not available to the IBM Personal Computers.

Modes	Requirements
Graphics: 320x200 16 Color	Note
640x200 4 Color	Note
160x200 16 Color	None

**Note:** PCjr requires the 64KB Memory and Display Expansion.

#### Modes Available Only on PCjr

The IBM PCjr and IBM Personal Computers utilize the 6845 controller, but the hardware interface is not completely the same. Hardware addresses hex 3D8 and

hex 3D9 are not supported by the IBM PC*jr* video interface. Requests using these two addresses are not honored.

Also there are differences in the actual video used by the hardware. BIOS maintains compatibility by using the appropriate PC*jr* video parameters (addressed through Interrupt hex 1D) and maintains all video calls (through Interrupt hex 10). Application can still specify video parameter overrides by modifying Interrupt hex 1D to address their own parameters; however, since there are hardware differences the recommended approach is as follows:

1. Copy the original parameters from the BIOS of the system.
2. Change only those parameters desired.
3. Consider the specific video differences between systems.

Other differences to be aware of are:

- The IBM PC*jr* defaults the colorburst mode to be off, whereas the IBM Personal Computers default colorburst to on. Thus applications should not assume either default but set colorburst mode (through BIOS call) to the desired setting.
- The IBM PC*jr* video supports a full gray scale capability which the IBM Personal Computers do not.
- There can be some color differences between the IBM Personal Computers and the IBM PC*jr*; especially when color mixing techniques are used.

## **Black and White Monochrome Display**

The IBM PCjr does not support the IBM Personal Computers black and white monochrome display. Programs which directly address the IBM Personal Computers monochrome display are not compatible. For example, any direct addressing of the B&W video buffer at hex B8000 is not redirected by the IBM PCjr. Applications should support Personal Computer video capabilities through BIOS, and the video buffer address is either transparent to the application or the address is provided indirectly in the BIOS data area.

## **RS232 Serial Port and IBM PCjr Internal Modem**

The IBM PCjr serial port address is hex 2F8 and is associated with hardware Interrupt level 3. This is compatible with a second Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. The Internal Modem address is hex 3F8 and is associated with Interrupt level 4. This is compatible with the first Asynchronous Communications Adapter on the IBM Personal Computers. It is important to note that when the IBM PCjr has the Internal Modem installed it is logically COM1 and the RS232 serial port is logically COM2 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC. Without the Internal Modem installed the RS232 serial port is logically addressed as COM1 in BIOS, DOS, and BASIC even though its address is still hex 2F8 using Interrupt level 3. Other hardware differences on the PCjr serial devices are:

- A different frequency divisor is needed to generate baud rate. This is transparent to applications using BIOS to initialize the devices (Interrupt Hex 14).
- No ring indicate capability on the RS232 serial port.

- Asynchronous communications input cannot be overlapped with IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> diskette I/O. Since diskette I/O operates in a non-DMA mode any asynchronous data received during diskette activity may be overrun (and lost). Thus, applications must insure that no diskette activity is active while receiving asynchronous communication data. This can be done by pacing the asynchronous device (tell it to hold from sending ). The ASCII characters XOFF and XON are frequently used by some host computers for this purpose.

## Summary

In summary, the IBM PC<sub>jr</sub> is a member of the IBM Personal Computer family by way of its strong architecture compatibility. The highest degree of application compatibility can be achieved by using a common high level language, and/ or accessing the system only through BIOS and DOS interrupts. It's not recommended to go below the BIOS level even though there are other hardware compatibilities. When it is necessary to design for particular computer differences, the application should determine at execution time which particular computer it is running on. This can be done by inspecting the ROM memory location at segment address hex F000 and offset hex FFFE for the following values

hex FF	= the IBM Personal Computer
hex FE	= the IBM Personal Computer XT
hex FD	= the IBM PC <sub>jr</sub>

Once determined, dual paths would handle any differences.

## **Notes:**

# SECTION 5. SYSTEM BIOS USAGE

## Contents

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# ROM BIOS

The basic input/output system (BIOS) resides in ROM on the system board and provides device-level control for the major I/O devices in the system. Additional ROM modules may be located on option adapters to provide device level control for that option adapter. BIOS routines enable the assembly-language programmer to perform block (diskette) or character-level I/O-operations without concern for device address and operating characteristics. System services, such as time-of-day and memory-size determination, are provided by the BIOS.

The goal is to provide an operational interface to the system and relieve the programmer of the concern about the characteristics of hardware devices. The BIOS interface insulates the user from the hardware, allowing new devices to be added to the system, yet retaining the BIOS-level interface to the device. In this manner, user programs become transparent to hardware modifications and enhancements.

The IBM Personal Computer *Macro Assembler* manual and the IBM Personal Computer *Disk Operating System (DOS)* manual provide useful programming information related to this section.

## **Notes:**

# BIOS Usage

Access to BIOS is through the software interrupts. Each BIOS entry-point is available through its own interrupt, which can be found in "Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors", later in this section.

The software interrupts, hex 10 through hex 1A, each access a different BIOS-routine. For example, to determine the amount of memory available in the system,

INT hex 12

invokes the BIOS routine for determining memory size and returns the value to the caller.

All parameters passed to and from the BIOS routines go through the 8088 registers. The prologue of each BIOS function indicates the registers used on the call and the return. For the memory size example, no parameters are passed. The memory size, in 1K byte increments, is returned in the AX register.

If a BIOS function has several possible operations, the AH register is used at input to indicate the desired operation. For example, to set the time-of-day, the following code is required:

```
MOV AH,1           ;function is to set time-of-day.  
MOV CX,HIGH_COUNT ;establish the current  
MOV DX,LOW_COUNT  
INT 1AH           ;set the time.
```

To read time-of-day:

```
MOV AH,0           ;function is to read time of day.  
INT 1AH           ;read the timer.
```

Generally, the BIOS routines save all registers except for AX and the flags. Other registers are modified on return, only if they are returning a value to the caller. The exact register usage can be seen in the prologue of each BIOS function.

Address (Hex)	Interrupt Number	Name	BIOS Entry
0-3	0	Divide by Zero	D_EOI
4-7	1	Single Step	D_EOI
8-B	2	Keyboard NMI	KBDNMI
C-F	3	Breakpoint	D_EOI
10-13	4	Overflow	D_EOI
14-17	5	Print Screen	PRINT_SCREEN
18-1B	6	Reserved	D_EOI
1D-1F	7	Reserved	D_EOI
20-23	8	Time of Day	TIMER_INT
24-27	9	Keyboard	KB_INT
28-2B	A	Reserved	D_EOI
2C-2F	B	Communications	D_EOI
30-33	C	Communications	D_EOI
34-37	D	Vertical retrace	D_EOI
38-3B	E	Diskette Error Handler	DISK_INT
3C-3F	F	Printer	D_EOI
40-43	10	Video	VIDEO_IO
44-47	11	Equipment Check	EQUIPMENT
48-4B	12	Memory	MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE
4C-4F	13	Diskette	DISKETTE_IO
50-53	14	Communications	RS232_IO
54-57	15	Cassette	CASSETTE_IO
58-5B	16	Keyboard	KEYBOARD_IO
5C-5F	17	Printer	PRINTER_IO
60-63	18	Resident BASIC	F600:0000
64-67	19	Bootstrap	BOOT_STRAP
68-6B	1A	Time of Day	TIME_OF_DAY
6C-6F	1B	Keyboard Break	DUMMY_RETURN
70-73	1C	Timer Tick	DUMMY_RETURN
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78-7B	1E	Initialization	
		Diskette	DISK_BASE
		Parameters	
		Video Graphics	CRT_CHARH
		Chars	

## Personal Computer BIOS Interrupt Vectors

## Vectors with Special Meanings

The following are vectors with special meanings.

### Interrupt Hex 1B - Keyboard Break Address

This vector points to the code to be executed when **Break** is pressed on the keyboard. The vector is invoked while responding to the keyboard interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs when **Break** is pressed unless the application program sets a different value.

Control may be retained by this routine, with the following problem. The 'Break' may have occurred during interrupt processing, so that one or more 'End of Interrupt' commands must be issued in case an operation was underway at that time.

### Interrupt Hex 1C - Timer Tick

This vector points to the code to be executed on every system-clock tick. This vector is invoked while responding to the 'timer' interrupt, and control should be returned through an IRET instruction. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to an IRET instruction, so that nothing occurs unless the application modifies the pointer. It is the responsibility of the application to save and restore all registers that are modified.

## **Interrupt Hex 1D - Video Parameters**

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the initialization of the 6845 CRT Controller. Note that there are four separate tables, and all four must be reproduced if all modes of operation are to be supported. The POWER-ON routines initialize this vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM video-routines. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application.

## **Interrupt Hex 1E - Diskette Parameters**

This vector points to a data region containing the parameters required for the diskette drive. The POWER-ON routines initialize the vector to point to the parameters contained in the ROM DISKETTE-routine. These default parameters represent the specified values for any IBM drives attached to the machine. Changing this parameter block may be necessary to reflect the specifications of the other drives attached. It is recommended that if a programmer wishes to use a different parameter table, that the table contained in ROM be copied to RAM and just modify the values needed for the application. The motor start-up-time parameter (parameter 10) is overridden by BIOS to force a 500-ms delay (value 04) if the parameter value is less than 04.

## **Interrupt Hex 1F and hex 44 - Graphics Character Pointers**

When operating in the graphics modes, the

read/write-character interface forms the character from the ASCII code-point, using a table of dot patterns where each code point is comprised of 8 bytes of graphics information. The table of dot patterns for the first 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 44 and the second table of 128 code-points contained in ROM is pointed to by Interrupt Hex 1F. The user can change this vector to point to his own table of dot patterns. It is the responsibility of the user to restore these vectors to point to the default code-point-tables at the termination of the program.

### **Interrupt Hex 48 - Cordless Keyboard Translation**

This vector points to the code responsible for translating keyboard scan-codes that are specific to the Cordless Keyboard. The translated scan-codes are then passed to the code pointed to by Interrupt Hex 9 which then handles the 83-key Keyboard scan codes.

### **Interrupt Hex 49 - Non-Keyboard Scan-Code Translation-Table Address**

This interrupt contains the address of a table used to translate non-keyboard scan-codes (scan codes greater than 85 excluding 255.) If Interrupt hex 48 detects a scan code greater than 85 (excluding 255) it translates it using the table pointed to by Interrupt Hex 49. The address that Interrupt Hex 49 points to can be changed by users to point to their own table if different translations are required.

**Note:** It is recommended that a programmer save default pointers and restore them to their original values when the program has terminated.

## **Notes:**

## Other Read Write Memory Usage

The IBM BIOS routines use 256 bytes of memory starting at absolute hex 400 to hex 4FF. Locations hex 400 to 407 contain the base addresses of any RS-232C attachments to the system. This includes the optional IBM PCjr Internal Modem and the standard RS232 serial-port. Locations hex 408 to 40F contain the base addresses of any parallel printer attachments.

Memory locations hex 300 to 3FF are used as a stack area during the power-on initialization, and bootstrap, when control is passed to it from power-on. If the user desires the stack in a different area, the area must be set by the application.

The following is a list of the interrupts reserved for BIOS, DOS, and BASIC.

Address (Hex)	Interrupt (Hex)	Function
80-83	20	DOS Program Terminate
84-87	21	DOS Function Call
88-8B	22	DOS Terminate Address
8C-8F	23	DOS Ctrl Break Exit Address
90-93	24	DOS Fatal Error Vector
94-97	25	DOS Absolute Disk Read
98-9B	26	DOS Absolute Disk Write
9C-9F	27	DOS Terminate, Fix in Storage
A0-FF	28-3F	Reserved for DOS
100-115	40-43	Reserved for BIOS
116-119	44	First 128 Graphics Characters
120-131	45-47	Reserves for BIOS
132-135	48	Cordless-Keyboard Translation
136-139	49	Non-keyboard Scan-code Translation Table
140-17F	50-5F	Reserved for BIOS
100-17F	40-5F	Reserved for BIOS
180-19F	60-67	Reserved for User Software Interrupts
1A0-1FF	68-7F	Reserved
200-217	80-85	Reserved for Basic
218-3C3	86-F0	Used by Basic Interpreter while BASIC is running
3C4-3FF	F1-FF	Reserved

### **BIOS, BASIC, and DOS Reserved Interrupts**

The following is a list of reserved memory locations.

<b>Address (Hex)</b>	<b>Mode</b>	<b>Function</b>
400-48F	ROM BIOS	See BIOS Listing
490-4EF		Reserved for System Usage
500-5FF		Communication Area for any application
500	DOS	Reserved for DOS and BASIC, Print Screen Status Flag Store, O-Print Screen Not Active or Successful Print Screen Operation, 1-Print Screen In Progress, 255-Error Encountered During Print Screen Operation,
504	DOS	Single Drive Mode Status Byte
510-511	BASIC	BASIC's segment Address Store
512-515	BASIC	Clock Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
516-519	BASIC	Break key Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store
51A-51D	BASIC	Disk Error Interrupt Vector Segment: Offset Store

### **Reserved Memory Locations**

The following is a list of the BASIC workspace variables.

If you do DEF SEG (Default workspace segment):	Offset (Hex)	Length
Line number of current line being executed	2E	2
Line number of last error	347	2
Offset into segment of start of program text	30	2
Offset into segment of start of variables (end of program text 1-1)	358	2
Keyboard buffer contents if 0-no characters in buffer if 1-characters in buffer Character color in graphics mode Set to 1, 2, or 3 to get text in colors 1 to 3. Do not set to 0. (Default = 3)	6A	1
	4E	1
<b>Example</b> 100 Print Peek (&H2E) + 256*Peek (&H2F) )            L            H ( 100      hex 64      hex 00		

## BASIC Workspace Variables

The following shows the mapping of the BIOS memory

### Starting Address in Hex

00000	BIOS Interrupt Vectors
00400	BIOS Data Area
00500	User Read/Write Memory
A0000	Reserved for Future Video
B8000	Reserved for Video
C0000	Reserved for Future I/O ROM
D0000	Reserved for Cartridges
E0000	Reserved for Cartridges
F0000	BIOS/ Diagnostics/ Cassette and BASIC Program Area

### BIOS System Map

## **BIOS Programming Guidelines**

The BIOS code is invoked through software interrupts. The programmer should not 'hard code' BIOS addresses into applications. The internal workings and absolute addresses within BIOS are subject to change without notice.

If an error is reported by the diskette code, you should 'reset' the drive adapter and retry the operation. A specified number of retries should be required on diskette 'reads' to insure the problem is not due to motor start-up.

When altering I/O-port bit-values, the programmer should change only those bits which are necessary to the current task. Upon completion, the programmer should restore the original environment. Failure to adhere to this practice may be incompatible with present and future systems.

## **Adapter Cards with System-Accessible ROM-Modules**

The ROM BIOS provides a facility to integrate adapter cards with on-board ROM-code into the system. During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), interrupt vectors are established for the BIOS calls. After the default vectors are in place, a scan for additional ROM modules takes place. At this point, a ROM routine on the adapter card may gain control. The routine may establish or intercept interrupt vectors to hook themselves into the system.

The absolute addresses hex C0000 through hex D0000 are scanned in 2K-byte blocks in search of a valid adapter card ROM. A valid ROM is defined as follows:

**Byte 0:** hex 55

**Byte 1:** hex AA

**Byte 2:** length (multiple of 2K bytes) - A length indicator representing the number of 512-byte blocks in the ROM ( $\text{length}/512$ ). A checksum is also done to test the integrity of the ROM module. Each byte in the defined ROM is summed modulo hex 100. This sum must be 0 for the module to be deemed valid.

When the POST identifies a valid ROM, it does a 'far call' to byte 3 of the ROM (which should be executable code). The adapter card may now perform its power-on initialization-tasks. The feature ROM should return control to the BIOS routines by executing a 'far return'.

## **Notes:**

# Keyboard Encoding and Usage

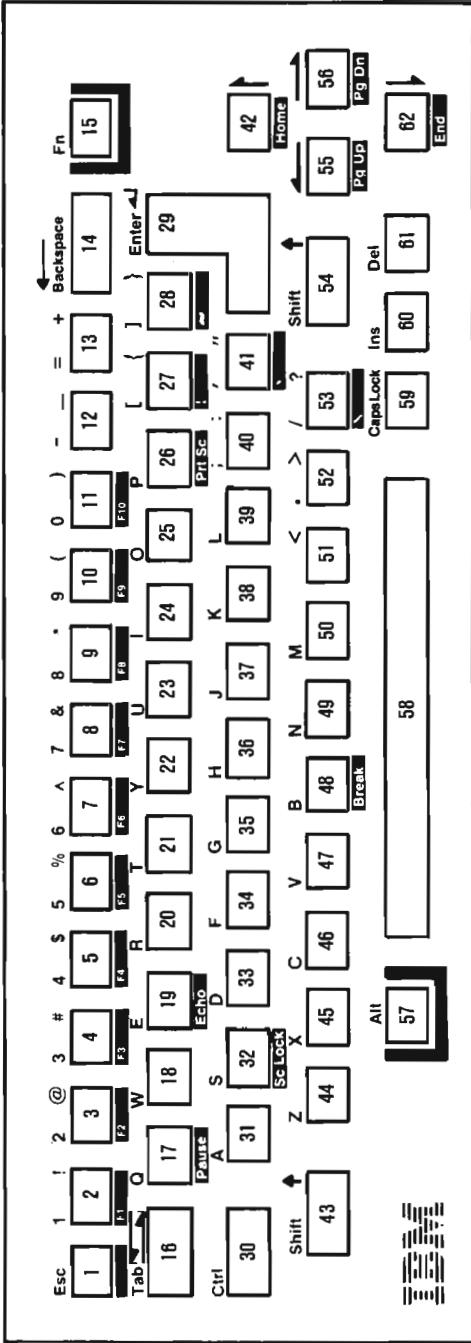
The following explains how the keyboard interacts with BIOS and how 83-key-keyboard functions are accomplished on the Cordless Keyboard.

## Cordless Keyboard Encoding

The KEYBOARD routine provided by IBM in the ROM BIOS is responsible for converting the keyboard scan-codes into what is termed "Extended ASCII."

Extended ASCII encompasses one-byte character-codes with possible values of 0 to 255, an extended code for certain extended keyboard-functions, and functions handled within the KEYBOARD routine or through interrupts.

The following is the physical layout of the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.



## IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard Diagram

The following are charts of the scan codes for the IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard.

Key Position	Keyboard Characters	Make Code (Hex)	Break Code (Hex)
1	ESC	1	81
2	1/!	2	82
3	2/ð	3	83
4	3/#	4	84
5	4/\$	5	85
6	5/%	6	86
7	6/≤	7	87
8	7/&	8	88
9	8/*	9	89
10	9/(	A	8A
11	0/)	B	8B
12	-/-	C	8C
13	=/+	D	8D
14	BS<	E	8E
15	FN	54	D4
16	TAB	F	8F
17	q/Q	10	90
18	w/W	11	91
19	e/E	12	92
20	r/R	13	93
21	t/T	14	94
22	y/Y	15	95
23	u/U	16	96
24	i/I	17	97
25	o/O	18	98
26	p/P	19	99
27	[/{	1A	9A
28	]/}	1B	9B
29	ENTER	1C	9C
30	CTRL	1D	9D
31	a/A	1E	9E

Cordless Keyboard Matrix Scan Codes (Part 1 of 2)

Key Position	Keyboard Characters	Make Code (Hex)	Break Code (Hex)
32	s/S	1F	9F
33	d/D	20	A0
34	f/F	21	A1
35	g/G	22	A2
36	h/H	23	A3
37	j/J	24	A4
38	k/K	25	A5
39	l/L	26	A6
40	;/:	27	A7
41	'"	28	A8
42	CUR.UP	48	C8
43	LF.SHIFT	2A	AA
44	z/Z	2C	AC
45	x/X	2D	AD
46	c/C	2E	AE
47	v/V	2F	AF
48	b/B	30	B0
49	n/N	31	B1
50	m/M	32	B2
51	,/⟨	33	B3
52	./⟩	34	B4
53	/?/	35	B5
54	RT.SHIFT	36	B6
55	CUR.LF.	4B	CB
56	CUR.RT.	4D	CD
57	ALT.	38	B8
58	SP.BAR	39	B9
59	CAPS LOCK	3A	BA
60	INSERT	52	D2
61	DELETE	53	D3
62	CUR.DWN.	50	D0
Phantom-Key Scan Code		55	

#### Cordless Keyboard Matrix Scan Codes (Part 2 of 2)

The Cordless Keyboard is unique to the PCjr. Even though it does not possess all 83 keys of the IBM Personal Computer keyboard, it does have a way in which you can cause all of the scan codes of the 83-key keyboard. The following chart shows the mapping of functions between both keyboards:

IBM Personal Computers 83-key Keyboard Function	IBM PCjr Cordless Keyboard Mapping
F1-F10	Function key + 1-0 (F1-F10)
Ctrl Break	Function key + B (Break)
Ctrl PrtSc (Echo Print)	Function key + E (Echo)
Shift PrtSc (Print Screen)	Function key + P (PrtSc)
Ctrl NumLock (Pause)	Function key + Q (Pause)
Scroll Lock	Function key + S (ScLock)
Numeric keypad region: Num Lock (Number keypad 1 through 10 becomes key scan codes.)	Alt + Function key + N (1 through 0 becomes numeric-key scan-codes)
PgUp key	Function key + cursor left (PgUp)
PgDn key	Function key + cursor right (PgDn)
Home key	Function key + cursor up (Home)
End key	Function key + cursor down (End)
Numeric keypad - sign	Function key plus the - sign
Numeric keypad + sign	Function key + = sign
\ key	Alt + /
' key	Alt + ,
! key	Alt + [
~ key	Alt + ]
* with PrtSc	Alt + .
Numeric keypad .	Shift + Del
All 256 extended codes: Alt + numeric value from numeric keypad	NumLock then Alt + numeric value (1 through 0)

### 83-key-Keyboard Function to Cordless-Keyboard Mapping

## **Character Codes**

The following character codes are passed through the BIOS KEYBOARD-routine to the system or application program. A -1 means the combination is suppressed in the KEYBOARD routine. The codes are returned in AL. See Appendix C, "Characters, Keystrokes, and Color" for the exact codes.

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn
1	Esc	Esc	Esc	-1	**
2	1	!	-1	* ,*****	(F1) * ,***
3	2	∂	Nul (000)	* ,*****	(F2) * ,***
4	3	#	-1	* ,*****	(F3)
5	4	\$	-1	* ,*****	(F4) * ,***
6	5	%	-1	* ,*****	(F5) * ,***
7	6	△	RSO (030)	* ,*****	(F6) * ,***
8	7	&	-1	* ,*****	(F7) * ,***
9	8	*	-1	* ,*****	(F8) * ,***
10	9	(	-1	* ,*****	(F9) * ,***
11	0	)	-1	* ,*****	(F10) * ,***
12	—	-	US (031)	*	***
13	=	+	-1	*	***
14	Backspace (008)	Backspace (008)	DEL (127)	-1	-1
15 Fn	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
16	→ (009)	<—*	-1	-1	-1
17	q	Q	DC1 (017)	*	** ,*** (Pause)
18	w	W	ETB (023)	*	-1
19	e	E	ENQ (005)	*	** ,*** (Echo)
20	r	R	DC2 (018)	*	-1
21	t	T	DC4 (020)	*	-1

- \* - Refer to “Extended Codes” in this section.
- \*\* - Refer to “Special Handling” in this section.
- \*\*\* - Refer to “83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart.”
- \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 1 of 4)

<b>Key Number</b>	<b>Base Case</b>	<b>Upper Case</b>	<b>Ctrl</b>	<b>Alt</b>	<b>Fn</b>
22	y	Y	EM (025)	*	-1
23	u	U	NAK (021)	*	-1
24	i	I	HT (009)	*	-1
25	o	O	SI (015)	*	-1
26	p	P	DLE (016)	*	**,** (PrtScreen)
27	[	{	Esc (027)	( )***	-1
28	]	}	GS (029)	(~) ***	-1
29	CR	CR	LF (010)	-1	-1
30 Ctrl	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
31	a	A	SOH (001)	*	-1
32	s	S	DC3 (019)	*	**,** (Scroll Lock)
33	d	D	EOT (004)	*	-1
34	f	F	ACK (006)	*	-1
35	g	G	BELL (007)	*	-1
36	h	H	BS (008)	*	-1
37	j	J	LF (010)	*	-1
38	k	K	VT (011)	*	-1
39	l	L	FF (012)	*	-1
40	;	:	-1	-1	-1
41	,	"	-1	(‘) ***	-1

- \* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.
- \*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.
- \*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."
- \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

#### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 2 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
42	Cur.Up*	8 ****	-1	*	**,***(Home)	
43 Left Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
44	z	Z	SUB (026)	*	-1	
45	x	X	CAN (024)	*	-1	
46	c	C	EXT (003)	*	-1	
47	v	V	SYN (022)	*	-1	
48	b	B	STX (002)	*	**,***(Break)	
49	n	N	SO (014)	* , ***	***	
50	m	M	CR (013)	*	-1	
51	,	<	-1	-1	-1	
52	.	^	-1	(*) *	-1	
53	/	?	-1	\	-1	
54 Right Shift	-1	-1	-1	-1		
55	Cur.L *	4 ****	*	*	**,***(PgUp)	**
			Reverse Word			
56	Cur.R *	6 ****	*	*	**,***(PgDn)	**
			Advance Word			**

- \* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.
- \*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.
- \*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."
- \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).
- \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 3 of 4)

Key Number	Base Case	Upper Case	Ctrl	Alt	Fn	Alt + Ctrl
57 Alt	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
58	Space	Space	Space	Space	Space	
59 Caps Lock	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	**
60	Ins.	0 ****	-1	*	-1	**
61	Del. *	*****	-1	*	-1	**
62	Cur.Dn *	2 ****	-1	*	**,*** End	

\* - Refer to "Extended Codes" in this section.  
 \*\* - Refer to "Special Handling" in this section.  
 \*\*\* - Refer to "83-Key Keyboard functions to Cordless Keyboard Mapping Chart."  
 \*\*\*\* - Uppercase for cursor keys can be selected by pressing left or right shift or entering the Numlock state (Alt + Fn + N).  
 \*\*\*\*\* - When Alt is pressed and the keyboard is in the Numlock state, the upper row of digits is used to enter ASCII codes for generating any character from the extended ASCII character set.

#### Cordless-Keyboard Character Codes (Part 4 of 4)

### Extended Codes

An extended code is used for certain functions that cannot be represented in the standard ASCII code. A character code of 000 (Nul) is returned in AL. This indicates that the system or application program should examine a second code that indicates the actual function. This code is returned in AH. This is the same for both the Cordless Keyboard and 83-key keyboard.

Second Code	Function
3	Null Character
15	
16 through 25	Alt Q, W, E, R, T, Y, U, I, O, P
30 through 38	Alt A, S, D, F, G, H, J, K, L
44 through 50	Alt Z, X, C, V, B, N, M
59 through 68	Fn + 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 (Functions 1 through 10)
71	Home
72	Up Arrow
73	Page Up
75	 (Cursor Left)
77	 (Cursor Right)
79	End
80	Down Arrow
81	Page Down
82	Ins (Insert)
83	Del (Delete)
84 through 93	F11 through F20 (Upper Case F1 through F10)
94 through 103	F21 through F30 (Ctrl F1 through F10)
104 through 113	F31 through F40 (Alt F1 through F10)
114	Fn/E or Ctrl/Fn/P (Start/Stop Echo to Printer)
115	Ctrl  (Reverse Word)
116	Ctrl  (Advance Word)
117	Ctrl/End [Erase End of Line (EOL)]
118	Ctrl/PgDn [Erase to End of Screen (EOS)]
119	Ctrl/Home (Clear Screen and Home)
120 through 131	Alt/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, -, = (Keys 2 through 13)
132	Ctrl/PgUp (Top 25 Lines of Text and Home Cur.)
133 through 149	Reserved
150 through 190	Reserved for Non-Keyboard Scan Codes

### Cordless Keyboard Extended Functions

## Shift States

Most shift states are handled within the KEYBOARD routine, transparent to the system or application

program. The current set of active shift states is available by 'calling' an entry point in the ROM KEYBOARD-routine. The following keys result in altered shift-states:

### **Shift**

This key temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 16 thru 28, 31 thru 41, and 44 thru 53 to upper case (base case if in Caps Lock state). The Shift key temporarily reverses the 'Num Lock' or 'non-Num-Lock' state of keys 42, 55, 56, and 60 thru 62.

### **Ctrl**

This key temporarily shifts keys 3, 7, 12, 14, 16 thru 28, 30 thru 38, 42, 44 thru 50, 55, and 56 to the Ctrl state. The Ctrl key is used with the Alt and Del keys to cause the 'System Reset' function, with the Scroll Lock key to cause the 'Break' function, with the Num Lock key to cause the 'Pause' function, with the Alt and Cursor Left or Right for 'screen adjustment', with Alt and Ins to 'activate diagnostics', and with Alt and CapsLock to 'activate keyboard clicking'. These functions are described in "Special Handling" on the following pages.

### **Alt**

The Alt key temporarily shifts keys 2 thru 13, 17 thru 26, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to the 'Alternate state'. The Alt key is used with the Ctrl and Del keys to cause the 'System Reset' function described in "Special Handling" on the following pages. The Alt key is also used with keys 27, 28, 41, and 53 to produce the characters under the key.

The **Alt** key has another use. This key allows the user to enter any character code from 0 to 255 into the system from the keyboard. The user must first put the keyboard in the 'Num Lock' state (concurrently press, first **Alt** then **Fn + n**). Then while holding down the **Alt** key type the decimal value of the character desired using keys 2 thru 11. The **Alt** key is then released. If more than three digits are typed, a modulo-256 result is created. These three digits are interpreted as a character code and are transmitted through the **KEYBOARD** routine to the system or application program. **Alt** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

### Caps Lock

This key shifts keys 17 thru 25, 31 thru 39, and 44 thru 50 to 'upper case'. A second press of the **Caps Lock** key reverses the action. **Caps Lock** is handled internal to the **KEYBOARD** routine.

### Shift-Key Priorities and Combinations

The following keys are listed in descending priority for translation in Interrupt Hex 48 and Interrupt hex 9 respectively:

1. Interrupt Hex 48
  - a. **Alt** key
  - b. **Ctrl** key
  - c. **Shift** key
2. Interrupt Hex 9
  - a. **Ctrl**
  - b. **Alt**
  - c. **Shift**

Of the three keys listed, only **Alt** and **Ctrl** are a valid combination. If any other combination of the three keys is used, only the key with the higher priority is recognized by the system.

## Special Handling

### System Reset

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Del** keys causes the **KEYBOARD** routine to initiate the equivalent of a 'System Reset'.

### Break

The combination of the **Fn** and **B** keys results in the **KEYBOARD** routine signaling Interrupt Hex 1A. The extended characters (**AL** = hex 00, **AH** = hex 00) are returned.

### Pause

The combination of the **Fn** and **Q** keys causes the **KEYBOARD**-interrupt routine to loop, waiting for any key to be pressed. This provides a system or application-transparent method of temporarily suspending an operation such as list or print and then resuming the operation by pressing any other key. The key pressed to exit the 'Pause' mode is unused otherwise.

### Print Screen

The combination of the **Fn** and **P** keys results in an interrupt, invoking the **PRINT SCREEN** routine. This

routine works in the alphanumeric or graphics mode, with unrecognizable characters printing as blanks.

## Scroll Lock

The combination of the **Fn** and **S** key is interpreted by appropriate application programs to indicate that the cursor-control keys should cause 'windowing' over the text rather than cursor movement. Pressing the 'Scroll Lock' combination a second time reverses the action. The **KEYBOARD** routine simply records the current shift state of 'Scroll Lock'. It is the responsibility of the system or application program to perform the function.

## Functions 1 thru 10

The combination of the **Fn** key (15) and one of keys 2 thru 11 results in the corresponding 'Function' with key 2 being 'F1' up to key 11 being 'F10'.

## Function Lock

Concurrently pressing first the **Fn** key and **Shift** key, and then pressing the **Esc** key causes keys 2 thru 11 to shift to their 'Function' states and remain there until the same combination is pressed again.

## Screen Adjustment

The combination of the **Alt** key, **Ctrl** key, and either the **Left** or **Right** cursor movement key causes the screen to shift one character in the corresponding direction, up to a maximum of four.

## **Enable/Disable Keyboard Click**

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Caps Lock** keys causes the keyboard audio feedback (click) to shift between 'on' and 'off'. The Power-On default is 'off'.

## **Run Diagnostics**

The combination of the **Alt**, **Ctrl**, and **Ins** keys causes the system diagnostics stored in ROM to be initiated.

## **Phantom-Key Scan-Code (Hex 55)**

The Phantom-Key scan-code is generated by the keyboard when an invalid combination of three or more keys is pressed. The keys pressed that caused the Phantom-Key scan-code are not put into the keyboard buffer, and are ignored by the keyboard microprocessor. The Phantom-Key scan-code is transmitted to BIOS where it is ignored.

## **Other Characteristics**

The keyboard buffer is large enough to support a fast typist. If a key is pressed when the buffer is full, the character generated is ignored and the 'bell' is sounded. A larger buffer can be specified by modifying words at labels '**Buffer-Start**' (hex 480) and '**Buffer-End**' (hex 482) to point to another offset within segment hex 40.

The **KEYBOARD** routine suppresses the typematic action of the following keys: **Ctrl**, **Shift**, **Alt**, **Caps Lock**, **Insert**, and **Function**.

Function	Key Combinations	Description
System Reset	Alt + Ctrl + Del	Unconditional system reset
Break	Fn + B	Breaks program execution
Pause	Fn + Q	Resumable pause in program execution
Print Screen	Fn + P	
Function Lock	Fn and Shift then Esc (Held) concurrently)	Locks the number keys as Function keys (F1-F10) and B, Q, P, E, S, and the cursor control keys to their function states
Screen Adjustment	Alt + Ctrl + cursor right or cursor left	Allows the user to adjust the display's image left or right
Keyboard Click	Alt + Ctrl + CapsLock	Enables or disables the keyboard audio feedback click
Run Diagnostics	Alt + Ctrl + Ins	Initiates system ROM diagnostics
Keyboard Adventure Game	Esc	If the first key pressed after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC is Esc (key #1) then the Keyboard Adventure Game will be activated.
Cassette Autoload	Ctrl + Esc	If this is the first key sequence after the system comes up in Cassette BASIC then the screen will display 'Load "CAS1:",R followed by a Carriage Return. This allows a cassette program to be automatically loaded.

### Cordless Keyboard Special Handling

## **Keyboard Usage**

“Keyboard Usage” is a set of guidelines of key-usage when performing commonly-used functions.

Function	Keys	Comment
Home Cursor	Fn Home	Editors; word processors
Return to outermost menu	Fn Home	Menu driven applications
Move cursor up	Up Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page up, scroll backwards 25 lines	Fn PgUp	Editors; word processors
Move cursor left	←	Text, command entry
Move cursor right	→	Text, command entry
Scroll to end of text place cursor at end of line	Fn End	Editors; word processors
Move cursor down	Down Arrow	Full screen editor, word processor
Page down, scroll forwards 25 lines and home	Fn PgDn	Editors; word processors
Start/Stop insert text at cursor, shift text right in buffer	Ins	Text, command entry

### **Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 1 of 3)**

Function	Keys	Comment
Delete character at cursor	Del	Text, command entry
Destructive backspace	← Key 14	Text, command entry
Tab forward	→	Text entry
Tab reverse	←	Text entry
Clear screen and home	Ctrl Fn Home	
Scroll up	Up Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll down	Down Arrow	In scroll lock mode
Scroll left	←	In scroll lock mode
Scroll right	→	In scroll lock mode
Delete from cursor to EOL (end of line)	Ctrl Fn End	Text, command entry
Exit/Escape	Esc	Editor, 1 level of menu and so on
Start/Stop Echo screen to printer	Fn PrtSc	Any time
Delete from cursor to EOS (end of screen)	Ctrl Fn PgDn	Text, command entry
Advance word	Ctrl →	Text entry
Reverse word	Ctrl ←	Text entry
Window Right	Ctrl →	When text is too wide to fit the screen

### Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 2 of 3)

Function	Keys	Comment
Window Left	Ctrl 	When text is too wide to fit the screen
Enter insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Exit insert mode	Ins	Line Editor
Cancel current line	Esc	Command entry, text entry
Suspend system (Pause)	Ctrl Fn Pause	Stop list, stop program, and so on. Resumes on any key.
Break interrupt	Fn Break	Interrupt current process
System reset	Alt Ctrl Del	Reboot
Top of document and home cursor	Ctrl Fn PgUp	Editors, word processors
Standard function keys	Shift Fn/F1 through Fn/F10	Primary function keys
Secondary function keys	Shift F1-F10 Ctrl F1-F10 Alt F1-F10	Extra function keys if 10 are not sufficient.
Extra function keys	Alt keys: 2 through 13 (1 through 9, 0) (-, =)	Line Editor
Extra function keys	Alt A through Z	Used when function starts with the same letter as one of the alpha keys.

### Keyboard - Commonly Used Functions (Part 3 of 3)

Function	Key
Carriage return	▲ (Enter)
Line feed	Ctrl ▲ (Enter)
Bell	Ctrl G
Home	Fn Home
Cursor up	Up Arrow
Cursor down	Down Arrow
Cursor left	◀
Cursor right	▶
Advance one word	Ctrl ▶
Reverse one word	Ctrl ▶
Insert	Ins
Delete	Del
Clear screen	Ctrl Fn Home
Freeze output	Fn Pause
Tab advance	→
Stop Execution (break)	Fn Break
Delete current line	Esc
Delete to end of line	Ctrl Fn End
Position cursor to end of line	Fn End

### BASIC Screen Editor Special Functions

Function	Key
Suspend	Fn Pause
Echo to printer	Fn Echo
Stop echo to printer	Fn Echo
Exit current function (break)	Fn Break
Backspace	← Key 14
Line feed	Ctrl ↴ (Enter)
Cancel line	Esc
Copy character	Fn F1 or →
Copy until match	Fn F2
Copy remaining	Fn F3
Skip character	Del
Skip until match	Fn F4
Enter insert mode	Ins
Exit insert mode	Ins
Make new line the template	Fn F5
String separator in REPLACE	Fn F6
End of file in keyboard input	Fn F6

## DOS Special Functions

## Non-Keyboard Scan-code Architecture

The architecture of the IBM PCjr BIOS is designed to also receive scan codes above those generated by the keyboard to accommodate any future device.

The keyboard generates scan codes from hex 1 to 55 and FF. Any scan codes above hex 55 (56 thru 7E for 'make' codes and D6 thru FE for 'break' codes) are processed by BIOS in the following manner:

1. If the incoming 'make' scan code falls within the range of the translate table, whose address is pointed to by BIOS Interrupt Hex 49, it is translated into the corresponding scan code. Any incoming 'break' codes above hex D5 are ignored.

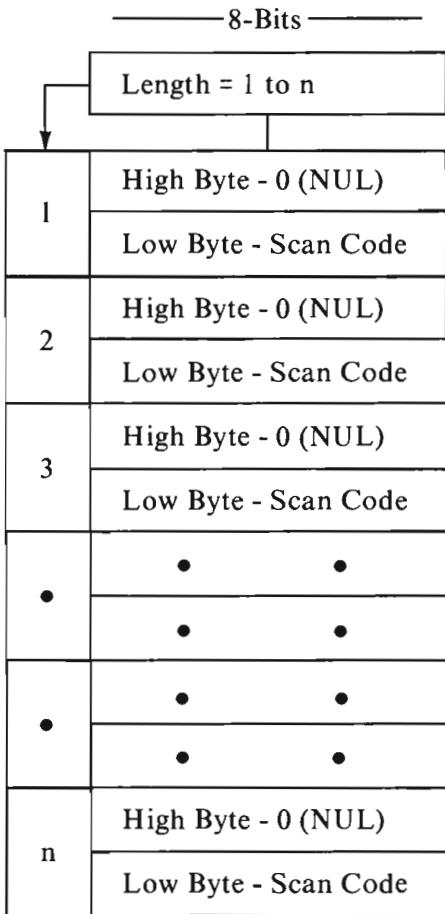
2. If the new translated scan code is less than hex 56, it is processed by BIOS as a keyboard scan-code and the same data is placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer.
3. If the translated scan-code is greater than hex 55 or the incoming scan-code is outside the range of the translate table, hex 40 is added, creating a new extended-scan-code. The new extended-scan-code is then placed in the BIOS keyboard buffer with the character code of 00(null). This utilizes the range hex 96 thru BE for scan codes hex 56 thru 7E respectively.

The default translate-table maps scan codes hex 56 thru 6A to existing keyboard-values. Scan codes hex 6B thru BE are mapped (by adding hex 40) to extended codes of hex AB thru FE, since these are out side the range of the default translate-table.

Users can modify Interrupt Hex 49 to address their own translate table if mapping differences are desired.

The translate table format is:

Description	
<b>0</b>	Length - The number of non-keyboard scan-codes that are mapped within the table (from 1 to n).
<b>1 to n</b>	Word with low-order byte representing the scan-code-mapped values relative to the input values in the range of hex 56 thru 7E.



**Translate Table Format**

With this architecture, all keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 9 and all non-keyboard scan-codes can be intercepted thru Interrupt Hex 48.

The following is a chart showing the default values of the translate table in BIOS.

**Length = 20 mapped values**

<b>Input Scan Code</b>	<b>Mapped Value</b>	<b>Keyboard Character</b>
86	72	(cursor up)
87	73	PgUp
88	77	(cursor right)
89	81	PgDn
90	80	(cursor down)
91	79	End
92	75	(cursor left)
93	71	Home
94	57	Space
95	28	Enter
96	17	W
97	18	E
98	31	S
99	45	X
100	44	Z
101	43	\
102	30	A
103	16	Q
104	15	Tab
105	1	Esc

### Translate Table Default Values

<b>Scan Codes (Hex)</b>	<b>Type of Scan Code</b>
1 - 55	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
56 - 7E	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Make)
81 - D5	Normal Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
D6 - FE	Non-Keyboard Scan Code (Break)
FF	Keyboard Buffer Full

### Scan-Code Map

## Notes:

# **BIOS Cassette Logic**

## **Software Algorithms - Interrupt Hex 15**

The CASSETTE routine is called by the request type in AH. The address of the bytes to be 'read' from or 'written' to the tape is specified by DS:BX and the number of bytes to be 'read' or 'written' is specified by CX. The actual number of bytes 'read' is returned in DX. The read block and write block automatically turn the cassette motor on at the start and off at the end. The request types in AH and the cassette status descriptions follow:

Request Type	Function
AH = 0	Turn Cassette Motor On
AH = 1	Turn Cassette Motor Off
AH = 2	Read Tape Block Read CX bytes into memory starting at Address DS:BX Return actual number of bytes read in DX Return Cassette Status in AH
AH = 3	Write Tape Block Write CX bytes onto cassette starting at Address DS:BX Return Cassette Status in AH

### **AH Request Types**

Cassette Status	Description
AH = 00	No Errors
AH = 01	Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Error in Read Block
AH = 02	No Data Transitions
AH = 04	No Leader
AH = 80	Invalid Command

**Note:** The carry flag will be set on any error.

#### AH Cassette Status

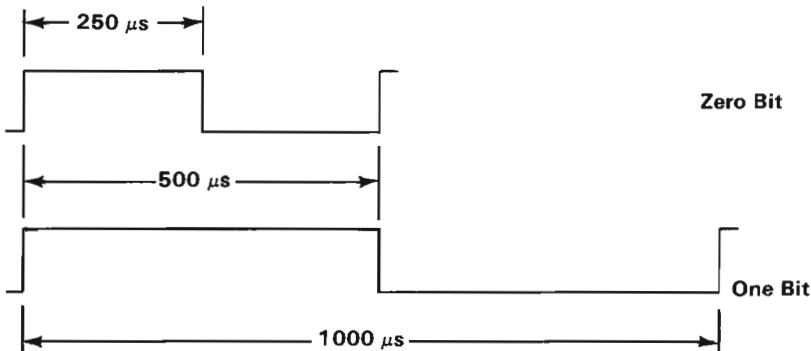
## Cassette Write

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'writes' a tape block onto the cassette tape. The tape block is described in "Data Record Architecture" later in this section.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and 'writes' the leader (256 bytes of all 1's) to the tape, 'writes' a synchronization bit (0), and then 'writes' a synchronization byte (ASCII character hex 16). Next, the routine 'writes' the number of data bytes specified by CX. After each data block of 256 bytes, a 2-byte cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is 'written'. The data bytes are taken from the memory location 'pointed' at by DS:BX.

The WRITE-BLOCK routine 'disassembles' and 'writes' the byte a bit-at-a-time to the cassette. The method used is to 'set' Timer 2 to the period of the desired data bit. The timer is 'set' to a period of 1.0 millisecond for a 1 bit and 0.5 millisecond for a 0 bit.

The timer is 'set' to mode 3, which means the timer outputs a square wave with a period given by its count register. The timer's period is changed on the fly for each data byte 'written' to the cassette. If the number of data bytes to be 'written' is not an integral multiple of 256, then, after the last desired data byte from memory has been 'written', the data block is extended to 256 bytes of writing multiples of the last data byte. The last block is closed with two CRC bytes as usual. After the last data-block, a trailer consisting of four bytes of all 1 bits is 'written'. Finally, the cassette motor is 'turned off', if there are no errors reported by the routine. All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during cassette-write operations.



Cassette-Write Timing Chart

## Cassette Read

The READ-BLOCK routine 'turns on' the cassette drive motor and then delays for approximately 0.5 second to allow the motor to come up to speed.

The READ-BLOCK routine then searches for the leader and must detect all 1 bits for approximately 1/4 of the leader length before it can look for the sync (0) bit. After the sync bit is detected, the sync byte

(ASCII character hex 16) is 'read'. If the sync byte is 'read' correctly, the data portion can be 'read'. If a correct sync byte is not found, the routine goes back and searches for the leader again. The data is 'read' a bit-at-a-time and 'assembled' into bytes. After each byte is 'assembled', it is 'written' into memory at location DS:BX and BX is incremented by 1.

After each multiple of 256 data bytes is 'read', the CRC is 'read' and 'compared' to the CRC generated. If a CRC error is detected, the routine exits with the carry flag 'set' to indicate an error and the status of AH 'set' to hex 01. DX contains the number of bytes 'written' into memory.

All 8259 interrupts are 'disabled' during the cassette-'read' operations.

## Data Record Architecture

The WRITE-BLOCK routine uses the following format to record a tape block onto a cassette tape:

### (CASSETTE TAPE BLOCK)

Leader	Sync Bit	Sync Byte	Data Block	CRC	Data Block	CRC
Motor On						Motor Off

Cassette Write-Block Format

Component	Description
Leader	256 Bytes (of All 1's)
Sync Bit	One 0 bit
Sync Byte	ASCII Character hex 16
Data Blocks	256 Bytes in Length
CRC	2 Bytes for each Data Block

### Data Record Components

## Error Detection

Error detection is handled through software. A CRC is used to detect errors. The polynomial used is  $G(X) = X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$ , which is the polynomial used by the synchronous data link control interface.

Essentially, as bits are 'written' to or 'read' from the cassette tape they are passed through the CRC register in software. After a block of data is 'written', the complemented value of the calculated CRC register is 'written' on the tape. Upon reading the cassette data, the CRC bytes are 'read' and 'compared' to the generated CRC value. If the read CRC does not equal the generated CRC, the processor's carry flag is 'set' and the status of AH is 'set' to hex 01, which indicates a CRC error has occurred. Also, the routine is exited on a CRC error.

## Notes:

# Appendices

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Heat Output .....	D-8
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Signal Cable .....	D-8
Electrical .....	D-8

```

;-----[CAVEAT EMPTOR]-----;
; THE BIOS ROUTINES ARE MEANT TO BE ACCESSED THROUGH
; SOFTWARE INTERRUPTS ONLY. ANY ADDRESSES PRESENT IN
; THE LISTINGS ARE INCLUDED ONLY FOR COMPLETENESS,
; NOT FOR REFERENCE. APPLICATIONS WHICH REFERENCE
; ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES WITHIN THIS CODE VIOLATE THE
; STRUCTURE AND DESIGN OF BIOS.
;-----[EQUATES]-----;

= 0060      EQU  SDH      ; 8255 PORT A ADDR
= 0038      CPUREG   EQU  38H      ; MASK FOR CPU REG BITS
= 0007      CRTREG   EQU  7       ; MASK FOR CRT REG BITS
= 0061      PORT_A    EQU  61H      ; 8255 PORT B ADDR
= 0062      PORT_B    EQU  62H      ; 8255 PORT C ADDR
= 0063      CND_PORT  EQU  63H      ;
= 0089      MODE_8255 EQU  10001001B;
= 0020      INTA00   EQU  20H      ; 8259 PORT
= 0021      INTA01   EQU  21H      ; 8259 PORT
= 0020      EOI      EQU  20H      ;
= 0040      TIMER    EQU  40H      ;
= 0043      TIM_CTL   EQU  43H      ; 8253 TIMER CONTROL PORT ADDR
= 0040      TMRERO   EQU  40H      ; 8253 TIMER/CNTNR 0 PORT ADDR
= 0061      KB_CTL    EQU  61H      ; CONTROL BITS FOR KEYBOARD
= 03DA      VGA_CTL   EQU  3DAH     ; VIDEO GATE ARRAY CONTROL PORT
= 00A0      NMI_PORT  EQU  0AOH     ; NMI CONTROL PORT
= 0080      PORT_B0   EQU  0B0H     ;
= 03DF      PAGREG   EQU  03DFH    ; CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTER
= 0060      KBPORT   EQU  060H     ; KEYBOARD PORT
= 4000      DIAG_TABLE_PTR EQU  4000H  ;
= 2000      MINI     EQU  2000H     ;

;-----[DISKETTE EQUATES]-----;

= 00F2      NEC_CTL   EQU  0F2H    ; CONTROL PORT FOR THE DISKETTE
= 0080      FDC_RESET EQU  80H     ; RESETS THE NEC (FLOPPY DISK
                                ; CONTROLLER). 0 RESETS,
                                ; 1 RELEASES THE RESET
= 0020      WD_ENABLE EQU  20H     ; ENABLES WATCH DOG TIMER IN NEC
= 0040      WD_STROBE EQU  40H     ; STROBES WATCHDOG TIMER
= 0001      DRIVE_ENABLE EQU  01H     ; SELECTS AND ENABLES DRIVE

= 00F4      NEC_STAT   EQU  0F4H    ; STATUS REGISTER FOR THE NEC
= 0020      BUSY_BIT   EQU  20H     ; BIT = 0 AT END OF EXECUTION PHASE
= 0040      DIO        EQU  40H     ; INDICATES DIRECTION OF TRANSFER
= 0060      RQM        EQU  80H     ; REQUEST FOR MASTER
= 00F5      NEC_DATA   EQU  0F5H    ; DATA PORT FOR THE NEC

;-----[BOBB INTERRUPT LOCATIONS]-----;

0000      ABS0      SEGMENT AT: 0
0008      ORG      24H
0008      NMI_PTR  LABEL   WORD
000C      ORG      34H
000C      INT3_PTR  LABEL   WORD
0014      ORG      54H
0014      INT5_PTR  LABEL   WORD
0020      ORG      B4H
0020      INT_PTR   LABEL   DWORD
0040      ORG      10H<4
0040      VIDEO_INT  LABEL   WORD
0070      ORG      1CH<4
0070      INTIC_PTR LABEL   WORD
0074      ORG      10H<4
0074      PARM_PTR  LABEL   DWORD ; PDINTER TO VIDEO.PARMS
0060      ORG      18H<4
0060      BASIC_PTR LABEL   WORD ; ENTRY POINT FOR CASSETTE BASIC
0078      ORG      01EH<4
0078      DISK_POINTER LABEL   DWORD ; INTERRUPT IEH
007C      ORG      01FH<4
007C      EXT_PTR   LABEL   DWORD ; LOCATION OF POINTER
                                ; POINTER TO EXTENSION
0110      ORG      04HH<4
0110      CSET_PTR  LABEL   DWORD ; POINTER TO DOT PATTERNS
0120      ORG      04BH<4
0120      KEY62_PTR  LABEL   WORD ; POINTER TO 62 KEY KEYBOARD CODE
0124      ORG      049H<4
0124      EXST      LABEL   WORD ; POINTER TO EXT. SCAN TABLE
0204      ORG      081HH<4
0208      INTB1    LABEL   WORD
0208      ORG      082HH<4
0208      INTB2    LABEL   WORD
0224      ORG      088HH<4
0224      INTB9    LABEL   WORD
0400      ORG      400H
0400      DATA_AREA  LABEL   BYTE ; ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF DATA SEGMENT
0400      DATA_WORD  LABEL   WORD
0400      ORG      7C00H
0400      BOOT_LOADN LABEL   FAR
7C00      AB90      ENDS

```

```

-----  

; STACK -- USED DURING INITIALIZATION ONLY  

-----  

0000 0000 80 [ ???? ]  

      STACK SEGMENT AT 30H  

      DW      128 DUP(?)  

-----  

0100 0100 TOS LABEL WORD  

      STACK ENDS  

-----  

; ROM BIOS DATA AREAS  

-----  

0000 0000 04 [ ???? ]  

      DATA SEGMENT AT 40H  

      RS232_BASE DW 4 DUP(?) ; ADDRESSES OF RS232 ADAPTERS  

-----  

0008 0008 04 [ ???? ]  

      PRINTER_BASE DW 4 DUP(?) ; ADDRESSES OF PRINTERS  

-----  

0010 0010 0000 EQUIP_FLAG DW ? ; INSTALLED HARDWARE  

0012 0012 0000 KBD_ERR DB ? ; COUNT OF KEYBOARD TRANSMIT ERRORS  

0013 0013 0000 MEMORY_SIZE DW ? ; USABLE MEMORY SIZE IN K BYTES  

0015 0015 0000 TRUE_MEM DW ? ; REAL MEMORY SIZE IN K BYTES  

-----  

; KEYBOARD DATA AREAS  

-----  

0017 0017 ?? KB_FLAG DB ?  

      ----- SHIFT FLAG EQUATES WITHIN KB_FLAG  

= 0040 0040 CAPS_STATE EQU 40H ; CAPS LOCK STATE HAS BEEN TOGGLED  

= 0020 0020 NUM_STATE EQU 20H ; NUM LOCK STATE HAS BEEN TOGGLED  

= 0008 0008 ALT_SHIFT EQU 0BH ; ALTERNATE SHIFT KEY DEPRESSED  

= 0004 0004 CTL_SHIFT EQU 04H ; CONTROL SHIFT KEY DEPRESSED  

= 0002 0002 LEFT_SHIFT EQU 02H ; LEFT SHIFT KEY DEPRESSED  

= 0001 0001 RIGHT_SHIFT EQU 01H ; RIGHT SHIFT KEY DEPRESSED  

0018 0018 ?? KB_FLAG_1 DB ? ; SECOND BYTE OF KEYBOARD STATUS  

= 0080 0080 INS_SHIFT EQU 80H ; INSERT KEY IS DEPRESSED  

= 0040 0040 CAPS_SHIFT EQU 40H ; CAPS LOCK KEY IS DEPRESSED  

= 0020 0020 NUM_SHIFT EQU 20H ; NUM LOCK KEY IS DEPRESSED  

= 0010 0010 SCROLL_SHIFT EQU 10H ; SCROLL LOCK KEY IS DEPRESSED  

= 0008 0008 HOLO_STATE EQU 08H ; SUSPEND KEY HAS BEEN TOGGLED  

= 0004 0004 CLICK_ON EQU 04H ; INDICATES THAT AUDIO FEEDBACK IS  
ENABLED  

= 0002 0002 CLICK_SEQUENCE EQU 02H ; OCCURRANCE OF ALT-CTRL-CAPSLOCK HAS  
OCCURED  

0019 0019 ?? ALT_INPUT DB ? ; STORAGE FOR ALTERNATE KEYPAD  

-----  

001A 001A ???? BUFFER_HEAD DW ? ; POINTER TO HEAD OF KEYBOARD BUFF  

001C 001C ???? BUFFER_TAIL DW ? ; POINTER TO TAIL OF KEYBOARD BUFF  

001E 001E 10 [ ???? ] KB_BUFFER DW 15 DUP(?) ; ROOM FOR 15 ENTRIES  

-----  

; ----- HEAD = TAIL INDICATES THAT THE BUFFER IS EMPTY  

= 0045 0045 NUM_KEY EQU 69 ; SCAN CODE FOR NUMBER LOCK  

= 0046 0046 SCROLL_KEY EQU 70 ; SCROLL LOCK KEY  

= 0038 0038 ALT_KEY EQU 56 ; ALTERNATE SHIFT KEY SCAN CODE  

= 001D 001D CTL_KEY EQU 29 ; SCAN CODE FOR CONTROL KEY  

= 003A 003A CAPS_KEY EQU 5B ; SCAN CODE FOR SHIFT LOCK  

= 002A 002A LEFT_KEY EQU 42 ; SCAN CODE FOR LEFT SHIFT  

= 0036 0036 RIGHT_KEY EQU 54 ; SCAN CODE FOR RIGHT SHIFT  

= 0082 0082 INS_KEY EQU 52 ; SCAN CODE FOR INSERT KEY  

= 0063 0063 DEL_KEY EQU 83 ; SCAN CODE FOR DELETE KEY  

-----  

; DISKETTE DATA AREAS  

-----  

003E 003E ?? SEEK_STATUS DB ? ; DRIVE RECALIBRATION STATUS  

      BIT 0 = DRIVE NEEDS RECAL BEFORE  

      NEXT SEEK IF BIT IS = 0  

003F 003F ?? MOTOR_STATUS DB ? ; MOTOR STATUS  

      BIT 0 = DRIVE 0 IS CURRENTLY  

      RUNNING  

0040 0040 ?? MOTOR_COUNT DB ? ; TIME OUT COUNTER FOR DRIVE  

      TURN OFF  

= 0025 0025 MOTOR_WAIT EQU 37 ; 2 SEC'S OF COUNTS FOR MOTOR  

      TURN OFF  

0041 0041 ?? DISKETTE_STATUS DB ? ; RETURN CODE STATUS BYTE  

= 0080 0080 TIME_OUT EQU 80H ; ATTACHMENT FAILED TO RESPOND  

= 0040 0040 BAD_SEEK EQU 40H ; SEEK OPERATION FAILED  

= 0020 0020 BAD_NECK EQU 20H ; NEC CONTROLLER HAS FAILED  

= 0010 0010 BAD_CRC EQU 10H ; BAD CRC ON DISKETTE READ  

= 0009 0009 DMA_BOUNDARY EQU 09H ; ATTEMPT TO DMA ACROSS 64K  

      BOUNDARY  

= 0008 0008 BAD_DMA EQU 08H ; DMA OVERRUN ON OPERATION  

= 0004 0004 RECORD_NOT_FND EQU 04H ; REQUESTED SECTOR NOT FOUND  

= 0003 0003 WRITE_PROTECT EQU 03H ; WRITE ATTEMPTED ON WRITE  

      PROTECTED DISK  

= 0002 0002 BAD_ADDR_MARK EQU 02H ; ADDRESS MARK NOT FOUND  

= 0001 0001 BAD_CMD EQU 01H ; BAD COMMAND GIVEN TO DISKETTE I/O  

0042 0042 07 [ ?? ] NEC_STATUS DB 7 DUP(?) ; STATUS BYTES FROM NEC  

-----  

= 0020 0020 SEEK_END EQU 20H  

= 012C 012C THRESHOLD EQU 300 ; NUMBER OF TIMER-0 TICKS TILL  

      ENABLE  

= 004F 004F PARM0 EQU 0AFH ; PARAMETER 0 IN THE DISK_PARM  

      TABLE  

= 0003 0003 PARM1 EQU 3 ; PARAMETER 1  

= 0019 0019 PARM9 EQU 25 ; PARAMETER 9  

= 0004 0004 PARM10 EQU 4 ; PARAMETER 10

```

```

; -----  

; VIDEOD DISPLAY DATA AREA  

; -----  

0048 ?? CRT_MODE DB ? ; CURRENT CRT MODE  

004A???? CRT_COLS DW ? ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON SCREEN  

004C???? CRT_LEN DW ? ; LENGTH OF REGEN IN BYTES  

004E???? CRT_START DW ? ; STARTING ADDRESS IN REGEN BUFFER  

0050 0B E CURSOR_POSN DW B DUP(?) ; CURSOR FOR EACH OF UP TO 8 PAGES  

?????  

;  

0060???? CURSOR_MODE DW ? ; CURRENT CURSOR MODE SETTING  

0062 ?? ACTIVE_PAGE DB ? ; CURRENT PAGE BEING DISPLAYED  

0063???? ADDR_6B45 DW ? ; BASE ADDRESS FOR ACTIVE DISPLAY  

;  

0065 ?? CRT_MODE_SET DB ? ; CURRENT SETTING OF THE  

0066 ?? CRT_PALETTE DB ? ; CURRENT PALETTE MASK SETTING  

;  

; CASSETTE DATA AREA  

; -----  

0067???? EDGE_CNT DW 7 ; TIME COUNT AT DATA EDGE  

0069???? CRC_REG DW ? ; CRC REGISTER  

006B ?? LAST_VAL DB ? ; LAST INPUT VALUE  

;  

; TIMER DATA AREA  

; -----  

006C???? TIMER_LOW DW ? ; LOW WORD OF TIMER COUNT  

006E???? TIMER_HIGH DW ? ; HIGH WORD OF TIMER COUNT  

0070 ?? TIMER_OFL DB ? ; TIMER HAS ROLLED OVER SINCE LABT  

; READ  

;  

; SYSTEM DATA AREA  

; -----  

0071 ?? BIOS_BREAK OB ? ; BIT 7=1 IF BREAK KEY HAS BEEN HIT  

0072???? RESET_FLAG DW ? ; WORD=1234H IF KEYBOARD RESET  

; UNDERWAY  

;  

; EXTRA DIBKETTE DATA AREAS  

; -----  

0074 ?? TRACK0 DB ?  

0075 ?? TRACK1 DB ?  

0076 ?? TRACK2 DB ?  

0077 ?? DB ?  

;  

; PRINTER AND RS232 TIME-OUT VARIABLES  

; -----  

0078 04 E PRINT_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)  

?????  

;  

007C 04 E RB232_TIM_OUT DB 4 DUP(?)  

?????  

;  

; ADDITIONAL KEYBOARD DATA AREA  

; -----  

0080???? BUFFER_START DW ?  

0082???? BUFFER_END DW ?  

0084 ?? INTR_FLAG DB ? ; FLAG TO INDICATE AN INTERRUPT  

; HAPPENED  

;  

; 62 KEY KEYBOARD DATA AREA  

; -----  

0085 ?? CUR_CHAR DB ? ; CURRENT CHARACTER FOR TYPAMATIC  

0086 ?? VAR_DELAY DB ? ; DETERMINES WHEN INITIAL DELAY IS  

; OVER  

= 000F DELAY_RATE EQU 0FH ; INCREASES INITIAL DELAY  

0087 ?? CUR_FUNC DB ? ; CURRENT FUNCTION  

0088 ?? KB_FLAG_2 DB ? ; 3RD BYTE OF KEYBOARD FLAGS  

= 0004 RANGE EQU 4 ; NUMBER OF POSITIONS TO SHIFT  

; DISPLAY  

;  

; BIT ASSIGNMENTS FOR KB_FLAG_2  

; -----  

= 0080 FN_FLAG EQU 80H  

= 0040 FN_BREAK EQU 40H  

= 0020 FN_PENDING EQU 20H  

= 0010 FN_LOCK EQU 10H  

= 0008 TYPE_OFF EQU 08H  

= 0004 HALF_RATE EQU 04H  

= 0002 INIT_DELAY EQU 02H  

= 0001 PUTCHAR EQU 01H  

0089 ?? HORZ_POS DB ? ; CURRENT VALUE OF HORIZONTAL  

; START PARM  

008A ?? PAGDAT DB ? ; IMAGE OF DATA WRITTEN TO PAGREG  

0088 DATA ENDS  

;  

; EXTRA DATA AREA  

; -----  

0000 XXDATA SEGMENT AT 50H  

0000 ?? STATUS_BYTE DB ? ; THE FOLLOWING AREA IS USED ONLY DURING DIAGNOSTICS  

; (POST AND ROM RESIDENT)  

0001 ?? DCP_MENU_PAGE DB ? ; TO CURRENT PAGE FOR DIAG. MENU  

0002 ??? DCP_ROW_COL DW ? ; CURRENT ROW/COLUMN COORDINATES  

; FOR DIAG MENU  

0004 ?? WRAP_FLAG DB ? ; INTERNAL/EXTERNAL 8250 WRAP  

; INDICATOR

```

0005	??	MFG_TST	0B	?	; INITIALIZATION FLAG
0006	????	MEM_TOT	DW	?	; WORD EQUIV. TO HIGHEST SEGMENT IN MEMORY
0008	????	MEM_DONES	DW	?	; CURRENT SEGMENT VALUE FOR BACKGROUND MEM TEST
000A	????	MEM_DONEO	DW	?	; CURRENT OFFSET VALUE FOR BACKGROUND MEM TEST
000C	????	INTICO	DW	?	; SAVE AREA FOR INTERRUPT 1C ROUTINE
000E	????	INTICS	DW	?	
0010	??	MENU_UP	DB	?	; FLAG TO INDICATE WHETHER MENU IS ON SCREEN (FF=YES, 0=NO)
0011	??	DONE128	0B	?	; COUNTER TO KEEP TRACK OF 128 BYTE BLOCKS TESTED BY BGMEM
0012	????	KBOONE	DW	?	; TOTAL K OF MEMORY THAT HAS BEEN TESTED BY BACKGROUND MEM TEST
----- ; POST DATA AREA-----					
0014	????	IO_ROM_INIT	DW	?	; POINTERS TO OPTIONAL I/O ROM INIT ROUTINE
0016	????	ID_ROM_SEG	DW	?	; POINTER TO IO ROM SEGMENT
0018	??	POST_ERR	DB	?	; FLAG TO INDICATE ERROR OCCURRED DURING POST
0019	09	HMOEM_BUFFER	DB	9 DUP(?)	; HMOEM RESPONSE BUFFER
?? ]					
-----					
0022	????	MFG_RTN	DW	?	; (MAX 9 CHARS)
0024	????		DW	?	; POINTER TO MFG. OUTPUT ROUTINE
----- ; SERIAL PRINTER DATA-----					
0026	????	SP_FLAG	DW	?	
0028	??	SP_CHAR	DB	?	
----- ; THE FOLLOWING SIX ENTRIES ARE DATA PERTAINING TO NEW STICK					
0029	????	NEW_STICK_DATA	DW	?	RIGHT STICK DELAY
002B	????		DW	?	RIGHT BUTTON A DELAY
002D	????		DW	?	RIGHT BUTTON B DELAY
002F	????		DW	?	LEFT STICK DELAY
0031	????		DW	?	LEFT BUTTON A DELAY
0033	????		DW	?	LEFT BUTTON B DELAY
0035	????		DW	?	RIGHT STICK LOCATION
0037	????		DW	?	UNUSED
0039	????		DW	?	UNUSED
003B	????		DW	?	LEFT STICK POSITION
003D		XXDATA ENDS			
----- ; DISKETTE DATA AREA-----					
0000		DKDATA SEGMENT AT 60H			
0000	??	NUM_DRIVE	DB	?	
0001	??	DUAL	DB	?	
0002	??	OPERATION	DB	?	
0003	??	DRIVE	DB	?	
0004	??	TRACK	DB	?	
0005	??	HEAD	DB	?	
0006	??	SECTOR	DB	?	
0007	??	NUM_SECTOR	DB	?	
0008	??	SEC	DB	?	
; FDRMID ID					
0009	08	TK_HD_SC	DB	B DUP(0,0,0,0)	; TRACK, HEAD, SECTOR, NUM OF
00 00 00 00 ]					
----- ; SECTOR					
; _BUFFER FOR READ AND WRITE OPERATION					
= 0200		DK_BUF_LEN	EQU	512	; 512 BYTES/SECTOR
0029	0200	READ_BUF	DB	DK_BUF_LEN DUP(0)	
00 ]					
0229	0100	WRITE_BUF	DB	(DK_BUF_LEN/2) DUP(6DH,0BH)	
6D 0B ]					
----- ; INFO FLAGS					
042B	??	REQUEST_IN	DB	?	; SELECTION CHARACTER
042A	??	DK_EXISTED	DB	?	
042B	??	DK_FLAG	DB	?	
042C	????	RAM_NUM	DW	?	
042E	????	SEED	DW	?	
----- ; SPEED TEST VARIABLES					
0430	????	DK_SPEED	DW	?	
0432	????	TIM_1	DW	?	
0434	????	TIM_L_1	DW	?	
0436	????	TIM_2	DW	?	
0438	????	TIM_L_2	DW	?	
043A	????	FRACT_H	DW	?	
043C	????	FRACT_L	DW	?	
043E	????	PART_CYCLE	DW	?	
0440	????	WHOLE_CYCLE	DW	?	
0442	????	HALF_CYCLE	DW	?	

```

;           ERROR PARAMETERS
0444 ??             DK_ER_OCCURRED    DB     ?      ; ERROR HAS OCCURRED
0445 ??             DK_ER_L1        DB     ?      ; CUSTOMER ERROR LEVEL
0446 ??             DK_ER_L2        DB     ?      ; SERVICE ERROR LEVEL
0447 ??             ER_STATUS_BYT   DB     ?      ; STATUS BYTE RETURN FROM INT 13H
;           LANGUAGE TABLE
0448 ??             LANG_BYT       DB     ?      ; PORT B0 TO DETERMINE WHICH
;           LANGUAGE IS USED
0449                               DKDATA ENDS

;           -----
;           VIDEO DISPLAY BUFFER
;----- 0000 4000 [  ??  ]
;----- 0000 4000 [  ??  ]
;----- 4000
;----- 0000
;----- 0000 31 35 30 34 30 33
;----- 36 20 43 4F 50 52
;----- 2E 20 49 42 4D 20
;----- 31 39 38 31 2C 31
;----- 39 3B 33

VIDEO_RAM SEGMENT AT 0B800H
DB 16384 DUP(?) ENDS

;----- 0018 0149 R   Z1    DW    L12     ; RETURN POINTERS FOR RTNS CALLED
001D 0157 R   DH    L14     ; BEFORE STACK INITIALIZED
001F 016D R   DW    L16     ;
0021 0186 R   DW    L18     ;
0023 018A R   DW    L24     ;
0025 20 4B 42  F3B   DB    'KB'   ;
002B 0A47 R   EX_0  OFFSET E80  ;
002A 0A47 R   DW    OFFSET E80  ;
002C 0A8B R   DW    OFFSET TOTLTPO;
002E 0A84 R   EXI   OFFSET H01  ;

;----- 0030 45 52 52 4F 52
;----- 0035 41
;----- 0038 42
;----- 0037 43
;----- 0038 44
;----- 0039 45
;----- 003A 46
;----- 0038 47
;----- 003C 48
;----- 003D
;----- 003D 037B
;----- 003F 027B
;----- 0041
;----- 0041 EF
;----- 0042 F7

;----- F4    LABEL WORD    ; PRINTER SOURCE TABLE
;----- DW    37BH
;----- DW    27BH
;----- F4E   LABEL WORD   ;
;----- IMASKS LABEL BYTE   ; INTERRUPT MASKS FOR B259
;----- 1MASKS LABEL WORD   ; INTERRUPT CONTROLLER
;----- DB    0EFH   ; MODEM INTR MASK
;----- DB    0F7H   ; SERIAL PRINTER INTR MASK

;----- SETUP
;----- DISABLE NMI, MASKABLE INTS.
;----- SOUND CHIP, AND VIDEO.
;----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
;----- 0043
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:ABSO, ES:NOTHING, SS:STACK
RESET:  LABEL FAR
START:  MOV AL, 0
        OUT OAOH, AL   ; DISABLES NMI
        DEC AL         ; SEND FF TO MFG_TESTER
        OUT 10H, AL    ;
        IM  AL, OAOH   ; RESET NMI F/F
        CLI           ; DISABLES MASKABLE INTERRUPTS
                    ; DISABLE ATTENUATION IN SOUND CHIP
                    ; REG ADDRESS IN AH, ATTENUATOR OFF
        MOV AX, 108FH
                    ; IN AL
        MOV DX, 00COM
                    ; ADDRESS OF SOUND CHIP
        MOV CX, 4
                    ; 4 ATTENUATORS TO DISABLE
L1:      OR  AL, AH
                    ; COMBINE REG ADDRESS AND DATA
        OUT DX, AL
        ADD AH, 20H
        LOOP L1
        MOV AL, H0_ENABLE+FDC_RESET
                    ; POINT TO NEXT REG
                    ; TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
                    ; ENABLE TIMER
        OUT OF2H, AL
        MOV DX, VGA_CTL
                    ; VIDEO GATE ARRAY CONTROL
        IN  AL, DX
                    ; SYNC VGA TO ACCEPT REG
        MOV AL, 4
                    ; SET VGA RESET REG
        OUT DX, AL
                    ; SELECT IT
        MOV AL, 1
                    ; SET ASYNC RESET
        OUT DX, AL
                    ; RESET VIDEO GATE ARRAY

;----- TEST I
;----- 0051 BA 00C0
;----- 0054 B9 0004
;----- 0057 0A C4
;----- 0059 EE
;----- 005A 60 C4 20
;----- 005D E2 FB
;----- 005F B0 A0
;----- 0061 E6 F2
;----- 0063 BA 030A
;----- 0068 EC
;----- 0067 B0 04
;----- 0069 EE
;----- 006A B0 01
;----- 006C EE

;----- 0061 8088 PROCESSOR TEST
;----- 0063 DESCRIPTION
;----- 0068 VERIFY 8088 FLAGS, REGISTERS
;----- 0067 AND CONDITIONAL JUMPS
;----- 0069 MFG. ERROR CODE 0001H

```

```

006D B4 D5      MOV AH,005H ; SET SF, CF, ZF, AND AF FLAGS ON
006F 9E          SAHF
0070 73 4C      JNC L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF NOT SET
0072 75 4A      JNZ L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ZF NOT SET
0074 7B 48      JNP L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF PF NOT SET
0076 79 46      JNS L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF SF NOT SET
0078 9F          LAHF
0079 B1 05      MOV CL,5  ; LOAD CNT REG WITH SHIFT CNT
007B D2 EC      SHR AH,CL ; SHIFT 'AL' INTO CARRY BIT POS
007D 73 3F      JNC L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF AF NOT SET
007F B0 40      MOV AL,40H ; SET THE OF FLAG ON
0081 D0 E0      SHL AL,1  ; SETUP FOR TESTING
0083 71 39      JNO L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF OF NOT SET
0085 32 E4      XOR AH,AH ; CLEAR SF, CF, ZF, AND PF
0087 9E          SAHF
0088 76 34      JBE L4   ; SET AN = 0
008A 78 32      JS L4    ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF CF OM
008C 7A 30      JP L4    ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF PF OM
008E 9F          LAHF
008F B1 05      MOV CL,5  ; LOAD FLAG IMAGE TO AH
0091 D2 EC      SHR AH,CL ; SHIFT 'AF' INTO CARRY BIT POS
0093 72 29      JC L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON
0095 D0 E4      SHL AH,1  ; CHECK THAT 'OF' IS CLEAR
0097 70 25      JO L4   ; GO TO ERR ROUTINE IF ON

;----- READ/WRITE THE 8088 GENERAL AND SEGMENTATION REGISTERS
;----- WITH ALL ONE'S AND ZEROES.
0099 BB FFFF      MOV AX,0FFFFH ; SETUP ONE'S PATTERN IN AX
009C F9          STC
009D 8E D8      L2: MOV DS,AX ; WRITE PATTERN TO ALL REGS
009F BC DB
00A1 BE C3      MOV BX,DS
00A3 BC C1      MOV ES,BX
00A5 BE D1      MOV CX,ES
00A7 BC D2      MOV SS,CX
00A9 BB E2      MOV DX,SS
00AB BB EC      MOV SP,DX
00AD BB F5      MOV BP,SP
00AF BB FE      MOV SI,BP
00B1 73 07      JNC L3
00B3 33 C7      XOR AX,DI ; PATTERN MAKE IT THRU ALL REGS
00B5 75 07      JNZ L4   ; NO - GO TO ERR ROUTINE
00B7 F8          CLC
00B8 EB E3      JMP L2
00B9 0B C7      L3: OR AX,DI ; ZERO PATTERN MAKE IT THRU?
00BC 74 0C      JZ L5   ; VEB - GO TO NEXT TEST
00BE BA 0010      L4: MOV OX,0010H ; HANDLE ERROR
00C1 80 00      MOV AL,0
00C3 EE          OUT DX,AL ; ERROR 0001
00C4 42          INC DX
00C5 EE          OUT DX,AL
00C6 FE C0      INC AL
00C8 EE          OUT OX,AL
00C9 F4          HLT
00CA

L5:
;----- TEST 2
;----- 8255 INITIALIZATION AND TEST
;----- DESCRIPTION
;----- FIRST INITIALIZE 8255 PROG.
;----- PERIPHERAL INTERFACE. PORTS A,B,B
;----- ARE LATCHED OUTPUT
;----- BUFFERS. C IS INPUT.
;----- MFG. ERR. CODE =0002H
;----- 

00CA 80 FE      MOV AL,OFEH ; SENO FE TO MFG
00CC E6 10      OUT LOH,AL
00CE B0 89      MOV AL,MODE_8255
00D0 E6 63      OUT CMD_PORT,AL ; CONFIGURES I/O PORTS
00D2 28 C0      SUB AX,AX ; TEST PATTERN SEED = 0000
00D4 BA C4      MOV AL,AH
00D6 E6 60      OUT PORT_A,AL ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT A
00D8 B4 60      IN AL,PORT_A ; READ PATTERN FROM PORT A
00DA E6 61      OUT PORT_B,AL ; WRITE PATTERN TO PORT B
00DC E4 61      IN AL,PORT_B ; READ OUTPUT PORT
00DE 3A C4      CMP AL,AH ; DATA AS EXPECTED?
00E0 75 06      JNE L7   ; IF NOT, SOMETHING IS WRONG
00E2 FE C4      INC AH ; MAKE NEW DATA PATTERN
00E4 75 EE      JNZ L6   ; LOOP TILL 255 PATTERNS DONE
00E6 EB 05      JMP SHORT L8 ; CONTINUE IF DONE
00E8 B3 02      L7: MOV BL,02H ; SET ERROR FLAG (BH=00 NOW)
00EA E9 09BC R    JMP E_MSG ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
00ED 32 C0      LB: XOR AL,AL
00EF E6 60      OUT KBPORT,AL ; CLEAR KB PORT
00F1 E4 62      IN AL,PORT_C ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
00F3 24 08      AND AL,00001000B ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYS
00F5 B0 1B      MOV AL,1BH
00F7 75 02      JNZ L9   ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYS
00F9 B0 3F      MOV AL,3FH
00F8 BA 03DF      L9: MOV OX,PAGREG ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYS
00FF EE          OUT DX,AL
00FF B0 00      MOV AL,00001101B ; INITIALIZE OUTPUT PORTS
0101 E6 61      OUT PORT_B,AL

```

; PART 3  
SET UP VIDEO GATE ARRAY AND 6845 TO GET MEMORY WORKING

```

0103 B0 FD
0105 E6 10
0107 BA 03D4
010A BB F0A4 R
0100 B9 0010 90
0111 32 E4
0113 8A C4
0115 EE
0116 42
0117 FE C4
0119 2E: BA 07
011C EE
011D 43
011E 4A
011F E2 F2
0121 BA 03DA
0124 EC
0125 B8 0005
0128 32 E4
012A 8A C4
012C EE
012D 32 C0
012F EE
0130 FE C4
0132 E2 F6
; START VGA WITHOUT VIDEO ENABLED
        MOV AL, OFDH
        OUT 10H, AL
        MOV DX, 03D4H ; SET ADDRESS OF 6845
        MOV BX, OFFSET VIDEO_PARMS ; POINT TO 6845 PARMs
        MOV CX, M0040 ; SET PARM LEN
        XOR AH, AH ; AH IS REG #
L10:   MOV AL, AH ; GET 6845 REG #
        OUT DX, AL
        INC DX, AL ; POINT TO DATA PORT
        INC AH ; NEXT REG VALUE
        MOV AL, CS:[BX] ; GET TABLE VALUE
        OUT DX, AL ; OUT TO CHIP
        INC BX ; NEXT IN TABLE
        DEC DX ; BACK TO POINTER REG
        LOOP L10
; TEST 4
; PLANAR BOARD ROS CHECKSUM TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; A CHECKSUM TEST IS DONE FOR EACH ROS
; MODULE ON THE PLANAR BOARD TO.
; MFG ERROR CODE =0003H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F000:0000 ERROR
; 0004H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F800:0000 ERROR
; TEST 4
; PLANAR BOARD ROS CHECKSUM TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; A CHECKSUM TEST IS DONE FOR EACH ROS
; MODULE ON THE PLANAR BOARD TO.
; MFG ERROR CODE =0003H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F000:0000 ERROR
; 0004H MODULE AT ADDRESS
; F800:0000 ERROR
;
```

```

0134 B0 FC
0136 E6 10
0138 33 F6
; CHECK MODULE AT F000:0 (LENGTH 32K)
        MOV AL, OFCH
        OUT 10H, AL ; MFG OUT=FC
        XOR SI, SI ; INDEX OFFSET WITHIN SEGMENT OF
                     ; FIRST BYTE
        MOV AX, CS ; SET UP STACK SEGMENT
        MOV SS, AX
        MOV DS, AX ; LDAD DS WITH SEGMENT OF ADDRESS
                     ; SPACE OF BIOS/BASIC
        MOV CX, 8000H ; NUMBER OF BYTES TO BE TESTED, 32K
        MOV SP, OFFSET Z1 ; SET UP STACK POINTER SO THAT
                     ; RETURN WILL COME HERE
        JMP ROS_CHECKSUM ; JUMP TO ROUTINE WHICH PERFORMS
                     ; CRC CHECK
0140 B9 8000
0143 BC 001B R
0146 E9 FEEB R
0149 74 06
L12:   JZ L13 ; MODULE AT F000:0 OK, GO CHECK
          ; OTHER MODULE AT F000:8000
        MOV BX, 0003H ; SET ERROR CODE
        JMP E_MSG ; INDICATE ERROR
L13:   MOV CX, B000H ; LOAD COUNT (SI POINTING TO START
                     ; OF NEXT MODULE AT THIS POINT)
        JMP ROS_CHECKSUM ; OF NEXT MODULE AT THIS POINT)
L14:   JZ L15 ; PROCEED IF NO ERROR
        MOV BX, 0004H ; INDICATE ERROR
        JMP E_MSG ; TEST 5
; BASE 2K READ/WRITE STORAGE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; WRITE/READ/VERIFY DATA PATTERNS
; AA,55, AND 00 TO 1ST 2K OF STORAGE
; AND THE 2K JUST BELOW 64K (CRT BUFFER)
; VERIFY STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY.
; ON EXIT SET CRT PAGE TO 3, SET
; TEMPORARY STACK ALSO.
; MFG. ERROR CODE 04XX FOR SYSTEM BOARD MEM.
; 05XX FOR 64K ATTRIB CD. MEM
; 06XX FOR ERRORS IN BOTH
; (XX= ERROR BITS)
;
```

```

015F B0 FB
0161 E6 10
0163 B9 0400
0166 33 C0
0168 8E C0
016A E9 0859 R
016D 75 18
016F B0 FA
0171 E6 10
0173 B9 0400
0176 E4 60
0178 3C 18
017A B9 0F80
017D 74 02
017F B4 1F
0181 8E C0
0183 E9 0859 R
0186 74 23
; TEST 5
; BASE 2K READ/WRITE STORAGE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; WRITE/READ/VERIFY DATA PATTERNS
; AA,55, AND 00 TO 1ST 2K OF STORAGE
; AND THE 2K JUST BELOW 64K (CRT BUFFER)
; VERIFY STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY.
; ON EXIT SET CRT PAGE TO 3, SET
; TEMPORARY STACK ALSO.
; MFG. ERROR CODE 04XX FOR SYSTEM BOARD MEM.
; 05XX FOR 64K ATTRIB CD. MEM
; 06XX FOR ERRORS IN BOTH
; (XX= ERROR BITS)
; TEST 5
; BASE 2K READ/WRITE STORAGE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; WRITE/READ/VERIFY DATA PATTERNS
; AA,55, AND 00 TO 1ST 2K OF STORAGE
; AND THE 2K JUST BELOW 64K (CRT BUFFER)
; VERIFY STORAGE ADDRESSABILITY.
; ON EXIT SET CRT PAGE TO 3, SET
; TEMPORARY STACK ALSO.
; MFG. ERROR CODE 04XX FOR SYSTEM BOARD MEM.
; 05XX FOR 64K ATTRIB CD. MEM
; 06XX FOR ERRORS IN BOTH
; (XX= ERROR BITS)
;
```

```

0188 B7 04
018A E4 62
018C 24 0B
018E 74 06
0190 B0 D9
0192 0A D0
0194 EB 12
0196 90 FC 02
0199 8A D9
019B 74 06
019D FE C7
019F 0A DD
01A1 80 FC 01
01A4 74 02
01A6 FE C7
01AB EB 09BC R
01AB 80 F8
01AD E6 10
01AF BB 0400
01B2 BB 8880
01B5 9E C0
01B7 E8 0B59 R
01B8 74 06
01BC BB 0005
01BF EB 09BC R
01C2 BB 0030
01C5 8E D0
01C7 8C 0100 R
01CA 33 C0
01CC 8E D8
01CE C7 06 0462 R 0007
01D4 BB 0040
01D7 E4 62
01D9 24 08
01D9 80 1B
01DD 75 05
01DF 83 C3 40
01E2 80 3F
01E4 99 1E 0415 R
01EB A2 048A R
L20: MOV BH, 04H ; ERROR 04...
      IN AL, PORT_C ; GET CONFIG BITS
      AND AL, 0000T000B ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
      JZ L21 ; WORRY ABOUT 000/EVEN IF IT IS
      MOV BL, CL
      OR BL, CH ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T
      JMP SHORT L22
L21: CMP AH, 02 ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR 04XX
      MOV BL, CL
      JE L22
      INC SH ; MAKE INTO 05XX ERR
      OR BL, CH ; MOVE AND POSSIBLY COMBINE
      INC BH ; ERROR BITS
      INC BH ; ODD BYTE ERROR
      CMP AH, 1 ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
      JE L22
      INC BH ; - MAKE INTO 06XX
      JMP E_MSG ; JUMP TO ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE
; RETEST HIGH 2K USING B8000 ADDRESS PATH
L23: MOV AL, 0F9H ; MFG OUT =FB
      OUT IOH, AL
      MOV CX, 0400H ; 1K WORDS
      MOV AX, 0BB80H ; POINT TO AREA JUST TESTED WITH
      MOV DS, AX ; DIRECT ADDRESSING
      MOV ES, AX
      JMP P00STG
L24: JZ L25
      MOV BX, 0005H ; ERROR 0005
      JMP E_MSG
;----- SETUP STACK SEG AND SP
L25: MOV AX, 0030H ; GET STACK VALUE
      MOV SS, AX ; SET THE STACK UP
      MOV SP, OFFSET TOS ; STACK IS READY TO GO
      XOR AX, AX ; SET UP DATA SEG
      MOV DS, AX
;----- SETUP CRT PAGE
      MOV DATA_WORD, ACTIVE_PAGE-DATA1, 07
;----- SET PRELIMINARY MEMORY SIZE WORD
      MOV BX, 64
      IN AL, PORT_C ; 64K CARD PRESENT?
      AND AL, 08H ; PORT SETTING FOR 64K SYSTEM
      MOV AL, 1BH ; SET TO 64K IF NOT
      JNZ L26 ; ELSE SET FOR 128K
      ADD BX, 64 ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYSTEM
      MOV AL, 3FH ; PORT SETTING FOR 128K SYSTEM
L26: MOV DATA_WORD, TRUE_MEM-DATA1, BX
      MOV DATA_AREA, PAGDAT-DATA1, AL
;----- PART 6
;----- INTERRUPTS
;----- DESCRIPTION
;----- 32 INTERRUPTS ARE INITIALIZED TO POINT TO A
;----- DUMMY HANDLER. THE BIOS INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED.
;----- DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS ARE LOADED
;----- SYSTEM CONFIGURATION WORD IS PUT IN MEMORY.
;----- THE DUMMY INTERRUPT HANDLER RESIDES HERE.
;----- ASSUME DS:XXDATA
      MOV AX, XXDATA
      MOV DS, AX
      MOV MFG_TST, 0F8H ; SET UP MFG CHECKPOINT FROM THIS
      CALL MFG_UP ; UPDATE MFG CHECKPOINT
      MOV MFG_RTN, OFFSET MFG_OUT ; POINT
      MOV AX, CS ; SET DOUBLEWORD POINTER TO MFG.
      MOV MFG_RTN+2, AX ; ERROR OUTPUT ROUTINE SO DIAGS.
      ; DON'T HAVE TO DUPLICATE CODE
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:ABS0
      MOV AX, 0
      MOV DS, AX
;----- SET UP THE INTERRUPT VECTORS TO TEMP INTERRUPT
      MOV CX, 265 ; FILL ALL INTERRUPTS
      SUB DI, DI ; FIRST INTERRUPT LOCATION IS 0000
      MOV ES, DI ; SET ES=0000 ALSO
      D3: MOV AX, OFFSET D11 ; MOVE ADDR OF INTR PROC TO TBL
      STOSW
      MOV AX, CS ; GET ADDR OF INTR PROC SEG
      STOSW
      D2: MOV DS, AX ; VECTBLO
      STOSW
      LOOP D2 ; EXST,OFFSET EXTAB ; SET UP EKT. SCAN TABLE
;----- SET UP BIOS INTERRUPTS
      MOV DI, OFFSET VIDEO_INT ; SET UP VIDEO INT
      PUSH CS
      POP DS ; PLACE CS IN DS
      MOV SI, OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE+16
      MOV CX, 16
      D4: MOVSW ; MOVE INTERRUPT VECTOR TO LOW
      ; MEMORY
      INC DI ; POINT TO NEXT VECTOR ENTRY
      INC DI ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
      LOOP D4
;----- SET UP DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPTS
      MOV DI, 0200H ; START WITH INT. B0H
      MOV SI, DIAG_TABLE_PTR ; POINT TO ENTRY POINT TABLE
      MOV CX, 16 ; 16 ENTRIES
      D5: MOVSW ; MOVE INTERRUPT VECTOR TO LOW
      ; MEMORY

```

```

0298 47
0298 47
029A E2 FB
029C BE 00
029E C7 08 0204 R 1B63 R
0294 C7 08 0200 R 1A2A R
029A C7 06 0224 R 1BA5 R

INC    DI
INC    DI ; POINT TO NEXT VECTOR ENTRY
LOOP   DS ; REPEAT FOR ALL 16 BIOS INTERRUPTS
MOV    DS,CX ; SET DS TO ZERO
MOV    INT81,OFFSET LOCATE1
MOV    INT82,OFFSET PRNT3
MOV    INT89,OFFSET JOYSTICK

;----- SET UP DEFAULT EQUIPMENT DETERMINATION WORD
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
; BIT 13 = 1= SERIAL PRINTER PRESENT
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
; BIT 8 = DMA -0-DMA PRESENT, 1=NO DMA ON SYSTEM
; BIT 7,B = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
;   00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
;   00 - UNUSED
;     01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;       10 - BOX25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;         11 - BOX25 BW USING BM CARD
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K,11=64K)
; BIT 1 NOT USED
; BIT 0 = 1 (IPL DISKETTE INSTALLED)

ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO
MOV    BX,11BH ;DEFAULT GAMEIO,40X25,NO DMA,48K ON
IN     AL,PORT_C
AND    AL,0BH ;64K CARD PRESENT
JNZ    D55 ;NO, JUMP
OR    BL,4 ;SET 64K ON PLANAR
D55: MOV    DATA_WORD[EQUIP_FLAG-DATAJ,BX]

; TEST 7
; INITIALIZATION AND TEST THE B259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER CHIP
; MFG ERR. CODE 07XX (XX=00, DATA PATH OR INTERNAL FAILURE,
; XX=ANY OTHER BITS ON=UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTS

CALL   MFG_UP ; MFG CODE=F7
ASSUME DS:ABSO,CS:CODE
MOV    AL,13H ;ICW1 - RESET EDGE SENSE CIRCUIT,
             ;SET SINGLE B259 CHIP AND ICW4 READ
OUT   INTA00,AL ;ICW2 - SET INTERRUPT TYPE B (B-F)
MOV    AL,B ;ICW4 - SET BUFFERED MODE/SLAVE
OUT   INTA01,AL ;AND 8086 MODE
MOV    AL,9

; TEST ABILITY TO WRITE/READ THE MASK REGISTER

MOV    AL,0 ;WRITE ZEROES TO IMR
MOV    BL,AL ;PRESET ERROR INDICATOR
OUT   INTA01,AL ;DEVICE INTERRUPTS ENABLED
IN    AL,INTA01 ;READ IMR
OR    AL,AL ;IMR = 0?
JNZ   GERROR ;NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE
MOV    AL,0FF ;DISABLE DEVICE INTERRUPTS
OUT   INTA01,AL ;WRITE ONES TO IMR
IN    AL,INTA01 ;READ IMR
ADD   AL,1 ;ALL IMR BITS ON?
JNZ   GERROR ;ADD SHOULD PRODUCE 0?
NO - GO TO ERROR ROUTINE

; CHECK FOR HOT INTERRUPTS

; INTERRUPTB ARE MASKED OFF. NO INTERRUPTS SHOULD OCCUR.
STI ;ENABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS
MOV    CX,50H
HOT1: LOOP  HOT1 ;WAIT FOR ANY INTERRUPTS
MOV    BL,DATA_AREAINTR_FLAG-DATAJ ; DID ANY INTERRUPTS
             ; OCCUR?

OR    BL,BL
JZ   END_TESTG ;NO - GO TO NEXT TEST
GERROR: MOV    BH,07H ;SET 07 SECTION OF ERROR MSG
        JNP   E_MSG

END_TESTG:
; FIRE THE DISKETTE WATCHDOG TIMER
MOV    AL,WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE+FDC_RESET
OUT   OF2H,AL
MOV    AL,WD_ENABLE+FDC_RESET
OUT   OF2H,AL
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO

; 8253 TIMER CHECKOUT
DESCRIPTION
VERIFY THAT THE TIMERS (0, 1, AND 2) FUNCTION PROPERLY.
THIS INCLUDES CHECKING FOR STUCK BITS IN ALL THE TIMERS,
THAT TIMER 1 RESPONDS TO TIMER 0 OUTPUTS, THAT TIMER 0
INTERRUPTS WHEN IT SHOULD, AND THAT TIMER 2'S OUTPUT WORKS
AS IT SHOULD.
THERE ARE 7 POSSIBLE ERRORS DURING THIS CHECKOUT.
BL VALUES FOR THE CALL TO E_MSG INCLUDE:
0) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
1) TIMER 1 DOES NOT RESPOND TO TIMER 0 OUTPUT
2) TIMER 1 INTERRUPT DOES NOT.DCCUR
3) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
4) TIMER 2 OUTPUT INITIAL VALUE IS NOT LOW
5) STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
6) TIMER 2 OUTPUT DOES NOT GO HIGH ON TERMINAL COUNT

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;-----[INITIALIZE TIMER 1 AND TIMER 0 FOR TEST]-----
02A0 EB E60B R    CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG CKPOINT=F6
02A3 BB 0176        MOV AX,0176H   ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 3 BINARY
02A6 BB FFFF        MOV BX,0FFFFH   ; INITIAL COUNT OF FFFF
02A9 EB FFE0 R    CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 1
02AC AX,0036H       MOV AX,0036H   ; SET TIMER 0 TO MODE 3 BINARY
02AD BB 0038        MOV BX,0038H   ; INITIAL COUNT OF FFFF
02AF EB FFE0 R    CALL INIT_TIMER ; INITIALIZE TIMER 0

;-----[SET BIT 5 OF PORT A0 SO TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE PULSED BY THE
;      TIMER 0 OUTPUT RATHER THAN THE SYSTEM CLOCK.]-----
02B2 B0 20          MOV AL,0010000B
02B4 EB A0          OUT DA0H,AL

;-----[CHECK IF ALL BITS GO ON AND OFF IN TIMER 0 (CHECK FOR STUCK
;      BITS)]-----
02B6 B4 00          MOV AH,0         ; TIMER 0
02B8 EB 036C R    CALL BITS_ON_OFF ; LET SUBROUTINE CHECK IT
02B9 73 05          JNB TIMER1_NZ  ; NO STUCK BITS (CARRY FLAG NOT SET)
02BD B3 00          MOV BL,0         ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 0
02BF EB 0362 R    JMP TIMER_ERROR

;-----[SINCE TIMER 0 HAS COMPLETED AT LEAST ONE COMPLETE CYCLE,
;      TIMER 1 SHOULD BE NON-ZERO. CHECK THAT THIS IS THE CASE.]-----
02C2 E4 41          TN AL,TIMER+1 ; READ LSB OF TIMER 1
02C4 BA E0          MOV AH,AL       ; SAVE LSB
02C6 E4 41          IM AL,TIMER+1 ; READ MSB OF TIMER 1
02C8 3D FFFF        CMP AX,0FFFFH  ; STILL FFFF?
02C9 75 05          JNE TIMER0_INTR ; NO - TIMER 1 HAS BEEN BUMPED
02CD B3 01          MOV BL,1         ; TIMER 1 WAS NOT BUMPED BY TIMER 0
02CF E9 0362 R    JMP TIMER_ERROR

;-----[CHECK FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPT]-----
02D2 FB              STI           ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXT INTERRUPTS
02D3 E4 21          IN AL,INTAO1 ; READ INT STATUS
02D5 24 FE          AND AL,0FEH  ; MASK ALL INTRS EXCEPT LVL 0
02D7 20 06 0484 R    AND AL,OFEH ; CLEAR INT RECEIVED
02D8 E6 21          OUT INTAO1,AL ; WRITE THE B255 INR
02D9 B9 FFFF        MOV CX,0FFFFH ; SET LOOP COUNT
02E0
02E1 F6 06 0484 R 01 WAIT_INTR_LOOP: TEST DATA_AREAINTR_FLAG=DATA1,1 ; TIMER 0 INT DCCUR?
02E5 75 06          JNE RESET_INTR ; YES - CONTINUE
02E7 E2 F7          LOOP WAIT_INTR_LOOP ; WAIT FOR INTR FOR SPECIFIED TIME
02E9 B3 02          MOV BL,2         ; TIMER 0 INTR DIDN'T OCCUR
02EB EB 75          JMP SHORT_TIMER_ERROR

;-----[HOUSEKEEPING FOR TIMER 0 INTERRUPTS]-----
02ED FA              CLI           ; SET TIMER INT. TO POINT TO MFG. HEARTBEAT RDTUINE IF IN MFG MDDE
02F1 BA 0201          MOV DX,201H
02F2 EC              IN AL,DX       ; GET MFG. BITS
02F3 24 F0          AND AL,0F0H
02F4 3C 10          CMP AL,10H   ; SYS TEST MODE?
02F6 74 04          JE D6
02F9 04 C0          OR AL,AL     ; OR BURN-IN MODE
02FA 78 11          JNZ TIME_1
02FC C7 06 0020 R 1880 R D6: MOV INT_PTR,OFFSET MFG_TICK ; SET TO POINT TO MFG.
0302 C7 06 0070 R 1BBD R             ; ROUTINE
0303 00 00            MOV INTIC_PTR,OFFSET MFG_TICK ; ALSO SET USER TIMER INT
0304 EB FE          MOV AL,0FEH
0305 E8 21          OUT INTAO1,AL ; FOR DIAGS. USE
0306 FB              STI           ;-----[RESET D5 OF PORT A0 SO THAT THE TIMER 1 CLOCK WILL BE
;      PULSED BY THE SYSTEM CLOCK.]-----
030D B0 00          TIME_1: MOV AL,0         ; MAKE AL = 00
030F E6 A0          OUT OA0H,AL

;-----[CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1]-----
0311 B4 01          MOV AH,1         ; TIMER 1
0313 EB 036C R    CALL BITS_ON_OFF ; NO STUCK BITS
0316 73 04          JNB TIMER2_INIT ; STUCK BITS IN TIMER 1
0318 B3 03          MOV BL,3
031A EB 46          JMP SHORT_TIMER_ERROR

;-----[INITIALIZE TIMER 2]-----
031C BB 02B6          TIMER2_INIT: MOV AX,02B6H   ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 3 BINARY
031F BB FFFF          MOV BX,0FFFFH   ; INITIAL COUNT
0322 EB FFE0 R    CALL INIT_TIMER ;-----[SET PBO OF PORT_B OF B255 (TIMER 2 GATE)]-----
0325 E4 61          IN AL,PORT_B   ; CURRENT STATUS
0327 0C 01          OR AL,00000001B ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
0329 EB 61          OUT PORT_B,AL

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-----+
;-----+ CHECK FOR STUCK BITS IN TIMER 2
;-----+
0328 B4 02
032D E8 036C R
0330 73 04
0332 B3 05
0334 EB 2C

;-----+
;-----+ RE_INITIALIZE TIMER 2 WITH MODE 0 AND A SHORT COUNT
;-----+
0336
0336 E4 61
0338 24 FE
033A E6 61
033C BB 02B0
033F BB 000A
0342 EB FFEO R

;-----+
;-----+ REINIT_T2:
;-----+ DROP GATE TO TIMER 2
        IM    AL,PORT_B      ; CURRENT STATUS
        AND   AL,11111110B   ; RESET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
        OUT   PORT_B,AL
        MOV   AX,0280H       ; SET TIMER 2 TO MODE 0 BINARY
        MOV   BX,000AH       ; INITIAL COUNT OF 10
        CALL  INIT_TIMER

;-----+
;-----+ CHECK PCS OF PORT_C OF B255 TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2
;-----+ IS LOW
;-----+
0345 E4 62
0347 24 20
0349 74 04
034B B3 04
034D EB 13

034F E4 61
0351 OC 01
0353 E6 61

;-----+
;-----+ CK2_0N: IN   AL,PORT_C      ; CURRENT STATUS
;-----+ OR    AL,00000001B   ; SET BIT 0 - LEAVE OTHERS ALONE
;-----+ OUT   PORT_B,AL

;-----+
;-----+ CHECK PCS OF PORT_C TO SEE IF THE OUTPUT OF TIMER 2 GOES
;-----+ HIGH
;-----+
0355 BB 000A
035B E2 FE
035A E4 62
035C 24 20
035E 75 57
0360 B3 06

;-----+
;-----+ CK2_L0: LOOP CK2_0L
        IN    AL,PORT_C      ; CURRENT STATUS
        AND   AL,00100000B   ; MASK OFF ALL OTHER BITS
        JNZ   POD13_END     ; IT'S HIGH - WE'RE DONE!
        MOV   BL,6            ; TIMER 2 OUTPUT DID NOT GO HIGH

;-----+
;-----+ B253 TIMER ERROR OCCURRED. SET BH WITH MAJOR ERROR
;-----+ INDICATOR AND CALL E_MSG TO INFORM THE SYSTEM OF THE ERROR.
;-----+ (BL ALREADY CONTAINS THE MINOR ERROR INDICATOR TO TELL
;-----+ WHICH PART OF THE TEST FAILED.)
;-----+
;-----+ TIMER_ERROR:
;-----+ MOV   BH,B          ; TIMER ERROR INDICATOR
;-----+ CALL  E_MSG
;-----+ JMP   SHORT POD13_End

;-----+
;-----+ BITS ON/OFF SUBROUTINE - USED FOR DETERMINING IF A
;-----+ PARTICULAR TIMER'S BITS GO ON AND OFF AS THEY SHOULD.
;-----+ THIS ROUTINE ASSUMES THAT THE TIMER IS USING BOTH THE LSB
;-----+ AND THE MSB.
;-----+ CALLING PARAMETER:
;-----+ (AH) = TIMER NUMBER (0, 1, OR 2)
;-----+ RETURNS:
;-----+ (CF) = 1 IF FAILED
;-----+ (CF) = 0 IF PASSED
;-----+ REGISTERS AX, BX, CX, DX, DI, AND SI ARE ALTERED.
;-----+
0369
0369 00
036A 40
036B B0

036C
036C 33 DB
036E 33 F6
0370 BA 0040
0373 02 D4
0375 BF 0369 R
0378 32 C0
037A B6 C4
037C 03 FB

037E
037E B9 0008
0381
0381 51
0382 B9 FFFF
0385
0385 2E: B9 05
0388 E6 43
038A 50
038B 58
038C EC
038D 08 F6
038F 75 0D
0391 OC 01
0393 OA D8
0395 EC
0396 OA F8
0398 B1 F8 FFFF
039C EB 07

;-----+
;-----+ LATCHES LABEL  BYTE
;-----+ DB    0OH           ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 0
;-----+ DB    4OH           ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 1
;-----+ DB    SOH           ; LATCH MASK FOR TIMER 2

;-----+
;-----+ BITS_ON_OFF PROC NEAR
;-----+ XOR   BX,BX         ; INITIALIZE BX REGISTER
;-----+ XOR   SI,SI         ; 1ST PASS - SI = 0
;-----+ MOV   DX,TIMER      ; BASE PORT ADDRESS FOR TIMERS
;-----+ ADD   DL,AH
;-----+ MOV   DI,OFFSET LATCHES ; SELECT LATCH MASK
;-----+ XOR   AL,AL         ; CLEAR AL
;-----+ XCHG  AL,AH         ; AH -> AL
;-----+ AOD   DI,AX         ; TIMER LATCH MASK INDEX
;-----+
;-----+ ; 1ST PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO COME ON
;-----+ ; 2ND PASS - CHECKS FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
;-----+
;-----+ OUTER_LOOP:
        MOV   CX,8            ; OUTER LOOP COUNTER
;-----+
;-----+ INNER_LOOP:
        PUSH  CX              ; SAVE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
        MOV   CX,0FFFFH       ; INNER LOOP COUNTER
;-----+
;-----+ TST_BITS:
        MOV   AL,CS:[DI]       ; TIMER LATCH MASK
        OUT   TIM_CTL,AL      ; LATCH TIMER
        PUSH  AX              ; PAUSE
        POP   AX
        IN    AL,DX            ; READ TIMER LSB
        OR    SI,SI
        JNE   SECOND          ; SECOND PASS
        OR    AL,01H           ; TURN LS BIT ON
        OR    BL,AL            ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
        IN    AL,DX            ; READ TIMER MSB
        OR    BH,AL            ; TURN 'ON' BITS ON
        CMP   BX,0FFFFH       ; ARE ALL TIMER BITS ON?
        JMP   SHORT TST_CMP   ; DON'T CHANGE FLAGS

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039E      AND     BL,AL          ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS OFF
03A0      IM      AL,DX          ; READ MSB
03A1      AND     BH,AL          ; TURN OFF BITS
03A3      OR      BX,BX          ; ALL OFF?
03A5      TST_CMP:   JE      CHK_END       ; YES - SEE IF DONE
03A7      E2 DC          LOOP    TST_BITS        ; KEEP TRYING
03A9      59             POP    CX             ; RESTORE OUTER LOOP COUNTER
03AA      E2 D5          LOOP    INNER_LOOP     ; TRY AGAIN
03AC      F9             STC    ALL_TRIES       ; ALL TRIES EXHAUSTED - FAILED TEST
03AD      C3             RET
03AE      59             POP    CX             ; POP FORMER OUTER LOOP COUNTER
03AF      46             INC    SI             ; POP FORMER OUTER LOOP COUNTER
03B0      B3 FE 02        CMP    SI,2           ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
03B3      75 CB          JNE    OUTER_LOOP     ; CHECK FOR ALL BITS TO GO OFF
03B5      FB             CLC    TIMER_BITS     ; TIMER BITS ARE WORKING PROPERLY
03B6      C3             RET
03B7      BITS_ON_OFF     RET
03B8      PDD19_END:      ENDP
;----- CRT ATTACHMENT TEST
; 1. INIT CRT TO 40X25 - BW
; 2. CHECK FOR VERTICAL AND VIDEO ENABLES, AND CHECK
;    TIMING OF SAME
; 3. CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT
; 4. CHECK RED, BLUE, GREEN, AND INTENSIFY DOTS
; 5. INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
; MFG. ERROR CODE 09XX (XX=SEE COMMENTS IN CODE)
;----- = A0AC
;----- MAVT EQU 0A0ACh ; MAXIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
;----- = C460
;----- MHVT EQU 0C460H ; MINIMUM TIME FOR VERT/VERT
;----- = D0C8
;----- EPF  EQU 200    ; NUMBER OF ENABLES PER FRAME
;----- 03B7 E8 E6D8 R
;----- CALL   MFG_UP          ; MFG CHECKPOINT= F5
;----- 03B8 FA             CLI
;----- 03B9 B0 70          MOV    AL,0110000B ; SET TIMER 1 TO MODE 0
;----- 03B0 E6 43          OUT   TIM_CTL,AL
;----- 03B1 B9 8000          MOV    CX,800H
;----- 03C2 E2 FE          Q1:   LOOP   Q1           ; WAIT FOR MODE SET TO "TAKE"
;----- 03C4 B0 00          MOV    AL,00H
;----- 03C6 E6 41          OUT   TIMER+1,AL ; SEND FIRST BYTE TO TIMER
;----- 03CB 2B C0          SUB   AX,AX          ; SET MODE 40X25 - BW
;----- 03CA CD 10          INT    10H
;----- 03CC B8 0507          MOV    AX,0507H ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
;----- 03CF CD 10          INT    10H
;----- 03D1 BA 03DA          MOV    DX,03DAH ; SET ADDRESSING TO VIDEO ARRAY
;----- 03D4 2B C8          SUB   CX,CX
;----- ; LOOK FOR VERTICAL
;----- 03D6 EC             Q2:   IN    AL,DX          ; GET STATUS
;----- 03D7 A8 08          TEST  AL,0000100B ; VERTICAL THERE YET?
;----- 03D9 75 06          JME   Q3           ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
;----- 03DB E2 F9          LOOP  Q2           ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
;----- 03D0 B3 00          MOV    BL,00
;----- 03D1 EB 4C          JMP   SHORT Q115 ; NO VERTICAL = ERROR 0900
;----- ; GOT VERTICAL - START TIMER
;----- 03E1 32 C0          Q3:   XOR   AL,AL          ; SEND 2ND BYTE TO TIMER TO START
;----- 03E3 E6 41          OUT   TIMER+1,AL
;----- 03E5 2B DB          SUB   BX,BX          ; INIT. ENABLE COUNTER
;----- ; WAIT FOR VERTICAL TO GO AWAY
;----- 03E7 33 C9          XOR   CX,CX          ; GET STATUS
;----- 03E9 EC             Q4:   IN    AL,DX          ; VERTICAL STILL THERE?
;----- 03EA AB 08          TEST  AL,0000100B ; CONTINUE IF IT'S GONE
;----- 03EC 74 06          JZ    Q5           ; KEEP LOOKING TILL COUNT EXHAUSTED
;----- 03EE E2 F9          LOOP  Q4           ; VERTICAL DNE AGAIN?
;----- 03F0 B3 01          MOV    BL,01H
;----- 03F2 EB 39          JMP   SHORT Q115 ; VERTICAL STUCK ON = ERROR 0901
;----- ; NOW START LOOKING FOR ENABLE TRANSITIONS
;----- 03F4 2B C9          Q5:   SUB   CX,CX          ; VERTICAL DNE AGAIN?
;----- 03F6 EC             Q6:   IM    AL,0X          ; GET STATUS
;----- 03F7 AB 01          TEST  AL,00000001B ; ENABLE ON YET?
;----- 03F9 75 0A          JNE   Q7           ; GO ON IF IT IS
;----- 03FB AB 08          TEST  AL,0000100B ; VERTICAL DNE AGAIN?
;----- 03FD 75 22          JNE   Q11          ; CONTINUE IF IT IS
;----- 03FF E2 F5          LOOP  Q6           ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT
;----- 0401 B3 02          MOV    BL,02H
;----- 0403 EB 2B          JMP   SHORT Q115 ; ENABLE STUCK OFF = ERROR 0902
;----- ; MAKE SURE VERTICAL WENT OFF WITH ENABLE GOING ON
;----- 0405 AB 08          Q7:   TEST  AL,0000100B ; VERTICAL OFF?
;----- 0407 74 04          JZ    Q8           ; GO ON IF IT IS
;----- 0409 B3 03          MOV    BL,03H
;----- 0408 EB 20          JMP   SHORT Q115 ; VERTICAL STOCK ON = ERROR 0903
;----- ; NOW WAIT FOR ENABLE TO GO OFF
;----- 0400 2B C9          Q8:   SUB   CX,CX          ; GET STATUS
;----- 040F EC             Q9:   IN    AL,DX          ; VERTICAL STOCK ON = ERROR 0904
;----- 0410 AB 01          TEST  AL,00000001B ; ENABLE OFF YET?
;----- 0412 74 06          JE    Q10          ; PROCEED IF IT IS
;----- 0414 E2 F9          LOOP  Q9           ; KEEP LOOKING IF NOT YET LOW
;----- 0416 B3 04          MOV    BL,04H
;----- 0418 EB 13          JMP   SHORT Q115 ; ENABLE STUCK ON = ERROR 0904
;----- ; ENABLE HAS TOGGLED, BUMP COUNTER AND TEST FOR NEXT VERTICAL
;----- 041A 43             Q10:  INC   BX             ; BUMP ENABLE COUNTER
;----- 041B 74 04          JZ    Q11          ; IF COUNTER WRAPS, ERROR
;----- 0410 AB 08          TEST  AL,0000100B ; OLD ENABLE GO LOW BECAUSE OF
;----- ; VERTICAL?
;----- 041F 74 03          JZ    Q5           ; IF NOT, LOOK FOR ANOTHER ENABLE
;----- ; TOGGLE

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        ; HAVE HAD COMPLETE VERTICAL-VERTICAL CYCLE, NOW TEST RESULTS
0421  B0 40          Q11: MOV    AL,40H      ; LATCH TIMER1
0423  E6 43          OUT   TIM_CTL,AL   ;
0425  B1 FB 00CB     CMP   BX,EPF      ; NUMBER OF ENABLES BETWEEN
                                ; VERTICALS 0..X. ?
0428  74 04          JE    Q12       ;
0428  B3 05          MOV   BL,05H      ;
042D  EB 74          JMP   Q115      ; WRONG # ENABLES = ERROR 0905
042F  E4 41          Q115: JMP   SHORT Q22  ; GET TIMER VALUE LOW
0431  BA E0          IN    AL,TIMER+1  ; SAVE IT
0433  B0             NOP   ;
0434  E4 41          IN    AL,TIMER+1  ; GET TIMER HIGH
0436  B6 E0          XCHG AH,AL    ;
043B  FB             STI   ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
0439  B0             NOP   ;
043A  3D A0AC        CMP   AX,MAVT    ;
043D  7D 04          JGE   Q13       ;
043F  B3 06          MOV   BL,06H      ;
0441  EB 60          JMP   SHORT Q22  ; VERTICALS TOO FAR APART
                                ; = ERROR 0906
0443  3D C460        Q13:  CMP   AX,MIVT    ;
0446  7E 04          JLE   Q14       ;
0448  B3 07          MOV   BL,07H      ;
044A  EB 57          JMP   SHORT Q22  ; VERTICALS TOO CLOSE TOGETHER
                                ; = ERROR 0907
; TIMINGS SEEM O.K., NOW CHECK VERTICAL INTERRUPT (LEVEL 5)
044C  2B C9          Q14:  SUB   CX,CX    ; SET TIMEOUT REG
044E  E4 21          IN    AL,INTAO1  ;
0450  24 DF          ANO  AL,11011111B ; UNMASK INT. LEVEL 5
0452  E6 21          OUT  INTAO1,AL  ;
0454  20 06 0484 R   ANO  DATA_AREACINTR_FLAG-DATA],AL
0458  FB             STI   ; ENABLE INTS.
0459  F6 06 0484 R  20 Q15:  TEST  DATA_AREACINTR_FLAG-DATA],00100000B ; SEE IF INTR.
                                ; 5 HAPPENED YET
045E  75 06          JNZ   Q16       ; GO ON IF IT DID
0460  E2 F7          LOOP  Q15       ; KEEP LOOKING IF IT DIDN'T
0462  B3 08          MOV   BL,08H      ;
0464  EB 3D          JMP   SHORT Q22  ; NO VERTICAL INTERRUPT
                                ; = ERROR 0908
0466  E4 21          Q16:  IN    AL,INTAO1  ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS FOR LEVEL 5
0468  OC 20          OR    AL,00100000B ;
046A  E6 21          OUT  INTAO1,AL  ;
; SEE IF RED, GREEN, BLUE AND INTENSIFY DOTS WORK
; FIRST, SET A LINE OF REVERSE VIDEO, INTENSIFIED BLACKS INTO VIDEO
; BUFFER
046C  BB 080B        NOV   AX,080BH   ; WRITE CHARS, BLOCKS
046F  BB 077F        MOV   BX,077FH   ; PAGE 7, REVERSE VIDEO,
                                ; HIGH INTENSITY
0472  BB 0028        MOV   CX,40      ; 40 CHARACTERS
0475  CD 10          INT   10H      ;
0477  33 C0          XOR   AX,AX    ; START WITH BLUE DOTS
0478  2B C9          Q17:  SUB   CX,CX    ;
                                OUT  DX,AL    ; SET VIDEO ARRAY ADDRESS FOR DOTS
; SEE IF DOT COMES ON
047C  EC             Q18:  IM    AL,DX    ; GET STATUS
047D  A9 10          TEST  AL,00010000B ; DOT THERE?
047F  75 08          JNZ   Q19       ; GO LOOK FOR DOT TO TURN OFF
0481  E2 F9          LOOP  Q18       ; CONTINUE TESTING FOR DOT ON
0483  B2 10          MOV   BL,10H      ;
0485  0A DC          OR    BL,AH      ;
0487  EB 1A          JMP   SHORT Q22  ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
                                ; DOT NOT COMING ON = ERROR 091X
                                ; ( X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN;
                                ; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)
; SEE IF DOT GOES OFF
0489  2B C9          Q19:  SUB   CX,CX    ; GET STATUS
048B  EC             Q20:  IM    AL,DX    ; IS DOT STILL ON?
048C  A8 10          TEST  AL,00010000B ; JE Q21       ; GO ON IF DOT OFF
048E  74 08          JE    Q21       ; ELSE, KEEP WAITING FOR DOT
0490  E2 F9          LOOP  Q20       ; TO GO OFF
0492  B3 20          MOV   BL,20H      ;
0494  0A DC          OR    BL,AH      ;
0496  E9 0B          JMP   SHORT Q22  ; OR IN DOT BEING TESTED
                                ; DOT STUCK ON = ERROR 082X
                                ; ( X=0, BLUE; X=1, GREEN;
                                ; X=2, RED; X=3, INTENSITY)
; ADJUST TO POINT TO NEXT DOT
0498  FE C4          Q21:  INC   AH      ; ALL 4 DOTS DONE?
049A  B0 FC 04          CMP   AH,4       ; JE Q23       ; GO END
049D  74 09          MOV   AL,AH    ;
049F  BA C4          JMP   Q17       ; GO LOOK FOR ANOTHER DOT
04A1  EB D6          Q22:  MOV   BH,09H   ; SET MSB OF ERROR CODE
04A3  B7 09          JNP   E_MSGB  ;
04A5  E9 0B8C R       Q23:  ASSUME DS:DATA
                                CALL  DDS      ;
                                MOV   AX,0001H   ; INIT TO 40X25 - COLOR
04AB  E8 13BB R       INT   10H      ;
04AB  BB 0001          MOV   AX,0507H   ; SET TO VIDEO PAGE 7
04AE  CD 10          INT   10H      ;
04B0  BB 0507          CMP   RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM START?
04B3  CD 10          JE    Q24       ; BYPASS PUTTING UP POWER-ON SCREEN
04B5  B1 SE 0072 R  1234 CALL  PUT_LOGO  ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN
04B8  74 03          Q24:  ;
04B0  EB 0C21 R       ;

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04BD E8 0C21 R          CALL   PUT_LOGO    ; PUT LOGO ON SCREEN
04C0 B0 76               MOV    AL,0110110B ; RE-INIT TIMER 1
04C2 E6 43               OUT    TM_CTL,AL ;
04C4 B0 00               MOV    AL,00H      ;
04C6 E6 41               OUT    TIMER+1,AL ;
04C8 90                 NOP    ;
04C9 90                 NOP    ;
04CA E6 41               OUT    TIMER+1,AL ;
04CC E8 E6DB R          ASSUME DS:ABSO
04CF 33 C0               CALL   MFG_UP     ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F4
04D0 BE DB               XOR    AX,AX      ;
04D1 90                 MOV    DS,AX      ;
04D3 C7 06 0008 R 0F78 R  MOV    NMI_PTR,OFFSET K8DNMI ; SET INTERRUPT VECTOR
04D9 C7 06 0120 R F06B R  MOV    KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY_SCAN_SAVE ; SET VECTOR FOR
                           ; POD INT HANDLER

04DF 0E                 PUSH   CS
04E0 5B                 POP    AX
04E1 A3 0122 R          MOV    KEY62_PTR+2,AX
04E4 E8 1388 R          ASSUME DS:DATA
04E7 BE 001E R          CALL   DDS         ; SET DATA SEGMENT
04EA B9 36 001A R        MOV    SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; SET KEYBOARD PARMs
04EE B9 36 001C R        MOV    BUFFER_HEAD,SI
04F2 B9 36 00B0 R        MOV    BUFFER_TAIL,SI
04F6 B3 C6 20            MOV    BUFFER_START,SI
04F8 B3 C6 00B2 R        ADD    SI,32       ; SET DEFAULT BUFFER OF 32 BYTES
04FB B9 36 00B2 R        MOV    BUFFER_END,SI
04FD E4 A0               IN     AL,0A0H    ; CLEAR NMI F/F
04FF B0 80               MOV    AL,80H     ; ENABLE NMI
0501 E6 A0               OUT   OAOH,AL   ;

; IF A KEY IS STUCK, THE BUFFER SHOULD FILL WITH THAT KEY'S CODE
; THIS WILL BE CHECKED LATER
-----
; MEMORY SIZE DETERMINE AND TEST
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DETERMINE HOW MUCH MEM
; IS ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM (UP TO 640KB)
; AND SET "MEMORY_SIZE" AND "REAL_MEMORY"
; WORDS IN THE DATA AREA.

; AFTER THIS, MEMORY WILL BE EITHER TESTED
; OR CLEARED, DEPENDING ON THE CONTENTS OF
; "RESET_FLAG".
; MFG. ERROR CODES -0AXX PLANAR BD ERROR
;                   -0RXK 64K CD ERROR
;                   -0CXK ERRORS IN BOTH
;                   ODD AND EVEN BYTES
;                   IN A 128K SYS
;                   -1YXX MEMORY ABOVE 128K
;                   Y=SEGMENT HAVING TROUBLE
;                   XX= ERROR BITS
-----

ASSUME DS:DATA
0503 E8 E6D8 R          CALL   MFG_UP     ; MFG CHECKPOINT=F3
0506 B8 0040               MOV    BX,64      ; START WITH BASE 64K
0509 E4 62               IN     AL,PORT_C ; GET CONFIG BYTE
050B 48 08               TEST  AL,00000100B ; SEE IF 64K CARD INSTALLED
050D B5 03               JNE   Q25        ; (BIT 4 WILL BE 0 IF CARD PLUGGED)
050F B3 C3 40            ADD    BX,64      ; ADD 64K
0512 B3                 PUSH   BX         ; SAVE K COUNT
0513 B3 EB 10            SUB    BX,16      ; SUBTRACT 16K CRT REFRESH SPACE
0516 B9 0E 0013 R        MOV    [MEMORY_SIZE],BX ; LOAD "CONTIGUOUS MEMORY" WORD
051A B8                 POP    BX
051B B9 2000             MOV    DX,2000H ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE 128K
051E B2 FF               SUB    DI,DI      ; SET DI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
0520 B9 AA55             MOV    CX,0AA55H ; LOAD DATA PATTERN
0523 BE C2               Q25:  MOV    ES,DX      ; SET SEGMENT TO POINT TO MEMORY
                                ; SPACE
0525 26 B9 00             MOV    ES:[DI],CX ; SET DATA PATTERN TO MEMORY
0528 B0 0F               MOV    AL,0FH     ; SET AL TO 00 VALUE
052A 26 B9 05             MOV    AX,ES:[DI] ; GET DATA PATTERN BACK FROM MEM
052D 33 C1               XOR    AX,CX      ; SEE IF DATA MADE IT BACK
052F 75 0C               JNZ   Q27        ; NOT THEN END OF MEM HAS BEEN
                                         ; REACHED
0531 B1 C2 1000           ADD    DX,1000H ; POINT TO BEGINNING OF NEXT 64K
0535 B3 C3 40            ADD    BX,64      ; ADJUST TOTAL MEM. COUNTER
0538 B0 FE A0            CMP    DH,0A0H ; PAST 640K YET?
053B 75 E6               JNE   Q27        ; CHECK FOR ANOTHER BLOCK IF NOT
053D B9 0E 0015 R        Q27:  MOV    [TRUE_MEM],BX ; LOAD "TOTAL MEMORY" WORD
                                         ; SIZE HAS BEEN DETERMINED, NOW TEST OR CLEAR ALL OF MEMORY
0541 B8 0004             MOV    AX,4       ; 4 KB KNOWN OK AT THIS POINT
0544 EB 05BC R            CALL   Q35
0547 BA 0080             MOV    DX,0080H ; SET POINTER TO JUST ABOVE
                                         ; LOWER 2K
054A B9 7800             MOV    CX,7800H ; TEST 30K WORDS (60KB)
054D BE C2               Q28:  MOV    ES,DX      ;
054F 51                 PUSH   CX
0550 53                 PUSH   BX
0551 50                 PUSH   AX
0552 EB 0B58 R           CALL   P0DSTG ; TEST OR FILL MEM
0555 74 03               JZ    Q29        ;
0557 E9 0603 R           JMP   Q39        ; JUMP IF ERROR
055A 58                 POP    AX
055B 58                 POP    BX
055C 58                 POP    CX
055D B0 FD 78            CMP    CH,78H ; RECOVER
                                         ; WAS THIS A 60 K PASS
0560 9C                 PUSHF  ;
0561 05 003C             ADD    AX,60     ; BUMP GOOD STORAGE BY 60 KB
0564 9D                 POPFF  ;
0565 74 03               JE    Q30        ;
0567 05 0002             ADD    AX,2      ; ADD 2 FOR A 62K PASS
056A EB 05BC R           Q30:  CALL   Q35
056D 3B C3               CMP    AX,BX      ; ARE WE DONE YET?
056F 75 03               JNE   Q31        ;
0571 E9 0840 R           JMP   Q43        ; ALL DONE, IF SO

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0574 3D 00B0      Q31:  CMP    AX, 12B      ; DONE WITH 1ST 128K?
0577 74 1E          JE     Q32        ; GO FINISH REST OF MEM.
0579 BA 0F80        MOV    DX, 0F80H   ; SET POINTER TO FINISH 1ST 64 KB
057C B9 0400        MOV    CX, 0400H
057F BE C2          MOV    ES, DX
0581 50             PUSH   AX
0582 53             PUSH   BX
0583 52             PUSH   DX
0584 E8 0B59 R      CALL   P00STG    ; GO TEST/FILL
0587 75 7A          JNZ   Q39        ;
0588 5A             POP    DX
058A 58             POP    BX
058B 5B             POP    AX
058C 05 0002        ADD    AX, 2      ; UPDATE GOOD COUNT
058F BA 1000        MOV    DX, 1000H   ; SET POINTER TO 2ND 64K BLOCK
0592 B9 7C00        MOV    CX, 7C00H   ; 64K WORTH
0595 EB B6          JMP    Q29        ; GO TEST IT
0597 BA 2000        MOV    DX, 2000H   ; POINT TO BLOCK ABOVE 128K
059A 3B DB          Q32:  CMP    BX, AX    ; COMPARE GOOD MEM TO TOTAL MEM
059C 75 03          JNE    Q34        ;
059E E9 0640 R      JMP    Q43        ; EXIT IF ALL DONE
05A1 B9 4000        MOV    CX, 4000H   ; SET FOR 32KB BLOCK
05A4 BE C2          MOV    ES, DX
05A8 50             PUSH   AX
05A7 53             PUSH   BX
05A8 52             PUSH   DX
05A9 E8 0B59 R      CALL   P00STG    ; GO TEST/FILL
05AC 75 55          JNZ   Q39        ;
05AE 5A             POP    DX
05AF 58             POP    BX
05B0 58             POP    AX
05B1 05 0020        ADD    AX, 32     ; BUMP GOOD MEMORY COUNT
05B4 E8 0B5C R      CALL   Q35        ; DISPLAY CURRENT GOOD MEM
05B7 80 C6 06        ADD    DH, 0BH     ; SET POINTER TO NEXT 32K
05B8 EB 0E          JMP    Q33        ; AND MAKE ANOTHER PASS
; -----
; SUBROUTINE FOR PRINTING TESTED
; MEMORY OK MSG ON THE CRT
; CALL PARMS: AX = X OF GOOD MEMORY
; (IN HEX)
; -----
Q35  PROC  NEAR
    CALL  DDS        ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
    CMP   RESET_FLAG, 1234H ; WARM START?
    JE    Q35E       ; NO PRINT ON WARM START
    PUSH  BX
    PUSH  CX
    PUSH  DX
    PUSH  AX         ; SAVE WORK REGS
    MOV   AH, 2      ; SET CURSOR TOWARD THE END OF
    MOV   DX, 1421H   ; ROW 20 (ROW 20, COL. 33)
    MOV   BH, 7      ; PAGE 7
    INT   10H
    POP   AX
    PUSH  AX
    MOV   BX, 10     ; SET UP FOR DECIMAL CONVERT
    MOV   CX, 3      ; OF 3 NIBBLES
    XOR   DX, DX
    DIV   BX, 10     ; DIVIDE BY 10
    OR    DL, 30H    ; MAKE INTO ASCII
    PUSH  DX
    LOOP  Q36       ; SAVE
    XOR   CX, 3
    MOV   CX, 3
    Q36:  DIV   BX, 10
    OR    DL, 30H
    PUSH  DX
    LOOP  Q36
    XOR   CX, 3
    MOV   CX, 3
    Q37:  PRT_HEX    ; RECOVER A NUMBER
    CALL  PRT_HEX
    LOOP  Q37
    MOV   CX, 3
    MOV   SI, OFFSET F3B ; PRINT " KB"
    Q38:  MOV   AL, CS:[SI]
    INC   SI
    CALL  PRT_HEX
    LOOP  Q38
    POP   AX
    POP   CX
    POP   BX
    Q35E: RET
    Q35: ENDP

; ON ENTRY TO MEMORY ERROR ROUTINE, CX HAS ERROR BITS
; AH HAS ODD/EVEN INFO, OTHER USEFUL INFO ON THE STACK
0603 5A             Q39:  POP    DX      ; POP SEGMENT POINTER TO DX
                           ; (HEADING DOWNHILL, DON'T CARE
                           ; ABOUT STACK)
                           ; ABOVE 128K (THE SIMPLE CASE)
                           ; GO DO ODD/EVEN-LESS THAN 128K
                           ; FORM ERROR BITS ("XX")
                           ; ROTATE MOST SIGNIFICANT
                           ; NIBBLE OF SEGMENT
                           ; TO LOW NIBBLE OF DH
                           ; FORM "IV" VALUE
0604 B1 FA 2000        CMP   DX, 2000H
0608 7C 0E          JL    Q40        ; GO DO ODD/EVEN-LESS THAN 128K
060A B9 D9          MOV   BL, CL
060C 0A DD          OR    BL, CH
060E B1 04          MOV   CL, 4
                           ; FORM "IV" VALUE
                           ; ERROR OA...
                           ; GET CONFIG BITS
                           ; TEST FOR ATTRIB CARD PRESENT
                           ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
                           ; COMBINE ERROR BITS IF IT ISN'T
0610 D2 EE          SHR   DH, CL
0612 B7 10          MOV   BH, 10H
0614 0A FE          OR    BH, DH
0616 E9 20          JNP   SHORT Q42
0618 B7 0A          MOV   BH, 0AH
061A E4 62          IN    AL, PORT_C
061C 24 08          AND   AL, 000001000B
061E 74 06          JZ    Q41        ; WORRY ABOUT ODD/EVEN IF IT IS
0620 BA D9          MOV   BL, CL
0622 0A DD          OR    BL, CH
0624 EB 12          JMP   SHORT Q42

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0626 80 FC 02          Q41: CMP AH,02 ; EVEN BYTE ERROR? ERR_OAXX
0628 BA 09              MOV BL,CL
062B 74 0B              JE Q42
062D FE C7              INC BH ; MAKE INTO OBXX ERR
062F 0A DD              OR BL,CH ; MOVE AND COMBINE ERROR BITS
0631 80 FC 01              CMP AH,1 ; ODD BYTE ERROR
0634 74 02              JE Q42
0636 FE C7              INC BH ; MUST HAVE BEEN BOTH
0638 BE 0035 R          INC BH ; - MAKE INTO OCXX
063B E8 098C R          Q42: MOV SI,OFFSET MEM_ERR ; LET ERROR ROUTINE FIGURE OUT
063E FA                CALL E_MSG ; WHAT TO DO
063F F4                CLI
0640 HLT
0643: ;----- KEYBOARD TEST
;----- DESCRIPTION
;----- NMI HAS BEEN ENABLED FOR QUITE A FEW
;----- SECONDS NOW. CHECK THAT NO SCAN CODES
;----- HAVE SHOWN UP IN THE BUFFER. (STUCK
;----- KEY) IF THEY HAVE, DISPLAY THEM AND
;----- POST ERROR.
;----- MFG ERR CODE
;----- 2000 STRAY NMI INTERRUPTS OR KEYBOARD
;----- RECEIVE ERRORS
;----- 21XX CARO FAILURE
;----- XX=01, KB DATA STUCK HIGH
;----- XX=02, KB DATA STUCK LOW
;----- XX=03, NO NMI INTERRUPT
;----- 22XX STUCK KEY (XX=SCAN CODE)
;----- ASSUME DS:DATA
;----- CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS
0640 EB E60B R          CALL MFG_UP ; MFG CODE=F2
0643 EB 138B R          CALL DDS ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
0646 BB 001E R          MOV BX,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
0649 BA 07              MOV AL,[BX] ; CHECK FOR STUCK KEYS
064B 0A C0              OR AL,AL ; SCAN CODE = ??
064D 74 06              JE F6_Y ; YES - CONTINUE TESTING
064F B7 22              MOV BH,22H ; 22XX ERROR CODE
0651 8A DB              MOV BL,AL ;
0653 EB 0A              JMP SHORT F6
0655 80 3E 0012 R 00          F6_Y: CMP KBD_ERR,00H ; DID NMI'S HAPPEN WITH NO SCAN
0656 74 1C              JE F7 ; (STRAYS) - CONTINUE IF NONE
065C BB 2000              MOV BX,2000H ; SET ERROR CODE 2000
065F BE 0036 R          F6: MOV SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; GET MSG ADDR
0662 B1 3E 0072 R 4321          CMP RESET_FLAG,4321H ; WARM START TO DIAGS
0668 74 04              JE F6_Z ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
066A B1 3E 0072 R 1234          CMP RESET_FLAG,1234H ; WARM SYSTEM START
0670 74 03              JE F6_Z ; DO NOT PUT UP MESSAGE
0672 E8 098C R          CALL E_MSG ; PRINT MSG ON SCREEN
0675 E9 06FF R          F6_Z: JMP F6_X
0678 BA 0201          ; CHECK LINK CARD, IF PRESENT
0679 EC 0000          F7: MOV DX,0201H
067B 24 F0              IN AL,DX ; CHECK FOR BURN-IN MODE
067C AND 0FOH
067E 74 7F              JZ F6_X ; BYPASS CHECK IN BURN-IN MODE
0680 E4 62              IN AL,PORT_C ; GET CONFIG. PORT DATA
0682 24 80              AND AL,10000000B ; KEYBOARD CABLE ATTACHED?
0684 74 79              JZ F6_X ; BYPASS TEST IF IT IS
0686 E4 61              IM AL,PORT_B
0688 24 FC              AND AL,11111100B ; DROP SPEAKER DATA
068A E6 61              OUT PORT_B,AL
068C B0 B6              MOV AL,0B8H ; MODE SET TIMER 2
068E E5 43              OUT TIM_CTL,AL
0690 B0 40              MOV AL,040H ; DISABLE NMI
0692 E6 A0              OUT OAOH,AL
0694 B0 20              MOV AL,32 ; LSB TO TIMER 2
0696 BA 0042          MOV DX,TIMER+2 ; (APPROX. 40kHz VALUE)
0699 EE 0000          OUT DX,AL
069A 2B C0              SUB AX,AX
069C BB C8              MOV CX,AX
069E EE 0000          OUT DX,AL ; MSB TO TIMER 2 (START TIMER)
069F E4 61              IN AL,PORT_B
06A1 0C 01              OR AL,1
06A3 E6 61              OUT PORT_B,AL ; ENABLE TIMER 2
06A5 E4 62              IM AL,PORT_C ; SEE IF KEYBOARD DATA ACTIVE
06A7 24 40              AND AL,01000000B
06A9 75 06              JNZ F7_1 ; EXIT LOOP IF DATA SHOWED UP
06AB E2 FB              LOOP F7_0
06AD B3 02              MOV BL,02H ; SET NO KEYBOARD DATA ERROR
06AF EB 49              JMP SHORT F6_1
06B1 06                F7_1: PUSH ES ; SAVE ES
06B2 2B C0              SUB AX,AX ; SET UP SEGMENT REG
06B4 BE C0              MOV ES,AX ; *
06B6 26: C7 06 0008 R FB15 R          MOV ES:[NMI_PTR],OFFSET D11 ; SET UP NEW NMI VECTOR
06BD A2 0084 R          MOV INTR_FLAG,AL ; RESET INTR FLAG
06C0 E4 61              IN AL,PORT_B ; DISABLE INTERNAL BEEPER TO
06C2 OC 30              OR AL,00100000B ; PREVENT ERROR BEEP
06C4 E6 61              OUT PORT_B,AL
06C6 B0 C0              MOV AL,OC0H
06CB E6 A0              OUT OAOH,AL ; ENABLE NMI
06CA BB 0100              MOV CX,0100H

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06CD E2 FE          F6_0: LOOP    F6_0      ; WAIT A BIT
06CF E4 61          IN AL, PORT_B   ; RE-ENABLE BEEPER
06D1 24 CF          AND AL, 1100111B
06D3 E6 61          OUT PORT_B, AL
06D5 A0 0084 R     MOV AL, INTR_FLAG ; GET INTN FLAG
06D8 0A C0          OR AL, AL      ; WILL BE NON-ZERO IF NMI HAPPENED
06DA B3 03          MOV BL, 03H    ; SET POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
06DC 26 C7 06 0006 R ES: [NMI_PTR], OFFSET KBNMII ; RESET NMI VECTOR
06E3 07
06E4 74 14
06E5 B0 00
06E8 E6 A0
06EA E4 61
06EB E6 61
06F0 E4 62
06F2 24 40
06F4 74 08
06F8 E2 F8
06FB B3 01
06FA B7 21
06FC E9 065F R     MOV ES, [NMI_PTR], OFFSET KBNMII ; RESET NMI VECTOR
06FF B0 00
0701 E6 A0

;----- CASSETTE INTERFACE TEST
; DESCRIPTION
; TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF. WRITE A BIT OUT TO THE
; CASSETTE DATA BUS. VERIFY THAT CASSETTE DATA
; READ IS WITHIN VALID RANGE.
; MFG. ERROR CODE=2300H (DATA PATH ERROR)
; 23FF (RELAY FAILED TO PICK)

= 0A9A
= 0B0D

0703 EB E6DB R     MAX_PERIOD EQU 0A9A ; NOM.+10%
MIN_PERIOD EQU 0B0D ; NOM.-10%
;---- TURN THE CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
0706 E4 61          CALL MFG_UP      ; MFG_CODE=F1
0708 0C 09          IN AL, PORT_B
070A E6 81          OUT AL, 00000100B ; SET TIMER 2 SPK OUT, AND CASSETTE
                                ; OUT BITS ON, CASSETTE MOT OFF
;---- WRITE A BIT
070C E4 21          IN AL, INTA01
070E 0C 01          OR AL, 01H    ; DISABLE TIMER INTERRUPTS
0710 E6 21          OUT INTA01, AL
0712 B0 B6          MOV AL, 0B6H ; SEL TIM 2, LSB, MSB, MD 3
0714 E4 83          OUT TIMER+3, AL ; WRITE 8253 CMD/MODE REG
0716 BB 04D2          MOV AX, I234 ; SET TIMER 2 CNT FOR 1000 USEC
0719 E4 42          OUT TIMER+2, AL ; WRITE TIMER 2 COUNTER REG
071B 9A C4          MOV AL, AH
071D E6 42          OUT TIMER+2, AL ; WRITE MSB
071F 2B C9          SUC CX, CX ; CLEAR COUNTER FOR LONG DELAY
0721 E2 FE          LOOP $        ; WAIT FOR COUNTER TO INIT
;---- READ CASSETTE INPUT
0723 E4 62          IN AL, PORT_C ; READ VALUE OF CASS IN-BIT
0725 24 10          AND AL, 10H ; ISOLATE FROM OTHER BITS
0727 A2 0068 R     MOV LAST_VAL, AL
0728 E8 F96F R     CALL READ_HALF_BIT ; TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR CHECK
072D E8 F96F R     CALL READ_HALF_BIT
0730 E3 3E          JCXZ F8      ; CAS_ERR
                                ; SAVE HALF BIT TIME VALUE
0732 53
0733 E8 F96F R     PUSH BX
0735 58          CALL READ_HALF_BIT
0737 E3 37          POP AX      ; GET TOTAL TIME
0739 03 C3          JCXZ F8      ; CAS_ERR
073B 30 0ABA        ADD AX, BX
073E 73 30          CMP AX, MAX_PERIOD
0740 30 08A0        JNC F8      ; CAS_ERR
0743 72 28          CNP AX, MIN_PERIOD
0745 BA 0201        JC F8
0748 EC
0749 24 F0          MOV DX, 201H
074B 3C 10          IN AL, DX
074D 74 04          AND AL, 0F0H ; DETERMINE MODE
074F 3C 40          CMP AL, 0001000B ; MFG?
0751 75 26          JE F9
                                ; SERVICE?
                                ; T13-END : GO TO NEXT TEST IF NOT
; CHECK THAT CASSETTE RELAY IS PICKING (CAN'T DO TEST IN NORMAL
; MODE BECAUSE OF POSSIBILITY OF WRITING ON CASSETTE IF "RECORD"
; BUTTON IS DEPRESSED.)
F9:  IN AL, PORT_B ; SAVE PORT B CONTENTS
0753 E4 61          MOV DL, AL ; SET CASSETTE MOTOR ON
0755 8A D0
0757 24 E8
0759 E6 61
075B 33 C9
075D E2 FE
075F E8 F96F R     OUT PORT_B, AL
0762 E8 F96F R
0765 8A C2
0767 E6 61
0769 E3 0E
076B BB 23FF        XOR CX, CX
076E EB 03          LOOP F9I      ; WAIT FOR RELAY TO SETTLE
                                ; READ_HALF_BIT SHOULD TIME OUT IN
                                ; THIS SITUATION
                                ; ERROR 23FF
0770 BB 2300        MOV BX, 23FFH
0773 8E 0037 R     MOV SI, OFFSET CASS_ERR ; CASSETTE WRAP FAILED
0776 E8 08BC R     CALL E_NSC ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG
0778 E4 21          T13_END: IN AL, INTA01
077B 24 FE          AND AL, OFEH ; ENABLE TIMER INTS
077E E4 21          OUT INTA01, AL
077F E4 A0          IN AL, NMI_PORT ; CLEAR NMI FLIP/FLOP
0781 B0 80          MOV AL, 80H ; ENABLE NMI INTERRUPTS
0783 E6 A0          OUT NMI_PORT, AL

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;-----  

;----- SERIAL PRINTER AND MODEM POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC  

;----- DESCRIPTION:  

;----- VERIFIES THAT THE SERIAL PRINTER UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.  

;----- CHECKS IF THE MODEM CARD IS ATTACHED. IF IT'S NOT, EXITS.  

;----- VERIFIES THAT THE MODEM UART FUNCTIONS PROPERLY.  

;----- ERROR CODES RETURNED BY 'UART' RANGE FROM 1 TO 1FH AND ARE  

;----- REPORTED VIA REGISTER BL. SEE LISTING OF 'UART' (P0027)  

;----- FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS.  

;----- MFG. ERR. CODES 23XX FOR SERIAL PRINTER  

;----- 24XX FOR MODEM  

;  

;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA  

;  

;----- TEST SERIAL PRINTER INSB250 UART  

;  

0785 E8 E6D8 R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR=FO  

0788 8A 02F8 MOV DX,02FBH ; ADDRESS OF SERIAL PRINTER CARD  

078B E8 E631 R CALL UART ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER P0D  

078E 73 06 JNC TM ; PASSED  

0780 BE 003B R MOV SI,OFFSET COM1_ERR ; CODE FOR DISPLAY  

0793 EB 09BC R CALL E_MSG ; REPORT ERROR  

;  

;----- TEST MODEM INSG250 UART:  

;  

0796 E8 E6D6 R TM: CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE INDICATOR = EF  

0798 E4 62 IN AL,PORT_C ; TEST FOR MODEM CARD PRESENT  

079B 24 02 AND AL,00000010B ; ONLY CONCERNED WITH BIT 1  

079D 75 0E JME TM1 ; IT'S NOT THERE - DONE WITH TEST  

079F BA 03FB MOV DX,03FBH ; ADDRESS OF MODEM CARD  

07A2 E8 E831 R CALL UART ; ASYNCH. COMM. ADAPTER P0D  

07A5 73 06 JNC TM1 ; PASSED  

07A7 BE 0039 R MOV SI,OFFSET COM2_ERR ; MODEM ERROR  

07AA EB 09BC R CALL E_MSG ; REPORT ERROR  

07A0  

;  

;----- TM1:  

;  

;----- SETUP HARDWARE INT. VECTOR TABLE  

;  

;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO  

07AD 2B C0 SUB AX,AX  

07AF BE C0 MOV ES,AX  

07B1 B9 0008 MOV CX,08 ; GET VECTOR CNT  

07B4 0E PUSH CS ; SETUP DS SEG REG  

07B5 1F POP DS  

07B6 BE FEF3 R MOV SI,OFFSET VECTOR_TABLE  

07B9 8F 0020 R MOV DI,OFFSET INT_PTR  

07BC A5 MOVSW  

07B0 47 INC DI ; SKIP OVER SEGMENT  

07B8 47 INC DI  

07BF E2 FB LOOP F7A  

;  

;----- SET UP OTHER INTERRUPTS AS NECESSARY  

;----- ASSUME DS:ABBO  

07C1 BE D9 MOV DS,CX  

07C3 C7 06 0014 R FF54 R MOV INT5_PTR,OFFSET PRINT_SCREEN ; PRINT SCREEN  

07C9 C7 06 0120 R 10C6 R MOV KEY62_PTR,OFFSET KEY62_INT ; 62 KEY CONVERSION  

;  

07CF C7 06 0110 R FAGE R MOV CSET_PTR,OFFSET CRT_CHAR_GEN ; DOT TABLE  

07D5 C7 06 0060 R FFCB R MOV BASIC_PTR,OFFSET BAS_ENT ; CASSETTE BASIC ENTRY  

07D8 0E PUSH CS  

07DC B8 POP AX  

07DD A3 0062 R MOV WORD PTR BASIC_PTR+2,AX ; CODE SEGMENT FOR CASSETTE  

;  

;----- CHECK FOR OPTIONAL ROM FROM C0000 TO F0000 IN 2K BLOCKS  

;----- (A VALID MODULE HAS '55AA' IN THE FIRST 2 LOCATIONS,  

;----- LENGTH INDICATOR (LENGTH/12) IN THE 3D LOCATION AND  

;----- TEST/INIT. CODE STARTING IN THE 4TH LOCATION.)  

;----- MFG. ERR. CODE 25XX (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT THAT HAS CRC CHECK)  

;  

07E0 B0 01 MOV AL,01H  

07E2 E6 13 OUT I3H,AL  

07E4 E8 E6D8 R CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE = EE  

07E7 BA C000H MOV DX,0CO00H ; SET BEGINNING ADDRESS  

;  

ROM_SCAN_1:  

07EA BE DA MOV DS,DX  

07EC 2B DB SUB BX,BX ; SET BX=0000  

07EE BB 07 MOV AX,[BX] ; GET 1ST WORD FROM MODULE  

07F0 53 PUSH BX  

07F1 58 POP BX ; BUS SETTLING  

07F2 30 AA55 CMP AX,0AA55H ; = TO ID WORD?  

07F5 75 05 JNZ NEXT_ROM ; PROCEED TO NEXT ROM IF NOT  

07F7 E8 E851 R CALL ROM_CHECK ; GO CHECK OUT MODULE  

07FA EB 04 JMP SHORT ARE_ME_DONE ; CHECK FOR END OF ROM SPACE  

;  

NEXT_ROM:  

07FC ADD DX,0080H ; POINT TO NEXT 2K ADDRESS  

0800 ARE_ME_DONE:  

0800 CMP DX,0F000H ; AT F0000.YET?  

0804 JL ROM_SCAN_1 ; GO CHECK ANOTHER ADD. IF NOT

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;----- DISKETTE ATTACHMENT TEST
;----- DESCRIPTION
;----- CHECK IF IPL DISKETTE DRIVE IS ATTACHED TO SYSTEM. IF
;----- ATTACHED, VERIFY STATUS OF NEC FDC AFTER A RESET. ISSUE
;----- A RECAL AND SEEK CMD TO FDC AND CHECK STATUS. COMPLETE
;----- SYSTEM INITIALIZATION THEN PASS CONTROL TO THE BOOT
;----- LOADER PROGRAM.
;----- MFG ERR CODES: 2601 RESET TO DISKETTE CONTROLLER CD.
;----- 2602 RECALIBRATE TO DISKETTE DRIVE FAILED
;----- 2603 WATCHDOG TIMER FAILED
;----- -----
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DB:DATA
;----- CALL MFG_UP ; MFG ROUTINE = ED
;----- CALL DDS ; POINT TO DATA AREA
;----- MOV AL, OFFH
;----- MOV TRACK0_AL ; INIT DISKETTE SCRATCHPADS
;----- MOV TRACK1_AL
;----- MOV TRACK2_AL
;----- IN AL, PORT_C ; DISKETTE PRESENT?
;----- ANO AL, 00000100B
;----- JZ F10_0
;----- JMP F15 ; NO - BYPASS DISKETTE TEST
;----- BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG,0IH ; SET IPL DISKETTE
;----- CMP RESET_FLAG,0 ; INDICATOR IN EQUIP. FLAG
;----- JNE F10 ; RUNNING FROM POWER-ON STATE?
;----- MOV AL, 00001010B ; BYPASS WATCHDOG TEST
;----- OUT INTAA0_AL ; READ INT. REQUEST REGISTER CMD
;----- IM AL, INTAA0
;----- ANO AL, 01000000B ; HAS WATCHDOG GONE OFF?
;----- JNZ F10 ; PROCEED IF IT HAS
;----- MOV BL, 03H ; SET ERROR CODE
;----- JMP SHORT_F13
;----- F10: MOV AL, FDC_RESET ; DISABLE HATCHDOG TIMER
;----- OUT OF2H_AL ; RESET NEC FDC
;----- MOV AH, 0 ; SET FOR DRIVE 0
;----- MOV DL, AH ; VERIFY STATUS AFTER RESET
;----- INT 13H ; STATUS OK?
;----- TEST AH, OFFH ; SET UP POSSIBLE ERROR CODE
;----- MOV BL, 0IH
;----- JNZ F13 ; NO - FDC FAILED
;----- ;----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR ON
;----- MOV AL, DRIVE_ENABLE+FDC_RESET ; TURN MOTOR ON, DRIVE 0
;----- OUT OF2H_AL ; WRITE FDC CONTROL REG
;----- SUB CX, CX
;----- F11: LOOP F11 ; WAIT FOR 1 SECOND
;----- F12: LOOP F12 ; SELECT DRIVE 0
;----- XOR DX, DX ; SELECT TRACK 1
;----- MOV CH, 1
;----- MOV SEEK_STATUS_DL
;----- CALL SEEK ; RECALIBRATE DISKETTE
;----- MOV BL, 02H ; ERROR CODE
;----- JC F13 ; GO TO ERR SUBROUTINE IF ERR
;----- MOV CH, 34 ; SELECT TRACK 34
;----- CALL SEEK ; SEEK TO TRACK 34
;----- JNC F14 ; OK, TURN MOTOR OFF
;----- MOV BL, 02H
;----- F13: MOV BH, 26H ; DSK_ERR: (26XX)
;----- MOV SI, OFFSET DISK_ERR ; GET ADDR OF MSG
;----- CALL E_MSG ; GO PRINT ERROR MSG
;----- F14: MOV AL, FDC_RESET+02H
;----- OUT OF2H_AL
;----- IN AL, 0E2H
;----- ANO AL, 00000110B
;----- CMP AL, 00000100B
;----- JNE F14_1
;----- MOV AL, FDC_RESET+04H
;----- OUT OF2H_AL
;----- IN AL, 0E2H
;----- ANO AL, 00000110B
;----- CMP AL, 00000100B
;----- JNE F14_1
;----- IN AL, 0E2H
;----- AND AL, 00110000B
;----- JZ F14_1
;----- CMP AL, 00010000B
;----- MOV AH, 01000000B
;----- JE F14_2
;----- MOV AH, 1000000B
;----- F14_2: OR BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG, AH
;----- ;----- TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
;----- F14_1: MOV AL, FDC_RESET ; TURN DRIVE 0 MOTOR OFF
;----- OUT OF2H_AL
;----- F15: MOV INTR_FLAG, 00H ; SET STRAY INTERRUPT FLAG = 00
;----- MOV DI, OFFSET PRINT_TIM_OUT ; SET DEFAULT PRT TIMEOUT
;----- PUSH DS
;----- POP ES
;----- MOV AX, 1414H ; DEFAULT=20
;----- STOSW
;----- STOSW
;----- MOV AX, 0101H ; RS232 DEFAULT=01
;----- STOSW
;----- STOSW
;----- IM AL, INTAA01 ; ENABLE TIMER INT. (LVL 0)
;----- AND AL, OFEH
;----- OUT INTAA01_AL
;----- ASSUME DS:XXDATA
;----- PUSH DS
;----- MOV AX, XXDATA
;----- MOV DS, AX

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08C3 80 3E 001B R 00      CMP    POST_ERR,00H ; CHECK FOR "POST_ERR" NON-ZERO
08C8 1F                  ASSUME DS:DATA
08C8 74 10                POP    DS
08C8 B2 02                JE     F15A_0 ; CONTINUE IF NO ERROR
08CD E8 1A0C R             MOV    DL,2 ; 2 SHORT BEEPS (ERROR)
08D0
ERR_WAIT:                 CALL   ERR_BEEP
08D0 B4 00                MOV    AH,00
08D2 CD 16                INT    16H ; WAIT FOR "ENTER" KEY
08D4 B0 FC 1C              CMP    AH,1CH
08D7 75 F7                JNE    ERR_WAIT
08D8 EB 05                JMP    SHORT F15C
08D8 B2 01                MOV    DL,1 ; 1 SHORT BEEP (NO ERRORS)
08D8 E8 1A0C R             CALL   ERR_BEEP
;----- SETUP PRINTER AND RS232 BASE ADDRESSES IF DEVICE ATTACHED
08E0 8D 003D R             F15C: MOV    BP,OFFSET FA4 ; PRT_SRC_TBL
08E3 33 F6                XOR    SI,SI
08E5 F16:                 MOV    DX,CS:[BP] ; GET PRINTER BASE ADDR
08E9 80 AA                MOV    AL,0AAH ; WRITE DATA TO PORT A
08EB EE                  OUT   DX,AL
08EC 1E                  PUSH   DS
08ED EC                  IN    AL,DX ; BUS SETTLING
08EE 1F                  POP    DS
08EF 3C AA                CMP    AL,0AAH ; DATA PATTERN SAME
08F1 75 06                JNE    F17 ; NO - CHECK NEXT PRT CD
08F3 B9 94 0008 R           MOV    PRINTER_BASE[SI],DX ; YES - STORE PRT BASE ADDR
08F7 46                  INC    SI ; INCREMENT TO NEXT WORD
08FB 46                  INC    SI
08F9 45                  INC    SI
08FA 45                  INC    BP ; POINT TO NEXT BASE ADDR
08FB 93 FD 41              CMP    BP,OFFSET F4E ; ALL POSSIBLE ADDRS CHECKED?
08FE 76 E5                JNE    F16 ; PRT_BASE
0900 33 DB                XOR    BX,BX ; SET ADDRESS BASE
0902 BA 03FA              MOV    DX,03FAH ; POINT TO INT ID REGISTER
0905 EC                  IN    AL,DX ; READ PORT
0908 A8 F8                TEST   AL,0FBH ; SEEM TO BE AN B250
0909 75 08                JNZ    F18 ; RS232_BASE[BX],3FBH ; SETUP RS232 CD #1 ADDR
0910 43                  INC    BX
0911 43                  INC    BX
0912 C7 87 0000 R 02FB              F18: MOV    RS232_BASE[BX],3FBH ; SETUP RS232 #2
0913 43                  INC    BX ; (ALWAYS PRESENT)
0914 43                  INC    BX
;----- SET UP EQUIP FLAG TO INDICATE NUMBER OF PRINTERS AND RS232 CARDS
091A B8 C6                MOV    AX,SI ; SI HAS 2W NUMBER OF PRINTERS
091C B1 03                MOV    CL,3 ; SHIFT COUNT
091E D2 C8                ROR    AL,CL ; ROTATE RIGHT 3 POSITIONS
0920 A0 C3                OR    AL,BL ; OR IN THE RS232 COUNT
0922 08 06 0011 R           OR    BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,AL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
;----- SET EQUIP. FLAG TO INDICATE PRESENCE OF SERIAL PRINTER
; ATTACHED TO ON BOARD RS232 PORT. ---ASSUMPTION---"RTS" IS TIED TO
; "CARRIER DETECT" IN THE CABLE PLUG FOR THIS SPECIFIC PRINTER.
0926 B8 CB                MOV    CX,AX ; SAVE PRINTER COUNT IN CX
0928 BB 02FE              MOV    BX,2FEH ; SET POINTER TO MODEM STATUS REG
092B BA 02FC              MOV    DX,2FCH ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
092E 2A C0                SUB    AL,AL
0930 EE                  OUT   OX,AL ; CLEAR IT
0931 E8 00                JMP    $+2 ; DELAY
0933 87 D3                XCHG   OX,BX ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0935 EC                  IM    AL,DX ; CLEAR IT
0936 E8 00                JMP    $+2 ; DELAY
0938 B0 02                MOV    AL,02H ; BRING UP RTS
093A 87 D3                XCHG   DX,BX ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
093C EE                  OUT   DX,AL
093D EB 00                JMP    $+2 ; DELAY
093F 87 D3                XCHG   DX,BX ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REG
0941 EC                  IN    AL,DX ; GET CONTENTS
0942 A8 08                TEST   AL,0000010008 ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
0944 74 23                JZ    F19_A ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
0946 AB 01                TEST   AL,0000000118 ; DID CTS CHANGE? (A9 WITH WRAP CONNECTOR INSTALLED)
0948 75 1F                JNZ    F19_A ; WRAP-CONNECTOR ON IF IT DID
094A 2A C0                SUB    AL,AL ; SET RTS OFF
094C 87 D3                XCHG   DX,BX ; POINT TO MODEM CONTROL REG
094E EE                  OUT   DX,AL ; DROP RTS
094F E8 00                JMP    $+2 ; DELAY
0951 87 D3                XCHG   DX,BX ; MODEM STATUS REG
0953 EC                  IN    AL,DX ; GET STATUS
0954 24 08                AND    AL,0000010008 ; HAS CARRIER DETECT CHANGED?
0956 74 11                JZ    F19_A ; NO, THEN NO PRINTER
; CARRIER DETECT IS FOLLOWING RTS-INDICATE SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
0958 B0 C9 20              OR    CL,0010000008
0959 F6 C1 C0              TEST   CL,1100000008 ; CHECK FOR NO PARALLEL PRINTERS
095E 75 09                JNZ    F19_A ; DO NOTHING IF PARALLEL PRINTER ATTACHED
0960 B0 C9 40              OR    CL,0100000008 ; INDICATE 1 PRINTER ATTACHED
0963 C7 06 0008 R 02FB              MOV    PRINTER_BASE,2FBH ; STORE ON-BOARD RS232 BASE IN PRINTER BASE
0969 08 0E 0011 R           F19_A: OR    BYTE PTR EQUIP_FLAG+1,CL ; STORE AS SECOND BYTE
096D 33 D2                XOR    DX,DX ; POINT TO FIRST SERIAL PORT
096F F6 C1 40              TEST   CL,040H ; SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED?
0972 74 1B                JZ    F19_C ; NO, SKIP INIT
0974 B1 3E 0000 R 02FB              CMP    RS232_BASE,02FBH ; PRINTER IN FIRST SERIAL PORT
097A 74 01                JE    F19_B ; YES, JUMP
097C 42                  INC    DX ; NO POINT TO SECOND SERIAL PORT
097D B8 0007              F19_B: MOV    AX,87H ; INIT SERIAL PRINTER
0980 C0 14                INT    14H
0982 F8 C4 1E              TEST   AH,1EH ; ERROR?
0985 75 05                JNZ    F19_C ; YES, JUMP
0987 B8 0118              MOV    AX,0118H ; SEND CANCEL COMMAND TO
098A C0 14                INT    14H ; ..SERIAL PRINTER

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09BC BA 0201
09BF EC
09C0 24 F0
09C2 75 03
09C4 E9 0043 R
09C7 3C 20
09C9 74 F5
09B8 B1 3E 0072 R 4321
09A1 74 0C
09A3 3C 10
09A5 74 0B
09A7 C7 06 0072 R 1234
09AD CD 19
09AF FA
09B0 28 C0
09B2 8E D8
09B4 C7 06 0020 R FEA5 R
09BA CD 80

F19_C: MOV DX, 0201H
        IN AL, DX ; GET MFG. / SERVICE MODE INFO
        AND AL, OFOH ; IS HIGH ORDER NIBBLE = 0?
        JNZ F19_1 ; (BURN-IN MODE)
F19_0: JMP START ; ELSE GO TO BEGINNING OF POST
F19_1: CMP AL, 00100000B ; SERVICE MODE LOOP?
        JE F19_0 ; BRANCH TO START
        CMP AL, 00010000B ; DIAG. CONTROL PROGRAM RESTART?
        JE F19_3 ; NO, GO BOOT
        CMP AL, 00001000B ; MFG DCP RUN REQUEST
        JE F19_3
        MOV RESET_FLAG, 1234H ; SET WARM START INDICATOR IN CASE
                                ; OF CARTRIDGE RESET
        INT 19H ; GD TO THE BOOT LOADER
        ASSUME DS:ABSO
F19_3: CLI
        SUB AX, AX
        MOV DS, AX ; RESET TIMER INT.
        MOV INT_PTR, OFFSET TIMER_INT
        INT 80H ; ENTER DCP THROUGH INT. 80H

;----- THIS SUBROUTINE IS THE GENERAL ERROR HANDLER FOR THE POST

;----- ENTRY REQUIREMENTS:
;----- SI = OFFSET(ADDRESS) OF MESSAGE BUFFER
;----- BX= ERROR CODE FOR MANUFACTURING OR SERVICE MODE
;----- REGISTERS ARE NOT PRESERVED
;----- LOCATION "POST_ERR" IS SET NON-ZERO IF AN ERROR OCCURS IN
;----- CUSTOMER MODE
;----- SERVICE/MANUFACTURING FLAGS AS FOLLOWS: (HIGH NIBBLE OF
;----- PORT 201)
;----- 0000 = MANUFACTURING (BURN-IN) MODE
;----- 0001 = MANUFACTURING (SYSTEM TEST) MODE
;----- 0010 = SERVICE MODE (LOOP POST)
;----- 0101 = SERVICE MODE (SYSTEM TEST)

E_MSG PROC NEAR
        MOV DX, 201H
        IN AL, DX ; GET MODE BITS
        AND AL, OFOH ; ISOLATE BITS OF INTEREST
        JNZ EMO ; MFG. OUT
        JMP MFG_OUT ; MANUFACTURING MODE (BURN-IN)
EMO: CMP AL, 00001000B ; MFG. MODE (SYSTEM TEST)
        JNE EM1 ; SAVE MODE
EM1: MOV DH, AL ; ERROR CODE ABOVE OAH (CRT STARTED
        CMP BH, OAH ; DISPLAY POSSIBLE)?
        JL BEEPS ; DO BEEP OUTPUT IF BELOW 10H
        PUSH BX ; SAVE ERROR AND MODE FLAGS
        PUSH SI
        PUSH DX
        MOV AH, 2 ; SET CURSOR
        MOV DX, 1821H ; ROW 21, COL. 33
        MOV BH, 7 ; PAGE 7
        INT 10H
        MOV SI, OFFSET ERROR_ERR ; PRINT WORD "ERROR"
        MOV CX, 5 ; PRINT WORD "ERROR"
EM_0: MOV AL, CS:[SI]
        INC SI
        CALL PRT_HEX
        LOOP EM_0 ; LOOK FOR A BLANK SPACE TO POSSIBLY PUT CUSTOMER LEVEL ERRORS (IN
                    ; CASE OF MULTI ERROR)
        MOV DH, 16H
EM_1: MOV AH, 2 ; SET CURSOR
        INT 10H ; ROW 22, COL33 (OR ABOVE, IF
                    ; MULTIPLE ERRS)
        MOV AH, B ; READ CHARACTER THIS POSITION
        INT 10H
        INC DL ; POINT TO NEXT POSITION
        CMP AL, ' ' ; BLANK?
        JNE EM_1 ; GO CHECK NEXT POSITION, IF NOT
        POP DX ; RECOVER ERROR POINTERS
        POP SI
        POP BX
        CMP DH, D0100000B ; SERVICE MODE?
        JE SERV_OUT ; ;
        CMP DH, D1000000B ; ;
        JE SERV_OUT ; ;
        MOV AL, CS:[SI] ; GET ERROR CHARACTER
        CALL PRT_HEX ; DISPLAY IT
        CMP BH, 20H ; ERROR BELOW 20? (MEM TROUBLE?)
        JNL EM_2 ; ;
        JMP TOTLTP0 ; HALT SYSTEM IF SO.
        ASSUME DS:XXDATA ; ;
EM_2: PUSH DS
        PUSH AX
        MOV AX, XXDATA
        MOV DS, AX
        MOV POST_ERR, BH ; SET ERROR FLAG NON-ZERO
        POP AX
        POP DS
        ASSUME DS:NOTHING ; ;
        RET ; RETURN TO CALLER

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0A29  BA C7          SERV_OUT:    MOV AL,BH      ; PRINT MSB
0A28  53             PUSH BX
0A2C  E8 18A9 R      CALL XPC_BYTE ; DISPLAY IT
0A2F  5B             POP BX
0A30  BA C3          MOV AL,BL      ; PRINT LSB
0A32  E8 18A9 R      CALL XPC_BYTE
0A35  E9 0ABB R      JMP TOTLTPO

0A38  FA             BEEPS:     CL1
0A39  BC C8          MOV AX,CS      ; SET CODE SEG= STACK SEG
0A3B  8E D0          MOV SS,AX      ; (STACK IS LOST, BUT THINGS ARE
                           ; OVER, ANYWAY)
0A3D  B2 02          MOV DL,2       ; 2 BEEPS
0A3F  BC 0028 R      MOV SP,OFFSET EX_0 ; SET DUMMY RETURN
0A42  B3 01          EB:        MOV BL,1       ; SHORT BEEP
0A44  E9 FF31 R      JMP BEEP
0A47  E2 FE          EBO:      LOOP EBO      ; WAIT (BEEPER OFF)
0A49  FE CA          DEC DL
0A4B  75 F5          JNZ EB
0A4D  80 FF 05        CMP BH,0SH    ; DONE YET?
0A50  75 89          JNE TOTLTPO ; 64K CARD ERROR?
0A52  80 FE 20        CMP DH,00100000B ; END IF NOT
0A55  74 05          JE EB1
0A57  80 FE 40        CMP DH,01000000B ; SERVICE MODE?
0A59  75 5F          JNE TOTLTPO ; END IF NOT
0A5A  B3 01          EB1:      MOV BL,1       ; ONE MORE BEEP FOR 64K ERROR IF IN
                           ; SERVICE MODE

0A5E  E9 FF31 R      JMP BEEP

0A61  FA             MFG_OUT:   CL1
0A62  E4 81          IN AL,PORT_B
0A64  24 FC          AND AL,0FCH
0A66  E6 81          OUT PORT_B,AL ; SEND DATA TO ADDRESSES 11,12
0A68  BA 0011        MOV DX,11H
0A6B  BA C7          MOV AL,BH
0A6D  EE              OUT DX,AL      ; SEND HIGH BYTE
0A6E  42              INC DX
0A6F  BA C3          MOV AL,BL
0A71  EE              OUT DX,AL      ; SEND LOW BYTE
; INIT. ON-BOARD RS232 PORT FOR COMMUNICATIONS W/MFG MONITOR
0A72  BB ---- R      DS:XXDATA
0A75  8E D8          ASSUME DS:XXDATA
                           MOV AX,XXDATA
                           MOV DS,AX      ; POINT TO DATA SEGMENT CONTAINING
                           ; CHECKPOINT #
0A77  BC C8          MOV AX,CS
0A79  BE D0          MOV SS,AX
0A7B  BC 002E R      MOV SP,OFFSET EX1
0A7E  BA 02FB        MOV DX,02FBH
0A81  E9 F085 R      JMP SB250 ; LINE CONTROL REG. ADDRESS
                           ; GO SET UP FOR 9600, ODD, 2 STOP
                           ; BITS, 8 BITS

0A84  BB CA          M01:      MOV CX,DX      ; DX CAME BACK WITH XMIT REG
0A86  BA 02FC        MOV DX,02FCH ; MODEM CONTROL REG
0A89  2A C0          SUB AL,AL      ; SET DTR AND RTS LOW SO POSSIBLE
                           ; WRAP PLUG WON'T CONFUSE THINGS

0A8B  EE              OUT DX,AL
0A8C  BA 02FE        MOV DX,02FEH ; MODEM STATUS REG
0A8F  EC              MO2:      IN AL,DX
0A90  24 10          AND AL,0001000B ; CTS UP YET?
0A92  74 F8          JZ MO2       ; LOOP TILL IT IS
0A94  4A              DEC DX
                           ; GET DX=2FD (LINE STATUS REG)
0A95  87 D1          XCHG DX,CX ; POINT TO XMIT. DATA REG
0A97  0A 0005 R      MOV AL,MFG_TST ; GET MFG ROUTINE ERROR INDICATOR
0A98  EE              OUT DX,AL ; (MAY BE WRONG FOR EARLY ERRORS)
0A9B  E8 00          JMP *+2      ; DELAY
0A9D  B7 D1          XCHG DX,CX ; POINT DX=2FD
0A9F  EC              MO3:      IN AL,DX ; TRANSMIT EMPTY?
0AA0  24 20          AND AL,0010000B
0AA2  E8 00          JMP *+2      ; DELAY
0AA4  74 F9          JZ MO3       ; LOOP TILL IT IS
0AA6  B7 D1          XCHG DX,CX ; GET MSB OF ERROR WORD
0AA8  BA C7          MOV AL,BH
0AAA  EE              OUT DX,AL
0AAB  E8 00          JMP *+2      ; DELAY
0AAD  B7 D1          XCHG DX,CX ; GET LSB OF ERROR WORD
0AAF  EC              NO4:      IN AL,DX ; WAIT FOR XMIT EMPTY
0AB0  24 20          AND AL,0010000B
0AB2  E8 00          JMP *+2      ; DELAY
0AB4  74 F9          JZ MO4
0AB6  BA C3          MOV AL,BL
0AB8  B7 D1          XCHG DX,CX ; HALT
0ABA  EE              OUT DX,AL

0ABB  FA             TOTLTPO: CL1
0ABC  2A C0          SUB AL,AL ; DISABLE INTS.
0ABE  E6 F2          OUT OF2H,AL ; STOP DISKETTE MOTOR
0AC0  E6 A0          OUT 0AOH,AL ; DISABLE NMI
0AC2  F4              HLT
0AC3  C3              RET
0AC4  EMSG            ENDP

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;-----  

; SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE INSB250 PORTS TO THE MASTER RESET  

; STATUS. THIS ROUTINE ALSO TESTS THE PORTS' PERMANENT  

; ZERO BITS.  

; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:  

; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE 8250 TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER  

; UPON RETURN:  

; (CF) = 1 IF ONE OF THE PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WAS NOT  

; ZERO (ERR)  

; (DX) = PORT ADDRESS THAT FAILED TEST  

; (AL) = MEANINGLESS  

; (BL) = 2 INTR ENBL REG BITS NOT 0  

; 3 INTR ID REG BITS NOT 0  

; 4 MODEM CTRL REG BITS NOT 0  

; 5 LINE STAT REG BITS NOT 0  

; 0 IF ALL PORTS' PERMANENT ZERO BITS WERE ZERO  

; (DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS  

; (AL) = LAST VALUE READ FROM RECEIVER BUFFER  

; (BL) = 5 (MEANINGLESS)  

;-----  

; PORTS SET UP AS FOLLOWS ON ERROR-FREE RETURN:  

; XFB - INTR ENBL REG = 0 ALL INTERRUPTS DISABLED  

; XFA - INTR ID REG = 00000001B NO INTERRUPTS PENDING  

; XFB - LINE CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW  

; XFC - MODEM CTRL REG = 0 ALL BITS LOW  

; XFD - LINE STAT REG = 01100000B TRANSMITTER HOLDING  

; REGISTER AND TRANSMITTER EMPTY ON  

; XFE - MODEM STAT REG = XXXX0000B WHERE X 'S REPRESENT  

; INPUT SIGNALS  

;-----  

; REGISTERS DX, AL, AND BL ARE ALTERED. NO OTHER REGISTERS USED.

```

OAC4	PROC	NEAR	
OAC4	EC	IN AL,DX	; READ RECVR BUFFER BUT IGNORE ; CONTENTS
OAC5 83 02		MOV BL,2	; ERROR INDICATOR
OAC7 EB FE9F R		CALL RR2	; READ INTR ENBL REG
OACA 24 F0		AND AL,11110000B	; BITS 4-7 OFF?
OACC 75 28		JNE AT20	; NO - ERROR
OACE EB FEBA R		CALL RR1	; READ INTR ID REG
OADI 24 FB		AND AL,1111000B	; BITS 3-7 OFF?
OAD3 75 21		JNE AT20	; NO
OAD5 42		INC DX	; LINE CTRL REG
OAD6 EB FE9A R		CALL RR1	; READ MODEM CTRL REG
OAD9 24 EO		AND AL,1110000B	; BITS 5-7 OFF?
OADB 75 18		JNE AT20	; NO
OADD EB FE9A R		CALL RR1	; READ LINE STAT REG
OAE0 24 B0		AND AL,1000000B	; BIT 7 OFF?
OAE2 75 12		JNE AT20	; NO
OAE4 B0 60		MOV AL,60H	
OAE6 EE		OUT DX,AL	
OAE7 EB 00		JNP \$+2	; I/O DELAY
OAE9 42		INC DX	; MODEM STAT REG
OAEA 32 C0		XOR AL,AL	
OAEF EE		OUT DX,AL	; WIRED BITS WILL BE HIGH
OAEF EB FEAO R		CALL RR3	; CLEAR BITS 0-3 IN CASE THEY'RE ON
OAF0 83 EA 06		SUB DX,6	; AFTER WRITING TO STATUS REG
OAF3 EC		IN AL,DX	; RECEIVER BUFFER
OAF4 F8			; IN CASE WRITING TO PORTS CAUSED
OAF5 C3			DATA READY TO GO HIGH!
OAF6 F9			
OAF7 C3			
OAF8			
AT20:	STC		; ERROR RETURN
18250	ENOP		

-----  
;-----  
; SUBROUTINE TO TEST A PARTICULAR 8250 INTERRUPT. PASS IT THE  
; (BIT # + 1) OF THE STATUS REGISTER THAT IS TO BE TESTED.  
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THAT BIT AND CHECKS TO SEE IF THE CORRECT  
; 8250 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED.

IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:  
; (AH) = BIT # TO BE TESTED  
; (BL) = INTERRUPT IDENTIFIER  
; (0) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING  
; REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST  
; (1) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT  
; TEST  
; (BH) = BITS WHICH DETERMINE WHICH INTERRUPT IS TO BE  
; CHECKED  
; (0) = MODEM STATUS  
; (2) = TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY  
; (4) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE  
; (6) = RECEIVER LINE STATUS  
; (CX) = VALUE TO SUBTRACT AND ADD IN ORDER TO REFERENCE THE  
; INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION REGISTER  
; (3) = RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE, TRANSMITTER HOLDING  
; REGISTER AND RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPTS  
; (4) = MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT  
; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER  
; IT RETURNS:  
; (AL) = OFFH IF TEST FAILS - EITHER NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED OR  
; THE WRONG INTERRUPT OCCURRED  
; OR  
; (AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED  
; DATA AVAILABLE AND TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER  
; EMPTY INTERRUPTS  
; -OR-  
; CONTENTS OF THE LINE STATUS OR MODEM STATUS REGISTER  
; DEPENDING ON WHICH ONE WAS TESTED.  
; (DX) = ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT ID REGISTER FOR RECEIVED DATA  
; AVAILABLE OR TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY  
; INTERRUPTS  
; OR  
; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE LINE STATUS OR DATA SET STATUS  
; REGISTER (DEPENDING ON WHICH INTERRUPT WAS TESTED)  
; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.

```

0AFB     ICT      PROC    NEAR
0AFB     EC       IN      AL,DX ; READ STATUS REGISTER
0AF9     EB 00   JMP    $+2   ; I/O DELAY
0AFB     OA C4   OR     AL,AH ; SET TEST BIT
0AFD     EE       OUT    DX,AL ; WRITE IT TO THE STATUS REGISTER
0AFE     2B D1   SUB    DX,CX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ID REGISTER
0B00     51       PUSH   CX
0B01     2B CB   SUB    CX,CX ; WAIT FOR B250 INTERRUPT TO OCCUR
0B03     EC       AT21:  IN     AL,DX ; READ INTN ID REG
0B04     AB 01   TEST   AL,1  ; INTERRUPT PENDING?
0B06     74 02   JE     AT22   YES -RETURN W/ INTERRUPT ID IN AL
0B08     E2 F9   LOOP   AT21   ; NO - TRY AGAIN
0B0A     59       AT22: POP    CK ; AL = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT OCCURRED
0B0B     3A C7   CMP    AL,BH ; INTERRUPT WE'RE LOOKING FOR?
0B0D     75 09   JNE    AT23   ; NO
0B0F     0A DB   OR     BL,BL ; DONE WITH TEST FOR THIS INTERRUPT
0B11     74 07   JE     AT24   RETURN W/ CONTENTS OF INTR ID REG
0B13     03 D1   ADD    DX,CX ; READ STATUS REGISTER TO CLEAR THE
0B15     EC       IN     AL,DX ; INTERRUPT (WHEN BL=1)
0B16     EB 02   JMP    SHORT AT24 ; RETURN CONTENTS OF STATUS REG
0B18     B0 FF   AT23: MOV    AL,OFFH ; SET ERROR INDICATOR
0B1A     C3       AT24: RET
0B1B     ICT      ENDP
;---- INT 19 -----
; BOOT STRAP LOADER
; TRACK 0, SECTOR 1 IS READ INTO THE
; BOOT LOCATION (SEGMENT 0, OFFSET 7C00)
; AND CONTROL IS TRANSFERRED THERE.
;
; IF THE DISKETTE IS NOT PRESENT OR HAS A
; PROBLEM LOADING (E.G., NOT READY), AN INT.
; 1BH IS EXECUTED. IF A CARTRIDGE HAS VECTORED
; INT. 1BH TO ITSELF, CONTROL WILL BE PASSED TO
; THE CARTRIDGE.
;
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:ABSO
0B1B     0B1B    BOOT_STRAP PROC    NEAR
0B1B     FB       STI
0B1C     2B C0   BUB    AX,AX ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0B1E     CD 10   INT    10H ; SET 40X25 B&W MODE ON CRT
0B20     2B C0   SUB    AX,AX ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
0B22     BE DB   NOV    DS,AX
;---- SEE IF DISKETTE PRESENT
0B24     E4 62   IN     AL,PORT_C ; GET CONFIG BITS
0B26     24 04   AMD    AL,00000100B ; IS DISKETTE PRESENT?
0B27     75 2B   JNZ    H3      ; NO, THEN ATTEMPT TO GO TO CART.
0B2A     C7 06 007B R EFC7 R
0B30     BC 0E 007A R
;---- RESET THE DISK PARAMETER TABLE VECTOR
0B34     B9 0004   MOV    WORD PTR DISK_POINTER, OFFSET DISK_BASE
0B37     51       H1:   PUSH   CX ; SET RETRY COUNT
0B3B     B4 00   MOV    AH,0  ; SAVE RETRY COUNT
0B3A     CD 13   INT    13H ; RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
0B3C     72 0F   JC     H2      ; DISKETTE_IO
0B3E     BB 0201   MOV    AX,201H ; IF ERROR, TRY AGAIN
0B41     2B D2   SUB    DX,DX ; READ IN THE SINGLE SECTOR
0B43     BE C2   MOV    ES,DX ; TO THE BOOT LOCATION
0B45     BB 7C00 R  MOV    BX,OFFSET BOOT_LOCN
0B48     B9 0001   H2:   INT    13H ; DRIVE 0, HEAD 0
0B4B     CD 13   MOV    CX,1  ; SECTOR 1, TRACK 0
0B4D     59       H3:   POP    CX ; DISKETTE_IO
0B4E     73 04   JNC    H3A     ; RECOVER RETRY COUNT
0B50     E2 E6   LOOP   H1      ; CF SET BY UNSUCCESSFUL READ
;---- UNABLE TO IPL FROM THE DISKETTE
0B52     CD 1B   H3:   INT    10H ; DO IT FOR RETRY TIMES
0B54     EA 7C00 ---- R
0B59       H3A:  JMP    BOOT_LOCN
0B59       BOOT_STRAP ENDP
;---- THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS A READ/WRITE TEST ON A BLOCK OF
; STORAGE (MAX. SIZE = 32KB). IF "WARM START", FILL
; BLOCK WITH 0000 AND RETURN.
; DATA PATTERNS USED:
; O>FF ON ONE BYTE TO TEST DATA BUS
; AAAA,5555,00FF,FF00 FOR ALL WORDS
; FILL WITH 0000 BEFORE EXIT
; ON ENTRY:
; ES = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; DS = ADDRESS OF STORAGE TO BE TESTED
; CX = WORD COUNT OF STORAGE BLOCK TO BE TESTED
; (MAX. = B00H (32K WORDS))
; ON EXIT:
; ZERO FLAG = OFF IF STORAGE ERROR
; IF ZERO FLAG = OFF, THEN CX = XOR'ED BIT PATTERN
; OF THE EXPECTED DATA PATTERN VS. THE ACTUAL DATA
; READ. (I.E., A BIT "ON" IN AL IS THE BIT IN ERROR)
; AH=03 IF BOTH BYTES OF WORD HAVE ERRORS
; AH=02 IF LOW (EVEN) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AH=01 IF HI (ODD) BYTE HAS ERROR
; AX,BX,CX,DX,DI,SI ARE ALL DESTROYED.

```

0B59 NEAR  
 ASSUME DS: ABS0

0B59 FC ; SET DIRECTION TO INCREMENT  
 0B5A 2B FF ; SET DI=0000 REL. TO START OF SEG  
 0B5C 2B CO ; INITIAL DATA PATTERN FOR 00-FF  
 0B5E TEST

0B5E BE DB ; SET DS TO ABS0  
 0B60 BB 1E 0472 R ; BX, DATA\_WORD[RESET\_FLAG-DATA] ; WARM START?  
 0B64 81 FB 1234 ; BX, 1234H  
 0B66 9C C2 ; MOV DX, ES  
 0B6A BE DA ; MOV DS, DX ; RESTORE DS  
 0B6C 7B 0B ; JNE PI  
 0B6E F3 / AB ; REP STOSW ; SIMPLE FILL WITH 0 ON WARM-START  
 0B70 6E DB  
 0B72 B9 1E 0472 R ; MOV DS, AX  
 0B76 BE DA ; MOV DATA\_WORD[RESET\_FLAG-DATA], BX  
 0B78 C3 ; MOV DS, DX ; RESTORE DS  
 0B79 B1 FB 4321 ; RET ; AND EXIT  
 0B7D 74 EF ; CMP BX, 4321H ; DIAG. RESTART?  
 0B7F BB 05 ; JE PI2 ; DO FILL WITH ZEROS  
 0BB1 8A 05 ; MOV [DI], AL ; WRITE TEST DATA  
 0BB3 32 C4 ; MOV AL, [DI] ; GET IT BACK  
 0BB5 74 03 ; XOR AL, AH ; COMPARE TO EXPECTED  
 0BB7 E9 0C0C R ; JMP PY ; ERROR EXIT IF MISCOMPARE  
 0BBA FE C4 ; INC AH ; FORM NEW DATA PATTERN  
 0BBC 8A C4 ; MOV AL, AH ;  
 0BBE 75 EF ; JNZ P2 ; LOOP TILL ALL 256 DATA PATTERNS  
 ; DONE

0B90 BB E9 ; SAVE WORD COUNT  
 0B92 BB AAAA ; LOAD DATA PATTERN  
 0B95 BB DB  
 0B97 BA 5555 ; MOV DX, 05555H ; LOAD OTHER DATA PATTERN  
 0B9A F3 / AB ; REP STOSW ; FILL WORDS FROM LOW TO HIGH  
 ; WITH AAAA

0B9C 4F ; DEC DI ; POINT TO LAST WORD WRITTEN  
 0B9D 4F ; DEC DI  
 0BBE FD ; STO  
 0B9F BB F7 ; MOV SI, DI ; SET DIRECTION FLAG TO GO DOWN  
 0BA1 BB CD ; MOV CX, BP ; SET INDEX REGS. EQUAL  
 0BA3  
 0BA3 AD ; RECOVER WORD COUNT  
 0BA4 33 C3 ; MOV AX, BX ; GO FROM HIGH TO LOW  
 0BA6 75 64 ; JNZ PB ; GET WORD FROM MEMORY  
 0BA8 BB C2 ; XOR AX, BX ; EQUAL. WHAT SV THERE?  
 0BAA AB ; MOV AX, DX ; GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT  
 0BAB E2 F6 ; STOSW ; GET 8B DATA PATTERN  
 0BAD 9B CD ; MOV AX, DX ; STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ  
 0BAF FC ; LOOP P3 ; LOOP-TILL ALL BYTES DONE  
 0BB0 46 ; CLD ; RECOVER WORD COUNT  
 0BB1 46 ; INC SI ; BACK TO INCREMENT  
 0BB2 BB FE ; INC SI ; ADJUST PTRS  
 0BBA BB DA ; MOV DI, SI  
 0BB6 BA 0FFF ; MOV BX, DX ; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX  
 0BB9 AD ; MOV DX, 0FFFH ; DATA FOR CHECKERBOARD PATTERN  
 0BBA 33 C3 ; LOOSW ; GET WORD FROM MEMORY  
 0BBC 75 4E ; XOR AX, BX ; EQUAL. WHAT SV THERE?  
 0BBD 8B C2 ; JNZ PB ; GO ERROR EXIT IF NOT  
 0BC0 AB ; MOV AX, DX ; GET OTHER PATTERN  
 0BC1 E2 F6 ; STOSW ; STORE IT IN LOCATION JUST READ  
 0BC3 BB CD ; LOOP PX ; LOOP-TILL ALL BYTES DONE  
 0BC5 FD ; CLD ; RECOVER WORD COUNT  
 0BC6 4E ; STD ; DECREMENT  
 0BC7 4E ; DEC SI ; ADJUST PTRS  
 0BCB 8B FE ; DEC SI  
 0BCA BB DA ; MOV DI, SI ; S/B DATA PATTERN TO BX  
 0BCC F7 D2 ; MOV BX, DX ; MAKE PATTERN FF00  
 0BCE 0A D2 ; NOT DX ; FIRST PASS?  
 0BDD 74 E7 ; OR DL, DL ; INCREMENT  
 0BD2 FC ; CLD  
 0BD3 93 C8 04 ; ADD SI, 4  
 0BD6 F7 D2 ; NOT DX ; LOW TO HIGH  
 0BD8 BB FE ; MOV DI, SI ; GET A WORD  
 0BDA BB CD ; MOV CX, BP ; SHOULD COMPARE TO DX  
 0BDC AD ; STD ; GO ERROR IF NOT  
 0BD9 33 C2 ; JNZ PB ; WRITE .0000 BACK TO LOCATION  
 0BDF 75 2B ; STOSW ; JUST READ

0BE1 AB ; LOOSW ; LOOP TILL DONE  
 0BE2 E2 FB ; STD ; BACK TO DECREMENT  
 0BE4 FD ; DEC SI ; ADJUST POINTER DOWN TO LAST WORD  
 0BE5 4E ; DEC SI ; WRITTEN  
 0BE6 4E ; ; CHECK IF IN SERVICE/MFG MODES; IF SO, PERFORM REFRESH CHECK  
 0BE7 BA 0201 ; MOV DX, 201H ; GET OPTION BITS  
 0BEA EC ; IN AL, DX ; AND AL, OFOH ; ALL BITS HIGH=NORMAL MODE  
 0BE9 24 F0 ; CMP AL, OFOH ; JE P6 ; SEE IF IN PRE-STACK MODE  
 0BED 3C F0 ; MOV CX, CS ; MOV BX, SS  
 0BEF 74 10 ; AND AL, OFOH ; CMP CX, BX ; BYPASS RETENTION TEST IF SO  
 0BF1 8C C9 ; JE P6 ; MOV AL, 24 ; SET OUTER LOOP COUNT  
 0BF3 8C D3 ; MOV AL, 24 ; WAIT ABOUT 6-8 SECONDS WITHOUT ACCESSING MEMORY  
 0BF5 3B CB ; ; IF REFRESH IS NOT WORKING PROPERLY, THIS SHOULD  
 0BF7 74 08 ; BE ENOUGH TIME FOR SOME DATA TO GO SOUR.

```

08FB E2 FE      P5:    LOOP   P5
08FD FE CB      DEC    AL
08FF 75 FA      JNZ    P5
0C01 88 CD      MOV    CX, BP ; RECOVER WORD COUNT
0C03 AD          P6:    MOV    CX, BP ; GET WORD
0C04 08 C0      OR     AX, AX ; = TO 0000
0C08 75 04      JNZ    P6 ; ERROR IF NOT
0C0B E2 F9      LOOP   P7 ; LOOP TILL DONE
0C0A EB 13      JMP    SHORT P11 ; THEN EXIT
0C0C BB CB      MOV    CX, AX ; SAVE BITS IN ERROR .
0C0E 32 E4      XOR    AH, AH
0C10 0A ED      OR     CH, CH ; HIGH BYTE ERROR?
0C12 74 02      JZ    P9
0C14 FE C4      INC    AH ; SET HIGH BYTE ERROR
0C16 0A C9      OR     CL, CL ; LOW BYTE ERROR?
0C18 74 03      JZ    P10
0C1A B0 C4 02      ADD    AH, 2
0C1D 0A E4      P10:  OR     AH, AH ; SET ZERO FLAG=0 (ERROR INDICATION
0C1F FC          P11:  CLD
0C20 C3          RET
0C21
P0DSTG ENDP.

;*****PUT_LOGO PROCEDURE*****
; THIS PROC SETS UP POINTERS AND CALLS THE SCREEN
; OUTPUT ROUTINE SO THAT THE IBM LOGO, A MESSAGE,
; AND A COLOR BAR ARE PUT UP ON THE SCREEN.
; AX,BX, AND DX ARE DESTROYED. ALL OTHERS ARE SAVED
;*****PUT_LOGO PROC NEAR *****

PUT_LOGO PROC NEAR
    PUSH DS
    PUSH BP
    PUSH AX
    PUSH BX
    PUSH CX
    PUSH DX
    MOV BP,OFFSET LOGO ; POINT DH DL AT ROW,COLUMN 0,0
    MOV DX,8000H ; POINT DH DL AT ROW,COLUMN 0,0
    MOV BL,00011111B ; ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTERS TO BE
    WRTITEM
    INT 82H ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    MOV BL,00000000B ; INITIALIZE ATTRIBUTE
    MOV OL,0 ; INITIALIZE COLUMN
    AGAIN: MOV OH,94H ; SET LINE
    AGAIN: MOV OH,94H ; SET LINE
    MOV BP,OFFSET COLOR ; OUTPUT GIVEN COLOR BAR
    INT 82H ; CALL OUTPUT ROUTINE
    INC BL ; INCREMENT ATTRIBUTE
    CMP OL,32 ; IS THE COLUMN COUNTER POINTING
    PAST 40? ; IF NOT, DO IT AGAIN
    JL AGAIN ; IF NOT, DO IT AGAIN
    POP DX
    POP CX
    POP BX
    POP AX
    POP BP ; RESTORE BP
    POP DS ; RESTORE DS
    RET

PUT_LOGO ENDP
LOGO DB LOGO_E - LOGO
' ',220
$ ,220
LOGO_E = DB 40,-5
DB 40,-5
DB 2,7,1,9,3,4,8,4,1,-5
DB 2,7,1,10,2,5,7,5,1,-5
DB 2,7,1,11,1,6,5,6,1,-5
DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,5,3,5,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,6,1,6,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,8,4,13,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,7,5,13,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,8,4,13,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,13,3,-5
DB 4,3,5,3,3,3,3,3,1,5,1,3,3,-5
DB 2,7,1,11,1,5,2,3,2,5,1,-5
DB 2,7,1,10,2,5,3,1,3,5,1,-5
DB 2,7,1,9,3,5,7,5,1,-5
COLOR DB COLOR_E - COLOR
COLOR_E = DB 219
$ ,219
COLOR_E = DB 2,121-2,2,121-2,2,121-2,2,121-2,2,-4
ASSUME DS:DATA

```

```

---- INT 10 -----
VIDEO_10
; THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE THE CRT INTERFACE
; THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS ARE PROVIDED:
; (AH)=0 SET MODE (AL) CONTAINS MODE VALUE
; (AL)=0 40X25 BW (POWER ON DEFAULT)
; (AL)=1 40X25 COLOR
; (AL)=2 80X25 BW
; (AL)=3 80X25 COLOR
; GRAPHICS MODES
; (AL)=4 320X200 4 COLOR
; (AL)=5 320X200 BW 4 SHADES
; (AL)=6 640X200 BW 2 SHADES
; (AL)=7 NOT VALID
; ***** EXTENDED MODES *****
; (AL)=8 160X200 16 COLOR
; (AL)=9 320X200 16 COLOR
; (AL)=A 640X200 4 COLOR
; ***** NOTE BM MODES OPERATE SAME AS COLOR MODES, BUT
; COLOR BURST IS NOT ENABLED
; ***** NOTE IF HIGH ORDER BIT IN AL IS SET, THE REGEN
; BUFFER IS NOT CLEARED.
; (AH)=1 SET CURSOR TYPE
; (CH) = BITS 4-0 = START LINE FOR CURSOR
; ** HARDWARE WILL ALWAYS CAUSE BLINK
; ** SETTING BIT 5 OR 6 WILL CAUSE ERRATIC
; BLINKING OR NO CURSOR AT ALL
; ** IN GRAPHICS MODES, BIT 5 IS FORCED ON TO
; DISABLE THE CURSOR
; (CL) = BITS 4-0 = END LINE FOR CURSOR
; (AH)=2 SET CURSOR POSITION
; (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN (0,0) IS UPPER LEFT
; (BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)
; (AH)=3 READ CURSOR POSITION
; (BH) = PAGE NUMBER (MUST BE 0 FOR GRAPHICS MODES)
; ON EXIT (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CURRENT CURSOR
; (CH,CL) = CURSOR MODE CURRENTLY SET
; (AH)=4 READ LIGHT PEN POSITION
; ON EXIT:
; (AH) = 0 -- LIGHT PEN SWITCH NOT DOWN/NOT TRIGGERED
; (AH) = 1 -- VALID LIGHT PEN VALUE IN REGISTERS
; (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CHARACTER LP POSN
; (CH) = RASTER LINE (0-199)
; (BX) = PIXEL COLUMN (0-319,639)
; (AH)=5 SELECT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE (VALID ONLY FOR
; ALPHA MODES)
; (AL)=NEW PAGE VALUE (0-7 FOR MODES 0&1, 0-3 FOR
; MODES 2&3)
; IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1
; REAO/WRITE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
; (AL) = 0H READ CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS
; (AL) = 81H SET CPU PAGE REGISTER
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET
; (AL) = 82H SET CRT PAGE REGISTER
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET
; (AL) = 83H SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGISTERS
; (BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REGISTER
; (BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REGISTER
; IF BIT 7 (80H) OF AL=1
; ALWAYS RETURNS (BH) = CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG
; (BL) = CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG
; (AH)=6 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE UP
; (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT
; BOTTOM OF WINDOW, AL = 0 MEANS BLANK
; ENTIRE WINDOW
; (CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF
; SCROLL
; (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF
; SCROLL
; (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE
; (AH)=7 SCROLL ACTIVE PAGE DOWN
; (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES, INPUT LINES BLANKED AT TOP
; OF WINDOW, AL=0 MEANS BLANK ENTIRE WINDOW
; (CH,CL) = ROW,COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER OF
; SCROLL
; (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF
; SCROLL
; (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANK LINE
; CHARACTER HANDLING ROUTINES
; (AH) = 8 READ ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
; ON EXIT:
; (AL) = CHAR READ
; (AH) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER REAO (ALPHA MODES
; ONLY)
; (AH) = 9 WRITE ATTRIBUTE/CHARACTER AT CURRENT CURSOR
; POSITION
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHARACTER (ALPHA)/COLOR OF
; CHARACTER (GRAPHICS). SEE NOTE ON WRITE
; DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.
; (AH) = 10 (0AH) WRITE CHARACTER ONLY AT CURRENT CURSOR
; POSITION
; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE (VALID FOR ALPHA MODES ONLY)
; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
; (BL) = COLOR OF CHAR (GRAPHICS)
; SEE NOTE ON WRITE DOT FOR BIT 7 OF BL = 1.

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```

FOR READ/WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE WHILE IN GRAPHICS MODE,
THE CHARACTERS ARE FORMED FROM A CHARACTER
GENERATOR IMAGE MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM ROM.
INTERRUPT 44H (LOCATION 00110H) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE
FIRST 128 CHARS (0-127).
INTERRUPT 1FH (LOCATION 0007CH) IS USED TO
POINT TO THE 1K BYTE TABLE CONTAINING THE SECOND
128 CHARS (128-255).

FOR WRITE CHARACTER INTERFACE IN GRAPHICS MODE, THE
REPLICATION FACTOR CONTAINED IN (CX) ON ENTRY WILL
PRODUCE VALID RESULTS ONLY FOR CHARACTERS
CONTAINED ON THE SAME ROW. CONTINUATION TO
SUCCEEDING LINES WILL NOT PRODUCE CORRECTLY.

GRAPHICS INTERFACE
(AH) = 11 (0BH) SET COLOR PALETTE
        (BH) = PALETTE COLOR ID BEING SET (0-127)
        (BL) = COLOR VALUE TO BE USED WITH THAT COLOR ID
        COLOR ID = 0 SELECTS THE BACKGROUND
                  COLOR (0-15)
        COLOR ID = 1 SELECTS THE PALETTE TO BE
                  USED:
        2 COLOR MODE:
          0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1
          1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1
        4 COLOR MODES:
          0 = GREEN, RED, BROWN FOR
                  COLORS 1,2,3
          1 = CYAN, MAGENTA, WHITE FOR
                  COLORS 1,2,3
        16 COLOR MODES:
          ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:
          BLUE FOR COLOR 1
          GREEN FOR COLOR 2
          CYAN FOR COLOR 3
          RED FOR COLOR 4
          MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5
          BROWN FOR COLOR 6
          LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7
          DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8
          LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9
          LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10
          LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11
          LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12
          LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13
          YELLOW FOR COLOR 14
          WHITE FOR COLOR 15

IN 40X25 OR BOX25 ALPHA MODES, THE VALUE SET
FOR PALETTE COLOR 0 INDICATES THE BORDER
COLOR TO BE USED. IN GRAPHIC MODES, IT
INDICATES THE BORDER COLOR AND THE
BACKGROUND COLOR.

(AH) = 12 (0CH) WRITE DOT
        (DX) = ROW NUMBER
        (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
        (AL) = COLOR VALUE
        IF BIT 7 OF AL = 1, THEN THE COLOR VALUE IS
        EXCLUSIVE OR'D WITH THE CURRENT CONTENTS OF
        THE DOT.

(AH) = 13 (0DH) READ DOT
        (DX) = ROW NUMBER
        (CX) = COLUMN NUMBER
        (AL) RETURNS THE DOT READ

ASCII TELETYPE ROUTINE FOR OUTPUT
(AH) = 14 (0EH) WRITE TELETYPE TO ACTIVE PAGE
        (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
        (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR IN GRAPHICS MODE
        NOTE -- SCREEN WIDTH IS CONTROLLED BY PREVIOUS
        MODE SET.

(AH) = 15 (0FH) CURRENT VIDEO STATE
        RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE
        (AL) = MODE CURRENTLY SET (SEE AH=0 FOR
        EXPLANATION)
        (AH) = NUMBER OF CHARACTER COLUMNS ON SCREEN
        (BH) = CURRENT ACTIVE DISPLAY PAGE

(AH) = 16 (10H) SET PALETTE REGISTERS
        (AL) = 0 SET PALETTE REGISTER
        (BL) = PALETTE REGISTER TO SET (00H ~ OFH)
        (BH) = VALUE TO SET
        (AL) = 1 SET BORDER COLOR REGISTER
        (SH) = VALUE TO SET
        (AL) = 2 SET ALL PALETTE REGISTERS AND BORDER
        REGISTER
        ES:DX POINTS TO A 17 BYTE LIST
        BYTES 0 THRU 15 ARE VALUES FOR PALETTE
        REGISTERS 0 THRU 15
        BYTE 16 IS THE VALUE FOR THE BORDER
        REGISTER

NOTE:
IN MODES USING A 32K REGEN (9 AND A), ACCESS THROUGH THE CPU
REGISTER BY USE OF B800H SEGMENT VALUE ONLY REACHES THE
FIRST 16K. BIOS USES THE CONTENTS OF THE CPU PAGE REG
(BITS 3,4, & 5 OF PGDAT IN BIOS DATA AREA) TO DERIVE THE
PROPER SEGMENT VALUE.

CS,SS,DS,ES,BX,CX,DX PRESERVED DURING CALL
ALL OTHERS DESTROYED

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;-----[VIDEO GATE ARRAY REGISTERS]-----;

;-----[PORT 3DA OUTPUT]-----;
;-----[REG 0 MODE CONTROL 1 REGISTER]-----;
;-----[01H +HI BANDWIDTH/-LOW BANDWIDTH]-----;
;-----[02H +GRAPHICS/-ALPHA]-----;
;-----[04H +B&W]-----;
;-----[08H +VIDEO ENABLE]-----;
;-----[10H +16 COLOR GRAPHICS]-----;

;-----[REG 1 PALETTE MASK REGISTER]-----;
;-----[01H PALETTE MASK 0]-----;
;-----[02H PALETTE MASK 1]-----;
;-----[04H PALETTE MASK 2]-----;
;-----[08H PALETTE MASK 3]-----;

;-----[REG 2 BORDER COLOR REGISTER]-----;
;-----[01H BLUE]-----;
;-----[02H GREEN]-----;
;-----[04H RED]-----;
;-----[08H INTENSITY]-----;

;-----[REG 3 MODE CONTROL 2 REGISTER]-----;
;-----[01H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO]-----;
;-----[02H +ENABLE BLINK]-----;
;-----[04H RESERVED -- MUST BE ZERO]-----;
;-----[08H +2 COLOR GRAPHICS (640K200 2 COLOR ONLY)]-----;

;-----[REG 4 RESET REGISTER]-----;
;-----[01H +ASYNCHRONOUS RESET]-----;
;-----[02H +SYNCHRONOUS RESET]-----;

;-----[REGS 10 TO 1F PALETTE REGISTERS]-----;
;-----[01H BLUE]-----;
;-----[02H GREEN]-----;
;-----[04H RED]-----;
;-----[08H INTENSITY]-----;

;-----[VIDEO GATE ARRAY STATUS]-----;
;-----[PORT 3DA INPUT]-----;
;-----[01H +DISPLAY ENABLE]-----;
;-----[02H +LIGHT PEN TRIGGER SET]-----;
;-----[04H -LIGHT PEN SWITCH MADE]-----;
;-----[08H +VERTICAL RETRACE]-----;
;-----[10H +VIDEO DOTS]-----;

;-----[ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA, ES:VIDEO_RAM]-----;
M0010 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF ROUTINES WITHIN VIDEO I/O
DW OFFSET SET_MODE
DW OFFSET SET_CTYPE
DW OFFSET SET_CPOS
DW OFFSET READ_CURSOR
DW OFFSET READ_LPEN
DW OFFSET ACT_DISP_PAGE
DW OFFSET SCROLL_UP
DW OFFSET SCROLL_DOWN
DW OFFSET READ_AC_CURRENT
DW OFFSET WRITE_AC_CURRENT
DW OFFSET WRITE_AC_CURRENT
DW OFFSET SET_COLOR
DW OFFSET WRITE_DOT
DW OFFSET READ_DOT
DW OFFSET WRITE_ITY
DW OFFSET VIDEO_STATE
DW OFFSET SET_PALETTE
M0010 EQU $-M0010

;-----[MODIOL EQU M0010]-----;

;-----[VIDEO_IO PROC NEAR]-----;
000B F8 STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
000C FC CLD ; SET DIRECTION FORWARD
000D 06 PUSH ES
000E 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTERS
000F 52 PUSH DX
0010 51 PUSH CX
0011 53 PUSH BX
0012 56 PUSH SI
0013 57 PUSH DI
0014 50 PUSH AX ; SAVE AX VALUE
0015 8A C4 MOV AL, AH ; GET INTO LOW BYTE
0017 32 E4 XOR AH, AH ; ZERO TO HIGH BYTE
0019 D1 E0 SAL AX, 1 ; #2 FOR TABLE LOOKUP
001B 88 F0 MOV SI, AX ; PUT INTO SI FOR BRANCH
001D 3D 0022 CMP AX, M0010L ; TEST FOR WITHIN RANGE
0020 72 04 JB C1 ; BRANCH AROUND BRANCH
0022 58 POP AX ; THROW AWAY THE PARAMETER
0023 E9 0F70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; DO NOTHING IF NOT IN RANGE
0026 E9 138B R
0029 88 B800
002C 80 3E 0049 R 09
0031 72 09
0033 8A 26 008A R
0037 80 E4 38
003A 00 EC
003C 8E C0
003E 58
003F 8A 26 0049 R
0043 2E: FF A4 0CE9 R
0048 WORD PTR CS:[SI+OFFSET M0010]

;-----[C1: CALL DDS]-----;
MOV AX, 0B00H ; SEGMENT FOR COLOR CARD
CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; IN MODE USING 32K REGEN
JC C2 ; ND, JUMP
MOV AH, PAGDAT ; GET COPY OF PAGE REGS
AND AH, CPUREG ; ISOLATE CPU REG
SHR AH, 1 ; SHIFT TO MAKE INTO SEGMENT VALUE
POP AX ; SET UP TO POINT AT VIDEO RAM AREA
MOV AH, CRT_MODE ; GET CURRENT MODE INTO AH
JMP WORD PTR CS:[SI+OFFSET M0010]
;-----[VIDEO_IO ENDP]-----;


```

```

;-----  

; SET_MODE  

; THIS ROUTINE INITIALIZES THE ATTACHMENT TO  

; THE SELECTED MODE. THE SCREEN IS BLANKED.  

; INPUT  

; (AL) = MODE SELECTED (RANGE 0-B)  

; OUTPUT  

; NAME  

;  

0D48 0800  

0D4A 0800  

0D4C 1000  

0D4E 1000  

0D50 4000  

0D52 4000  

0D54 4000  

0D56 0000  

0D58 4000  

0D5A 8000  

0D5C 8000  

;  

0D5E 28 28 50 50 28 28  

      50 00 14 28 50  

;  

0D69 0C 0F 00 02  

= 0004  

0D60 0B 0F 00 02  

0D71 0D 0F 00 02  

0D75 0B 0F 00 02  

0D79 0A 03 00 00  

0D7D 0E 03 00 00  

0D81 0E 01 00 08  

0D85 00 00 00 00  

0D89 1A 0F 00 00  

0D8D 1B 0F 00 00  

0D91 0B 03 00 00  

;  

0D85 00 0F 00 00  

= 0004  

0D95 0F 00 00 00  

;  

0D9D 00 02 04 06  

0DA1 00 03 05 0F  

0DAB 50  

0D46 24 7F  

0D4B 3C 07  

0DA4 74 04  

0DAC 3C 0B  

0DAE 72 02  

0DB0 80 00  

0DB2 3C 02  

0DB4 74 08  

0DB6 3C 03  

0DB8 74 04  

0DBA 3C 09  

0DBC 72 0A  

0DBE B1 3E 0015 R 0080  

0DC4 73 02  

0DC6 80 00  

0DCB 8A 03D4  

0DCB 8A E0  

0DCD A2 0049 R  

0DD0 B9 16 0063 R  

0DD4 BB FB  

0DD6 8A 03DA  

0DD9 EC  

0DDA 32 C0  

0DDC EE  

0DDD A0 0065 R  

0DE0 24 F7  

0DE2 EE  

;  

M0050 LABEL WORD ; TABLE OF REGEN LENGTHS  

DW 2048 ; MODE 0 40X25 BW  

DW 2048 ; MODE 1 40X25 COLOR  

DW 4096 ; MODE 2 BOX25 BW  

DW 4096 ; MODE 3 BOX25 COLOR  

DW 16384 ; MODE 4 320X200 4 COLOR  

DW 16384 ; MODE 5 320X200 4 COLOR  

DW 0 ; MODE 6 640X200 BW  

DW 16384 ; MODE 7 INVALID  

DW 32768 ; MODE 8 160X200 16 COLOR  

DW 32768 ; MODE 9 320X200 16 COLOR  

DW 32768 ; MODE A 640X200 4 COLOR  

;  

M0060 LABEL BYTE  

DB 40,40,80,80,40,40,80,0,20,40,80  

;  

M0070 LABEL BYTE  

;  

SET UP FOR 40X25 BW MODE 0  

DB 0CH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

M0070L EQU $-M0070  

;  

SET UP FOR 40X25 COLOR MODE 1  

DB 0BH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR BOX25 BW MODE 2  

DB 0DH,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR BOX25 COLOR MODE 3  

DB 09H,0FH,0,2 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 320X200 4 COLOR MODE 4  

DB 0AH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 320X200 BW MODE 5  

DB 0EH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 640X200 BW MODE 6  

DB 0EH,01H,0,B ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR INVALID MODE 7  

DB 0DH,00H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 160X200 16 COLOR MODE 8  

DB 1AH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 320X200 16 COLOR MODE 9  

DB 1BH,0FH,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

SET UP FOR 640X200 4 COLOR MODE A  

DB 0BH,03H,0,0 ; GATE ARRAY PARMs  

;  

TABLES OF PALETTÉ COLORS FDR 2 AND 4 COLOR MODES  

;  

2 COLOR, SET 0  

M0072 LABEL BYTE  

DB 0,0FH,0,0  

M0072L EQU $-M0072 ; ENTRY LENGTH  

;  

2 COLOR, SET 1  

DB 0FH,0,0,0  

;  

4 COLOR, SET 0  

M0074 LABEL BYTE  

DB 0,2,4,6  

;  

4 COLOR, SET 1  

M0075 LABEL BYTE  

DB 0,3,5,0FH  

;  

SET_MODE PROC NEAR  

0D45 PUSH AX ; SAVE INPUT MODE ON STACK  

0D46 AND AL,7FH ; REMOVE CLEAR REGEN SWITCH  

0D4B C3 07  

0DA4 JE C3 ; CHECK FOR VALID MODES  

0DAC CMP AL,08H ; MODE 7 IS INVALID  

0DAE JC C4 ; GREATER THAN A IS INVALID  

0DB0 C3: MOV AL,0 ; DEFAULT TO MODE 0  

0DB2 C4: CMP AL,2 ; CHECK FOR MODES NEEDING 128K  

0DB4 JE C5  

0DB6 CMP AL,3  

0DB8 JE C5  

0DBA CMP AL,09H  

0DBC JC C6  

0DBE C5: CMP TRUE_MEM,128 ; DO WE HAVE 128K?  

0DC4 JNC C6 ; YES, JUMP  

0DC6 MOV AL,0 ; NO, DEFAULT TO MODE 0  

0DCB 8A 03D4 C6: MOV DX,03D4H ; ADDRESS OF COLOR CARD  

0DCB MOV AH,AL ; SAVE MODE IN AH  

0DCD MOV CRT_MODE,AL ; SAVE IN GLOBAL VARIABLE  

0DD0 MOV ADDR_8845,DX ; SAVE ADDRESS OF BASE  

0DD4 MOV D1,AX ; SAVE MODE IN D1  

0DD6 MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; POINT TO CONTROL REGISTER  

0DD9 IN AL,DX ; SYNC CONTROL REG TO ADDRESS  

0DDA XOR AL,AL ; SET VGA REG 0  

0DDC OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT  

0DDD MOV AL,CRT_MODE_SET ; GET LAST MODE SET  

0DE0 AND AL,0F7H ; TURN OFF VIDEO  

0DE2 OUT DX,AL ; SET IN GATE ARRAY

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```

;----- SET DEFAULT PALETTES
0DE3 88 C7
0DE5 B4 10
0DE7 BB 0D95 R
0DEA 3C 06
0DEC 74 0F
0DEF BB 0DA1 R
0DF1 3C 05
0DF3 74 08
0DF5 3C 04
0DF7 74 04
0DF9 3C 0A
0DFB 75 11
0DFD B9 0004
0E00 BA C4
0E02 EE
0E03 2E: BA 07
0E06 EE
0E07 FE C4
0E09 43
0E0A E2 F4
0E0C EB 0B
0E0E B9 0010
0E11 BA C4
0E13 EE
0E14 EE
0E15 FE C4
0E17 E2 F8
0E19 BB C7
0E1B 32 DB
0E1D 3C 04
0E1F 72 08
0E21 B3 40
0E23 3C 05
0E25 72 02
0E27 B3 C0
0E29 BA 03DF
0E2C A0 00BA R
0E2F 24 3F
0E31 0A C3
0E33 EE
0E34 A2 00BA R
0E37 88 C7
0E39 32 E4
0E3B B9 0004
0E3E F7 E1
0E40 88 D8
0E42 81 C2 0069 R
0E46 2E: BA 27
0E49 2E: 6A 47 02
0E4D 88 F0
0E4F FA
0E50 E8 E675 R
0E53 B0 10
0E55 E6 A0
0E57 BA 03DA
0E5A B0 04
0E5C EE
0E5D B0 02
0E5F EE
0E60 88 C6
0E62 80 E4 F7
0E65 32 C0
0E67 EE
0E68 8E E0
0E6A EE
0E6B B0 04
0E6D EE
0E6E 32 C0
0E70 EE
0E71 B0 B0
0E73 E6 A0
0E75 E8 E675 R
0E78 FB
0E79 EB 07
0E7B 8A C4
0E7D EE
0E7E 2E: BA 07
0E81 EE
0E82 43
0E83 FE C4
0E85 E2 F4
0E87 8A 03DF
0E8A A0 00BA R
0E90 24 C0
0E9F B3 36
0E91 A8 80
0E93 75 0C
0E95 B3 3F
0E97 81 3E 0015 R 0080
0E9D 73 02
0E9F B3 1B
;----- SET PALETTES FOR DEFAULT 16 COLOR
CB: MOV CX,16 ; NUMBER OF PALETTES, AH IS REG
      ; COUNTER
C10: MOV AL,AH ; GET REG NUMBER
      OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
      OUT DX,AL ; SET PALETTE VALUE
      LOOP CB
      JMP SHORT C11
;----- SET UP MO & MI IN PAGREG
C11: MOV AX,DI ; GET CURRENT MODE
      XOR BL,BL ; SET UP FOR ALPHA MODE
      CMP AL,4 ; IN ALPHA MODE
      JC C12 ; YES, JUMP
      MOV BL,40H ; SET UP FOR 16K REGEN
      CMP AL,D9H ; MODE USE 16K
      JC C12 ; YES, JUMP
      MOV BL,OCOH ; SET UP FOR 32K REGEN
      MOV DX,PAGREG ; SET PORT ADDRESS OF PAGREG
      MOV AL,PAGDAT ; GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
      AND AL,3FH ; CLEAR MO & MI BITS
      OR AL,BL ; SET NEW BITS
      OUT DX,AL ; STUFF BACK IN PORT
      MOV PAGDAT,AL ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
;----- ENABLE VIDEO AND CORRECT PORT SETTING
MOV AX,DI ; GET CURRENT MODE
XOR AH,AH ; INTO AX REG
MOV CX,MO070L ; SET TABLE ENTRY LENGTH
MUL CX ; TIMES MODE FOR OFFSET INTO TABLE
MOV BX,AX ; TABLE OFFSET IN BX
ADD BX,OFFSET MO070 ; ADD TABLE START TO OFFSET
MOV AH,CS:[BX] ; SAVE MODE SET AND PALETTE
MOV AL,CS:[BX+23] ; TILL WE CAN PUT THEM IN RAM
MOV SI,AX ; CLI
CLI ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS
CALL MODE_ALIVE ; KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
MOV AL,10H ; DISABLE NMI AND HOLD REQUEST
OUT NM1_PORT,AL ; POINT TO RESET REG
MOV DX,VGA_CTL ; SEND TO GATE ARRAY
MOV AL,4 ; SET SYNCHRONOUS RESET
OUT DX,AL ; DO IT
OUT DX,AL ; REMOVE RESET FROM VGA
; WHILE THE GATE ARRAY IS IN RESET STATE, WE CANNOT ACCESS RAM
MOV AX,SI ; RESTORE NEW MODE SET
AND AH,0F7H ; TURN OFF VIDEO ENABLE
XOR AL,AL ; SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 0
OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
XCHG AH,AL ; AH IS VGA REG COUNTER
OUT DX,AL ; SET MODE
MOV AL,4 ; SET UP TO SELECT VGA REG 4
OUT DX,AL ; SELECT IT
XOR AL,AL ; REMOVE RESET FROM VGA
; NOW OKAY TO ACCESS RAM AGAIN
MOV AL,B0H ; ENABLE NMI AGAIN
OUT NM1_PORT,AL ; KEEP MEMORY DATA VALID
CALL MODE_ALIVE ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
STI ; SHORT C14
JMP SHORT C14
C13: MOV AL,AH ; GET VGA REG NUMBER
      OUT DX,AL ; SELECT REG
      MOV AL,CS:[BX] ; GET TABLE VALUE
      OUT DX,AL ; PUT IN VGA REG
C14: INC BX ; NEXT IN TABLE
      INC AH ; NEXT REG
      LOOP C13 ; DO ENTIRE ENTRY
;----- SET UP CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS ACCORDING TO MODE & MEMORY SIZE
MOV DX,PAGREG ; SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGREG
MOV AL,PAGDAT ; GET LAST DATA OUTPUT
AND AL,OCOH ; CLEAR REG BITS
MOV BL,36H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS MODE WITH 32K
          ; REGEN
TEST AL,B0H ; IN THIS MODE?
JNZ C15 ; YES, JUMP
MOV BL,3FH ; SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 128K
          ; MEMORY
CMP TRUE_MEM,128 ; DO WE HAVE 128K?
JNC C15 ; YES, JUMP
MOV BL,1BH ; SET UP FOR 16K REGEN AND 64K
          ; MEMORY

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0EA1 0A C3
0EA3 EE
0EA4 A2 00BA R
0EA7 BB C6
0EA9 BB 26 0065 R
0EA0 A2 0066 R
0EB0 E4 61
0EB2 24 FB
0EB4 F6 C4 02
0EB7 75 02
0EB9 0C 04
0EBB E6 81
C15: OR AL, BL ; COMBINE MODE BITS AND REG VALUES
      OUT DX, AL ; SET PORT
      MOV PAGDAT, AL ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
      MOV AX, SI ; PUT MODE SET & PALETTE IN RAM
      MOV CRT_MODE_SET, AH
      MOV CRT_PALETTE, AL
      IN AL, PORT_B ; GET CURRENT VALUE OF 8255 PORT B
      AND AL, 0FBH ; SET UP GRAPHICS MODE
      TEST AH, 2 ; JUST SET ALPHA MODE IN VGA?
      JNZ C16 ; YES, JUMP
      OR AL, 4 ; SET UP ALPHA MODE
      OUT PORT_B, AL ; STUFF BACK IM 8255
      ;----- SET UP 6845
      PUSH DS ; SAVE DATA SEGMENT VALUE
      XOR AX, AX ; SET UP FOR A850 SEGMENT
      MOV DS, AX ; ESTABLISH VECTOR TABLE ADDRESSING
      ASSUME DS: A850
      LDS BX, PARM_PTR ; GET POINTER TO VIDEO PARMS
      ASSUME DS: CODE
      MOV AX, DI ; GET CURRENT MODE IN AX
      MOV CX, MO040 ; LENGTH OF EACH ROW OF TABLE
      CMP AH, 2 ; DETERMINE WHICH TO USE
      JC C17 ; MODE IS 0 OR 1
      ADD BX, CX ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW OF INIT TABLE
      CMP AH, 4 ; MODE IS 2 OR 3
      JC C17 ; MODE IS 4, 5, 8, 8, OR 9
      ADD BX, CX ; MOVE TO GRAPHICS ROW OF
      ;----- INIT_TABLE
      CMP AH, 9 ; MODE IS 4, 5, 8, 8, OR 9
      JC C17 ; MODE IS 4, 5, 8, 8, OR 9
      ADD BX, CX ; MOVE TO NEXT GRAPHICS ROW OF
      ;----- INIT_TABLE
      ;----- BX POINTS TO CORRECT ROW OF INITIALIZATION TABLE
      C17: PUSH AX ; SAVE MODE IN AH
            MOV AL, DS:[BX+2] ; GET HORIZ. SYNC POSITION
            MOV DI, WORD PTR DS:[BX+10] ; GET CURSOR TYPE
            PUSH DS
            CALL DDS
            ASSUME DS: DATA
            MOV HORZ_POS, AL ; SAVE HORIZ. SYNC POSITION VARIABLE
            MOV CURSOR_MODE, DI ; SAVE CURSOR MODE
            PUSH AX
            MOV AL, VAR_DELAY ; SET DEFAULT OFFSET
            AND AL, OFH
            MOV VAR_DELAY, AL
            POP AX
            ASSUME DS: CODE
            POP DS
            XOR AH, AH ; AH WILL SERVE AS REGISTER NUMBER
            ;----- DURING LOOP
            MOV DX, 03D4H ; POINT TO 6845
            ;----- LOOP THROUGH TABLE, OUTPUTTING REG ADDRESS, THEN VALUE FROM TABLE
            C18: MOV AL, AH ; GET 6845 REGISTER NUMBER
                  OUT DX, AL ; POINT TO DATA PORT
                  INC DX ; NEXT REGISTER VALUE
                  INC AH ; GET TABLE VALUE
                  MOV AL, [BX] ; GET CHIP VALUE
                  OUT DX, AL ; OUT TO CHIP
                  INC BX ; NEXT IN TABLE
                  DEC DX ; BACK TO POINTER REGISTER
                  LOOP C18 ; DO THE WHOLE TABLE
                  POP AX ; GET MODE BACK
                  POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT VALUE
                  ASSUME DS: DATA
                  ;----- FILL REGEN AREA WITH BLANK
                  XOR DI, DI ; SET UP POINTER FOR REGEN
                  MOV CRT_START, DI ; START ADDRESS SAVED IN GLOBAL
                  MOV ACTIVE_PAGE, 0 ; SET PAGE VALUE
                  POP DX ; GET ORIGINAL INPUT BACK
                  AND DL, 80H ; NO CLEAR OF REGEN ?
                  JNZ C21 ; SKIP CLEARING REGEN
                  MOV DX, 0B800H ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 16K REGEN AREA
                  MOV CX, B1B2 ; NUMBER OF WORDS TO CLEAR
                  CMP AL, 09H ; REQUIRE 32K BYTE REGEN ?
                  JC C19 ; NO, JUMP
                  SHL CX, 1 ; SET 16K WORDS TO CLEAR
                  MOV DX, 1B00H ; SET UP SEGMENT FOR 32K REGEN AREA
                  C19: MOV ES, DX ; SET REGEN SEGMENT
                        CMP AL, 4 ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
                        JNE C20 ; NO_GRAPHICS_INIT
                        MOV AX, '+15*256 ; FILL CHAR FOR ALPHA
                        JC C20 ; NO_GRAPHICS_INIT
                        XOR AX, AX ; FILL FOR GRAPHICS MODE
                        REP STOSW ; FILL THE REGEN BUFFER WITH BLANKS
                  ;----- ENABLE VIDEO
                  C21: MOV DX, VGA_CTL ; GET PORT ADDRESS OF VGA
                        XOR AL, AL ; SELECT VGA REG 0
                        OUT DX, AL ; SELECT VGA REG 0
                        MOV AL, CRT_MODE_SET ; SET MODE SET VALUE
                        OUT DX, AL ; SET MODE
                  ;----- DETERMINE NUMBER OF COLUMNS, BOTH FOR ENTIRE DISPLAY
                  ;----- AND THE NUMBER TO BE USED FOR TTY INTERFACE
                  XOR BH, BH
                  MOV BL, CRT_MODE
                  MOV AL, CS:[BX + OFFSET MO060]
                  XOR AH, AH
                  MOV CRT_COLS, AX ; NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN THIS SCREEN

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OF59 D1 E3 ;----- SET CURSOR POSITIONS
SHL BX,1 ; WORD OFFSET INTO CLEAR LENGTH:
; TABLE
OF5B 2E BB BF 0D48 R MOV CX,CX:EBX + OFFSET MO050J ; LENGTH TO CLEAR
OF80 B9 0E 004C R MOV CRT_LEN,CX ; SAVE LENGTH OF CRT
OF64 B9 0009 MOV CX,B ; CLEAR ALL CURSOR POSITIONS
OF67 BF 0050 R MOV DI,OFFSET CURSOR_POSN
OF8A 1E PUSH DS ; ESTABLISH SEGMENT
OF6B 07 POP ES ; ADDRESSING
OF6C 33 C0 XOR AX,AX
OF6E F3/ AB REP STOSW ; FILL WITH ZEROS
;----- NORMAL RETURN FROM ALL VIDEO RETURNS
VIDEO_RETURN: RETN
OF70 5F POP DI
OF71 5E POP SI
OF72 5B POP BX
OF73 59 C22: POP CX
OF74 5A POP DX
OF75 1F POP DS
OF76 07 POP ES ; RECOVER SEGMENTS
OF77 CF IRET ; ALL DONE
OF78 SET_MODE ENDP
;----- KBDNMI - KEYBOARD NMI INTERRUPT ROUTINE
;----- THIS ROUTINE OBTAINS CONTROL UPON AN NMI INTERRUPT, WHICH OCCURS UPON A KEYSTROKE FROM THE KEYBOARD.
;----- THIS ROUTINE WILL DE-SERIALIZE THE BIT STREAM IN ORDER TO GET THE KEYBOARD SCAN CODE ENTERED. IT THEN ISSUES INT 41 PASSING THE SCAN CODE IN AL TO THE KEY PROCESSOR. UPON RETURN IT RE-ENABLES NMI AND RETURNS TO SYSTEM (IRET).
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
KBDNMI PROC FAR
;----- DISABLE INTERRUPTS
CLI
;----- SAVE REGS & DISABLE NMI
PUSH SI
PUSH DI
PUSH AX ; SAVE REGS
PUSH BX
PUSH CX
PUSH DX
PUSH DS
PUSH ES
;----- INIT COUNTERS
MOV SI,8 ; SET UP # OF DATA BITS
XOR BL,BL ; INIT. PARITY COUNTER
;----- SAMPLE 5 TIMES TO VALIDATE START BIT
XOR AH,AH
MOV CX,5 ; SET COUNTER
I1: IM AL,PORT_C ; GET SAMPLE
TEST AL,40H ; TEST IF 1
JZ I2 ; JMP IF 0
INC AH ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
I2: LOOP I1 ; KEEP SAMPLING
CMP AH,3 ; VALID START BIT ?
JNB I25 ; JUMP IF OK
JMP I8 ; INVALID (SYNC ERROR) NO AUDIO OUTPUT
;----- VALID START BIT, LOOK FOR TRAILING EDGE
I26: MOV CX,50 ; SET UP WATCHDOG TIMEOUT
I3: IN AL,PORT_C ; GET SAMPLE
TEST AL,40H ; TEST IF 0
JZ I5 ; JMP IF TRAILING EDGE FOUND
LOOP I3 ; KEEP LOOKING FOR TRAILING EDGE
JMP I8 ; SYNC ERROR (STUCK ON 1'S)
;----- READ CLOCK TO SET START OF BIT TIME
I5: MOV AL,40H ; READ CLOCK
OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; #
NOP ; #
IN AL,TIMER+1 ; #
MOV AH,AL ; #
IN AL,TIMER+1 ; #
XCHG AH,AL ; #
MOV DI,AX ; SAVE CLOCK TIME IN DI
;----- VERIFY VALID TRANSITION
MOV CX,4 ; SET COUNTER
I6: IN AL,PORT_C ; GET SAMPLE
TEST AL,40H ; TEST IF 0
JNZ I8 ; JMP IF INVALID TRANSITION (SYNC)
LOOP I6 ; KEEP LOOKING FOR VALID TRANSITION
;----- SET UP DISTANCE TO MIDDLE OF 1ST DATA BIT
MOV DX,544 ; 310 USEC AWAY (.838 US / CT)
;----- START LOOKING FOR TIME TO READ DATA BITS AND ASSEMBLE BYTE.
I7: CALL I30 ; SET NEW DISTANCE TO NEXT HALF BIT
MOV DX,526 ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
PUSH AX
CALL I30
MOV CL,AL ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
POP AX ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
CMP CL,AL ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
JE I8 ; NO, PHASE ERROR

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; -----VALID DATA BIT, PLACE IN SCAN BYTE
0FDA D0 EF          SHR BH, 1      ; SHIFT PREVIOUS BITS
0FDC 0A FB          OR BH, AL    ; OR IN NEW DATA BIT
0FDE 4E              DEC SI       ; DECREMENT DATA BIT COUNTER
0FDF 75 EB          JNZ I7      ; CONTINUE FOR MORE DATA BITS
; -----WAIT FOR TIME TO SAMPLE PARITY BIT
0FE1 EB 1031 R      CALL 130
0FE4 50              PUSH AX     ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT
0FE5 EB 1031 R      CALL 130
0FE8 BA CB          MOV CL, AL   ; PUT 2ND HALF BIT IN CL
0FEA 58              POP AX     ; RESTORE 1ST HALF BIT
0FEB 3A CB          CMP CL, AL   ; ARE THEY OPPOSITES ?
0FED 74 15          JE I9      ; NO, PHASE ERROR
; -----VALID PARITY BIT, CHECK PARITY
0FEF B0 E3 01      AND BL, 1    ; CHECK IF ODD PARITY
0FF2 74 10          JZ I9      ; JMP IF PARITY ERROR
; -----VALID CHARACTER, SEND TO CHARACTER PROCESSING
0FF4 FB              STI          ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0FF5 BA C7          MOV AL, BH   ; PLACE SCAN CODE IN AL
0FF7 CD 4B          INT 4BH    ; CHARACTER PROCESSING
; -----RESTORE REGS AND RE-ENABLE NMI
0FF9 07              IB: POP ES   ; RESTORE REGS
0FFA 1F              POP DS
0FFB 5A              POP DX
0FFC 59              POP CX
0FFD 5B              POP BX
0FFE E4 A0          IN AL, DA0H  ; ENABLE NMI
1000 58              POP AX
1001 5F              POP DI
1002 5E              POP SI
1003 CF              RET
; -----RETURN TO SYSTEM
1004 EB 1388 R      TEST KB_FLAG_1, 01H ; PARITY, SYNCH OR PHASE ERROR. OUTPUT MISSED KEY BEEP
1007 83 FE 08          I9: CALL DOS  ; SETUP ADDRESSING
100A 74 E0          CMP SI, B   ; ARE WE ON THE FIRST DATA BIT?
; -----NO AUDIO FEEDBACK (MIGHT BE A GLITCH)
100C F8 06 0018 R 01  TEST KB_FLAG_1, 01H ; CHECK IF TRANSMISSION ERRORS
; -----ARE TO BE REPORTED
1011 75 1B          JNZ I10
1013 BB 0080          MOV BX, 080H ; LED NOT BEEP 0=BEEP
1016 B9 0048          MOV CX, 04BH ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
1018 EB E035 R      CALL KB_NOISE ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP
101C 80 26 0017 R F0  AND KB_FLAG, 0F0H ; AUDIO FEEDBACK
; -----CLEAR ALT, CLRRL, LEFT AND RIGHT
1021 80 26 0018 R 0F  AND KB_FLAG_1, 0FH ; SHIFTS
; -----CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
1026 80 26 0088 R 1F  AND KB_FLAG_2, 1FH ; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
1028 FE 06 0012 R      I10: INC KBD_ERR ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
102F EB C8          JMP SHORT IB ; KEEP TRACK OF KEYBOARD ERRORS
1031 KBDNMI ENDP
1031          130 PROC NEAR
1031 80 40          I31: MOV AL, 40H ; READ CLOCK
1033 E6 43          OUT TIM_CTL, AL ; *
1035 90              NOP          ; *
1036 90              NOP          ; *
1037 E4 41          IN AL, TIMER+1 ; *
1039 8A E0          MOV AH, AL   ; *
103B E4 41          IN AL, TIMER+1 ; *
103D 86 E0          XCHG AH, AL ; *
103F BB CF          MOV CX, DI   ; GET LAST CLOCK TIME
1041 2B CB          SUB CX, AX   ; SUB CURRENT TIME
1043 3B CA          CMP CX, DX   ; IS IT TIME TO SAMPLE ?
1045 72 EA          JC I31      ; NO, KEEP LOOKING AT TIME
1047 2B CA          SUB CX, DX   ; UPDATE # OF COUNTS OFF
1048 BB FB          MOV DI, AX   ; SAVE CURRENT TIME AS LAST TIME
1048 03 F9          ADD DI, CX   ; ADD DIFFERENCE FOR NEXT TIME
; -----START SAMPLING DATA BIT (5 SAMPLES)
1040 BB 0005          I30: MOV CX, 5 ; SET COUNTER
; -----SAMPLE LINE
; -----PORT_C IS SAMPLED CX TIMES AND IF THERE ARE 3 OR MORE 1'S THEN BOH IS RETURNED IN AL, ELSE 0OH IS RETURNED IN AL.
; -----PARITY COUNTER IS MAINTAINED IN ES.
; -----
1050 32 E4          XOR AH, AH   ; CLEAR COUNTER
1052 E4 62          IN AL, PORT_C ; GET SAMPLE
1054 AB 40          TEST AL, 40H ; TEST IF 1
1056 74 02          JZ I33      ; JMP IF 0
1058 FE C4          INC AH       ; KEEP COUNT OF 1'S
105A E2 F6          I33: LOOP I32 ; KEEP SAMPLING
105C 80 FC 03          CMP AH, 3  ; VALID I ?
105F 72 05          JB I34      ; JMP IF NOT VALID 1
1061 80 80          MOV AL, 080H ; RETURN BOH IN AL (1)
1063 FE C3          INC BL       ; INCREMENT PARITY COUNTER
1065 C3              RET          ; RETURN TO CALLER
1066 32 C0          I34: XOR AL, AL ; RETURN 0 IN AL (0)
1068 C3              RET          ; RETURN TO CALLER
1069          130 ENDP

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KEY62_INT
; THE PURPOSE OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO TRANSLATE SCAN CODES AND
; SCAN CODE COMBINATIONS ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO THEIR
; EQUIVALENTS ON THE B3 KEY KEYBOARD. THE SCAN CODE IS
; PASSED IN AL. EACH SCAN CODE PASSED EITHER TRIGGERS ONE OR
; MORE CALLS TO INTERRUPT 9 OR SETS FLAGS TO RETAIN KEYBOARD
; STATUS. WHEN INTERRUPT 9 IS CALLED THE TRANSLATED SCAN
; CODES ARE PASSED TO IT IN AL. THE INTENT OF THIS CODE WAS
; TO KEEP INTERRUPT 9 INTACT FROM ITS ORIGIN IN THE PC FAMILY
; THIS ROUTINE IS IN THE FRONT END OF INTERRUPT 9 AND
; TRANSFORMS A 62 KEY KEYBOARD TO LOOK AS IF IT WERE AN B3
; KEY VERSION.
; IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED FROM THE NM1
; DESERIALIZATION ROUTINE AND THAT ALL REGISTERS WERE SAVED
; IN THE CALLING ROUTINE. AS A CONSEQUENCE ALL REGISTERS ARE
; DESTROYED.

; EQUATES
BREAK_BIT EQU 80H
FN_KEY EQU 54H
PHK EQU FN_KEY+1
EXT_SCAN EQU PHK+1 ; BASE CODE FOR SCAN CODES
; EXTENDING BEYOND B3
AND_MASK EQU OFFH ; USED TO SELECTIVELY REMOVE BITS
CLEAR_FLAGS EQU AND_MASK - (FN_FLAG+FN_BREAK+FN_PENDING)
; SCAN CODES
B_KEY EQU 48
Q_KEY EQU 16
P_KEY EQU 25
E_KEY EQU 18
S_KEY EQU 31
N_KEY EQU 49
UP_ARROW EQU 72
DOWN_ARROW EQU 80
LEFT_ARROW EQU 75
RIGHT_ARROW EQU 77
MINUS EQU 12
EQUALS EQU 13
NUM_0 EQU 11
; NEW TRANSLATED SCAN CODES

; NOTE:
; BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, AND PRT SCREEN ARE USED AS DFFSETS
; INTO THE TABLE 'SCAN'. OFFSET = TABLE POSITION + 1.

;-----TABLE OF VALID SCAN CODES
KBO LABEL BYTE
DB B_KEY, Q_KEY, E_KEY, P_KEY, S_KEY, N_KEY
DB UP_ARROW, DOWN_ARROW, LEFT_ARROW, RIGHT_ARROW, MINUS
DB EQUALS
KBOLEN EQU $ - KBO
;-----TABLE OF NEW SCAN CODES
KB1 LABEL BYTE
DB BREAK, PAUSE, ECHO, PRT_SCREEN, SCROLL_LOCK, NUM_LOCK
DB HOME, END_KEY, PAGE_UP, PAGE_DOWN, KEYPAD_MINUS, KEYPAD_PLUS

; NOTE: THERE IS A ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN
; THE SIZE OF KBO AND KB1.

;-----TABLE OF NUMERIC KEYPAD SCAN CODES
; THESE SCAN CODES WERE NUMERIC KEYPAD CODES ON
; THE B3 KEY KEYBOARD.

NUM_CODES LABEL BYTE
DB 79, 80, 81, 75, 76, 77, 71, 72, 73, 82

;-----TABLE OF SIMULATED KEYSTROKES
; THIS TABLE REPRESENTS A 4x2 ARRAY. EACH ROW
; CONSISTS OF A SEQUENCE OF SCAN CODES WHICH
; WOULD HAVE BEEN GENERATED ON AN B3 KEY KEYBOARD
; TO CAUSE THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
; ROW 1=ECHO CRT OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER
; ROW 2=BREAK
; THE TABLE HAS BOTH MAKE AND BREAK SCAN CODES.

SCAN LABEL BYTE
DB 29, 85, 183, 187 ; CTRL + PRTSC
DB 29, 70, 188, 187 ; CTRL + SCROLL-LOCK

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;-----TABLE OF VALID ALT SHIFT SCAN CODES
; THIS TABLE CONTAINS SCAN CODES FOR KEYS ON THE
; 62 KEY KEYBOARD. THESE CODES ARE USED IN
; COMBINATION WITH THE ALT KEY TO PRODUCE SCAN CODES
; FOR KEYS NOT FOUND ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD.
;-----ALT_TABLE LABEL BYTE
; DB 53,40,52,26,27
; ALT_LEN EQU $ - ALT_TABLE
;-----TABLE OF TRANSLATED SCAN CODES WITH ALT SHIFT
; THIS TABLE CONTAINS THE SCAN CODES FOR THE
; KEYS WHICH ARE NOT ON THE 62 KEY KEYBOARD AND
; WILL BE TRANSLATED WITH ALT SHIFT. THERE IS A
; ONE TO ONE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SIZES
; OF ALT_TABLE AND NEW_ALT.
; THE FOLLOWING TRANSLATIONS ARE MADE:
; ALT+ / = \
; ALT+ ' = '
; ALT+ [ = :
; ALT+ ] = ^
; ALT+ . = =
;-----NEW_ALT LABEL BYTE
; DB 43,41,55,43,41
;-----EXTAB
; TABLE OF SCAN CODES FOR MAPPING EXTENDED SET
; OF SCAN CODES (SCAN CODES > B5). THIS TABLE
; ALLOWS OTHER DEVICES TO USE THE KEYBOARD INTERFACE.
; IF THE DEVICE GENERATES A SCAN CODE > B5 THIS TABLE
; CAN BE USED TO MAP THE DEVICE TO THE KEYBOARD.
; THE DEVICE ALSO HAS THE OPTION OF HAVING A UNIQUE SCAN
; CODE PUT IN THE KEYBOARD BUFFER (INSTEAD OF MAPPING
; TO THE KEYBOARD). THE EXTENDED SCAN CODE PUT IN THE
; BUFFER WILL BE CONTINUOUS BEGINNING AT B50. A ZERO
; WILL BE USED IN PLACE OF AN ASCII CODE. (E.G. A
; DEVICE GENERATING SCAN CODE B5 AND NOT MAPPING B6
; TO THE KEYBOARD WILL HAVE A [150,0] PUT IN THE
; KEYBOARD BUFFER)
; TABLE FORMAT:
; THE FIRST BYTE IS A LENGTH INDICATING THE NUMBER
; OF SCAN CODES MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD. THE REMAINING
; ENTRIES ARE WORDS. THE FIRST BYTE (LOW-BYTE) IS A
; SCAN CODE AND THE SECOND BYTE (HIGH-BYTE) IS ZERO.
; A DEVICE GENERATING N SCAN CODES IS ASSUMED TO GENERATE THE
; FOLLOWING STREAM B8,B7,B8,...,B6<(N-1). THE SCAN CODE BYTES
; IN THE TABLE CORRESPOND TO THIS SET WITH THE FIRST DATA
; BYTE MATCHING B6; THE SECOND MATCHING B7 ETC.
; NOTES:
; (1) IF A DEVICE GENERATES A BREAK CODE, NOTHING IS
; PUT IN THE BUFFER.
; (2) A LENGTH OF 0 INDICATES THAT ZERO SCAN CODES HAVE BEEN
; MAPPED TO THE KEYBOARD AND ALL EXTENDED SCAN CODES WILL
; BE USED.
; (3) A DEVICE CAN MAP SOME OF ITS SCAN CODES TO THE KEYBOARD
; AND HAVE SOME ITS SCAN CODES IN THE EXTENDED SET.
;-----1090
; 109D 14
; 109E 004B 0049 0040 0051
; 0050 004F 004B 0047
; 0039 001C
; 10B2 0011 0012 001F 0020
; 002C 002B 001E 0010
; 000F 0001
;-----EXTAB LABEL BYTE
; DB 20 ; LENGTH OF TABLE
; DW 72,73,77,B1,B0,79,75,71,57,28
;-----KEY62_INT PROC FAR
; STI
; CLD ; FORWARD DIRECTION
; CALL DDS ; SET UP ADDRESSING
; MOV AH,AL ; SAVE SCAN CODE
; CALL TPM ; ADJUST OUTPUT FOR USER
; CALL K8X0 ; MODIFICATION
; JNC KBX0 ; JUMP IF OK TO CONTINUE
; IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT.
;-----EXTENDED SCAN CODE CHECK
; KBX0: CMP AL,0FFH ; IS THIS AN OVERRUN CHAR?
; JE KB0_1 ; PASS IT TO INTERRUPT 9
; AND AL,AND_MASK_BREAK_BIT ; TURN OFF BREAK BIT
; CMP AL,EXT_SCAN ; IS THIS A SCAN CODE > B3
; JL KBX4 ; REPLACE BREAK BIT
;-----SCAN CODE IS IN EXTENDED SET
; PUSH DS
; XOR SI,SI
; MOV DS,SI
; ASSUME DS:ABSO
; LES DI,WORD PTR EXST ; GET THE POINTER TO THE EXTENDED
; ; SET
; MOV CL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI] ; GET LENGTH BYTE
; POP DS
; ASSUME DS:DATA
;-----DOES SCAN CODE GET MAPPED TO KEYBOARD OR TO NEW EXTENDED SCAN
; CODES?
; SUB AL,EXT_SCAN ; CONVERT TO BASE OF NEW SET
; DEC CL ; LENGTH - 1
; CMP AL,CL ; IS CODE IN TABLE?
; JG KBX1 ; JUMP IF SCAN CODE IS NOT IN TABLE
;-----10E4 2C 56
; 10E5 FE C9
; 10E6 3A C1
; 10F0 7F 10

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;----GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
10F2 47           INC    DI      ; POINT DI PAST LENGTH BYTE
10F3 BB DB         MOV    BX,AH ; 
10F5 32 FF         XOR    BH,BH ; PREPARE FOR ADDING TO 16 BIT
                           ; REGISTER

10F7 D1 E3         SHL    BX,1   ; 
10F9 03 FB         ADD    DI,BX ; OFFSET TO CORRECT TABLE ENTRY
10FB 26 8A 05       MOV    AL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI]; TRANSLATED SCAN CODE IN AL
10FE 3C 56         CMP    AL,EXT_SCAN ; IS CODE IN KEYBOARD SET?
1100 7C 3A         JZ    KBM4 ; IN KEYBOARD SET, CHECK FOR BREAK

;----SCAN CODE GETS MAPPED TO EXTENDED SCAN CODES
1102 F6 C4 B0       KBX1: TEST  AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1105 74 01         JZ    KBX2 ; MAKE CODE, PUT IN BUFFER
1107 CF             IRET   ; BREAK CODE, RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
1108 80 C4 40       KBX2: ADD   AH,64 ; EXTENDED SET CODES BEGIN AT 150
110B 32 C0         XOR    AL,AL ; ZERO OUT ASCII VALUE (NUL)
110D BB 1E 001C R   MOV    BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; GET TAIL POINTER
1111 88 F3         MOV    SI,BX ; SAVE POINTER TO TAIL
1113 EB 144F R     CALL   K4   ; INCREMENT TAIL VALUE
1116 3B 1E 001A R   CMP    BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; IS BUFFER FULL?
111A 75 19         JNE    KBX3 ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER

;----BUFFER IS FULL, BEEP AND CLEAR FLAGS
111C BB 0080       MOV    BX,80H ; FREQUENCY OF BEEP
111F BB 0048       MOV    CX,4BH ; DURATION OF BEEP
1122 E8 E035 R     CALL   KB_NOISE ; BUFFER FULL BEEP
1125 B0 26 0017 R F0  AND   KB_FLAG,0FOH ; CLEAR ALT, CTRL, LEFT AND RIGHT
                                         ; SHIFTS
112A B0 26 0018 R F0  AND   KB_FLAG_1,0FH ; CLEAR MAKE OF INS,CAPS_LOCK,NUM
                                         ; AND SCROLL
112F B0 26 00BB R 1F  AND   KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
1134 CF             IRET   ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
1135 B9 04         KBX3: MOV    [SI],AX ; PUT CONTENTS OF AX IN BUFFER
1137 B9 1E 001C R   MOV    BUFFER_TAIL,BX ; ADVANCE BUFFER TAIL
113B CF             IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
113C B0 E4 B0       KBX4: AND   AH,BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL SCAN
113F 0A C4         OR    AL,AH ; UPDATE NEW SCAN CODE
1141 BA E0         MOV    AH,AL ; SAVE AL IN AH AGAIN

;----B3 KEY KEYBOARD FUNCTIONS SHIFT+PRTSC AND CTRL+NUMLOCK
1143 3C 45         KB0_1: CMP   AL,NUM_KEY ; IS THIS A NUMLOCK?
1145 75 14         JNE    KB0_2 ; CHECK FOR PRTSC
1147 F6 06 0017 R 04  TEST   KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS CTRL KEY BEING HELD DOWN?
114C 74 0A         JZ    KB0_2 ; NUMLOCK WITHOUT CTRL, CONTINUE
114E F6 06 0017 R 08  TEST   KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS ALT KEY HELD CONCURRENTLY?
1153 75 03         JNZ    KB0_2 ; PASS IT ON
1155 E9 12EB R     JMP    KB16_1 ; PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
1158 E9 125C R     KBO_2: JMP    CONT_INT ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT 48H

;----CHECK FOR PRTSC
1164 74 F2         KBO_3: CMP   AL,55 ; IS THIS A PRTSC KEY?
1166 F6 06 0017 R 04  JNZ    KB1_1 ; NOT A PRTSC KEY
1168 75 EB         TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT
                                         ; ACTIVE?
116D E9 1301 R     JZ    KB0_2 ; PROCESS SCAN IN INT9
1170 BA E0         TEST   KB_FLAG,CTL_SHIFT ; IS THE CTRL KEY PRESSED?
1172 24 7F         JNZ    KB0_2 ; NOT A VALID PRTSC (PC COMPATIBLE)
1174 F6 06 0017 R 08  JMP    PRTSC ; HANDLE THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION

;----ALTERNATE SHIFT TRANSLATIONS
1175 74 3B         KBJ_1: MOV    AH,AL ; SAVE CHARACTER
117B 0E             AND   AL,AND_MASK-BREAK_BIT ; MASK BREAK BIT
117C 07             TEST   KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL TRANSLATION
                                         ; UP
117D BF 1083 R     PUSH   CS ; INITIALIZE SEGMENT FOR TABLE LOOK
1180 B9 0005       POP    ES ; UP
1183 F2/ AE         MOV    DI,OFFSET ALT_TABLE ; 
1185 75 2D         NOV   CX,ALT_LEN ; GET READY FOR TABLE LOOK UP
1187 B9 1094 R     REPNE  SCASB  ; SEARCH TABLE
118A 2B FB         JNE    KB02 ; JUMP IF MATCH IS NOT FOUND
118C 2E: B8 B5 1098 R  MOV    CX,OFFSET ALT_TABLE + 1 ; 
                                         ; UPDATE DI TO INDEX SCAN CODE
                                         ; AL,CS:NEW_ALT[DI]; TRANSLATE SCAN CODE

;----CHECK FOR BREAK CODE
1191 B8 1E 0017 R  MOV    BL,KB_FLAG ; SAVE KB_FLAG STATUS
1195 B6 36 0017 R 08  XOR    KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; MASK OFF ALT SHIFT
119A F6 C4 B0       TEST   AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHARACTER?
119D 74 02         JZ    KB1_2 ; JUMP IF SCAN IS A MAKE
119F 0C 80         OR    AL,BREAK_BIT ; SET BREAK BIT

;----MAKE CODE, CHECK FOR SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A1 B3 FF 03       KB1_2: CMP   D1,3 ; IS THIS A SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A4 7C 05         JL    KB1_3 ; JUMP IF NOT SHIFT SEQUENCE
11A6 80 0E 0017 R 02  OR    KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT ; TURN ON SHIFT FLAG
11AB E8 60         KB1_3: OUT   KBPORT,AL ; 
11AD CD 09         INT    9H ; ISSUE INT TO PROCES SCAN CODE
11AF BB 1E 0017 R   MOV    KB_FLAG,BL ; RESTORE ORIGINAL FLAG STATES
11B3 CF             IRET   ; 

;----FUNCTION KEY HANDLER
11B4 3C 54         KB2: CMP   AL, FN_KEY ; CHECK FOR FUNCTION KEY
11B6 75 23         JNZ    KB4 ; JUMP IF NOT FUNCTION KEY
11B8 F6 C4 B0       TEST   AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A FUNCTION BREAK
11B9 75 0B         JNZ    KB3 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION BREAK
11BD B0 26 00BB R 1F  AND   KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL PREVIOUS
                                         ; FUNCTIONS
                                         ; 
11C2 B0 0E 00BB R A0  OR    KB_FLAG_2,FN_FLAG+FN_PENDING
11C7 CF             IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

;----FUNCTION BREAK
11CB F6 06 00BB R 20  KB3: TEST   KB_FLAG_2,FN_PENDING
11CD 75 06         JNZ    KB3_1 ; JUMP IF FUNCTION IS PENDING
11CF B0 26 00BB R 1F  AND   KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; CLEAR ALL FLAGS
11D4 CF             IRET   ; 
11D5 B0 0E 00BB R 40  KB3_1: OR    KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; SET BREAK FLAG
11D6 CF             KB3_2: IRET   ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

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110B 3C 55 ;----CHECK IF FUNCTION FLAG ALREADY SET
110D 74 FB KB4: CMP AL,PHK ; IS THIS A PHANTOM KEY?
110F F6 06 0088 R 80 KB4_0: TEST KB_FLAG_2,FM_FLAG+FN_LOCK ; ARE WE IN FUNCTION
                                ; STATE?

11E4 75 21 JNZ KB5 ;----CHECK IF NUM_STATE IS ACTIVE
11E6 F6 06 0017 R 20 TEST KB_FLAG,NUM_STATE
11E8 74 16 JZ KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN NUM_STATE
11ED 3C 08 CMP AL,NUM_0 ; ARE WE IN NUMERIC KEYPAD REGION?
11EF 77 12 JA KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN KEYPAD
11F1 FE C8 DEC AL ; CHECK LOWER BOUND OF RANGE
11F3 74 0E JZ KB4_1 ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE (ESC KEY)
                                ;----TRANSLATE SCAN CODE TO NUMERIC KEYPAD
11F5 FE C8 DEC AL ; AL IS OFFSET INTO TABLE
11F7 BB 1081 R MOV BX,OFFSET_NUM_CODES
11FA 2E: D7 XLAT CS:NUM_CODES ; NEW SCAN CODE IS IN AL
11FC 80 E4 80 AND AH,BREAK_BIT ; ISOLATE BREAK BIT ON ORIGINAL
                                ; SCAN CODE
11FF 0A C4 OR AL,AH ; UPDATE KEYPAD SCAN CODE
1201 EB 59 JMP SHORT_CONT_INT ; CONTINUE WITH INTERRUPT
1203 BA C4 KB4_1: MOV AL,AH ; GET BACK BREAK BIT IF SET
1205 EB 55 JMP SHORT_CONT_INT

1207 3C 08 ;----CHECK FOR VALID FUNCTION KEY
KB5: CMP AL,NUM_0 ; CHECK FOR RANGE OF INTEGERS
1208 77 20 JA KB7 ; JUMP IF NOT IN RANGE
1209 FE C8 DEC AL ; CHECK FOR ESC KEY (=1)
1200 75 25 JNZ KB6 ; NOT ESCAPE KEY, RANGE OF INTEGERS
                                ;----ESCAPE KEY, LOCK KEYBOARD IN FUNCTION LOCK
120F F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CODE?
1212 75 30 JNZ KB8 ; NO PROCESSING FOR ESCAPE BREAK
1214 F6 06 0088 R 80 TEST KB_FLAG_2,FM_FLAG ; Toggles ONLY WHEN FN HELD
                                ; CONCURRENTLY
1219 74 29 JZ KB8 ; NOT HELD CONCURRENTLY
121B F6 06 0088 R 40 TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; HAS THE FUNCTION KEY BEEN
                                ; RELEASED?
1220 75 22 JNZ KB8 ; CONTINUE IF RELEASED. PROCESS AS
                                ; ESC
1222 F6 06 0017 R 03 TEST KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; EITHER SHIFT?
1227 74 1B JZ KB8 ; NOT HELD DOWN
1229 80 36 0088 R 10 XOR KB_FLAG_2,FN_LOCK ; TOGGLE STATE
122E 80 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; TURN OFF OTHER STATES
1233 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

1234 04 3A ;----SCAN CODE IN RANGE 1 -> 0
1236 EB 3E KB6: ADD AL,5B ; GENERATE CORRECT SCAN CODE
JMP SHORT_KB12 ; CLEAN-UP BEFORE RETURN TO KB_INT

1238 0E ;----CHECK TABLE FOR OTHER VALID SCAN CODES
1239 07 KB7: PUSH CS
123A BF 1069 R POP ES ; ESTABLISH ADDRESS OF TABLE
123D B9 000C MOV OI,OFFSET_KBO ; BASE OF TABLE
1240 F2/ AE MOV CX,KBOLEN ; LENGTH OF TABLE
1242 74 1D REPNE SCASB ; SEARCH TABLE FOR A MATCH
JE KB10 ; JUMP IF MATCH

1244 F6 06 0088 R 40 ;----ILLEGAL CHARACTER
KB8: TEST KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; HAS BREAK OCCURRED?
1249 74 0F JZ KB9 ; FUNCTION KEY HAS NOT BEEN
                                ; RELEASED
124B F6 C4 80 TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK OF AN ILLEGAL
124E 75 0A JNZ KB9 ; DON'T RESET FLAGS ON ILLEGAL
                                ; BREAK
1250 80 25 0088 R 1F KB85: AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS ; NORMAL STATE
1255 C6 06 0087 R 00 MOV CUR_FUNC,0 ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
                                ;----FUNCTION BREAK IS NOT SET
125A BA C4 KB9: MOV AL,AH ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
125C E6 60 CONT_INT: OUT KBPORT,AL
125E CD 09 INT 9H ; ISSUE KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
1260 CF RET_INT: IRET ;----BEFORE TRANSLATION CHECK FOR ALT+FN+N_KEY AS NUM LOCK
1261 3C 31 KB10: CMP AL,N_KEY ; IS THIS A POTENTIAL NUMLOCK?
1263 75 07 JNE KB10_1 ; NOT A NUMKEY, TRANSLATE IT
1265 F6 06 0017 R 08 TEST KB_FLAG,ALT_SHIFT ; ALT HELD DOWN ALSO?
126A 74 08 JZ KB9 ; TREAT AS ILLEGAL COMBINATION
126C 89 106A R KB10_1: MOV CX,OFFSET_KBO+1 ; GET OFFSET TO TABLE
126F 28 F9 SUB DI,CX ; UPDATE INDEX TO NEW SCAN CODE

1271 2E: BA B5 1075 R ;----TRANSLATED CODE IN AL OR AN OFFSET TO THE TABLE "SCAN"
1276 F6 C4 80 KB12: TEST AH,BREAK_BIT ; IS THIS A BREAK CHAR?
1279 74 35 JZ KB13 ; JUMP IF MAKE CODE
                                ;----CHECK FOR TOGGLE KEY
127B 3C 45 CMP AL,NUM_LOCK ; IS THIS A NUM LOCK?
127D 74 04 JZ KB12_1 ; JUMP IF TOGGLE KEY
127F 3C 46 CMP AL,SCROLL_LOCK ; IS THIS A SCROLL LOCK?
1281 75 08 JNZ KB12_2 ; JUMP IF NOT A TOGGLE KEY
1283 0C 80 KB12_1: OR AL,BOH ; TURN ON BREAK BIT
1285 E6 60 OUT KBPORT,AL
1287 CD 09 INT 9H ; TOGGLE STATE
1289 24 7F AND AL,AND_MASK-BREAK_BIT ; TURN OFF BREAK BIT
128B F6 06 0088 R 40 KB12_2: TEST KB_FLAG_2,FM_BREAK ; HAS FUNCTION BREAK OCCURRED?
1290 74 11 JZ KB12_3 ; JUMP IF BREAK HAS NOT OCCURRED
1292 3A 06 0087 R CMP AL,CUR_FUNC ; IS THIS A BREAK OF OLD VALID
                                ; FUNCTION
1296 75 C8 JNE KB12_3 ; ALLOW FURTHER CURRENT FUNCTIONS
1298 B0 26 0088 R 1F AND KB_FLAG_2,CLEAR_FLAGS
                                ;----TRANSLATE CODE IN AL OR AN OFFSET TO THE TABLE "SCAN"
12A0 NOV CUR_FUNC,0 ; CLEAR CURRENT FUNCTION
12A2 CF IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

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12A3 3A 06 00B7 R   KB12_3: CMP    AL,CUR_FUNC ; IS THIS BREAK OF FIRST FUNCTION?
12A7 75 B7           JNE    RET_INT ; IGNORE
12A9 B0 26 00BB R DF AND    KB_FLAG_2,AND_MASK-FN_PENDING ; TURN OFF PENDING
                                         ; FUNCTION
12AE EB ED           JMP    KB12_20 ; CLEAR CURRENT FUNCTION AND RETURN
;----VALID MAKE KEY HAS BEEN PRESSED
12B0 F8 08 00BB R 40 KB13: TEST   KB_FLAG_2,FN_BREAK ; CHECK IF FUNCTION KEY HAS BEEN
                                         ; PRESSED
12B5 74 0D           JZ     KB14_1 ; JUMP IF NOT SET
;----FUNCTION BREAK HAS ALREADY OCCURED
12B7 80 3E 00B7 R 00 CMP    CUR_FUNC,0 ; IS THIS A NEW FUNCTION?
12B8 74 06           JZ     KB14_1 ; INITIALIZE NEW FUNCTION
12B8 3E 06 00B7 R    CMP    CUR_FUNC,AL ; IS THIS NON-CURRENT FUNCTION
12C2 75 8C           JNZ    KB85 ; JUMP IF NO FUNCTION IS PENDING
                                         ; TO RETRIEVE ORIGINAL SCAN CODE
;----CHECK FOR SCAN CODE GENERATION SEQUENCE
12C4 A2 00B7 R   KB14_1: MOV    CUR_FUNC,AL ; INITIALIZE CURRENT FN
12C7 3C 04           CMP    AL,PRT_SCREEN ; IS THIS A SIMULATED SEQUENCE?
12C9 7F 91           JG    CONT_INT ; JUMP IF THIS IS A SIMPLE
                                         ; TRANSLATION
12CB 74 34           JZ     PRTSC ; DO THE PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
12CD 3C 03           CMP    AL,PAUSE ; IS THIS THE HOLD FUNCTION?
12CF 74 1A           JZ     KB16_1 ; DO THE PAUSE FUNCTION
;----BREAK OR ECHO
12D1 FE CB           DEC    AL ; POINT AT BASE
12D3 D0 E0           SHL    AL,1 ; MULTIPLY BY 4
12D5 D0 E0           SHL    AL,1 ; MULTIPLY BY 4
12D7 98             CBW
12D8 2E: B0 36 10BB R LEA    SI,SCAN ; ADDRESS SEQUENCE OF SIMULATED
                                         ; KEYSTROKES
12D9 03 F0           ADD    SI,AX ; UPDATE TO POINT AT CORRECT SET
12DF B8 0004          MOV    CX,4 ; LOOP COUNTER
12E2
12E2 2E: AC           LODS   SCAN ; GET SCAN CODE FROM TABLE
12E4 E6 60           OUT    KBPORT,AL
12E6 CD 09           INT    9H ; PROCESS IT
12E8 E2 FB           LOOP   GENERATE ; GET NEXT
12EA CF             IRET
;----PUT KEYBOARD IN HOLD STATE
12EB F8 05 0018 R 0B KB16_1: TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; CANNOT GO IN HOLD STATE IF
                                         ; ITS ACTIVE
12F0 75 0E           JNZ    KB18_2 ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
12F2 B0 0E 001B R 0B OR    KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; TURN ON HOLD FLAG
12F7 E4 A0           IN    AL,NMI_PORT ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
12F9 F6 06 001B R 0B HOLD: TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; STILL IN HOLD STATE?
12FE 75 F9           JNZ    HOLD ; CONTINUE LOOPING UNTIL KEY IS
                                         ; PRESSED
1300 CF             IRET ; RETURN FROM INTERRUPT 4BH
;----PRINT SCREEN FUNCTION
1301 F8 06 001B R 0B PRTSC: TEST   KB_FLAG_1,HOLD_STATE ; IS HOLD STATE IN PROGRESS?
1306 74 06           JZ     KB16_3 ; OK TO CONTINUE WITH PRSC
1308 B0 26 001B R F7 AND    KB_FLAG_1,OFFH-HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF FLAG
130D CF             IRET
130E B3 C4 06         KB16_3: ADD    SP,3+2 ; GET RID OF CALL TO INTERRUPT 4BH
1311 07             POP    ES ; POP REGISTERS THAT AREN'T
                                         ; MODIFIED IN INT5
1312 1F             POP    DS
1313 5A             POP    DX
1314 59             POP    CX
1315 5B             POP    BX
1316 E4 A0           IN    AL,NMI_PORT ; RESET KEYBOARD LATCH
1318 CD 05           INT    5H ; ISSUE INTERRUPT
131A 58             POP    AX
131B 5F             POP    DI
131C 5E             POP    SI ; POP THE REST
131D CF             IRET
KEY62_INT ENDP
;----TYPAMATIC
; THIS ROUTINE WILL CHECK KEYBOARD STATUS BITS IN KB_FLAG_2
; AND DETERMINE WHAT STATE THE KEYBOARD IS IN. APPROPRIATE
; ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.
; INPUT
; AL= SCAN CODE OF KEY WHICH TRIGGERED NON-MASKABLE INTERRUPT
; OUTPUT
; CARRY BIT = 1 IF NO ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN.
; CARRY BIT = 0 MEANS SCAN CODE IN AL SHOULD BE PROCESSED
; FURTHER.
; MODIFICATIONS TO THE VARIABLES CUR_CHAR AND VAR_DELAY ARE
; MADE. ALSO THE PUTCHAR BIT IN KB_FLAG_2 IS TOGGLED WHEN
; THE KEYBOARD IS IN HALF RATE MODE.
131E 53             TPM   PROC NEAR
131F 38 06 00B5 R   PUSH   BX
1323 74 31           CMP    CUR_CHAR,AL ; IS THIS A NEW CHARACTER?
                                         ; JUMP IF SAME CHARACTER
;----NEW CHARACTER CHECK FOR BREAK SEQUENCES
1325 A8 80           TEST   AL,BREAK_BIT ; IS THE NEW KEY A BREAK KEY?
1327 74 12           JZ    TP2 ; JUMP IF NOT A BREAK
1329 24 7F           AND    AL,07FH ; CLEAR BREAK BIT
132B 3B 06 00B5 R   CMP    CUR_CHAR,AL ; IS NEW CHARACTER THE BREAK OF
                                         ; LAST MAKE?
                                         ; RETRIEVE ORIGINAL CHARACTER
132F 8A C4           MOV    AL,AH
1331 75 05           JNZ    TP ; JUMP IF NOT THE SAME CHARACTER
1333 C6 06 00B5 R 00 MOV    CUR_CHAR,00 ; CLEAR CURRENT CHARACTER
1338 F8             CLC
1339 5B             POP    BX ; CLEAR CARRY BIT
133A C3             RET

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;---INITIALIZE A NEW CHARACTER
1338 A2 0085 R           TPO: MOV CUR_CHAR, AL ; SAVE NEW CHARACTER
133E B0 26 0086 R F0      AND VAR_DELAY, OFOH ; CLEAR VARIABLE DELAY
1343 B0 26 0088 R FE      AND KB_FLAG_2, OFEH ; INITIAL PUTCHAR BIT AS ZERO
1348 F6 06 0088 R 02      TEST KB_FLAG_2, INIT_DELAY ; ARE WE INCREASING THE
                           ; INITIAL DELAY?
134D 74 E9               JZ   TP    ; DEFAULT DELAY
134F B0 06 0086 R F0      OR    VAR_DELAY, DELAY_RATE ; INCREASE DELAY BY 2X
1354 EB E2               JMP  SHORT TP

;---CHECK IF WE ARE IN TYPOMATIC MODE AND IF DELAY IS OVER
1356 F6 06 0088 R 08      TP2: TEST KB_FLAG_2, TYPE_OFF ; IS TYPOMATIC TURNED OFF?
135B 75 28               JNZ  TP4   ; JUMP IF TYPOMATIC RATE IS OFF
135D BA 1E 0086 R         MOV  BL, VAR_DELAY ; GET VAR_DELAY
1361 B0 E3 0F             AND  BL, OFH  ; MASK OFF HIGH ORDER(SCREEN RANGE)
1364 0A DB               OR   BL, BL   ; IS INITIAL DELAY OVER?
1366 74 00               JZ   TP3   ; JUMP IF DELAY IS OVER
1368 FE CB               DEC  BL    ; DECREASE DELAY WAIT BY ANOTHER
                           ; CHARACTER

136A B0 26 0088 R F0      AND  VAR_DELAY, OFOH
136F B0 06 0086 R         OR   VAR_DELAY, BL
1373 EB 13               JMP  SHORT TP4

;---CHECK IF TIME TO OUTPUT CHAR
1375 F6 06 0088 R 04      TP3: TEST KB_FLAG_2, HALF_RATE ; ARE WE IN HALF RATE MODE
137A 74 BC               JZ   TP    ; JUMP IF WE ARE IN NORMAL MODE
137C B0 36 0088 R 01      XOR  KB_FLAG_2, PUTCHAR ; TOGGLE BIT
1381 F6 06 0088 R 01      TEST KB_FLAG_2, PUTCHAR ; IS IT TIME TO PUT OUT A CHAR
1386 75 B0               JNZ  TP    ; NOT TIME TO OUTPUT CHARACTER
1388                      TP4: STC   ; SKIP THIS CHARACTER
1389 F9                 POP   BX   ; SET CARRY FLAG
138A 5B                 RET
138A C3
138B TPN    ENDP

// THIS SUBROUTINE SETS DS TO POINT TO THE BIOS DATA AREA
// INPUT: None
// OUTPUT: DS IS SET

1388 DDS    PROC NEAR
1389 50     PUSH AX
138C B8 0040          MOV  AX, 40H
138F BE 08             MOV  DS, AX
1391 5B
1392 C3
1393 DDS    ENDP

;--- INT 1A
; TIME_OF_DAY/SOUND SOURCE SELECT
; THIS ROUTINE ALLOWS THE CLOCK TO BE SET/READ.
; AM INTERFACE FOR SETTING THE MULTIPLEXER FOR
; AUDIO SOURCE IS ALSO PROVIDED

; INPUT
; (AH) = 0   READ THE CURRENT CLOCK SETTING
;             RETURNS CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
;             DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
;             AL = 0 IF TIMER HAS NOT PASSED 24 HOURS
;             SINCE LAST READ. <> 0 IF ON ANOTHER DAY
; (AH) = 1   SET THE CURRENT CLOCK
;             CX = HIGH PORTION OF COUNT
;             DX = LOW PORTION OF COUNT
; (AH) = BH  SET UP SOUND MULTIPLEXER
;             AL = SOURCE OF SOUND --> "AUDIO OUT" OR RF MODULATOR
;             00 = B253 CHANNEL 2
;             01 = CASSETTE INPUT
;             02 = "AUDIO IN" LINE ON I/O CHANNEL
;             03 = COMPLEX SOUND GENERATOR CHIP

; NOTE: COUNTS OCCUR AT THE RATE OF 1193180/65536 COUNTS/SEC
; (OR ABOUT 16.2 PER SECOND -- SEE EQUATES BELOW)

;-----ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA-----  

;-----TIME_OF_DAY    PROC FAR-----  

1393 F8     STI
1394 1E     PUSH DS ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
1395 EB 138B R CALL DDS ; SAVE SEGMENT
1398 B0 FC 80 CMP AH, B0H ; AH=B0
139B 74 2E JE T4A ; MUX_SET-UP
139D 0A E4 OR AH, AH ; AH=0
139F 74 07 JZ T2 ; READ_TIME
13A1 FE CC DEC AH ; AH=1
13A3 74 16 JZ T3 ; SET_TIME
13A5 FB
13A6 1F     T1: STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
13A7 CF     POP OS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
13A8 FA     IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
13A9 FA
13A9 A0 0070 R T2: CLI ; NO TIMER INTERRUPTS WHILE READING
13AC C6 06 0070 R D0 MOV AL, TIMER_OFLOW ; GET OVERFLOW, AND RESET THE FLAG
13B1 B8 0E 006E R MOV TIMER_OFLOW, 0
13B5 BB 16 006C R MOV CX, TIMER_HIGH
13B9 EB EA   MOV OX, TIMER_LOW
13B8 FA     JMP T1 ; TOD_RETURN
13BC B9 16 006C R MOV TIMER_LOW, DX ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE WRITING
13C0 B9 0E 006E R MOV TIMER_HIGH, CX ; SET THE TIME
13C4 C6 06 0070 R D0 MOV TIMER_OFLOW, 0 ; REBET OVERFLOW
13C9 EB DA   JMP T1 ; TOD_RETURN

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13CB 51
13CC B1 05
13CE D2 E0
13D0 86 C4
13D2 E4 61
13D4 24 9F
13D6 0A C4
13D8 E6 81
13DA 59
13DB EB C8
13DD

T4A: PUSH CX
      MOV CL, 5
      SAL AL, CL ; SHIFT PARM BITS LEFT 5 POSITIONS
      XCHG AL, AH ; SAVE PARM
      IN AL, PORT_B ; GET CURRENT PORT SETTINGS
      AND AL, 1001111B ; ISOLATE MUX BITS
      OR AL, AH ; COMBINE PORT BITS/PARM BITS
      OUT PORT_B, AL ; SET PORT TO NEW VALUE
      POP CX
      JNP TI ; TOD_RETURN
      ENDP

TIME_OF_DAY
;--- INT 16
; KEYBOARD I/O
; THESE ROUTINES PROVIDE KEYBOARD SUPPORT
; INPUT
; (AH)=0 READ THE NEXT ASCII CHARACTER STRUCK FROM THE
; KEYBOARD, RETURN THE RESULT IN (AL), SCAN CODE IN
; (AH)
; (AH)=1 SET THE Z FLAG TO INDICATE IF AN ASCII CHARACTER IS
; AVAILABLE TO BE READ.
; (ZF)=1 -- NO CODE AVAILABLE
; (ZF)=0 -- CODE IS AVAILABLE
; IF ZF = 0, THE NEXT CHARACTER IN THE BUFFER TO BE
; READ IS IN AX, AND THE ENTRY REMAINS IN THE BUFFER
; RETURN THE CURRENT SHIFT STATUS IN AL REGISTER
; THE BIT SETTINGS FOR THIS CODE ARE INDICATED IN THE
; EQUATES FOR KB_FLAG
; (AH)=2 SET TYPOMATIC RATES. THE TYPOMATIC RATE CAN BE
; CHANGED USING THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
; (AL)=0 RETURN TO DEFAULT. RESTORES ORIGINAL
; STATE. I.E. TYPOMATIC ON, NORMAL INITIAL
; DELAY, AND NORMAL TYPOMATIC RATE.
; (AL)=1 INCREASE INITIAL DELAY. THIS IS THE
; DELAY BETWEEN THE FIRST CHARACTER AND
; THE BURST OF TYPOMATIC CHARACTERS.
; (AL)=2 HALF_RATE. SLOWS TYPOMATIC CHARACTERS
; BY ONE HALF.
; (AL)=3 COMBINES AL=1 AND AL=2. INCREASES
; INITIAL DELAY AND SLOWS TYPOMATIC
; CHARACTERS BY ONE HALF.
; (AL)=4 TURN OFF TYPOMATIC CHARACTERS. ONLY THE
; FIRST CHARACTER IS HONORED. ALL OTHERS
; ARE IGNORED.
; AL IS RANGE CHECKED. IF AL<0 OR AL>4 THE STATE
; REMAINS THE SAME.
; ***NOTES*** EACH TIME THE TYPOMATIC RATES ARE
; CHANGED ALL PREVIOUS STATES ARE REMOVED. I.E. IF
; THE KEYBOARD IS IN THE HALF RATE MODE AND YOU WANT
; TO ADD AN INCREASE IN TYPOMATIC DELAY, YOU MUST
; CALL THIS ROUTINE WITH AH=3 AND AL=3.
; (AH)=4 ADJUST KEYBOARD BY THE VALUE IN AL AS FOLLOWS:
; (AL)=0 TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK.
; (AL)=1 TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK.
; AL IS RANGE CHECKED. THE STATE IS UNALTERED IF
; AL <> 1,0.
; OUTPUT
; AS NOTED ABOVE, ONLY AX AND FLAGS CHANGED
; ALL REGISTERS RETAINED
;----- KEYBOARD_I/O PROC FAR
; ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
13D0 FB
13D1 4E
13D2 53
13D3 EB 13BB R
13D4 0A E4
13D5 74 0A
13D6 FE CC
13D7 74 1E
13D8 FE CC
13D9 74 2B
13DFA EB 2E
13DFF EB 10
      STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
      PUSH DS ; SAVE CURRENT DS
      PUSH BX ; SAVE BX TEMPORARILY
      CALL DDS ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
      OR AH, AH ; AH=0
      JZ K1 ; ASCII_READ
      DEC AH ; AH=1
      JZ K2 ; ASCII_STATUS
      DEC AH ; AH=2
      JZ K3 ; SHIFT_STATUS
      JNP SHORT K3_1
;----- READ THE KEY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT TO DO
K1:   STI ; ASCII READ
      NOP ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON DURING LOOP
      CLI ; INTERRUPTS BACK OFF
      MOV BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET POINTER TO HEAD OF BUFFER
      CMP BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; TEST END OF BUFFER
      JZ K1 ; LOOP UNTIL SOMETHING IN BUFFER
      MOV AX,[BX] ; GET SCAN CODE AND ASCII CODE
      CALL K4 ; MOVE POINTER TO NEXT POSITION
      MOV BUFFER_HEAD,BX ; STORE VALUE IN VARIABLE
      JMP SHORT RET_INT16
;----- ASCII STATUS
K2:   CLI ; INTERRUPTS OFF
      MOV BX,BUFFER_HEAD ; GET HEAD POINTER
      CMP BX,BUFFER_TAIL ; IF EQUAL (Z=1) THEN NOTHING THERE
      MOV AX,[BX]
      STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
      POP BX ; RECOVER REGISTER
      POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
      RET 2 ; THROW AWAY FLAGS
;----- SHIFT STATUS
X3:   MOV AL,KB_FLAG ; GET THE SHIFT STATUS FLAGS
      JMP SHORT RET_INT16

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;----- ADJUST KEY CLICK
K3_1: DEC AH
      JZ K3_3 ; AH=3, ADJUST TYPAMATIC
      DEC AH ; RANGE CHECK FOR AH=4
      JNZ RET_INT16 ; ILLEGAL FUNCTION CALL
      OR AL, AL ; TURN OFF KEYBOARD CLICK?
      JNZ K3_2 ; JUMP FOR RANGE CHECK
      AND KB_FLAG_1,AND_MASK_CLICK_ON ; TURN OFF CLICK
      JMP SHORT RET_INT16

K3_2: CMP AL, 1 ; RANGE CHECK
      JNE RET_INT16 ; NOT IN RANGE, RETURN
      OR KB_FLAG_1,CLICK_ON ; TURN ON KEYBOARD CLICK
      JMP SHORT RET_INT16

;----- SET TYPAMATIC
K3_3: CMP AL, 4 ; CHECK FOR CORRECT RANGE
      JG RET_INT16 ; IF ILLEGAL VALUE IN AL IGNORE
      AND KB_FLAG_2,OF1H ; MASK OFF ANY OLD TYPAMATIC STATES
      SHL AL, 1 ; SHIFT TO PROPER POSITION
      OR KB_FLAG_2,AL

RET_INT16:
      POP BX ; RECOVER REGISTER
      POP OS ; RECOVER REGISTER
      IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER

KEYBOARD_J0 ENDP

;----- INCREMENT A BUFFER POINTER
K4 PROC NEAR
      INC BX ; MOVE TO NEXT WORD IN LIST
      INC BX
      INC BX ; AT END OF BUFFER?
      CMP BX,BUFFER_END
      JNE K5 ; NO, CONTINUE
      MOV BX,BUFFER_START ; YES, RESET TO BUFFER BEGINNING
      K5: RET
      K4 ENDP

;----- TABLE OF SHIFT KEYS AND MASK VALUES
K6 LABEL BYTE
      DB INS_KEY ; INSERT KEY
      DB CAPS_KEY,NUM_KEY,SCROLL_KEY,ALT_KEY,CTL_KEY
      DB LEFT_KEY,RIGHT_KEY
      K6L EQU $-K6

;----- SHIFT_MASK_TABLE
K7 LABEL BYTE
      DB INS_SHIFT ; INSERT MODE SHIFT
      DB CAPS_SHIFT,HUN_SHIFT,SCROLL_SHIFT,ALT_SHIFT,CTL_SHIFT
      DB LEFT_SHIFT,RIGHT_SHIFT

;----- SCAN CODE TABLES
K8 DB 27,-1,0,-1,-1,-1,30,-1
      DB -1,-1,-1,31,-1,127,-1,17
      DB 23,5,18,20,25,21,9,15
      DB 16,27,29,10,-1,1,19
      DB 4,6,7,8,10,11,12,-1,-1
      DB -1,-1,28,26,24,3,22,2
      DB 14,13,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1
      DB ' ', -1

;----- CTL TABLE SCAN
K9 LABEL BYTE
      DB 94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101
      DB 102,103,-1,-1,119,-1,132,-1
      DB 115,-1,116,-1,117,-1,118,-1
      DB -1

;----- LC TABLE
K10 LABEL BYTE
      DB 01BH,'1234567890=-',0BH,09H
      DB 'qwertyuiop[]',0DH,-1,'asdfghjkl;',027H

;----- UC TABLE
K11 LABEL BYTE
      DB 27,'!@#$%^&*()_+',0BH,0
      DB 'QWERTYUIOP()',0DH,-1,'ASDFGHJKL;"'

;----- ROM BIOS CODE
14E7 60 FF 5C 7A 7B 63
      76 62 6E 8D 2C 2E
      2F FF 2A FF 20
      DB 60H,-1,5CH,'zxcvbnm,. /,-1,*,-1,'
      DB -1

14E8 FF
      ;----- UC TABLE
K11 LABEL BYTE
      DB 27,'!@#$%^&*()_+',0BH,0
      DB 'QWERTYUIOP()',0DH,-1,'ASDFGHJKL;"'

14E9 18 21 40 23 24 25
      BE 26 2A 28 29 5F
      28 08 00
      DB 51 57 45 52 54 58
      55 49 4F 50 78 70
      0D FF 41 53 44 46
      47 48 4A 48 4C 3A
      22
      DB 07EH,-1,'{:ZXCVBNM<>?,-1,0,-1,'
      DB -1

1521 7E FF 7C 5A 58 43
      56 42 4E 4D 3C 3E
      3F FF 00 FF 20 FF
      DB 07EH,-1,'{:ZXCVBNM<>?,-1,0,-1,'
      DB -1

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;----- UC_TABLE SCAN
1533 K12 LABEL BYTE
1533 54 55 56 57 58 59*
      DB     B4,B5,B6,B7,B8,B9,B0
      5A
153A BB 5C 5D
      DB     91,92,93
;----- ALT TABLE SCAN
153D K13 LABEL BYTE
153D 6B 68 6A 6B 6C
      DB     104,105,106,107,108
1542 6D 6E 6F 70 71
      DB     109,110,111,112,113
;----- NUM STATE TABLE
1547 K14 LABEL BYTE
1547 37 38 39 20 34 35
      DB     '789-456+1230.'
36 28 31 32 33 30
      2E
;----- BASE CASE TABLE
1554 K15 LABEL BYTE
1554 47 48 49 FF 4B FF
      DB     71,72,73,-1,75,-1,77
      4D
1558 FF 4F 50 51 52 53
      DB     -1,78,B0,B1,B2,B3
;----- KEYBOARD INTERRUPT ROUTINE
KB_INT PROC FAR
1561 STI             ; ALLOW FURTHER INTERRUPTS
1561 FB
1562 50
1563 53
1564 51
1565 52
1566 56
1567 57
1568 1E
1569 06
156A FC
156B E8 1388 R
156E 8A EO:
      CALL DDS           ; FORWARD DIRECTION
      MOV AH, AL          ; SAVE SCAN CODE IN AH
;----- TEST FOR OVERRUN SCAN CODE FROM KEYBOARD
1570 3C FF
      CMP AL, OFFH         ; IS THIS AN OVERRUN CHART?
1572 75 1B
      JNZ K16             ; NO, TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
1574 B8 0080
      MOV BX, 80H          ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP
1577 B9 0048
      MOV CX, 48H          ; FREQUENCY OF TONE
157A E8 0E35 R
      CALL KB_NOISE        ; BUFFER FULL BEEP
157D B8 26 0017 R FO
      AND KB_FLAG, OFOH    ; CLEAR ALT, CLR_L, LEFT AND RIGHT
      ; SHIFTS
      AND KB_FLAG_1, OFH    ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
      ; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
1582 80 26 001B R OF
      AND KB_FLAG_2, 1FH    ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
1587 80 26 008B R 1F
      JMP K26              ; END OF INTERRUPT
158C E9 16A4 R
;----- TEST FOR SHIFT KEYS
K16: AND AL, 07FH        ; TEST_SHIFT
      PUSH CS              ; TURN OFF THE BREAK BIT
      POP ES
      MOV D1, OFFSET KG    ; ESTABLISH ADDRESS OF SHIFT TABLE
      MOV CX, K6L          ; LENGTH
      REPNE SCASB          ; LOOK THROUGH THE TABLE FOR A
      ; MATCH
      MOV AL, AH          ; RECOVER SCAN CODE
      JE K17              ; JUMP IF MATCH FOUND
      JMP K25              ; IF NO MATCH, THEN SHIFT NOT FOUND
;----- SHIFT KEY FOUND
K17: SUB D1, OFFSET KG+1 ; ADJUST PTR TO SCAN CODE MATCH
      MOV AH, CS:K7IDIJ    ; GET MASK INTO AH
      TEST AL, 80H          ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
      JNZ K23              ; BREAK_SHIFT_FOUND
;----- SHIFT MAKE.FOUND, DETERMINE SET OR TOGGLE
      CMP AH, SCROLL_SHIFT
      JAE K18              ; IF SCROLL SHIFT OR ABOVE, TOGGLE
      ; KEY
;----- PLAIN SHIFT KEY, SET SHIFT ON
      OR KB_FLAG, AH        ; TURN ON SHIFT BIT
      JMP K26              ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- TOGGLED SHIFT KEY, TEST FOR 1ST MAKE OR NOT
K18: TEST KB_FLAG, CTL_SHIFT ; SHIFT-TOGGLE
      JNZ K25              ; JUMP IF CTL STATE
      CMP AL, INS_KEY       ; CHECK FOR INSERT KEY
      JNZ K22              ; JUMP IF NOT INSERT KEY
      TEST KB_FLAG, ALT_SHIFT ; CHECK FOR ALTERNATE SHIFT
      JNZ K25              ; JUMP IF ALTERNATE SHIFT
      TEST KB_FLAG, NUM_STATE ; CHECK FOR BASE STATE
      JNZ K21              ; JUMP IF NUM LOCK IS ON
      TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
      JZ K22                ; JUMP IF BASE STATE
      ; NUMERIC ZERO, NOT INSERT KEY
      MOV AX, 5230H          ; PUT OUT AN ASCII ZERO
      JMP K57              ; BUFFER_FILL
;----- MIGHT BE NUMERIC
K21: TEST KB_FLAG, LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
      JZ K20                ; JUMP NUMERIC, NOT INSERT
      ; SHIFT TOGGLE KEY HIT; PROCESS IT
      TEST AH, KB_FLAG_1    ; IS KEY ALREADY DEPRESSED
      JNZ K26              ; JUMP IF KEY ALREADY DEPRESSED
      OR KB_FLAG_1, AH       ; INDICATE THAT THE KEY IS
      ; DEPRESSED
      XOR KB_FLAG, AH        ; TOGGLE THE SHIFT STATE
      CMP AL, INS_KEY       ; TEST FOR 1ST MAKE OF INSERT KEY
      JNE K26              ; JUMP IF NOT INSERT KEY
      MOV AX, INS_KEY*256    ; SET SCAN CODE INTO AH, 0 INTO AL
      JMP K57              ; PUT INTO OUTPUT BUFFER
;----- 15F2 30 26 0017 R
15F6 3C 52
15F8 75 50
15FA B8 5200
15FD E9 17EC R

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----- BREAK SHIFT FOUND
K23:    CMP     AH, SCROLL_SHIFT ; IS THIS A TOGGLE KEY
        JAE     K24          ; YES, HANDLE BREAK TOGGLE
        NOT     AH           ; INVERT MASK
        AND     KB_FLAG, AH ; TURN OFF SHIFT BIT
        CMP     AL, ALT_KEY+BOH ; IS THIS ALTERNATE SHIFT RELEASE
        JNE     K26          ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
        MOV     AL, ALT_INPUT ; GET THE VALUE INTO BUFFER
        XOR     AH, AH         ; SCAN CODE OF 0
        MOV     ALT_INPUT, AH ; ZERO OUT THE FIELD
        OR      AL, AL         ; WAS THE INPUT=??
        JE      K26          ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
        JMP     K58          ; IT WASN'T, SO PUT IN BUFFER
        CMP     AL, CAPS_KEY+BREAK_BIT ; SPECIAL CASE OF TOGGLE KEY
        JNE     K24_1         ; JUMP AROUND POTENTIAL UPDATE
        TEST   KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE
        JZ      K24_1         ; JUMP IF NOT SPECIAL CASE
        AND     KB_FLAG_1, AND_MASK+CLICK_SEQUENCE ; MASK OFF MAKE
        OF CLICK
        K24:   CMP     AL, CAPS_KEY+BREAK_BIT ; SPECIAL CASE OF TOGGLE KEY
        JNE     K24_1         ; JUMP AROUND POTENTIAL UPDATE
        TEST   KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE
        JZ      K24_1         ; JUMP IF NOT SPECIAL CASE
        AND     KB_FLAG_1, AND_MASK+CLICK_SEQUENCE ; MASK OFF MAKE
        OF CLICK
        JMP     K26          ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
----- BREAK OF NORMAL TOGGLE
K24_1:  NOT     AH           ; INVERT MASK
        AND     KB_FLAG_1, AH ; INDICATE NO LONGER DEPRESSED
        JMP     SHORT K26    ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
----- TEST FOR HOLD STATE
K25:   TEST   KB_FLAG_1, HOLD_STATE ; ARE WE IN HOLD STATE?
        JZ      K28          ; BRANCH AROUND TEST IF NOT
        AND     KB_FLAG_1, NOT HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF THE HOLD STATE
        BIT
        K26:   CMP     AL, 60H ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
        JAE     K26          ; NOTHING FOR BREAK CHARG FROM HERE
        ON
        TEST   KB_FLAG_1, HOLD_STATE ; ARE WE IN HOLD STATE?
        JZ      K28          ; BRANCH AROUND TEST IF NOT
        AND     KB_FLAG_1, NOT HOLD_STATE ; TURN OFF THE HOLD STATE
        BIT
        IRET   ; INTERRUPT-RETURN
        POP    ES
        POP    DS
        POP    DI
        POP    SI
        POP    DX
        POP    CX
        POP    BX
        POP    AX
        IRET   ; RESTORE STATE
        IRET   ; RETURN, INTERRUPTS BACK ON WITH
        FLAG CHANGE
----- NOT IN HOLD STATE, TEST FOR SPECIAL CHARS
K28:   TEST   KB_FLAG, ALT_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
        JZ      K29          ; NO_RESET
        JMP     K30          ; JUMP IF NOT ALTERNATE
----- TEST FOR ALT+CTRL KEY SEQUENCES
K29:   TEST   KB_FLAG, CTL_SHIFT ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT ALSO
        JZ      K31          ; NO_RESET
        CMP     AL, DEL_KEY ; SHIFT STATE IS THERE, TEST KEY
        JNE     K29_1         ; NO_RESET
        TEST   KB_FLAG, ALT_DEL ; DO I/O CLEANUP
        MOV    RESET_FLAG, 1234H ; SET FLAG FOR RESET FUNCTION
        NEAR PTR RESET ; JUMP TO POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
        K29_1:  CMP     AL, INS_KEY ; CHECK FOR RESET WITH DIAGNOSTICS
        JNE     K29_2         ; CHECK FOR OTHER
        ALT-CTRL-SEQUENCES
----- ALT-CTRL-INS HAS BEEN FOUND
        MOV    RESET_FLAG, 4231H ; SET FLAG FOR DIAGNOSTICS
        NEAR PTR RESET ; LEVEL 1 DIAGNOSTICS
        K29_2:  CMP     AL, CAPS_KEY ; CHECK FOR KEYBOARD CLICK TOGGLE
        JNE     K29_3         ; CHECK FOR SCREEN ADJUSTMENT
----- ALT+CTRL+CAPSLOCK HAS BEEN FOUND
        TEST   KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE
        JNZ   K26          ; JUMP IF SEQUENCE HAS ALREADY
        OCCURED
        XOR    KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_ON ; TOGGLE BIT FOR AUDIO KEYSTROKE
        FEEDBACK
        OR     KB_FLAG_1, CLICK_SEQUENCE ; SET CLICK_SEQUENCE STATE
        K29_3:  JMP     SHORT K26    ; INTERRUPT IS OVER
        CMP     AL, RIGHT_ARROW ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE RIGHT?
        JNE     K29_4         ; LOOK FOR RIGHT ADJUSTMENT
        CALL   GET_POS        ; GET THE # OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS
        SHIFTED
        K29_4:  CMP     AL, 0-RANGE ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS
        POSSIBLE?
        JL     K26          ; OUT OF RANGE
        DEC    HORIZ_POS    ; SHIFT VALUE TO THE RIGHT
        DEC    AL           ; DECREASE RANGE VALUE
        CALL   PUT_POS        ; RESTORE STORAGE LOCATION
        JMP    SHORT K29_5    ; ADJUST
        CMP     AL, LEFT_ARROW ; ADJUST SCREEN TO THE LEFT?
        JNE     K31          ; NOT AN ALT_CTRL SEQUENCE
        CALL   GET_POS        ; GET NUMBER OF POSITIONS SCREEN IS
        SHIFTED
        CMP     AL, RANGE ; IS SCREEN SHIFTED AS FAR AS
        POSSIBLE?
        JG     K26          ; SHIFT SCREEN TO THE LEFT
        INC    HORIZ_POS    ; INCREASE NUMBER OF POSITIONS
        INC    AL           ; SCREEN IS SHIFTED
        CALL   PUT_POS        ; PUT POSITION BACK IN STORAGE

```

```

16BF 80 02
16C1 BA 03D4
16C4 EE
16C5 A0 00B9 R
16C8 42
16C9 EE
16CA E9 164A R

16CD
16CD 3C 39
16CF 75 29
16D1 80 20
16D3 E9 17EC R

16D6 52 4F 50 51 4B 4C
16D6 40
16D0 47 48 49

16E0 10 11 12 13 14 15
16E1 16 17
16E8 18 19 1E 1F 20 21
16E9 22 23
16F0 24 25 26 2C 2D 2E
16F1 2F 30
16FB 31 32

16FA
16FA BF 16D6 R
16FD 89 000A
1700 F2/ AE
1702 75 13
1704 81 EF 16D7 R
1705 A0 0019 R
1706 84 0A
1706 F6 E4
170F 03 C7
1711 A2 0019 R
1714 E9 164A R

1717
1717 C6 06 0019 R 00

171C B9 001A
171F F2/ AE
1721 75 05
1723 32 C0
1725 E9 17EC R

1728
1728 3C 02
172A 72 0C
172C 3C 0E
172E 73 08
1730 80 C4 76

1733 32 C0
1735 E9 17EC R

1738
1738 3C 3B
173A 73 03
173C
173C E9 164A R
173F
173F 3C 47
1741 73 F9
1743 B8 153D R
1746 E9 1863 R

1748
1749 F6 06 0017 R 04
174E 74 34

1750 3C 46
1752 75 19
1754 B8 1E 001A R
1758 C6 06 0071 R 80
175D CB 1B
175F 2B C0
1761 89 07
1763 E8 144F R
1766 89 1E 001C R
176A E9 164A R
176D

176D 3C 37
176F 75 06
1771 B8 7200
1774 EB 76 90

K29_5: MOV AL, 2 ; ADJUST
         MOV DX, 3D4H ; ADDRESS TO CRT CONTROLLER
         OUT DX, AL
         MOV AL, HORIZ_POS ; COLUMN POSITION
         INC DX
         OUT DX, AL ; MOV POSITION
         JMP K26

;----- IN ALTERNATE SHIFT, RESET NOT FOUND
K31: CMP AL, 57 ; TEST FOR SPACE KEY
       JNE K32 ; NOT THERE
       MOV AL, ' ' ; SET SPACE CHAR
       JMP K57 ; BUFFER_FILL

;----- ALT-INPUT-TABLE
K30 LABEL BYTE
       DB 82, 79, 80, 81, 75, 76, 77

       DB 71, 72, 73 ; 10 NUMBERS ON KEYPAD
       DB 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 ; A-Z TYPEWRITER CHARS
       DB 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
       DB 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
       DB 49, 50

;----- LOOK FOR KEY PAD ENTRY
K32: MOV DI, OFFSET K30 ; ALT-INPUT-TABLE
       MOV CX, 10 ; LOOK FOR ENTRY USING KEYPAD
       REPNE SCASB ; LOOK FOR MATCH
       JNE K33 ; NO_ALT_KEYPAD
       SUB DI, OFFSET K30+1 ; DI NOW HAS ENTRY VALUE
       MOV AL, ALT_INPUT ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
       MOV AH, 10 ; MULTIPLY BY 10
       MUL AH
       ADD AX, DI ; ADD IN THE LATEST ENTRY
       MOV AL, ALT_INPUT ; STORE IT AWAY
       JMP K26 ; THROW AWAY THAT KEYSTROKE

;----- LOOK FOR SUPERSHIFT ENTRY
K33: MOV ALT_INPUT, 0 ; NO-ALT-KEYPAD
       MOV CX, 10 ; ZERO ANY PREVIOUS ENTRY INTO INPUT
       REPNE SCASB ; DI_ES ALREADY POINTING
       JNE K34 ; LOOK FOR MATCH IN ALPHABET
       XOR AL, AL ; NOT FOUND, FUNCTION KEY OR OTHER
       JMP K57 ; ASCII CODE OF ZERO
       PUT IT IN THE BUFFER

;----- LOOK FOR TOP ROW OF ALTERNATE SHIFT
K34: CMP AL, 2 ; ALT-TOP-ROW
       JB K35 ; KEY WITH '1' ON IT
       NOT ONE OF INTERESTING KEYS?
       JAE K35 ; IS IT IN THE REGION?
       XOR AL, 14 ; ALT-FUNCTION
       ADD AH, 11B ; CONVERT PSEUDO SCAN CODE TO RANGE
       XOR AL, AL ; INDICATE AS SUCH
       JMP K57 ; BUFFER_FILL

;----- TRANSLATE ALTERNATE SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN CODES
K35: CMP AL, 59 ; ALT-FUNCTION
       TEST FOR IN TABLE
       JAE K37 ; ALT-CONTINUE
       K36: JMP K26 ; CLOSE-RETURN
       IGNORE THE KEY
       ALT-CONTINUE
       K37: CMP AL, 71 ; IN KEYPAD REGION
       JAE K36 ; IF SO, IGNORE
       MOV BX, OFFSET K13 ; ALT SHIFT PSEUDO SCAN TABLE
       JMP K63 ; TRANSLATE THAT

;----- NOT IN ALTERNATE SHIFT
K38: TEST KB_FLAG, CTL_SHIFT ; NOT-ALT-SHIFT
       JZ K44 ; ARE WE IN CONTROL SHIFT?
       NOT-CTL-SHIFT
       ;----- CONTROL SHIFT, TEST SPECIAL CHARACTERS
       ;----- TEST FOR BREAK AND PAUSE KEYS
       CMP AL, SCROLL_KEY ; TEST FOR BREAK
       JNE K41 ; NO-BREAK
       MOV BX, BUFFER_HEAD ; GET CURRENT BUFFER HEAD
       MOV BIOS_BREAK, BH ; TURN ON BIOS_BREAK BIT
       INT 1BH ; BREAK INTERRUPT VECTOR
       SUB AX, AX ; PUT OUT DUMMY CHARACTER
       MOV [BXJ], AX ; PUT DUMMY CHAR AT BUFFER HEAD
       CALL K4 ; UPDATE BUFFER POINTER
       MOV BUFFER_TAIL, BX ; UPDATE TAIL
       JMP K26 ; DONE WITH INTERRUPT
       NO-PAUSE

K41: ;----- TEST SPECIAL CASE KEY 55
       CMP AL, 55 ; NOT-KEY-55
       JNE K42 ; START/STOP PRINTING SWITCH
       MOV AX, L14*256 ; BUFFER_FILL
       JMP K57 ; BUFFER_FILL

```

```

;----- SET UP TO TRANSLATE CONTROL SHIFT
K42:    MOV     BX,OFFSET KB      ; NOT-KEY-55
        CMP     AL,59       ; SET UP TO TRANSLATE CTL
        JB      K66        ; IS IT IN TABLE?
        CMP     AL,K66      ; YES, GO TRANSLATE CHAR
        JNE     K63        ; CTL-TABLE=TRANSLATE
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K9      ; CTL_TABLE SCAN
        JMP     K63        ; TRANSLATE_SCAN
;----- NOT IN CONTROL SHIFT
K44:    CMP     AL,71      ; TEST FOR KEYPAD REGION
        JAE     K48        ; HANDLE KEYPAD REGION
        TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
        JZ      K54        ; TEST FOR SHIFT STATE
;----- UPPER CASE, HANDLE SPECIAL CASES
        CMP     AL,15      ; BACK TAB KEY
        JNE     K46        ; NOT-BACK-TAB
        MOV     AX,15*256   ; SET PSEUDO SCAN CODE
        JMP     SHORT K57   ; BUFFER_FILL
        CMP     AL,59      ; FUNCTION KEYS
        JNE     K47        ; NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K12  ; UPPER CASE PSEUDO SCAN COOES
        JMP     K63        ; TRANSLATE_SCAN
        CMP     AL,15      ; NOT-PRINT-SCREEN
        JNE     K46        ; NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
        CMP     AL,59      ; NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
        JNE     K47        ; NOT-UPPER-FUNCTION
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K11  ; POINT TO UPPER CASE TABLE
        JMP     SHORT K56   ; OK, TRANSLATE THE CHAR
;----- KEYPAD KEYS, MUST TEST NUM_LOCK FOR DETERMINATION
K48:    TEST   KB_FLAG,NUM_STATE ; KEYPAD-REGION
        JNZ     K52        ; ARE WE IN NUM_LOCK?
        TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; TEST FOR SURE
        JNZ     K53        ; STATE
        JNZ     K53        ; IF SHIFTED, REALLY NUM STATE
;----- BASE CASE FOR KEYPAD
K49:    CMP     AL,74      ; BASE-CASE
        JE      K50        ; SPECIAL CASE FOR A COUPLE OF KEYS
        CMP     AL,78      ; MINUS
        JE      K51        ; PLUS
        SUB    AL,71      ; CONVERT ORIGIN
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K15  ; BASE CASE TABLE
        JMP     K64        ; CONVERT TO PSEUDO SCAN
        CMP     AX,74*256+'-' ; MINUS
        JMP     SHORT K57   ; BUFFER_FILL
        CMP     AX,78*256+'+' ; PLUS
        JMP     SHORT K57   ; BUFFER_FILL
;----- MIGHT BE NUM LOCK, TEST SHIFT STATUS
K50:    MOV     AX,74*256+'-' ; MINUS
        JMP     K64        ; ALMOST-NUM-STATE
        TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
        JNZ     K49        ; SHIFTED TEMP OUT OF NUM STATE
        CMP     AL,70      ; REALLY_NUM_STATE
        SUB    AL,70      ; CONVERT ORIGIN
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K14  ; NUM STATE TABLE
        JMP     SHORT K56   ; TRANSLATE_CHAR
;----- PLAIN OLD LOWER CASE
K51:    CMP     AL,59      ; NOT-SHIFT
        JE      K52        ; TEST FOR FUNCTION KEYS
        XOR    AL,AL      ; NOT-LOWER-FUNCTION
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K10  ; SCAN CODE IN AH ALREADY
        JMP     SHORT K57   ; BUFFER_FILL
        CMP     AL,59      ; NOT-LOWER-FUNCTION
        MOV     BX,OFFSET K10  ; LC TABLE
;----- TRANSLATE THE CHARACTER
K52:    TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT
        JNZ     K49        ; TRANSLATE-CHAR
        DEC    AL        ; CONVERT ORIGIN
        XLAT   CS:K11   ; CONVERT THE SCAN CODE TO ASCII
;----- PUT CHARACTER INTO BUFFER
K53:    CMP     AL,-1      ; BUFFER-FILL
        JE      K54        ; IS THIS AN IGNORE CHAR?
        CMP     AH,-1      ; YES, DO NOTHING WITH IT
        JE      K59        ; LOOK FOR -1 PSEUDO SCAN
        JE      K59        ; NEAR_INTERRUPT_RETURN
;----- HANDLE THE CAPS LOCK PROBLEM
K54:    CMP     AL,-1      ; BUFFER-FILL-NOTEST
        TEST   KB_FLAG,CAPS_STATE ; ARE WE IN CAPS LOCK STATE?
        JZ      K61        ; SKIP IF NOT
;----- IN CAPS LOCK STATE
        TEST   KB_FLAG,LEFT_SHIFT+RIGHT_SHIFT ; TEST FOR SHIFT
        JZ      K60        ; STATE
        CMP     AL,'A'-'A' ; NOT SHIFT, CONVERT LOWER TO
        JA      K60        ; UPPER
;----- CONVERT ANY UPPER CASE TO LOWER CASE
        CMP     AL,'A'      ; FIND OUT IF ALPHABETIC
        JB      K61        ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        CMP     AL,'Z'      ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        JA      K61        ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        ADD    AL,'a'-'A' ; CONVERT TO LOWER CASE
        JMP     SHORT K61   ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        CMP     AL,'A'      ; NEAR_INTERRUPT-RETURN
        JE      K59        ; INTERRUPT_RETURN
        JMP     K62        ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
;----- CONVERT ANY LOWER CASE TO UPPER CASE
K56:    CMP     AL,'a'      ; LOWER-TO-UPPER
        JB      K61        ; FIND OUT IF ALPHABETIC
        CMP     AL,'Z'      ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        JA      K61        ; NOT_CAPS_STATE
        SUB    AL,'a'-'A' ; CONVERT TO UPPER CASE

```

181C  
 181C 88 1E 001C R  
 1820 88 F3  
 1822 EB 144F R  
 1825 3B 1E 001A R  
 1829 75 1D  
 182B 53  
 182C BB 0080  
 182F BB 004B  
 1832 EB E035 R  
 1835 80 26 0017 R FO  
  
 163A B0 26 0018 R OF  
  
 183F 80 26 0088 R 1F  
 1844 BB  
 1845 E9 164A R  
 1848 F6 06 0018 R 04  
 184D 74 08  
 184F 53  
 1850 BB 0001  
 1853 B9 0010  
 1856 EB E035 R  
  
 1859 5B  
 185A B9 04  
 185C 89 1E 001C R  
 1860 E9 184A R  
  
 1863 2C 3B  
 1865  
 1865 2E D7  
 1867 B8 E0  
 1869 32 C0  
 186B E9 17EC R  
 186E  
  
 186E 51  
 186F A0 0086 R  
 1872 24 F0  
 1874 B1 04  
 1876 D2 F8  
 1878 59  
 1879 C3  
 187A  
  
 187A 51  
 187B B1 04  
 187D D2 E0  
 187F 8A 0E 0086 R  
 1883 80 E1 0F  
 1886 0A C1  
 1888 A2 00B6 R  
 188B 59  
 188C C3  
 1890  
  
 189D 50  
 18BE 2B C0  
  
 1890 E6 13  
 1892 E4 61  
  
 1894 8A E0  
 1896 80 E4 90  
  
 1899 F6 D0  
 1898 24 02  
  
 1890 0A C4  
  
 189F 0C 10  
 18A1 E6 61  
 18A3 B0 20  
 18A5 E6 20  
 18A7 5B  
 18AB CF  
 18A9

K61: MOV BX,BUFFER\_TAIL ; NOT-CAPS-STATE  
 MOV SI,BX ; GET THE END POINTER TO THE BUFFER  
 CALL K4 ; SAVE THE VALUE  
 CMP BX,BUFFER\_HEAD ; ADVANCE THE TAIL  
 JNE K61\_1 ; HAS THE BUFFER WRAPPED AROUND?  
 PUSH BX ; BUFFER\_FULL\_BEEP  
 MOV BX,0B0H ; SAVE BUFFER\_TAIL  
 CX,4BH ; DURATION OF ERROR BEEP  
 CALL KB\_NOISE ; FREQUENCY OF ERROR BEEP HALF TONE  
 AND KB\_FLAG,OF0H ; OUTPUT NOISE  
 KB\_FLAG,\_1,OFH ; CLEAR ALT,CLR,L,LEFT AND RIGHT  
 KB\_FLAG,\_2,1FH ; SHIFTS  
 KB\_FLAG,\_1,OFH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS  
 KB\_FLAG,\_2,1FH ; ,NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT  
 POP BX ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES  
 JMP K26 ; RETRIEVE BUFFER TAIL  
 RETURN FROM INTERRUPT  
  
 K61\_1: TEST KB\_FLAG,\_1,CLICK\_ON ; IS AUDIO FEEDBACK ENABLED?  
 JZ K61\_2 ; NO, JUST PUT IN BUFFER  
 PUSH BX ; SAVE BUFFER\_TAIL VALUE  
 MOV BX,1H ; DURATION OF CLICK  
 MOV CX,10H ; FREQUENCY OF CLICK  
 CALL KB\_NOISE ; OUTPUT AUDIO FEEDBACK OF KEY  
 STROKE  
 POP BX ; RETRIEVE BUFFER\_TAIL VALUE  
 MOV [SI],AX ; STORE THE VALUE  
 MOV BUFFER\_TAIL,BX ; MOVE THE POINTER UP  
 JMP K26 ; INTERRUPT\_RETURN  
  
 ;----- TRANSLATE SCAN FOR PSEUDO SCAN CODES  
 K63: SUB AL,59 ; TRANSLATE-SCAN  
 K64: XLAT CS:K9 ; CONVERT ORIGIN TO FUNCTION KEYS  
 MOV AH,AL ; TRANSLATE-SCAN-ORGD  
 XOR AL,AL ; CTL TABLE SCAN  
 JMP K57 ; PUT VALUE INTO AH  
 KB\_INT ENDP ; ZERO ASCII CODE  
 ; PUT IT INTO THE BUFFER  
  
 ;-----  
 ; GET\_POS  
 ; THIS ROUTINE WILL SHIFT THE VALUE STORED IN THE HIGH NIBBLE  
 ; OF THE VARIABLE VAR\_DELAY TO THE LOW NIBBLE.  
 ; INPUT  
 ; NONE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT OS POINTS AT THE BIOS DATA AREA  
 ; OUTPUT  
 ; AL CONTAINS THE SHIFTED VALUE.  
  
 GET\_POS PROC NEAR  
 PUSH CX ; SAVE SHIFT REGISTER  
 MOV AL,BYTE PTR VAR\_DELAY ; GET STORAGE LOCATION  
 AND AL,OF0H ; MASK OFF LOW NIBBLE  
 MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT OF FOUR BIT POSITIONS  
 SAR AL,CL ; SHIFT THE VALUE SIGN EXTENDED  
 POP CX ; RESTORE THE VALUE  
 RET  
 GET\_POS ENDP  
  
 ;-----  
 ; PUT\_POS  
 ; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE THE VALUE IN LOW ORDER NIBBLE IN  
 ; AL AND STORE IT IN THE HIGH ORDER OF VAR\_DELAY  
 ; INPUT  
 ; AL CONTAINS THE VALUE FOR STORAGE  
 ; OUTPUT  
 ; NONE.  
  
 PUT\_POS PROC NEAR  
 PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER  
 MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT COUNT  
 SHL AL,CL ; PUT IN HIGH ORDER NIBBLE  
 MOV CL,BYTE PTR VAR\_DELAY ; GET DATA BYTE  
 AND CL,OFH ; CLEAR OLD VALUE IN HIGH NIBBLE  
 OR AL,CL ; COMBINE HIGH AND LOW NIBBLES  
 MOV BYTE PTR VAR\_DELAY,AL ; PUT IN POSITION  
 POP CX ; RESTORE REGISTER  
 RET  
 PUT\_POS ENDP  
  
 ;-----  
 ; MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY SIGNAL ROUTINE - INVOKED THROUGH THE TIMER  
 ; TICK ROUTINE DURING MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES . (ACCESSED THROUGH  
 ; INT 1CH)  
  
 MFG\_TICK PROC FAR  
 PUSH AX ; SEND A 00 TO PORT 13 AS A  
 SUB AX,AX ; ACTIVITY SIGNAL  
 OUT 13H,AL  
 IN AL,PORT\_B ; FLIP SPEAKER DATA TO OPPOSITE  
 SENSE  
 MOV AH,AL ; SAVE ORIG SETTING  
 AND AH,10011101B ; MAKE SURE MUX IS -> RIGHT AND  
 ISOLATE SPEAKER BIT  
 NOT AL ; FLIP ALL BITS  
 AND AL,00000010B ; ISOLATE SPEAKER DATA BIT (NOW IN  
 OPPOSITE SENSE)  
 OR AL,AH ; COMBINE WITH ORIG. DATA FROM  
 PORT B  
 OR AL,00010000B ; AND DISABLE INTERNAL SPEAKER  
 OUT PORT\_B,AL  
 MOV AL,20H ; E01 TO INTR. CHIP  
 POP AX  
 IRET  
 MFG\_TICK ENDP

```

;-----  

;          CONVERT AND PRINT ASCII CODE  

;          AL MUST CONTAIN NUMBER TO BE CONVERTED.  

;          AX AND BX DESTROYED.  

;-----  

18A9      XPC_BYT E PROC    NEAR  

18A9      50          PUSH   AX      ; SAVE FOR LOW NIBBLE DISPLAY  

18AA      81 04        MOV    CL, 4   ; SHIFT COUNT  

18AC      D2 E8        SHR    AL, CL  ; NIBBLE SWAP  

18AE      EB 18B4 R   CALL   XLAT_PR  ; DO THE HIGH NIBBLE DISPLAY  

18B1      58          POP    AX      ; RECOVER THE NIBBLE  

18B2      24 0F        AND    AL, OFH ; ISOLATE TO LOW NIBBLE  

18B4      XLAT_PR PROC  NEAR  

18B4      04 90        ADD    AL, 0B0H ; FALL INTO LOW NIBBLE CONVERSION  

18B6      27          DAA    ; CONVERT 00-0F TO ASCII CHARACTER  

18B7      14 40        ADC    AL, 040H ; ADD FIRST CONVERSION FACTOR  

18B9      27          DAA    ; ADJUST FOR NUMERIC AND ALPHA  

18B9      PRT_HEX PROC  NEAR  

18B9      53          PUSH   BX      ; RANGE  

18BB      B4 0E        MOV    AH, 14  ; DISPLAY CHARACTER IN AL  

18BD      B7 00        NOV   BH, 0   ; CALL VIDEO_IO  

18BF      CD 10        INT    10H  

18C1      58          POP    BX      ; NIBBLE  

18C2      C3          RET    ; ADJUST HIGH NIBBLE TO ASCII RANGE  

18C3      PRT_HEX ENDP  

18C3      XLAT_PR ENDP  

18C3      XPC_BYT E ENDP  

;CONTROL IS PASSED HERE WHEN THERE ARE NO PARALLEL PRINTERS  

;ATTACHED. CX HAS EQUIPMENT FLAG, DS POINTS AT DATA (40H)  

;DETERMINE WHICH RS232 CARD (0, 1) TO USE  

18C3      REPRINT PROC NEAR  

18C3      28 D2        SUB    DX, DX  ; ASSUME TO USE CARD 0  

18C5      F6 C5 04    TEST   CH, 00000100B ; UNLESS THERE ARE TWO CARDS  

18C8      74 01        JE     B10_1  ; IN WHICH CASE,  

18CA      42          INC    DX      ; USE CARD 1  

;DETERMINE WHICH FUNCTION IS BEING CALLED  

18C8      0A E4        B1_A: OR     AH, AH  ; TEST FOR AH = 0  

18C0      74 41        JZ     B12    ; GO PRINT CHAR  

18CF      FE CC        DEC    AH      ; TEST FOR AH = 1  

18D1      74 10        JZ     B11    ; GO DO INIT  

18D3      FE CC        DEC    AH      ; TEST FOR AH = 2  

18D5      75 16        JNZ    SHORT B10_3 ; IF NOT VALID, RETURN  

;ELSE...  

;GET STATUS FROM RS232 PORT  

18D7      50          PUSH   AX      ; SAVE AL  

18D8      84 03        MOV    AH, 03H ; USE THE GET COMM PORT  

18D8      CD 14        INT    014H ; STATUS FUNCTION OF INT14  

18D8      EB 1925 R   CALL   FAKE  ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM  

;RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES  

;FOR THE PRINTER  

18D9      58          POP    AX      ; RESTORE AL  

18E0      0A F6        OR     DH, DH  ; CHECK IF ANY FLAGS WERE SET  

18E2      74 07        JZ     B10_2 ;  

18E4      8A E6        MOV    AH, DH  ; MOVE FAKED ERROR CONDITION TO AH  

18E6      80 E4 FE    AND    AH, OFEH ;  

18E9      88 02        JMP    SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN  

18EB      84 90        B10_2: MOV   AH, 090H ; MOVE IN STATUS FOR 'CORRECT'  

; RETURN  

18ED      EB FOOD R   B10_3: JMP   B1  ;  

;INIT COMM PORT ---- DX HAS WHICH CARD TO INIT.  

;MOVE TIME OUT VALUE FROM PRINTER TO RS232 TIME OUT VALUE  

18F0      88 F2        811: MOV   SI, DX  ; SI GETS OFFSET INTO THE TABLE  

18F2      A0 007B R   ADD    AL, PRINT_TIM_OUT ;  

18F5      04 0A        MOV    AL, 0AH  ; INCREASE DELAY  

18F7      BB 84 007C R  RS232_TIM_OUT(SI), AL  

18FB      50          PUSH   AX      ; SAVE AL  

18FC      B0 B7        MOV    AL, 087H  ; SET INIT FOR: 1200 BAUD  

; 8 BIT WRD LNG  

; NO PARITY  

; 2 STOP BITS  

18FE      2A E4        SUB    AH, AH  ; AH=0 IS COMM INIT FUNCTION  

1900      CD 14        INT    014H ; DO INIT  

1902      EB 1925 R   CALL   FAKE  ; FAKE WILL MAP ERROR BITS FROM  

;RS232 TO CORRESPONDING ONES  

;FOR THE PRINTER  

1805      58          POP    AX      ; RESTORE AL  

1906      8A E6        MOV    AH, DH  ; IF DH IS RETURNED ZERO, MEANING  

1908      0A E4        OR     AH, AH  ; NO ERRORS, RETURN IT FOR THAT'S THE  

; 'CORRECT' RETURN FROM AN ERROR  

; FREE INIT  

190A      74 E1        JE     B10_3 ;  

190C      B4 A8        MOV    AH, 0ABH ;  

190E      EB DD        JMP    SHORT B10_3 ; THEN RETURN

```

```

;PRINT CHAR TO SERIAL PORT
;DX = RS232 CARD TO BE USED: AL HAS CHAR TO BE PRINTED
1910 50
1911 B4 01
1913 CD 14
1915 EB 1925 R

1918 58
1919 0A F6
191B 74 04
191D BA E6
191F EB CC
1921 B4 10
923 EB CB
925

1925 32 F6
1927 F6 C4 1E

192A 74 03
192C B6 0B
192E C3
192F F6 C4 B0
1932 74 02
1934 B6 09
1936 C3
1937

;THIS PROC MAPS THE ERRORS RETURNED FROM A BIOS INT14 CALL
;TO THOSE 'LIKE THAT' OF AN INT17 CALL.
;BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY,OVERRUN ERRORS ARE LOGGED AS I/O
;ERRORS AND A TIME OUT IS MOVED TO THE APPROPRIATE BIT
FAKE PROC NEAR
    XOR DH,DH ;CLEAR FAKE STATUS FLAGS
    TEST AH,01110B ;CHECK FOR BREAK,FRAMING,PARITY
    JZ B13_1 ;OVERRUN
    MOV DH,01000B ;ERRORS. IF NOT THEN CHECK FOR
    RET ;TIME OUT.
    MOV DH,01000B ;SET BIT 3 TO INDICATE 'I/O ERROR'
    TEST AH,0B0H ;TEST FOR TIME OUT ERROR RETURNED
    JZ B13_2 ;IF NOT TIME OUT, RETURN
    MOV DH,09H ;IF TIME OUT
B13_1: RET
B13_2: RET
FAKE ENDP

;-----[NEW_INT9]-----
;THIS ROUTINE IS THE INTERRUPT 9 HANDLER WHEN THE MACHINE IS
;FIRST POWERED ON AND CASSETTE BASIC IS GIVEN CONTROL. IT
;HANDLES THE FIRST KEYSTROKES ENTERED FROM THE KEYBOARD AND
;PERFORMS "SPECIAL" ACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
;    IF ESC IS THE FIRST KEY ENTERED MINI-WELCOME IS
;        EXECUTED
;    IF CTRL-ESC IS THE FIRST SEQUENCE "LOAD CAS1:,R" IS
;        EXECUTED GIVING THE USER THE ABILITY TO BOOT
;        FROM CASSETTE
;        AFTER THESE KEYSTROKES OR AFTER ANY OTHER KEYSTROKES THE
;        INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR IS CHANGED TO POINT AT THE REAL
;        INTERRUPT 9 ROUTINE.
;-----[NEW_INT_9] PROC FAR
1937 3C 01 ;IS THIS AN ESCAPE KEY?
1939 74 10 ;JUMP IF AL=ESCAPE KEY
193B 3C 1D ;ELSE, IS THIS A CONTROL KEY?
193D 74 06 ;JUMP IF AL=CONTROL KEY
193F EB E018 R ;CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP ;OTHERWISE, INITIALIZE REAL
                ;INT 9 VECTOR

1942 CD 09 ;INT 9H ;PASS THE SCAN CODE IN AL
1944 CF ;IRET ;RETURN TO INTERRUPT 4BH
CTRL_KEY: OR KB_FLAG,04H ;TURN ON CTRL SHIFT IN KB_FLAG
IRET; ;RETURN TO INTERRUPT
ESC_KEY: TEST KB_FLAG,04H ;HAS CONTROL SHIFT OCCURED?
JE ESC_ONLY ;NO. ESCAPE ONLY
;CONTROL ESCAPE HAS OCCURED, PUT MESSAGE IN BUFFER FOR CASSETTE
;LOAD MOV KB_FLAG,0 ;ZERO OUT CONTROL STATE
1957 IE PUSH DS ;INITIALIZE ES FOR BIOS DATA
1958 07 POP DS ;SAVE OLD DS
1959 IE PUSH CS ;POINT DS AT CODE SEGMENT
195A 0E POP DS
195B 1F
195C BE 1983 R MOV SI,OFFSET CAS_LOAD ;GET MESSAGE
195F BF 001E R MOV DI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ;POINT AT KEYBOARD BUFFER
1962 B9 000F 90 MOV CX,CAS_LENGTH ;LENGTH OF CASSETTE MESSAGE
1966 AC T_LOOP: LODSB ;GET ASCII CHARACTER FROM MESSAGE
1967 AB STOSW ;PUT IN KEYBOARD BUFFER
1968 E2 FC LOOP T_LOOP ;RETRIEVE BIOS DATA SEGMENT
196A IF ;INITIALIZE QUEUE SO MESSAGE WILL BE REMOVED FROM BUFFER
196B C7 06 001A R 001E R MOV BUFFER_HEAD,OFFSET KB_BUFFER
1971 C7 06 001C R 003C R MOV BUFFER_TAIL,OFFSET KB_BUFFER+(CAS_LENGTH*2)

;***NOTES***
;IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE LENGTH OF THE CASSETTE MESSAGE IS
;LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE LENGTH OF THE BUFFER. IF THIS IS
;NOT THE CASE THE BUFFER WILL EVENTUALLY CONSUME MEMORY.

;-----[1977-E8_E018_R]-----[1978-CF]-----[1979-E8_E018_R]-----[197E-B9_2000]-----[1981-FF_E1]
1977 E8 E018 R CALL REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
1978 CF IRET
1979 E8 E018 R
197E B9 2000
1981 FF E1
;-----[1983-4C_4F_41_44_20_22]-----[1983-43_41_53_31_3A_22]-----[1991-2C_52]-----[1992-00]-----[1999-00]
1983 4C 4F 41 44 20 22
1983 43 41 53 31 3A 22
1991 2C 52
1992 00
= 000F
1999 00

;-----[1983-DB'_LOAD_"CAS1:,R"]-----[1983-CAS_LENGTH_EQU_$ - CAS_LOAD]-----[1983-NEW_INT_9_ENDP]
1983 DB '_LOAD_"CAS1:,R'
1983 CAS_LENGTH EQU $ - CAS_LOAD
1983 NEW_INT_9 ENDP

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;----- WRITE_TTY -----
; THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES A TELETYPE-LIKE INTERFACE TO THE
; VIDEO CARD. THE INPUT CHARACTER IS WRITTEN TO THE CURRENT
; CURSOR POSITION, AND THE CURSOR IS MOVED TO THE NEXT POSITION.
; IF THE CURSOR LEAVES THE LAST COLUMN OF THE FIELD, THE COLUMN
; IS SET TO ZERO, AND THE ROW VALUE IS INCREMENTED. IF THE ROW
; ROW VALUE LEAVES THE FIELD, THE CURSOR IS PLACED ON THE LAST
; ROW, FIRST COLUMN, AND THE ENTIRE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP ONE
; LINE. WHEN THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED UP, THE ATTRIBUTE FOR FILLING
; THE NEWLY BLANKED LINE IS READ FROM THE CURSOR POSITION ON THE
; PREVIOUS LINE BEFORE THE SCROLL, IN CHARACTER MODE. IN
; GRAPHICS MODE, THE 0 COLOR IS USED.

ENTRY --
    (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
    (AL) = CHARACTER TO BE WRITTEN
        NOTE THAT BACK SPACE, CAR RET, BELL AND LINE FEED ARE
        HANDLED AS COMMANDS RATHER THAN AS DISPLAYABLE GRAPHICS
    (BL) = FOREGROUND COLOR FOR CHAR WRITE IF CURRENTLY IN A
        GRAPHICS MODE

EXIT --
    ALL REGISTERS SAVED

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
WRITE_TTY PROC NEAR
    PUSH AX ; SAVE REGISTERS
    PUSH AX ; SAVE CHAR TO WRITE
    MOV BH,ACTIVE_PAGE ; GET CURRENT PAGE SETTING
    PUSH BX ; SAVE IT
    MOV BL,BH ; IN BL
    XOR BH,BH
    SAL BX,1 ; CONVERT TO WORD OFFSET
    MOV DX,[BX+OFFSET_CURSOR_POSN] ; GET CURSOR POSITION
    POP BX ; RECOVER CURRENT PAGE
    POP AX ; RECOVER CHAR

;----- DX NOW HAS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
    CMP AL,B ; IS IT A BACKSPACE?
    JE U8 ; BACK_SPACE
    CMP AL,0DH ; IS IT A CARRIAGE RETURN?
    JE U9 ; CAR_RET
    CMP AL,0AH ; IS IT A LINE FEED
    JE U10 ; LINE_FEED
    CMP AL,07H ; IS IT A BELL
    JE U11 ; BELL

;----- WRITE THE CHAR TO THE SCREEN
    MOV AH,10 ; WRITE CHAR ONLY
    MOV CX,1 ; ONLY ONE CHAR
    INT 10H ; WRITE THE CHAR

;----- POSITION THE CURSOR FOR NEXT CHAR
    INC DL ; TEST FOR COLUMN OVERFLOW
    CMP DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS
    JNZ U7 ; SET_CURSOR
    XOR DL,DL ; COLUMN FOR CURSOR

;----- LINE FEED
    U10:
    CMP DH,24
    JNZ U6 ; SET_CURSOR_INC

;----- SCROLL REQUIRED
    MOV AH,2
    INT 10H ; SET THE CURSOR
    ;----- DETERMINE VALUE TO FILL WITH DURING SCROLL
    MOV AL,CRT_MODE ; GET THE CURRENT MODE
    CMP AL,4 ; READ-CURSOR
    JC U2 ; STORE IN BH
    XOR BH,BH ; FILL WITH BACKGROUND
    JMP SHORT U3 ; SCROLL-UP

    U2:
    MOV AH,B ; READ CHAR/ATTR AT CURRENT CURSOR
    INT 10H ; STORE IN BH
    MOV BH,AH ; SCROLL ONE LINE
    XOR CX,CX ; UPPER LEFT CORNER
    SUB CX,CX ; LOWER RIGHT ROW
    MOV DH,24 ; LOWER RIGHT COLUMN
    MOV DL,BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; LOWER RIGHT COLUMN
    DEC DL

    U4: INT 10H ; SCROLL UP THE SCREEN
    U5: POP AX ; RESTORE THE CHARACTER
    JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; RETURN TO CALLER
    U6: INC DH ; NEXT ROW
    U7: MOV AH,2
    JMP U4 ; ESTABLISH THE NEW CURSOR

;----- BACK SPACE FOUND
    U8: OR DL,DL ; ALREADY AT END OF LINE
    JE U7 ; SET_CURSOR
    DEC DL ; NO -- JUST MOVE IT BACK
    JMP U7 ; SET_CURSOR

;----- CARRIAGE RETURN FOUND
    U9: XOR DL,DL ; MOVE TO FIRST COLUMN
    JMP U7 ; SET_CURSOR

;----- BELL FOUND
    U11: MOV BL,2 ; SET UP COUNT FOR BEEP
    CALL BEEP ; SOUND THE POD BELL
    JMP U5 ; TTY_RETURN

WRITE_TTY ENDP

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;----- THIS PROCEDURE WILL ISSUE SHORT TONES TO INDICATE FAILURES
;----- THAT 1: OCCUR BEFORE THE CRT IS STARTED, 2: TO CALL THE
;----- OPERATORS ATTENTION TO AN ERROR AT THE END OF POST, OR
;----- 3: TO SIGNAL THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF POST
;----- ENTRY PARAMETERS:
;----- DL = NUMBER OF APPROX. 1/2 SEC TONES TO SOUND
;----- -----
;----- ERR_BEEP PROC NEAR
;----- PUSHF          ; SAVE FLAGS
;----- PUSH  BX
;----- CLI           ; DISABLE SYSTEM INTERRUPTS
;----- G3:            ; SHORT_BEEP:
;-----     MOV  BL, 1      ; COUNTER FOR A SHORT BEEP
;-----     CALL BEEP       ; DO THE SOUND
;----- G4:            ; DELAY BETWEEN BEEPS
;-----     LOOP G4        ; DEC O1
;-----     DEC  O1         ; DONE WITH SHORTS
;-----     JNZ  G3         ; DO SOME MORE
;----- G5:            ; LONG DELAY BEFORE RETURN
;-----     LOOP G5        ; DEC O1
;-----     G6:            ; RESTORE ORIG CONTENTS OF BX
;-----     LOOP G6        ; POP BX
;-----     POPF          ; RESTORE FLAGS TO ORIG SETTINGS
;-----     RET             ; RETURN TO CALLER
;----- -----
;----- ERR_BEEP      ENOP
;----- LIST
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
;----- ORG 0E000H
;----- DB  '1504037 COPR. IBM 1981,1983' ; COPYRIGHT NOTICE
;----- -----
;----- ;REAL_VECTOR_SETUP
;----- ;----- THIS ROUTINE WILL INITIALIZE THE INTERRUPT 9 VECTOR TO
;----- ;----- POINT AT THE REAL INTERRUPT ROUTINE.
;----- -----
;----- REAL_VECTOR_SETUP  PROC NEAR
;----- PUSH AX          ; SAVE THE SCAN CODE
;----- PUSH BX
;----- PUSH ES
;----- XOR  AX,AX       ; INITIALIZE TO POINT AT VECTOR
;----- ; SECTOR(0)
;----- MOV   ES,AX
;----- MOV   BX,BH4H      ; POINT AT INTERRUPT 9
;----- MOV   WORD PTR ES:[BX],OFFSET KB_INT ; MOVE IN OFFSET OF
;----- ; ROUTINE
;----- INC   BX          ; ADD 2 TO BX
;----- INC   BX
;----- PUSH  CS          ; GET CODE SEGMENT OF BIOS (SEGMENT
;----- ; RELOCATEABLE)
;----- POP   AX
;----- MOV   WORD PTR ES:[BX],AX ; MOVE IN SEGMENT OF ROUTINE
;----- POP   ES
;----- POP   BX
;----- POP   AX
;----- RET
;----- -----
;----- REAL_VECTOR_SETUP  ENDP
;----- -----
;----- ;KB_NOISE
;----- ;----- THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN GENERAL BEEPS ARE REQUIRED FROM
;----- ;----- THE SYSTEM.
;----- ;INPUT
;----- ;----- BX=LENGTH OF THE TONE
;----- ;OUTPUT
;----- ;----- CX=CONTAINS THE FREQUENCY
;----- ;HINTS
;----- ;----- ALL REGISTERS ARE MAINTAINED.
;----- ;----- AS CX GETS LARGER THE TONE PRODUCED GETS LOWER IN PITCH.
;----- ;----- -----
;----- E035
;----- E035 FB
;----- E036 50
;----- E037 53
;----- E038 51
;----- E039 E4 61
;----- E03B 50
;----- E03C E4 61
;----- E03C 24 FC
;----- E03E E6 61
;----- E040 51
;----- E041 E2 FE
;----- E043 0C 02
;----- E045 E6 81
;----- E047 59
;----- E048 51
;----- E049 E2 FE
;----- E04B 4B
;----- E04C 59
;----- E04D 75 ED
;----- E04F 58
;----- E050 E6 61
;----- E052 59
;----- E053 58
;----- E054 58
;----- E055 C3
;----- E056
;----- E05B
;----- E05B E9 0043 R
;----- -----
;----- KB_NOISE  PROC NEAR
;----- STI
;----- PUSH AX
;----- PUSH BX
;----- PUSH CX
;----- IN   AL,061H      ; GET CONTROL INFO
;----- PUSH AX          ; SAVE
;----- LOOP01: AND  AL,0FCH      ; TURN OFF TIMER GATE AND SPEAKER
;----- ; DATA
;----- OUT  061H,AL
;----- PUSH CX          ; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
;----- LOOP02: LOOP LOOP02      ; HALF CYCLE TIME FOR TONE
;----- OR   AL,2          ; SPEAKER OFF
;----- OUT  061H,AL
;----- POP   CX          ; TURN ON SPEAKER BIT
;----- OUT  061H,AL
;----- PUSH CX          ; OUTPUT TO CONTROL
;----- LOOP03: LOOP LOOP03      ; RETRIEVE FREQUENCY
;----- ; ANOTHER HALF CYCLE
;----- DEC   BX          ; TOTAL TIME COUNT
;----- POP   CX          ; RETRIEVE FREQ.
;----- JNZ  LOOP01      ; DO ANOTHER CYCLE
;----- POP   AX          ; RECOVER CONTROL
;----- POP   CX          ; OUTPUT THE CONTROL
;----- POP   AX
;----- RET
;----- -----
;----- KB_NOISE      ENDP
;----- ORG 0E05BH
;----- JMP NEAR PTR RESET

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; -----  
; CHARACTER GENERATOR GRAPHICS FOR 320X200 AND 640X200  
; GRAPHICS FOR CHARACTERS 80H THROUGH FFH  
; -----

	CRT_CHARH	LABEL	BYTE
E05E	7B CC C0 CC 7B 18	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0C0H, 0CCH, 078H, 018H, 00CH, 078H ; D_80
E066	0C 7B	DB	000H, 0CCH, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_81
E06E	1C 00 7B CC FC C0	DB	01CH, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0C0H, 078H, 000H ; D_82
E076	7B C3 3C 06 3E 66	DB	07EH, 0C3H, 03CH, 006H, 03EH, 066H, 03FH, 000H ; D_83
E07E	7B C0 7B 0C 7C CC	DB	0CCH, 000H, 078H, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_84
E086	E0 00 7B 0C 7C CC	DB	0E0H, 000H, 078H, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_85
E08E	30 30 7B 0C 7C CC	DB	030H, 030H, 078H, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_86
E098	00 00 7B C0 CO 7B	DB	000H, 000H, 078H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 078H, 00CH, 038H ; D_87
E0A0	0C 38	DB	07EH, 0C3H, 03CH, 066H, 07EH, 060H, 03CH, 000H ; D_88
E0A6	7E C3 3C 6B 7E 60	DB	0CCH, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0C0H, 078H, 000H ; D_89
E0AE	CC 00 7B CC FC C0	DB	0E0H, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0C0H, 078H, 000H ; D_8A
E0B6	7B 00	DB	0CCH, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 078H, 000H ; D_8B
E0B7	7C C6 3B 18 1B 18	DB	07CH, 0C6H, 03BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 03CH, 000H ; D_8C
E0C6	3C 00	DB	0E0H, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 078H, 000H ; D_8D
E0CE	C6 38 6C C6 FE C6	DB	0C6H, 03BH, 06CH, 0C6H, 0FEH, 0C8H, 0C6H, 000H ; D_8E
E0D6	C6 00	DB	030H, 030H, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 0CCH, 000H ; D_8F
E0DE	1C 00 FC 60 7B 60	DB	01CH, 000H, 0FCH, 060H, 078H, 060H, 0FCH, 000H ; D_90
E0E8	00 00 7F 0C 7F CC	DB	000H, 000H, 07FH, 00CH, 07FH, 0CCH, 07FH, 000H ; D_91
E0EE	3C 8C CC FE CC CC	DB	03EH, 06CH, 0CCH, 0FEH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CEH, 000H ; D_92
E0F8	7B CC 00 7B CC CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_93
E0FE	7B 00	DB	000H, 0CCH, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_94
E106	00 E0 00 7B CC CC	DB	000H, 0E0H, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_95
E10E	7B CC 00 CC CC CC	DB	078H, 0CCH, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_96
E116	7E 00	DB	000H, 0E0H, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_97
E11E	00 CC 00 CC CC 7C	DB	000H, 0CCH, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0FBH ; D_98
E126	C3 16 3C 66 66 3C	DB	0C3H, 01BH, 03CH, 066H, 066H, 03CH, 01BH, 000H ; D_99
E12E	CC 00 CC CC CC CC	DB	0CCH, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_9A
E136	7B 00	DB	01BH, 01BH, 07EH, 0C0H, 0C0H, 07EH, 01BH, 01BH ; D_9B
E13E	18 18 7E C0 C0 7E	DB	03BH, 06CH, 064H, 0F0H, 060H, 0E6H, 0FCH, 000H ; D_9C
E146	3C 6C 64 F0 60 E6	DB	0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 0FCH, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H ; D_9D
E14E	FC 00 CC FA C6 CF	DB	0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0FAH, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0C6H, 0C7H ; D_9E
E156	0E 1B 1B 3C 1B 1B	DB	00EH, 01BH, 01BH, 03CH, 01BH, 01BH, 00DH, 070H ; D_9F
E15E	D8 70	DB	01CH, 000H, 078H, 00CH, 07CH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_A0
E166	1C 00 7B 0C 7C CC	DB	03BH, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 078H, 000H ; D_A1
E16E	7E 00	DB	000H, 01CH, 000H, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_A2
E176	00 1C 00 7B CC CC	DB	000H, 01CH, 000H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 07EH, 000H ; D_A3
E17E	7E 00	DB	000H, 0FBH, 000H, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 000H ; D_A4
E186	F0 00 CC EC FC DC	DB	0FCH, 000H, 0CCH, 0ECH, 0FCH, 0DCM, 0CCH, 000H ; D_A5
E18E	CC 00	DB	03CH, 06CH, 06CH, 03EH, 000H, 07EH, 000H, 000H ; D_A6
E196	3C 6C 3C 38 00 7C	DB	03BH, 06CH, 06CH, 03BH, 000H, 07CH, 000H, 000H ; D_A7
E18E	00 00	DB	030H, 000H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; D_A8
E1A6	30 00 00 FC C0 C0	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 0C0H, 0C0H, 0C0H, 000H, 000H ; D_A9
E1AE	00 00 00 00 FC 0C 0C	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 0FCH, 00CH, 00CH, 000H, 000H ; D_AA
E1B6	00 00	DB	0C3H, 0C6H, 0CCH, 0DEH, 033H, 066H, 0CCH, 00FH ; D_AB
E1BE	C3 C6 CC DE 33 66	DB	0C3H, 0C6H, 0CCH, 00BH, 037H, 06FH, 0C6H, 003H ; D_AC
E1BE	C3 C6 CC DB 37 6F	DB	01BH, 01BH, 000H, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 01BH, 000H ; D_AD
E1C6	18 18 00 1B 1B 1B	DB	000H, 033H, 066H, 0CCH, 066H, 033H, 000H, 000H ; D_AE
E1CE	1B 00	DB	000H, 0CCH, 066H, 033H, 066H, 0CCH, 000H, 000H ; D_AF
E1D6	00 CC 66 33 66 CC	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; D_AF

E1DE	22 88 22 88 22 BB	DB	022H,0BBH,022H,0BBH,022H,0BBH,022H,0BBH ; D_80
	22 BB	DB	055H,0AAH,055H,0AAH,055H,0AAH,055H,0AAH ; D_81
E1E6	55 AA 55 AA 55 AA	DB	0DBH,077H,0DBH,0EEH,0D8H,077H,0DBH,0EEH ; D_B2
	55 AA	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_B3
E1EE	D8 77 D8 EE D8 77	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H ; D_B4
	D8 EE	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H ; D_B5
E1F6	18 18 18 18 18 18	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_B6
	18 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,0FEH,036H,036H,036H ; D_B7
E1FE	18 18 18 18 FB 18	DB	000H,000H,0F8H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_B8
	18 18	DB	036H,036H,0F8H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_B9
E206	18 18 FB 18 FB 18	DB	036H,036H,0F8H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_BA
	18 18	DB	036H,036H,0F8H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_BB
E20E	36 36 36 36 F6 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_BC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_BD
E216	00 00 00 00 FE 36	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0F8H,018H,018H,018H ; D_BE
	36 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_BF
E21E	00 00 FB 18 FB 18	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_C0
	18 18	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_C1
E226	36 36 F6 06 F6 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_C2
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_C3
E22E	36 36 36 36 36 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_C4
	36 36	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_C5
E236	00 00 FE 06 F6 36	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0FFH,000H,000H,000H ; D_C6
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_C7
E23E	36 36 F6 06 FE 00	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_C8
	00 00	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_C9
E246	36 36 36 36 FE 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_CA
	00 00	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_CB
E24E	18 18 FB 18 FB 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_CD
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_CE
E256	00 00 00 00 FB 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_CF
	18 18	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_D0
E25E	18 18 18 18 1F 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D1
	00 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D2
E266	18 18 18 18 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D3
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_D4
E26E	00 00 00 00 FF 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D5
	18 18	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_D6
E276	18 18 18 18 1F 1B	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D7
	18 18	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_D8
E27E	00 00 00 00 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_D9
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_DA
E286	18 18 18 18 FF 1B	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DB
	18 18	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_DC
E28E	18 18 1F 18 1F 1B	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DD
	18 18	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E296	36 36 36 36 37 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E29E	36 36 37 30 3F 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	000H,000H,03FH,030H,037H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2A6	00 00 3F 30 37 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2AE	36 36 F7 00 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E286	00 00 FF 00 F7 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E28E	36 36 37 30 37 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2C6	00 00 FF 00 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2CE	36 36 F7 00 F7 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2D6	18 18 FF 00 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,0FFH,000H,0FFH,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E2DE	36 36 36 36 FF 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	000H,000H,0FFH,000H,0FFH,000H,018H,018H,018H ; D_DC
E2E6	00 00 FF 00 FF 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	18 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E2EE	00 00 00 00 FF 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E2F6	36 36 36 36 3F 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,01FH,01FH,01FH,01FH,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E2FE	18 18 1F 18 1F 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	018H,018H,01FH,01FH,01FH,01FH,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E306	00 00 1F 18 1F 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	18 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E30E	00 00 00 00 3F 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E316	36 36 36 36 FF 36	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	36 36	DB	036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H,036H ; D_DC
E31E	18 18 FF 18 FF 1B	DB	018H,018H,0FFH,018H,0FFH,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_DC
	18 18	DB	018H,018H,0FFH,018H,0FFH,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_DC
E326	18 18 18 18 FB 00	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0F8H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
E32E	00 00 00 00 1F 18	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	18 18	DB	018H,018H,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC
E336	FF FF FF FF FF FF	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	FF FF	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC
E33E	00 00 00 00 FF FF	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_DC
	FF FF	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC
E346	F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0	DB	0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH,0FOH ; D_DC
	F0 F0	DB	00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH ; D_DC
E34E	OF OF OF OF OF OF	DB	00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH,00FH ; D_DC
	OF OF	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC
E356	FF FF FF FF 00 00	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC
	00 00	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH ; D_DC

E35E	00 00 76 DC C8 DC	DB	000H,000H,076H,0DCH,0CBH,0DCH,076H,000H ; D_E0
	76 00	DB	
E368	00 78 CC F8 CC FB	DB	000H,078H,0CCH,0FBH,0CCH,0FBH,0COH,0COH ; D_E1
	CC CO	DB	
E36E	00 FC CC CO CO CO	DB	000H,0FCH,0CCH,0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH,000H ; D_E2
	CO 00	DB	
E376	00 FE 6C 6C BC 6C	DB	000H,0FEH,06CH,06CH,06CH,06CH,06CH,000H ; D_E3
	BC 00	DB	
E37E	FC CC 60 30 60 CC	DB	0FCH,0CCH,060H,030H,060H,0CCH,0FCH,000H ; D_E4
	FC 00	DB	
E388	00 00 7E D8 DB DB	DB	000H,000H,07EH,0D6H,0DBH,0DBH,070H,000H ; D_E5
	70 00	DB	
E38E	00 66 66 66 66 7C	DB	000H,066H,066H,066H,066H,07CH,060H,0COH ; D_E6
	66 CO	DB	
E386	00 76 DC 18 18 18	DB	000H,076H,0DCH,018H,018H,018H,018H,000H ; D_E7
	18 00	DB	
E38E	FC 30 78 CC CC 78	DB	0FCH,030H,078H,0CCH,0CCH,078H,030H,0FCH ; D_E8
	30 FC	DB	
E3A6	38 6C C6 FE C6 6C	DB	038H,06CH,0C6H,0FEH,0C6H,06CH,038H,000H ; D_E9
	38 00	DB	
E3AE	38 6C C6 C6 6C 6C	DB	038H,06CH,0C6H,0C6H,06CH,06CH,0EEH,000H ; D_EA
	EE 00	DB	
E3B6	1C 30 18 7C CC CC	DB	01CH,030H,018H,07CH,0CCH,0CCH,076H,000H ; D_EB
	78 00	DB	
E38E	00 00 7E DB DB 7E	DB	000H,000H,07EH,0DBH,0DBH,07EH,000H,000H ; D_EC
	00 00	DB	
E3C6	06 0C 7E D8 DB 7E	DB	006H,00CH,07EH,0DBH,0DBH,07EH,060H,0COH ; D_ED
	60 CO	DB	
E3CE	38 60 CO FB CO 60	DB	038H,060H,0COH,0FBH,0COH,060H,038H,000H ; D_EE
	38 00	DB	
E3D6	78 CC CC CC CC CC	DB	078H,0CCH,0CCH,0CCH,0CCH,0CCH,0CCH,000H ; D_EF
	CC 00	DB	
E3DE	00 FC 00 FC 00 FC	DB	000H,0FCH,000H,0FCH,000H,0FCH,000H,000H ; D_F0
	00 00	DB	
E3E6	30 30 FC 30 30 00	DB	030H,030H,0FCH,030H,030H,000H,0FCH,000H ; D_F1
	FC 00	DB	
E3EE	60 30 18 30 60 00	DB	060H,030H,018H,030H,060H,000H,0FCH,000H ; D_F2
	FC 00	DB	
E3F6	18 30 60 30 18 00	DB	018H,030H,060H,030H,018H,000H,0FCH,000H ; D_F3
	FC 00	DB	
E3FE	0E 1B 1B 1B 1B 1B	DB	00EH,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,018H ; D_F4
	1B 1B	DB	
E406	1B 1B 1B 1B 1B 6D	DB	018H,018H,018H,018H,018H,0DBH,0DBH,070H ; D_F5
	DB 70	DB	
E40E	30 30 00 FC 00 30	DB	030H,030H,000H,0FCH,000H,030H,030H,000H ; D_F6
	30 00	DB	
E416	00 76 0C 00 76 DC	DB	000H,076H,0DCH,000H,076H,0DCH,000H,000H ; D_F7
	00 00	DB	
E41E	38 6C 6C 38 00 00	DB	038H,06CH,06CH,038H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_F8
	00 00	DB	
E426	00 00 00 1B 1B 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,018H,018H,000H,000H,000H ; D_F9
	00 00	DB	
E42E	00 00 00 00 1B 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,018H,000H,000H,000H ; D_FA
	00 00	DB	
E436	0F OC OC OC EC 6C	DB	00FH,00CH,00CH,00CH,0ECH,06CH,03CH,01CH ; D_FB
	3C 1C	DB	
E43E	78 6C 6C 6C 6C 00	DB	078H,06CH,06CH,06CH,06CH,06CH,000H,000H,000H ; D_FC
	00 00	DB	
E446	70 1B 30 60 78 00	DB	070H,018H,030H,060H,078H,000H,000H,000H ; D_FD
	00 00	DB	
E44E	00 00 3C 3C 3C 3C	DB	000H,000H,03CH,03CH,03CH,03CH,03CH,000H,000H ; D_FE
	00 00	DB	
E456	00 00 00 00 00 00	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; D_FF
	00 00	DB	

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA

```
;-----  
; SET_CTYPE  
; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURSOR VALUE  
; INPUT  
; (CX) HAS CURSOR VALUE CH-START LINE, CL-STOP LINE  
; OUTPUT  
; NONE
```

E45E	80 FC 04	SET_CTYPE	PROC NEAR
E461	72 03	CMP AH, 4	; IN GRAPHICS MODE?
E463	80 CD 20	JC C23X:	; NO, JUMP
E466	84 0A	OR CH, 20H	; YES, DISABLE CURSOR
E468	B9 0E 0060 R	MOV AH, 10	; 6845 REGISTER FOR CURSOR SET
E46C	E8 E472 R	MOV CURSOR_MODE, CX	; SAVE IN DATA AREA
E46F	E9 0F70 R	CALL C23	; OUTPUT CX REG
		JMP VIDEO_RETURN	
; THIS ROUTINE OUTPUTS THE CX REGISTER TO THE 6845 REGS NAMED IN AH			
E472	B8 16 0063 R	C23:	MOV DX, ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER
E476	8A C4	MOV AL, AH	; GET VALUE
E478	EE	OUT DX, AL	; REGISTER SET
E479	42	INC DX	; DATA REGISTER
E47A	8A C5	MOV AL, CH	; DATA
E47C	EE	OUT DX, AL	
E47D	4A	DEC DX	
E47E	8A C4	MOV AL, AH	
E480	FE CO	INC AL	; POINT TO OTHER DATA REGISTER
E482	EE	OUT DX, AL	; SET FOR SECOND REGISTER
E483	42	INC DX	
E484	8A C1	MOV AL, CL	; SECOND DATA VALUE
E486	EE	OUT DX, AL	
E487	C3	RET	; ALL DONE
E488		SET_CTYPE	ENDP

```

;-----  

; SET_CPOS  

; THIS ROUTINE SETS THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION TO THE  

; NEW X-Y VALUES PASSED  

; INPUT  

; DX - ROW,COLUMN OF NEW CURSOR  

; BH - DISPLAY PAGE OF CURSOR  

; OUTPUT  

; CURSOR IS SET AT 6845 IF DISPLAY PAGE IS CURRENT DISPLAY  

;  

E4B8 8A CF  

E4B9 32 ED  

E4BC 01 E1  

E4BE BB F1  

E490 B9 94 0050 R  

E494 3B 3E 0052 R  

E498 75 05  

E49A 9B C2  

E49C E8 E4A2 R  

E49F E9 0F70 R  

E4A2  

E4A2 E8 E5C2 R  

E4A5 BB CB  

E4A7 03 0E 004E R  

E4AB D1 F9  

E4AD B4 0E  

E4AF EB E472 R  

E4B2 C3  

E4B3  

E4B3 A9 B0  

E4B5 75 24  

E4B7 A2 0082 R  

E4B8 BB 0E 004C R  

E4B9 9B  

E4BF 50  

E4C0 F7 E1  

E4C2 A3 004E R  

E4C5 BB CB  

E4C7 D1 F9  

E4C9 B4 0C  

E4CB E8 E472 R  

E4CE 5B  

E4CF D1 E3  

E4D1 BB 07 0050 R  

E4D5 E8 E4A2 R  

E4D8 E9 0F70 R  

;  

ACT_DISP_PAGE PROC NEAR  

TEST AL, 0B0H ; CRT/CPU PAGE REG FUNCTION  

JNZ SET_CRTCPU ; YES, GO HANDLE IT  

MOV ACTIVE_PAGE, AL ; SAVE ACTIVE PAGE VALUE  

MOV CX, CRT_LEN ; GET SAVED LENGTH OF REGEN BUFFER  

CBW ; CONVERT AL TO WORD  

PUSH AX ; SAVE PAGE VALUE  

MUL CX ; DISPLAY PAGE TIMES REGEN LENGTH  

MOV CRT_START, AX ; SAVE START ADDRESS FOR LATER USE  

MOV CX, AX ; START ADDRESS TO CX  

SAR CX, 1 ; DIVIDE BY 2 FOR 6845 HANDLING  

MOV AH, 12 ; 6845 REGISTER FOR START ADDRESS  

CALL C23  

POP BX ; RECOVER PAGE VALUE  

SAL BX, 1 ; *2 FOR WORD OFFSET  

MOV AX, [BX + OFFSET_CURSOR_POSN] ; GET CURSOR FOR THIS PAGE  

CALL C25 ; SET THE CURSOR POSITION  

JMP VIDEO_RETURN  

;  

SET_CRTCPU PROC NEAR  

THIS ROUTINE READS OR WRITES THE CRT/CPU PAGE REGISTERS  

;  

INPUT  

(AL) = B3H SET BOTH CRT AND CPU PAGE REGS  

(BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG  

(BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG  

(AL) = B2H SET CRT PAGE REG  

(BH) = VALUE TO SET IN CRT PAGE REG  

(AL) = B1H SET CPU PAGE REG  

(BL) = VALUE TO SET IN CPU PAGE REG  

(AL) = B0H READ CURRENT VALUE OF CRT/CPU PAGE REGS  

;  

OUTPUT  

ALL FUNCTIONS RETURN  

(BH) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CRT PAGE REG  

(BL) = CURRENT CONTENTS OF CPU PAGE REG  

;  

SET_CRTCPU:  

MOV AH, AL ; SAVE REQUEST IN AH  

MOV DX, VGA_CTL ; SET ADDRESS OF GATE ARRAY  

C26: IN AL, DX ; GET STATUS  

AND AL, 0BH ; VERTICAL RETRACE?  

JZ C26 ; NO, WAIT FOR IT  

MOV DX, PAGREG ; SET IO ADDRESS OF PAGE REG  

MOV AL, PGDAT ; GET DATA LAST OUTPUT TO REG  

CMP AH, B0H ; READ FUNCTION REQUESTED?  

JZ C29 ; YES, DON'T SET ANYTHING  

CMP AH, B4H ; VALID REQUEST?  

JNC C29 ; NO, PRETEND IT WAS A READ REQUEST  

TEST AH, 1 ; SET CPU REG?  

JZ C27 ; NO, GO SEE ABOUT CRT REG  

SHL BL, 1 ; SHIFT VALUE TO RIGHT BIT POSITION  

SHL BL, 1  

SHL BL, 1  

AND AL, NOT_CPUREG ; CLEAR OLD CPU VALUE  

AND BL, CPUREG ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO  

OR AL, BL ; OR IN NEW VALUE

```

```

E507 F6 C4 02          C27: TEST    AH, 2      ; SET CRT REG?
E50A 74 07          JZ     C28      ; NO, GO RETURN CURRENT SETTINGS
E50C 24 FB          AND    AL, NOT CRTREG ; CLEAR OLD CRT VALUE
E50E B0 E7 07          AND    BH, CRTREG ; BE SURE UNRELATED BITS ARE ZERO
E511 0A C7          OR     AL, BH   ; OR IN NEW VALUE
E513 EE          C28: OUT     DX, AL   ; SET NEW VALUES
E514 A2 008A R        MOV    PAGDAT, AL ; SAVE COPY IN RAM
E517 8A D8          C29: MOV     BL, AL   ; GET CPU REG VALUE
E519 B0 E3 3B          AND    BL, CPUREG ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E51C D0 FB          BAR    BL, 1    ; RIGHT JUSTIFY IN BL
E51E D0 FB          BAR    BL, 1
E520 D0 FB          SAR    BL, 1
E522 BA FB          MOV    BH, AL   ; GET CRT REG VALUE
E524 B0 E7 07          AND    BH, CRTREG ; CLEAR EXTRA BITS
E527 5F          POP    01      ; RESTORE SOME REGS
E528 5E          POP    SI
E529 5B          POP    AX      ; DISCARD SAVED BX
E52A E9 0F73 R        JMP    C22      ; RETURN
E52D ACT_DISP_PAGE    ENDP

;-----  

; READ_CURSOR  

; THIS ROUTINE READS THE CURRENT CURSOR VALUE FROM THE  

; 6845, FORMATS IT, AND SENDS IT BACK TO THE CALLER
; INPUT  

;     BH - PAGE OF CURSOR
; OUTPUT  

;     DX - ROW, COLUMN OF THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
;     CX - CURRENT CURSOR MODE
;-----  

READ_CURSOR PROC NEAR
    MOV BL, BH
    XOR BH, BH
    SAL BX, 1
    MOV DX, [BX+OFFSET_CURSOR_POSN]
    MOV CX, CURSOR_MODE
    POP DI
    POP SI
    POP BX
    POP AX      ; DISCARD SAVED CX AND DX
    POP AX
    POP DS
    POP ES
    IRET
READ_CURSOR ENDP

;-----  

; SET_COLOR  

; THIS ROUTINE WILL ESTABLISH THE BACKGROUND COLOR, THE  

; OVERSCAN COLOR, AND THE FOREGROUND COLOR SET FOR GRAPHICS
; INPUT  

;     (BH) HAS COLOR ID
;         IF BH=0, THE BACKGROUND COLOR VALUE IS SET  

;             FROM THE LOW BITS OF BL (0-31)  

;             IN GRAPHIC MODES, BOTH THE BACKGROUND AND  

;             BORDER ARE SET. IN ALPHA MODES, ONLY THE  

;             BORDER IS SET.  

;         IF BH=1, THE PALETTE SELECTION IS MADE  

;             BASED ON THE LOW BIT OF BL:  

;                 2 COLOR MODE:  

;                     0 = WHITE FOR COLOR 1  

;                     1 = BLACK FOR COLOR 1  

;                 4 COLOR MODES:  

;                     0 = GREEN, RED, YELLOW FOR  

;                         COLORS 1,2,3  

;                     1 = BLUE, CYAN, MAGENTA FOR  

;                         COLORS 1,2,3  

;                 16 COLOR MODES:  

;                     ALWAYS SETS UP PALETTE AS:  

;                     BLUE FOR COLOR 1  

;                     GREEN FOR COLOR 2  

;                     CYAN FOR COLOR 3  

;                     RED FOR COLOR 4  

;                     MAGENTA FOR COLOR 5  

;                     BROWN FOR COLOR 6  

;                     LIGHT GRAY FOR COLOR 7  

;                     DARK GRAY FOR COLOR 8  

;                     LIGHT BLUE FOR COLOR 9  

;                     LIGHT GREEN FOR COLOR 10  

;                     LIGHT CYAN FOR COLOR 11  

;                     LIGHT RED FOR COLOR 12  

;                     LIGHT MAGENTA FOR COLOR 13  

;                     YELLOW FOR COLOR 14  

;                     WHITE FOR COLOR 15  

;             (BL) HAS THE COLOR VALUE TO BE USED
; OUTPUT  

;     THE COLOR SELECTION IS UPDATED
;-----  

SET_COLOR PROC NEAR
    MOV DX, VGA_CTL ; I/O PORT FOR PALETTE
    C30: IN AL, DX   ; SYNC UP VGA FOR REG ADDRESS
    TEST AL, B      ; IS VERTICAL RETRACE ON?
    JZ C30          ; NO, WAIT UNTIL IT IS
    OR BH, BH       ; IS THIS COLOR 07?
    JNZ C31         ; OUTPUT COLOR 1

```

```

;----- HANDLE COLOR 0 BY SETTING THE BACKGROUND COLOR
; AND BORDER COLOR
;----- C305: CMP CRT_MODE, 4 ; IN ALPHA MODE?
;           JC C305 ; YES, JUST SET BORDER REG
;           MOV AL, 10H ; SET PALETTE REG 0
;           OUT DX, AL ; SELECT VGA REG
;           MOV AL, BL ; GET COLOR
;           OUT DX, AL ; SET IT
;----- C305: MOV AL, 2 ; SET BORDER REG
;           OUT DX, AL ; SELECT VGA BORDER REG
;           MOV AL, BL ; GET COLOR
;           OUT DX, AL ; SET IT
;           MOV CRT_PALETTE, AL ; SAVE THE COLOR VALUE
;           JMP VIDEO_RETURN

;----- HANDLE COLOR 1 BY CHANGING PALETTE REGISTERS
;----- C31: MOV AL, CRT_MODE ; GET CURRENT MODE
;           MOV CX, OFFSET M0072 ; POINT TO 2 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
;           CMP AL, 6 ; 2 COLOR MODE?
;           JE C33 ; YES, JUMP
;           CMP AL, 4 ; 4 COLOR MODE?
;           JE C32 ; YES, JUMP
;           CMP AL, 5 ; 4 COLOR MODE?
;           JE C32 ; YES, JUMP
;           CMP AL, 0AH ; 4 COLOR MODE?
;           JNE C36 ; NO, GO TO 16 COLOR SET UP
;----- C32: MOV CX, OFFSET M0074 ; POINT TO 4 COLOR TABLE ENTRY
;----- C33: ROR BL, 1 ; SELECT ALTERNATE SET?
;           JNC C34 ; NO, JUMP
;           ADD CX, M0072L ; POINT TO NEXT ENTRY
;           MOV BX, CX ; TABLE ADDRESS IN BX
;           INC BX ; SKIP OVER BACKGROUND COLOR
;           MOV CX, M0072L-1 ; SET NUMBER OF REGS TO FILL
;           MOV AH, 11H ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
;           MOV AL, AH ; GET REG NUMBER
;           OUT DX, AL ; SELECT IT
;           MOV AL, CS:[BX] ; GET DATA
;           OUT DX, AL ; SET IT
;           INC AH ; NEXT REG
;           INC BX ; NEXT TABLE VALUE
;           LOOP C35
;----- C35: MOV AH, 11H ; AH IS REGISTER COUNTER
;           MOV CX, 15 ; NUMBER OF PALETTES
;           MOV AL, AH ; GET REG NUMBER
;           OUT DX, AL ; SELECT IT
;           OUT DX, AL ; SET PALETTE VALUE
;           INC AH ; NEXT REG
;           LOOP C37
;----- C37: XOR AL, AL ; SELECT LOW REG TO ENABLE VIDEO
;           OUT DX, AL ; AGAIN
;           JMP VIDEO_RETURN
;----- SET_COLOR ENDP

```

```

;----- VIDEO STATE
;----- RETURNS THE CURRENT VIDEO STATE IN AX
;----- AH = NUMBER OF COLUMNS ON THE SCREEN
;----- AL = CURRENT VIDEO MODE
;----- BH = CURRENT ACTIVE PAGE
;----- VIDEO_STATE PROC NEAR

```

```

;----- E5B1 BA 26 004A R
;----- E5B1 BA 26 004B R
;----- E5B5 A0 004B R
;----- E5B8 BA 3E 0062 R
;----- E5C0 5F
;----- E5D0 5E
;----- E5E1 59
;----- E5FF E9 0F73 R
;----- E5C2
;----- E5C2 53
;----- E5C3 BB DB
;----- E5C5 BA C4
;----- E5C7 F6 26 004A R
;----- E5C8 32 FF
;----- E5CD 03 C3
;----- E5CF D1 E0
;----- E5D1 5B
;----- E5D2 C3
;----- E5D3

```

```

;----- E5B1 BA 26 004A R
;----- E5B1 BA 26 004B R
;----- E5B5 A0 004B R
;----- E5B8 BA 3E 0062 R
;----- E5C0 5F
;----- E5D0 5E
;----- E5E1 59
;----- E5FF E9 0F73 R
;----- E5C2
;----- E5C2 53
;----- E5C3 BB DB
;----- E5C5 BA C4
;----- E5C7 F6 26 004A R
;----- E5C8 32 FF
;----- E5CD 03 C3
;----- E5CF D1 E0
;----- E5D1 5B
;----- E5D2 C3
;----- E5D3

```

```

;----- POSITION
;----- THIS SERVICE ROUTINE CALCULATES THE REGEN BUFFER ADDRESS
;----- OF CHARACTER IN THE ALPHA MODE
;----- INPUT
;----- AX = ROW, COLUMN POSITION
;----- OUTPUT
;----- AX = OFFSET OF CHAR POSITION IN REGEN BUFFER
;----- POSITION PROC NEAR

```

```

;----- POSITION PROC NEAR
;----- PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTER
;----- MOV BX, AX ; ROWS TO AL
;----- MOV AL, AH ; ROWS TO AL
;----- MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; DETERMINE BYTES TO ROW
;----- XOR BH, BH
;----- ADD AX, BX ; ADD IN COLUMN VALUE
;----- SAL AX, 1 ; * 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTES
;----- POP BX
;----- RET
;----- POSITION ENDP

```

```

;----- SCROLL_UP
;----- THIS ROUTINE MOVES A BLOCK OF CHARACTERS UP
;----- ON THE SCREEN
;----- INPUT
;----- (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
;----- (AL) = NUMBER OF ROWS TO SCROLL
;----- (CX) = ROW/COLUMN OF UPPER LEFT CORNER
;----- (DX) = ROW/COLUMN OF LOWER RIGHT CORNER
;----- (BH) = ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED ON BLANKED LINE
;----- (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
;----- (ES) = REGEN BUFFER SEGMENT
;----- OUTPUT
;----- NONE -- THE REGEN BUFFER IS MODIFIED

```

```

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA, ES:DATA
SCROLL_UP PROC NEAR
    MOV BL, AL ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
    CMP AH, 4 ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS MODE
    JC C39 ; HANDLE SEPARATELY
    JMP GRAPHICS_UP

C39: PUSH BX ; UP_CONTINUE
    MOV AX, CX ; SAVE FILL ATTRIBUTE IN BH
    CALL SCROLL_POSITION ; UPPER LEFT POSITION
    JZ C44 ; DO SETUP FOR SCROLL
    ADD SI, AX ; BLANK FIELD
    MOV AH, DH ; FROM ADDRESS
    SUB AH, BL ; # ROWS IN BLOCK
    SUB AH, BL ; # ROWS TO BE MOVED
    ADD SI, AX ; MOVE ONE ROW
    ADD DI, BP ; POINT TO NEXT LINE IN BLOCK
    ADD DI, BP ; COUNT OF LINES TO MOVE
    DEC AH ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
    ADD DI, BP ; CLEAR THE ROW
    DEC BL ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
    DEC BL ; COUNTER OF LINES TO SCROLL
    JNZ C40 ; CLEAR_LOOP
    C40: CALL C45 ; ROW_LOOP
    POP AX ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
    MOV AL, ' ' ; FILL WITH BLANKS
    CALL C46 ; CLEAR THE ROW
    ADD DI, BP ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
    ADD DI, BP ; COUNTER OF LINES TO SCROLL
    JNZ C42 ; CLEAR_LOOP
    C42: CALL C46 ; CLEAR_LOOP
    C43: JMP VIDEO_RETURN
    C44: MOV BL, DH ; GET ROW COUNT
    JMP C41 ; GO CLEAR THAT AREA
SCROLL_UP ENDP

;----- HANDLE COMMON SCROLL SET UP HERE
SCROLL_POSITION PROC NEAR
    CALL POSITION ; CONVERT TO REGEN POINTER
    ADD AX, CRT_START ; OFFSET OF ACTIVE PAGE
    MOV DI, AX ; TO ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
    MOV SI, AX ; FROM ADDRESS FOR SCROLL
    SUB DX, CX ; DX = #ROWS, #COLS IN BLOCK
    INC DH ; INCREMENT FOR 0 ORIGIN
    INC DL ; SET HIGH BYTE OF COUNT TO ZERO
    XOR CH, CH ; GET NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN DISPLAY
    MOV BP, CRT_COLS ; TIMES 2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
    ADD BP, BP ; GET LINE COUNT
    MOV AL, BL ; DETERMINING OFFSET TO FROM
    MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; ADDRESS
    ADD AX, AX ; #2 FOR ATTRIBUTE BYTE
    PUSH ES ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO REGEN
    PUSH DS ; BUFFER
    POP DS ; FOR BOTH POINTERS
    OR BL, BL ; 0 SCROLL MEANS BLANK FIELD
    RET ; RETURN WITH FLAGS SET
SCROLL_POSITION ENDP

;----- MOVE_ROW
C45 PROC NEAR
    MOV CL, DL ; GET # OF COLS TO MOVE
    PUSH SI ; SAVE START ADDRESS
    PUSH DI ; MOVE THAT LINE ON SCREEN
    REP MOVSW ; RECOVER ADDRESSES
    POP DI
    POP SI
    RET
C45 ENDP

;----- CLEAR_ROW
C46 PROC NEAR
    MOV CL, DL ; GET # COLUMNS TO CLEAR
    PUSH DI ; STORE THE FILL CHARACTER
    REP STOSW ; RET
    POP DI
    RET
C46 ENDP

;----- SCROLL_DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE MOVES THE CHARACTERS WITHIN A DEFINED
; BLOCK DOWN ON THE SCREEN, FILLING THE TOP LINES
; WITH A DEFINED CHARACTER
; INPUT
;   (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
;   (AL) = NUMBER OF LINES TO SCROLL
;   (CX) = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION
;   (DX) = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION
;   (BH) = FILL CHARACTER
;   (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
;   (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
; OUTPUT
;   NONE -- SCREEN IS SCROLLED
SCROLL_DOWN PROC NEAR
    STD ; DIRECTION FOR SCROLL DOWN
    MOV BL, AL ; LINE COUNT TO BL
    CMP AH, 4 ; TEST FOR GRAPHICS
    JC C47 ; HANDLE SEPARATELY
    JMP GRAPHICS_DOWN

C47: PUSH BX ; SAVE ATTRIBUTE IN BH
    MOV AX, DX ; LOWER RIGHT CORNER
    CALL SCROLL_POSITION ; GET REGEN LOCATION
    JZ C51 ; SI IS FROM ADDRESS
    SUB SI, AX ; GET TOTAL # ROWS
    SUB AH, BL ; COUNT TO MOVE IN SCROLL

```

```

E658 EB E62F R          C48: CALL    C45           ; MOVE ONE ROW
E658 28 F5              SUB     S1, BP
E65D 28 FD              SUB     D1, BP
E68F FE CC              DEC     AH
E661 75 F5              JNZ    C48
E663 58
E684 B0 20              MOV    AL, ' '
E686 EB E638 R          C49: POP    AX           ; RECOVER ATTRIBUTE IN AH
C50: CALL    C46           MOV    D1, BP
E669 28 FD              SUB     D1, BP
E66B FE C8              DEC     BL
E66D 75 F7              JNZ    C50
E66F EB 91              JMP    C43           ; CLEAR ONE ROW
E671 8A DE              JMP    C49           ; GO TO NEXT ROW
E673 EB EE              MOV    BL, DH
E675                                     C51: MOV    C49           ; SCROLL_END
                                         SCROLL_DOWN ENDP

; MODE_ALIVE
; THIS ROUTINE READS 256 LOCATIONS IN MEMORY AS EVERY OTHER
; LOCATION IN 512 LOCATIONS. THIS IS TO INSURE THE DATA
; INTEGRITY OF MEMORY DURING MODE CHANGES.
-----
MODE_ALIVE PROC NEAR
    PUSH AX             ; SAVE USED REGS
    PUSH SI
    PUSH CX
    XOR  S1, SI
    MOV  CX, 256
C52: LODSB
    INC   SI
    LOOP   C52
    POP   CX
    POP   SI
    POP   AX
    RET
MODE_ALIVE ENDP

; SET_PALETTE
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE PALETTE REGISTERS
INPUT
    (AL) = 0      SET PALETTE REG
    (BH) = VALUE TO SET
    (BL) = PALETTE REG TO SET
    (AL) = 1      SET BORDER COLOR REG
    (BH) = VALUE TO SET
    (AL) = 2      SET ALL PALETTE REGS AND BORDER REG
NOTE: REGISTERS ARE WRITE ONLY.
-----
SET_PALETTE PROC NEAR
    PUSH AX
    MOV  SI, SP
    MOV  AX, SS:[SI+12] ; GET SEG FROM STACK
    MOV  EG_AX
    MOV  SI, 0X
    MOV  DX, VGA_CTL ; OFFSET IN SI
    IN   AL, 0X ; SET VGA CONTROL PORT
    AND  AL, 0BH ; GET VGA STATUS
    JNZ  CS3
    IN   AL, 0X ; IN VERTICAL RETRACE?
    JE   CS3
    AND  AL, 0BH ; YES, WAIT FOR IT TO GO AWAY
    JZ   CS4
    IN   AL, 0X ; GET VGA STATUS
    AND  AL, 0BH ; IN VERTICAL RETRACE?
    JZ   CS4
    POP  AX ; NO, WAIT FOR IT
    OR   AL, AL ; SET PALETTE REG?
    JZ   CS5
    CMP  AL, 2 ; YES, GO DO IT
    JE   CS5
    SET ALL REGS?
    CMP  AL, 1 ; SET BORDER COLOR REG?
    JNE  CS6
    JE   CS6
    CMP  AL, 0 ; NO, DON'T DO ANYTHING
    MOV  AL, 2 ; SET BORDER COLOR REG NUMBER
    JMP  SHORT C56
C53: IN   AL, 0L ; GET DESIRED REG NUMBER IN AL
    AND  AL, OFH ; STRIP UNUSED BITS
    OR   AL, 10H ; MAKE INTO REAL REG NUMBER
    CMP  AL, 2 ; SELECT REG
    JNE  CS6
    MOV  DX, AL ; GET DATA IN AL
    OUT  DX, AL ; SET NEW DATA
    XOR  AL, AL ; SET REG 0 SO DISPLAY WORKS AGAIN
    OUT  DX, AL ; GET DATA PTR ES:[SI]
    JMP  SHORT C59
C54: IN   AL, 10H ; AH IS REG COUNTER
    MOV  AL, AH ; REG ADDRESS IN AL
    OUT  DX, AL ; SELECT IT
    MOV  AL, BYTE PTR ES:[SI] ; GET DATA
    OUT  DX, AL ; PUT IN VGA REG
    INC  SI ; NEXT DATA BYTE
    INC  AH ; NEXT REG
    CMP  AH, 20H ; LAST PALETTE REG?
    JB   CS6 ; NO, DO NEXT ONE
    MOV  AL, 2 ; SET BORDER REG
    OUT  DX, AL ; SELECT IT
    MOV  AL, BYTE PTR ES:[SI] ; GET DATA
    OUT  DX, AL ; PUT IN VGA REG

```

```

E6D4 EE OUT DX, AL ; PUT IN VGA REG
E6D5 E9 0F70 R C59: JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; ALL DONE
E6D8 SET_PALLETTE ENDP
E6D8 MFG_UP PROC NEAR
E6D8 50 PUSH AX
E6D9 1E PUSH DS
E6D9 ASSUME DS:XXDATA
E6D9 BB ---- R MOV AX, XXDATA
E6D9 BE D8 MOV DS, AX
E6D9 F0 0005 R MOV AL, MFG_TST ; GET MFG CHECKPOINT
E6E2 E8 10 OUT IOH, AL ; OUTPUT IT TO TESTER
E6E4 FE C8 DEC AL ; DROP IT BY 1 FOR THE NEXT TEST
E6E6 A2 0005 R MOV MFG_TST, AL
E6E9 1F ASSUME DS:AB50
E6EA 5B POP DS
E6EB C3 POP AX
E6EC RET
E6F2 MFG_UP ENDP
E6F2 ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
E6F2 ORG OEGF2H
E6F2 JMP NEAR PTR BOOT_STRAP
-----  

; SUBROUTINE TO SET UP CONDITIONS FOR THE TESTING OF B250 AND  

; B259 INTERRUPTS. ENABLES MASKABLE EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS,  

; CLEARS THE B259 INTR RECEIVED FLAG BIT, AND ENABLES THE  

; DEVICE'S B259 INTR (WHICHEVER IS BEING TESTED).  

; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:  

; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED  

; (DI) = OFFSET OF THE INTERRUPT BIT MASK  

; UPON RETURN:  

; INTR_FLAG BIT FOR THE DEVICE = 0  

; NO REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----  

E6F5 SUI PROC NEAR
E6F5 50 PUSH AX
E6F6 FB STI ; ENABLE MASKABLE EXTERNAL  
INTERRUPTS
E6F7 2E: BA 25 MOV AH, CS:[DI] ; GET INTERRUPT BIT MASK
E6F8 20 26 0084 R AND [INTR_FLAG], AH ; CLEAR B259 INTERRUPT REC'D FLAG  
BIT
E6F9 E4 21 IN AL, INTA01 ; CURRENT INTERRUPTS
E700 22 C4 AND AL, AH ; ENABLE THIS INTERRUPT, TOO
E702 E6 21 OUT INTA01, AL ; WRITE TO 9259 (INTERRUPT  
CONTROLLER)
E704 5B POP AX
E705 C3 RET
E706 SUI ENDP
-----  

; SUBROUTINE WHICH CHECKS IF A B259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED BY THE  

; B250 INTERRUPT.  

; IT EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:  

; (DI) = OFFSET OF INTERRUPT BIT MASK  

; (DS) = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT WHERE INTR_FLAG IS DEFINED.  

; IT RETURNS:  

; (CF) = 1 IF NO INTERRUPT IS GENERATED  

; 0 IF THE INTERRUPT OCCURRED  

; (AL) = COMPLEMENT OF THE INTERRUPT MASK  

; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----  

E706 C5059 PROC NEAR
E706 51 PUSH CX
E707 2B C9 SUB CX, CX ; SET PROGRAM LOOP COUNT
E709 2E: BA 05 MOV AL, CS:[DI] ; GET INTERRUPT MASK
E70C 34 FF XOR AL, OFFH ; COMPLEMENT MASK SO ONLY THE INTR  
TEST BIT IS ON
E70E B4 06 0084 R AT25: TEST INTR_FLAG, AL ; B259 INTERRUPT OCCUR?
E712 75 03 JNE AT27 ; YES - CONTINUE
E714 E2 F8 LOOP AT25 ; WAIT SOME MORE
E716 F9 STC ; TIME'S UP - FAILED
E717 59 AT27: POP CX
E718 C3 RET
E719 C5059 ENDP
-----  

; SUBROUTINE TO WAIT FOR ALL ENABLED B250 INTERRUPTS TO CLEAR (SO  

; NO INTRS WILL BE PENDING). EACH INTERRUPT COULD TAKE UP TO  

; 1 MILLISECOND TO CLEAR. THE INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION  

; REGISTER WILL BE CHECKED UNTIL THE INTERRUPT(S) IS CLEARED  

; OR A TIMEOUT OCCURS.  

; EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:  

; (DX) = ADDRESS OF THE INTERRUPT ID REGISTER  

; RETURNS:  

; (AL) = CONTENTS OF THE INTR ID REGISTER  

; (CF) = 1 IF INTERRUPTS ARE STILL PENDING  

; 0 IF NO INTERRUPTS ARE PENDING (ALL CLEAR)  

; NO OTHER REGISTERS ARE ALTERED.
-----  

E719 WB250C PROC NEAR
E719 51 PUSH CX
E71A 2B C9 SUB CX, CX
E71C EC AT28: IN AL, DX ; READ INTR ID REG
E71D 3C 01 CMP AL, 1 ; INTERRUPTS STILL PENDING?
E71F 74 05 JE AT29 ; NO - GOOD FINISH
E721 E2 F9 LOOP AT26 ; KEEP TRYING
E723 F9 STC ; TIME'S UP - ERROR
E724 EB 01 JMP SHORT AT30
E726 FB AT29: CLC
E727 59 AT30: POP CX
E728 C3 RET
E729 WB250C ENDP

```

```

-----INT 14-----
;RS232_10
; THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES BYTE STREAM I/O TO THE COMMUNICATIONS
; PORT ACCORDING TO THE PARAMETERS:
; (AH)=0 INITIALIZATE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
; (AL) HAS PARM'S FOR INITIALIZATION

-----7-----6-----5-----4-----3-----2-----1-----0-----
-----BAUD RATE -----:-----PARITY-----:---STOPBIT---:---WORD LENGTH---

; 000 - 110          X0 - NONE      0 ~ 1    10 ~ 7 BITS
; 001 - 150          01 - ODD       1 ~ 2    11 ~ 8 BITS
; 010 - 300          11 - EVEN
; 011 - 600
; 100 - 1200
; 101 - 2400
; 110 - 4800
; 111 - 4800

ON RETURN, THE RS232 INTERRUPTS ARE DISABLED AND
CONDITIONS ARE SET AS IN CALL TO COMMO
STATUS (AH=3)

(AH)=1 SEND THE CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER THE COMMO LINE
(AL) REGISTER IS PRESERVED
ON EXIT, BIT 7 OF AH IS SET IF THE ROUTINE WAS
UNABLE TO TRANSMIT THE BYTE OF DATA OVER
THE LINE. IF BIT 7 OF AH IS NOT SET, THE
REMAINDER OF AH IS SET AS IN A STATUS
REQUEST, REFLECTING THE CURRENT STATUS OF
THE LINE.

(AH)=2 RECEIVE A CHARACTER IN (AL) FROM COMMO LINE BEFORE
RETURNING TO CALLER
ON EXIT, AH HAS THE CURRENT LINE STATUS, AS SET BY
THE STATUS ROUTINE, EXCEPT THAT THE ONLY
BITS LEFT ON, ARE THE ERROR BITS
(7, 4, 3, 2, 1). IN THIS CASE, THE TIME OUT BIT
INDICATES DATA SET READY WAS NOT RECEIVED.
THUS, AH IS NON ZERO ONLY WHEN AN ERROR
OCCURRED. (NOTE: IF THE TIME-OUT BIT IS SET,
OTHER BITS IN AH MAY NOT BE RELIABLE.)

(AH)=3 RETURN THE COMMO PORT STATUS IN (AX)
AH CONTAINS THE LINE CONTROL STATUS
BIT 7 = TIME OUT
BIT 6 = TRANS SHIFT REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 5 = TRAN HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY
BIT 4 = BREAK DETECT
BIT 3 = FRAMING ERROR
BIT 2 = PARITY ERROR
BIT 1 = OVERRUN ERROR
BIT 0 = DATA READY
AL CONTAINS THE MODEM STATUS
BIT 7 = RECEIVED LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 6 = RING INDICATOR
BIT 5 = DATA SET READY
BIT 4 = CLEAR TO SEND
BIT 3 = DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT
BIT 2 = TRAILING EDGE RING DETECTOR
BIT 1 = DELTA DATA SET READY
BIT 0 = DELTA CLEAR TO SEND

(DX) = PARAMETER INDICATING WHICH RS232 CARD (0,1 ALLOWED)
DATA AREA RS232_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE B250 ON THE
CARD. LOCATION 400H CONTAINS UP TO 4 RS232 ADDRESSES POSSIBLE
DATA AREA RS232_TIM_OUT (BYTE) CONTAINS OUTER LOOP COUNT
VALUE FOR TIMEOUT (DEFAULT=1)

OUTPUT          AX      MOIFIED ACCORDING TO PARM'S OF CALL
;                         ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
-----ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
E729          ORG    0E729H
E729          A1     LABEL WORD
E729          DW    1017 ; 110 BAUD      ; TABLE OF INIT VALUE
E728 02EA      DW    746 ; 150
E72D 0175      DW    373 ; 300
E72F 00BA      DW    186 ; 600
E731 005D      DW    93 ; 1200
E733 002F      DW    47 ; 2400
E735 0017      DW    23 ; 4800
E737 0017      DW    23 ; 4800
E739          RS232_10  PROC  FAR
;----- VECTOR TO APPROPRIATE ROUTINE
E739  FB          STI           ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
E73A  1E          PUSH DS        ; SAVE SEGMENT
E73B  B2          PUSH OX
E73C  56          PUSH SI
E73D  57          PUSH DI
E73E  51          PUSH CX
E73F  53          PUSH BX
E740  BB F2          MOV SI, DX ; RS232 VALUE TO SI
E742  BB FA          MOV DI, OX ; AND TO DI (FOR TIMEOUTS)
E744  D1 E6          SHL SI, 1 ; WORD OFFSET
E746  E8 13BB R      CALL D05 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA SEGMENT
E749  BB 94 0000 R    MOV DX, RS232_BASE(SI) ; GET BASE ADDRESS
E74D  BB D2          OR DX, DX ; TEST FOR 0 BASE ADDRESS
E74F  74 13          JZ A3      ; RETURN
E751  0A E4          OR AH, AH ; TEST FOR (AH)=0
E753  74 16          JZ A4      ; COMMUN INIT
E755  FE CC          DEC AH   ; TEST FOR (AH)=1
E757  74 47          JZ A5      ; SEND AL
E759  FE CC          DEC AH   ; TEST FOR (AH)=2
E75B  74 6C          JZ A12     ; RECEIVE INTO AL
E75D  FE CC          DEC AH   ; TEST FOR (AH)=3
E75F  75 03          JNZ A3
E761  E9 E7F3 R      JMP A1B    ; COMMUNICATION STATUS

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```

E764      ; RETURN FROM RS232
E764 5B
E765 59
E766 5F
E767 5E
E768 5A
E769 1F
E76A CF
          IRET           ; RETURN TO CALLER, NO ACTION

E76B 8A E0 ;----- INITIALIZE THE COMMUNICATIONS PORT
E76C 83 C2 03 A4: MOV AH, AL ; SAVE INIT PARM IN AH
E76D 80 80   ADD DX, 3  ; POINT TO 8250 CONTROL REGISTER
E772 EE    MOV AL, 80H
          OUT DX, AL ; SET DLAB=1

;----- DETERMINE BAUD RATE DIVISOR
E773 8A D4 MOV DL, AH ; GET PARM TO DL
E775 B1 04 MOV CL, 4
E777 D2 C2 ROL DL, CL
E779 B1 E2 000E AND DX, 0EH ; ISOLATE THEM
E77D 8F E729 R MOV DI, OFFSET A1 ; BASE OF TABLE
E780 03 FA ADD DI, DX ; PUT INTO INDEX REGISTER
E782 88 94 0000 R MOV DX, RS232_BASE[SI] ; POINT TO HIGH ORDER OF DIVISOR
E786 42 INC DX
E787 2E: BA 45 01 MOV AL, CS:[DI]+1 ; GET HIGH ORDER OF DIVISOR
E788 EE    OUT DX, AL ; SET MS OF DIV TO 0
E78C 4A DEC DX
E78D 2E: BA 05 MOV AL, CS:[DI] ; GET LOW ORDER OF DIVISOR
E789 EE    OUT DX, AL ; SET LOW OF DIVISOR
E781 B3 C2 03 ADD DX, 3
E784 BA C4 MOV AL, AH ; GET PARM BACK
E788 24 1F AND AL, 0FH ; STRIP OFF THE BAUD BITS
E789 EE    OUT DX, AL ; LINE CONTROL TO 8 BITS
E789 4A DEC DX
E789 B0 00 MOV AL, 0
E78D EE    OUT DX, AL ; INTERRUPT ENABLES ALL OFF
E79E EB 53 JMP SHORT A1B ; COM_STATUS

;----- SEND CHARACTER IN (AL) OVER COMMO LINE
E7A0 A5: PUSH AX ; SAVE CHAR TO SEND
E7A1 B3 C2 04 ADD DX, 4 ; MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
E7A4 B0 03 MOV AL, 3 ; DTR AND RTS
E7A8 EE    OUT DX, AL ; DATA TERMINAL READY, REQUEST TO
          SEND

E7A7 42 INC DX ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7AB 42 INC DX
E7A9 B7 30 MOV BH, 30H ; DATA SET READY & CLEAR TO SEND
E7AB E8 E802 R CALL WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; ARE BOTH TRUE?
E7AE 74 0B JE A9 ; YES, READY TO TRANSMIT CHAR

E7B0 59
A7: POP CX ; RELOAD DATA BYTE
E7B1 9A C1 MOV AL, CL ; INDICATE TIME OUT
E7B3 80 CC B0 AB: OR AH, 80H ; RETURN
E7B6 EB AC JMP A3 ; CLEAR_TO_SEND
E7B8
E7B9 4A DEC OK ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E7B9 87 20 MOV BH, 20H ; IS TRANSMITTER READY
E7B8 E8 E802 R CALL WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; TEST FOR TRANSMITTER READY
E7BE 75 F0 JNZ A7 ; RETURN WITH TIME OUT SET
E7C0 B3 EA 05 SUB DX, 5 ; DATA PORT
E7C3 59 POP CX ; RECOVER IN CX TEMPORARILY
E7C4 BA C1 MOV AL, CL ; MOVE CHAR TO AL FOR OUT, STATUS
          IN AH

E7C6 EE    OUT DX, AL ; OUTPUT CHARACTER
E7C7 EB 98 JMP A3 ; RETURN

;----- RECEIVE CHARACTER FROM COMMO LINE
E7C9 B3 C2 04 A12: ADD DX, 4 ; MODEM CONTROL REGISTER
E7CC B0 01 MOV AL, 1 ; DATA TERMINAL READY
E7CE EE    OUT DX, AL ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7CF 42 INC DX
E7D0 42 INC DX
E7D1 B7 20 MOV BH, 20H ; DATA SET READY
E7D3 E8 E802 R CALL WAIT_FOR_STATUS ; TEST FOR DSR
E7D6 75 DB JNZ A8 ; RETURN WITH ERROR
E7D8 4A DEC DX ; LINE STATUS REGISTER
E7D9 EC A16: IN AL, DX ; RECEIVE BUFFER FULL
E7D9 A8 01 TEST AL, 1 ; TEST FOR REC. BUFF. FULL
E7DC 75 09 JNZ A17 ; TEST FOR REC. BUFF. FULL
E7D9 F6 00071 R 80 TEST B105_BREAK, 80H ; TEST FOR BREAK KEY
E7E3 74 F4 JZ A16 ; LOOP IF NO BREAK KEY
E7E5 EB CC JMP A8 ; SET TIME OUT ERROR
E7E7 24 1E A17: AMD AL, 00011110B ; TEST FOR ERROR CONDITIONS ON RECV
          CHAR

E7E9 BA E0 MOV AH, AL
E7E8 88 94 0000 R MOV DX, RS232_BASE[SI] ; DATA PORT
E7EF EC IM AL, DX ; GET CHARACTER FROM LINE
E7F0 EB E764 R JMP A3 ; RETURN

;----- COMMO PORT STATUS ROUTINE
E7F3 BB 94 0000 R A1B: MOV DX, RS232_BASE[SI]
E7F7 83 C2 05 ADD DX, 5 ; CONTROL PORT
E7FA EC IM AL, DX ; GET LINE CONTROL STATUS
E7FB 8A E0 MOV AH, AL ; PUT IN AH FOR RETURN
E7FD 42 INC DX ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E7FE EC IM AL, DX ; GET MODEM CONTROL STATUS
E7FF EB E764 R JMP A3 ; RETURN

;----- WAIT FOR STATUS ROUTINE
;ENTRY: BH=STATUS BIT(S) TO LOOK FOR,
;DX=ADDR. OF STATUS REG
;EXIT: ZERO FLAG ON = STATUS FOUND
;      ZERO FLAG OFF = TIMEOUT.
;      AH=LAST STATUS READ
;
```

```

E802          WAIT_FOR_STATUS PROC NEAR
E802          BA 90 007C R
E806          2B C9
E808          EC
E809          BA E0
E808          22 C7
E80D          3A C7
E80F          74 08
E811          E2 F8
E813          FE C8
E816          75 E8
E817          0A FF
E819          C3
E81A          EB1A
E81A          EB1A
E81A          EB1A

WFS0:          MOV BL, RS232_TIM_OUTTDIJ ;LOAD OUTER LOOP COUNT
WFS1:          SUB CX, CX
              IN AL, DX           ;GET STATUS
              MOV AH, AL           ;MOVE TO AH
              AND AL, BH           ;ISOLATE BITS TO TEST
              CMP AL, BH           ;EXACTLY = TO MASK
              JE WFS_END           ;RETURN WITH ZERO FLAG ON
LOOP:          WFS1           ;TRY AGAIN
              DEC BL
              JNZ WFS0
              OR BH, BH            ;SET ZERO FLAG OFF
WFS_END:       RET
WAIT_FOR_STATUS ENDP
RS232_10      ENDP
;-----  

;THIS ROUTINE WILL READ TIMER1. THE VALUE READ IS RETURNED IN AX.

READ_TIME PROC NEAR
EB1A          80 40
EB1C          E6 43
EB1E          50
EB1F          5B
EB20          E4 41
EB22          BA E0
EB24          50
EB25          58
EB26          E4 41
EB28          86 C4
EB2A          C3
EB2B
EB2E          E9 1300 R

READ_TIME ENDP
ORG 0EB2EH
JMP NEAR PTR KEYBOARD_IO
;-----  

;ASYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATIONS ADAPTER POWER ON DIAGNOSTIC TEST
;DESCRIPTION:  

;THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS A THOROUGH CHECK OUT OF AN INSB250 LSI  

;CHIP.  

;THE TEST INCLUDES:  

;1) INITIALIZATION OF THE CHIP TO ASSUME ITS MASTER RESET STATE.  

;2) READING REGISTERS FOR KNOWN PERMANENT ZERO BITS.  

;3) TESTING THE INSB250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM AND THAT THE 8250  

;INTERRUPTS TRIGGER AN 8259 (INTERRUPT CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT.  

;4) PERFORMING THE LOOP BACK TEST:  

;   A) TESTING WHAT WAS WRITTEN/READ AND THAT THE TRANSMITTER  

;      HOLDING REG EMPTY BIT AND THE RECEIVER INTERRUPT WORK  

;      PROPERLY.  

;   B) TESTING IF CERTAIN BITS OF THE DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER  

;      ARE 'LOOLED BACK' TO THOSE IN THE DATA SET STATUS  

;      REGISTER.  

;   C) TESTING THAT THE TRANSMITTER IS IDLE WHEN TRANSMISSION  

;      TEST IS FINISHED.  

;THIS SUBROUTINE EXPECTS TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING PARAMETER PASSED:  

;DX:= ADDRESS OF THE INSB250 CARD TO TEST.  

;NOTE: THE ASSUMPTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE MODEM ADAPTER IS  

;---- LOCATED AT 03F6H; THE SERIAL PRINTER AT 02FBH.  

;IT RETURNS:  

;  (CF) = 1 IF ANY PORTION OF THE TEST FAILED  

;  = 0 IF TEST PASSED  

;  (BX) = FAILURE KEY FOR ERROR MESSAGE (ONLY VALID IF TEST FAILED)  

;        = 23H SERIAL PRINTER ADAPTER TEST FAILURE  

;        = 24H MODEM ADAPTER TEST FAILURE  

;  (BL) = 2 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER  

;        WERE INCORRECT  

;  3 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN INTERRUPT IDENTIFICATION  

;    REGISTER WERE INCORRECT  

;  4 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN DATA SET CONTROL REGISTER  

;    WERE INCORRECT  

;  5 PERMANENT ZERO BITS IN THE LINE STATUS REGISTER  

;    WERE INCORRECT  

;  6 RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  

;    (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  

;  16H RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR  

;  7 RESERVED FOR REPORTING THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING  

;    REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  

;    (NOT USED AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCES  

;    BETWEEN THE 8250'S WHICH WILL BE USED)  

;  17H TRANSMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR FAILED TO CLEAR  

;  B-B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  

;    (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  

;    B - OVERRUN ERROR  

;    G - PARITY ERROR  

;    A - FRAMING ERROR  

;    B - BREAK INTERRUPT ERROR  

;  18-1B RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR  

;  C-F MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST FAILED  

;    (THE INTERRUPT WAS NOT GENERATED)  

;    C - DELTA CLEAR TO SEND ERROR  

;    D - DELTA DATA SET READY ERROR  

;    E - TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR ERROR  

;    F - DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT ERROR

```

```

; 1C-1F MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT FAILED TO CLEAR
; 10H AN B250 INTERRUPT OCCURRED AS EXPECTED, BUT NO
;     B259 (INTR CONTROLLER) INTERRUPT WAS GENERATED
; 11H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE TRANSMITTER
;     HOLDING REGISTER WAS NOT EMPTY WHEN IT SHOULD
;     HAVE BEEN.
; 12H DURING THE TRANSMISSION TEST, THE RECEIVED DATA
;     AVAILABLE INTERRUPT DIDN'T OCCUR.
; 13H TRANSMISSION ERROR - THE CHARACTER RECEIVED
;     DURING LOOP MODE WAS NOT THE SAME AS THE ONE
;     TRANSMITTED.
; 14H DURING TRANSMISSION TEST, THE 4 DATA SET CONTROL
;     OUTPUTS WERE NOT THE SAME AS THE 4 DATA SET
;     CONTROL INPUTS.
; 15H THE TRANSMITTER WAS NOT IDLE AFTER THE TRANS-
;     MITION TEST COMPLETED.

; ON EXIT:
;   - THE MODEM OR SERIAL PRINTER'S B259 INTERRUPT (WHICHEVER
;     DEVICE WAS TESTED) IS DISABLED.
;   - THE B250 IS IN THE MASTER RESET STATE.
;   ONLY THE DS REGISTER IS PRESERVED, ALL OTHERS ARE ALTERED.

= 0084
    WRAP EQU 84H ; LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
                  ; INTERRUPT VECTOR ADDRESS
                  ; (IN DIAGNOSTICS)

    ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
UART PROC NEAR
    PUSH DS ; CURRENT ENABLED INTERRUPTS
    IN AL,INTA01 ; SAVE FOR EXIT
    PUSH AX ; DISABLE TIMER INTR DURING THIS
    OR AL,0000001B ; TEST
    OUT INTA01,AL ; SAVE CALLER'S FLAGS (SAVE INTR
    PUSHF ; FLAG)
    PUSH DX ; SAVE BASE ADDRESS OF ADAPTER CARD
    CALL DDS ; SET UP 'DATA' AS DATA SEGMENT
    ; ADDRESS

; INITIALIZE PORTS FOR MASTER RESET STATES AND TEST PERMANENT
; ZERO DATA BITS FOR CERTAIN PORTS.

E831 EB 0AC4 R
E832 E4 21
E833 50
E834 0C 01
E835 9C
E836 52
E837 E6 21
E838 EB 1388 R

    CALL I8250 ; ALL OK
    JNC AT1
    JMP AT14 ; A PORT'S ZERO BITS WERE NOT ZERO!

; INS8250 INTERRUPT SYSTEM TEST
; ONLY THE INTERRUPT BEING TESTED WILL BE ENABLED.

; SET DI AND SI FOR CALLS TO 'SUI'
AT1: MOV DI,OFFSET IMASKS ; BASE ADDRESS OF INTERRUPT MASKS
    XOR SI,SI ; MODEM INDEX
    CMP DH,2 ; OR SERIAL?
    JNE AT2 ; NO - IT'S MODEM
    INC SI ; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
    INC DI ; SERIAL PRINTER B259 MASK ADDRESS

; RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE INTERRUPT TEST
AT2: CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS
    INC BL ; ERROR REPORTER (INIT. IN I8250)
    INC DX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE
    ; REGISTER
    MOV AL,I ; ENABLE RECEIVED DATA AVAILABLE
    ; INTR

    OUT DX,AL ; SAVE ERROR REPORTER
    PUSH BX ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER
    ADD DX,4 ; SET RECEIVER DATA READY BIT
    MOV AH,1 ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER
    MOV BX,0400H ; INTERRUPT ID REG 'INDEX'
    CALL ICT ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT
    POP BX ; RESTORE ERROR INDICATOR
    CMP AL,OFFH ; INTERRUPT ERROR OCCUR?
    JE AT4 ; YES
    CALL C5059 ; GENERATE B259 INTERRUPT?
    JC AT5 ; NO
    DEC DX ; RESET INTR BY READING RECR BUFR
    DEC DX ; DON'T CARE ABOUT THE CONTENTS!
    IN AL,DX ; INTR ID REG
    INC DX ; WAIT FOR INTR TO CLEAR
    INC DX ; OK
    JMP AT13 ; DIDN'T CLEAR

; TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT TEST
; THIS TEST HAS BEEN MODIFIED BECAUSE THE DIFFERENT B250'S
; THAT MAY BE USED IN PRODUCING THIS PRODUCT DO NOT FUNCTION
; THE SAME DURING THE STANDARD TEST OF THIS INTERRUPT
; (STANDARD BEING THE SAME METHOD FOR TESTING THE OTHER
; POSSIBLE B250 INTERRUPTS). IT IS STILL VALID FOR TESTING
; IF AN B259 INTERRUPT IS GENERATED IN RESPONSE TO THE B250
; INTERRUPT AND THAT THE B250 INTERRUPT CLEARS AS IT SHOULD.

; IF THE TRANSMITTER HOLDING REGISTER EMPTY INTERRUPT IS NOT
; GENERATED WHEN THAT INTERRUPT IS ENABLED, IT IS NOT TREATED
; AS AN ERROR. HOWEVER, IF THE INTERRUPT IS GENERATED, IT
; MUST GENERATE AN B259 INTERRUPT AND CLEAR PROPERLY TO PASS
; THIS TEST.

```

E881 E8 E8F5 R  
 E884 FE C3  
 E886 4A  
 E887 B0 02  
 E888 EE  
 E88A E8 00  
 E88C 42  
 E88D 28 C9  
 E88F EC  
 E890 3C 02  
 E892 74 04  
 E894 E2 F9  
 E896 E8 11  
 E898 EB E708 R  
 E899 72 04  
 E89D EB E718 R  
 E8A0 73 07  
 E8A2 E9 E848 R  
 E8A5 EB 7E  
 E8A7 E8 7A  
 E8A8 4A  
 E8AA B0 04  
 E8AC EE  
 E8AD B3 C2 04  
 E8B0 B8 0003  
 E8B3 B0 0004  
 E8B6 84 02  
 E8B8 E8 E8F5 R  
 E8B8 FE C3  
 E8B0 53  
 E8B8 B8 0801  
 E8C1 E8 0A8B R  
 E8C4 5B  
 E8C5 24 1E  
 E8C7 3A C4  
 E8C9 75 5A  
 E8CB EB E706 R  
 E8CE 72 53  
 E8D0 B3 EA 03  
 E8D3 E8 E718 R  
 E8D6 72 70  
 E8D8 49  
 E8D9 74 07  
 E8D8 D0 E4  
 E8D0 B3 C2 03  
 E8E0 E8 08

AT3: CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS  
 INC BL ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER  
 DEC DX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE  
 REGISTER  
 MOV AL, 2 ; ENABLE XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY  
 ; INTR  
 OUT DX, AL ; I/O DELAY  
 JMP \$+2 ; S-2  
 INC DX ; INTR IDENTIFICATION REG  
 SUB CX, CX  
 AT31: IN AL, DX ; READ IT  
 CMP AL, 2 ; XMITTER HOLDING REG EMPTY INTR?  
 JE AT32 ; YES  
 LOOP AT31  
 JNP SHORT AT6 ; THE INTR DIDN'T OCCUR - TRY NEXT  
 TEST  
 AT32: ; THE INTR DID OCCUR  
 CALL C5059 ; GENERATE 8258 INTERRUPT?  
 JC AT5 ; NO  
 CALL WB250C ; WAIT FOR THE INTERRUPT TO CLEAR  
 ; (IT SHOULD ALREADY BE CLEAR  
 ; BECAUSE 'ICT' READ THE INTR ID  
 ; REG)  
 JNC AT6 ; IT CLEARED  
 JMP AT13 ; ERROR  
 AT4: JMP SHORT AT11 ; AVOID OUT OF RANGE JUMPS  
 AT5: JMP SHORT AT10

---

; RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTERRUPT TEST  
 ; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.  
 ; EACH ONE IS TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.  
 WHEN: AH TESTING

--	
2	OVERRUN
4	PARITY
B	FRAMING
10H	BREAK INTR

---

AT8: DEC DX ; POINT TO INTERRUPT ENABLE  
 ; REGISTER  
 MOV AL, 4 ; ENABLE RECEIVER LINE STATUS INTR  
 OUT DX, AL  
 ADD DX, 4 ; POINT TO LINE STATUS REGISTER  
 MOV CX, 3 ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'  
 MOV BP, 4 ; LOOP COUNTER  
 MOV AH, 2 ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED  
 AT7: CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS  
 INC BL ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER  
 PUSH BX ; SAVE IT  
 NOV BX, 0601H ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER  
 CALL ICT ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT  
 POP BX  
 AND AL, 00001110B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER  
 CMP AL, AH ; TEST BIT ON?  
 JNE AT11 ; NO  
 CALL C5059 ; GENERATE 8258 INTERRUPT?  
 JC AT10 ; NO  
 SUB DX, 3 ; INTR ID REG  
 CALL WB250C ; WAIT FOR THE INTR TO CLEAR  
 JC AT13 ; IT DIDN'T  
 DEC BP ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED?  
 JE AT8 ; YES - GO ON TO NEXT TEST  
 SHL AH, 1 ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT  
 ADD DX, 3 ; LINE STATUS REGISTER  
 JMP AT7 ; TEST NEXT BIT

---

; MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT TEST  
 ; THERE ARE 4 BITS WHICH COULD GENERATE THIS INTERRUPT.  
 ; THEY ARE TESTED INDIVIDUALLY.  
 WHEN: AH TESTING

--	
1	DELTA CLEAR TO SEMD
2	DELTA DATA SET READY
4	TRAILING EDGE RING INDICATOR
8	DELTA RECEIVE LINE SIGNAL DETECT

---

E8E2 B3 C2 04  
 E8E5 EC  
 E8E8 E8 00  
 E8E8 B3 EA 05  
 E8E8 B0 08  
 E8E8 EE  
 E8EE B3 C2 05  
 E8F1 B8 0004  
 E8F4 B8 0004  
 E8F7 B8 01  
 E8F9 EB E6F5 R  
 E8FC FE C3  
 E8FE 53  
 E8FF B8 0001  
 E902 E8 0A8B R  
 E905 5B  
 E906 24 0F  
 E908 3A C4  
 E90A 75 19  
 E90C EB E706 R  
 E90F 72 12  
 E911 B3 EA 04

AT9: ADD DX, 4 ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER  
 IN AL, DX ; CLEAR DELTA BITS THAT MAY BE ON  
 ; BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES AMONG  
 ; 8250'S.  
 JMP \$+2 ; I/O DELAY  
 SUB DX, 5 ; INTERRUPT ENABLE REGISTER  
 MOV AL, B ; ENABLE MODEM STATUS INTERRUPT  
 OUT DX, AL  
 ADD DX, 5 ; POINT TO MODEM STATUS REGISTER  
 MOV CX, 4 ; INTR ID REG 'INDEX'  
 MOV BP, 4 ; LOOP COUNTER  
 MOV AH, 1 ; INITIAL BIT TO BE TESTED  
 CALL SUI ; SET UP FOR INTERRUPTS  
 INC BL ; BUMP ERROR INDICATOR  
 PUSH BX ; SAVE IT  
 NOV BX, 0001H ; INTR TO CHECK, INTR IDENTIFIER  
 CALL ICT ; PERFORM TEST FOR INTERRUPT  
 POP BX  
 AND AL, 00001110B ; MASK OUT BITS THAT DON'T MATTER  
 CMP AL, AH ; TEST BIT ON?  
 JNE AT11 ; NO  
 CALL C5059 ; GENERATE 8258 INTERRUPT?  
 JC AT10 ; NO  
 SUB DX, 4 ; INTR ID REG

```

E914 E8 E719 R      CALL    W8250C      ; WAIT FOR INTERRUPT TO CLEAR
E917 72 2F           JC      AT13        ; IT DIDN'T
E919 4D              DEC,    BP
E91A 74 0B           JE      AT12        ; ALL FOUR BITS TESTED - GO ON
E91C D0 E4           SHL,    AH, 1      ; GET READY FOR NEXT BIT
E91E B3 C2 04           ADD    DX, 4      ; MODEM STATUS REGISTER
E921 EB D6           JMP    AT9         ; TEST NEXT BIT
;-----;
; POSSIBLE 8259 INTERRUPT CONTROLLER PROBLEM
;-----;
E923 B3 10           ATIO:  MOV    BL, 10H     ; SET ERROR REPORTER
E925 EB 24           ATII:  JMP    SHORT AT14
;-----;
; SET 9600 BAUD RATE AND DEFINE DATA WORD AS HAVING 8
; BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND ODD PARITY.
;-----;
E927 42             AT12: INC    DX         ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
E928 EB F085 R           CALL   SB250
;-----;
; SET DATA SET CONTROL WORD TO BE IN LOOP MODE
;-----;
E92B B3 C2 04           ADD    DX, 4      ; CURRENT STATE
E92E EC              IN     AL, DX      ; I/O DELAY
E92F EB 00           JMP    $+2        ; SET BIT 4 OF DATA SET CONTROL REG
E931 0C 10           OR     AL, 00010000B
E933 EE              OUT   DX, AL      ; I/O DELAY
E934 EB 00           JMP    $+2        ; MODEM STATUS REG
E936 42              INC    DX         ; CLEAR POSSIBLE MODEM STATUS
E937 42              INC    DX         ; INTERRUPT WHICH COULD BE CAUSED
E938 EC              IN     AL, DX      ; BY THE OUTPUT BITS BEING LOODED
;-----;
E939 EB 00           JMP    $+2        ; TO THE INPUT BITS
E93B B3 EA 06           SUB   DX, 6      ; I/O DELAY
E93E EC              IN     AL, DX      ; RECEIVER BUFFER
;-----;
; DUMMY READ TO CLEAR DATA READY
; BIT IF IT WENT HIGH ON WRITE TO
; MCR
;-----;
; PERFORM THE LOOP BACK TEST
;-----;
E93F 42             INC    DX         ; INTR ENBL REG
E940 B0 00           MOV    AL, 0      ; SET FOR INTERNAL WRAP TEST
E942 CD 84           INT    WRAP       ; DO LOOP BACK TRANSMISSION TEST
E944 B1 00           MOV    CL, 0      ; ASSUME NO ERRORS
E946 73 05           JNC    AT15       ; WRAP TEST PASSED
E948 B0 C3 10           ADD   BL, 10H     ; ERROR INDICATOR
;-----;
; AN ERROR WAS ENCOUNTERED SOMEWHERE DURING THE TEST
;-----;
E94B B1 01           AT14: MOV    CL, 1      ; SET FAIL INDICATOR
;-----;
; HOUSEKEEPING: RE-INITIALIZE THE 8250 PORTS (THE LOOP BIT
; WILL BE RESET), DISABLE THIS DEVICE INTERRUPT, SET UP
; REGISTER BH IF AN ERROR OCCURRED, AND SET OR RESET THE
; CARRY FLAG.
;-----;
E94D 5A             AT15: POP   DX         ; GET BASE ADDRESS OF 8250 ADAPTER
E94E B3              PUSH  BX         ; SAVE ERROR CODE
E94F E8 0AC4 R           CALL   16250      ; RE-INITIALIZE 8250 PORTS
E952 5B              POP    BX
E953 2E: B8 25.        MOV    AH, CS:[DI]  ; GET DEVICE INTERRUPT MASK
E956 20 26 0084 R           AND   INTR_FLAG, AH
E958 B0 F4 FF           XOR   AH, OFFH    ; CLEAR DEVICE'S INTERRUPT FLAG BIT
E95A E4 21              IN     AL, INTA01
E95D 0A C4              OR     AL, AH      ; FLIP BITS
E961 E8 21              OUT   INTA01, AL
E963 9D              POPFF
;-----;
E964 0A C9              OR     CL, CL      ; DISABLE THIS DEVICE INTERRUPT
E966 74 0C              JE      AT17        ; RE-ESTABLISH CALLER'S INTERRUPT
E968 B7 24              MOV    BH, 24H    ; FLAG
E96A 80 FE 02           CMP   DH, 2      ; ANY ERRORS?
E96D 75 02              JNE    AT16        ; NO
E96F B7 23              MOV    BH, 23H    ; ASSUME MODEM ERROR
E971 F9              AT16: STC      ; OR IS IT SERIAL?
E972 EB 01              JMP    SHORT AT18
E974 F8              AT17: CLC      ; IT'S MODEM
E975 5B              AT18: POP   AX         ; IT'S SERIAL PRINTER
E976 ES 21              OUT   INTA01, AL
E978 1F              POP   DS      ; SET CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE ERROR
E979 C3              RET
E97A                 UARD
E987                 ORG   0E987H
E987 E9 1561 R           JMP    NEAR PTR KB_INT
;-----;
; NEC_OUTPUT
;-----;
; THIS ROUTINE SENDS A BYTE TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; AFTER TESTING FOR CORRECT DIRECTION AND CONTROLLER READY
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TIME OUT IF THE BYTE IS NOT ACCEPTED
; WITHIN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME, SETTING THE DISKETTE
; STATUS ON COMPLETION
;-----;
INPUT    (AH)    BYTE TO BE OUTPUT
OUTPUT   CY = 0    SUCCESS
          CY = 1    FAILURE -- DISKETTE STATUS UPDATED
          IF A FAILURE HAS OCCURRED, THE RETURN IS MADE ONE
          LEVEL HIGHER THAN THE CALLER OF NEC_OUTPUT
          THIS REMOVES THE REQUIREMENT OF TESTING AFTER EVERY
          CALL OF NEC_OUTPUT
          (AL) DESTROYED
;-----;

```

```

E98A      NEC_OUTPUT    PROC    NEAR
E98A 52      PUSH   DX      ; SAVE REGISTERS
E98B 51      PUSH   CX
E98C BA 00F4  MOV    DX,NEC_STAT ; STATUS PORT
E98F 33 C9  XOR    CX,CX ; COUNT FOR TIME OUT
E981 EC      J23:   IN     AL,DX ; GET STATUS
E992 A8 40  TEST   AL,D10 ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
E994 74 0C  JZ    J25   ; DIRECTION OK
E996 E2 F9  LOOP   J23
E998      J24:   OR     DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
E998 80 0E 0041 R B0
E99D 59      POP    CX
E99E 5A      POP    DX      ; SET ERROR CODE AND RESTORE REGS
E99F 58      POP    AX      ; DISCARD THE RETURN ADDRESS
E9A0 F9      STC
E9A1 C3      RET
E9A2 33 C9  J25:   XOR   CX,CX ; RESET THE COUNT
E9A4 EC      J26:   IN    AL,DX ; GET THE STATUS
E9A5 A8 80  TEST   AL,RQM ; IS IT READY?
E9A7 75 04  JNZ   J27   ; YES, GO OUTPUT
E9A8 E2 F9  LOOP   J26   ; COUNT DOWN AND TRY AGAIN
E9A8 EB,EB  JMP   J24   ; ERROR CONDITION
E9AD      J27:   MOV   AL,AH ; OUTPUT
E9A0 BA C4  INC    DX      ; GET BYTE TO OUTPUT
E9A0 42      OUT   DX,AL ; DATA PORT IS 1 GREATER THAN
E9B0 EE      POP    CX      ; STATUS PORT
E9B1 59      POP    DX      ; OUTPUT THE BYTE
E9B2 5A      RET
E9B3 C3      ; RECOVER REGISTERS
E9B4      NEC_OUTPUT    ENDP
;-----[END OF NEC_OUTPUT]
;-----[START OF GET_PARM]
; THIS ROUTINE FETCHES THE INDEXED POINTER FROM
; THE DISK_BASE_BLOCK POINTED AT BY THE DATA
; VARIABLE DISK_POINTER
; A BYTE FROM THAT TABLE IS THEN MOVED INTO AH,
; THE INDEX OF THAT BYTE BEING THE PARM IN BX
; ENTRY --
; BL = INDEX OF BYTE TO BE FETCHED * 2
; IF THE LOW BIT OF BL IS ON, THE BYTE IS IMMEDIATELY
; OUTPUT TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
; EXIT --
; AH = THAT BYTE FROM BLOCK
; BX = DESTROYED
E984      GET_PARM    PROC    NEAR
E984 1E      PUSH   DS      ; SAVE SEGMENT
E985 56      PUSH   SI      ; SAVE REGISTER
E986 2B C0  SUB    AX,AX ; ZERO TO AX
E988 32 FF  XOR    BH,BH ; ZERO BH
E98A BE D8  MOV    DS,AX
ASSUME DS:AB50
E98C C5 36 0078 R LDS    SI,DISK_POINTER ; POINT TO BLOCK
E9C0 D1 EB  SHR    BX,1   ; DIVIDE BX BY 2, AND SET FLAG FOR
;-----[END OF GET_PARM]
;-----[START OF BOUND_SETUP]
; THIS ROUTINE SETS UP BUFFER ADDRESSING FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
; OPERATIONS.
; INPUT
; ES HAS ORIGINAL BUFFER SEGMENT VALUE
; BP POINTS AT BASE OF SAVED PARMETERS ON STACK
;-----[END OF BOUND_SETUP]
;-----[START OF OUTPUT]
; ES HAS SEGMENT WHICH WILL ALLOW 64K ACCESS. THE
; COMBINATION ES:DI AND DS:SI POINT TO THE BUFFER. THIS
; CALCULATED ADDRESSES WILL ALWAYS ACCESS 64K OF MEMORY.
; BX DESTROYED
;-----[END OF OUTPUT]

```

```

E8E1 51
E8E2 BB 5E 0C
E8E5 53
E8E6 B1 04
E8E8 D3 EB
E8EA BC C1
E8EC 03 C8
E8EE BE C1
E8F0 5B
E8F1 B1 E3 000F
E8F5 B0 F3
E8F7 B8 FB
E8F9 59
E8FA C3
E8FB RET
E9FB BOUND_SETUP PROC NEAR
    PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTERS
    MOV BX,[BP+12] ; GET OFFSET OF BUFFER FROM STACK
    PUSH BX ; SAVE OFFSET TEMPORARILY
    MOV CL,4 ; SHIFT COUNT
    SHR BX,CL ; SHIFT OFFSET FOR NEW SEGMENT
    ; VALUE
    MOV CX,ES ; PUT ES IN REGISTER SUITABLE FOR
    ; ADDING TO
    ADD CX,BX ; GET NEW VALUE FOR ES
    MOV ES,CX ; UPDATE THE ES REGISTER
    POP BX ; RECOVER ORIGINAL OFFSET
    AND BX,0000FH ; NEW OFFSET
    MOV SI,BX ; DS:SI POINT AT BUFFER
    MOV OI,BX ; ES:OI POINT AT BUFFER
    POP CX
    RET
ENDP
;-----SEEK-----;
;-----THIS ROUTINE WILL MOVE THE HEAD ON THE NAMED DRIVE
;-----TO THE NAMED TRACK. IF THE DRIVE HAS NOT BEEN ACCESSED
;-----SINCE THE DRIVE RESET COMMAND WAS ISSUED, THE DRIVE WILL BE
;-----RECALIBRATED.
;-----INPUT-----;
;----- (DL) = DRIVE TO SEEK ON
;----- (CH) = TRACK TO SEEK TO
;-----OUTPUT-----;
;----- CY = 0 SUCCESS
;----- CY = 1 FAILURE -- DISKETTE_STATUS SET ACCORDINGLY
;----- (AX) DESTROYED
;-----SEEK PROC NEAR
    PUSH SI ; SAVE REGISTER
    PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTER
    PUSH CX
    MOV SI,OFFSET TRACK0 ; BASE OF CURRENT HEAD POSITIONS
    MOV AL,1 ; ESTABLISH MASK FOR RECAL
    MOV CL,DL ; USE DRIVE AS A SHIFT COUNT
    AND CX,OFHH ; MASK OFF HIGH BYTE
    ADD SI,CX ; POINT SI AT CORRECT DRIVE
    ROL AL,CL ; GET MASK FOR DRIVE
;----- SI CONTAINS OFFSET FOR CORRECT DRIVE, AL CONTAINS BIT MASK
;----- IN POSITION 0,1 OR 2
    POP CX ; RESTORE PARAMETER REGISTER
    MOV BX,OFFSET J32 ; SET UP ERROR RECOVERY ADDRESS
    PUSH BX ; NEEDED FOR ROUTINE NEC_OUTPUT
    TEST SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TEST DRIVE FOR RECAL
    JNZ J2B ; NO_RECAL
    OR SEEK_STATUS,AL ; TURN ON THE NO RECAL BIT IN FLAG
    CMP BYTE PTR[SI],0 ; LAST REFERENCED TRACK=0?
    JZ J2B ; YES IGNORE RECAL
    CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; RECALIBRATE COMMAND
    MOV AH,DL ; RECAL REQUIRED ON DRIVE IN DL
    CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; OUTPUT THE DRIVE NUMBER
;-----HEAD IS MOVING TO CORRECT TRACK
    CALL CHK_STAT_2 ; GET THE STATUS OF RECALIBRATE
    JC J32_2 ; SEEK_ERROR
    MOV BYTE PTR[SI],0
;-----DRIVE IS IN SYNC WITH CONTROLLER, SEEK TO TRACK
    J2B: MOV AL,BYTE PTR[SI] ; GET THE PCN
    SUB AL,CH ; GET SEEK_WAIT VALUE
    JZ J31_1 ; ALREADY ON CORRECT TRACK
    MOV AH,OFH ; SEEK COMMAND TO NEC
    CALL NEC_OUTPUT
    MOV AH,DL ; DRIVE NUMBER
    CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; TRACK NUMBER
    CALL CHK_STAT_2 ; GET ENDING INTERRUPT AND SENSE
    ;----- WAIT FOR HEAD SETTLE
    CALL GET_PARM ; SAVE STATUS FLAGS
    PUSHF CX ; SAVE REGISTER
    MOV BL,1B ; HEAD SETTLE PARAMETER
    CALL GET_PARM ; HEAD_SETTLE
    J29: MOV CX,550 ; 1 MS LOOP
    OR AH,AH ; TEST FOR TIME EXPIRED
    JZ J31 ; DELAY FOR 1 MS
    J30: LOOP J30 ; DECREMENT THE COUNT
    DEC AH ; DO IT SOME MORE
    JMP J29 ; RESTORE REGISTER
    J31: POP CK
    POPF JC J32_2 ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
    MOV BYTE PTR[SI],CH ; SEEK_ERROR
    J32: POP BX ; RESTORE REGISTER
    POP SI ; UPDATE CORRECT
    RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
;-----J32_2: MOV BYTE PTR[SI],OFFH ; UNKNOWN STATUS ABOUT SEEK
;----- OPERATION
;----- POP BX ; GET RID OF DUMMY RETURN
;----- JMP SHORT J32
;-----SEEK ENDP

```

```

;----- CHK_STAT_2
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE INTERRUPT RECEIVED AFTER
; A RECALIBRATE, SEEK, OR RESET TO THE ADAPTER.
; THE INTERRUPT IS WAITED FOR, THE INTERRUPT STATUS SENSED,
; AND THE RESULT RETURNED TO THE CALLER.
;----- INPUT
;----- NONE
;----- OUTPUT
;----- CY = 0 SUCCESS
;----- CY = 1 FAILURE -- ERROR IS IN DISKETTE_STATUS
;----- (AH) DESTROYED
;----- CHK_STAT_2 PROC NEAR
;----- PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTERS
;----- PUSH SI
;----- XOR BX,BX ; NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
;----- ISSUE
;----- MOV SI,OFFSET J33_3 ; SET UP DUMMY RETURN FROM
;----- NEC_OUTPUT
;----- PUSH SI ; PUT ON STACK
;----- MOV AH,0BH ; SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
;----- CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; ISSUE SENSE INTERRUPT STATUS
;----- CALL RESULTS
;----- JC J35 ; NEC TIME OUT, FLAGS SET IN
;----- RESULTS
;----- MOV AL,NEC_STATUS ; GET STATUS
;----- TEST AL,SEEK_END ; IS SEEK OR RECAL OPERATION DONE?
;----- JNZ J35_1 ; JUMP IF EXECUTION OF SEEK OR
;----- RECAL DONE
;----- J33_2: MOV AH,0BH ; DEC LOOP COUNTER
;----- CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; DO ANOTHER LOOP
;----- CALL RESULTS
;----- JC J35 ; NEC TIME OUT, FLAGS SET IN
;----- RESULTS
;----- MOV AL,NEC_STATUS ; GET STATUS
;----- TEST AL,SEEK_END ; IS SEEK OR RECAL OPERATION DONE?
;----- JNZ J35_1 ; JUMP IF EXECUTION OF SEEK OR
;----- RECAL DONE
;----- J33_3: DEC BX ; DEC LOOP COUNTER
;----- JNZ J33_2 ; DO ANOTHER LOOP
;----- OR DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT ; RETURN ERROR INDICATION FOR
;----- CALLER
;----- J35: STC ; RESTORE REGISTERS
;----- POP SI
;----- POP SI
;----- POP BX
;----- RET
;----- ----SEEK END HAS OCCURED, CHECK FOR NORMAL TERMINATION
;----- J35_1: AND AL,0C0H ; MASK NORMAL TERMINATION BITS
;----- JZ J35 ; JUMP IF NORMAL TERMINATION
;----- OR DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_SEEK
;----- JMP J34
;----- CHK_STAT_2 ENDP
;----- RESULTS
;----- THIS ROUTINE WILL READ ANYTHING THAT THE NEC CONTROLLER
;----- HAS TO SAY FOLLOWING AN INTERRUPT.
;----- IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE NEC DATA PORT = NEC STATUS PORT + 1.
;----- INPUT
;----- NONE
;----- OUTPUT
;----- CY = 0 SUCCESSFUL TRANSFER
;----- CY = 1 FAILURE -- TIME OUT IN WAITING FOR STATUS
;----- NEC_STATUS AREA HAS STATUS BYTE LOADED INTO IT
;----- (AH) DESTROYED
;----- RESULTS PROC NEAR
;----- CLD
;----- MOV DI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; POINTER TO DATA AREA
;----- PUSH CX ; SAVE COUNTER
;----- PUSH DX
;----- PUSH BX
;----- MOV BL,7 ; MAX STATUS BYTES
;----- ---- WAIT FOR REQUEST FOR MASTER
;----- J38: XOR CX,CX ; INPUT_LOOP
;----- MOV DX,NEC_STAT ; COUNTER
;----- TEST AL,0C0H ; STATUS PORT
;----- JZ J39 ; WAIT FOR MASTER
;----- IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
;----- TEST AL,0B0H ; MASTER READY
;----- JNZ J40A ; TEST_DIR
;----- LOOP J39 ; WAIT_MASTER
;----- OR DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT ; RESULTS_ERROR
;----- J40: STC ; SET ERROR RETURN
;----- ---- RESULT OPERATION IS DONE
;----- J44: POP BX
;----- POP DX
;----- POP CX
;----- RET
;----- ---- TEST THE DIRECTION BIT
;----- J40A: IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS REG AGAIN
;----- TEST AL,040H ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
;----- JNZ J42 ; OK TO READ STATUS
;----- IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS REG AGAIN
;----- TEST AL,040H ; TEST DIRECTION BIT
;----- J41: J42 ; OK TO READ STATUS
;----- NEC_FAIL
;----- OR DISKETTE_STATUS,BAD_NECK ; RESULTS_ERROR
;----- JMP J40 ; RESULTS_ERROR
;----- ---- READ IN THE STATUS
;----- J42: INC DX ; INPUT_STAT
;----- IN AL,DX ; POINT AT DATA PORT
;----- MOV [DI],AL ; GET THE DATA
;----- INC DI ; STORE THE BYTE
;----- MOV CX,10 ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
;----- LOOP J43 ; LOOP TO KILL TIME FOR NEC
;----- J43: DEC DX ; POINT AT STATUS PORT
;----- IN AL,DX ; GET STATUS
;----- TEST AL,010H ; TEST FOR NEC STILL BUSY
;----- JZ J44 ; RESULTS_DONE
;----- DEC BL ; DECREMENT THE STATUS COUNTER
;----- JNZ J38 ; GO BACK FOR MORE
;----- JMP J41 ; CHIP HAS FAILED

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;-----+
; NUM_TRANS
; THIS ROUTINE CALCULATES THE NUMBER OF SECTORS THAT
; WERE ACTUALLY TRANSFERRED TO/FROM THE DISKETTE
;-----+
; INPUT
; (CH) = CYLINDER OF OPERATION
; (CL) = START SECTOR OF OPERATION
;-----+
; OUTPUT
; (AL) = NUMBER ACTUALLY TRANSFERRED
; NO OTHER REGISTERS MODIFIED
;-----+
EAE1 A0 0045 R
EAE1 3A 46 0B
EAE7 A0 0047 R
EAEA 74 07
EAE8 B3 08
EAE8 E8 E984 R
EAF1 8A C4
EAF3 FE C0
EAF5 2A 46 0A
EAF8 BB 46 0E
EAFB C3
EAFC
EAFC TRANS PROC NEAR
EAE1 MOV AL,NEC_STATUS+3 ; GET CYLINDER ENDED UP ON
EAE4 CMP AL,[BP+11] ; SAME AS WE STARTED
EAE7 MOV AL,NEC_STATUS+5 ; GET ENDING SECTOR
EAEA JZ J45 ; IF ON SAME CYL, THEN NO ADJUST
EAE8 MOV BL,B
EAE8 CALL GET_PARM ; GET EOT VALUE
EAF1 MOV AL,AH ; INTO AL
EAF3 INC AL ; USE EOT+1 FOR CALCULATION
J45: SUB AL,[BP+10] ; SUBTRACT START FROM END
EAF8 MOV [BP+14],AL
EAFB RET
EAFC TRANS ENDP
RESULTS ENDP
;-----+
; DISABLE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS EXCEPT FOR
; INTERRUPT 8 SO WATCH DOG TIME OUT CAN OCCUR IN ERROR
; CONDITIONS.
;-----+
; INPUT
; NONE
;-----+
; OUTPUT
; NONE
;-----+
; ALL REGISTERS REMAIN INTACT
;-----+
EAFC DISABLE PROC NEAR
EAFC 50
EAFC DISABLE: PUSH AX
EAFC ;----- DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS AT THE 8259 LEVEL EXCEPT DISKETTE
EAFC IN AL,INTAO1 ; READ CURRENT MASK
EAFC MOV [BP+16],AX ; SAVE MASK ON THE SPACE ALLOCATED
EAFC ; ON THE STACK
EAFC MOV AL,0BFH ; MASK OFF ALL INTERRUPTS EXCEPT
EAFC ; DISKETTE
EAFC OUT INTAO1,AL ; OUTPUT MASK TO THE 8259
EAFC CALL BOUND_SETUP ; SETUP REGISTERS TO ACCESS BUFFER
EAFC POP AX
EAFC RET
EAFC DISABLE ENDP
;-----+
; ENABLE
; THIS PROC ENABLES ALL INTERRUPTS. IT ALSO SETS THE 8253 TO
; THE MODE REQUIRED FOR KEYBOARD DATA DESERIALIZATION.
; BEFORE THE LATCH FOR KEYBOARD DATA IS RESET, BIT 0 OF THE
; 8253 IS READ TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY KEYSTROKES OCCURED
; WHILE THE SYSTEM WAS MASKED OFF.
;-----+
; INPUT
; NONE
;-----+
; OUTPUT
; AL=1 MEANS A KEY WAS STRUCK DURING DISKETTE I/O. (OR NOISE
; ON THE LINE)
; AL=0 MEANS THAT NO KEY WAS PRESSED.
;-----+
; AX IS DESTROYED. ALL OTHER REGISTERS REMAIN INTACT.
;-----+
EB0B EB0B 52
EB0B ENABLE PROC NEAR
EB0B PUSH DX ; SAVE DX
EB0B ;----- RETURN TIMER1 TO STATE NEEDED FOR KEYBOARD I/O
EB0B MOV AL,0110110B ;
EB0B OUT TIM_CTL,AL
EB0B PUSH AX
EB0B POP AX ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INITIALIZE
EB0B ; ITSELF
EB0B MOV AL,OFFH ; INITIAL VALUE FOR 8253
EB0B OUT TIMER+1,AL ; LSB
EB0B PUSH AX
EB0B POP AX ; WAIT
EB0B OUT TIMER+1,AL ; MSB
EB0B ;----- CHECK IF ANY KEYSTROKES OCCURED DURING DISKETTE TRANSFER
EB0B MOV ES,[BP+16] ; GET ORIGINAL ES VALUE FROM THE
EB0B ; STACK
EB0B IN AL,62H ; READ PORT C OF 8255
EB0B AND AL,01H ; BIT=1 MEANS KESTRKE HAS OCCURED
EB0B PUSH AX ; SAVE IT ON THE STACK
EB0B ;----- ENABLE NMI INTERRUPTS
EB0B IN AL,NMI_PORT ; RESET LATCH
EB0B MOV AL,80H ; MASK TO ENABLE NMI
EB0B OUT NMI_PORT,AL ; ENABLE NMI
EB0B ;----- ENABLE ALL INTERRUPTS WHICH WERE ENABLED BEFORE TRANSFER
EB0B MOV AX,[BP+16] ; GET MASK FROM THE STACK
EB0B OUT INTAO1,AL
EB0B POP AX ; PASS BACK KEY STROKE FLAG
EB0B STI
EB0B RET
EB0B ENABLE ENDP
;-----+

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;-----[CLOCK_WAIT]-----;
; THIS PROCEDURE IS CALLED WHEN THE TIME OF DAY
; IS BEING UPDATED. IT WAITS IF TIMER0 IS ALMOST
; READY TO WRAP UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO READ AN ACCURATE
; TIMER1.
;-----[INPUT]-----;
;-----[OUTPUT]-----;
;-----[NONE. AX IS DESTROYED.]-----;

EB31 32 C0
EB33 E6 43
EB35 50
EB36 58
EB37 E4 40
EB39 86 C4
EB3B E4 40
EB3D 86 C4
EB3F 3D 012C
EB42 72 ED
EB44 C3
EB45

CLOCK_WAIT PROC NEAR
    XOR AL,AL ; READ MODE TIMER0 FOR 8253
    OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; OUTPUT TO THE 8253
    PUSH AX
    POP AX ; WAIT FOR 8253 TO INITIALIZE
            ; ITSELF
    IN AL,TIMER0 ; READ LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
    XCHG AL,AH ; SAVE IT
    IN AL,TIMER0 ; READ MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
    XCHG AL,AH ; REARRANGE FOR PROPER ORDER
    CMP AX,THRESHOLD ; IS TIMER0 CLOSE TO WRAPPING?
    JC CLOCK_WAIT ; JUMP IF CLOCK IS WITHIN THRESHOLD
    RET ; OK TO READ TIMER1
CLOCK_WAIT ENDP

;-----[GET_DRIVE]-----;
; THIS ROUTINE WILL CALCULATE A BIT MASK FOR THE DRIVE WHICH
; IS SELECTED BY THE CURRENT INT 13 CALL. THE DRIVE SELECTED
; CORRESPONDS TO THE BIT IN THE MASK. I.E. DRIVE ZERO
; CORRESPONDS TO BIT ZERO AND A 01H IS RETURNED. THE BIT IS
; CALCULATED BY ACCESSING THE PARAMETERS PASSED TO INT 13
; WHICH WERE SAVED ON THE STACK.
;-----[INPUT]-----;
;-----[OUTPUT]-----;
;-----[BYTE PTR[BP] MUST POINT TO DRIVE FOR SELECTION.]-----;
;-----[AL CONTAINS THE BIT MASK. ALL OTHER REGISTERS ARE INTACT.]-----;

EB45 51
EB46 BA 4E 00
EB49 B0 01
EB4B D2 E0
EB4D 24 07
EB4F 59
EB50 C3
EB51

GET_DRIVE PROC NEAR
    PUSH CX ; SAVE REGISTER.
    MOV CL,BYTE PTR[BP] ; GET DRIVE NUMBER
    MOV AL,1 ; INITIALIZE AL WITH VALUE FOR
            ; SHIFTING
    SHL AL,CL ; SHIFT BIT POSITION BY DRIVE
            ; NUMBER (DRIVE IN RANGE 0-2)
    AND AL,07H ; ONLY THREE DRIVES ARE SUPPORTED.
            ; RANGE CHECK
    POP CX ; RESTORE REGISTERS
    RET
GET_DRIVE ENDP

;-----[ROM_CHECK]-----;
; THIS ROUTINE CHECKS OPTIONAL ROM MODULES (CHECKSUM
; FOR MODULES FROM C000->D0000, CRC CHECK FOR CARTRIDGES
; (D0000->F0000)
; IF CHECK IS OK, CALLS INIT/TEST CODE IN MODULE
; MFG ERROR CODES 25XX (XX=MSB OF SEGMENT IN ERROR)
;-----[ROM_CHECK_1]-----;
;-----[ROM_CHECK_2]-----;

EB51 2B F5
EB53 2A C0
EB55 8A 67 02
EB5B D1 E0
EB5A 50
EB5B 81 FA D000
EB5F 9C
EB60 B1 04
EB62 D3 E8
EB64 03 00
EB66 90
EB67 59
EB68 52
EB69 7C 07
EB6B E8 FE71 R
EB6E 74 28
EB70 EB 05
EB72 E8 FEE8 R
EB75 74 24
EB77 BA 1626
EB7A B4 02
EB7C B7 07
EB7E CD 10
EB80 8C DA
EB82 BA C6
EB84 E8 15A9 R
EB87 BA DE
EB8B B7 25
EB8B 80 FE DD
EB8E BE 003B R
EB91 70 03
EB93 BE 003A R
EB96 E8 086C R
EB99 EB 18
EB9B E8 ---- R
EB9E BE C0
EB9F 26: C7 06 0014 R 0003
EB97 26: 8C IE 0016 R
EBAC 26: FF IE 0014 R

ROM_CHECK PROC NEAR
    SUB SI,SI ; SET SI TO POINT TO BEGINNING
            ; (REL. TO DS)
    SUB AL,AL ; ZERO OUT AL
    MOV AH,[BX+2] ; GET LENGTH INDICATOR
    SHL AX,1 ; FORM COUNT
    PUSH AX ; SAVE COUNT
    CMP DX,0000H ; SEE IF POINTER IS BELOW D000
    PUSHF ; SAVE RESULTS
    MOV CL,4 ; ADJUST
    SHR AX,CL ; SET POINTER TO NEXT MODULE
    ADD DX,AX ; RECOVER FLAGS FROM POINTER RANGE
    POPF ; CHECK
            ; RECOVER COUNT IN CX REGISTER
    PUSH DX ; SAVE POINTER
    JL ROM_1 ; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM IF BELOW
            ; D0000
            ; CALL CRC_CHECK ; DO CRC CHECK
            ; JZ ROM_CHECK_1 ; PROCEED IF OK
            ; JMP SHORT ROM_2 ; ELSE POST ERROR
ROM_1: CALL ROS_CHECKSUM ; DO ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM
    JZ ROM_CHECK_1 ; PROCEED IF OK
    ROM_2: MOV DX,1626H ; POSITION CURSOR, ROW 22, COL 3B
    MOV AH,2
    MOV BH,7
    INT 10H
    MOV DX,DS ; RECOVER DATA SEG
    MOV AL,DH ; DISPLAY MSB OF DATA SEG
    CALL XPC_BYTE ; FORM XX VALUE OF ERROR CODE
    MOV BL,DH ; FORM 2B PORTION
    MOV BH,25H ; IN CARTRIDGE SPACE?
    CMP DH,00H ; IN CARTRIDGE SPACE?
    MOV SI,OFFSET CART_ERR ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
    JGE ROM_CHECK_0 ; AND EXIT
    MOV SI,OFFSET ROM_ERR
ROM_CHECK_0: CALL E_MSG ; GO ERROR ROUTINE
    JMP SHORT ROM_CHECK_END ; AND EXIT
ROM_CHECK_1: MOV AX,XXDATA ; SET ES TO POINT TO XXDATA AREA
    MOV ES,AX
    MOV ES:10_ROM_INIT,0003H ; LOAD OFFSET
    MOV ES:10_ROM_SEG,DS ; LOAD SEGMENT
    CALL DWORD PTR ES:10_ROM_INIT ; CALL INIT./TEST ROUTINE

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EBB1      ROM_CHECK_END:    POP      DX          ; RECOVER POINTER
EBB1      5A                RET      ; RETURN TO CALLER
EBB2      C3
EBB3

;-- INT 13 -----
; DISKETTE I/O
; THIS INTERFACE PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE 5 1/4" DISKETTE DRIVES
; INPUT
;   (AH)=0  RESET DISKETTE SYSTEM
;           HARD RESET TO NEC, PREPARE COMMAND, RECAL REQD ON
;           ALL DRIVES
;   (AH)=1  READ THE STATUS OF THE SYSTEM INTO (AL)
;           DISKETTE_STATUS FROM LAST OP'N IS USED
; REGISTERS FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY/FORMAT
;   (DL) - DRIVE NUMBER (0-3 ALLOWED, VALUE CHECKED)
;   (DH) - HEAD NUMBER (0-1 ALLOWED, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
;   (CH) - TRACK NUMBER (0-39, NOT VALUE CHECKED)
;   (CL) - SECTOR NUMBER (1-8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT USED FOR
;           FORMAT)
;   (AL) - NUMBER OF SECTORS ( MAX = 8, NOT VALUE CHECKED, NOT
;           USED FOR FORMAT, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE ZERO!!!)
;   (ES:BX) - ADDRESS OF BUFFER ( NOT REQUIRED FOR VERIFY)
;
;   (AH)=2  READ THE DESIRED SECTORS INTO MEMORY
;   (AH)=3  WRITE THE DESIRED SECTORS FROM MEMORY
;   (AH)=4  VERIFY THE DESIRED SECTORS
;   (AH)=5  FORMAT THE DESIRED TRACK
;
; FOR THE FORMAT OPERATION, THE BUFFER POINTER
; (ES,BX) MUST POINT TO THE COLLECTION OF DESIRED
; ADDRESS FIELDS FOR THE TRACK. EACH FIELD IS
; COMPOSED OF 4 BYTES, (C,H,R,N), WHERE
; C = TRACK NUMBER, H=HEAD NUMBER, R = SECTOR NUMBER,
; N= NUMBER OF BYTES PER SECTOR (00=128, 01=256,
; 02=512, 03=1024,). THERE MUST BE ONE ENTRY FOR
; EVERY SECTOR ON THE TRACK. THIS INFORMATION IS USED
; TO FIND THE REQUESTED SECTOR DURING READ/WRITE
; ACCESS.
; DATA VARIABLE -- DISK_POINTER
; DOUBLE WORD POINTER TO THE CURRENT SET OF DISKETTE PARAMETERS
; OUTPUT
;   AH = STATUS OF OPERATION
;           STATUS BITS ARE DEFINED IN THE EQUATES FOR
;           DISKETTE_STATUS VARIABLE IN THE DATA SEGMENT OF
;           THIS MODULE
;   CY = 0  SUCCESSFUL OPERATION (AH=0 ON RETURN)
;   CY = 1  FAILED OPERATION (AH HAS ERROR REASON)
; FOR READ/WRITE/VERIFY
; DS,BX,DX,CH,CL PRESERVED
; AL = NUMBER OF SECTORS ACTUALLY READ
; **** AL MAY NOT BE CORRECT IF TIME OUT ERROR OCCURS
; NOTE: IF AN ERROR IS REPORTED BY THE DISKETTE CODE, THE
; APPROPRIATE ACTION IS TO RESET THE DISKETTE, THEN
; RETRY THE OPERATION. ON READ ACCESSES, NO MOTOR
; START DELAY IS TAKEN, SO THAT THREE RETRIES ARE
; REQUIRED ON READS TO ENSURE THAT THE PROBLEM IS NOT
; DUE TO MOTOR START-UP.
-----
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA,ES:DATA
ORG OEC59H
DISKETTE_10 PROC FAR
STI             ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
PUSH ES          ; SAVE ES
PUSH AX          ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD OF STORAGE FOR
                 ; TIMER1 INITIAL VALUE
PUSH AX          ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD ON STACK FOR
                 ; USE IN PROCES ENABLE AND DISABLE.
                 ; WILL HOLD B259 MASK.
PUSH AX          ; SAVE COMMAND AND _SECTORS
PUSH BX          ; SAVE ADDRESS
PUSH CX          ; ALLOCATE ONE WORD OF STORAGE FOR
                 ; DS=DATA
PUSH DS          ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER VALUE
PUSH SI          ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS DURING
                 ; OPERATION
PUSH DI          ; GET THE MOTOR WAIT PARAMETER
PUSH BP          ; GET_PARM
PUSH DX          ; SET UP POINTER TO HEAD PARM
MOV  BP,SP        ; SET UP POINTER TO HEAD PARM
CALL DDS         ; SET DS=DATA
CALL J1          ; CALL THE REST TO ENSURE DS
                 ; RESTORED
MOV  BL,4          ; GET THE MOTOR WAIT PARAMETER
CALL GET_PARM     ; GET_PARM
MOV  MOTOR_COUNT,AH ; SET THE TIMER COUNT FOR THE MOTOR
MOV  AH,DISKETTE_STATUS ; GET STATUS OF OPERATION
MOV  [BP+15],AH   ; RETURN STATUS IN AL
POP  DX          ; RESTORE ALL REGISTERS
POP  BP          ; RECOVER OFFSET
POP  DI          ; RECOVER DS
POP  SI          ; RECOVER CX
POP  DS          ; RECOVER AX
POP  CX          ; RECOVER SP
POP  BX          ; RECOVER SP,4
POP  AX          ; RECOVER DS
ADD  SP,4          ; DISCARD DUMMY SPACE FOR B259 MASK
POP  ES          ; RECOVER DS
CMP  AH,1          ; SET THE CARRY FLAG TO INDICATE
                 ; SUCCESS OR FAILURE
CNC  CNC          ; THROW AWAY SAVED FLAGS
RET  2

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EC90          DISKETTE_10      ENDP
EC80          J1    PROC        NEAR
EC90          MOV  DH, AL       ; SAVE # SECTORS IN DH
EC92          AND  DH, 0FH     ; INDICATE A READ OPERATION
EC97          OR   AH, AH      ; AH=0
EC98          JZ   DISK_RESET
EC99          DEC  AH         ; AH=1
EC9D          JZ   DISK_STATUS
EC9F          MOV  DISKETTE_STATUS, 0 ; RESET THE STATUS INDICATOR
EC90          CMP  DL, 2        ; TEST FOR DRIVE IN 0-2 RANGE
EC97          JA   J3          ; ERROR IF ABOVE
EC9A          DEC  AH         ; AH=2
EC9B          JZ   DISK_READ
ECAD          DEC  AH         ; AH=3
ECAB          JNZ  J2          ; TEST_DISK_VERF
EC9A          JMP  DISK_WRITE
J2:           DEC  AH         ; TEST_DISK_VERF
ECB4          JZ   DISK_VERF
ECB6          DEC  AH         ; AH=4
ECB8          JZ   DISK_FORMAT
ECBA          DEC  AH         ; AH=5
ECBC          J3:           BAO_COMMAND
ECBC          MOV  DISKETTE_STATUS, BAD_CMD ; ERROR CODE, NO SECTORS
ECBC          ; TRANSFERRED
ECBC          ; UNDEFINED OPERATION

ECC1          C3              RET
ECC2          ECC2          ;----- RESET THE DISKETTE SYSTEM
DISK_RESET    J1    PROC        NEAR
ECC2          MOV  DK_NECKL    ; ADAPTER CONTROL PORT
ECC5          CLI             ; NO INTERRUPTS
ECC6          MOV  AL, MOTOR_STATUS ; FIND OUT IF MOTOR IS RUNNING
ECC9          AND  AL, 07H     ; DRIVE BITS
ECCC          OUT  DX, AL      ; RESET THE ADAPTER
ECCC          MOV  SEEK_STATUS, 0 ; SET RECAL REQUIRED ON ALL DRIVES
ECD1          MOV  DISKETTE_STATUS, 0 ; SET OK STATUS FOR DISKETTE
ECD6          OR   AL, FDC_RESET ; TURN OFF RESET
ECD9          EE              OUT  DX, AL      ; TURN OFF THE RESET
ECD9          FB              STI             ; REENABLE THE INTERRUPTS
ECD9          BE   ECFA R     MOV  SI, OFFSET J4_2 ; DUMMY RETURN FOR
ECD9          56              PUSH SI        ; PUSH RETURN IF ERROR
ECDE          B9  0010        MOV  CX, 10H     ; IN NEC_OUTPUT
ECDE          AH, 0BH         NUMBER OF SENSE INTERRUPTS TO
ECDE          ; ISSUE
ECE1          B4  0B          J4_0:          MOV  AH, 0BH     ; COMMAND FOR SENSE INTERRUPT
ECE3          EB  E98A R     CALL  NEC_OUTPUT ; STATUS
ECE6          EB  EA00 R     CALL  RESULTS    ; OUTPUT THE SENSE INTERRUPT
ECE9          A0  0042 R     MOV  AL, NEC_STATUS ; STATUS
ECEC          3C  CO          CMP  AL, 0COH   ; GET STATUS FOLLOWING COMPLETION
ECEE          74  12          JZ   J7          ; OF RESET
CF0           E2  EF          LOOP J4_0      ; IGNORE ERROR RETURN AND DO OWN
ECF2          80  00 0041 R  20 J4_1:          OR   DISKETTE_STATUS, BAD_NECK ; TEST
ECF7          5E              POP  SI        ; TRY THE COMMAND
ECF8          EB  1B          JMP  J4_2      ; SET ERROR CODE
ECFA          BE   ECFA R     J4_2:          MOV  SI, OFFSET J4_2 ; NEC_OUTPUT FAILED, RETRY THE
ECFD          56              PUSH SI        ; SENSE INTERRUPT
ECFE          E2  E1          LOOP J4_0      ; OFFSET OF BAD RETURN IN
ED00          EB  F0          JMP  SHORT J4_1 ; NEC_OUTPUT
;----- SEND SPECIFY COMMAND TO NEC
ED02          5E              J7:           POP  SI        ; RETRY
ED03          B4  03          MOV  AH, 03H     ; GET RID OF DUMMY ARGUMENT
ED05          E8  E98A R     CALL  NEC_OUTPUT ; SPECIFY COMMAND
ED08          83  01          MOV  BL, 1       ; OUTPUT THE COMMAND
ED0A          E8  E984 R     CALL  GET_PARM   ; STEP RATE TIME AND HEAD UNLOAD
ED0D          B3  03          MOV  BL, 3       ; OUTPUT TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
ED0F          E8  E984 R     CALL  GET_PARM   ; PARM1 HEAD LOAD AND NO DMA
ED12          ;----- SPECIFY COMMAND TO NEC
ED12          C3              JB:           GET_PARM    ; TO THE NEC CONTROLLER
ED12          RET             RESET_RET   ; RETURN TO CALLER
ED13          DISK_RESET    ENDP
;----- DISKETTE STATUS ROUTINE
DISK_STATUS   J1    PROC        NEAR
ED13          MOV  AL, DISKETTE_STATUS
ED16          88  46  0E        MOV  BYTE PTR[BP+143], AL ; PUT STATUS ON STACK, IT WILL
ED13          ; POP IN AL
ED19          C3              RET
ED1A          DISK_STATUS    ENDP
;----- DISKETTE VERIFY
ED1A          DISK_VERF     LABEL  NEAR
;----- DISKETTE READ
DISK_READ     J1    PROC        NEAR
ED1A          ED1A          MOV  AH, 046H     ; DISK_READ_CONT
ED1A          ED1A          ; SET UP READ COMMAND FOR NEC
ED1A          B4  46          MOV  AH, 046H     ; CONTROLLER
ED1C          E8  26          JMP  SHORT RW_OPN ; GO DO THE OPERATION
ED1E          TDE          ;----- DISKETTE FORMAT
DISK_FORMAT   J1    PROC        NEAR
ED1E          80  0E  003F R  B0 OR   MOTOR_STATUS, 80H ; INDICATE A WRITE OPERATION
ED23          B4  40          MOV  AH, 040H     ; ESTABLISH THE FORMAT COMMAND
ED25          E8  1D          JMP  SHORT RW_OPN ; DO THE OPERATION

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ED27      ; CONTINUATION OF RW_OPN FOR FMT
ED27      B3 07
ED29      E8 E9B4 R
ED2C      B3 09
ED2E      E8 E9B4 R
ED31      B3 0F
ED33      E8 E9B4 R
ED36      BB 0011
ED39      53
ED3A      E9 EDCD R
ED3D      J16      ; TO THE CONTROLLER
DISK_FORMAT ENDP

;----- DISKETTE WRITE ROUTINE
DISK_WRITE PROC NEAR
ED3D      ED0E 003F R B0
ED42      B4 45
DISK_WRITE PROC NEAR
MOV AH,045H ; NEC COMMAND TO WRITE TO DISKETTE
DISK_WRITE ENDP

;----- ALLOW WRITE ROUTINE TO FALL INTO RW_OPN
;----- RW_OPN
;----- THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS THE READ/WRITE/VERIFY OPERATION

RW_OPN PROC NEAR
ED44      50
PUSH AX      ; SAVE THE COMMAND
;----- TURN ON THE MOTOR AND SELECT THE DRIVE
PUSH CX      ; SAVE THE T/S PARMS
ED45      51
ED46      FA
CLI         ; NO INTERRUPTS WHILE DETERMINING
MOV AL,00H   ; MOTOR STATUS
GET_DRIVE
TEST AL,00H   ; TEST MOTOR FOR OPERATING
JNZ J14     ; IF RUNNING, SKIP THE WAIT
AND AL,0F0H   ; TURN OFF RUNNING DRIVE
OR AL,00H    ; TURN ON THE CURRENT MOTOR
STI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
OR AL,FDC_RESET ; NO RESET. TURN ON MOTOR
OUT NEC_CTL_AL
NEC_CTL_AL

;----- WAIT FOR MOTOR BOTH READ AND WRITE
ED4F      B4 06 003F R
ED53      75 1F
ED55      80 26 003F R F0
ED58      08 06 003F R
ED5E      FB
ED5F      OC 80
ED61      E6 F2
MOV BL,00H   ; SET LARGE COUNT DURING OPERATION
CALL GET_DRIVE ; GET THE DRIVE PARAMETER FROM THE STACK
TEST AL,00H   ; TEST MOTOR FOR OPERATING
JNZ J14     ; IF RUNNING, SKIP THE WAIT
AND AL,0F0H   ; TURN OFF RUNNING DRIVE
OR AL,00H    ; TURN ON THE CURRENT MOTOR
STI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
NEC_CTL_AL

;----- WAIT FOR MOTOR BOTH READ AND WRITE
ED63      B3 14
ED65      EB E984 R
ED68      0A E4
ED6A      J12:
PUSH AX      ; GET MOTOR START TIME
CALL GET_PARM
OR AH,AH    ; TEST FOR NO WAIT
TEST AL,00H   ; TEST_WAIT_TIME
JZ J14     ; EXIT WITH TIME EXPIRED
SUB CX,CX   ; SET UP 1/8 SECOND LOOP TIME
J13:        LOOP J13
DEC AH       ; DECREMENT TIME VALUE
JMP J12     ; ARE WE DONE YET
TEST AL,00H   ; MOTOR_RUNNING
J14:        STI         ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON FOR BYPASS
WAIT

ED75      59
POP CX       ; WAIT
;----- DO THE SEEK OPERATION
ED76      E8 E9FB R
ED79      59
ED7A      8A FC
ED7C      B6 00
ED7E      73 03
JNC J14_1   ; IF NO ERROR CONTINUE, JUMP AROUND
ED80      E9 EED7 R
ED83      BE EED7 R
J14_1:      JMP J17     ; CARRY SET JUMP TO MOTOR WAIT
MOV SI,[OFFSET J17] ; DUMMY RETURN ON STACK FOR
NEC_OUTPUT
;----- SO THAT IT WILL RETURN TO MOTOR
OFF LOCATION
ED86      58
PUSH SI       ; SEND OUT THE PARAMETERS TO THE CONTROLLER
;----- SEND OUT THE PARAMETERS TO THE CONTROLLER
CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; OUTPUT THE OPERATION COMMAND
MOV AH,[BP+1]  ; GET THE CURRENT HEAD NUMBER
ED88      B4 66 01
SAL AH,1      ; MOVE IT TO BIT 2
ED8F      D0 E4
SAL AH,1      ; ISOLATE THAT BIT
ED91      B0 E4 04
AND AH,4      ; OR IN THE DRIVE NUMBER
ED94      0A E2
OR AH,DL    ; CALL NEC_OUTPUT
ED96      E8 E98A R
;----- TEST FOR FORMAT COMMAND
ED99      80 FF 40
ED9C      75 02
ED9E      EB 87
EDAO      B4 E5
J15:        MOV AH,CH   ; IS THIS A FORMAT OPERATION?
CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; NO. CONTINUE WITH R/W/V
JNE J15     ; IF SO, HANDLE SPECIAL
JMP J10     ; CYLINDER NUMBER
ED92      E8 E98A R
ED95      B4 66 01
ED98      E8 E98A R
EDAB      B4 E1
EDAO      E8 E98A R
ED80      B3 07
ED82      E8 E9B4 R
ED85      B3 08
ED87      E8 E9B4 R
ED8A      B2 4E 0E
ED8B      FE C9
ED8F      8A E1
EDC1      E8 E98A R
EDC4      B3 08
EDC6      E8 E9B4 R
EDC9      BB 000D
EDCC      53
OEC CL      ; CURRENT_SECTOR + M_SECTORS - 1
MOV AH,CL   ; EOT PARAMETER IS THE CALCULATED
ONE
CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; GAP LENGTH PARM FROM BLOCK
MOV BL,11   ; TO THE NEC
CALL GET_PARM ; EOT PARM FROM BLOCK
MOV BL,6    ; RETURNED IN AH
CALL GET_PARM ; ADD CURRENT SECTOR TO NUMBER IN
ADD CL,[BP+14] ; TRANSFER
CL          ; CURRENT_SECTOR + M_SECTORS - 1
MOV AH,CL   ; EOT PARAMETER IS THE CALCULATED
ONE
CALL NEC_OUTPUT ; GAP LENGTH PARM FROM BLOCK
MOV BX,13   ; TO THE NEC
CALL GET_PARM ; DTL PARM FROM BLOCK
MOV BX,13   ; SAVE INDEX TO DISK PARAMETER ON
PUSH BX     ; STACK

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EDCD FC
EDCE B0 70
EDD0 E6 43
EDD2 50
EDD3 58
EDD4 B0 FF
EDD6 E6 41
EDD8 50
EDD9 58
EDDA E6 41
EDDC BA 46 OF
EDDF AB 01
EDE1 74 05
EDE3 B9 EE4E R
EDE4 EB 0C
EDE8 3C 02
EDEA 75 05
EDEC B9 EE3A R
EDEF EB 03
E0F1 B9 EE20 R
EDF4
EDF4 B0 10
EDF6 E6 A0
EDFB EB EB31 R

J16: CLD ; FORWARD DIRECTION
;----- START TIMER1 WITH INITIAL VALUE OF FFFF
MOV AL,0110000B ; SELECT TIMER1, LSB-MSB, MODE 0,
; BINARY COUNTER
OUT TIM_CTL,AL ; INITIALIZE THE COUNTER
PUSH AX
POP AX ; ALLOW ENOUGH TIME FOR THE 8253 TO
; INITIALIZE ITSELF
MOV AL,0FFH ; INITIAL COUNT VALUE FOR THE 8253
OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT LEAST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
PUSH AX
POP AX ; WAIT
OUT TIMER+1,AL ; OUTPUT MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
;-----INITIALIZE CX FOR JUMP AFTER LAST PARAMETER IS PASSED TO NEC
MOV AL,CBP+15J ; RETRIEVE COMMAND PARAMETER
TEST AL,01H ; IS THIS AN ODD NUMBERED FUNCTION?
JZ J16_1
MOV CX,OFFSET WRITE_LOOP
JMP SHORT J16_3
J16_1: CMP AL,2 ; IS THIS A READ?
JNZ J16_2
MOV CX,OFFSET READ_LOOP
JMP SHORT J16_3
J16_2: MOV CX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP
J16_3: ;-----FINISH INITIALIZATION

;***NOTE***  

;ALL INTERRUPTS ARE ABOUT TO BE DISABLED. THERE IS A POTENTIAL  

;THAT THIS TIME PERIOD WILL BE LONG ENOUGH TO MISS TIME OF  

;DAY INTERRUPTS. FOR THIS REASON, TIMER1 WILL BE USED TO  

;KEEP TRACK OF THE NUMBER OF TIME OF DAY INTERRUPTS WHICH  

;WILL BE MISSED. THIS INFORMATION IS USED AFTER THE DISKETTE  

;OPERATION TO UPDATE THE TIME OF DAY.

;----- DISABLE NMI
MOV AL,10H ; DISABLE NMI
OUT NMI_PORT,AL ; NO KEYBOARD INTERRUPT
CALL CLOCK_WAIT ; WAIT IF TIMER0 IS ABOUT TO
; INTERRUPT

;----- ENABLE WATCHDOG TIMER
;***NOTE***  

; GIVEN THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION A METHOD IS NEEDED  

; TO PULL THE NEC OUT OF "FATAL ERROR" SITUATIONS. A TIMER  

; ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS PROVIDED WHICH WILL PERFORM THIS  

; FUNCTION. THE WATCHDOG TIMER ON THE ADAPTER CARD IS ENABLED  

; AND STROBED BEFORE THE 8259 INTERRUPT 6 LINE IS ENABLED.  

; THIS IS BECAUSE OF A GLITCH ON THE LINE LARGE ENOUGH TO  

; TRIGGER AN INTERRUPT.

;----- GET_DRIVE
CALL GET_DRIVE ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE
MOV DX,NEC_CTL ; CONTROL PORT TO NEC
OR AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+WD_STROBE
OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO FOR
; WATCHDOG(WD) ENABLE
AND AL,FDC_RESET+WD_ENABLE+7H
OUT DX,AL ; OUTPUT CONTROL INFO TO STROBE
; WATCHDOG
MOV DX,NEC_STAT ; PORT TO NEC STATUS
MOV AL,20H ; SELECT TIMER1 INPUT FROM TIMER0
; OUTPUT
OUT NMI_PORT,AL ;-----READ TIMER1 NOW AND SAVE THE INITIAL VALUE
CALL READ_TIME ; GET TIMER1 VALUE
MOV [BP+181,AX] ; SAVE INITIAL VALUE FOR CLOCK
; UPDATE IN TEMPORARY STORAGE
CALL DISABLE ;-----NEC RECEIVES LAST PARAMETER
; NEC BEGINS OPERATION WHEN
; NEC RECEIVES LAST PARAMETER
POP BX ; GET PARAMETER FROM STACK
CALL GET_PARM ; OUTPUT LAST PARAMETER TO THE NEC
POP AX ; CAN NOW DISCARD THAT DUMMY RETURN
; ADDRESS
PUSH ES
POP DS ;-----INITIALIZE DS FOR WRITE
JMP CX ; JUMP TO APPROPRIATE R/W/V LOOP

;***NOTE***  

; DATA IS TRANSFERRED USING POLLING ALGORITHMS. THESE LOOPS  

; TRANSFER A DATA BYTE AT A TIME WHILE POLLING THE NEC FOR  

; NEXT DATA BYTE AND COMPLETION STATUS.

;-----VERIFY OPERATION
VERIFY_LOOP:  

IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS
TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS NEC ENTERED EXECUTION PHASE
; YET?
JZ VERIFY_LOOP ; NO, CONTINUE SAMPLING
J22_2:  

TEST AL,RQM ; IS DATA READY?
JNZ J22_4 ; JUMP IF DATA TRANSFER IS READY
IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
JNZ J22_2 ; JUMP IF MORE TRANSFERS
JMP SHORT OP_END ; TRANSFER DONE
J22_4:  

INC DX ; POINT AT NEC DATA REGISTER
IN AL,DX ; READ DATA
DEC DX ; POINT AT NEC STATUS REGISTER
IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; ARE WE DONE?
JNZ J22_2 ; CONTINUE
JMP SHORT OP_END ; WE ARE DONE

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;-----READ OPERATION
;-----READ_LOOP:
EE3A EC IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS REGISTER
EE3B AB 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS NEC STARTED THE EXECUTION
;-----J22_5: IN AL,DX ; PHASE?
EE3D 74 FB JZ READ_LOOP ; HAS NOT STARTED YET
EE3F EC TEST AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE40 AB 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS NEC COMPLETED EXECUTION
;-----EE42 74 21 JZ OP_END ; PHASE?
EE44 AB 80 TEST AL,RQM ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS OVER
EE46 74 F7 JZ J22_5 ; IS DATA READY?
EE48 42 INC DX ; READ THE DATA
EE49 EC IN AL,DX ; POINT AT NEC DATA
EE4A AA STOSB ; READ DATA
EE4B 4A DEC DX ; TRANSFER DATA
EE4C EB F1 JMP J22_5 ; POINT AT NEC_STATUS
;-----CONTINUE WITH READ OPERATION
;-----WRITE AND FORMAT OPERATION
;-----WRITE_LOOP:
EE4E EC IN AL,DX ; READ NEC STATUS PORT
EE4F AB 20 TEST AL,BUSY_BIT ; HAS THE NEC ENTERED EXECUTION
;-----EE51 74 FB JZ WRITE_LOOP ; PHASE YET?
EE53 B9 2080 MOV CX,BUSY_BIT#256+RQM ; NO, CONTINUE LOOPING
;-----EE56 EC IN AL,DX ; READ STATUS PORT
EE57 B4 C5 TEST AL,CH ; IS THE FEC STILL IN THE EXECUTION
;-----EE59 74 0A JZ OP_END ; PHASE?
EE60 B4 C1 TEST AL,CL ; JUMP IF EXECUTION PHASE IS DONE.
;-----EE65 74 F7 JZ J22_7 ; IS THE DATA PORT READY FOR THE
EE65 42 INC DX ; TRANSFER?
EE66 AC LODSB ; JUMP TO WRITE DATA
EE67 EE OUT DX,AL ; POINT AT DATA REGISTER
EE68 4A DEC DX ; TRANSFER BYTE
EE69 EB F1 JMP J22_7 ; WRITE THE BYTE ON THE DISKETTE
;-----CONTINUE WITH WRITE OR FORMAT
;-----TRANSFER PROCESS IS OVER
EE65 9C OP_END: PUSHF ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
;-----EE66 EB EB45 R CALL GET_DRIVE ; SAVE THE CARRY BIT SET IN
EE67 0C B0 OR AL,FDC_RESET ; DISK_INT
EE68 BA 00F2 MOV DX,NEC_CTL ; GET BIT MASK FOR DRIVE SELECTION
EE6E EE OUT DX,AL ; NO RESET, KEEP DRIVE SPINNING
;-----EE70 F7 0B NEG AX ; DISABLE WATCHDOG
EE71 50 PUSH AX ; WRAPPING
;-----EE72 E9 1388 R CALL DDS ; POINT DS AT BIOS DATA SEGMENT
EE73 E8 E31 R CALL CLOCK_WAIT ; WAIT IF TIMERO IS CLOSE TO
;-----EE75 E8 E81A R CALL READ_TIME ; WRAPPING
EE76 0B 5E 12 MOV BX,[BP+18] ; GET THE INITIAL VALUE OF TIMER1
EE77 28 C3 SUB AX,BX ; UPDATE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTS
;-----EE78 F7 0B NEG AX ; MISSED
EE79 50 PUSH AX ; PUT IT IN AX
;-----EE80 01 06 006C R ADD TIMER_LOW,AX ; SAVE IT FOR REUSE IN ISSUING USER
;-----EE84 73 04 JNC J16_4 ; TIMER_INTERRUPTS
;-----EE85 FF 06 006E R INC TIMER_HIGH ; ADD NUMBER OF TIMER_INTERRUPTS TO
EE86 83 3E 006E R 18 CMP TIMER_HIGH,01BH ; TIME
;-----EE87 75 19 JNZ J16_5 ; JUMP IF NOT 24 HOURS
EE88 81 3E 0D6C R 0080 CMP TIMER_LOW,080H ; LOW VALUE = 24 HOUR VALUE?
EE89 7C 11 JL J16_5 ; NOT 24 HOUR VALUE?
;-----EE90 C7 06 006E R 0000 MOV TIMER_HIGH,0 ; HAS GONE 24 HOURS
EE91 B1 2E 006C R 0080 SUB TIMER_LOW,080H ; ZERO OUT TIMER_HIGH VALUE
;-----EE92 00 0000 R 0080 ; VALUE REFLECTS CORRECT TICKS PAST
;-----EE93 C6 D6 0070 R 01 MOV TIMER_OFN,1 ; 0080H
EE94 E8 E80B R 0080 J16_5: CALL ENABLE ; INDICATES 24 HOUR THRESHOLD
EE95 59 POP CX ; ENABLE ALL INTERRUPTS
;-----EEA0 E3 26 JCXZ J16_7 ; CX:=AX, COUNT FOR NUMBER OF USER
;-----EEA1 1E PUSH DS ; TIME_INTERRUPTS
;-----EEA2 50 PUSH AX ; IF ZERO DO NOT ISSUE ANY
;-----EEA3 CD 1C J16_6: PUSH DX ; INTERRUPTS
;-----EEA4 E2 FC INT ICH ; SAVE ALL REGISTERS SAVED PRIOR TO
;-----EEA5 5A LOOP J16_6 ; INT IC CALL FROM TIMERINT
EEA6 58 POP DX ; THIS PROVIDES A COMPATIBLE
EEA7 58 POP AX ; INTERFACE TO IC
EEA8 1F POP DS ; RESTORE REGISTERS
;-----EEA9 0A C0 OR AL,AL ; CHECK IF KEYSTROKE OCCURRED
EEA0 74 1B JZ J16_7 ; CLOCK IS UPDATED AND USER_INTERRUPTS IC HAVE BEEN ISSUED.
;-----EEB1 BB 0080 MOV BX,080H ; AL WAS SET DURING CALL TO ENABLE
EEB2 B9 0048 MOV CX,048H ; NO KEY WAS PRESSED WHILE SYSTEM
EEB3 E8 E035 R CALL KB_NOISE ; WAS MASKED
;-----EEB4 00 0000 R MOV BX,080H ; DURATION OF TONE
EEB5 00 0048 MOV CX,048H ; FREQUENCY OF TONE
EEB6 E8 E035 R CALL KB_NOISE ; NOTIFY USER OF MISSED KEYBOARD
;-----EEB7 00 0000 R INPUT

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;-----CLEAR SHIFT STATES DONT LEAVE POSSIBILITY OF DANGLING STATES
; OF MISSED BREAKS
; AND KB_FLAG,OF0H ; CLEAR ALT,CLRL,LEFT AND RIGHT
; SHIFTS
; AND KB_FLAG_1,OFH ; CLEAR POTENTIAL BREAK OF INS,CAPS
; NUM AND SCROLL SHIFT
; AND KB_FLAG_2,1FH ; CLEAR FUNCTION STATES
; GET THE FLAGS
;-----JC J20 ; GET THE NEC STATUS
; CALL RESULTS ; LOOK FOR ERROR
; JC J20 ; SET THE CORRECT DIRECTION
; CLD ; POINT TO STATUS FIELD
; MOV SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; NEC_STATUS ; GET STO
; LODS NEC_STATUS ; TEST FOR NORMAL TERMINATION
; AND AL,OCH ; JZ J22 ; OPEN_OK
; CMP AL,040H ; TEST FOR ABNORMAL TERMINATION
; JNZ J1B ; NOT ABNORMAL, BAD NEC
;-----***NOTE*** THE CURRENT SYSTEM CONFIGURATION HAS NO OMA. IN ORDER TO
; STOP THE NEC AN EOT MUST BE PASSED TO FORCE THE NEC TO HALT
; THEREFORE, THE STATUS RETURNED BY THE NEC WILL ALWAYS SHOW
; AN EOT ERROR. IF THIS IS THE ONLY ERROR RETURNED AND THE
; NUMBER OF SECTORS TRANSFERRED EQUALS THE NUMBER SECTORS
; REQUESTED IN THIS INTERRUPT CALL THEN THE OPERATION HAS
; COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY. IF AN EOT ERROR IS RETURNED AND THE
; REQUESTED NUMBER OF SECTORS IS NOT THE NUMBER OF SECTORS
; TRANSFERRED THEN THE ERROR IS LEGITIMATE. WHEN THE EOT
; ERROR IS INVALID THE STATUS BYTES RETURNED ARE UPDATED TO
; REFLECT THE STATUS OF THE OPERATION IF OMA HAD BEEN PRESENT
;-----LDS NEC_STATUS ; GET STO
; CMP AL,80H ; IS THIS THE ONLY ERROR?
; JE J21_1 ; NORMAL TERMINATION, NO ERROR
; SAL AL,1 ; NOT EOT ERROR, BYPASS ERROR BITS
; SAL AL,1 ; TEST FOR CRC ERROR
; MOV AH,BAD_CRC ; RW_FAIL
; SAL AL,1 ; TEST FOR DMA OVERRUN
; MOV AH,BAD_DMA ; RW_FAIL
; SAL AL,1 ; TEST FOR RECORO NOT FOUND
; MOV AH,RECORD_NOT_FND ; RW_FAIL
; JC J19 ; RW_ERR
; SAL AL,1 ; TEST MISSING ADDRESS MARK
; MOV AH,BAD_ADDR_MARK ; RW_FAIL
;-----NEC MUST HAVE FAILED
; J1B: MOV AH,BAD_NEC ; RW-NEC-FAIL
;-----J19: OR DISKETTE_STATUS,AH ; RW-FAIL
; CALL NUM_TRANS ; HOW MANY WERE REALLY TRANSFERRED
;-----J20: RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
;-----OPERATION WAS SUCCESSFUL
;-----J21_1: MOV BL,[BP+14] ; GET NUMBER OF SECTORS PASSED
; FROM STACK
; CALL NUM_TRANS ; HOW MANY GOT MOVED, AL CONTAINS
; NUM OF SECTORS
; CMP BL,AL ; NUMBER REQUESTED=NUMBER ACTUALLY
; TRANSFERRED?
; JE J21_2 ; TRANSFER SUCCESSFUL
;-----OPERATION ATTEMPTED TO ACCESS DATA PAST REAL EOT. THIS IS
; A REAL ERROR
; OR DISKETTE_STATUS ,RECORD_NOT_FND
; MOV NEC_STATUS+1,80H ; ST1 GETS-CORRECT VALUE
; STC
; RET
;-----J21_2: XOR AX,AX ; CLEAR AX FOR NEC_STATUS UPDATE
; XOR SI,SI ; INDEX TO NEC_STATUS ARRAY
; MOV NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BYTE STO
; INC SI ; POINT INDEX AT SECOND BYTE
; MOV NEC_STATUS[SI],AL ; ZERO OUT BUVE, ST1
; JMP SHORT J21_3 ; OPEN_OK
;-----J22: CALL NUM_TRANS ; NO ERRORS
;-----J21_3: XOR AH,AH ; NO ERRORS
;-----RW_OPM ENDP
;-----DISK_INT
;-----THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE DISKETTE INTERRUPT. AN INTERRUPT
; WILL OCCUR ONLY WHEN THE ONE-SHOT TIMER IS FIRED. THIS
; OCCURS IN AN ERROR SITUATION. THIS ROUTINE SETS ERRORS IN
; THE DISKETTE STATUS BYTE AND DISABLES THE ONE-SHOT TIMER.
; THEN THE RETURN ADDRESS ON THE STACK IS CHANGED TO RETURN
; TO THE OP_END LABEL.
;-----INPUT NONE.
;-----OUTPUT NONE. DS POINTS AT BIOS DATA AREA. CARRY FLAG IS SET SO
; THAT ERROR WILL BE CAUGHT IN THE ENVIRONMENT RETURNED TO.

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EF57          ORG    0EFC7H
EF57          PROC   FAR
EF57    JE     PUSH   DS
EF58    EO     PUSH   AX
EF59    52     PUSH   DX      ; SAVE REGISTER
EF5A    55     PUSH   BP      ; SAVE THE BP REGISTER
EF5B    E8 1388 R CALL   DD5    ; SETUP DS TO POINT AT BIOS DATA
;-----CHECK IF INTERRUPT OCCURRED IN INT13 OR WHETHER IT IS A
;SPURIOUS INTERRUPT
EF5E    88 EC   MOV    BP,SP      ; POINT BP AT STACK
EF60    0E      PUSH   CS      ; WAS IT IN THE BIOS AREA
EF61    68     POP    AX
EF62    3B 46 0A  CMP    AX,WORD PTR[BP+10] ; GET INTERRUPTED SEGMENT
EF65    75 4B  JNE    DI3    ; NOT IN BIOS, ERROR CONDITION
EF67    BB 46 06  MOV    AX,WORD PTR[BP+B3] ; GET IP ON THE STACK
EF6A    3D EE20 R CMP    AX,OFFSET VERIFY_LOOP ; RANGE CHECK IP FOR DISK
;-----TRANSFER
EF60    7C 40  JL     DI3    ; BELOW TRANSFER CODE
EF6F    3D EE66 R CMP    AX,OFFSET OP_END+1 ; UPPER RANGE OF TRANSFER CODE
EF72    70 3B  JGE    DI3    ; ABOVE RANGE OF WATCHDOG TERRAIN
;-----VALID DISKETTE INTERRUPT CHANGE RETURN ADDRESS ON STACK TO
;PULL OUT OF LOOP
EF74    C7 46 08 EE65 R MOV    WORD PTR[BP+B8],OFFSET OP_END
EF79    B1 4E OC 0001 OR    WORD PTR[BP+B12],1 ; TURN ON CARRY FLAG IN FLAGS ON
;STACK
;-----NOTE
; A WRITE PROTECTED DISKETTE WILL ALWAYS GET STUCK IN WRITE LOOP
; WAITING FOR BEGINNING OF EXECUTION PHASE. WHEN THE WATCHDOG
; FIRES AND THE STATUS IN PORT NEC_STAT = DXH (X MEANS DON'T CARE)
; STATUS FROM THE RESULT PHASE IS AVAILABLE. THE STATUS IS READ
; AND WRITE PROTECT IS CHECKED FOR.
EF7E    BA 00F4  MOV    DX,NEC_STAT
EF81    EC     IN     AL,DX      ; GET NEC STATUS BYTE
EF82    24 F0  AND   AL,0FOH    ; MASK HIGH NIBBLE
EF84    3C D0  CMP   AL,0D0H    ; IS EXECUTION PHASE DONE
EF86    75 14  JNE   DI1    ; STUCK IN LOOP
EF88    EB EAA0 R CALL   RESULTS ; GET STATUS OF OPERATION
EF8B    BE 0042 R MOV    SI,OFFSET NEC_STATUS ; ADDRESS OF BYTES RETURNED BY
;NEC
EF8E    BA 44 01  MOV    AL,[SI+1] ; GET ST1
EF91    AB 02  TEST  AL,02H    ; WRITE PROTECT SIGNAL ACTIVE?
EF93    74 07  JZ    D11    ; TIME OUT ERROR
EF95    B0 0E 0041 R 03 OR    DISKETTE_STATUS,WRITE_PROTECT
EF9A    EB 13  JMP    SHORT D13 ;-----TIME OUT ERROR
EF9C    B0 0E 0041 R B0 01: OR    DISKETTE_STATUS,TIME_OUT
EF9A1   C6 06 003E R 00  MOV    SEEK_STATUS,0 ; SET RECAL ON DRIVES
;-----RESET THE NEC AND DISABLE WATCHDOG
EF9A6   BA 00F2  D12: MOV    DX,NEC_CTL    ; ADDRESS TO NEC CONTROL PORT
EF9A9   5D     POP    BP      ; POINT BP AT BASE OF STACKED
;PARAMETERS
EF9AA  EB EB45 R CALL   GET_DRIVE ; RESET ADAPTER AND DISABLE WD
EF9A0  55     PUSH   BP      ; RESTORE FOR RETURNED CALL
EF9A4  EE     OUT    DX,AL    ;-----DISKETTE_OPERATION. THEY ARE POINTED AT BY THE
EF9AF  80 20  D13: MOV    AL,EOI    ; GIVE EOI TO 8259
EF9B1  E6 20  OUT    INTA00,AL ;-----DATA VARIABLE DISK_POINTER. TO MODIFY THE PARAMETERS,
EF9B3  5D     POP    BP      ;-----BUILD ANOTHER PARAMETER BLOCK AND POINT AT IT
EF9B4  5A     POP    DX
EF9B5  5B     POP    AX
EF9B6  1F     POP    DS
EF9B7  CF     IRET   ;-----RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
EF9B8  DISK_INT ENOP   ;-----DISK_BASE
;-----THIS IS THE SET OF PARAMETERS REQUIRED FOR
;DISKETTE OPERATION. THEY ARE POINTED AT BY THE
;DATA VARIABLE DISK_POINTER. TO MODIFY THE PARAMETERS,
;BUILD ANOTHER PARAMETER BLOCK AND POINT AT IT
EFC7          ORG    0EFC7H
EFC7          LABEL  BYTE
EFC7    CF     DB    11001111B ; SRT=C, HD UNLOAD=0F - 1ST SPECIFY
EFCB    03     DB    3      ; HD LOAD=1, MODE=NO DMA - 2ND
;SPECIFY BYTE
EFC9    25     DB    MOTOR_WAIT ; WAIT AFTER OPEN TIL MOTOR OFF
EFC4    02     DB    2      ; 512 BYTES/SECTOR
EFCB    0B     DB    B      ; EOT (= LAST SECTOR ON TRACK)
EFC4    2A     DB    02AH   ; GAP LENGTH
EFC0    FF     DB    OFFH   ; DTL
EFC4    50     DB    050H   ; CAP LENGTH FOR FORMAT
EFCF    F6     DB    0F6H   ; FILL BYTE FOR FORMAT
EFD0    19     DB    25     ; HEAD SETTLE TIME (MILLISECONDS)
EFD1    04     DB    4      ; MOTOR START TIME (1/8 SECONDS)

```

```

---- INT 17 -----
; PRINTER_ID
; THIS ROUTINE PROVIDES COMMUNICATION WITH THE PRINTER
; (AH)=0 PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
; ON RETURN, AH=1 IF CHARACTER COULD NOT BE PRINTED
; (TIME OUT), OTHER BITS SET AS ON NORMAL STATUS CALL
; (AH)=1 INITIALIZE THE PRINTER PORT
; RETURNS WITH (AH) SET WITH PRINTER STATUS
; (AH)=2 READ THE PRINTER STATUS INTO (AH)
;    7   6   5   4   3   2-1   0
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : TIME OUT
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = UNUSED
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = I/O ERROR
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = SELECTED
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = OUT OF PAPER
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = ACKNOWLEDGE
;    :   :   :   :   :   :   : _ 1 = NOT BUSY
;
; (DX) = PRINTER TO BE USED (0, 1, 2) CORRESPONDING TO ACTUAL
; VALUES IN PRINTER_BASE AREA
; DATA AREA PRINTER_BASE CONTAINS THE BASE ADDRESS OF THE PRINTER
; CARO(S) AVAILABLE (LOCATED AT BEGINNING OF DATA SEGMENT, 40BH
; ABSOLUTE, 3 WORDS), UNLESS THERE IS ONLY A SERIAL PRINTER
; ATTACHED, IN WHICH CASE THE WORD AT 40:B WILL CONTAIN A 02FBH.
; REGISTERS AH IS MODIFIED
; ALL OTHERS UNCHANGED
;
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
;----- ORG 0EFD2H
;----- PRINTER_10 PROC FAR
    STI          ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
    PUSH DS      ; SAVE SEGMENT
    PUSH DX
    PUSH SI
    PUSH CX
    PUSH BX
    CALL DOS
;----- REDIRECT TO SERIAL ONLY IF:
; 1) SERIAL PRINTER IS ATTACHED, AND ...
; 2) WORD AT PRINTER BASE = 02FBH.
; POWER ONS WILL ONLY PUT A 02FBH IN THE PRINTER BASE IF THERE'S
; NO PARALLEL PRINTER ATTACHED.
    MOV CX,EQUIP_FLAG ; GET FLAG IN CX
    TEST CH,0010000B ; SERIAL ATTACHED?
    JZ B0           ; NO - HANDLE NORMALLY
    MOV BX,PRINTER_BASE ; SEE IF THERE'S AN RS232
    CMP BX,02FBH ; BASE IN THE PRINTER BASE.
    JNE B0
    JNE B0           ; IF THERE IS REDIRECT ELSE... HANDLE AS PARALLEL
;----- CONTROL IS PASSED TO THIS POINT IF THERE IS A PARALLEL OR
; THERE'S NO SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED.
B0:  MOV SI,DX          ; GET PRINTER PARM
    MOV BL,PRINT_TIM_OUT[SI] ; LOAD TIMEOUT VALUE
    SHL 9I,1           ; WORD OFFSET INTO TABLE
    MOV DX,PRINTER_BASE[SI] ; GET BASE ADDRESS FOR PRINTER
    ; CARD
    OR  DX,DX          ; TEST DX FOR ZERO, INDICATING NO
    ; PRINTER
    JZ B1             ; IF NO PARALLEL, RETURN
    OR  AH,AH          ; TEST FOR (AH)=0
    JZ B2             ; PRINT_AL
    DEC AH            ; TEST FOR (AH)=1
    JZ B3             ; INIT_PRT
    DEC AH            ; TEST FOR (AH)=2
    JZ B5             ; PRINTER STATUS
    B1:  POP BX
        POP CX
        POP SI          ; RECOVER REGISTERS
        POP DX
        POP DS          ; RECOVER REGISTERS
        IRET
;----- PRINT THE CHARACTER IN (AL)
B2:  PUSH AX          ; SAVE VALUE TO PRINT
    OUT DX,AL          ; OUTPUT CHAR TO PORT
    INC DX            ; POINT TO STATUS PORT
;
;----- WAIT BUSY
;
B3:  SUB CX,CX          ; INNER LOOP (64K)
B3_1: IN AL,DX          ; GET STATUS
    MOV AH,AL          ; STATUS TO AH ALSO
    TEST AL,80H         ; IS THE PRINTER CURRENTLY BUSY
    JNZ B4             ; OUT_STROBE
    B3_1              ; LOOP IF NOT
    LOOP B3_1
    DEC BL            ; DROP OUTER LOOP COUNT
    JNZ B3             ; MAKE ANOTHER PASS IF NOT ZERO
    OR  AH,1            ; SET ERROR FLAG
    AND AH,0F9H         ; TURN OFF THE UNUSED BITS
    JMP SHORT B7        ; RETURN WITH ERROR FLAG SET
    ; OUT_STROBE
    ; SET THE STROBE HIGH
B4:  MOV AL,ODH         ; SET THE STROBE HIGH
    INC DX
    OUT DX,AL          ; SET THE STROBE LOW
    MOV AL,OCH
    OUT DX,AL
    POP AX            ; RECOVER THE OUTPUT CHAR

```

```

;----- PRINTER STATUS
F035 50
F036 BB 94 000B R
F03A 42
F03B EC
F03C BA E0
F03E 80 E4 FB
F041
F041 5A
F042 BA C2
F044 80 F4 48
F047 EB C4
;----- B7: PUSH AX ; SAVE AL REG
;----- INC DX
;----- IN AL,DX ; GET PRINTER STATUS
;----- MOV AH,AL
;----- AND AH,0FBH ; TURN OFF UNUSED BITS
;----- POP DX ; RECOVER AL REG
;----- MOV AL,DL ; GET CHARACTER INTO AL
;----- XOR AH,4BH ; FLIP A COUPLE OF BITS
;----- JMP B1 ; RETURN FROM ROUTINE
;----- INITIALIZATE THE PRINTER PORT
F049 50
F04A 42
F04B 42
F04C B0 0B
F04E EE
F04F BB 03E8
F052
F052 4B
F053 75 FD
F055 B0 0C
;----- B8: PUSH AX ; SAVE AL
;----- INC DX ; POINT TO OUTPUT PORT
;----- INC DX
;----- MOV AL,B ; SET INIT LINE LOW
;----- OUT DX,AL
;----- MOV AX,1000
;----- B9: DEC AX ; INIT_LOOP
;----- JNZ B9 ; LOOP FOR RESET TO TAKE
;----- INIT_LOOP
;----- MOV AL,0CH ; NO INTERRUPTS, NON AUTO LF, INIT
;----- HIGH
F057 EE
F058 EB DC
F05A
F058 ORG OF065H
F065 E9 000B R
;----- PRINTER_IO ENOP ; PRT_STATUS_1
;----- KEY_SCAN_SAVE PROC FAR
;----- ASSUME DS:DATA
;----- CALL ODS ; POINT DS TO DATA AREA
;----- MOV SI,OFFSET KB_BUFFER ; POINT TO FIRST LOC. IN BUFFER
;----- MOV [SI],AL ; SAVE SCAN CODE
;----- MOV AX,SP ; CHECK FOR STACK UNDERFLOW
;----- AND AH,1100000B ; (THESE BITS WILL BE 111 IF
;----- UNDERFLOW HAPPEND)
F068 EB 13BB R
F068 BE 001E R
F06E BB 04
F070 BB C4
F072 B0 E4 EO
;----- JZ KS_1
;----- XOR AL,AL
;----- OUT OAOH,AL ; SHUT OFF NM1
;----- MOV BX,2000H ; ERROR CODE 2000H
;----- MOV SI,OFFSET KEY_ERR ; POST MESSAGE
;----- CALL E_MSG ; AND HALT SYSTEM
;----- KS_1: IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
;----- KEY_SCAN_SAVE ENOP
;----- SUBROUTINE TO SET AN INSB250 CHIP'S BAUD RATE TO 9600 BPS AND
;----- DEFINE IT'S DATA WORD AS HAVING 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, AND
;----- 000 PARITY.
;----- EXPECTS TO BE PASSED:
;----- (DX) = LINE CONTROL REGISTER
;----- UPON RETURN:
;----- (DX) = TRANSMIT/RECEIVE BUFFER ADDRESS
;----- ALSO, ALTERS REGISTER AL. ALL OTHERS REMAIN INTACT.
;----- SB250 PROC NEAR
;----- NOV AL,BOH ; SET DLAB = 1
;----- OUT DX,AL
;----- JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
;----- SUB DX,3 ; LSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
;----- MOV AL,12 ; DIVISOR = 12 PRODUCES 8600 BPS
;----- OUT DX,AL ; SET LSB
;----- JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
;----- F092 42
;----- INC DX ; MSB OF DIVISOR LATCH
;----- MOV AL,0 ; HIGH ORDER OF DIVISORS
;----- OUT DX,AL ; SET MSB
;----- JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
;----- F098 42
;----- INC DX
;----- F099 42
;----- INC DX ; LINE CONTROL REGISTER
;----- F09A B0 0F
;----- MOV AL,00000111B ; 8 BITS/WORD, 2 STOP BITS, 000
;----- PARITY
;----- F09C EE
;----- F090 EB 00
;----- F09F B3 EA 03
;----- FOA2 EC
;----- OUT DX,AL
;----- JMP $+2 ; I/O DELAY
;----- SUB DX,3 ; RECEIVER BUFFER
;----- IN AL,DX ; IN CASE WRITING TO PORT LCR
;----- ; CAUSED DATA READY TO GO HIGH!
;----- FOA3 C3
;----- FOA4 RET
;----- SB250 ENDP
;----- TABLES FOR USE IN SETTING OF CRT MODE
;----- VIDEO_PARMS LABEL BYTE
;----- INIT_TABLE
;----- FOA4 3B 2B 2C 06 1F 06
;----- 19
;----- FOAB 1C 02 07 06 07
;----- FOB0 00 00 00 00
;----- 0B 3BH,2BH,2CH,06H,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 40X25
;----- 0B 1CH,2,7,6,7
;----- DB 0,0,0,0

```

```

= 0010
F0B4 71 50 5A 0C 1F 06      M0040 EQU   $-VIDEO_PARMS
                                DB    71H,50H,5AH,0CH,1FH,6,19H ; SETUP FOR 80X25
                                DB    1CH,2,7,6,7
                                DB    0,0,0,0

F0C4 3B 2B 2B 06 7F 06      DB    3BH,2BH,2BH,06H,7FH,6,64H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
                                DB    64
F0CB 70 02 01 26 07      DB    70H,2,1,26H,7
F0D0 00 00 00 00      DB    0,0,0,0

F0D4 71 50 56 0C 3F 06      DB    71H,50H,56H,0CH,3FH,6,32H ; SET UP FOR GRAPHICS
                                DB    32
F0DB 3B 02 03 26 07      DB    3BH,2,3,26H,7 ; USING 32K OF MEMORY
F0E0 00 00 00 00      DB    0,0,0,0

;-----[-----]
; READ_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT THE
; CURRENT CURSOR POSITION AND RETURNS THEM TO THE CALLER
;-----[-----]
; INPUT
;   (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
;   (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE ( ALPHA MODES ONLY )
;   (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
;   (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
;-----[-----]
; OUTPUT
;   (AL) = CHAR READ
;   (AH) = ATTRIBUTE READ
;-----[-----]
; ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA, ES:DATA
READ_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
    CMP AH,4           ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
    JC   C60
    JMP GRAPHICS_READ

C60:   CALL FIND_POSITION ; READ_AC_CONTINUE
    MOV SI,BX           ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING IN SI
    PUSH ES
    POP  DS             ; GET SEGMENT FOR QUICK ACCESS
    LODSW
    JMP VIDEO_RETURN

READ_AC_CURRENT ENDP

F0E4 80 FC 04
F0E5 72 03
F0E9 E9 F531 R
F0EC
F0E2 EB F0F7 R
F0EF BB F3
F0F1 06
F0F2 1F
F0F3 AD
F0F4 E9 0F70 R
F0F7
F0F7 BA CF
F0F9 32 ED
F0FB BB F1
F0FD D1 E6
F0FF BB 84 0050 R

F103 33 D8
F105 E3 06
F107 03 1E 004C R
F108 E2 FA
F10D
F109 EB E5C2 R
F110 03 DB
F112 C3
F113

F113 80 FC 04
F116 72 03
F118 E9 F3F1 R
F11B
F11B BA E3
F11D 50
F11E 51
F11F EB F0F7 R
F122 BB F8
F124 59
F125 58
F126
F126 A8
F127 E2 FD
F129 E9 0F70 R
F12C

;-----[-----]
; WRITE_AC_CURRENT
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE ATTRIBUTE AND CHARACTER AT
; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
;-----[-----]
; INPUT
;   (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE
;   (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE
;   (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE
;   (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE
;   (BL) = ATTRIBUTE OF CHAR TO WRITE
;   (DS) = DATA SEGMENT
;   (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT
;-----[-----]
; OUTPUT
;   NONE
;-----[-----]
WRITE_AC_CURRENT PROC NEAR
    CMP AH,4           ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?
    JC   C63
    JMP GRAPHICS_WRITE

C63:   CALL FIND_POSITION ; WRITE_AC_CONTINUE
    MOV AH,BL           ; GET ATTRIBUTE TO AH
    PUSH AX             ; SAVE ON STACK
    PUSH CX             ; SAVE WRITE COUNT
    CALL STOSW          ; ADDRESS TO DI REGISTER
    MOV DI,BX
    POP  CX             ; WRITE COUNT
    POP  AX             ; CHARACTER IN AX REG
    LODSW
    JMP VIDEO_RETURN   ; WRITE_LOOP
                        ; PUT THE CHAR/ATTR
                        ; AS MANY TIMES AS REQUESTED

WRITE_AC_CURRENT ENDP

```

```

;-----  

; WRITE_C_CURRENT  

; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE CHARACTER AT  

; THE CURRENT CURSOR POSITION, ATTRIBUTE UNCHANGED  

; INPUT  

; (AH) = CURRENT CRT MODE  

; (BH) = DISPLAY PAGE  

; (CX) = COUNT OF CHARACTERS TO WRITE  

; (AL) = CHAR TO WRITE  

; (DS) = DATA SEGMENT  

; (ES) = REGEN SEGMENT  

; OUTPUT  

; NONE  

;-----  

F12C 80 FC 04  

F12F 72 03  

F131 E9 F3F1 R  

F134 50  

F135 51  

F136 E8 F0F7 R  

F139 88 FB  

F13B 59  

F13C 58  

F13D 8A C3  

F13F AA  

F140 47  

F141 E2 FA  

F143 E9 OF70 R  

F146  

;-----  

; WRITE_C_CURRENT PROC NEAR  

;-----  

        CMP    AH, 4          ; IS THIS GRAPHICS?  

        JC     C65  

        JMP    GRAPHICS_WRITE  

C65:  PUSH   AX           ; SAVE ON STACK  

        PUSH   CX           ; SAVE WRITE COUNT  

        CALL   FIND_POSITION  

        MOV    DI, BX         ; ADDRESS TO DI  

        POP    CX           ; WRITE COUNT  

        POP    BX           ; BL HAS CHAR TO WRITE  

        INC    DI           ; WRITE_LOOP  

        POP    CX           ; RECOVER CHAR  

        STOSB  

        INC    DI           ; PUT THE CHAR/ATTR  

        INC    DI           ; BUMP POINTER PAST ATTRIBUTE  

        LOOP   C66  

        JMP    VIDEO_RETURN  

;-----  

;-----  

; READ_DOT -- WRITE DOT  

; THESE ROUTINES WILL WRITE A DOT, OR READ THE  

; DOT AT THE INDICATED LOCATION  

; ENTRY --  

; DX = ROW (0-199) (THE ACTUAL VALUE DEPENDS ON THE MODE)  

; CX = COLUMN (0-639) (THE VALUES ARE NOT RANGE CHECKED)  

; AL = DOT VALUE TO WRITE (1, 2 OR 4 BITS DEPENDING ON MODE,  

; REQ'D FOR WRITE DOT ONLY, RIGHT JUSTIFIED)  

; BIT 7 OF AL = 1 INDICATES XOR THE VALUE INTO THE LOCATION  

; DB = DATA SEGMENT  

; ES = REGEN SEGMENT  

;  

; EXIT  

; AL = DOT VALUE READ, RIGHT JUSTIFIED, READ ONLY  

;-----  

;-----  

; ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA, ES:DATA  

;-----  

;-----  

; READ_DOT PROC NEAR  

;-----  

        CMP    .. CRT_MODE, 0AH ; 640X200 4 COLOR?  

        JE     READ_ODD  

        CALL   C72            ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF DOT  

        MOV    AL, ES:[SI]      ; GET THE BYTE  

        AND   AL, AH           ; MASK OFF THE OTHER BITS IN THE  

                           ; BYTE  

        SHL   AL, CL           ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE  

        MOV    CL, DH           ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT  

        ROL   AL, CL           ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT  

        JMP    VIDEO_RETURN  

; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, THE 2 COLOR BITS (C1,C0) ARE DIFFERENT  

; THAN OTHER MODES. C0 IS IN THE EVEN BYTE, C1 IS IN THE FOLLOWING  

; ODD BYTE - BOTH AT THE SAME BIT POSITION WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE  

; BYTES.  

;-----  

; READ_ODD:  

;-----  

        CALL   C72            ; DETERMINE POSITION OF DOT  

        PUSH  DX              ; ? SAVE INFO  

        PUSH  CX  

        PUSH  AX  

        MOV    AL, ES:[SI+1]    ; GET C1 COLOR BIT FROM ODD BYTE  

        AND   AL, AH           ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS  

        SHL   AL, CL           ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE  

        MOV    CL, DH           ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT  

        INC    CL  

        ROL   AL, CL           ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT  

        MOV    BX, AX           ; SAVE IN BX REG  

        POP    AX  

        POP    CX  

        POP    DX  

        MOV    AL, ES:[SI]      ; GET C0 COLOR BIT FROM EVEN BYTE  

        AND   AL, AH           ; MASK OFF OTHER BITS  

        SHL   AL, CL           ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE  

        MOV    CL, DH           ; GET NUMBER OF BITS IN RESULT  

        ROL   AL, CL           ; RIGHT JUSTIFY THE RESULT  

        OR    AL, BL           ; COMBINE C1 & C0  

        JMP    VIDEO_RETURN

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F187          READ_DOT      ENDP
F187          WRITE_DOT    PROC NEAR
F187          51           PUSH CX      ; SAVE COL
F188          52           PUSH DX      ; SAVE ROW
F189          50           PUSH AX      ; SAVE DOT VALUE
F18A          50           PUSH AX      ; TWICE
F18B          EB F1D9 R   CALL C72     ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE
F18E          02 E8         SHR AL, CL   ; DOT
F18F          22 C4         AND AL, AH   ; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR
F192          26: 8A 0C     MOV CL, ES:[SI] ; OUTPUT
F195          5B           POP BX      ; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F196          F6 C3 80     TEST BL, BOH  ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F199          75 36         JNZ C70    ; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F19B          F6 D4         NOT AH      ; IS IT ON
F19D          22 CC         AND CL, AH   ; YES, XOR THE DOT
F19F          0A C1         OR AL, CL   ; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE
F1A1          26: 88 04     MOV ES:[SI+1], AL ; INDICATED BITS
F1A4          59           POP AX      ; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1A5          5A           POP DX      ; FINISH_DOT
F1A6          59           POP CX      ; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1A7          60 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP CRT_MODE, OAH ; RECOVER ROW
F1AC          75 20         JNE C69    ; RECOVER COL
F1AE          50           PUSH AX      ; S40X200 4 COLOR?
F1AF          50           PUSH AX      ; NO, JUMP
F1B0          00 E8         SHR AL, 1   ; SAVE DOT VALUE
F1B2          E8 F1D9 R   CALL C72     ; TWICE
F1B5          02 E8         SHR AL, CL   ; SHIFT C1 BIT INTO C0 POSITION
F1B7          22 C4         AND AL, AH   ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE
F1B9          26: 8A 4C 01  MOV CL, ES:[SI+1] ; DOT
F1B0          5B           POP BX      ; SHIFT CL BIT INTO CO POSITION
F1B1          F6 C3 80     TEST BL, BOH ; DETERMINE BYTE POSITION OF THE
F1C1          75 12         JNZ C71    ; DOT
F1C3          F6 D4         NOT AH      ; SHIFT TO SET UP THE BITS FOR
F1C5          22 CC         AND CL, AH   ; OUTPUT
F1C7          0A C1         OR AL, CL   ; STRIP OFF THE OTHER BITS
F1C9          26: 88 44 01  MOV ES:[SI+1], AL ; GET THE CURRENT BYTE
F1CD          5B           POP AX      ; RECOVER XOR FLAG
F1CE          E9 0F70 R   CMP CRT_MODE, OAH ; IS IT ON
F1D1          F0 13         JNE C69    ; YES, XOR THE DOT
F1D2          32 C1         XOR AL, CL   ; SET THE MASK TO REMOVE THE
F1D3          E8 CC         JMP C67    ; INDICATED BITS
F1D5          32 C1         XOR AL, CL   ; OR IN THE NEW VALUE OF THOSE BITS
F1D7          E8 F0         JMP C68    ; FINISH_DOT
F1D9          ENDP          ; RESTORE THE BYTE IN MEMORY
F1D9          53           C68:      MOV SI, SI+1 ; RETURN FROM VIDEO IO
F1DA          50           POP AX      ; XOR_DOT
F1DB          80 28         C70:      XOR AL, CL   ; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1DD          52           JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; FINISH_UP THE WRITING
F1DE          80 E2 FE     F1D1:    XOR AL, CL   ; XOR_DOT
F1E1          80 3E 0049 R 09  C71:    XOR AL, CL   ; EXCLUSIVE OR THE DOTS
F1E5          72 03         JMP C68    ; FINISH_UP THE WRITING
F1E8          80 E2 FC     WRITE_00T  ENDP      ; THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINES THE REGEN BYTE LOCATION OF THE
F1EB          F6 E2         ; INDICATED ROW COLUMN VALUE IN GRAPHICS MODE.
F1ED          5A           ENTRY -- ; ENTRY --
F1EE          F6 C2 01     DX = ROW VALUE (0-199)
F1F1          74 03         CX = COLUMN VALUE (0-639)
F1F3          05 2000       EXIT -- ; EXIT --
F1F6          80 3E 0049 R 09 ; S1 = OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER FOR BYTE OF INTEREST
F1FB          72 02         AH = MASK TO STRIP OFF THE BITS OF INTEREST
F1FD          F6 C2 02     CL = BITS TO SHIFT TO RIGHT JUSTIFY THE MASK IN AH
F200          74 03         DH = # BITS IN RESULT
F202          05 4000       C72:      PROC NEAR
F205          BB F0         PUSH BX      ; SAVE BX DURING OPERATION
F207          58           PUSH AX      ; WILL SAVE AL DURING OPERATION
F208          BB D1         ;----- DETERMINE 1ST BYTE IN INDICATED ROW BY MULTIPLYING ROW VALUE
F1D9          53           ; BY 400 LOW BIT OF ROW DETERMINES EVEN/ODD, 80 BYTES/ROW
F1DB          80 28         MOV AL, 40     ; SAVE ROW VALUE
F1DD          52           PUSH DX      ; STRIP OFF ODD/EVEN BIT
F1DE          80 E2 FE     AND DL, OFEH  ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1E1          80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE, 09H ; NO, JUMP
F1E5          72 03         JC C73     ; STRIP OFF LOW 2 BITS
F1E8          80 E2 FC     AND DL, OFCH  ; AX HAS ADDRESS OF 1ST BYTE OF
F1EB          F6 E2         C73:      MUL DL      ; INDICATED ROW
F1ED          5A           POP DX      ; RECOVER IT
F1EE          F6 C2 01     TEST DL, 1   ; TEST FOR EVEN/ODD
F1F1          74 03         JZ C74     ; JUMP IF EVEN ROW
F1F3          05 2000       ADD AX, 2000H ; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ODD ROWS
F1F6          80 3E 0049 R 09 C74:      CMP CRT_MODE, 09H ; EVEN_ROW
F1FB          72 02         JC C75     ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
F1FD          F6 C2 02     TEST DL, 2   ; NO, JUMP
F200          74 03         JZ C75     ; TEST FOR ROW 2 OR ROW 3
F202          05 4000       ADD AX, 4000H ; JUMP IF ROW 0 OR 1
F205          BB F0         MOV SI, AX   ; OFFSET TO LOCATION OF ROW 2 OR 3
F207          58           POP AX      ; MOVE POINTER TO SI
F208          BB D1         MOV DX, CX   ; RECOVER AL VALUE
F209          ENDP          ; COLUMN VALUE TO DX

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;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODE CURRENTLY IN EFFECT
;SET UP THE REGISTERS ACCORDING TO THE MODE
;CH = MASK FOR LOW OF COLUMN ADDRESS ( 7/3/1 FOR HIGH/MED/LOW RES)
;CL = # OF ADDRESS BITS IN COLUMN VALUE ( 3/2/L FOR H/M/L )
;BL = MASK TO SELECT BITS FROM POINTEd BYTE ( 80H/COH/FOH FOR H/N/L )
;BH = NUMBER OF VALID BITS IN POINTEd BYTE ( 1/2/4 FOR H/M/L )

F20A BB 02C0          MOV    BX, 2C0H
F20D B9 0302          MOV    CX, 302H ; SET PARMs FOR MED RES
F210 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP    CRT_MODE, 4
F215 74 21             JE     C77   ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F217 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP    CRT_MODE, 5
F21C 74 1A             JE     C77   ; HANDLE IF MED RES
F21E BB 04F0          MOV    BX, 4F0H
F221 80 0101          MOV    CX, 101H ; SET PARMs FOR LOW RES
F224 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP    CRT_MODE, OAH
F229 74 07             JE     C76   ; HANDLE MODE A AS HIGH RES
F22B 80 3E 0049 R 06  CMP    CRT_MODE, 6
F230 75 06             JNE    C77   ; HANDLE IF LOW RES
F232 BB 0180          MOV    BX, 180H
F235 B9 0703          MOV    CX, 703H ; SET PARMs FOR HIGH RES
F238 22 EA             C76:  MOV    BX, 180H
                           MOV    CX, 703H ; SET PARMs FOR HIGH RES
                           C77:  AND   CH, DL ; ADDRESS OF PEL WITHIN BYTE TO CH
                           ;----- DETERMINE BYTE OFFSET FOR THIS LOCATION IN COLUMN
                           SHR    DX, CL ; SHIFT BY CORRECT AMOUNT
                           ADD    SI, DX ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
                           CMP    CRT_MODE, OAH ; 640X200 4 COLOR?
                           JNE    C78   ; NO, JUMP
                           ADD    SI, DX ; INCREMENT THE POINTER
                           C78:  MOV    DH, BH ; GET THE # OF BITS IN RESULT TO DH
                           ;----- MULTIPLY BH (VALID BITS IN BYTE) BY CH (BIT OFFSET)
                           SUB    CL, CL ; ZERO INTO STORAGE LOCATION
                           C79:  ROR    AL, 1 ; LEFT JUSTIFY THE VALUE IN AL
                           ;(FOR WRITE)
                           ADD    CL, CH ; ADD IN THE BIT OFFSET VALUE
                           DEC    BH ; LOOP CONTROL
                           JNZ    C79   ; ON EXIT, CL HAS SHIFT COUNT TO
                           ; RESTORE BITS
                           SHR    AH, BL ; GET MASK TO AH
                           SHR    AH, CL ; MOVE THE MASK TO CORRECT
                           ; LOCATION
                           POP    BX ; RECOVER REG
                           RET    ; RETURN WITH EVERYTHING SET UP
                           C72:  ENDP

;----- SCROLL UP
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS UP THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY --
; CH, CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH, DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = FILL VALUE FOR BLANKED LINES
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD).
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
;----- GRAPHICS_UP PROC NEAR
F259 BA D8             MOV    BL, AL ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
F25B BB C1             MOV    AX, CX ; GET UPPER LEFT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
F25D EB F72C R          CALL   GRAPH_POSN
F260 BB FB             MOV    DI, AX ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
                           ; ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
F262 2B 01             SUB    DX, CX
F264 81 C2 0101          ADD   DX, 101H ; ADJUST VALUES
F266 D0 E8             SAL    DH, 1 ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
                           ; DOTS/CHAR
F26A D0 E6             SAL    DH, 1 ; AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
F26C 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP    CRT_MODE, 6 ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
F271 74 1D             JE     C80   ; FIND_SOURCE
;----- MEDIUM RES UP
F273 D0 E2             SAL    DL, 1 ; # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F275 D1 E7             SAL    DI, 1 ; OFFSET #2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F277 80 3E 0049 R 04  CMP    CRT_MODE, 4 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F27C 74 12             JE     C90   ; MEDIUM RES UP
F27E 80 3E 0049 R 05  CMP    CRT_MODE, 5 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F283 74 08             JE     C80   ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F285 80 3E 0049 R 0A  CMP    CRT_MODE, OAH ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F28A 74 04             JE     C80   ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
;----- LOW RES UP
F28C D0 E2             SAL    DL, 1 ; # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
                           ; BYTES/CHAR
F28E D1 E7             SAL    DI, 1 ; OFFSET #2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
                           ; BYTES/CHAR

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;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
C80:    PUSH   ES      ; FIND_SOURCE
F290 06                                ; GET SEGMENTS BOTH POINTING TO
                                         ; REGEN

F291 1F
F292 2A ED
F294 D0 E3
F296 D0 E3
F297 74 67
F29A 8A C3
F29C 84 50
F29E F6 E4
F2A0 8B F7
F2A2 03 F0
F2A4 8A E6
F2A6 2A E3

;----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
; FIELDS
; ROW_LOOP
C81:    CALL   C95      ; MOVE ONE ROW
PUSH   DS      ; SAVE DATA SEG
CALL   DDS      ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
CMP   CRT_MODE, B ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
POP   DS      ; RESTORE DATA SEG
JC    CB2      ; NO, JUMP
ADD   SI, 2000H ; ADJUST POINTERS
ADD   DI, 2000H ;
CALL   C95      ; MOVE 2 MORE ROWS
SUB   SI, 4000H-B0 ; BACK UP POINTERS
SUB   DI, 4000H-B0 ;
DEC   AH      ; ADJUST COUNT
CB2:    SUB   SI, 2000H-B0 ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW
SUB   DI, 2000H-B0 ;
DEC   AH      ; NUMBER OF ROWS TO MOVE
JNZ   C81      ; CONTINUE TILL ALL MOVED

;----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
; CLEAR_ENTRY
C83:    MOV   AL, BH      ; ATTRIBUTE TO FILL WITH
PUSH   DS      ; CLEAR THAT ROW
CALL   C96      ; SAVE DATA SEG
CALL   DDS      ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
CMP   CRT_MODE, S ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
POP   DS      ; RESTORE DATA SEG
JC    CB5      ; NO, JUMP
ADD   DI, 2000H ;
CALL   C96      ; CLEAR 2 MORE ROWS
SUB   DI, 4000H-B0 ; BACK UP POINTERS
DEC   BL      ; ADJUST COUNT
CB4:    JC    CB5      ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
DEC   BL      ; NUMBER OF LINES TO FILL
JNZ   C84      ; CLEAR_LOOP
JMP   VIDEO_RETURN ; EVERYTHING DONE
CB5:    SUB   DI, 2000H-B0 ;
DEC   BL      ; BLANK FIELD
JNZ   C84      ; SET BLANK COUNT TO EVERYTHING IN
CB6:    MOV   BL, DH      ; FIELD
JMP   C83      ; CLEAR THE FIELD
GRAPHICS_UP ENDP

;----- SCROLL DOWN
; THIS ROUTINE SCROLLS DOWN THE INFORMATION ON THE CRT
; ENTRY --
; CH, CL = UPPER LEFT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; DH, DL = LOWER RIGHT CORNER OF REGION TO SCROLL
; BOTH OF THE ABOVE ARE IN CHARACTER POSITIONS
; BH = $ LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; AL = # LINES TO SCROLL (AL=0 MEANS BLANK THE ENTIRE FIELD)
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING, THE SCREEN IS SCROLLED
GRAPHICS_DOWN PROC NEAR
STD    ; SET DIRECTION
MOV   BL, AL      ; SAVE LINE COUNT IN BL
MOV   AX, DX      ; GET LOWER RIGHT POSITION INTO AX REG
;----- USE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE FOR POSITIONING
;----- ADDRESS RETURNED IS MULTIPLIED BY 2 FROM CORRECT VALUE
CALL   GRAPH_POSN ; SAVE RESULT AS DESTINATION
MOV   DI, AX      ; ADDRESS
;----- DETERMINE SIZE OF WINDOW
SUB   DX, CX      ; ADJUST VALUES
ADD   DX, 101H    ; MULTIPLY # ROWS BY 4 SINCE 8 VERT
SAL   DH, 1       ; DOTS/CHAR
;----- DETERMINE CRT MODE
SAL   DH, 1       ; AND EVEN/ODD ROWS
JZ    C87      ; TEST FOR HIGH RES
CMP   CRT_MODE, 6 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN

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F305 FD
F306 BA DB
F308 BB C2

F30A EB F72C R
F30D BB F8

F30F 2B D1
F311 81 C2 0101
F315 D0 E6

F317 D0 E6

F319 80 3E 0049 R 06
F31E 74 22

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F320 D0 E2 ;----- MEDIUM RES DOWN
SAL DL,1 ; # COLUMNS * 2, SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F322 D1 E7 SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET #2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F324 47 INC DI ; POINT TO LAST BYTE
F325 80 3E 0049 R 04 CMP CRT_MODE, 4 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F32A 74 16 JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F32C 80 3E 0049 R 05 CMP CRT_MODE, 5 ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F331 74 0F JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F333 80 3E 0049 R 0A CMP CRT_MODE, 0AH ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RES
F338 74 0B JZ C87 ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F33A 4F DEC DI ; # COLUMNS * 2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
F33B D0 E2 SAL DL,1 ; BYTES/CHAR (OFFSET OK)
F33D D1 E7 SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET #2 AGAIN, SINCE 4
F33F B3 C7 03 ADD DI,3 ; BYTES/CHAR
;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
C87: ; FIND_SOURCE_DOWN
F342 SUB CH,CH ; ZERO TO HIGH OF COUNT REG
F344 BB 00FO MOV AX,240 ; OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS IF
F347 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; 16K REGEN?
F34C 72 03 JC C88 ; USING 32K REGEN?
F34E BB 00AO MOV AX,160 ; NO, JUMP
;----- DETERMINE THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN THE BUFFER
F351 03 FB CBB: ADD DI,AX ; OFFSET TO LAST ROW OF PIXELS
F353 D0 E3 SAL BL,1 ; MULTIPLY NUMBER OF LINES BY 4
F355 D0 E3 SAL BL,1 ; IF ZERO, THEN BLANK ENTIRE FIELD
F357 74 6A JZ C94 ; GET NUMBER OF LINES IN AL
F359 8A C3 MOV AL,BL ; 80 BYTES/ROW
F35B 84 50 MOV AH,BO ; DETERMINE OFFSET TO SOURCE
F35D F6 E4 MUL AH ; SET UP SOURCE
F35F 8B F7 MOV SI,DI ; SUBTRACT THE OFFSET
F361 2B F0 SUB SI,AX ; NUMBER OF ROWS IN FIELD
F363 BA E6 MOV AH,DH ; DETERMINE NUMBER TO MOVE
F365 2A E3 SUB AH,BL ; BOTH SEGMENTS TO REGEN
F367 06 PUSH ES
F368 1F POP DS
;----- LOOP THROUGH, MOVING ONE ROW AT A TIME, BOTH EVEN AND ODD
; FIELDS
C89: ; ROW_LOOP_DOWN
F368 EB F3C7 R CALL C95 ; MOVE ONE ROW
F36C 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE DATA SEG
F36D EB 138B R CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F370 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F375 1F POP DS ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F376 72 15 JC C90 ; NO, JUMP
F378 B1 C6 2000 ADD SI,2000H ; ADJUST POINTERS
F37C B1 C7 2000 ADD DI,2000H
F380 EB F3C7 R CALL C95 ; MOVE 2 MORE ROWS
F383 81 EE 4050 SUB SI,4000H+B0 ; BACK UP POINTERS
F387 B1 EF 4050 SUB DI,4000H+B0
F388 FE CC DEC AH ; ADJUST COUNT
F38D B1 EE 2050 C80: SUB SI,2000H+B0 ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW
F391 .B1 EF 2050 SUB DI,2000H+B0
F395 FE CC DEC AH ; NUMBER OF ROWS TO MOVE
F397 75 D0 JNZ C89 ; CONTINUE TILL ALL MOVED
;----- FILL IN THE VACATED LINE(S)
C91: ; CLEAR_ENTRY_DWN
F399 BA C7 MOV AL,BH ; ATTRIBUTE TO FILL WITH
F39B C92: ; CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F39B EB F3E0 R CALL C96 ; CLEAR A ROW
F39E 1E PUSH DS ; SAVE DATA SEG
F39F EB 138B R CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F3A2 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; MODE USES 32K REGEN?
F3A7 1F POP DS ; RESTORE DATA SEG
F3AB 72 0D JC C93 ; NO, JUMP
F3AA B1 C7 2000 ADD DI,2000H ; CLEAR 2 MORE ROWS
F3AE EB F3E0 R CALL C96 ; BACK UP POINTERS
F3B1 B1 EF 4050 SUB DI,4000H+B0
F3B5 FE C8 DEC BL ; ADJUST COUNT
F3B7 B1 EF 2050 C93: SUB DI,2000H+B0 ; POINT TO NEXT LINE
F3B8 FE C8 DEC BL ; NUMBER OF LINES TO FILL
F3B9 75 DC JNZ C92 ; CLEAR_LOOP_DOWN
F3BF FC CLD ; RESET THE DIRECTION FLAG
F3C0 E9 0F70 R JMP VIDEO_RETURN ; EVERYTHING DONE
F3C3 BA DE C94: ; BLANK_FIELD_DWN
F3C3 BA DE MOV BL,DH ; SET BLANK COUNT TO EVERYTHING IN
FIELD
F3C5 EB D2 JMP C91 ; CLEAR THE FIELD
F3C7 GRAPHICS_DOWN ENDP
;----- ROUTINE TO MOVE ONE ROW OF INFORMATION
C95 PROC NEAR
F3C7 BA CA MOV CL,DL ; NUMBER OF BYTES IN THE ROW
F3C9 B6 PUSH SI
F3CA B7 PUSH DI ; SAVE POINTERS
F3CB F3/ A4 REP MOVSB ; MOVE THE EVEN FIELD
F3CD BF POP DI
F3CE 5E POP SI
F3CF B1 C6 2000 ADD SI,2000H ; POINT TO THE ODD FIELD
F3D3 B1 C7 2000 ADD DI,2000H
F3D7 B6 PUSH SI ; SAVE THE POINTERS
F3D8 B7 PUSH DI ; COUNT BACK
F3D9 BA CA MOV CL,DL ; MOVE THE ODD FIELD
F3DB F3/ A4 REP MOVSB
F3DE BF POP DI ; POINTERS BACK
F3DF 5E POP SI ; RETURN TO CALLER
F3E0 C95 ENDP

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F3E0 BA CA
F3E2 57
F3E3 F3/ AA
F3E5 5F
F3E6 81 C7 2000
F3E8 57
F3E9 BA CA
F3ED F3/ AA
F3EF BF
F3F0 C3
F3F1

;----- CLEAR A SINGLE ROW
C96    PROC    NEAR
        MOV     CL,0L          ; NUMBER OF BYTES IN FIELD
        PUSH    DI              ; SAVE POINTER
        REP    STOSB           ; STORE THE NEW VALUE
        POP     DI              ; POINTER BACK
        ADD    DI,2000H         ; POINT TO ODD FIELD
        PUSH    DI
        REP    STOSB           ; FILL THE ODD FILED
        POP     DI
        RET     ENDP             ; RETURN TO CALLER
C56

;----- GRAPHICS WRITE
; THIS ROUTINE WRITES THE ASCII CHARACTER TO THE CURRENT
; POSITION ON THE SCREEN.
; ENTRY --
; AL = CHARACTER TO WRITE
; BL = COLOR ATTRIBUTE TO BE USED FOR FOREGROUND COLOR
; IF BIT 7 IS SET, THE CHAR IS XOR'D INTO THE REGEN BUFFER
; (0 IS USED FOR THE BACKGROUND COLOR)
; CX = NUMBER OF CHARS TO WRITE
; DS = DATA SEGMENT
; ES = REGEN SEGMENT
; EXIT --
; NOTHING IS RETURNED

;----- GRAPHICS READ
; THIS ROUTINE READS THE ASCII CHARACTER AT THE CURRENT CURSOR
; POSITION ON THE SCREEN BY MATCHING THE DOTS ON THE SCREEN TO
; THE CHARACTER GENERATOR CODE POINTS
; ENTRY --
; NONE (0 IS ASSUMED AS THE BACKGROUND COLOR)
; EXIT --
; AL = CHARACTER READ AT THAT POSITION (0 RETURNED IF NONE FOUNO)
;----- FOR BOTH ROUTINES, THE IMAGES USED TO FORM CHARS ARE CONTAINED IN
; ROM. INTERRUPT 44H IS USED TO POINT TO THE TABLE FOR THE FIRST
; 128 CHARS. INTERRUPT 17H IS USED TO POINT TO THE TABLE FOR THE
; SECOND 128 CHARS.

;----- ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA, ES:DATA
GRAPHICS_WRITE PROC    NEAR
        XOR     AH,AH          ; ZERO TO HIGH OF CODE POINT
        PUSH    AX              ; SAVE CODE POINT VALUE
;----- DETERMINE POSITION IN REGEN BUFFER TO PUT CODE POINTS
        CALL    R59             ; FIND LOCATION IN REGEN BUFFER
        MOV     DI,AX           ; REGEN POINTER IN DI
;----- DETERMINE REGION TO GET CODE POINTS FROM
        POP     AX              ; RECOVER CODE POINT
        MOV     SI,OFFSET CSET_PTR ; ASSUME FIRST HALF
        CMP     AL,BOH           ; IS IT IN FIRST HALF?
        JB      R1               ; JUMP IF IT IS
        MOV     SI,OFFSET EXT_PTR ; SET POINTER FOR SECOND HALF
        SUB     AL,BOH           ; ZERO ORIGIN FOR SECONO HALF
        R1:
        PUSH    DS              ; SAVE DATA POINTER
        XOR     DX,DX
        MOV     DS,DX            ; ESTABLISH VECTOR ADDRESSING
        ASSUME DS:ABSO
        LDS    SI,WORD PTR [SI]  ; GET THE OFFSET OF THE TABLE
        MOV     DX,DS            ; GET THE SEGMENT OF THE TABLE
        ASSUME DS:DATA
        POP     DS              ; RECOVER DATA SEGMENT
        PUSH    DS              ; SAVE TABLE SEGMENT ON STACK
;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODE IN OPERATION
        SAL    AX,1              ; MULTIPLY CODE POINT
        SAL    AX,1              ; VALUE BY 8
        SAL    AX,1
        ADD    SI,AX             ; SI HAS OFFSET OF DESIRED CODES
        CMP    CRT_MODE,4        ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
        JE     R9
        CMP    CRT_MODE,5        ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
        JE     R9
        JNE    R3               ; TEST FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION MODE
        JMP    R16
        R3:
        CMP    CRT_MODE,6        ; TEST FOR HIGH RESOLUTION MODE
        JNE    R12
        GOTO  R12
;----- HIGH RESOLUTION MODE
        POP     DS              ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
        R5:
        PUSH    DI              ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
        PUSH    SI              ; SAVE CODE POINTER
        MOV     DH,4              ; NUMBER OF TIMES THROUGH LOOP
        R6:
        LODSB             ; GET BYTE FROM CODE POINTS
        TEST   BL,80H           ; SHOULD WE USE THE FUNCTION
        JNZ    RB               ; TO PUT CHAR IN?
        STOSB             ; STORE IN REGEN BUFFER
        LODSB
        R7:
        MOV     ES:[DI+2000H-1],AL ; STORE IN SECOND HALF
        ADD    DI,79             ; MOVE TO NEXT ROW IN REGEN
        DEC    DH               ; DONE WITH LOOP
        JNZ    R6
        POP     SI
        POP     DI              ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
        INC    DI              ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
        LOOP   R5               ; MORE CHARS TO WRITE

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F456 E9 0F70 R          R705: JMP VIDEO_RETURN
F459 26: 32 05          RB: XOR AL,ES:[D1] ; EXCLUSIVE OR WITH CURRENT DATA
F45C AA                STOSB ; STORE THE CODE POINT
F45D AC                LODSB ; AGAIN FOR 000 FIELD
F45E 26: 32 85 1FFF     XOR AL,ES:[DI+2000H-1]
F463 EB E0                JMP R7 ; BACK TO MAINSTREAM
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION WRITE
F465 R9:                MED_RES_WRITE
F465 IF                POP OS ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F466 8A D3              MOV DL,BL ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F466 D1 E7              SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET#2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
F46A EB F659 R           CALL R40 ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F46D 57
F46E 56
F46F 86 04
F471 EB F626 R           R10: PUSH DI ; MED_CHAR
F474 81 C7 2000          MOV SI ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F478 EB F626 R           CALL R35 ; SAVE THE CODE POINTER
F47B 81 EF 1F80          ADD DI,2000H ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F47F FE CE                CALL R35 ; DO FIRST 2 BYTES
F481 75 EE                SUB DI,2000H-80 ; NEXT SPOT IN REGEN
F483 5E                R11: DEC DH ; DO NEXT 2 BYTES
F484 5F                POP SI ; KEEP GOING
F485 47                POP DI ; RECOVER CODE PONTER
F486 47                INC DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F487 E2 E4                INC DI ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F489 EB CB                LOOP R10 ; MORE TO WRITE
JMP R705
;----- LOW RESOLUTION WRITE
F488 R12:                LOW_RES_WRITE
F488 1F                POP DS ; RECOVER TABLE POINTER SEGMENT
F48C 8A D3              MOV DL,BL ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F48E D1 E7              SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET#4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
F490 D1 E7              SAL DI,1 ; EXPAND BL TO FULL WORD OF COLOR
F492 EB F86E R           CALL R42 ; MED_CHAR
F495 57
F496 56
F497 86 04
F498 EB F645 R           R13: PUSH DI ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F49C 81 C7 2000          CALL R39 ; SAVE THE CODE POINTER
F500 EB F645 R           ADD DI,2000H ; NUMBER OF LOOPS
F504 EB F645 R           CALL R39 ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F508 81 EF 3FB0          CALL R38 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F512 FE CE                PUSH DS ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F513 EB 81                CALL DDS ; SAVE DS
F514 00 449 R 09          CMP CRT_MODE,09H ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
F515 1F                POP DS ; USING 32K REGEN AREA?
F516 JNE R15 ; RECOVER DS
F517 75 14                ADD DI,2000H ; JUMP IF 16K REGEN
F518 EB C7 2000          CALL R39 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F519 81 C7 2000          ADD DI,2000H ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F520 EB F645 R           CALL R38 ; POINT TO NEXT REGEN ROW
F524 EB 81 EF 3FB0          SUB DI,4000H-80 ; EXPAND DOT ROW IN REGEN
F528 FE CE                DEC DH ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F529 EB 81                CALL R40 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F530 1F
F531 EB C7 04
F532 EB 82
;----- 640X200 4 COLOR GRAPHICS WRITE
F534 R15:                SUB DI,2000H-80 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F535 DEC DH
F536 JNZ R14 ; KEEP GOING
F537 75 CE                POP SI ; RECOVER CODE PONTER
F538 5E                POP DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F539 83 C7 04          ADD DI,4 ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR POSITION
F540 E2 C3                LOOP R13 ; MORE TO WRITE
F542 EB 82
JMP R705
;----- 640X200 2 COLOR BITS IN BL (c1c0)
; INTO BY ((c0c0c0c0c0c0c0c1c1c1c1c1c1))
F544 R16:                POP DS ; RECOVER TABLE SEGMENT POINTER
F545 8A D3              MOV DL,BL ; SAVE HIGH COLOR BIT
F547 D1 E7              SAL DI,1 ; OFFSET#2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
;----- EXPAND LOW 2 COLOR BITS IN BL (c1c0)
F549 33 C0                XOR AX,AX ; CO COLOR BIT ON?
F550 F6 C3 01          TEST BL,1 ; NO, JUMP
F551 74 02                JZ R17 ; YES, SET ALL CO BITS ON
F552 84 FF                MOV AH,OFFH ; C1 COLOR BIT ON?
F553 F6 C3 02          R17: TEST BL,2 ; NO, JUMP
F554 74 02                JZ R18 ; YES, SET ALL C1 BITS ON
F555 80 FF                MOV AL,OFFH ; COLOR MASK IN BX
F556 88 D8                R18: MOV BX,AX ; COLOR MASK IN BX
F557 R19:                XOR DI,DI ; SAVE REGEN POINTER
F558 PUSH SI ; SAVE CODE POINT POINTER
F559 86 02                MOV DH,2 ; SET LOOP COUNTER
F560 E8 F518 R           R20: CALL R21 ; DO FIRST DOT ROW
F561 F518 R               ADD DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F562 E8 F518 R           CALL R21 ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F563 F518 R               ADD DI,2000H ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F564 E8 F518 R           CALL R21 ; DO NEXT DOT ROW
F565 F518 R               ADD DI,2000H-160 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER TO NEXT ROW
F566 FE CE                DEC DH ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F567 75 E0                JNZ R20 ; KEEP GOING
F568 5E                POP SI ; RECOVER CODE POINT POINTER
F569 5F                POP DI ; RECOVER REGEN POINTER
F570 47                INC DI ; POINT TO NEXT CHARACTER
F571 47
F572 E2 D6                LOOP R19 ; MORE TO WRITE
F573 EB 0F70 R           JMP VIDEO_RETURN

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F518 PROC NEAR
F518 AC
F519 8A E0
F51B C2 C3
F51D F8 C2 80
F520 74 07
F522 26: 32 25
F525 26: 32 45 01
F529 26: 88 25
F52C 26: 88 45 01
F530 C3
F531
F531 ENDP
GRAPHICS_WRITE ENDP
;-----GRAPHICS READ
GRAPHICS_READ PROC NEAR
CALL R59 ; CONVERTED TO OFFSET IN REGEN
MOV SI,AX ; SAVE IN SI
SUB SP,B ; ALLOCATE SPACE TO SAVE THE READ
MOV BP,SP ; CODE POINT
;----- DETERMINE GRAPHICS MODES
PUSH ES
MOV DH,4 ; NUMBER OF PASSES
CMP CRT_MODE,6
JZ R23 ; HIGH RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE,4
JZ R28 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE,5
JZ R25 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
CMP CRT_MODE,0AH
JZ R28 ; MEDIUM RESOLUTION
JMP SHORT R25 ; LOW RESOLUTION
;----- HIGH RESOLUTION READ
; GET VALUES FROM REGEN BUFFER AND CONVERT TO CODE POINT
R23: POP DS ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
R24: MOV AL,[SI] ; GET FIRST BYTE
MOV CBP1,AL ; SAVE IN STORAGE AREA
INC BP ; NEXT LOCATION
MOV AL,[SI+2000H] ; GET LOWER REGION BYTE
MOV [CBP1],AL ; ADJUST AND STORE
INC BP
ADD SI,80 ; P0INTER INTO REGEN
DEC DH ; LOOP CONTROL
JNZ R24 ; DO IT SOME MORE
JMP SHORT R31 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
;----- LOW RESOLUTION READ
R25: POP DS ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
SAL SI,1 ; DFFSET+4 SINCE 4 BYTES/CHAR
SAL SI,1 ; SINGLE SAVE
R26: CALL R55 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
ADD SI,2000H ; GET '4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
CALL R55 ; SINGLE SAVE
PUSH DS ; SAVE DS
CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
POP DS ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
JNE R27 ; NO, JUMP
ADD SI,2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R55 ; GET '4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
ADD SI,2000H ; SINGLE SAVE
CALL R55 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
ADD SI,2000H ; GET '4 BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
CALL R55 ; SINGLE SAVE
SUB SI,4000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER
DEC DH ; ADJUST POINTER BACK TO UPPER
R27: SUB SI,2000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK TO UPPER
OEC DH
JNZ R28 ; DO IT SOME MORE
JMP SHORT R31 ; GO MATCH THE SAVED CODE POINTS
;----- MEDIUM RESOLUTION READ
R28: POP DS ; MED_RES_READ
SAL SI,1 ; POINT TO REGEN SEGMENT
R29: CALL R50 ; OFFSET+2 SINCE 2 BYTES/CHAR
ADD SI,2000H ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
CALL R50 ; SINGLE SAVE
PUSH DS ; GO TO LOWER REGION
CALL DDS ; GET THIS PAIR INTO SAVE
POP DS ; SAVE DS
JNE R30 ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
ADD SI,2000H ; DO WE HAVE A 32K REGEN AREA?
CALL R50 ; NO, JUMP
ADD SI,2000H ; GOTO LOWER REGION
CALL R50 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
ADD SI,2000H ; SINGLE SAVE
CALL R50 ; GOTO LOWER REGION
SUB SI,4000H-80 ; GET PAIR BYTES FROM REGEN INTO
CALL R50 ; SINGLE SAVE
DEC DH ; ADJUST POINTER
R30: SUB SI,2000H-80 ; ADJUST POINTER BACK INTO UPPER
DEC DH ; KEEP GOING UNTIL ALL 8 DONE
JNZ R29

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;----- SAVE AREA HAS CHARACTER IN IT, MATCH IT
R31: XOR AX, AX ; FINO_CHAR
      MOV DS, AX ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO VECTOR
      ASSUME DS: ABS0
      LES 01, CSET_PTR ; GET POINTER TO FIRST HALF
      SUB BP, B ; ADJUST POINTER TO BEGINNING OF
                  ; SAVE AREA

F5E2 33 C0
F5E4 8E DB
F5E6 C4 3E 0110 R
F5E8 83 ED 0B

F5ED BB F5
F5EF FC
F5F0 32 C0
F5F2 16
F5F3 1F
F5F4 BA 0080
F5F7 56
F5F8 57
F5F9 B9 0008
F5FC F3/ A6
F5FE 5F
F5FF 5E
F600 74 1E

F602 FE C0
F604 83 C7 08
F607 4A
F60B 75 ED

F60A 0A C0
F80C 74 12
F60E 28 C0
F610 8E DB

F612 C4 3E 007C R
F616 BC C0
F61B 08 C7
F61A 74 04
F61C 80 80
F61E E8 02

F620 83 C4 0B
F823 E9 0F70 R
F826 GRAPHICS_READ ENDP

F626 F626 AC PROC NEAR
F627 E8 F67E R L0DSB ; GET CODE POINT
F62A 23 C3 CALL R43 ; DOUBLE UP ALL THE BITS
R36: AND AX, BX ; CONVERT THEM TO FOREGROUND COLOR
                  ; ( O BACK )
F62C F6 C2 80 TEST DL, BOH ; IS THIS XOR FUNCTION?
F62F 74 07 JZ R37 ; NO, STORE IT IN AS IT IS
F631 26: 32 25 XOR AH, ES:[DI] ; DO FUNCTION WITH HALF
F634 26: 32 45 01 XOR AL, ES:[DI+1] ; AND WITH OTHER HALF
F63B 26: 88 25 R37: MOV ES:[DI], AH ; STORE FIRST BYTE
F63B 26: 88 45 01 MOV ES:[DI+1], AL ; STORE SECOND BYTE
F63F C3 RET
F640 R35 ENDP

F640 F640 EB F6A0 R R3B PROC NEAR
F643 EB E5 CALL R45 ; QUAD UP THE LOW NIBBLE
F845 R3B ENDP

; EXPAND 1 DOT ROW OF A CHAR INTO 4 BYTES IN THE REGEN BUFFER
R39 F645 AC PROC NEAR
F646 50 L0DSB ; GET CODE POINT
F647 51 PUSH AX ; SAVE
F848 81 04 PUSH CX
F64A D2 E8 MOV CL, 4 ; MOV HIGH NIBBLE TO LOW
F64C 59 SHR AL, CL
F64D E8 F640 R POP CX
F650 58 CALL R3B ; EXPAND TO 2 BYTES & PUT IN REGEN
F651 47 POP AX ; RECOVER CODE POINT
F652 47 INC 01 ; ADJUST REGEN POINTER
F653 E8 F640 R CALL R3B ; EXPAND LOW NIBBLE & PUT IN REGEN
F656 4F DEC DI ; RESTORE REGEN POINTER
F657 4F DEC 01
F658 C3 RET
F659 R39 ENDP

; EXPAND_MED_COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 2 BITS IN BL TO
; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
; ENTRY --
;   BL = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 2 BITS )
; EXIT --
;   BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 8 REPLICATIONS OF THE 2 COLOR BITS )
;
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F659      PROC    NEAR
F659      B0 E3 03
F65C      BA C3
F65E      51
F65F      B9 0003
F662      D0 E0
F664      D0 E0
F666      0A 0B
F668      E2 F8
F66A      BA FB
F66C      59
F66D      C3
F66E      ENDP

; EXPAND_LOW_COLOR
; THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE LOW 4 BITS IN BL TO
; FILL THE ENTIRE BX REGISTER
; ENTRY --
; EXIT --
; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( LOW 4 BITS )
; BX = COLOR TO BE USED ( 4 REPLICATIONS OF THE 4 COLOR BITS )

R40      PROC    NEAR
        AND     BL, 3          ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
        MOV     AL, BL          ; COPY TO AL
        PUSH    CX
        MOV     CX, 3          ; NUMBER OF TIMES TO DO THIS
        R41:   SAL     AL, 1          ; LEFT SHIFT BY 2
        OR      BL, AL          ; ANOTHER COLOR VERSION INTO BL
        LOOP    R41             ; FILL ALL OF BL
        MOV     BH, BL          ; FILL UPPER PORTION
        POP     CX
        RET     ,                ; REGISTER BACK
        ENDP   ,                ; ALL DONE

; EXPAND_BYTEx
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE BYTE IN AL AND DOUBLES ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 8 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX

R42      PROC    NEAR
        PUSH    CX
        AND     BL, 0FH          ; ISOLATE THE COLOR BITS
        MOV     BH, BL          ; COPY TO BH
        MOV     CL, 4          ; MOVE TO HIGH NIBBLE
        SHL     BH, CL          ; MAKE BYTE FROM HIGH AND LOW
        OR      BH, BL          ; NIBBLES
        MOV     BL, BH
        POP     CX
        RET     ,                ; ALL DONE
        ENDP   ,                ; EXPAND_BYTEx

; EXPAND_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE BYTE IN AL AND DOUBLES ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 8 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX

R43      PROC    NEAR
        PUSH    DX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
        PUSH    CX
        PUSH    BX
        SUB     DX, DX          ; RESULT REGISTER
        MOV     CX, 1          ; MASK REGISTER
        R44:   MOV     BX, AX          ; BASE INTO TEMP
        AND     BX, CX          ; USE MASK TO EXTRACT A BIT
        OR      DX, BX          ; PUT INTO RESULT REGISTER
        SHL     AX, 1
        SHL     CX, 1          ; SHIFT BASE AND MASK BY 1
        MOV     BX, AX          ; BASE TO TEMP
        AND     BX, CX          ; EXTRACT THE SAME BIT
        OR      DX, BX          ; PUT INTO RESULT
        SHL     CX, 1          ; SHIFT ONLY MASK NOW, MOVING TO
        JNC    R44             ; NEXT BASE
        USE MASK BIT COMING OUT TO
        TERMINATE
        MOV     AX, DX          ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
        POP     BX
        POP     CX
        POP     DX
        RET     ,                ; ALL DONE
        ENDP   ,                ; EXPAND_BYTE

; EXPAND_NIBBLE
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE LOW NIBBLE IN AL AND QUADS ALL
; OF THE BITS, TURNING THE 4 BITS INTO 16 BITS.
; THE RESULT IS LEFT IN AX

R45      PROC    NEAR
        PUSH    DX          ; SAVE REGISTERS
        XOR     DX, DX          ; RESULT REGISTER
        TEST   AL, 8
        JZ    R46
        OR      DH, 0FOH
        R46:   TEST   AL, 4
        JZ    R47
        OR      DH, 0FH
        R47:   TEST   AL, 2
        JZ    R48
        OR      DL, 0FOH
        R48:   TEST   AL, 1
        JZ    R49
        OR      DL, 0FH
        R49:   MOV     AX, DX          ; RESULT TO PARM REGISTER
        POP     DX
        RET     ,                ; RECOVER REGISTERS
        ENDP   ,                ; ALL DONE

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; MED_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 2 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE AGAINST THE CURRENT FOREGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BX = EXPANDED FOREGROUND COLOR
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE

F6C3 6A 24
F6C5 8A 44 01
F6C8 1E
F6C9 E8 1388 R
F8CC 80 3E 0049-R OA
F8D1 1F
F8D2 75 11

F6D3 53
F6D5 88 000B
F8D8 D0 FC
F6D9 D1 D8
F8D0 D0 F8
F8D1 D1 D8
F6E0 E2 F6
F6E2 88 C3
F6E4 58
F6E5 89 C000
F6E8 32 D2
F6E9 85 C1
F6EC 74 01
F6EE F8
F6F1 D0 D2
F6F1 D1 E9
F6F3 D1 E9

F6F5 73 F3
F6F7 88 56 00
F6FA 45
F6FB C3
F6FC

R50 PROC NEAR
    MOV AH,[SI] ; GET FIRST BYTE
    MOV AL,[SI+1] ; GET SECOND BYTE
    PUSH DS ; SAVE DS
    CALL DDS ; POINT TO BIOS DATA AREA
    CMP CRT_MODE, OAH ; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE?
    POP DS ; RESTORE REGEN SEG
    JNE R52 ; NO, JUMP
    ; IN 640X200 4 COLOR MODE, ALL THE CO BITS ARE IN ONE BYTE, AND ALL
    ; THE CI BITS ARE IN THE NEXT BYTE.. HERE WE CHANGE THEM BACK TO
    ; NORMAL: c100 ADJACENT PAIRS.
    PUSH BX ; SAVE REG
    MOV CX, 8 ; SET LOOP COUNTER
    SAR AH, 1 ; CO BIT INTO CARRY
    RCR BX, 1 ; AND INTO BX
    SAR AL, 1 ; CI BIT INTO CARRY
    RCR BX, 1 ; AND INTO BX
    LOOP R51 ; REPEAT
    MOV AX, BX ; RESULT INTO AX
    POP BX ; RESTORE BX
    R52: NOV CX, 0C000H ; 2 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
    XOR DL, DL ; RESULT REGISTER
    R63: TEST AX, CX ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
    JZ R54 ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
    STC ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
    R54: RCL DL, 1 ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO THE RESULT
    SHR CX, 1 ; MOVE THE MASK TO THE RIGHT BY 2
    SHR CX, 1 ; BITS
    JMC R63 ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DIDN'T FALL OUT
    MOV [BP], DL ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
    INC BP ; ADJUST POINTER
    RET ; ALL DONE
R50 ENDP

; LOW_READ_BYTE
; THIS ROUTINE WILL TAKE 4 BYTES FROM THE REGEN BUFFER,
; COMPARE FOR BACKGROUND COLOR, AND PLACE
; THE CORRESPONDING ON/OFF BIT PATTERN INTO THE CURRENT
; POSITION IN THE SAVE AREA
; ENTRY --
; SI,DS = POINTER TO REGEN AREA OF INTEREST
; BP = POINTER TO SAVE AREA
; EXIT --
; BP IS INCREMENT AFTER SAVE

F6FC 6A 24
F6FE 8A 44 01
F701 32 D2
F703 E9 F714 R
F706 8A 64 02
F709 8A 44 03
F70C E8 F714 R
F70F 88 56 00
F712 45
F713 C3

F714
F714 89 F000
F717 85 C1
F719 74 01
F71B F9
F71C D0 D2
F71E D1 E9
F720 D1 E9
F722 D1 E9
F724 D1 E9
F726 73 EF
F726 C3
F729

R55 PROC NEAR
    MOV AH,[SI] ; GET FIRST 2 BYTES
    MOV AL,[SI+1]
    XOR DL, DL
    CALL R56 ; BUILD HIGH NIBBLE
    MOV AH,[SI+2] ; GET SECOND 2 BYTES
    MOV AL,[SI+3]
    CALL R56 ; BUILD LOW NIBBLE
    MOV [BP], DL ; STORE RESULT IN SAVE AREA
    INC BP ; ADJUST POINTER
    RET
R55 ENDP

R56 PROC NEAR
    NOV CX, 0F000H ; 4 BIT MASK TO TEST THE ENTRIES
    R57: TEST AX, CX ; IS THIS SECTION BACKGROUND?
    JZ R58 ; IF ZERO, IT IS BACKGROUND
    STC ; WASN'T, SO SET CARRY
    R58: RCL OL, 1 ; MOVE THAT BIT INTO RESULT
    SHR CX, 1 ; MOVE MASK RIGH 4 BITS
    JNC R57 ; DO IT AGAIN IF MASK DIDN'T FALL OUT
    RET
R56 ENDP

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;----- V4_POSITION -----
; THIS ROUTINE TAKES THE CURSOR POSITION CONTAINED IN
; THE MEMORY LOCATION, AND CONVERTS IT INTO AN OFFSET
; INTO THE REGEN BUFFER, ASSUMING ONE BYTE/CHAR.
; FOR MEDIUM RESOLUTION GRAPHICS, THE NUMBER MUST
; BE DOUBLED.
; ENTRY -- NO REGISTERS, MEMORY LOCATION CURSOR_POSN IS USED
; EXIT--
; AX CONTAINS OFFSET INTO REGEN BUFFER

F728 A1 0050 R
F72C 63
F72D BB D8
F72E BA C4
F731 F6 28 004A R
F735 80 3E 0049 R 09
F73A 73 02
F73C D1 E0
F73E D1 E0
F740 2A FF
F742 03 C3
F744 BB
F745 C3
F748

R59 PROC NEAR
GRAPH_POSN LABEL NEAR
    PUSH BX ; SAVE REGISTER
    MOV BX, AX ; SAVE A COPY OF CURRENT CURSOR
    MOV AL, AH ; GET ROWS TO AL
    MUL BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; MULTIPLY BY BYTES/COLUMN
    CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; MODE USING 32K REGEN?
    JNC R60 ; YES, JUMP
    RCO RCO ; NO, JUMP
    SHL AX, 1 ; MULTIPLY # 4 SINCE 4 ROWS/BYTE
    R60:
    SHL AX, 1
    SUB BH, BH ; ISOLATE COLUMN VALUE
    ADD AX, BX ; DETERMINE OFFSET
    POP BX ; RECOVER POINTER
    RET ; ALL DONE
R59 ENDP

;----- LIGHT_PEN -----
; THIS ROUTINE TESTS THE LIGHT PEN SWITCH AND THE LIGHT
; PEN SWITCH. IF BOTH ARE SET, THE LOCATION OF THE LIGHT
; PEN IS DETERMINED. OTHERWISE, A RETURN WITH NO INFORMATION
; IS MADE.
; ON EXIT:
; (AH) = 0 IF NO LIGHT PEN INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE
; (BX,CX,DX) ARE DESTROYED
; (AH) = 1 IF LIGHT PEN IS AVAILABLE
; (DH,DL) = ROW,COLUMN OF CURRENT LIGHT PEN POSITION
; (CH) = RASTER POSITION
; (BX) = BEST GUESS AT PIXEL HORIZONTAL POSITION

ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
SUBTRACT_TABLE
V1 LABEL BYTE
DB 3, 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4 ;


;----- READ_LPEN -----
;----- WAIT FOR LIGHT PEN TO BE DEPRESSED
F751 32 E4
F753 8A 03DA
F756 EC
F757 AB 04
F759 74 03
F75B E9 F803 R
F75E AB 02
F760 75 03
F762 E9 F800 R
F765 B4 10
F767 BB 16 0063 R
F768 8A C4
F76D EE
F76E 42
F76F EC
F770 8A E8
F772 4A
F773 FE C4
F775 6A C4
F777 EE
F778 42
F779 EC
F77A 8A E5
F77C 8A 1E 0049 R
F780 2A FF
F782 2E: BA 8F F746 R
F787 2B C3
F789 30 0FA0
F78C 72 02
F78E 33 C0
F790 8B 1E 004E R
F794 D1 E8
F796 2B C3
F798 79 02
F79A 2B C0
F79C B1 03
F79E 80 3E 0049 R 04
F7A3 72 4A
F7A5 B2 28
F7A7 80 3E 0049 R 09
F7AC 72 02
F7AE B2 50
F7B0 F6 F2

V15: PROC NEAR
    XOR AH, AH ; SET NO LIGHT PEN RETURN CODE
    MOV DX, VGA_CTL ; GET ADDRESS OF VGA CONTROL REG
    IN AL, DX ; GET STATUS REGISTER
    TEST AL, 4 ; TEST LIGHT PEN SWITCH
    JZ V7B
    JMP V6 ; NOT SET, RETURN
;----- NOW TEST FOR LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
V7B: TEST AL, 2 ; TEST LIGHT PEN TRIGGER
    JNZ V7A ; RETURN WITHOUT RESETTING TRIGGER
    JMP V7
;----- TRIGGER HAS BEEN SET, READ THE VALUE IN
V7A: MOV AH, 16 ; LIGHT PEN REGISTERS ON 6845
;----- INPUT REGS POINTED TO BY AH, AND CONVERT TO ROW COLUMN IN DX
    MOV DX, ADDR_6845 ; ADDRESS REGISTER FOR 6845
    MOV AL, AH ; REGISTER TO READ
    OUT DX, AL ; GET IT UP
    INC INC ; DATA REGISTER
    IN AL, DX ; GET THE VALUE
    MOV CH, AL ; SAVE IN CX
    DEC DX ; ADDRESS REGISTER
    INC INC ; SECOND DATA REGISTER
    MOV AL, AH ; SECOND DATA REGISTER
    OUT DX, AL ; POINT TO DATA REGISTER
    INC INC ; POINT TO DATA REGISTER
    IN AL, DX ; GET SECOND DATA VALUE
    MOV AH, CH ; AX HAS INPUT VALUE
;----- AX HAS THE VALUE READ IN FROM THE 6845
    XOR AX, AX ; MODE VALUE TO BX
    SUB BX, BH ; DETERMINE AMOUNT TO SUBTRACT
    MOV BL, CRT_MODE ; DETERMINE MODE
    SUB AX, BX ; TAKE IT AWAY
    CMP AX, 4000 ; IN TOP OR BOTTOM BORDER?
    JB V15 ; NO, OKAY
    XOR AX, AX ; YES, SET TO ZERO
V15: MOV BX, CRT_START ; DETERMINE PAGE ORIGIN
    SHR BX, 1 ; CONVERT TO CORRECT PAGE ORIGIN
    SUB AX, BX ; IF POSITIVE, DETERMINE MODE
    JNS V2 ; (O PLAYS AS 0)
    SUB AX, AX ; DETERMINE MODE OF OPERATION
;----- DETERMINE MODE OF OPERATION
V2: MOV CL, 3 ; DETERMINE_MODE
    CMP CRT_MODE, 4 ; SET #0 SHIFT COUNT
    JB V4 ; DETERMINE IF GRAPHICS OR ALPHA
    JNS V1 ; ALPHA_PEN
;----- GRAPHICS MODE
    MOV DL, 40 ; DIVISOR FOR GRAPHICS
    CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
    JB V20 ; NO, JUMP
    MOV V20: DIV DL ; DETERMINE ROW(AL) AND COLUMN(AH)
    ; AL RANGE 0-99, AH RANGE 0-39

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;----- DETERMINE GRAPHIC ROW POSITION
F782 BA E8      MOV CH, AL ; SAVE ROW VALUE IN CH
F784 02 E0      ADD CH, CH ; #2 FOR EVEN/ODD FIELD
F786 80 3E 0049 R 09 CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; USING 32K REGEN?
F788 72 08      JB V21 ; NO, JUMP
F78E 00 EC      SHR AH, 1 ; ADJUST ROW & COLUMN
F791 02 ED      ADD CH, CH ; #4 FOR 4 SCAN LINES
F7C3 8A DC      V21: MOV BL, AH ; COLUMN VALUE TO BX
F7C5 2A FF      SUB BH, BH ; MULTIPLY BY 8 FOR MEDIUM RES
F7C7 80 3E 0049 R 08 CMP CRT_MODE, 6 ; DETERMINE MEDIUM OR HIGH RES
F7CC 72 15      JB V3 ; MODE 4 OR 5
F7CE 77 06      JA V23 ; MODE 8, 9, OR A
F7D0 81 04      V22: MOV CL, 4 ; SHIFT VALUE FOR HIGH RES
F7D2 00 E0      SAL AH, 1 ; COLUMN VALUE TIMES 2 FOR HIGH RES
F7D4 EB 00      JMP SHORT V3
F7D6 80 3E 0049 R 09 V23: CMP CRT_MODE, 9 ; CHECK MODE
F7D8 77 F3      JA V22 ; MODE A
F7D0 74 04      JE V3 ; MODE 9
F7D8 81 02      MOV CL, 2 ; MODE B SHIFT VALUE
F7E1 00 EC      SHR AH, 1
F7E3
F7E3 D3 E3      V3: SHL BX, CL ; NOT_HIGH_RES
                  ; MULTIPLY #16 FOR HIGH RES
;----- DETERMINE ALPHA CHAR POSITION
F7E5 BA D4      MOV DL, AH ; COLUMN VALUE FOR RETURN
F7E7 BA F0      MOV DH, AL ; ROW VALUE
F7E9 D0 EE      SHR DH, 1 ; DIVIDE BY 4
F7EB 80 EE      JMP SHORT V5 ; FOR VALUE IN 0-24 RANGE
F7E0 EB 12      ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN_SET
F7EF
F7F3 FB 36 004A R V4: OIV BYTE PTR CRT_COLS ; ALPHA_PEN
F7F5 BA F0      MOV DH, AL ; DETERMINE ROW,COLUMN VALUE
F7F7 BA D4      MOV DL, AH ; ROWS TO DH
F7F7 D2 E0      SAL AL, CL ; COLS TO DL
F7F9 BA E8      MOV CH, AL ; MULTIPLY ROWS * 8
F7FB BA DC      MOV BL, AH ; GET RASTER VALUE TO RETURN REG
F7F0 32 FF      KOR BH, BH ; COLUMN VALUE
F7FF D3 E3      SAL BX, CL ; TO BX
F801
F801 B4 01      V5: MOV AH, 1 ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN_SET
F803
F803 52          V6: PUSH DX ; INDICATE EVERYTHING SET
F804 BB 16 0083 R MOV DX, ADDR_6B45 ; LIGHT_PEN_RETURN
F808 B3 C2 07    ADD DX, 7 ; SAVE RETURN VALUE (IN CASE)
F808 EE          OUT DX, AL ; GET BASE ADDRESS
F80C 5A          POP DX ; POINT TO RESET PARM
F800
F800 5F          V7: POP OX ; ADDRESS, NOT DATA, IS IMPORTANT
F80E 5E          POP DS ; RECOVER VALUE
F80F 1F          POP DS ; RETURN_NO_RESET
F810 1F
F811 1F
F812 1F
F813 07
F814 CF          IRET
F815
F815
READ_LPEN ENOP
;----- TEMPORARY INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
;----- 1. THIS ROUTINE IS ALSO LEFT IN PLACE AFTER THE
;----- POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS TO SERVICE UNUSED
;----- INTERRUPT VECTORS. LOCATION 'INTR_FLAG' WILL
;----- CONTAIN EITHER: 1. LEVEL OF HARDWARE INT. THAT
;----- CAUSED CODE TO BE EXEC.
;----- 2. 'FF' FOR NON-HARDWARE INTERRUPTS THAT WERE
;----- EXECUTED ACCIDENTALLY.
;
F815
F815 1E          D11 PROC NEAR
F816 B0          ASSUME DS:DATA
F817 E8 1388 R   PUSH DS
F818 B0 08          PUSH AX ; SAVE REG AX CONTENTS
F81C E6 20          CALL DDS
F81E 50          MOV AL, 0BH ; READ IN-SERVICE REG
F81F E4 20          OUT INTA00, AL ; (FIND OUT WHAT LEVEL BEING
F821 BA E0          NOP ; SERVICED)
F823 0A C4          IN AL, INTA00 ; SET LEVEL
F825 75 04          MOV AH, AL ; SAVE IT
F827 B4 FF          OR AL, AH ; DO? (NO HARDWARE ISR ACTIVE)
F828 EB 0A          JNZ HW_INT ; HW_INT
F828 E4 21          JMP SHORT SET_INTR_FLAG ; SET FLAG TO FF IF NON-HARDWARE
F829 0A C4          HW_INT: IN AL, INTA01 ; GET MASK VALUE
F82F E6 21          OR AL, AH ; MASK OFF LVL BEING SERVICED
F831 B0 20          OUT INTA01, AL
F833 E6 20          MOV AL, E0I
F835
F835 BB 26 0084 R  OUT INTA00, AL
SET_INTR_FLAG:    F835 5B          MOV INTR_FLAG, AH ; SET FLAG
F83A 1F          POP AX ; RESTORE REG AX CONTENTS
F83B FB          POP DS
F83C DUMMY_RETURN: STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
F83C CF          IRET ; NEED IRET FOR VECTOR TABLE
F83D
D11 ENDP

```

```

--- INT 12 -----
; MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE
; INPUT
;   NO REGISTERS
;   THE MEMORY_SIZE VARIABLE IS SET DURING POWER ON DIAGNOSTICS
; OUTPUT
;   (AX) = NUMBER OF CONTIGUOUS 1K BLOCKS OF MEMORY
;
;-----  

; FB41
; FB41
; FB42 FB
; FB42 JE
; FB43 BB ---- R
; FB46 BE DB
; FB48 A1 0013 R
; FB48 1F
; FB4C CF
; FB4D
;  

;-----  

; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG 0FB41H
MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE PROC FAR
    STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
    PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT
    MOV AX, DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
    MOV DS, AX
    MOV AX, MEMORY_SIZE ; GET VALUE
    POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
    IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ENDP
;  

;----- INT 11 -----
; EQUIPMENT DETERMINATION
; THIS ROUTINE ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE WHAT OPTIONAL
; DEVICES ARE ATTACHED TO THE SYSTEM.
; INPUT
; NO REGISTERS
; THE EQUIP_FLAG VARIABLE IS SET DURING THE POWER ON
; DIAGNOSTICS USING THE FOLLOWING HARDWARE ASSUMPTIONS:
; PORT 62 (0->31) LOW ORDER BYTE OF EQUIPMENT
; PORT 3FA = INTERRUPT ID REGISTER OF 8250
; BITS 7-3 ARE ALWAYS 0
; PORT 37B = OUTPUT PORT OF PRINTER -- 8255 PORT THAT
; CAN BE READ AS WELL AS WRITTEN
; OUTPUT
; (AX) IS SET, BIT SIGNIFICANT, TO INDICATE ATTACHED I/O
; BIT 15,14 = NUMBER OF PRINTERS ATTACHED
; BIT 13 = 1 = SERIAL PRINTER ATTACHED
; BIT 12 = GAME I/O ATTACHED
; BIT 11,10,9 = NUMBER OF RS232 CARDS ATTACHED
; BIT 8 = 0 = DMA CHIP PRESENT ON SYSTEM, 1 = NO DMA ON SYSTEM
; BIT 7,6 = NUMBER OF DISKETTE DRIVES
;      00=1, 01=2, 10=3, 11=4 ONLY IF BIT 0 = 1
; BIT 5,4 = INITIAL VIDEO MODE
;      00 - UNUSED
;      01 - 40X25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;      10 - BOX25 BW USING COLOR CARD
;      11 - BOX25 BW USING BW CARD
; BIT 3,2 = PLANAR RAM SIZE (10=48K, 11=64K)
; BIT 1 NOT USED
; BIT 0 = 1 (PL DISKETTE INSTALLED)
; NO OTHER REGISTERS AFFECTED
;  

;-----  

; ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
; ORG 0FB4DH
EQUIPMENT PROC FAR
    STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
    PUSH DS ; SAVE SEGMENT REGISTER
    MOV AX, DATA ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING
    MOV DS, AX
    MOV AX, EQUIP_FLAG ; GET THE CURRENT SETTINGS
    POP DS ; RECOVER SEGMENT
    IRET ; RETURN TO CALLER
EQUIPMENT ENDP
;  

;----- INT 15 -----
; CASSETTE I/O
; (AH) = 0 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR ON
; (AH) = 1 TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
; (AH) = 2 READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
;       (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
;       (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT
;       (ES,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE READ + 1
;       (DX) = COUNT OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
;       (CY) = 0 IF NO ERROR OCCURRED
;           1 IF ERROR OCCURRED
;       (AH) = ERROR RETURN IF (CY)= 1
;           = 01 IF CRC ERROR WAS DETECTED
;           = 02 IF DATA TRANSITIONS ARE LOST
;           = 04 IF NO DATA WAS FOUND
; (AH) = 3 WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
;       (ES,BX) = POINTER TO DATA BUFFER
;       (CX) = COUNT OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT
;       (EX,BX) = POINTER TO LAST BYTE WRITTEN + 1
;       (CX) = 0
;       (AH) = ANY OTHER THAN ABOVE VALUES CAUSES (CY)= 1
;           AND (AH)= 80 TO BE RETURNED (INVALID COMMAND).
;  

;-----  

; ASSUME DS:DATA, ES:NOTHING, SS:NOTHING, CS:CODE
; ORG 0FB59H
CASSETTE_IO PROC FAR
    STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON
    PUSH DS ; ESTABLISH ADDRESSING TO DATA
    CALL DDS ; MAKE SURE BREAK FLAG IS OFF
    AND BIOS_BREAK, 7FH
    CALL W1 ; CASSETTE_ID_CONT
    POP DS
    RET 2 ; INTERRUPT RETURN
CASSETTE_IO ENDP
W1 PROC NEAR

```

```

-----  

; PURPOSE:  

; TO CALL APPROPRIATE ROUTINE DEPENING ON REG AH  

AH  

ROUTINE  

-----  

; 0      MOTOR_ON  

; 1      MOTOR_OFF  

; 2      READ CASSETTE BLOCK  

; 3      WRITE CASSETTE BLOCK  

-----  

F86A 0A E4          OR   AH,AH    ; TURN ON MOTOR?  

F86C 74 13          JZ   MOTOR_ON  ; YES, DO IT  

F86E FE CC          DEC  AH      ; TURN OFF MOTOR?  

F870 74 18          JZ   MOTOR_OFF ; YES, DO IT  

F872 FE CC          DEC  AH      ; READ CASSETTE BLOCK?  

F874 74 1A          JZ   READ_BLOCK ; YES, DO IT  

F876 FE CC          DEC  AH      ; WRITE CASSETTE BLOCK?  

F878 75 03          JNZ  W2      ; NOT_DEFINED  

F87A E9 F997 R       JMP  WRITE_BLOCK ; YES, DO IT  

F87D              ; COMMAND NOT DEFINED  

F87D B4 80          MOV  AH,0B0H ; ERROR, UNDEFINED OPERATION  

F87F F8              STC  

F880 C3              RET  

F881              W1  EMDP  

MOTOR_ON PROC NEAR  

-----  

; PURPOSE:  

; TO TURN ON CASSETTE MOTOR  

-----  

F881 E4 61          IN   AL,PORT_B  ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT  

F883 24 F7          AND  AL,NOT 0BH ; CLEAR BIT TO TURN ON MOTOR  

F885 E6 61          W3: OUT  PORT_B,AL ; WRITE IT OUT  

F887 2A E4          SUB  AH,AH    ; CLEAR AH  

F889 C3              RET  

F88A              MOTOR_ON ENDP  

MOTOR_OFF PROC NEAR  

-----  

; PURPOSE:  

; TO TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF  

-----  

F88A E4 61          IN   AL,PORT_B  ; READ CASSETTE OUTPUT  

F88C OC 08          OR   AL,0BH    ; SET BIT TO TURN OFF  

F88E E8 F5          JMP  W3      ; WRITE IT, CLEAR ERROR, RETURN  

FB90              MOTOR_OFF ENDP  

READ_BLOCK PROC NEAR  

-----  

; PURPOSE:  

; TD READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE  

-----  

; ON ENTRY:  

; ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)  

; BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER  

; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ  

; ON EXIT:  

; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM  

; CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT  

; DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ  

; CARRY FLAG IS CLEAR IF NO ERROR DETECTED  

; CARRY FLAG IS SET IF CRC ERROR DETECTED  

-----  

F880 53              PUSH  BX      ; SAVE BX  

F881 51              PUSH  CX      ; SAVE CX  

F882 56              PUSH  SI      ; SAVE SI  

F883 8E 0007          MOV   SI,7    ; SET UP RETRY COUNT FOR LEADER  

F886 E8 FA50 R        CALL  BEGIN_OP ; BEGIN BY STARTING MOTOR  

F889              W4:             SEARCH FOR LEADER  

F889 E4 62          IN   AL,PORT_C  ; GET INITIAL VALUE  

F889 24 10          AND  AL,010H ; MASK OFF EXTRANEOUS BITS  

F889 A2 0068 R        MOV   LAST_VAL,AL ; SAVE IN LOC LAST_VAL  

F889 BA 3F7A          MOV   DX,16250 ; # OF TRANSITIONS TO LOOK FOR  

F8A3              W5:             WAIT_FOR_EDGE  

F8A3 F6 06 0071 R 80  TEST  BIOS_BREAK, BOH ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY  

F8A8 75 03          JNZ   W6A      ; JUMP IF NO BREAK KEY  

F8A8 75 03          W6A:           JMP   W17      ; JUMP IF NO LEADER FOUND  

F8AD E8 F92F R        W7:             CALL  READ_HALF_BIT ; IGNORE FIRST EDGE  

F8B0 E8 F96F R        JCXZ W5      ; JUMP IF NO EDGE DETECTED  

F8B3 E3 EE          MOV   DX,0378H ; CHECK FOR HALF BITS  

F8B5 BA 0378          MOV   CX,200H ; MUST HAVE AT LEAST THIS MANY ONE  

F8B8 BB 0200          CLD  

F8B8 FA              CLD  

F8B8 F6 06 0071 R 80  W8:             TEST  BIOS_BREAK, BOH ; SYNC BIT (0)  

F8C1 75 6C          JNZ   W17      ; DISABLE INTERRUPTS  

F8C3 51              PUSH  CX      ; SEARCH-LDR  

F8C4 E8 F96F R        CALL  READ_HALF_BIT ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY  

F8C7 0B C9          OR   CX,CX    ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT  

F8C9 58              POP   CX      ; SAVE REG CX  

F9CA 74 CD          JZ   W4      ; GET PULSE WIDTH  

F9CC 3B D3          CMP   DX,BX    ; CHECK FOR TRANSITION  

F9CE E3 04          JCXZ W9      ; RESTORE ONE BIT COUNTER  

F9D0 73 C7          JNC   W4      ; JUMP IF NO TRANSITION  

F9D2 E2 E8          LOOP  W8      ; CHECK PULSE WIDTH  

F9D4 72 E6          W9:             JC   W8      ; IF CX=0 THEN WE CAN LOOK  

F9D4 72 E6          FOR SYNC BIT (0)  

F9D4 72 E6          ; JUMP IF ZERO BIT (NOT GOOD  

F9D4 72 E6          LEADER)  

F9D4 72 E6          DEC  CX AND READ ANOTHER HALF ONE  

F9D4 72 E6          BIT  

F9D4 72 E6          ; FIND-SYNC  

F9D4 72 E6          ; JUMP IF ONE BIT (STILL LEADER)

```

```

;----- A SYNCH BIT HAS BEEN FOUND. READ SYN CHARACTER:
F8D6 E8 F96F R CALL READ_HALF_BIT ; SKIP OTHER HALF OF SYNC BIT (0)
F8D9 E8 F941 R CALL READ_BYTE ; READ SYNC BYTE
F8DC 3C 16 CMP AL, 16H ; SYNCHRONIZATION CHARACTER
F8DE 75 49 JNE W16 ; JUMP IF BAD LEADER FOUND.

;----- GOOD CRC SO READ DATA BLOCK(S)
F8E0 5E POP SI ; RESTORE REGS
F8E1 59 POP CX
F8E2 5B POP BX

;----- READ 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS FROM CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; ES IS SEGMENT FOR MEMORY BUFFER (FOR COMPACT CODE)
; BX POINTS TO START OF MEMORY BUFFER
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO READ
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE PUT IN MEM
; CX CONTAINS DECREMENTED BYTE COUNT
; DX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES ACTUALLY READ
;----- F8E3 51
F8E4 51 PUSH CX ; SAVE BYTE COUNT
F8E4 51 COME HERE BEFORE EACH
F8E4 51 ; 256 BYTE BLOCK IS READ
F8E4 51 MOV CRC_REG, 0FFFFH ; INIT CRC REG
F8E4 51 MOV DX, 256 ; SET DX TO DATA BLOCK SIZE
F8E4 51 ; RD_BLK
F8E4 51 TEST B105_BREAK, 80H ; CHECK FOR BREAK KEY
F8E4 51 JNZ W13 ; JUMP IF BREAK KEY HIT
F8E4 51 CALL READ_BYTE ; READ BYTE FROM CASSETTE
F8E4 51 JC W13 ; CY SET INDICATES NO DATA
F8E4 51 ; TRANSITIONS
F8E4 51 JCXZ W12 ; IF WE'VE ALREADY REACHED
F8E4 51 ; END OF MEMORY BUFFER
F8E4 51 ; SKIP REST OF BLOCK
F8E4 51 MOV ES:(BX), AL ; STORE DATA BYTE AT BYTE PTR
F8E4 51 INC BX ; INC BUFFER PTR
F8E4 51 DEC CX ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
F8E4 51 ; LOOP UNTIL DATA BLOCK HAS BEEN READ FROM CASSETTE
F8E4 51 DEC DX ; DEC BLOCK CNT
F8E4 51 JG W11 ; RD_BLK
F8E4 51 CALL READ_BYTE ; NOW READ TWO CRC BYTES
F8E4 51 CALL READ_BYTE
F8E4 51 SUB AH, AH ; CLEAR AH
F8E4 51 CMP CRC_REG, 100FH ; IS THE CRC CORRECT?
F8E4 51 JNE W14 ; IF NOT EQUAL CRC IS BAD
F8E4 51 JCXZ W15 ; IF BYTE COUNT IS ZERO
F8E4 51 ; THEN WE HAVE READ ENOUGH
F8E4 51 ; SO WE WILL EXIT
F8E4 51 ; STILL MORE, SO READ ANOTHER BLOCK
F915 E8 C0 JMP W10
F917 B4 01 W13: MOV AH, 01H ; MISSING-DATA
F917 B4 01 ; NO DATA TRANSITIONS SO
F917 B4 01 SET AH=02 TO INDICATE
F917 B4 01 ; DATA TIMEOUT
F917 B4 01 ; BAD-CRC
F917 B4 01 INC AH ; EXIT EARLY ON ERROR
F917 B4 01 SET AH=01 TO INDICATE CRC ERROR
F917 B4 01 ; RD-BLK-EX
F917 B4 01 POP DX ; CALCULATE COUNT OF
F917 B4 01 SUB DX, CX ; DATA BYTES ACTUALLY READ.
F917 B4 01 ; RETURN COUNT IN REG DX
F917 B4 01 PUSH AX ; SAVE AX (RET CODE)
F917 B4 01 TEST AH, 80H ; CHECK FOR ERRORS
F917 B4 01 JNZ W18 ; JUMP IF ERROR DETECTED
F917 B4 01 CALL READ_BYTE ; READ TRAILER
F917 B4 01 JNP SHORT W18 ; SKIP TO TURN OFF MOTOR
F917 B4 01 ; BAD-LEADER
F917 B4 01 DEC SI ; CHECK RETRIES
F917 B4 01 JZ W17 ; JUMP IF TOO MANY RETRIES
F917 B4 01 JNP W4 ; JUMP IF NOT TOO MANY RETRIES
F917 B4 01 ; NO VALID DATA FOUND
;----- NO DATA FROM CASSETTE ERROR, I.E. TIMEOUT
F92F 5E POP SI ; RESTORE REGS
F930 B9 POP CX ; RESTORE REGS
F931 B9 POP BX
F932 2B D2 SUB DX, DX ; ZERO NUMBER OF BYTES READ
F934 84 04 MOV AH, 04H ; TIME OUT ERROR (NO LEADER)
F936 B0 PUSH AX
F937 FB STI ; NOT-OFF
F938 EB FBBA R CALL MOTOR_OFF ; REENABLE INTERRUPTS
F938 B8 POP AX ; TURN OFF MOTOR
F93C B0 FC 01 CMP AH, 01H ; RESTORE RETURN CODE
F93F F5 CHC ; SET CARRY IF ERROR (AH>0)
F940 C3 RET ; FINISHED
F941 READ_BLOCK ENDP

```

```

; PURPOSE:
; TO READ A BYTE FROM CASSETTE
; ON EXIT
; REG AL CONTAINS READ DATA BYTE

F941      PROC    NEAR
F941      53      PUSH   BX      ; SAVE REGS BX,CX
F942      51      PUSH   CX
F943      B1 08    MOV    CL, BH   ; SET BIT COUNTER FOR 8 BITS
F945      51      PUSH   CX      ; BYTE-ASM
F945      51      ; SAVE CX

;-----READ DATA BIT FROM CASSETTE-----


F946      E8 F96F R    CALL   READ_HALF_BIT
F949      E3 20       JCXZ  W21      ; IF CX=0 THEN TIMEOUT
F948      53          PUSH   BX      ; BECAUSE OF NO DATA TRANSITIONS
F94C      E8 F96F R    CALL   READ_HALF_BIT
F94F      5B          POP    AX      ; SAVE 1ST HALF BIT'S
F950      E3 19       JCXZ  W21      ; PULSE WIDTH (IN BX)
F952      03 08       ADD    BX, AX   ; READ COMPLEMENTARY PULSE
F954      81 FB 06F0   CMP    BX, 06FOH
F955      F6          CMC    AH      ; COMPUTE DATA BIT
F959      9F          LAHF   AH      ; IF CX<0 THEN TIMEOUT DUE TO
F95A      59          POP    CX      ; NO DATA TRANSITIONS
F95B      D0 D5       RCL    CH, 1    ; PERIOD
F95D      9E          SAHF   AH      ; MS BIT OF BYTE IS READ FIRST.
F95E      EB FA3C R    CALL   CRC_GEN
F961      FE C9       DEC    CL      ; REG CH IS SHIFTED LEFT WITH
F963      75 E0       JNZ   W19      ; CARRY BEING INSERTED INTO LS
F965      8A C5       MOV    AL, CH   ; BIT OF CH.
F967      F8          CLC    AH      ; AFTER ALL 8 BITS HAVE BEEN
F968          R0:      ROR    CH, 1    ; READ, THE MS BIT OF THE DATA
F969      59          POP    CX      ; BYTE WILL BE IN THE MS BIT OF
F96A      5B          POP    BX      ; REG CH
F96B      C3          RET    ; ROTATE REG CH LEFT WITH CARRY TO
F96B      59          POP    CX      ; LS BIT OF REG CH
F969      5B          POP    BX      ; RESTORE CARRY FOR CRC ROUTINE
F96A      C3          DEC    CL      ; GENERATE CRC FOR BIT
F96B          R0:      JCXZ  W20      ; LOOP TILL ALL 8 BITS OF DATA
F96B      59          POP    CX      ; ASSEMBLED IN REG CH
F96C      F9          STC    AH      ; BYTE_ASM
F96D      E8 F9       JMP    W20      ; RETURN DATA BYTE IN REG AL
F96F      READ_BYTE    ENDP

;-----PURPOSE:
; TO COMPUTE TIME TILL NEXT DATA
; TRANSITION (EDGE)
; ON ENTRY:
; EDGE_CNT CONTAINS LAST EDGE COUNT
; ON EXIT:
; AX CONTAINS OLD LAST EDGE COUNT
; BX CONTAINS PULSE WIDTH (HALF BIT)

READ_HALF_BIT PROC    NEAR
F96F      89 0064    MOV    CX, 100   ; SET TIME TO WAIT FOR BIT
F972      BA 26 0068 R  MOV    AH, LAST_VAL ; GET PRESENT INPUT VALUE
F978          R0:      W22:      IN     AL, PORT_C   ; RD-H-BIT
F976      E4 62       AND    AL, 010H   ; INPUT DATA BIT
F978      24 10       CMP    AL, AH    ; MASK OFF EXTRAMOUS BITS
F97A      3A C4       LOOPE  W22      ; SAME AS BEFORE?
F97C      E1 F8       MOV    LAST_VAL, AL ; LOOP TILL IT CHANGES
F97E      A2 0068 R    MOV    AL, 40H   ; UPDATE LAST_VAL WITH NEW VALUE
F981      80 40       MOV    AL, 40H   ; READ TIMER'S COUNTER COMMAND
F983      E6 43       OUT    TIM_CTL, AL ; LATCH COUNTER
F985      BB 1E 0067 R  MOV    BX, EDGE_CNT ; BX GETS LAST EDGE COUNT
F889      E4 41       IN     AL, TIMER+1 ; GET LS BYTE.
F988      8A E0       MOV    AH, AL    ; SAVE IN AH
F98D      E4 41       IN     AL, TIMER+1 ; GET MS BYTE
F98F      B6 C4       XCHG   AL, AH   ; XCHG AL,AH
F981      28 D8       SUB    BX, AX    ; SET BX EQUAL TO HALF BIT PERIOD
F983      A3 0067 R    MOV    EDGE_CNT, AX ; UPDATE EDGE COUNT;
F996      C3          RET    ; READ_HALF_BIT ENDP

```

```

; PURPOSE
; WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE.
; THE DATA IS PADDED TO FILL OUT THE LAST 256 BYTE BLOCK.
; ON ENTRY:
; BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
; CX IS ZERO
;

F997 PROC NEAR
F997      53
F998      51
F999      E4 61
F99B     24 F0
F99D     0C 01
F99F     E6 61
F9A1     B0 B6
F9A3     E6 43
F9A5     E8 FA50 R
F9A8     B8 04A0
F9AB     E8 FA35 R
F9AE     B9 0800
F9B1     F9
F9B2     E8 FA1F R
F9B5     E2 FA
F9B7     FA
F9B8     F8
F9B9     E8 FA1F R
F9BC     B9
F9BD     58
F9BE     B0 16
F9C0     E8 FA08 R

; PURPOSE
; WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
; CX IS ZERO
;

WR_BLOCK PROC NEAR
W23:    PUSH BX
        PUSH CX
        IN AL, PORT_B ; DISABLE SPEAKER
        AND AL, NOT_02H
        OR AL, 01H ; ENABLE TIMER
        OUT PORT_B, AL
        MOV AL, 0B6H ; SET UP TIMER - MODE 3 SQUARE WAVE
        OUT TIM_CTL, AL
        CALL BEGIN_OP ; START MOTOR AND DELAY
        MOV AX, 11B4 ; SET NORMAL BIT SIZE
        CALL W31 ; SET_TIMER
        MOV CX, 0800H ; SET CX FOR LEADER BYTE COUNT
        CALL WRITE_LEADER ; WRITE LEADER
        STC ; WRITE ONE BITS
        CALL WRITE_BIT
        LOOP W23 ; LOOP 'TIL LEADER IS WRITTEN
        CLI ; DISABLE INTS.
        CLC ; WRITE SYNC BIT (0)
        CALL WRITE_BIT
        POP CX ; RESTORE REGS CX,BX
        POP BX
        MOV AL, 16H ; WRITE SYNC CHARACTER
        CALL WRITE_BYT

; PURPOSE
; WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
; CX IS ZERO
;

WR_BLOCK PROC NEAR
W24:    MOV CRC_REG, 0FFFFH ; INIT CRC
        MOV DX, 256 ; FOR 256 BYTES
        CALL WR_BLK ; WR-BLK
        MOV AL, ES:[BX] ; READ BYTE FROM MEM
        CALL WRITE_BYT ; WRITE IT TO CASSETTE
        JCXZ W25 ; UNLESS CX=0, ADVANCE PTRS & DEC
        COUNT
        INC BX ; INC BUFFER POINTER
        DEC CX ; DEC BYTE COUNTER
        JNC W25 ; SKIP-ADV
        DEC DX ; DEC BLOCK CNT
        JG W24 ; LOOP TILL 256 BYTE BLOCK
        IS WRITTEN TO TAPE

; WRITE CRC
; WRITE 1'S COMPLEMENT OF CRC REG TO CASSETTE
; WHICH IS CHECKED FOR CORRECTNESS WHEN THE BLOCK IS READ
; REG AX IS MODIFIED
;

WR_BLOCK PROC NEAR
W26:    MOV AX, CRC_REG ; WRITE THE ONE'S COMPLEMENT OF THE
        NOT AX ; TWO BYTE CRC TO TAPE
        PUSH AX ; FOR 1'S COMPLEMENT
        CALL WRITE_BYT ; SAVE IT
        XCHG AH, AL ; WRITE MS BYTE FIRST
        CALL WRITE_BYT ; WRITE IT
        POP AX ; GET IT BACK
        CALL WRITE_BYT ; NOW WRITE LS BYTE
        OR CX, CX ; IS BYTE COUNT EXHAUSTED?
        JNZ WR_BLOCK ; JUMP IF NOT DONE YET
        PUSH CX ; SAVE REG CX
        STI ; RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS
        MOV CX, 32 ; WRITE OUT TRAILER BITS
        RETN ; TRAIL-LOOP

; PURPOSE
; WRITE 1 OR MORE 256 BYTE BLOCKS TO CASSETTE
; ON ENTRY:
; BX POINTS TO MEMORY BUFFER ADDRESS
; CX CONTAINS NUMBER OF BYTES TO WRITE
; ON EXIT:
; BX POINTS 1 BYTE PAST LAST BYTE WRITTEN TO CASSETTE
; CX IS ZERO
;

WR_BLOCK PROC NEAR
W26:    STC ; WRITE_BIT
        CALL WRITE_BIT
        LOOP W26 ; WRITE UNTIL TRAILER WRITTEN
        POP CX ; RESTORE REG CX
        MOV AL, 0B0H ; TURN TIMER2 OFF
        OUT TIM_CTL, AL
        MOV AX, 1
        CALL W31 ; SET_TIMER
        CALL MOTOR_OFF ; TURN MOTOR OFF
        SUB AX, AX ; NO ERRORS REPORTED ON WRITE OP
        RETN ; FINISHED
ENDP

```

```

;-----[ WRITE A BYTE TO CASSETTE
;-----[ BYTE TO WRITE IS IN REG AL.

FA08      WRITE_BYTE    PROC    NEAR
FA09      51             PUSH   CX
FA09      50             PUSH   AX
FA0A      8A E8          MOV    CH,AL
FA0C      B1 08          MOV    CL,B
FA0E      D0 D5          RCL    CH,1
FA10      9C             PUSHF
FA11      E8 FA1F R     CALL   WRITE_BIT
FA12      F0             POPF
FA15      E9 FA3C R     CALL   CRC_GEN
FA18      FE C9          DEC    CL
FA1A      75 F2          JNZ   W27
FA1C      58             POP    AX
FA1D      59             POP    CX
FA1E      C3             RET
FA1F      F0             RETN

;-----[ WRITE_BYTENDP

FA1F      WRITE_BIT     PROC    NEAR
FA1F      PURPOSE:
FA1F      ;-----[ TO WRITE A DATA BIT TO CASSETTE
FA1F      ;-----[ CARRY FLAG CONTAINS DATA BIT
FA1F      ;-----[ I.E. IF SET DATA BIT IS A ONE
FA1F      ;-----[ IF CLEAR DATA BIT IS A ZERO
FA1F      ;-----[ NOTE: TWO EDGES ARE WRITTEN PER BIT
FA1F      ;-----[ ONE BIT HAS 500 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
FA1F      ;-----[ FOR A 1000 USEC PERIOD (1 MILLISEC)

FA1F      ;-----[ ZERO BIT HAS 250 USEC BETWEEN EDGES
FA1F      ;-----[ FOR A .500 USEC PERIOD (.5 MILLISEC)
FA1F      ;-----[ CARRY FLAG IS DATA BIT

FA1F      ;-----[ ASSUME IT'S A '1'
FA1F      ;-----[ SET AX TO NOMINAL ONE SIZE
FA1F      ;-----[ JC    W28
FA1F      ;-----[ NO, SET TO NOMINAL ZERO SIZE
FA1F      ;-----[ MOV   AX,592
FA1F      ;-----[ ;WRITE-BIT-AX
FA1F      ;-----[ W28: PUSH  AX
FA1F      ;-----[ ;WRITE BIT WITH PERIOD EQ TO VALUE
FA1F      ;-----[ ; AX
FA1F      ;-----[ W29: IN    AL,PORT_C
FA1F      ;-----[ AND   AL,020H
FA1F      ;-----[ JZ    W29
FA1F      ;-----[ ;LOOP TILL HIGH
FA1F      ;-----[ W30: IN    AL,PORT_C
FA1F      ;-----[ ;NOW WAIT TILL TIMER'S OUTPUT IS
FA1F      ;-----[ ; LOW
FA1F      ;-----[ AND   JNZ  W30
FA1F      ;-----[ ;RELOAD TIMER WITH PERIOD
FA1F      ;-----[ ;FOR NEXT DATA BIT
FA1F      ;-----[ ;RESTORE PERIOD COUNT
FA1F      ;-----[ ;SET TIMER
FA1F      ;-----[ W31: POP   AX
FA1F      ;-----[ OUT   042H, AL
FA1F      ;-----[ MOV   AL,AH
FA1F      ;-----[ OUT   042H, AL
FA1F      ;-----[ RET
FA1F      ;-----[ WRITE_BIT ENDP

FA3C      CRC_GEN       PROC    NEAR
FA3C      ;-----[ UPDATE CRC REGISTER WITH NEXT DATA BIT
FA3C      ;-----[ CRC IS USED TO DETECT READ ERRORS
FA3C      ;-----[ ASSUMES DATA BIT IS IN CARRY
FA3C      ;-----[ REG AX IS MODIFIED
FA3C      ;-----[ FLAGS ARE MODIFIED
FA3C      ;-----[

FA3C      A1 0069 R     MOV    AX,CRC_REG
FA3F      D1 D8          RCR    AX,1
FA41      D1 D0          RCL    AX,1
FA43      F8             CLC
FA44      71 04          JNO   W32
FA46      35 0810         XOR   AX,0B10H
FA49      F9             STC
FA4A      D1 D0          W32: RCL   AX,1
FA4C      A3 0069 R     MOV    CRC_REG,AX
FA4F      C3             RET
FA50      F0             CRC_GEN ENDP

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FA50          ;-----  

FA50    E8 F8B1 R      BEGIN_OP    PROC    NEAR   ; START TAPE AND DELAY  

FA53    B3 42          CALL     MOTOR_ON    ; TURN ON MOTOR  

                               MOV     BL,42H    ; DELAY FOR TAPE DRIVE  

                               ; TO GET UP TO SPEED (1/2 SEC)  

FA55    B9 0700        W33:    MOV     CX,700H  ; INNER LOOP= APPROX. 10 MILLISEC  

FA56    E2 FE          W34:    LOOP    W34  

FA5A    FE CB          DEC     BL  

FA5C    75 F7          JNZ    W33  

FA5E    C3              RET  

FA5F          ;-----  

FA5F          ;----- CARRIAGE RETURN, LINE FEED SUBROUTINE  

CRLF          CRLF    PROC    NEAR   ; PRINTER 0  

FA5F    33 D2          XOR     DX,DX    ; WILL NOW SEND INITIAL LF,CR TO  

FA61    32 E4          XOR     AH,AH    ; PRINTER  

                               ;  

FA63    B0 0D          MOV     AL,0DH  ; CR  

FA65    CD 17          INT     17H    ; SEND THE LINE FEED  

FA67    32 E4          XOR     AH,AH  ; NOW FOR THE CR  

FA69    B0 0A          MOV     AL,0AH  ; LF  

FA6B    CD 17          INT     17H    ; SEND THE CARRIAGE RETURN  

FA6D    C3              RET  

FA6E          ;-----  

                               ; CHARACTER GENERATOR GRAPHICS FOR 320X200 AND 640X200  

                               ; GRAPHICS FOR CHARACTERS 00H THRU 7FH  

                               ;-----  

FAGE          ;-----  

FAGE          ;----- CRT_CHAR_GEN ORG     OFABEH  

FAGE    00 00 00 00 00 00 CRT_CHAR_GEN LABEL  BYTE  

FAGE    00 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H ; _0_0  

FA76    7E B1 A5 B1 BD 99  DB     07EH,081H,0A5H,0B1H,0BDH,099H,0B1H,07EH ; _0_1  

81 7E          DB     07EH,0FFH,00BH,0FFH,0C3H,0E7H,0FFH,07EH ; _0_2  

FA7E    7E FF DB FF C3 E7  DB     06CH,0FEH,0FEH,0FEH,07CH,03BH,010H,000H ; _0_3  

FF 7E          DB     010H,03BH,07CH,0FEH,07CH,03BH,010H,000H ; _0_4  

FA86    6C FE FE FE 7C 38  DB     03BH,07CH,03BH,0FEH,07CH,03BH,07CH ; _0_5  

10 00          DB     010H,010H,03BH,07CH,0FEH,07CH,03BH,07CH ; _0_6  

FA8E    10 3B 7C FE 7C 3B  DB     000H,000H,01BH,03CH,03CH,01BH,000H,000H ; _0_7  

10 00          DB     0FFH,0FFH,0E7H,0C3H,0C3H,0E7H,0FFH,0FFH ; _0_8  

FA96    3B 7C 3B FE FE 7C  DB     000H,03CH,066H,042H,042H,066H,03CH,000H ; _0_9  

3B 7C          DB     0FFH,0C3H,099H,08DH,08DH,099H,0C3H,0FFH ; _0_A  

FA9E    10 10 3B 7C FE 7C  DB     000H,000H,01BH,03CH,03CH,01BH,000H,000H ; _0_B  

3B 7C          DB     00FH,007H,00FH,07DH,0CCH,0CCH,0CCH,07BH ; _0_B  

FAA6    00 00 19 3C 3C 18  DB     03CH,066H,066H,066H,03CH,01BH,07EH,01BH ; _0_C  

00 00          DB     03FH,033H,03FH,030H,030H,07OH,0F0H,0E0H ; _0_D  

FAAE    FF FF E7 C3 C3 E7  DB     07FH,083H,07FH,063H,063H,067H,0E6H,0C0H ; _0_E  

FF FF          DB     099H,05AH,03CH,0E7H,0E7H,03CH,05AH,099H ; _0_F  

FAB6    00 3C 66 42 42 66  DB     080H,0E0H,0F8H,0FEH,0FBH,0EDH,080H,000H ; _1_0  

3C 00          DB     002H,00EH,03EH,0FEH,03EH,00EH,002H,000H ; _1_1  

FABE    FF C3 99 BD BD 99  DB     01BH,03CH,07EH,01BH,01BH,07EH,03CH,01BH ; _1_2  

C3 FF          DB     066H,066H,066H,066H,066H,000H,086H,000H ; _1_3  

FAC6    0F 07 OF 7D CC CC  DB     07FH,0DBH,0DBH,07BH,01BH,01BH,01BH,000H ; _1_4  

CC 7B          DB     03EH,063H,03BH,08CH,08CH,06CH,03BH,0CCH,07BH ; _1_5  

FACE    3C 66 66 66 3C 18  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_6  

7E 1B          DB     01BH,03CH,07EH,01BH,01BH,07EH,03CH,01BH ; _1_7  

FAE6    3F 33 3F 30 30 70  DB     01BH,033H,03FH,030H,030H,07OH,0F0H,0E0H ; _1_8  

F0 E0          DB     07FH,083H,07FH,063H,063H,067H,0E6H,0C0H ; _1_9  

FAE7    7F 63 7F 63 63 67  DB     099H,05AH,03CH,0E7H,0E7H,03CH,05AH,099H ; _1_F  

E6 C0          DB     080H,0E0H,0F8H,0FEH,0FBH,0EDH,080H,000H ; _1_0  

FAE9    99 5A 3C E7 E7 3C  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_1  

5A 99          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_2  

FAEE    80 E0 F8 FE F8 E0  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_3  

80 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_4  

FAF6    02 0E 3E FE 3E 0E  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_5  

02 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_6  

FAFE    18 3C 7E 18 18 7E  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_7  

3C 18          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_8  

FB06    66 66 88 66 66 00  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_9  

66 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_A  

FB0E    7F DB DB 7B 1B 1B  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_B  

19 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_C  

FB16    3E 63 3B 8C BC 3B  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_D  

CC 7B          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_E  

FB1E    00 00 00 00 7E 7E  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_F  

7E 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_G  

FB26    18 3C 7E 18 7E 3C  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_H  

18 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_I  

FB2E    18 3C 7E 18 18 18  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_J  

18 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_K  

FB36    18 18 18 18 7E 3C  DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_L  

18 00          DB     000H,000H,000H,000H,07EH,07EH,07EH,000H ; _1_M  

FB3E    00 18 OC FE OC 18  DB     000H,018H,00CH,0FEH,00CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_N  

00 00          DB     000H,018H,00CH,0FEH,00CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_O  

FB46    00 30 60 FE 60 30  DB     000H,030H,060H,0FEH,060H,030H,000H,000H ; _1_P  

00 00          DB     000H,030H,060H,0FEH,060H,030H,000H,000H ; _1_Q  

FB4E    00 00 C0 C0 C0 FE  DB     000H,000H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0FEH,000H,000H ; _1_R  

00 00          DB     000H,000H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0FEH,000H,000H ; _1_S  

FB56    00 24 88 FF 66 24  DB     000H,024H,066H,0FFH,066H,024H,000H,000H ; _1_T  

00 00          DB     000H,018H,03CH,07EH,0FFH,0FFH,000H,000H ; _1_U  

FB5E    00 18 3C 7E FF FF  DB     000H,0FFH,0FFH,07EH,03CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_V  

00 00          DB     000H,0FFH,0FFH,07EH,03CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_W  

FB66    00 FF FF 7E 3C 18  DB     000H,0FFH,0FFH,07EH,03CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_X
00 00          DB     000H,0FFH,0FFH,07EH,03CH,018H,000H,000H ; _1_Y

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FB8E	00 00 00 00 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; SP_D_20
	00 00	DB	030H, 078H, 078H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 030H, 000H ; ! D_21
FB78	30 78 78 30 30 00	DB	06CH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; " D_22
	30 00	DB	06CH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 0FEH, 06CH, 06CH, 000H ; # D_23
FB7E	6C 6C 6C 00 00 00	DB	030H, 07CH, 0C0H, 078H, 00CH, 0F8H, 030H, 000H ; \$ D_24
	00 00	DB	000H, 0C6H, 0CCH, 018H, 030H, 068H, 0C8H, 000H ;
FBB6	6C 6C FE 6C FE 6C	DB	PER CENT D_25
	C6 00	DB	038H, 06CH, 038H, 076H, 0CCH, 076H, 000H ; & D_26
FB8E	30 7C C0 78 0C FB	DB	060H, 060H, 0C0H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ' D_27
	30 00	DB	018H, 030H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 030H, 018H, 000H ; ( D_28
FB96	00 C8 CC 1B 30 66	DB	060H, 030H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 030H, 060H, 000H ; ) D_29
	C6 00	DB	000H, 066H, 03CH, 0FFH, 03CH, 066H, 000H, 000H ; * D_2A
FB9E	38 6C 38 76 0C CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 0FCH, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H ; + D_2B
	76 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 030H, 030H, 060H ; , D_2C
FBA6	60 60 C0 00 00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; - D_2D
	00 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; . D_2E
FBAE	18 30 60 60 60 30	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; / D_2F
	18 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 0 D_30
FBB6	60 30 18 1B 1B 30	DB	030H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 1 D_31
	60 00	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; 2 D_32
FB8E	00 66 3C FF 3C 66	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 3 D_33
	00 00	DB	01CH, 03CH, 06CH, 0CCH, 0FEH, 00CH, 01EH, 000H ; 4 D_34
FBD6	00 00 00 FC 00 00	DB	0FCH, 0C0H, 0FBH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 5 D_35
	00 00	DB	038H, 060H, 0C0H, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 6 D_36
FBDE	00 00 00 00 00 30	DB	0FCH, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 7 D_37
	30 00	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 8 D_38
FBE6	06 0C 18 30 60 C0	DB	078H, 0CCH, 018H, 030H, 060H, 0C0H, 080H, 000H ; 9 D_39
	80 00	DB	07CH, 0C6H, 0CEH, 0DEH, 0F6H, 0E6H, 07CH, 000H ; 0 D_30
FBEE	7C C6 CE DE F6 E6	DB	030H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 1 D_31
	7C 00	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 060H, 0CCH, 0FCH, 000H ; 2 D_32
FBF6	30 70 30 30 30 30	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 038H, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 3 D_33
	FC 00	DB	01CH, 03CH, 06CH, 0CCH, 0FEH, 00CH, 01EH, 000H ; 4 D_34
FBFE	78 CC 0C 38 60 CC	DB	0FCH, 0C0H, 0FBH, 00CH, 00CH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 5 D_35
	FC 00	DB	038H, 060H, 0C0H, 0FBH, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 6 D_36
FC06	78 CC 0C 38 0C CC	DB	0FCH, 0CCH, 00CH, 018H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 000H ; 7 D_37
	78 00	DB	078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 0CCH, 0CCH, 078H, 000H ; 8 D_38
FC0E	1C 3C 6C CC FE 0C	DB	078H, 0CCH, 00CH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 9 D_39
	1E 00	DB	000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 0 D_30
FC16	FC C0 FB 0C 0C CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 1 D_31
	78 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 2 D_32
FC1E	38 60 C0 FB CC CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 3 D_33
	78 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 4 D_34
FC26	FC CC OC 18 30 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 5 D_35
	30 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 6 D_36
FC2E	78 CC CC 78 CC CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 7 D_37
	78 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 8 D_38
FC36	7B CC CC 7C 0C 1B	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 9 D_39
	70 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 0 D_30
FC3E	00 30 30 00 00 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 1 D_31
	30 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 2 D_32
FC46	00 30 30 00 00 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 3 D_33
	30 60	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 4 D_34
FC4E	18 30 60 C0 60 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 5 D_35
	18 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 6 D_36
FC56	00 00 FC 00 00 FC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 7 D_37
	00 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 8 D_38
FC5E	60 30 1B OC 18 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 9 D_39
	60 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 0 D_30
FC66	7B CC OC 1B 30 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ? D_3F
	30 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 1 D_31
FC6E	7C C6 DE DE DE CO	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 2 D_40
	78 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 3 D_41
FC76	30 78 CC CC FC CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 4 D_42
	CC 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 5 D_43
FC7E	FC 66 66 7C 66 66	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 6 D_44
	FC 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 7 D_45
FC86	3C 66 C0 C0 66 66	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 8 D_46
	3C 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; 9 D_47
FC8E	FB 6C 66 66 66 6C	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; A D_41
	FB 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; B D_42
FC96	FE 62 68 7B 6B 62	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; C D_43
	FE 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; D D_44
FC9E	FE 62 68 7B 6B 60	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; E D_45
	FE 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; F D_46
FCA6	3C 66 C0 C0 CE 66	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; G D_47
	3E 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; H D_48
FCAE	CC CC CC FC CC CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; I D_4B
	CC 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; J D_4A
FCB6	7B 30 30 30 30 30	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; K D_4B
	7B 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; L D_4C
FCBE	1E 0C OC 0C CC CC	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; M D_4D
	7B 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; N D_4E
FCC6	E6 66 6C 7B 6C 66	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; O D_4F
	E6 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; P D_4G
FCC6	F0 60 60 60 62 68	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; Q D_4H
	FE 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; R D_4I
FC06	C6 EE FE FD 6C C6	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; S D_4J
	C6 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; T D_4K
FC0E	C6 E6 F6 DE CE C6	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; U D_4L
	C6 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; V D_4M
FC08	3B 6C C6 C6 C6 6C	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; W D_4N
	3B 00	DB	000H, 030H, 030H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; X D_4O

FCEE	FC 66 66 7C 60 60	DB	0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; P D_50
FCF6	FO 00	DB	07BH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 0DCH, 07BH, 01CH, 000H ; Q D_51
FCFE	78 CC CC CC DC 78	DB	0FCH, 066H, 066H, 07CH, 06CH, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; R D_52
FCF6	1C 00	DB	07BH, OCCH, 0E0H, 070H, 01CH, OCCH, 07BH, 000H ; S D_53
FD06	FC 66 66 7C 6C 66	DB	0FCH, 084H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; T D_54
ED06	E6 00	DB	OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 0FCH, 000H ; U D_55
FD06	78 CC E0 70 1C CC	DB	OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 0FCH, 000H ; V D_56
FD06	78 00	DB	OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, 0FEH, 0EEH, OC6H, 000H ; W D_57
FD06	78 00	DB	OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, 038H, 06CH, OC6H, 000H ; X D_58
FD16	CC CC CC CC CC CC	DB	OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 0FCH, 000H ; Y D_59
FD16	FC 00	DB	OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, OC6H, 038H, 06CH, OC6H, 000H ; Z D_5A
FD26	CC CC CC CC CC 7B	DB	07BH, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 060H, 07BH, 000H ; L D_BB
FD26	30 00	DB	0COH, 060H, 030H, 01BH, 00CH, 006H, 002H, 000H ;
FD26	C6 C6 C6 D6 FE EE	DB	; BACKSLASH D_5C
FD26	C6 00	DB	078H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 018H, 07BH, 000H ; J D_5D
FD26	C6 6C 6C 38 38 6C	DB	010H, 038H, 06CH, OC6H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ;
FD36	C6 00	DB	; CIRCUMFLEX D_5E
FD36	CC CC CC 7B 30 30	DB	000H, 000H, 00DH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 0FFH ; _ D_5F
FD36	78 00	DB	030H, 030H, 01BH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ` D_60
FD36	FE C6 8C 18 32 66	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, 00CH, 07CH, OCCH, 076H, 000H ;
FD46	FE 00	DB	; LOWER CASE A D_61
FD46	78 60 60 60 60 60	DB	0E0H, 060H, 060H, 07CH, 066H, 066H, 0DCH, 000H ; LC B D_62
FD46	78 00	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, OCCH, 0C0H, OCCH, 076H, 000H ; LC C D_63
FD46	76 00	DB	01CH, 0DCH, 00CH, 07CH, OCCH, OCCH, 076H, 000H ; LC D D_64
FD46	00 00 78 CC FC C0	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, OCCH, 0FCH, 0C0H, 07BH, 000H ; LC E D_65
FD46	78 00	DB	038H, 06CH, 060H, 0F0H, 060H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC F D_66
FD46	38 6C 60 FO 60 60	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, OCCH, OCCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0FBH ; LC G D_67
FD46	FO 00	DB	0E0H, 060H, 06CH, 076H, 066H, 066H, 0E6H, 000H ; LC H D_68
FD46	00 00 76 CC CC 7C	DB	030H, 000H, 070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC I D_69
FD46	0C FB	DB	00CH, 000H, 00CH, 00CH, 00CH, OCCH, OCCH, 07BH ; LC J D_6A
FD46	E0 60 6C 76 66 66	DB	0E0H, 060H, 060H, 06CH, 078H, 06CH, 0E6H, 000H ; LC K D_6B
FD46	ED 00	DB	070H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 030H, 07BH, 000H ; LC L D_6C
FD46	30 00 70 30 30 30	DB	000H, 000H, OCCH, 0FEH, 0FEH, 006H, OC6H, 000H ; LC M D_6D
FD46	78 00	DB	000H, 000H, 0FBH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 000H ; LC N D_6E
FD46	CC 78	DB	000H, 000H, 07BH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 07BH, 000H ; LC O D_6F
FOC6	E0 60 66 6C 7B 6C	DB	000H, 000H, 00CH, 066H, 0BBH, 07CH, 060H, 0F0H ; LC P D_70
FOC6	ED 00	DB	000H, 000H, 076H, OCCH, OCCH, 07CH, 00CH, 01EH ; LC Q D_71
FOC6	0C 1E	DB	000H, 000H, 00CH, 076H, 066H, 060H, 0F0H, 000H ; LC R D_72
FOC6	00 00 DC 7C 66 60	DB	000H, 000H, 07CH, 0C0H, 078H, 00CH, 0FBH, 000H ; LC S D_73
FOC6	F0 00	DB	010H, 030H, 07CH, 030H, 030H, 034H, 01BH, 000H ; LC T D_74
FOC6	00 00 7C CO 7B 0C	DB	000H, 000H, 0CCH, OCCH, 0CCH, OCCH, 076H, 000H ; LC U D_75
FOC6	F8 00	DB	000H, 000H, DCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 07BH, 030H, 000H ; LC V D_76
FOC6	10 30 7C 30 30 34	DB	000H, 000H, 0C6H, DD6H, 0FEH, 0FEH, 06CH, 000H ; LC W D_77
FOC6	18 00	DB	000H, 000H, 0C6H, 06CH, 038H, 06CH, OC6H, 000H ; LC X D_78
FOC6	00 00 CC CC CC CC	DB	000H, 000H, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, OCCH, 07CH, 00CH, 0FBH ; LC Y D_79
FOC6	78 00	DB	000H, 000H, 0FCH, 098H, 030H, 064H, 0FCH, 000H ; LC Z D_7A
FOC6	78 00	DB	01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 000H ; D D_7B
FOC6	30 00	DB	01BH, 018H, 018H, 0D0H, 018H, 018H, 01BH, 000H ; D_7C
FOC6	ED 00	DB	0E0H, 030H, 030H, 01CH, 030H, 030H, 0E0H, 000H ; D_7D
FOC6	0C FB	DB	07BH, 0DCH, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H, 000H ; ~ D_7E
FOC6	00 00 FC 98 30 64	DB	000H, 010H, 038H, 06CH, OC6H, 0C6H, 0FEH, 000H ;
FOC6	FC 00	DB	; DELTA D_7F
FE46	1C 30 30 E0 30 30	DB	
FE46	1C 00	DB	
FE46	18 18 18 00 18 18	DB	
FE46	18 00	DB	
FE56	E0 30 30 1C 30 30	DB	
FE56	E0 00	DB	
FE56	76 DC 00 00 00 00	DB	
FE56	00 00	DB	
FE66	00 10 38 6C C6 C6	DB	
FE66	FE 00	DB	

FE6E  
FE6E E9 1393 R

ORG OFE6EH  
JMP NEAR PTR TIME\_OF\_DAY

```
;-----  
; CRC CHECK/GENERATION ROUTINE  
; ROUTINE TO CHECK A ROM MODULE USING THE POLYNOMINAL:  
; X16 + X12 + X5 + 1  
;  
; CALLING PARAMETERS:  
; DS = DATA SEGMENT OF ROM SPACE TO BE CHECKED  
; SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO DS POINTING TO 1ST BYTE  
; CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED (INCLUDING CRC BYTES)  
; ON EXIT:  
; ZERO FLAG = SET = CRC CHECKED OK  
; AH = 00  
; AL = ??  
; BX = 0000  
; CL = 04  
; DX = 0000 IF CRC CHECKED OK, ELSE, ACCUMULATED CRC  
; SI = (SI(ENTRY)*BX(ENTRY))  
; NOTE: ROUTINE WILL RETURN IMMEDIATELY IF "RESET_FLAG"  
; IS EQUAL TO "1234H" (WARM START)  
;-----
```

FE71

```
CRC_CHECK PROC NEAR  
ASSUME DS:NOTHING  
MOV BX,CX ; SAVE COUNT  
MOV DX,0FFFFH ; INIT. ENCODE REGISTER  
CLD ; SET DIR FLAG TO INCREMENT  
XOR AH,AH ; INIT. WORK REG HIGH  
MOV CL,4 ; SET ROTATE COUNT  
CRC_1: LODSB ; GET A BYTE  
XOR DH,AL ; FORM AJ + CJ + 1  
MOV AL,DH  
ROL AX,CL ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 4  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD INTO RESULT REG  
ROL AX,1 ; SHIFT WORK REG BACK 1  
XCHG DH,DL ; SWAP PARTIAL SUM INTO RESULT REG  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD WORK REG INTO RESULTS  
ROR AX,CL ; SHIFT WORK REG OVER 4  
AND AL,11100000B ; CLEAR OFF (EFGH)  
XOR DX,AX ; ADD (ABCD) INTO RESULTS  
ROR AX,1 ; SHIFT WORK REG ON OVER (AH=0 FOR  
NEXT PASS)  
XOR DH,AL ; ADD (ABCD) INTO RESULTS LOW  
DEC BX ; DECREMENT COUNT  
JNZ CRC_1 ; LOOP TILL COUNT = 0000  
OR DX,DX ; DX S/B = 0000 IF O.K.  
RET ; RETURN TO CALLER
```

CRC\_CHECK ENDP

```
;-----  
; SUBROUTINE TO READ AN 8250 REGISTER. MAY ALSO BUMP ERROR  
; REPORTER (BL) AND/OR REG DX (PORT ADDRESS) DEPENDING ON  
; WHICH ENTRY POINT IS CHOSEN.  
; THIS SUBROUTINE WAS WRITTEN TO AVOID MULTIPLE USE OF I/O TIME  
; DELAYS FOR THE 8250. IT WAS THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO  
; INCLUDE THE DELAYS.  
; IN EVERY CASE, UPON RETURN, REG AL WILL CONTAIN THE CONTENTS OF  
; PORT(DX)
```

FE9A 32 C0  
FE9C EE  
FE90 FE C3  
FE9F 42  
FEAO EC  
FEA1 C3  
FEA2

```
RR1 PROC NEAR  
XOR AL,AL  
OUT DX,AL ; DISABLE ALL INTERRUPTS  
INC BL ; BUMP ERROR REPORTER  
RR2: INC DX ; INCR PORT ADDR  
RR3: IN AL,DX ; READ REGISTER  
RET  
RR1 ENDP
```

```
;-----  
; THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE TIMER INTERRUPT FROM  
; CHANNEL 0 OF THE 8263 TIMER. INPUT FREQUENCY IS 1.19318 MHZ  
; AND THE DIVISOR IS 65536, RESULTING IN APPROX. 16.2 INTERRUPTS  
; EVERY SECOND.
```

```
;-----  
; THE INTERRUPT HANDLER MAINTAINS A COUNT OF INTERRUPTS SINCE POWER  
; ON TIME, WHICH MAY BE USED TO ESTABLISH TIME OF DAY.  
; INTERRUPTS MISSED WHILE INTS. WERE DISABLED ARE TAKEN CARE OF  
; BY THE USE OF TIMER 1 AS A OVERFLOW COUNTER.  
; THE INTERRUPT HANDLER ALSO DECREMENTS THE MOTOR CONTROL COUNT  
; OF THE DISKETTE, AND WHEN IT EXPIRES, WILL TURN OFF THE DISKETTE  
; MOTOR, AND RESET THE MOTOR RUNNING FLAGS.  
; THE INTERRUPT HANDLER WILL ALSO INVOKE A USER ROUTINE THROUGH  
; INTERRUPT ICH AT EVERY TIME TICK. THE USER MUST CODE A ROUTINE  
; AND PLACE THE CORRECT ADDRESS IN THE VECTOR TABLE.
```

FEA5

```
ORG OFEA5H  
ASSUME DS:DATA  
TIMER_INT PROC FAR  
T4: STI ; INTERRUPTS BACK ON  
PUSH DS  
PUSH AX  
PUSH DX ; SAVE MACHINE STATE  
CALL DOS  
INC TIMER_LOW ; INCREMENT TIME  
JNZ T4 ; TEST_DAY  
INC TIMER_HIGH ; INCREMENT HIGH WORD OF TIME  
T4: TEST_DAY  
CMP TIMER_HIGH,01BH ; TEST FOR COUNT EQUALLING 24 HOURS  
JNZ T5 ; DISKETTE_CTL  
CMP TIMER_LOW,0B0H  
JNZ T5 ; DISKETTE_CTL
```

```

;----- TIMER HAS GONE 24 HOURS
FEC5 28 C0
FEC7 A3 006E R
FECA A3 006C R
FED0 C6 06-0070 R 01
;----- TEST FOR DISKETTE TIME OUT
FED2          ; LOOP TILL ALL OVERFLOWS TAKEN
              ; CARE OF
FED2 FE 0E 0040 R
FED6 75 09
FED8 80 26 003F R F0
FEDD B0 80
FEDF E8 F2
FE01 CD 1C
T6:    DEC   MOTOR_COUNT
       JNZ   T6      ; RETURN IF COUNT NOT OUT
       AND   MOTOR_STATUS,0FOH ; TURN OFF MOTOR RUNNING BITS
       MOV   AL,FOC_RESET ; TURN OFF MOTOR, DO NOT RESET FOC
       OUT   NEC_CTL,AL  ; TURN OFF THE MOTOR
       INT   ICH      ; TRANSFER CONTROL TO A USER
       MOV   AL,E01
       OUT  -020H,AL  ; END OF INTERRUPT TO B259
       POP   DX
       POP   AX
       POP   DS
       RET
       IRET
       RETN
       ENDP
;----- ARITHMETIC CHECKSUM ROUTINE
;----- ENTRY:
;----- DS = DATA SEGMENT OF RAM SPACE TO BE CHECKED
;----- SI = INDEX OFFSET INTO DS POINTING TO 1ST BYTE
;----- CX = LENGTH OF SPACE TO BE CHECKED
;----- EXIT: ZERO FLAG OFF=ERROR, ON= SPACE CHECKED OK
;----- ROS_CHECKSUM PROC NEAR
RC_0: ADD  AL,DS:[SI]
      INC  SI
      LOOP RC_0
      OR   AL,AL
      RET
      ENDP
;----- THESE ARE THE VECTORS WHICH ARE MOVED INTO
;----- THE B080 INTERRUPT AREA DURING POWER ON.
;----- ONLY THE OFFSETS ARE DISPLAYED HERE, CODE
;----- SEGMENT WILL BE ADDED FOR ALL OF THEM, EXCEPT
;----- WHERE NOTED
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE
ORG 0FF3H
;----- VECTOR_TABLE LABEL WORD ; VECTOR TABLE FOR MOVE TO INTERRUPTS
DW 0FFSET TIMER_INT ; INTERRUPT B
DW 0FFSET KB_INT  ; INTERRUPT S
DW 0FFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT A
DW 0FFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT B
DW 0FFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT C
DW 0FFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT D
DW 0FFSET DISK_INT ; INTERRUPT E
DW 0FFSET D11 ; INTERRUPT F
DW 0FFSET VIDEO_10 ; INTERRUPT 10H
DW 0FFSET EQUIPMENT ; INTERRUPT 11H
DW 0FFSET MEMORY_SIZE_DETERMINE ; INTERRUPT 12H
DW 0FFSET DISKETTE_10 ; INTERRUPT 13H
DW 0FFSET RS232_10 ; INTERRUPT 14H
DW 0FFSET CASSETTE_10 ; INTERRUPT 15H
DW 0FFSET KEYBOARD_10 ; INTERRUPT 16H
DW 0FFSET PRINTER_10 ; INTERRUPT 17H
DW 00000H ; INTERRUPT 18H
DW 0FF600H ; MUST BE INSERTED INTO TABLE LATER
DW 0FFSET BOOT_STRAP ; INTERRUPT 19H
DW TIME_OF_DAY ; INTERRUPT 1AH -- TIME OF DAY
DW DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1BH -- KEYBD BREAK ADDR
DW DUMMY_RETURN ; INTERRUPT 1C -- TIMER BREAK ADDR
DW VIDEO_PARMS ; INTERRUPT 1D -- VIDEO PARAMETERS
DW 0FFSET DISK_BASE ; INTERRUPT 1E -- DISK PARAMS
DW CRT_CHARH ; INTERRUPT 1F -- VIDEO EXT
;----- P_MSG PROC NEAR
G12A: MOV  AL,CS:[SI] ; PUT CHAR IN AL
      INC  SI      ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR
      PUSH AX ; SAVE PRINT CHAR
      CALL PRY_HEX ; CALL VIDEO_10
      POP  AX ; RECOVER PRINT CHAR
      CMP  AL,13 ; WAS IT CARRAGE RETURN?
      JNE  G12A ; NO, KEEP PRINTING STRING
      RET
      ENDP
;----- ROUTINE TO SOUND BEEPER
BEEP  PROC NEAR
      MOV  AL,10101010B ; SEL TIM 2,LSB,MSB,BINARY
      OUT  TIMER+3,AL  ; WRITE THE TIMER MODE REG
      MOV  AX,533H ; DIVISOR FOR 1000 HZ
      OUT  TIMER+2,AL  ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - LSB
      MOV  AL,AH
      OUT  TIMER+2,AL  ; WRITE TIMER 2 CNT - MSB
      IN   AL,PORT_B ; GET CURRENT SETTING OF PORT
      MOV  AH,AL ; SAVE THAT SETTING
      OR   AL,03 ; TURN SPEAKER ON
      OUT  -PORT_B,AL ; SET CNT TO WAIT 500 MS
      SUB  CX,CX ; DELAY BEFORE TURNING OFF
      G7:  LOOP G7 ; DELAY CNT EXPIRED?
            DEC  BL ; NO - CONTINUE BEEPING SPK
            JNZ  G7 ; NO - CONTINUE BEEPING SPK
            MOV  AL,AH ; RECOVER VALUE OF PORT
            OUT  PORT_B,AL ; RETURN TO CALLER
            RET
            ENDP
;----- BEEP ENDP

```

```

;----- DUMMY RETURN FOR ADDRESS COMPATIBILITY -----
;----- ORG OFF53H -----
;----- IRET -----
;-- INT 5 --
;----- THIS LOGIC WILL BE INVOKED BY INTERRUPT 05H TO PRINT THE SCREEN. THE CURSOR POSITION AT THE TIME THIS ROUTINE IS INVOKED WILL BE SAVED AND RESTORED UPON COMPLETION. THE ROUTINE IS INTENDED TO RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED. IF A SUBSEQUENT 'PRINT SCREEN KEY IS DEPRESSED DURING THE TIME THIS ROUTINE IS PRINTING IT WILL BE IGNORED. ADDRESS 50:0 CONTAINS THE STATUS OF THE PRINT SCREEN: -----
;----- 50:0 =0 EITHER PRINT SCREEN HAS NOT BEEN CALLED OR UPON RETURN FROM A CALL THIS INDICATES A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. -----
;----- =1 PRINT SCREEN IS IN PROGRESS -----
;----- =0FFH ERROR ENCOUNTERED DURING PRINTING. -----
;----- ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:XXDATA -----
;----- ORG OFF54H -----
;----- PROC FAR -----
;----- PRINT_SCREEN STI ; MUST RUN WITH INTERRUPTS ENABLED
;----- PUSH DS ; MUST USE 50:0 FOR DATA AREA
;----- PUSH CX ; STORAGE -----
;----- PUSH AX ; WILL USE THIS LATER FOR CURSOR
;----- PUSH BX ; LIMITS
;----- PUSH CX ; WILL HOLD CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
;----- MOV AX,XXDATA ; HEX 50
;----- MOV DS,AX ; MUST USE 50:0 FOR DATA AREA
;----- CMP STATUS_BYTE,1 ; SEE IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
;----- JZ EXIT ; JUMP IF PRINT ALREADY IN PROGRESS
;----- MOV STATUS_BYTE,1 ; INDICATE PRINT NOW IN PROGRESS
;----- MOV AH,15 ; WILL REQUEST THE CURRENT SCREEN MODE
;----- INT 10H ; [AL]=MODE
;----- ; [AH]=NUMBER COLUMNS/LINE
;----- ; [BH]=VISUAL PAGE
;----- *****
;----- AT THIS POINT WE KNOW THE COLUMNS/LINE ARE IN [AX] AND THE PAGE IF APPLICABLE IS IN [BH]. THE STACK HAS DS,AX,BX,CX,DX PUSHED. [AL] HAS VIDEO MODE
;----- *****
;----- MOV CL,AH ; WILL MAKE USE OF [CX] REGISTER TO
;----- MOV CH,25 ; CONTROL ROW & COLUMNS
;----- CALL CRLF ; CARRIAGE RETURN LINE FEED ROUTINE
;----- PUSH CX ; SAVE SCREEN BOUNDS
;----- MOV AH,3 ; WILL NOW READ THE CURSOR.
;----- INT 10H ; AND PRESERVE THE POSITION
;----- POP CX ; RECALL SCREEN BOUNDS
;----- PUSH DX ; RECALL [BH]=VISUAL PAGE
;----- XOR DX,DX ; WILL SET CURSOR POSITION TO 0,0
;----- *****
;----- THE LOOP FROM PRI10 TO THE INSTRUCTION PRIOR TO PRI20
;----- IS THE LOOP TO READ EACH CURSOR POSITION FROM THE SCREEN
;----- AND PRINT
;----- *****
;----- PR110: MOV AH,2 ; TO INDICATE CURSOR SET REQUEST
;----- INT 10H ; NEW CURSOR POSITION ESTABLISHED
;----- MOV AH,B ; TO INDICATE READ CHARACTER
;----- INT 10H ; CHARACTER NOW IN [AL]
;----- OR AL,AL ; SEE IF VALID CHAR
;----- JNZ PRI15 ; JUMP IF VALID CHAR
;----- MOV AL,' ' ; MAKE A BLANK
;----- *****
;----- PR115: PUSH DX ; SAVE CURSOR POSITION
;----- XOR DX,DX ; INDICATE PRINTER 1
;----- XOR AH,AH ; TO INDICATE PRINT CHAR IN [AL]
;----- INT 17H ; PRINT THE CHARACTER
;----- POP DX ; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
;----- TEST AH,029H ; TEST FOR PRINTER ERROR
;----- JNZ ERR10 ; JUMP IF ERROR DETECTED
;----- INC DL ; ADVANCE TO NEXT COLUMN
;----- CMP CL,DL ; SEE IF AT EOM OF LINE
;----- JNZ PRI10 ; IF NOT PROCEED
;----- XOR DL,DL ; BACK TO COLUMN 0
;----- MOV AH,DL ; [AH]=0
;----- PUSH DX ; SAVE NEW CURSOR POSITION
;----- CALL CRLF ; LINE FEED CARRIAGE RETURN
;----- POP DX ; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
;----- INC DH ; ADVANCE TO NEXT LINE
;----- CMP CH,DH ; FINISHED?
;----- JNZ PRI10 ; IF NOT CONTINUE
;----- POP DX ; RECALL CURSOR POSITION
;----- INT 10H ; TO INDICATE CURSOR SET REQUEST
;----- MOV AH,2 ; CURSOR POSITION RESTORED
;----- *****
;----- PR120: MOV STATUS_BYTE,0 ; INDICATE FINISHED
;----- SHORT EXIT ; EXIT THE ROUTINE
;----- *****
;----- ERR10: POP DX ; GET CURSOR POSITION
;----- MOV AH,2 ; TO REQUEST CURSOR SET
;----- INT 10H ; CURSOR POSITION RESTORED
;----- MOV STATUS_BYTE,OFFH ; INDICATE ERROR
;----- *****
;----- EXIT: POP DX ; RESTORE ALL THE REGISTERS USED
;----- POP CX
;----- POP BX
;----- POP AX
;----- POP DS
;----- IRET
;----- PRINT_SCREEN ENDP

```

```

; EASE OF USE REVECTOR ROUTINE - CALLED THROUGH
; INT 1BH WHEN CASSETTE BASIC IS INVOKED (NO DISKETTE
; NO CARTRIDGES)
; KEYBOARD VECTOR IS RESET TO POINT TO "NEW_INT_9"
; BASIC VECTOR IS SET TO POINT TO F600:0
;-----  

FFCB 2B C0  

FFCD BE DB  

FFCF C7 06 0024.R 1937 R  

FFD5 A3 0080 R  

FFD8 C7 06 0052 R F600  

FFDE CD 1B  

FFEO  

;-----  

FIFO  E6 43  

FFE2 8A 0040  

FFE4 02 D4  

FFE7 8A C3  

FFE9 EE  

FFEA 52  

FFEB 5A  

FFEC 8A C7  

FFEE EE  

FFEF C3  

FFFO  

;-----  

FFF0  EA  

FFF1 0043 R  

FFF3 F000  

FFF5 30 36 2F 30 31 2F  

38 33  

FFF7 FF  

FFFE FD  

FFFF  

;-----  

BAS_ENT PROC FAR
ASSUME DS:AB50
SUB AX,AX
MOV DS,AX ;SET ADDRESSING
MOV WORD PTR INT_PTR+4,OFFSET NEW_INT_9
MOV BASIC_PTR,AX ;SET INT 1B:F600:0
MOV BASIC_PTR+2,OF600H
INT 1BH ;GO TO BASIC
BAS_ENT ENDP  

;-----  

INIT_TIMER PROC NEAR
OUT TIM_CTL,AL ;OUTPUT INITIAL CONTROL WORD
MOV DX,TIMER ;BASE PORT ADDR FOR TIMERS
ADD DL,AH ;ADD IN THE TIMER #
MOV AL,BL ;LOAD LSB
OUT DX,AL ;PAUSE
PUSH DX
POP DX
MOV AL,BH ;LOAD MSB
OUT DX,AL
RET
INIT_TIMER ENDP  

;-----  

POWER_ON_RESET_VECTOR:  

;-----  

ORG OFFFOH  

;----- POWER ON RESET  

;-----  

DB 0EAH ;JUMP FAR
DW OFFSET RESET
DW OFOOH  

DB '06/01/83' ;RELEASE MARKER
DB 0FFH ;FILLER
DB 0FDH ;SYSTEM IDENTIFIER
DB 0FFH ;CHECKSUM
CODE ENDS
END  


```

## **Notes:**

# Appendix B. LOGIC DIAGRAMS

## Contents

System Board .....	B-3
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64KB Memory and Display Expansion .....	B-25
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## **Notes:**

# APPENDIX C: CHARACTERS, KEYSTROKES, AND COLOR

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
00	0	Blank (Null)	Ctrl 2		Black	Black
01	1	☺	Ctrl A		Black	Blue
02	2	☻	Ctrl B		Black	Green
03	3	♥	Ctrl C		Black	Cyan
04	4	♦	Ctrl D		Black	Red
05	5	♣	Ctrl E		Black	Magenta
06	6	♠	Ctrl F		Black	Brown
07	7	•	Ctrl G		Black	Light Grey
08	8	•	Ctrl H, Backspace, Shift Backspace		Black	Dark Grey
09	9	○	Ctrl I		Black	Light Blue
0A	10	○	Ctrl J, Ctrl ↲		Black	Light Green
0B	11	♂	Ctrl K		Black	Light Green
0C	12	♀	Ctrl L		Black	Light Red
0D	13	♪	Ctrl M, Shift ↲		Black	Light Magenta
0E	14	♪	Ctrl N		Black	Yellow
0F	15	☀	Ctrl O		Black	White
10	16	►	Ctrl P		Blue	Black
11	17	◀	Ctrl Q		Blue	Blue
12	18	↕	Ctrl R		Blue	Green
13	19	!!	Ctrl S		Blue	Cyan
14	20	¶	Ctrl T		Blue	Red
15	21	§	Ctrl U			Magenta
16	22	▬	Ctrl V		Blue	Brown
17	23	▬	Ctrl W		Blue	Light Grey

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
18	24	↑	Ctrl X		Blue	Dark Grey
19	25	↓	Ctrl Y		Blue	Light Blue
1A	26	→	Ctrl Z		Blue	Light Green
1B	27	←	Ctrl [, Esc, Shift Esc, Ctrl Esc		Blue	Light Cyan
1C	28	└	Ctrl \		Blue	Light Red
1D	29	↔	Ctrl ]		Blue	Light Magenta
1E	30	▲	Ctrl 6		Blue	Yellow
1F	31	▼	Ctrl —		Blue	White
20	32	Blank Space	Space Bar, Shift, Space, Ctrl Space, Alt Space		Green	Black
21	33	!	!	Shift	Green	Blue
22	34	"	"	Shift	Green	Green
23	35	#	#	Shift	Green	Cyan
24	36	\$	\$	Shift	Green	Red
25	37	%	%	Shift	Green	Magenta
26	38	&	&	Shift	Green	Brown
27	39	'	'		Green	Light Grey
28	40	(	(	Shift	Green	Dark Grey
29	41	)	)	Shift	Green	Light Blue
2A	42	*	*	Note 1	Green	Light Green
2B	43	+	+	Shift	Green	Light Cyan
2C	44	'	'		Green	Light Red
2D	45	—	—		Green	Light Magenta
2E	46	.	.	Note 2	Green	Yellow
2F	47	/	/		Green	White
30	48	0	0	Note 3	Cyan	Black
31	49	1	1	Note 3	Cyan	Blue
32	50	2	2	Note 3	Cyan	Green
33	51	3	3	Note 3	Cyan	Cyan

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
34	52	4	4	Note 3	Cyan	Red
35	53	5	5	Note 3	Cyan	Magenta
36	54	6	6	Note 3	Cyan	Brown
37	55	7	7	Note 3	Cyan	Light Grey
38	56	8	8	Note 3	Cyan	Dark Grey
39	57	9	9	Note 3	Cyan	Light Blue
3A	58	:	:	Shift	Cyan	Light Green
3B	59	;	;		Cyan	Light Cyan
3C	60	<	<	Shift	Cyan	Light Red
3D	61	=	=		Cyan	Light Magenta
3E	62	>	>	Shift	Cyan	Yellow
3F	63	?	?	Shift	Cyan	White
40	64	@	@	Shift	Red	Black
41	65	A	A	Note 4	Red	Blue
42	66	B	B	Note 4	Red	Green
43	67	C	C	Note 4	Red	Cyan
44	68	D	D	Note 4	Red	Red
45	69	E	E	Note 4	Red	Magenta
46	70	F	F	Note 4	Red	Brown
47	71	G	G	Note 4	Red	Light Grey
48	72	H	H	Note 4	Red	Dark Grey
49	73	I	I	Note 4	Red	Light Blue
4A	74	J	J	Note 4	Red	Light Green
4B	75	K	K	Note 4	Red	Light Cyan
4C	76	L	L	Note 4	Red	Light Red
4D	77	M	M	Note 4	Red	Light Magenta
4E	78	N	N	Note 4	Red	Yellow
4F	79	O	O	Note 4	Red	White
50	80	P	P	Note 4	Magenta	Black
51	81	Q	Q	Note 4	Magenta	Blue
52	82	R	R	Note 4	Magenta	Green
53	83	S	S	Note 4	Magenta	Cyan
54	84	T	T	Note 4	Magenta	Red

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
55	85	U	U	Note 4	Magenta	Magenta
56	86	V	V	Note 4	Magenta	Brown
57	57	W	W	Note 4	Magenta	Light Grey
58	88	X	X	Note 4	Magenta	Dark Grey
59	89	Y	Y	Note 4	Magenta	Light Blue
5A	90	Z	Z	Note 4	Magenta	Light Green
5B	91	[	[		Magenta	Light Cyan
5C	92	\	\		Magenta	Light Red
5D	93	]	]		Magenta	Light Magenta
5E	94	^	^	Shift	Magenta	Yellow
5F	95	—	—	Shift	Magenta	White
60	96	·	·		Yellow	Black
61	97	a	a	Note 5	Yellow	Blue
62	98	b	b	Note 5	Yellow	Green
63	99	c	c	Note 5	Yellow	Cyan
64	100	d	d	Note 5	Yellow	Red
65	101	e	e	Note 5	Yellow	Magenta
66	102	f	f	Note 5	Yellow	Brown
67	103	g	g	Note 5	Yellow	Light Grey
68	104	h	h	Note 5	Yellow	Dark Grey
69	105	i	i	Note 5	Yellow	Light Blue
6A	106	j	j	Note 5	Yellow	Light Green
6B	107	k	k	Note 5	Yellow	Light Cyan
6C	108	l	l	Note 5	Yellow	Light Red
6D	109	m	m	Note 5	Yellow	Light Magenta
6E	110	n	n	Note 5	Yellow	Yellow
6F	111	o	o	Note 5	Yellow	White
70	112	p	p	Note 5	White	Black
71	113	q	q	Note 5	White	Blue
72	114	r	r	Note 5	White	Green
73	115	s	s	Note 5	White	Cyan
74	116	f	f	Note 5	White	Red
75	117	u	u	Note 5	White	Magenta
76	118	v	v	Note 5	White	Brown

#### C-4 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
77	119	w	w	Note 5	White	Light Grey
78	120	x	x	Note 5	White	Dark Grey
79	121	y	y	Note 5	White	Light Blue
7A	122	z	z	Note 5	White	Light Green
7B	123	{	{	Shift	White	Light Cyan
7C	124			Shift	White	Light Red
7D	125	}	}	Shift	White	Light Magenta
7E	126	~	~	Shift	White	Yellow
7F	127	Δ	Ctrl ←		White	White

\* \* \* \* 80 to FF Hex are Flashing if Blink is Enabled \* \* \* \*

80	128	ç	Alt 128	Note 6	Black	Black
81	129	ü	Alt 129	Note 6	Black	Blue
82	130	é	Alt 130	Note 6	Black	Green
83	131	â	Alt 131	Note 6	Black	Cyan
84	132	ä	Alt 132	Note 6	Black	Red
85	133	à	Alt 133	Note 6	Black	Magenta
86	134	ã	Alt 134	Note 6	Black	Brown
87	135	ç	Alt 135	Note 6	Black	Light Grey
88	136	ê	Alt 136	Note 6	Black	Dark Grey
89	137	ë	Alt 137	Note 6	Black	Light Blue
8A	138	è	Alt 138	Note 6	Black	Light Green
8B	139	ï	Alt 139	Note 6	Black	Light Cyan
8C	140	î	Alt 140	Note 6	Black	Light Red
8D	141	ì	Alt 141	Note 6	Black	Light Magenta
8E	142	À	Alt 142	Note 6	Black	Yellow
8F	143	Á	Alt 143	Note 6	Black	White
90	144	É	Alt 144	Note 6	Blue	Black
91	145	æ	Alt 145	Note 6	Blue	Blue
92	146	Æ	Alt 146	Note 6	Blue	Green
93	147	ô	Alt 147	Note 6	Blue	Cyan
94	148	ö	Alt 148	Note 6	Blue	Red
95	149	ò	Alt 149	Note 6	Blue	Magenta

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
96	150	û	Alt 150	Note 6	Blue	Brown
97	151	ù	Alt 151	Note 6	Blue	Light Grey
98	152	ÿ	Alt 152	Note 6	Blue	Dark Grey
99	153	ó	Alt 153	Note 6	Blue	Light Blue
9A	154	ü	Alt 154	Note 6	Blue	Light Green
9B	155	¢	Alt 155	Note 6	Blue	Light Cyan
9C	156	£	Alt 156	Note 6	Blue	Light Red
9D	157	¥	Alt 157	Note 6	Blue	Light Magenta
9E	158	Pt	Alt 158	Note 6	Blue	Yellow
9F	159	ƒ	Alt 159	Note 6	Blue	White
A0	160	á	Alt 160	Note 6	Green	Black
A1	161	í	Alt 161	Note 6	Green	Blue
A2	162	ó	Alt 162	Note 6	Green	Green
A3	163	ú	Alt 163	Note 6	Green	Cyan
A4	164	ñ	Alt 164	Note 6	Green	Red
A5	165	Ñ	Alt 165	Note 6	Green	Magenta
A6	166	ä	Alt 166	Note 6	Green	Brown
A7	167	ö	Alt 167	Note 6	Green	Light Grey
A8	168	¿	Alt 168	Note 6	Green	Dark Grey
A9	169	—	Alt 169	Note 6	Green	Light Blue
AA	170	—	Alt 170	Note 6	Green	Light Green
AB	171	½	Alt 171	Note 6	Green	Light Cyan
AC	172	¼	Alt 172	Note 6	Green	Light Red
AD	173	i	Alt 173	Note 6	Green	Light Magenta
AE	174	<<	Alt 174	Note 6	Green	Yellow
AF	175	>>	Alt 175	Note 6	Green	White
BO	176	⋮⋮⋮	Alt 176	Note 6	Cyan	Black
B1	177	⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 177	Note 6	Cyan	Blue
B2	178	⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 178	Note 6	Cyan	Green
B3	179	⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 179	Note 6	Cyan	Cyan
B4	180	⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 180	Note 6	Cyan	Red
B5	181	⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 181	Note 6	Cyan	Magenta
B6	182	⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮	Alt 182	Note 6	Cyan	Brown

## C-6 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
B7	183	█	Alt 183	Note 6	Cyan	Light Grey
B8	184	██	Alt 184	Note 6	Cyan	Dark Grey
B9	185	███	Alt 185	Note 6	Cyan	Light Blue
BA	186	███	Alt 186	Note 6	Cyan	Light Green
BB	187	███	Alt 187	Note 6	Cyan	Light Cyan
BC	188	███	Alt 188	Note 6	Cyan	Light Red
BD	189	███	Alt 189	Note 6	Cyan	Light Magenta
BE	190	███	Alt 190	Note 6	Cyan	Yellow
BF	191	███	Alt 191	Note 6	Cyan	White
CO	192	███	Alt 192	Note 6	Red	Black
C1	193	███	Alt 193	Note 6	Red	Blue
C2	194	███	Alt 194	Note 6	Red	Green
C3	195	███	Alt 195	Note 6	Red	Cyan
C4	196	███	Alt 196	Note 6	Red	Red
C5	197	███	Alt 197	Note 6	Red	Magenta
C6	198	███	Alt 198	Note 6	Red	Brown
C7	199	███	Alt 199	Note 6	Red	Light Grey
C8	200	███	Alt 200	Note 6	Red	Dark Grey
C9	201	███	Alt 201	Note 6	Red	Light Blue
CA	202	███	Alt 202	Note 6	Red	Light Green
CB	203	███	Alt 203	Note 6	Red	Light Cyan
CC	204	███	Alt 204	Note 6	Red	Light Red
CD	205	███	Alt 205	Note 6	Red	Light Magenta
CE	206	███	Alt 206	Note 6	Red	Yellow
CF	207	███	Alt 207	Note 6	Red	White
DO	208	███	Alt 208	Note 6	Magenta	Black
D1	209	███	Alt 209	Note 6	Magenta	Blue
D2	210	███	Alt 210	Note 6	Magenta	Green
D3	211	███	Alt 211	Note 6	Magenta	Cyan
D4	212	███	Alt 212	Note 6	Magenta	Red
D5	213	███	Alt 213	Note 6	Magenta	Magenta
D6	214	███	Alt 214	Note 6	Magenta	Brown
D7	215	███	Alt 215	Note 6	Magenta	Light Grey

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
D8	216	≡	Alt 216	Note 6	Magenta	Dark Grey
D9	217	≥	Alt 217	Note 6	Magenta	Light Blue
DA	218	≤	Alt 218	Note 6	Magenta	Light Green
DB	219	∅	Alt 219	Note 6	Magenta	Light Cyan
DC	220	∞	Alt 220	Note 6	Magenta	Light Red
DD	221	π	Alt 221	Note 6	Magenta	Light Magenta
DE	222	Σ	Alt 222	Note 6	Magenta	Yellow
DF	223	δ	Alt 223	Note 6	Magenta	White
E0	224	α	Alt 224	Note 6	Yellow	Black
E1	225	β	Alt 225	Note 6	Yellow	Blue
E2	226	Γ	Alt 226	Note 6	Yellow	Green
E3	227	π	Alt 227	Note 6	Yellow	Cyan
E4	228	Σ	Alt 228	Note 6	Yellow	Red
E5	229	σ	Alt 229	Note 6	Yellow	Magenta
E6	230	μ	Alt 230	Note 6	Yellow	Brown
E7	231	τ	Alt 231	Note 6	Yellow	Light Grey
E8	232	Φ	Alt 232	Note 6	Yellow	Dark Grey
E9	233	θ	Alt 233	Note 6	Yellow	Light Blue
EA	234	Ω	Alt 234	Note 6	Yellow	Light Green
EB	235	δ	Alt 235	Note 6	Yellow	Light Cyan
EC	236	∞	Alt 236	Note 6	Yellow	Light Red
ED	237	ϕ	Alt 237	Note 6	Yellow	Light Magenta
EE	238	ε	Alt 238	Note 6	Yellow	Yellow
EF	239	∩	Alt 239	Note 6	Yellow	White
F0	240	≡	Alt 240	Note 6	White	Black
F1	241	±	Alt 241	Note 6	White	Blue
F2	242	≥	Alt 242	Note 6	White	Green
F3	243	≤	Alt 243	Note 6	White	Cyan
F4	244	∫	Alt 244	Note 6	White	Red
F5	245	ʃ	Alt 245	Note 6	White	Magenta
F6	246	÷	Alt 246	Note 6	White	Brown
F7	247	≈	Alt 247	Note 6	White	Light Grey
F8	248	o	Alt 248	Note 6	White	Dark Grey

## C-8 Characters, Keystrokes, and Color

Value		As Characters			Color/Graphics Text Attributes	
Hex	Dec	Symbol	Keystrokes	Modes	Background	Foreground
F9	249	●	Alt 249	Note 6	White	Light Blue
FA	250	•	Alt 250	Note 6	White	Light Green
FB	251	√	Alt 251	Note 6	White	Light Cyan
FC	252	η	Alt 252	Note 6	White	Light Red
FD	253	2	Alt 253	Note 6	White	Light Magenta
FE	254	■	Alt 254	Note 6	White	Yellow
FF	255	BLANK	Alt 255	Note 6	White	White

NOTE 1 On the 62-key keyboard the Asterisk (\*) can be keyed using two methods:  
1) in the shift mode hit the  key or 2) hold Alt key and press the  
 key.

On the 83-key keyboard the Asterisk (\*) can be keyed using two methods:  
1) hit the  key or 2) in the shift mode hit the  key.

NOTE 2 Period (.) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the  key or 2) in shift or Num Lock mode hit the  key.

NOTE 3 Numeric characters (0—9) can easily be keyed using two methods: 1) hit the numeric keys on the top row of the typewriter portion of the keyboard or 2) on the 83-key keyboard in shift or Num Lock mode hit the numeric keys in the 10—key pad portion of the keyboard.

NOTE 4 Upper case alphabetic characters (A—Z) can easily be keyed in two modes:  
1) in shift mode the appropriate alphabetic key or 2) In Caps Lock mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.

NOTE 5 Lower case alphabetic characters (a—z) can easily be keyed in two modes:  
1) in "normal" mode hit the appropriate key or 2) In Caps Lock combined with shift mode hit the appropriate alphabetic key.

NOTE 6 On the 62-key keyboard set Num Lock state using Alt/Fn/N then 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric keys on the top row of the typematic portion of the keyboard. Character codes 000 through 255 can be entered in this fashion. (With Caps Lock activated, character codes 97 through 122 will display upper case rather than lower case alphabetic characters.)

On the 83-key keyboard the 3 digits after the Alt key must be typed from the numeric key pad (keys 71—73, 75—77, 79—82).

# Character Set (00-7F) Quick Reference

DECIMAL VALUE	◀	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112
HEXA- DECIMAL VALUE	◀	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	BLANK (NULL)	▶	BLANK (SPACE)	0	@	P	'	p
1	1	😊	◀	!	1	A	Q	a	q
2	2	☺	↔	"	2	B	R	b	r
3	3	♥	!!	#	3	C	S	c	s
4	4	♦	Π	\$	4	D	T	d	t
5	5	♣	§	%	5	E	U	e	u
6	6	♠	▬	&	6	F	V	f	v
7	7	•	↔	'	7	G	W	g	w
8	8	•	↑	(	8	H	X	h	x
9	9	○	↓	)	9	I	Y	i	y
10	A	○	→	*	:	J	Z	j	z
11	B	♂	←	+	;	K	[	k	{
12	C	♀	└	,	<	L	\	l	-
13	D	♪	↔	—	=	M	]	m	}
14	E	♫	▲	.	^	N	^	n	~
15	F	☀	▼	/	?	O	_	o	Δ

# Character Set (80-FF) Quick Reference

DECIMAL VALUE		128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240
HEXA- DECIMAL VALUE		8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	Ç	É	á	█	█	█	█	≡
1	1	ü	æ	í	█	█	█	█	±
2	2	é	Æ	ó	█	█	█	█	▀
3	3	â	ô	ú	█	█	█	█	▀
4	4	ä	ö	ñ	█	█	█	█	Σ
5	5	à	ò	Ñ	█	█	█	█	∫
6	6	å	û	a	█	█	█	█	÷
7	7	ç	ù	o	█	█	█	█	≈
8	8	ê	ÿ	ç	█	█	█	█	°
9	9	ë	Ö	Γ	█	█	█	█	•
10	A	è	Ü	Γ	█	█	█	█	•
11	B	ï	ç	½	█	█	█	█	δ
12	C	î	£	¼	█	█	█	█	n
13	D	ì	¥	i	█	█	█	█	ϕ
14	E	Ä	Þ	«	█	█	█	█	■
15	F	Å	ƒ	»	█	█	█	█	BLANK 'FF'

# Appendix D. UNIT SPECIFICATIONS

## System Unit

### Size:

**Length** 354 mm (13.9 in.)  
**Depth** 290 mm (11.4 in.)  
**Height** 97 mm (3.8 in.)

### Weight:

**3.71 Kg (8lb 4oz)** With Diskette Drive  
**2.61 Kg (5lb 8oz)** Without Diskette Drive

### Transformer:

#### Electrical:

**Input** 110 Vac 60 Hz  
**Output to System** Pin 1 - 17 Vac, Pin 2 - GND, Pin 3 - 17 Vac

#### Power Cords:

**Input Length** 1.86 meters (6.14 feet)  
**Type** 18 AWG  
**Output Length** 1.22 meters (4.02 feet)  
**Type** 18 AWG

## **Environment:**

### **Air Temperature**

**System ON**    **15.6 to 32.2 degrees C (60 to 90 degrees F)**

**System Off**    **10 to 43 degrees C (50 to 110 degrees F)**

### **Humidity**

**System On**    **8% to 80%**

**System Off**    **8% to 80%**

**Noise Level**    **45 dB**

## **Cordless Keyboard**

### **Size:**

**Length**    **341.5 mm (13.45 in.)**

**Depth**    **168 mm (6.61 in.)**

**Height**    **26 mm (1.02 in.)**

### **Weight:**

**With Batteries**    **616 grams (22 ounces)**

**Without Batteries**    **700 grams (25 ounces)**

## **Optional Cable:**

6 feet, flat

## **Diskette Drive**

**Size:**

Height      41.6 mm (1.6 in.)  
Depth      146 mm (5.8 in.)  
Width      208 mm (8.3 in.)

**Weight:**

1.1 kilograms (2.2 pounds)

**Diskette Drive****Power:****Supply**

Voltage      +5 Vdc Input      +12 Vdc Input  
Nominal      +5 Vdc      +12 Vdc

**Ripple**

0 to 50 kHz      +5 Vdc Input      +12 Vdc Input  
                    100 mV      100 mV

**Tolerance**

Including Ripple      +5 Vdc Input      +12 Vdc Input  
                    +/- 5%      +/- 5%

## **Standby Current**

	<b>+5 Vdc Input</b>	<b>+12 Vdc Input</b>
Nominal	600 mA	400 mA
Worst Case	700 mA	500 mA

## **Operating Current**

	<b>+5 Vdc Input</b>	<b>+12 Vdc Input</b>
Nominal	600 mA	900 mA
Worst Case	700 mA	2400 mA

## **Mechanical and Electrical**

Media	Industry-compatible 5 1/4 inch diskette
Media Life (Head Loaded)	3,000,000 revolutions/track
Media Life (Insertions)	30,000
Tracks Density	48 tracks/inch
Number of Tracks	40
Motor Start Time	500 ms
Instantaneous Speed Variation	+/- 3.0%
Rotational Speed	300 rpm +/- 1.5% (long term)
Nominal Transfer Rate (MFM)	250,000 pulses/second
MTBF (25% Operating)	8,000 POH
Read Bit Shift	+/- 800 ns maximum
Seek Time	6 ms track-to-track maximum
Head Life	20,000 hours (normal use)
Head Load Time	Not Applicable
Head Settling Time	21 ms maximum (from last step pulse)
Error Rate	

	Soft Error	1 per 1,000,000,000 bits maximum (recoverable within 10 retries)				
	Hard Error	1 per 1,000,000,000,000 bits maximum (nonrecoverable within 10 retries)				
	Access Error	1 per 3,000,000 seeks maximum				
<b>Temperature (Exclusive of media)</b>						
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Operating</td> <td>50 to 122 degrees F (10 to 44 degrees C)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-operating</td> <td>-40 to 140 degrees F (-40 to 60 degrees C)</td> </tr> </table>			Operating	50 to 122 degrees F (10 to 44 degrees C)	Non-operating	-40 to 140 degrees F (-40 to 60 degrees C)
Operating	50 to 122 degrees F (10 to 44 degrees C)					
Non-operating	-40 to 140 degrees F (-40 to 60 degrees C)					
<b>Relative Humidity (Exclusive of media)</b>						
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Operating</td> <td>20 to 80% (noncondensing)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-operating</td> <td>5 to 95% (noncondensing)</td> </tr> </table>			Operating	20 to 80% (noncondensing)	Non-operating	5 to 95% (noncondensing)
Operating	20 to 80% (noncondensing)					
Non-operating	5 to 95% (noncondensing)					
Operating Altitude	7,000 feet above sea level					
Operating Vibration	5 to 500 Hz 11G					

## Color Display

### Size:

<b>Height</b>	297 mm (11.7 in.)
<b>Depth</b>	407 mm (15.6 in.)
<b>Width</b>	392 mm (15.4 in.)

**Weight:**

11.8 kilograms (26 pounds)

**Heat Output:**

240 BTU/hour

**Power Cables:**

**Length** 1.83 meters (6 feet)

**Size** 22 AWG

**Graphics Printer****Size:**

**Height** 110 mm (4.3 in.)

**Depth** 370 mm (14.5 in.)

**Width** 400 mm (15.7 in.)

**Weight:**

5.9 kilograms (12.9 pounds)

**Heat Output:**

341 BTU/hour

## Power Cable:

Length 1.83 meters (6 feet)  
Size 18 AWG

## Signal Cable:

Length 1.83 meters (6 feet)  
Size 22 AWG

## Electrical:

Minimum 104 Vac  
Nominal 120 Vac  
Maximum 127 Vac

## Internal Modem

### Power:

Parameter	+ 5 Vdc Voltage	+ 12 Vdc Voltage
Tolerance	+/- 5%	+/- 10%
Ripple	50 mV, P-P	50 mV, P-P
Maximum Current	300 mA	50 mA
Current Nominal	150 mA	25 mA

## Interface

RS232C

## **Compact Printer**

### **Size:**

**Height** 88.9 mm (3.5 in)  
**Depth** 221 mm (8.7 in)  
**Width** 312.4 mm (12.3 in)

### **Weight:**

2.99 kg (6.6 lb)

### **Heat Output:**

54.6 Btu/hr

### **Power Cable:**

**Length** 1.89 mm (6 ft)  
**Size** 28 AWG

### **Signal Cable:**

**Length** 1.89 m (6 ft)  
**Size** 3 by 18 AWG

### **Electrical:**

**Voltage** 110 Vac 60 Hz

# Glossary

	<p><b>μs</b> Microsecond.</p>	<p>including parity check), used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems and associated equipment. The ASCII set consists of control characters and graphic characters.</p>
	<p><b>adapter.</b> An auxiliary system or unit used to extend the operation of another system.</p>	
	<p><b>address bus.</b> One or more conductors used to carry the binary-coded address from the microprocessor throughout the rest of the system.</p>	<p>A/N. Alphanumeric.</p>
	<p><b>all points addressable (APA).</b> A mode in which all points on a displayable image can be controlled by the user.</p>	<p><b>analog.</b> (1) pertaining to data in the form of continuously variable physical quantities. (2) Contrast with digital.</p>
	<p><b>alphanumeric (A/N).</b> Pertaining to a character set that contains letters, digits, and usually other characters, such as punctuation marks. Synonymous with alphabetic.</p>	<p><b>AND.</b> A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement,..., then the AND of P, Q, R,...is true if all statements are true, false if any statement is false.</p>
	<p><b>American Standard Code for Information Interchange. (ASCII)</b> The standard code, using a coded character set consisting of 7-bit coded characters (8 bits</p>	<p><b>APA.</b> All points addressable.</p>
		<p><b>ASCII.</b> American Standard Code for Information Interchange.</p>

**assembler.** A computer program used to assemble. Synonymous with assembly program.

**asynchronous communications.** A communication mode in which each single byte of data is synchronized, usually by the addition of start/stop bits.

**BASIC.** Beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code.

**basic input/output system (BIOS).** Provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in a computer system, which provides an operational interface to the system and relieves the programmer from concern over hardware device characteristics.

**baud.** (1) A unit of signaling speed equal to the number of discrete conditions or signal events per second. For example, one baud equals one-half dot cycle per second in Morse code, one bit per second in a train of binary signals, and one 3-bit value per second in a train of signals each of which can assume one of eight different states. (2) In

asynchronous transmission, the unit of modulation rate corresponding to one unit of interval per second; that is, if the duration of the unit interval is 20 milliseconds, the modulation rate is 50 baud.

**BCC.** Block-check character.

**beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction. code (BASIC)** A programming language with a small repertoire of commands and a simple syntax, primarily designed for numerical application.

**binary.** (1) Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has two possible values or states. (2) Pertaining to a fixed radix numeration system having a radix of two.

**binary digit.** (1) In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1. (2) Synonymous with bit. **binary notation:** Any notation that uses two different characters, usually the binary digits 0 and 1.

**BIOS.** Basic input/output system.

**bit.** In binary notation, either of the characters 0 or 1.

**bits per second (bps).** A unit of measurement representing the number of discrete binary digits which can be transmitted by a device in one second.

**block-check character**

**(BCC).** In cyclic redundancy checking, a character that is transmitted by the sender after each message block and is compared with a block-check character computed by the receiver to determine if the transmission was successful.

**Boolean operation.** (1) Any operation in which each of the operands and the result take one of two values. (2) An operation that follows the rules of Boolean algebra.

**bootstrap.** A technique or device designed to bring itself into a desired state by means of its own action; that is, a machine routine whose first few instructions are sufficient to bring the rest of itself into the computer from an input device.

**bps.** Bits per second.

**buffer.** (1) An area of storage that is temporarily reserved for use in performing an input/output operation, into which data is read or from which data is written.

Synonymous with I/O area.  
(2) A portion of storage for temporarily holding input or output data.

**bus.** One or more conductors used for transmitting signals or power.

**byte.** (1) A binary character operated upon as a unit and usually shorter than a computer word. (2) The representation of a character.

**CAS.** Column address strobe.

**cathode ray tube (CRT).** A vacuum tube display in which a beam of electrons can be controlled to form alphanumeric characters or symbols on a luminescent screen, for example by use of a dot matrix.

**cathode ray tube display (CRT display).** (1) A device that presents data in visual form by means of controlled electron

beams. (2) The data display produced by the device as in (1).

**CCITT.** Comite Consultatif International Telegrafique et Telephonique.

**central processing unit (CPU).** A functional unit that consists of one or more processors and all or part of internal storage.

**channel.** A path along which signals can be sent; for example, data channel or I/O channel.

**characters per second (cps).** A standard unit of measurement for printer output.

**code.** (1) A set of unambiguous rules specifying the manner in which data may be represented in a discrete form.

Synonymous with coding scheme. (2) A set of items, such as abbreviations, representing the members of another set. (3) Loosely, one or more computer programs, or part of a computer program. (4) To represent data or a

computer program in a symbolic form that can be accepted by a data processor.

**column address strobe(CAS).** A signal that latches the column addresses in a memory chip.

**Comite Consultatif International. Telegrafique et Telephonique (CCITT)**  
Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

**computer.** A functional unit that can perform substantial computation, including numerous arithmetic operations, or logic operations, without intervention by a human operator during the run.

**configuration.** (1) The arrangement of a computer system or network as defined by the nature, number, and the chief characteristics of its functional units. More specifically, the term configuration may refer to a hardware configuration or a software configuration. (2) The devices and programs that make up a system, subsystem, or network.

**conjunction.** (1) The Boolean operation whose result has the Boolean value 1 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1. (2) Synonymous with AND operation.

**contiguous.** (1) Touching or joining at the edge or boundary. (2) Adjacent.

**CPS.** Characters per second.

**CPU.** Central processing unit.

**CRC.** Cyclic redundancy check.

**CRT display.** Cathode ray tube display.

**CTS.** Clear to send. Associated with modem control.

**cyclic redundancy check (CRC).** (1) A redundancy check in which the check key is generated by a cyclic algorithm. (2) A system of error checking performed at both the sending and receiving station after a block-check character has been accumulated.

**cylinder.** (1) The set of all tracks with the same nominal

distance from the axis about which the disk rotates. (2) The tracks of a disk storage device that can be accessed without repositioning the access mechanism.

**daisy-chained cable.** A type of cable that has two or more connectors attached in series.

**data.** (1) A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or automatic means. (2) Any representations, such as characters or analog quantities, to which meaning is, or might be assigned.

**decibel (dB).** (1) A unit that expresses the ratio of two power levels on a logarithmic scale. (2) A unit for measuring relative power. The number of decibels is ten times the logarithm (base 10) of the ratio of the measured power levels; if the measured levels are voltages (across the same or equal resistance), the number of decibels is 20 times the log of the ratio.

**decoupling capacitor.** A capacitor that provides a

low-impedance path to ground to prevent common coupling between states of a circuit.

**Deutsche Industrie Norm (DIN).** (1) German Industrial Norm. (2) The committee that sets German dimension standards.

**digit.** (1) A graphic character that represents an integer, for example, one of the characters 0 to 9. (2) A symbol that represents one of the non-negative integers smaller than the radix. For example, in decimal notation, a digit is one of the characters from 0 to 9.

**digital.** (1) Pertaining to data in the form of digits. (2) Contrast with analog.

**DIN.** Deutsche Industrie Norm.

**DIN Connector.** One of the connectors specified by the DIN standardization committee.

**DIP.** Dual in-line package.

**direct memory access (DMA).** A method of transferring data between main storage and I/O devices that does not require processor intervention.

**disk.** Loosely, a magnetic disk unit.

**diskette.** A thin, flexible magnetic disk and a semi-rigid protective jacket, in which the disk is permanently enclosed. Synonymous with flexible disk.

**DMA.** Direct memory access.

**DSR.** Data set ready. Associated with modem control.

**DTR.** Data terminal ready. Associated with modem control.

**dual in-line package (DIP).** A widely used container for an integrated circuit. DIPs are pins usually in two parallel rows. These pins are spaced 1/10 inch apart and come in different configurations ranging from 14-pin to 40-pin configurations.

**EBCDIC.** Extended binary-coded decimal interchange code.

**ECC.** Error checking and correction.

**edge connector.** A terminal block with a number of contacts attached to the edge of a printed circuit board to facilitate plugging into a foundation circuit.

**EIA.** Electronic Industries Association.

**EIA/CCITT.** Electronic Industries Association/Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephone.

**end-of-text character (ETX).** A transmission control character used to terminate text.

**end-of-transmission character (EOT).** A transmission control character used to indicate the conclusion of a transmission, which may have included one or more texts and any associated message headings.

**EOT.** end-of-transmission character.

**EPROM.** Erasable programmable read-only memory

**erasable programmable read-only.** memory (EPROM) A storage device whose contents can be erased by ultraviolet means and new contents stored by electrical means. EPROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

**error checking and correction (ECC).** The detection and correction of all single-bit, double-bit, and some multiple-bit errors.

**ETX.** End-of-text character.

**extended binary-coded decimal interchange code.** (EBCDIC) A set of 256 characters, each represented by eight bits.

**flexible disk.** Synonym for diskette.

**firmware.** Memory chips with integrated programs already incorporated on the chip.

**gate.** (1) A device or circuit that has no output until it is triggered into operation by one or more enable signals, or until an input signal exceeds a predetermined threshold amplitude. (2) A signal that triggers the passage of other signals through a circuit.

**graphic.** A symbol produced by a process such as handwriting, drawing, or printing.

**hertz (Hz).** A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

**hex.** Abbreviation for hexadecimal.

**hexadecimal (Hex).** Pertaining to a selection, choice, or condition that has 16 possible values or states. These values or states usually contain 10 digits and 6 letters, A through F / Hexadecimal digits are equivalent to a power of 16.

**high-order position.** The leftmost position in a string of characters.

**Hz.** Hertz.

**interface.** A device that alters or converts actual electrical signals between distinct devices, programs, or systems.

**k.** An abbreviation for the prefix kilo; that is, 1,000 decimal notation.

**K.** When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the tenth power; 1,024 in decimal notation.

**KB (Kilobyte).** 1,024 bytes.

**k byte.** 1,024 bytes.

**kHz.** A unit of frequency equal to 1,000 hertz.

**kilo(k).** One thousand.

**latch.** (1) A feedback loop in symmetrical digital circuits used to maintain a state. (2) A simple logic-circuit storage element comprising two gates as a unit.

**LED.** Light-emitting diode.

**light-emitting diode (LED).** A semi-conductor chip that gives off visible or infrared light when activated.

**low-order position.** The rightmost position in a string of characters.

**m.** (1) Milli; one thousand or thousandth part. (2) Meter.

**M (Mega).** 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power; 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

**mA.** Milliampere.

**machine language.** (1) A language that is used directly by a machine. (2) Another term for computer instruction code.

**main storage.** A storage device in which the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data.

**MB.** Megabyte, 1,048,576 bytes.

**mega (M).** 10 to the sixth power, 1,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, 2 to the twentieth power. 1,048,576 in decimal notation.

**megabyte (MB).** 1,048,576 bytes.

**megahertz (MHz).** A unit of measure of frequency. One megahertz equals 1,000,000 hertz.

**MFM.** Modified frequency modulation.

**MHz.** Megahertz.

**microprocessor.** An integrated circuit that accepts coded instructions for execution; the instructions may be entered, integrated, or stored internally.

**microsecond. ( $\mu s$ )** One-millionth of a second.

**milli(m).** One thousand or one thousandth.

**milliampere(mA).** One thousandth of an ampere.

**millisecond(ms).** One thousandth of a second.

**mnemonic.** A symbol chosen to assist the human memory; for example, an abbreviation such as "mpy" for "multiply."

**mode.** (1) A method of operation; for example, the binary mode, the interpretive mode, the alphanumeric mode. (2) The most frequent value in the statistical sense.

#### **modem**

**(Modulator-Demodulator).** A device that converts serial (bit by bit) digital signals from a business machine (or data terminal equipment) to analog signals which are suitable for transmission in a telephone network. The inverse function is also performed by the modem on reception of analog signals.

**modified frequency modulation (MFM).** The process of varying the amplitude and frequency of the "write" signal. MFM pertains to the number of bytes of storage that can be stored on the recording media. The number of bytes is twice the number contained in the same unit area of recording media at single density.

**modulo check.** A calculation performed on values entered into a system. This calculation is designed to detect errors.

**monitor.** (1) A device that observes and verifies the operation of a data processing system and indicates any specific departure from the norm. (2) A television type display, such as the IBM Monochrome Display.

(3) Software or hardware that observes, supervises, controls, or verifies the operations of a system.

**ms.** Millisecond; one thousandth of a second.

**multiplexer.** A device capable of distributing the events of an interleaved sequence to the respective activities.

**NAND.** A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ... , then the NAND of P,Q,R,...is true if at least one statement is false, false if all statements are true.

**nanosecond. (ns)** One-billionth of a second.

**nonconjunction.** (1) The dyadic Boolean operation the result of which has the Boolean value 0 if, and only if, each operand has the Boolean value 1.

**non-return-to-zero inverted (NRZI).** A transmission encoding method in which the data terminal equipment changes the signal to the opposite state to send a binary 0 and leaves it in the same state to send a binary 1.

**NOR.** A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the NOR of P,Q,R,... is true if all statements are false, false if at least one statement is true.

**NOT.** A logical operator having the property that if P is a statement, then the NOT of P is true if P is false, false if P is true.

**NRZI.** Non-return-to-zero inverted.

**ns.** Nanosecond; one-billionth of a second.

**operating system.** Software that controls the execution of programs; an operating system may provide services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management.

**OR.** (1) A logic operator having the property that if P is a statement, Q is a statement, R is a statement, ..., then the OR of P,Q,R,... is true if at least one statement is true, false if all statements are false.

**output.** Pertaining to a device, process, or channel involved in an output process, or to the data or states involved in an output process.

**output process.** (1) The process that consists of the delivery of data from a data processing system, or from any part of it. (2) The return of information from a data processing system to an end user, including the translation of data from a machine language to a language that the end user can understand.

**overcurrent.** A current of higher than specified strength.

**overvoltage.** A voltage of higher than specified value.

**parallel.** (1) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous operation of two or more devices, or to the concurrent performance of two or more activities. (2) Pertaining to the concurrent or simultaneous occurrence of two or more related activities in multiple devices or channels. (3) Pertaining to the simultaneity of two or more processes. (4) Pertaining to the simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character and the characters of a word, using separate facilities for the various parts. (5) Contrast with serial.

**PEL.** Picture element.

**personal computer.** A small home or business computer that has a processor and keyboard and that can be connected to a television or some other monitor. An optional printer is usually available.

**picture element (PEL).** (1) The smallest displayable unit on a display. (2) Synonymous with pixel, PEL.

**pinout.** A diagram of functioning pins on a pinboard.

**pixel.** Picture element.

**polling.** (1) Interrogation of devices for purposes such as to avoid contention, to determine operational status, or to determine readiness to send or receive data. (2) The process whereby stations are invited, one at a time, to transmit.

**port.** An access point for data entry or exit.

**printed circuit board.** A piece of material, usually fiberglass, that contains a layer of conductive material, usually metal. Miniature electronic components on the fiberglass transmit electronic signals through the board by way of the metal layers.

**program.** (1) A series of actions designed to achieve a certain result. (2) A series of instructions telling the computer how to handle a

problem or task. (3) To design, write, and test computer programs.

enumeration system, the radix of each digit place is 1.0.

(2) Another term for base.

**programable read-only memory (PROM).** Non-erasable programmable memory. PROM information is not destroyed when power is removed.

**programming language.** (1) An artificial language established for expressing computer programs. (2) A set of characters and rules, with meanings assigned prior to their use, for writing computer programs.

**radix numeration system.** A positional representation system in which the ratio of the weight of any one digit place to the weight of the digit place with the next lower weight is a positive integer. The permissible values of the character in any digit place range from zero to one less than the radix of the digit place.

**PROM.** Programmable read-only memory.

**propagation delay.** The time necessary for a signal to travel from one point on a circuit to another.

**radix.** (1) In a radix numeration system, the positive integer by which the weight of the digit place is multiplied to obtain the weight of the digit place with the next higher weight; for example, in the decimal

**RAS.** Row address strobe.

**RGBI.** Red-green-blue-intensity.

**read-only memory (ROM).** A storage device whose contents cannot be modified, except by a particular user, or when operating under particular conditions; for example, a storage device in which writing is prevented by a lockout.

**read/write memory.** A storage device whose contents can be modified.

**red-green-blue-intensity (RGBI).** The description of a direct-drive

**color monitor** which accepts red, green, blue, and intensity signal inputs.

**register.** (1) A storage device, having a specified storage capacity such as a bit, a byte, or a computer word, and usually intended for a special purpose. (2) On a calculator, a storage device in which specific data is stored.

**RF modulator.** The device used to convert the composite video signal to the antenna level input of a home TV.

**ROM.** Read-only memory.

**ROM/BIOS.** The basic input/output system resident in ROM, which provides the device level control of the major I/O devices in the computer system.

**row address strobe (RAS).** A signal that latches the row addresses in a memory chip.

**RS-232C.** The standards set by the EIA for communications between computers and external equipment.

**RTS.** Request to send. Associated with modem control.

**run.** A single continuous performance of a computer program or routine.

**scan line.** The use of a cathode beam to test the cathode ray tube of a display used with a personal computer.

**schematic.** The description, usually in diagram form, of the logical and physical structure of an entire data base according to a conceptual model.

**sector.** That part of a track or band on a magnetic drum, a magnetic disk, or a disk pack that can be accessed by the magnetic heads in the course of a predetermined rotational displacement of the particular device.

**serdes.** Serializer/deserializer.

**serial.** (1) Pertaining to the sequential performance of two or more activities in a single device. In English, the modifiers serial and parallel usually refer to devices, as opposed to sequential and

consecutive, which refer to processes. (2) Pertaining to the sequential or consecutive occurrence of two or more related activities in a single device or channel.

(3) Pertaining to the sequential processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character or the characters of a word, using the same facilities for successive parts. (4) Contrast with parallel.

**sink.** A device or circuit into which current drains.

**software.** (1) Computer programs, procedures, rules, and possible associated documentation concerned with the operation of a data processing system. (2) Contrast with hardware.

**source.** The origin of a signal or electrical energy.

**source circuit.** (1) Generator circuit. (2) Control with sink.

**SS.** Start-stop transmission.

**start bit.** Synonym for start signal.

**start-of-text character**

**(STX).** A transmission control character that precedes a test and may be used to terminate the message heading.

**start signal.** (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to get ready to receive data or perform a function.

(2) In a start-stop system, a signal preceding a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of the code elements. Synonymous with start bit.

**start-stop (SS)**

**transmission.** (1) A synchronous transmission such that a group of signals representing a character is preceded by a start signal and followed by a stop signal. (2) Asynchronous transmission in which a group of bits is preceded by a start bit that prepares the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character and is followed by at least one stop bit that enables the receiving mechanism to come to an idle condition pending the reception of the next character.

**stop bit.** Synonym for stop signal.

**stop signal.** (1) A signal to a receiving mechanism to wait for the next signal. (2) In a start-stop system, a signal following a character or block that prepares the receiving device for the reception of a subsequent character or block. Synonymous with stop bit.

**strobe.** (1) An instrument used to determine the exact speed of circular or cyclic movement. (2) A flashing signal displaying an exact event.

**STX.** Start-of-text character.

**synchronous transmission.** Data transmission in which the sending and receiving devices are operating continuously at the same frequency and are maintained, by means of correction, in a desired phase relationship.

**text.** In ASCII and data communication, a sequence of characters treated as an entity if preceded and terminated by

one STX and one ETX transmission control, respectively.

**track.** The path or one of the set of paths, parallel to the reference edge on a data medium, associated with a single reading or writing component as the data medium moves past the component. (2) The portion of a moving data medium such as a drum, tape, or disk, that is accessible to a given reading head position.

**transistor-transistor logic (TTL).** A circuit in which the multiple-diode cluster of the diode-transistor logic circuit has been replaced by a multiple-emitter transistor.

**TTL.** Transistor-transistor logic.

**TX Data.** Transmit data. Associated with modem control. External connections of the RS-232C asynchronous communications adapter interface.

**video.** Computer data or displayed on a cathode ray tube monitor or display.

**write precompensation.** The varying of the timing of the head current from the outer

tracks to the inner tracks of the diskette to keep a constant write signal.

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## **Notes:**

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