

MP/M IITM

OPERATING SYSTEM

**SYSTEM
GUIDE**

 **DIGITAL RESEARCHTM**

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

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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Section 1

MP/M II Alteration Procedure

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

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

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

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

1.1 Preparation for MP/M II Alteration

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

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

1.2 Customizing the MPMLDR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-GO

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

A>**SAVE 26 XMPMLDR.COM**

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

1.3 Customizing the XIOS

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

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

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

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

A>**RMAC BNKXIOS**

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

A>**LINK BNKXIOS [OS]**

1.4 Debugging an XIOS

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

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

```
A>DDT  
DDT VERS 2.0  
  
-L5  
  
0005 JMP C800
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-I\$B

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

-I\$B6

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

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

-G

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

-X

..... P = 09F2

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

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

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

```
...
XIOSJMP TBL    C300H  0100H
-G9F3,C30F
```

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

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

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

1.5 Directly Booting MP/M II

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

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

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

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

1.5.1 Preparing an MP/M II Boot Using SYSGEN

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

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

A>DDT
DDT VERS 2.0

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

-IMPMMLDR.HEX
-R880
NEXT PC
2480 0100

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

-H900 3000
3900 D900

-IBOOT.HEX
-RD900
NEXT PC
2480 0000

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

-GO

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

A>SYSGEN

SYSGEN VER 2.0

SOURCE DRIVE NAME (OR RETURN TO SKIP)<cr>

DESTINATION DRIVE NAME (OR RETURN TO REBOOT)B

DESTINATION ON B, THEN TYPE RETURN<cr>

FUNCTION COMPLETE

1.5.2 Custom Generation of an MP/M II Boot

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

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

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

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

1.5.3 Sample GETSYS and PUTSYS Programs

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

```

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

       POP    H              ;RECOVER HL
       POP    B              ;RECOVER B AND C REGISTERS
       RET
       END    START          ;BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM

```

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

1.6 Loading MPM.SYS Without the MPMLDR

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

Table 1-1. MPM.SYS File Format

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

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

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

1.7 Digital Research Copyright and Trademark

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

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

MP/M II TM

1.8 Disk Organization

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

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

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

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

All Information Presented Here is Proprietary to Digital Research

Section 2

MP/M II BIOS

2.1 MP/M II BIOS Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 BIOS Device Characteristics and Entry Points

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1. BIOS Subroutine Summary

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

Table 2-1. (continued)

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

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
SELDSK	<p>The SELDSK subroutine selects the disk drive given by register C for further operations, where register C contains 0 for drive A, 1 for drive B, and so up to 15 for drive P. On each disk select, SELDSK must return in HL the base address of a 16-byte area, called the Disk Parameter Header, described in Section 2.3. For standard floppy disk drives, the contents of the header and associated tables does not change, and thus the program segment included in the sample XIOS performs this operation automatically. If there is an attempt to select a non-existent drive, SELDSK returns HL=0000H as an error indicator.</p> <p>On entry to SELDSK, it is possible to determine whether it is the first time the specified disk has been selected. Register E, bit 0 (least significant bit) is a zero if the drive has not been previously selected. This information is of interest in systems that read configuration information from the disk to set up a dynamic disk definition table.</p> <p>Although SELDSK must return the header address on each call, it is advisable to postpone the actual physical disk select operation until an I/O function (read or write) is actually performed. This is because disk selects often occur without ultimately performing any disk I/O, and many controllers unload the head of the current disk before selecting the new drive. This unloading can cause an excessive amount of noise and disk wear.</p> <p>The first SELDSK subroutine call that MP/M II makes is only for getting the DIRBUF address and need not perform any actual I/O.</p>

Table 2-1. (continued)

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

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description
	<p>Thus, a call to the SETDMA subroutine is interpreted as a flush buffer call when a parameter of OFFFFH is passed. The BDOS function to flush buffers is translated to this form of a SETDMA subroutine call. If the flush buffer operation performed as a result of the OFFFFH parameter is successful a simple return should be executed. However, if a disk error occurs the current return address should be popped from the stack and one of the following error codes should be returned in the register A:</p>
	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">1 non-recoverable error condition occurred 2 disk read/only</p> <p>READ Assuming the drive has been selected, the track has been set, the sector has been set, and the DMA address has been specified, the READ subroutine attempts to read one sector based upon these parameters, and returns the following error codes in register A:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">0 no errors occurred 1 non-recoverable error condition occurred</p> <p>If the value in register A is 0, then MP/M II assumes that the disk operation was completed properly. If an error occurs, however, the XIOS should attempt at least 10 retries to see if the error is recoverable. When an error is reported, the BDOS prints the message "BDOS ERR ON x: BAD SECTOR". Then, depending on the error mode of the calling process, the calling process is terminated or returned an error code.</p> <p>An additional parameter containing the absolute record number for the disk read is now passed by MP/M II on entry to the READ subroutine. The parameter is three bytes in length, with the high-order byte in register B and the low-order two bytes in register DE. This parameter may be useful in blocking/deblocking algorithms.</p>

Table 2-1. (continued)

Subroutine	Description						
	<p>The BNKXIOS of MP/M II allows portions of the XIOS to reside in bank-switched memory (non-common). This reduces the common memory requirements. The XIOS code for all the disk operations including READ and WRITE can reside in non-common memory with one exception: the code that actually performs the transfer of data into the DMA address must reside in common memory. Two additional entry points within the XIOS, named SWTUSER and SWTSYS, enable switching between the user's memory bank and the system bank containing the BNKXIOS. SWTUSER and SWTSYS are described in Section 2.4.</p>						
	<p>If you perform deblocking in your READ and WRITE code, you must choose whether to place your deblocking buffer in common memory and then perform a single move into the user's DMA, or to place your deblocking buffer in non-common memory. If you choose the latter, you must then perform an extra move to first move the sector into common memory and then another move into the user's DMA. Blocking and deblocking are discussed in Section 2.5.</p>						
WRITE	<p>The WRITE subroutine writes the data from the currently selected DMA address to the currently selected drive, track, and sector. The data should be marked as "non deleted data" to maintain compatibility with other CP/M and MP/M systems. WRITE returns the following error codes in register A, as shown below:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td><td>no errors occurred</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>non-recoverable error condition occurred</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>disk read/only</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If the value in register A is 0, then MP/M II assumes that the disk operation completed properly. If an error occurs, however, the XIOS should attempt at least 10 retries to see if the error is recoverable. When an error is reported, the BDOS prints the message "BDOS ERR ON x: BAD SECTOR". Then, depending on the error mode of the calling process, the calling process is terminated or returned an error code.</p>	0	no errors occurred	1	non-recoverable error condition occurred	2	disk read/only
0	no errors occurred						
1	non-recoverable error condition occurred						
2	disk read/only						

Table 2-1. (continued)

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

Table 2-1. (continued)

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

2.3 BIOS Disk Definition Tables

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

2.3.1 Disk Parameter Table Format

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

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

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

Table 2-2. Disk Parameter Header Elements

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

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

DPBASE

00	XLT	00	0000	0000	0000	DIRBUF	DBP	00	CSV	00	ALV	00
01	XLT	01	0000	0000	0000	DIRBUF	DBP	01	CSV	01	ALV	01
			:	:	:				:	:		:
n-1	XLtn-1	0000	0000	0000	0000	DIRBUF	DBPn-1	CSVn-1	ALVn-1			

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

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

```

NDISK$ EQU 4 ;NUMBER OF DISK DRIVES
.....
SELDSK:
;SELECT DISK N GIVEN BY C
LXI H,0000H ;READY FOR ERR
MOV A,C
CPI NDISKS ;N BEYOND MAX DISKS?
RNC ;RETURN IF SO
;0 <= N < NDISKS
MOV L,C
DAD H ;READY FOR * 16
DAD H
DAD H
DAD H
LXI D,DPBASE
DAD D ;DPBASE + N * 16
RET

```

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

SPT	BSH	BLM	EXM	DSM	DRM	AL0	ALL	CKS	OFF
16b	8b	8b	8b	16b	16b	8b	8b	16b	16b

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

Table 2-3. Disk Parameter Block Fields

Field	Definition
SPT	is the total number of sectors per track.
BSH	is the data allocation block shift factor, determined by the data block allocation size.
BLM	is the block mask which is also determined by the data block allocation size.
EXM	is the extent mask, determined by the data block allocation size and the number of disk blocks.
DSM	determines the total storage capacity of the disk drive.
DRM	determines the total number of directory entries which can be stored on this drive.
AL0,AL1	determine reserved directory blocks.
CKS	is the size of the directory check vector, a CKS of 8000H marks the drive as permanent with no directory records checked.
OFF	is the number of reserved tracks at the beginning of the (logical) disk.

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

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

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

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

Table 2-5. Maximum EXM Values

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

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

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

AL0

ALL

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

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

Table 2-6. BLS and Number of Directory Entries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.2 The DISKDEF Macro Library

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

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

```

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

```

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

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

The form of the DISKDEF macro call is

```
DISKDEF dn,fsc,lsc,[skf],bls,dkc,dir,cks,ofs,[k16],[prm]
```

where

dn	is the logical disk number, 0 to n-1
fsc	is the first physical sector number (0 or 1)
lsc	is the last sector number
skf	is the optional sector skew factor
bls	is the data allocation block size
dkc	is the total number of blocks on the drive.
dir	is the number of directory entries
cks	is the number of "checked" directory entries
ofs	is the track offset to logical track 00
k16	is an optional 1.4 compatibility flag which forces 16K/directory entry
prm	is an optional flag which indicates that the drive is permanent (cannot be removed)

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

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

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

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

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

The **k16** parameter is included when file compatibility is required with versions of CP/M 1.4 that have been modified for higher density disks. This parameter ensures that only 16K is allocated for each directory record, as was the case for previous versions. Normally, this parameter is left null. Finally, the **prm** parameter can be used to indicate that the drive is permanent. This parameter should only be included if the disk media cannot be removed from the drive.

For convenience and economy of table space, the special form

```
DISKDEF    i,j
```

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

```

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

```

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

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

```

DPBASE EQU $  

DPE0: DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV0,ALV0  

DPE1: DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV1,ALV1  

DPE2: DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV2,ALV2  

DPE3: DW XLTO,0000H,0000H,0000H,DIRBUF,DPB0,CSV3,ALV3

```

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

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

```

XLTO: DB 1,7,13,19,25,5,11,17,23,3,9,15,21  

       DB 2,8,14,20,26,6,12,18,24,4,10,16,22

```

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

```

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

```

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

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

STAT d:DSK:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 External Procedure Access

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

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

COMMONBASE:

JMP	COLDSTART
SWTUSER:	JMP \$-\$
SWTSYS:	JMP \$-\$
PDISP:	JMP \$-\$
XDOS:	JMP \$-\$
SYSDAT:	DW \$-\$

COLDSTART:**WBOOT:**

MVI	C,0
JMP	XDOS ;terminate process

Table 2-7. External Procedure Summary

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

2.5 Blocking and Deblocking Algorithms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 Common Memory Portion of the BNKXIOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3

MP/M II XIOS

3.1 MP/M II XIOS Overview

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

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

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

3.2 MP/M XIOS Entry Points

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

Table 3-1. XIOS Subroutine Summary

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

Table 3-1. (continued)

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

Table 3-1. (continued)

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

Table 3-1. (continued)

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

Table 3-1. (continued)

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

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

3.3 Interrupt Service Routines

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 Time Base Management

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

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

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

Section 4

MP/M II System File Components

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

4.1 System Data

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

Table 4-1. System Data Byte Assignments

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

Table 4-1. (continued)

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

4.2 Customized XIOS

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

4.3 BDOS

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

4.3.1 RESBDOS

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

4.3.2 BNKBDOS

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

4.4 XDOS

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

4.5 Resident System Processes

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

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

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

4.6 Banked Resident System Processes

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

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

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

Section 5

System Generation

5.1 GENSYS Operation

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

```
0A>gensys
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
Select Resident System Processes:
```

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

Enter memory segment table:

```

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

MP/M II Sys 7500H 8B00H Bank 00
Memseg Usr 0000H C000H Bank 01
Memseg Usr 0000H C000H Bank 02
Memseg Usr 0000H 7500H Bank 00

```

Accept new memory segment table entries (Y) ?

** GENSYS DONE **

5.2 System Generation Parameters

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

5.2.1 Defaults

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

5.2.2 Top Page of Operating System

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

5.2.3 Number of System Consoles

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

5.2.4 Number of Printers

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

5.2.5 Breakpoint RST

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

5.2.6 System Call User Stacks

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

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

5.2.7 Z80 CPU

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

5.2.8 Number of Ticks / Second

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

5.2.9 System Disk

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

5.2.10 Temporary File Drive

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

5.2.11 Maximum Locked Records / Process

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

5.2.12 Total Locked Records / System

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

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

5.2.13 Maximum Open Files / Process

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

5.2.14 Total Open Files / System

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

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

5.2.15 Bank Switched Memory

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

5.2.16 Number of User Memory Segments

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

5.2.17 Common Memory Base Page

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

5.2.18 Dayfile Logging at Console

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

5.2.19 Accept System Data Page Entries

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

5.2.20 Select Resident System Processes

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

5.2.21 Memory Segment Table

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.22 Accept Memory Segment Table

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

5.3 GENSYS Execution

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

0A>**GENSYS \$A**

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

Section 6

MP/M Loader

6.1 MP/M Loader Operation and Display

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

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

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

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

Memory Segment Table:
SYSTEM   DAT   FF00H  0100H
TMPD     DAT   FE00H  0100H
USERSYS  STK   FD00H  0100H
XIOSJMP  TBL   FC00H  0100H
RESBDOS  SPR   F000H  0C00H
XDOS    SPR   CE00H  2200H
ABORT    RSP   CD00H  0100H
Spool    RSP   CC00H  0100H
MPMSTAT  RSP   CB00H  0100H
BNKXIOS  SPR   B800H  1300H
BNKBDOS  SPR   9500H  2300H
BNKXDOS  SPR   9200H  0300H
TMP     SPR   8F00H  0300H
Spool    BRS   8700H  0800H
Mpmstat  BRS   7900H  0E00H
LCKLSTS  DAT   7700H  0200H
CONSOLE  DAT   7500H  0200H
-----
MP/M II Sys   7500H  8B00H  Bank 0
Memseg  Usr   0000H  C000H  Bank 1
Memseg  Usr   0000H  C000H  Bank 2
Memseg  Usr   0000H  7500H  Bank 0

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

6.2 MPMLDR Execution

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

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

Appendix A

Disk Definition Macro

```
;  
; MP/M II V2.0 disk re-definition library  
;  
;  
; Copyright (c) 1979, 1980, 1981  
; Digital Research  
; Box 579  
; Pacific Grove, CA  
; 93950  
;  
;  
; MP/M II logical disk drives are defined using the  
; macros given below, where the sequence of calls  
; is:  
;  
;  
; disks n  
; diskdef parameter-list-0  
; diskdef parameter-list-1  
;  
; ...  
; diskdef parameter-list-n  
; endef  
;  
;  
; where n is the number of logical disk drives attached  
; to the MP/M II system, and parameter-list-i defines the  
; characteristics of the ith drive (i=0,1,...,n-1)  
;  
;  
; each parameter-list-i takes the form  
; dn,fsc,lsc,[skf],bls,dkc,dir,cks,ofs,[k16],[prm]  
; where  
; dn is the disk number 0,1,...,n-1  
; fsc is the first sector number (usually 0 or 1)  
; lsc is the last sector number on a track  
; skf is optional "skew factor" for sector translate  
; bls is the data block size (1024,2048,...,16384)  
; dks is the disk size in bls increments (word)  
; dir is the number of directory elements (word)  
; cks is the number of dir elements to checksum  
; ofs is the number of tracks to skip (word)  
; k16 is an optional 0 which forces 16K/directory entry  
; prm is an optional 0 which marks drive as permanent  
;  
;  
; for convenience, the form  
; dn,dm  
; defines disk dn as having the same characteristics as  
; a previously defined disk dm.  
;  
;  
; a standard four drive MP/M II system is defined by  
; disks 4  
; diskdef 0,1,26,6,1024,243,64,64,2  
; dsk set 0  
; rept 3
```

All Information Presented Here is Proprietary to Digital Research

```

;      dsk      set      dsk+l
;      diskdef %dsk,0
;      endm
;      endef

;
;      the value of "begdat" at the end of assembly defines the
;      beginning of the uninitialized ram area above the bios,
;      while the value of "enddat" defines the next location
;      following the end of the data area.  the size of this
;      area is given by the value of "datsiz" at the end of the
;      assembly.  note that the allocation vector will be quite
;      large if a large disk size is defined with a small block
;      size.

;
dskhdr macro dn
;      define a single disk header list
dpe&dn: dw xlt&dn,0000h ;translate table
        dw 0000h,0000h ;scratch area
        dw dirbuf,dpb&dn ;dir buff,parm block
        dw csv&dn,alv&dn ;check, alloc vectors
endm

;
disks macro nd
;      define nd disks
ndisks set nd ;for later reference
dpbase equ $ ;base of disk parameter blocks
;      generate the nd elements
dsknxt set 0
        rept nd
        dskhdr %dsknxt
dsknxt set dsknxt+1
endm
endm

;
dpbhdr macro dn
dpb&dn equ $ ;disk parm block
endm

;
ddb macro data,comment
;      define a db statement
        db data comment
endm

;
ddw macro data,comment
;      define a dw statement
        dw data comment
endm

;
gcd macro m,n
;      greatest common divisor of m,n
;      produces value gcdn as result
;      (used in sector translate table generation)
gcdm set m ;variable for m
gcdn set n ;variable for n
gcdr set 0 ;variable for r

```

```

        rept    65535
gcdx   set     gcdm/gcdn
gcdr   set     gcdm - gcdx*gcdn
        if      gcdr = 0
        exitm
        endif
gcdm   set     gcdn
gcdn   set     gcdr
        endm
        endm

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

```

```

        endif
;;      may be optional [0] in last position
        if      not nul k16
extmsk  set      k16
        endif
;;      now generate directory reservation bit vector
dirrem  set      dir      ;# remaining to process
dirbks  set      bls/32  ;;number of entries per block
dirblk  set      0       ;;fill with 1's on each loop
        rept    16
        if      dirrem=0
        exitm
        endif
;;      not complete, iterate once again
;;      shift right and add 1 high order bit
dirblk  set      (dirblk shr 1) or 8000h
        if      dirrem > dirbks
dirrem  set      dirrem-dirbks
        else
dirrem  set      0
        endif
        endm
dpbhdr  dn      ;;generate equ $           ;<sector>
ddw      %sectors,<;sec per track>
ddb      %blkshf,<;block shift>
ddb      %blkmsk,<;block mask>
ddb      %extmsk,<;extnt mask>
ddw      %(dks)-1,<;disk size-1>
ddw      %(dir)-1,<;directory max>
ddb      %dirblk shr 8,<;alloc0>
ddb      %dirblk and 0ffh,<;alloc1>
        if      nul prm
ddw      %(cks)/4,<;check size>
        else
ddw      8000h+cksz,<;permanent disk with check size>
        endif
ddw      %ofs,<;offset>
;;      generate the translate table, if requested
        if      nul skf
xlt&dn  equ      0          ;no xlate table
        else
        if      skf = 0
xlt&dn  equ      0          ;no xlate table
        else
;;      generate the translate table
nxtsec  set      0          ;;next sector to fill
nxtbas  set      0          ;;moves by one on overflow
gcd     %sectors,skf
;;      gcdn = gcd(sectors,skew)
neltst  set      sectors/gcdn
;;      nelst is number of elements to generate
;;      before we overlap previous elements
nelts   set      nelst    ;;counter
xlt&dn  equ      $          ;translate table
        rept    sectors ;;once for each sector

```

```

        if      sectors < 256
        ddb      %nxtsec+(fsc)
        else
        ddw      %nxtsec+(fsc)
        endif
nxtsec  set      nxtsec+(skf)
        if      nxtsec >= sectors
nxtsec  set      nxtsec-sectors
        endif
nelts   set      nelts-1
        if      nelts = 0
nxtbas  set      nxtbas+1
nxtsec  set      nxtbas
nelts   set      nelts
        endif
        endm
        endif  ;;end of nul fac test
        endif  ;;end of nul bls test
        endm

;
defds  macro    lab,space
lab:   ds       space
        endm

;
lds   macro    lb,dn,val
defds  lb&dn,%val&dn
        endm

;
edef   macro
;;
generate the necessary ram data areas
begdat equ      $
dirbuf: ds      128      ;directory access buffer
dsknxt set      0
        rept    ndisks  ;once for each disk
        lds     alv,%dsknxt,als
        lds     csv,%dsknxt,css
dsknxt set      dsknxt+1
        endm
enddat equ      $
datsiz equ      $-begdat
force: db      0      ;force out last byte in hex file
        endm

;

```


Appendix B

Sector Deblocking Algorithms for MP/M II

```
        page      0
;*****                                                 *
;*                                                 *
;*          Sector Deblocking Algorithms for MP/M II V2.0  *
;*                                                 *
;*****                                                 *
;
;       utility macro to compute sector mask
smask  macro   hblk
;;      compute log2(hblk), return @x as result
;;      (2 ** @x = hblk on return)
@y      set     hblk
@x      set     0
;;      count right shifts of @y until = 1
rept    8
if      @y = 1
exitm
endif
;;      @y is not 1, shift right one position
@y      set     @y shr 1
@x      set     @x + 1
endm
endm

;
;*****                                                 *
;*                                                 *
;*          MP/M to host disk constants               *
;*                                                 *
;*****                                                 *
0800 = blksiz equ    2048           ;MP/M allocation size
0200 = hstsiz equ    512            ;host disk sector size
0014 = hstspt equ    20             ;host disk sectors/trk
0004 = hstblk equ   hstsiz/128     ;MP/M sects/host buff
0050 = cpmsspt equ   hstblk * hstspt ;MP/M sectors/track
0003 = secmsk  equ   hstblk-1      ;sector mask
        smask   hstblk           ;compute sector mask
0002 = secshf  equ   @x             ;log2(hstblk)
;
;*****                                                 *
;*                                                 *
;*          BDOS constants on entry to write         *
;*                                                 *
;*****                                                 *
0000 = wrall   equ    0              ;write to allocated
0001 = wrdir   equ    1              ;write to directory
0002 = wrual   equ    2              ;write to unallocated
;
;*****                                                 *
```

```

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

;
home:
;home the selected disk
lda    hstwrt   ;check for pending write
ora    a
jnz    homed
sta    hstact   ;clear host active flag
homend:
ret

;
seldsk:
;select disk
mov    a,c       ;selected disk number
sta    sekdsk   ;seek disk number
mov    l,a       ;disk number to HL
mvi    h,0
rept   4         ;multiply by 16
dad    h
endm
DAD    H
DAD    H
DAD    H
DAD    H
lxi    d,dpbase ;base of parm block
dad    d         ;hl=.dpb(curdsk)
ret

;
setattr:
;set track given by registers BC
mov    h,b
mov    l,c
shld  sektrk   ;track to seek
ret

;
setsec:
;set sector given by register c
mov    a,c
sta    seksec   ;sector to seek
ret

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

;*****
rwopt:
    ;enter here to perform the read/write
00B5 AF      xra     a          ;zero to accum
00B6 327001   sta     erflag    ;no errors (yet)
00B9 3A6301   lda     seksec    ;compute host sector
               rept    secshf
               ora     a          ;carry = 0
               rar
               endm
00BC+B7      ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
00BD+1F      RAR
00BE+B7      ORA     A          ;CARRY = 0
00BF+1F      RAR
00C0 326801   sta     sekhost  ;host sector to seek

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

;

; match:
; copy data to or from buffer
010E 3A6301   lda    seksec      ;mask buffer number
0111 E603     ani    secmsk      ;least signif bits
0113 6F       mov    l,a          ;ready to shift
0114 2600     mvi    h,0          ;double count
                rept   7            ;shift left 7
                dad    h
                endm
0116+29
0117+29
0118+29
0119+29
011A+29
011B+29
011C+29

;

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

;

; write operation, mark and switch direction
012E 3E01     mvi    a,1
0130 326A01   sta    hstwrt     ;hstwrt = 1
0133 EB       xchg
;

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

;

; data has been moved to/from host buffer
013C 3A7301   lda    wrtype      ;write type
013F E601     ani    wrdir       ;to directory?
0141 3A7001   lda    erflag      ;in case of errors
0144 C8       rz
;

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

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

Appendix C

Sample MP/M II Loader BIOS

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

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

0000 =     false   equ    0
FFFF =     true    equ    not false

1700           org    1700h

0080 =     buff    equ    0080h ;default buffer address
;          jump vector for individual routines

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

boot:
wboot:
gocpm:
1733 C9           ret

crtin:           ; crt: input
1734 C9           ret
crtout:          ; crt: output
1735 C9           ret
```

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```

crtst:           ; crt: status
1736 C9         ret

ttyin:           ; tty: input
1737 C9         ret

ttyout:          ; tty: output
1738 C9         ret

lptout:          ; lpt: output
1739 C9         ret

lpt$st:          ; lpt: status
173A C9         ret

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

seldsk: ;select disk given by register c
173B C9         ret
;

home: ;move to home position
173C C9         ret
;

setattr: ;set track number given by c
173D C9         ret
;

setsec: ;set sector number given by c
173E C9         ret
;

setdma: ;set dma address given by regs b,c
173F C9         ret
;

sect$tran: ; translate the sector # in <c
1740 C9         ret
;

read: ;read next disk record (assuming disk/trk/sec/
1741 C9         ret
;

write: ;disk write function
1742 C9         ret
;

1743           end

```

Appendix D

Simple XIOS Source Listing

```

        page      0
        title    'MP/M II V2.0  DSC-2 Basic & Extended I/O
        cseg
        maclib   diskdef
;
; bios for micro-2 computer
;
;
0000 =      false   equ      0
FFFF =      true    equ      not false
;
FFFF =      debug   equ      true
FFFF =      ldcmd   equ      true
;
FFFF =      MHz4    equ      true

0086 =      if      MHz4
            dlycnst equ      086h
            else
            dlycnst equ      054h
            endif
;
;       org      0000h

;pdisp   equ      $-3
;xdos    equ      pdisp-3
;
;       jump vector for individual subroutines
;
0000 C34900
        jmp      coldstart ;cold start
        jmp      commonbase
wboot:
0003 C35A00
        jmp      warmstart ;warm start
0006 C35F00
        jmp      const    ;console status
0009 C36800
        jmp      conin   ;console character in
000C C37100
        jmp      conout   ;console character out
000F C3DF00
        jmp      list     ;list character out
0012 C38100
        jmp      rtnempty ;punch not implemented
0015 C38100
        jmp      rtnempty ;reader not implemented
0018 C3CA02
        jmp      home    ;move head to home
001B C3DB02
        jmp      seldsk  ;select disk
001E C30503
        jmp      settrk  ;set track number
0021 C32203
        jmp      setsec  ;set sector number
0024 C33A03
        jmp      setdma  ;set dma address
0027 C34003
        jmp      read    ;read disk
002A C34503
        jmp      write   ;write disk
002D C30101
        jmp      pollpt  ;list status
0030 C32803
        jmp      sectran ;sector translate

```

```

0033 C30C02      jmp    selmemory      ; select memory
0036 C3F301      jmp    polldevice     ; poll device
0039 C30D02      jmp    startclock     ; start clock
003C C31302      jmp    stopclock      ; stop clock
003F C31802      jmp    exitregion     ; exit region
0042 C31F02      jmp    maxconsole    ; maximum console numb
0045 C32202      jmp    systeminit    ; system initializatio
0048 00          db     0              ; force use of interna
;                jmp    idle           ; idle procedure
;
; commonbase:
0049 C35A00      jmp    coldstart
004C C30000      swtuser: jmp   $$-
004F C30000      swtsys: jmp   $$-
0052 C30000      pdisp:  jmp   $$-
0055 C30000      xdos:   jmp   $$-
0058 0000        sysdat: dw    $$-
;
coldstart:
warmstart:
005A 0E00        mvi   c,0
005C C35500      jmp    xdos          ; system reset, termin
;
;
; I/O handlers
;
;
; MP/M II V2.0 Console Bios
;
;
0003 =           nmbcns equ   3          ; number of consoles
;
0083 =           poll   equ   131        ; XDOS poll function
0086 =           makeque equ  134        ; XDOS make queue function
0089 =           readque equ  137        ; XDOS read queue function
008B =           writeque equ 139        ; XDOS write queue function
008D =           xdelay  equ  141        ; XDOS delay function
0090 =           create   equ  144        ; XDOS create process function
;
0000 =           plipt   equ   0          ; poll printer
0001 =           plco0   equ   1          ; poll console out #0
0002 =           plco2   equ   2          ; poll console out #1
0003 =           plco3   equ   3          ; poll console out #2 (Port 3)
0004 =           plci3   equ   4          ; poll console in #2 (Port 3)
0005 =           if      debug
0005 =           plci0   equ   5          ; poll console in #0
endif
;
const:           call   ptbljmp ; compute and jump to hndlr
005F CD7A00      dw    pt0st   ; console #0 status routine
0062 8E00        dw    pt2st   ; console #1 (Port 2) status r
0064 0901        dw    pt3st   ; console #2 (Port 3) status r
0066 C301

```

```

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

        conout:          ; Console Output
0071 CD7A00    call    ptbljmp ; compute and jump to hndlr
0074 C200      dw      pt0out  ; console #0 output
0076 A701      dw      pt2out  ; console #1 (Port 2) output
0078 D701      dw      pt3out  ; console #2 (Port 3) output

;

ptbljmp:         ; compute and jump to handler
; d = console #
; do not destroy d !
        mov     a,d
        nmbcns
        jc     tbljmp
        pop    psw   ; throw away table address
        rtnempty:
        xra   a
        ret

tbljmp:          ; compute and jump to handler
; a = table index
        add   a
        pop   h   ; double table index for adr o
        mov   e,a
        mvi  d,0
        dad   d   ; return adr points to jump tb
        mov   e,m
        inx   h   ; add table index * 2 to tbl b
        mov   d,m
        xchg
        pchl ; get handler address
        ; jump to computed cns handler

;

; ASCII Character Equates
;

005F =         uline  equ    5fh
007F =         rubout equ    7fh
0020 =         space   equ    20h
0008 =         backsp  equ    8h
005F =         altrub  equ    uline
;

; Input / Output Port Address Equates
;

0040 =         data0   equ    40h
0041 =         sts0    equ    data0+1
0041 =         cdo     equ    sts0
0048 =         data1   equ    48h
0049 =         stsl    equ    data1+1
0049 =         cdl     equ    stsl
0050 =         data2   equ    50h
0051 =         sts2    equ    data2+1

```

```

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

0095 DB41      in     sts0
0097 E602    ani    2
0099 C8        rz
009A 3EFF    mvi    a,0ffh
009C C9        ret

;
pt0in:
        if      ldcmd
009D 21AF00    lxi    h,pt0cntr
00A0 7E        mov    a,m
00A1 B7        ora    a
00A2 CAB600    jz     ldcmd0empty
00A5 35        dcr    m
00A6 2AB000    lhld   pt0ptr
00A9 7E        mov    a,m
00AA 23        inx    h
00AB 22B000    shld   pt0ptr
00AE C9        ret

pt0cntr:
00AF 04        db     ldcmd0empty-pt0ldcmd
pt0ptr:
00B0 B200    dw     pt0ldcmd
pt0ldcmd:
00B2 746F6420 db     'tod '
ldcmd0empty:
        endif

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

```

```

        lda      c0inmsgcnt
        ora      a
        rz
        mvi      a,0ffh
        ret

;
; Console #0 Input
;
c0inpdc:
        dw      c2inpd ; pl
        db      0       ; status
        db      32      ; priority
        dw      c0instk+18 ; stkptr
        db      'c0in   ' ; name
        db      0       ; console
        db      0ffh    ; memseg
        ds      36

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

c0inq:
        dw      0       ; ql
        db      'c0inqe ' ; name
        dw      1       ; msglen
        dw      4       ; nmbmsgs
        ds      8

c0inmsgcnt:
        ds      2       ; msgcnt
        ds      4       ; buffer

c0inqcb:
        dw      c0inq  ; pointer
        dw      ch0in ; msgadr

ch0in:
        db      0

c0inuqcb:
        dw      c0inq  ; pointer
        dw      char0in ; msgadr

char0in:
        db      0

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

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

```

```

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

pt0in:
; return character in reg A
mvi      c,readque
lxi      d,c0inuqcb
call    xdos ; read from c0 in queue
lda      char0in ; get character
ani      7fh ; strip parity bit
ret

;
endif

;
; Console #0 Output
;

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

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

;
; poll console #0 output
;

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

;
;
; Line Printer Driver: TI 810 Serial Printer
;                         TTY Model 40
;

initflag:
00DE 00      db     0 ; printer initialization flag

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

```

```

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

ptlxx:
00ED DB49        in      stsl
00EF E601        ani    01h
00F1 C2FD00      jnz     txlrdy
00F4 C5          push   b
00F5 0E83        mvi    c,poll
00F7 1E00        mvi    e,plplt
00F9 CD5500      call   xdos          ; poll printer output
00FC C1          pop    b

txlrdy:
00FD 79          mov    a,c           ; char to register a
00FE D348        out    data1
0100 C9          ret

;
; Poll Printer Output
;

polppt:
;
; return 0ffh if ready,
;         000h if not
0101 DB49        in      stsl
0103 E601        ani    01h
0105 C8          rz
0106 3EFF        mvi    a,0ffh
0108 C9          ret

;
; Poll Console #1 (Port 2) Input
;

pt2st:
;
; return 0ffh if ready,
;         000h if not
0109 3A6F01      lda    c2inmsgcnt
010C B7          ora    a
010D C8          rz
010E 3EFF        mvi    a,0ffh
0110 C9          ret

;
; Console #1 (Port 2) Input
;

c2inp0d:
0111 0000        dw     0       ; pl
0113 00          db     0       ; status
0114 22          db     34      ; priority
0115 5701        dw     c2instk+18 ; stkptr
0117 6332696E20  db     'c2in  ' ; name
011F 02          db     2       ; console
0120 FF          db     0ffh    ; memseg
0121             ds     36

c2instk:
0145 C7C7C7C7C7  dw     0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
014B C7C7C7C7C7  dw     0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h

```

```

0151 C7C7C7C7C7      dw      0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
0157 7F01             dw      c2inp ; starting address

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

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

        c2inqcb:
0175 5901             dw      c2inq ; pointer
0177 7901             dw      ch2in ; msgadr
        ch2in:
0179 00               db      0

        c2inuqcb:
017A 5901             dw      c2inq ; pointer
017C 7E01             dw      char2in ; msgadr
        char2in:
017E 00               db      0

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

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

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

;
; Console #1 (Port 2) Output
;

        pt2out:
                                ; Reg C = character to output
01A7 DB51             in     sts2
01A9 E601             ani    01h

```

```

01AB C2B701      jnz    tx2rdy
01AE C5          push   b
01AF 0E83         mvi    c,poll
01B1 1E02         mvi    e,plco2
01B3 CD5500       call   xdos ; poll console #1 output
01B6 C1          pop    b
tx2rdy:
01B7 79          mov    a,c
01B8 D350         out    data2
01BA C9          ret
;
; poll console #1 output
;
polco2:
01BB DB51         in     sts2
01BD E601         ani    01h
01BF C8          rz
01C0 3EFF         mvi    a,0ffh
01C2 C9          ret
;
; Poll Console #2 (Port 3) Input
;
polci3:
pt3st:           ; return 0ffh if ready,
;                   000h if not
01C3 DB59         in     sts3
01C5 E602         ani    2
01C7 C8          rz
01C8 3EFF         mvi    a,0ffh
01CA C9          ret
;
; Console #2 (Port 3) Input
;
pt3in:            ; return character in reg A
01CB 0E83         mvi    c,poll
01CD 1E04         mvi    e,plci3
01CF CD5500       call   xdos ; poll console #0 input
01D2 DB58         in     data3 ; read character
01D4 E67F         ani    7fh ; strip parity bit
01D6 C9          ret
;
; Console #2 (Port 3) Output
;
pt3out:           ; Reg C = character to output
01D7 DB59         in     sts3
01D9 E601         ani    01h
01DB C2E701       jnz    tx3rdy
01DE C5          push   b
01DF 0E83         mvi    c,poll
01E1 1E03         mvi    e,plco3
01E3 CD5500       call   xdos ; poll console #2 (Por
01E6 C1          pop    b
tx3rdy:
01E7 79          mov    a,c
01E8 D358         out    data3 ; transmit character

```

```

01EA C9           ret
;
; Poll Console #2 (Port 3) Output
;
polco3:          ; return 0ffh if ready,
;                  000h if not
01EB DB59         in     sts3
01ED E601         ani    01h
01EF C8           rz
01F0 3EFF         mvi    a,0ffh
01F2 C9           ret
;
;
; MP/M II V2.0    Xios
;
;
polldevice:       ; Reg C = device # to be polled
;                  ; return 0ffh if ready,
;                  000h if not
01F3 79           mov    a,c
01F4 FE06         cpi    nmbdev
01F6 DAFB01        jc    devok
01F9 3E06         mvi    a,nmbdev; if dev # >= nmbdev,
;                  ; set to nmbdev
devok:            call   tbljmp ; jump to dev poll code
01FB CD8300
;
devtbl:           dw     pollpt ; poll printer output
0200 D600         dw     polco0 ; poll console #0 output
0202 BB01         dw     polco2 ; poll console #1 output
0204 EB01         dw     polco3 ; poll console #2 output
0206 C301         dw     polci3 ; poll console #2 input
0208 8E00         dw     debug
endif             if
0006 =           nmbdev equ    ($-devtbl)/2 ; number of devices to
020A 8100         dw     rtnempty; bad device handler
;
;
; Select / Protect Memory
;
selmemory:        ; Reg BC = adr of mem descriptor
;                  ; BC -> base 1 byte,
;                  ; size 1 byte,
;                  ; attrib 1 byte,
;                  ; bank 1 byte.
; this hardware does not have memory protection or
; bank switching
020C C9           ret
;
; Start Clock

```

```

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

;
; Stop Clock
;

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

;
; Exit Region
;

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

;
; Maximum Console Number
;

maxconsole:                                ; JMP INTHND at 0038H
021F 3E03      mvi    a,nmbcns
0221 C9       ret

;
; System Initialization
;

systeminit:                                ; This is the place to insert code to initialize
                                              ; the time of day clock, if it is desired on each
                                              ; booting of the system.
;

0222 3EC3      mvi    a,0c3h
0224 323800    sta    0038h
0227 214702    lxi    h,inthnd
022A 223900    shld   0039h
022D 0E90      mvi    c,create
022F 111101    if     debug
022F 111101    lxi    d,c2inpd
022F 111101    else
022F 111101    lxi    d,c0inpd
022F 111101    endif
0232 CD5500    call   xdos
0235 3A3004    lda    intmsk

```

```

0238 D360          out    60h           ; init interrupt mask
023A ED56          db     0edh,056h      ; Interrupt Mode 1
                                ; ** Z80 Instruction *
023C FB            ei
023D CDCA02        call   home
0240 0E84          mvi   c,flagwait
0242 1E05          mvi   e,5
0244 C35500        jmp   xdos         ; clear first disk int
;           ret           ; & return

;
; Idle procedure
;
;idle:
;       ret

;
;       -or-

;
;       ei
;       hlt
;       ret           ; for full interrupt s

;
; MP/M II V2.0      Interrupt Handlers
;

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

inthnd:            shld   svdhl
;                   pop    h
;                   shld   svdret
;                   push   psw
;                   lxi    h,0
;                   dad    sp
;                   shld   svdsp      ; save users stk ptr
;                   lxi    sp,lstintstk ; lcl stk for intr hnd
;                   push   d
;                   push   b

0247 222904        mvi   a,0ffh
024A E1            sta    preemp ; set preempted flag
024B 222D04        in    60h           ; read interrupt mask
024E F5            ani   01000000b      ; test & jump if clk i
024F 210000        jnz   clk60hz
0252 39            ;
0253 222B04        in    stat          ; read disk status por
0256 312904
0259 D5
025A C5
025B 3EFF
025D 323104
0260 DB60
0262 E640
0264 C28F02
;
0267 DB80

```

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```

0269 E608      ani    08h
026B C27802    jnz    diskintr

                if     not debug
                in     sts0
                ani   2
                jnz   con0in
                endif

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

;           ...
;           ...

0275 C3B502    jmp    intdone

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

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

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

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

clk60hz:
028F 3A2F04    lda   tickn    ; 60 Hz clock interrupt
0292 B7         ora   a        ; test tickn, indicate
                                ; delayed process(es)

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

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

```

```

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

notlsec:
02AD AF        xra    a
02AE D360      out    60h
02B0 3A3004      lda    intmsk
02B3 D360      out    60h           ; ack clock interrupt
;       jmp    intdone
;
;
;       ...
; Other interrupt handlers
;       ...
;

intdone:
02B5 AF        xra    a
02B6 323104      sta    preemp ; clear preempted flag
02B9 C1        pop    b
02BA D1        pop    d
02BB 2A2B04      lhld   svdsp
02BE F9        sphl   psw
02BF F1        pop    psw
02C0 2A2D04      lhld   svdret
02C3 E5        push   h
02C4 2A2904      lhld   svdhl
; The following dispatch call will force round robin
; scheduling of processes executing at the same prior
; each 1/60th of a second.
; Note: Interrupts are not enabled until the dispatches
; resumes the next process. This prevents interrupt
; over-run of the stacks when stuck or high frequency
; interrupts are encountered.
02C7 C35200      jmp    pdisp          ; MP/M dispatch
;
;
; Disk I/O Drivers
;
; Disk Port Equates
;
0080 =         cmd1   equ    80h
0080 =         stat   equ    80h
0081 =         haddr  equ    81h
0082 =         laddr  equ    82h
0083 =         cmd2   equ    83h
;
;
02CA CDDA03      home: ;move to the track 00 position of current driv
;                         call   headload
;                         h,l point to word with track for selected disk
homel:
02CD 3600      mvi    m,00 ;set current track ptr back to
02CF DB80      in    stat ;read fdc status
02D1 E604      ani    4 ;test track 0 bit
02D3 C8        rz     ;return if at 0

```

```

02D4 37          stc      ;direction=out
02D5 CDC203     call     step   ;step one track
02D8 C3CD02     jmp     homel ;loop
;
seldsk:          ;drive number in c
02DB 210000     lxi     h,0    ;0000 in hl produces select er
02DE 79          mov     a,c    ;a is disk number 0 ... ndisks
02DF FE02     cpi     ndisks ;less than ndisks?
02E1 D0          rnc      ;return with HL = 0000 if not
;make sure dummy is 0 (for use in double add to h,l)
02E2 AF          xra     a
02E3 323A04     sta     dummy
02E6 79          mov     a,c
02E7 E607     ani     07h    ;get only disk select bits
02E9 323904     sta     diskno
02EC 4F          mov     c,a
;set up the second command port
02ED 3A3C04     lda     port
02F0 E6F0     ani     0f0h    ;clear out old disk select bit
02F2 B1          ora     c      ;put in new disk select bits
02F3 F608     ori     08h    ;force double density
02F5 323C04     sta     port
;proper disk number, return dpb element address
02F8 69          mov     l,c
02F9 29          dad     h      ;*2
02FA 29          dad     h      ;*4
02FB 29          dad     h      ;*8
02FC 29          dad     h      ;*16
02FD 113F04     lxi     d,dpbase
0300 19          dad     d      ;HL=.dpb
0301 226E04     shld   tran   ;translate table base
0304 C9          ret
;
;
;
settrk: ;set track given by register c
0305 CDDA03     call     headload
;h,l reference correct track indicator according to
;selected disk
0308 79          mov     a,c    ;desired track
0309 BE          cmp     m
030A C8          rz      ;we are already on the track
settkx:          call     step   ;step track-carry has directio
;step will update trk indicato
030B CDC203     call     step
030E 79          mov     a,c
030F BE          cmp     m    ;are we where we want to be
0310 C20B03     jnz     settkx ;not yet
;have stepped enough
seekrt:
;need 10 msec delay for final step time and head settl
0313 3E14     mvi     a,20d
;call     delay
;ret           ;end of settrk routine

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

;
waitio:
;enter here from read and write to perform the actual
; I/O operation. return a 00h in register a if the
; operation completes properly, and 01h if an error
; occurs during the read or write
;
;in this case, the disk number saved in 'diskno'
;          the track number in 'track'
;          the sector number in 'sector'
;          the dma address in 'dmaad'
;b still has r/w flag
;
0347 3E0A      mvi    a,10d   ;set error count
0349 323B04    sta    errors  ;retry some failures 10 times
;before giving up
tryagn:
034C C5        push   b
034D CDDA03    call    headload
;h,l point to track byte for selected disk
0350 C1        pop    b
0351 4E        mov    c,m
; decide whether to allow disk write precompensation
0352 3E27      mvi    a,39d   ;inhibit precomp on trks 0-39
0354 B9        cmp    c
0355 DA5C03    jc     allowit
;inhibit precomp
0358 3E10      mvi    a,10h
035A B0        ora    b
035B 47        mov    b,a   ;goes out on the same port
; as read/write
allowit:
035C 2A3704    lhld   dmaad   ;get buffer address
035F C5        push   b       ;b has r/w code  c has track
0360 2B        dcx    h       ;save and replace 3 bytes below
;buf with trk,sctr,adr mark
0361 5E        mov    e,m
;figure correct address mark

0362 3A3C04    lda    port
0365 E608      ani    08h
0367 3EFB      mvi    a,0fbh
0369 CA6E03    jz     sin
036C E60F      ani    0fh    ;was double
;0bh is double density
;0fbh is single density
sin:
036E 77        mov    m,a
;fill in sector
036F 2B        dcx    h
0370 56        mov    d,m
0371 3A3604    lda    sector ;note that invalid sector numb
;will result in head unloaded
;error, so dont check
0374 77        mov    m,a
;fill in track

```

```

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

rwwait:
0383 C5          push   b
0384 D5          push   d
0385 E5          push   h
0386 0E84        mvi   c,flagwait
0388 1E05        mvi   e,5
038A CD5500      call   xdos      ; wait for disk intrpt

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

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

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

```

```

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

;
;
;

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

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

dostep:
03C8 F602        ori   2
03CA D380        out   cmd1  ;pulse step bit
03CC E6FD        ani   0fdh
03CE D380        out   cmd1  ;turn off pulse
;the fdc-2 had a stepp ready line. the fdc-3 relies on
;software time out
03D0 3E10        mvi   a,16d ;delay 8 ms
03D2 C31503      jmp   delay
;
;
;

outx:           ;update track byte
03D5 35          dcr   m
03D6 AF          xra   a
03D7 C3C803      jmp   dostep
;
headload:
;select and load the head on the correct drive
03DA 213D04      lxi   h,prtout ;old slect info
03DD 46          mov   b,m
03DE 2B          dcx   h      ;new select info
03DF 7E          mov   a,m
03E0 23          inx   h
03E1 77          mov   m,a

03E2 F610        ori   10h  ; enable interrupt

03E4 D383        out   cmd2  ;select the drive
03E6 E6EF        ani   0efh
;set up h.l to point to track byte for selected disk
03E8 113204      lxi   d,track
03EB 2A3904      lhld  diskno
03EE 19          dad   d
;now check for needing a 35 ms delay
;if we have changed drives or if the head is unloaded
;we need to wait 35 ms for head settle

```

```

03EF B8      cmp    b      ;are we on the same drive
03F0 C2F803   jnz   needly
               ;we are on the same drive
               ;is the head loaded?
03F3 DB80      in     stat
03F5 E680      ani    80h
03F7 C8       rz     ;already loaded
needly:
03F8 AF       xra   a
03F9 D380      out   cmdl ;load the head
03FB 3E46      mvi   a,70d
03FD C31503    jmp   delay
               ;
               ; BIOS Data Segment
               ;
0400 3C       cnt60: db    60      ; 60 tick cntr = 1 sec
               intstk: dw
               ; local intrpt stk
0401 C7C7C7C7C7 dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
040B C7C7C7C7C7 dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
0415 C7C7C7C7C7 dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
041F C7C7C7C7C7 dw    0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h,0c7c7h
               lstintstk:
0429 0000      svhdl: dw    0      ; saved Regs HL during int hnd
042B 0000      svdsp: dw    0      ; saved SP during int hndl
042D 0000      svdret: dw   0      ; saved return during int hndl
042F 00        tickn: db    0      ; ticking boolean,true = delay
               if    debug
0430 44        intmsk: db   44h    ; intrpt msk, enables clk intr
               else
               intmsk: db   54h    ; intrpt msk, enables clk intr
               endif
0431 00        preemp: db   0      ; preempted boolean
               ;
               scrat:          ; start of scratch area
0432 00        track: db   0      ; current trk on drive 0
0433 00        trakl: db   0      ; current trk on drive 1
0434 00        trak2: db   0
0435 00        trak3: db   0
0436 00        sector: db   0      ; currently selected sctr
0437 0000      dmaad: dw   0      ; current dma address
0439 00        diskno: db   0      ; current disk number
043A 00        dummy: db   0      ; must be 0 for dbl add
043B 00        errors: db   0
043C 00        port: db   0
043D 00        prtout: db   0
043E 00        dnsty: db   0
               ;
               disks 2
043F+= DPBASE EQU $      ;BASE OF DISK PARAMETER BLOCKS
043F+000000000 DPE0: DW    XLTO,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE
0443+000000000 DW    0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0447+70045F04  DW    DIRBUF,DPB0 ;DIR BUFF,PARM BLOCK
044B+1005F004  DW    CSV0,ALV0 ;CHECK, ALLOC VECTORS

```

```

044F+000000000 DPE1: DW XLT1,0000H ;TRANSLATE TABLE
0453+000000000 DW 0000H,0000H ;SCRATCH AREA
0457+70045F04 DW DIRBUF,DPB1 ;DIR BUFF,PARM BLOCK
045B+50053005 DW CSV1,ALV1 ;CHECK, ALLOC VECTORS
0800 = bp b equ 2*1024 ;bytes per block
0010 = rp b equ bp b/128 ;records per block
00FF = maxb equ 255 ;max block number
diskdef 0,1,58,,bp b,maxb+1,128,128,2,0
045F+= DPB0 EQU $ ;DISK PARM BLOCK
045F+3A00 DW 58 ;SEC PER TRACK
0461+04 DB 4 ;BLOCK SHIFT
0462+0F DB 15 ;BLOCK MASK
0463+00 DB 0 ;EXTNT MASK
0464+FF00 DW 255 ;DISK SIZE-1
0466+7F00 DW 127 ;DIRECTORY MAX
0468+C0 DB 192 ;ALLOC0
0469+00 DB 0 ;ALLOC1
046A+2000 DW 32 ;CHECK SIZE
046C+0200 DW 2 ;OFFSET
0000+= XLT0 EQU 0 ;NO Xlate TABLE
diskdef 1,0
045F+= DPB1 EQU DPB0 ;EQUIVALENT PARAMETERS
0020+= ALS1 EQU ALSO ;SAME ALLOCATION VECTOR SIZE
0020+= CSS1 EQU CSS0 ;SAME CHECKSUM VECTOR SIZE
0000+= XLT1 EQU XLT0 ;SAME TRANSLATE TABLE
;
046E tran: ds 2
;
edef
0470+= BEGDAT EQU $ 
0470+ DIRBUF: DS 128 ; DIRECTORY ACCESS BUFFER
04F0+ ALV0: DS 32
0510+ CSV0: DS 32
0530+ ALV1: DS 32
0550+ CSV1: DS 32
0570+= ENDDAT EQU $
0100+= DATSIZ EQU $-BEGDAT
0570+00 FORCE: DB 0 ;FORCE OUT LAST BYTE IN HEX FI
0571 00 db 0 ;force out last byte in hex fi
0572 end

```


Appendix E

Sample MP/M II Banked XIOS

```
page      0
TITLE    'XIOS200, Copyright 1980, ALTOS COMPUTER SY
;-----;
; ALTOS COMPUTER SYSTEMS
; 2360 BERING DRIVE
; SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95131
;
; Copyright 1980, ALTOS COMPUTER SYSTEMS
;
; This program is a copyright program product of
; ALTOS COMPUTER SYSTEMS and is distributed to the
; owners of ALTOS SUN SERIES 8000 computers for
; use on those systems only. Any other use of this
; software constitutes a breach of the copyright
; license to the purchaser. However, permission is
; granted to use this listing as a sample for the
; construction of the reader's own XIOS.
;
; VERSION NUMBER: 1.12*
; VERSION DATE: June 28, 1980
; .      Add support for CP/M version 2.0
; .      Add support for Hard disk drives
; .      Add support for disk MODE selection
; .      Provide compatibility MODE for 1.4 operatio
; .      Remove CTC/1791 counter reset
; .      CORRECT HARD DISK SEEK PROBLEM
; .      Add code to recover from WD1791 going to sl
; .      Initialize parallel port for Centronics pri
; VERSION DATE: March 17, 1981
; .      Virtual disk in banks 1,2,3: M DISK !
; VERSION DATE: April 11, 1981
; .      Conditional assembly for virtual disks
; .      Conditional assembly for MP/M 2.0
; VERSION DATE: April 14, 1981
; .      Equates added for LDRBIOS hooks !
; VERSION DATE: April 16, 1981
; .      Testing for bank setup added
;
;-----;
;
;-----;
; Mode      0      IBM single density
;                 1      ALTOS double density Version 2.0
```

```

;          2      ALTOS double density Version 1.4
;          3      ALTOS hard disk Version 2.0 (8 MEG
;          4      ALTOS HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (8 MEG
;          5      ALTOS HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (8 MEG
;          6      ALTOS HARD DISK VERSION 2.0 (4 MEG
;

;-----


;-----


;          ASSEMBLER CONTROL STATEMENTS
;

;-----


MACLIB   DISKDEF
MACLIB   Z80S

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

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

;

1700 =    ldrbiosbase equ 1700h   ;                                for M

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

;

;-----


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

;-----


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

;

;-----


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

;-----


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

```

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PAGE

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

FFFF =       RELOC   EQU     TRUE           ;RELOCATABLE VERSION ??

;-----;

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

        IF      RELOC
0000
        ORG    0000H
        ELSE
        ORG    0C000H
        ENDIF

0000 =       BASE    EQU     $
;-----;

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

0004 =       NMBCNS EQU     4           ; NUMBER OF CONSOLES

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

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

0000 =       PLLPT  EQU     0           ; POLL PRINTER
0001 =       PLC00   EQU     PLLPT+1  ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #0 (CRT:)
0002 =       PLC01   EQU     PLC00+1  ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #1 (CRT:)
0003 =       PLC02   EQU     PLC01+1  ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #2 (CRT:)
0004 =       PLC03   EQU     PLC02+1  ; POLL CONSOLE OUT #3 (CRT:)
0005 =       PLCI0   EQU     PLC03+1  ; POLL CONSOLE IN #0 (CRT:)
0006 =       PLCI1   EQU     PLCI0+1  ; POLL CONSOLE IN #1 (CRT:)
```

0007 =	PLCI2	EQU	PLCI1+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #2 (CRT:)
0008 =	PLCI3	EQU	PLCI2+1 ; POLL CONSOLE IN #3 (CRT:)
0009 =	MEMPORT	EQU	009H ; MEMORY SELECT PORT
0002 =	MEMSK	EQU	002H ; MEMORY SELECT MASK

PAGE

```

;-----  

;  

; JUMP VECTORS FOR ENTRIES TO CBIOS ROUTINES  

;  

;-----  

;  

; EXTERNAL JUMP TABLE (BELOW XIOS BASE)  

;  

; PDISP EQU $-3  

; XDOS EQU PDISP-3  

;  

0000 C3040B  

    if      mpm20  

    jmp    commonbase  

    else  

    JMP    COLDSTART      ; COLD START  

    endif  

WBOTE:  

0003 C3150B    JMP    WARMSTART      ; WARM START  

0006 C3790B    JMP    CONST          ; CONSOLE STATUS  

0009 C3840B    JMP    CONIN          ; CONSOLE CHARACTER IN  

000C C38F0B    JMP    CONOUT         ; CONSOLE CHARACTER OUT  

000F C3A90C    JMP    LIST           ; LIST CHARACTER OUT - THIS  

;                                ; "CLIST" IF SETUP PROGRAM  

;                                ; PARALLEL PRINTER PORT  

;  

0012 C31A0B    JMP    RTNEMPTY       ; PUNCH NOT IMPLEMENTED  

0015 C31A0B    JMP    RTNEMPTY       ; READER NOT IMPLEMENTED  

0018 C3F902    JMP    HOMEIT         ; MOVE HEAD TO HOME  

001B C30302    JMP    SELDSK         ; SELECT DISK  

001E C36D02    JMP    SETTRK         ; SET TRACK NUMBER  

0021 C37302    JMP    SETSEC         ; SET SECTOR NUMBER  

0024 C35502    JMP    SETDMA         ; SET DMA ADDRESS  

0027 C38B02    JMP    READ           ; READ DISK  

002A C39602    JMP    WRITE          ; WRITE DISK  

002D C3BC0C    JMP    POLLPT         ; LIST STATUS  

0030 C3D605    JMP    SECTRAN        ; SECTOR TRANSLATE  

;  

; EXTENDED I/O SYSTEM JUMP VECTOR  

;  

0033 C3E90C    JMP    SELMEMORY      ; SELECT MEMORY  

0036 C3CB0C    JMP    POLLDEVICE     ; POLL DEVICE  

0039 C3050D    JMP    STARTCLOCK     ; START CLOCK  

003C C30B0D    JMP    STOPCLOCK      ; STOP CLOCK  

003F C3100D    JMP    EXITREGION     ; EXIT REGION  

0042 C3170D    JMP    MAXCONSOLE     ; MAXIMUM CONSOLE NUMBER

```

0045 C39D12	JMP	SYSTEMINIT	; SYSTEM INITIALIZATION
0048 00	NOP		; NO JMP HERE
0049 00	NOP		; FOR MP/M DELAY
004A 00	NOP		;
004B C3A102	JMP	SETMOD	; ROUTINE TO SET DISK MODE
004E C3EE02	JMP	RETMOD	; ROUTINE TO RETURN CURRENT
if not mpm20			
COLDSTART:			
WARMSTART:			
MVI C,0 ; SEE SYSTEM INIT			
; COLD & WARM START INCLUDE			
; FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH CP			
JMP XDOS ; SYSTEM RESET, TERMINATE P			
RTNEMPTY:			
XRA A ; NOT USED			
RET ;			
endif			
LAST:			
005E	ORG	(((LAST-BASE)+0A2H) AND OFF00H) +05EH	
INTERRUPT:			
005E 470B	DW	FLOPPY\$INT	; FLOPPY DISK INTERR
0060 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
0062 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
0064 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
0066 1A0D	DW	INT1HND	; CTC INTERRUPT
0068 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
006A 5E0B	DW	HARD\$INT	; HARD DISK INTERRUP
006C 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
006E 1C0B	DW	NULL\$INT	;
if not mpm20			
NULL\$INT:			
EI			
RETI			
endif			
PAGE			

;			
;			
; WORK AND CONTROL AREAS FOR CBIOS SERVICES			
;			

0070 FFFFFFFFTRK0:	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH	

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007C 0408102010SEL0:	DB	004H,008H,010H,020H,010H,010H,020H,020
0088 0000000003MODE:	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,003H,004H,005H,003H,004
0094 0000000000TCNT:	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000
00A0 0000000000PCNT:	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000H,000

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

;
; PARAMETER FLAGS

;
; 0100H = DOUBLE HEADED DRIVES
;
; 0200H = CENTRONICS PRINTER FOR LIST DEVICE
;
; 0400H = FOUR DRIVE SYSTEM [A B C D]

;

;

;

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

;

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

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

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

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

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

PAGE

;
; CONTROL BLOCKS FOR DISK DRIVER
;

00D1 =	DPBASE	EQU	\$;START OF DISK PARAMETER BL
00D1 B5010000	DPE0:	DW	XLTO,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
00D5 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
00D9 9D12D40D		DW	DIRBUF,DPB0	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00DD 3E081E08		DW	CSV0,ALV0	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
00E1 B5010000	DPE1:	DW	XLTO,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
00E5 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
00E9 9D12D40D		DW	DIRBUF,DPB0	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00ED 7E085E08		DW	CSV1,ALV1	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
00F1 B5010000	DPE2:	DW	XLTO,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
00F5 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
00F9 9D12D40D		DW	DIRBUF,DPB0	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
00FD BE089E08		DW	CSV2,ALV2	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0101 B5010000	DPE3:	DW	XLTO,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0105 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0109 9D12D40D		DW	DIRBUF,DPB0	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
010D FE08DE08		DW	CSV3,ALV3	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
		IF	HARDISK	
0111 00000000	DPE4:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0115 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0119 9D12010E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB3	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
011D 5E091E09		DW	CSV4,ALV4	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0121 00000000	DPE5:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0125 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0129 9D12100E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB4	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
012D 9E095E09		DW	CSV5,ALV5	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0131 00000000	DPE6:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0135 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0139 9D121F0E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB5	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
013D DE099E09		DW	CSV6,ALV6	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0141 00000000	DPE7:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0145 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0149 9D12010E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB3	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
014D 1E0ADE09		DW	CSV7,ALV7	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0151 00000000	DPE8:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0155 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0159 9D12100E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB4	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
015D 5E0A1E0A		DW	CSV8,ALV8	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR
0161 00000000	DPE9:	DW	0000H,0000H	;TRANSLATE TABLE AND WORK A
0165 00000000		DW	0000H,0000H	;SCRATCH AREA
0169 9D121F0E		DW	DIRBUF,DPB5	;DIR BUFF, PARM BLOCK
016D 9E0A5E0A		DW	CSV9,ALV9	;CHECK VECTOR, ALLOC VECTOR

```

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

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

ENDIF

if mdisk
;
Virtual disk parameter header

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

;-----

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

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

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

;-----

01B5 01070D1319XLT0: DB 1,7,13,19,25,5,11,17,23,3,9,15,21
01C2 02080E141A DB 2,8,14,20,26,6,12,18,24,4,10,16,22

XLT1:
XLT2:
01CF 0102030405 DB 01,02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09,10,11,12,13
01DC 0EOF101112 DB 14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26
01E9 1B1C1D1E1F DB 27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39
01F6 28292A2B2C DB 40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52

PAGE

;-----
;
;      DISK ACCESS ROUTINES
;

```

```

;-----  

SELDSK:  

0203 79      MOV    A,C          ;LIMIT SELECT TO REAL OPTIO  

0204 FE0C      CPI    MAXDSK     ;  

                JRNC   SELERR      ; INVALID DRIVE  

0206+303A      DB    030H,SELERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION  

;           MOV    A,E          ; TEST FOR INITIAL SELECT  

;           ANI    1             ; E = 0 IS FIRST TIME  

;           PUSH   PSW          ;  

0208 1600      MVI    D,0          ;  

020A 59      MOV    E,C          ; TRANSLATE TABLE  

020B 214602      LXI    H,DTBLT    ; FOR LOGICAL TO PHYSICAL  

020E 19      DAD    D             ;  

020F 4E      MOV    C,M          ; C = PHYSICAL DRIVE  

0210 79      MOV    A,C          ; M translates to the 12 di

if      mdisk
CPI    12
JZ     VIRTUAL
endif

;           POP    PSW          ; RESTORE TEST
;           JRNZ   SELSDP      ; BYPASS SELECT

SETDSK:  

0211 0600      MVI    B,0          ;  

0213 217C00      LXI    H,SEL0      ; BASE OF SELECT MASKS  

0216 09      DAD    B             ;  

0217 7E      MOV    A,M          ; GET SELECT BYTE
0218 A7      ANA    A             ; CHECK FOR VALID DRIVE
                JRZ    SELERR      ; DRIVE NOT CONFIGURED
0219+2827      DB    028H,SELERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
021B 79      MOV    A,C          ;  

021C FE04      CPI    4             ; CHECK FOR FLOPPY
                JRC    SELSDP      ;  

021E+380F      DB    038H,SELSDP-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
0220 7E      CHKHRD: MOV    A,M          ; RESTORE SELECT BYTE
                OUT    20H          ;  

0221 D320      PUSH   B             ;  

0223 C5      MVI    C,1          ; DELAY FOR 1 MS
0224 0E01      CALL   DELAY       ;  

0226 CD8207      POP    B             ;  

0229 C1      IN    24H          ; CHECK FOR HARD DISK READY
022A DB24      RAL    SELERR      ; 80H = READY
022C 17      JRNC   SELERR      ;  

022D+3013      DB    030H,SELERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION

SELSDP:  

022F 79      MOV    A,C          ;  

                if      mdisk
VIRTUAL:      endif

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

```

0235 69	MOV	L,C	; COMPUTE DP HEADER ADDRESS
0236 29	DAD	H	; * 2
0237 29	DAD	H	; * 4
0238 29	DAD	H	; * 8
0239 29	DAD	H	; * 16 (DP HEADER SIZE)
023A 11D100	LXI	D,DPBASE	; START OF DP HEADERS
023D 19	DAD	D	; POINT TO CORRECT ONE
023E 22B200	SHLD	DPEPTR	; SAVE ADDRESS OF CURRENT DP
0241 C9	RET		;
0242 210000	SELERR:	LXI H,0	; INDICATE ERROR
0245 C9		RET	; AND RETURN
			;
0246 0001020304DTBLT:	DB	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,0,0	

SETDMA:

0255 60	MOV	H,B	; TO ALLOW SAVING
0256 69	MOV	L,C	;
0257 22AF00	SHLD	DMAADR	;
025A 23	if	mpm20	
025B 7D	inx	h	; test for flush buffers
025C B4	mov	a,1	
025D C0	ora	h	
025E 21F00A	rnz		; HL = FFFFh is flush buffer
	lxi	h,hstwrt	
0261 7E	mov	a,m	
0262 3600	mvi	m,0	
0264 B7	ora	a	
0265 C8	rz		
0266 CD6D04	call	writeshst	; flush host write if pending
0269 B7	ora	a	
026A C8	rz		; return if no error
026B E1	pop	h	
	endif		
026C C9	ret		

SETTRK:

026D 60	MOV	H,B	; TO ALLOW SAVE
026E 69	MOV	L,C	;
026F 22E70A	SHLD	NEWTRK	; SAVE NEXT TRACK NUMBER
0272 C9	RET		; RETURN TO CALLER

SETSEC:

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

SETDEN:

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

```

0280 19      DAD      D          ;POINT TO CORRECT MASK
0281 79      MOV      A,C        ;ISOLATE DENSITY BIT
0282 E601     ANI      00000001B   ;
0284 4F      MOV      C,A        ;SAVE FOR NOW
0285 7E      MOV      A,M        ;LOAD SELECT DENSITY MASK
0286 E6FE     ANI      11111110B   ;RESET CURRENT DENSITY SETT
0288 B1      ORA      C          ;SET NEW VALUE
0289 77      MOV      M,A        ;RESTORE MASK IN TABLE
028A C9      RET

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

mbankno      db      0
addroff      dw      0
localbuf     ds      128

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

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

lda          newsec      ; figure offset within the

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

        WRITE:
        if     mdisk
        lda    newdsk
        cpi    12

```

```

        jz      mwritesector
        endif

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

        PAGE

;-----  

;  

;      ROUTINES TO SET AND RETURN THE CURRENT DRIVE MODE  

;

SETMOD:
02A1 21E60A      LXI    H,NEWDSK        ; SAVE NEWDSK IN STACK
02A4 7E           MOV    A,M             ;
02A5 F5           PUSH   PSW            ;
02A6 70           MOV    M,B            ;
02A7 C5           PUSH   B              ;
;               MVI    E,0             ; INDICATE INITIAL SELECT
02A8 48           MOV    C,B             ; CALL DISK SELECT
02A9 CD0302       CALL   SELDSK          ;
02AC C1           POP    B              ;
02AD 7C           MOV    A,H             ; CHECK FOR BAD SELECT
02AE B5           ORA    L              ;
                JRZ    SMERR           ; YES - ABORT CHANGING
02AF+2832         DB     028H,SMERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
02B1 68           MOV    L,B             ; B AND L = DRIVE #
02B2 2600         MVI    H,000H          ;
02B4 78           MOV    A,B             ;CHECK MODE SET VALIDITY
02B5 FE04         CPI    004H           ;ONLY VALID FOR FLOPPY DISK
                JRNC   SMERR           ;INVALID DRIVE FOR MODE SET
02B7+302A         DB     030H,SMERR-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
02B9 118800       LXI    D,MODE          ;START OF MODE BYTES
02BC 19           DAD    D              ;
02BD 71           MOV    M,C             ;SAVE NEW MODE BYTE
02BE E5           PUSH   H              ;SAVE MODE BYTE ADDRESS
02BF 79           MOV    A,C             ;SETUP FOR DENSITY CHANGE
02C0 B7           ORA    A              ;
02C1 0E00         MVI    C,000H          ;ASSUME SINGLE DENSITY MODE
                JRZ    SETSEL           ;VERIFY ASSUMPTION
02C3+2802         DB     028H,SETSEL-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
02C5 0E01         MVI    C,001H          ;SET FOR DOUBLE DENSITY MOD
02C7 CD7802       SETSEL: CALL   SETDEN          ;SET DENSITY BASED ON LOW B
02CA E1           POP    H              ;RESTORE
02CB 6E           MOV    L,M             ;PICKUP MODE AGAIN
02CC 2600         MVI    H,000H          ;FOR SINGLE BYTE PRECISION
02CE 7D           MOV    A,L             ;SAVE MODE IN ACCUMULATOR F
02CF 29           DAD    H              ;* 2
02D0 29           DAD    H              ;* 4
02D1 E5           PUSH   H              ;SAVE * 4
02D2 29           DAD    H              ;* 8

```

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

RETMOD:

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

PAGE

```
-----
;-----  

;  

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

;  

;-----
```

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

HOME:

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

HOMESOFT:

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

HOMEHARD:

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

PAGE

```

;-----  

;  

; THESE ARE THE HARD DISK UNBLOCK/REBLOCK AND READ AN  

; ROUTINES CALLED BY THE BDOS SOFTWARE.  

;-----  

;
```

READHARD:

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

WRITEHARD:

	IF	HARDISK	
037E AF	XRA	A	;WRITE THE SELECTED CP/M SE
037F 32F80A	STA	READOP	;NOT A READ OPERATION
0382 79	MOV	A,C	;WRITE TYPE IS PASSED IN RE
0383 32F90A	STA	WRTYPE	;
	if	mpm20	
0386 E602	ani	WRUAL	;IS IT WRITE UNALLOCATED ??
	JRZ	CHKUNA	;CHECK FOR UNALLOCATED
0388+2817	DB	028H,CHKUNA-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
	else	CPI	;IS IT WRITE UNALLOCATED ??
	JRNZ	CHKUNA	;CHECK FOR UNALLOCATED
	endif		
	;		
	;	WRITE TO UNALLOCATED, SET PARAMETERS	
	;		

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

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

CHKUNA:

03A1 3AF10A	LDA	UNACNT	;ANY UNALLOCATED REMAIN ??
03A4 B7	ORA	A	;

```

03A5+2833      JRZ     ALLOC      ;SKIP IS NOT
                 DB      028H,ALLOC-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

;
;
; MORE UNALLOCATED RECORDS REMAIN
;

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

;
;
; DISKS ARE THE SAME
;

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

;
;
; TRACKS ARE THE SAME
;

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

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

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

;
;
; OVERFLOW TO NEXT TRACK
;

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

;
;
; MATCH FOUND, MARK AS UNNECESSARY READ
;
```

;

NOOVF:

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

;

;

NOT AN UNALLOCATED RECORD, REQUIRES PRE-READ

;

ALLOC:

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

;

THE FOLLOWING CODE IS COMMON TO BOTH READ AND WRITE

;

RWOPER:

03E2 AF	XRA	A	;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR
03E3 32F60A	STA	ERFLAG	;NO ERRORS YET....
03E6 3AE90A	LDA	NEWSEC	;COMPUTE HOST SECTOR
	REPT	SECSHF	;COMPUTE HOST SECTOR
	ORA	A	;CARRY = 0
	RAR		;SHIFT RIGHT
	ENDM		
03E9+B7	ORA	A	;CARRY = 0
03EA+1F	RAR		;SHIFT RIGHT
03EB+B7	ORA	A	;CARRY = 0
03EC+1F	RAR		;SHIFT RIGHT
03ED+B7	ORA	A	;CARRY = 0
03EE+1F	RAR		;SHIFT RIGHT
03EF 32EE0A	STA	NEWHST	;HOST SECTOR TO SEEK

;

ACTIVE HOST SECTOR ??

;

03F2 21EF0A	LXI	H,HSTACT	;HOST ACTIVE FLAG
03F5 7E	MOV	A,M	;
03F6 3601	MVI	M,001H	;ALWAYS BECOMES 1
03F8 B7	ORA	A	;WAS IT ALREADY ??
	JRZ	FILLHST	;FILL HOST IF NOT
03F9+2821	DB	028H,FILLHST-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INST

;

HOST BUFFER ACTIVE, SAME AS SEEK BUFFER

;

```

03FB 3AE60A      LDA    NEWDSK          ;  

03FE 21EA0A      LXI    H,HSTDISK       ;SAME DISK ??  

0401 BE          CMP    M               ;NEWDSK = HSTDISK ??  

0402+2011        JRNZ   NOMATCH         ;  

                  DB     020H,NOMATCH-$-1      ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS  

;  

;  

;  

0404 21EB0A      LXI    H,HSTTRK        ;  

0407 CD6104      CALL   NEWTRKCMP       ;NEWTRK = HSTTRK ??  

040A+2009        JRNZ   NOMATCH         ;  

                  DB     020H,NOMATCH-$-1      ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS  

;  

;  

;  

040C 3AEE0A      LDA    NEWHST          ;  

040F 21ED0A      LXI    H,HSTSEC        ;NEWHST = HSTSEC ??  

0412 BE          CMP    M               ;  

0413+2824        JRZ    MATCH           ;SKIP IF MATCH  

                  DB     028H,MATCH-$-1      ;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION  

;  

;  

;  

NOMATCH:  

0415 3AF00A      LDA    HSTWRT          ;HOST WRITTEN ??  

0418 B7          ORA    A               ;  

0419 C46D04      CNZ    WRITEHST        ;CLEAR HOST BUFFER  

;  

;  

;  

MAY HAVE TO FILL HOST BUFFER  

;  

;  

FILLHST:  

041C 3AE60A      LDA    NEWDSK          ;  

041F 32EA0A      STA    HSTDISK         ;  

0422 2AE70A      LHLD   NEWTRK          ;  

0425 22EB0A      SHLD   HSTTRK          ;  

0428 3AEE0A      LDA    NEWHST          ;  

042B 32ED0A      STA    HSTSEC          ;  

042E 3AF70A      LDA    RSFLAG          ;NEED TO READ ??  

0431 B7          ORA    A               ;  

0432 C47F04      CNZ    READHST         ;YES, IF 1  

0435 AF          XRA    A               ;ZERO TO ACCUMULATOR  

0436 32F00A      STA    HSTWRT          ;NO PENDING WRITE  

;  

;MATCH:  

0439 3AE90A      LDA    NEWSEC          ;MASK BUFFER NUMBER  

043C E607        ANI    SECMSK         ;LEAST SIGNIF BITS  

043E 6F          MOV    L,A             ;READY TO SHIFT

```

```

043F 2600      MVI    H,000H      ;DOUBLE COUNT
                REPT   7
                DAD    H
                ENDM
0441+29      DAD    H
0442+29      DAD    H
0443+29      DAD    H
0444+29      DAD    H
0445+29      DAD    H
0446+29      DAD    H
0447+29      DAD    H

;
; HL NOW HAS RELATIVE HOST BUFFER ADDRESS
;

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

;
; WRITE OPERATION, MARK AND SWITCH DIRECTION
;

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

PAGE

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

IF      HARDISK
NEWTRKCMP:
0461 EB        XCHG
0462 21E70A    LXI    H,NEWTRK
0465 1A        LDAX   D          ;LOW BYTE COMPARE
0466 BE        CMP    M          ;SAME ??
0467 C0        RNZ
0468 13        INX    D          ;RETURN IF NOT
0469 23        INX    H          ;TO CHECK HIGH BYTE
046A 1A        LDAX   D
;
```

```

046B BE      CMP      M          ;SETS FLAGS
046C C9      RET      ;  

PAGE  

;  

;  

;        WRITEHST PERFORMS THE PHYSICAL WRITE TO THE HOST DI  

;        READHST PERFORMS THE PHYSICAL READ FROM THE HOST DI  

;  

;        HSTDISK = HOST DISK NUMBER  

;        HSTRRK = HOST TRACK NUMBER  

;        HSTSEC = HOST SECTOR NUMBER  

;        RETURN ERROR FLAG IN ERFLAG  

;-----  

;  

;-----  

;----- WRITEHST:  

046D 3E05      MVI      A,005H      ;SETUP DMA FOR WRITE
046F 32CE00    STA      DMAS3F     ;
0472 3E02      MVI      A,002H      ;WRITE COMMAND
0474 32FA0A    STA      CMD        ;SAVE FOR LATER
0477 219B0E    LXI      H,HSTBUF-1 ;WRITE MUST WRITE CONTROL B
047A 22BC00    SHLD     DMASA      ;
047D+1810      JR      HRW0      ;
DB      018H,HRW0-$-1  ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
;  

;----- READHST:  

047F 3E01      MVI      A,001H      ;SETUP DMA FOR READ
0481 32CE00    STA      DMAS3F     ;
0484 3E04      MVI      A,004H      ;READ COMMAND
0486 32FA0A    STA      CMD        ;SAVE FOR LATER
0489 219C0E    LXI      H,HSTBUF  ;READ ONLY DATA BYTES
048C 22BC00    SHLD     DMASA      ;
;  

;----- HRW0:  

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

;----- HRW1:  

0499 3AED0A    LDA      HSTSEC     ;HOST SECTOR NUMBER
049C 32B100    STA      SECTNO    ;SAVE SECTOR NUMBER
049F 3AAEA0A    LDA      HSTDISK   ;PICKUP DRIVE ID FOR SELECT
04A2 CD5205    CALL     DSKSEL    ;SELECT CORRECT DRIVE FOR I
04A5 CDB305    CALL     POINT     ;POINT TO TRACK REGISTER SA
04A8 EB         XCHG     ;POINT TO SELECT MASK
04A9 3EF0      MVI      A,11110000B ;TO REMOVE CURRENT HEAD SEL
04AB A6         ANA      M         ;
04AC 77         MOV      M,A       ;
04AD E5         PUSH     H         ;SAVE MASK ADDRESS
04AE CD3205    CALL     SETHED   ;COMPUTE CORRECT HEAD NUMBE
04B1 7D         MOV      A,L       ;TRACK NUMBER AFTER HEAD CA
;
```

04B2 32AD00	STA	TRAKNO	;
04B5 E1	POP	H	; RESTORE MASK ADDRESS
04B6 3AAE00	LDA	HEADNO	; TO OR IN NEW HEAD NUMBER
04B9 B6	ORA	M	;
04BA 77	MOV	M,A	; SAVE NEW DRIVE/HEAD SELECT
04BB E67F	ANI	07FH	; MASK OFF LARGE DRIVE FLAG
04BD D320	OUT	020H	; WRITE IT TO SELECT NEW HEA
04BF 0E01	MVI	C,1	; DELAY FOR 1 MILLISECOND
04C1 CD8207	CALL	DELAY	;
 HRW2:			
04C4 CDB305	CALL	POINT	; IS A SEEK NECESSARY ??
04C7 3AAD00	LDA	TRAKNO	; CHECK
04CA BE	CMP	M	; WELL ??
04CB+2814	JRZ	HRW5	; NO SEEK NECESSARY...
	DB	028H, HRW5-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
 HRW3:			
04CD D322	OUT	022H	; WRITE NEW TRACK NUMBER
04CF 46	MOV	B,M	; SAVE TEMPORARILY
04D0 77	MOV	M,A	; UPDATE TRACK REGISTER SAVE
04D1 78	MOV	A,B	; OLD TRACK NUMBER
04D2 D321	OUT	021H	; TO OLD TRACK REGISTER
04D4 3E10	MVI	A,010H	; SEEK COMMAND
04D6 CD2107	CALL	INTFIX	; CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUP
;			; AND ISSUE COMMAND
04D9 CD1707	HRW4:	CALL	; WAIT FOR I/O
04DC 0E14	MVI	C,20	; DELAY AFTER SEEK FOR 20 MI
04DE CD8207	CALL	DELAY	;
 HRW5:			
04E1 3AB100	LDA	SECTNO	; SET SECTOR
04E4 D321	OUT	021H	;
 HRW6:			
04E6 21BA00	LXI	H,DMAS1	; SETUP DMA FOR HARD DISK I/
04E9 010006	LXI	B,0600H	;
	OUTIR		;
04EC+EDB3	DB	0EDH,0B3H	;---- FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
04EE 21C000	LXI	H,DMAS2H	;
04F1 010006	LXI	B,0600H	;
04F4+EDB3	OUTIR		;
04F6 21CA00	DB	0EDH,0B3H	;---- FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
04F9 010007	LXI	H,DMAS3	;
	LXI	B,0700H	;
04FC+EDB3	OUTIR		;
	DB	0EDH,0B3H	;---- FAKE OTIR INSTRUCTION
04FE 3AFA0A	LDA	CMD	;
0501 CD2107	CALL	INTFIX	PICKUP I/O COMMAND
;			CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUP
0504 CD1707	HRW7:	CALL	; AND ISSUE COMMAND
		WAIT0	; WAIT FOR COMPLETION
0507 3E5D	MVI	A,01011101B	; SETUP STATUS AND MASK

All Information Presented Here is Proprietary to Digital Research

```

0509 32FB0A      STA     MASK          ;SAVE FOR STATUS CHECK
050C CDAE06      CALL    CHECK$STAT   ;CHECK STATUS FROM I/O
050F C8          RZ      ;OK ??

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

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

PAGE

```

```

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

DBL\$UPDATE:

```

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

```

DBL\$LOW:

```

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

```

DBL\$SAVE:

```

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

```

PAGE

```

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

IF      HARDISK
SETHED:

```

0532 2AEB0A	LHLD	HSTTRK	;CP/M TRACK NUMBER (0-800)
0535 E680	ANI	80H	; CHECK FOR LARGE DRIVE
0537 7D	MOV	A,L	;LOW ORDER
	JRZ	SETH14	; SMALL DRIVE
0538+2806	DB	028H,SETH14-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
053A E607	ANI	00000111B	;GET TRACK MOD 8 (HEAD NUMB
053C 0E03	MVI	C,3	;LIMIT LOOP FOR DIVIDE BY E
	JR	SETDVD	;
053E+1804	DB	018H,SETDVD-\$-1	;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
0540 E603	SETH14:	ANI	00000011B ;GET TRACK MOD 4 (HEAD NUMB
0542 0E02	MVI	C,2	;LIMIT LOOP FOR DIVIDE BY F
0544 32AE00	SETDVD:	STA	HEADNO ;SAVE AS HEAD NUMBER
0547 B7	SHD1:	ORA	A ;ENSURE CARRY IS ZERO
0548 7C	MOV	A,H	;FOR SHIFT
0549 1F	RAR		;ONE BIT
054A 67	MOV	H,A	;
054B 7D	MOV	A,L	;LOW ORDER
054C 1F	RAR		;CARRY PARTICIPATES FROM HI
054D 6F	MOV	L,A	;
054E 0D	DCR	C	;END OF DIVIDE YET ??
054F+20F6	JRNZ	SHD1	;NO, CONTINUE
0551 C9	DB	020H,SHD1-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
	RET		;RETURN TO CALLER, TRACK IN
	ENDIF		

PAGE

```
-----
;-----  

;  

;      DISK DRIVE SELECT ROUTINE  

;      ON ENTRY, THE ACCUMULATOR CONTAINS THE DRIV  

;      RETURNS CARRY SET FOR HARD DISK SELECTED  

;      RETURNS CARRY RESET FOR FLOPPY DISK SELECTE  

;-----
```

DSKSEL:

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

SELSOFT:

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

```
-----
;-----  

;  

;      WE WILL NOW FORCE THE HEAD TO UNLOAD PRIOR TO THE S  

;      TO ENSURE THAT WHEN WE RETURN TO THIS DISK WE WILL  

;      LOAD AND WAIT FOR THE HEAD TO SETTLE.  

;-----
```

SLS1:

055D DB04	IN	004H	;ENSURE FLOPPY PORT NOT BUS
055F 1F	RAR		;
	JRC	SLS1	;
0560+38FB	DB	038H,SLS1-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
0562 DB05	IN	005H	;READ THE TRACK REGISTER
0564 D307	OUT	007H	;ENSURE WE DONT MOVE THE HE
0566 3E12	MVI	A,012H	;SEEK AND UNLOAD HEAD
0568 CD6307	CALL	FINTFIX	;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUP
	;		;
056B CD3A07	CALL	FPYWAIT	;WAIT HERE FOR INTERRUPT
056E 3AFC0A	LDA	STATUS	;HOW DID THE I/O GO?
0571 E698	ANI	10011000B	; CHECK
	JRNZ	SLSERR	;EXIT IF ERROR
0573+2020	DB	020H,SLSERR-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION

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

SLS3:

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

SLS4:

0584 A6	ANA	M	;LOAD MASK AND CORRECT IF N	
0585 D308	OUT	008H	;SELECT IT	
0587 DB04	IN	004H	;IS DRIVE READY?	
0589 17	RAL		;	
	JRC	SLSERR	;IF NOT...BRANCH	
058A+3809	DB	038H,SLSERR-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION	
058C EB	XCHG		;RESTORE TRACK REGISTER ADD	
058D 7E	MOV	A,M	;PICK UP TRACK NUMBER	
058E D305	OUT	005H	;GIVE IT TO CONTROLLER	
0590 AF	XRA	A	;ENSURE CARRY IS RESET	
0591 32F60A	STA	ERFLAG	;ALSO ZERO ERROR INDICATOR	
0594 C9	RET			
0595 AF	SLSERR:	XRA	A	;ENSURE CARRY IS RESET
0596 3C		INR	A	;SET TO 1 FOR ERROR FLAG
0597 32F60A		STA	ERFLAG	;SHOW ERROR
059A C9		RET		

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

SELHARD:

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

SLH1:

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

PAGE

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

POINT:

05B3 2AAC00	LHLD	DISKNO	;PICKUP CURRENT DISK
05B6 7D	MOV	A,L	;
05B7 2600	MVI	H,0	;RESET HIGH ORDER HALF
05B9 117000	LXI	D,TRK0	;LOAD TRACK POINTER
05BC 19	DAD	D	;POINT TO CURRENT TRACK PTR
05BD 54	MOV	D,H	; DE = TRACK
05BE 5D	MOV	E,L	;
05BF 010C00	LXI	B,12	;
05C2 09	DAD	B	; HL = SELECT
	IF	HARDISK	
05C3 FE04	CPI	4	;
	JRC	PNTFN	; FLOPPY DISK
05C5+380D	DB	038H,PNTFN-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
05C7 3E10	MVI	A,10H	;
05C9 A6	ANA	M	; CHECK DRIVE SELECT
	JRZ	PNTH2	; MUST BE DRIVE # 2
05CA+2805	DB	028H,PNTH2-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION

```

05CC 11B800      LXI    D,HTK1   ; POINT TO DRIVE 1
                  JR     PNTFN   ;
05CF+1803      DB     018H,PNTFN-$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
05D1 11B900      PNTFH2: LXI    D,HTK2   ; POINT TO DRIVE 2
                  ENDIF
05D4 EB          PNTFN: XCHG   ; SWITCH
05D5 C9          RET    ; HL = TRACK DE = SELECT

;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;

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

STRN1:
05DB 0600        MVI    B,000H ;ENSURE OK FOR SINGLE BYTE
05DD 09          DAD    B      ;ADD SECTOR NUMBER
05DE 6E          MOV    L,M    ;LOAD TRANSLATED VALUE
05DF 2600        MVI    H,000H ;
05E1 C9          RET    ;NEW VALUE RETURNED IN HL

STRN2:
05E2 09          DAD    B      ;RETURN SAME VALUE AS ENTER
05E3 C9          RET    ;

;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;

READSOFT:
05E4 3E9F        MVI    A,09FH ;MASK FOR READ STATUS
05E6 32FB0A      STA    MASK   ;
05E9 3E01        MVI    A,001H ;SETUP DMA FOR READ
05EB 32CE00      STA    DMAS3F ;
05EE 3E8C        MVI    A,08CH ;READ COMMAND
                  JR     SRW1   ;
05F0+180F        DB    018H,SRW1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -

WRITESOFT:
05F2 3EFF        MVI    A,0FFH ;MASK FOR WRITE STATUS
05F4 32FB0A      STA    MASK   ;
05F7 CD6B0E      CALL   MVDTB  ;
05FA 3E05        MVI    A,005H ;SETUP DMA FOR WRITE
05FC 32CE00      STA    DMAS3F ;
05FF 3EAC        MVI    A,0ACH ;WRITE COMMAND

```

SRW1:

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

SRW2:

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

LOAD\$HEAD:

061E DB08	IN	008H	;IS HEAD LOADED ??	
0620 E602	ANI	00000010B	;CHECK IT....	
	JRNZ	REMOVE\$LD	;YES, ITS LOADED, DONT RELO	
0622+201F	DB	020H,REMOVE\$LD-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INS	
0624 DB05	IN	005H	;DUMMY SEEK TO START HEAD L	
0626 D307	OUT	007H	;KEEP IT SHORT....	
0628 3E1A	MVI	A,01AH	;START HEAD LOADING	
062A CD6307	CALL	FINTFIX	;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUPT	
	;		;AND ISSUE COMMAND	
062D CD3A07	LDH1:	CALL	FPYWAIT	;WAIT FOR I/O TO COMPLETE
0630 3AFC0A	LDA	STATUS	;HOW DID IT GO?	
0633 E698	ANI	10011000B	;CHECK	
	JRNZ	CHECKIT	;DO NOT GO ON IF ERROR	
0635+2044	DB	020H,CHECKIT-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INS	

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

REMOVE\$LD:

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

TRKTST:

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

0659 CD1905	CALL	DBL\$UPDATE	;DOUBLE SIDED SUPPORT
	FLOPPY\$SEEK:		
065C 3E1A	MVI	A,01AH	;SEEK COMMAND WITH HEAD LOA
065E CD6307	CALL	FINTFIX	;CLEAR ANY PENDING INTERRUP
;			;AND ISSUE COMMAND
0661 CD3A07	FPS1:	FPYWAIT	;WAIT FOR I/O TO COMPLETE
0664 3AFC0A	LDA	STATUS	;HOW DID IT GO?
0667 E698	ANI	10011000B	;CHECK
	JRNZ	CHECKIT	;DO NOT GO ON IF ERROR
0669+2010	DB	020H,CHECKIT-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INS
066B 0E10	MVI	C,16	;SET FOR 16 MS DELAY
066D CD8207	CALL	DELAY	;
	FSECSET:		
0670 3AE90A	LDA	NEWSEC	;SET SECTOR
0673 32B100	STA	SECTNO	;SAVE IN COMMONN PLACE
0676 D306	OUT	006H	;
0678 CD8706	CALL	FLOPPYIO	;DO I/O
	CHECKIT:		
067B CDAE06	CALL	CHECK\$STAT	;CHECK STATUS OF I/O
067E 3AF60A	LDA	ERFLAG	;SETUP TO RETURN TO BDOS
0681 CC7E0E	CZ	MVDFB	;
0684 C8	RZ		;EITHER OK OR PERMANENT ERR
	JR	LOAD\$HEAD	;ERROR, JUST RETRY THIS SAM
0685+1897	DB	018H,LOAD\$HEAD-\$-1	;---- FAKE JR INSTR

PAGE

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

FLOPPYIO:			
IF	NOT DMA		
LXI	H,066H	;MOVE DATA FROM 066H TO SAV	
LXI	D,SAVEL	;	
LXI	B,004H	;	
LDIR		;MOVE IT	
LXI	H,NMIRTN	;SET NMI ROUTINE TO NMI ADD	
LXI	D,066H	;	
LXI	B,004H	;	
LDIR		;MOVE IT	
LDA	CMD	;IS IT A WRITE ??	
ANI	20H	;	
JZ	FRD	;NO, LEAVEINI CMD IN LOW M	
LXI	H,067H	;POINT TO COMMAND AREA	
MVI	M,0A3H	;MAKE IT AN OTI CMD....	
FRD	EQU	\$;LABEL
	ENDIF		

```

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

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

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

06AD C9          RET     ;RETURN, I/O COMPLETED

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

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

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

```

06C5+3006	DB	030H,CHKS2-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNC INSTRUCTION
CHKS1:			
06C7 FE80	CPI	080H	;IS FLOPPY DISK NOT READY ?
	JRZ	BADIO	;YES, DONT BOTHER WITH RETR
06C9+283D	DB	028H,BADIO-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
06CB+1819	JR	CHKS3	;GO TO BAD MESSAGE ROUTINE
	DB	018H,CHKS3-\$-1	;---- FAKE JR INSTRUCTION -
CHKS2:			
06CD FE00	CPI	000H	;IS HARD DISK NOT READY ??
	JRZ	BADIO	;YES, BYPASS ERROR MESSAGE
06CF+2837	DB	028H,BADIO-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
06D1 E640	ANI	0100000B	;IS IT WRITE FAULT ??
06D3+2811	JRZ	CHKS3	;NO, CONTINUE ON
06D5 CDB305	DB	028H,CHKS3-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
06D8 EB	CALL	POINT	;POINT TO TRACK REGISTER
06D9 7E	XCHG		;POINT TO SELECT MASK
06DA F640	MOV	A,M	;
06DC D320	ORI	0100000B	;TURN ON WRITE FAULT CLEAR
06DE 7E	OUT	020H	;
06DF D320	MOV	A,M	;RESET CLEAR
06E1 0E14	OUT	020H	;
06E3 CD8207	MVI	C,20	;DELAY JUST TO BE SAFE
	CALL	DELAY	;
CHKS3:			
06E6 3A030B	LDA	HOME\$TOGGLE	
06E9 B7	ORA	A	;IS A HOME NEEDED ON THIS R
06EA+200B	JRNZ	CHKS4	;
	DB	020H,CHKS4-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
06EC 3AFC0A	LDA	STATUS	;SAVE STATUS OVER HOME
06EF F5	PUSH	PSW	;
06F0 CD1A03	CALL	HOME	;RESET DEVICE TO HOME
06F3 F1	POP	PSW	;
06F4 32FC0A	STA	STATUS	;SAVE FOR ERROR MESSAGE
CHKS4:			
06F7 119400	LXI	D,TCNT	;BUMP TEMP ERROR COUNT
06FA CD0F07	CALL	ADDERRORS	;
06FD 21020B	LXI	H,T\$RETRIES	;PICKUP RETRY COUNT
0700 35	DCR	M	;DECREMENT COUNT OF RETRIES
0701 C0	RNZ		;
0702 11A000	LXI	D,PCNT	;BUMP PERMANENT ERROR COUNT
0705 CD0F07	CALL	ADDERRORS	;
BADIO:			
0708 21F60A	LXI	H,ERFLAG	;SET PERMANENT ERROR
070B 3601	MVI	M,001H	;DO IT....
070D AF	XRA	A	;RESET TO PRECLUDE RETRIES
070E C9	RET		;RETURN TO CALLER

ADDERORS:

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

PAGE

```
::::::::::::::::::
;
;
;      THIS IS HARD DISK WAIT ENTRY
;
::::::::::::::::::
```

WAIT0:

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

;

READ OR WRITE IS OK, ACCUMULATOR CONTAINS ZERO

0720 C9

RET

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

INTFIX:

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

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

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

0733 E1	POP	H	
0734 D1	POP	D	

0735 C1	POP	B	
0736 F1	POP	PSW	;RESTORE REGISTERS
0737 D323	OUT	023H	;ISSUE COMMAND TO HARD DISK
0739 C9	RET		
	PAGE		

```
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
; THIS IS FLOPPY DISK WAIT ENTRY
; ;;;;;;;;;;;;
```

FPYWAIT:

073A C5	PUSH	B	;SAVE RETRY COUNT
073B E5	PUSH	H	
073C 0E84	MVI	C,FLAGWT	; FUNCTION IS FLAG WAIT
073E 1E06	MVI	E,FPYFLAG	; WAIT FOR FLOPPY
0740 CD100B	CALL	XDOS	
0743 F5	PUSH	PSW	
0744 3AD00D	LDA	FPYTIME	;DID WD1791 GO TO SLEEP?
0747 B7	ORA	A	;
0748+2015	JRNZ	NOFPYRST	;IF STILL AWAKE, SKIP RESET
	DB	020H,NOFPYRST-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INS
074A DB09	IN	009H	;GET CURRENT BANK NUMBER
074C E618	ANI	00011000B	;REMOVE OTHER INFO
074E D309	OUT	009H	;RESET WD1791
0750 0E01	MVI	C,1	;DELAY 1 MILLISEC
0752 CD8207	CALL	DELAY	;
0755 F602	ORI	00000010B	;END RESET
0757 D309	OUT	009H	;
0759 3AE60A	LDA	NEWDSK	;MAKE SURE CURRENT DISK AND
075C 32AC00	STA	DISKNO	; THE SAME

NOFPYRST:

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

0762 C9	RET		
---------	-----	--	--

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

FINTFIX:

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

0781 C9        RET

        if      not mpm20
FPYTIME:
        DW      0

FPYTCNT:
        DW      0
        endif

PAGE

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



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

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

```

```

DIRBUF    if      not mpm20
          EQU      $
          endif

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

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

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

;-----;
SDCONF: LXI    H,SEL0+2      ;POINT TO DRIVE C:
07D3 3AB600     LDA    MPARMS   ;
07D6 E605       ANI    05H      ; TEST FOR FOUR FLOPPIES
07D8 C3DE07     JMP    SDDBL    ; YES SKIP THE ZAP
07DB 77         MOV    M,A      ;
07DC 23         INX    H        ; ZAP C: AND D:
07DD 77         MOV    M,A      ;

SDDBL:
07DE 118000     LXI    D,SEL0+4    ;POINT TO DRIVE E:
          IF      HARDISK
07E1 DB25       IN     025H      ;READ CONFIGURATION PORT
07E3 E607       ANI    07H      ;STRIP OFF HIGH PART
07E5 17         RAL
07E6 17         RAL
07E7 17         RAL
07E8 0600       MVI    B,0      ;
07EA 4F         MOV    C,A      ;POINT TO CONFIGURATION TAB
07EB 219007     LXI    H,DSCN0   ;
07EE 09         DAD    B        ; INDEX TO RIGHT ENTRY
07EF 0608       MVI    B,8      ;
07F1 7E         SDLL:  MOV    A,M      ; CHANGE ALL SELECT MASKS
07F2 12         STAX   D        ;
07F3 13         SDOK:  INX    D        ; NEXT

```

07F4 23	INX	H	; DRIVE
07F5+10FA	DJNZ	SDL1	;
	DB	010H,SDL1-\$-1	;---- FAKE DJNZ INSTRUCTION
	ENDIF		
	IF	NOT HARDSK	
	XCHG		;
	MVI	B,8	;
	XRA	A	;
	SDL2:	MOV M,A	; ZAP ALL HARD DRIVES
	INX	H	;
	DJNZ	SDL2	;
	ENDIF		;
07F7 C9	RET		
07F8 =	INITEND	EQU \$	
07F8 E5	XETMOD:	PUSH H	;SAVE MODE BYTE ADDRESS
07F9 79		MOV A,C	;SETUP FOR DENSITY CHANGE
07FA B7		ORA A	;
07FB 0E00		MVI C,000H	;ASSUME SINGLE DENSITY MODE
	JRZ	XETSEL	;VERIFY ASSUMPTION
07FD+2802		DB 028H,XETSEL-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
07FF 0E01		MVI C,001H	;SET FOR DOUBLE DENSITY MOD
0801 CD7802	XETSEL:	CALL SETDEN	;SET DENSITY BASED ON LOW B
0804 E1		POP H	;RESTORE
0805 6E		MOV L,M	;PICKUP MODE AGAIN
0806 2600		MVI H,000H	;FOR SINGLE BYTE PRECISION
0808 7D		MOV A,L	;SAVE MODE IN ACCUMULATOR F
0809 29		DAD H	;* 2
080A 29		DAD H	;* 4
080B E5		PUSH H	;SAVE * 4
080C 29		DAD H	;* 8
080D D1		POP D	;REGAIN * 4
080E 19		DAD D	;* 12
080F 119101		LXI D,MODLO	;FIRST MODEL DPE
0812 19		DAD D	;POINT TO THIS ONE
0813 EB		XCHG	;SETUP TEMPORARILY AS DESTI
0814 2AB200		LHLD DPEPTR	;ADDRESS OF CURRENTLY SELEC
0817 EB		XCHG	;SETUP TO ALTER
0818 010C00		LXI B,12	;LENGTH FOR MOVE
081B+EDB0		LDIR	;DO MOVE
081D C9		DB 0EDH,0B0H	;---- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
		RET	;RETURN TO CALLER

PAGE

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

```

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

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

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

        if      not mpm20
        if      hardsk
        DS      1      ;MUST PRECEDE HSTBU
        DS      1024     ;HOST BUFFER AREA
        DS      1      ;MUST FOLLOW HSTBU
ENDIF

FPYBUF EQU      DIRBUF+128      ; FLOPPY I/O BUFFER
endif

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

```

OAEA	HSTDISK:	DS	1	;	HOST DISK NUMBER
OAEB	HSTTRK:	DS	2	;	HOST TRACK NUMBER
OAED	HSTSEC:	DS	1	;	HOST SECTOR NUMBER
OAEE	NEWHST:	DS	1	;	SEEK SHR SEC SHF
OAEC	HSTACT:	DS	1	;	HOST ACTIVE FLAG
OAFO	HSTWRT:	DS	1	;	HOST WRITTEN FLAG
OAF1	UNACNT:	DS	1	;	UNALLOCATED RECORD
OAF2	UNADSK:	DS	1	;	LAST UNALLOCATED D
OAF3	UNATRK:	DS	2	;	LAST UNALLOCATED T
OAF5	UNASEC:	DS	1	;	LAST UNALLOCATED S
OAF6	ERFLAG:	DS	1	;	ERROR REPORTING
OAF7	RSFLAG:	DS	1	;	READ SECTOR FLAG
OAF8	READOP:	DS	1	;	1 IF READ OPERATIO
OAF9	WRTYPE:	DS	1	;	WRITE OPERATION TY
0AFA 00	CMD:	DB	0	;	COMMANDS FOR NEXT
0AFB 00	MASK:	DB	0	;	STATUS MASKS BUFFE
0AFC 00	STATUS:	DB	0	;	STATUS SAVE LOCATI
0AFD 00000000	SAVE1:	DB	000H,000H,000H,000H	;	SAVE AREA FOR NMI
0B01 00	P\$RETRIES:	DB	000H	;	COUNTER FOR PERMAN
0B02 00	T\$RETRIES:	DB	000H	;	COUNTER FOR TEMPOR
0B03 00	HOME\$TOGGLE:			;	INDICATOR TO TELL
		DB	000H	;	... IF HOME SHOULD
		:			

page

if mpm20

```

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

```

commonbase:

0B04 C3150B	jmp	coldstart		
0B07 C30000	swtuser:	jmp	\$-\$	
0B0A C30000	swtsys:	jmp	\$-\$	
0B0D C30000	pdisp:	jmp	\$-\$	
0B10 C30000	xdos:	jmp	\$-\$	
0B13 0000	sysdat:	dw	\$-\$	
	COLDSTART:			
	WARMSTART:			
0B15 0E00	MVI	C,0	;	SEE SYSTEM INIT
			;	COLD & WARM START INCLUDE
			;	FOR COMPATIBILITY WITH CP
0B17 C3100B	JMP	XDOS	;	SYSTEM RESET, TERMINATE P

```

        rtnempty:
0B1A AF      xra      a
0B1B C9      ret

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAGE

;
;
;       DISK INTERRUPT ROUTINE
;
;
```

FLOPPY\$INT:

OB47 22C80D	SHLD	SVDHL	
OB4A 21500B	LXI	H,FDINTH	
OB4D C37F0D	JMP	INTINIT	
FDINTH:			
OB50 DB04	IN	004H	;GET STATUS
OB52 32FC0A	STA	STATUS	;SAVE FOR I/O ROUTINE
OB55 3E00	MVI	A,0	;STOP TIMING OF RESPONSE TO
OB57 32D10D	STA	FPYTIME+1	;
OB5A 1E06	MVI	E,FPYFLAG	;SHOW I/O COMPLETED
OB5C+1813	JR	HDSTFLG	
	DB	018H,HDSTFLG-\$1	;---- FAKE JR INSTR

HARD\$INT:

OB5E 22C80D	SHLD	SVDHL	
OB61 21670B	LXI	H,HDINTH	
OB64 C37F0D	JMP	INTINIT	
HDINTH:			
OB67 DB24	IN	024H	;GET STATUS
OB69 32FC0A	STA	STATUS	;SAVE FOR CHECK LATER
OB6C AF	XRA	A	
OB6D D323	OUT	023H	;RESET INTERRUPT BY RELOADI
OB6F 1E05	MVI	E,HDFLAG	;SHOW I/O COMPLETED
HDSTFLG:			
OB71 0E85	MVI	C,FLAGST	
OB73 CD100B	CALL	XDOS	
OB76 C3670D	JMP	INTDONE	

PAGE

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

CONST:

OB79 CD9A0B	CALL	PTBLJMP	; CONSOLE STATUS
OB7C AD0B	DW	PT0ST	; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR
OB7E EC0B	DW	PT1ST	; CONSOLE #0 STATUS ROUTINE
OB80 2B0C	DW	PT2ST	; CONSOLE #1 STATUS ROUTINE
OB82 6A0C	DW	PT3ST	; CONSOLE #2 STATUS ROUTINE

CONIN:

OB84 CD9A0B	CALL	PTBLJMP	; CONSOLE INPUT
OB87 B80B	DW	PT0IN	; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR
OB89 F70B	DW	PT1IN	; CONSOLE #0 INPUT
OB8B 360C	DW	PT2IN	; CONSOLE #1 INPUT
OB8D 750C	DW	PT3IN	; CONSOLE #2 INPUT

CONOUT:

; CONSOLE OUTPUT

0B8F CD9A0B	CALL	PTBLJMP ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HNDLR	
0B92 CA0B	DW	PT0OUT ; CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT	
0B94 090C	DW	PT1OUT ; CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT	
0B96 480C	DW	PT2OUT ; CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT	
0B98 870C	DW	PT3OUT ; CONSOLE #3 OUTPUT	
 ;			
PTBLJMP:		 ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HANDLER ; D = CONSOLE # ; DO NOT DESTROY <D>	
0B9A 7A	MOV	A,D	
0B9B FE04	CPI	NMBCNS	
	JRC	TBLJMP	
0B9D+3803	DB	038H,TBLJMP-\$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION	
0B9F F1	POP	PSW ; THROW AWAY TABLE ADDRESS	
0BA0 AF	XRA	A	
0BA1 C9	RET		
TBLJMP:		 ; COMPUTE AND JUMP TO HANDLER ; A = TABLE INDEX	
0BA2 87	ADD	A	 ; DOUBLE TABLE INDEX FOR ADR OFFST
0BA3 E1	POP	H	; RETURN ADR POINTS TO JUMP TBL
0BA4 5F	MOV	E,A	
0BA5 1600	MVI	D,0	
0BA7 19	DAD	D	; ADD TABLE INDEX * 2 TO TBL BASE
0BA8 5E	MOV	E,M	; GET HANDLER ADDRESS
0BA9 23	INX	H	
0BAA 56	MOV	D,M	
0BAB EB	XCHG		
0BAC E9	PCHL		; JUMP TO COMPUTED CNS HANDLER

PAGE

;
;
; SERIAL PORT ADDRESS EQUATES
;
;

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

PAGE

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```

;-----  

;  

; POLL CONSOLE # 0 INPUT  

;  

;-----  

  

POLCIO:  

PT0ST:          XRA     A           ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS  

                OUT    STS0        ; RETURN OFFH IF READY  

                IN     STS0        ; 000H IF NOT  

                ANI    1           ; RX CHAR ?  

                RZ               ; NO  

                MVI    A,OFFH      ; YES - SET FLAG  

                RET               ;  

;  

;  

;  

; CONSOLE # 0 INPUT  

;  

;-----  

;  

;-----  

PT0IN:          CALL   POLCIO      ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A  

                ORA    A           ; IS IT READY NOW?  

                JRNZ  PT0IN1      ;  

                DB    020H,PT0IN1-$-1 ; IF READY, SKIP POLL  

                ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION  

                MVI    C,POLL      ;  

                MVI    E,PLCIO      ; POLL CONSOLE #0 INPUT  

                CALL   XDOS         ;  

                PT0IN1: IN    DATA0  ; READ CHARACTER  

                ANI    7FH          ; STRIP PARITY  

                RET               ;  

;  

;  

;  

;  

; CONSOLE # 0 OUTPUT  

;  

;-----  

;  

;-----  

PT0OUT:          CALL   POLCOO      ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT  

                ORA    A           ; IS IT READY NOW?  

                JRNZ  PT0OUT1      ; IF READY, SKIP POLL  

                DB    020H,PT0OUT1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS  

                PUSH   B           ;  

                MVI    C,POLL      ;  

                MVI    E,PLCOO      ;  

                CALL   XDOS         ; POLL CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT  

                POP    B           ;  

                PT0OUT1:  

                OBD9  79          ;  

                OBDA D31C        ; MOV    A,C          ;  

                                OUT   DATA0        ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER

```

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```

OBDC C9           RET          ;
;
;
;-----;
;      POLL CONSOLE # 0 OUTPUT
;-----;
;
;-----;
;      POLCO0:                      ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
;                                ; 000H IF NOT
0BDD 3E10         MVI     A,10H    ; RESET INT BIT
0BDF D31D         OUT    STS0     ; READ STATUS
0BE1 DB1D         IN     STS0     ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
0BE3 E60C         ANI     0CH      ; MUST HAVE BOTH
0BE5 FE0C         CPI     0CH
0BE7 3E00         MVI     A,0
0BE9 C0           RNZ
0BEA 3D           DCR     A
0BEB C9           RET
;
PAGE
;
;
;-----;
;      POLL CONSOLE # 1 INPUT
;-----;
;
;-----;
;      POLC11:
PT1ST:           ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
;-----;
0BEC AF           XRA     A        ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
0BED D32D         OUT    STS1     ; 000H IF NOT
0BEF DB2D         IN     STS1
0BF1 E601         ANI     1        ; RX CHAR ?
0BF3 C8           RZ
0BF4 3EFF         MVI     A,0FFH   ; YES - SET FLAG
0BF6 C9           RET
;
;
;-----;
;      CONSOLE # 1 INPUT
;-----;
;
;-----;
;      PT1IN:                      ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
;                                ;READY NOW?
0BF7 CDEC0B       CALL    POLC11   ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
0BFA B7           ORA     A
0JRNZ PT1IN1      DB     020H,PT1IN1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0BFB+2007         MVI     C,POLL
0BFD 0E83         MVI     E,PLC11   ; POLL CONSOLE #1 INPUT
0BFF 1E06         MVI     XDOS
0C01 CD100B       CALL    DATA1
0C04 DB2C         PT1IN1: IN     7FH     ; READ CHARACTER
0C06 E67F         ANI
;
;
```

```

0C08 C9           RET ;  

; ;  

;-----  

; ; CONSOLE # 1 OUTPUT  

; ;  

;-----  

; PT1OUT:  

0C09 CD1C0C       CALL  POLCOL      ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT  

0C0C B7          ORA   A           ; ARE WE READY NOW?  

                JRNZ PT1OUT1    ; IF READY, SKIP POLL  

0C0D+2009        DB    020H,PT1OUT1-$1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS  

0C0F C5          PUSH  B           ;  

0C10 0E83        MVI   C,POLL     ;  

0C12 1E02        MVI   E,PLCOL    ;  

0C14 CD100B       CALL  XDOS      ; POLL CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT  

0C17 C1          POP   B           ;  

PT1OUT1:  

0C18 79          MOV   A,C         ;  

0C19 D32C        OUT   DATA1     ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER  

0C1B C9          RET            ;  

;  

;  

;-----  

; ; POLL CONSOLE # 1 OUTPUT  

; ;  

;-----  

; POLCOL:  

0C1C 3E10        MVI   A,10H      ; RETURN OFFH IF READY  

0C1E D32D        OUT  STS1       ; 000H IF NOT  

0C20 DB2D        IN   STS1       ; RESET INT BIT  

0C22 E60C        IN   STS1       ; READ STATUS  

0C24 FE0C        ANI   0CH       ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE  

0C26 3E00        CPI   0CH       ; MUST HAVE BOTH  

0C28 C0          MVI   A,0       ;  

0C29 3D          RNZ            ; RETURN NOT READY  

0C2A C9          DCR   A       ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH  

                RET            ; RETURN READY  

PAGE  

;  

;  

;-----  

; ; POLL CONSOLE # 2 INPUT  

; ;  

;-----  

POLCI2:  

PT2ST:  

0C2B AF          XRA   A           ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS  

                           ; RETURN OFFH IF READY

```

```

0C2C D32F      OUT    STS2          ;      000H IF NOT
0C2E DB2F      IN     STS2          ;      ;-----;
0C30 E601      ANI    1           ; RX CHAR ?
0C32 C8       RZ            ; NO
0C33 3EFF      MVI    A,0FFH       ; YES - SET FLAG
0C35 C9       RET           ;-----;

;
;
;
; CONSOLE # 2 INPUT
;
;
;

PT2IN:          ;-----;
0C36 CD2B0C    CALL   POLCI2        ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
0C39 B7       ORA    A             ;READY NOW?
                JRNZ   PT2IN1        ;-----;
0C3A+2007    DB    020H,PT2IN1-$-1 ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C3C 0E83      MVI    C,POLL       ;----- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0C3E 1E07      MVI    E,PLCI2      ;-----;
0C40 CD100B    CALL   XDOS         ; POLL CONSOLE #2 INPUT
0C43 DB2E      PT2IN1: IN    DATA2        ;-----;
0C45 E67F      ANI    7FH          ; READ CHARACTER
0C47 C9       RET           ;-----;
;
;
;
; CONSOLE # 2 OUTPUT
;
;
;

PT2OUT:         ;-----;
0C48 CD5B0C    CALL   POLCO2        ; REG C = CHAR TO OUTPUT
0C4B B7       ORA    A             ;READY NOW?
                JRNZ   PT2OUT1       ;-----;
0C4C+2009    DB    020H,PT2OUT1-$-1 ; IF READY, SKIP POLL
0C4E C5       PUSH   B             ;----- FAKE JRNZ INS
0C4F 0E83      MVI    C,POLL       ;
0C51 1E03      MVI    E,PLCO2      ;
0C53 CD100B    CALL   XDOS         ;-----;
0C56 C1       POP    B             ; POLL CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT
                PT2OUT1:          ;-----;

0C57 79       MOV    A,C           ;-----;
0C58 D32E      OUT   DATA2         ; TRANSMIT CHARACTER
0C5A C9       RET           ;-----;

;
;
;
; POLL CONSOLE # 2 OUTPUT
;
;
;

POLCO2:         ;-----;
                    ; RETURN OFFH IF READY

```

OC5B 3E10	MVI	A,10H	; 000H IF NOT
OC5D D32F	OUT	STS2	; RESET INT BIT
OC5F DB2F	IN	STS2	; READ STATUS
OC61 E60C	ANI	0CH	; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
OC63 FE0C	CPI	0CH	; MUST HAVE BOTH
OC65 3E00	MVI	A,0	;
OC67 C0	RNZ		; RETURN NOT READY
OC68 3D	DCR	A	;CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
OC69 C9	RET		; RETURN READY

PAGE

```

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

POLCI3:
PT3ST:           ; TEST CONSOLE STATUS
                 ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
XRA   A          ; 000H IF NOT
OUT  STS3
IN   STS3
ANI  1          ; RX CHAR ?
RZ
MVI  A,0FFH     ; NO
                 ; YES - SET FLAG
RET

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

PT3IN:           ; RETURN CHAR IN REG A
                 ;READY NOW?
CALL  POLCI3
ORA   A          ;
JRNZ  PT3IN1    ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
DB    020H,PT3IN1-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
MVI   C,POLL
MVI   E,PLCI3    ; POLL CONSOLE #3 INPUT
CALL  XDOS
PT3IN1: IN    DATA3    ; READ CHARACTER
ANI   7FH        ; STRIP PARITY
RET

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

```

```

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

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

;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;

POLCO3:                                ; RETURN OFFH IF READY
0C9A 3E10    MVI     A,10H            ; 000H IF NOT
0C9C D32B    OUT    STS3             ; RESET INT BIT
0C9E DB2B    IN     STS3             ; READ STATUS
0CA0 E60C    ANI     0CH              ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
0CA2 FE0C    CPI     0CH              ; MUST HAVE BOTH
0CA4 3E00    MVI     A,0               ;
0CA6 C0       RNZ     ;               ; RETURN NOT READY
0CA7 3D       DCR     A               ; CHANGE "A" TO OFFH
0CA8 C9       RET     ;               ; RETURN READY

PAGE

;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
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;-----;
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;-----;
;-----;
;-----;
;-----;

LIST:                                    ;LIST OUTPUT #0
0CA9 CDBC0C    CALL    POLLPT          ;
0CAC B7       ORA     A               ;IS PRINTER READY NOW?
                                     JRNZ    LIST1             ;IF READY, SKIP POLL
                                     DB      020H,LIST1-$-1   ;---- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
0CAD+2009    PUSH    B               ;
                                     MVI     C,POLL          ; POLL PRINTER STATUS
                                     MVI     E,PLLPT          ;
                                     CALL    XDOS             ;
                                     POP     B               ;

```

LIST1:

```

OCB8 79      MOV     A,C          ; CHARACTER TO PRINT
OCB9 D31E    OUT    LPTPRT0      ;
OCBB C9      RET
;
```

;

; POLL PRINTER OUTPUT

;

;

POLLPT: ; RETURN OFFH IF READY ;

```

OCBC 3E10      MVI     A,10H        ; 000H IF NOT
OCBE D31F      OUT    LPTSTS0      ; RESET INT BIT
OCC0 DB1F      IN     LPTSTS0      ; READ STATUS
OCC2 E60C      ANI     0CH          ; MASK FOR DTR AND TXE
OCC4 FE0C      CPI     0CH          ; MUST HAVE BOTH
OCC6 3E00      MVI     A,0
OCC8 C0        RNZ
OCC9 3D        DCR     A
OCCA C9        RET
;
```

;

PAGE

;

; MP/M 1.0 EXTENDED I/O SYSTEM ;

;

POLLDEVICE:

```

; REG C = DEVICE # TO BE POLLED
; RETURN OFFH IF READY,
; 000H IF NOT
;
```

```

OCCB 79      MOV     A,C
OCCC FE09    CPI     NMBDEV
JRC
OCCE+3802   DB      038H,DEVOK-$-1 ;---- FAKE JRC INSTRUCTION
OCD0 3E09    MVI     A,NMBDEV; IF DEV # >= NMBDEV,
; SET TO NMBDEV
;
```

DEVOK:

```

OCD2 CDA20B  CALL    TBLJMP ; JUMP TO DEV POLL CODE
;
```

DEVTBL:

```

OCD5 BC0C      DW      POLLPT ; POLL PRINTER OUTPUT - THIS WILL P
; SPECIFIED PARALLEL PORT FOR PRIN
;
OCD7 DD0B      DW      POLCO0 ; POLL CONSOLE #0 OUTPUT
OCD9 1C0C      DW      POLCO1 ; POLL CONSOLE #1 OUTPUT
OCDB 5B0C      DW      POLCO2 ; POLL CONSOLE #2 OUTPUT
OCDD 9A0C      DW      POLCO3 ; POLL CONSOLE #3 OUTPUT
OCDF AD0B      DW      POLCI0 ; POLL CONSOLE #0 INPUT
OCE1 EC0B      DW      POLCI1 ; POLL CONSOLE #1 INPUT
OCE3 2B0C      DW      POLCI2 ; POLL CONSOLE #2 INPUT
OCE5 6A0C      DW      POLCI3 ; POLL CONSOLE #3 INPUT
0009 =         NMBDEV EQU   ($-DEVTBL)/2
;
```

0CE7 1A0B

DW

RTNEMPTY; BAD DEVICE HANDLER

PAGE

; SELECT / PROTECT MEMORY

SELMEMORY:

; REG BC = ADR OF MEM DESCRIPTOR
 ; BC -> BASE 1 BYTE,
 ; SIZE 1 BYTE,
 ; ATTRIB 1 BYTE,
 ; BANK 1 BYTE.

; BIOS TABLE MODIFIED

0CE9 FE20	CPI	20H	;
0CEB CAEB0C	JZ	\$	
0CEE 210300	LXI	H,3	; POINT TO BANK
0CF1 09	DAD	B	;
0CF2 7E	MOV	A,M	; GET IT
0CF3 32030D	STA	BANKNO	; SAVE BANK NUMBER
0CF6 17	RAL		;
0CF7 17	RAL		;
0CF8 17	RAL		;
0CF9 E618	ANI	018H	; MASK FOR PIO
0CFB F602	ORI	MEMSK	;
0CFD 32040D	STA	CURMEM	; STORE CURRENT BANK MASK
0D00 D309	OUT	009H	; SET PIO
0D02 C9	RET		
0D03 00	BANKNO: DB	0	; LAST SELECTED MEMORY BANK NUMBER
0D04 00	CURMEM: DB	0	; LAST SELECTED MEMORY BANK MASK

; START CLOCK

STARTCLOCK:

; WILL CAUSE FLAG #1 TO BE SET
 ; AT EACH SYSTEM TIME UNIT TICK

0D05 3EFF	MVI	A,0FFH	
0D07 32CE0D	STA	TICKN	
0D0A C9	RET		

; STOP CLOCK

STOPCLOCK:

; WILL STOP FLAG #1 SETTING AT
 ; SYSTEM TIME UNIT TICK

0D0B AF	XRA	A	
0D0C 32CE0D	STA	TICKN	
0D0F C9	RET		

; EXIT REGION

EXITREGION:

; EI IF NOT PREEMPTED

0D10 3ACF0D	LDA	PREEMP
0D13 B7	ORA	A
0D14 C0	RNZ	
0D15 FB	EI	
0D16 C9	RET	

; MAXIMUM CONSOLE NUMBER

MAXCONSOLE:

0D17 3E04	MVI	A,NMBCNS
0D19 C9	RET	

; MP/M 1.0 INTERRUPT HANDLERS

008E = DSPTCH EQU 142

INT1HND:

; INTERRUPT 1 HANDLER ENTRY POINT

;

T20MS:

0D1A 22C80D	SHLD	SVDHL
0D1D 21220D	LXI	H,TIMERINT
0D20+185D	JR	INTINIT
	DB	018H,INTINIT-\$-1 ;---- FAKE JR INSTR

TIMERINT:

0D22 3ACE0D	LDA	TICKN
0D25 B7	ORA	A ; TEST TICKN, INDICATES
		; DELAYED PROCESS(ES)
0D26+2807	JRZ	NOTICKN
0D28 0E85	DB	028H,NOTICKN-\$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INST
0D2A 1E01	MVI	C,FLAGST
0D2C CD100B	MVI	E,1
	CALL	XDOS ; SET FLAG #1 EACH TICK

NOTICKN:

0D2F 219D0D	LXI	H,CNTX
0D32 35	DCR	M ; DEC TICK CNTR
0D33+2032	JRNZ	NOT1SEC
	DB	020H,NOT1SEC-\$-1 ;---- FAKE JRNZ INS
0D35 3E7D	MVI	A,125
0D37 2B	DCX	H
0D38 96	SUB	M
0D39 77	MOV	M,A ; *** TOGGLE COUNT 62 <-> 6
0D3A 23	INX	H
0D3B 77	MOV	M,A ; *** ACTUAL #/SEC = 62.5
0D3C 0E85	MVI	C,FLAGST
0D3E 1E02	MVI	E,2
0D40 CD100B	CALL	XDOS ; SET FLAG #2 @ 1 SEC
0D43 2AD00D	LHLD	FPTIME ; IS FLOPPY TIME CHECK IN EF
0D46 7C	MOV	A,H ;
0D47 B7	ORA	A ;
	JRZ	NOT1SEC ; IF NOT IN EFFECT, FINISH
0D48+281D	DB	028H,NOT1SEC-\$-1 ;---- FAKE JRZ INST
0D4A 2D	DCR	L ; SUBTRACT A SECOND

0D4B 22D00D	SHLD	FPYTIME	; SAVE FOR NEXT TIME
	JRNZ	NOT1SEC	; IF NOT TOO LONG, FINISH
0D4E+2017	DB	020H,NOT1SEC-\$-1	;---- FAKE JRNZ INS
0D50 65	MOV	H,L	; ZERO OUT INDICATOR
0D51 22D00D	SHLD	FPYTIME	; PREVENT RE-ENTRY OF THIS R
0D54 0E85	MVI	C,FLAGST	;
0D56 1E06	MVI	E,FPYFLAG	;
0D58 CD100B	CALL	XDOS	; CAUSE I/O FOR FLOPPY TO CO
0D5B 3E90	MVI	A,10010000B	
0D5D 32FC0A	STA	STATUS	; SHOW ERROR IN FLOPPY I/O
0D60 2AD20D	LHLD	FPYTCNT	
0D63 23	INX	H	; COUNT TIMES WD1791 GOES TO
0D64 22D20D	SHLD	FPYTCNT	;

NOT1SEC:

INTDONE:

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

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

0D7D+ED4D	RETI		; DISPATCH
	DB	0EDH,04DH	;---- FAKE RETI INSTRUCTION
	INTINIT:		; SAVE MACHINE STATE FOR INTRPT HNDL
0D7F 22C60D	SHLD	ADRINTHD	
0D82 E1	POP	H	
0D83 22CC0D	SHLD	SVDRET	
0D86 F5	PUSH	PSW	
0D87 210000	LXI	H,0	
0D8A 39	DAD	SP	
0D8B 22CA0D	SHLD	SVDSP	; SAVE USERS STK PTR
0D8E 31C60D	LXI	SP,LSTINTSTK	; LCL STK FOR INTR HNDL
0D91 D5	PUSH	D	
0D92 C5	PUSH	B	
0D93 3EFF	MVI	A,0FFH	
0D95 32CF0D	STA	PREEMP	; SET PREEMPTED FLAG

0D98 2AC60D	LHLD	ADRINTHD	
0D9B E9	PCHL	;JUMP TO INTERRUPT HANDLER	
 ;			
; BIOS DATA SEGMENT			
;			
0D9C 3E	TOGCNT:	DB	62 ; TOGGLE COUNTER 62 <-> 63
0D9D 3E	CNTX:	DB	62 ; TICK CNTR TO 1 SEC
	INTSTK:		; LOCAL INTRPT STK
0D9E C7C7C7C7C7		DW	0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
0DA8 C7C7C7C7C7		DW	0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
0DB2 C7C7C7C7C7		DW	0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
0DBC C7C7C7C7C7		DW	0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H,0C7C7H
 LSTINTSTK:			
0DC6 0000	ADRINTHD:	DW	0 ; INTERRUPT HANDLER ADDRESS
0DC8 0000	SVDHL:	DW	0 ; SAVED REGS HL DURING INT HNDL
0DCA 0000	SVDSP:	DW	0 ; SAVED SP DURING INT HNDL
0DCC 0000	SVDRET:	DW	0 ; SAVED RETURN DURING INT HNDL
0DCE 00	TICKN:	DB	0 ; TICKING BOOLEAN, TRUE = DELAYED
0DCF 00	PREEMP:	DB	0 ; PREEMPTED BOOLEAN
 if mpm20			
FPYTIME:			
0DD0 0000		DW	0
 FPYTCNT:			
0DD2 0000		DW	0
endif			

PAGE

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

0DD4 =	DPB0:	EQU	\$	VERSION 2.0, IBM SINGLE DE
0DD4 1A00		DW	26	; SECTORS PER TRACK
0DD6 03		DB	3	; BLOCK SHIFT
0DD7 07		DB	7	; BLOCK SHIFT MASK
0DD8 00		DB	0	; EXTENT MASK
0DD9 F200		DW	242	; DISK SIZE MINUS 1
0DDB 3F00		DW	63	; DIRECTORY MAX
0DDD C0		DB	192	; ALLOC0
0DDE 00		DB	0	; ALLOC1
0DDF 1000		DW	16	; CHECK AREA SIZE
0DE1 0200		DW	2	; OFFSET TO START TRACK
 0DE3 =	DPB1:	EQU	\$	VERSION 2.0, IBM DOUBLE DE
0DE3 3400		DW	52	; SECTORS PER TRACK
0DE5 04		DB	4	; BLOCK SHIFT

ODE6 OF		DB	15	;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
ODE7 01		DB	1	;EXTENT MASK
ODE8 F200		DW	242	;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
ODEA 7F00		DW	127	;DIRECTORY MAX
ODEC C0		DB	192	;ALLOC0
ODED 00		DB	0	;ALLOC1
ODEE 2000		DW	32	;CHECK AREA SIZE
ODFO 0200		DW	2	;OFFSET TO START TRACK
	DPB2:	EQU	\$	
ODF2 =		DW	48	;VERSION 1.4 ALTOS DOUBLE D
ODF2 3000		DB	4	;SECTORS PER TRACK
ODF4 04		DB	15	;BLOCK SHIFT
ODF5 OF		DB	15	;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
ODF6 00		DB	0	;EXTENT MASK (1.4 COMPATABI
ODF7 E000		DW	224	;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
ODF9 5F00		DW	95	;DIRECTORY MAX
ODFB C0		DB	192	;ALLOC0
ODFC 00		DB	0	;ALLOC1
ODFD 1800		DW	24	;CHECK AREA SIZE
ODFF 0200		DW	2	;OFFSET TO START TRACK
	IF	HARDISK		
		if	mpm20	
	DPB3:	DISKDEF	3,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1,,0	
OE01+=	DPB3	EQU	\$;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE01+8000		DW	128	;SEC PER TRACK
OE03+07		DB	7	;BLOCK SHIFT
OE04+7F		DB	127	;BLOCK MASK
OE05+07		DB	7	;EXTNT MASK
OE06+FF01		DW	511	;DISK SIZE-1
OE08+FF01		DW	511	;DIRECTORY MAX
OE0A+80		DB	128	;ALLOC0
OE0B+00		DB	0	;ALLOC1
OE0C+0080		DW	8000H+CKSZ	;PERMANENT DISK WIT
OE0E+0100		DW	1	;OFFSET
0000+=	XLT3	EQU	0	;NO XLATE TABLE
	DPB4:	DISKDEF	4,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,513,,0	
OE10+=	DPB4	EQU	\$;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE10+8000		DW	128	;SEC PER TRACK
OE12+07		DB	7	;BLOCK SHIFT
OE13+7F		DB	127	;BLOCK MASK
OE14+07		DB	7	;EXTNT MASK
OE15+FF01		DW	511	;DISK SIZE-1
OE17+FF01		DW	511	;DIRECTORY MAX
OE19+80		DB	128	;ALLOC0
OE1A+00		DB	0	;ALLOC1
OE1B+0080		DW	8000H+CKSZ	;PERMANENT DISK WIT
OE1D+0102		DW	513	;OFFSET
0000+=	XLT4	EQU	0	;NO XLATE TABLE
	DPB5:	DISKDEF	5,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1025,,0	
OE1F+=	DPB5	EQU	\$;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE1F+8000		DW	128	;SEC PER TRACK

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OE21+07      DB      7          ;BLOCK SHIFT
OE22+7F      DB      127        ;BLOCK MASK
OE23+07      DB      7          ;EXTNT MASK
OE24+FF01    DW      511        ;DISK SIZE-1
OE26+FF01    DW      511        ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE28+80      DB      128        ;ALLOC0
OE29+00      DB      0          ;ALLOC1
OE2A+0080    DW      8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WIT
OE2C+0104    DW      1025       ;OFFSET
0000+=      XLT5     EQU      0          ;NO XLATE TABLE

OE2E+=      DPB6:   DISKDEF 6,0,127,,16384,288,512,0,513,,0
OE2E+8000   DPB6     EQU      $          ;DISK PARM BLOCK
OE30+07      DW      128        ;SEC PER TRACK
OE31+7F      DB      7          ;BLOCK SHIFT
OE32+07      DB      127        ;BLOCK MASK
OE33+07      DB      7          ;EXTNT MASK
OE33+1F01    DW      287        ;DISK SIZE-1
OE35+FF01    DW      511        ;DIRECTORY MAX
OE37+80      DB      128        ;ALLOC0
OE38+00      DB      0          ;ALLOC1
OE39+0080    DW      8000H+CKSZ ;PERMANENT DISK WIT
OE3B+0102    DW      513        ;OFFSET
0000+=      XLT6     EQU      0          ;NO XLATE TABLE
else
DPB3:      DPB3:   DISKDEF 3,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1
DPB4:      DPB4:   DISKDEF 4,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,513
DPB5:      DPB5:   DISKDEF 5,0,127,,16384,512,512,0,1025
DPB6:      DPB6:   DISKDEF 6,0,127,,16384,288,512,0,513
endif

ENDIF

if      mdisk
DPB7:   EQU      $          ;VIRTUAL DISK
DW      24         ;SECTORS PER TRACK
DB      3          ;BLOCK SHIFT
DB      7          ;BLOCK SHIFT MASK
DB      0          ;EXTENT MASK
DW      142        ;DISK SIZE MINUS 1
DW      63          ;DIRECTORY MAX
DB      0COH       ;ALLOC0
DB      0          ;ALLOC1
DW      0          ;CHECK AREA SIZE
DW      0          ;OFFSET TO START TRACK
endif

page

;
; MOVE SUBROUTINE
;

```

```

        if      hardsk
RWMOVE:      push    d
              push    h
              call    swtuser   ;switch in user bank
              pop     h
              pop     d
              lxi    b,128
              LDIR
              DB     0EDH,0B0H ;---- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
              call    swtsys   ;switch system back in
;
;       DATA HAS BEEN MOVED TO/FROM HOST BUFFER
;

0E4C 3AF90A      LDA     WRTYPE      ;WRITE TYPE ??

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

;
;       CLEAR HOST BUFFER FOR DIRECTORY WRITE
;

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

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

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

OE79+EDB0 OE7B C30A0B	LDIR DB 0EDH,0B0H jmp swtsys RET	; ;----- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION ;switch system back in ;
OE7E F5 OE7F 3AFA0A OE82 E620 OE84+2013 OE86 2AAF00 OE89 E5 OE8A CD070B OE8D D1 OE8E 211D13 OE91 018000	MVDFB: PUSH PSW LDA CMD ANI 20H JRNZ MVDFX DB 020H,MVDFX-\$-1 LHLD DMAADR push h call swtuser ;switch in user bank, pop d ; cannot access non-common BNKXIO LXI H,FPYBUF LXI B,128 ; 128 BYTES LDIR	; MOVE DATA FROM FLOPPY BUF ; ; CHECK FOR READ ; NO - BYPAS MOVE ;----- FAKE JRNZ INSTRUCTION
OE94+EDB0 OE96 CD0A0B OE99 F1 OE9A C9	DB 0EDH,0B0H call swtsys POP PSW RET	; ;----- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION ;switch system back in ;
	IF HARDSK	
OE9B OE9C 129C	HSTBUF: DS 1 DS 1024 DS 1 ENDIF	;MUST PRECEDE HSTBU ;HOST BUFFER AREA ;MUST FOLLOW HSTBUF
	PAGE	

```

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

```

129D = 131D =	if mpm20 dirbuf equ \$ fpybuf equ dirbuf+128 endif
	SYSTEMINIT: ; C = BREAKPOINT RESTART NUMBER ; DE = BREAKPOINT RESTART HANDLER ADDRESS ; HL = DIRECT XIOS INTERCEPT JUMP TABLE ADDRESS

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

12A6 226013	SHLD	SVDBPA
		if not mdisk
12A9 2A130B	lhld	sysdat
12AC 2E0F	mvi	1,15 ;hl = .nmbmemsegs
12AE 46	mov	b,m ;b = nmbmemsegs
		test\$bank\$setup\$loop:
12AF 23	inx	h
12B0 23	inx	h
12B1 23	inx	h
12B2 23	inx	h ;hl = .memseg(i).bank
12B3 7E	mov	a,m
12B4 B7	ora	a
12B5 C2BF12	jnz	bank\$setup
12B8 05	dcr	b
12B9 C2AF12	jnz	test\$bank\$setup\$loop
12BC C3CE12	jmp	after\$bank\$setup
		bank\$setup:
12BF 3E1A	MVI	A,01AH ; SELECT BANK 3
12C1 CD4813	CALL	STMVTR ; SET UP VECTORS
12C4 3E12	MVI	A,012H ; SELECT BANK 2
12C6 CD4813	CALL	STMVTR ; SET UP VECTORS
12C9 3E0A	MVI	A,00AH ; SELECT BANK 1
12CB CD4813	CALL	STMVTR ; SET UP VECTORS
		after\$bank\$setup:
	else	
	mvi	a,lah ; bank 3 select for directo
	out	09h
	lxi	h,0bffeh
	mvi	a,0e5h
	cmp	m
	inx	h
	jrnz	fill
	cmp	m
	jrz	dontfill
		fill:
	mov	m,a ;set directory initialized
	dcx	h
	mov	m,a
		lxi b,07ffh ;first 2 k of bank one gets
	lxi	h,0
	lxi	d,1
	mvi	a,0ah ; select bank 1
	out	09h
	mvi	m,0e5h
	ldir	
		dontfill:
	endif	
12CE 3E02	MVI	A,002H ; SELECT BANK 0
12D0 CD4813	CALL	STMVTR ; SET UP VECTORS
12D3 213717	lxi	h,ldrbiobase+density\$mask\$offset
	;;;;;	LXI H,1737H ; MOVE PARAMETERS CHANGED B
12D6 117C00	LXI	D,SEL0 ; THE SETUP PROGRAM

12D9 010400	LXI	B,4	; 4 SELECT MASKS
	LDIR		;
12DC+EDB0	DB	0EDH,0B0H	----- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
12DE 118800	LXI	D,MODE	;
12E1 010400	LXI	B,4	; 4 MODE BYTES
	LDIR		;
12E4+EDB0	DB	0EDH,0B0H	----- FAKE LDIR INSTRUCTION
12E6 2ABB17	lhld	lrbiosbase+misc\$params\$offset	
;;;	LHLD	17BBH	; GET MISC. PARAMETERS
12E9 22B600	SHLD	MPARMS	;
12EC 3AB600	LDA	MPARMS	; NOW TEST FOR CENTRONICS P
12EF E602	ANI	2	;
	JRZ	PRTOK	; NO - LEAVE SERIAL
12F1+2814	DB	028H,PRTOK-\$-1	----- FAKE JRZ INSTRUCTION
12F3 212C0B	LXI	H,CLIST	;
12F6 221000	SHLD	WBOTE+13	; CHANGE PRINTER ROUTINE
12F9 211F0B	LXI	H,CNSTAT	; AND STATUS CHECK
12FC 22D50C	SHLD	DEVTBL	;
12FF 3E03	MVI	A,003H	; INITIALIZE PARALLEL PORT
1301 D313	OUT	013H	
1303 3EOF	MVI	A,00FH	;
1305 D313	OUT	013H	
 PRTOK:			
1307 010300	LXI	B,003H	;SET THE MODE FOR DRIVES IN
 MODESET:			
130A CD2F02	CALL	SELSDP	;SELECT DRIVE FOR MODESET
130D 218800	LXI	H,MODE	;
1310 09	DAD	B	;POINT TO CORRECT MODE BYTE
1311 C5	PUSH	B	;SAVE COUNT OF DRIVES
1312 41	MOV	B,C	; B = DRIVE #
1313 4E	MOV	C,M	;
1314 CDF807	CALL	XETMOD	;SET MODE
1317 C1	POP	B	;
1318 0D	DCR	C	;END OF LIST YET ??
1319 F20A13	JP	MODESET	;SET MODE FOR ALL DRIVES
131C CDD007	CALL	SDCONF	;SET DISK CONFIGURATION
131F 018000	LXI	B,80H	
1322 CD5502	CALL	SETDMA	;SET DMA ADDRESS
1325 E5	push	h	
	if	mpm20	
1326 2A130B	lhld	sysdat	
1329 2E07	mvi	1,7	
132B 7E	mov	a,m	
	else		
	lxr	h,INTERRUPT	
	mov	a,h	
	endif		
132C E1	pop	h	
132D ED47	DB	0EDH,047H	----- FAKE STAI INSTRUCTION

132F 3E60	MVI	A,60H	; SET VECTOR FOR CTC
1331 D330	OUT	30H	; CTC CHANNEL 0
1333 3EA7	MVI	A,0A7H	; RESET / LOAD TIME CONST
1335 D333	OUT	33H	; CHANNEL 3
1337 3EFA	MVI	A,250	; TIME CONSTANT
1339 D333	OUT	033H	;
	IF	HARDISK	
133B AF	XRA	A	; ZERO ACCUMULATOR
133C 32EF0A	STA	HSTACT	;SET HOST BUFFER INACTIVE
133F 32F10A	STA	UNACNT	;SET UNALLOCATED COUNT TO Z
1342 219B0E	LXI	H,HSTBUF-1	;SETUP WRITE CONTROL BYTE F
1345 360D	MVI	M,00DH	;
	ENDIF		
1347 C9	RET		;
STMVTR:			
1348 D309	OUT	MEMPORT	
134A 3EC3	MVI	A,0C3H	; SET VECTORS FOR BDOS
134C 320000	STA	0	; JMP INSTRUCTION
134F 2A5E13	LHLD	SVDJT	;
1352 220100	SHLD	1	
1355 2A6013	LHLD	SVDBPA	
1358 77	MOV	M,A	
1359 23	INX	H	
135A 73	MOV	M,E	
135B 23	INX	H	
135C 72	MOV	M,D	
135D C9	RET		;
135E	SVDJT: DS	2	; SAVED DIRECT JUMP TABLE ADDRESS
1360	SVDBPA: DS	2	; SAVED BREAK POINT ADDRESS
1362 =	xiosend equ	if mpm20 \$	
139D =	fdbuf equ	(dirbuf-base)+256	
139D	org fdbuf+((xiosend-base)/fdbuf)*((xiosend-base)-fd		
139D 00	db 0		
	endif		
139E	END		

070F ADDERRORS	0DC6 ADRINTHD	12CE AFTERBANKS	03DA ALLOC
081E ALV0	085E ALV1	089E ALV2	08DE ALV3
091E ALV4	095E ALV5	099E ALV6	09DE ALV7
0A1E ALV8	0A5E ALV9	0A9E ALVA	0AC2 ALVB
0708 BADIO	0D03 BANKNO	12BF BANKSETUP	0000 BASE
081E BEGDAT	4000 BLKSIZ	067B CHECKIT	06AE CHECKSTAT
0220 CHKHRD	06BC CHKS0	06C7 CHKS1	06CD CHKS2

06E6 CHKS3	06F7 CHKS4	03A1 CHKUNA	0B2C CLIST
0B3B CLIST1	0AFA CMD	0B1F CNSTAT	0D9D CNTX
0B15 COLDSTART	0B04 COMMONBASE	0B84 CONIN	0B8F CONOUT
0B79 CONST	0080 CPMSPT	083E CSV0	087E CSV1
08BE CSV2	08FE CSV3	095E CSV4	099E CSV5
09DE CSV6	0A1E CSV7	0A5E CSV8	0A9E CSV9
0AC2 CSVA	0AE6 CSVB	0D04 CURMEM	001C DATA0
002C DATA1	002E DATA2	002A DATA3	00B4 DBLKAD
052E DBLLOW	0530 DBLSAVE	0519 DBLUPDATE	0782 DEL1
0784 DEL2	0782 DELAY	0037 DENSITYMAS	0CD2 DEVOK
0CD5 DEVTBL	129D DIRBUF	00AC DISKNO	FFFF DMA
00AF DMAADR	00BE DMALEN	00BA DMAS1	00C6 DMAS2F
00C0 DMAS2H	00CA DMAS3	00CE DMAS3F	00BC DMASA
0DD4 DPB0	0DE3 DPB1	0DF2 DPB2	0E01 DPB3
0E10 DPB4	0E1F DPB5	0E2E DPB6	00D1 DPBASE
00D1 DPE0	00E1 DPE1	00F1 DPE2	0101 DPE3
0111 DPE4	0121 DPE5	0131 DPE6	0141 DPE7
0151 DPE8	0161 DPE9	0171 DPEA	0181 DPEB
00B2 DPEPTR	0790 DSCNO	0552 DSKSEL	008E DSPTCH
0246 DTBLT	0AF6 ERFLAG	0D10 EXITREGION	0000 FALSE
139D FDBUF	0B50 FDINTH	041C FILLHST	0763 FINTFIX
0085 FLAGST	0084 FLAGWT	0B47 FLOPPYINT	0687 FLOPPYIO
065C FLOPPYSEEK	0661 FPS1	131D FPYBUF	0006 FPYFLAG
0DD2 FPYTCNT	0DD0 FPYTIME	073A FPYWAIT	0670 FSECSET
06AA FWTL	0B5E HARDINT	FFFF HARDDSK	0005 HDFLAG
0B67 HDINTH	0B71 HDSTFLG	00AE HEADNO	031A HOME
0337 HOME1	0340 HOME1A	0357 HOME2	0343 HOMEHARD
02F9 HOMEIT	0321 HOMESOFT	0B03 HOMETOGGLE	048F HRW0
0499 HRW1	04C4 HRW2	04CD HRW3	04D9 HRW4
04E1 HRW5	04E6 HRW6	0504 HRW7	0AEF HSTACT
0008 HSTBLK	0E9C HSTBUF	0AEA HSTDISK	0AED HSTSEC
0400 HSTSIZ	0010 HSTSPT	0AEB HSTTRK	0AF0 HSTWRT
00B8 HTK1	00B9 HTK2	07F8 INITEND	0D1A INT1HND
0D67 INTDONE	005E INTERRUPT	0721 INTFIX	0D7F INTINIT
0D9E INTSTK	0051 LAST	062D LDH1	1700 LDRBIOSBAS
0CA9 LIST	0CB8 LIST1	061E LOADHEAD	001E LPTPRT0
0028 LPTPRT1	001F LPTSTS0	0029 LPTSTS1	0DC6 LSTINTSTK
0AFB MASK	0439 MATCH	0D17 MAXCONSOLE	000C MAXDSK
0000 MDISK	0009 MEMPORT	0002 MEMSK	00BB MISCPARAMS
0088 MODE	130A MODESET	0191 MODL0	019D MODL1
01A9 MODL2	00B6 MPARMS	FFFF MPM20	0E7E MVDFB
0E99 MVDFX	0E6B MVDTB	0AE6 NEWDSK	0AEE NEWHST
0AE9 NEWSEC	0AE7 NEWTRK	0461 NEWTRKCM	0004 NMBCNS
0009 NMBDEV	075F NOFPYRST	0415 NOMATCH	03D4 NOOVF
0D67 NOT1SEC	0D2F NOTICKN	0B1C NULLINT	00A0 PCNT
0B0D PDISP	0005 PLCI0	0006 PLCI1	0007 PLCI2
0008 PLCI3	0001 PLCO0	0002 PLCO1	0003 PLCO2
0004 PLC03	0000 PLLPT	05D4 PNTFN	05D1 PNTH2
05B3 POINT	0BAD POLCI0	0BEC POLCI1	0C2B POLCI2
0C6A POLCI3	0BDD POLCO0	0C1C POLCOL	0C5B POLCO2
0C9A POLCO3	0083 POLL	0CCB POLLDEVICE	0CBC POLLPT
0DCF PREEMP	0B01 PRETRIES	1307 PRTOKE	0BB8 PT0IN
0BC5 PT0IN1	0BCA PT0OUT	0BD9 PT0OUT1	0BAD PT0ST
0BF7 PT1IN	0C04 PT1IN1	0C09 PT1OUT	0C18 PT1OUT1
0BEC PT1ST	0C36 PT2IN	0C43 PT2IN1	0C48 PT2OUT

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0C57 PT2OUT1	0C2B PT2ST	0C75 PT3IN	0C82 PT3IN1
0C87 PT3OUT	0C96 PT3OUT1	0C6A PT3ST	0B9A PTBLJMP
028B READ	036B READHARD	047F READHST	0AF8 READOP
05E4 READSOFT	0308 REALDISK	FFFF RELOC	0643 REMOVELD
02EE RETMOD	0A07 RSFLAG	0B1A RTNEMPTY	0E60 RWEND
0E3D RWMOVE	03E2 RWOPER	0AFD SAVE1	07D0 SDCONF
07DE SDDBL	07F1 SDL1	07F3 SDOK	0007 SECMSK
0003 SECSHF	00B1 SECTNO	05D6 SECTRAN	007C SEL0
0203 SELDSK	0242 SELERR	059B SELHARD	0CE9 SELMEMORY
022F SELSDP	0556 SELSOFT	0278 SETDEN	0255 SETDMA
0211 SETDSK	0544 SETDVD	0540 SETH14	0532 SETHED
02A1 SETMOD	0273 SETSEC	02C7 SETSEL	026D SETTRK
0547 SHD1	05A1 SLH1	055D SLS1	056B SLS2
0575 SLS3	0584 SLS4	0595 SLSERR	02E3 SMERR
0601 SRW1	0615 SRW2	0D05 STARTCLOCK	0AFC STATUS
1348 STMVTR	0D0B STOPCLOCK	05DB STRN1	05E2 STRN2
001D STS0	002D STS1	002F STS2	002B STS3
1360 SVDBPA	0DC8 SVDHL	135E SVDJT	0DCC SVDRET
0DCA SVDSP	0B0A SWTSYS	0B07 SWTUSER	0B13 SYSDAT
129D SYSTEMINIT	0D1A T20MS	0BA2 TBLJMP	0094 TCNT
12AF TESTBANKSE	0DCE TICKN	0D22 TIMERINT	0D9C TOGCNT
00AD TRAKNO	0B02 TRETRIES	0070 TRKO	064A TRKTST
FFFF TRUE	0A01 UNACNT	0AF2 UNADSK	0AF5 UNASEC
0AF3 UNATRK	0717 WAIT0	0B15 WARMSTART	0003 WBOTE
0000 WRALL	0001 WRDIR	0296 WRITE	037E WRITEHARD
046D WRITEHST	05F2 WRITESOFT	0AF9 WRTYPE	0002 WRUAL
0B10 XDOS	07F8 XETMOD	0801 XETSEL	1362 XIOSEND
01B5 XLT0	01CF XLT1	01CF XLT2	0000 XLT3
0000 XLT4	0000 XLT5	0000 XLT6	

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