

DCTlEntry structure

#include <Devices.h>

		<u>Size</u>	<u>Offset</u>	<u>Description</u>
typedef struct DCTlEntry {				
<u>Ptr</u>	dCtlDriver;	4	0	pointer to ROM driver or handle to RAM driver
<u>short</u>	dCtlFlags;	2	4	flags
<u>QHdr</u>	dCtlQHdr;	4	6	driver I/O queue header
<u>long</u>	dCtlPosition;	4	10	byte position used by read and write calls
<u>Handle</u>	dCtlStorage;	4	14	handle to RAM driver's private storage
<u>short</u>	dCtlRefNum;	2	18	driver reference number
<u>long</u>	dCtlCurTicks;	4	20	used internally
<u>WindowPtr</u>	dCtlWindow;	4	24	pointer to driver's window
<u>short</u>	dCtlDelay;	2	26	number of ticks between periodic actions
<u>short</u>	dCtlEMask;	2	28	desk accessory event mask
<u>short</u>	dCtlMenu;	2	30	menu ID of menu associated with driver
} DCTlEntry ;		32		

typedef DCTlEntry ***DCTlPtr**;typedef DCTlEntry ****DCTlHandle**;

Notes: When a driver serves a slot device the **Device Control Entry** has six additional fields added to the end and is known as an **AuxDCE**.

The low-order byte of the dCtlFlags word contains the following flags:

	Bit Number	Meaning
5	Set if driver is open	
6	Set if driver is RAM-based	
7	Set if driver is currently executing	

The high-order byte of the dCtlFlags word contains flags copied from the drvFlags word of the driver.

DCtlQHdr contains the header of the driver's I/O queue. DCtlPosition is used only by drivers of block devices, and indicates the current source or destination position of a read or write call. The position is given as a number of bytes beyond the physical beginning of the medium used by the device. For example, if one logical block of data has just been read from a 3 1/2" disk via the Disk Driver, dCtlPosition will be 512.