

```

*****
*
* Cbios for CP/M Ver 2.2 for Disk Jockey 2D controller (all
* revs, and models A & B). Handles diskettes with sector sizes
* of 128 bytes single density, 256, 512, 1024 bytes double
* density. There are conditional assemblies for Diskus Hard
* Disk Controller.
*
* Written by Bobby Dale Gifford.
* 12/3/80
*
* Disk Map of sectors used by Cold Boot, Warm Boot, Firmware,
* and CP/M:
*
* trk 0 sec 1 = First sector of cold boot.          e700h
*           2 = Cold boot 256.                      80h
*           3 = Cold boot 512.                      80h
*           4 = Cold boot 1024.                    80h
*           5 = Warm boot 256.                     80h
*           6 = Warm boot 512.                     80h
*           7 = Warm boot 1024.                   80h
*           8 = Cold/Warm boot.                   2c00h
*           9 = Firmware.                         e400h
*          10 = Firmware+80h.                     e480h
*          11 = Firmware+100h                     e500h
*          12 = Firmware+180h.                   e580h
*          13 = Firmware+200h.                   e600h
*          14 = Firmware+280h.                   e680h
*          15 = Firmware+300h.                   e700h
*          16 = Firmware+380h.                   e780h
*          17 = CCP.                             2700h
*          18 = CCP+80h.                         2780h
*          12 = CCP+100h.                        2800h
*          14 = CCP+180h.                        2880h
*          16 = CCP+200h.                        2900h
*          18 = CCP+280h.                        2980h
*          20 = CCP+300h.                        2a00h
*          22 = CCP+380h.                        2a80h
*          24 = CCP+400h.                        2b00h
*          26 = CCP+480h.                        2b80h
*          1  = Rest of CP/M.                    2c00h-4fffh
*
*****

```

*CBIOS & .ASM*  
*Provided with M26*  
*1/13/82*

*MAC CBIOS B+S*

```

title '*** Cbios For CP/M Ver. 2.2 ***'

```

```

*****
*
* The following revision number is in reference to the CP/M
* 2.2 Cbios.
*
*****

```

```

revnum equ 28 ;Cbios revision number
cpmrev equ 22 ;CP/M revision number

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates set up the relationship between the
* 2D floppies and the Hard Disk Controllers.
*
*****

```

```

first equ 0 ;0 = Floppies are A,B,C,D drives and
            Hard Disk are E,F,G,H

```



```

;1 = Hard Disks are A,B,C,D drives and
; Floppies are E,F,G,H
maxhd equ 1 ;Set to number of hard disks
maxflop equ 2 ;Set to number of floppies ✓

M26 equ 1 ;Set only one of these variables
M20 equ 0
M10 equ 0

if m10 or m20
sdelay equ 0 ;Software head settle delay (0 = no, 1 = yes)
else
sdelay equ 1
endif

mrev equ 26*m26+20*m20+10*m10 ;Hard disk type
logdsk equ 3*m26+3*m20+2*m10 ;Logical disks per drive
hdspt equ 32*m26+21*m20+21*m10 ;Sectors per track

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates selects the type of I/O to be included
* with the Cbios.
*
*****

```

```

iotype equ 2 ;0 = No I/O, jmp to self configuration
;1 = Disk Jockey 2D I/O as console
;2 = Switchboard as console
;3 = SOL as console
;4 = EXIDY as console
swbd equ 1 ;0 = No switchboard printer implementations
;1 = Include Switchboard routines

if (iotype eq 2) or swbd
base equ 0 ;Base of the SWITCHBOARD
endif

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates relate the Thinker Toys 2D controller.
* If the controller is non standard (0E000H) only the ORIGIN
* equate need be changed. This version of the Cbios will work
* with 2D controller boards rev 0, 1, 3, 3.1, 4, Model B.
*
*****

```

```

if maxflop ne 0 ;Include Discus 2D ?
origin equ 0E000H
djram equ origin+400h ;Disk Jockey 2D RAM address
djboot equ djram ;Disk Jockey 2D initialization
djcin equ origin+3h ;Disk Jockey 2D character input routine
djcout equ origin+6h ;Disk Jockey 2D character output routine
djhome equ djram+9h ;Disk Jockey 2D track zero seek
djtrk equ djram+0ch ;Disk Jockey 2D track seek routine
djsec equ djram+0fh ;Disk Jockey 2D set sector routine
djdma equ djram+012h ;Disk Jockey 2D set DMA address
djread equ djram+15h ;Disk Jockey 2D read routine
djwrite equ djram+18h ;Disk Jockey 2D write routine
djssel equ djram+1bh ;Disk Jockey 2D select drive routine
djtstat equ origin+21h ;Disk Jockey 2D terminal status routine
djstat equ djram+27h ;Disk Jockey 2D status routine
djerr equ djram+2ah ;Disk Jockey 2D error, flash led
djden equ djram+2dh ;Disk Jockey 2D set density routine
djside equ djram+30h ;Disk Jockey 2D set side routine

```

Delete ✓

```
dblsid equ 3 ;Side bit from controller
endif
```

```
*****
*
* The following equates are for the Diskus Hard disk wanted.
*
*****
```

```
if maxhd ne 0 ;Want Hard Disk included ?
hdorg equ 50h ;Hard Disk Controller origin
hdstat equ hdorg ;Hard Disk Status
hdcntl equ hdorg ;Hard Disk Control
hddata equ hdorg+3 ;Hard Disk Data
hdfunc equ hdorg+2 ;Hard Disk Function
hdcmd equ hdorg+1 ;Hard Disk Command
hdreslt equ hdorg+1 ;Hard Disk Result
retry equ 2 ;Retry bit of result
tkzero equ 1 ;Track zero bit of status
opdone equ 2 ;Operation done bit of status
complt equ 4 ;Complete bit of status
tmout equ 8 ;Time out bit of status
wfault equ 10h ;Write fault bit of status
drvrdy equ 20h ;Drive ready bit of status
index equ 40h ;Index bit of status
pstep equ 4 ;Step bit of function
nstep equ 0fbh ;Step bit mask of function
hdrlen equ 4 ;Sector header length
seclen equ 512 ;Sector data length
wenabl equ 0fh ;Write enable
wreset equ 0bh ;Write reset of function
scenbl equ 5 ;Controller control
dskclk equ 7 ;Disk clock for control
mdir equ 0f7h ;Direction mask for function
null equ 0fch ;Null command
idbuff equ 0 ;Initialize data command
isbuff equ 8 ;Initialize header command
rsect equ 1 ;Read sector command
wsect equ 5 ;Write sector command
endif
```

```
*****
*
* CP/M system equates. If reconfiguration of the CP/M system
* is being done, the changes can be made to the following
* equates.
*
*****
```

```
msize equ 28 56 ;Memory size of target CP/M
bias equ (msize-20)*1024 ;Memory offset from 20k system 9000
ccp equ 2700h+bias ;Console command processor 15700
bdos equ ccp+800h ;BDOS address
bios equ ccp+1600h ;CBIOS address
offsetc equ 2700h-bias ;Offset for sysgen 5A00
cdisk equ 4 ;Address of last logged disk
buff equ 80h ;Default buffer address
tpa equ 100h ;Transient memory
intioby equ 192 ;Initial IOBYTE
iobyte equ 3 ;IOBYTE location
wbot equ 0 ;Warm boot jump address
entry equ 5 ;BDOS entry jump address
```

← SIZE

← IOBYTE

```
*****
*
* The following are internal Chios equates. Most are misc.
*
```

```

* constants.
*
*****
retries equ 10 ;Max retries on disk i/o before error
acr equ 0dh ;A carriage return
alf equ 0ah ;A line feed
clear equ 19h ; clear screen for MSDV
*****
*
* The jump table below must remain in the same order, the
* routines may be changed, but the function executed must be
* the same.
*
*****

```

←  
 → aetx equ 5 ; A TX char  
 aack equ 6 ; a ack char

```

org bios ;CBIOS starting address

wboote jmp cboot ;Cold boot entry point
        jmp wboot ;Warm boot entry point

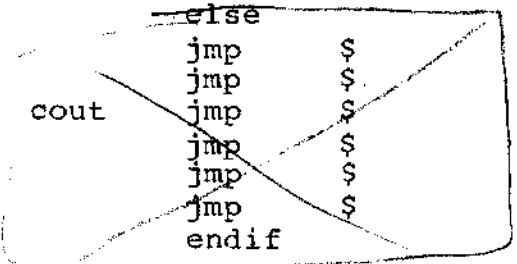
if iotype ne 0 ✓
cout jmp const ;Console status routine
      jmp conin ;Console input
      jmp conout ;Console output
      jmp list ;List device output
      jmp punch ;Punch device output
      jmp reader ;Reader device input
else
cout jmp $ ;Console status routine
      jmp $ ;Console input
      jmp $ ;Console output
      jmp $ ;List device output
      jmp $ ;Punch device output
      jmp $ ;Reader device input
endif

jmp home ;Home drive
jmp setdrv ;Select disk
jmp settrk ;Set track
jmp setsec ;Set sector
jmp setdma ;Set DMA address
jmp read ;Read the disk
jmp write ;Write the disk

if iotype ne 0 ✓
jmp listst ;List device status
else
jmp $ ;List device status
endif
jmp sectran ;Sector translation

djdrv if maxflop ne 0
      jmp djsel ;Hook for SINGLE.COM program
      jmp nonop
endif

```



```

*****
*
* Terminal driver routines. Iobyte is initialized by the cold
* boot routine, to modify, change the "intioby" equate. The
* I/O routines that follow all work exactly the same way. Using
* iobyte, they obtain the address to jump to in order to execute
* the desired function. There is a table with four entries for
* each of the possible assignments for each device. To modify
*
*****

```

TERM DRIVERS  
 Delete entirely

```

* the I/O routines for a different I/O configuration, just
* change the entries in the tables.
*
*****

```

```

if iotype eq 0
ds 512 ;Blank I/O
else
if iotype eq 1
tinit jmp tstart ;Disk Jockey 2D I/O configuration
cstty jmp csdj
citty jmp djcin
cotty jmp djcout
clear equ lah ;Clear screen char on ADM3 terminal
tstart mvi c,clear ;Initialize the terminal routine
jmp cout
csdj call djtstat
mvi a,0
rnz
dcr a
ret
endif

```

```

if iotype eq 2
tinit jmp sbinit ;Switchboard as console configuration
cstty jmp swbdst
citty jmp swbdin
cotty jmp swbdout

```

```

clear equ lah ;Clear screen char on ADM3 terminal
sbinit mvi c,clear ;Initialize the terminal routine
jmp cout

```

```

swbdst in base+2
ani 4
xri 4
mvi a,0
rz
dcr a
ret

```

```

swbdin in base+2 ;Get switchboard status
ani 4
jz citty
in base
ani 7fh ;Strip off parity
ret

```

```

swbdout in base+2 ;Check status
ani 8
jz cotty
mov a,c
out base
ret
endif

```

```

if iotype eq 3
tinit jmp solinit ;Sol I/O configuration
cstty jmp cssol
citty jmp solin
cotty jmp solout

```

```

solos equ 0c000h
sinn equ solost+1fh

```

X X X  
 X' Get FROM old BIOS at 073A  
 X' GET TINIT  
 X'

```

CLEAR equ 19H ;Clear screen for MSDV
TINIT mvi c,clear ;get ready to clear screen
in 7 ;get keyboard interlock byte
ani 1 ;get bit 1 only
adi intidby ;add it to intidby
sta idbyte ;initiate I/O BYTE
jmp cout ;clear screen

```



```

sout equ solos+19h
clear equ 0bh

solinit mvi c,clear
        jmp cout

cssol lda statchr
      ana a
      mvi a,0ffh
      rnz
      call sinp
      jz zzret
      sta statchr
      mvi a,0ffh
      ret
zzret xra a
      ret

solin mvi b,0
statchr equ $-1
        xra a
        sta statchr
        mov a,b
        ani 7fh
        rnz
        call cssol
        jmp solin

solout mov a,c
        mov b,c
        cpi acr
        sta lastchr
        jnz dosout
        mvi a,0
lastchr equ $-1
        cpi acr
        rz
dosout mov a,c
        sta lastchr
        jmp sout
        endif

        if iotype eq 4
tinit jmp exinit ;Exidy I/O configuration
cstty jmp csexdy
citty jmp exin
cotty jmp exout

exidy equ 0e000h ;Exidy monitor
exdyin equ exidy+9 ;Exidy input
exdyout equ exidy+0ch ;Exidy output
clear equ lah

exinit mvi c,clear ;Initialize the terminal routine
        jmp cout

csexdy lda statchr
      ana a
      mvi a,0ffh
      rnz
      call exdyin
      jz zzret
      sta statchr
      mvi a,0ffh
      ret
zzret xra a

```

```

ret
exin  mvi    b,0
stachr equ   $-1
      xra    a
      sta   stachr
      mov   a,b
      ani  7fh
      rnz
      call csexdy
      jmp  exin

exout  mov   a,c
      jmp  exdyout
endif

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates set all these I/O devices to output
* in the selected method.
*
*****

```

```

cocrt  equ   $           ;Output from crt
coucl  equ   $           ;Output from user console 1
coptp  equ   $           ;Output from paper tape punch
coupl  equ   $           ;Output from user punch 1
coup2  equ   $           ;Output from user punch 2
colpt  equ   $           ;Output from line printer

```

```

coswbd  if    swbd
        in   base+2
        ani  80h           ;Wait until ok to send
        jz   coswbd
        mov  a,c           ;output the character
        out  base+1
        ret

```

```

aout  if    iotype eq 3
      equ  solos+01ch
      mvi  a,2
      mov  b,c
      jmp  aout

```

```

exparrl  if    iotype eq 4
         equ  exidy+21h           ;Exidy parallel output
         jmp  exparrl
      else
         jmp  cotty           ;Default to console
      endif
endif
endif

```

```

*****
*
* Custom I/O printer driver for Diablo printer with 1200 baud
* ETX/ACK handshake.
*
*****

```

```

aetx  if    swbd
      equ  3           ;A ETX char
aack  equ  6           ;A ACK char
coull  call  colpt     ;Output the character
      mvi  a,50
count  equ  $-1

```

```

dcr      a
sta      count
rnz
mvi      a,50
sta      count
mvi      c,aetx
call    colpt
pwait   call    ciptr
        cpi     aack
        jnz    pwait
        ret
        else
coull   equ     colpt           ;Otherwise default to printer
        endif

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates set the input from the devices to come
* from the selected method.
*
*****

```

```

ciucl   equ     $              ;Input from user console 1
cicrt   equ     $              ;Input from crt
ciurl   equ     $              ;Input from user reader 1
ciur2   equ     $              ;Input from user reader 2
ciptr   equ     $              ;Input from paper tape reader

```

```

        if      swbd
ciswbd  in      base+2         ;Input from paper tape reader
        ani     40h           ;Wait for character
        jz      ciswbd
        in      base+1
        ani     7fh           ;Strip off the parity
        ret
        else
        jmp     citty         ;Default to input from tty
        endif

```

```

*****
*
* The following equates cause the devices to get status in
* the selected way.
*
*****

```

```

csurl   equ     $              ;Status of user reader 1
csur2   equ     $              ;Status of user reader 2
csptr   equ     $              ;Status of paper tape reader
csucl   equ     $              ;Status of user console 1
cscrt   equ     $              ;Status from crt

```

```

        if      swbd
csswbd  in      base+2
        ani     40h           ;Strip of data ready bit
        xri     40h           ;Make correct polarity
        mvi     a,0
        rz
        dcr     a
        ret
        else
        jmp     cstty         ;Default to status from console
        endif

```

```

*****
*
*****

```



```

* List device status routines.
*
*****
        if      swbd
lslpt   in      base+2      ;All other devices wait
        ani      80h
        rz
        else
lslpt   equ      $
        endif
ready  mvi      a,0ffh
        ret

*****
*
* const: get the status for the currently assigned console
* device. The console device can be gotten from iobyte,
* then a jump to the correct console status routine is
* performed.
*
*****

const  lxi      h,cstble      ;Beginning of jump table
        jmp      coninl      ;Select correct jump

*****
*
* csreader: if the console is assigned to the reader then a
* jump will be made here, where another jump will
* occur to the correct reader status.
*
*****

csreadr lxi      h,csrtble      ;Beginning of reader status table
        jmp      readera

*****
*
* conin: take the correct jump for the console input routine.
* The jump is based on the two least significant bits of
* iobyte.
*
*****

conin  call     flush          ;Flush the disk buffer
        lxi      h,citble      ;Beginning of character input table

*
* Entry at coninl will decode the two least significant bits
* of iobyte. This is used by conin,conout, and const.
*

coninl lda      iobyte
        ral

*
* Entry at seldev will form an offset into the table pointed
* to by H&L and then pick up the address and jump there.
*

seldev ani      6h            ;Strip off unwanted bits
        mvi      d,0          ;Form offset
        mov      e,a
        dad      d            ;Add offset
        mov      a,m          ;Pick up high byte

```

```

inx      h
mov      h,m          ;Pick up low byte
mov      l,a          ;Form address
dopchl  pchl          ;Go there !

```

```

*****
*
* conout: take the proper branch address based on the two least
* significant bits of iobyte.
*
*****

```

```

conout  push  b          ;Save the character
        call  flush     ;Flush the disk buffer
        pop   b          ;Restore the character
        lxi  h,cotble    ;Beginning of the character out table
        jmp  coninl     ;Do the decode

```

```

*****
*
* reader: select the correct reader device for input. The
* reader is selected from bits 2 and 3 of iobyte.
*
*****

```

```

reader  lxi    h,rtble    ;Beginning of reader input table

```

```

*
* Entry at readera will decode bits 2 & 3 of iobyte, used
* by csreader.
*

```

```

readera lda    iobyte

```

```

*
* Entry at readerl will shift the bits into position, used
* by list and punch.
*

```

```

readrl  rar
        jmp   seldev

```

```

*****
*
* punch: select the correct punch device. The selection comes
* from bits 4&5 of iobyte.
*
*****

```

```

punch  lxi    h,ptble    ;Beginning of punch table
        lda   iobyte

```

```

*
* Entry at pnchl rotates bits a little more in prep for
* seldev, used by list.
*

```

```

pnchl  rar
        rar
        jmp  readrl

```

```

*****
*
* list: select a list device based on bits 6&7 of iobyte
*
*****

```

```
list lxi h,ltable ;Beginning of the list device routines
listl lda iobyte
      rar
      rar
      jmp pnchl
```

```
*****
*
* Listst: Get the status of the currently assigned list device *
*
*****
```

```
listst lxi h,listble ;Beginning of the list device status
        jmp listl
```

```
*****
*
* If customizing I/O routines is being performed, the table *
* below should be modified to reflect the changes. All I/O *
* devices are decoded out of iobyte and the jump is taken from *
* the following tables. *
*
*****
```

```
*
* console input table
*
```

```
citble dw citty ;Input from tty
        dw cicrt ;Input from crt
        dw reader ;Input from reader
        dw ciucl ;Input from user console 1
```

```
*
* console output table
*
```

```
cotble dw cotty ;Output to tty
        dw cocrt ;Output to crt
        dw list ;Output to list device
        dw coucl ;Output to user console 1
```

```
*
* list device table
*
```

```
ltable dw cotty ;Output to tty
        dw cocrt ;Output to crt
        dw colpt ;Output to line printer
        dw coull ;Output to user line printer 1
```

```
*
* punch device table
*
```

```
ptble dw cotty ;Output to the tty
        dw coptp ;Output to paper tape punch
        dw coup1 ;Output to user punch 1
        dw coup2 ;Output to user punch 2
```

```
*
* reader device input table
*
```

```
rtble dw citty ;Input from tty
```

```
dw cipter ;Input from paper tape reader
dw ciurl ;Input from user reader 1
dw ciur2 ;Input from user reader 2
```

```
*
* console status table
*
```

```
cstble dw cstty ;Status of tty
dw cscrt ;Status from crt
dw csreadr ;Status from reader
dw csucl ;Status from user console 1
```

```
*
* status from reader device
*
```

```
csrtble dw cstty ;Status from tty
dw csptr ;Status from paper tape reader
dw csurl ;Status from user reader 1
dw csur2 ;Status of user reader 2
```

```
*
* Status from list device
*
```

```
lstble dw ready ;Console always ready
dw ready ;Get list status
dw lslpt
dw lslpt
endif
```

END OF TERM DRIVERS

```
*****
*
* Gocpm is the entry point from cold boots, and warm boots. It
* initializes some of the locations in page 0, and sets up the
* initial DMA address (80h).
*
```

```
*****
gocpm lxi h, buff ;Set up initial DMA address
call setdma
mvi a, (jmp) ;Initialize jump to warm boot
sta wbot
sta entry ;Initialize jump to BDOS
lxi h, wboote ;Address in warm boot jump
shld wbot+1
lxi h, bdos+6 ;Address in BDOS jump
shld entry+1
xra a ;A ← 0
sta bufsec ;Disk Jockey buffer empty
sta bufwrtn ;Set buffer not dirty flag
lda cdisk ;Jump to CP/M with currently selected disk in C
mov c, a
lda cwflg
ana a
lxi d, coldbeg ;Beginning of initial command
mvi a, coldend-coldbeg+1 ;Length of command
jz cldcmd
lxi d, warmbeg
mvi a, warmend-warmbeg+1
cldcmd lxi h, ccp+8 ;Command buffer
sta ccp+7
mov b, a
call movlop
lda cwflg
```

```

ana      a
lda      autoflg
jz       cldbot
rar
cldbot  rar
jc       ccp
jmp      ccp+3          ;Enter CP/M

cwflg   db      0          ;Cold/warm boot flag

```

```

*****
*
* The following byte determines if an initial command is to be
* given to CP/M on warm or cold boots. The value of the byte is
* used to give the command to CP/M:
*
* 0 = never give command.
* 1 = give command on cold boots only.
* 2 = give the command on warm boots only.
* 3 = give the command on warm and cold boots.
*
*****

```

```

autoflg db 0 | 1          ;Auto command feature

```

```

*****
*
* If there is a command inserted here, it will be given if the
* auto feature is enabled.
*   For Example:
*
*   coldbeg db      'MBASIC MYPROG'
*   coldend db      0
*
* will execute microsoft basic, and mbasic will execute the
* "MYPROG" basic program.
*
*****

```

```

coldbeg db  'SUBMIT STARTUP' ;Cold boot command goes here
coldend db  0
warmbeg db  ''               ;Warm boot command goes here
warmend db  0

```

```

*****
*
* Wboot loads in all of CP/M except the CBIOS, then initializes
* system parameters as in cold boot. See the Cold Boot Loader
* listing for exactly what happens during warm and cold boots.
*
*****

```

```

wboot  lxi      sp, tpa      ;Set up stack pointer
       mvi      a, 1
wflg   equ     $-1          ;Test if beginning or
       ana      a           ;      ending a warm boot
       mvi      a, 1
       sta      wflg
       sta      cwflg      ;Set cold/warm boot flag
       jz       gocpm
       xra      a
       sta      wflg
       mov      c, a

```

```

if (maxhd ne 0) and first ;Supply Warm Boot from Hard Disk ?
lxi h, ccp-200h          ;Initial DMA address

```



```

push      h
sta      head
mvi      a,4
push     psw          ;Save first sector
call    hddrv        ;Select drive A
mvi      c,0
call    hptrk        ;Home the drive
warmlod  pop     psw   ;Restore sector
pop     h            ;Restore DMA address
inr     a
sta     hdsectr
cpi     16           ;Past BDOS ?
jz      wboot       ;Yes, all done
inr     h            ;Update DMA address
inr     h
shld   hdadd
push   h
push   psw
warmrd  lxi     b,retries*100h+0 ;Retry counter
wrmread push   b      ;Save the retry count
call   hhread     ;Read the sector
pop    b
jnc   warmlod     ;Test for error
dcr   b           ;Update the error count
jnz   wrmread     ;Keep trying if not to many errors
hlt
endif

if      (maxflop ne 0) and not first ;Supply Warm Boot from 2D ?
call   djdrv      ;Select drive A
mvi    c,0        ;Select single density
call   djden
mvi    c,0        ;Select side 0
call   djside
mvi    a,15       ;Initialize the sector to read
sta    newsec
lxi    h,ccp-100h ;And the DMA address
shld  newdma
call   warmlod    ;Read in CP/M
lxi    b,ccp+500h ;Load address for rest of warm boot
call   djdma
mvi    c,8
call   djsec
call   warmrd
jmp    ccp+503h

warmlod  mvi     a,15      ;Previous sector
newsec  equ     $-1
inr     a              ;Update the previous sector
inr     a
cpi     27             ;Was it the last ?
jc      nowrap
sui     9              ;Yes
cpi     19
rz

lhld   newdma
lxi    d,-400h
dad    d
shld   newdma
nowrap  sta     newsec   ;Save the new sector to read
mov    c,a
call   djsec
lxi    h,ccp-100h     ;Get the previous DMA address
newdma  equ     $-2
lxi    d,100h        ;Update the DMA address
dad    d

```

```

    shld    newdma      ;Save the DMA address
    mov     b,h
    mov     c,l
    call    djdma       ;Set the DMA address
    call    warmrd
    jmp     warmlod

warmrd  lxi     b,retries*100h+0;Maximum # of errors
wrmread push    b
        call   djtrk       ;Set the track
        call   djread      ;Read the sector
        pop    b
        rnc     ;Continue if successful
        dcr    b
        jnz    wrmread     ;Keep trying
        jmp    djerr
endif

```

```

*****
*
* Setsec just saves the desired sector to seek to until an
* actual read or write is attempted.
*
*****

```

```

setsec  mov     h,b
        mov     l,c
        shld   cpmsec
donop   ret

```

```

*****
*
* Setdma saves the DMA address for the data transfer.
*
*****

```

```

setdma  mov     h,b      ;hl <- bc
        mov     l,c
        shld   cpmdma   ;CP/M dma address
        ret

```

```

*****
*
* Home is translated into a seek to track zero.
*
*****

```

```

home    mvi     c,0      ;Track to seek to

```

```

*****
*
* Settrk saves the track # to seek to. Nothing is done at this
* point, everything is deferred until a read or write.
*
*****

```

```

settrk  mov     a,c      ;A <- track #
        sta    cpmtrk   ;CP/M track #
        ret

```

```

*****
*
* Sectran translates a logical sector # into a physical sector
* #.
*
*****

```

```

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0) ;Both types ?
sectran lda    cpmdrv      ;Get the Drive Number

if      first
cpi     maxhd*logdsk      ;Over the # of hard disks ?
jc      tranhd
else
cpi     maxflop           ;Over the # of floppies ?
jnc     tranhd
endif
endif

if      (maxhd eq 0) or (maxflop eq 0) ;Just one type ?
sectran equ    $
endif

if      maxflop ne 0      ;Floppy translation
tranfp  inx      b
push   d           ;Save table address
push   b           ;Save sector #
call   getdpb      ;Get DPB address into HL
mov    a,m         ;Get # of CP/M sectors/track
ora    a           ;Clear carry
rar    c           ;Divide by two
sub    c
push   psw         ;Save adjusted sector
jm     sidetwo
sidea  pop        psw ;Discard adjusted sector
pop    b           ;Restore sector requested
pop    d           ;Restor address of xlt table
sideone xchg      b ;hl <- &(translation table)
dad    b           ;bc = offset into table
mov    l,m         ;hl <- physical sector
mvi   h,0
ret

sidetwo lxi      b,15 ;Offset to side bit
dad    b
mov    a,m
ani   8           ;Test for double sided
jz    sidea      ;Media is only single sided
pop   psw        ;Retrieve adjusted sector
pop   b
cma
inr   a           ;Make sector request positive
mov   c,a        ;Make new sector the requested sector
pop   d
call  sideone
mvi  a,80h       ;Side two bit
ora  h           ; and sector
mov  h,a
ret
endif

if      maxhd ne 0      ;Hard Disk translation routine
tranhd mov    h,b
mov    l,c
inx   h
ret
endif

```

```

*****
*
* Setdrv selects the next drive to be used in read/write
*

```



```

* operations. If the drive has never been selected before, a
* parameter table is created which correctly describes the
* diskette currently in the drive. Diskettes can be of four
* different sector sizes:
*   1) 128 bytes single density.
*   2) 256 bytes double density.
*   3) 512 bytes double density.
*   4) 1024 bytes double density.
*
*****

```

```

setdrv  mov     a,c           ;Save the drive #
        sta     cpmdrv
        cpi     maxflop+(maxhd*logdsk) ;Check for a valid drive #
        jnc     zret         ;Illegal drive #
        mov     a,e         ;Test if drive ever logged in before
        ani     1
        jnz     setdrv1     ;Bit 0 of E = 0 -> Never selected before

        if     (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0) ;Both types ?
        lda     cpmdrv     ;Get the Drive Number

        if     first
        cpi     maxhd*logdsk ;Over the # of hard disks ?
        jc     drvhd
        sui     maxhd*logdsk
        else
        cpi     maxflop     ;Over the # of floppies ?
        jnc     subfp
        endif
        endif

        if     (maxflop ne 0) and first
        mov     c,a         ;Save drive #
        mvi     a,0         ;Have the floppies been accessed yet ?
flopflg equ     $-1
        ana     a
        jnz     flopok
        mvi     b,17        ;Floppies havn't been accessed
        lxi     h,djboot    ;Check if 2D controller is installed
        mvi     a,(jmp)
        clopp  cmp     m
        jnz     zret
        dcr     b
        jnz     clopp
        call   djboot      ;Initialize the controller
        mvi     a,1        ;Save 2D initialized flag
        sta     flopflg
        endif

        flopok  if     maxflop ne 0
        lxi     h,1        ;Select sector 1 of track 1
        shld   trusec
        mvi     a,1
        sta     cpntrk
        call   fill       ;Flush buffer and refill
        jc     zret       ;Test for error return
        call   djstat     ;Get status on current drive
        ani     0ch       ;Strip off unwanted bits
        push   psw       ;Used to select a DPB
        rar
        lxi     h,xlts     ;Table of XLT addresses
        mov     e,a
        mvi     d,0
        dad    d
        push   h         ;Save pointer to proper XLT
        call   getdph     ;Get DPH pointer into DE

```

```

xchg      ;
pop       d
mvi      b,2      ;Number of bytes to move
call     movlop   ;Move the address of XLT
lxi      d,8      ;Offset to DPB pointer
dad      d        ;HL <- &DPH.DPB
push     h
lhld     origin+7 ;Get address of DJ terminal out routine
inx      h        ;Bump to look at address of
;         uart status location

mov      a,m
xri      3        ;Adjust for proper rev DJ
mov      l,a
mvi      h,(origin+300h)/100h
mov      a,m
ani      dblsid   ;Check double sided bit
lxi      d,dpb123s ;Base for single sided DPB's
jnz     sideok
lxi      d,dpb128d ;Base of double sided DPB's
sideok   xchg     ;HL <- DBP base, DE <- &DPH.DPB
pop      d        ;Restore DE (pointer into DPH)
pop      psw      ;Offset to correct DPB
ral
ral
mov      c,a
mvi      b,0
dad      b
xchg     ;Put DPB address in DPH
mov      m,e
inx      h
mov      m,d
endif

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
subfp   jmp      setdrv1 ;Skip over the Hard Disk select
if      not first
sui     maxflop      ;Adjust the drive #
endif
endif

drvhd   if      maxhd ne 0
call    divlog      ;Divide by logical disks per drive
mov     a,c
sta     hddisk
call    drvptr
mov     a,m
inr     a
jnz    setdrv1
ori     null        ;Select drive
out     hdfunc
mvi     a,scenbl    ;Enable the controller
out     hdcntl
mvi     c,239      ;Wait approx 2 minutes for Disk to ready
tdelay  lxi     h,0
dcx     h
mov     a,h
ora     l
cz      dcrc
rz
in      hdstat     ;Test if ready yet
ani     drvrdy
jnz    tdelay

if      sdelay
lxi     h,0        ;Time one revolution of the drive
mvi     c,index

```

```

in      hdstat
ana     c
mov     b,a      ;Save current index level in B
indx1  in      hdstat
ana     c
cmp     b      ;Loop util index level changes
jz      indx1
indx2  in      h
in      hdstat  ;Start counting until index returns to
ana     c      ; previous state
cmp     b
jnz     indx2
if      ml0
dad     h
endif
shld   settle   ;Save the Count for timeout delay
endif
call   hdhome
endif

```

```

setdrv1 call  getdpb      ;Get address of DPB in HL
lxi    b,15      ;Offset to sector size
dad    b
mov    a,m      ;Get sector size
ani    7h
sta    secsiz
mov    a,m
rar
rar
rar
rar
ani    0fh
sta    secpsec
xchg
ret      ;HL <- DPH

```

```

zret   lxi    h,0      ;Seldrv error exit
ret

```

```

dcrc   if      maxhd ne 0
dcr    c      ;Conditional decrement C routine
ret

```

```

divlog mvi    c,0
divlogx sui   logdsk
rc
inr    c
jmp    divlogx
endif

```

```

*****
*
* Getdpb returns HL pointing to the DPB of the currently
* selected drive, DE pointing to DPH.
*
*****

```

```

getdpb lda    cpndrv
mov    l,a      ;Form offset
mvi    h,0
dad    h
dad    h
dad    h
dad    h
lxi    d,dpbase ;Base of DPH's
dad    d

```

```

push    h                ;Save address of DPH
lxi     d,10             ;Offset to DPB
dad     d
mov     a,m              ;Get low byte of DPB address
inx     h
mov     h,m              ;Get low byte of DPB
mov     l,a
pop     d
ret

```

```

*****
*
* Xlts is a table of address that point to each of the xlt
* tables for each sector size.
*
*****

```

```

xlts    if      maxflop ne 0
        dw      xlt128      ;Xlt for 128 byte sectors
        dw      xlt256      ;Xlt for 256 byte sectors
        dw      xlt512      ;Xlt for 512 byte sectors
        dw      xlt1024     ;Xlt for 1024 byte sectors
        endif

```

```

*****
*
* Write routine moves data from memory into the buffer. If the
* desired CP/M sector is not contained in the disk buffer, the
* buffer is first flushed to the disk if it has ever been
* written into, then a read is performed into the buffer to get
* the desired sector. Once the correct sector is in memory, the
* buffer written indicator is set, so the buffer will be
* flushed, then the data is transferred into the buffer.
*
*****

```

```

write   mov     a,c                ;Save write command type
        sta     writtyp
        mvi     a,1                ;Set write command
        db      (mvi) or (b*8)    ;This "mvi b" instruction causes
                                   ; the following "xra a" to
                                   ; be skipped over.

```

```

*****
*
* Read routine to buffer data from the disk. If the sector
* requested from CP/M is in the buffer, then the data is simply
* transferred from the buffer to the desired dma address. If
* the buffer does not contain the desired sector, the buffer is
* flushed to the disk if it has ever been written into, then
* filled with the sector from the disk that contains the
* desired CP/M sector.
*
*****

```

```

read    xra     a                ;Set the command type to read
        sta     rdwr            ;Save command type

```

```

*****
*
* Redwrt calculates the physical sector on the disk that
* contains the desired CP/M sector, then checks if it is the
* sector currently in the buffer. If no match is made, the
* buffer is flushed if necessary and the correct sector read
* from the disk.
*
*****

```

```

*****
redwrt mvi    b,0          ;The 0 is modified to contain the log2
secsiz equ   $-1         ;      of the physical sector size/128
                          ;      on the currently selected disk.
                          ;Get the desired CP/M sector #
        lhld   cpmsec
        mov    a,h
        ani   80h         ;Save only the side bit
        mov   c,a         ;Remember the side
        mov   a,h
        ani   7fh         ;Forget the side bit
        mov   h,a
        dcx   h           ;Temporary adjustment
divloop dcr    b           ;Update repeat count
        jz    divdone
        ora   a
        mov   a,h
        rar
        mov   h,a
        mov   a,l
        rar
                          ;Divide the CP/M sector # by the size
                          ;      of the physical sectors
        mov   l,a
        jmp   divloop
divdone inx   h
        mov   a,h
        ora   c           ;Restore the side bit
        mov   h,a
        shld  truesec    ;Save the physical sector number
        lxi   h,cpmdrv   ;Pointer to desired drive,track, and sector
        lxi   d,bufdrv   ;Pointer to buffer drive,track, and sector
        mvi   b,5        ;Count loop
dtslop  dcr    b           ;Test if done with compare
        jz    move       ;Yes, match. Go move the data
        ldax  d           ;Get a byte to compare
        cmp   m           ;Test for match
        inx   h           ;Bump pointers to next data item
        inx   d
        jz    dtslop     ;Match, continue testing

```

```

*****
*
* Drive, track, and sector don't match, flush the buffer if
* necessary and then refill.
*
*****

```

```

        call   fill      ;Fill the buffer with correct physical sector
        rc       ;No good, return with error indication

```

```

*****
*
* Move has been modified to cause either a transfer into or out
* the buffer.
*
*****

```

```

move    lda    cpmsec    ;Get the CP/M sector to transfer
        dcr    a         ;Adjust to proper sector in buffer
        ani   0          ;Strip off high ordered bits
secpsec equ  $-1        ;The 0 is modified to represent the # of
                          ;      CP/M sectors per physical sectors
        mov   l,a
        mvi   h,0
        dad   h           ;Form offset into buffer
        dad   h

```

```

dad      h
dad      h
dad      h
dad      h
lxi      d,buffer      ;Beginning address of buffer
dad      d              ;Form beginning address of sector to transfer
xchg     ;DE = address in buffer
lxi      h,0           ;Get DMA address, the 0 is modified to
                    ; contain the DMA address

cpmdma   equ      $-2
mvi      a,0           ;The zero gets modified to contain
                    ; a zero if a read, or a 1 if write

rdwr     equ      $-1
ana      a              ;Test which kind of operation
jnz      into          ;Transfer data into the buffer

outof    call     mover
xra      a
ret

into     xchg          ;
call     mover         ;Move the data, HL = destination
                    ; DE = source

mvi      a,1           ;Set buffer written into flag
sta      bufwrtn
mvi      a,0           ;Check for directory write

writtyp  equ      $-1
dcr      a
mvi      a,0
sta      writtyp      ;Set no directory write
rnz      ;No error exit

```

```

*****
*
* Flush writes the contents of the buffer out to the disk if
* it has ever been written into.
*
*****

```

```

flush    mvi      a,0           ;The 0 is modified to reflect if
                    ; the buffer has been written into

bufwrtn  equ      $-1
ana      a              ;Test if written into
rz       ;Not written, all done

if       (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lxi      h,djwrite      ;Write operation for Disk Jockey
lxi      d,hdwrite      ;Write operation for Hard Disk
call     decide
else
if       maxhd ne 0
lxi      h,hdwrite
endif
if       maxflop ne 0
lxi      h,djwrite
endif
endif

```

```

*****
*
* Prep prepares to read/write the disk. Retries are attempted.
* Upon entry, H&L must contain the read or write operation
* address.
*
*****

```

```

prep    xra    a                ;Reset buffer written flag
        sta    bufwrtn
        shld   retryop         ;Set up the read/write operation
        mvi    b,retries       ;Maximum number of retries to attempt
retrylp push  b                ;Save the retry count
        lda    bufdrv          ;Get drive number involved in the operation

        if    (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
        if    first
        cpi    maxhd*logdsk
        jc    noadjst
        sui    maxhd*logdsk
        else
        cpi    maxflop
        jc    noadjst
        sui    maxflop
        endif

noadjst mov    c,a
        lxi    h,djdrv         ;Select drive
        lxi    d,hdrv
        call   decidgo
        else
        mov    c,a
        if    maxhd ne 0
        call   hdrv
        endif
        if    maxflop ne 0
        call   djdrv          ;Select the drive
        endif
        endif

        lda    buftrk
        ana    a                ;Test for track zero
        mov    c,a
        push  b

        if    (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
        lxi    h,djhome
        lxi    d,hdhome
        cz    decidgo
        else
        if    maxhd ne 0
        cz    hdhome
        endif
        if    maxflop ne 0
        cz    djhome          ;Home the drive if track 0
        endif
        endif

        pop    b                ;Restore track #

        if    (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
        lxi    h,djtrk
        lxi    d,hdtrk
        call   decidgo
        else
        if    maxhd ne 0
        call   hdtrk
        endif
        if    maxflop ne 0
        call   djtrk          ;Seek to proper track
        endif
        endif

        lhd    bufsec

```

```

mov     a,h           ;Get sector involved in operation
rlc                    ;Bit 0 of A equals side #
ani     1             ;Strip off unnecessary bits
mov     c,a           ;C ← side #

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lxi     h,djside
lxi     d,hdside
call    decidgo
else
if      maxhd ne 0
call    hdside
endif
if      maxflop ne 0
call    djside           ;Select the side
endif
endif

lhld   bufsec
mov     a,h
ani     7fh           ;Strip off side bit
mov     b,a           ;C ← sector #
mov     c,l

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lxi     h,djsec
lxi     d,hdsec
call    decidgo
else
if      maxhd ne 0
call    hdsec
endif
if      maxflop ne 0
call    djsec           ;Select the side
endif
endif

lxi     b,buffer      ;Set the DMA address

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lxi     h,djdma
lxi     d,hddma
call    decidgo
else
if      maxhd ne 0
call    hddma
endif
if      maxflop ne 0
call    djdma          ;Select the side
endif
endif

call    0             ;Get operation address
retryop equ $-2
pop     b             ;Restore the retry counter
mvi     a,0           ;No error exit status
rnc                    ;Return no error
dcr     b             ;Update the retry counter
stc                    ;Assume retry count expired
mvi     a,0ffh        ;Error return
rz
mov     a,b
cpi     retries/2
jnz    retrylp        ;Try again

push   b

```



```

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lxi    h,djhome
lxi    d,hdhome
call   decidgo
else
if      maxhd ne 0
call   hdhome
endif
if      maxflop ne 0
call   djhome      ;Home the drive if track 0
endif
endif

pop    b
jmp    retrylp

```

```

*****
*
* Fill fills the buffer with a new sector from the disk.
*
*****

```

```

fill   call   flush      ;Flush buffer first
       rc      ;Check for error
       lxi    d,cpmdrv   ;Update the drive, track, and sector
       lxi    h,bufdrv
       mvi    b,4       ;Number of bytes to move
       call   movlop     ;Copy the data

       lda    rdwr
       ana    a
       jz    fread
       lda    writtyp
       dcr    a
       dcr    a
       rz
       call   getdpb
       lxi    d,15
       dad    d
       mov    a,m
       ani    3
       dcr    a
       rz

```

```

fread  equ    $
       if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
       lxi    h,djread
       lxi    d,hdread
       call   decide
       else
       if      maxhd ne 0
       lxi    h,hdread
       endif
       if      maxflop ne 0
       lxi    h,djread      ;Select the side
       endif
       endif
       jmp    prep      ;Select drive, track, and sector.
                       ; Then read the buffer

```

```

*****
*
* Mover moves 128 bytes of data. Source pointer in DE, Dest
* pointer in HL.
*
*****

```

```

mover mvi b,128 ;Length of transfer
movlop ldax d ;Get a bte of source
mov m,a ;Move it
inx d ;Bump pointers
inx h
dcr b ;Update counter
jnz movlop ;Continue moving until done
ret

```

*New*

```

*****
*
* Routines to decide which controller to use.
*
*****

```

```

decidgo if (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
call decide ;which controller ?
pchl
endif

decide if (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
lda bufdrv ;Get proper routine into H&L, based
if first ; on currently selected drive
cpi maxhd*logdsk
rnc
else
cpi maxflop
rc
endif
xchg
ret
endif

```

```

*****
*
* The following is the equivalent of the lowest level drivers
* for the Hard Disk.
*
*****

```

```

hddrv if maxhd ne 0
mov a,c ;Select Hard Disk drive
call divlog ;Get the physical drive #
mov a,c
sta hddisk ;Select the drive
ori null
out hdfunc
mvi a,wenabl
out hdcntl
ret

hdhome call drvptr
mvi m,0 ;Set track to zero

stepo if sdelay
in hdstat ;Test status
ani tkzero ;At track zero ?
jz delay
mvi a,1
stc
call accok ;Take one step out
jmp stepo

else

```

```

in      hdstat
ani     tkzero
rz
xra     a
jmp     accok
endif

delay   if      sdelay
settle  lxi     h,0           ;Get delay
deloop  equ     $-2
        dcx   h           ;Wait 20ms
        mov   a,h
        ora  1
        inx  h
        dcx  h
        jnz  deloop
        ret
endif

hdtrk   call    drvptr      ;Get pointer to current track
        mov   e,m          ;Get current track
        mov   m,c          ;Update the track
        mov   a,e          ;Need to seek at all ?
        sub  c
        rz
        cmc                ;Get carry into direction
        jc   hdtrk2
        cma
        inr  a
hdtrk2  if      not sdelay
        jmp  accok
hdtrk2  else
        call accok
        jmp  delay
endif

accok   mov   b,a          ;Prep for build
        call build
sloop   ani   nstep        ;Get step pulse low
        out  hdfunc       ;Output low step line
        ori  pstep        ;Set step line high
        out  hdfunc       ;Output high step line
        dcr  b            ;Update repeat count
        jnz  sloop        ;Keep going the required # of tracks
        jmp  wsdone

hddma   mov   h,b          ;Save the DMA address
        mov  l,c
hdside  shld  hdadd
        equ  $
        ret

wsdone  in      hdstat      ;Wait for seek complete to finish
        ani  complt
        jz   wsdone
        ret

hdsec   if      m26
        mvi  a,01fh       ;For compatibility with cbios rev 2.3, 2.4
        ana  c
        cz  getspt
        sta  hdsectr
        mvi  a,0e0h
        ana  c
        rlc
        rlc

```

```

rlc
sta head
getspt mvi a,hdspt
ret

else

hdsec mov a,c
call divspt
adi hdspt
ana a
cz getspt
sta hdsectr
mov a,c
sta head
getspt mvi a,hdspt
der c
ret

divspt mvi c,0
divsptx sui hdspt
rc
inr c
jmp divsptx
endif

hdread call hdprep
rc
xra a
out hdcmd
cma
out hddata
out hddata
mvi a,rsect ;Read sector command
out hdcmd
call process
rc
xra a
out hdcmd
mvi b,seclen/4
ldadd equ $-2
in hddata
in hddata
rtloop in hddata ;Move four bytes
mov m,a
inx h
in hddata
mov m,a
inx h
in hddata
mov m,a
inx h
in hddata
mov m,a
inx h
der b
jnz rtloop
ret

hdwrite call hdprep ;Prepare header
rc
xra a
out hdcmd
lhld hdadd
mvi b,seclen/4

```

```

wtloop  mov     a,m           ;Move 4 bytes
        out     hddata
        inx     h
        mov     a,m
        out     hddata
        inx     h
        mov     a,m
        out     hddata
        inx     h
        mov     a,m
        out     hddata
        inx     h
        dcr     b
        jnz     wtloop
        mvi     a,wsect      ;Issue write sector command
        out     hdcmdnd
        call    process
        rc
        mvi     a,wfault
        ana     b
        stc
        rz
        xra     a
        ret

process in     hdstat      ;Wait for command to finish
        mov     b,a
        ani     opdone
        jz      process
        mvi     a,dskclk
        out     hdcntl
        in      hdstat
        ani     tmout      ;Timed out ?
        stc
        rnz
        in      hdreslt
        ani     retry      ;Any retries ?
        stc
        rnz
        xra     a
        ret

hdprep  in     hdstat
        ani     drvrdy
        stc
        rnz
        mvi     a,isbuff    ;Initialize pointer
        out     hdcmdnd
        call    build
        ori     0ch
        out     hdfunc
        lda     head
        out     hddata      ;Form head byte
        call    drvptr
        mov     a,m         ;Form track byte
        out     hddata
        ana     a
        mvi     b,80h
        jz      zkey
        mvi     b,0
zkey    mvi     a,0         ;Form sector byte
hdsectr equ    $-1
        out     hddata
        mov     a,b
        out     hddata
        mvi     a,dskclk

```

```

out      hcntl
mvi     a,wenabl
out     hcntl
xra     a
ret

drvptr  lhld  hddisk
        xchg
        mvi  d,0
        lxi  h,drives
        dad  d
        ret

build   mvi  a,0
head    equ  $-1
        ral
        ral
        ral
        ral
        ori  0
hddisk  equ  $-1
        xri  0f0h
        ret

drives  equ  $
        rept maxhd
        db   0ffh
        endm
        endif

```

END NOW

```

*****
*
* Xlt tables (sector skew tables) for CP/M 2.0. These tables
* define the sector translation that occurs when mapping CP/M
* sectors to physical sectors on the disk. There is one skew
* table for each of the possible sector sizes. Currently the
* tables are located on track 0 sectors 6 and 8. They are
* loaded into memory in the Cbios ram by the cold boot routine.
*
*****

```

```

xlt123  if      maxflop ne 0
        db     0
        db     1,7,13,19,25
        db     5,11,17,23
        db     3,9,15,21
        db     2,8,14,20,26
        db     6,12,18,24
        db     4,10,16,22

xlt256  db     0
        db     1,2,19,20,37,38
        db     3,4,21,22,39,40
        db     5,6,23,24,41,42
        db     7,8,25,26,43,44
        db     9,10,27,28,45,46
        db     11,12,29,30,47,48
        db     13,14,31,32,49,50
        db     15,16,33,34,51,52
        db     17,18,35,36

xlt512  db     0
        db     1,2,3,4,17,18,19,20
        db     33,34,35,36,49,50,51,52
        db     5,6,7,8,21,22,23,24
        db     37,38,39,40,53,54,55,56

```

```
db 9,10,11,12,25,26,27,28
db 41,42,43,44,57,58,59,60
db 13,14,15,16,29,30,31,32
db 45,46,47,48
```

```
xlt124 db 0
db 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
db 25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32
db 49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56
db 9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16
db 33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40
db 57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64
db 17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24
db 41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48
```

```
*****
*
* Each of the following tables describes a diskette with the
* specified characteristics.
*
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette for 128 byte sectors,
* single density, and single sided.
*
```

```
dpb128s dw 26 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 3 ;BSH
db 7 ;BLM
db 0 ;EXM
dw 242 ;DSM
dw 63 ;DRM
db 0c0h ;AL0
db 0 ;AL1
dw 16 ;CKS
dw 2 ;OFF
db 1h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette for 256 byte sectors,
* double density, and single sided.
*
```

```
dpb256s dw 52 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 4 ;BSH
db 15 ;BLM
db 0 ;EXM
dw 242 ;DSM
dw 127 ;DRM
db 0c0h ;AL0
db 0 ;AL1
dw 32 ;CKS
dw 2 ;OFF
db 12h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
```

```
*****
```

```
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette as 512 byte sectors,
* double density, and single sided.
*
```

```
*****
dpb512s dw      60          ;CP/M sectors/track
        db       4          ;BSH
        db      15          ;BLM
        db       0          ;EXM
        dw     280          ;DSM
        dw     127          ;DRM
        db     0c0h         ;AL0
        db       0          ;AL1
        dw     32          ;CKS
        dw       2          ;OFF
        db     33h         ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
                          ;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
                          ;8 if double sided.
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette as 1024 byte sectors,
* double density, and single sided.
*
```

```
*****
dp1024s dw     64          ;CP/M sectors/track
        db       4          ;BSH
        db      15          ;BLM
        db       0          ;EXM
        dw     299          ;DSM
        dw     127          ;DRM
        db     0c0h         ;AL0
        db       0          ;AL1
        dw     32          ;CKS
        dw       2          ;OFF
        db     74h         ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
                          ;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
                          ;8 if double sided.
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette for 128 byte sectors,
* single density, and double sided.
*
```

```
*****
dpb128d dw     52          ;CP/M sectors/track
        db       4          ;BSH
        db      15          ;BLM
        db       1          ;EXM
        dw     242          ;DSM
        dw     127          ;DRM
        db     0c0h         ;AL0
        db       0          ;AL1
        dw     32          ;CKS
        dw       2          ;OFF
        db     9h          ;8 if double sided.
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette as 256 byte sectors,
* double density, and double sided.
*
```



```
dpb256d dw 104 ;CP/M sectors/track
        db 4 ;BSH
        db 15 ;BLM
        db 0 ;EXM
        dw 486 ;DSM
        dw 255 ;DRM
        db 0f0h ;AL0
        db 0 ;AL1
        dw 64 ;CKS
        dw 2 ;OFF
        db lah
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette as 512 byte sectors,
* double density, and double sided.
*
```

```
dpb512d dw 120 ;CP/M sectors/track
        db 4 ;BSH
        db 15 ;BLM
        db 0 ;EXM
        dw 561 ;DSM
        dw 255 ;DRM
        db 0f0h ;AL0
        db 0 ;AL1
        dw 64 ;CKS
        dw 2 ;OFF
        db 3bh
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a diskette as 1024 byte sectors,
* double density, and double sided.
*
```

```
dpl024d dw 128 ;CP/M sectors/track
        db 4 ;BSH
        db 15 ;BLM
        db 0 ;EXM
        dw 599 ;DSM
        dw 255 ;DRM
        db 0f0h ;AL0
        db 0 ;AL1
        dw 64 ;CKS
        dw 2 ;OFF
        db 7ch
endif
```

```
*****
*
* The following DPB defines a 10 Megabyte Hard disk, with 512
* byte sectors.
*
```

```
        if maxhd ne 0
        if m26 ne 0
dppbhd1 dw 1024 ;CP/M sectors/track
        db 5 ;BSH
        db 31 ;BLM
        db 1 ;EXM
        dw 1973 ;DSM
```

```

dw 511 ;DRM
db 0ffh ;AL0
db 0ffh ;AL1
dw 0 ;CKS
dw 1 ;OFF
db 33h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
dpbhd2 dw 1024 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 5 ;BSH
db 31 ;BLM
db 1 ;EXM
dw 1973 ;DSM
dw 511 ;DRM
db 0ffh ;AL0
db 0ffh ;AL1
dw 0 ;CKS
dw 64 ;OFF
db 33h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
dpbhd3 dw 1024 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 5 ;BSH
db 31 ;BLM
db 1 ;EXM
dw 1973 ;DSM
dw 511 ;DRM
db 0ffh ;AL0
db 0ffh ;AL1
dw 0 ;CKS
dw 127 ;OFF
db 33h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
endif
dpbhd1 if m10 ne 0
dw 336 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 5 ;BSH
db 31 ;BLM
db 1 ;EXM
dw 1269 ;DSM
dw 511 ;DRM
db 0ffh ;AL0
db 0ffh ;AL1
dw 0 ;CKS
dw 1 ;OFF
db 33h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
dpbhd2 dw 336 ;CP/M sectors/track
db 5 ;BSH
db 31 ;BLM
db 1 ;EXM
dw 1280 ;DSM
dw 511 ;DRM
db 0ffh ;AL0
db 0ffh ;AL1
dw 0 ;CKS
dw 122 ;OFF
db 33h ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
;8 if double sided.
endif
dpbhd1 if m20 ne 0
dw 672 ;CP/M sectors/track

```

```

db      5      ;BSH
db      31     ;BLM
db      1      ;EXM
dw      2015   ;DSM
dw      511    ;DRM
db      0ffh   ;AL0
db      0ffh   ;AL1
dw      0      ;CKS
dw      1      ;OFF
db      33h    ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
                ;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
                ;8 if double sided.
dpbhd2  dw      672   ;CP/M sectors/track
db      5      ;BSH
db      31     ;BLM
db      1      ;EXM
dw      2015   ;DSM
dw      511    ;DRM
db      0ffh   ;AL0
db      0ffh   ;AL1
dw      0      ;CKS
dw      98     ;OFF
db      33h    ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
                ;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
                ;8 if double sided.

dpbhd3  dw      672   ;CP/M sectors/track
db      5      ;BSH
db      31     ;BLM
db      1      ;EXM
dw      1028   ;DSM
dw      511    ;DRM
db      0ffh   ;AL0
db      0ffh   ;AL1
dw      0      ;CKS
dw      195    ;OFF
db      33h    ;16*((#cpm sectors/physical sector) -1) +
                ;log2(#bytes per sector/128) + 1 +
                ;8 if double sided.

endif
endif

```

```

*****
*
* CP/M disk parameter headers, uninitialized.
*
*****

```

```

header macro nd,dpb
dw      0      ;Translation table filled in later
dw      0,0,0  ;Scratch
dw      dirbuf ;Directory buffer
dw      dpb    ;DPB filled in later
dw      csv&nd ;Directory check vector
dw      alv&nd ;Allocation vector
endm

```

```

dpbase equ      $
dn      set      0
if      first
rept   maxhd      ;Generate Hard Disk DPH's followed
header %dn,dpbhd1 ;      by Floppy DPH's
dn      set      dn+1
header %dn,dpbhd2
dn      set      dn+1
if      (m26 ne 0) or (m20 ne 0)

```

```

dn      header  %dn,dpbhd3
       set     dn+1
       endif
       endm
       rept   maxflop
dn      header  %dn,0
       set     dn+1
       endm
       else
       rept   maxflop           ;Generate Floppy DPH's followed by
dn      header  %dn,0           ;      HARD Disk DPH's
       set     dn+1
       endm
       rept   maxhd
dn      header  %dn,dpbhd1
       set     dn+1
dn      header  %dn,dpbhd2
       set     dn+1
       if     (m26 ne 0) or (m20 ne 0)
dn      header  %dn,dpbhd3
       set     dn+1
       endif
       endm
       endif

```

```

*****
*
* Cbios ram locations that don't need initialization.
*
*****

```

```

cpmsec  dw      0           ;CP/M sector #
cpmdrv  db      0           ;CP/M drive #
cpmtrk  db      0           ;CP/M track #
truesec dw      0           ;Disk Jockey sector that contains CP/M sector
bufdrv  db      0           ;Drive that buffer belongs to
buftrk  db      0           ;Track that buffer belongs to
bufsec  dw      0           ;Sector that buffer belongs to
buffer  equ     $

```

```

*****
*
* Signon message output during cold boot.
*
*****

```

```

hexnum  macro   num
       if     (num/16) > 9
       db     (num/16 and 0fh) + 'A' - 10
       else
       db     (num/16 and 0fh) + '0'
       endif
       if     (num and 0fh) > 9
       db     (num and 0fh) + 'A' - 10
       else
       db     (num and 0fh) + '0'
       endif
       endm

```

```

prompt  db      acr,alf,alf
       db      'Morrow Designs '
       db      '0'+msize/10           ;CP/M memory size
       db      '0'+(msize mod 10)
       db      'K CP/M '             ;CP/M version number
       db      cpmrev/10+'0'
       db      '

```

```

db      (cpurev mod 10)+'0'
db      ', Cbios rev '
db      revnum/10+'0','.'      ;Cbios revision number
db      revnum mod 10+'0'
if      maxhd ne 0
db      '.'
db      mrev/10+'0'
db      mrev mod 10+'0'
if      (m10 or m20) and sdelay
db      'M'
endif
if      (m10 or m20) and not sdelay
db      'F'
endif
endif
db      acr,alf
db      'For '

if      maxflop ne 0
db      'a Disk Jockey 2D @ '
hexnum  %(origin/256)
db      '00H '
endif

if      (maxhd ne 0) and (maxflop ne 0)
db      'and '
endif

if      maxhd ne 0
if      maxhd eq 1
db      'an '
endif
if      maxhd eq 2
db      'two '
endif
if      maxhd eq 3
db      'three '
endif
if      maxhd eq 4
db      'four '
endif
if      mrev eq 10
db      'M10 '
endif
if      mrev eq 20
db      'M20 '
endif
if      mrev eq 26
db      'M26 '
endif
db      'hard disk'
if      maxhd ne 1
db      's'
endif
db      ' @ '
hexnum  %hdorg
db      'H.'
endif
db      acr,alf

if      iotype ne 1
if      iotype eq 0
db      'No '
endif
if      iotype eq 2
db      'Switchboard '

```

```

endif
if iotype eq 3
db 'Sol '
endif
if iotype eq 4
db 'Exidy Sorcerer '
endif
db ' configured as console.'
db acr,alf
endif
db 0

```

```

*****
*
* Utility routine to output the message pointed at by H&L,
* terminated with a null.
*
*****

```

```

message mov a,m ;Get a character of the message
inx h ;Bump text pointer
ana a ;Test for end
rz ;Return if done
push h ;Save pointer to text
mov c,a ;Output character in C
call cout ;Output the character
pop h ;Restore the pointer
jmp message ;Continue until null reached

```

```

*****
*
* Cboot is the cold boot loader. All of CP/M has been loaded in
* when control is passed here.
*
*****

```

```

cboot lxi sp,tpa ;Set up stack

if iotype ne 0
mvi a,intioby
sta iobyte
call tinit ;Initialize the terminal
endif

lxi h,prompt ;Prep for sending signon message
call message ;Send the prompt
xra a ;Select disk A
sta cpmdrv
sta cdisk

if (maxflop ne 0) and first
sta flopflg
endif
lxi h,bios+3
shld bios+1
jmp gocpm

ds 512-($-buffer) ;Maximum size buffer for 512 byte sectors

if maxflop ne 0
ds 512 ;Additional space for floppies 1k sectors
endif

dirbuf if (maxflop ne 0) or (maxhd ne 0)
ds 128 ;Directory buffer
endif

```

```

alloc macro nd,al,cs
alv&nd ds al
csv&nd ds cs
      endm

dn      set      0

      if      not first
      rept   maxflop
      alloc  %dn,75,64
dn      set      dn+1
      endm
      rept   maxhd
      if      m26 ne 0
      alloc  %dn,247,0
dn      set      dn+1
      alloc  %dn,247,0
dn      set      dn+1
      alloc  %dn,247,0
dn      set      dn+1
      endif
      if      m10 ne 0
      alloc  %dn,159,0
dn      set      dn+1
      alloc  %dn,161,0
dn      set      dn+1
      endif
      if      m20 ne 0
      alloc  %dn,252,0
dn      set      dn+1
      alloc  %dn,252,0
dn      set      dn+1
      alloc  %dn,129,0
dn      set      dn+1
      endif
      endm

      else

      rept   maxhd
      if      m26 ne 0
dn      alloc  %dn,247,0
      set      dn+1
dn      alloc  %dn,247,0
      set      dn+1
dn      alloc  %dn,247,0
      set      dn+1
      endif
      if      m10 ne 0
dn      alloc  %dn,159,0
      set      dn+1
dn      alloc  %dn,161,0
      set      dn+1
      endif
      if      m20 ne 0
dn      alloc  %dn,252,0
      set      dn+1
dn      alloc  %dn,252,0
      set      dn+1
dn      alloc  %dn,129,0
      set      dn+1
      endif
      endm
      rept   maxflop
      alloc  %dn,75,64

```

see  
endm  
endif  
end