

HEWLETT-PACKARD



Technical Reference Manual
Volume 2

HP Vectra Technical Reference Manual Volume 2: System BIOS

 Hewlett-Packard

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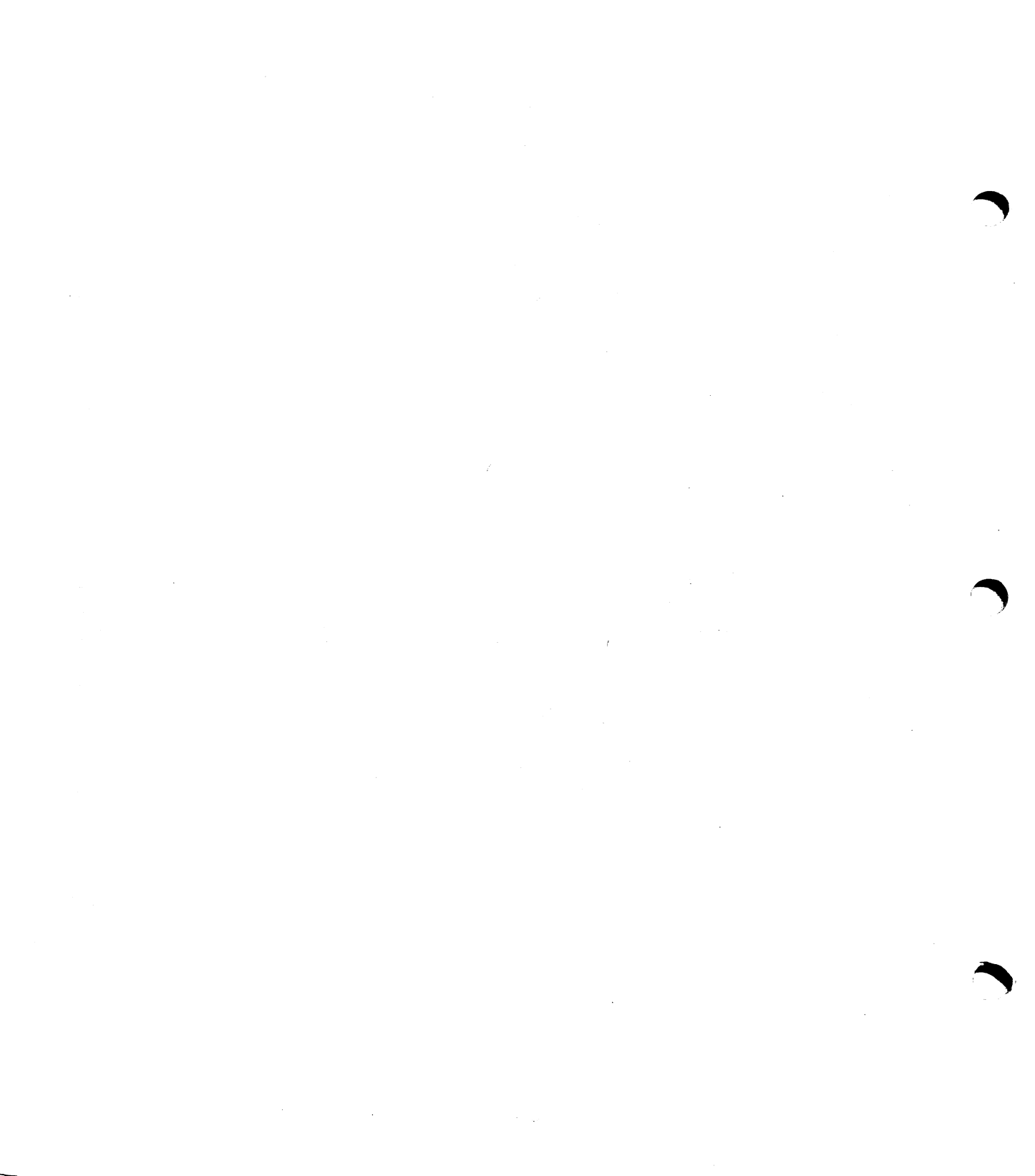
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SECTION 1

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

This manual contains a detailed description of the ROM Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) of the HP Vectra Personal Computer. Entry points, including the industry standard ROM BIOS entry points and function calls, are documented in this manual.

This manual deals extensively with programming and programming concepts. It presumes that the reader is familiar with the Microsoft Macro Assembler (MASM) and the Intel iAPX 80286 processor architecture.

Related documents which may be of interest to programmers and advanced users are listed at the end of this volume in the *References* section.

1.1 System Software

Software operating on the system may be viewed as a three-level hierarchy: application programs, operating system, and ROM BIOS. These three levels are defined as follows:

Application Programs—An application program is the top level of software. It performs application-specific functions (i.e., spreadsheet or word processing functions). Application programs rely on either DOS or the ROM BIOS for system functions such as character or disc I/O.

Operating System—The operating system provides the control and support functions necessary for an application program to be executed. The operating system provides file-oriented functions, as well as providing basic support for character I/O.

ROM BIOS—The ROM BIOS provides the interface between operating system software and the hardware. The ROM BIOS provides a dual function; it constitutes the low level interface between the hardware and operating system, as well as providing extended functions to application programs.

The higher the software level, the more powerful the functions provided by the software. However, along with this power often comes additional overhead which reduces performance and flexibility. A system programmer should choose the level of software interface required by the individual set of design constraints. It is good programming practice to use the highest level of system software that gets the job done. Some system functions can only be performed on the highest level, since only system software supports the function. However, other system functions may be performed at more than one level. Using a lower level such as the ROM BIOS provides improved speed of execution and additional flexibility. Using ROM BIOS routines may affect program portability to future HP products, and to other industry standard PC's.

1.2 ROM BIOS

The ROM BIOS provides a powerful set of system functions, allowing application programs full access to the capabilities of the system while maintaining a hardware-independent interface.

The ROM BIOS allows the programmer or system designer to tailor the system to a specific set of design constraints. Some of the tailoring methods provided to the programmer are:

- The number of interrupts can logically expand to fit requirements.
- Adapter cards can obtain a limited amount of RAM from the system BIOS without installing device drivers.
- Applications can expand the features of the keyboard without replacing the industry standard driver (INT 16H).
- The ROM resident mouse driver system can provide the ability to use various input peripherals with applications not specifically written for them.

These methods maintain application compatibility with minimal effect on system performance.

SECTION 2

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SECTION 2. ROM BIOS OVERVIEW

The ROM BIOS is divided into two components, the Standard BIOS (STD-BIOS) and the Extended BIOS (EX-BIOS). The STD-BIOS supports the industry standard set of BIOS functions. The EX-BIOS is unique to the HP Vectra. It provides a wide range of system functions and support for HP peripherals. The STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS are discussed later in this section. Both the STD-BIOS and the EX-BIOS are contained in the system ROM which resides at the top of system memory.

Note

Throughout the remainder of this manual the terms BIOS, STD-BIOS, and EX-BIOS will be used. STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS are defined above. The term ROM BIOS will be used to indicate the union of STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS.

This section contains an overview of the components of the ROM BIOS. These components are the interrupt vectors, code modules, and data structures. Interrupt vectors form the link between the operating system, applications, and the ROM BIOS. The code modules perform the ROM BIOS functions. Data structures provide the means for the ROM BIOS (and to some extent the applications) to maintain driver variables, data buffers, etc.

2.1 Memory Locations

Code modules are accessed through interrupt vectors. The interrupt vectors reside in the first 1KB of system RAM. Usually a code module has an associated data structure. The data structures for the STD-BIOS code modules reside in system RAM in absolute memory locations 00400H through 005FFH. The data structures for the EX-BIOS code module reside at the top of system RAM. *The address of the EX-BIOS data area will vary depending on the particular configuration of the system.*

Figure 2.1 shows the components of the ROM BIOS and their location within the system memory. Each of the ROM BIOS components is discussed in detail in the remainder of this section.

Memory Map Block Diagram

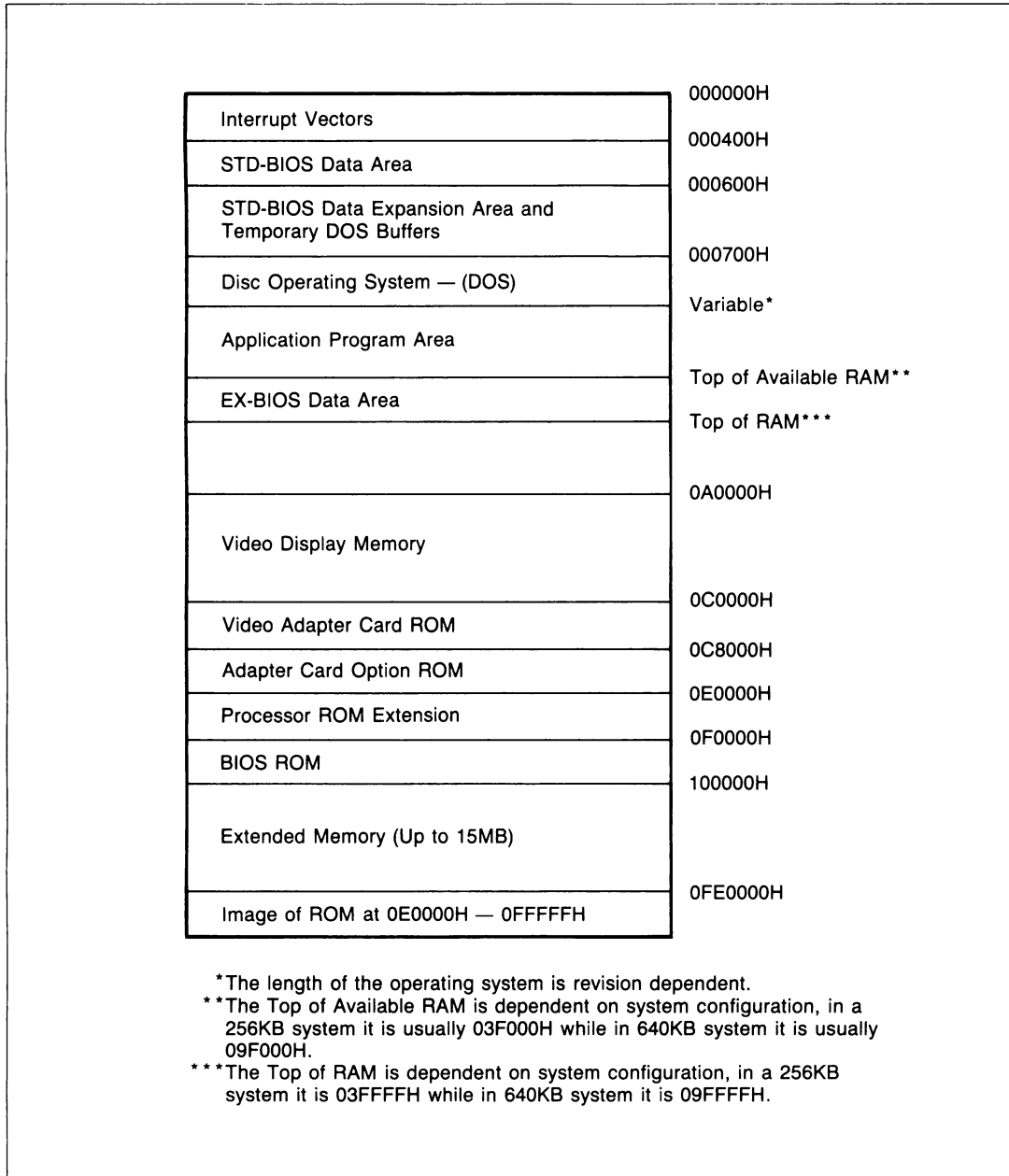


Figure 2.1

2.2 Interrupts

The interface to the BIOS is through the interrupt structure of the 80286. The system allows for three types of interrupts.

- Processor Interrupts—These interrupts allow system software to recover from error conditions and other hardware exceptions.
- Hardware Interrupts—These interrupts are generated by the 8259A interrupt controllers on the processor board. Hardware interrupts indicate that a system hardware component or peripheral requires service.
- Software Interrupts—These interrupts are generated through the software 'INT n' instruction. Software interrupts allow system functions to be quickly and easily called by any program.

Interrupt vectors for the processor interrupts are defined by the 80286. Interrupt vectors for the hardware interrupts are mapped by the values programmed into the 8259A interrupt controllers which are initialized by the ROM BIOS. Processor and/or hardware interrupts may be 'simulated' by a software interrupt mapped to the same interrupt vector. For example, Interrupt 0 is mapped by the 80286 for Divide by 0 error. The service routine for this error condition may be executed by an INT 0 instruction.

Each interrupt has an interrupt vector associated with it. The interrupt vector contains the Code Segment and Instruction Pointer of the service routine for that interrupt. Each of these vectors consists of two words (four bytes). The iAPX 80286 architecture supports 256 interrupt vectors which occupy the first 1024 bytes (00000H-003FFH) of system memory.

The interrupt vectors maintain industry standard compatibility while offering the expanded capabilities of the HP EX-BIOS functions. Table 2.1 lists these assignments.

In order for the system to function properly, processor and hardware interrupt vectors are initialized to valid service routines. Most unused vectors point to a null routine in the BIOS which issues an End-of-Interrupt (EOI) signal to the 8259A(s) when required and returns. The Keyboard Break and Timer Tick software interrupt vectors point to an IRET instruction in the BIOS. These vectors are indicated by an IRET in table 2.1. Several software vectors are used as pointers to data blocks instead of interrupt service routines. These vectors are indicated by a PT in table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Interrupt Vector Assignments

Address	Int	Function	Type*	Service	Routine**
000-003H	0	Divide by Zero	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
004-007H	1	Single Step	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
008-00BH	2	Nonmaskable Interrupt	PI	STD-BIOS	
00C-00FH	3	Breakpoint	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
010-013H	4	Arithmetic Overflow	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
014-017H	5	Print Screen	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
018-01BH	6	Invalid Opcode	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
01C-01FH	7	Reserved	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
020-023H	8	Timer Interrupt	(IRQ 0) HW	STD-BIOS	
024-027H	9	Keyboard ISR	(IRQ 1) HW	STD-BIOS	
028-02BH	A	Reserved	(IRQ 2) HW	STD-BIOS	
02C-02FH	B	Serial Port 1 ISR	(IRQ 3) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
030-033H	C	Serial Port 0 ISR	(IRQ 4) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
034-037H	D	Printer Port 1 ISR	(IRQ 5) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
038-03BH	E	Diskette ISR	(IRQ 6) HW	STD-BIOS	
03C-03FH	F	Printer Port 0 ISR	(IRQ 7) HW	STD-BIOD	(UI)
040-043H	10	Video	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
044-047H	11	Equipment Check	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
048-04BH	12	Memory Size	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
04C-04FH	13	Diskette/Hard Disc	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
050-053H	14	Serial	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
054-057H	15	System Functions	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
058-05BH	16	Keyboard	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
05C-05FH	17	Printer	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
060-063H	18	Reserved	SW	N/A	(IRET)
064-067H	19	Boot	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
068-06BH	1A	Time and Date	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
06C-06FH	1B	Keyboard Break	SW	STD-BIOS	(IRET)
070-073H	1C	Timer Tick	SW	STD-BIOS	(IRET)
074-077H	1D	Video Parameter Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
078-07BH	1E	Diskette Parameter Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
07C-07FH	1F	Graphics Character Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
080-083H	20	Program Terminate	SW	DOS	
084-087H	21	DOS Function Calls	SW	DOS	
088-08BH	22	DOS Terminate Address	PT	DOS	

Address	Int	Function	Type*	Service	Routine**
08C-08FH	23	DOS < CTRL > - < Break > Address	SW	DOS	
090-093H	24	DOS Critical Error	SW	DOS	
094-097H	25	DOS Absolute Disc Read	SW	DOS	
098-09BH	26	DOS Absolute Disc Write	SW	DOS	
09C-09FH	27	DOS Terminate Stay Resident	SW	DOS	
0A0-0CBH	28-32	Reserved for DOS	SW	DOS	
0CC-0CFH	33	HP Mouse	SW	EX-BIOS	(DRVr)
0DD-0FFH	34-3F	Reserved for DOS	SW	DOS	
100-103H	40	Alternate Diskette	SW	STD-BIOS	
104-107H	41	Hard Disc Parameter Table (0)	PT	STD-BIOS	
108-117H	42-45	Reserved	SW	STD-BIOS	
118-11BH	46	Hard Disc Parameter Table (1)	PT	STD-BIOS	
11C-17FH	47-5F	Reserved	SW	STD-BIOS	
180-19FH	60-67	Reserved for User Programs	SW	N/A	
1A0-1A3H	68	8041 Service Request ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1A4-1A7H	69	Keyboard OBF ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1A8-1ABH	6A	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1AC-1AFH	6B	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B0-1B3H	6C	HP-HIL Controller ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B4-1B7H	6D	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B8-1BBH	6E	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1BC-1BFH	6F	EX-BIOS Entry Point	SW	EX-BIOS	(DRVr)
1C0-1C3H	70	Real-time Clock ISR (IRQ 8)	HW	STD-BIOS	
1C4-1C7H	71	SW Redirected (IRQ 9)	HW	STD-BIOS	
1C8-1CBH	72	Reserved (IRQ 10)	HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1CC-1CFH	73	Reserved (IRQ 11)	HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1D0-1D3H	74	Reserved (IRQ 12)	HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1D4-1D7H	75	Coprocessor (IRQ 13)	HW	STD-BIOS	
1D8-1DBH	76	Hard Disc ISR (IRQ 14)	HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1DC-1DFH	77	Reserved (IRQ 15)	HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1E0-1FFH	78-7F	Not Used	SW	N/A	
200-3C3H	80-F0	Reserved	SW	N/A	
3C4-3FFH	F1-FF	Not Used	SW	N/A	

* PI—Processor interrupt
HW—Hardware interrupt
SW—Software interrupt
PT—Interrupt vector used as pointer to data.
N/A—Not applicable

** UI—Unused interrupt ISR
IRET—Interrupt returned
DRVr—Application callable entry point

2.3 ROM BIOS, Drivers and Functions

The ROM BIOS is comprised of many drivers. For example, there is a driver to perform video functions, one to perform disc functions, etc. The ROM BIOS drivers are organized into two components. One component contains the STD-BIOS drivers that support the STD-BIOS functions. The second component contains EX-BIOS drivers that support unique HP features.

Each driver supports one or more functions. A function can be viewed as a specific task. For example, the Video Driver supports 22 separate functions that perform tasks such as setting the display mode, moving the cursor, and displaying characters.

2.3.1 STD-BIOS Drivers

Drivers in the STD-BIOS are accessed through an interrupt. STD-BIOS drivers are accessed through interrupts 05H and 10H through 1CH. Drivers are accessed by performing a software INT n instruction, where n is the interrupt number assigned to the driver (refer to table 2.1.)

The function code and any required data are passed in the 80286 registers. Data passing conventions for STD-BIOS drivers vary, however, there are aspects which are common.

- Most of the STD-BIOS drivers support more than one function. Therefore, multi-function drivers must have the desired function code passed as part of the data. The AH register is used on all multi-function drivers to pass the function code.
- Byte and word data is passed in the internal registers of the 80286. Registers AL, BX, CX, and DX are usually used for this purpose. The register assignments and number of registers used depend on the driver and driver function.
- If the amount of data cannot fit in the internal registers of the 80286, a data buffer in system memory is used. This buffer is usually pointed to by ES:BX, ES:BP or ES:SI.
- Drivers may modify one or more registers. The registers which are maintained and the registers which are modified vary from driver to driver. The registers which are modified are listed in each function description.

Calling STD-BIOS Drivers

The following program example demonstrates accessing a typical STD-BIOS driver. The function sets the position of the cursor on display page 0 to row 20, column 10. The function code (02H) is passed in register AH. The row position, the column position, and the page number are passed respectively in DH, DL, and BH.

```
MOV    AH,02H        ;Function number
MOV    DH,14H        ;Row number (Row 20)
MOV    DL,0AH        ;Column number (Column 10)
MOV    BH,0H         ;Page number
INT    10H           ;Call Video driver
```

The STD-BIOS drivers support all industry standard BIOS functions. In addition, many of the drivers have additional functions that support enhanced features. These functions are referred to as 'HP extensions' throughout the remainder of this manual. These enhancements are accessed through function code (06FH) of their respective driver. Most of these extended functions are further divided into subfunctions. For example, the HP extended function for the Video driver has six subfunctions which allow access to the enhanced features of the Multimode Video Display Adapter. The function code (06FH) is placed in the AH register and the subfunction code in AL for all HP extensions.

The following example uses HP extensions to turn off the cursor control pad on the keyboard.

```
MOV    AH,6FH        ; HP Function
MOV    AL,07H        ; Switch Keyboard
MOV    BL,02H        ; Disable CCP: Turn Cursor Control
                          ; Pad Off
INT    16H           ; Call Keyboard Driver
```

2.3.2 EX-BIOS Drivers

The EX-BIOS drivers provide a wide range of functions not found in the STD-BIOS drivers. The EX-BIOS drivers are accessed through a single software interrupt vector. This interrupt (06FH) will be referred to as INT HP__ENTRY. Due to the large number of EX-BIOS drivers, it would be impossible to give each driver its own interrupt vector and still maintain industry standard compatibility. Therefore, each driver is assigned its own number which is placed in the BP register. This manual refers to these numbers by the names assigned in Appendix E.

Calling EX-BIOS Drivers

As with the STD-BIOS drivers, each EX-BIOS driver may support one or more functions. A function code placed in the AH register selects the desired function within the driver. In addition, a subfunction code passed in the AL register is required by many EX-BIOS functions.

The following program example demonstrates access to a typical EX-BIOS driver. The function executes a 'beep' on the speaker.

```
MOV    AH,3AH      ; Function: F__SND__BEEP
MOV    BP,12H     ; Driver Name: V__SYSTEM
PUSH   DS         ;
INT    6FH        ; EX-BIOS Call: HP__ENTRY
POP    DS         ;
```

On leaving the EX-BIOS driver the BP and DS registers will be modified while the AH register usually contains the return status of the driver call.

2.3.3 EX-BIOS Standard Functions

Many EX-BIOS drivers support a standard set of functions and subfunctions as listed in table 2.2. While these functions and subfunctions are defined, it is not required that they all be implemented by every driver. In addition, EX-BIOS drivers may implement functions other than those listed. Most EX-BIOS drivers use a standard set of return status codes reported in the AH register at the completion of a driver's function call. Some of these return status codes and their definitions are listed in table 2.3. A driver may report a return status code of RS__UNSUPPORTED (02H) for a given function.

Function codes and return statuses are described in detail in Appendix G.

Table 2.2

EX-BIOS Defined Functions

Function Subfunction	Register		Definition
	AH	AL	
F__ISR	00		Responds to a logical Interrupt Service Request (ISR).
F__SYSTEM			Executes one of several standard subfunctions.
SF__INIT	02	00	Starts the initialization of a driver.
SF__START	02	02	Completes the initialization process of the driver.
SF__REPORT__STATE	02	04	Reports the state of the driver.
SF__VERSION__DESC	02	06	Reports the revision number and datecode of the driver.
SF__DEF__ATTR	02	08	Reports the default configuration of the driver.
SF__GET__ATTR	02	0A	Reports the current configuration of the driver.
SF__SET__ATTR	02	0C	Overrides the current configuration of the driver.
SF__OPEN	02	0E	Reserves the driver for exclusive access. Requests any resources required by the driver.
SF__CLOSE	02	10	Releases the driver from exclusive access.
SF__TIMEOUT	02	12	Reports to the driver that a requested timeout has occurred.
SF__INTERVAL	02	14	Reports to the driver that a requested 60 Hz interval has expired.
SF__TEST	02	16	Performs a hardware test.
F__IO__CONTROL			Executes the following subfunctions and any driver dependant subfunctions.
SF__LOCK	04	00	Reserves the sub-address device specified for exclusive access.
SF__UNLOCK	04	02	Releases the sub-address specified from the exclusive access.
F__PUT__BYTE	06		Writes a byte of data.
F__GET__BYTE	08		Reads a byte of data.
F__PUT__BUFFER	0A		Writes a variable length buffer of data (supported by character devices).
F__PUT__BLOCK	0A		Writes a fixed length buffer of data (supported by block devices).
F__GET__BUFFER	0C		Reads a variable length buffer of data (supported by character devices).
F__GET__BLOCK	0C		Reads a fixed length block of data (supported by block devices).
F__PUT__WORD	0E		Writes a word of data.
F__GET__WORD	10		Reads a word of data.

2.3.4 EX-BIOS Parameter Passing Conventions

When calling EX-BIOS drivers, the function code is placed in the AH register, and the subfunction code (if any) in the AL register. Note that the function and subfunction codes are multiples of two in order to facilitate decoding by the drivers.

The general parameter passing conventions used by the EX-BIOS drivers are also defined. These register conventions are as follows:

On Entry: BP = V__DRIVER__NAME
AH = F__FUNC__CODE
AL = SF__FUNC__CODE (if required by driver)
CX = On write: byte count (if required by driver)
On read: maximum permissible byte count (if required by driver)
ES:DI = Buffer pointer or context area (if required by driver)

On Exit: AH = Return status
CX = On read: byte count (if required by driver)
On write: number of bytes written (if required by driver)
ES:DI = Buffer pointer or context area (if required by driver)
DS,BP Always modified (unless otherwise indicated)

2.3.5 EX-BIOS Return Status Codes

EX-BIOS drivers are expected to report a Return Status Code upon completion. This code is returned in the AH register. Several status codes have been defined and are listed in table 2.3.

Table 2.3

EX-BIOS Return Status Codes

Return Status	Code	Indication
RS__SUCCESSFUL	000H	The requested function executed correctly.
RS__UNSUPPORTED	002H	The requested function or subfunction is not implemented or is unsupported.
RS__FAIL	0FEH (-02H)	The driver failed the operation in an error state.
RS__BAD__PARAMETER	0FAH (-06H)	The driver received a bad parameter.
RS__BUSY	0F8H (-08H)	The requested driver is busy.
RS__NO__VECTOR	0F6H (-0AH)	EX-BIOS Vector table is out of RAM or room for more drivers.
RS__OFFLINE	0F4H (-0CH)	Device is offline.
RS__OUT__OF__PAPER	0F2H (-0EH)	Device is out of paper.

If additional drivers are installed in the system, they should conform to the defined statuses wherever possible. However, to maintain coding efficiency and/or functional accuracy, a driver may create a return status other than those listed in Table 2.3.

Note

Return status conditions are always multiples of two. Negative return status codes indicate error conditions, while positive status codes indicate exceptional conditions to the caller. For example, the status code RS__UNSUPPORTED indicates the driver does not support a function which may or may not be an error, while RS__OUT__OF__PAPER requires some kind of response by the caller.

2.4 Data Structures

BIOS drivers require RAM data area to perform their functions. The layout and placement of the data areas for the STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS drivers differ. This is discussed in the following subsections.

2.4.1 STD-BIOS Data Structures

The data area for the STD-BIOS is in absolute memory locations 00400H through 005FFH, which conforms to the industry standard. Table 2.4 summarizes the assignments within this block of memory. Refer to Appendix B for a detailed description of these data fields.

Table 2.4

STD-BIOS Data Area Summary

Address	Function
400H-407H	RS-232 Communications Port Addresses
408H-40FH	Parallel Printer Port Addresses
410H-416H	System Data and Flags
417H-43DH	Keyboard Data Area
43EH-448H	Flexible Disc Data Area
449H-466H	Video Display Data Area
467H-46BH	System Data and Flags
46CH-470H	Timer Data Area
471H-473H	System Data Flags
474H-477H	Hard Disc Data Area
478H-47BH	Printer Timeout Counters
47CH-47FH	RS-232 Communications Port Timeout Counters
480H-483H	Keyboard Data Area
48BH-496H	Diskette/Hard Disc Data Area
498H-504H	System Data and Flags
505H-5FFH	Reserved

2.4.2 EX-BIOS Data Structures

Data structures for the EX-BIOS drivers are located in a block of memory at the top of system RAM. The address of this block varies depending on the amount of RAM contained in the system and the hardware configuration.

There are three types of data structures in the EX-BIOS data area. These structures are: the `HPbrVECTOR__TABLE` and its associated `HP__ENTRY__CODE`, the driver data areas, and the EX-BIOS global data area.

HP__VECTOR__TABLE

Each of the 80286 interrupt vectors contains the Code Segment (CS) and Instruction Pointer (IP) of its associated service routine. The `HP__ENTRY` interrupt vector (06FH) contains the CS:IP of the `HP__ENTRY__CODE`. This routine uses the value contained in the BP register (an offset into the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`, vector address) to branch to the appropriate EX-BIOS driver. The `HP__VECTOR__TABLE` resides at the base of the EX-BIOS data area. The `HP__VECTOR__TABLE` consists of an array of 3-word (six bytes) entries, one for each EX-BIOS driver. Each entry consists of the IP, CS, and Data Segment (DS) of a driver.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the relationship between the 80286 interrupt vectors, the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`, `HP__ENTRY__CODE`, and the EX-BIOS drivers.

HP__ENTRY__CODE

The CS:IP in the `HP__ENTRY` interrupt vector points to a piece of code which branches to the desired EX-BIOS driver. The vector address passed in BP must be a multiple of six. The code is as follows:

```
HP__ENTRY__CODE:
    MOV     DS,CS:[BP + 4]
    JMP     FAR PTR CS:[BP]
```

This code resides directly after the last entry in the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`. Therefore, the CS:IP entry in the `HP__ENTRY` interrupt vector provides two further pieces of information. CS:0 is the starting address of the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE` and IP is the length of the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`.

Interrupt Vectors and HP_VECTOR_TABLE

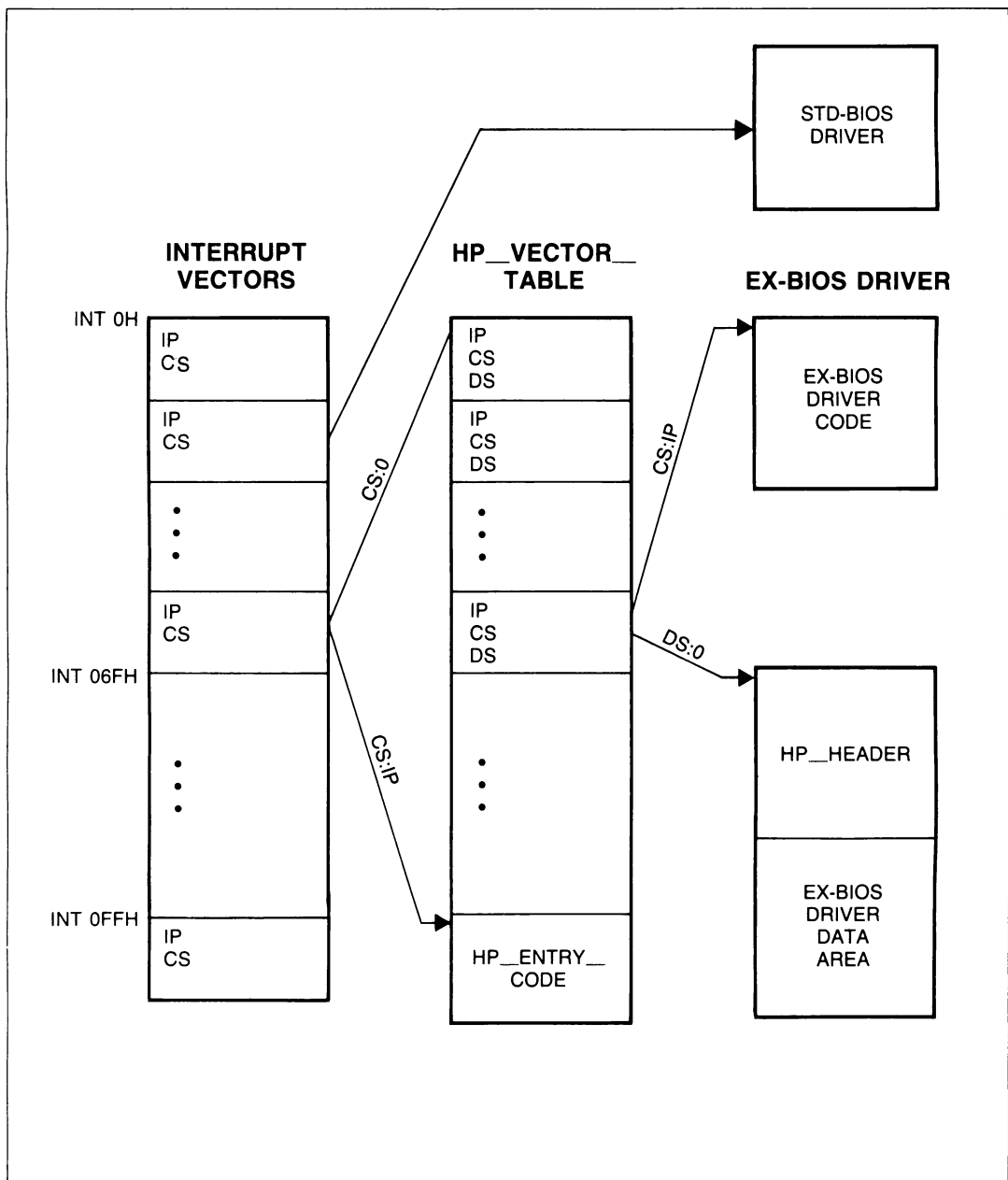


Figure 2.2

Driver Data Areas

Each driver has an independently specified data area. Some EX-BIOS drivers share the same data areas. The data areas for the EX-BIOS drivers are above the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and the HP__ENTRY__CODE shown in figure 2.2. Although each driver has its own data area, the DS for each driver is stored in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, and its data area must start at DS:0. Each data area must reside on a paragraph boundary.

The data area for each driver consists of a driver header, followed by an optional variable storage area. The variable storage area is unique to each driver. Table 2.5 provides a general description of the contents of an EX-BIOS driver header.

Each driver's header and/or variable storage area is described in a following section.

Table 2.5

HP__DRIVER__HEADER

Variable	Offset	Type	Offset Definition
DH__ATR	0	Word	Driver Attribute Field
DH__NAME__INDEX	2	Word	Driver String Index Field
DH__V__DEFAULT	4	Word	Driver's Default Logical Device Vector
DH__P__CLASS	6	Word	Driver's Parent Class
DH__C__CLASS	8	Word	Driver's Child Class
DH__V__PARENT	0AH	Word	Driver's Parent Vector
DH__V__CHILD	0CH	Word	Driver's Child Vector
DH__MAJOR	0EH	Byte	Sub Address Field
DH__MINOR	0FH	Byte	Sub Address Field

EX-BIOS Driver Headers

The definition of each of these fields is listed in the following. Additional information on these fields can be found in Appendix G.

DH__ATR:

Each bit in the DH__ATR field indicates a property of the driver for device mapping purposes. These bits are defined in Appendix G.

DH__NAME__INDEX:	The DH__NAME__INDEX is used to derive the localization string index of the driver. This is given by the function F__STR__GET__STRING in the V__SYSTEM driver. See Section 9 for additional information.
DH__V__DEFAULT:	The DH__V__DEFAULT field contains the driver's default vector address.
DH__P__CLASS and DH__C__CLASS:	In conjunction, these fields indicate which drivers may be mapped together. DH__P__CLASS and DH__C__CLASS are bit masks. Each bit position represents a set of drivers. If a bit is set then the driver is in that set of drivers. The DH__P__CLASS field indicates a driver is in from 0 to 16 different driver sets. A driver can only map to another driver if its DH__P__CLASS field matches at least one bit position of the other driver's DH__C__CLASS field. Furthermore, the DH__ATR field is another condition of mapping. The bits are defined in Appendix G.
DH__V__PARENT:	The DH__V__PARENT field contains a vector to the driver that is called when the current driver receives an F__ISR function code that it cannot or doesn't know how to process.
DH__V__CHILD:	The DH__V__CHILD field contains a vector to the driver that is called if this driver decides it cannot handle the request function (as long as that function is not F__ISR).
DH__MAJOR and DH__MINOR:	Device bus address information.

EX-BIOS Global Data Area

The method for locating the EX-BIOS global data area is found in the "EX-BIOS Data Area Map" of Appendix B. The EX-BIOS global data area is shared between several EX-BIOS drivers. It contains temporary and permanent variables that are required by the BIOS to function properly. Some of these variables can be modified by application programs. As with any modification to the STD-BIOS data area, care should be taken with the EX-BIOS global data area. Table 2.6 defines the contents of this area.

Table 2.6

Global Data Area

Byte	Name	Type	Definition
00-013H	Reserved		
14	T__SND__FLAG	Byte	Sound Driver Status
	Bit	Definition	
	7	'1' Click enabled	
	6	'1' Beep enabled	
	5-0	Reserved	
15	T__SND__CLICK__COUNT	Byte	Contains number of pending key clicks. Maximum of four.
16	T__SND__CLICK__DURA	Byte	Contains current tick duration scaler.
17	T__SND__CLICK__VOLUME	Byte	Contains current key click volume.
18	T__SND__BEEP__CYCLE	Word	Contains current beep period in ten microsecond increments.
1A	T__SND__BEEP__DURA	Word	Contains current duration of the beep in 10 microsecond increments.
1C	T__SND__BEEP__COUNT	Byte	Contains number of pending beep functions. Maximum of four.
1D	Reserved	Byte	
1E	T__STR__NEXT__INDEX	Word	Next unused string index number.
20 and up	Reserved		

SECTION 3

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SECTION 3. VIDEO

The HP MultiMode Video Display Adapter provides a wide variety of display modes, resolution, character attributes, and other features. The purpose of the video driver is to allow programs to access these features and control the video display.

3.1 Overview

In the text mode, the MultiMode Video Display Adapter uses an 8×16 character cell which generates high quality characters. Access to the display memory is fully synchronized to eliminate the "snow" problem present in many color display adapters. (Snow occurs when writing a character to display memory while the video memory is being accessed by the display refresh circuitry.) This full synchronization makes the INT 10H video driver faster, since there is no need to wait for a vertical retrace to place characters on the screen.

The MultiMode Video Display Adapter provides seven more display modes than the industry standard color graphics adapter. Four of the modes allow 27 lines of text on the screen. The other three modes allow graphics modes that double the graphics resolution of the display (320×400 and 640×400 pixels). The standard INT 10H video driver has been extended to allow the programmer to set these modes. No other support is provided to make use of these modes. Refer to *HP Vectra Technical Reference Manual Volume I: Hardware* for more information on the MultiMode Video Display Adapter.

3.2 Data Structures

The MultiMode Video Display Adapter has 32KB of video memory starting at address 0B8000H. This allows graphics resolutions of 320×400 in medium resolution modes and 640×400 in high resolution modes. The following is a discussion of how this memory is organized depending on the video mode selected.

In either of the text modes (80 × 25 or 40 × 25) memory is organized as sequential pages. Each page contains character cells that are made up of an 8 bit character code and an 8 bit attribute (see Figure 3.1).

Text Display Memory Organization

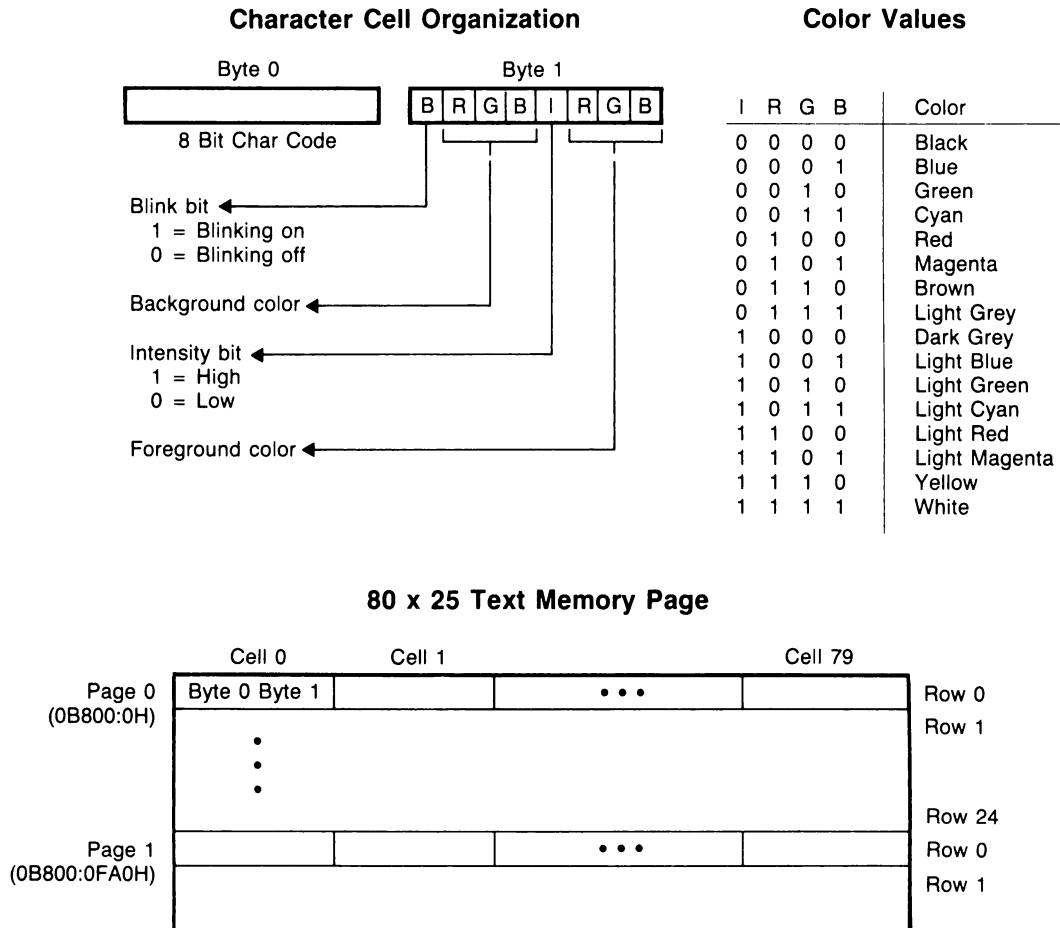
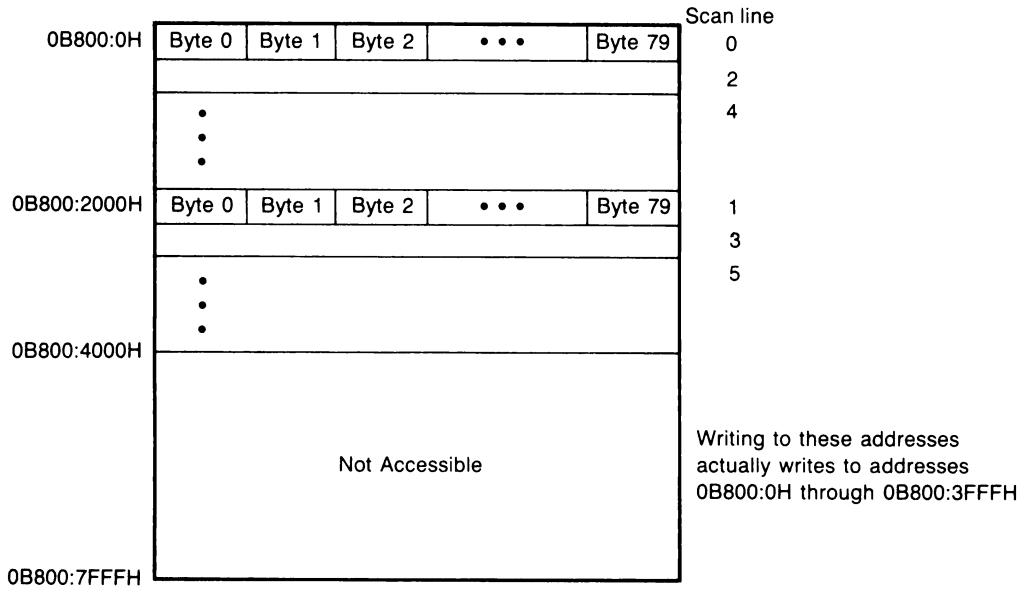


Figure 3.1

Graphics modes can be of two types: medium resolution (320 × 200 or 320 × 400) and high resolution (640 × 200 or 640 × 400). In the medium resolution mode each pixel corresponds to two bits of memory so four colors can be displayed. In the high resolution modes each pixel corresponds to one bit of memory and only one color can be displayed (the background color is always black). See Figures 3.2 and 3.3 for more details.

Graphics Display Memory Organization

320 x 200 Graphics Display Memory



Byte / Pixel Organization

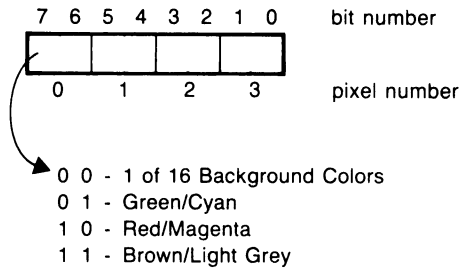
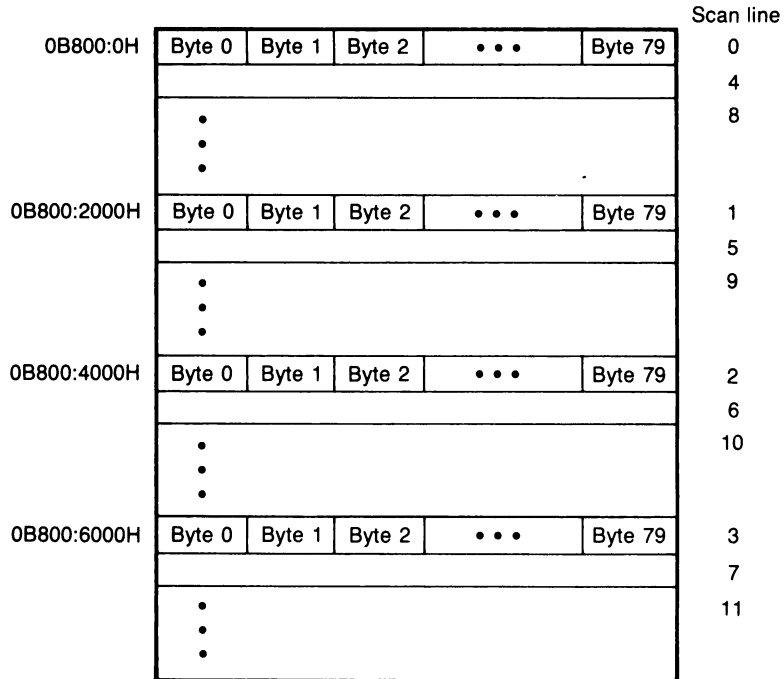


Figure 3.2

Graphics Display Memory Organization

640 x 400 Graphics Display Memory



Byte / Pixel Organization

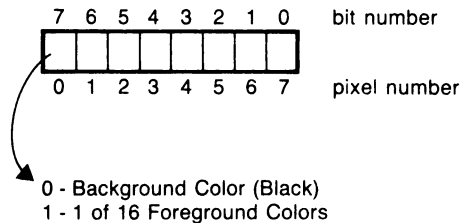


Figure 3.3

In all the graphics modes, the memory used for scan lines is not sequential but it is interleaved at fixed intervals of 8K. In the modes that are 200 scan lines, even scan lines start at offset 0 and odd scan lines start at offset 2000H. In the modes that are 400 scan lines, the following table can be used to determine the appropriate offset:

Scan line is multiple of 4 (0,4,8,12 ...) use offset 0
 Scan line is multiple of 4 plus 1 (1,5,9,13 ...) use offset 2000H
 Scan line is multiple of 4 plus 2 (2,6,10,14...) use offset 4000H
 Scan line is multiple of 4 plus 3 (3,7,11,15...) use offset 6000H

All the scan lines of a particular group are organized sequentially within a particular offset. See Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

Other video driver data structures are located in the STD-BIOS data area. They are stored in memory addresses 449H (40H:49H) through 466H (40H:66H). Table 3.1 lists the memory locations and their definitions.

Table 3.1

STD-BIOS Video Driver Data Area

Address	Type	Definition
00449H	Byte	Current Video Display Mode
0044AH	Word	Number of columns
0044CH	Word	Regen buffer length
0044EH	Word	Starting address of regen buffer
00450H	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 0
00452H	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 1
00454H	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 2
00456H	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 3
00458H	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 4
0045AH	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 5
0045CH	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 6
0045EH	Word	Cursor position for Display Page 7
00460H	Word	Current cursor mode
00462H	Byte	Active page number
00463H	Word	Address of current display adapter
00465H	Byte	Mode (current setting of status register)
00466H	Byte	Palette setting

Video data structures are also maintained in the EX-BIOS data area. These structures are accessible through the data segment of the EX-BIOS video service routine. The following code sets the ES register to the EX-BIOS video driver's (V__SVVIDEO'S) data segment:


```

MOV AX,0                ;segment at 0
MOV ES,AX              ;
MOV AX,ES: [6FH*4 + 2] ;read the base address
                       ;of the HP_VECTOR_TABLE

MOV ES,AX
MOV AX,ES: [V__SVVIDEO + 4] ;read base address of
MOV ES,AX              ;video parameters

```

The addresses listed are offsets into this data segment. The following table gives the data maintained in V__SVVIDEO's (0054H) data segment:

Table 3.2

Video EX-BIOS Data Structures

Variable Name	Offset	Type	Definition
Driver Header	0-5	Byte	Device Header Attributes, Name, Index, and Default Vector
VID__PRIMARY	6	Byte	The current primary display: 00 Card at I/O Address 3B0H 01 Card at I/O Address 3C0H 02 Card at I/O Address 3D0H 03 Card containing ROM Code.
VID__SECONDARY	7	Byte	If two cards are in the system, same number as VID__PRIMARY for the second card.
VID__FOUND__ROM	8	Byte	Flag set to true if ROM code was found in any video adapter card.
VID__IDS	9-0CH	Byte	List of IDs of all cards found.
VID__STATUS	0D-010H	Byte	RAM copies of the status register.
VID__EXT__STATUS	11-014H	Byte	RAM copies of the extended status register for each possible card in the system.
VID__PARM__BLOCK	15-03BH	Byte	Reserved for saving the video parameters stored in the standard BIOS data area when switching between primary and secondary video boards.
VID__LAST__IBM__MODE	03CH	Byte	Used to detect if a 'rogue' program changed the modes without telling the HP system.
VID__EXT__MODE	03DH	Byte	Specifies the current video mode (0 . . . 15).
	3E-03FH	Byte	Reserved

3.3 Video Driver (INT 10H)

The video driver functions can be broken down into the following categories.

- Display Control—These functions control the display appearance, cursor and light pen position, active text memory page, and scrolling through text memory.
- Character Handling Functions—These functions manipulate characters on the screen.
- String Functions—These functions allow placement of strings of text on the screen.
- Graphics Functions—These functions provide a minimal interface to the graphics capabilities of the machine.
- Extended Video Functions—These functions support extra video capabilities of the MultiMode Video Display Adapter hardware.

Table 3.3 summarizes the functions performed by the video driver. A detailed description of the functions is given following the table.

Table 3.3

Video Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function/ Equate	Function Value	Definition
10H	INT__VIDEO		Video
	F10__SET__MODE	00H	Set video mode
	F10__SET__CURSIZE	01H	Set cursor size
	F10__SET__CURPOS	02H	Set cursor position
	F10__RD__CURPOS	03H	Read cursor position
	F10__RD__PENPOS	04H	Read light-pen position
	F10__SET__PAGE	05H	Set active display page
	F10__SCROLL__UP	06H	Scroll rectangle up
	F10__SCROLL__DN	07H	Scroll rectangle down
	F10__RD__CHARATR	08H	Read character and attribute at cursor position
	F10__WR__CHARATR	09H	Write character and attribute at cursor position
	F10__WR__CHARCUR	0AH	Write character at cursor position
	F10__SET__PALLET	0BH	Set color pallet
	F10__WR__PIXEL	0CH	Write pixel
	F10__RD__PIXEL	0DH	Read pixel
	F10__WR__CHARTEL	0EH	Write teletype character
	F10__GET__STMODE	0FH	Get video state and mode
		10H-12H	Reserved
	Write string functions:		
	F10__WRS__00	1300H	global attribute
	F10__WRS__01	1301H	global attribute, move cursor
	F10__WRS__02	1302H	individual attributes
	F10__WRS__03	1303H	individual attributes, move cursor
	F10__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F10__GET__INFO	6F01H	Get video parameters
	F10__SET__INFO	6F02H	Sets video parameter
	F10__MOD__INFO	6F03H	Modifies video parameters
	F10__GET__RES	6F04H	Reports video resolution
	F10__XSET__MODE	6F05H	Sets video resolution

Video Driver Function Definitions

The following function definitions provide a detailed description of each of the functions in the video driver.

F10__SET__MODE (AH = 00H)

This function sets the display mode of the video adapter. The new mode is determined by the value passed in the AL register. Refer to the *Vectra Technical Reference Manual, Volume I* for additional information on the various video display modes available on the MultiMode Video Display Adapter.

On Entry: AH = F10__SET__MODE (00H)
AL = Mode

Data	Definition
00	40 × 25 Black and White Alphanumeric
01	40 × 25 Color Alphanumeric
02	80 × 25 Black and White Alphanumeric
03	80 × 25 Color Alphanumeric
04	320 × 200 Color Graphics
05	320 × 200 Black and White Graphics
06	640 × 200 Black and White Graphics
07	Only valid if a monochrome display adapter is present.

On Exit: No values returned

Registers Altered: AX

F10__SET__CURSIZE (AH = 01H)

This function sets the size of the cursor displayed in the alphanumeric display modes. Each character cell in the alphanumeric display modes is eight scan lines high. The cursor size is defined by specifying the starting and ending scan lines within the character cell. The scan lines are numbered from 0 (top of cell) to 7 (bottom). The starting and ending scan lines are passed in registers CH and CL. This function performs no operation if the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the graphics modes.

On Entry: AH = F10__SET__CURSIZE (01H)
CH = Starting scan line
CL = Ending scan line

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AH

F10__SET__CURPOS (AH = 02H)

This function sets the row and column address of the cursor to the specified page, and moves the cursor to that address. When the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the graphics modes, a page number of 0 must be specified.

On Entry: AH = F10__SET__CURPOS (02H)
BH = Display page number
DH = Row address of cursor. (0. . .24)
DL = Column address of cursor. (0. . .79)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__RD__CURPOS (AH = 03H)

This function returns the current address and size of the cursor on the specified page. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the graphics modes, a page number of 0 must be specified. The values returned for the cursor size in the graphics mode will be invalid.

On Entry: AH = F10__RD__CURPOS (03H)
BH = Display page number

On Exit: CH = Starting scan line
CL = Ending scan line
DH = Row address of cursor. (0. . .24)
DL = Column address of cursor. (0. . .79)

Registers Altered: CX, DX

F10__RD__PENPOS (AH = 04H)

This function returns the current state and position of the light pen if it is activated. The position is reported in both character row/column and graphic pixel formats.

On Entry: AH = F10__RD__PENPOS (04H)

On Exit: AH = Light Pen state

Data Definition

0 Not activated
1 Activated

BX = Horizontal pixel position of light pen
CH = Vertical pixel position of light pen (200 line mode)
DH = Row position of light pen
DL = Column position of light pen

Registers Altered: AH, BX, CH, DX

F10__SET__PAGE (AH = 05H)

This function sets the active display page in the alphanumeric mode. Valid page numbers are 0 through 7 for 80 × 25 modes, and 0 through 7 for 40 × 25 modes. This function is not valid for graphics modes.

On Entry: AH = F10__SET__PAGE (05H)
AL = Page number (0 through 7)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AX

F10__SCROLL__UP (AH = 06H)

This function scrolls the contents of a window up a specified number of lines. The window is defined by the row and column addresses stored in the CX and DX registers. The number of lines to be scrolled is passed in register AL. If AL is set to 0, the function interprets this as a command to scroll all lines.

On Entry: AH = F10__SCROLL__UP (06H)
AL = Number of lines to scroll (0 = scroll all)
BH = Attribute to place in blanked lines
CH = Row address of upper left corner of window (0 . . 24)
CL = Column address of upper left corner of window (0 . . 79)
DH = Row address of lower right corner of window (0 . . 24)
DL = Column address of lower right corner of window (0 . . 79)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__SCROLL__DN (AH = 07H)

This function scrolls the contents of a window down a specified number of lines. The window is defined by the row and column addresses stored in the CX and DX registers. The number of lines to be scrolled is passed in register AL. If AL is set to 0, the function interprets this as a command to scroll all lines. This function is only valid when the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the alphanumeric modes.

On Entry: AH = F10__SCROLL__DN (07H)
AL = Number of lines to scroll (0 = scroll all)
BH = Attribute to place in blanked lines
CH = Row address of upper left corner of window (0. . .24)
CL = Column address of upper left corner of window (0. . .79)
DH = Row address of lower right corner of window (0. . .24)
DL = Column address of lower right corner of window (0. . .79)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__RD__CHARATR (AH = 08H)

This function returns the character byte and attribute byte at the current cursor location. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the alphanumeric modes, a page number must be specified. If the video display adapter is in one of the graphics modes, only the character is returned, since characters do not have attribute bytes in the graphics modes.

On Entry: AH = F10__RD__CHARATR (08H)
BH = Page number (alphanumeric modes only)

On Exit: AH = Attribute byte (valid only in alphanumeric modes)
AL = Character

Registers Altered: AX

F10__WR__CHARATR (AH = 09H)

This function writes character and attribute bytes at the current cursor location. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the alphanumeric modes, a page number may be specified. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the graphics modes, only the character is written. More than one character and attribute can be stored by placing the number of copies desired in CX. This function will wrap around both line and screen if too many characters are specified. Note that this function makes copies of a single character/attribute combination, it does not print a string. Refer to the Write String function for that operation.

On Entry: AH = F10__WR__CHARATR (09H)
AL = Character
BH = Page number (alphanumeric modes only)
BL = Attribute byte (valid only in alphanumeric modes)
CX = Number of characters to write

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__WR__CHARCUR (AH = 0AH)

This function writes a character to the current cursor location, retaining the existing attribute byte. The function is identical to the F10__WR__CHARATR function, except that no attribute byte is written.

On Entry: AH = F10__WR__CHARCUR (0AH)
AL = Character
BH = Page number (alphanumeric modes only)
CX = Number of characters to write

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__SET__PALLET (AH = 0BH)

This function allows setting the background color (if BH = 0) or the foreground color pallet (if BH = 1).

On Entry: AH = F10__SET__PALLET (0BH)
BH = Color Select ID

Data	Definition
0	Set the background color (in medium resolution modes) or the foreground color (in high resolution modes) based on the low bits of BL (bits 0. . .3) to one of 16 colors.
1	Select color pallet (for medium resolution modes) based on the least significant bit of BL. If bit 0 of BL = '0' then select the green, red, brown pallet. If bit of BL = '1' then select the cyan, magenta, light grey pallet.

BL = Color select value

On Exit: No values returned

Registers Altered: None

F10__WR__PIXEL (AH = 0CH)

This function writes a pixel on the screen. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in one of the "Four color" modes (320 × 200) the color of the pixel may be passed in register AL. Bits 0 and 1 of AL are interpreted as the color bits. If bit 7 of AL is set, bits 0 and 1 are 'XOR'ed with the current pixel color bits, otherwise they replace the current pixel color bits. If the MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in the "Two color" mode (640 × 200), the bit corresponding to the desired pixel is set.

On Entry: AH = F10__WR__PIXEL (0CH)
AL = Color

In "Four color" mode (320x200):

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Bits 0 and 1 XORed with current pixel.
	0	Bits 0 and 1 replace current pixel.
0,1		Color bits.

In "Two color" mode (640 x 200):

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Bit 0 XORed with current pixel.
	0	Bit 0 replaces current pixel.
0		Color bit.

CX = Horizontal pixel address

DX = Vertical pixel address

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AX

F10__RD__PIXEL (AH = 0DH)

This function returns the color code of the specified pixel.

On Entry: AH = F10__RD__PIXEL (0DH)
CX = Horizontal pixel address
DX = Vertical pixel address

On Exit: AL = Color value of pixel

Registers Altered: AX, CX, DX

F10__WR__CHARTEL (AH = 0EH)

This function writes a character to the active page, then advances the cursor one location. At the end of a line, the cursor will wrap to the next line; at the end of the screen, the cursor will scroll. In the alphanumeric modes, this function maintains the current video display attributes. In the graphics modes, the foreground color is passed in register BL. The ASCII characters Line Feed (0AH), Carriage Return (0DH), Backspace (08H), and Bell (07H) are interpreted by this function as ASCII commands and are executed as such.

On Entry: AH = F10__WR__CHARTEL (0EH)
AL = Character
BL = Foreground color (in graphics modes only)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AX

F10__GET__STMODE (AH = 0FH)

This function returns the current MultiMode Video Display Adapter state. The mode, number of characters per line, and current display page are returned.

On Entry: AH = F10__GET__STMODE (0FH)

On Exit: AH = Number of characters per line
AL = Current mode
BH = Current display page

Registers Altered: AX, BH

Write String (AH = 13H)

This function writes a string of characters to the screen. This function consists of four separate subfunctions which control whether each character has its own attribute byte or not, and whether the cursor is moved or not. Each of the subfunctions is detailed in the following. The ASCII characters Line Feed (0AH), Carriage Return (0DH), Backspace (08H), and Bell (07H) are interpreted by this function as ASCII commands and are executed as such.

F10__WRS__00 (AX = 1300H)

Write string attribute without moving cursor.

On Entry: AX = F10__WRS__00 (1300H)
BH = Display page number
BL = String attribute byte
CX = Length of string
DH = Row address of first character
DL = Column address of first character
ES:BP = Pointer to start of string
Format of string is:
Char, Char, . . . , Char

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__WRS__01 (AX = 1301H)

Write string attribute and move cursor.

On Entry: AX = F10__WRS__01 (1301H)
BH = Display page number
BL = String attribute byte
CX = Length of string
DH = Row address of first character
DL = Column address of first character
ES:BP = Pointer to start of string
Format of string is:
Char, Char, . . . , Char

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__WRS__02 (AX = 1302H)

Write character attribute without moving cursor.

On Entry: AX = F10__WRS__02 (1302H)
BH = Display page number
BL = String attribute byte
CX = Length of string
DH = Row address of first character
DL = Column address of first character
ES:BP = Pointer to start of string
Format of string is:
Char, Attr, Char, Attr, . . . , Char, Attr

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F10__WRS__03 (AX = 1303H)

Write character attribute and move cursor.

On Entry: AX = F10__WRS__03 (1303H)
BH = Display page number
CX = Length of string
DH = Row address of first character
DL = Column address of first character
ES:BP = Pointer to start of string
Format of string is:
Char, Attr, Char, Attr, . . . , Char, Attr

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

3.4 HP Video Extension Functions

This set of functions support the features of the MultiMode Video Display Adapter which are not covered using the standard video functions. This function consists of separate subfunctions which support the various extended capabilities of the MultiMode Video Display Adapter. Each of these subfunctions is defined in the following subsections.

F10__INQUIRE (AX = 6F00H)

This subfunction determines whether or not the extended HP functions are available. If the extended video functions are available, the BX register will be set to 4850H (which is the ASCII characters 'HP').

On Entry: AX = F10__INQUIRE (6F00H)
BX = Any value except 4850H ('HP')

On Exit: BX = 'HP' (4850H)

Registers Altered: AX, BX

F10__GET__INFO (AX = 6F01H)

This function returns information about the primary display adapter.

On Entry: AX = F10__GET__INFO (6F01H)

On Exit: AH = Status register information

Bit	Data	Definition
0	1	Display Enabled.
1	1	Light Pen Trigger Set.
2	1	Light Pen Switch Made.
3	1	Vertical Synchronization
4		Monitor Resolution
	0	350 or 400 line monitor
	1	200 line monitor
5		Display type
	0	Color
	1	Monochrome
6-7		Diagnostic Bits

AL = Card Identifier

Data Definition

00H	Non HP card with ROM and possibly its own INT 10H driver.
41H	MultiMode Video Display Adapter
42H	Reserved
43H	Reserved
44H	Reserved
45H	Industry Standard Monochrome Display Adapter
46H	Industry Standard Color Display Adapter
51H	Reserved

CL = Current value of Extended Control register. This register is only valid when the Card Identifier is 41H.

This description applies to data returned when a MultiMode Video Display Adapter is in the system.

Bit Data Definition

0		Current screen resolution
	0	200 line
	1	400 line
1		Underline enable.
	0	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as color blue.
	1	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as underline.
2		Font Selected.
	0	Standard-8
	1	HP-ROMAN-8
3		Memory disable.
	0	Memory enabled for CPU access.
	1	Memory disabled for CPU access.
4		16/32K Memory select.
	0	Wrap second 16K of RAM into first 16K.
	1	Allow access to full 32K of memory.
5		Page select.
	0	Select first 16K of memory.
	1	Select second 16K of memory.
6-7		Unused

Registers Altered: AX, CL

F10__SET__INFO (AX = 6F02H)

This function modifies the value of the Extended Control register port 3DDH on the MultiMode Video Display Adapter. (Refer to the *Vectra Technical Reference Manual, Volume I* for more information about this port.)

On Entry: AX = F10__SET__INFO (6F02H)
BL = Byte of data to be written to the Extended Control Register.

Bit	Data	Definition
0		Current screen resolution
	0	200 line
	1	400 line
1		Underline enable.
	0	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as color blue.
	1	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as underline.
2		Font Selected.
	0	Standard-8
	1	HP-ROMAN-8
3		Memory disable.
	0	Memory enabled for CPU access.
	1	Memory disabled for CPU access.
4		16/32K Memory select.
	0	Wrap second 16K of RAM into first 16K.
	1	Allow access to full 32K of memory.
5		Page select.
	0	Select first 16K of memory.
	1	Select second 16K of memory.
6-7		Reserved

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AX, BL

F10__MOD__INFO (AX = 6F03H)

This function modifies individual bits in the Extension Control register (port 3DDH) of the Multi-Mode Video Display Adapter. A mask byte is passed in register BH, which allows individual bits to be modified without changing the state of other mode bits in the register.

On Entry: AX = F10__MOD__INFO (6F03H)
 BH = Mask. Bits with a mask value of '1' are not modified; bits with a mask value of '0' are modified.
 BL = Bits to change. The bits indicated by the mask (BH) take the value of the BL register.

Bit	Data	Definition
0		Current screen resolution
	0	200 line
	1	400 line
1		Underline enable.
	0	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as color blue.
	1	'Blue' bit of foreground attribute interpreted as underline.
2		Font Selected.
	0	Standard-8
	1	HP-ROMAN-8
3		Memory disable.
	0	Memory enabled for CPU access.
	1	Memory disabled for CPU access.
4		16/32K Memory select.
	0	Wrap second 16K of RAM into first 16K.
	1	Allow access to full 32K of memory.
5		Page select.
	0	Select first 16K of memory.
	1	Select second 16K of memory.
6-7		Reserved

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AX

Example:

```
MOV AX,F10__MOD__INFO ; EX-BIOS Function Modify
                        ; Ex-Reg (6F03H)
MOV BL,00000100B      ; Select Character Font: HP-ROMAN-8
MOV BH,11111011B      ; Only Modify Character Font
INT 10H                ; Call Video Interrupt
```

F10__GET__RES (AX = 6F04H)

This function returns the current video mode and screen resolution.

On Entry: AX = F10__GET__RES (6F04H)

On Exit: AL = Current video mode (See Set Mode.)

Data	Definition
00H	40 × 25 Alphanumeric Black and White
01H	40 × 25 Alphanumeric Color
02H	80 × 25 Alphanumeric Black and White
03H	80 × 25 Alphanumeric Color
04H	320 × 200 Graphics Color
05H	320 × 200 Graphics Black and White
06H	640 × 200 Graphics Black and White
07H	80 × 25 Only Valid for Monochrome Cards
08H	80 × 27 Alphanumeric Black and White
09H	80 × 27 Alphanumeric Color
0AH	40 × 27 Alphanumeric Black and White
0BH	40 × 27 Alphanumeric Color
0CH	Reserved
0DH	640 × 400 Graphics Black and White
0EH	320 × 400 Graphics Color
0FH	320 × 400 Graphics Black and White

If in one of the graphics modes:

BX = Horizontal resolution in pixels

CX = Vertical resolution in pixels

If in one of the text modes:

BX = Number of characters per row

CX = Number of rows

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX

F10__XSET__MODE (AX = 6F05H)

This function places the MultiMode Video Display Adapter in one of sixteen possible modes of operation. Modes 0 through 7 are identical to the modes available with function F10__SET__MODE of the video driver. Modes 8 through 15 are unique to the HP Vectra and its MultiMode Video Display Adapter, and may only be set using this function.

Programmers must exercise caution when setting video modes with both F10__SET__MODE (0H) and F10__XSET__MODE (6F05H). Whenever F10__XSET__MODE is used to select one of the "HP only" modes (8–15), F10__XSET__MODE (not F10__SET__MODE) must be used to return to one of the industry standard modes (0–7). This "pairing" of function calls is necessary because F10__XSET__MODE modifies an I/O port not normally affected by the industry standard modes. F10__SET__MODE does not deal with this I/O port.

On Entry: AX = F10__XSET__MODE (6F05H)
 BL = Video mode

Data	Definition
00H	40 × 25 Alphanumeric Black and White
01H	40 × 25 Alphanumeric Color
02H	80 × 25 Alphanumeric Black and White
03H	80 × 25 Alphanumeric Color
04H	320 × 200 Graphics Color
05H	320 × 200 Graphics Black and White
06H	640 × 200 Graphics Black and White
07H	80 × 25 Only Valid for Monochrome Cards
08H	80 × 27 Alphanumeric Black and White
09H	80 × 27 Alphanumeric Color
0AH	40 × 27 Alphanumeric Black and White
0BH	40 × 27 Alphanumeric Color
0CH	Reserved
0DH	640 × 400 Graphics Black and White
0EH	320 × 400 Graphics Color
0FH	320 × 400 Graphics Black and White

On Exit: No values returned.

Altered Registers: AX, BL

Example:

```
MOV AX,F10__XSET__MODE ; Call EX-BIOS function
                        ; Set mode (6F05H)
MOV BL,0DH             ; Select 640 × 400 line mode
INT INT__VIDEO        ; Call video interrupt (10H)
```

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SF_DEF_ATTR	(AX = 0208H)	85
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SF_SET_ATTR	(AX = 020CH)	85
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SF_TRACK_OFF	(AX = 0406H)	86
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SF__START	(AX = 0202H)	129
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F__TRACK__ON	(AH = 06H)	130
F__TRACK__OFF	(AH = 08H)	130
F__DEF__MASKS	(AH = 0AH)	130
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F__SET__LIMITS__Y	(AH = 0EH)	132
F__PUT__SPRITE	(AH = 10H)	133
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SECTION 4. INPUT SYSTEM AND HP-HIL

The Input System is a set of drivers which support the HP-HIL input devices. Up to seven HP-HIL input devices may be connected at one time. The Input System can support properly integrated non-HP-HIL devices as well. In its basic configuration, the system has one input device, the keyboard.

4.1 Overview

The standard devices that connect to the system via the HP-HIL link are the keyboard, mouse, touch screen and tablet. The application interface for the keyboard is described in Section 5. The industry standard interface for the mouse (INT 33H functions) is provided in Section 6. The interfaces for simple mouse, touch screen and tablet support are described in this section.

The architecture of the Input System is divided into two levels (see figure 4.1). The application interface level allows the programmer to communicate with the HP-HIL devices with minimum overhead. The second level, the hardware interface level, allows programmers to manipulate the internals of the system. With this interface, support for additional devices can be added or the data path of existing ones re-directed.

The first portion of this section provides an overview of the application interface level, a detailed description of the actual interfaces and how to access them. The second portion of this section describes the hardware interface level.

4.2 Application Interface Level

Application programs interface with the Input System through a set of logical device drivers. The Input System has an application interface for keyboard, tablet, pointer (simple mouse), and touch screen input devices. These drivers are shown in figure 4.1.

Input System Block Diagram

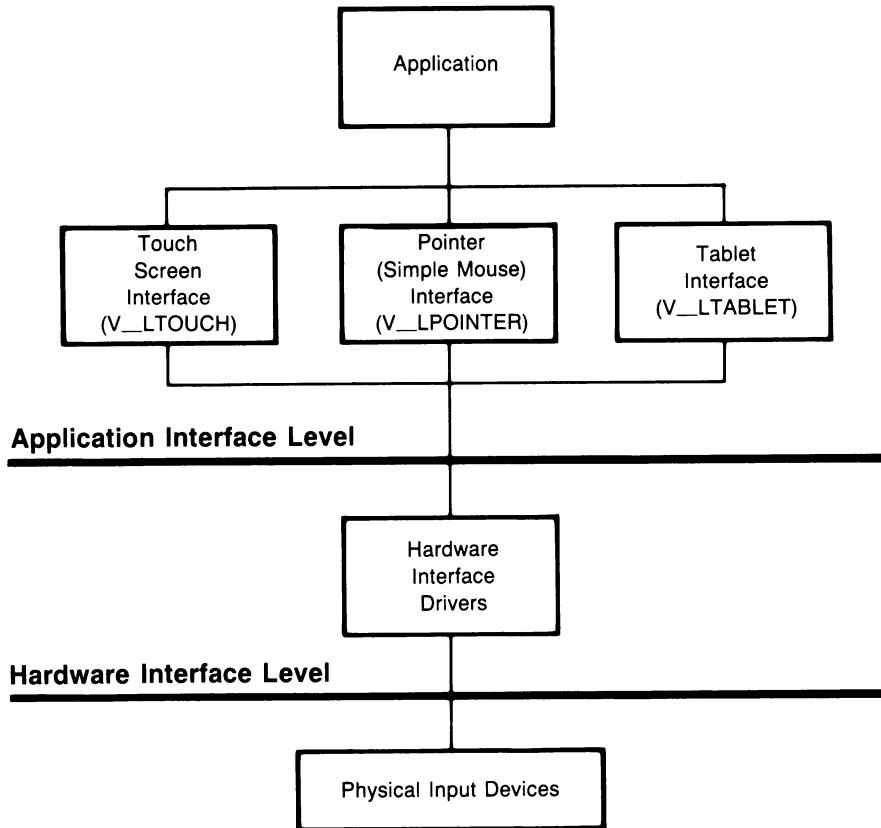


Figure 4.1

The tablet, pointer, and touch screen application program interface drivers are grouped together in figure 4.1 as they are all Graphic Input Device (GID) drivers. GID drivers accept relative graphic motion data, absolute graphics data, and button scancode data from the input devices. Data from these devices is represented in a consistent manner throughout the Input System, making programmatic access to different Graphic Input Devices a simple task (see the Application Event Driver Example later in this section).

4.2.1 Overview

The Input System supports three logical GID drivers; one for each of the standard GID data types. There is a GID driver for each of the touch screen, pointer (simple mouse), and tablet devices called `V__LTOUCH`, `V__LPOINTER`, and `V__LTABLET` respectively. Each of these drivers has a fixed location in the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`. They all share a common code module (i.e., they have the same `CS:IP` in the table), but have different data areas.

The GID drivers perform clipping and scaling under certain conditions. Absolute devices like the touch screen and tablet are always scaled but clipping is user selectable. Relative devices like the mouse can have both scaling and clipping selected by the user.

The logical GID drivers perform two additional tasks. The first is graphics cursor movement (sprite tracking). This is performed by the EX-BIOS driver `V__STRACK`, which is called by the logical GID driver if tracking is enabled. The second task is to provide interrupt service to the application. The application may install a routine to be called by the logical GID driver every time a GID event occurs, as opposed to the application calling the GID driver repeatedly (polling) to see if an event has occurred.

The following text outlines the actions that occur for touch screen input; from touching the screen to application data retrieval.

1. The user touches the screen. This causes the physical device to generate input data and interrupt the hardware interface level.
2. The hardware interface level processes the interrupt and passes the data (ISR Event Record) to the logical touch screen driver (`V__LTOUCH`).
3. `V__LTOUCH` scales the event to fit the current dimensions of the screen. At this point two optional things may happen. First, the data may be clipped. Second, the user defined event driver will be called if it is installed and enabled.
4. If the user event routine was not installed and enabled then the application must call (poll) `V__LTOUCH` with the `F__SAMPLE` function (see subsection on `V__LTOUCH` functions) to get the input data.

There are two methods for applications to receive data from the Input System: polled mode and interrupt mode. In polled mode, the application must continually interrogate the logical GID driver using the `F__SAMPLE` function to determine if any input has occurred. In interrupt mode, the application must first install an ISR event handling routine (application event driver) using `SF__CREATE__EVENT` to handle interrupt calls from the logical GID driver. After installation, the application informs the logical GID driver that it is ready to receive interrupts by calling the `SF__EVENT__ON` subfunction. After event interrupts have been enabled, the application will receive an interrupt every time the logical GID driver receives data from the hardware interface level.

4.2.2 Data Structures

The application interface level uses two major data structures: the Logical Describe Record and the Logical ISR Event Record(s). These data structures help keep track of the numerous events occurring in the Input System.

4.2.2.1 Logical Describe Record

The Logical Describe Record is used by the logical GID drivers to keep track of the current state of their respective devices. Each of the logical GID drivers has a Logical Describe Record associated with it, which is located directly after the driver header starting with memory address DS:0010H. An explanation of the Logical Describe Record fields follows, see table 4.1 for field types and offsets.

Table 4.1

Logical GID Driver Describe Record

Field	Type	Offset	Description
Driver Header		00H	Driver Header (see Section 2)
LD__SOURCE	BYTE	10H	Device GID type
LD__HPHIL__ID	BYTE	11H	Physical device ID
LD__DEVICE__STATE	WORD	12H	Status bits for the logical device
LD__INDEX	BYTE	14H	Physical device vector number
LD__MAX__AXIS	BYTE	15H	Maximum number of axes reported
LD__CLASS	BYTE	16H	Device class
LD__PROMPTS	BYTE	17H	Number of button/prompts
LD__RESERVED	BYTE	18H-1BH	Reserved
LD__TRANSITION	BYTE	1CH	Button transitions
LD__STATE	BYTE	1DH	Current state of the buttons
LD__RESOLUTION	WORD	1EH	Logical device resolution
LD__SIZE__X	WORD	20H	Maximum x-axis count
LD__SIZE__Y	WORD	22H	Maximum y-axis count
LD__ABS__X	WORD	24H	X position data for absolute devices
LD__ABS__Y	WORD	26H	Y position data for absolute devices
LD__REL__X	WORD	28H	X delta for relative devices
LD__REL__Y	WORD	2AH	Y delta for relative devices
LD__ACCUM__X	WORD	2CH	X-axis scaling accumulator
LD__ACCUM__Y	WORD	2EH	Y-axis scaling accumulator

- LD__SOURCE This field is divided into nibbles. Bits 7-4 contain the graphics input device type. This field is loaded with the low order nibble of the appropriate logical GID data type (table 4.5). Bits 3-0 are reserved.
- LD__HPHIL__ID ID byte of the physical device which last reported data. See table 4.2 for a list of HP-HIL ID bytes.
- LD__DEVICE__STATE Status bits for the logical device

Bit	Definition
0FH–05H	Reserved.
04H	Event enabled when set.
03H	Tracking enabled when set.
02H	Clipping enabled when set.
01H	Button error occurred when set.
00H	Interrupt in progress when set.

- LD__INDEX This contains the vector address divided by 6 of the last physical device that reported data.
- LD__MAX__AXIS Maximum number of axes supported by the device. Valid range is 0-2.
- LD__CLASS Device class. Bits 7-4 contain the current class. Bits 3-0 contain the default class. See Appendix G for more information on device classes.
- LD__PROMPTS Number of buttons and prompts supported by the device. Bits 7-4 contain the number of prompts. Bits 3-0 contain the number of buttons.
- LD__TRANSITION Transitions reported per button, i.e., a set bit indicates that the corresponding button was either pushed or released. Bit 7 corresponds to button 7 etc.
- LD__STATE Current state of the buttons. 1 is down, 0 is up. Bit 7 corresponds to button 7 etc. If LD__STATE is XOR'ed with LD__TRANSITION the result is the previous button state.
- LD__RESOLUTION This is the resolution of the logical device. For logical devices this is typically one.

Table 4.2

HP-HIL Device ID Bytes

Device Type	ID Range	Device Description
Keyboard	00H-02H	Reserved
	03H	Swiss-French Keyboard
	04H-06H	Reserved
	07H	Canadian-English Keyboard
	08H-0AH	Reserved
	0BH	Italian Keyboard
	0CH	Reserved
	0DH	Dutch Keyboard
	0EH	Swedish Keyboard
	0FH	German Keyboard
	10H-12H	Reserved
	13H	Spanish
	14H	Reserved
	15H	Belgian (Flemish) Keyboard
	16H	Finnish Keyboard
	17H	United Kingdom Keyboard
	18H	French-Canadian Keyboard
	19H	Swiss-German Keyboard
	1AH	Norwegian Keyboard
1BH	French Keyboard	
1CH	Danish Keyboard	
1DH	Katakana Keyboard	
1EH	Latin American-Spanish Keyboard	
1FH	United States-American Keyboard	
Other	20H-2BH	Reserved
	2CH-2FH	Tone Generator
	30H-3FH	Reserved
Character Entry	40H-4FH	Reserved
	50H-5BH	Reserved
	5CH-5FH	Barcode Reader
Relative Positioners	60H-67H	Reserved
	68H-6BH	Mouse
	6CH-6FH	Trackball
	70H-7FH	Reserved

Device Type	ID Range	Device Description
Absolute Positioners	80H–87H	Reserved
	88H–8BH	Touchpad
	8CH–8FH	Touch Screen
	90H–97H	Graphics Tablet
	98H–9FH	Reserved
Keyboard	0A0H–0BFH	Compressed Keyboard (91–93 keys)
	0C0H–0DFH	Extended Keyboard (107–109 keys)
	0E0H–0FFH	Standard Keyboard (85–87 keys)

LD__SIZE__X	Maximum count (in units of resolution) for the x-axis.
LD__SIZE__Y	Maximum count (in units of resolution) for the y-axis.
LD__ABS__X	X position data for devices which report absolute coordinates (absolute devices).
LD__ABS__Y	Y position data for devices which report absolute coordinates.
LD__REL__X	Latest change in x position for devices which return coordinates relative to the previous position (relative devices).
LD__REL__Y	Latest change in y position for devices which return coordinates relative to the previous position.
LD__ACCUM__X	Accumulator used to sum partial movements when scaling from the physical device space to the logical device space. The value stored here represents a fraction of one logical unit for the x-axis.
LD__ACCUM__Y	Accumulator used to sum partial movements when scaling from the physical device space to the logical device space. The value stored here represents a fraction of one logical unit for the y-axis.

4.2.2.2 Logical ISR Event Records

A Logical ISR Event Record is not a data structure in the truest sense, but is a set of register definitions for inter-driver communication of input events. These definitions apply not only to Input System drivers but to application event drivers as well. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 define the Logical ISR Event Records.

Table 4.3

GID Button ISR Event Record

AH = F__ISR (00H)

DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6

BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

DH = Data Type

ES:0 = Pointer to Physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.

Table 4.4

GID Motion ISR Event Record

AH = F__ISR (00H)

DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6

BX = X axis motion in raw data form.

CX = Y axis motion in raw data form.

DH = Data Type

ES:0 = Pointer to physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.

The button number in the Button information field (BX) denotes which button on the device is reporting data. Of special interest is button seven (proximity indicator) which is currently used by absolute devices to indicate that the device measurement field is active. For example, someone is touching the touch screen or the stylus is in contact with the tablet surface.

The Data Type field (DH) contains a code representing the current type of logical GID data stored in the event record. For button events this value will be T__KC__BUTTON. For logical GID motion events permissible types are: T__TS, T__POINTER and T__TABLET, which correspond to data originating from V__LTOUCH, V__LPOINTER, and V__LTABLET respectively. For a complete list of logical GID event data types see table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Logical GID Event Data Types

Type	Value	Definition
T__KC__BUTTON	09H	Button data
T__TS	45H	Specially formed data (80 × 25—default) generated by V__LTOUCH
T__TABLET	46H	Specially formed data (640 × 200 range—default) generated by V__LTABLET
T__POINTER	47H	Specially formed data (640 × 200 range—default) generated by V__LPOINTER

4.2.2.3 Application Event Drivers

As previously mentioned, applications may install a routine to handle interrupts from the logical GID drivers. Three predefined vectors in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE are initialized to the null driver (V__PNULL). The three vectors are V__EVENT__TOUCH, V__EVENT__POINTER, and V__EVENT__TABLET which are called by the logical GID drivers V__LTOUCH, V__LPOINTER, and V__LTABLET respectively when event interrupts are enabled by a call to SF__EVENT__ON. A call to SF__CREATE__EVENT sets the corresponding event vector to point to the user application event driver instead of the null driver.

The application event driver is required to support only one function, F__ISR. The driver should return RS__UNSUPPORTED for all unimplemented functions.

4.2.3 Logical GID Drivers

The drivers V__LTOUCH, V__LPOINTER and V__LTABLET represent the application interface to the Input System. These drivers provide functions to poll for data, enable/disable application event interrupts, enable/disable tracking and enable/disable clipping and/or scaling.

4.2.3.1 V__LTOUCH Driver (BP = 00C6H)

This section contains a detailed description of the touch screen driver. Table 4.6 contains a function code summary.

Table 4.6

Touch Screen Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00C6H 00C6H	00	V__LTOUCH F__ISR	Application interface to Touch Screen Logical Interrupt
00C6H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00C6H	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize the driver data area
00C6H	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
00C6H	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Report state of device
00C6H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report driver version number
00C6H	02/08	SF__DEF__ATTR	Set default logical scaling attributes
00C6H	02/0A	SF__GET__ATTR	Get scaling attributes
00C6H	02/0C	SF__SET__ATTR	Set scaling attributes
00C6H	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O Control functions
00C6H	04/00	SF__LOCK	Unsupported
00C6H	04/02	SF__UNLOCK	Unsupported
00C6H	04/04	SF__TRACK__ON	Turn cursor track on
00C6H	04/06	SF__TRACK__OFF	Turn cursor track off
00C6H	04/08	SF__CREATE__EVENT	Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00C6H	04/0A	SF__EVENT__ON	Enable event call to parent driver
00C6H	04/0C	SF__EVENT__OFF	Disable event call to parent driver
00C6H	04/0E	SF__CLIPPING__ON	Enable logical device clipping
00C6H	04/10	SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Disable logical device clipping
00C6H	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position of GID

Touch Screen Driver Functions Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function receives an ISR Event record from one of the physical GID drivers. The calling driver has handled the physical interrupt and updated the Physical Describe Record to reflect the event. This function translates the physical event into the logical coordinate system and calls its parent, V__EVENT__TOUCH, (if EVENT is enabled). In addition, this function passes the event to V__STRACK so that the sprite can be updated (if TRACK is enabled). This function is a response to a logical hardware interrupt and not user callable.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)

DH = Data Type

DL = Physical device driver's vector index.

ES:0 = Pointer to Physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.

BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

For Button Event:

BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

For Motion Event:

BX = X axis motion in raw data form.

CX = Y axis motion in raw data form.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__ON, SF__TRACK__ON

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol used in data space allocation.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the logical touch screen driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__REPORT__STATE (AX = 0204H)

This subfunction returns the LD__DEVICE__STATE field from the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__REPORT__STATE (04H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = LD__DEVICE__STATE from Logical Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, DX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF__DEF__ATTR (AX = 0208H)

This subfunction sets the attributes of the logical touch screen driver to their default values. The default attributes for the touch screen driver are: LD__SIZE__X = 79 and LD__SIZE__Y = 24.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__DEF__ATTR (08H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__GET__ATTR (AX = 020AH)

This subfunction returns the current scaling attributes, LD__SIZE__X and LD__SIZE__Y.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__GET__ATTR (0AH)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = LD__SIZE__X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD__SIZE__Y (logical size along Y axis)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, BP, DS

SF__SET__ATTR (AX = 020CH)

This subfunction sets the scaling attributes, LD__SIZE__X and LD__SIZE__Y in the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__SET__ATTR (0CH)
BX = LD__SIZE__X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD__SIZE__Y (logical size along Y axis)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__TRACK__ON (AX = 0404H)

This subfunction turns tracking on. For each movement of the logical device, V__STRACK will be called to update the graphics cursor (sprite) position.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__ON (04H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__TRACK__OFF (AX = 0406H)

This subfunction turns tracking off.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__OFF (06H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CREATE__EVENT (AX = 0408H)

This subfunction establishes the routine to be called on logical device events. The IP, CS, and DS of the routine are passed to this subfunction. These values are exchanged with the vector entry of the V__EVENT__TOUCH driver in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, V__EVENT__TOUCH being the parent of the logical touch screen driver. The IP, CS, and DS of the previous routine are returned to the caller. Note that this subfunction does not enable the event call to the parent routine; this must be done explicitly using SF__EVENT__ON.

The ISR event records passed to the V__EVENT__TOUCH driver will have one of the following two formats depending on the Data Type stored in DL.

V__EVENT__TOUCH Button ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

DH = Data Type
ES:0 = Pointer to V__LTOUCH device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

V__EVENT__TOUCH Motion ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX = A number between 0 and LD__SIZE__X
CX = A number between 0 and LD__SIZE__Y
DH = Data Type
ES:0 = Pointer to V__LTOUCH device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CREATE__EVENT (08H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)
DX = DS of new V__EVENT__TOUCH routine
SI = IP of new V__EVENT__TOUCH routine
ES = CS of new V__EVENT__TOUCH routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = DS of previous V__EVENT__TOUCH routine
SI = IP of previous V__EVENT__TOUCH routine
ES = CS of previous V__EVENT__TOUCH routine

Registers Altered: AX, DX, SI, BP, ES, DS

Related Functions: SF__EVENT__ON

This example shows how to use the SF_CREATE_EVENT function. The routine EVENT will be the event procedure that is called when events are enabled.

```

EVENT    PROC FAR
        CMP  AH, F__JSR                ; only support function F__JSR
        JE   PROCESS__EVENT
        MOV  AH, RS__UNSUPPORTED
        IRET
PROCESS__EVENT:
        .                                ; code to process data
        .                                ; (see touch screen
        .                                ; event record)
        MOV  AH, RS__SUCCESSFUL        ; return successful completion
        IRET
EVENT    ENDP

        MOV  AH, F__IO__CONTROL
        MOV  AL, SF__CREATE__EVENT
        MOV  BP, V__LTOUCH
        MOV  DX, DS                    ; want to use the current data
                                           ; segment for event DS

        PUSH CS
        POP  ES                        ; current CS is also segment
                                           ; of event routine

        LEA  SI, CS:EVENT              ; get the IP of the event
                                           ; routine

        PUSH DS                        ; save current DS
        INT  HP__ENTRY                ; call extended BIOS driver
        POP  DS

```

SF_EVENT_ON (AX = 040AH)

This subfunction enables the event (parent) call to the touch screen event routine (V__EVENT__TOUCH). The link to the touch screen event routine must have already been established using SF_CREATE_EVENT.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_EVENT_ON (0AH)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__OFF

SF__EVENT__OFF (AX = 040CH)

This subfunction disables the call to the touch screen event routine

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__EVENT__OFF (0CH)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CLIPPING__ON (AX = 040EH)

This subfunction enables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space and will be clipped to avoid overflow or underflow. Clipping is activated for both absolute and relative motion.

When there is a relative device mapped to this device driver, clipping works the best. It will make sure that the new position always falls within the logical space.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CLIPPING__ON (0EH)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CLIPPING OFF (AX = 0410H)

This subfunction disables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space, but overflow or underflow may occur.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CLIPPING__OFF (10H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__SAMPLE (AH = 06H)

This function allows an application to poll the touch screen device. This function reports the current absolute position of the logical device in a form similar to a Logical ISR Event Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SAMPLE (06H)
BP = V__LTOUCH (00C6H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Current logical position along X axis
CX = Current logical position along Y axis
DL = LD__TRANSITION field of Logical Describe Record
DH = LD__STATE field of Logical Describe Record
ES:0 = Pointer to logical device header and Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX, BP, DS, ES

The following is an example of how to call the F__SAMPLE function.

```
MOV AH, F__SAMPLE    ; load function code
MOV BP, V__LTOUCH    ; load vector address
PUSH DS              ; save the current DS
INT HP__ENTRY        ; call extended BIOS driver
POP DS               ; restore DS
```

4.2.3.2 V__LPOINTER Driver (BP = 00C0H)

This section contains a detailed description of the pointer driver. Table 4.7 summarizes the functions supported by this driver.

Table 4.7

Pointer Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00COH 00COH	00	V__LPOINTER F__ISR	Application interface to Pointer/Mouse Logical Interrupt
00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH	02 02/00 02/02 02/04 02/06 02/08 02/0A 02/0C	F__SYSTEM SF__INIT SF__START SF__REPORT__STATE SF__VERSION__DESC SF__DEF__ATTR SF__GET__ATTR SF__SET__ATTR	System functions Initialize the driver data area Start driver Report state of device Report driver version number Set default logical scaling attributes Get scaling attributes Set scaling attributes
00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH	04 04/00 04/02 04/04 04/06 04/08	F__IO__CONTROL SF__LOCK SF__UNLOCK SF__TRACK__ON SF__TRACK__OFF SF__CREATE__EVENT	I/O Control Functions Unsupported Unsupported Turn cursor track on Turn cursor track off Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00COH 00COH 00COH 00COH	04/0A 04/0C 04/0E 04/10	SF__EVENT__ON SF__EVENT__OFF SF__CLIPPING__ON SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Enable event call to parent driver Disable event call to parent driver Enable logical device clipping Disable logical device clipping
00COH	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position of GID

Pointer Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function receives an ISR Event record from one of the physical GID drivers. The calling driver has handled the physical interrupt and updated the Physical Describe Record to reflect the event. This function translates the physical event into the logical coordinate system and calls its parent, V__EVENT__POINTER, (if EVENT is enabled). In addition, this function passes the event to V__STRACK so that the sprite can be updated (if TRACK is enabled). This function is a response to a logical hardware interrupt and not user callable.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 DH = Data Type
 DL = Physical device driver's vector index.
 ES:0 = Pointer to physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.
 BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

For Button Event:
 BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

For Motion Event:
 BX = X axis motion in raw data form.
 CX = Y axis motion in raw data form.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__ON, SF__TRACK__ON

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol used in data space allocation.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
 AL = SF__INIT (00H)
 BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
 BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF_START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the logical pointer driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_REPORT_STATE (AX = 0204H)

This subfunction returns the LD__DEVICE__STATE field from the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__REPORT__STATE (04H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = LD__DEVICE__STATE from Logical Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, DX, BP, DS

SF_VERSION_DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF__DEF__ATTR (AX = 0208H)

This subfunction sets the attributes of the logical pointer driver to their default values. The default attributes for the pointer driver are: LD__SIZE__X = 639 and LD__SIZE__Y = 199.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__DEF__ATTR (08H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__GET__ATTR (AX = 020AH)

This subfunction returns the current scaling attributes, LD__SIZE__X and LD__SIZE__Y.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__GET__ATTR (0AH)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = LD__SIZE__X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD__SIZE__Y (logical size along Y axis)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, BP, DS

SF__SET__ATTR (AX = 020CH)

This subfunction sets the scaling attributes, LD__SIZE__X and LD__SIZE__Y in the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__SET__ATTR (0CH)
BX = LD__SIZE__X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD__SIZE__Y (logical size along Y axis)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__TRACK__ON (AX = 0404H)

This subfunction turns tracking on. For each movement of the logical device, V__STRACK will be called to update the graphics cursor (sprite) position.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__ON (04H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__TRACK__OFF (AX = 0406H)

This subfunction turns tracking off.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__OFF (06H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CREATE__EVENT (AX = 0408H)

This subfunction establishes the routine to be called on logical device events. The IP, CS, and DS of the routine are passed to this subfunction. These values are exchanged with the vector entry of the V__EVENT__POINTER driver in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, V__EVENT__POINTER being the parent of the logical pointer driver. The IP, CS, and DS of the previous routine are returned to the caller. Note that this subfunction does not enable the event call to the parent routine; this must be done explicitly using SF__EVENT__ON.

The ISR event records passed to the V__EVENT__POINTER driver will have one of the following two formats depending on the Data Type stored in DL.

V__EVENT__POINTER Button ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
 DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
 BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

DH = Data Type
 ES:0 = Pointer to V__LPOINTER device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

V__EVENT__POINTER Motion ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
 DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
 BX = Relative movement in the X direction
 (Positive number indicates movement to the right)
 CX = Relative movement in the Y direction
 (Positive number indicates movement down)
 DH = Data Type
 ES:0 = Pointer to V__LPOINTER device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
 AL = SF__CREATE__EVENT (08H)
 BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)
 DX = DS of new V__EVENT__POINTER routine
 SI = IP of new V__EVENT__POINTER routine
 ES = CS of new V__EVENT__POINTER routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 DX = DS of previous V__EVENT__POINTER routine
 SI = IP of previous V__EVENT__POINTER routine
 ES = CS of previous V__EVENT__POINTER routine

Registers Altered: AX, DX, SI, BP, ES, DS

Related Functions: SF__EVENT__ON

This example shows how to use the SF__CREATE__EVENT function. The routine EVENT will be the event procedure that is called when events are enabled.

```

EVENT PROC FAR
    CMP AH, F__JSR ; only support function F__JSR
    JE PROCESS__EVENT
    MOV AH, RS__UNSUPPORTED
    IRET

```

```

PROCESS__EVENT:
    . ; code to process data (see
    . ; pointer event record)
    .
    MOV AH, RS__SUCCESSFUL ; return successful completion
    IRET
EVENT ENDP

```

```

    MOV AH, F__IO__CONTROL
    MOV AL, SF__CREATE__EVENT
    MOV BP, V__LPOINTER
    MOV DX, DS ; want to use the current data
                ; segment for event DS

    PUSH CS
    POP ES ; current CS is also segment
           ; of event routine

    LEA SI, CS:EVENT ; get the IP of the event
                    ; routine

    PUSH DS ; save current DS
    INT HP__ENTRY ; call extended BIOS driver
    POP DS

```

SF__EVENT__ON (AX = 040AH)

This subfunction enables the event (parent) call to the pointer event routine (V__EVENT__POINTER). The link to the pointer event routine must have already been established using SF__CREATE__EVENT.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__EVENT__ON (0AH)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__OFF

SF_EVENT_OFF (AX = 040CH)

This subfunction disables the call to the pointer event routine.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_EVENT_OFF (0CH)
BP = V_LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CLIPPING_ON (AX = 040EH)

This subfunction enables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space and will be clipped to avoid overflow or underflow. Clipping is activated for both absolute and relative motion.

When there is a relative device mapped to this device driver, clipping works the best. It will make sure that the new position always falls within the logical space.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CLIPPING_ON (0EH)
BP = V_LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CLIPPING_OFF (AX = 0410H)

This subfunction disables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space, but overflow or underflow may occur.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CLIPPING_OFF (10H)
BP = V_LPOINTER (0C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__SAMPLE (AH = 06H)

This function allows an application to poll the pointer device. This function reports the current absolute position of the logical device in a form similar to a Logical ISR Event Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SAMPLE (06H)
BP = V__LPOINTER (00C0H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Current logical position along X axis
CX = Current logical position along Y axis
DL = LD__TRANSITION field of Logical Describe Record
DH = LD__STATE field of Logical Describe Record
ES:0 = Pointer to logical device header and Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX, BP, DS, ES

The following is an example of how to call the F__SAMPLE function.

```
MOV AH, F__SAMPLE      ; load function code
MOV BP, V__LPOINTER    ; load vector address
PUSH DS                ; save the current DS
INT  HP__ENTRY         ; call extended BIOS driver
POP  DS                ; restore DS
```

4.2.3.3 V__LTABLET Driver (BP = 00BAH)

This section contains a detailed description of the tablet driver. See table 4.8 for a summary of functions supported by this driver.

Table 4.8

Tablet Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00BAH		V__LTABLET	Application interface to Tablet
00BAH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00BAH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00BAH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize the driver data area
00BAH	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
00BAH	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Report state of device
00BAH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report driver version number
00BAH	02/08	SF__DEF__ATTR	Set default logical scaling attributes
00BAH	02/0A	SF__GET__ATTR	Get scaling attributes
00BAH	02/0C	SF__SET__ATTR	Set scaling attributes
00BAH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O Control Functions
00BAH	04/00	SF__LOCK	Unsupported
00BAH	04/02	SF__UNLOCK	Unsupported
00BAH	04/04	SF__TRACK__ON	Turns cursor track on
00BAH	04/06	SF__TRACK__OFF	Turns cursor track off
00BAH	04/08	SF__CREATE__EVENT	Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00BAH	04/0A	SF__EVENT__ON	Enable event call to parent driver
00BAH	04/0C	SF__EVENT__OFF	Disable event call to parent driver
00BAH	04/0E	SF__CLIPPING__ON	Enable logical device clipping
00BAH	04/10	SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Disable logical device clipping
00BAH	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position of GID

Tablet Driver Functions Definition

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function receives an ISR Event record from one of the physical GID drivers. The calling driver has handled the physical interrupt and updated the Physical Describe Record to reflect the event. This function translates the physical event into the logical coordinate system and calls its parent, V__EVENT__TABLET, (if EVENT is enabled). In addition, this function passes the event to V__STRACK so that the sprite can be updated (if TRACK is enabled). This function is a response to a logical hardware interrupt and not user callable.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 DH = Data Type
 DL = Physical device driver's vector index.
 ES:0 = Pointer to physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.
 BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

For Button Event:
 BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

For Motion Event:
 BX = X axis motion in raw data form.
 CX = Y axis motion in raw data form.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__ON, SF__TRACK__ON

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol used in data space allocation.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
 AL = SF__INIT (00H)
 BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
 BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the logical tablet driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__REPORT__STATE (AX = 0204H)

This subfunction returns the LD__DEVICE__STATE field from the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__REPORT__STATE (04H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = LD__DEVICE__STATE from Logical Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, DX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF_DEF_ATTR (AX = 0208H)

This subfunction sets the attributes of the logical tablet driver to their default values. The default attributes for the tablet driver are: LD_SIZE_X = 639 and LD_SIZE_Y = 199.

On Entry: AH = F_SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_DEF_ATTR (08H)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_GET_ATTR (AX = 020AH)

This subfunction returns the current scaling attributes, LD_SIZE_X and LD_SIZE_Y.

On Entry: AH = F_SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_GET_ATTR (0AH)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = LD_SIZE_X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD_SIZE_Y (logical size along Y axis)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, BP, DS

SF_SET_ATTR (AX = 020CH)

This subfunction sets the scaling attributes, LD_SIZE_X and LD_SIZE_Y in the Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F_SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_SET_ATTR (0CH)
BX = LD_SIZE_X (logical size along X axis)
CX = LD_SIZE_Y (logical size along Y axis)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_TRACK_ON (AX = 0404H)

This subfunction turns tracking on. For each movement of the logical device, V__STRACK will be called to update the graphics cursor (sprite) location.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__ON (04H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_TRACK_OFF (AX = 0406H)

This subfunction turns tracking off.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__TRACK__OFF (06H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CREATE_EVENT (AX = 0408H)

This subfunction establishes the routine to be called on logical device events. The IP, CS, and DS of the routine are passed to this subfunction. These values are exchanged with the vector entry of the V__EVENT__TABLET driver in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, V__EVENT__TABLET being the parent of the logical tablet driver. The IP, CS, and DS of the previous routine are returned to the caller. Note that this subfunction does not enable the event call to the parent routine; this must be done explicitly using SF__EVENT__ON.

The ISR event records passed to the V__EVENT__TABLET driver will have one of the following two formats depending on the data type stored in DL.

V__EVENT__TABLET Button ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

DH = Data Type
ES:0 = Pointer to V__LTABLET device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

V__EVENT__TABLET Motion ISR Event Record:

AH = F__ISR (00H)
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX = A number between 0 and LD__SIZE__X
CX = A number between 0 and LD__SIZE__Y
DH = Data Type
ES:0 = Pointer to V__TABLET device driver header and Logical Describe Record.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CREATE__EVENT (08H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)
DX = DS of new V__EVENT__TABLET routine
SI = IP of new V__EVENT__TABLET routine
ES = CS of new V__EVENT__TABLET routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = DS of previous V__EVENT__TABLET routine
SI = IP of previous V__EVENT__TABLET routine
ES = CS of previous V__EVENT__TABLET routine

Registers Altered: AX, DX, SI, BP, ES, DS

Related Functions: SF__EVENT__ON

This example shows how to use the SF__CREATE__EVENT function. The routine EVENT will be the event procedure that is called when events are enabled.


```

EVENT    PROC FAR
        CMP     AH, F__ISR           ; only support function F__ISR
        JE     PROCESS__EVENT
        MOV    AH, RS__UNSUPPORTED
        IRET
PROCESS__EVENT:
        .
        .
        .
        MOV    AH, RS__SUCCESSFUL   ; return successful completion
        IRET
EVENT    ENDP

        MOV    AH, F__IO__CONTROL
        MOV    AL, SF__CREATE__EVENT
        MOV    BP, V__LTABLET
        MOV    DX, DS               ; want to use the current data
                                       ; segment for event DS

        PUSH   CS
        POP    ES                   ; current CS is also segment
                                       ; of event routine
        LEA   SI, CS:EVENT          ; get the IP of the event
                                       ; routine
        PUSH  DS                   ; save current DS
        INT   HP__ENTRY            ; call extended BIOS driver
        POP   DS

```

SF__EVENT__ON (AX = 040AH)

This subfunction enables the event (parent) call to the tablet event routine (V__EVENT__TABLET). The link to the tablet event routine must have already been established using SF__CREATE__EVENT.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__EVENT__ON (0AH)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

Related Functions: SF__CREATE__EVENT, SF__EVENT__OFF

SF_EVENT_OFF (AX = 040CH)

This subfunction disables the call to the tablet event routine.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_EVENT_OFF (0CH)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CLIPPING_ON (AX = 040EH)

This subfunction enables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space and will be clipped to avoid overflow or underflow. Clipping is activated for both absolute and relative motion.

When there is a relative device mapped to this device driver, clipping works the best. It will make sure that the new position always falls within the logical space.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CLIPPING_ON (0EH)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CLIPPING_OFF (AX = 0410H)

This subfunction disables logical device clipping. Physical device motion will be scaled to logical space, but overflow or underflow may occur.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CLIPPING_OFF (10H)
BP = V_LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__SAMPLE (AH = 06H)

This function allows an application to poll the tablet device. This function reports the current absolute position of the logical device in a form similar to a Logical ISR Event Record.

On Entry: AH = F__SAMPLE (06H)
BP = V__LTABLET (00BAH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Current logical position along X axis
CX = Current logical position along Y axis
DL = LD__TRANSITION field of Logical Describe Record
DH = LD__STATE field of Logical Describe Record
ES:0 = Pointer to logical device header and Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX, BP, DS, ES

The following is an example of how to call the F__SAMPLE function.

```
MOV AH, F__SAMPLE    ; load function code
MOV BP, V__LTABLET   ; load vector address
PUSH DS              ; save the current DS
INT  HP__ENTRY       ; call extended BIOS driver
POP  DS              ; restore DS
```

4.2.4 Application Event Driver Example

The following program is an example of how to input touch screen data using application event interrupts. The program installs an application event driver using the SF__CREATE__EVENT function and enables event interrupts using the SF__EVENT__ON function. The event handler supports only the F__ISR function which processes both button and motion Logical ISR Event Records.

Touch Example

```
.286c
page 59,132
title TOUCH Example
-----DRIVER HEADER-----
NAME: TOUCH Example
DESCRIPTION: This program demonstrates how touch works.
LIST OF SECTIONS:
-----
```

```

page
HP_SHEADER struct
DH_ATR dw 0
0000 0000 DH_NAME_INDEX dw 0
0002 0000 DH_V_DEFAULT dw 0
0004 0000 DH_P_CLASS dw 0
0006 0000 DH_C_CLASS dw 0
0008 0000 DH_V_PARENT dw 0
000A 0000 DH_V_CHILD dw 0
000C 0000 DH_MAJOR db 0
000E 00 DH_MINOR db 0
000F 00 HP_SHEADER ends
0010 HP_ENTRY equ 08FH
= 006F SYSCALL macro vector
ifnb <vector>
mov bp,vector
endif
int HP_ENTRY
endm
ATR_HP equ 8000H
= 8000 CL_NULL equ 0000H
= 0000 F_ISR equ 0000H
= 0004 F_ID_CONTROL equ 0004H
= 0008 SF_CREATE_EVENT equ 0008H
= 000C SF_EVENT_OFF equ 000CH
= 000A SF_EVENT_ON equ 000AH
= 0000 RS_SUCCESSFUL equ 0000H
= 0002 RS_UNSUPPORTED equ 0002H
= 0009 T_KC_BUTTON equ 09H
; reported by the physical driver to the logical drive
; PGID translates T_KC ITF to T_KC_BUTTON and filters
; any other scancode out of the data stream
; Specially formed data { 0..80 x 0..25 range - defa

= 0045 T_TS equ 45H
= 0008 V_DOLITTLE equ 0008H
= 00C6 V_LTOUCH equ 00C6H
= 0080 V_EVENT_TOUCH equ 0080H
= 0001 READ_CHAR_ECHO equ 01H
= 0080 MAKE_BREAK_BIT equ 1000000BH
= 004C TERMINATE_PROC equ 4CH

0000 TS_EVENT_HEADR segment
= EXAM_HP_ATTR equ ATR_HP
0000 8000 HP_SHEADER <EXAM_HP_ATTR,V_EVENT_TOUCH/8,V_EVENT_TOUCH,CL_NULL,CL_NULL,V_
TLE,V_DOLITTLE>

0002 0010
0004 0060
0006 0000
0008 0000
000A 0008
000C 0008
000E 00
000F 00

0010 TS_EVENT_HEADR ends
0000 DATA_SEG segment
```

Touch Example (cont.)

```

????          SAVE_CS          dw      ?
????          SAVE_IP          dw      ?
????          SAVE_DS          dw      ?
50 [          STACK           dw      80 dup (?)
]

????          STK_TOP          dw      ?
              DATA_SEG        ends
              CODE_SEG         segment
B8 ---- R    BEGIN:          assume cs:CODE_SEG,ds:DATA_SEG,ss:DATA_SEG
8E D8        mov      ax,DATA_SEG ;Load up the ds register with the data segment
8E D0        mov      ds,ax
8B 26 00A6 R mov      ss,ax ;The stack segment is also in the code segment
E8 001D R    mov      sp,STK_TOP ;Point to the top of the stack
B4 01        INPUT_LOOP:    call     TOUCH_ENABLE
CD 21        mov      ah,READ_CHAR_ECHO ;Read a character w/echo until "^"
3C 5E        int      21H
75 F8        cmp      al,"^" ;Is this the exit character?
E8 0084 R    jne      INPUT_LOOP
B4 4C        EXIT_PROG:    call     TOUCH_RESTORE
CD 21        mov      ah,TERMINATE_PROC ;Exit
B4 04        TOUCH_ENABLE   proc
le          mov      ah,F_IO_CONTROL ;Move my touch event handler into the HP vector tab
B0 08        mov      al,SF_CREATE_EVENT
8C CB        mov      bx,cs
8E C3        mov      es,bx
8D 36 0048 R lea      si,TOUCH_HANDLER
BA ---- R    mov      dx,TS_EVENT_HEADR
BD 00C6      +          syscall V_LTOUCH
CD 6F        +          mov      bp,V_LTOUCH
8C C0        int      HP_ENTRY
A3 0000 R    mov      ax,es ;Save the old event values
89 36 0002 R mov      word ptr SAVE_CS,ax
89 18 0004 R mov      word ptr SAVE_IP,si
B4 04        mov      word ptr SAVE_DS,dx
B0 0A        mov      ah,F_IO_CONTROL ;Start accepting calls
BD 00C6      +          syscall V_LTOUCH
CD 6F        +          mov      bp,V_LTOUCH
C3          int      HP_ENTRY
              ret
              endp
              TOUCH_ENABLE
              TOUCH_HANDLER   proc
80 FC 00     cmp      ah,F_ISR ;Logical interrupt?
74 03        je       PROCESS_ISR ; yes, continue
B4 02        mov      ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED ;set return code
CF          ired
80          pusha ;Save all the registers
80 FE 45     cmp      dh,T_TS ;Is this a position report or a make/break report
74 07        je       PROCESS_ISR
80 FE 09     cmp      dh,T_KC_BUTTON

```

Touch Example (cont.)

```

0059 74 0E                je      short BUTTON_REPORT
005B EB 23                jmp     short EXIT_TOUCH
005D B4 02                mov     ah,02H                ;Move the cursor to the recieved position
005F 8A F1                mov     dh,cl                ;using the standard IBM BIOS int 10.
0061 8A D3                mov     dl,bl
0063 B7 00                mov     bh,0
0065 CD 10                int     10H
0067 EB 17                jmp     short EXIT_TOUCH                ;That finishes that ISR.
0069 F6 C3 80            jtest  bl,MAKE_BREAK_BIT        ;See if this is a touch or a release.
006C 74 0A                jz     short BUTTON_PUSH
006E B5 0E                mov     ch,0EH                ;On a release make the cursor back into
0070 B1 0F                mov     cl,0FH                ;a line.
0072 B4 01                mov     ah,1
0074 CD 10                int     10H
0076 EB 08                jmp     short EXIT_TOUCH                ;That finishes a release ISR.
0078 B5 00                mov     ch,0                ;Make the cursor into a box on touch.
007A B1 0F                mov     ah,1
007C B4 01                mov     ah,1
007E CD 10                int     10H
0080 61                    popa
0081 B4 00                mov     ah,RS_SUCCESSFUL        ;Restore all the registers.
0083 CF                    iret                             ;Set the return status.
0084                    ;Return from the ISR
TOUCH_HANDLER
0084                    proc
TOUCH_RESTORE
0084 B4 04                mov     ah,F IO CONTROL        ;Stop accepting calls
0086 B0 0C                mov     al,SF_EVENT_OFF
                                syscall V_LTOUCH
0088 BD 00C6            +
008B CD 6F                +
008D B4 04                mov     bp,V_LTOUCH
008F B0 08                int     HP_ENTRY
                                ;Restore the old event handler
0091 8B 1E 0000 R        mov     ah,F IO CONTROL
0095 8E C3                mov     al,SF_CREATE_EVENT
0097 8D 36 0002 R        mov     bx,word ptr SAVE_CS
009B 8B 16 0004 R        mov     es,bx
                                lea     si,word ptr SAVE_IP
                                mov     dx,word ptr SAVE_DS
                                syscall V_LTOUCH
009F BD 00C6            +
00A2 CD 6F                +
00A4 C3                    ret
                                bp,V_LTOUCH
                                HP_ENTRY
TOUCH_RESTORE
00A5                    code_seg
                                endp
                                ends
                                end
                                BEGIN

```

Touch Example (cont.)

Macros:

Name	Length
SYSCALL	0002

Structures and records:

Name	Width	# fields	Initial
	Shift	Width	Mask
HP_SHEADER	0010	0009	
DH_ATR	0000		
DH_NAME_INDEX	0002		
DH_V_DEFAULT	0004		
DH_P_CLASS	0008		
DH_C_CLASS	0008		
DH_V_PARENT	000A		
DH_V_CHILD	000C		
DH_MAJOR	000E		
DH_MINOR	000F		

Segments and Groups:

Name	Size	Align	Combine	Class
CODE_SEG	00A5	PARA	NONE	
DATA_SEG	00A8	PARA	NONE	
TS_EVENT_HEADR	0010	PARA	NONE	

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ATR_HP	Number	8000	
BEGIN	L NEAR	0000	CODE_SEG
BUTTON_PUSH	L NEAR	0078	CODE_SEG
BUTTON_REPORT	L NEAR	0089	CODE_SEG
CL_NULL	Number	0000	
EXAM_HP_ATTR	Alias	ATR_HP	
EXIT_PROG	L NEAR	0018	CODE_SEG
EXIT_TOUCH	L NEAR	0080	CODE_SEG
F_IO_CONTROL	Number	0004	
F_ISR	Number	0000	
HP_ENTRY	Number	008F	
INPUT_LOOP	L NEAR	000E	CODE_SEG
MAKE_BREAK_BIT	Number	0080	
POS_REPORT	L NEAR	005D	CODE_SEG
PROCESS_ISR	L NEAR	0050	CODE_SEG
READ_CHAR_ECHO	Number	0001	
RS_SUCCESSFUL	Number	0000	
RS_UNSUPPORTED	Number	0002	
SAVE_CS	L WORD	0000	DATA_SEG
SAVE_DS	L WORD	0004	DATA_SEG
SAVE_IP	L WORD	0002	DATA_SEG
SF_CREATE_EVENT	Number	0008	

SF_EVENT_OFF	Number	000C		
SF_EVENT_ON	Number	000A		
STACK	L WORD	0006	DATA_SEG	Length =0050
STK_TOP	L WORD	00A8	DATA_SEG	
TERMINATE_PROC	Number	004C		
TOUCH_ENABLE	N PROC	001D	CODE_SEG	Length =002B
TOUCH_HANDLER	N PROC	0048	CODE_SEG	Length =003C
TOUCH_RESTORE	N PROC	0084	CODE_SEG	Length =0021
T_KC_BUTTON	Number	0009		
T_TS	Number	0045		
V_DOLLITTLE	Number	0008		
V_EVENT_TOUCH	Number	0080		
V_LTOUCH	Number	00C8		

48576 Bytes free

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

4.3 Hardware Interface Level

The hardware interface of the Input System is composed of a set of drivers to respond to hardware interrupts and process physical data from the input devices into a form usable by the application interface drivers. These drivers are shown in Figure 4.2.

4.3.1 Overview

This section describes the drivers, data structures, and interrupt service routine (ISR) event processing that takes place below the application interface level. The following data flow expands on step 2 of the data flow presented in Section 4.2.1. A detailed explanation of each step is presented after the data flow.

1. The user touches the screen. This causes a hardware interrupt which is managed by the 8259A interrupt controller service (V__S8259). V__S8259 responds to the interrupt controller chip and transfers control to the HP-HIL driver.
2. The HP-HIL driver (V__HPHIL) services the HP-HIL controller chip, retrieving the input device data. V__HPHIL processes the input data and transfers control to the Input System dispatch service.
3. The dispatch service (V__SINPUT) transfers control to the appropriate physical device driver based on the source of the input data (in this case the physical touch screen driver).
4. The physical touch screen driver builds the Physical Describe Record and transfers control to the application interface driver V__LTOUCH.

V__S8259 provides a funnel point for managing HP specific hardware. The Input System hardware communicates with the hardware interface drivers via three interrupts: the 8041 service request (SVC), the 8041 Output Buffer Full (OBF), and the HP-HIL controller interrupt. The 8041 SVC and OBF interrupts are discussed in the keyboard section (Section 5). The HP-HIL controller interrupt is chained to the HP-HIL driver (V__HPHIL), i.e., when V__S8259 receives an HP-HIL controller interrupt it generates an HP__ENTRY software interrupt to transfer control to V__HPHIL.

The HP-HIL driver services the HP-HIL controller and generates the appropriate Physical ISR Event Record(s). After processing the input data V__HPHIL chains to V__SINPUT.

Hardware Interface Level Drivers

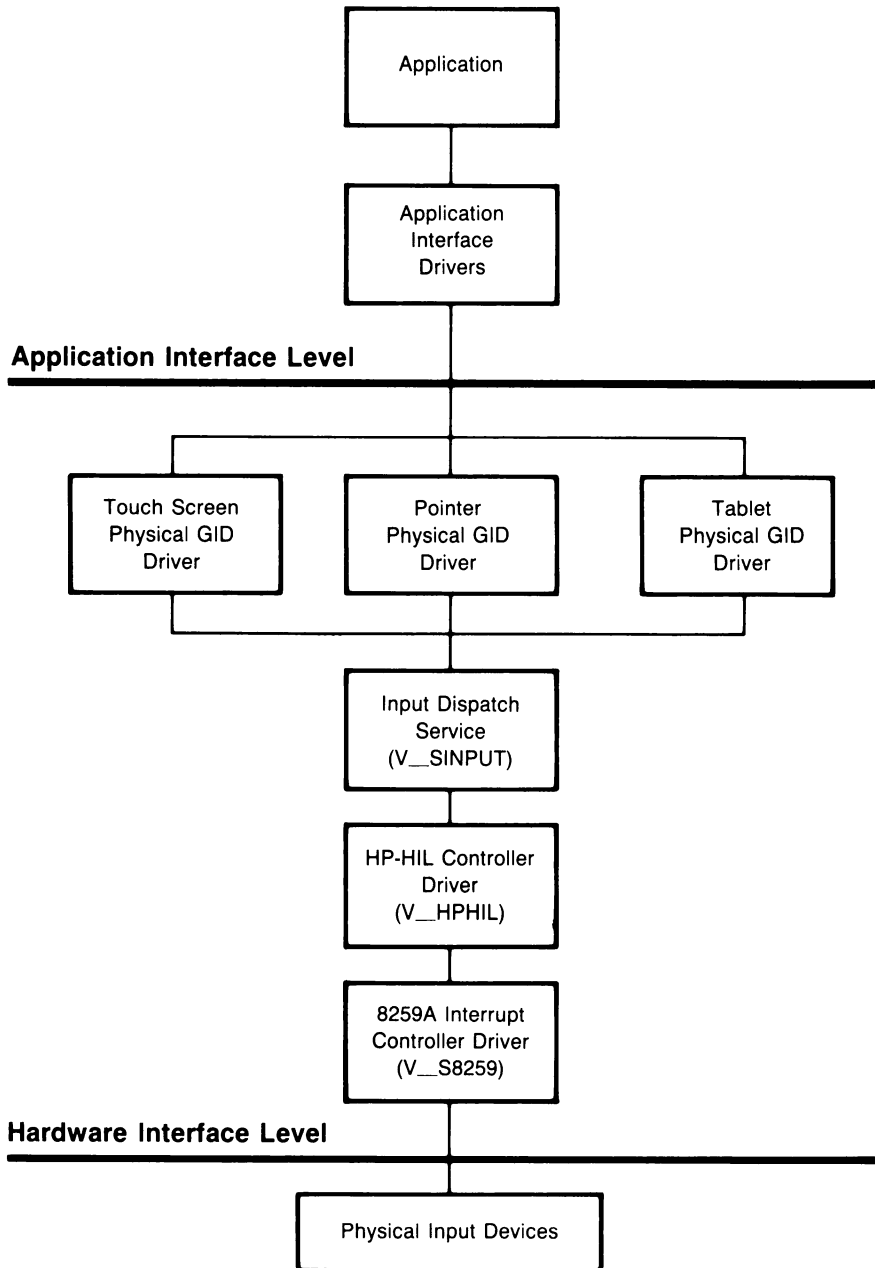


Figure 4.2

V__SINPUT chains to the appropriate physical device driver based on the vector index (vector address divided by six) stored in the Physical ISR Event Record (DL register). It provides an entry point into the Input System for non-HP-HIL devices. V__SINPUT also provides driver mapping functions that will be discussed later in this section.

Two physical drivers will be discussed later in this section. The first is the physical GID driver (PGID) which handles both absolute and relative data. Because PGID can handle both types of GID data, it can chain to any logical GID driver; this forms the basis for Input System device driver mapping. The second physical driver is the null device driver (V__PNULL), which serves as a handler for unsupported devices. The keyboard driver is discussed in Section 5.

4.3.1.1 Device Driver Mapping

Each driver in the Input System has a vector in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, and a driver header. Each driver header has two fields which determine the mapping of the driver. One field contains the vector of the driver's parent driver and the other contains the vector of the driver's child driver. Refer to Section 2 and Appendix G for a detailed description of driver headers.

Calls are made to the vector address contained in the parent field to pass the interrupt on to the next driver in the device driver chain, moving the data from the hardware toward the application via the desired logical GID driver. Hardware commands from the application are passed down the device driver chain to the device via the vector address contained in the child vector field. By changing the value of the parent or child vector field, the sequence of drivers called to handle an interrupt or function request is changed. In general an application may re-map a driver by changing the driver header directly. Functions are provided by the V__SINPUT service to map the physical GID drivers to the logical GID drivers.

4.3.1.2 Device Emulation

Device emulation occurs when one or more physical devices are mapped to a logical device that does not represent the original source of the data. For example, mapping a physical mouse driver to a logical touch screen driver allows the mouse to look like a touch screen to the application. The key requirement for a logical device driver to emulate other devices is that it accept both absolute and relative data. Referencing the above example, the logical touch screen driver which reports absolute data must accept both absolute (touch) data and relative (mouse) data.

An example of device mapping and emulation occurring in the system is the translation of mouse input to Cursor Control Pad (CCP) input. Since standard DOS processes keyboard input only, (not mouse input), the physical GID driver which processes mouse input is mapped, in its default state, to a driver called V__PGID__CCP. This driver causes mouse input to emulate input from the CCP. For an application which processes industry standard mouse input (INT 33H) to use the HP Mouse, the mouse physical GID driver should be mapped to the V__LHPMOUSE driver using the F33__INSTALL function (see Section 6 for more details).

4.3.2 Data Structures

The hardware interface level uses two major data structures: the Physical Describe Record and the Physical ISR Event Record(s). These data structures help keep track of the numerous events occurring in the Input System.

4.3.2.1 Physical Describe Record

The Physical Describe Record is used by the physical GID drivers to keep track of the current state of their respective devices. Each of the physical GID drivers has a Physical Describe Record associated with it, which is located directly after the driver header starting with memory address DS:0010H. An explanation of the Physical Describe Record fields follows, table 4.9 contains the field types and offsets.

Table 4.9

Physical GID Device Describe Record

Field	Type	Offset	Description
Driver Header		00H	Driver header (see Section 2)
D__SOURCE	BYTE	10H	Input type and device address
D__HPHIL__ID	BYTE	11H	Device ID
D__DESC__MASK	BYTE	12H	Describe header byte
D__IO__MASK	BYTE	13H	Device I/O descriptor byte
D__XDESC__MASK	BYTE	14H	Extended describe header byte
D__MAX__AXIS	BYTE	15H	Maximum number of axes
D__CLASS	BYTE	16H	Device class
D__PROMPTS	BYTE	17H	Number of button/prompts
D__RESERVED	BYTE	18H	Reserved
D__BURST__LEN	BYTE	19H	Maximum output burst length
D__WR__REG	BYTE	1AH	Number of write registers
D__RD__REG	BYTE	1BH	Number of read registers
D__TRANSITION	BYTE	1CH	Button transitions
D__STATE	BYTE	1DH	Current state of the buttons
D__RESOLUTION	WORD	1EH	Physical device resolution
D__SIZE__X	WORD	20H	Maximum x-axis count
D__SIZE__Y	WORD	22H	Maximum y-axis count
D__ABS__X	WORD	24H	X position data for absolute devices
D__ABS__Y	WORD	26H	Y position data for absolute devices
D__REL__X	WORD	28H	X delta for relative devices
D__REL__Y	WORD	2AH	Y delta for relative devices
D__ACCUM__X	WORD	2CH	Reserved
D__ACCUM__Y	WORD	2EH	Reserved

- D__SOURCE This field is divided into nibbles. Bits 7-4 contain the graphics input device type. This field is loaded with the low order nibble of the appropriate physical GID data type. See table 4.12. Bits 3-0 are the link address of the physical device.
- D__HPHIL__ID ID byte of the physical device which last reported data. See table 4.2 for a list of HP-HIL ID bytes.
- D__DESC__MASK Physical device describe byte. This byte contains information about the physical device characteristics, see *HP-HIL Technical Reference Manual* for more information.

D__IO__MASK	Physical device I/O descriptor byte. This byte contains information on the number of prompts and acknowledges the device supports. See <i>HP-HIL Technical Reference Manual</i> for more information.
D__XDESC__MASK	Physical device extended describe byte. This byte contains additional device characteristics. See <i>HP-HIL Technical Reference Manual</i> for more information.
D__MAX__AXIS	Maximum number of axes supported by the device. Valid range is 0-2.
D__CLASS	Device class. Bits 7-4 contain the current class. Bits 3-0 contain the default class. See Appendix G for more information on device classes.
D__PROMPTS	Number of buttons and prompts supported by the device. Bits 7-4 is the number of prompts. Bits 3-0 is the number of buttons.
D__BURST__LEN	Maximum number of bytes that can be output to the device using a single write command.
D__WR__REG	Number of write registers supported by the device.
D__RD__REG	Number of read registers supported by the device.
D__TRANSITION	Transitions reported per button, i.e. a set bit indicates that the corresponding button was either pushed or released. Bit 7 corresponds to button 7 etc.
D__STATE	Current state of the buttons. 1 is down, 0 is up. Bit 7 corresponds to button 7 etc. If D__STATE is XOR'ed with D__TRANSITION the result is the previous button state.
D__RESOLUTION	This is the resolution of the physical device. The resolution is in counts per meter for devices that report 8 bits of data. For devices that report 16 bits of data the resolution is in counts per centimeter.
D__SIZE__X	Maximum count (in units of resolution) for the x-axis.
D__SIZE__Y	Maximum count (in units of resolution) for the y-axis.
D__ABS__X	X position data for devices which report absolute coordinates (absolute devices).
D__ABS__Y	Y position data for devices which report absolute coordinates.

D__REL__X Latest change in x position for devices which return coordinates relative to the previous position (relative devices).

D__REL__Y Latest change in y position for devices which return coordinates relative to the previous position.

4.3.2.2 Physical ISR Event Records

A Physical ISR Event Record is not a data structure in the truest sense, but is a set of register definitions for inter-driver communication of input events. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 define the Physical ISR Event Records.

Table 4.10

GID Button ISR Event Record

AH = F__ISR (00H)
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

DH = Data Type

ES:0 = Pointer to physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.

Table 4.11

GID Motion ISR Event Record

AH	= F_ISR (00H)
DL	= Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BX	= X axis motion in raw data form.
CX	= Y axis motion in raw data form.
DH	= Data Type
ES:0	= Pointer to physical device driver header and Physical Describe Record.

The button number in the Button Transition Information field (BX) denotes which button on the device is reporting data. Of special interest is button seven (proximity indicator) which is currently used by absolute devices to indicate that the device measurement field is active, ie. someone is touching the touch screen or the stylus is in contact with the tablet surface.

The Data Type field (DH) contains a code representing the current type of physical GID data stored in the event record. For button events this value will be T_KC_BUTTON. For a complete list of physical GID event data types see table 4.12.

Table 4.12

Physical GID Event Data Types

Type	Value	Definition
T_KC_BUTTON	09H	Button data.
T_RELO8	40H	Signed 8 bit relative data
T_REL16	41H	Signed 16 bit relative data
T_ABS08	42H	Unsigned 8 bit absolute data
T_ABS16	43H	Unsigned 16 bit absolute data

4.3.3 Hardware Interface Level Drivers

This section describes the hardware interface level drivers in detail.

4.3.3.1 V__S8259 Driver (BP = 001EH)

The V__S8259 driver services the HP 8259A slave interrupt controller. Three interrupt request lines are connected to this controller; the 8041 SVC (Service port) service request, the HP-HIL controller, and the 8041 OBF (Output Buffer Full) service request.

When this driver is initialized, the interrupt vectors for the three interrupts listed above are set for their respective entry points into the V__S8259 driver. When an interrupt occurs, control is transferred to one of the three entry points. The V__S8259 driver will perform an F__ISR call to one of three drivers; the V__8041 driver for the 8041 SVC interrupt, the V__HPHIL driver for the HP-HIL controller interrupt, and the INT 09H driver for the 8041 OBF interrupt.

In the case of the 8041 SVC interrupt and the HP-HIL controller interrupt the corresponding interrupt is masked off on the HP slave controller and an End-of-Interrupt command is sent to the master interrupt controller before passing the interrupt on (via F__ISR). This allows other interrupts even of lower priority to be serviced on the HP slave 8259A but does not require interrupt handlers to be interrupt reentrant since the same interrupt is not allowed to fire until the entire driver chain has completed processing. When these two driver chains finish processing the V__S8259 issues a specific End-of-Interrupt command to the HP 8259A slave controller and then unmask the corresponding interrupt so it can fire again.

In the case of the 8041 OBF interrupt a specific End-of-Interrupt is sent to the HP slave controller before passing on the interrupt, allowing the industry standard INT 09H driver to manage the master 8259A controller as if the HP slave controller were not present.

In addition to initiating response to the hardware interrupts, the 8259A driver contains other functions which initialize the interrupt vectors, and program the proper parameters into the HP 8259A slave interrupt controller.

V__S8259 Driver Function Definitions

A summary of the V__S8259 function codes is provided in table 4.13.

Table 4.13

V__S8259 Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
001EH		V__S8259	8259 interrupt controller support
001EH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
001EH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize HP slave 8259A
001EH	02/02	SF__START	Enable HP slave 8259A interrupts
001EH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number
001EH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Entry point to I/O control functions
001EH	04/00	SF__ENABLE__SVC	Unmask svc/8041 interrupt
001EH	04/02	SF-DISABLE__SVC	Mask svc/8041 interrupt
001EH	04/04	SF__ENABLE__KBD	Unmask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
001EH	04/06	SF__DISABLE__KBD	Mask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
001EH	04/08	SF__ENABLE__HPHIL	Unmask HP-HIL interrupt
001EH	04/0A	SF__DISABLE__HPHIL	Mask HP-HIL interrupt

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

Because this driver directly services hardware interrupts from an 8259A interrupt controller, this function is *not applicable*. If called, this function will return a Return Status Code of RS__UNSUPPORTED.

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction sets the interrupt vectors for the three HP 8259A slave interrupt sources to the appropriate entry points in the driver. In addition, the necessary 8259A parameters are programmed into the HP 8259A slave interrupt controller. This subfunction leaves interrupts disabled. They must be enabled with the SF__START subfunction.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
 AL = SF__INIT (00H)
 BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction enables the interrupts on the HP 8259A slave interrupt controller.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_VERSION_DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF_ENABLE_SVC (AX = 00400H)

This function unmask (enables) the 8041 SVC interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__ENABLE__SVC (00H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_DISABLE_SVC (AX = 0402H)

This function masks off (disables) the 8041 SVC interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__DISABLE__SVC (02H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_ENABLE_KBD (AX = 0404H)

This function unmask (enables) the 8041 OBF interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__ENABLE__KBD (04H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_DISABLE_KBD (AX = 0406H)

This routine masks off (disables) the 8041 OBF interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__DISABLE__KBD (06H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__ENABLE__HPHIL (AX = 0408H)

This routine unmask (enables) the HP-HIL controller interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__ENABLE__HPHIL (08H)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__DISABLE__HPHIL (AX = 040AH)

This routine masks off (disables) the HP-HIL controller interrupt on the HP 8259A slave controller.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__DISABLE__HPHIL (0AH)
BP = V__S8259 (001EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

4.3.3.2 V__HPHIL Driver (BP = 0114H)

The HP-HIL driver retrieves input data from the HP-HIL controller and builds an ISR Event Record to pass to V__SINPUT.

A summary of the V__HPHIL function codes is provided in table 4.14.

Table 4.14

V__HPHIL Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0114H		V__HPHIL	Setup HP-HIL to INPUT driver linkage
0114H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0114H	02	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
0114H	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes the driver data area.
0114H	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Reports state of device
0114H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports driver version number.
0114H	02/0E	SF__OPEN	Put driver in open state.
0114H	02/10	SF__CLOSE	Put driver in open state.
0114H	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O control to driver
0114H	04/04	SF__CRV__CRV__MAJ__MIN	Reserved
0114H	04/06	SF__CRV__RECONFIGURE	Forces HP-HIL to reconfigure all devices.
0114H	04/08	SF__CRV__WR__PROMPTS	Write a prompt to a device
0114H	04/0A	SF__CRV__WR__ACK	Write an acknowledge to a device
0114H	04/0C	SF__CRV__REPEAT	Sets either 30Hz or 60Hz repeat rate
0114H	04/0E	SF__CRV__DISABLE__REPEAT	Cancels keyboard repeat rate
0114H	04/10	SF__CRV__SELF__TEST	Issue self-test command to physical device.
0114H	04/12	SF__CRV__REPORT__STATUS	Get status from any HP-HIL device that needs to report
0114H	04/14	SF__CRV__REPORT__NAME	Returns the ASCII name for a device
0114H	04/16	SF__KEYBOARD__REPEAT	Set typematic values
0114H	04/18	SF__KEYBOARD__LED	Sets keyboard LED states
0114H	06	F__PUT__BYTE	Write one byte to specified HP-HIL device.
0114H	08	F__GET__BYTE	Read one byte from specified HP-HIL device.
0114H	0A	F__PUT__BUFFER	Write a string of bytes to HP-HIL device.

V__HPHIL Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function is called by the V__S8259 driver to initiate processing of an interrupt from the HP-HIL controller. This function reads input device data from the HP-HIL controller, generates one or more ISR Event Records, and chains to V__SINPUT. THIS FUNCTION SHOULD ONLY BE CALLED BY THE V__S8259 DRIVER.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction initializes the driver and HP-HIL controller. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__REPORT__STATE (AX = 0204H)

This subfunction returns the current status of V__HPHIL.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__REPORT__STATE (04H)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Status word

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0DH	—	Reserved
0CH	1	Timeout has occurred
0BH	1	Output request has completed
0AH	—	Reserved
09H	1	Error during output request
08H	1	HP-HIL link has been reconfigured
07H	—	Reserved
06H	1	HP-HIL driver is open
	0	HP-HIL driver is closed
05H-04H	—	Reserved
03H	1	General failure
02H	1	No devices attached.
01H	—	Reserved
00H	1	Link configuration in progress

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF__OPEN (AX = 020EH)

This subfunction puts the HP-HIL driver in the open state. When the driver has been placed in the open state, output to the HP-HIL devices is allowed.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__OPEN (0EH)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CLOSE (AX = 0210H)

This subfunction puts the HP-HIL driver in the closed state. When the driver has been placed in the closed state, output to the HP-HIL devices is not allowed.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__CLOSE (10H)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CRV__RECONFIGURE (AX = 0406H)

This subfunction instructs the HP-HIL controller to reconfigure the link.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CRV__RECONFIGURE (06H)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CRV_WR_PROMPTS (AX = 0408H)

This subfunction issues a prompt command to a device on the HP-HIL link. The prompt command is either specific (prompt number 1 - 7) or generic (a prompt number other than 1 - 7).

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CRV_WR_PROMPTS (08H)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS_FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address
DL = Prompt number
BP = V_HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_CRV_WR_ACK (AX = 040AH)

This subfunction issues an acknowledge command to a device on the HP-HIL link. The acknowledge command is either specific (acknowledge number 1 - 7) or generic (an acknowledge number other than 1 - 7).

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CRV_WR_ACK (0AH)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS_FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)
DL = Acknowledge number
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CRV__REPEAT (AX = 040CH)

This subfunction sets the key repeat rate of a specific HP-HIL device. A repeat rate of 30 or 60 times a second may be specified. This subfunction will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CRV__REPEAT (0CH)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved.
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH.
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL.
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL.
0BH-00H	—	Reserved.

CL = 0 for a repeat rate of 30 Hz, 1 for 60 Hz
DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CRV__DISABLE__REPEAT (AX = 040EH)

This subfunction disables the key repeat of a specified HP-HIL device. This subfunction will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
 AL = SF__CRV__DISABLE__REPEAT (0EH)
 BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH.
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL.
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL.
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)
 BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CRV__SELF__TEST (AX = 0410H)

This subfunction initiates device self-test on the specified HP-HIL device. The HP-HIL device will respond with a one byte status code indicating the result of the test. This subfunction should not be called with an HP-HIL device address of zero (all devices), as the test could then take up to 1.5 seconds to execute. Also, if one of the devices fails, there would be no way to determine which device reported a failure.

On exit the buffer has the return status of the self-test done on the physical device.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
 AL = SF__CRV__SELF__TEST (10H)
 BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)
 BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)
 ES:SI = Pointer to a buffer area

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer area
CX = Number of bytes in buffer

Registers Altered: AX, CX, BP, DS

SF_CRV_REPORT_STATUS (AX = 0412H)

This subfunction issues a send status command to a specified HP-HIL device. The returned status information ranges from 1 to 15 bytes in length. A pointer to a 15 byte buffer must be passed to the subfunction. This subfunction will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_CRV_REPORT_STATUS (12H)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH.
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS_FAIL.
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL.
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)

BP = V_HPHIL (0114H)

ES:SI = Pointer to a buffer area

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer area
CX = Number of bytes in buffer

Registers Altered: AX, CX, BP, DS

SF_CRV_REPORT_NAME (AX = 0414H)

This subfunction issues a report name command to a specified HP-HIL device. The returned name information ranges from 1 to 15 bytes in length. A pointer to a 15 byte buffer must be passed to the subfunction. This subfunction will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CRV__REPORT__NAME (14H)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH.
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL.
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL.
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address (major address)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)
ES:SI = Pointer to a buffer area

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer area
CX = Number of bytes in buffer

Registers Altered: AX, CX, BP, DS

SF__KEYBOARD__REPEAT (AX = 0416H)

This subfunction sets the typematic rate and delay values for the keyboard. The Cursor Control keypad (CCP) may be set independent of the rest of the keyboard, i.e. the CCP may start repeating and repeat at different rates from the rest of the keyboard. See Section 5 for more information.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__KEYBOARD__REPEAT (16H)
BH = If BH = 0 set the typematic rate only, if BH = 1 set the delay only, if BH = 2 set both values.
BL = If BL = 0 the typematic rate and delay values are for the non-CCP keypads, if BL = 1 the values are for the Cursor Control keypad only.
DL = Bits 0-3 contain the typematic rate, Bits 4-7 contain the delay value. See Section 5, function F16__DEF__ATTR for permissible values.
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__KEYBOARD__LED (AX = 0418H)

This subfunction controls the state of three keyboard LED indicators. See Section 5 for more information.

If back to back calls to this function are made, only the most current value will be written to the keyboard device.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__KEYBOARD__LED (18H)
BL = Bit mask

Bit	Value	Definition
07H-03H	—	Reserved
02H	1	Turn on Caps lock LED
	0	Turn off Caps lock LED
01H	1	Turn on Num lock LED
	0	Turn off Num lock LED
00H	1	Turn on Scroll lock LED
	0	Turn off Scroll lock LED

BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__PUT__BYTE (AH = 06H)

This function outputs a byte of data to a specific HP-HIL device register. This function will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__BYTE (06H)
 AL = Byte to output
 BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address
 DL = HP-HIL device register (0-127)
 BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__GET__BYTE (AH = 08H)

This function returns the contents of a specific HP-HIL device register. This function will only operate if the HP-HIL driver is in the open state.

On Entry: AH = F__GET__BYTE (08H)
 BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserve Value Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

DH = HP-HIL device address
 DL = HP-HIL device register (0-127)
 BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
AL = Contents of specified register

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__PUT__BUFFER (AH = 0AH)

This function outputs a buffer to a specific HP-HIL device register. The HP-HIL controller and devices are capable of data transfer at rates up to 6500 bytes per second. If the number of bytes in the buffer is greater than the number the HP-HIL device can handle, this function will transfer as many bytes as possible to the device, and adjust the value in CX to reflect the number of bytes left in the buffer (not sent to the device).

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__BUFFER (0AH)
BX = Device address indicator

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	—	Reserved
0DH	1	Valid address is present in DH
	0	Reserved for future enhancement, currently returns RS__FAIL
0CH	1	Valid register is present in DL
0BH-00H	—	Reserved

CX = Number of bytes in buffer
DH = HP-HIL device address
DL = HP-HIL device register (0-127)
BP = V__HPHIL (0114H)
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer containing data to output

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
CX = 0 means all the data in buffer is transferred, otherwise the number of bytes left in buffer.

Registers Altered: AX, CX, BP, DS

4.3.3.3 V__SINPUT (BP = 002AH)

The V__SINPUT driver dispatches ISR events generated by the HP-HIL controller to the appropriate physical driver, thus providing an entry point into the Input System for non-HP-HIL devices (i.e., RS-232 mice, tablets, etc.). It also provides a number of functions which support device mapping.

A summary of the V__SINPUT function codes is provided in table 4.15.

Table 4.15

V__SINPUT Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
002AH		V__SINPUT	Inquire Commands
002AH	00	F__ISR	Pass ISR event record to physical driver
002AH	02/	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
002AH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize driver
002AH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Entry point to IO control functions
002AH	04/00	SF__DEF__LINKS	Set header link fields to system defaults
002AH	04/02	SF__GET__LINKS	Return device header link field entries
002AH	04/04	SF__SET__LINKS	Set device header link field entries
002AH	06	F__INQUIRE	Return describe record for an HP-HIL device.
002AH	08	F__INQUIRE__ALL	Return device IDs for all HP-HIL devices present
002AH	0A	F__INQUIRE__FIRST	Return vector address of first HP-HIL device driver.
002AH	0C	F__REPORT__ENTRY	Report entry point of PGID

V__SINPUT Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function passes an ISR Event Record to the appropriate physical device driver based on the value in DL. Non-HP-HIL devices which call V__SINPUT must provide the physical device driver that will handle the ISR event record, and must place its vector index (vector address divided by six) in DL. (See Section 9, V__SYSTEM functions, to obtain a valid vector address).

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 BP = V__SINPUT
 (See tables 4.10 and 4.11 for other register values)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction initializes the driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__DEF__LINKS (AX = 0400H)

This subfunction sets the parent vectors in the HP-HIL physical device driver headers to their system defaults. The defaults are shown in table 4.16. The child vector entries are set to the null device driver (V__PNULL) by default (see Appendix F).

Table 4.16

Default Physical Device Driver Parents

Device	Parent
Keyboard	V__8041
Mouse	V__PGID__CCP
Tablet	V__LTABLET
Touch Screen	V__LTOUCH
Barcode Reader	V__PNULL
Rotary Knob	V__PGID__CCP

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__DEF__LINKS (00H)
BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_GET_LINKS (AX = 0402H)

This subfunction returns the current parent and child vectors in the HP-HIL physical device driver headers. The address of a seven word (14 byte) table is passed to the subfunction. When the subfunction returns, the buffer will contain the current vectors. See table 4.17 for the buffer format.

Table 4.17

Mapping Buffer Format

Word	Parent Vector	Child Vector	HP-HIL Device
0	High byte	Low byte	Device # 1
1	" "	" "	" " 2
2	" "	" "	" " 3
3	" "	" "	" " 4
4	" "	" "	" " 5
5	" "	" "	" " 6
6	" "	" "	" " 7

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_GET_LINKS (02H)
BP = V_SINPUT (002AH)
ES:SI = Pointer to table

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to table

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_SET_LINKS (AX = 0404H)

This subfunction sets the parent and child vectors in the HP-HIL physical device driver headers. The address of a seven word (14 byte) table is passed to the subfunction. The table contains the new parent and child vectors for the drivers. The format of the buffer is shown in table 4.17.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__SET__LINKS (04H)
BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)
ES:SI = Pointer to table

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

The following example is how to use the SF__SET__LINKS function. It is presumed that a call to F__INQUIRE__ALL has been made, and that the device at address #3, is a tablet. The tablet is going to be mapped to the V__LHPMOUSE driver. The BX register already has the offset into the buffer of tablet mappings.

BUFFER DW 7 DUP (?)

```
MOV     CX, BUFFER[BX]           ; get the current mapping of
                                   ; the tablet
MOV     CH, V__LHPMOUSE / 6      ; change tablet to HP Mouse
MOV     BUFFER[BX], CX           ; save the new mapping
MOV     AH, F__JO__CONTROL       ; load function code
MOV     AL, SF__SET__LINKS       ; load subfunction code
MOV     BP, V__SINPUT            ; load vector address
LEA     SI, BUFFER               ; get the offset of the buffer
PUSH    DS
POP     ES                       ; ES = DS
PUSH    DS                       ; save current DS
INT     HP__ENTRY                ; call extended BIOS driver
POP     DS
```

F__INQUIRE (AH = 06H)

This function returns a pointer to the Physical Describe Record of the specified HP-HIL physical device driver. WARNING: THE PHYSICAL DESCRIBE RECORD SHOULD NOT BE MODIFIED IN ANY WAY.

On Entry: AH = F__INQUIRE (06H)
AL = HP-HIL Device Number (1 – 7)
BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to Physical Describe Record

Registers Altered: AX, BP, SI, DS, ES

F_INQUIRE_ALL (AH = 08H)

This subfunction is used to determine which HP-HIL devices are present on the loop. The address of a seven word table is passed to the subfunction. When the subfunction returns, the table will contain the current status of all HP-HIL devices. The format of the buffer is shown in table 4.18.

Table 4.18

Device Inquire Buffer Format

Word	HP-HIL Device ID	Device Status*	HP-HIL Device
0	High byte	Low byte	Device # 1
1	" "	" "	" " 2
2	" "	" "	" " 3
3	" "	" "	" " 4
4	" "	" "	" " 5
5	" "	" "	" " 6
6	" "	" "	" " 7

* Bit 0 = 1 if device present, 0 if no device at this address.
Bits 2 – 7 are reserved.

On Entry: AH = F_INQUIRE_ALL (08H)
BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)
ES:SI = Pointer to table

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:SI = Pointer to table

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

The following example shows how to use the F__INQUIRE__ALL function.

```
BUFFER   DW 7 DUP (?)  
    MOV   AH, F__INQUIRE__ALL   ; load function code  
    LEA   SI, BUFFER             ; get offset of buffer  
    PUSH   DS  
    POP    ES                       ; ES = DS  
    PUSH   DS                       ; save current DS  
    INT   HP__ENTRY                 ; call EX-BIOS driver  
    POP   DS                       ; restore DS
```

F__INQUIRE__FIRST (AH = 0AH)

This function returns the vector address of the first HP-HIL physical device driver (HP-HIL address 1). This address allows the vector address of all HP-HIL physical device drivers to be easily calculated since the vectors are contiguous in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE (see table 4.19).

On Entry: *AH* = F__INQUIRE__FIRST (0AH)
 BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)

On Exit: *AH* = Return Status Code
 BX = Vector address of first HP-HIL physical device driver

Registers Altered: *AX*, *BX*, *BP*, *DS*

F__REPORT__ENTRY (AH = 0CH)

This function is used to get the CS:IP of the physical GID driver.

On Entry: *AH* = F__REPORT__ENTRY (0CH)
 BP = V__SINPUT (002AH)

On Exit: *AH* = Return Status Code
 BX = offset of physical GID driver
 ES = segment of physical GID driver

Registers Altered: *AX*, *BX*, *BP*, *DS*, *ES*

4.3.3.4 Physical GID Driver

The physical GID driver is responsible for updating the Physical Describe Record. Two types of graphics input devices are defined in the input system, absolute (touch screen and tablet), and relative (mouse). An instance of this driver (same code module, different data area) is installed for each graphic input device present.

A summary of the PGID function codes is provided in table 4.19.

Table 4.19

Physical GID Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
xxxH		HP-HIL driver vector 1 through HP-HIL driver vector 7.	Physical HP-HIL driver vectors (these vectors do not have fixed HP_VECTOR_TABLE addresses)
	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize driver
	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Unsupported
	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number

Physical GID Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function processes ISR Event Records, updates the fields in its Physical Describe Record, then calls its parent driver. HP-HIL devices report upward relative motion with a positive sign and downward relative motion with a negative sign. The industry standard representation is the opposite of this.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
DH = Data Type
DL = Physical device driver's vector address / 6
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

For Button Event:

BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	---	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	---	Button number (0-7)

For Motion Event:

BX = X axis motion in raw data form.
CX = Y axis motion in raw data form.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_START (02H)
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_VERSION_DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_VERSION_DESC (06H)
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

On Exit: AH = Return status code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of byte in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

4.3.3.5 V_PNULL Driver (BP = 000CH)

The null device driver is the default event driver routine. It is used when the physical device is not recognized or the user event handler is not installed. It sets the AH register to RS__SUCCESSFUL and does an IRET.

4.3.4 Hardware Interface Level Services

Service drivers are provided as useful subroutines available to any driver. Currently the hardware interface level has only one service, the tracking sprite, V__STRACK. (For more information on sprites see Section 6).

4.3.4.1 V__STRACK Driver (BP = 0005AH)

V__STRACK is called by the logical GID drivers to move the graphics cursor (sprite) on the display screen. V__STRACK provides functions that allow the parameters of the sprite to be defined, and move the sprite around the display.

A summary of the V__STRACK function codes is provided in table 4.20.

Table 4.20

V__STRACK Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
005AH		V__STRACK	Sprite control
005AH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
005AH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize driver
005AH	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
005AH	04	F__TRACK__INIT	Sets tracking to default state
005AH	06	F__TRACK__ON	Enables tracking
005AH	08	F__TRACK__OFF	Disables tracking
005AH	0A	F__DEF__MASKS	Define sprite masks
005AH	0C	F__SET__LIMITS__X	Set max/min horizontal values
005AH	0E	F__SET__LIMITS__Y	Set max/min vertical values
005AH	10	F__PUT__SPRITE	Display sprite
005AH	12	F__REMOVE__SPRITE	Remove sprite from display

V__STACK Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function is called to move the sprite to a new location. The display under the sprite is restored, and the sprite is redisplayed in its new location. The hot spot of the sprite is placed at the coordinates passed in BX and CX.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BX = X coordinate of sprite
CX = Y coordinate of sprite
DL = Source vector index
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction is called to start the tracking driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__TRACK__INIT (AH = 04H)

This function sets the tracking driver to its default state. It determines the current video mode, and initializes the tracking parameters.

On Entry: AH = F__TRACK__INIT (04H)
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__TRACK__ON (AH = 06H)

This function enables tracking. The sprite is displayed on the screen.

On Entry: AH = F__TRACK__ON (06H)
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__TRACK__OFF (AH = 08H)

This function disables tracking. The sprite is removed from the screen.

On Entry: AH = F__TRACK__OFF (08H)
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__DEF__MASKS (AH = 0AH)

This function is called to define the sprite and screen masks used by the driver. If tracking is enabled, the sprite is erased and the new sprite is displayed in its place. The size of the sprite (its width in bytes multiplied by its height) is limited to a total of 144 bytes. The width of the save area is one byte greater than the width of the sprite.

On Entry: AH = F__DEF__MASKS (0AH)
BH = Width of the save area (in bytes)
BL = Hot Spot X coordinate
CH = Height of sprite (in scan lines)
CL = Hot Spot Y coordinate
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)
ES:SI = Pointer to sprite mask

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

The following example shows how to use the F__DEF__MASKS function provided by the tracking driver.

```
SPRITE  DW    0F9FFH    ; 1111100111111111  "*" marks the
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 11110*0011111111  Hot Spot
          DW    0E07FH    ; 1110000001111111
          DW    0E07FH    ; 1110000001111111
          DW    0C03FH    ; 1100000001111111
          DW    0C03FH    ; 1100000001111111
          DW    0801FH    ; 1000000000111111
          DW    0801FH    ; 1000000000111111
          DW    0000FH    ; 0000000000011111
          DW    0000FH    ; 0000000000011111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
          DW    0FOFFH    ; 1111000011111111
```

Define the XOR mask

```

DW 00000H ; 0000000000000000    "*" marks the
DW 00600H ; 00000*1000000000    Hot Spot
DW 00F00H ; 0000111100000000
DW 00F00H ; 0000111100000000
DW 01F80H ; 0001111110000000
DW 01F80H ; 0001111110000000
DW 03FC0H ; 0011111111000000
DW 03FC0H ; 0011111111000000
DW 07FE0H ; 0111111111100000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00600H ; 0000011000000000
DW 00000H ; 0000000000000000

```

```

MOV AH, F__DEF__MASKS ; load function code
LEA SI, SPRITE ; get the offset of the sprite
PUSH DS
POP ES ; ES = DS of sprite
MOV CH, 10H ; height of sprite
MOV BH, 3 ; number of bytes wide the
; save area is
MOV BL, 5 ; hot spot x
MOV CL, 1 ; hot spot y
MOV BP, V__STRACK ; load vector address
PUSH DS ; save current DS
INT HP__ENTRY ; call EX-BIOS DRIVER
POP DS ; restore DS

```

F__SET__LIMITS__X (AH = 0CH)

This function sets the minimum and maximum horizontal position of the sprite on the screen. The default minimum and maximum values are the same as the current screen mode.

On Entry: AH = F__SET__LIMITS__X (0CH)
CX = Minimum X coordinate
DX = Maximum X coordinate
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__SET__LIMITS__Y (AH = 0EH)

This function sets the minimum and maximum vertical position of the sprite on the screen. The default minimum and maximum values are the same as the current screen mode.

On Entry: AH = F__SET__LIMITS__Y (0EH)
CX = Minimum Y coordinate
DX = Maximum Y coordinate
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__PUT__SPRITE (AH = 10H)

This function is called to put the sprite on the display.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__SPRITE (10H)
BX = X coordinate of sprite
CX = Y coordinate of sprite
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

F__REMOVE__SPRITE (AH = 12H)

This function removes the sprite from the display.

On Entry: AH = F__REMOVE__SPRITE (12H)
BP = V__STRACK (005AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code.

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SECTION 5

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SECTION 5. KEYBOARD

5.1 Overview

The Keyboard Input System consists of four components: The input device drivers, STD-BIOS keyboard drivers, 8041 keyboard controller chip and the EX-BIOS keyboard drivers. The input device drivers are discussed in Section 4. The other three components are discussed in this section (See figure 5.1).

The industry standard INT 16H and INT 09H handlers make up the STD-BIOS keyboard drivers. INT 16H is used by applications to get characters from the keyboard buffer. INT 09H responds to interrupts from the 8041 controller and places characters in the keyboard buffer.

The 8041 controller chip provides an industry standard hardware interface to the INT 09H driver. It also provides timers and other services to the Keyboard Input System.

The EX-BIOS drivers translate HP-HIL keyboard scancodes to industry standard scancodes. They also allow applications to redefine the scancodes generated by certain groups of keys on the keyboard (keypads).

The following data flow describes the actions that occur when a user presses a key until it is read by an application:

1. When a key is pressed on the keyboard, the input device driver `V__HPHIL` creates an ISR event and chains to the input device driver `V__SINPUT`. The input device driver `V__SINPUT` chains to the EX-BIOS logical keyboard driver.
2. The EX-BIOS logical keyboard driver determines which keypad the scancode is from and calls the appropriate translator service. After translation, the logical keyboard driver chains to the 8041 interface driver.
3. The 8041 interface driver (`V__8041`) sends the scancode to the 8041 controller chip. The 8041 controller generates an Output Buffer Full (OBF) interrupt to notify the STD-BIOS INT 09H driver that a scancode is available.
4. The STD-BIOS INT 09H driver reads the scancode from the 8041 chip. The scancode is placed in the STD-BIOS keyboard buffer along with its associated ASCII character (keycode).

Keyboard Block Diagram

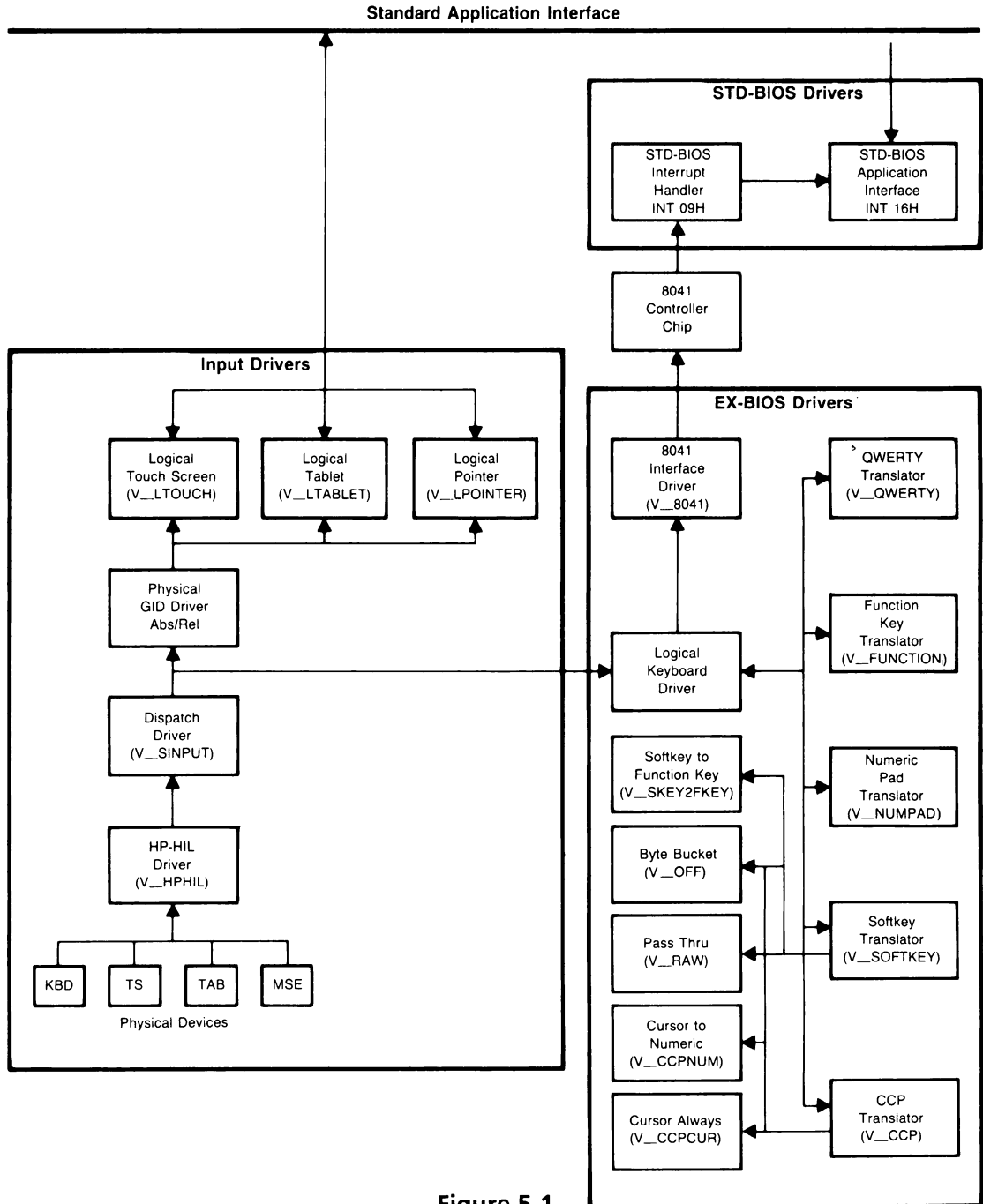


Figure 5.1

5. When an application is ready to receive keyboard input it calls the STD-BIOS INT 16H driver to retrieve the keycode and scancode from the STD-BIOS keyboard buffer.

5.2 STD-BIOS Keyboard Drivers

The STD-BIOS component consists of two drivers: the keyboard ISR routine (INT 09H), and the keyboard interface driver (INT 16H). The drivers discussed here cover steps 4 and 5 in the overview of Section 5.

5.2.1 Overview

The INT 09H driver responds to the 8041 OBF interrupt (generated by V__S8259) and reads in a scancode from the 8041 controller. If the scancode is from one of the keyboard modifier keys, the appropriate state bits are updated. The scancode is then placed in the STD-BIOS keyboard buffer along with its corresponding ASCII character (keycode) or a null byte (0H).

The INT 16H driver provides functions to allow the application to interrogate and manipulate the keyboard input system. Applications may check for keycodes in the STD-BIOS keyboard buffer, remove keycodes from it, and retrieve the state of the keyboard modifiers.

Extended functions are provided by the INT 16H driver to give the application additional control over the keyboard and to facilitate keyboard driver mapping. Extended functions allow the application to turn off or change the default translations performed on the HP Softkeys and Cursor Control keypads (see figure 5.2). Applications may inquire about and/or change the typematic rate and delay values for the keyboard. Functions are also provided to aid applications wishing to install keypad translator services of their own.

5.2.2 Data Structures

The INT 16H and INT 09H driver data structures are located in the STD-BIOS data area. They are stored in memory addresses 417H (40:17H) through 43DH (40:3DH). Table 5.1 lists these memory locations and their definitions.

Keyboard Keypad Groups

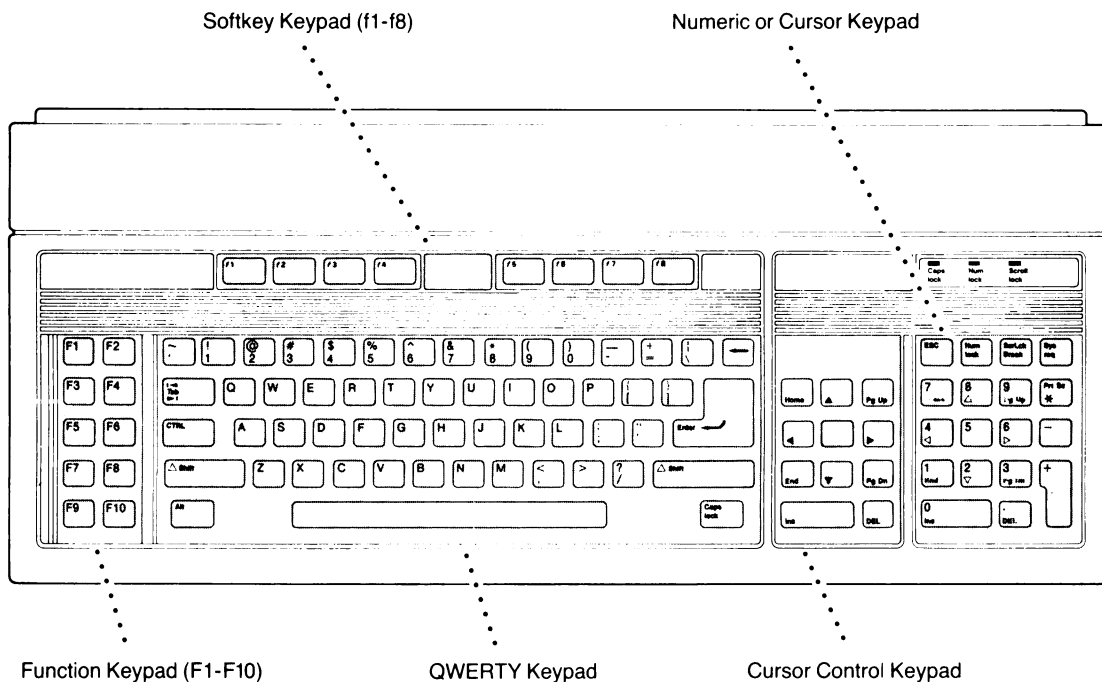


Figure 5.2

Table 5.1

STD-BIOS Keyboard Driver Data Area

Address	Length Bytes	Definition
00417H	2	Keyboard Flags
00419H	1	Alt/Numpad accumulator
0041AH	2	Keyboard buffer head pointer
0041CH	2	Keyboard buffer tail pointer
0041EH	32	Keyboard buffer

The keyboard buffer can store up to 16 entries. Each buffer entry consists of two bytes; an ASCII character (keycode) and a scancode. The keycode and the scancode are placed in the keyboard buffer by the INT 09H driver, and the keyboard head pointer is adjusted accordingly. They are retrieved from the buffer by the INT 16H driver, and the keyboard tail pointer is adjusted.

The keyboard flags are maintained by the INT 09H driver. These flags indicate the state of the keyboard modifier keys and their respective modes. The byte at memory location 417H indicates the mode, while the byte at 418H reflects the actual state of the keys themselves. Tables 5.2 and 5.3 list these flags and their meaning.

Table 5.2

Keyboard Flags (Address 417H)

Address	Bit	Data	Definition
00417H	07H		Insert state
		1	Insert mode is active
	06H		Caps lock state
		1	Caps lock mode is active
	05H		Num lock state
		1	Num lock mode is active
	04H		Scroll lock state
		1	Scroll lock mode is active
	03H		<Alt> key State
		1	<Alt> key is pressed
	02H		<CTRL> key State
		1	<CTRL> key is pressed
	01H		Left <Shift> key state
		1	Left <Shift> key is pressed
	00H		Right <Shift> key state
		1	Right <Shift> key pressed

Table 5.3

Keyboard Flags (Address 418H)

Address	Bit	Data	Definition
00418H	07H		<Ins> key state
		1	<Ins> key is pressed
	06H		<Caps lock> key state
		1	<Caps lock> key is pressed
	05H		<Num lock> key state
		1	<Num lock> key is pressed
	04H		<ScrLck> key state
		1	<ScrLck> key is pressed
	03H		Pause State
		1	Indicates the <CTRL>-<Num lock> pause state is active
	02H		<Sys req> key state
		1	<Sys req> key is pressed
	01H-00H		Reserved

Note:

Applications which modify these two bytes may experience difficulty in maintaining synchronization between the Cursor Control keypad and the Numeric keypad.

5.2.3 STD-BIOS Keyboard ISR (INT 09H)

The keyboard interrupt service routine is responsible for retrieving scancodes from the 8041 controller, generating the associated keycodes, and placing them into the STD-BIOS keyboard buffer. Certain keys and key combinations do not generate a standard ASCII character code. In these cases a keycode equal to 0 indicates that an application program should examine the scancode byte to determine the "extended" ASCII code. Table 5.4 contains the scancode to keycode translation assignments.

Table 5.4

Scancode Conversion Table

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted ASCII	Hex	Shifted ASCII	Hex	Control	Alt
90	076H	001H	ESC	esc	1BH	esc	1BH	1BH	—
02	016H	002H	1	'1'	31H	'!'	21H	—	00/78H
03	01EH	003H	2	'2'	32H	'@'	40H	00H	00/79H
04	026H	004H	3	'3'	33H	'#'	23H	—	00/7AH
05	025H	005H	4	'4'	34H	'\$'	24H	—	00/7BH
06	02EH	006H	5	'5'	35H	'%'	25H	—	00/7CH
07	036H	007H	6	'6'	36H	'^'	5EH	1EH	00/7DH
08	03DH	008H	7	'7'	37H	'&'	26H	—	00/7EH
09	03EH	009H	8	'8'	38H	'*'	2AH	—	00/7FH
10	046H	00AH	9	'9'	39H	'('	28H	—	00/80H
11	045H	00BH	0	'0'	30H	')'	29H	—	00/81H
12	04EH	00CH	—	'_'	2DH	'_'	5FH	1FH	00/82H
13	055H	00DH	=	'='	3DH	'+'	2BH	—	00/83H
15	066H	00EH	backspace	bs	08H	bs	08H	7FH	—
16	00DH	00FH	Tab	tab	09H	si	0FH	—	—
17	015H	010H	Q	'q'	71H	'Q'	51H	11H	00/10H
18	01DH	011H	W	'w'	77H	'W'	57H	17H	00/11H
19	024H	012H	E	'e'	65H	'E'	45H	05H	00/12H
20	02DH	013H	R	'r'	72H	'R'	52H	12H	00/13H
21	02CH	014H	T	't'	74H	'T'	54H	14H	00/14H
22	035H	015H	Y	'y'	79H	'Y'	59H	19H	00/15H
23	03CH	016H	U	'u'	75H	'U'	55H	15H	00/16H
24	043H	017H	I	'i'	69H	'I'	49H	09H	00/17H
25	044H	018H	O	'o'	6FH	'O'	4FH	0FH	00/18H
26	04DH	019H	P	'p'	70H	'P'	50H	10H	00/19H
27	054H	01AH	[	'['	5BH	'{'	7BH	1BH	—
28	05BH	01BH	]	']'	5DH	'}'	7DH	1DH	—
43	05AH	01CH	Enter	cr	0DH	cr	0DH	0AH	—
30	014H	01DH	CTRL	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	01CH	01EH	A	'a'	61H	'A'	41H	01H	00/1EH
32	01BH	01FH	S	's'	73H	'S'	53H	13H	00/1FH
33	023H	020H	D	'd'	64H	'D'	44H	04H	00/20H
34	02BH	021H	F	'f'	66H	'F'	46H	06H	00/21H
35	034H	022H	G	'g'	67H	'G'	47H	07H	00/22H
36	033H	023H	H	'h'	68H	'H'	48H	08H	00/23H
37	03BH	024H	J	'j'	6AH	'J'	4AH	0AH	00/24H
38	042H	025H	K	'k'	6BH	'K'	4BH	0BH	00/25H
39	04BH	026H	L	'l'	6CH	'L'	4CH	0CH	00/26H
40	04CH	027H	;	';'	3BH	':'	3AH	—	—
41	052H	028H	,	','	27H	''''	22H	—	—
01	00EH	029H	'	'''	60H	'~'	7EH	—	—
44	012H	02AH	Left Shift	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted		Shifted		Control	Alt
				ASCII	Hex	ASCII	Hex		
14	05DH	02BH	\	'\'	5CH	'|'	7CH	1CH	—
46	01AH	02CH	Z	'z'	7AH	'Z'	5AH	1AH	00/2CH
47	022H	02DH	X	'x'	78H	'X'	58H	18H	00/2DH
48	021H	02EH	C	'c'	63H	'C'	43H	03H	00/2EH
49	02AH	02FH	V	'v'	76H	'V'	56H	16H	00/2FH
50	032H	030H	B	'b'	62H	'B'	42H	02H	00/30H
51	031H	031H	N	'n'	6EH	'N'	4EH	0EH	00/31H
52	03AH	032H	M	'm'	6DH	'M'	4DH	0DH	00/32H
53	041H	033H	'	'\''	2CH	'<'	3CH	—	—
54	049H	034H	.	'.'	2EH	'>'	3EH	—	—
55	04AH	035H	/	'/'	2FH	'?'	3FH	—	—
57	059H	036H	Right Shift	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	07CH	037H	Prt Sc	'*'	2AH	—	—	00/72H	—
58	011H	038H	Alt	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	029H	039H	Space	' '	20H	' '	20H	20H	20H
64	058H	03AH	Caps lock	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	005H	03BH	F1	—	3BH	—	54H	00/5EH	00/68H
65	006H	03CH	F2	—	3CH	—	55H	00/5FH	00/69H
71	004H	03DH	F3	—	3DH	—	56H	00/60H	00/6AH
66	00CH	03EH	F4	—	3EH	—	57H	00/61H	00/6BH
72	003H	03FH	F5	—	3FH	—	58H	00/62H	00/6CH
67	00BH	040H	F6	—	40H	—	59H	00/63H	00/6DH
73	083H	041H	F7	—	41H	—	5AH	00/64H	00/6EH
68	00AH	042H	F8	—	42H	—	5BH	00/65H	00/6FH
74	001H	043H	F9	—	43H	—	5CH	00/66H	00/70H
69	009H	044H	F10	—	44H	—	5DH	00/67H	00/71H

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	NumLock or Shift	None Or NumLock and Shift	Control
95	077H	045H	Num lock	—	45H	—
100	07EH	046H	ScrLck	—	46H	—
91	06CH	047H	Home	'7'	37H	00/47H
96	075H	048H	↑	'8'	38H	00/48H
101	07DH	049H	Pg Up	'9'	39H	00/49H
107	07BH	04AH	—	'-'	3AH	3AH
92	06BH	04BH	←	'4'	34H	00/4BH
97	073H	04CH	5	'5'	35H	—
102	074H	04DH	→	'6'	36H	00/4DH
108	079H	04EH	+	'+'	2BH	2BH
93	069H	04FH	End	'1'	31H	00/4FH
98	072H	050H	↓	'2'	32H	00/50H
108	07AH	051H	Pg Dn	'3'	33H	00/51H
99	070H	052H	Ins	'0'	30H	00/52H
104	071H	053H	DEL	'.'	2EH	00/53H
105	084H	054H	Sysreq	—	—	—

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted ASCII Hex	Shifted ASCII Hex	Control	Alt
		055H	- undef.				
		056H	- undef.				
		057H	- undef.				
		058H	- undef.				
		059H	- undef.				
		05AH	- undef.				
		05BH	- undef.				
		05CH	- undef.				
		05DH	- undef.				
59		05EH	Unlabeled-L	00/D7H	00/BDH	00/A3H	00/89H
62		05FH	Unlabeled-R	00/D8H	00/BEH	00/A4H	00/8AH
113		060H	CCP-Up	00/D9H	00/BFH	00/A5H	00/8BH
111		061H	CCP-Lft	00/DAH	00/COH	00/A6H	00/8CH
115		062H	CCP-Dn	00/DBH	00/C1H	00/A7H	00/8DH
118		063H	CCP-Rht	00/DCH	00/C2H	00/A8H	00/8EH
110		064H	CCP-Home	00/DDH	00/C3H	00/A9H	00/8FH
117		065H	CCP-PgUp	00/DEH	00/C4H	00/AAH	00/90H
112		066H	CCP-End	00/DFH	00/C5H	00/ABH	00/91H
119		067H	CCP-PgDn	00/E0H	00/C6H	00/ACH	00/92H
116		068H	CCP-Ins	00/E1H	00/C7H	00/ADH	00/93H
120		069H	CCP-Del	00/E2H	00/C8H	00/AEH	00/94H
114		06AH	CCP-CNTR	00/E3H	00/C9H	00/AFH	00/95H
		06BH	- undef.	00/E4H	00/CAH	00/B0H	00/96H
		06CH	- undef.	00/E5H	00/CBH	00/B1H	00/97H
		06DH	- undef.	00/E6H	00/CAH	00/B2H	00/98H
		06EH	- undef.	00/E7H	00/CDH	00/B3H	00/99H
		06FH	- undef.	00/E8H	00/CEH	00/B4H	00/9AH
121		070H	f1	00/E9H	00/CFH	00/B5H	00/9BH
122		071H	f2	00/EAH	00/D0H	00/B6H	00/9CH
123		072H	f3	00/EBH	00/D1H	00/B7H	00/9DH
124		073H	f4	00/ECH	00/D2H	00/B8H	00/9EH
125		074H	f5	00/EDH	00/D3H	00/B9H	00/9FH
126		075H	f6	00/EEH	00/D4H	00/BAH	00/A0H
127		076H	f7	00/EFH	00/D5H	00/BBH	00/A1H
128		077H	f8	00/FOH	00/D6H	00/BCH	00/A2H
078H through 7FH—undef.							

The INT 09H driver tracks the state of the keyboard modifiers presented in tables 5.2 and 5.3 as well as processing the special key combinations in table 5.5.

Table 5.5

INT 09H Special Key Sequences

Key Combinations	Action
<CTRL>-<Num lock>	Stops execution until any non-shift key on the keyboard is struck.
<CTRL>-<Alt>-< + >	This key sequence enables the key click feature. The longer the <CTRL>-<Alt>-< + > keys are pressed, the louder the key click that will result. After maximum volume is achieved the key click volume will wrap around to low volume. Applications which depend upon datacom rates at and above 9600 baud while keyboard input is being entered should disable the keyclick feature.
<CTRL>-<Alt>-<->	This key sequence reduces the key click volume until it is off.
<CTRL>-<Break>	This key combination is interpreted as a program break request. When this key combination is detected, the INT 09H driver will execute an INT 1BH instruction. The vector for this interrupt is initialized during the boot process to point to a routine within MS-DOS which sets a flag then performs an IRET instruction. This vector may be modified to point to an alternate routine to handle a <CTRL>-<Break> .
<CTRL>-<Alt>- <Shift>-<Prt Sc>	This key combination is interpreted as a system reset command. When this key combination is detected, control is transferred to the BIOS Reset routine. This key combination is interpreted as a print screen command. When this key combination is detected, an INT 05H instruction is executed.
<Sys req>	This key is interpreted as a system request for multi-tasking.

Key Combinations	Action
<CTRL>-<Alt>-<Sys req>	<p>This key sequence provides the user with a method of generating a hard reset sequence. The key sequence is communicated to the ROM-BIOS via a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) to the 80286. This key sequence does not require the HP-HIL firmware interface to be operational. The key sequence is used to recover from exceptional error conditions without power cycling the system. The EX-BIOS code then:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inspects for the source of the NMI (either I/O channel check, Memory Parity Error, or as in this case NMI-RESET). 2) Clears CMOS location 28H, 29H, 2AH, and 2CH to its default setting. 3) Jumps to location F000H:FFFEH.
<ALT>-nnn	<p>Where nnn represents a three digit decimal number entered on the numeric keypad and yields the associated ASCII characters, i.e., <ALT>-122 yields the character "z".</p>

5.2.4 STD-BIOS Keyboard Driver (INT 16H)

The INT 16H driver acts as the interface between applications and the keyboard. This driver has two sets of functions. One set provides functions to return keycodes and keyboard status. The other set of functions allows the application to change the translation algorithms of the scancodes and to vary the repeat rates of the keys on the keyboard. Table 5.6 contains a summary of this driver's function codes.

Table 5.6

Keyboard Driver (INT 16H) Function Code Summary

Int Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
16H	INT__KBD		Keyboard
	F16__GET__KEY	00H	Read keycode from keyboard buffer
	F16__STATUS	01H	Report Status of keyboard buffer
	F16__KEY__STATE	02H	Get Key Modifier Status
	F16__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F16__DEF__ATTR	6F01H	Report default typematic values
	F16__GET__ATTR	6F02H	Report typematic values
	F16__SET__ATTR	6F03H	Set typematic values
	F16__DEF__MAPPING	6F04H	Report default transfer assignments
	F16__GET__MAPPING	6F05H	Report transfer assignments
	F16__SET__MAPPING	6F06H	Set transfer assignments
	F16__SET__XLATORS	6F07H	Set CCP and softkey pads
	F16__KBD	6F08H	Report keyboard information
	F16__KBD__RESET	6F09H	Reset keyboard to defaults

Keyboard Driver (INT 16H) Function Definitions

F16__GET__KEY (AH = 00H)

This function returns the next keycode from the keyboard buffer. If no keycode is ready, this function waits for one.

On Entry: AH = F16__GET__KEY (00H)

On Exit: AH = Scancode
AL = ASCII keycode or extended keycode

Registers Altered: AX

F16__STATUS (AH = 01H)

This function returns the status of the keyboard buffer. The Zero flag is cleared if a keycode is available, or set if there is no keycode in the buffer. If a keycode is ready, the scancode and keycode are returned in the AH and AL registers respectively. Even though the scancode and keycode are returned with this function, they must be read with F16__GET__KEY to remove them from the keyboard buffer.

On Entry: AH = F16__STATUS (01H)

On Exit: Z = 1 if no keycode is ready.
Z = 0 if a keycode is ready.
and
AH = Scancode
AL = Keycode or extended keycode.

Registers Altered: AX

F16__KEY__STATE (AH = 02H)

This function returns the state of the various keyboard modifiers. The status byte returned is a copy of the keyboard modifier status byte stored at memory location 417H.

On Entry: AH = F16__KEY__STATE (02H)

On Exit: AL = Modifier Status Byte

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	1	Insert mode active
	0	Insert mode inactive
06H	1	Caps lock mode active
	0	Caps lock mode inactive
05H	1	Num lock mode active
	0	Num lock mode inactive
04H	1	Scroll lock mode active
	0	Scroll lock mode inactive
03H	1	<Alt> key pressed
	0	<Alt> key released
02H	1	<CTRL> key pressed
	0	<CTRL> key released
01H	1	Left <Shift> key pressed
	0	Left <Shift> key released
00H	1	Right <Shift> key pressed
	0	Right <Shift> key released

Registers Altered: AL

F16__INQUIRE (AX = 6F00H)

This subfunction determines whether or not the extended HP functions are available. If the HP functions are available, the BX register will be set to 4850H (which is the ASCII characters 'HP').

On Entry: AX = F16__INQUIRE (6F00H)
BX = Any value except 4850H, 'HP'.

On Exit: BX = 'HP'

Registers Altered: BX

F16__DEF__ATTR (AX = 6F01H)

This subfunction reports the default typematic rate and delay values for the keyboard. A pointer to a four byte buffer is returned. The bytes in the buffer are defined in table 5.7.

Table 5.7

INT 16H Typematic Buffer Format

Byte	Function
0	Delay before repeat action starts for all keys, except the Cursor Control Pad.
1	Typematic Repeat rate for all keys, except the Cursor Control Pad.
2	Delay before repeat action starts for all Cursor Control Pad keys.
3	Typematic Repeat rate for all Cursor Control Pad keys.

Table 5.8 summarizes the typematic rate and delay values defined for each data byte accepted in the typematic buffer by the INT 16H driver. Note that the typematic rates are the same for both the HP cursor control pad and the non-cursor pad keys while two delay values are provided (one for each group).

Table 5.8

INT 16H Typematic Rates and Delays

Data Byte	Byte 1 and 3 Reports per Poll*	Byte 2 Number of Polls Delayed**	Byte 0 Number of Polls Delayed
00H	1 (60.00)	1 [0.017]	1 [0.017]
01H	2 (30.00)	5 [0.083]	9 [0.150]
02H	3 (20.00)	9 [0.150]	17 [0.283]
03H	4 (15.00)	13 [0.217]	25 [0.417]
04H	5 (12.00)	17 [0.283]	33 [0.550]
05H	6 (10.00)	21 [0.350]	41 [0.683]
06H	7 (8.57)	25 [0.417]	49 [0.817]
07H	8 (7.50)	29 [0.483]	57 [0.950]
08H	9 (6.66)	33 [0.550]	65 [1.083]
09H	10 (6.00)	37 [0.617]	73 [1.217]
0AH	11 (5.45)	41 [0.683]	81 [1.350]
0BH	12 (5.00)	45 [0.750]	89 [1.483]
0CH	13 (4.62)	49 [0.817]	97 [1.617]
0DH	14 (4.28)	53 [0.883]	105 [1.750]
0EH	15 (4.00)	57 [0.950]	113 [1.883]
0FH	none (off)	61 [1.017]	121 [2.017]

*Numbers in parentheses () indicate the approximate number of repeated scancodes per second (assuming a poll rate of 60 cycles per second).

**Numbers in brackets [] indicate the approximate length of delay prior to the first repeated scancode report (assuming a poll rate of 60 cycles per second).

On Entry: AX = F16__DEF__ATTR (6F01H)

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful operation)

ES:SI = Pointer to buffer

CX = 4 (Number of entries in table)

Registers Altered: AX, CX, SI, ES

F16__GET__ATTR (AX = 6F02H)

This subfunction reports the current typematic rate and delay values for the keyboard. A pointer to a four byte buffer is returned. The bytes in the buffer are interpreted as shown in table 5.7 and 5.8.

On Entry: AX = F16__GET__ATTR (6F02H)

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful operation)
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer
CX = 4 (Number of entries in table)

Registers Altered: AX, CX, SI, ES

F16__SET__ATTR (AX = 6F03H)

This subfunction sets the current typematic rate and delay values for the keyboard. A pointer to a four byte buffer is passed. The bytes in the buffer are interpreted as shown in table 5.7 and 5.8.

On Entry: AX = F16__SET__ATTR (6F03H)
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful operation)

Registers Altered: AX

F16__DEF__MAPPING (AX = 6F04H)

This subfunction reports the default keyboard translator mappings. A pointer to a buffer of 1EH bytes is supplied by the caller to be filled in by the ROM-BIOS. The table will contain the default HP__VECTOR__TABLE entries for each of the five translator drivers. Each of five entries in the table will contain the IP, CS, and DS for each translator driver.

Caution

An application should restore the translator drivers to their original condition upon termination. If an application replaces one of these drivers it should be aware that STD-BIOS keyboard driver functions 6F07H may no longer function properly.

The format of the buffer is given in table 5.9.

Table 5.9

INT 16H Mapping Buffer Format

Byte	Translator
00H	Entry for V__QWERTY driver
06H	Entry for V__SOFTKEY driver
0CH	Entry for V__FUNCTION driver
12H	Entry for V__NUMPAD driver
18H	Entry for V__CCP driver

On Entry: AX = F16__DEF__MAPPING (6F04H)
 ES:SI = Pointer to buffer

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful)
 ES:SI = Pointer to buffer of 1EH bytes
 CX = 1EH (Size of buffer)

Registers Altered: AX, CX

F16__GET__MAPPING (AX = 6F05H)

This subfunction reports the current keyboard translator mappings. A pointer to a buffer 1EH bytes in length is supplied by the caller to be filled in by the ROM-BIOS. The buffer will contain the current HP__VECTOR__TABLE entries for each of the five translator drivers (IP, CS, and DS for each driver). The format of the buffer is given in table 5.9.

On Entry: AX = F16__GET__MAPPING (6F05H)
 ES:SI = Pointer to buffer

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful)
 ES:SI = Pointer to buffer
 CX = 1EH (Size of table)

Registers Altered: AX, CX

F16__SET__MAPPING (AX = 6F06H)

This subfunction sets the current keyboard translator mappings. A pointer to a buffer containing the entries to be written into the HP__VECTOR__TABLE is passed in. The format of the buffer is given in table 5.9.

A driver that replaces a scancode translator can expect to handle a Keyboard ISR Event Record (table 5.10). If the translator wishes to remove the passed in scancode from the scancode stream, it returns a status of RS__DONE. Otherwise, a return status of RS__SUCCESSFUL should be set and an appropriate ISR EVENT record returned. The ISR Event Record will then be passed on to the next driver in the chain. The driver can depend on 20H bytes of stack.

On Entry: AX = F16__SET__MAPPING (6F06H)
 ES:SI = Pointer to table.
 CX = 01EH (size of table in bytes)

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful)

Registers Altered: AX

F16__SET__XLATORS (AX = 6F07H)

This subfunction sets the current mappings of the HP Softkey (V__SOFTKEY) and HP Cursor Control Pad (V__CCP) translators. Note that only one translator may be set with each call to this subfunction. Figure 5.1 shows the possible mappings for the two HP proprietary keypads.

On Entry: AX = F16__SET__XLATORS (6F07H)
 BL = Translation

Data	Definition
00H	Maps V__CCP to V__CCPCUR which forces the HP Cursor Pad to generate Numeric pad cursor key scancodes, regardless of state of <Num lock>. (Default mapping)
01H	Maps V__CCP to V__CCPNUM which forces the HP Cursor Pad to generate numeric pad or cursor key scancodes, depending on state of <Num lock>.
02H	Maps V__CCP to V__OFF which disables the HP Cursor Pad.
03H	Maps V__CCP to V__CCPGID (if installed) which converts HP Cursor Pad data to GID data.
04H	Maps V__CCP to V__RAW which passes HP Cursor Pad scancodes untranslated to the INT 09H driver.
05H	Maps V__SOFTKEY to V__SKEY2FKEY which translates HP Softkey scancodes into equivalent industry standard function key scancodes. (Default mapping)
06H	Maps V__SOFTKEY to V__RAW which passes HP Softkey scancodes untranslated to INT 09H driver.
07H	Maps V__SOFTKEY to V__OFF which disables HP Softkeys.

On Exit: AH = 00 (Successful)

Registers Altered: AX

F16__KBD (AX = 6F08H)

This subfunction returns the HP-HIL ID and address of the keyboard. The HP-HIL address (BH) may be used to locate the logical keyboard driver in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. The logical keyboard driver's vector address is:

$$\text{vector address} = (\text{BH} - 1) \times 6 + n$$

Where n is the vector address of the first HP-HIL physical device driver (see Section 4, V__SINPUT function F__INQUIRE__FIRST).

On Entry: AX = F16__KBD (6F08H)

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful)
BH = HP-HIL Address
BL = HP-HIL ID

Registers Altered: AX, BX

F16__KBD__RESET (AX = 6F09H)

This subfunction resets all keyboard mappings to their default translators and resets all keyboard typematic rates and delays to their default values.

On Entry: AX = F16__KBD__RESET (6F09H)

On Exit: AH = 00H (Successful)

Registers Altered: AX

5.3 EX-BIOS Keyboard Drivers

The rest of this section discusses keyboard information related to ISR events and ISR Event Records, device driver chains, and HP-HIL device data input; these concepts were introduced in Section 4.

5.3.1 Overview

The EX-BIOS keyboard component consists of the logical keyboard driver, the keyboard translator services, and the V__8041 interface driver. The drivers discussed here cover steps 2 and 3 in the data flow of Section 5.1.

5.3.1.1 Logical Keyboard Driver

The logical keyboard driver is the primary interface for the physical keyboard and controls the process of scancode translation. Based on the keypad, the scancode is passed to one of five translator services: V__QWERTY, V__SOFTKEY, V__FUNCTION, V__CCP and V__NUMPAD. Figure 5.2 shows the layout of the different keypad groups. This driver also maintains the state of the following keyboard modifier keys: <CTRL>, left and right <Shift>, <Alt>, <Caps lock>, and <Num lock>. This state information is passed to the V__CCP, V__NUMPAD and V__QWERTY translator services.

5.3.1.2 Keyboard Translators

The keyboard translators act as subroutines for the logical keyboard driver. There are five translators corresponding to the keyboard keypads (see figure 5.2). The five translators are:

- V__QWERTY handles keys from the QWERTY keypad.
- V__FUNCTION handles F1 thru F10 function keys.
- V__NUMPAD handles numeric or cursor pad keys.
- V__SOFTKEY handles HP's f1 thru f8 softkeys.
- V__CCP handles HP's cursor control pad.

The translators for the HP softkeys and HP cursor control pad are special cases.

The V__SOFTKEY translator can translate its scancodes in the following ways:

1. Map softkeys f1 thru f8 into function keys F1 thru F8 (V__SKEY2FKEY).
2. Throw away f1 thru f8 softkeys (V__OFF).
3. Pass back f1 thru f8 softkeys untranslated to the logical keyboard driver (V__RAW).

The V__CCP translator can translate its scancodes in the following ways:

1. Map CCP keys to numeric keypad cursor control scancodes (V__CCPCUR).
2. Map CCP keys to numeric keypad scancodes (V__CCPNUM).
3. Pass CCP keys as untranslated scancodes to the logical keyboard driver (V__RAW).
4. Throw away all CCP keys (V__OFF).

Functions are provided by the STD-BIOS INT 16H driver to select any of the above mappings.

5.3.1.3 8041 Interface Driver

The 8041 interface driver (V__8041) sends translated scancodes to the 8041 controller chip. If the 8041 controller is busy this driver queues the scancode to be sent later when the 8041 controller is ready. In addition to passing scancodes from the keyboard to the 8041 controller, V__8041 processes keyboard controller commands to set keyboard LED's and change keyboard typematic rates.

5.3.2 Data Structures

The EX-BIOS keyboard input system uses one data structure. The Keyboard ISR Event Record is a set of register definitions for inter-driver communication of input events. Table 5.10 contains the Keyboard ISR Event Record definition.

Table 5.10

Keyboard ISR Event Record

AH = F__ISR (00H)

BH = Keyboard State (Only if state bit set in Data Type)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	1	Left Unlabeled key pressed*
06H	1	Right Unlabeled key pressed*
05H	1	<Num lock> state active
04H	1	<Caps lock> state active
03H	1	<CTRL> key pressed
02H	1	Right <Shift> key pressed
01H	1	Left <Shift> key pressed
00H	1	<Alt> key pressed

BL = Scancode

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	1	Break indicator
	0	Make indicator
06H-00H	—	Scancode

CX = Number of bytes in buffer (scancode strings only)

DH = Data Type

DL = Logical keyboard drivers vector address / 6

BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

ES:SI = Pointer to buffer (scancode strings only)

* These keys are located to the immediate left and right of the space bar. They are only available on some international keyboards.

The Data Type field (DH) contains a code representing the current type of scancode contained in the ISR Event Record. When the logical keyboard driver calls a translator service, the Data Type will match the keypad group from which the scancode originated. After translation, the Data Type for the ISR Event Record returned to the logical keyboard driver should be T__KC__IBM__PC. See table 5.11 for a complete list of keyboard data types.

Table 5.11

Keyboard Event Data Types

Type	Value	Definition
T__KC__R0	00H	Reserved
T__KC__R1	01H	Reserved
T__KC__ASCII	02H	ASCII data
T__KC__R3	03H	Reserved
T__KC__ITF	04H	HP150 keyboard (ITF) scancode
T__KC__R5	05H	Reserved
T__KC__WILD	06H	Device definable type
T__KC__HPHIL__ENVOY	07H	HP Vectra Keyboard set
T__KC__IBM__AT	08H	IBM-AT scancode set
T__KC__BUTTON	09H	Button data type
T__KC__IBM__PC	0AH	IBM-PC scancode set
T__KC__HP__SOFTKEY	0BH	Softkey keypad (f1-f8)
T__KC__IS__FUNCTION	0CH	Function key keypad (F1-F10)
T__KC__HP__CCP	0DH	HP Cursor Control Pad keypad
T__KC__QWERTY	0EH	Qwerty keypad
T__KC__NUMPAD	0FH	Numeric keypad
T__STRING	10H	This is not a data type but an indicator bit for the keyboard data types only. If bit 4 is set then the ISR Event record is for a string of scancodes pointed to by ES:SI and enumerated in CX, i.e., $00 \times 1 \text{ ttttB}$ indicates a string of data bytes of type defined by the lower nibble 'tttt'.
T__STATE	20H	This is not a data type but an indicator bit for the keyboard data types only. If bit 5 is set it indicates that the corresponding ISR Event record contains the current state in BH.

5.3.3 Logical Keyboard Driver

The logical keyboard driver determines the keypad group the scancode belongs to and sets the Data type field in the ISR event record. Based on the Data type a translator service is called to handle the scancode. For example, if the "Q" key scancode comes through, the logical keyboard driver determines the data type to be T__KC__QWERTY and calls the V__QWERTY translator. If the translator called by the logical keyboard driver is responsible for any of the keyboard modifier keys the current state variable is placed in the ISR Event Record and the state indicator bit is set in the Data Type field. Table 5.12 contains the scancode range to translator service assignments.

Table 5.12

Scancode to Translator Assignments

Driver Name	Scancode Range	Translation Performed
V__QWERTY	00H-36H 38H-3AH 55H-5FH 6BH-6FH 78H-7FH	None
V__SOFTKEY	70H-77H	3BH-42H (F1-F8)
V__FUNCTION	3BH-44H	None
V__NUMPAD	37H, 45H-54H	None
V__CCP	60H-6AH	Cursor Always—Regardless of state of the < Num lock > and < Shift > keys.

If the translation was successful the returned ISR Event Record is passed to the logical keyboard drivers parent (V__8041).

Before passing a successful translation to its parent (V__8041) the logical keyboard driver performs two conditional tasks. First, it checks the state bit in the returned Data Type, if set the master copy of the keyboard state variable is updated with the copy returned in the ISR Event Record. Second, if the ISR event went to the V__CCP translator the logical keyboard driver takes the necessary steps to insure that cursor control keys are generated regardless of the < num lock > and < shift > key states.

If a translator wants to remove the scancode from the scancode stream it must return a status code of RS__DONE to the logical keyboard driver (See the CCP2GID driver in Appendix G).

Table 5.13 contains a summary of the logical keyboard driver functions.

Table 5.13

Logical Keyboard Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
xxxH		Keyboard Driver	(This driver does not have a fixed HP__VECTOR__TABLE address)
	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
	02	F__SYSTEM	System Intrinsics
	02/00	SF__INIT	Driver initialization
	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number

Logical Keyboard Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function processes the Keyboard ISR Event Record. It determines the range of the scancode, then calls the appropriate translation service.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 BH = Keyboard State (only if state bit set in Date type)
 BL = Scancode
 CX = Number of bytes in buffer (scancode strings only)
 DH = Scancode type
 DL = Vector address of keyboard / 6
 BP = HP-HIL device n vector address
 ES:SI = Pointer to buffer (scancode strings only)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX, SI, BP, ES, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = HP-HIL device n vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4 Keyboard Translators

There is one keyboard translator service for each of the five keypad groups on the keyboard, see figure 5.2. Two of the five services are special cases in that they are actually chains of translators to facilitate keyboard mapping. Figure 5-1 shows the translators and their mapping possibilities.

Applications may install routines to replace (or chain to) any one or all of the translators presented here. The INT 16H driver provides three functions to get the current HP__VECTOR__TABLE entries for the five keypad translators, to set these same values, and to reset them to their default values. The V__SYSTEM driver in Section 9 provides functions to get or set any fixed HP__VECTOR__TABLE entry (all EX-BIOS translators presented in this section have fixed entries). The V__SYSTEM functions allow replacement of translators other than the main five called by the logical keyboard driver (those in translator chains).

Applications that do not wish to overlay existing translators, may install entirely new translators instead and map themselves into the HP Softkey and CCP translator chains as the parent drivers of the V__SOFTKEY and V__CCP services respectively. This method only works for the HP proprietary keypads.

5.3.4.1 V__SOFTKEY (BP = 003CH)

This translator service verifies the Data Type is T__KC__HP__SOFTKEY and then passes the ISR Event Record to its parent. By default this translator is mapped to the V__SKEY2FKEY service, alternative mappings are presented in table 5.14.

Table 5.14

V__SOFTKEY Driver Mapping Alternatives

Driver Name	Function
V__OFF	Discards the ISR event.
V__RAW	Returns the scancode untranslated.
V__SKEY2FKEY	Translates the HP Softkeys into their respective industry standard function key equivalents.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function verifies the passed in Data Type and passes the ISR event on to its parent.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
 BL = Scancode
 DH = Scancode type (T__KC__HP__SOFTKEY = 0BH)
 DL = Source vector address / 6
 BP = V__SOFTKEY (003CH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 BL = Translated scancode
 BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
 DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, DH, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__SOFTKEY (003CH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = "New last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__SOFTKEY (003CH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.2 V__QWERTY (BP = 0036H)

The V__QWERTY service verifies the correct Data Type. This service also maintains the state of the left and right <Shift> keys, the <CTRL> key, the <Alt> key, the left and right unlabeled keys and the <Caps lock> key.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function verifies the Data Type, updates the keyboard state variable, and returns.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T__KC__QWERTY = 0EH)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__QWERTY (0036H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set type)
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BH, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__QWERTY (0036H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.3 V__FUNCTION (BP = 0042H)

This service verifies the Data Type, sets a new Data Type and returns.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function verifies the Data Type, and sets the new one.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T__KC__IS__FUNCTION = 0CH)
DL = Source vector address
BP = V__FUNCTION (0042H)

On Exit: AH = Return status code
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__FUNCTION (0042H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.4 V__NUMPAD (BP = 0048H)

The V__NUMPAD service is the scancode translator for the numeric keypad. It verifies the Data Type is correct and maintains the state of the <Num lock> and <ScrLck> keys.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

Verify Data Type and update state variable.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T__KC__NUMPAD = 0FH)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__NUMPAD (0048H)

On Exit: AH = Return status code
BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BH, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__NUMPAD (0048H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.5 V__CCP (BP = 004EH)

This translator service verifies the Data Type is T__KC__HP__CCP and then passes the ISR Event Record to its parent. By default this translator is mapped to the V__CCPCUR service, alternative mappings are presented in table 5.15.

Table 5.15

V__CCP Driver Mapping Alternatives

Driver Name	Function
V__OFF	Discards the ISR event.
V__RAW	Returns the scancode untranslated.
V__CCPNUM	Translates the cursor control pad scancodes into cursor or numeric key pad scancodes, depending on the <Num Lock> and <Shift> states.
V__CCPCUR	Translates the cursor control pad scancodes into cursor scancodes, regardless of the <Num Lock> and <Shift> states.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function verifies the Data Type and passes the event to its parent.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
 BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
 BL = Scancode
 DH = Scancode type (T__KC__HP__CCP = 0DH)
 DL = Source vector address / 6
 BP = V__CCP (004EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 BL = Translated scancode
 BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
 DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, DH, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
 AL = SF__INIT (00H)
 BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
 BP = V__CCP (004EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__CCP (004EH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.6 V__OFF Driver (BP = 0009CH)

The V__OFF driver effectively turns off any translator mapped to it. It returns a Return Status Code of RS__DONE, this indicates to the driver which called that all processing is complete, and to return. Returning this status code effectively terminates processing of the scancode.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function sets a return status of RS__DONE and exits.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (any type accepted)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__OFF (0009CH)

On Exit: AH = RS__DONE

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__OFF (009CH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.7 V__RAW Driver (BP = 0090H)

The V__RAW driver sets the data type to T__KC__IBM__PC (0AH) and returns, leaving the scancode untranslated.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function sets a Data Type of T__KC__IBM__PC and a return status of RS__SUCCESSFUL.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (any accepted)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__RAW (0090H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DH = New scan code type (T_KC_IBM_PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, DH, BP, DS

SF_VERSION_DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F_SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_VERSION_DESC (06H)
BP = V_RAW (0090H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.8 V_CCPNUM (BP = 0096H)

The V_CCPNUM driver converts scancodes from the HP cursor control pad to their respective Numeric keypad equivalents. The resultant scancodes will be either numeric or cursor scancodes, depending on the state of the <Num Lock> and <Shift> keys.

F_ISR (AH = 00H)

This function translates the scancode, sets a new Data Type and exits.

On Entry: AH = F_ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T_KC_HP_CCP = 0DH)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V_CCPNUM (0096H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Translated scancode
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__CCPNUM (0096H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.9 V__CCPCUR (BP = 008AH)

The V__CCPCUR service converts scancodes from the HP cursor control pad to their respective numpad or cursor control equivalents. The <Shift> key states in the keyboard state variable are adjusted to cancel the effect of the <Num lock> key and force the Numeric keypad to operate in cursor mode. Upon return from this translator chain, the logical keyboard driver generates the appropriate <Shift> scancodes to account for the change to the keyboard state variable.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function translates the scancode to its Numeric keypad equivalent, changes the Data Type to T__KC__IBM__PC, and adjusts the keyboard state variable to force the Numeric keypad into cursor mode.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T__KC__HP__CCP = 0DH)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__CCPCUR (008AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BH = New keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Translated scancode
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BX, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__CCPCUR (008AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.4.10 V__SKEY2FKEY (BP = 00A8H)

The V__SKEY2FKEY service translates HP Softkey scancodes into their industry standard function key equivalents. The driver makes no attempt to verify that the scancode passed is in the range for an HP Softkey.

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function translates the scancode, sets the Data Type to T__KC__IBM__PC and returns.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
DH = Scancode type (T__KC__HP__SOFTKEY = 0BH)
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__SKEY2FKEY (00A8H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BL = Translated scancode
DH = New scancode type (T__KC__IBM__PC = 0AH)

Registers Altered: AX, BL, DH, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__SKEY2FKEY (00A8H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

5.3.5 V__8041 Driver (BP = 00AEH)

This driver provides an interface to the HP 8041 keyboard controller chip. It responds to 8041 service requests and Input System logical interrupt requests (F__ISR's) to output scancodes to the 8041 chip. It also provides an application interface to 8041 timer services and switch settings. Table 5.16 contains a function code summary for this driver.

Table 5.16

V__8041 Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00AEH		V__8041	8041/keyboard interface. provides HP extensions to INT 16H
00AEH	00	F__ISR	Processes ISR event record
00AEH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00AEH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes driver
00AEH	02/02	SF__START	Driver Start-up
00AEH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
00AEH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Driver Dependant Functions
00AEH	04/00-08		Reserved
00AEH	04/0A	SF__CREAT__INTR	Create interval entry
00AEH	04/0C	SF__DELET__INTR	Delete interval entry
00AEH	04/0E	SF__ENABL__INTR	Enable interval
00AEH	04/10	SF__DISBL__INTR	Disable interval
00AEH	04/12	SF__SET__RAMSW	Set RAM switch to one (1)
00AEH	04/14	SF__CLR__RAMSW	Set RAM switch to zero (0)
00AEH	04/16	SF__SET__CRTSW	Set CRT switch to one (1)
00AEH	04/18	SF__CLR__CRTSW	Set CRT switch to zero (0)
00AEH	04/1A	SF__PASS__THRU	Pass data byte to 8041

V__8041 Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function processes a Keyboard ISR Event Record. It checks to see if the 8041 will accept another scancode. If not, the scancode is placed in a queue. If the 8041 can accept a scancode, it writes the scancode out. The scancode queue has room for 127 entries plus one overrun character.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
BH = Keyboard state (only if state bit set in type)
BL = Scancode
CX = Number of scancodes in buffer (string type only)
DH = Scancode type
DL = Source vector address / 6
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)
ES:SI = Pointer to buffer (string type only)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol utilized in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the 8041 driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__VERSION__DESC (AX = 0206H)

This subfunction returns the release date code and a double word pointer to the current version number. The date code consists of two BCD coded bytes containing the year and week of release. The BL register contains the number of years since 1960 and the BH register contains the week of the year.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__VERSION__DESC (06H)
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Release date code
CX = Number of bytes in current version number
ES:DI = Pointer to the current version number

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DI, ES, BP, DS

SF__CREAT__INTR (AX = 040AH)

The 8041 driver will call up to eight drivers at 1/60 second intervals. This subfunction creates an entry in the table of driver vectors which are called. Note that this subfunction only creates the entry; it does not enable the interval service. This is accomplished with the SF__ENABL__INTR subfunction.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CREAT__INTR (0AH)
BH = Vector number (vector address divided by six) of driver requesting service
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
RS__FAIL indicates driver vector table full.

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__DELET__INTR (AX = 040CH)

This function removes the passed in vector number from the interval service table.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__DELET__INTR (0CH)
BH = Vector number (vector address divided by six) of driver to delete from table
BP = V__8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
RS_FAIL indicates vector not in table.

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_ENABL_INTR (AX = 040EH)

This function enables interrupt service for a driver. The vector number passed is checked against the table. If an entry with that vector number is found, interval service is enabled. When the interval expires all enabled drivers in the list will be interrupted with a function code of F_SYSTEM (02H) in AH and a subfunction code of SF_INTERVAL (14H) in AL.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_ENABL_INTR (0EH)
BH = Vector number (vector address divided by six) of driver requesting service
BP = V_8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
RS_FAIL indicates vector not in table.

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_DISBL_INTR (AX = 0410H)

This function disables interrupt service for a driver. The vector number passed is checked against the table. If an entry with that vector number is found, interval service is disabled.

On Entry: AH = F_IO_CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF_DISBL_INTR (10H)
BH = Vector number (vector address divided by six) of driver to be disable
BP = V_8041 (00AEH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
RS_FAIL indicates vector not in table.

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF_SET_RAMSW (AX = 0412H)

This function sets the industry standard extended RAM "switch" in the 8041 status register. This switch indicates that the second 256K RAM bank on the system board is enabled (default condition).

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__SET__RAMSW (12H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CLR__RAMSW (AX = 0414H)

This function clears the industry standard extended RAM "switch" in the 8041 status register. When this switch is off it indicates that the second 256K RAM bank is disabled. Since this can never happen in the system this function should never be called.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CLR__RAMSW (14H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__SET__CRTSW (AX = 0416H)

This function sets the industry standard primary CRT "switch" in the 8041 status register. When the switch is set it indicates the primary display is attached to the Multimode graphics adapter (Default condition).

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__SET__CRTSW (16H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__CLR__CRTSW (AX = 0418H)

This function clears the industry standard primary CRT "switch" in the 8041 status register. When this switch is clear it indicates the primary display is attached to the monochrome display adapter.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__CLR__CRTSW (18H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__PASS__THRU (AX = 041AH)

This function outputs the byte in BL to the 8041 using the pass thru command to prevent the 8041 from interpreting the data as a scancode or a command.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__PASS__THRU (1AH)
BL = data byte to pass thru the 8041

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

5.4 8041 Keyboard Controller

5.4.1 Overview

The primary function of the 8041 Keyboard controller is to emulate the industry standard 8042 keyboard interface. (Directly accessing this hardware interface may affect program portability and is not recommended). The 8042 interface, in turn, emulates the keyboard interface of the IBM-PC. The 8041 keyboard controller acts as a command buffer from the STD-BIOS keyboard driver to the Input System while it acts as a loopback buffer for the Input System to the STD-BIOS keyboard driver. The 8041 is implemented in such a way as to maintain standard AT compatibility, while at the same time supporting all of the features of the Input System.

The 8041 keyboard controller accepts commands from the STD-BIOS drivers that control the operation of the controller and the keyboard itself. These commands are detailed in the next subsections of this manual. Some of these commands are executed by the 8041 keyboard controller, but most are passed on the V__8041 interface driver for execution.

When the 8041 keyboard controller receives a command from the system that it cannot execute, it writes that command to its Keyboard Request Service Port (SVC). This port resides in the system I/O port address space at 069H. Whenever a byte is written to this port, the 8041 also generates a hardware interrupt to notify the V__8041 interface driver of the request.

The V__8041 driver reads the 8041 Keyboard Request Service Port, then performs a write to Port 06AH. Any value written to this port sends the 8041 an acknowledgement that the byte has been read, and clears the service request interrupt.

The V__8041 driver then determines if it can execute the command. If it cannot, it calls its child driver, the V__HPHIL driver. The V__HPHIL driver will transmit the command to the keyboard. Examples commands executed by the keyboard are set typematic rate and delay values, set the state of keyboard LEDs, etc.

The keyboard 8041 controller will accept and execute two sets of industry standard commands. One set is controller commands, the other set is keyboard commands, both sets are listed in table 5.17. Controller commands are executed by the 8041 controller or the V__8041 interface driver. Keyboard commands are executed by the keyboard directly. (In actuality, due to the keyboard implementation some of the keyboard commands are implemented by the V__8041 interface driver.)

Each of the command sets has its own protocol. The 8041 has two I/O ports, a command port (I/O address 64H) and a data port (I/O address 60H). Controller commands are written to the command port. If the command has parameters associated with it, the parameters are written to the data port. Keyboard commands are written to the data port. All data written to the data port is interpreted as a keyboard command, unless the previous command written to the command port required parameters.

5.4.2 8041 Controller and Keyboard Commands

There are two sets of commands that are written to the 8041 chip. The first set controls the actions and state of the 8041 Keyboard controller chip. The second set is either passed on to the physical keyboard or emulated by the 8041 controller chip as if it were passed on to the physical keyboard to be executed. 8041 Controller Commands are written to output port 64H. If there is a data byte required by the command then it is written to (or read from) input port 60H. Keyboard Commands, however, are written to output port 60H. Again, if there is a data byte required it is written to output port 60H.

The following code writes a one byte command to the 8041 controller to disable the keyboard interface.

```

hp8041__cmd__port    equ    64h           ; IBM cmd/status port
hp8041__status__port equ    64h           ; IBM cmd/status port
hp8041__data__port   equ    60h           ; IBM data port
hp8041__ibf__mask    equ    02h           ; Input buffer full mask

hp8041__iface__dis   equ    0ADh          ; Disable interface

dis__8041             proc    near
                    push    cx           ; save working set of regs
                    push    ax
                    xor     cx,cx        ; loop 64k times (if necessary)
                    cli           ; ints must be off for this loop

dis__8041__10:
                    in      al, hp8041__status__port ; get status and see if 8041
                    test    al, hp8041__ibf__mask   ; input buffer if full
                    loopnz  dis__8041__10          ; loop if it is

                    mov     al, hp8041__iface__dis  ; load disable command and
                    out     hp8041__cmd__port, al  ; ship it out
                    sti

                    pop     ax
                    pop     cx
                    ret
dis__8041             endp

```

The following code writes a two byte command to the 8041 to turn on all the keyboard LED's at once.

```

hp8041__cmd__port    equ    64h           ; Hp8041 cmd/status port
hp8041__status__port equ    64h           ; Hp8041 cmd/status port
hp8041__data__port   equ    60h           ; Hp8041 data port
hp8041__set__led     equ    0edh          ; Set keyboard leds command

hp8041__ibf__mask    equ    02h           ; Input buffer full mask
led__data            equ    07h           ; Led mask to send out

```

```

set__8041      proc    near
                push   cx                ; save working set of regs
                push   bx
                push   ax
                xor    cx,cx            ; loop 64k times (if necessary)
                mov    bh,led__data    ; load data for loop
                mov    bl,hp8041__set__led ; load command
                cli                    ; ints must be off for this loop

set__8041__10:
                in     al,hp8041__status__port ; get status and see if 8041
                test   al,hp8041__ibf__mask  ; input buffer if full
                loopnz set__8041__10        ; loop if it is

                mov    al,bl            ; load command and
                out    hp8041__data__port,al ; ship it out
                cmp    bh,al          ; did we output both bytes
                je     set__8041__20    ; yes, skip out
                mov    bl,bh          ; set up for next iteration
                xor    cx,cx
                jmp    short set__8041__10 ; loop

set__8041__20:
                sti                    ; CHANGE this to restore
                                        ; int flag to previous state
                                        ; instead of on (if needed)

                pop    ax
                pop    bx
                pop    cx
                ret

set__8041      endp

```

Table 5.17 lists the 8041 Controller Commands. These commands are categorized as READ, SNGL, or DBL. READ commands cause the 8041 Controller to place the indicated data byte in its output buffer, input port 60H, to be read by the 80286. SNGL commands are commands written to output port 64H. DBL byte commands are written to output port 64H with the following data byte being written to output port 60H.

Table 5.17

Controller Commands

Command	Type	Description
020H	READ	Reads byte zero of the 8041's internal RAM. This byte is the last Keyboard Command Sent to the 8041.
021H-03FH	READ	Reads the byte specified by the lower five bits of the command in the 8041's internal RAM. E.g. 8041 Controller command 34H will report contents of the 14H byte of the 8041's RAM.
060H-07FH	DBL	Writes the data byte to the address specified in the low five bits of the command.
0AAH	SNGL	Initiate Self-Test. This command instructs the 8041 to perform a self test. If no errors are detected, 55H is returned in the Data Port.
0ABH	SNGL	Initiate Interface Test. This command instructs the 8041 to test the interface between itself and the keyboard. (Always returns 0 = successful)
0ACH	READ	Diagnostic Dump. The contents of the 8041 internal RAM registers (16 bytes), output port, input port, and status word are sent to the system. All diagnostic data is sent to the system in the same manner as scancodes. (Not supported)
0ADH	SNGL	Disable Keyboard. This command disables the keyboard. Bit 4 of the current command byte will be set to '1' in the 8041. This is equivalent to issuing a command byte with bit 4 set to '1'. Note that this command will have no effect if bit 3 of the command byte is set to '1'.
0AEH	SNGL	Enable Keyboard. This command re-enables the keyboard. Bit 4 of the current command byte is cleared in the 8041. This is equivalent to issuing a command byte with bit 4 set to '0'.
0COH	READ	Read Input Port. The current value of the input port is returned. Bit 7 indicates the status of the front panel keylock. Bits 0-3 will always be reported as '1'. Bits 4-6 are undefined.
0DOH	READ	Read Output Port. The current value of the output port is returned. See table 5.20 for bit definitions.

Command	Type	Description
0D1H	DBL	Write Output Port. The next byte written to the data port will be written to the 8041 output port. The bit definitions for this port are given in table 5.20.
WARNING		
The System Reset bit should not be written low. To reset the system, use the Pulse Output Port command.		
0DDH	SNGL	Disable Address Bit 20. Disables the A20 address of the processor address bit. This is the normal state of this pin in real addressing mode.
0DFH	SNGL	Enable address Bit 20. Enables the A20 address of the processor address bit. This state is only used in protected mode.
0E0H	READ	Read Test Inputs. This command will output the current state of the 8041 test inputs, T0 and T1. The current state of T0 is stored in bit 0 and T1 in bit 1. Both bits will be reported as '1', unless the keyboard interface is inhibited. Bits 2 through 7 are undefined.
0F0H-0FFH	SNGL	Pulse Output Port. Bits 0—3 of the output port may be pulsed low for approximately 6 microseconds. Bits 0 through 3 the command contain a mask which is interpreted by the 8041 to determine which bits are pulsed. A bit is pulsed if its corresponding mask bit is '0'; if it is '1' its current state is maintained.
Note		
The System Reset bit is connected to bit 0. If the system needs to be reset, this command should be used (i.e., the bit should be pulsed, not brought low indefinitely.)		

Table 5.18 indicates the format of the data byte written to the 8041 Controller subsequent to the 8041 Command 20H listed in table 5.17.

Table 5.18

Command Byte Format

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	0	Reserved—must always be 0.
06H	0	Scancode conversion mode.
	1	The scancodes received from the keyboard are converted into PC/XT scancodes.
	0	Convert to AT scancodes.
05H		Acts as a NOP.
04H		Disable Keyboard. Data will not be sent or received by the keyboard.
	1	Disables the keyboard.
	0	Restore operation.
03H		Inhibit override.
	1	Prevents the keyboard from being disabled via bit 4.
02H		System Flag. The value of this bit is stored as the System Flag Bit. This bit may be read via port 60H.
01H		Reserved—must always be 0.
	1	Instructs the 8041 to issue an OBF interrupt when data is in the output buffer.
	0	Disables this feature.

Table 5.19 indicates the format of the data byte written to the 8041 Controller subsequent to the 8041 Command 'Write Output Port' 0D1H, or read from the 8041 Controller subsequent to the 8041 Command 'Read Output Port' 0D0H.

Table 5.19

Output Port Bit Mask

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-05H		Undefined
04H	1	Output Buffer Full Interrupt (OBF)
03H	1	HP SVC Interrupt
02H	1	HP-HIL Controller AutoPoll
01H	1	A20 Gate
00H	1	System Reset

Table 5.20 lists the Keyboard Commands. These commands are categorized as SNGL or DBL. SNGL commands are commands written to output port 60H. DBL byte commands are written to output port 60H with the subsequent data byte, also, being written to output port 60H. The coding examples given for 8041 Controller commands is similar to the procedure for writing Keyboard Commands. The notable exception being the I/O address 60H is substituted for the I/O address 64H (defined with the equate, hp8041__cmd__port).

Table 5.20

Keyboard Commands

Command	Type	Description
0EDH	DBL	Set/Reset Mode Indicators. The keyboard has three status indicators; < Caps lock >, < Num lock >, and < ScrLck >. This command is used to turn these indicators on and off. After the command is issued, the system must wait for an ACK from the keyboard (see below). When it is received, a second byte is issued to the keyboard. Bits 0—2 represent the < ScrLck >, Num Lock, and < Caps lock >, respectively. Setting their respective bits to 1 turns the indicator on while a 0 turns it off. Bits 3—7 should be set to 0. (See table 5.21)
0EEH	SNGL	Echo. This is a diagnostic tool. When this command is issued, the keyboard returns an EEH.
0EFH–0F2H	SNGL	No Operation (NOP). These codes are reserved for future use. The keyboard will acknowledge these codes, but no other action will be performed.
0F3H	DBL	<p>Set Typematic Rate/Delay. This command sets the values for the typematic rate and delay.</p> <p>The typematic rate is the number of make scancodes per second sent in the typematic (repeat) mode. The delay is the amount of time a key must be held down until it enters the typematic mode.</p> <p>The rate and delay are passed in the next byte after the command. Bits 0 through 4 contain the rate and bits 5 and 6 contain the delay. Bit 7 is unused.</p> <p>The HP8041 chip accepts STD AT typematic commands which are composed of two bits of delay (6,5) and five bits of rate (4-0). The two low order bits of the rate value are stripped off by the 8041 and the result translated into the HP-HIL typematic space. (See tables 5.25 and 5.26)</p>

Command	Type	Description
0F4H	SNGL	Enable. This command enables keyboard action. The keyboard will issue an 'ACK' response, then begin sending scancodes as keys are pressed.
0F5H	SNGL	Default Disable. This command sets the keyboard parameters to their power-on default state and disables the transmission of scancodes. The keyboard will send an 'ACK' response to this command.
0F6H	SNGL	Set Default. This command sets the keyboard parameters to their power-on state and sends an 'ACK' response. the keyboard will continue to transmit scancodes after receipt of this command.
0F7H-0FDH	SNGL	No Operation (NOP). These codes are reserved for future use. The keyboard will acknowledge these codes, but no other action will be performed.
0FEH	SNGL	Resend. This command may be sent to the keyboard whenever an error is detected by the system. This command must be sent before the next scancode is to be transmitted. If the last code sent by the keyboard was a Resend command, the keyboard will send the prior code.
0FFH	SNGL	This command instructs the keyboard to perform its Power-On Reset function. This step takes at least 300 milliseconds, during which the keyboard is disabled.

Table 5.21 indicates the format of the data byte written to the output port 60H subsequent to the Keyboard Command 'Set Mode Indicators' 0EDH.

Table 5.21

Set Mode Indicators Data Byte Format

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-03H		Reserved, should be set to zero
02H		Caps Lock Mode Indicator
	0	Turns off Caps Lock indicator
	1	Turns on Caps Lock Indicator
01H		Num Lock Mode Indicator
	0	Turn off Num Lock indicator
	1	Turn on Num Lock indicator
00H		Scroll Lock Mode Indicator
	0	Turn off Scroll Lock indicator
	1	Turn on Scroll Lock indicator

5.4.3 8041 to STD-BIOS Scancodes and Commands

The keyboard (emulated by the 8041) sends scancodes and commands to STD-BIOS driver system . The scancodes/commands are read from the 8041 Data port (Input Port 60H). Table 5.22 lists the keyboard codes returned by the keyboard. As with the controller commands, some of these codes are initiated by 8041 interface driver and not the physical keyboard on the HP-HIL link.

Table 5.22

8041 to STD-BIOS Scancodes and Commands

Code/ Command	Description
00H	OVERRUN. This code indicates that the 16 character keyboard buffer has overflowed.
01H-77H	Keyboard Scancodes. These represent the keys on the 81H-0F7H keyboard. The scancodes are listed in table 5.4.
0AAH	The 8041 Controller will report this byte when it completes the 8041 Controller's Self Test. This test is executed at Power on and after receiving the Keyboard Command OFFH, Reset. Note: any other byte reported at these times indicates failure.
0EEH	ECHO: this code is sent in response to the keyboard ECHO__COMMAND command, OEEH.
0F0H	Break Prefix code. This code is sent to indicate a key break. This code is followed by the scancode of the key being released. This code will be sent only in the AT scancode set mode.
0FAH	ACK. this code is sent to acknowledge receipt of a command (except Echo and Resend).
0FDH	Diagnostic Failure. This code is sent if a keyboard failure is detected.
0FEH	Resend. This code is sent if the keyboard receives an invalid command or detects an error in the transmission.

5.4.4 8041 to Logical Keyboard Driver Communication

The 8041 acts as an intelligent bi-directional buffer between the logical keyboard driver (Input System) and the INT 09H driver and system software. The INT 09H driver and system software communicate with the 8041 via the command and data ports (I/O addresses 64H and 60H respectively). The 8041 has two additional ports which are used to communicate with the logical keyboard driver.

The output port 068H is used by the logical keyboard driver to transfer data and commands to the 8041 without overlapping with the industry standard keyboard commands. Data such as keyboard scancodes and commands are transmitted in this manner. The HP specific commands are listed in table 5.23.

Table 5.23

HP-Specific Commands to the HP-8041

Keycode Value	Keycode/Command Definition
00H-054H	Industry standard make scancodes. The data byte will be put into an 8041 internal scancode buffer, it will loopback the scancode buffer when the 8041's output port is empty.
80H-0D4H	Industry standard break scancodes. The data byte will be put into an 8041 internal scancode buffer, it will loopback the scancode buffer when the 8041's output port is empty.
055H-077H	HP enhanced keyboard make scancodes. The data byte will be put into an 8041 internal scancode buffer, it will loopback the scancode buffer when the 8041's output port is empty.
0D5H-0F7H	HP enhanced keyboard break scancodes. The data byte will be put into an 8041 internal scancode buffer, it will loopback the scancode buffer when the 8041's output port is empty.
078H	Reserved
079H	Reserved
07AH	Pass through the next data byte written to output port 068H. The data byte will be put into an 8041 internal scancode buffer, it will loopback the scancode buffer when the 8041's output port is empty.
07BH	Set the RAM Switch to '0'.
07CH	Set the RAM Switch to '1' (Default).
07DH	CRT__OFF: Set the CRT Switch to '0'. Indicates the primary display is a monochrome-printer adapter.
07EH	CRT__ON: Set the CRT Switch set to '1'. Indicates the primary display adapter is the Color/Graphics or Multimode adapter (Default).
07FH	HP Reserved
0F8H	ENABLE__AUTOPOLL: Enables the SVC Port request AUTOPOLL__EVENT to be sent to the system. This command allows the 80286 to take over the HP-HIL polling function. The AUTOPOLL__EVENT SVC request is made approximately 60 times a second whenever this command is in effect.
0F9H	DISABLE__AUTOPOLL: Disable the AUTOPOLL__EVENT SVC request.
0FAH-0FEH	Reserved
0FFH	KEYBOARD__OVERRUN: This is passed through as any normal keyboard scancode. This command is sent from the 8041 driver to the logical keyboard to the 8041 chip to indicate the logical keyboard's data buffer was overrun.

To verify that the command has been read, the software can read the IBF bit in the status register of the controller.

The 8041 transfers data and commands to the logical keyboard driver through the SVC (Service) port (I/O address 69H). When data is present on this port, the 8041 issues an interrupt alerting the 8041 interface driver of the data. The 8041 interface driver reads the data from the SVC port, then writes any value to the Acknowledge port (I/O address 6AH) which sends an acknowledge signal to the 8041 and clears the interrupt. Table 5.24 defines the SVC Register request functions.

Table 5.24

SVC Port Request

KBD Command Hex	HP SVC Request Binary	Function
0FFH	yr00 0000	HP Reserved
001H	yr00 0001	RESET__KBD: resets the keyboard to power-on state, clear scancode buffer, flash LED's on then off, and set default typematic rate and delay. At completion the keyboard is enabled.
002H	yr00 0010	Reserved
003H	yr00 0011	AUTOPOLL__EVENT: a programmatic autopoll interval occurred
004H	yr00 0100	Reserved
005H	yr00 0101	Reserved
006H	yr00 0110	SELECT__PC__SET: select the PC compatible scancode set.
007H	yr00 0111	SELECT__AT__SET: select the AT compatible scancode set.
008H	yr00 1000	BUFFER__ROOM: The internal 8041 scancode buffer has available room for scancodes.
0F6H	yr00 1001	DEFAULT__KBD: set default keyboard values: clear scancode buffer, and set default typematic rate and typematic delay (keyboard LED are not affected).
0F5H	yr00 1010	DISABLE__KBD: disables the keyboard: set default values same as DEFAULT__KBD command, except the keyboard is left in the disabled state.
0F4H	yr00 1011	ENABLE__KBD: enables the keyboard, clear scancode buffer, and leave the keyboard in the enabled state.
0F3H	yrld dttt	SET__TYPEMATIC: set typematic repeat rate and delay before repeat. The lower three bits, 'ttt', is an index which specifies the repeat rate and the bits four and five, 'dd' specifies the delay before the first key is repeated (See tables 5.25 and 5.26).
0EDH	yr01 mmmm	SET__MODE__INDICATORS: turns the keyboard LED's on or off, where 'mmm' is the led mask A one, '1', will turn on and LED while a '0' will turn the LED off.
	y-	When bit seven 'y' is one '1' then logical keyboard is inhibited from writing scancodes into the 8041. When 'y' is zero '0' then the logical keyboard can write scancodes into the 8041.
	-r-	Bit six is reserved.

Table 5.25 defines the HP-HIL command and approximate delay before repeat value used for each of the HP8041 delay possibilities. This table assumes an HP-HIL poll rate of 60 cycles per second.

Table 5.25

Typematic Delay Conversion

HP8041 Delay 'dd'	Cursor Pad		Non-cursor Pad	
	HP-HIL Command	Delay Period	HP-HIL Command	Delay Period
00b	04H	0.283	02H	0.283
01b	07H	0.483	04H	0.550
10b	0CH	0.817	06H	0.817
11b	0EH	0.950	07H	0.950

Table 5.26 defines the HP-HIL command and approximate typematic rate value used for each of the HP8041 typematic rate possibilities. This table assumes an HP-HIL poll rate of 60 cycles per second.

Table 5.26

Typematic Repeat Rate Conversion

HP8041 Typematic Rate 'ttt'	Cursor Pad		Non-cursor pad	
	HP-HIL Command	Typematic Rate	HP-HIL Command	Typematic Rate
000b	01H	30.00/sec	01H	30.00/sec
001b	02H	20.00/sec	02H	20.00/sec
010b	03H	15.00/sec	03H	15.00/sec
011b	05H	10.00/sec	05H	10.00/sec
100b	07H	7.50/sec	07H	7.50/sec
101b	09H	6.00/sec	09H	6.00/sec
110b	0BH	5.00/sec	0BH	5.00/sec
111b	0EH	4.00/sec	0EH	4.00/sec

SECTION 6

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SECTION 6. MOUSE

The mouse driver discussed in this section provides the HP Mouse with the Microsoft Mouse (tm) compatible (INT 33H) application interface. There are two additional mouse drivers supplied with the system, the pointer driver (simple mouse) discussed in Section 4 and the cursor key emulator discussed in Appendix G. Some of the terminology in this section is defined in Section 4.

6.1 Overview

The industry standard mouse is accessed through software interrupt 33H. The INT 33H driver receives data from the logical mouse driver (V__LHPMOUSE). If the HP-HIL mouse is present at boot time, V__LHPMOUSE initializes INT 33H to the industry standard interface driver. The industry standard interface supports both a polled mode and interrupt mode of data retrieval. The following data flow outlines the process of mouse data input.

1. The mouse is moved. This causes the physical device to generate input data and interrupt the hardware interface level drivers.
2. The hardware interface level processes the interrupt and passes the data (ISR Event Record) to the logical mouse driver (V__LHPMOUSE).
3. V__LHPMOUSE scales and clips the input data and stores it for the industry standard interface to use.
4. If using polled mode the application must inquire if the data is available. If using interrupt mode the application will be interrupted to notify it that the data is available (via INT 33H).

Steps 1 and 2 above have been discussed in Section 4. Step 3 involves processing the ISR Event Record into the data format used by the INT 33H driver. At this point, if the user has defined and installed an interrupt handler with function F33__SET__USR (0CH), that routine will be called. INT 33H also defines functions to allow the application to poll for mouse data.

The screen modes supported by the mouse driver are shown in table 6.1 The (0,0) origin for the display is in the upper left hand corner of the display. All data reported is in the ranges: 0 to 199 for y-axis and 0 to 639 for the x-axis.

Table 6.1

Video Display Modes Supported

Mode	X range	Y range	Comments
80x25	0..632	0..192	X-axis data is in multiples of 8, y-axis data is in multiples of 8
40x25	0..624	0..192	X-axis data is in multiples of 16, y-axis data is in multiples of 8
320x200	0..638	0..199	X-axis data is in multiples of 2
640X200	0..639	0..199	Reports full range for both axes

6.2 Mouse Driver (INT 33H)

The following section discusses the INT 33H driver. Table 6.2 contains a function summary of the INT 33H driver.

Table 6.2

Mouse Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
33H	INT__HPMOUSE		
	F33__INSTALL	00H	Mouse installed flag
	F33__ENABLE	01H	Puts cursor on screen
	F33__DISABLE	02H	Turn off cursor
	F33__REPORT__DATA	03H	Get position/button information
	F33__PUT__CURSOR	04H	Position the cursor
	F33__REPORT__PRESS	05H	Report button press status
	F33__REPORT__RELEASE	06H	Report button release status
	F33__SET__HORIZ	07H	Sets min/max horizontal values
	F33__SET__VERT	08H	Sets min/max vertical values
	F33__GRAPH__CURSOR	09H	Define graphics cursor
	F33__TEXT__CURSOR	0AH	Define text cursor
	F33__MOTION	0BH	Report motion counters
	F33__SET__USR	0CH	Define user subroutine
	F33__ENABLE__LIGHT	0DH	Unsupported
	F33__DISABLE__LIGHT	0EH	Unsupported
	F33__RATIO	0FH	Set pixel movement ratio
	F33__COND__OFF	10H	Define conditional off area
	F33__XTEND__GCSR	12H	Extended sprite graphics entry point
	F33__SPEED	13H	Sets mouse movement doubling
	F33__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS mouse driver present

Mouse Driver Function Definitions

F33__INSTALL (AX = 0000H)

This function is called by the application to determine if the mouse is connected to the HP-HIL link. If the mouse is connected, the physical GID driver for the mouse is mapped to the V__LHPMOUSE, and the internal data area is set to its default values. If the mouse is connected a -1 is returned in AX, otherwise a zero is returned.

The default values set are:

cursor position	screen center
internal cursor flag	cursor off
graphic cursor shape/hot spot	arrow/(- 1, - 1)
text cursor	inverting box
user-defined call mask	all zeros
light pen emulation mode	disabled
X axis mickies to pixel ratio	8 to 8
Y axis mickies to pixel ratio	16 to 8
min/max cursor position X axis	0/639
min/max cursor position Y axis	0/199

On Entry: AX = F33__INSTALL (0000H)

On Exit: AX = mouse status
BX = number of buttons

Registers Altered: AX, BX

The following example shows how the mouse driver is called.

```
MOV AX, F33__INSTALL ; load function code  
INT INT__HPMOUSE ; call the driver (33H)
```

F33__ENABLE (AX = 0001H)

This function increments the internal cursor flag. If the flag is 0, the cursor is displayed on the screen. When the cursor is on the screen, moving the mouse will cause the mouse cursor to also move.

On Entry: AX = F33__ENABLE (0001H)

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__DISABLE (AX = 0002H)

This function decrements the cursor flag count. If the flag has a non-zero value, the cursor is removed from the display.

On Entry: AX = F33__DISABLE (0002H)

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__REPORT__DATA (AX = 0003H)

This function reads the position (x,y) of the mouse and the state of the mouse buttons. The button status is described in table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Mouse Button Status Table

Bit	Data	Button Status Definition
0FH-02H	—	Reserved
01H	0	Right button up
	1	Right button down
00H	0	Left button up
	1	Left button down

On Entry: AX = F33__REPORT__DATA (0003H)

On Exit: BX = button status
CX = x position
DX = y position

Registers Altered: BX, CX, DX

F33__PUT__CURSOR (AX = 0004H)

This function changes the cursor position on the screen. If the new cursor position is within the currently defined limits, the cursor is moved to the new position. If the new position is outside of the limits, the cursor is removed from the screen. The new position of the cursor must be set to values supported by the current screen mode.

On Entry: AX = F33__PUT__CURSOR (0004H)
CX = new x cursor position
DX = new y cursor position

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__REPORT__PRESS (AX = 0005H)

This function reports the button press information. The press count button status and cursor position of the last press is returned. The button status is defined in table 6.3. Notice that the position represents the position of the cursor at the last press, and may not reflect the current cursor position. The press count is cleared after the call.

On Entry: AX = F33__REPORT__PRESS (0005H)
BX = button number

On Exit: AX = button status
BX = press count
CX = x position at last press
DX = y position at last press

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX

F33__REPORT__RELEASE (AX = 0006H)

This function reports the button release information. The release count button status and cursor position of the last release is returned. The button status is defined in table 6.3. Notice that the position represents the position of the cursor at the last press, and may not reflect the current cursor position. The release count is cleared after the call.

On Entry: AX = F33__REPORT__RELEASE (0006H)
BX = button number

On Exit: AX = button status
BX = release count
CX = x position at last release
DX = y position at last release

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX

F33__SET__HORIZ (AX = 0007H)

This function defines the minimum and maximum horizontal positions reported. If the cursor is outside the new boundary, the cursor is moved just inside the boundary. If the minimum parameter is greater than the maximum parameter, the parameters are swapped.

On Entry: AX = F33__SET__HORIZ (0007H)
CX = minimum position
DX = maximum position

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__SET__VERT (AX = 0008H)

This function defines the minimum and maximum vertical positions that are reported. If the cursor is outside the new boundary, the cursor is moved just inside the boundary. If the minimum parameter is greater than the maximum parameter, the parameters are swapped.

On Entry: AX = F33__SET__VERT (0008H)
CX = minimum position
DX = maximum position

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__GRAPH__CURSOR (AX = 0009H)

This function defines the graphics cursor or sprite. This allows the programmer to define what the 16 pixel by 16 pixel sprite is to look like. The programmer defines both the AND mask and the XOR mask. The masks must be defined in contiguous memory. You must also pass in the sprite hot spot. The hot spot must be in the range of -16 to 16. The term "hot spot" refers to the point, inside or outside of the sprite, which positions the sprite. The hot spot origin is defined by the upper left hand corner of the sprite.

On Entry: AX = F33__GRAPH__CURSOR (0009H)
 BX = horizontal hot spot
 CX = vertical hot spot
 ES:DX = pointer to AND and XOR masks

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

The following example shows how to define the graphics cursor. The hot spot for the example cursor given is at (5,1).

```
SPRITE  DW    0F9FFH      ; 1111100111111111  "*" marks the
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 11110*0011111111  Hot Spot
        DW    0E07FH      ; 1110000001111111
        DW    0E07FH      ; 1110000001111111
        DW    0C03FH      ; 1100000001111111
        DW    0C03FH      ; 1100000001111111
        DW    0801FH      ; 1000000000111111
        DW    0801FH      ; 1000000000111111
        DW    0000FH      ; 0000000000011111
        DW    0000FH      ; 0000000000011111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111000011111111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111000011111111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111000011111111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111,000011111111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111000011111111
        DW    0F0FFH      ; 1111000011111111
```

```
;
; Define the XOR mask
;
```

```
        DW    00000H      ; 0000000000000000  "*" marks the
        DW    00600H      ; 00000*1000000000  Hot Spot
        DW    00F00H      ; 0000111100000000
        DW    00F00H      ; 0000111100000000
        DW    01F80H      ; 0001111110000000
        DW    01F80H      ; 0001111110000000
        DW    03FC0H      ; 0011111111000000
        DW    03FC0H      ; 0011111111000000
        DW    07FE0H      ; 0111111111100000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00600H      ; 0000011000000000
        DW    00000H      ; 0000000000000000
```

```

MOV  AX, F33__GRAPH__CURSOR ; load the function code
MOV  BX, 5                  ; hot spot at (5,1)
MOV  CX, 1
PUSH DS
POP  ES                    ; set up the es register
LEA  DX, SPRITE            ; load offset of sprite
INT  INT__HPMOUSE         ; call mouse driver (33H)

```

F33__TEXT__CURSOR (AX = 000AH)

This function defines either a software text cursor, or what the hardware text cursor looks like. The parameter in BX selects the cursor type. When BX equals one, the hardware cursor is defined. When BX equals 0, the software cursor is selected. If the hardware cursor is selected, then the parameters in CX and DX define the first and last scan line of the hardware cursor. If the software cursor is selected, then CX defines the AND mask for the character and attribute bytes. DX defines the new character and attribute bytes.

On Entry: AX = F33__TEXT__CURSOR (000AH)
 BX = Cursor Type

<u>Data</u>	<u>Definition</u>
0	Software cursor
1	Hardware cursor

For software cursor:

CX = attribute/character AND mask
 DX = attribute/character XOR mask

For hardware cursor:

CX = first scan line
 DX = last scan line

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__MOTION (AX = 000BH)

This function reads the mouse motion counters. Both the X and Y motions are reported. A positive X motion indicates a movement to the right. A positive Y motion represents a movement to the bottom of the screen. The motion counters are cleared after the function call.

On Entry: AX = F33__MOTION (000BH)

On Exit: CX = X axis count
DX = Y axis count

Registers Altered: CX, DX

F33__SET__USR (AX = 000CH)

This function defines the user-defined subroutine to be called at interrupt service time. The function allows the programmer to select which events the routine is to handle. The condition mask is defined in table 6.4. A call to F33__INSTALL disables this feature.

Table 6.4

User-defined Routine Event Definition

Bit	Value	Definition of Event
0FH-05H	—	Reserved
04H	1	Right button released
03H	1	Right button pressed
02H	1	Left button released
01H	1	Left button pressed
00H	1	Any mouse movement

When the subroutine is invoked, the following information is in the registers:

Register	Data
AX	Event mask which describes the event. The table 6.4 defines the events. A set bit indicates the event.
BX	button state (see table 6.3)
CX	X position
DX	Y position

On Entry: AX = F33__SET__USR (000CH)
CX = condition mask
ES:DX = address of the user defined subroutine

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__ENABLE__LIGHT (AX = 000DH)

This function is not currently supported.

F33__DISABLE__LIGHT (AX = 000EH)

This function is not currently supported.

F33__RATIO (AX = 000FH)

This function sets the sensitivity of the mouse movement. Logical mouse movement, in pixels, corresponds to an amount of actual physical device movement, in mickies. This ratio of logical to physical movement specifies the number of pixels to move for some number of mickies. This function allows you to change the ratio to any value in the range 1 to 32767.

On Entry: AX = F33__RATIO (000FH)
CX = mickies to pixels ratio for X axis
DX = mickies to pixels ratio for Y axis

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__COND__OFF (AX = 0010H)

This function defines an area on the screen which is considered a fast update area. If the cursor is within this area, then the cursor is removed from the screen, and the area can be quickly updated. If the cursor is not within the specified area, then it is not removed from the screen. After a call to this function is made, a call to F33__ENABLE must always be made to turn the cursor back on. If the upper and lower coordinates are entered in reverse order, the values are swapped.

On Entry: AX = F33__COND__OFF (0010H)
CX = upper x screen coordinate (closest to (0,0))
DX = upper y screen coordinate
SI = lower x screen coordinate (farthest from (0,0))
DI = lower y screen coordinate

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__XTEND__GCSR (AX = 0012H)

This function defines the graphics cursor sprite. The new sprite can be larger or smaller than the previous sprite. The maximum size of the graphics cursor sprite is 144. This number is the product of number of scan lines (CH) times the number of bytes (BH*2) the sprite spans. This function allows you to define a sprite similar to F__GRAPH__CURSOR.

On Entry: AX = F33__XTEND__GCSR (0012H)
BH = number of words the sprite spans in X axis
BL = hot spot x
CL = hot spot y
CH = # of scanlines in sprite
ES:DX = point to the new sprite masks

On Exit: AX = -1

Registers Altered: AX

F33__SPEED (AX = 0013H)

This function sets the minimum distance doubling parameter. This allows you to set the sensitivity such that the physical mouse need not travel as far to go across the entire screen. If the mouse moves the number of mickies defined by this function, then the movement for the mouse is doubled.

On Entry: AX = F33__SPEED (0013H)
DX = minimum to double

On Exit: None

Registers Altered: None

F33__INQUIRE (AX = 6F00H)

This function can be used to determine if the mouse driver being used was written by HP.

On Entry: AX = F33__INQUIRE

On Exit: BX = 'HP' (4850H)

Registers Altered: BX

6.3 V__LHPMOUSE Driver (BP = 00CCH)

This section describes the EX-BIOS calls for compatible mouse driver. These functions constitute the interface between this driver and the Input System. Table 6.5 contains a function summary of V__LHPMOUSE.

Table 6.5

V__LHPMOUSE Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00CCH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00CCH	02	F__SYSTEM	System Intrinsic
00CCH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes driver
00CCH	02/02	SF__START	Starts driver
00CCH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O control driver functions
00CCH	04/00	SF__MOUSE__COM	BIOS mouse install function
00CCH	04/02	SF__MOUSE__OVERRIDE	Install INT 33H even though mouse is not connected

HP Mouse Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function receives an ISR Event Record from physical GID drivers. This function translates the physical event into the logical coordinate system used by the INT 33H mouse driver. This function is responsible for updating the INT 33H data area. This includes calculating the mickies to pixel ratio, updating the motion counters, and displaying the mouse cursor.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR (00H)
DH = Data Type (see Table 4.12)
DL = Physical device driver's vector index.
ES:0 = Pointer to Physical Describe Record.
BP = V__LHPMOUSE (00CCH)

For Button Event:

BX = Button information.

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-08H	—	Reserved
07H	1	Button up
	0	Button down
06H-00H	—	Button number (0-7)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This subfunction is called to initialize the driver. Refer to Section 9 for a complete discussion of the protocol used in data space allocation ("last used DS" passed in register BX).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "Last used DS" in HP Data Area
BP = V__LHPMOUSE (00CCH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS" in HP Data Area

Registers Altered: AX, BX, BP, DS

SF__START (AX = 0202H)

This subfunction starts the driver.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__START (02H)
BP = V__LHPMOUSE (00CCH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__MOUSE__COM (AX = 0400H)

This function is used by the BIOS to initialize INT 33H after MS-DOS has been initialized. This function checks for the presence of a mouse. If the mouse is found then INT 33H, is set up to point to the mouse driver. If no mouse is found, then INT 33H is not initialized.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__MOUSE__COM (00H)
BP = V__LHPMOUSE (00CCH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SF__MOUSE__OVERRIDE (AX = 0402H)

This function is used to set up INT 33H even if there is no mouse present. This function is provided in case an application wishes to map any GID device to the V__LHPMOUSE driver. Since no mouse is connected to the HP-HIL link, the mouse driver will not be installed, thus this function enables you to override what is currently at INT 33H.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__MOUSE__OVERRIDE (02H)
BP = V__LHPMOUSE (00CCH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS

SECTION 7

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SECTION 7. SERIAL AND PARALLEL I/O

This section covers the ROM BIOS support for the system serial and parallel I/O ports. The ROM BIOS supports up to four parallel ports and up to four serial ports. However, DOS only provides logical devices for three parallel printer ports and two serial ports.

7.1 Overview

The ROM BIOS provides two STD-BIOS drivers that control the serial (INT 14H) and parallel (INT 17H) ports. The functions in these drivers provide a means of setting communication parameters and transmitting data. These drivers have expanded functionality that provide the programmer with the additional ability to set higher baud rates and to transfer strings of data. In addition to these drivers, the print screen driver (INT 05H) will be discussed in this section.

7.1.1 Serial And Parallel Port Addresses

The STD-BIOS data area contains two tables used by the serial and parallel port drivers. The Serial Base Port Address Table contains the base port addresses for the serial ports. The Parallel Base Port Address Table contains the base addresses of the parallel ports. The ROM BIOS checks during SYSGEN for the presence of serial and parallel adapter cards at the addresses listed in table 7.1. When a valid port is found, the base address of that port is placed in the next available entry of the appropriate table. Application programs may add additional parallel ports or serial ports to the port tables. An application program can also replace the values in the table with new ones to support non-standard port addresses. Each table contains space for four entries.

Table 7.1

Serial and Parallel Port Addresses

I/O Address	IRQ	INT
3F8H	4	0CH
2F8H	3	0BH
3E8H	10	72H
2E8H	11	73H
3BCH	—	—
378H	5	0DH
278H	7	0FH

Port addresses are added to the base port address tables in the sequence listed in table 7.1. If the system has only two parallel I/O ports at addresses 378H and 278H then 378H becomes the first entry in the table (Port 0) and 278H becomes the second (Port 1). The potential parallel port at 3BCH would not be Port 0 as it is not present in the system.

The functions supported by the serial and parallel port drivers rely on the values contained in the serial base port address table and the parallel base port address table. The ports are referenced by indexes into the tables (port numbers 0–3).

7.1.2 Print Screen Driver

The print screen driver provides a simple method for application programs and system software to print a copy of the screen contents to the system printer (port 0). The ROM BIOS print screen driver will only print the screen if the display adapter is in one of the alphanumeric modes. Support for printing the screen when in graphics modes is provided by the DOS command GRAPHICS.

7.1.3 Polled and Interrupt Driven Operations

Both the serial and parallel ports on the system may be operated in either a polled or interrupt mode. The drivers in the ROM BIOS only support polled operation. Four system interrupts, 0BH, 0CH, 72H and 73H, are reserved for system serial ports. Two system interrupts, 0DH and 0FH, are reserved for system printers. Application programs and system software may use these interrupts to operate the ports in an interrupt mode.

7.2 Data Structures

The data structures for the serial port, parallel port, and print screen drivers are located in the STD-BIOS data area. The data structures for each of the drivers are discussed separately.

7.2.1 Serial Port Driver Data Structures

The serial port driver uses two data structures in the STD-BIOS data area; a base port address table, and a timeout counter table. The addresses of these data structures are listed in table 7.2. The equipment word in the STD-BIOS data area (40:10H), contains the number of serial and parallel ports configured in the system. The equipment byte can be read by the INT 11H equipment determination function.

Table 7.2

Serial Port Data Structures

Port Number	Port Address Table Entry	Timeout Table Entry	Timeout (Default)
0	40:00H	40:7CH	(01H)
1	40:02H	40:7DH	(01H)
2	40:04H	40:7EH	(01H)
3	40:06H	40:7FH	(01H)

Each serial port is comprised of eight 80286 I/O addresses. The base address of each block of I/O addresses is stored in the base port address table. For more information see *Vectra Technical Reference Manual Volume 1*. The table consists of 4 words (8 bytes), one for each of the four possible serial ports. A zero value for any of the words is interpreted by the driver to mean the port is not present.

The second data structure used by the serial port driver is the timeout table. This data structure consists of 4 bytes, one for each of the serial ports. Whenever the driver attempts to read or write data or parameters it reads the status port on the serial port. To prevent an error condition on the serial port from hanging up the system it uses a timeout loop. If a valid status byte cannot be read within the time allotted, the driver will return with a timeout error status code. The length of the timeout is determined by the entries in the timeout table. Each of the four serial ports can be given a different timeout value by an application program.

7.2.2 Parallel Port Driver Data Structures

The parallel port driver uses two data structures that are similar to those used by the serial port driver. The addresses of the parallel base port address and timeout tables are listed in table 7.3.

Table 7.3

Parallel Port Data Structures

Port Number	Port Address Table Entry	Timeout Table Entry	Timeout (Default)
0	40:08H	40:78H	(14H)
1	40:0AH	40:79H	(14H)
2	40:0CH	40:7AH	(14H)
3	40:0EH	40:7BH	(14H)

Each of the parallel ports occupy four I/O addresses. The base or first address of each is contained in the base address table. A zero value for any of the words is interpreted by the driver to mean the requested parallel port adapter is not present.

The parallel printer port driver checks the status of the port before it outputs a character to determine if the printer is busy. To prevent an error condition on the parallel port from hanging up the system, a timeout loop is used. The length of the timeout is determined by the values stored in the timeout table. The timeout values for each of the parallel ports can be set independently of each other.

7.2.3 Print Screen Driver Data Structures

The print screen driver uses a single byte data structure, located at 0040:0100H (see Appendix B). The print screen driver places a status byte at this location, indicating whether or not a print screen operation is underway. The possible values for this status byte are:

Data	Definition
0	The print screen driver has not been called or it completed the previous operation successfully.
1	Printing is in progress.
OFFH	Error occurred during printing.

If this byte indicates a print screen operation is currently in progress, the driver will return. This prevents more than one print screen operation from occurring at the same time.

7.3 Serial Port Driver (INT 14H)

The functions supported by the serial port driver can be divided into two groups; those that set and report communication protocol or status, and those that transmit and receive data. The driver supports nine functions. Four of these functions implement the features of the industry standard INT 14H driver. The remaining five functions are EX-BIOS extensions. The ROM BIOS supports several features not found in the industry standard INT 14H driver. Among these features is the ability to select a communication speed of up to 19.2 K baud per second and the support of block (multi-byte) data transfer.

The following is a list of descriptions for each of the INT 14H functions. A summary of these functions is shown in table 7.4.

Table 7.4

Serial Port Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
14H	INT__SERIAL		Serial
	F14__INIT	00H	Initialize Serial Port Parameters
	F14__XMIT	01H	Send Out One Character
	F14__RECV	02H	Receive One Character
	F14__STATUS	03H	Get Serial Port Status
	F14__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F14__EXINIT	6F01H	Initialize serial port (19.2 Kbaud)
	F14__PUT__BUFFER	6F02H	Write a buffer of data
	F14__GET__BUFFER	6F03H	Read a buffer of data
	F14__TRM__BUFFER	6F04H	Read a buffer of data, terminate on specified condition

Serial Port Driver Function Definitions

All of the following functions range check (between 0 and 3 inclusive) the requested port number specified in the DX register. If legal, the function looks up the I/O address contained in the STD-BIOS data area. If the port table entry is non-zero the port is assumed to exist. If the port table entry is zero the function returns without altering any registers.

F14__INIT (AH = 00H)

The initialize function, F14__INIT, sets the baud rate, number of stop bits, parity and character length of the specified serial port. On return it reports the current contents of the line status register and the modem status register of the specified port.

On Entry: AH = F14__INIT (00H)
AL = Port attribute

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-05H	111	9600 baud rate
	110	4800 baud rate
	101	2400 baud rate
	100	1200 baud rate
	011	600 baud rate
	010	300 baud rate
	001	150 baud rate
	000	110 baud rate
04H-03H	x0	no parity
	11	even parity
	01	odd parity
02H	0	1 stop bit
	1	2 stop bits
01H-00H	00	undefined
	01	undefined
	10	7 bit character
	11	8 bit character

DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = Modem status (see table 7.6)

Registers Altered: AX

Table 7.5 defines the Serial Port Line Status.

Table 7.5

Line Status Register Report

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Timeout Error (Not applicable on F14__INIT, F14__EXINIT or F14__STATUS)
6	1	Transmit Shift Register Empty
5	1	Transmit Hold Register Empty
4	1	Break Received
3	1	Character Framing Error
2	1	Parity Error
1	1	Overrun Error
0	1	Data Set Ready

Table 7.6 defines the Serial Port Modem Status.

Table 7.6

Modem Status Register Report

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Receive Line Signal Detected
6	1	Ring Indicator Line State
5	1	Data Set Ready Line State
4	1	Clear to Send Line State
3	1	Change in Receive Line Detected
2	1	Trailing Edge of Ring Detected
1	1	Change in Data Set Ready
0	1	Change in Clear to Send State

Example:

```
MOV AH, F14__INIT      ; (AH = 0H)
MOV AL, 11100111B     ; HP Laserjet factory default
                       ; 9600 baud
                       ; No parity
                       ; 2 stop bits
                       ; 8 bit character
                       ; setting
MOV DX, 0              ; Port 0 specification
INT INT__SERIAL        ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
```

F14__XMIT (AH = 01H)

Transmits a data byte on the serial port specified by the DX register. The function enables the REQUEST-TO-SEND and DATA-TERMINAL-READY signals, and then waits on the DATA-SET-READY, CLEAR-TO-SEND, and REGISTER-EMPTY signals until the character is transferred or a timeout occurs.

On Entry: AH = F14__XMIT (01H)
AL = Data byte to be transmitted
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = Modem status (see table 7.6)

Registers Altered: AX

Example:

```
MOV AH, F14__XMIT      ; (AH = 02H)
MOV AL, 'G'            ; ASCII 'G' character to send
MOV DX, 0              ; Port 0 specification
INT INT__SERIAL        ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
TEST AH, 10000000B     ; Check for error
JNZ short ERROR__HANDLER
```

F14__RECV (AH = 02H)

This function reads a data byte from the serial port specified by the DX register. The signal DATA-TERMINAL-READY is enabled in the modem control register indicating to the remote device that data can be sent. The modem status register signal DATA-SET-READY and the line status register signal DATA-READY are polled until a data byte is available to read or the timeout count has expired.

On Entry: AH = F14__RECV (02H)
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = If no error: Data byte received
If error: Null character, zero

Registers Altered: AX

Example:

```
MOV AH, F14__RECV    ; (AH = 2)
MOV DX, 0            ; Port 0 specification
INT INT__SERIAL      ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
TEST AH, 10000000B   ; Check for error
JNZ short ERROR__RECEIVE
```

F14__STATUS (AH = 03H)

This subfunction returns the status of the serial port specified by the DX register.

On Entry: AH = F14__STATUS (03H)
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = Modem status (see table 7.6)

Registers Altered: AX

F14__INQUIRE (AX = 6F00H)

This function determines whether or not the extended EX-BIOS functions are available. If the EX-BIOS functions are available, the BX register will be set to 4850H (which are the ASCII characters 'HP').

On Entry: AX = F14__INQUIRE (6F00H)
BX = Any value except 4850H ('HP')

On Exit: BX = 'HP'

Registers Altered: AX, BX

Example:

```
MOV AX, F14__INQUIRE ; (AH = 6F00H)
XOR BX, BX           ; Clear out BX
INT INT__SERIAL      ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
CMP BX, 'HP'         ; Check?
JNE short ERROR__NO__EXTENDED__FUNCTIONS
```

F14__EXINIT (AX = 6F01H)

This function is similar to the STD-BIOS function, F14__INIT, but provides the ability to set a baud rate beyond 9600.

On Entry: AX = F14__EXINIT (6F01H)
BX = Port attributes

Bit	Data	Definition
08H-05H	1000	19200 baud rate
	0111	9600 baud rate
	0110	4800 baud rate
	0101	2400 baud rate
	0100	1200 baud rate
	0011	600 baud rate
	0010	300 baud rate
	0001	150 baud rate
	0000	110 baud rate
	04H-03H	x0	no parity
11		even parity
01		odd parity
02H	0	1 stop bit
	1	2 stop bits
01H-00H	00	undefined
	01	undefined
	10	7 bit character
	11	8 bit character

DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = Modem status (see table 7.6)

Registers Altered: AX

Example:

```
MOV AX, F14__EXINIT      ; (AH = 6F01H)
MOV BX, 0000000100011010B ; Port attributes
                          ; 19.2 K baud
                          ; parity even
                          ; 1 stop bit
                          ; 7 bit character
MOV DX, 1                ; Port 1 specification
INT INT__SERIAL          ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
```

F14__PUT__BUFFER (AX = 6F02H)

This function transmits data from a buffer as long as there is data in the data buffer and no error is encountered.

For each data byte transferred, the function enables the REQUEST-TO-SEND and DATA-TERMINAL-READY signals, and then waits on the DATA-SET-READY, CLEAR-TO-SEND, and REGISTER-EMPTY signals until the character is transferred or a timeout occurs. The timeout count is reset for each byte transferred.

On Entry: AX = F14__PUT__BUFFER (6F02H)
CX = number of characters in the data buffer
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer of characters

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)
AL = Modem status (see table 7.6)

Normal Completion:

CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = Base of data buffer

Error Completion (bit 7 of AH register non-zero):

CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = pointer to next byte to be transferred

Registers Altered: AX, CX, DI, ES

Example:

```
STRING DB 'Hello'
END__STRING:
START:
    MOV AX, seg STRING           ; set pointer to string
    MOV ES, AX                   ;
    MOV DI, offset STRING       ;
    MOV AX, F14__PUT__BUFFER     ; (AX = 6F02H)
    MOV CX, END__STRING-STRING  ; length of character
                                ; string
    MOV DX, 0                    ; Port 0 specification
    INT INT__SERIAL              ; Call serial driver
                                ; (INT 14H)
    TEST AH, 10000000B          ; test for errors
    JNZ short ERROR__PUT__STRING
```

F14__GET__BUFFER (AX = 6F03H)

This function reads characters into the specified data buffer until the buffer is full or a timeout occurs. For each byte, the signal DATA-TERMINAL-READY is enabled in the modem control register indicating to the remote device that data can be sent. The modem status register signal DATA-SET-READY and the line status register signal DATA-READY are polled until a data byte is available to read or the timeout count has expired.

On Entry: AX = F14__GET__BUFFER (6F03H)
CX = maximum buffer size
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)

Normal Completion:

AL = last byte read
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = Base of data buffer

Error Completion (bit 7 of AH register non-zero):

AL = 0, the null byte
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = pointer to next byte to be transferred

Registers Altered: AX, CX, DI, ES

Example:

```
IN_BUFFER DB 512 DUP (20H)
END_BUFFER:
START:
    MOV AX, seg IN_BUFFER           ; set pointer to string
    MOV ES, AX                       ;
    LEA DI, offset IN_BUFFER        ;
    MOV AX, F14__GET__BUFFER        ; (AX = 6F03H)
    MOV CX, END_BUFFER-IN_BUFFER    ; length of character
                                    ; string
    MOV DX, 0                        ; Port 0 specification
    INT INT__SERIAL                 ; Call serial driver (INT 14H)
    TEST AH, 10000000B              ; test for errors
    JNZ short ERROR__PUT__STRING
```

F14__TRM__BUFFER (AX = 6F04H)

This function will read characters into the specified data buffer until any one of the following three conditions occurs:

- The data buffer is filled with characters.
- A character is read which is between the upper bound and the lower bound, inclusive.
- An error or timeout condition is encountered.

For each byte, the signal DATA-TERMINAL-READY is enabled in the modem control register indicating to the remote device that data can be sent. The modem status register signal DATA-SET-READY and the line status register signal DATA-READY are polled until a data byte is available to read or the timeout count has expired. After the data byte is read it is inspected to see if it lies between the two boundary bytes. If the byte is in between the two bytes then the transfer is terminated. This function is useful for transferring logical records.

On Entry: AX = F14__TRM__BUFFER (6F04H)
BL = lower bound of termination character
BH = upper bound of termination character
CX = maximum buffer size
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

On Exit: AH = Line status (see table 7.5)

Normal Completion Full Transfer:

AL = last byte read
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = Base of data buffer

Normal Completion Terminate Character Detected:

AL = last byte read (terminate byte)
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = Base of data buffer

Error Completion (bit 7 of AH register non-zero):

AL = 0, the null byte
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = pointer to next byte to be transferred

Registers Altered: AX, CX, DI, ES

Example:

```
IN_BUFFER DB 512 DUP (20H)
END_BUFFER:
START:
```

```
MOV AX, seg IN_BUFFER           ; set pointer to string
MOV ES, AX                       ;
LEA DI, offset IN_BUFFER        ;
MOV AX, F14__TRM__BUFFER        ; (AX = 6F04H)
MOV CX, END_BUFFER-IN_BUFFER    ; length of character
                                ; string
MOV DX, 0                        ; Port 0 specification
INT INT__SERIAL                 ; Call serial driver
                                ; (INT 14H)
TEST AH, 10000000B              ; test for errors
JNZ short ERROR__PUT__STRING
CMP AL, BL                       ; lower bound?
JL NOT__BETWEEN
CMP AL, BH                       ; upper bound?
JG NOT__BETWEEN
```

```
NOT__BETWEEN:
```


7.4 Parallel Port Driver (INT 17H)

The parallel port driver provides several functions that support data transfer on the parallel ports and return status. These functions implement the features of the industry standard INT 17H driver and the EX-BIOS extended functions. The EX-BIOS functions implement features not found in the industry standard functions, such as block (multi-byte) data transfer.

The following is a list of descriptions for each of the INT 17H functions. A summary of these functions is shown in table 7.7.

Table 7.7

Parallel Port Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
17H	INT__PRINTER		Printer
	F17__PUT__CHAR	00H	Send printer one byte
	F17__INIT	01H	Initialize printer port
	F17__STATUS	02H	Get printer port status
	F17__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F17__PUT__BUFFER	6F02H	Write a buffer to printer port

Parallel Port Driver Function Definitions

The following functions range check (between 0 and 3, inclusive) the requested port address specified in the DX register. If legal, the function looks up the I/O address contained in the STD-BIOS data area. If the port table entry is non-zero the port is assumed to exist. If the port table entry is zero the function returns without altering any registers.

F17__PUT__CHAR (AH = 00H)

This function prints a character on the parallel port. Valid data is set up on the printer interface for at least 900 nanoseconds. If the BUSY signal indicates that the device is busy, it executes an INT 15H function F15__DEV__BUSY. When it returns from F15__DEV__BUSY, the function waits until the BUSY signal indicates the device is not busy. The function generates a 500 nanosecond data strobe and holds the data valid for at least 900 nanoseconds. The function returns with the port status in the AH register.

On Entry: AH = F17__PUT__CHAR (00H)
AL = Data byte to be transmitted
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Printer port status (see table 7.8)

Registers Altered: AH

Table 7.8 defines the parallel printer port status byte.

Table 7.8

Printer Status

Bit	Data	Definition
7	0	Printer Busy
	1	Printer Not Busy
6	0	Not ready for Data
	1	Data Acknowledged
5	1	Out of Paper
4	0	Printer Offline
	1	Printer On Line (Selected)
3	1	I/O Error
2	x	Not Used
1	x	Not Used
0	1	Printer Error or Timed out

Example:

```
MOV AH, F17__PUT__CHAR ; (AH = 00H)
MOV AL, 'W' ; character to print
INT INT__PRINTER ; Call printer driver (INT 17H)
TEST AH, 00000001B ; test for error?
JNZ short ERROR__PRINT
```

F17__INIT (AH = 01H)

This function initializes a parallel printer port. It enables the PRINTER-SELECT signal and activates the PRINTER-INITIALIZE signal. The PRINTER-INITIALIZE signal is held active for at least 50 microseconds. The function returns with the printer port status in the AH register.

On Entry: AH = F17__INIT (01H)
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Printer port status (see table 7.8)

Registers Altered: AH

Example:

```
MOV AH, F17__INIT      ; (AH = 01H)
INT INT__PRINTER      ; Call printer driver (INT 17H)
TEST AH, 0000001B     ; Test for error
```

F17__STATUS (AH = 02H)

This function returns the status of the specified parallel printer port.

On Entry: AH = F17__STATUS (02H)
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)

On Exit: AH = Printer port status (see table 7.8)

Registers Altered: AH

F17__INQUIRE (AX = 6F00H)

This subfunction determines whether or not the extended EX-BIOS functions are available. If the EX-BIOS functions are available, the BX register will be set to 4850H (which are the ASCII characters 'HP').

On Entry: AX = F17__INQUIRE (6F00H)
BX = Any value except 4850H ('HP')

On Exit: BX = 'HP'

Registers Altered: AX, BX

Example:

```
MOV AX, F17__INQUIRE  ; (AH = 6F00H)
XOR BX, BX             ; Clear out BX
INT INT__PRINTER      ; Call printer driver (INT 17H)
CMP BX, 'HP'          ; Check?
JNE short ERROR__NO__EXTENDED__FUNCTIONS
```

F17__PUT__BUFFER (AX = 6F02H)

This function transmits data from a buffer as long as there is data in the buffer and no error is encountered. Valid data is set up on the printer interface for at least 900 nanoseconds. If the BUSY signal indicates that the device is busy, it executes an INT 15H function F15__DEV__BUSY. When it returns from F15__DEV__BUSY, the function waits until the BUSY signal indicates the device is not busy. The function generates a 500 nanosecond data strobe and holds the data valid for at least 900 nanoseconds. The function returns with the port status in the AH register.

On Entry: AX = F17__PUT__BUFFER (6F02H)
CX = Number of characters in the data buffer
DX = Port number (0, 1, 2, 3)
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer of characters

On Exit: AH = Printer port status (see table 7.8)

Normal Completion:
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = Base of data buffer

Error Completion (bit 0 of AH register non-zero):
CX = Number of bytes transferred successfully
ES:DI = pointer to next byte to be transferred

Registers Altered: AH, CX, DI, ES

Example:

```
STRING DB 'Hello'
END__STRING:
START:
    MOV AX, seg STRING ; set pointer to string
    MOV ES, AX ;
    MOV DI, offset STRING ;
    MOV AX, F17__PUT__BUFFER ; (AX = 6F02H)
    MOV CX, END__STRING-STRING ; length of character
    ; string
    MOV DX, 0 ; Port 0 specification
    INT INT__PRINTER ; Call printer driver (INT 17H)
    TEST AH, 00000001B ; test for errors
    JNZ short ERROR__PUT__STRING
```

7.5 Print Screen Driver (INT 05H)

The print screen driver prints the contents of the screen. Each time an INT 05H instruction is executed, the contents of the screen will be printed on the system printer (Port 0). If a print screen operation is already in progress the driver returns without printing the contents of the screen. The print screen driver does not execute functions in the same manner as the other drivers. It performs a single task, so there are no functions.

The print screen driver is called by the keyboard driver (INT 9H) when the scancode (06AH) for the <Prt Sc> key is detected. In addition, application programs may execute an INT 05H instruction any time a copy of the contents of the screen is desired.

The print screen driver can only print the contents of a screen if the display adapter is in one of its alphanumeric modes.

SECTION 8

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SECTION 8. DISC

This section discusses the ROM BIOS disc drivers. The disc driver (INT 13H) provides a set of functions that control the disc drives and data transfer between the disc drives and the system.

8.1 Overview

The disc driver supports three disc types; standard capacity flexible discs (360KB), high capacity flexible discs (1.2 MB), and hard discs. The structure of the disc driver allows additional drives to be easily integrated into the system.

The disc driver consists of two separate code modules; a module that supports flexible disc drives, and one that supports hard disc drives. The code module that provides the flexible disc support is contained in the ROM BIOS that resides on the Processor Extension Card. The code module for the hard disc drive is resident in a ROM on the hard disc adapter card.

8.1.1 Physical Drive Numbers

Each drive in the system has a physical drive number. Physical drive numbers for flexible discs start with 0, while physical drive numbers for the hard disc start with 80H. In a typical system configured with one high capacity flexible disc drive, one standard capacity flexible disc drive, and one 20MB hard disc drive, the physical drive numbers would be 0, 1, and 80H respectively. Flexible disc drives have a one-to-one correspondence between physical drives and volumes. However, hard disc drives may have more than one volume, and consequently more than one physical drive number. The optional 40MB hard disc drive can be configured as two 20MB volumes. A 40MB hard disc will have two physical drive numbers assigned to it (80H and 81H).

Physical voluming of disc drives is not the same as operating system partitions, and the two should not be confused. See the *Vectra MS-DOS Programmer's Reference Manual* for more information on disc partitions.

8.1.2 Flexible Disc Drive Support

The disc driver provides support for both standard and high capacity flexible disc drives. The disc driver supports dual format operation (i.e. reading and writing both types of flexible discs) in the high capacity disc drive(s). The flexible disc drives are supported with six functions that perform read, write, verify, reset, format, and return status tasks.

8.1.3 Hard Disc Drive Support

The system can be configured with an optional hard disc drive. When an internal hard disc drive is added to the system, the disc driver is "expanded" to include the functions contained in the BIOS code on the hard disc adapter card.

The hard disc BIOS is integrated into the system during the system generation process (SYSGEN). Early in the SYSGEN process the software interrupt vector INT 13H is initialized to point to the flexible disc driver code module. Later in the SYSGEN process the address space between 0C8000H and 0DFFFFH is searched for option ROM modules. This search is explained in greater detail in Section 10. SYSGEN detects the hard disc option ROM and calls it to initialize. During this initialization process the hard disc driver links into the INT 13H disc driver chain. This process is explained in greater detail later in this section.

When an INT 13H is executed the hard disc code is called first. The hard disc code checks the physical drive number specified. If it is a hard disc drive number (greater than or equal to 80H) the function is executed by the hard disc driver code module. If the physical drive number indicates a flexible disc drive (less than 80H), the hard disc code module passes control to the flexible disc driver code module by executing an INT 40H.

8.1.4 External Disc Drives

External disc drives can easily be added to the system. There are two methods for doing this. The external disc can supply BIOS code in an option ROM and enter the system in a manner similar to the internal hard disc. As an alternative, the system could use a DOS installable device driver.

Discs using installable device drivers can not be used as boot devices, since they are loaded in RAM by the operating system. Further, operating systems other than DOS may not recognize the disc in the system. For more information on installable device drivers consult the *Vectra MS-DOS Programmer's Reference Manual*.

Using the option ROM entry mechanism described in the following section, the external hard disc becomes an integrated part of the system and is treated as if it were an internal drive. The first physical hard disc drive, 80H, can then be used as the system boot device.

8.1.5 INT 13H Disc Chain

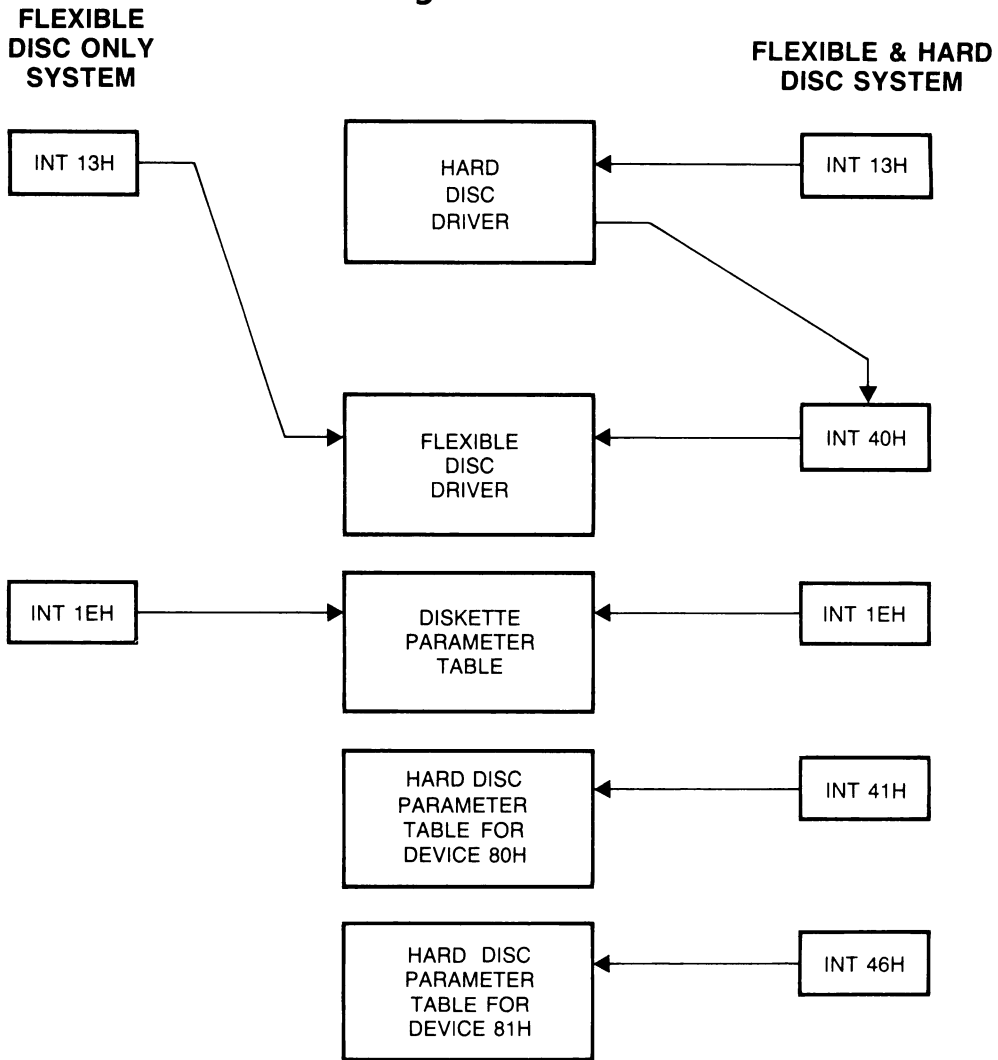
The INT 13H disc driver chain is a linked list of disc driver entry points. This chain accesses the BIOS based flexible disc driver and the hard disc driver. This linked list is configured during SYSGEN. The following description specifies how the disc chain is implemented and how it is created in the system.

8.1.5.1 INT 13H Disc Chain Linkage

The hard disc driver is linked into the INT 13H driver chain during the option ROM initialization. The process can be extended by other option ROM based disc adapters. The following is a description of how the HP hard disc ROM BIOS enters the INT 13H device chain during the option ROM initialization process. The relationship between the flexible and hard disc driver code modules is illustrated in figure 8.1.

- SYSGEN first configures INT 13H to point to the entry point of the flexible disc driver code.
- SYSGEN detects the hard disc driver's option ROM module and call the initialization entry point of the option ROM.
- The hard disc driver code initializes the disc adapter and the disc drive.
- After the disc adapter hardware is initialized the disc drive is ready to install itself in the INT 13H disc driver chain. The hard disc driver calls the INT 13H function F13__GET__HPARMS (08H) to determine how many other hard discs have entered the system. The lowest hard disc device number (80H) is used for the call. If the call is successful, then the DL register contains the current number, 'n', of hard discs already linked in the INT 13H disc chain. If there are no other hard discs linked into the system, the call will return the status, bad command error, and the current number of drives 'n' is set to 00H.

Figure 8.1



Flexible and hard disc code modules

- The hard disc driver calculates and saves its own starting device number. The device number is $80H + 'n'$ where 'n' is the current number of drives determined in the previous step.
- If this is the first hard disc configured in the system then the flexible disc driver address in INT 13H (0:04CH) must be moved to INT 40H (0:100H). If this is not the first hard disc driver then the address of the previously added hard disc driver in INT 13H is saved in RAM for future calls to that previously linked driver.

- The new hard disc driver entry point is loaded into INT 13H. Entry into the chain is complete.

Note

Many industry standard disc controllers (for example the IBM-PC/XT Fixed Disc Adapter) do not implement the disc drive chain mechanism in exactly the same way. However, the above definitions operate transparent to the industry standard if the HP disc adapter card is set to a memory address greater than IBM-PC/XT compatible adapters.

When the hard disc initialization is complete the system hardware is reconfigured as follows:

- The STD-Slave controller's interrupt is enabled on the master 8259.
- The Hard Disc Interrupt (either the default IRQ 14H or the optional IRQ 15H) is disabled on the STD-slave 8259.
- The diagnostic bit is set in CMOS indicating whether the C: drive (physical device number 80H) is usable as a boot device.

8.1.5.2 Disc Access

When a driver in the INT 13H chain is called by either DOS or an application, the driver should compare the requested device number with the starting physical device numbers it supports. The driver takes one of the following four actions:

- If the requested disc device is supported by this driver then the function is serviced by this driver.
- If the driver is the first hard disc driver in the chain (physical device number 80H) and the requested device is less than 80H then the hard disc driver calls, via INT 40H, the flexible disc driver.
- If the driver is not the first hard disc driver in the chain the driver passes the function on to the next driver in the chain via a PUSHF, CALL FAR instruction combination which simulates an INT instruction. The address was previously saved in RAM during configuration of the chain. The exception to this rule is the F13__GET__HPARMS function which all hard disc drivers execute.

The function F13__GET__HPARMS (08H) returns the total number of hard disc drives in the DL register regardless of an intended specific physical device number requested. Each chained INT 13H hard disc driver checks all commands that are passed through for the F13__GET__HPARMS function. If this function is decoded then the chained driver intercepts the return parameters and adds the number of devices it is serving to the total being accumulated in the DL register.

- If this is the last hard disc driver in the chain and the requested physical device number is larger than this disc driver's number then it will return a bad command error.

8.2 Data Structures

There are separate data structures for the hard disc and the flexible disc drivers. The flexible disc has three data structures. The diskette parameter table holds information necessary for initializing and supporting the NEC flexible disc controller chip. The diskette status table holds information about the status of the previous flexible disc operation. The diskette operation table contains various disc operating parameters such as drive status, flexible disc data transfer rate, etc. The hard disc has only one data structure. However, each hard disc driver maintains its own copy. The hard disc parameter table is similar to the flexible diskette status table. It contains the physical device characteristics for a particular hard disc attached to the system.

8.2.1 Diskette Operation Table

The diskette operation table is located in the STD-BIOS data area starting at memory location 0040:008BH (0048BH). It contains parameters used by the disc driver to perform its functions. Data stored in this table allow the high capacity drives to read or write either standard or high capacity flexible discs. The contents of the operating parameter table are listed in table 8.1.

Table 8.1

Diskette Operation Table

Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
8BH	1	Data transfer rate of previous operation
8FH	1	Bit 0 is set to '1' for combined 360kb/1.2Mb diskette controller.
90H	2	Current media type table
92H	2	Work area to generate current media types
94H	2	Table of current head positions

8.2.2 Diskette Parameter Table

The diskette parameter table contains information that controls the overall operation of the flexible disc controller. This table is pointed to by INT 1EH (0:78H). A default table is provided in the ROM BIOS at address 0F000H:0EFC7H. The parameters used to control the NEC flexible disc controller can be changed by providing a new diskette parameter table pointer in INT 1EH (0:78H). This is detailed in table 8.2.

Table 8.2

Diskette Parameter Table

Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
00H	1	NEC Specify command byte 1: step-rate time and head unload time
01H	1	NEC Specify command byte 2: head load time and DMA mode
02H	1	Motor wait time
03H	1	Bytes per sector; 0 = 128, 1 = 256, 2 = 512
04H	1	Last sector number on track
05H	1	Read/write gap length between sectors
06H	1	Data length for read/write operations
07H	1	Format gap length between sectors
08H	1	Format filler byte
09H	1	Head settle time after seek command
0AH	1	Motor start time in $\frac{1}{8}$ seconds

8.2.3 Diskette Status Table

The status table for the internal flexible disc driver begins at memory location 0040:003EH (0043EH) in the STD-BIOS Data Area. The contents of this table are listed in table 8.3.

Table 8.3

Diskette Status Table

Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
3EH	1	Flag byte
3FH	1	Motor status
40H	1	Motor turn off counter
41H	1	Status of previous diskette operation
42H	7	Status bytes returned by the NEC controller from the previous operation

8.2.4 Hard Disc Parameter Table

The optional hard disc drive has a set of parameters which are quite different from the flexible disc. Therefore, the contents of the hard disc parameter table are not the same as its flexible disc counterpart.

Each hard disc volume has its own disc parameter table. Thus, a system with a 20MB hard disc will have one table, while a system with a 40MB hard disc (configured as two 20MB volumes) will have two tables. The tables do not have a specific location in memory. Instead, two of the system interrupt vectors are used as pointers. These vectors must be initialized to point to the tables by the hard disc BIOS when it is initialized. Interrupt vector 41H contains the address of the first hard disc table while interrupt vector 46H stores the address of the second hard disc table. The contents of the tables are listed in table 8.4.

Table 8.4

Hard Disc Parameter Table

Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
00H	2	Total number of cylinders
02H	1	Total number of Read/Write Heads
03H	2	Reserved
05H	2	Starting cylinder for write precompensation
07H	5	Reserved
0CH	2	Cylinder to use as landing zone
0EH	1	Number of sectors per track
0FH	1	Reserved

8.3 Disc Driver (INT 13H)

The following is a list of descriptions for each of the INT 13H functions. All registers not specified in the exit parameters are returned unchanged. Following the function description is a list of the return status codes used by the INT 13H drivers. A summary of these functions is shown in table 8.5.

Table 8.5

Disc Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
13H	INT__DISC		Disc Functions
	F13__RESET__DISC	00H	Reset Disc
	F13__RD__LSTATUS	01H	Read Status of Last Operation
	F13__RD__SECTORS	02H	Read Sectors
	F13__WR__SECTORS	03H	Write Sectors
	F13__VR__SECTORS	04H	Verify Sectors
	F13__FORMAT__FLEX	05H	Format Flexible Disc Track
		06H	Reserved
	F13__FORMAT__HDISC	07H	Format Hard Disc
	F13__GET__HPARMS	08H	Hard Disc Parameters
		09H-0BH	Reserved
	F13__TRACK__SEEK	0CH	Seek to Track
	F13__ALT__RESET	0DH	Alternate Hard Disc Reset
		0EH-014H	Reserved
	F13__GET__DASD	15H	Read Disc Type (DASD)
	F13__CHG__STATUS	16H	Get Disc Change Line Status
	F13__SET__DASD	17H	Disc Type for Formatting (DASD)

Disc Driver Function Definitions

F13__RESET__DISC (AH = 00H)

All discs in the INT 13H device chain are reset. A reset command is issued to each hard disc adapter in the system. For the flexible discs the Read/Write heads are recalibrated back to track 0 and the software services are re-initialized. This call should be used after an error occurs while using the disc. This function does not write on a disc loaded in the flexible disc drive.

On Entry: AH = F13__RESET__DISC (00H)
DL = physical device number

if DL < 80H then reset flexible discs
if DL ≥ 80H then reset all discs

On Exit: AH = return status

Registers Altered: AH

F13_RD_LSTATUS (AH = 01H)

The status of the last disc operation performed is preserved until the next operation occurs. This function will return the value stored as the status of the last operation.

On Entry: AH = F13_RD_LSTATUS (01H)
DL = device number
if DL < 80H then return flexible disc status
if DL ≥ 80H return hard disc status

On Exit: AH = Status from the last disc operation

Registers Altered: AX

F13_RD_SECTORS (AH = 02H)

Based on the supplied parameters one or more sectors are transferred from the disc into system memory. It is the programmer's responsibility to insure that the data area provided is large enough to contain the requested data. For the hard disc, the maximum data request is 128 sectors (at 512 bytes per sector) or 64KB of data. For the system to transfer the maximum amount of data the programmer must supply a buffer address that is paragraph aligned (address mod 16 = 0) otherwise the DMA Boundary error will be returned. For data requests that are less than the maximum there are no addressing restrictions.

For the flexible disc the maximum sector request is the total number of sectors per track. This number varies depending on the drive and media type being used (see the table in the parameter section). Data can only be read from one track at a time. To read data from another track, another read command must be issued with the appropriate parameters.

At least three retries of a flexible disc driver command should be made before an error is indicated. Each retry should be preceded by a reset command, i.e., F13_RESET_DISC.

On Entry: AH = F13__RD__SECTORS (02H)
AL = number of sectors to transfer

For hard discs the sector range is 1–128 assuming 512 byte sectors

For flexible discs the following formats are recognized:

Media Sector Range

320KB	1–8
360KB	1–9
1.2MB	1–15

DL = device number (Flexible < 80H Hard disc > = 80H)

DH = head number (0–15 not verified)

CH = track/cylinder number (not verified)

For hard discs the high two bits of CL are the MSB of the cylinder number in CH, making a 10 bit value. The valid range is therefore 0–1023. For the flexible discs the valid ranges are:

Media Track Range

320KB	0–39
360KB	0–39
1.2MB	0–79

CL = sector number (not verified)

For the hard disc the valid value range is 1–17.

For the flexible disc the values in the Sector Range column are also the valid input values for this parameter.

ES:BX = address of data buffer for transfers

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code (See table 8.7)

Registers Altered: AX

Example:

```
        MOV CX,3                ; retry count
UNTIL__RETRIED:
        PUSH CX                ; save retry count
        MOV AH,F13__RD__SECTORS ; read a sector
        MOV AL,1                ; transfer 1 sector
        MOV DL,0                ; Driver A:
        MOV DH,0                ; head 0
        MOV CH,0                ; track 0
        MOV CL,4                ; sector 4
        PUSH CS                ; use current code segment
        POP ES                 ; as the segment of the data
        MOV BX,200H            ; buffer offset 200H
        INT 13H                ; call disc drivers
        POP CX                 ; restore retry count
        JNC NO__ERROR          ; exit, all OK!
        MOV AH,F13__RESET__DISC ; reset all drives
        INT 13H                ; call disc drivers
        LOOP UNTIL__RETRIED    ; loop till no count,no error
                                ; report error is real to
                                ; application/user
        .
        .
NO__ERROR:
        .
        .
```

F13__WR__SECTORS (AH = 03H)

This function parallels the read function. Data is written from memory to the disc. See the description of the F13__RD__SECTORS function above.

On Entry: AH = F13__WR__SECTORS (03H)
AL = number of sectors to transfer

For hard discs the sector range is 1–128 assuming 512 byte sectors

For flexible discs the following formats are recognized:

Media Sector Range

320KB	1–8
360KB	1–9
1.2MB	1–15

DL = device number (Flexible < 80H, Hard disc > = 80H)

DH = head number (0–15 not verified)

CH = track/cylinder number (not verified)

For Hard discs the high two bits of CL are the MSB of the cylinder number in CH, making a 10 bit value. The valid range is therefore 0–1023.

For the flexible discs the valid ranges are:

Media Track Range

320KB	0–39
360KB	0–39
1.2MB	0–79

CL = sector number (not verified)

For the hard disc the valid value range is 1–17.

For the flexible disc the values in the Sector Range column are also the valid input values for this parameter.

ES:BX = address of data buffer for transfers

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code (See table 8.7)

Registers Altered: AX

F13__VR__SECTORS (AH = 04H)

This function performs a read function without transferring any data. This function ensures that the track and sector can be located on the disc, that the error correction circuitry (CRC) is working correctly and that the data can be read. Again, the discussion for F13__RD__SECTORS applies to this function.

On Entry: AH = F13__VR__SECTORS (04H)
AL = number of sectors to transfer

For hard discs the sector range is 1–128 assuming 512 byte sectors

For flexible discs the following formats are recognized:

Media Sector Range

320KB	1–8
360KB	1–9
1.2MB	1–15

DL = device number (Flexible < 80H, Hard disc > = 80H)

DH = head number (0–15 not verified)

CH = track/cylinder number (not verified)

For Hard discs the high two bits of CL are the MSB of the cylinder number in CH, making a 10 bit value. The valid range is therefore 0–1023.

For the flexible discs the valid ranges are:

Media Track Range

320KB	0–39
360KB	0–39
1.2MB	0–79

CL = sector number (not verified)

For the hard disc the valid value range is 1–17.

For the flexible disc the values in the Sector Range column are also the valid input values for this parameter.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code (See table 8.7)

Registers Altered: AX

F13__FORMAT__FLEX (AH = 05H)

This function writes a pattern of the sectors on a track of the flexible disc. One entire track is formatted at a time, but the programmer can control the characteristics of each sector and the number of sectors in each track. To control the sector variables the programmer supplies a table that has one entry for each sector in the track being formatted. The entries are the sector headers that the drive hardware uses. Also embedded in each entry is a code indicating the desired sector size. (512 bytes is standard).

F13__SET__DASD (AH = 017H), which sets the DASD type, must be called prior to calling the F13__FORMAT__FLEX function. The Set DASD type function will ensure that the internal tables are correctly setup for the media/drive combination desired.

The programmer is also responsible for setting two values in the diskette parameter table. In formatting either 320KB or 360KB media the programmer must set the format gap length to 50H. The End of Track (EOT) value must be set to eight (8) for 320KB media or nine (9) for 360KB media. When the format is complete the programmer should restore the two locations to their original values. The diskette parameter table is described in table 8.2.

On Entry: AH = F13__FORMAT__FLEX (05H)

AL = number of sectors to create

For flexible discs the following formats are standard:

Media Total Sectors

320KB	8
360KB	9
1.2MB	15

DL = device number (0-1)

DH = head number (0-1 not verified)

CH = track number (not verified)

For the flexible discs the valid ranges are:

Media Track Range

320KB	0-39
360KB	0-39
1.2MB	0-79

CL = sector number (not verified)

For the flexible disc the values in the Sector Range column are also the valid input values for this parameter.

Media Sector Range

320KB	1-8
360KB	1-9
1.2MB	1-15

ES:BX = Data buffer containing the values for the sector headers for the track being formatted. Each record is four bytes in length and there must be one record entry for each sector in the track being formatted. The records contain:

(Track,Head,Sector,Length)

Track = Current track number
Head = Current head number
Sector = Sector number
Length = Coded sector length
00 = 128
01 = 256
02 = 512
03 = 1024

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code (See table 8.7)

Registers Altered: AH

F13__FORMAT__HDISC (AH = 07)

This function formats the entire hard disc. Once started, this operation cannot be stopped, it must run to completion. This function accepts a table as a parameter that indicates the interleave factor to use for each track of the disc.

On Entry: AH = F13__FORMAT__HDISC (07H)
DL = device number (> = 80H)
ES:BX = Interleave description table

The table is 2*(sectors/track) bytes long. Each table entry is two bytes in length. The entries specify the ordering of the sectors for each track on the disc. The first byte of each entry is reserved and should be set to zero. As an example, a table for seventeen sectors per track with an interleave of two is shown in table 8.6.

Table 8.6

Physical to Logical Sector Conversion

Physical Sector	Logical Sector
1	00H,01H
2	00H,0AH
3	00H,02H
4	00H,0BH
5	00H,03H
6	00H,0CH
7	00H,04H
8	00H,0DH
9	00H,05H
10	00H,0EH
11	00H,06H
12	00H,0FH
13	00H,07H
14	00H,10H
15	00H,08H
16	00H,11H
17	00H,09H

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code (See table 8.7)

Registers Altered: AH

F13_GET_HPARMS (AH = 08H)

This function gets a description of the physical characteristics of one of the hard discs. It also returns the total number of hard discs available through the INT 13H interface.

On Entry: AH = F13_GET_HPARMS (08H)
DL = device number (> = 80H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status
DL = # of drives in system
DH = Maximum head address (Total heads – 1)
CH = Maximum cylinder address (Total cyls – 1)
CL = Maximum sector address (Total sectors/track)
high two bits of CL are the MSB of the cylinder number in CH, making a 10 bit value

Registers Altered: AH, CX, DX

F13__ALT__RESET (AH = 0DH)

This command issues a reset command to the hard disc controller. It is essentially the same as function 0H, F13__RESET__DISC, except that a reset is not issued to the flexible disc units.

On Entry: AH = F13__ALT__RESET (0DH)
DL = device number (> = 80H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status

Registers Altered: AH

F13__GET__DASD (AH = 15H)

This function returns the Direct Access Standard Device (DASD) type code for the attached device. It also returns the total number of sectors for the entire drive if it is a hard disc.

On Entry: AH = F13__GET__DASD (15H)
DL = device number

On Exit: AH = DASD type (if Carry Flag not set)
0 = No drive present
1 = Flexible disc, no disc change line available
2 = Flexible disc, disc change line is available
3 = Hard disc

When AH = 3 the following registers are valid:

CX = Most significant word for total number of sectors on medium
DX = Least significant word for total number of sectors on medium

Registers Altered: AH, CX, DX

F13__CHG__STATUS (AH = 16H)

If the flexible disc drive supports a disc change line then this function reports the status of the disc change line. If the routine indicates that the disc has been changed then the programmer must take the appropriate actions to update the system to use the new media placed in the drive. The 1.2MB drive supports a disc change line.

On Entry: AH = F13__CHG__STATUS (16H)
DL = device number (0-1)

On Exit: AH = 00 = disc change line not active
06 = disc change line active, Carry Flag will be set

Registers Altered: AH

F13__SET__DASD (AH = 17H)

This function must be called before the format function (AH = 05H) can be used to format a flexible disc. Based on the DASD type passed in as a parameter, registers in the flexible disc controller are initialized for the programmer.

On Entry: AH = F13__SET__DASD (17H)
AL = DASD type code
00 = not used
01 = 320KB/360KB media in 320KB/360KB drive
02 = 320KB/360KB media in 1.2MB drive
03 = 1.2 MB media in 1.2MB drive
DL = device number (0-1)

On Exit: AH = Return Status

Registers Altered: AH

8.4 Return Status Codes for INT 13H

There are two status signals returned to an INT 13H programmer. The first is the Carry Flag in the Processor Status Word. If any kind of error occurs this flag is set ("1"). If the function was successful then the Carry flag is cleared ("0").

The second status returned to the programmer is in the AH register. The register will be loaded with one of the return codes shown in table 8.7.

Table 8.7

STD-BIOS Disc Return Status Codes

Hex Value	Indication
000H	Successful execution, no error
001H	Unknown or bad command, bad device number
002H	Address mark could not be found
003H	Attempted to write on write protected disc
004H	Requested sector could not be found
005H	Reset function failed
007H	Initialization failed
008H	DMA overrun, Requested transfer would run over a physical 64KB boundary in RAM (flexible disc)
009H	DMA overrun, Requested transfer would run over a physical 64KB boundary in RAM (hard disc)
010H	Bad CRC encountered on flexible disc read
020H	Controller has failed
040H	Attempted Seek failed
080H	Time out occurred during disc operation
0AAH	Disc Drive reports "Not Ready"
0BBH	Undefined error occurred

SECTION 9

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F__YIELD	(AH = 2AH)	302
F__SND__CLICK__ENABLE	(AH = 30H)	302
F__SND__CLICK__DISABLE	(AH = 32H)	302
F__SND__CLICK	(AH = 34H)	303
F__SND__BEEP__ENABLE	(AH = 36H)	303
F__SND__BEEP__DISABLE	(AH = 38H)	303
F__SND__BEEP	(AH = 3AH)	304
F__SND__SET__BEEP	(AH = 3CH)	304
F__SND__TONE	(AH = 3EH)	304
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9. SYSTEM DRIVERS

This section contains a description of the drivers which control the system functions. The drivers discussed in previous sections deal with system peripherals such as the disc drives, keyboard, video display adapter, etc. The drivers covered in this section control the system itself.

9.1 Overview

The system drivers are designed to provide program access to system operating parameters, and to support ROM BIOS drivers. These drivers allow programs to determine the system equipment configuration and amount of memory, provide "hooks" for future multi-tasking capability, control vectors in the HP_VECTOR_TABLE, allocate RAM in the EX-BIOS data area, control system strings, manage CMOS memory, and perform system clock functions. An overview of the capabilities of the drivers in each of these categories follows.

9.1.1 Memory Size And Equipment Determination

The ROM BIOS supports two industry standard drivers that report the current system equipment configuration and memory size. These tasks are supported by the INT 11H and INT 12H drivers, respectively.

The equipment determination driver (INT 11H) returns a word that describes the current system configuration. The definition of each bit or group of bits in the word is discussed later in this section. The number of printer ports, serial ports, presence of an 80287 math coprocessor, initial video display mode and number of flexible disc drives are reported by this driver. The default system configuration is read from a CMOS memory location during power-on. If this information does not match the current configuration, a power on error message is issued and the current configuration is saved for the INT 11H driver.

The memory size driver (INT 12H) returns a word that indicates the number of 1 KB blocks of system RAM present. The amount of memory reported does not include any extended memory, and is adjusted to exclude the amount of RAM occupied by the EX-BIOS data area. For example, in a system equipped with 640 KB of system RAM using a 4 KB EX-BIOS data area, the amount of memory reported by this driver will be 636 KB. The default amount of memory is read from a word of CMOS memory.

9.1.2 Extended System Support

The extended system support driver (INT 15H) provides support for several advanced system features. It provides “hooks” that allow programs to be written to support multi-tasking at a future date. In addition, it allows data to be transferred to and from extended memory, and allows placing the 80286 into its protected mode of operation.

9.1.3 EX-BIOS Driver Support

The V__SYSTEM driver is an EX-BIOS driver that provides support tasks for the EX-BIOS drivers. It contains functions that allocate RAM in the EX-BIOS data area and manipulate HP__VECTOR__TABLE entries.

9.1.3.1 RAM Allocation

The EX-BIOS data area contains three major data structures; the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, the global data area, and the driver’s data area. Within each driver’s data area is the driver header, describe record (if applicable), and variable storage area. Each entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE is three words long and consists of: Driver’s IP, CS, and DS in that order. The HP__ENTRY__CODE (INT 6FH) loads the appropriate driver’s data segment DS and jumps to the address CS:IP.

The global data area is used by system drivers that need to share data. Data structures like the EX-BIOS stack and memory management pointers are maintained here.

The driver data area for each driver is dynamically allocated by the V__SYSTEM driver. Each driver's data area is at its data segment (DS) and is generally composed of a standard header followed by any data particular to the driver. If the driver wishes a data area from the EX-BIOS memory it must follow the allocation process described below.

Space is allocated starting from the base of the global data area toward the top of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE as shown in figure 9.1. When a driver is initialized, the base address of the last driver data area ("last used DS") is passed to the driver. The driver decrements this value by the number of paragraphs (16 bytes) it needs for its data area, then returns this value as the new "last used DS".

Driver Data Area Allocation

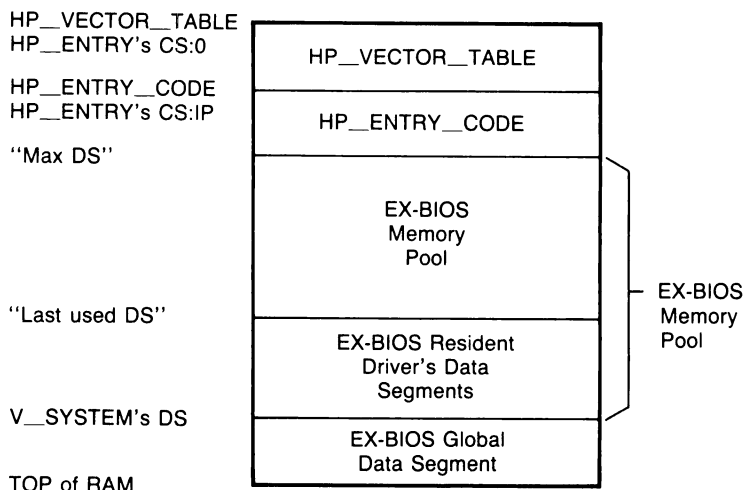


Figure 9.1

If a driver needs a particularly large data area, there might not be enough room. The driver must determine the amount of RAM it requires, then see if that amount is available by comparing its requirements against the amount of RAM available ("last used DS" — "Max DS").

If there is an insufficient amount of RAM available, the driver may increase the amount of RAM allocated to the EX-BIOS data area in the following manner. The memory size stored in CMOS RAM is the amount of physical RAM less the amount occupied by the EX-BIOS Data Area. When the system is booted, the boot code determines the amount of physical memory, then subtracts the "top of memory" stored in CMOS RAM to determine how much space to allocate for the EX-BIOS Data Area. Adjusting the memory size in CMOS RAM downward, then rebooting will increase the size of the EX-BIOS Data Area and hence the amount of RAM available to the driver. This technique may be used to create an EX-BIOS data area up to 64 KBytes in size. A program listing demonstrating this process follows. (Functions F__RAM__GET, F__RAM__RET, F__CMOS__GET and F__CMOS__RET are described in detail later in this section).

Example

```
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM      ; How much memory available in
                          ; EX-BIOS data area?
MOV    AH, F__RAM__GET    ; F__RAM__GET returns:
INT    HP__ENTRY          ;   BX = "last used DS"
                          ;   DX = "Max DS"
;
DEC    BX                 ; Allocate 3 paragraphs (48 bytes)
DEC    BX                 ; application requires 44 bytes but
DEC    BX                 ; must allocate in full paragraphs
;
CMP    BX, DX             ; New "last used DS"—"Max DS"
JA     OK
;
NOT_ENOUGH_RAM:
MOV    BL, 15H           ; CMOS bytes 16H, 15H contain
                          ; "top of memory"
MOV    AH, F__CMOS__GET  ; value (in 1 KB units)
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM
INT    HP__ENTRY        ; Get least significant byte
;
DEC    AL                 ; Free up 1KB memory for
                          ; EX-BIOS data area
PUSHF
MOV    BL, 15H
MOV    AH, F__CMOS__RET
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM
INT    HP__ENTRY        ; Store new "top of memory" in CMOS
;
POPF
JNC    RESET__PROCESSOR
;
MOV    BL, 16H           ; If necessary, decrement most
MOV    AH, F__CMOS__GET ; significant byte
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM
INT    HP__ENTRY
DEC    AL
MOV    BL, 16H
MOV    AH, F__CMOS__RET
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM
INT    HP__ENTRY
;
```

```

RESET__PROCESSOR:                                ; Reboot system.
                                                ; This time with 1KB more
CALL    FAR PTR OFFFFH:0H                        ; memory allocated to the
                                                ; EX-BIOS data area
;
OK:
MOV     BP, V__SYSTEM                            ; Set new "last used DS"
                                                ; and "Max DS"
MOV     AH, F__RAM__RET                          ; Memory is allocated
INT     HP__ENTRY
:
.

```

9.1.3.2 HP__VECTOR__TABLE Manipulation

All drivers in the EX-BIOS code module are accessed through the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. The V__SYSTEM driver provides a set of functions which allows the entries in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE to be set and/or modified. There are nine functions, which represent the permutations of three parameters.

The first parameter determines whether a vector is to be inserted or exchanged with values passed in the 80286 registers. Vectors are typically inserted into the HP__VECTOR__TABLE during the boot process, whereas vector exchanges are used to implement driver mapping. For example, the V__QWERTY keyboard translator driver is installed in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE during the boot process. If keyboard scancodes from the QWERTY keypad were to be mapped to a Dvorak translator, the IP, CS, and DS of the Dvorak translator driver would be exchanged with the existing vector (so the vector could be restored to its original value at a later time).

The second parameter is the vector type. The HP__VECTOR__TABLE has three types of vectors; fixed, reserved, and free. Fixed vectors are those assigned to the default EX-BIOS drivers. The first 51 vectors in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE are fixed. Reserved vectors are set aside for future expansion. There are 24 reserved vectors, which are located at vector addresses 138H through 1C8H inclusive. Free vectors are provided to allow user-supplied drivers to be added to the system.

The final parameter involves the Data Segment (DS) of the driver. Drivers may allocate their data areas from the EX-BIOS data area as explained above, they may provide their own, or use the global data area of the EX-BIOS. The EX-BIOS drivers all use the DS allocation functions, while an external driver (for example, one installed as an MS-DOS device driver) may supply their own data area external to the EX-BIOS data area. Drivers supplying their own DS must pass it as a parameter to V__SYSTEM when the driver has completed initialization.

9.1.3.3 System String Control

The EX-BIOS provides a centralized and flexible mechanism for accessing and using strings. Each string in the system has a unique index number associated with it. Drivers and application programs can request access to a string via these indices. In addition, functions are available to return the index of a given string, return the next available index, and to add and delete strings from the system.

A string index may be any word value (0—0FFFFH). Certain ranges of indices have predefined meanings or uses. These predefined ranges are listed below.

- 0—2K Any index in this range is reserved for string names of EX-BIOS drivers.
- 2—4K This range is reserved for strings stored in the ROM-BIOS.
- 4—32K This range should be used by application programs to add strings to the system.
- 32—64K These indices are reserved for localized strings. Indices within this range are partitioned in the same way as in the lower 32K (i.e., 32—34K for string names of EX-BIOS drivers, etc.).

This index structure provides a powerful tool for localizing application programs. If an application program references messages as string indices, the program can easily be localized by loading a localized set of strings (using a device driver for example), and setting bit 15 of all string indices used.

System strings are grouped into buckets. A bucket is a collection of strings which are grouped together. There is no fixed limit on the number of strings which may be stored in a bucket. However, strings are added and deleted in buckets, not individually. Therefore, strings that are likely to be added or deleted together should be stored in the same bucket.

Each bucket consists of three separate data structures; the bucket header, bucket pointers, and the bucket itself. These components are illustrated in figure 9.2. The function of each is described below:

Bucket Header—The bucket header is the top level data structure. All bucket headers are linked together in a chain. The first two fields in the header contain the offset and segment of the next bucket header in the chain. If these fields both contain 0FFFFH, then this bucket header is the last in the chain. The highest and lowest string indices contained in the bucket are stored in the next two fields. The following two fields contain the offset and segment of the bucket pointer. Finally, the last field contains the segment of the strings themselves.

Bucket Pointer—The bucket pointer consists of a series of offsets to the strings in the bucket. There must be one offset for every index in the range specified in the bucket header. The actual address of the string is determined by the segment (which is stored in the bucket header) and the offset stored in the bucket pointer. Note that all strings in a bucket must be in the same segment.

Bucket—The bucket contains the actual strings. Each string consists of a byte containing the number of characters in the string, the string itself, and a null byte (00H) which serves as a string terminator.

String control is accomplished through the appropriate functions in the V__SYSTEM driver. These functions provide complete control over system strings.

9.1.4 CMOS Memory Control

The system contains a CMOS Memory/Clock chip that serves as a real-time clock and provides 64 bytes of non-volatile memory storage. The CMOS RAM is used to store system parameters. The contents of the CMOS RAM are listed in Appendix C.

The CMOS Memory/Clock is accessed through two I/O ports. One port selects the clock register or memory byte to access, and the other is a bidirectional data port. There are a total of 64 addresses in the CMOS Memory/Clock chip; the first 14 are the clock registers, while the remaining 50 are the CMOS RAM.

The V__SYSTEM driver contains two functions which support reading and writing data to the CMOS Memory/Clock. These functions provide a simple access to the contents of the chip.

9.1.5 System Clock Functions

The system employs two separate clock systems to keep track of the time and date. The first is the CMOS Memory/Clock. The CMOS clock has a battery back-up which allows it to keep track of the current time when the system is turned off.

System String Data Structures

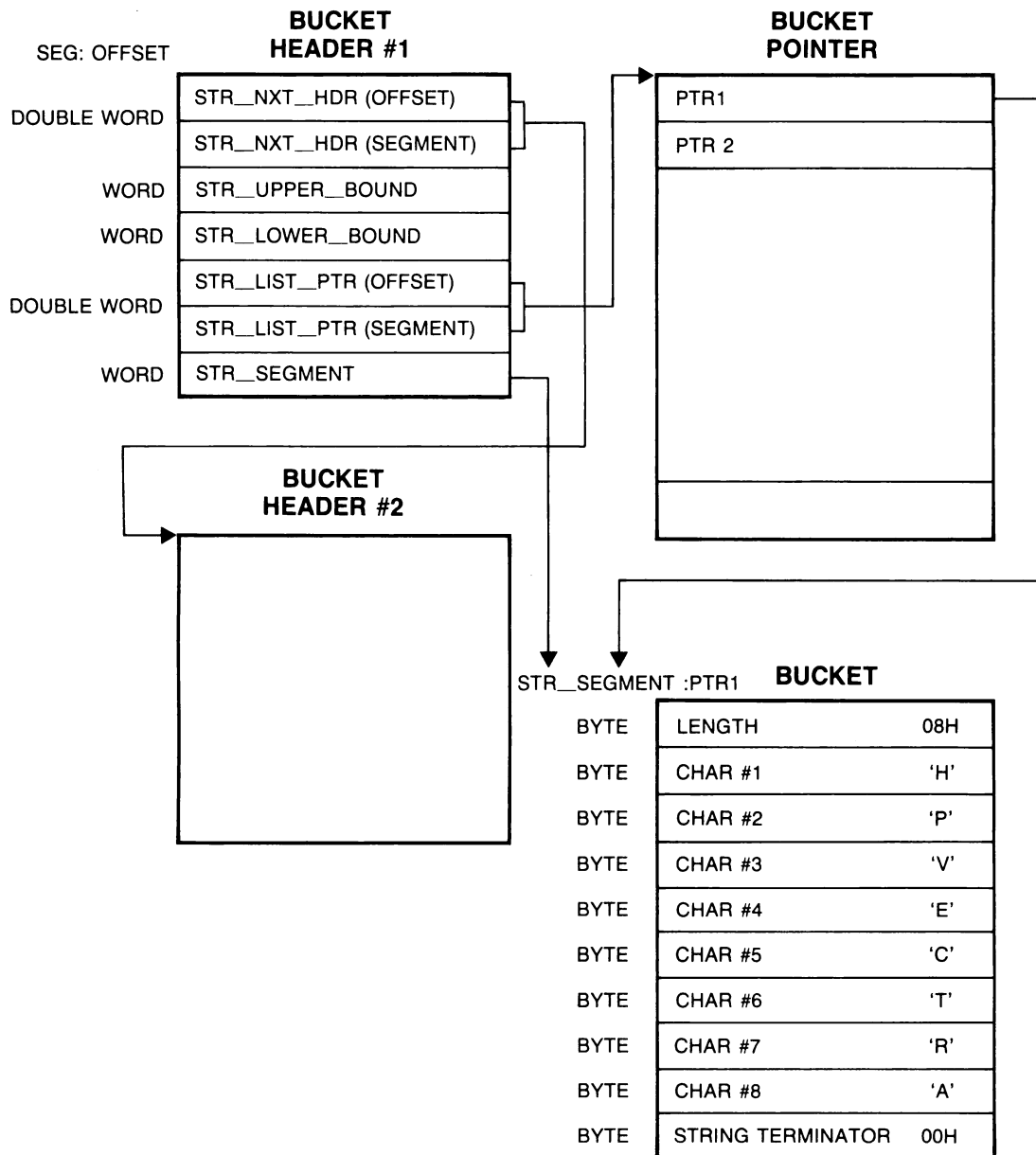


Figure 9.2

The second clock is a software clock. It uses Channel 1 of the 8254 counter/timer chip (refer to the *Vectra Technical Reference Manual, Volume I* for additional details). Channel 1 of the 8254 generates a hardware interrupt (IRQ 0) approximately 18.2 times per second. The ROM BIOS keeps time by incrementing a software clock each time the interrupt occurs. The software clock is used by the operating system for such tasks as time and date stamping of files.

The two clocks operate independently except at boot time. During the boot process the current time and date maintained by the CMOS clock is read and used to initialize the software clock. Changing the value of CMOS clock will not affect the software clock until the system is rebooted.

The STD-BIOS clock driver (INT 1AH) provides a convenient way to read or set the time and date from either of the system clocks. These functions are detailed later in this chapter.

In addition to keeping time, both clocks issue interrupts that call user or application program routines. The software clock interrupt service routine performs an INT 1CH each clock tick. If this vector is modified to point to a user routine, the routine will be called on each clock tick.

The CMOS clock has an “alarm clock” feature. It can be programmed to issue an interrupt at a specified time. The real-time clock hardware issues an INT 4AH each time the alarm timer is done. The interrupt 4AH vector can be modified to point to a user-supplied routine.

9.2 Data Structures

The system drivers use several data structures. The data structures for the STD-BIOS system drivers are contained in the STD-BIOS data area, while those used by the EX-BIOS drivers are in the EX-BIOS data area.

The STD-BIOS system drivers use four data structures. The memory size and equipment determination drivers each use a word, the ROM software clock uses five bytes. These data structures are located at 040:13H, 040:10H, and 040:6CH respectively. The extended system support driver uses 9 bytes starting at location 040:98H. The EX-BIOS system drivers use the global data area. These data structures are described in detail in Appendix B.

9.3 Equipment Determination Driver (INT 11H)

Returns information about the equipment attached to the system.

On Entry: No Inputs.

On Exit: AX = Word with all equipment information:

Bit	Value	Definition
15, 14		Number of printers attached.
13, 12		Not used.
11, 10, 9		Number of datacomm cards attached.
8		Not used.
7, 6		Number of diskettes attached:
	00	1 drive,
	01	2 drives, only if Bit 0 is also a 1
5, 4		Initial video mode selected:
	00	Other.
	01	40x25 color adapter.
	10	80x25 color adapter.
	11	80x25 monochrome adapter.
3, 2		Not used.
1		Math co-processor attached.
0	01	Diskette drives attached.

Registers Altered: AX.

9.4 Memory Size Determination Driver (INT 12H)

Returns the amount of RAM found in the system during the power-on and initialization routines.

On Entry: No Inputs.

On Exit: AX = Number of 1KB memory blocks found.

Registers Altered: AX

9.5 System Support Driver (INT 15H)

The extended system support driver (INT 15H) provides functions which allow data to be transferred to and from extended memory and allow placing the 80286 into its protected mode of operation. These functions are listed in table 9.1.

Table 9.1

System Support Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
15H	INT__SYSTEM		System Functions Interrupt
		0-3	Unsupported
	F15__DEVICE__OPEN	80H	Device Open
	F15__DEVICE__CLOSE	81H	Device Close
	F15__PROG__TERM	82H	Program Termination
	F15__WAIT__EVENT	83H	Event Wait
	F15__JOYSTICK	84H	Joystick Support
	F15__SYS__REQ	85H	System Request Key Pressed
	F15__WAIT	86H	Wait Fixed Amount of Time
	F15__BLOCK__MOVE	87H	Move Block of Memory to/from Extended Memory
	F15__GET__XMEM__SIZE	88H	Get Extended Memory Size
	F15__ENTER__PROT	89H	Switch to Protected Mode
	F15__DEV__BUSY	90H	Device Busy Hook
	F15__INT__COMPLETE	91H	Set Interrupt Completed Flag

System Support Driver Function Definitions

F15__DEVICE__OPEN (AH = 80H)

Open device for I/O. This is a hook for multitasking systems. Currently the function just returns.

On Entry: AH = F15__DEVICE__OPEN (80H)
BX = Device Identifier
CX = Process Identifier

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None.

F15__DEVICE__CLOSE (AH = 81H)

Close device for I/O. This is a hook for multitasking systems. Currently the function just returns.

On Entry: AH = F15__DEVICE__CLOSE (81H)

BX = Device Identifier

CX = Process Identifier

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F15__PROG__TERM (AH = 82H)

Terminate Program. This is a hook for multitasking systems. Currently the function just returns.

On Entry: AH = F15__PROG__TERM (82H)

BX = Device Identifier.

CX = Process Identifier.

On Exit: No register modified.

Registers Altered: None

F15__WAIT__EVENT (AH = 83H)

Allows a process to wait for at least "x" microseconds before it continues. The process is notified that the requested amount of time has elapsed when the high bit at ES:BX is set to "1". If another process is already using this function, driver returns with the carry set. If the return status is successful (carry flag is clear) the process should poll the byte at ES:BX until the high bit is set.

On Entry: AH = F15__WAIT__EVENT (83H)

AL = Subfunction:

0 = Set the timer with the data passed in ES, BX, CX and DX registers.

1 = Cancel the current timer.

ES:BX = The byte at this address will have its high bit set as soon as possible after the "x" microseconds.

CX,DX = Minimum number, "x", of microseconds to wait before setting the high bit of the address above. CX is the most significant word.

On Exit: Carry = 1 If there was another process already waiting.

0 If the calling process will be notified after the time out.

Registers Altered: AX

F15__JOYSTICK (AH = 84H)

Read data from the joystick port.

On Entry: AH = F15__JOYSTICK (84H)

DX = Subfunctions

0 = Read the switch settings.

1 = Read resistive inputs.

On Exit: Carry Flag = 0 If no errors

1 If invalid DX or no adapter present.

If DX was 0, AL bits 7..4 contain switch positions.

If DX was 1, AX = X position of joystick 1

BX = Y position of joystick 1

CX = X position of joystick 2

DX = Y position of joystick 2

Registers Altered: AX, BX, CX, DX

Programming Example: To read all the data from the joystick adapter (switches and both joysticks).

```
MOV    AH, F15__JOYSTICK    ; Function 84H
MOV    DX, 00                ; Read the switch settings first
INT    INT__SYSTEM          ; Int 15H
JC     HANDLE__ERRORS
```

```

MOV    SWITCH__STATE,AL    ; Save the state of the switches
                                ; Bits 7..4 in AL.
MOV    AH, F15__JOYSTICK    ; Call it again for joystick info
MOV    DX, 01
INT    INT__SYSTEM
JC     HANDLE__ERRORS
MOV    STICK1__X, AX        ; Save x and y position for both
MOV    STICK1__Y, BX        ; joysticks.
MOV    STICK2__X, CX
MOV    STICK2__Y, DX
      .
      .
      .
                                ; Continues normally here
HANDLE__ERRORS:
      .
      .
      .
                                ; Error handler here

```

F15__SYS__REQ (AH = 85H)

This subfunction gets called by the keyboard interrupt handler (INT 9H) whenever the user presses the <Sys req> key. Currently the routine just returns but an application can trap this function to detect when the user presses this key.

On Entry: AH = F15__SYS__REQ (85H)
AL = 00, If user pressed the <Sys req> key down (make).
01, If user let go of the <Sys req> key (break).

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None.

Example: Link into the current <Sys req> handler so that it prints "HELLO" everytime the <Sys req> key is hit.

```

INITIALIZATION__CODE:
MOV    AH, 35H                ; Get the old INT 15H
MOV    AL, INT__SYSTEM        ; Get CS:IP of INT 15H
INT    21H                    ; This MSDOS Int does the work
MOV    OLD__SEG, ES
MOV    OLD__OFFSET, BX
MOV    AH, 25H                ; Replace old INT 15H with
MOV    AL, INT__SYSTEM        ; our routine

```

```

        PUSH    CS
        POP     DS
        MOV     DX, offset OUR__INT15
        INT     21H                ; This MSDOS Int does the work
        .
        .
        .
OUR__INT15:
        CMP     AH, F15__SYS__REQ    ; See if it is function 85H?
        JNE     DO__OLD__INT
        PUSHA
        PUSH    ES
        MOV     AX, F10__WRS__01    ; Yes, call video "write string"
        MOV     BL, 07                ; function 1301H to write the
        MOV     CX, 05                ; string "HELLO"
        MOV     BH, 00                ; page 0
        MOV     DX, 00                ; row 0, column 0
        PUSH    CS
        POP     ES
        MOV     BP, Offset HELLO__STR
        INT     INT__VIDEO            ; Video function interrupt 10H
        POP     ES
        POPA
        IRET
DO__OLD__INT:
        PUSH    OLD__OFFSET
        PUSH    OLD__SEG                ; No, just go to regular routine.
        RET
HELLO__STR    DB     "HELLO"

```

F15__WAIT (AH = 86H)

Calling this function waits the specified number of microseconds (CX,DX) before returning to the caller.

On Entry: AH = F15__WAIT (86H)
CX,DX = Number of microseconds to wait. CX is the most significant word.

On Exit: Carry = 1, Some other process already waiting. So could not wait.
Carry = 0, Waited the amount of microseconds specified in the CX,DX register pair.

Registers Altered: None.

Example: Wait 10 seconds in a procedure.

```
MOV     AH, F15__WAIT      ; 86H function
MOV     CX, 0              ; 10 * 1000 microseconds =
MOV     DX, 10000          ; 10 seconds
INT     INT__SYSTEM        ; INT 15H
JC      HANDLE__ERRORS
```

```
                .          ; At least 10 seconds have elapsed
HANDLE__ERRORS: .          ; Do what's appropriate here.
```

F15__BLOCK__MOVE (AH = 87H)

Moves a block of memory from one location to another anywhere in the 16 megabyte addressing space of the 80286 processor. The number of words to move is passed in CX and the source and destination tables pointers are passed in a Global Descriptor Table (GDT) pointed to by ES:SI. The following data structure describes a sample GDT:

```
ADDRESS__DATA   STRUC
RESERVED__GDT   DB      8 DUP (?)    ; Descriptor used during move
CALLERS__GDT    DB      8 DUP (?)    ; Caller's GDT's during move
SOURCE__GDT     DB      8 DUP (?)    ; GDT describing source
DEST__GDT       DB      8 DUP (?)    ; GDT describing destination
BIOS__GDT       DB      8 DUP (?)    ; GDT of the BIOS routines
STACK__GDT      DB      8 DUP (?)    ; Stack's GDT.
ADDRESS__DATA   ENDS
```

The eight byte descriptor for source or destination has the following format:

```
SAMPLE__GDT     STRUC
SEG__LIMIT      DW      ?           ; Segment Limit
LOW__WORD       DW      ?           ; Low word of 24 bit address
HIGH__BYTE      DB      ?           ; High byte of 24 bit address
ACCESS__RIGHT   DB      ?           ; Segment access rights
                ; should always be 93H
RESERVED__WORD  DW      ?           ; Reserved.
SAMPLE__GDT     ENDS
```

On Entry: AH = F15__BLOCK__MOVE (87H)
ES:SI = Pointer to descriptor tables.
CX = Number of words to move.

On Exit: AH = Return Status:
 0, If successful.
 1, If RAM parity error.
 2, If exception interrupt error.
 3, If gate address line 20 failed.

Carry Flag = 1, If failure.
 Zero Flag = 1, If successful.

Registers Altered: AX

Example: Move the 16KB video buffer to the procedure's buffer.

```

MOV     SI, offset DEST           ; Load table with 24 bit
                                           ; destination address:
MOV     BX, seg BUFFER           ; Isolate high nibble of segment
AND     BX, 0F000H
SHR     BX, 12
MOV     AX, seg BUFFER           ; isolate rest of segment
SHL     AX, 4
ADD     AX, offset BUFFER        ; and form 24 bit address
JNC     SKIP__INC
INC     BX

SKIP__INC:
MOV     BYTE PTR HIGH__BYTE[SI], BL
MOV     WORD PTR LOW__WORD[SI], AX

LES     SI, ACTUAL__TABLE
MOV     CX, 8192                 ; Number of words to move
MOV     AH, F15__MOVE__BLOCK    ; Function 87H.
INT     INT__SYSTEM             ; Int 15H
JC      HANDLE__ERRORS
JNE     HANDLE__ERRORS
                                           ; Continue if everything OKAY

HANDLE__ERRORS:
                                           ; Do Error processing here
; Actual Table of pointers passed to the routines. They use the
; Global descriptor structure described above.
ACTUAL__TABLE:
RESERVED  SAMPLE__GDT  <0,0,0,0,0>
CALLERS   SAMPLE__GDT  <0,0,0,0,0>
SOURCE    SAMPLE__GDT  <16384,8000H,0BH,93H,0>

```


<i>DEST</i>	<i>SAMPLE_GDT</i>	<i>< 16384,0,0,93H,0 ></i>	<i>; The high byte : and low word : will be loaded : in the code</i>
<i>BIOS STACK</i>	<i>SAMPLE_GDT SAMPLE_GDT</i>	<i>< 0,0,0,0,0 > < 0,0,0,0,0 ></i>	
<i>BUFFER</i>	<i>DB</i>	<i>16384 DUP (?)</i>	<i>; Actual destination buffer</i>

F15_GET_XMEM_SIZE (AH = 88H)

Determine how much RAM there is above the first one megabyte of memory.

On Entry: AH = F15_GET_XMEM_SIZE (88H)

On Exit: AX = Total number of 1KB blocks above one megabyte.

Registers Altered: AX.

F15_ENTER_PROT (AH = 89H)

Allows a routine to enter protected mode. When the BIOS function has executed, the processor will be in protected mode and the routine specified will be called. The calling program must create a set of descriptor tables as follows:

Dummy Descriptor Table: Initialize to zero.

Global Descriptor Table: Load program dependant values.

Interrupt Descriptor Table: Load program dependant values.

Data segment Descriptor: Load program dependant values.

Extra segment Descriptor: Load program dependant values.

Stack segment Descriptor: Load program dependant values.

Code segment Descriptor: Load program dependant values.

BIOS Descriptor Table: Initialize to zero.

When calling this function, the user should be aware that: 1) the BIOS functions are not available, 2) the interrupt tables must be moved to avoid conflict with the 80286 interrupt vectors, 3) the user loaded descriptor tables must not overlap with the BIOS's descriptor tables and 4) because of the system's second (HP) 8259 slave controller, both the master 8259 and the HP slave must be reprogrammed by the user on entry to protected mode.

Upon return from protected mode the system BIOS will return control to the return point specified at 40H:67H. The user should recover the stack and continue.

There are a few points of caution that should be observed:

1. Any code which is expected to run mixed mode, that is both protected mode and real mode, must not make any far references, including far calls.
2. Also, any return addresses put on the stack must have been generated in the same mode in which the return code executes, or else they must be near returns.
3. The system address line A20 must be forced to 0 when the system is operating in real mode. This task is performed by the 8041 controller. When the system enters protected mode, A20 must be released, and when it enters real mode it must be forced to 0 again. It is the program's responsibility to issue the appropriate command to the 8041 controller before changing modes (see Section 5).

On Entry: AH = F15__ENTER__PROT (89H)
BH = Offset into interrupt table where interrupts coming from the Master 8259 will go (Interrupt level 1).
BL = Offset into interrupt table where interrupts coming from the industry standard (STD) slave 8259 will go (Interrupt level 2).
ES:SI = Pointer to a set of descriptor tables. The following descriptors must be passed by the calling routine: Dummy Descriptor (DUMMY), Global Descriptor Table (GDT), Interrupt Descriptor Table (IDT), Data Segment Descriptor Table (DS), Extra Segment Descriptor Table (ES), Stack Segment Descriptor Table (SS), Code Segment Descriptor Table (CS) and BIOS Descriptor Table (BIOS).

On Exit: AH = 0, if successfully entered Protected Mode.

Registers Altered: All.

Example: To enter protected mode and start executing the routine PROTECTED.

```
;  
; Load up descriptor tables with appropriate values. See the  
; iAPX 286 Programmer's Reference Manual for details.  
;
```

```
.  
. ;  
; Load registers for calling INT 15H function.  
;
```

```
MOV AH, F15__ENTER__PROT ; Enter protected mode  
; function 89H.
```

```
; Offset for 8259's must be greater than 32 because 80286  
; uses the first 32 interrupts vectors.
```

```
MOV BH, 40 ; New offset for master 8259.  
MOV BL, 48 ; New offset for STD-slave 8259.  
MOV ES, seg GLOBAL__TABLE ; Table of descriptors.  
MOV SI, offset GLOBAL__TABLE  
INT INT__SYSTEM ; Int 15H
```

```
PROTECTED:
```

```
; Code starts executing here after call to INT 15H  
; sets up CS__DT to point to PROTECTED label.  
;
```

```
; The first thing to do in this case is reprogram the master  
; 8259 and the HP-slave (interrupt controller's):
```

```
SLV__M__PORT0 EQU 20H  
SLV__M__PORT1 EQU 21H  
SLV__S1__PORT0 EQU 7CH  
SLV__S1__PORT1 EQU 7DH
```

```
; Program the master 8259:  
;
```

```
MOV AL, 11H ; Edge triggered cascade mode
```

```
OUT SLV__M__PORT0, AL
```

```
JMP $ + 2
```

```
MOV AL, 40 ; Interrupt TYPE 40.
```

```
OUT SLV__M__PORT1, AL
```

```
JMP $ + 2
```

```
MOV AL, 06H ; Slaves mask, at interrupt levels
```

```
OUT SLV__M__PORT1, AL ; 1 and 2.
```

```
JMP $ + 2
```

```
MOV AL, 01 ; 8259 in "8086" mode.
```

```
OUT SLV__M__PORT1, AL
```

```
JMP $ + 2
```

```
MOV AL, 0FFH ; Disable all interrupts.
```

```

OUT    SLV_M_PORT1,AL
JMP    $ + 2

```

```

; PROGRAM HP-SLAVE'S 8259:

```

```

MOV    AL,11H                ; Edge triggered cascade mode
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT0,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,56                ; Interrupt type 56.
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT1,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,01                ; Slave ID
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT1,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,01                ; "8086" Mode
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT1,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,0FFH              ; Disable all interrupts
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT1,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,68H               ; Enable special mask mode.
OUT    SLV_S1_PORT0,AL
JMP    $ + 2
.
.
.
; Continue with protected mode here.

```

```

; Descriptor tables needed for this function call. The entries
; marked by 'F' must be filled in by the user. Those marked with
; '0' are filled by INT 15H. For a definition of the SAMPLE_GDT
; structure see the F15_BLOCK_MOVE example. For information as
; to how to fill this table see the iAPX 80286 Programmer's
; Reference Manual.

```

```

GLOBAL TABLE:

```

```

RESERVED    SAMPLE_GDT    <0,0,0,0,0>
GLBL_DT     SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
IDT_DT      SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
DS_DT       SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
ES_DT       SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
SS_DT       SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
CS_DT       SAMPLE_GDT    <F,F,F,F,F>
BIOS_DT     SAMPLE_GDT    <0,0,0,0,0>

```

F15__DEV__BUSY (AH = 90H)

Device busy function. This is a "hook" for multitasking systems. Currently the function just clears the Carry flag and returns.

On Entry: AH = F15__DEV__BUSY (90H)

AL = Device Type:

0 thru 7FH = Device can not be shared. The operating system handling this "hook" must serialize access to this device.

80H thru 0BFH = Device can be shared among multiple processes. The operating system handling this "hook" must use the ES:BX registers to distinguish between calls.

0C0H thru 0FFH = Devices of this type must wait for a fixed amount of time. This amount of time is device dependant. Control should be returned to the device after the fixed amount time.

List of Device Types:

00H = Disc, time out required

01H = Diskette, time out required

02H = Keyboard, no time out required

80H = Network, no time out required

0FDH = Start diskette motor, time out required

0FFH = Printer, time out required.

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None.

F15__INT__COMPLETE (AH = 91H)

Signals interrupt completed. This is a "hook" for multitasking systems. Currently the function does an IRET.

On Entry: AH = F15__INT__COMPLETE (91H)

AL = Device Type, see list of previous function.

On Exit: No registers used.

Registers Altered: None.

9.6 Time And Date Driver (INT 1AH)

Table 9.2 describes functions provided by the BIOS to manage the CMOS clock and the software clock.

Table 9.2

Time and Date Driver Function Code Summary

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
1AH	INT_CLOCK		Time and date
	F1A_RD_CLK_CNT	00H	Read current clock count
	F1A_SET_CLK_CNT	01H	Set current clock count
	F1A_GET_RTC	02H	Read real-time clock
	F1A_SET_RTC	03H	Set real-time clock
	F1A_GET_DATE	04H	Read date from real-time clock
	F1A_SET_DATE	05H	Set date in real-time clock
	F1A_SET_ALARM	06H	Set alarm
	F1A_RESET_ALARM	07H	Reset alarm

Time and Date Driver Function Definitions

F1A_RD_CLK_CNT (AH = 00H)

Reads the current setting of the software clock. There are 18.2 counts per second.

On Entry: AH = F1A_RD_CLK_CNT (00H)

On Exit: AL = Zero if the timer has not overflowed (not passed 24 hours since the last read).
Nonzero if time has overflowed.

CX = High word of the count. (There are 18.2 counts per second).

DX = Low word of count.

Registers Altered: AX, CX, DX

F1A_SET_CLK_CNT (AH = 01H)

Sets the count in the software clock. And resets the 24 hour overflow bit.

On Entry: AH = F1A_SET_CLK_CNT (01H)
CX = High word of Count.
DX = Low word of Count.

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: None

F1A_GET_RTC (AH = 02H)

Gets the time from the real-time clock.

On Entry: AH = F1A_GET_RTC (02H)

On Exit: CH = Hours in BCD.
CL = Minutes in BCD.
DH = Seconds in BCD.
Carry flag = 1 if real-time clock is not operating.

Registers Altered: AH, CX, DH

F1A_SET_RTC (AH = 03H)

Sets the time of the real-time clock.

On Entry: AH = F1A_SET_RTC (03H)
CH = Hours in BCD.
CL = Minutes in BCD.
DH = Seconds in BCD.
DL = 1 if daylight savings time option.
0 otherwise.

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AH.

F1A_GET_DATE (AH = 04H)

Gets the date from the real-time clock.

On Entry: AH = F1A_GET_DATE (04H)

On Exit: CH = 19 if 20th century or
 20 if 21st century.
 CL = Year in BCD.
 DH = Month in BCD.
 DL = Day in BCD.
 Carry flag set if the real-time clock not operating.

Register Altered: AH, CX, DX.

F1A_SET_DATE (AH = 05H)

Sets the date of the real-time clock.

On Entry: AH = F1A_SET_DATE (05H)
 CH = 19 if 20th century or
 20 if 21st century.
 CL = Year in BCD.
 DH = Month in BCD.
 DL = Day in BCD.

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AH.

F1A_SET_ALARM (AH = 06H)

Sets the alarm to generate an INT 4AH when the specified amount of time has elapsed. The user must place an appropriate interrupt handling routine in the INT 4AH vector.

On Entry: AH = F1A_SET_ALARM (06H)
 CH = Hours in BCD.
 CL = Minutes in BCD.
 DH = Seconds in BCD.

On Exit: Carry flag = 1 if the real-time clock is not operating or the alarm is already set.

Registers Altered: AH.

F1A__RESET__ALARM (AH = 07H)

Clears the current alarm if any was set.

On Entry: AH = F1A__RESET__ALARM (07H)

On Exit: No values returned.

Registers Altered: AH.

9.7 V__SCOPY Driver (BP = 0000H)

This driver does an IRET for all function calls.

9.8 V__DOLITTLE Driver (BP = 0006H)

This driver does an IRET for all function calls.

9.9 V__PNULL Driver (BP = 000CH)

This driver loads AH with RS__SUCCESSFUL and does an IRET for all function calls.

9.10 V__SYSTEM Driver (BP = 0012H)

Table 9.3 summarizes the V__SYSTEM Functions. A more detailed description follows the table.

Table 9.3

V__SYSTEM Driver Function Code Summary

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0012H 0012H	00	V__SYSTEM F__ISR	System Management Functions Interrupt service routine (unsupported)
0012H 0012H 0012H	02 02/00 04	F__SYSTEM SF__INIT F__INS__BASEHPVT	Standard Driver Functions System initialization Returns HP__VECTOR__TABLE segment
0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H	06 08 0A 0C 0E	F__INS__XCHGFIX F__INS__XCHGRSVD F__INS__XCHGFREE F__INS__FIXOWNDS F__INS__FIXGETDS	Exchanges fixed table entries Sets next "reserved" entry in table Sets next "free" entry in table Install fixed vector, user supplies DS Install fixed vector, system supplies DS
0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H	10 12 14 16 18	F__INS__FIXGLBDS F__INS__FREEOWNDS F__INS__FREEGETDS F__INS__FREEGLBDS F__INS__FIND	Install fixed vector, DS set to global data area Install next free vector, user supplies DS Install next free vector, system supplies DS Install next free vector, DS set to global data area Search for matching device header
0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H	1E 20 22 24 2A	F__RAM__GET F__RAM__RET F__CMOS__GET F__CMOS__RET F__YIELD	Get EX-BIOS memory pool address and size Set memory pool address and size Read and verify CMOS memory Write to CMOS memory Just returns
0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H 0012H	2C 2E 30 32 34	 F__SND__CLICK__ENABLE F__SND__CLICK__DISABLE F__SND__CLICK	Reserved Reserved Enable keyclick Disable keyclick (Default) Execute keyclick if enabled

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0012H	36	F__SND__BEEP__ENABLE	Enables beep
0012H	38	F__SND__BEEP__DISABLE	Disables beep
0012H	3A	F__SND__BEEP	Beeps if enabled
0012H	3C	F__SND__SET__BEEP	Sets beep frequency
0012H	3E	F__SND__TONE	Produce tone, user supplied duration and frequency
0012H	40	F__STR__GET__FREE__INDEX	Return next free string index
0012H	42	F__STR__DEL__BUCKET	Delete bucket string list
0012H	44	F__STR__PUT__BUCKET	Add bucket to current string list
0012H	46	F__STR__GET__STRING	Search the list for index, return string
0012H	48	F__STR__GET__INDEX	Search list for a string, return index

Registers Altered: AH, DS, BP, ES

Example: Get the Base address of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE.

```

MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM                ; HP vector (12H).
MOV    AH, F__INS__BASEHPVT         ; function 04H
PUSH   DS                            ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT    HP__ENTRY                    ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
MOV    AX, DS
POP    DS                            ; Restore DS
MOV    GLOBAL__DATA__AREA, AX
MOV    AX, ES
MOV    VECTOR__TABLE__SEGMENT, AX

```

The value returned in ES is the segment address of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and the value returned in the DS register is the segment address of the EX-BIOS global data area.

V__SYSTEM Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

Logical interrupt service routine. Currently, it loads AH with RS__UNSUPPORTED and does an IRET.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F__ISR (00H)

On Exit: AH = RS__UNSUPPORTED (02H)

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

System functions routines. The only function supported is SF__INIT (00H). The rest of the routines return with a status of RS__UNSUPPORTED in AH.

The SF__INIT routine sets up DS and initializes all the variables in the EX-BIOS global data area.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = DS of EX-BIOS global data area

Registers Altered: AH, BX, DS, BP

F__INS__BASEHPVT (04H)

Reports the segment where the HP__VECTOR__TABLE is located. This function can only be called after the V__SYSTEM driver has been initialized.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__BASEHPVT (04H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES = Segment address of HP__VECTOR__TABLE.
DS = Segment of EX-BIOS global data area

F__INS__XCHGFIX (AH = 06H)

Exchanges the values in the registers for a particular entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. This function can be used to replace an existing vector at a fixed location without initialization.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__XCHGFIX (06H)
BX = Vector address
DX = DS to be exchanged
ES:DI = CS:IP to be exchanged

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL
 DX = DS from table
 ES:DI = CS:IP from table

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS, ES, DI, DX

Example: Replace the EX-BIOS V__SVIDEO vector (54H).

```
MOV BP, V__SYSTEM ; HP vector 12H.
MOV AH, F__INS__XCHGFIX ; Function 06H
MOV BX, V__SVIDEO ; HP vector 54H
MOV DI, CS ; Get CS, IP and DS of new
MOV ES, DI ; video routines.
MOV DI, offset NEW__VIDEO__ROUTINE
MOV DX, DS
PUSH DS ; EX-BIOS Destroys DS
INT HP__ENTRY ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP DS
MOV OLD__CS, ES ; Save old CS, IP and DS
MOV OLD__IP, DI ; just in case we need to
MOV OLD__DS, DX ; put them back
```

F__INS__XCHGRSVD (AH = 08H)

Exchanges the values in the registers for the next reserved entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. If a reserved vector is not available the function returns the RS__NO__VECTOR error code.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F__INS__XCHGRSVD (08H)
 DX = DS to be exchanged
 ES:DI = CS:IP to be exchanged

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL
 0F6H = RS__NO__VECTOR
 BX = Vector address
 DX = DS from table
 ES:DI = CS:IP to be exchanged

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS, BX, ES, DI, DX

F__INS__XCHGFREE (AH = 0AH)

Exchanges the values in the registers for the next free entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. If a free vector is not available, the function returns the RS__NO__VECTOR error code.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__XCHGFREE (0AH)
DX = DS to be exchanged
ES:DI = CS:IP to be exchanged

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL
0F6H = RS__NO__VECTOR
BX = Vector address
DX = DS from table
ES:DI = CS:IP to be exchanged

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS, BX, ES, DI, DX

F__INS__FIXOWNDS (AH = 0CH)

Installs a given vector entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. Upon returning from initialization, the routine returns its data segment in the BX register.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__FIXOWNDS (0CH)
BX = Vector address to be installed
ES:DI = CS:IP of the device

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__INS__FIXGETDS (AH = 0EH)

Installs a given vector entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. This function should be used if the driver needs EX-BIOS RAM for its data segment. F__INS__FIXGETDS calls the routine to initialize with the "last used DS" in the BX register. The routine's initialization code decrements the "last used DS" value and returns to F__INS__FIXGETDS with this new value.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__FIXGETDS (0EH)
BX = Vector address to be installed
ES:DI = CS:IP of the routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__INS__FIXGLBDS (AH = 10H)

Installs a given vector entry in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. When F__INS__FIXGLBDS calls the initialization routine it passes the data segment of the EX-BIOS global data area in the BX register.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__FIXGLBDS (10H)
BX = Vector address to be installed
ES:DI = CS:IP of the routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__INS__FREEOWNDS (AH = 12H)

Installs a vector in the next free entry of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. Upon returning from initialization, the routine returns its DS in the BX register.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__FREEOWNDS (12H)
BX = Vector address to be installed
ES:DI = CS:IP of the device

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__INS__FREEGETDS (AH = 14H)

Installs a vector in the next free entry of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. This function is used if the driver needs EX-BIOS RAM for its data segment. F__INS__FREEGETDS calls the routine to initialize with the "last used DS" in the BX register. The routine's initialization code decrements the "last used DS" value and returns it to F__INS__FREEGETDS.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__INS__FREEGETDS (14H)
ES:DI = CS:IP of the routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

Example: Install the ACME__INT vector in the next free vector and allocate two paragraphs of data when its initialization routine gets called.


```

MOV     BP, V__SYSTEM           ; HP vector 12H for EX-BIOS.
MOV     AH, F__INS__FREEGETDS  ; Function 14H
MOV     DI, CS                  ; Get CS, IP of ACME__INT routines
MOV     ES, DI
MOV     DI, offset ACME__INT
PUSH    DS                      ; EX-BIOS Destroys DS
INT     HP__ENTRY              ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP     DS
MOV     VECTOR__NUMBER, BX     ; Save the vector number
                                           ; routines are installed.

```

; ACME__INT routine handles initialization and allocates 2 paragraphs from EX-BIOS RAM for its data segment.

ACME__INT:

```

CMP     AH, F__SYSTEM          ; Decode F__SYSTEM subfunction
JNE     NOT__SUPPORTED        ; SF__INIT.
CMP     AL, SF__INIT
JE      ACME__INIT

```

NOT__SUPPORTED:

```

MOV     AH, RS__UNSUPPORTED    ; Any unknown functions should
IRET                                ; return with RS__UNSUPPORTED
                                           ; in AH.

```

ACME__INIT:

```

SUB     BX, 2                  ; Decrement the "last used DS"
                                           ; passed to us. This allocates 2
                                           ; paragraphs and makes our data
                                           ; segment the "last used DS". Make
                                           ; sure to pass this new BX back to
                                           ; F__INS__FREEGETDS code.
MOV     DS, BX                ; Now we can initialize the data in
                                           ; our segment.

```

```

ASSUME  DS:NOTHING
MOV     ACME__ATTR, 55AAH     ; Put data into Attribute word
MOV     ACME__NAME__INDEX, 55AAH ; Put a dummy index for now.

```

```

.
.
.
                                           ; Initialize rest of data segment here.

```

```

MOV     AH, RS__SUCCESSFUL    ; Always return this status if
                                           ; successful initialization.

```

```

IRET

```

```

;
; Sample segment for this routine
;
ACME__SEG          struc
ACME__ATTR          dw      0          ; Attribute word of ACME's data
                                     ; segment.
ACME__NAME__INDEX  dw      0          ; Index name of ACME routine.
ACME__REST          db      28 dup (?) ; rest of data segment
ACME__SEG          ends

```

F__INS__FREEGLBDS (AH = 16H)

Installs a vector in the next free entry of the HP__VECTOR__TABLE and calls it with an SF__INIT function. When F__INS__FREEGLBDS calls the initialization routine it passes the data segment of the EX-BIOS global data area in the BX register.

Warning

If the SF__INIT function returns with an error code of RS__FAIL (0FEH) the power-on self test sequence will be executed.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F__INS__FREEGLBDS (16H)
 ES:DI = CS:IP of the routine

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__INS__FIND (AH = 18H)

This function is used to search the HP__VECTOR__TABLE for drivers that have equal or similar values in a specified field of their data segment. Parameters passed to the function specify the location of the 16-bit field, the bits within the field to be compared (and__mask) and the pattern of bits the field is to be compared with. Given a starting vector address, the function searches the vector table for the next driver that matches the conditions specified and returns its vector address in SI.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F__INS__FIND (18H)
 AL = 0 then respond on equality to pattern
 ((field) .AND. (and__mask)) = pattern
 2 then respond on non__equal
 ((field) .AND. (and__mask)) < > pattern
 BX = and__mask
 DX = pattern
 SI = vector address to start the search from.
 DI = field to be used in the function, this is the offset into an HP header.

On Exit: AH = Return status
 0 = RS__SUCCESSFUL
 0FEH = RS__FAIL—No match found
 SI = Vector address of the first entry that matched.

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS, SI

Example: Find a vector that has the value X5AXH ("X" means allow these digits to take any value) in its attribute header (the first word of the driver's data segment)

```

MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM           ; HP vector 12H
MOV    AH, F__INS__FIND       ; Function 18H
MOV    AL, 0                   ; Return RS__SUCCESSFUL when the
                               ; value is equal
MOV    DI, 0                   ; Look in the first word of driver's
                               ; data segment
MOV    DX, 05A0H              ; Look for value '5A' in the middle
                               ; of the word.
MOV    BX, 0FF0H              ; Mask off the don't care parts.
MOV    SI, 0                   ; Start looking from the first vector
                               ; position.
PUSH   DS                     ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT    HP__ENTRY              ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP    DS
CMP    AH, RS__SUCCESSFUL     ; See if it found a match ?
JNE    VECTOR__NOT__FOUND
VECTOR__FOUND:                 ; Yes
MOV    SAVED__VECTOR, SI
:
:
VECTOR__NOT__FOUND:           ; No
:
:

```

F__RAM__GET (AH = 1EH)

This function gets the segment pointers of the EX-BIOS free RAM area. Two pointers are returned by this function call, the "last used DS" pointer marks the first paragraph of EX-BIOS RAM that is free for use. The "max DS" pointer marks the lowest value that "last used DS" can have. Figure 9.1 shows how the EX-BIOS memory is organized.

See the F__RAM__RET memory function.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__RAM__GET (1EH)

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL
BX = "last used DS"
DX = "max DS"

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS, BX, DX

F__RAM__RET (AH = 20H)

Sets the "last used DS" and "max DS" EX-BIOS pointers to the values passed in the BX and DX registers. This allows the calling routine to reserve a piece of the EX-BIOS memory.

Caution

The F__INS__FIXGETDS and F__INS__FREEGETDS functions described above also modify these values. Use caution when allocating memory with both methods.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__RAM__GET (20H)
BX = "last used DS"
DX = "max DS"

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

Example: The following code allocates five paragraphs (80 bytes) of EX-BIOS memory.

```
;  
;  
;  
;  
;  
MOV BP, V__SYSTEM ; HP vector 12H.  
MOV AH, F__RAM__GET ; function 1EH
```

```

    PUSH DS                ; EX-BIOS Destroys DS
    INT  HP__ENTRY        ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
    POP  DS

;
; Check to see if there is enough memory to allocate 5 paragraphs.
;
    SUB  BX, 0005H        ; Create a new "last used DS" by
                        ; moving pointer towards "max DS".
    CMP  BX, DX          ; Is "last used DS" >= "max DS"?
    JL   NO__MEMORY__LEFT
ENOUGH__MEMORY__LEFT:   ; Yes: Allocate 5 paragraphs.
    MOV  BP, V__SYSTEM   ; HP vector 12H
    MOV  AH, F__RAM__RET ; function 20H
    PUSH DS              ; EX-BIOS Destroys DS
    INT  HP__ENTRY        ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
    POP  DS
    MOV  MEMORY__SEG, BX ; Save this new memory pointer for
                        ; later use
    .
    .
    .                    ; Continue

NO__MEMORY__LEFT:      ; No:
;
; Typical thing to do here is to allocate more memory for the
; the EX-BIOS RAM and reboot system.
;

```

F_CMOS_GET (AH = 22H)

Read a byte from CMOS. It verifies the checksum on the industry standard CMOS area and returns RS_FAIL if the checksum is invalid.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F_CMOS_GET (22H)
 BL = address of CMOS byte to read

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
 AL = byte of data from CMOS

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS.

F_CMOS_RET (AH = 24H)

Write a byte to CMOS. Calculate a new checksum for both the industry standard CMOS area and the HP CMOS area.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F_CMOS_RET (24H)
AL = byte of data to be written to CMOS
BL = address of byte to be written to CMOS

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AX, BP, DS.

Example: Make the monochrome display the primary video adapter by setting this information in the equipment byte of CMOS memory.

```
;  
; Read the equipment byte.  
;  
MOV BP, V__SYSTEM ; HP vector 12H.  
MOV AH, F_CMOS_GET ; function 22H  
MOV BL, 14H ; Address of the equipment byte  
PUSH DS ; EX-BIOS destroys DS  
INT HP_ENTRY ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS  
POP DS  
CMP AH, RS_FAIL ; See if CMOS is valid  
JE INVALID_CMOS  
;  
; Isolate the video and set appropriate video bits.  
;  
AND AL, 11001111B  
OR AL, 00110000B ; Select monochrome display  
;  
; Write the equipment byte.  
;  
MOV BP, V__SYSTEM ; HP vector 12H  
MOV AH, F_CMOS_RET ; function 24H  
PUSH DS ; EX-BIOS destroys DS  
INT HP_ENTRY ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS  
POP DS  
.  
.  
.
```

INVALID__CMOS:

.
. .
.

F__YIELD (AH = 2AH)

Currently loads AH with RS__SUCCESSFUL and does an IRET. This is a "hook" for multitasking systems.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__YIELD (2AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__CLICK__ENABLE (AH = 30H)

Enables the keyclick function and flushes any pending keyclicks.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__CLICK__ENABLE (30H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS.

F__SND__CLICK__DISABLE (AH = 32H)

Disables the keyclick function, sets the EX-BIOS global data area T__SND__CLICK__DURA byte to zero, and flushes any pending keyclicks.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__CLICK__DISABLE (32H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__CLICK (AH = 34H)

This functions under the following conditions:

- If greater than or equal to four clicks are pending then exit.
- If less than four clicks are pending then increment the count and exit.
- If no keyclicks are pending then execute the keyclick.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__CLICK (34H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__BEEP__ENABLE (AH = 36H)

Enables the beep function.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__BEEP__ENABLE (36H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__BEEP__DISABLE (AH = 38H)

Disables the beep function.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__BEEP__DISABLE (38H)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__BEEP (AH = 3AH)

Makes a sound as defined by the current values of T__SND__BEEP__CYCLE and T__SND__BEEP__DURA in the EX-BIOS data area.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__BEEP (3AH)

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS

F__SND__SET__BEEP (AH = 3CH)

Defines beep frequency and duration.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__SET__BEEP (3CH)
BX = Frequency 1 to 25000 hz.
If (BX) = 0 then tone off.
DX = duration of tone in 10 microsecond increments

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, DS, BP.

Example: Set Beep frequency to 660 Hz for duration of 1/2 second.

```
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM           ; HP vector 12H
MOV    AH, F__SND__SET__BEEP   ; function 3CH
MOV    BX, 660                 ; Frequency in hertz
MOV    DX, 50000               ; 1/2 a second in 10
                                   ; microseconds increments.
PUSH   DS                     ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT    HP__ENTRY              ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP    DS
```

F__SND__TONE (AH = 3EH)

Generates a tone of the given frequency and duration with an approximate 0.5 percent error.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__SND__TONE (3EH)
BX = Frequency 1 to 25000hz
 If (BX) = 0 then tone off.
DX = Duration of tone in 10 microsecond increments.

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

Registers Altered: AH, DS, BP

F__STR__GET__FREE__INDEX (AH = 40H)

Returns to caller the next string index that does not conflict with the ROM based string indices.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__STR__GET__FREE__INDEX (40H)

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL
BX = Next free index.

Registers Altered: AH, BX, DS, BP

Example: This example gets the next string index available to the user.

```
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM           ; HP vector 12H
MOV    AH, F__STR__GET__FREE__INDEX ; function 40H
PUSH   DS                     ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT    HP__ENTRY              ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP    DS
MOV    FIRST__FREE__INDEX, BX ; Save it for later use.
:
```

F__STR__DEL__BUCKET (AH = 42H)

Finds a header with the given address and deletes it from the bucket header list.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__STR__DEL__BUCKET (42H)
DI = offset address of bucket header
ES = segment address of bucket header

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL if header found and deleted
RS__FAIL if header not found.

Registers Altered: AH, DS, BP.

F__STR__PUT__BUCKET (AH = 44H)

Takes a header and its corresponding pointers and adds them to the front of the list.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
AH = F__STR__PUT__BUCKET (44H)
DI = Offset address of header
ES = Segment address of header

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL

Registers Altered: AH, BP, DS.

Example: Adds a set of strings and its associated data structures for the ACME__INT driver.

```
;  
; String data structures (see figure 9.2)  
;  
STR__HEADER          STRUC  
STR__NXT__HDR        DD          (?)  
STR__UPPER__BOUND    DW          (?)  
STR__LOWER__BOUND    DW          (?)  
STR__LIST__PTR       DD          (?)  
STR__SEGMENT         DW          (?)  
STR__HEADER          ENDS  
  
;  
; Now build a bucket (set of strings) for the ACME__INT:  
;  
; First list ACME__INT's strings:  
size__acme__name     db          l__acme__name - f__acme__name - 1  
f__acme__name        =          $  
acme__name           db          'Acme Co.',0H  
l__acme__name        =          $  
  
size__item__1        db          l__item__1 - f__item__1 - 1  
f__item__1           =          $  
item__1              db          'Hello World',0H  
l__item__1           =          $
```

```

size_item_2      db      l_item_2 - f_item_2 - 1
f_item_2         =      $
item_2           db      'Widgets',0H
l_item_2         =      $

```

```

; Now build table of bucket pointers:
;

```

```

acme_ptrs        label    near
                  dw      offset acme_name
                  dw      offset item_1
                  dw      offset item_2

```

```

; Now build the bucket header data structure
;

```

```

acme_bucket      label    near
                  dw      0FFFFH ; This is the only bucket.
                  dw      0FFFFH
                  dw      1002H ; Adding string indexes 1000..1002
                  dw      1000H
                  dw      offset acme_ptrs ; address of pointer list
                  dw      segment acme_ptrs
                  dw      segment acme_name ; segment of all strings

```

```

; Do the function call to add bucket.
;

```

```

MOV      BP, V_SYSTEM      ; HP vector 12H
MOV      AH, F_STR_PUT_BUCKET ; function 44H
MOV      DI, offset acme_bucket
MOV      ES, segment acme_bucket
PUSH    DS                ; EX-BIOS Destroys DS
INT     HP_ENTRY          ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP     DS

```

F_STR_GET_STRING (AH = 46H)

Given an index, this function searches the list of bucket headers for the bucket pointer with the given index. It returns a pointer to the string.

On Entry: BP = V_SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F_STR_GET_STRING (46H)
 BX = String index

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL if index found in a bucket
 CX = How many characters are in the string exclusive of the byte count and the zero byte at the end.
 DS:SI = Address of header where string was found.
 ES:DI = Pointer to first character of the string.

Registers Altered: AH, CX, SI, DI, BP, DS, ES

Example: Search for the name of the ACME__INT routine as index 1000H.

```

MOV BP, V__SYSTEM ; HP vector 12H
MOV AH, F__STR__GET__STRING ; Function 46H
MOV BX, 1000H ; Index of ACME__INT name string
PUSH DS ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT HP__ENTRY ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
;
; Write the string to the screen:
;
MOV AX, F10__WRS__00 ; Call the write string function.
MOV BP, SI ; Offset of string address
PUSH DS ; Segment of string address
POP ES ; CX is already set
MOV DX, 0 ; Cursor position at (0,0)
MOV BH, 0 ; Video page 0
MOV BL, 7 ; Character attribute
INT INT__VIDEO ; Video interrupt 10
POP DS ; Recover old DS

```

F__STR__GET__INDEX (AH = 48H)

Given a pointer to a string it returns the index of the string if it is in the bucket header list.

On Entry: BP = V__SYSTEM (12H)
 AH = F__STR__GET__INDEX (48H)
 ES:DI = Pointer to first character of the zero terminated string.

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL if index was found.
 BX = Index found for the given string.

Registers Altered: AH, BX, BP, DS

Example: Get the index of the ACME__NAME string.

```
MOV    BP, V__SYSTEM          ; HP vector 12H
MOV    AH, F__STR__GET__INDEX ; function 48H
MOV    DI, seg ACME__NAME     ; Move segment of string
MOV    ES, DI                 ; into ES
MOV    DI, offset ACME__NAME
PUSH   DS                    ; EX-BIOS destroys DS
INT    HP__ENTRY             ; Int 6FH for EX-BIOS
POP    DS
MOV    ACME__NAME__INDEX, BX ; Save the index.
```


SECTION 10

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SECTION 10. SYSTEM PROCESSES

10.1 Overview

This section describes system processes contained in the ROM BIOS. System processes are different from drivers in that they are not readily accessible to application programs and they perform larger tasks than a typical driver function. The ROM BIOS has five main system processes; reset, power-on self test (POST), system generation (SYSGEN), booting (BOOT), and return from protected mode.

10.2 Reset

The 80286 is reset through a hardware reset signal. This signal sets the CS and IP registers to begin execution at memory location 0F000:0FFF0H. The system can be reset by either a hardware reset to the 80286, or by any software routine that jumps to memory location 0F000:0FFF0H. There are four events that initiate a system reset:

- **Power-on.** This reset occurs when power is applied to the system. The power supply resets the 80286 through its reset signal when the system is turned on. POST is initiated and performs a full memory test.
- **Hard Reset.** This reset is initiated by the <CTRL>-<Alt>-<Sys req> key sequence. This sequence generates a scancode that is interpreted by the HP-HIL controller as a system reset. The HP-HIL controller asserts the Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) line when this scancode sequence is detected. The default interrupt service routine for the NMI interrupt (02H) in turn jumps to the reset memory location. This reset is a superset of the industry standard. POST is initiated and performs a full memory test.
- **Soft Reset.** This reset is initiated by the <CTRL>-<Alt>- key sequence. This sequence is interpreted by the INT 09H keyboard interrupt service routine as a reset command. POST is initiated. A full memory test is not performed.

- Programmatic Reset. The final reset source is a software initiated hardware reset. A command is sent to the 8041 controller to pulse the 80286 hardware reset line. Once the 80286 has been placed in the Protected Mode, a hardware reset is the only method available to return to the Real Mode. POST may or may not be performed depending upon the shut down status byte in CMOS.

Once a reset operation has been initiated by one of the four possible sources, the system must determine if it is a power-on reset. If it is a power-on reset, bit 2 in the 8041 controller's status port is cleared. POST is performed. A command is sent to the 8041 to set bit 2. If it is not a power-on reset, bit 2 in the 8041 controller status port is already set. The CMOS shutdown status byte determines whether POST is performed.

If it is not a power-on reset, the system looks at the shut down status byte (CMOS address 0FH) to determine whether to perform POST or return from protected mode. If the shut down status byte is set to one of the values that indicates the system is returning from protected mode, the reset process will initiate the return from protected mode process. This process is described next. All other values of the shut down status byte are interpreted as reset commands, and the reset process will initiate the power-on self test process. The reset process has completed its tasks when one of these two processes has been invoked.

10.3 Protected Mode Support

The 80286 processor has two modes of operation. Protected mode provides memory protection, virtual memory addressing, and a 16 MB physical address space. Real mode provides a 1 MB address space and an 8086 compatible mode. The normal mode of operation of the system is real mode. However, a few programs use protected mode, for example, VDISC.SYS, the DOS virtual disc device driver.

The system provides some support to the programmer for use of the protected mode features. The INT 15H driver provides two functions that support system operation in protected mode. One of these functions enables data to be moved to and from extended memory. This function enters protected mode to perform this task, and returns to real mode. The second function provides a method for programmers to switch into protected mode. These functions are described in Section 9 of this manual.

10.3.1 Shut Down Status Byte

The shut down status byte is used by the system to determine what action should be taken on reset. Table 10.1 shows how the shut down status byte is interpreted. Note that any value that does not indicate a return from protected mode is interpreted by the system as a reset, and will cause the reset process to invoke POST.

Table 10.1

Shut Down Status Byte

Value	Definition
00-04H	Perform power-on reset sequence.
05H	Flush keyboard and jump via double word stored at 0040:0067H.
06-07H	Perform power-on reset sequence.
08H	Return from test of extended memory.
09H	Return from INT 15H block move function.
0AH	Jump via double word stored at 0040:0067H.
0BH-FFH	Perform power-on reset sequence.

The values 08H and 09H are used internally by the ROM BIOS. If the return from protected mode process detects either of these values, it will branch to their respective routines. Values 05H and 0AH should be used by all other programs returning from protected mode.

10.4 Power-On Self Test (POST)

Each time the system is powered-on, or a reset is performed, the POST process is executed. The purpose of the POST process is to verify the basic functionality of the system components and to initialize certain system parameters. The POST process performs the following tasks:

- Initialize the video display for diagnostic messages.
- Test the operation of the 80286.
- Test the system ROM.
- Test and initialize 8254 timer/counter and start the refresh counter.
- Test and initialize DMA controllers and DMA page registers.
- Test the first 64KB of system RAM.
- Test and initialize the 8259A interrupt controllers.
- Test the 8041 controller.
- Test the HP-HIL controller and link.
- Test CMOS RAM for integrity.
- Determine if manufacturing electronic tool is present, if so, run manufacturing test.
- Test the remaining base system RAM (RAM above the first 64KB.
- Test the extended RAM above memory address 100000H. (protected mode RAM.)
- Test the real-time clock portion of the RTC/CMOS chip.
- Test the flexible disc controller subsystem.
- Test the 80287 co-processor if present.

The power on self test performs tests on various sub-systems in the hardware when power is switched on or when the system is reset. If a problem is detected, a 4 digit hex error code is displayed. (In order for the code to be displayed, the video display adapter must be a multimode, a monochrome, or a color adaptor.) These codes are listed in table 10.2.

POST then compares the configuration information stored in the CMOS memory with the actual system. If a discrepancy is found, a message will be displayed instructing the user to run the SETUP utility. For example, if the CMOS memory indicates two flexible disc drives present, but the system contains only one, the message will be displayed.

If the POST process is initiated by a soft reset, the RAM tests are not executed. This portion of POST determines the amount of system memory and performs a test of that memory. In all other aspects, POST executes the same for power-on, hard reset, and soft reset.

10.5 System Generation (SYSGEN)

When the POST code module has completed its tasks, it initiates the system generation (SYSGEN) process. The SYSGEN process initializes the system software, then initiates the boot process. In general, the system data structures are initialized by the SYSGEN process, whereas the system hardware is initialized by the POST process. For example, the STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS data areas are initialized by the SYSGEN process. SYSGEN initializes the following items:

- Interrupt vectors
- STD-BIOS data area
- EX-BIOS data area

The interrupt vectors are initialized to their default values. Processor interrupt vectors are initialized to their appropriate service routines. Hardware interrupt vectors are initialized to their service routines, or a null routine if they are unused. The interrupt vectors used to access the STD-BIOS drivers are initialized to their respective driver entry points.

The STD-BIOS data area fields are initialized to their default values. Configuration dependent fields such as the base I/O address of the serial and parallel ports, current video mode, etc. are initialized at this time.

The EX-BIOS data area is set up next in the SYSGEN process. Initializing the EX-BIOS data area consists of several distinct steps as outlined below.

Table 10.2

Diagnostic Error Codes Displayed by POST

Error Code	Test	Description
0001 to 000FH	80286 chip	80286 chip failed.
0010	ROM checksum	ROM 0 fails checksum test.
0011	ROM checksum	ROM 1 fails checksum test.
0110 to 012FH	RTC test	Real-time clock failed.
0200 to 02FFH	CMOS test	Real-time clock failed.
0300 to 037FH	8041 test	8041 keyboard controller failed.
0401	System error.	Could not set A20 line.
1000 to 12FFH	Timer chip test	Timer chip failed
2110 to 211FH	DMA test	DMA chip 1 failed.
2120 to 212FH	DMA test	DMA chip 2 failed.
2131H	DMA test	DMA chip 1 failed.
2132H	DMA test	DMA chip 2 failed.
2210 to 2217H	DMA test	Page register failed.
3000 to 30FFH	HP-HIL controller	HP-HIL controller failed.
4000 to 400FH	RAM test	128k bank 0 d0-d3
4010 to 40FOH	RAM test	128k bank 0 d4-d7
4100 to 410FH	RAM test	128k bank 0 d8-d11
4110 to 41FOH	RAM test	128k bank 0 d12-d15
4200 to 420FH	RAM test	128k bank 1 d0-d3
4210 to 42FOH	RAM test	128k bank 1 d4-d7
4300 to 430FH	RAM test	128k bank 1 d8-d11
4310 to 43FOH	RAM test	128k bank 1 d12-d15
4400 to 440FH	RAM test	128k bank 2 d0-d3
4410 to 44FOH	RAM test	128k bank 2 d4-d7
4500 to 450FH	RAM test	128k bank 2 d8-d11
4510 to 45FOH	RAM test	128k bank 2 d12-d15
4600 to 460FH	RAM test	128k bank 3 d0-d3
4610 to 46FOH	RAM test	128k bank 3 d4-d7
4700 to 470FH	RAM test	128k bank 3 d8-d11
4710 to 47FOH	RAM test	128k bank 3 d12-d15

Error Code	Test	Description
4800 to 480FH	RAM test	128k bank 4 d0-d3
4810 to 48FOH	RAM test	128k bank 4 d4-d7
4900 to 490FH	RAM test	128k bank 4 d8-d11
4910 to 49FOH	RAM test	128k bank 4 d12-d15
5000 to 5FFFH	Reserved for Manufacturing test.	
6100 to 6113H	RAM test	Address line defined by the last 2 digits failed. (Hex) i.e. 6111 = address line 11h = a17 failed.
7100 to 71FFH	8259 test	Master 8259 failed.
7200 to 72FFH	8259 test	Industry Standard (STD) slave failed.
7300 to 73FFH	8259 test	HP slave failed.
7400H	8259 test	Master 8259 failed.
7500H	8259 test	Industry Standard (STD) slave failed.
7500H	8259 test	HP slave failed.
8000 to 82FFH	Reserved for manufacturing test.	
8300 to 83FFH	Hard disc	Controller/drive failed.
8400 to 8FFFH	Reserved for manufacturing test.	
9001 to 91FFH	Flexible Disc	Flexible disc controller problem.
9200 to 9FFFH	Reserved for manufacturing test.	
A002 to A00FH	80287 co-proc.	Internal problem with 287.
B001 to B007H	Multimode	Video adapter problem.
B008H	Multimode	Video adapter RAM problem.
C000 to CFFFH	Extended RAM	Extended RAM failure.
	Where:	0C000 to 0C0FFH = > even byte is bad
		0C100 to 0C1FFH = > odd byte is bad.
		xx00 to xxFEH = > bad RAM at address
		00*10000H to 0FE*10000H
	example:	if error = 0C124H then:
		1 = > odd byte is bad.
		24 = > error is in 128K bank starting at address:
		024H*10000H = 0240 000H
		if error = 0C0F1H then:
		0 = > even byte is bad.
		F1 = > error is in 128K bank starting at address:
		0F1H*10000H = 0F10 000H
0D000 to 0FFFFH	Reserved for manufacturing test.	

10.5.1 Memory Allocation

The first step in the process is to allocate system memory for the EX-BIOS data area. This memory allocation algorithm has two important features. First, by taking the memory size stored in CMOS memory into consideration, it allows large driver data areas to be allocated in the EX-BIOS data area. This method of expanding the EX-BIOS data area is explained in Section 9. Second, it prevents invalid CMOS memory size data from preventing the system from booting. If the CMOS memory size is set (using the SETUP utility or writing directly to the CMOS memory) such that there is insufficient room for the EX-BIOS data area, this algorithm will adjust the value and write the new value to CMOS memory. The EX-BIOS data area is required to support the EX-BIOS extended features.

There are three important variables in this calculation.

- **RAM__SIZE**—This is the top of actual system memory. It is usually 256, 512, or 640 KB and will always be an even multiple of 64 KB.
- **EX-BIOS__SIZE**—This variable is the size of the EX-BIOS data area, which is 4 KB in its default configuration.
- **CMOS__SIZE**—This is the memory size stored in CMOS.

The **CMOS__SIZE** is checked for validity. If it is between 4 KB and 64 KB from **RAM__SIZE**, this value is used as the base of the EX-BIOS data area. If **CMOS__SIZE** is more than 64 KB from **RAM__SIZE**, the base of the EX-BIOS data area is located 64 KB below the top of actual system memory. Finally, if **CMOS__SIZE** is less than 4 KB from the top of **RAM__SIZE** (or greater than the top of actual memory), the base of the EX-BIOS data area is located 4 KB from the top of system memory. The following formulas show this relationship:

If $(\text{RAM_SIZE} - \text{CMOS_SIZE}) > 4\text{KB}$ and $< 64\text{KB}$
then $\text{EX-BIOS_SIZE} = (\text{RAM_SIZE} - \text{CMOS_SIZE})$.

If $(\text{RAM_SIZE} - \text{CMOS_SIZE}) > 64\text{KB}$
then $\text{EX-BIOS_SIZE} = 64\text{KB}$.

If $(\text{RAM_SIZE} - \text{CMOS_SIZE}) < 4\text{KB}$
then $\text{EX-BIOS_SIZE} = 4\text{KB}$.

The following examples illustrate this relationship:

In a 640 KB system, if **CMOS__SIZE** is 512 KB then the **EX-BIOS__SIZE** data area starts at 600 KB. This leaves an 88 KB free area between the **EX-BIOS__SIZE** data area and the memory allocated to DOS.

In a 640 KB system if CMOS__SIZE is 620 KB then the EX-BIOS__SIZE data area starts at 620 KB. In this case the EX-BIOS__SIZE data area occupies all the area between the top of RAM and the memory allocated to DOS.

10.5.2 HP__VECTOR__TABLE Initialization

Once the EX-BIOS data area has been allocated, and its base address determined, the HP__VECTOR__TABLE is constructed. An image of the default HP__VECTOR__TABLE is stored in the system ROM. This image is transferred from ROM to the base of the EX-BIOS data area. All free and reserved vectors are initialized to point at V__DOLITTLE, a null routine. Some of these vectors will be initialized to other drivers later in the SYSGEN process.

10.5.3 EX-BIOS Driver Initialization

The next step in the SYSGEN process is the initialization of the EX-BIOS drivers. Each driver is called with the SF__INIT subfunction. Some of the EX-BIOS drivers add vectors to the table when called to initialize. For example, the V__HPHIL driver initializes the vector addresses reserved for the HP-HIL physical device drivers. The HP__VECTOR__TABLE is fully initialized to its default state when each driver has been called in this manner. Additional drivers may be added or substituted by application programs or system software utilizing the vector maintenance functions of V__SYSTEM (refer to Section 9 for a description of these functions).

10.5.4 Option ROM Module Integration

The ROM BIOS architecture allows code modules residing on adapter cards to be integrated into the system. These ROM modules must be in the system address range of 0C0000H—0DFFFFH. (Note that only video adapter cards can have base address in the range of 0C0000H through 0C7FFFH). In addition to ROM modules located on adapter cards, the processor extension card contains sockets for additional ROMs. These ROMs are addressed from 0E0000H—0EFFFFH. ROM modules located on adapter cards or on the processor extension card are integrated into the system in the same manner.

All ROM modules contain a header and checksum byte. The header format is shown below:

- Byte 0—55H
- Byte 1—0AAH
- Byte 2—Length of ROM module in 512 byte blocks.
- Byte 3—Initialization entry point.

Bytes 0 and 1 are signature bytes. All ROM modules must contain this signature at the start of the header in order to be identified by the SYSGEN process.

Byte 2 of the header contains the number of 512 byte blocks in the ROM module, except the ROM module located on the processor extension card (memory address 0E0000H). Byte 2 in that ROM module header is reserved.

During the boot process, the address range from 0C8000H to 0DFFFFH is scanned in 2 KB blocks looking for valid option ROM headers. In addition, memory location 0E0000H is also examined for a valid header. Since the scan does not proceed past 0E0000H, only one ROM module can reside in the address range 0E0000H to 0EFFFFH. The processor extension card will accept two different size ROMs; 32 KB or 64 KB. If a 32 KB part is installed, the ROM will appear in the system address space starting at location 0E8000H instead of 0E0000H. Therefore, the 32 KB ROM will not be integrated into the system by SYSGEN.

If a valid ROM header is found, a checksum is computed for the ROM module. This is done by summing each byte in the ROM module. The sum of all the bytes in the ROM, including the checksum byte, must equal 0. For ROM modules located from 0C0000H to 0DFFFFH, the checksum is computed for the number of bytes indicated in the length field of the header. For a ROM module located from 0E0000H to 0EFFFFH this checksum is calculated on the entire 64 KB of address space.

If the checksum is valid, a FAR call to byte 3 of the module is performed. The ROM module should perform any initialization required and then execute a RETF instruction.

This integration process allows option ROMs to install vectors in either the HP__VECTOR__TABLE or the low memory interrupt vectors. This re-vectoring process is the typical method used to integrate ROM modules into the system.

10.6 Boot Process (INT 19H)

The boot process loads the operating system. The ROM BIOS INT 19H loads the boot sector from drive "A:" or "C:". This sector must contain the bootstrap loader for the operating system. Control is then passed to the code loaded from the boot sector. This code is responsible for loading the operating system. Refer to the appropriate operating system reference documentation for additional information on its boot process.

10.6.1 Booting From a Flexible Disc

The INT 19H driver attempts to read the boot sector from Drive "A:" (disc 0). It will retry the read four times before failing. The boot sector on flexible discs is located on Side 0, Track 0, Sector 1. Table 10.3 contains a description of the contents of a valid boot sector. If drive "A:" contains a disc that does not have a valid boot sector, then the system will report the error message:

Non-System disc or disc error
Replace and strike any key when ready.

If a valid boot sector is found, it is read into memory starting at location 07C0H:0000H (07C00H) and control is transferred through a FAR JUMP to location 07C0H:0000H. It is the responsibility of this code to load the rest of the operating system into memory.

10.6.2 Booting From a Hard Disc

If the flexible disc drive does not contain a disc, the system will attempt to boot from the hard disc. Booting from a hard disc is a two step process. First, the active partition must be determined, then the boot record is read from the active partition.

The hard disc can be divided into as many as four partitions. Each partition contains an operating system, programs, and data. Only one of the partitions can be active at any time. Partitions are added, deleted, activated, and deactivated using utilities provided with the respective operating systems. Partitions occupy a specified number of cylinders on the disc. For example, the optional 20 MB hard disc drive has 606 cylinders. One partition might occupy cylinders 0 through 303, while the second partition occupied cylinders 304 through 605.

Table 10.3

Boot Record

Offset	Size	Description
0000H	3 Bytes	Near JUMP instruction to boot code.
0003H	8 Bytes	OEM name and version number.
000BH	1 Word	Bytes per sector.
000DH	1 Byte	Sectors per allocation unit.
000EH	1 Word	Reserved sectors.
0011H	1 Byte	Number of File Allocation Tables (FATs).
0012H	1 Word	Number of root directory entries.
0014H	1 Word	Number of sectors in logical image.
0016H	1 Byte	Media descriptor.
0017H	1 Word	Number of FAT sectors.
0019H	1 Word	Sectors per track.
001BH	1 Word	Number of heads.
001DH	1 Word	Number of hidden sectors.
001FH	478 Bytes	Boot code.
01FEH	1 Word	55AAH signature word.

The first physical sector (cylinder 0, head 0, sector 1) of the hard disc contains the master boot record. The master boot record contains a code module and the disc partition table. The disc partition table contains the starting and ending cylinder of each of the disc partitions, as well as a flag that indicates whether the partition is active or not. Table 10.4 contains a description of the master boot record.

Table 10.4

Hard Disc Master Boot Record

Offset	Size	Description
0000H	446 Bytes	Master boot code.
01BEH	16 Bytes	Partition table entry #1.
01CEH	16 Bytes	Partition table entry #2.
01DEH	16 Bytes	Partition table entry #3.
01EEH	16 Bytes	Partition table entry #4.
01FEH	1 Word	0AA55H signature word.

A partition entry consists of 16 bytes. It contains information specifying the location of the partition, type of operating system, and a flag to indicate if the partition is active. Table 10.5 details the partition table entry.

Table 10.5

Partition Table Entry Record

Size	Description
1 Byte	Boot indicator.
1 Byte	Starting head number.
1 Byte	Starting sector number.
1 Byte	Starting cylinder number.*
1 Byte	System indicator.**
1 Byte	Ending head number.
1 Byte	Ending sector number.
1 Byte	Ending cylinder number.*
2 Words	Number of sectors in preceding partitions.
2 Words	Total number of sectors in partition.

* The actual cylinder number is a ten bit value composed of the cylinder byte plus the two most significant bits of the associated sector byte. These two bits are the most significant bits of the ten bit number.

** System indicators are:

00H = Unknown operating system

01H = DOS (12 bit FAT)

04H = DOS (16 bit FAT)

The INT 19H code will load the code module contained in the master boot record into memory, then transfer control to it. This code scans the data in the disc partition table to determine the active partition, and its starting cylinder. The first sector of the active partition becomes the logical boot sector of the partition, and it contains a boot record. The boot record has the same format as the boot record contained on a flexible disc, except that some of the parameters are adjusted for the increased capacity of the hard disc partition. Refer to table 10.3 for the format of a typical boot record.

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APPENDIX A

A. BIOS INTERRUPTS

This appendix contains three tables. The first lists the interrupt vector assignments. The second lists each of the STD-BIOS interrupts with supported functions. The third lists the EX-BIOS drivers; their vector addresses, functions and subfunctions.

A.1 Interrupt Vector Assignments

Table A.1

Interrupt Vector Assignments

Address	Int	Function	Type*	Service	Routine**
000-003H	0	Divide by Zero	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
004-007H	1	Single Step	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
008-00BH	2	Nonmaskable Interrupt	PI	STD-BIOS	
00C-00FH	3	Breakpoint	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
010-013H	4	Arithmetic Overflow	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
014-017H	5	Print Screen	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVR)
018-01BH	6	Invalid Opcode	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
01C-01FH	7	Reserved	PI	STD-BIOS	(UI)
020-023H	8	Timer Interrupt	(IRQ 0) HW	STD-BIOS	
024-027H	9	Keyboard ISR	(IRQ 1) HW	STD-BIOS	

Address	Int	Function	Type*	Service	Routine**
028-02BH	A	Reserved	(IRQ 2) HW	STD-BIOS	
02C-02FH	B	Serial Port 1 ISR	(IRQ 3) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
030-033H	C	Serial Port 0 ISR	(IRQ 4) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
034-037H	D	Printer Port 1 ISR	(IRQ 5) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
038-03BH	E	Diskette ISR	(IRQ 6) HW	STD-BIOS	
03C-03FH	F	Printer Port 0 ISR	(IRQ 7) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
040-043H	10	Video	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
044-047H	11	Equipment Check	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
048-04BH	12	Memory Size	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
04C-04FH	13	Diskette/Hard Disc	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
050-053H	14	Serial	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
054-057H	15	System Functions	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
058-05BH	16	Keyboard	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
05C-05FH	17	Printer	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
060-063H	18	Reserved	SW	N/A	(IRET)
064-067H	19	Boot	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
068-06BH	1A	Time and Date	SW	STD-BIOS	(DRVVR)
06C-06FH	1B	Keyboard Break	SW	STD-BIOS	(IRET)
070-073H	1C	Timer Tick	SW	STD-BIOS	(IRET)
074-077H	1D	Video Parameter Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
078-07BH	1E	Diskette Parameter Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
07C-07FH	1F	Graphics Character Table	PT	STD-BIOS	
080-083H	20	Program Terminate	SW	DOS	
084-087H	21	DOS Function Calls	SW	DOS	
088-08BH	22	DOS Terminate Address	PT	DOS	
08C-08FH	23	DOS <CTRL>-<Break> Address	SW	DOS	
090-093H	24	DOS Critical Error	SW	DOS	
094-097H	25	DOS Absolute Disc Read	SW	DOS	
098-09BH	26	DOS Absolute Disc Write	SW	DOS	
09C-09FH	27	DOS Terminate Stay Resident	SW	DOS	
0A0-0CBH	28-32	Reserved for DOS	SW	DOS	
0CC-0CFH	33	HP Mouse Service	SW	EX-BIOS	(DRVVR)
0D0-0FFH	34-3F	Reserved for DOS	SW	DOS	
100-103H	40	Alternate Diskette	SW	STD-BIOS	
104-107H	41	Hard Disc Parameter Table (0)	PT	STD-BIOS	

Address	Int	Function	Type*	Service	Routine**
108-117H	42-45	Reserved	SW	STD-BIOS	
118-11BH	46	Hard Disc Parameter Table (1)	PT	STD-BIOS	
11C-17FH	47-5F	Reserved	SW	STD-BIOS	
180-19FH	60-67	Reserved for User Programs	SW	N/A	
1A0-1A3H	68	8041 Service Request ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1A4-1A7H	69	Keyboard OBF ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1A8-1ABH	6A	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1AC-1AFH	6B	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B0-1B3H	6C	HP-HIL Controller ISR	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B4-1B7H	6D	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1B8-1BBH	6E	Reserved	HW	EX-BIOS	
1BC-1BFH	6F	EX-BIOS Entry Point	SW	EX-BIOS	(DRVR)
1C0-1C3H	70	Real-time Clock ISR	(IRQ 8) HW	STD-BIOS	
1C4-1C7H	71	SW Redirected	(IRQ 9) HW	STD-BIOS	
1C8-1CBH	72	Reserved	(IRQ 10) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1CC-1CFH	73	Reserved	(IRQ 11) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1D0-1D3H	74	Reserved	(IRQ 12) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1D4-1D7H	75	Coprocessor	(IRQ 13) HW	STD-BIOS	
1D8-1DBH	76	Hard Disc ISR	(IRQ 14) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1DC-1DFH	77	Reserved	(IRQ 15) HW	STD-BIOS	(UI)
1E0-1FFH	78-7F	Not Used	SW	N/A	
200-3C3H	80-F0	Reserved	SW	N/A	
3C4-3FFH	F1-FF	Not Used	SW	N/A	

- * PI —Processor interrupt
HW —Hardware interrupt
SW —Software interrupt
PT —Interrupt vector used as pointer to data.
N/A —Not applicable

- **UI —Unused Interrupt ISR
IRET —Interrupt Returned
DRVR—Application callable Entry Point

The following table lists the STD-BIOS interrupt vectors, their usage and, where appropriate, their functions.

A.2 STD-BIOS Interrupts and Functions

Table A.2

STD-BIOS Interrupts and Functions

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
00H			Divide by zero
01H			Single step
02H			Nonmaskable interrupt
03H			Breakpoint
04H			Arithmetic overflow
05H			Print screen
06H			Invalid opcode
07H			Reserved
08H			Timer interrupt
09H			Keyboard ISR
0AH			Reserved
0BH			Serial port 1 ISR
0CH			Serial port 0 ISR
0DH			Printer port 1 ISR
0EH			Diskette ISR
0FH			Printer port 0 ISR
10H	INT__VIDEO		Video
	F10__SET__MODE	00H	Set video mode
	F10__SET__CURSIZE	01H	Set cursor size
	F10__SET__CURPOS	02H	Set cursor position
	F10__RD__CURPOS	03H	Read cursor position
	F10__RD__PENPOS	04H	Read light-pen position
	F10__SET__PAGE	05H	Set active display page
	F10__SCROLL__UP	06H	Scroll rectangle up
	F10__SCROLL__DN	07H	Scroll rectangle down
	F10__RD__CHARATR	08H	Read character and attribute at cursor position
	F10__WR__CHARATR	09H	Write character and attribute at cursor position
	F10__WR__CHARCUR	0AH	Write character at cursor position
	F10__SET__PALLET	0BH	Set color pallet
	F10__WR__PIXEL	0CH	Write pixel

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
	F10__RD__PIXEL	0DH	Read pixel
	F10__WR__CHARTEL	0EH	Write teletype character
	F10__GET__STMODE	0FH	Get video state and mode
		10H-12H	Reserved
	F10__WRS__00	1300H	Write string functions global attribute
	F10__WRS__01	1301H	global attribute, move cursor
	F10__WRS__02	1302H	individual attributes
	F10__WRS__03	1303H	individual attributes, move cursor
	F10__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F10__GET__INFO	6F01H	Get video parameters
	F10__SET__INFO	6F02H	Set video parameters
	F10__MOD__INFO	6F03H	Modifies video parameters
	F10__GET__RES	6F04H	Report video resolution
	F10__XSET__MODE	6F05H	Set video resolution
11H	INT__EQUIPMENT		Equipment check
12H	INT__MEM__SIZE		Memory Size
*** Note that both hard disc and *** diskette share interrupt 13H			
13H	INT__DISC		Disc Functions
	F13__RESET__DISC	00H	Reset Disc
	F13__RD__LSTATUS	01H	Read status of last operation
	F13__RD__SECTORS	02H	Read sectors
	F13__WR__SECTORS	03H	Write sectors
	F13__VR__SECTORS	04H	Verify sectors
	F13__FORMAT__FLEX	05H	Format flexible disc track
		06H	Reserved
	F13__FORMAT__HDISC	07H	Format hard disc
	F13__GET__HPARMS	08H	Get hard disc parameters
		09H-0BH	Reserved
	F13__TRACK__SEEK	0CH	Seek to track
	F13__ALT__RESET	0DH	Alternate hard disc reset
		0EH-014H	Reserved
	F13__GET__DASD	15H	Read disc type (DASD)
	F13__CHG__STATUS	16H	Get disc change line status
	F13__SET__DASD	17H	Set disc type for formatting (DASD)

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
14H	INT__SERIAL		Serial
	F14__INIT	00H	Initialize serial port parameters
	F14__XMIT	01H	Send out one character
	F14__RCV	02H	Receive one character
	F14__STATUS	03H	Get serial port status
	F14__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F14__EXINIT	6F01H	Initializes serial port (19.2 Kbaud)
	F14__PUT__BUFFER	6F02H	Write a buffer of data
	F14__GET__BUFFER	6F03H	Read a buffer of data
F14__TRM__BUFFER	6F04H	Read a buffer of data, terminate on specified condition	
15H	INT__SYSTEM		System functions
		00H	Unsupported (turn on cassette motor)
		01H	Unsupported (turn off cassette motor)
		02H	Unsupported (read data blocks)
		03H	Unsupported (write data blocks)
	F15__DEVICE__OPEN	80H	Device open
	F15__DEVICE__CLOSE	81H	Device close
	F15__PROG__TERM	82H	Program termination
	F15__WAIT__EVENT	83H	Event wait
	F15__JOYSTICK	84H	Joystick support
	F15__SYS__REQ	85H	System request key pressed
	F15__WAIT	86H	Wait fixed amount of time
	F15__BLOCK__MOVE	87H	Extended memory transfer
	F15__GET__XMEM__SIZE	88H	Get extended memory size
	F15__ENTER__PROT	89H	Switch to protected mode
F15__DEV__BUSY	91H	Device busy hook	
F15__INT__COMPLETE	8BH	Set Interrupt Completed Flag	
16H	INT__KBD		Keyboard
	F16__GET__KEY	00H	Read keycode from keyboard buffer
	F16__STATUS	01H	Report status of keyboard buffer
	F16__KEY__STATE	02H	Get key modifier status
	F16__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
	F16__DEF__ATTR	6F01H	Report default typematic values
	F16__GET__ATTR	6F02H	Report typematic values
	F16__SET__ATTR	6F03H	Set typematic values
	F16__DEF__MAPPING	6F04H	Report default translator assignments

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
	F16__GET__MAPPING	6F05H	Report translator assignments
	F16__SET__MAPPING	6F06H	Set translator assignments
	F16__SET__XLATORS	6F07H	Set CCP and softkey pads
	F16__KBD	6F08H	Report keyboard information
	F16__KBD__RESET	6F09H	Reset keyboard to defaults
17H	INT__PRINTER		Printer
	F17__PUT__CHAR	00H	Send printer one byte
	F17__INIT	01H	Initialize printer port
	F17__STATUS	02H	Get printer port status
	F17__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS present
		6F01H	Reserved
	F17__PUT__BUFFER	6F02H	Write a buffer to printer port
		6F03H	Reserved
		6F04H	Reserved
18H			Reserved
19H	INT__BOOT		Boot
1AH	INT__CLOCK		Time and date
	F1A__RD__CLK__CNT	00H	Read current clock count
	F1A__SET__CLK__CNT	01H	Set current clock count
	F1A__GET__RTC	02H	Read real-time clock
	F1A__SET__RTC	03H	Set real-time clock
	F1A__GET__DATE	04H	Read date from real-time clock
	F1A__SET__DATE	05H	Set date in real-time clock
	F1A__SET__ALARM	06H	Set alarm
	F1A__RESET__ALARM	07H	Reset alarm
1BH			Keyboard break
1CH			Timer tick
1DH			Video parameter table
1EH			Diskette parameter table
1FH			Graphics character table
20H			Program terminate
21H			DOS function calls
22H			DOS terminate address
23H			DOS <CTRL> - <Break> address
24H			DOS critical error
25H			DOS absolute disc read
26H			DOS absolute disc write
27H			DOS terminate stay resident
28H-32H			Reserved for DOS

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
33H	INT__HPMOUSE		HP Mouse service
	F33__INSTALL	00H	Mouse installed flag
	F33__ENABLE	01H	Put cursor on screen
	F33__DISABLE	02H	Turn off cursor
	F33__REPORT__DATA	03H	Get position/button information
	F33__PUT__CURSOR	04H	Position the cursor
	F33__REPORT__PRESS	05H	Report button press status
	F33__REPORT__RELEASE	06H	Report button release status
	F33__SET__HORIZ	07H	Set min/max horizontal values
	F33__SET__VERT	08H	Set min/max vertical values
	F33__GRAPH__CURSOR	09H	Define graphics cursor
	F33__TEXT__CURSOR	0AH	Define text cursor
	F33__MOTION	0BH	Report motion counters
	F33__SET__USR	0CH	Define user subroutine
	F33__ENABLE__LIGHT	0DH	Unsupported
	F33__DISABLE__LIGHT	0EH	Unsupported
	F33__RATIO	0FH	Set pixel movement ratio
	F33__COND__OFF	10H	Define conditional off area
	F33__RESERVED	11H	Reserved
	F33__XTEND__GCSR	12H	Extended sprite graphics entry point
	F33__SPEED	13H	Sets mouse movement doubling
	F33__INQUIRE	6F00H	EX-BIOS mouse driver present
34H-3FH			Reserved for DOS
40H			Alternate Diskette
41H			Hard Disc Parameter Table (0)
42H-45H			Reserved
46H			Hard Disc Parameter Table (1)
47H-5FH			Reserved
60H-67H			Reserved for User Programs
68H			8041 Service Request ISR
69H			Keyboard OBF ISR
6AH			Reserved
6BH			Reserved
6CH			HP-HIL Controller ISR
6DH			Reserved
6EH			Reserved
6FH	HP__ENTRY		EX-BIOS Entry Point
70H			Real-time Clock ISR (IRQ 8)
71H			SW redirected (IRQ 9)
72H			Reserved (IRQ 10)
73H			Reserved (IRQ 11)

INT Hex	Function Equate	Function Value	Definition
74H			Reserved (IRQ 12)
75H			Coprocessor (IRQ 13)
76H			Hard Disc ISR (IRQ 14)
77H			Reserved (IRQ 15)
78H-7FH			Not Used
80H-FOH			Reserved
F1H-FFH			Not Used

A.3 EX-BIOS Drivers and Functions

Many additional features of the HP system can be accessed through the software interrupt INT 6FH. To call the EX-BIOS extensions, the BP register must contain the vector address of the desired driver, the AH register must contain the function code, and the AL register must contain the subfunction code. The rest of the registers are available for passing data and returning data to and from the routine.

In general the AX, BP and DS registers are not preserved. They must be preserved by the calling routine if it needs them. See Section 2 for an example showing how EX-BIOS drivers are called.

Table A.3

EX-BIOS Drivers and Functions

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0000H		V__SCOPY	Copyright Notice Routine
0006H		V__DOLITTLE	NOP Routine (IRET)
000CH		V__PNULL	Null device driver
0012H		V__SYSTEM	System Management Functions
0012H	00	F__ISR	Interrupt service routine (unsupported)
0012H	02	F__SYSTEM	Standard driver functions
0012H	02/00	SF__INIT	System initialization

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0012H	04	F__INS__BASEHPVT	Returns HP__VECTOR__TABLE segment
0012H	06	F__INS__XCHGFIX	Exchanges fixed table entries
0012H	08	F__INS__XCHGRSVD	Sets next "reserved" entry in table
0012H	0A	F__INS__XCHGFREE	Sets next "free" entry in table
0012H	0C	F__INS__FIXOWNDS	Install fixed vector, user supplied DS
0012H	0E	F__INS__FIXGETDS	Install fixed vector, system supplies DS
0012H	10	F__INS__FIXGLBDS	Install fixed vector, DS set to global data area
0012H	12	F__INS__FREEOWNDS	Install next free vector, user supplies DS
0012H	14	F__INS__FREEGETDS	Install next free vector, system supplies DS
0012H	16	F__INS__FREEGLBDS	Install next free vector, DS set to global data area
0012H	18	F__INS__FIND	Search for matching device header
0012H	1A		Reserved*
0012H	1C		Reserved*
0012H	1E	F__RAM__GET	Get EX-BIOS memory pool address and size
0012H	20	F__RAM__RET	Set memory pool address and size
0012H	22	F__CMOS__GET	Read and verify CMOS memory
0012H	24	F__CMOS__RET	Write to CMOS memory
0012H	26		Reserved*
0012H	28		Reserved*
0012H	2A	F__YIELD	Just returns
0012H	2C		Reserved*
0012H	2E		Reserved*
0012H	30	F__SND__CLICK__ENABLE	Enable keyclick
0012H	32	F__SND__CLICK__DISABLE	Disable keyclick (Default)
0012H	34	F__SND__CLICK	Execute keyclick if enabled
0012H	36	F__SND__BEEP__ENABLE	Enables beep
0012H	38	F__SND__BEEP__DISABLE	Disables beep
0012H	3A	F__SND__BEEP	Beeps if enabled
0012H	3C	F__SND__SET__BEEP	Sets beep frequency
0012H	3E	F__SND__TONE	Produce tone, user supplied duration and frequency
0012H	40	F__STR__GET__FREE__INDEX	Return next free string index
0012H	42	F__STR__DEL__BUCKET	Delete bucket string list
0012H	44	F__STR__PUT__BUCKET	Add bucket to current string list

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0012H	46	F__STR__GET__STRING	Search the list for index, return string
0012H	48	F__STR__GET__INDEX	Search list for a string, return index
0018H			Reserved*
001EH		V__S8259	8259 interrupt controller support
001EH	00	F__ISR	Unsupported
001EH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
001EH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize HP slave 8259A
001EH	02/02	SF__START	Enable HP slave 8259A interrupts
001EH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number
001EH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Entry point to I/O control functions
001EH	04/00	SF__ENABLE__SVC	Unmask svc/8041 interrupt
001EH	04/02	SF__DISABLE__SVC	Mask svc/8041 interrupt
001EH	04/04	SF__ENABLE__KBD	Unmask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
001EH	04/06	SF__DISABLE__KBD	Mask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
001EH	04/08	SF__ENABLE__HPHIL	Unmask HP-HIL interrupt
001EH	04/0A	SF__DISABLE__HPHIL	Mask HP-HIL interrupt
0024H			Reserved*
002AH		V__SINPUT	Inquire Commands
002AH	00	F__ISR	Pass ISR Event Record to physical driver
002AH	02	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
002AH	02/00	SF__INIT	Supported
002AH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Entry point to I/O control functions
002AH	04/00	SF__DEF__LINKS	Set header link fields to system defaults
002AH	04/02	SF__GET__LINKS	Return device header link field entries
002AH	04/04	SF__SET__LINKS	Set device header link field entries
002AH	06	F__INQUIRE	Return describe record for an HP-HIL device
002AH	08	F__INQUIRE__ALL	Return device IDs for all HP-HIL devices present
002AH	0A	F__INQUIRE__FIRST	Return vector address of first HP-HIL device driver
002AH	0C	F__REPORT__ENTRY	Report entry point of PGID

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0030H			Reserved*
0036H		V__QWERTY	QWERTY keypad translator
0036H	00	F__ISR	Translates to PC scan code.
0036H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
0036H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
003CH		V__SOFTKEY	Physical HP softkey translator
003CH	00	F__ISR	Translates to PC scan code
003CH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
003CH	02/00	SF__INIT	Driver initialization
003CH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number
0042H		V__FUNCTION	Industry standard function key translator
0042H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0042H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
0042H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number
0048H		V__NUMPAD	Ind. standard numeric Key Pad Translator
0048H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0048H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
0048H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
004EH		V__CCP	Cursor Control Key Pad Translator
004EH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
004EH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
004EH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
0054H		V__SVIDEO	Video Functions
0054H	00	F__ISR	Interrupt service routine
0054H	02	F__SYSTEM	Standard driver functions
0054H	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Driver dependent control functions
0054H	04/00	SF__VID__ID__HP	Returns the value "HP" in BX register
0054H	04/02	SF__VID__GET__INFO	Return video display adapter information
0054H	04/04	SF__VID__SET__INFO	Set info. on Extended Control Register of the Multimode Video Adapter
0054H	04/06	SF__VID__MOD__INFO	Modify Extended Control Register of Multimode Video Adapter
0054H	04/08	SF__VID__GET__RES	Get the resolution of active video adaptor
0054H	04/0A	SF__VID__SET__MODE	Set video mode of active Display adapter

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
005AH		V__STRACK	Sprite control
005AH	00	F__ISR	Update sprite
005AH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
005AH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize driver
005AH	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
005AH	04	F__TRACK__INIT	Sets tracking to default state
005AH	06	F__TRACK__ON	Enables tracking
005AH	08	F__TRACK__OFF	Disables tracking
005AH	0A	F__DEF__MASKS	Define sprite masks
005AH	0C	F__SET__LIMITS__X	Set max/min horizontal values
005AH	0E	F__SET__LIMITS__Y	Set max/min vertical values
005AH	10	F__PUT__SPRITE	Display sprite
005AH	12	F__REMOVE__SPRITE	Remove sprite from display
0060H		V__EVENT__TOUCH	Application access to touch events
0066H		V__EVENT__TABLET	Application access to tablet events
006CH		V__EVENT__POINTER	Application access to pointer events
0072H-84H			Reserved*
008AH		V__CCPCUR	Cursor control pad translator
008AH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
008AH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
008AH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Returns HP version number
0090H		V__RAW	Return untranslated CCP data
0090H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0090H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
0090H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Returns HP version number
0096H		V__CCPNUM	Translate scancodes from Numeric Pad
0096H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0096H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
0096H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Returns HP version number
009CH		V__OFF	Discards CCP and HP softkey scancodes
009CH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt.
009CH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
009CH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Returns HP version number
00A2H		V__CCPGID	Translates CCP data to T__REL16 data
00A8H		V__SKEY2FKEY	HP softkeys to function key translator

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00A8H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00A8H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00A8H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Returns HP version number
00AEH		V__8041	8041/keyboard interface. provides HP extensions to INT 16H
00AEH	00	F__ISR	Processes ISR event record
00AEH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00AEH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes driver
00AEH	02/02	SF__START	Driver Start-up
00AEH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
00AEH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	Driver Dependant Functions
00AEH	04/00	through 04/08	Reserved*
00AEH	04/0A	SF__CREAT__INTR	Create interval entry
00AEH	04/0C	SF__DELET__INTR	Delete interval entry
00AEH	04/0E	SF__ENABL__INTR	Enable interval
00AEH	04/10	SF__DISBL__INTR	Disable interval
00AEH	04/12	SF__SET__RAMSW	Set RAM switch to one (1)
00AEH	04/14	SF__CLR__RAMSW	Set RAM switch to zero (0)
00AEH	04/16	SF__SET__CRTSW	Set CRT switch to one (1)
00AEH	04/18	SF__CLR__CRTSW	Set CRT switch to zero (0)
00AEH	04/1A	SF__PASS__THRU	Pass data byte to 8041
00AEH	04/1C	through 04/2E	Reserved*
00B4H		V__PGID__CCP	Translate GID info to cursor control pad format
00BAH		V__LTABLET	Application interface to Tablet
00BAH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00BAH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00BAH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize the driver data area
00BAH	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
00BAH	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Report state of device
00BAH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report driver version number
00BAH	02/08	SF__DEF__ATTR	Set default logical scaling attributes
00BAH	02/0A	SF__GET__ATTR	Get scaling attributes
00BAH	02/0C	SF__SET__ATTR	Set scaling attributes
00BAH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O Control Functions
00BAH	04/00	SF__LOCK	Unsupported
00BAH	04/02	SF__UNLOCK	Unsupported
00BAH	04/04	SF__TRACK__ON	Turns cursor track on
00BAH	04/06	SF__TRACK__OFF	Turns cursor track off
00BAH	04/08	SF__CREATE__EVENT	Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00BAH	04/0A	SF__EVENT__ON	Enable event call to parent driver

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00BAH	04/0C	SF__EVENT__OFF	Disable event call to parent driver
00BAH	04/0E	SF__CLIPPING__ON	Enable logical device clipping
00BAH	04/10	SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Disable logical device clipping
00BAH	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position of GID
00COH		V__LPOINTER	Application interface to Pointer/ Mouse
00COH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00COH	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00COH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize the driver data area
00COH	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
00COH	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Report state of device
00COH	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report driver version number
00COH	02/08	SF__DEF__ATTR	Set default logical scaling attributes
00COH	02/0A	SF__GET__ATTR	Get scaling attributes
00COH	02/0C	SF__SET__ATTR	Set scaling attributes
00COH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O Control Functions
00COH	04/00	SF__LOCK	Unsupported
00COH	04/02	SF__UNLOCK	Unsupported
00COH	04/04	SF__TRACK__ON	Turn cursor track on
00COH	04/06	SF__TRACK__OFF	Turn cursor track off
00COH	04/08	SF__CREATE__EVENT	Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00COH	04/0A	SF__EVENT__ON	Enable event call to parent driver
00COH	04/0C	SF__EVENT__OFF	Disable event call to parent driver
00COH	04/0E	SF__CLIPPING__ON	Enable logical device clipping
00COH	04/10	SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Disable logical device clipping
00COH	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position GID
00C6H		V__LTOUCH	Application interface to Touch Screen
00C6H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00C6H	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
00C6H	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize the driver data area
00C6H	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
00C6H	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Report state of device
00C6H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report driver version number
00C6H	02/08	SF__DEF__ATTR	Set default logical scaling attributes
00C6H	02/0A	SF__GET__ATTR	Get scaling attributes
00C6H	02/0C	SF__SET__ATTR	Set scaling attributes
00C6H	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O Control functions
00C6H	04/00	SF__LOCK	Unsupported

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
00C6H	04/02	SF__UNLOCK	Unsupported
00C6H	04/04	SF__TRACK__ON	Turn cursor track on
00C6H	04/06	SF__TRACK__OFF	Turn cursor track off
00C6H	04/08	SF__CREATE__EVENT	Establish a new routine to be called on logical device events
00C6H	04/0A	SF__EVENT__ON	Enable event call to parent driver
00C6H	04/0C	SF__EVENT__OFF	Disable event call to parent driver
00C6H	04/0E	SF__CLIPPING__ON	Enable logical device clipping
00C6H	04/10	SF__CLIPPING__OFF	Disable logical device clipping
00C6H	06	F__SAMPLE	Report absolute position of GID
00CCH		V__LHPMOUSE	Interface to Microsoft Mouse driver
00CCH	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
00CCH	02	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
00CCH	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes driver
00CCH	02/02	SF__START	Starts driver
00CCH	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O control driver functions
00CCH	04/00	SF__MOUSE__COM	BIOS mouse install function
00CCH	04/02	SF__MOUSE__OVERRIDE	Set speed factor
0108H		V__NULL	No driver
010EH			Reserved*
0114H		V__HPHIL	Setup HP-HIL to INPUT driver linkage
0114H	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
0114H	02	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
0114H	02/00	SF__INIT	Initializes the driver data area
0114H	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Reports state of device
0114H	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports driver version number
0114H	02/0E	SF__OPEN	Put driver in open state
0114H	02/10	SF__CLOSE	Put driver in closed state
0114H	04	F__IO__CONTROL	I/O control to driver
0114H	04/06	SF__CRV__RECONFIGURE	Forces HP-HIL to reconfigure all devices
0114H	04/08	SF__CRV__WR__PROMPTS	Write a prompt to a device
0114H	04/0A	SF__CRV__WR__ACK	Write an acknowledge to a device
0114H	04/0C	SF__CRV__REPEAT	Sets either 30Hz or 60Hz repeat rate
0114H	04/0E	SF__CRV__DISABLE__REPEAT	Cancel keyboard repeat rate
0114H	04/10	SF__CRV__SELF__TEST	Issue self-test command to physical device

Vector Address	Func. Value	Function Equate	Definition
0114H	04/12	SF__CRV__REPORT__STATUS	Get status from any HP-HIL device that needs to report
0114H	04/14	SF__CRV__REPORT__NAME	Returns the ASCII name for a device
0114H	04/16	SF__KEYBOARD__REPEAT	Set typematic values
0114H	04/18	SF__KEYBOARD__LED	Sets keyboard LED states
0114H	06	F__PUT__BYTE	Write one byte to specified HP-HIL device
0114H	08	F__GET__BYTE	Read one byte from specified HP-HIL device
0114H	0A	F__PUT__BUFFER	Write a string of bytes to HP-HIL device
011AH-1C2H			Reserved*
1C8H-228H			Vectors available (16)
xxxH**		Keyboard Driver	Processes scancodes form HP-HIL driver
	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
	02	F__SYSTEM	System Functions
	02/00	SF__INIT	Driver initialization
	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Reports HP version number
xxxH**		HP-HIL driver vectors 1 thru 7	Physical HP-HIL driver vectors
	00	F__ISR	Logical Interrupt
	02	F__SYSTEM	System functions
	02/00	SF__INIT	Initialize driver
	02/02	SF__START	Start driver
	02/04	SF__REPORT__STATE	Unsupported
	02/06	SF__VERSION__DESC	Report HP version number
xxxH**		Available Vectors	Inquiry on availability of free vector in HP__VECTOR__TABLE

*Vectors marked reserved should not be used.

**Vectors with addresses xxxH do not have a fixed location. Their location is determined at power-on depending on the system's configuration.

APPENDIX B

B. MEMORY MAP

B.1 System Memory Map

The system maintains ROM and RAM entry point compatibility with the industry standard. Table B.1 provides an outline of the first megabyte of memory.

Table B.1

Memory Map

Description	Starting Address	Absolute Begin	End
Interrupt Vectors	0000:0000H	00000H	003FFH
STD-BIOS Data Area	0040:0000H	00400H	0051DH
Scratch	0050:001EH	0051EH	005FFH
Bios Stack	0060:0000H	00600H	006FFH
DOS	0070:0000H	00700H	
Application	0C00:0050H	0C050H	nF800H
EX-BIOS System RAM		nF800H	nFFFFH
n is dependent upon the amount of memory installed. The EX-BIOS takes a minimum of 800 hex bytes.			
Max RAM Equal 256KB		00000H	3FFFFH
Max RAM Equal 640KB		00000H	9FFFFH
Boot Address	07C0:0000H	07C00H	

Description	Starting Address	Absolute Begin	End
Reserved Video Buffer	A000:0000H	A0000H	
Monochrome Video Buffer	B000:0000H	B0000H	B7FFFFH
Color Video Buffer	B800:0000H	B8000H	BFFFFFFH
Video ROM Space	C000:0000H	C0000H	C7FFFFH
IHV ROM	C800:0000H	C8000H	
SPU IHV ROM Space	E000:0000H	E0000H	
BIOS ROM	F000:0000H	F0000H	
BIOS ROM	F800:0000H	F8000H	
RESET Vector	FFF0:0000H	FFF00H	

B.2 STD-BIOS Data Structures

The data area for the STD-BIOS is in absolute memory locations 00400H through 005FFH, which conforms to the industry standard. Table B.2 summarizes the assignments within this block of memory. A detailed description of these data fields follows the summary.

Table B.2

STD-BIOS Data Area

Address	Function
400H-407H	RS-232 Communication Port Addresses
408H-40FH	Parallel Printer Port Addresses
410H-416H	Equipment Flag
417H-43DH	Keyboard Data Area
43Eh-448H	Flexible Disc Data Area
449H-466H	Video Display Data Area
467H-46BH	Option ROM Data Area
46CH-470H	Timer Data Area
471H-473H	System Data Flags
474H-477H	Hard Disc Data Area

Address	Function
478H-47FH	Printer Timeout Counters
480H-483H	Keyboard Buffer Pointers
484H-488H	Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) Data Area
489H-48AH	Reserved
48BH-48BH	Flexible Disc Data Rate Area
48CH-48FH	Extended Hard Disc Data Area
490H-496H	Extended Flexible Disc Data Area
497H-497H	Keyboard Mode Indicator/LED Data Area
498H-4A0H	Real-Time Clock Data Area
4A1H-4A7H	Reserved
4A8H-4ABH	Pointer to EGA Data Area
4ACH-4EFH	Reserved
4F0H-4FFH	Intra-application Communication Area
500H-500H	Print Screen Status
501H-503H	Reserved
504H-504H	DOS Data Area
505H-5FFH	Reserved

B.2.1 RS-232 Communication Port Addresses

The I/O port addresses of up to four serial communication adapter ports are stored in these four words.

40:000H	02	S40__RS232__PORT1__ADR	Address of serial port 1
40:002H	02	S40__RS232__PORT2__ADR	Address of serial port 2
40:004H	02	S40__RS232__PORT3__ADR	Address of serial port 3
40:006H	02	S40__RS232__PORT4__ADR	Address of serial port 4

B.2.2 Parallel Printer Port Addresses

The I/O port addresses of up to four parallel printer adapter ports are stored in these four words.

40:008H	02	S40__PRINT__PORT1__ADR	Address of parallel port 1
40:00AH	02	S40__PRINT__PORT2__ADR	Address of parallel port 2
40:00CH	02	S40__PRINT__PORT3__ADR	Address of parallel port 3
40:00EH	02	S40__PRINT__PORT4__ADR	Address of parallel port 4

B.2.3 Equipment Byte Data Area

This data area contains several words describing some of the optional hardware installed in the system.

40:010H	02	S40__EQUIPMENT__FLAG	Installed devices word (see table B.3)
40:012H	01	S40__MFG__INIT	Manufacturing initialization/test byte
40:013H	02	S40__MEMORY__SIZE	Memory size in 1k bytes
40:015H	01	S40__MFG__ERR__FLAG1	Manufacturing scratchpad
40:016H	01	S40__MFG__ERR__FLAG2	Manufacturing error codes

Table B.3

Equipment Flag (40:010H)

Bit	Value	Definition
0FH-0EH	0	no printers installed
	1	one printer installed
	2	two printers installed
	3	three printers installed
0DH-0CH	—	reserved
0BH-09H	0	no RS-232 ports installed
	1	one RS-232 port installed
	2	two RS-232 ports installed
	3	three RS-232 ports installed
08H	—	four RS-232 ports installed
07H-06H	0	reserved
	1	1 flexible disc drive installed, if bit 0 = 1
05H-04H	0	2 flexible disc drives installed, if bit 0 = 1
	1	video adapter is not monochrome or color
	2	initial video mode of 40-column color
03H-02H	3	initial video mode of 80-column color
	—	initial video mode of 80-column monochrome
01H	0	reserved
	1	math co-processor not present
00H	0	math co-processor present
	1	no disc drives present
		some number of flexible disc drives present, see bits 7-6

B.2.4 Keyboard Data Area

This area is used by the keyboard driver to store keyboard states, scancodes and keycodes.

40:017H	01	S40__KBD__STATE1	State of special keys: shift, caps, etc. (see table B.4).
40:018H	01	S40__KBD__STATE2	Secondary state of special keys (see table B.5).

40:019H	01	S40__ALT__INPUT__ACCUM	Accumulator for alt/numpad entry
40:01AH	02	S40__KBD__BUF__HEAD	Keyboard buffer head pointer
40:01CH	02	S40__KBD__BUF__TAIL	Keyboard buffer tail pointer
40:01EH	20	S40__KBD__BUFFER	Keyboard buffer, room for 15 entries + overrun

Table B.4

Keyboard State Mask Byte1 (40:17H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	0	Insert state inactive
	1	Insert state active
06H	0	Caps lock state inactive
	1	Caps lock state active
05H	0	Num lock state inactive
	1	Num lock state active
04H	0	Scroll lock state inactive
	1	Scroll lock state active
03H	0	<Alt> key not depressed (inactive)
	1	<Alt> key depressed (active)
02H	0	<CTRL> key not depressed (inactive)
	1	<CTRL> key depressed (active)
01H	0	Left <Shift> key not depressed (inactive)
	1	Left <Shift> key depressed (active)
00H	0	Right <Shift> key not depressed (inactive)
	1	Right <Shift> key depressed (active)

Table B.5

Keyboard State Mask Byte2 (40:18H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	0	<Ins> key not depressed
	1	<Ins> key depressed
06H	0	<Caps lock> key not depressed
	1	<Caps lock> key depressed
05H	0	<Num lock> key not depressed
	1	<Num lock> key depressed
04H	0	<ScrLck> key not depressed
	1	<ScrLck> key depressed
03H	0	Pause state (<CTRL> - <Num lock>) inactive
	1	Pause state active
02H	0	<Sys req> key not depressed
	1	<Sys req> key depressed
01H-00H	—	Reserved

B.2.5 Flexible Disc Data Area

This area is used by the flexible disc driver to store information about current drive activity.

40:03EH	01	S40__FLOPPY__SEEK__STAT	Drive recalibration status (see table B.6)
40:03FH	01	S40__FLOPPY__MOTOR__STAT	Drive motor status (see table B.7)
40:040H	01	S40__FLOPPY__TIME__OUT	Drive timeout counter (see table B.8)
40:041H	01	S40__FLOPPY__RETURN__STAT	Drive return code/error status
40:042H	07	S40__FLOPPY__CONTRL__STAT	Controller status/hard disc command/ parm port copies

Table B.6

Flexible Disc Seek Status Byte (40:03EH)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	1	Disc hardware interrupt occurred
06H-02H	—	Reserved
01H	0	Indicates drive 1 needs recalibration before next seek
	1	Indicates drive 1 does not need recalibration before next seek
00H	0	Indicates drive 0 needs recalibration before next seek
	1	Indicates drive 0 does not need recalibration before next seek

Table B.7

Flexible Disc Motor Status Byte (40:03FH)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	0	Current operation is not a write
	1	Current operation is a write
06H	—	Reserved
05H	0	Drive one is not selected
	1	Drive one is selected
04H	0	Drive zero is not selected
	1	Drive zero is selected
03H-02H	—	Reserved
01H	0	Drive one motor is not running
	1	Drive one motor is running
00H	0	Drive zero motor is not running
	1	Drive zero motor is running

Table B.8

Flexible Disc Drive Error Status (40:041H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H	1	Timeout error; disc failed to respond in time
06H	1	Seek error; seek to track failed
05H	1	Controller error; disc controller chip failed
04H-00H	1	Bad command; invalid command request
	2	Address error; address mark on disc not found
	3	Write protect error
	4	Sector not found; unable to locate sector, disc damaged or unformatted
	6	Media changed; the drive door was opened on a 1.2MB disc drive
	8	DMA error; DMA failed to respond in time
	9	Segment wrap; attempt to perform DMA across a segment boundary
	10H	CRC error; crc check on data failed

B.2.6 Video Display Data Area

This area is used by the video driver to store current screen parameters and cursor positions.

40:049H	01	S40__CRT__MODE	Current video mode
40:04AH	02	S40__CRT__WIDTH	Current # of screen columns
40:04CH	02	S40__CRT__LENGTH	Current length of screen in bytes
40:04EH	02	S40__CRT__PAGE__ADR	Starting address of current display page
40:050H	10	S40__CRT__CURSOR__POS	Cursor coordinates (row, column) up to 8 pages
40:060H	02	S40__CRT__CURSOR__MODE	Current cursor mode setting
40:062H	01	S40__CRT__DISPLAY__PAGE	Current display page

40:063H	02	S40__CRT__PORT__ADR	Base I/O port address for active video controller
40:065H	01	S40__CRT__MODE__SEL__REG	Mode select register copy
40:066H	01	S40__CRT__PALETTE	Color palette register copy

B.2.7 Option ROM Data Area

This area is used by the POST (SYSGEN) routine.

40:067H	02	S40__XROM__INIT__ADR	Offset address for optional I/O rom init routine
40:069H	02	S40__XROM__SEGMENT	Segment address for optional I/O rom
40:06BH	01	S40__XROM__INT__FLAG	Flags last interrupt that occurred

B.2.8 Timer Data Area

This area stores the current timer count and flags.

40:06CH	02	S40__TIMR__LOW	Least significant word of timer count
40:06EH	02	S40__TIMR__HIGH	Most significant word of timer count
40:070H	01	S40__TIMR__OVR__FLOW	24-hour timer tick rollover counter

B.2.9 System Data Flags

This area used by the system to flag <CTRL>-<Break> and <CTRL>-<Alt>- requests.

40:071H	01	S40__SYS__BREAK__FLAG	System break request flag
40:072H	02	S40__SYS__RESET__FLAG	System reset flag

B.2.10 Hard Disc Data Area

This area is used by the INT 13H fixed disc driver to store current information about the fixed disc controller and status.

40:074H	01	S40__FD__STATUS	Hard disc status of last Int 13H operation
40:075H	01	S40__FD__COUNT	Number of hard discs present
40:076H	01	S40__FD__CONTROL	Copy of hard disc controller register
40:077H	01	S40__FD__PORT__OFFSET	Hard disc port offset

B.2.11 Printer Timeout Counters

These tables contain timeout counts for the parallel and serial ports. The default value for the parallel printer port is 14H while the serial port is 01H.

40:078H	01	S40__PRINT__TIMEOUT1	Parallel port 1 timeout count
40:079H	01	S40__PRINT__TIMEOUT2	Parallel port 2 timeout count
40:07AH	01	S40__PRINT__TIMEOUT3	Parallel port 3 timeout count
40:07BH	01	S40__PRINT__TIMEOUT4	Parallel port 4 timeout count
40:07CH	01	S40__RS232__TIMEOUT1	Serial port 1 timeout count
40:07DH	01	S40__RS232__TIMEOUT2	Serial port 2 timeout count
40:07EH	01	S40__RS232__TIMEOUT3	Serial port 3 timeout count
40:07FH	01	S40__RS232__TIMEOUT4	Serial port 4 timeout count

B.2.12 Keyboard Buffer Pointers

These pointers indicate where in memory the keyboard buffer is as opposed to the current access points to the buffer stored in the pointers above. This allows an application to move and enlarge the keyboard buffer.

40:080H	02	S40__KBD__BUF__START	Pointer to physical start of keyboard buffer
40:082H	02	S40__KBD__BUF__END	Pointer to physical end of keyboard buffer

B.2.13 Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) Data Area

This data area is used by the optional EGA driver when present.

40:084H	01	S40__EGA__CRT__ROW__CNT	Number of crt rows minus one
40:085H	02	S40__EGA__CHAR__SIZE	Number of bytes per character in font table
40:087H	01	S40__EGA__INFO1	EGA miscellaneous information
40:088H	01	S40__EGA__INFO2	EGA miscellaneous information
40:089H	02		Reserved

B.2.14 Flexible Disc Rate Area

This data area is used by the flexible disc driver to optimize performance on the 1.2mb drives by keeping track of the last data rate selected for disc access.

40:08BH	01	S40__FLOPPY__LAST__RATE	Last data rate selected
---------	----	-------------------------	-------------------------

B.2.15 Extended Hard Disc Data Area

40:08CH	01	S40__AFD__STATUS__REG	Hard disc status reg. copy
40:08DH	01	S40__AFD__ERROR__REG	Hard disc error reg. copy
40:08EH	01	S40__AFD__INTR__FLAG	Hard disc interrupt flag
40:08FH	01	S40__AFD__CTRL__FLAG	Hard disc controller flag

B.2.16 Extended Flexible Disc Data Area

This data area is used by the flexible disc driver to store information about the current media in the drives and what operations are being performed on it.

40:090H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__MEDIA0	Drive 0 media state (see table B.9)
40:091H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__MEDIA1	Drive 1 media state
40:092H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__OPERO	Drive 0 operation state
40:093H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__OPER1	Drive 1 operation state
40:094H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__TRACK0	Drive 0 current track
40:095H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__TRACK1	Drive 1 current track
40:096H	01	S40__AFLOPPY__RESERVED	Flexible disc reserved byte

Table B.9

Flexible Disc Media Byte (40:090H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-06H	0	Data transfer rate is 500kb/sec
	1	Data transfer rate is 300kb/sec
	2	Data transfer rate is 250kb/sec
05H	0	Single step all seeks
	1	Double step all seeks
04H	0	Type of disc in drive unknown
	1	Type of disc in drive known
03H	—	Reserved
02H-00H	0	Attempting 360k disc in 360k drive
	1	Attempting 360k disc in 1.2mb drive
	2	Attempting 1.2mb disc in 1.2mb drive
	3	Determined 360k disc in 360k drive
	4	Determined 360k disc in 1.2mb drive
	5	Determined 1.2mb disc in 1.2mb drive

B.2.17 Keyboard Mode Indicator

This byte is used by the keyboard driver to store the current state of the keyboard LED's.

40:097H 01 S40__KBD__LED__FLAGS Keyboard LED flags
(see table B.10)

Table B.10

Keyboard LED Flag Byte (40:97H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-03H	—	Reserved
02H	0	<Caps lock> LED is off
	1	<Caps lock> LED is on
01H	0	<Num lock> LED is off
	1	<Num lock> LED is on
00H	0	<Scroll lock> LED is off
	1	<Scroll lock> LED is on

B.2.18 Real-time Clock Data Area

This area is used by the RTC driver to store information needed to interrupt an application waiting on an RTC event.

40:098H	02	S40__RTC__WAIT__OFFSET	Offset address of user wait flag
40:09AH	02	S40__RTC__WAIT__SEGMENT	Segment address of user wait flag
40:09CH	02	S40__RTC__WAIT__CNT__LOW	Low word of wait count
40:09EH	02	S40__RTC__WAIT__CNT__HIGH	High word of wait count
40:0A0H	01	S40__RTC__WAIT__ACTV__FLG	Wait active flag
40:0A1H	07		Reserved

B.2.19 Pointer to EGA Data Area

40:0A8H	04	S40__EGA__TBL__PTR	Pointer to table of EGA pointers
40:0ACH	2C		Reserved

B.2.20 Intra-application Communications Area

Used by applications to communicate with each other and with themselves from one work session to another.

40:0F0	10	S40__INTRA__APPL	Available to any application
--------	----	------------------	------------------------------

B.2.21 Print Screen Status

40:100H	01	S40__PSCRN__STATUS	Flag for print screen in progress (see table B.11)
40:101H	03		Reserved

Table B.11

Print Screen Status Byte (40:100H)

Bit	Data	Definition
07H-00H	0	Print not in progress
	1	Print in progress
	FFH	Error during print

B.2.22 DOS Data Area

The following data areas are used by DOS to provide status information on single-drive systems.

40:104H	01	S40__SINGLE__DRV__STAT	Status of flexible disc for single drive systems, ie currently drive A: or B:
40:105H	1A		Reserved

B.2.23 Reserved Data Areas

The following areas are reserved and should not be used under any circumstances:

40:089H	02		
40:0A1H	07		
40:0ACH	2C		
40:101H	03		
40:105H	1A		

B.3 EX-BIOS Data Area Map

Figure B.1 shows the EX-BIOS RAM space which contains the HP__VECTOR__TABLE, the EX-BIOS memory pool, and the EX-BIOS global data area.

The following notes correspond to the letters in figure B.1.

- This address is the segment (CS) value stored in the second word of the HP__ENTRY interrupt vector 06FH, the HP__VECTOR__TABLE is at offset zero. This value may also be obtained from the V__SYSTEM driver, using function F__INS__BASEHPVT.

EX-BIOS Data Area Layout

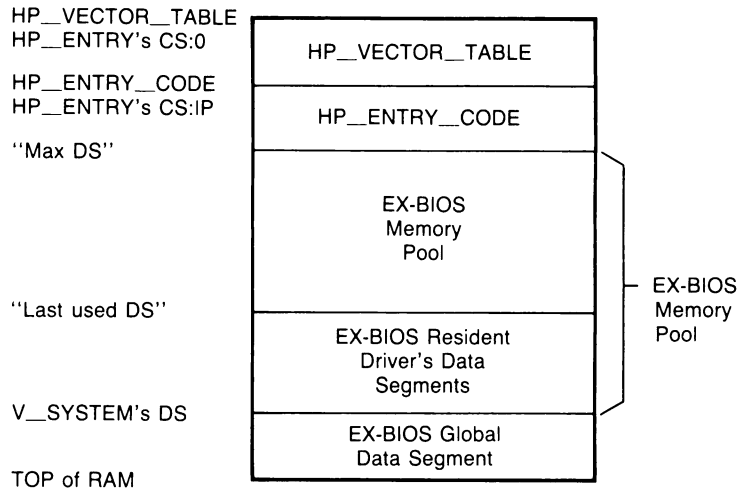


Figure B.1

- This address is the offset (IP) value stored in the first word of the HP_ENTRY interrupt vector 06FH. This address (CS:IP) represents the end of the HP_VECTOR_TABLE and points to the EX-BIOS's HP_ENTRY_CODE.
- This address represents the last allocatable data segment ("MAX DS") value available from the EX-BIOS memory pool. This address may be obtained as well as allocated from the EX-BIOS V_SYSTEM driver, see F_RAM_GET and F_RAM_RET in Section 9.
- This address is passed to drivers requesting memory from the EX-BIOS memory pool. Drivers must first subtract the size of their data segment from the "last used DS" value to get an addressable data area. The new "last used DS" is returned to the EX-BIOS using the F_RAM_RET function.
- This address represents the EX-BIOS global data area used by drivers and services that share data. This address is the DS value stored in the HP_VECTOR_TABLE for the V_SYSTEM driver.
- Top of RAM is the last address in memory. In a 256KB system this value is 3FFFFH while in a 640KB system this value is 9FFFFH. The data region between Top of RAM and the base of HP_VECTOR_TABLE is not directly available to applications. In the base system this region is 4KB long. However, different system configurations may require that this region be lengthened.

B.3.1 Option ROM Data Segments

An option ROM which does not have available on board RAM can get memory in the manner described above. However, the problem arises as to how the option ROM is to 'remember' the data segment if it doesn't have any RAM to save the segment in. This problem usually can be solved since most option ROMs are accessed through the software interrupt mechanism. The option ROM adapter simply directs its entry point software interrupt vector to its EX-BIOS RAM data segment which in turn jumps to the option ROM's entry point. That is,

80286 INT nn → EX-BIOS data segment → option ROM

```
PUSH CS  
POP DS ; Load option ROM DS  
JMP FAR ROM__ENTRY__POINT
```

B.3.2 EX-BIOS Global Data Area

The EX-BIOS global data area is shared between several EX-BIOS drivers. It contains temporary and permanent variables required by the EX-BIOS to function properly. Some of these variables can be modified by application programs. As with the STD-BIOS data area, care should be taken when modifying the EX-BIOS data area.

The EX-BIOS global data area can be found by calling the V__SYSTEM driver, with the function F__INS__BASEHPVT. The EX-BIOS global data area segment will be returned in the DS register. Table B.12 defines the contents of this area.

Table B.12

Global Data Area

Byte	Offset	Type	Definition
00-013H	Reserved	Word	
14	T__SND__FLAG	Byte	Sound driver status
	Bit	Definition	
	7	'1' Click enabled	
	6	'1' Beep enabled	
	5-0	Reserved	
15	T__SND__CLICK__COUNT	Byte	Contains the number of pending key clicks. Maximum of four.
16	T__SND__CLICK__DURA	Byte	Contains the current tick duration scaler.
17	T__SND__CLICK__VOLUME	Byte	Contains the current key click volume.
18	T__SND__BEEP__CYCLE	Word	Contains the current beep period in ten microsecond increments.
1A	T__SND__BEEP__DURA	Word	Contains the current duration of the beep in 10 microsecond increments.
1C	T__SND__BEEP__COUNT	Byte	Contains the number of pending beep functions. Maximum of four.
1D	Reserved		
1E	T__STR__NEXT__INDEX	Word	The next unused string index number.
20 and up	Reserved*		

B.4 ROM BIOS Memory Map

Table B.13 lists the compatible ROM entry points. The programmer is encouraged not to access these entry points directly.

Table B.13

Rom Entry Points

Int	Rom Entry	Type	Function
2	F000:E2C3	code	Nonmaskable interrupt
5	F000:FF54	code	Print screen
10	F000:F065	code	Video
11	F000:F84D	code	Equipment check
12	F000:F841	code	Memory size
13	F000:EC59	code	Diskette/hard disc
14	F000:E739	code	Serial
15	F000:F859	code	System functions
16	F000:E82E	code	Keyboard
17	F000:EFD2	code	Printer
18	F000:4B86	code	Reserved
19	F000:E6F2	code	Boot
1A	F000:FE6E	code	Time and date
1B	F000:FF53	code	Keyboard break
1C	F000:FF53	code	Timer tick
1D	F000:F0A4	data	Video parameter table
1E	0000:0522	data	Diskette parameter table
1F	F000:0000	data	Graphics character table

B.5 Product Identification

Table B.14

Product Identification Strings

ROM version independent information			
0F000:00F8H	DB	'H'	HP Vectra PC ID
	DB	'P'	
	DB	00H	
	DB	00H	
ROM version dependent information			
0F000:00FCH	DB	Revision__Code__Secondary	Secondary code revision
	DB	Revision__Code__Primary	Primary code revision
	DB	Date__Code__Year	ROM Release year—1960 stored in BCD
	DB	Date__Code__Week	Week of the year stored in BCD
Industry Standard PC ID			
0F000:FFFEH	DB	0FCH	IBM-AT Compatible PC

APPENDIX C

C. CMOS MEMORY LAYOUT AND REAL-TIME CLOCK

The real-time clock chip contains 64 bytes of non-volatile memory. Values saved in this memory area are not destroyed when the system is powered off. Table C.1 defines the use of the CMOS memory area.

Table C.1

CMOS Memory and Real-time Clock

CMOS Address	Application
00H	*RTC current second
01H	*RTC second alarm value
02H	*RTC current minute
03H	*RTC minute alarm value
04H	*RTC current hour
05H	*RTC hour alarm value
06H	*RTC current day of the week
07H	*RTC current day of the month
08H	*RTC current month
09H	*RTC current year
0AH	*RTC status register A
0BH	*RTC status register B
0CH	*RTC status register C
0DH	*RTC status register D
0EH	*Diagnostic status byte

CMOS Address	Application
0FH	*Shut down status byte
10H	Flexible disc drive type (A and B)
11H	Reserved
12H	Fixed disc type (C and D)
13H	Reserved
14H	Equipment byte
15H	Low base memory
16H	High base memory
17H	Extended memory size (low byte)
18H	Extended memory size (high byte)
19–20H	Reserved
21–27H	*Reserved
28H	*HP checksum for bytes 29, 2A, 2B, 2C
29–2BH	%*Reserved
2CH	%*Reserved
2DH	*Reserved
2E–2FH	*2-byte industry standard CMOS checksum for bytes 10H to 20H
30H	*Extended memory size (low byte, defined by POST)
31H	*Extended memory size (high byte)
32H	*Date century byte
33H	*Information flags
34–3FH	*Reserved

Notes:

- *These bytes are not included in the industry standard CMOS checksum
- %These bytes are included in HP's checksum

C.1 Real-Time Clock/CMOS Access

Port 70H and port 71H provide the interface to the real-time clock and CMOS memory controller. Port 70H is used to specify the byte address to read or write. Port 71H is used to pass the data. For example, to read the equipment byte, the programmer would write 14H to port 70H, then read the data byte from port 71H. A read or write to port 71H must always be preceded by a write to port 70H.

C.2 Real-Time Clock (CMOS Address 00H-0DH)

The real-time clock (RTC) chip maintains the current date and time, even when the system is powered off. Four registers are initialized by the SETUP program when the user sets the current date and time. These are detailed in tables C.2, C.3, C.4 and C.5.

Table C.2

CMOS_RTC_REGA (CMOS Address 0AH)

Bit	Data	Definition
7	0	The current date and time is available to read
	1	The current date and time are not available to read because an update of these values is in progress
6-4	—	Time divider selection bits to indicate what time-base frequency is being used. This field is set to 2H to indicate that a 32,768 hertz crystal is providing the time-base.
3-0	—	Rate selection bits to specify output square wave frequency. This field is set to 06H to select a square wave frequency of 1.024K Hertz or a periodic interrupt rate of 976.562 microseconds.

Table C.3

CMOS_RTC_REGB (CMOS Address 0BH)

Bit	Data	Definition
7	0	Update clock normally (default)
	1	Suspend clock updates
6	0	Disable periodic interrupts (default)
	1	Enable periodic interrupts
5	0	Disable alarm interrupts (default)
	1	Enable alarm interrupts
4	0	Do not generate an interrupt when the current update cycle completes (default)
	1	Generate an interrupt each time a clock update completes
3	0	Disable square wave output (default)
	1	Enable square wave output

Bit	Data	Definition
2	0	Store date and time in BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) (default)
	1	Store date and time as binary integers
1	0	Places hours byte in 12 hour mode
	1	Places hours byte in 24 hour mode (default)
0	0	Disable daylight savings (default)
	1	Enable daylight savings

Table C.4

CMOS_RTC_REGC (CMOS Address 0CH)

Bit	Value	Definition
7	0	No interrupts are currently asserted
	1	The RTC is asserting an interrupt due to either the alarm, periodic interrupt, or update ended.
6	0	No periodic interrupt has occurred since the last read of this bit.
	1	A periodic interrupt has occurred, read only and cleared by read.
5	0	No alarm interrupt has occurred since the last read of this bit.
	1	An alarm interrupt has occurred, read only and cleared by read.
4	0	No update ended interrupt has occurred since the last read of the bit.
	1	An update ended interrupt has occurred, read only and cleared by read.
3-0	—	Reserved

Table C.5

CMOS_RTC_REGD (CMOS Address 0DH)

Bit	Value	Definition
7	0	Power was lost to the RTC chip since the last read of this bit.
	1	The RTC chip has not lost power since the last read of this bit. Read only, set to 1 after read.
6-0	—	Reserved

C.3 Diagnostic Status Byte (CMOS Address 0EH)

This byte is set by the POST routine to flag errors detected during power on. The contents of this byte are detailed in table C.6.

Table C.6

CMOS__DIAGNOSTIC__STATUS (CMOS Address 0EH)

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Power to RTC failed
6	1	Bad industry standard CMOS checksum
5	1	Configuration inconsistency
4	1	Memory size does not match
3	1	Hard disc failed initialization
2	1	Invalid CMOS
1-0	—	Reserved

C.4 System Shutdown Byte (CMOS Address 0FH)

This byte is used by the system power-on sequence to determine what action is to be taken upon return from protected mode. The details of this byte are shown in table C.7.

Table C.7

CMOS__SHUTDOWN__BYTE (CMOS Address 0FH)

Bit	Value	Definition
7-0	0-3	Perform power-on reset sequence
	4	INT 19H (reboot)
	5	Flush keyboard and jump indirect via double word 40:67H
	6-7	Reserved
	8	Used by POST during test of protected mode RAM
	9	Used for INT 15H support (block move)
	A	Jump indirect via double word at 40:67H
	B-FF	(same as values 0-3)

C.5 Diskette Descriptor Byte (CMOS Address 10H)

This byte is initialized by SETUP and indicates what types of flexible disc drives are installed. The details of this byte are shown in table C.8.

Table C.8

CMOS__FDC__TYPE (CMOS Address 10H)

Bit	Value	Definition
7-4	0	No drive installed as drive A
	1	360KB drive installed as drive A
	2	1.2MB drive installed as drive A
3-0	0	No drive installed as drive B
	1	360KB drive installed as drive B
	2	1.2MB drive installed as drive B

C.6 CMOS Fixed Disc Type (CMOS Address 12H)

CMOS__FIXED__DISC__TYPE, (CMOS Address 12H), is reserved for the hard disc.

C.7 Equipment Byte (CMOS Address 14H)

This byte is used to initialize STD-BIOS RAM location 40:0010H. This is the value returned by the STD-BIOS interrupt INT 11 (get current equipment). The details of this byte are shown in table C.9.

Table C.9

CMOS__EQ__BYTE (CMOS Address 14H)

Bit	Value	Definition
7-6	0	One drive installed
	1	Two drives installed
5-4	1	Primary display is 40 column color
	2	Primary display is 80 column color
	3	Primary display is 80 column monochrome
3-2	—	Reserved
1	1	80287 installed
0	1	At least one flexible disc installed

C.8 System Base RAM Size (CMOS Address 15H—16H)

This value represents the amount of base (DOS addressable) memory installed in the system minus the amount of RAM used by the EX-BIOS data area. Three base memory configurations are valid:

0100H 256K of base memory installed
0200H 512K of base memory installed
0280H 640K of base memory installed

The actual stored value will be adjusted to leave space for the EX-BIOS data area. For example, the value may be 00FCH instead of 0100H, indicating that there is 256K of base RAM installed but the EX-BIOS data area is using 4K of it.

CMOS__BASE__MEMORY__LSB (CMOS Address = 15H)

CMOS__BASE__MEMORY__MSB (CMOS Address = 16H)

C.9 System Extended Memory Size (CMOS Address 17H—18H)

These values are initialized by the SETUP program to the user specified extended memory size from zero to 15Mb in 512Kb increments. For example:

0200 512K of extended memory (0.5Mb)
0400 1024K of extended memory (1.0Mb)
0600 1536K of extended memory (1.5Mb)
through
3A00 14848K of extended memory (14.5Mb)
3C00 15360K of extended memory (15.0Mb)

Note that extended memory is memory above one megabyte.

CMOS__EXT__MEMORY__LSB (CMOS Address = 17H)

CMOS__EXT__MEMORY__MSB (CMOS Address = 18H)

C.10 EX-BIOS Checksum Byte (CMOS Address 28H)

This byte contains the checksum which is used to verify the contents of the EX-BIOS CMOS data locations. This checksum is computed each time one of these locations is modified using an EX-BIOS CMOS function.

If bit 7 of byte 29 is 1 then

$$\text{CMOS_EX_BIOS_CRC} = [29] + [2A] + [2B] + [2C] \quad : 8 \text{ bit carryout}$$

If bit 7 of byte 29 is 0 then

$$\text{CMOS_EX_BIOS_CRC} = [29] + [2A] + [2B] \quad : 8 \text{ bit carryout}$$

C.11 EX-BIOS Reserved Bytes (CMOS Address 29H—2CH)

These bytes are reserved by EX-BIOS. They are included in the EX-BIOS checksum byte at CMOS address 28H.

Table C.10

CMOS__HPCONFIG (CMOS Address 29H)

Bit	Data	Definition
7	0	Do not include byte 2C in checksum (default). Note: this bit is not reset during a <CTRL>-<Alt>-<Sys req> reset sequence
	1	Include byte 2C in checksum
6	0	Select the first ROM video adapter as primary (default)
	1	Select the second ROM video adapter as primary
4-1	—	Reserved
0	0	Manufacturing test disabled
	1	Manufacturing test enabled

C.12 STD-BIOS Checksum Word (CMOS Address 2EH-2FH)

This word contains the checksum which is used to verify the contents of the STD-BIOS CMOS data locations. This checksum is computed each time one of these locations is modified using an EX-BIOS CMOS function. If the EX-BIOS is not used for CMOS update then it is the programmer's responsibility to calculate and replace the STD-BIOS checksum.

$$\text{CMOS_STD_BIOS_CRC} = [10] + [11] + [12] + \dots + [20] \quad : 16 \text{ bit carryout}$$

C.13 Test Information Byte (CMOS Address 33H)

Bit seven of this byte is initialized by the boot process to indicate that 640K of base memory is installed. The details of this byte are shown in table C.11.

Table C.11

CMOS__TEST__INFO (CMOS Address 33H)

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	128kb expansion RAM installed
6-0	—	Reserved

APPENDIX D

D. I/O PORT MAP

Appendix D describes the I/O map of the system. Table D.1 lists the I/O map of all devices integrated in the System Processing Unit (SPU). Table D.2 lists the recommended I/O port assignments for devices in adapter cards. Subsequent sections in the appendix describe the SPU built-in devices individually. I/O devices in adapter cards are described fully in the *Vectra Technical Reference Manual, Volume I*.

Table D.1

SPU I/O Map

I/O Address	Description
000-01FH	First DMA Controller (8237A)
020-03FH	Master Interrupt Controller (8259A)
040-05FH	Timer Controller (8254)
060H	Keyboard Buffer Full port
061H	SPU Control port
064H	Keyboard Output Buffer Full (OBF) port
068H	Keyboard Extended Command port
069H	SVC Service Request read data port
06AH	Keyboard Handshake port
06C-06FH	HP-HIL Controller ports
070H	RTC address / NMI disable port
071H	RTC data
078H	Hard Reset NMI enable port
07CH	HP-Slave Interrupt Controller (8259A) port 0
07DH	HP-Slave Interrupt Controller (8259A) port 1
080-09FH	DMA Page Registers ports
0A0-0BFH	Industry Standard (STD) Slave Interrupt Controller (8259A)
0C0-0DFH	Second DMA Controller (8237A)
0F0H	Clear 80287 Coprocessor port
0F1H	Reset " " "
0F8-0FFH	80287 Math Coprocessor

Table D.2

Adapter I/O Map

I/O Address	Description
1F0-1F3H	Hard Disc controller
200-207H	Game I/O adapter
278-27FH	Parallel port 2
2E8-2EFH	Serial port 3
2F8-2FFH	Serial port 2
300-307H	Prototype adapter card
320-323H	Reserved
378-37FH	Parallel port 1
380-38FH	SDLC, bisynch 2
3A0-3AFH	Bisynch 1
3B0-3B7H	Monochrome display adapter
3BC-3BFH	Monochrome display/Parallel adapter
3D0-3DFH	Color Graphics adapter
3E8-3EFH	Serial port 4
3F0-3F7H	Flexible Disc controller
3F8-3FFH	Serial port 1

D.1 DMA Channel Controller

The SPU supports seven DMA channels using two Intel 8237A DMA controllers in cascade mode. For each DMA channel there is a page register used to extend the addressing range of the channel to 16 MB. The only type of DMA transfer allowed is "I/O to memory". No "I/O to I/O" or "memory to memory" transfers are allowed due to the way the hardware is configured. For more detailed information on the 8237A DMA controllers see Intel's *The 8086 Family User's Manual*.

Table D.3 summarizes how the DMA channels are allocated.

Table D.3

DMA Channel Allocation

First DMA controller (used for 8 bit transfers):	
channel 0	—Spare.
channel 1	—Usually datacomm.
channel 2	—Flexible disc I/O.
channel 3	—Spare.

Second DMA controller (used for 16 bit transfers):	
channel 4	—Cascade from first DMA controller.
channel 5	—Spare.
channel 6	—Spare.
channel 7	—Spare.

D.1.1 I/O Port Addresses for DMA Controllers

Table D.4 shows the I/O port addresses for the page register and DMA controllers used when writing the DMA addresses.

Table D.4

I/O Port Addresses and Address Lines

DMA page register I/O Ports			
Channel	I/O port	Address Lines	
0	087H	A23-A16	
1	083H	A23-A16	byte transfers
2	081H	A23-A16	
3	082H	A23-A16	
4	Not connected		
5	08BH	A23-A17	
6	089H	A23-A17	word transfers
7	08AH	A23-A17	
X	08FH	Used for RAM refresh	
DMA Controller I/O Ports			
Channel	I/O port		
0	000H	address register (A15-A0)	
	001H	byte count register	
1	002H	address register (A15-A0)	
	003H	byte count register	
2	004H	address register (A15-A0)	
	005H	byte count register	
3	006H	address register (A15-A0)	
	007H	byte count register	
4	0C0H	address register (A16-A1)	
	0C2H	word count register	
5	0C4H	address register (A16-A1)	
	0C6H	word count register	
6	0C8H	address register (A16-A1)	
	0CAH	word count register	
7	0CCH	address register (A16-A1)	
	0CEH	word count register	

Notes:

Channel 4 (first channel on the second DMA controller) is used to cascade the first DMA controller and it must not be programmed for DMA transfers.

Channels 5 thru 7 are word-wide channels so the address lines used are A1 thru A23. Address line A0 is always forced to zero. The address register on these channels provides address lines A16 thru A1 and address lines A23 through A17 come from bits 7 through 1 of the page register. Bit 0 of the page register is not used. Care should be taken in making sure that the counts and addresses are in words rather than bytes.

Table D.5 lists I/O ports used for writing commands to the DMA controllers.

Table D.5

Controller Command I/O Ports

Controller 1	2	I/O Write	I/O Read
0D0H	008H	Command Register	Status Register
0D2H	009H	Request Register	illegal
0D4H	00AH	Single Mask Register	illegal
0D6H	00BH	Mode Register	illegal
0D8H	00CH	Clear Byte Pointer Flag	illegal
0DAH	00DH	Master Clear Command	Temporary Register
0DCH	00EH	Clear Mask Command	illegal
0DEH	00FH	Multi-Mask Register	illegal

D.2 8259A Interrupt Controllers

The system has three 8259A interrupt controllers. They are arranged as a master interrupt controller and two slaves that are cascaded through the master. Table D.6 shows the I/O ports for these interrupt controllers and how they are cascaded.

Table D.6

8259A Controller I/O Ports

Register Name	Master	HP-Slave	STD-Slave
Command Register	20H	7CH	0A0H
Interrupt Mask Register	21H	7DH	0A1H

Table D.7 shows how the master and slave controllers are connected. The Interrupt Requests (IRQ) are numbered sequentially starting with the Master 8259 controller and followed by the industry standard (IS) Slave and HP-Slave.

Table D.7

8259A Master to Slave Connections.

Master's IRQ	Interrupt Request Description
IRQ0 (08H)	Timer
IRQ1 (09H) <— [HP-Slave IRQ]	Keyboard
IRQ16 (68H)	8041
IRQ17 (69H)	Keyboard OBF
IRQ18 (6AH)	Reserved
IRQ19 (6BH)	Reserved
IRQ20 (6CH)	HP-HIL Controller
IRQ21 (6DH)	Reserved
IRQ22 (6EH)	Reserved
IRQ23 (6FH)	Reserved
IRQ2 (0AH) <— [STD-Slave IRQ]	Reserved
IRQ08 (70H)	Real Time Clock
IRQ09 (71H)	SW Redirected
IRQ10 (72H)	Reserved
IRQ11 (73H)	Reserved
IRQ12 (74H)	Reserved
IRQ13 (75H)	80287 Coprocessor
IRQ14 (76H)	Hard Disc
IRQ15 (77H)	Reserved

Master's IRQ	Interrupt Request Description
IRQ3 (0BH)	Serial Port 1
IRQ4 (0CH)	Serial Port 0
IRQ5 (0DH)	Printer Port 1
IRQ6 (0EH)	Diskette
IRQ7 (0FH)	Printer Port 0

Note: The numbers in parentheses are the interrupt vector numbers generated by the IRQs.

The following example shows how the 8259A controllers are programmed on initialization:

```

                CLI                                ; Disable interrupts
PROGRAM__MASTER:
    MOV     AL, 11H                                ; ICW1: Initialization Command
    OUT    20H,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 08H                                ; Interrupt Vector Base at 08H
    OUT    21H,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 06H                                ; Define master with two slaves
    OUT    21H,AL                                ; one at IRQ1 and one at IRQ2
    MOV    AL, 01H                                ; 8086/88 Mode
    OUT    21H,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
PROGRAM__HP__SLAVE:
    MOV    AL, 11H                                ; ICW1: Initialization Command
    OUT    7CH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 68H                                ; Interrupt Vector Base at 68H
    OUT    7DH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 01H                                ; Slave ID number
    OUT    7DH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 01H                                ; 8086/88 Mode
    OUT    7DH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL, 68H                                ; Place HP slave on special
    OUT    7CH                                ; mask mode.
    JMP    $ + 2
PROGRAM__STD__SLAVE:
    MOV    AL, 11H                                ; ICW1: Initialization Command

```

```

OUT    0A0H,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,70H                ; Interrupt Vector Base at 70H
OUT    0A1H,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,02H                ; Slave ID number
OUT    0A1H,AL
JMP    $ + 2
MOV    AL,01H                ; 8086/88 Mode
OUT    0A1H,AL
JMP    $ + 2
STI                                ; Reenable interrupts

```

The following example shows how an interrupt generated from the HP-Slave is serviced. This provides an example of what commands to send the 8259 controllers to handle an IRQ request. See Section 4 for more details.

```

;
; Interrupt handler example for handling an IRQ16 which is an 8041
; keyboard controller service request:
;
INTERRUPT_HANDLER:
    PUSH    AX                ; Save registers
    IN      AL,7DH            ; Get enable mask from HP-Slave
    JMP    $ + 2
    OR      AL,01H            ; disable IRQ16 interrupt
    OUT    7DH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL,20H            ; Send an EOI to master 8259
    OUT    20H,AL            ; so that other interrupts can
    JMP    $ + 2            ; get thru
    .
    .                        ; 8041 Service processing here
    .
    IN      AL,7DH            ; Get enable mask from HP-Slave
    JMP    $ + 2
    AND    AL,0FEH            ; Enable IRQ16 again
    OUT    7DH,AL
    JMP    $ + 2
    MOV    AL,60H            ; Send the HP-Slave a specific
    OUT    7CH,AL            ; EOI command.
    JMP    $ + 2
    POP    AX                ; Restore registers
    IRET

```

D.3 8254 Timer Controller (I/O Ports 40H through 43H)

The system contains an Intel Programmable Interval Timer 8254. The timer controller consists of three separate timer channels; timer channels 0, 1 and 2. Channel 0 provides the BIOS with a programmable time interval. Channel 1 provides the memory refresh signal of the dynamic RAMs in the system. Channel 2 generates a fixed frequency envelope to the sound generation circuit.

WARNING!

Timer channel 1 should not be used. Writing to this channel may cause loss of data in system memory.

The timer chip interfaces to the 80286 via 4 I/O ports:

I/O Port	Function
040H	Counter data for timer 0.
041H	Counter data for timer 1.
042H	Counter data for timer 2.
043H	The control register for all three timers.

See Intel's *8086 Family User's Manual* for more details of the 8254 timer controller.

D.4 Keyboard Data Buffer (60H)

The keyboard data buffer is read by the 80286 when the keyboard asserts the OBF interrupt. The OBF signal is automatically cleared when the data buffer is read. See Section 5 for more information about the keyboard data buffer.

D.5 SPU Control Port (61H)

The SPU Control Port (61H) is a bidirectional buffer which latches an assortment of unrelated signals. Table D.8 describes the bit values contained in this buffer.

Table D.8

PORT 61H Bit Values

When 80286 reads port 61H:

Bit	Data	Definition
7	1	Parity error in on-board system ram
6	1	I/O channel check error has occurred
5		Output from timer channel 2
4		Refresh detect; toggles once per refresh cycle
3		Status of I/O channel check NMI latch (See Fig D.2)
	1	Disabled.
	0	Enabled
2		Status of SPU RAM parity error latch (See Fig D.2)
	1	Disabled
	0	Enabled
1	1	Speaker data from timer channel 2 is enabled to drive speaker circuit.
0	1	Gate to timer channel 2 is enabled

When 80286 writes port 61H:

Bit	Data	Description
7-4		Not used
3	1	Disable and clear I/O channel check.
2	1	Disable and clear on-board parity NMI
1	1	Enable the data from timer channel 2 to drive speaker circuit.
0	1	Enable gate to timer channel 2. (speaker data)

D.6 Speaker Control

Figure D.1 shows the relationship of the timer channel 2 and the rest of the speaker circuit.

Speaker Control Circuit

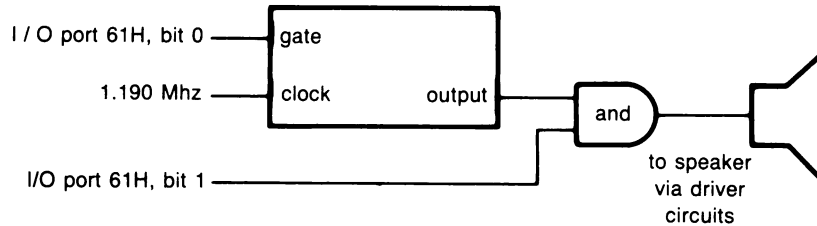


Figure D.1

The sound related EX-BIOS functions are the recommended method of accessing the speaker functions (see Section 9).

D.7 Keyboard I/O Ports

Keyboard Command Port (64H): Used to write commands to the 8041 keyboard controller.

Keyboard Extended Command Port (68H): provides a data/command path to the 8041 not conflicting with the industry standard I/O Ports 60H and 64H.

KBD Request Port (69H): Allows communications between the 8041 and the EX-BIOS service request (SVC) routines.

Keyboard Handshake (6AH): The single bit write only port provides a mechanism for the 8041 keyboard controller to indicate the last service request (SVC) has been handled.

HP-HIL Controller (6CH thru 6FH): This set of I/O Ports provides the communication mechanism to the HP-HIL controller.

D.8 Real Time Clock Ports

Real Time Clock and CMOS RAM ports 70H and 71H provide the interface to the MC146818 real time clock (RTC). See Appendix C for further details.

D.9 Hard Reset Enable Port

Hard Reset Enable Register (Port 78H): This write only port enables the hard reset line from the HP-HIL controller. Table D.9 shows the bit definitions for this port.

Table D.9

Hard Reset Enable Register

Bit	Data	Description
7	1	Enable hard reset from HP-HIL controller chip.
	0	Disable and clear hard reset from HP-HIL controller chip.
6-0		Reserved.

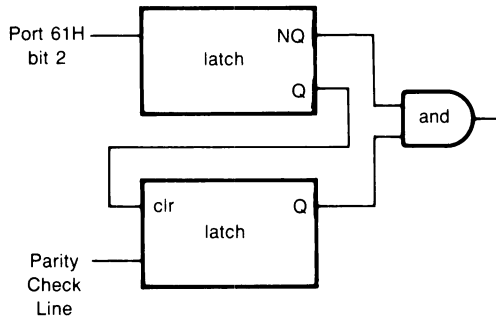
D.10 NMI Sources and Involved I/O Ports

The non-maskable interrupt (NMI) of the 80286 is attached to circuitry which allows multiple sources to cause an NMI. Each of these sources can be disabled individually as well as collectively.

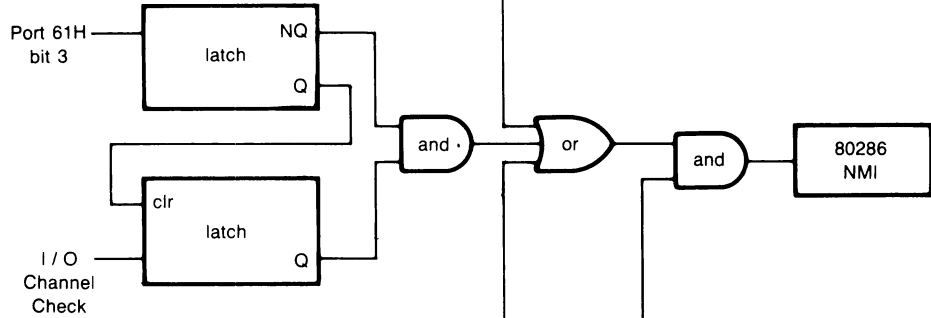
Figure D.2 is a block diagram of the NMI circuit.

NMI Circuit

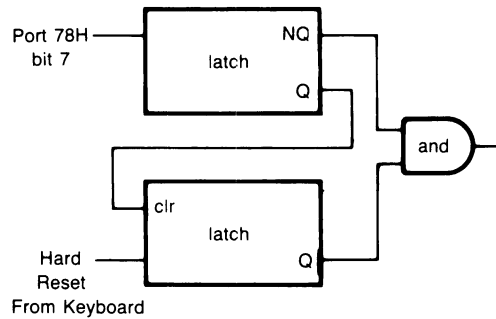
(Parity Enable)



(I/O Channel Check Enable)



(Hard Reset Enable)



(NMI Enable)

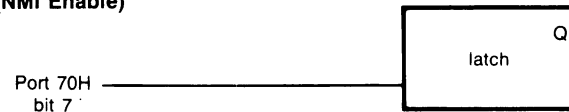


Figure D.2

APPENDIX E

E. SYSTEM EQUATE FILE

This appendix contains the Macro Assembler (MASM) listing of the system equate file, EQUATES.ASM.

Equates are assembly language (MASM) directives. The term equate as used here includes the MASM directives: EQU, ' = ', STRUC, RECORD, and MACRO. They allow the programmer to assign ASCII strings (names) to numeric constants, data structures, data records and macros. The name can then be used in programs to define data structures, code structures, or record structures. When the program is assembled, MASM substitutes the value associated with the name for every occurrence of the name in the source code.

The MASM directive 'INCLUDE' is used by programs to define constants, data structures or code structures commonly used by different programs. When a particular equate or group of equates is needed in a program, the programmer does not have to either define a new equate name for the variable or type it into the program. The programmer can use the 'INCLUDE' statement to define the equate. At assembly time the INCLUDE directive causes the assembler to read a specified file and process it as if its contents were actually in the original source code file. See the HP Vectra MS-DOS Macro Assembler manual for more information on include files.

E.1 The Equate File

The equate file supports programmer's access to both the STD-BIOS and EX-BIOS. Support is provided for software interrupt numbers, interrupt function and subfunction codes, and data structures associated with the various functions. Commonly used MACROS are also defined.

Equates File

```
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```

```
page 59,132
286c
NAME EQUATES
*****
: This file contains equates, data structures and definitions needed to
: access both the Standard BIOS (STD-BIOS) and the Extended BIOS (EX-BIOS)
: of Vectra using NASM 3.0. Depending on what part of the BIOS you are
: accessing you might not need all the equates. The equates are organized
: as follows:
:
:   o 80286 Support Macros.
:   o EX-BIOS Equates
:     1) Generic Structures and equates used by all drivers.
:     2) Equates for Vector Addresses
:     3) Function and Subfunction Equates common to all drivers
:     4) Function and Subfunction Equates individual to drivers. These
:        are ordered by vector number.
:   o MS-DOS Macros and Equates
:   o Industry Standard (STD-BIOS) Interrupt numbers and function equates
:   o Industry Standard (STD-BIOS) Data Area
:   o Bit definitions for Industry Standard (STD-BIOS) data area entries
:
: The programmer can extract only those equates that he needs to create
: a tailored equate file.
*****
page
*****
: 80286 Support macros and equates
: *****
: The following macro is used to compensate for a bug in the 80286
: hardware interrupt system. During a normal POPF instruction
: cycle interrupts are always enabled regardless of the state of
: the interrupt enable flag prior to the pop or after the pop.
*****
POPPF macro
jmp $+3
iret
push cs
call $-2
endm
: *****
: EX-BIOS support macros and equates
: *****
: Equates for EX-BIOS interrupt number and vector address.
= 006F HP_ENTRY equ 6FH
: *****
: SYSCALL [vector address]
: *****
syscall macro vector
ifnb <vector>
mov bp,vector
endif
int HP_ENTRY
endm
: *****
: HP_VECTOR_TABLE Entry
: *****
HP_TABLE_ENTRY struc <1,2,3>
HP_ENTRY_IP dw 0
HP_ENTRY_CS dw 0
HP_ENTRY_DS dw 0
HP_TABLE_ENTRY ends
page
: *****
: Structure of Data Header for HP's vectors
: *****
HP_SHEADER STRUC <1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0>
DH_ATR dw 0 ; Attribute
DH_NAME_INDEX dw 0 ; Name index of driver
DH_V_DEFAULT dw 0 ; Driver vector position in HPtable
DH_P_CLASS dw 0 ; Parent class
DH_C_CLASS dw 0 ; Child class
DH_V_PARENT dw 0 ; Vector used when the driver cannot handle
; an F_ISR function call
DH_V_CHILD dw 0 ; Vector used when the driver cannot handle
; a regular function call
DH_MAJOR db 0 ; Driver's major address if any.
DH_MINOR db 0 ; Driver's minor address if any.
HP_SHEADER ENDS
: *****
: DH_ATR bit record
: *****
= 8000 ATR_HP equ 1000000000000000B ; 1- The Rest of header is valid
= 4000 ATR_DEVCFG equ 0100000000000000B ; 1- Present in DEVCONFIG
= 2000 ATR_ISR equ 0010000000000000B ; 1- Replace My ISR (Child)
```

Equates File (continued)

```

94      = 1000      ATR_ENTRY      equ 000100000000000000B : 1 - Replace My ENTRY (Parent)
95      = 0000      ATR_RSVD      equ 000000000000000000B : 0 - Available on allocation from HP
96      = 2000      ATR_FREE      equ 000000100000000000B : 1 - Available Vector
97      = 0400      ATR_SRVC      equ 000001000000000000B : 2 - Service Vector
98      = 0600      ATR_LOG      equ 000001100000000000B : 3 - Logical Device Start DEVCONFG CHA
99      = 0800      ATR_IND      equ 000010000000000000B : 4 - Filter, show driver (options)
100     = 0A00      ATR_INP      equ 000010100000000000B : 5 - End of Chain
101     = 0C00      ATR_INP      equ 000011000000000000B : 6 - Mappable input driver
102     = 0E00      ATR_TYPE7     equ 000011100000000000B : 7 - Available
103     = 0E00      ATR_TYPE_MASK  equ 0000000100000000B
104     = 0100      ATR_STRING     equ 0000000100000000B
105     = 0080      ATR_MAP_CALL   equ 0000000010000000B
106     = 0060      ATR_SUBADD     equ 0000000001000000B
107     = 0000      ATR_NOADDR     equ 0000000000000000B
108     = 0020      ATR_MAJOR      equ 0000000000100000B
109     = 0040      ATR_MINOR      equ 0000000000010000B
110     = 0060      ATR_MID        equ 0000000000001000B
111     = 0010      ATR_PSHARE     equ 0000000000001000B
112     = 0008      ATR_CSHARE     equ 0000000000001000B
113     = 0004      ATR_ROM        equ 0000000000000100B
114     = 0002      ATR_YIELD     equ 0000000000000010B
115     = 0001      ATR_O          equ 0000000000000001B
116
117     Page
118     : *****
119     : DH Class
120     : *****
121     = 8000      CL_KBDFC      equ 100000000000000000B : 1 - HP Softkey Transaltor
122     = 4000      CL_KBD        equ 010000000000000000B : 1 - Keyboard
123     = 2000      CL_CCP        equ 001000000000000000B : 1 - Cursor Control pad
124     = 0800      CL_CON        equ 000100000000000000B : 1 - Console Device
125     = 0400      CL_COMM       equ 000010000000000000B : 1 - COMM device
126     = 0200      CL_INTERFACE  equ 000000100000000000B : 1 - interface, HP-HIL, HPIB
127     = 0100      CL_FILT        equ 000000010000000000B : 1 - character filter
128     = 0080      CL_BLK        equ 000000001000000000B : 1 - block device
129     = 0040      CL_BOOT        equ 000000000100000000B : 1 - boot block device
130     = 0020      CL_LGID        equ 000000000010000000B : 1 - logical physical gid
131
132     = 0010      CL_PGID        equ 000000000001000000B : e g ccp to gid translator
133     = 0008      CL_GID        equ 000000000000100000B : 1 - physical gid
134     = 0004      CL_PTS        equ 000000000000010000B : 1 - any graphics input device
135     = 0002      CL_ASCII       equ 000000000000001000B : 1 - physical touch screen
136     = 0001      CL_EXTEND      equ 000000000000000100B : 1 - ascii input device
137
138     = FFFF      CL_ALL         equ 1111111111111111B : 0 - set of classes above
139     = 0000      CL_NULL        equ 0000000000000000B : 1 - alternate class set
140
141     : Member of all classes
142     : Member No Classes
143
144     : *****
145     : Vector Addresses
146     : *****
147     = 0000      V_SCOPY        equ 0000H : Copyright Notice
148     = 0006      V_DOLLITTLE    equ 0006H : Nop Routine
149     = 000C      V_PNULL        equ 000CH : No Device
150     = 0012      V_SYSTEM       equ 0012H : System Intrinsics
151     = 001E      V_S8259        equ 001EH : 8259 Interface
152     = 002A      V_SINPUT       equ 002AH : Input Inquire routines
153     = 0036      V_QWERTY       equ 0036H : Qwerty KBD Translator
154     = 003C      V_SDFKEY       equ 003CH : HP f1-f8 Translator
155     = 0042      V_FUNCTION     equ 0042H : IBM F1-F10 Translator
156     = 0048      V_NUMPAD       equ 0048H : Numeric Pad Translator
157     = 004E      V_CCP          equ 004EH : CCP Translator Driver
158     = 0054      V_SVIDEO       equ 0054H : Video Intrinsics
159     = 005A      V_STRACK       equ 005AH : Common cursor control funcs
160     = 0060      V_EVENT_TOUCH  equ 0060H : Touch Event Intercept
161     = 0066      V_EVENT_TABLET  equ 0066H : Tablet Event Intercept
162     = 006C      V_EVENT_POINTER  equ 006CH : Pointer Event Intercept
163     = 008A      V_CCPCUR       equ 008AH : CCP to Cursor Always Filter (Default)
164     = 0090      V_RAW          equ 0090H : CCP+Softkey RAW Mode Filter
165     = 0096      V_CCPNUM       equ 0096H : CCP to Numeric Pad Filter
166     = 009C      V_OFF          equ 009CH : CCP+Softkey Off Filter
167     = 00A2      V_CCPGID       equ 00A2H : CCP to GID Filter ( Not Implemented)
168     = 00A8      V_SKEY2FKEY     equ 00A8H : Softkey (f1-f8) to Function key (F1-F8) Filter (Default)
169
170     = 00AE      V_8041         equ 00AEH : 8041 Interface
171     = 00B4      V_PGID_CCP      equ 00B4H : Graphic to CCP Filter
172     = 00BA      V_LTABLET      equ 00BAH : Tablet driver
173     = 00C0      V_LPINTER       equ 00C0H : Pointer driver
174     = 00C6      V_LTOUCH       equ 00C6H : Touch driver
175     = 00CC      V_LHPMOUSE     equ 00CCH : Microsoft/Mouse System's Compatible Driver
176
177     = 0108      V_LNULL        equ 0108H : No Driver
178     = 0114      V_HPHIL        equ 0114H : HP-HIL Driver
179
180     : *****
181     : Common Function Codes for HP Routines
182     : *****
183     = 0000      F_ISR          equ 00H*2 : Interrupt service call
184     = 0002      F_SYSTEM       equ 01H*2 : System func call
185     = 0004      F_IO_CONTROL    equ 02H*2 : Subfunction required Device/Driver Dependent Functions
186     = 0006      F_PUT_BYTE      equ 03H*2 : Write one byte of data
187     = 0008      F_GET_BYTE      equ 04H*2 : Byte is in AL
188
189     : Read a byte of data
190     : Byte returned in AL

```

Equates File (continued)

```

189 = 000A F_PUT_BUFFER equ 05H*2 ; Write a buffer of data,
190 ; ES,DI pointer, CX count
191 = 000C F_GET_BUFFER equ 06H*2 ; Read a buffer if data,
192 ; ES,DI pointer, CX count
193 = 000E F_PUT_WORD equ 07H*2 ; Write word of data, DX data
194 = 0010 F_GET_WORD equ 08H*2 ; Read word of data, DX data
195 = F_PUT_BLOCK equ F_PUT_BUFFER ; used for disk applications
196 = F_GET_BLOCK equ F_GET_BUFFER
197
198 ;*****
199 ; Common Subfunction codes of the F_SYSTEM function
200 ;*****
201 = 0000 SF_INIT equ 00H*2 ; Initialize command
202 = 0002 SF_START equ 01H*2 ; Secondary Init--initialize dependent
203 ; upon other drivers/data structures
204 = 0004 SF_REPORT_STATE equ 02H*2 ; Reports state of driver
205 = 0006 SF_VERSION_DESC equ 03H*2 ; Report version and option describe
206 ; record
207 = 0008 SF_DEF_ATTR equ 04H*2 ; Reports default Configuration
208 ; (Baud Rate)
209 = 000A SF_GET_ATTR equ 05H*2 ; Reports Current Configuration
210 ; ES,DI pointer
211 = 000C SF_SET_ATTR equ 06H*2 ; Sets Next Configuration ES,DI, CX
212 = 000E SF_OPEN equ 07H*2 ; Reserve Driver for exclusive access
213 = 0010 SF_CLOSE equ 08H*2 ; Release " from
214 = 0012 SF_TIMEOUT equ 09H*2 ; Notify Driver Timeout Occurred
215 = 0014 SF_INTERVAL equ 0AH*2 ; Notify Driver Interval Occurred
216 = 0016 SF_TEST equ 0BH*2 ; Test Function
217
218 ;*****
219 ; Common Subfunction Codes for the F_IO_CONTROL function.
220 ;*****
221 = 0000 SF_LOCK equ 00H*2 ; Lock Device for exclusive access
222 = 0002 SF_UNLOCK equ 01H*2 ; Unlock Device for exclusive access
223 page
224 ;*****
225 ; HP Routines Return Status. Successful codes are positive and failure
226 ; are negative
227 ;*****
228
229 = 000C RS_BREAK equ 00CH ; Break -- IFC
230 = 000A RS_DATA_NREADY equ 00AH ; RS232 Data Not Ready=>Retry Operation
231 = 0008 RS_OVERRUN equ 008H ; RS232 Port Data Overrun =>Retry Operation
232 = 0006 RS_DONE equ 006H ; indicates all done return child
233 = 0004 RS_NOT_SERVICED equ 004H ; indicates a chained ISR--not handled
234 = 0002 RS_UNSUPPORTED equ 002H ; indicates function is NOPed/not valid
235 ; for this driver
236 = 0000 RS_SUCCESSFUL equ 000H ; indicates executed just fine
237
238 ;*****
239
240 = 00FE RS_FAIL equ 0FEH ; To be used with hardware failure
241 = 00FC RS_TIMEOUT equ 0FCH ; to indicate remote device timeout
242 = 00FA RS_BAD_PARAMETER equ 0FAH ; to indicate a bad parameter
243 = 00F8 RS_BUSY equ 0F8H ; to indicate driver/device is busy
244 = 00F6 RS_NO_VECTOR equ 0F6H ; out of hp_VT vectors
245 = 00F4 RS_OFFLINE equ 0F4H ; device is offline
246 = 00F2 RS_OUT_OF_PAPER equ 0F2H ; out of paper on printer device
247 = 00F0 RS_PARITY equ 0F0H ; parity error in transmission
248 = 00EE RS_FRAME equ 0EEH ; framing error
249 page
250 ;*****
251 ; Function Number Equates for the EX-BIOS routines and its Data Structures
252 ;*****
253
254 ;*****
255 ; V_SYSTEM [0012H] function codes
256 ;*****
257 ; F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
258
259 = 0004 F_INS_BASEHPVT equ 0004H
260 = 0006 F_INS_XCHGFIX equ 0006H
261 = 0008 F_INS_XCHGRSVD equ 0008H
262 = 000A F_INS_XCHGFREE equ 000AH
263 = 000C F_INS_FIKWINDS equ 000CH
264 = 000E F_INS_FIXGETDS equ 000EH
265 = 0010 F_INS_FIXGLBDS equ 0010H
266 = 0012 F_INS_FREEOWNDS equ 0012H
267 = 0014 F_INS_FREEGETDS equ 0014H
268 = 0016 F_INS_FREEGLBDS equ 0016H
269 = 0018 F_INS_FIND equ 0018H
270 = 001E F_RAM_GET equ 001EH
271 = 0020 F_RAM_RET equ 0020H
272 = 0022 F_CMOS_GET equ 0022H
273 = 0024 F_CMOS_RET equ 0024H
274 = 002A F_YIELD equ 002AH
275 = 0030 F_SND_CLICK_ENABLE equ 0030H
276 = 0032 F_SND_CLICK_DISABLE equ 0032H
277 = 0034 F_SND_CLICK equ 0034H
278 = 0036 F_SND_BEEP_ENABLE equ 0036H
279 = 0038 F_SND_BEEP_DISABLE equ 0038H
280 = 003A F_SND_BEEP equ 003AH
281 = 003C F_SND_SET_BEEP equ 003CH
282 = 003E F_SND_TONE equ 003EH

```

Equates File (continued)

```

283 = 0040 F_STR_GET_FREE_INDEX equ 0040H
284 = 0042 F_STR_DEL_BUCKET equ 0042H
285 = 0044 F_STR_PUT_BUCKET equ 0044H
286 = 0046 F_STR_GET_STRING equ 0046H
287 = 0048 F_STR_GET_INDEX equ 0048H
288 page
289 *****
290 : String Bucket Header This structure is useful if using the
291 : following V_SYSTEM functions: F_STR_DEL_BUCKET and F_STR_PUT_BUCKET
292 *****
293 STR_HEADER STRUC
294 0000 ???????? STR_NXT_HDR dd (?)
295 0004 ??? STR_UPPER_BOUND dw (?)
296 0006 ??? STR_LOWER_BOUND dw (?)
297 0008 ???????? STR_LIST_PTR dd (?)
298 000C ??? STR_SEGMENT dw (?)
299 000E STR_HEADER ENDS
300 *****
301 : V_SYSTEM Global Data Segment
302 *****
303 HP_GLB_HEADER STRUC
304 0000 ??? T_HP_HEADER dw (?)
305 0002 06 [ ??? T_USED_AND_RESERVED dw 6 dup (?)
306 ]
307
308
309
310 000E ??? T_HP_LAST_DS dw (?)
311 0010 ??? T_HP_MAX_DS dw (?)
312 0012 ??? T_HP_NXT_VCTR dw (?)
313 0014 ?? T_SND_FLAG db (?)
314 0015 ?? T_SND_CLICK_COUNT db (?)
315 0016 ?? T_SND_CLICK_DURA db (?)
316 0017 ?? T_SND_CLICK_VOLUME db (?)
317 0018 ??? T_SND_BEEP_CYCLE dw (?)
318 001A ??? T_SND_BEEP_DURA dw (?)
319 001C ?? T_SND_BEEP_COUNT db (?)
320 001D ?? T_SND_BEEP_VOLUME db (?) ; 1 reserved byte for volume
321 001E ??? T_STR_NEXT_INDEX dw (?)
322 0020 ???????? T_STR_ROOT dd (?)
323 0024 0E [ ?? T_STR_VCT_HDR db size STR_HEADER dup (?) ; Area vector's name and
324 ]
325
326
327 0032 0E [ ?? T_STR_MSG_HDR db size STR_HEADER dup (?) ; ROM message strings
328 ]
329
330
331 0040 ?? T_8259_FLAGS db (?)
332 0041 1F [ ?? db 31 dup (?) ; reserve 2 paragraph
333 ]
334
335
336 0060 HP_GLB_HEADER ENDS
337 page
338 *****
339 : V_S8259 (1EH) 8259 interrupt controller support
340 *****
341 : F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
342
343
344
345 : Driver specific F_ID CONTROL subfunctions.
346 = 0000 SF_ENABLE_SVC equ 00H ; unmask svc/8041 interrupt
347 = 0002 SF_DISABLE_SVC equ 02H ; mask svc/8041 interrupt
348 = 0004 SF_ENABLE_KBD equ 04H ; unmask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
349 = 0006 SF_DISABLE_KBD equ 06H ; mask keyboard INT 9 interrupt
350 = 0008 SF_ENABLE_RPHIL equ 08H ; unmask HP-HIL interrupt
351 = 000A SF_DISABLE_RPHIL equ 0AH ; mask HP-HIL interrupt
352
353
354 *****
355 : V_SINPUT (2AH) Function and subfunction codes
356 *****
357 : F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
358
359
360
361 : Driver Specific F_ID_CONTROL subfunctions.
362 = 0000 SF_DEF_LINKS equ 0000H ; Sets default cofiguration
363 = 0002 SF_GET_LINKS equ 0002H ; Reports current configuration
364 = 0004 SF_SET_LINKS equ 0004H ; Sets Next Configuration
365
366
367 = 0006 F_INQUIRE equ 0006H ;
368 = 0008 F_INQUIRE_ALL equ 0008H ; Reports ID's of devices
369 = 000A F_INQUIRE_FIRST equ 000AH ; Reports base HP-HIL address vector
370 = 000C F_REPORT_ENTRY equ 000CH ; Reports entry point of (V_PGID)
371
372 page
373 *****
374 : V_SVIDEO (54H) subfunction codes Use these subfunctions when
375 : calling the video driver directly
376 *****
377 : F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
378
379
380
381 : Driver Specific F_ID_CONTROL subfunctions.

```


Equates File (continued)

```

378
379 = 0000 SF_VID_ID_HP equ 0
380 = 0002 SF_VID_GET_INFO equ 2
381 = 0004 SF_VID_SET_INFO equ 4
382 = 0006 SF_VID_MOD_INFO equ 6
383 = 0008 SF_VID_GET_RES equ 8
384 = 000A SF_VID_SET_MODE equ 10
385
386 ;*****
387 ; V SVIDEO (54H) EX-BIOS Data Structures.
388 ;*****
389 = 0027 VIDEO_BLOCK_SIZE equ 0027H
390 VIDEO_DATA struct
391 0000 ???? VID_ATTR dw ?
392 0002 ???? VID_NAME_INDEX dw ?
393 0004 ???? VID_V_DEFAULT dw ?
394 0006 ?? VID_PRIMARY db ? ; Which display is primary:
395 0007 ?? VID_SECONDARY db ? ; Which adapter is secondary (see above).
396 0008 ?? VID_FOUND_ROM db ? ; Flag set to true if rom found and init'ed
397 0009 04 [ ?? VID_IDS db 4 DUP (?) ; Room for four possible ID's
398 ]
399
400
401 000D 04 [ ?? VID_STATUS db 4 DUP (?) ; Room for all status registers.
402 ]
403
404
405 0011 04 [ ?? VID_EXT_STATUS db 4 DUP (?) ; Room for extended status registers.
406 ]
407
408
409 0015 27 [ ?? VID_PARM_BLOCK db VIDEO_BLOCK_SIZE DUP (?) ; Place to save parameters
410 ]
411
412
413 003C ?? VID_LAST_IBM_MODE db {?}
414 003D ?? VID_EXT_MODE db {?}
415 003E 02 [ ?? VID_PADDING db 2H DUP (?)
416 ]
417
418
419 0040 VIDEO_DATA ends
420
421 page
422 ;*****
423 ; V STRACK (5AH) called by logical GID drivers for cursor movement
424 ;*****
425 ; F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
426
427 = 0004 F_TRACK_INIT equ 04H ; sets tracking to default state
428 = 0006 F_TRACK_ON equ 06H ; enables tracking
429 = 0008 F_TRACK_OFF equ 08H ; disables tracking
430 = 000A F_DEF_MASKS equ 0AH ; define sprite masks
431 = 000C F_SET_LIMITS_X equ 0CH ; set max/min horizontal values
432 = 000E F_SET_LIMITS_Y equ 0EH ; set max/min vertical values
433 = 0010 F_PUT_SPRITE equ 10H ; display sprite at initial position
434 = 0012 F_REMOVE_SPRITE equ 12H ; remove sprite from display
435
436 ;*****
437 ; V 8041 (00AEH) Function and subfunction codes.
438 ;*****
439 ; F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
440
441 ; Driver Specific F_ID_CONTROL subfunctions.
442
443 ; Subfunction codes 0H, 2H, 4H, 6H and 8H are reserved
444 = 000A SF_CREAT_INTR equ 000AH ; Create Interval Entry.
445 = 000C SF_DELET_INTR equ 000CH ; Delete Interval Entry.
446 = 000E SF_ENABL_INTR equ 000EH ; Enable Interval.
447 = 0010 SF_DISBL_INTR equ 0010H ; Disable Interval.
448 = 0012 SF_SET_RAMSW equ 0012H ; Set RAM Switch to 1.
449 = 0014 SF_CLR_RAMSW equ 0014H ; Clear RAM Switch to 0.
450 = 0016 SF_SET_CRTSW equ 0016H ; Set CRT Switch to 1.
451 = 0018 SF_CLR_CRTSW equ 0018H ; Clear CRT Switch to 0.
452 = 001A SF_PASS_THRU equ 001AH ; Pass Data Byte to HP8041.
453 ; Subfunction codes 1CH, 1EH, 20H, 22H, 24H, 26H, 28H, 2AH,
454 ; 2CH and 2EH are reserved.
455
456 page
457 ;*****
458 ; Physical Graphics Input Device (GID) Function Codes
459 ;*****
460 ; F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
461
462 ;*****
463 ; Logical Graphics Input Device (GID) Function Codes. This is a common
464 ; driver for V_LTABLET, V_LPOINTER and V_LTOUCH.
465 ;*****
466 ; F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers
467
468
469 ; Driver specific F_ID_CONTROL subfunctions
470 = 0004 SF_TRACK_ON equ 4
471 = 0006 SF_TRACK_OFF equ 6
472 = 0008 SF_CREATE_EVENT equ 8

```

Equates File (continued)

```

473 = 000A SF_EVENT_ON equ 0Ah
474 = 000C SF_EVENT_OFF equ 0Ch
475 = 000E SF_CLIPPING_ON equ 0Eh
476 = 0010 SF_CLIPPING_OFF equ 10h
477
478 = 0006 F_SAMPLE equ 06
479
480 ;*****
481 ; GID Data Structures
482 ;*****
483
484 ;*****
485 ; Physical GID Describe Record
486 ;*****
487 DESCRIBE STRUC
488 0000 10 [ ?? ] size HP_SHEADER dup (?) ; this data is always offset by
489
490
491 0010 ?? D_SOURCE db ? ; 7-4 (high nibble) contains the GID type
492 ; 3-0 (low nibble) is the address of the device
493 D_HPHIL_ID db ? ; device id byte returned by an HP-HIL device
494 D_DESC_MASK db ? ; describe header from HP-HIL device
495 D_IO_MASK db ? ; I/O descriptor byte from device
496 D_XDESC_MASK db ? ; extended describe byte from device
497 D_MAX_AXIS db ? ; maximum number of axes reported
498 D_CLASS db ? ; device class
499 ; 7-4 (high nibble) contains current class
500 ; 3-0 (low nibble) contain the default class
501 D_PROMPTS db ? ; number of buttons/prompts
502 0017 ?? ; 7-4 (high nibble) is the number of prompts
503 ; 3-0 (low nibble) is the number of buttons
504 D_RESERVED db ? ; reserved for future
505 0018 ?? ; maximum burst length output to a device
506 0019 ?? ; if devices supports more than 255 bytes then
507 ; 255 bytes is the default maximum
508 D_WR_REG db ? ; number of write registers supported by a device
509 001A ?? ; number of read registers supported by a device
510 001B ?? ; transitions reported per button
511 001C ?? ; current state of buttons
512 001D ?? ; counts / cm (m) returned by HP-HIL device
513 001E ???? D_RESOLUTION dw ? ; Maximum count of in units of resolution
514 0020 ???? D_SIZE_X dw ?
515 0022 ???? D_SIZE_Y dw ?
516 0024 ???? D_ABS_X dw ? ; data reported from device
517 0026 ???? D_ABS_Y dw ? ; that reports absolute data
518 0028 ???? D_REL_X dw ? ; data reported from device
519 002A ???? D_REL_Y dw ? ; that is relative
520 002C ???? D_ACCUM_X dw ? ; these are used to accumulate scaling
521 002E ???? D_ACCUM_Y dw ? ; remainder
522 0030 DESCRIBE ENDS
523
524 = 0030 DESCRIBE_SIZE equ size DESCRIBE
525 = 001E D_CCP_STATE equ D_STATE + 1
526 = D_SIZE equ D_SIZE_X
527 = D_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE equ D_ABS_X
528 = D_SAMPLE_RELATIVE equ D_REL_X
529 = D_REMAINDER_ACCUM equ D_ACCUM_X
530 = D_BUFFER equ D_SIZE_X ; offset where buffer begins
531 = 00F0 D_CLASS_CURRENT equ 0F0H
532 = 000F D_CLASS_DEFAULT equ 00FH
533
534 ; The field D_SOURCE uses the following masks to access the defined nibbles
535 = 000F D_ADDR_MASK equ 00FH
536 = 00F0 D_TYPE_MASK equ 0F0H
537
538 ;*****
539 ; Logical GID Describe Record
540 ;*****
541 LDESCRIBE STRUC
542 0000 10 [ ?? ] size HP_SHEADER dup (?) ; this data is always offset by
543
544
545
546 0010 ?? LD_SOURCE db ? ; 7-4 (high nibble) contains the GID type
547 ; 3-0 reserved
548 0011 ?? LD_HPHIL_ID db ? ; device id byte returned by an HP-HIL device
549 0012 ???? LD_DEVICE_STATE dw ? ; status bits for logical device
550 0014 ?? LD_INDEX db ? ; vector index of invoking driver
551 0015 ?? LD_MAX_AXIS db ? ; maximum number of axis reported
552 0016 ?? LD_CLASS db ? ; device class
553 ; 7-4 (high nibble) contains current class
554 ; 3-0 (low nibble) contain the default class
555 0017 ?? LD_PROMPTS db ? ; number of buttons/prompts
556 ; 7-4 (high nibble) is the number of prompts
557 ; 3-0 (low nibble) is the number of buttons
558 0018 ?? LD_RESERVED db ? ; reserved for future
559 0019 ?? LD_RES2 db ?
560 001A ?? LD_RES3 db ?
561 001B ?? LD_RES4 db ?
562 001C ?? LD_TRANSITION db ? ; transitions reported per button
563 001D ?? LD_STATE db ? ; current state of buttons
564 001E ???? LD_RESOLUTION dw ? ; counts / cm (m) returned by HP-HIL device
565 0020 ???? LD_SIZE_X dw ? ; Maximum count of in units of resolution
566 0022 ???? LD_SIZE_Y dw ?

```

Equates File (continued)

```

567 0024 ???? LD_ABS_X      dw    ?      : data reported from device
568 0026 ???? LD_ABS_Y      dw    ?      : that reports absolute data
569 0028 ???? LD_REL_X      dw    ?      : data reported from device
570 002A ???? LD_REL_Y      dw    ?      : that is relative
571 002C ???? LD_ACCUM_X     dw    ?      : these are used to accumulate scaling
572 002E ???? LD_ACCUM_Y     dw    ?      : remainders
573 0030      LDESCRIBE     ENDS
574 = 0030      LDESCRIBE_SIZE equ    size LDESCRIBE
575
576 =          LD_SIZE      equ    LD_SIZE_X
577 =          LD_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE equ    LD_ABS_X
578 =          LD_SAMPLE_RELATIVE equ    LD_REL_X
579 =          LD_REMAINDER_ACCUM equ    LD_ACCUM_X
580 =          LD_BUFFER     equ    LD_RESOLUTION ; offset where buffer begins
581
582 ; the following masks are used in the field LD_CLASS
583 LD_CLASS_CURRENT equ    0F0H
584 LD_CLASS_DEFAULT equ    00FH
585
586 ; The field LD_SOURCE uses the following masks to access the defined nibbles
587 LD_RES_MASK     equ    00FH
588 LD_TYPE_MASK    equ    0F0H
589
590 *****
591 ; Logical GID LD DEVICE STATE
592 *****
593 = 0010      EVENT_ENABLED equ    10h
594 = 0008      TRACK_ENABLED equ    08h
595 = 0004      CLIP_ENABLED  equ    04h
596 = 0002      BUTTON_ERROR  equ    02h
597 = 0001      ISR_IN_PROGRESS equ    01h
598
599 *****
600 ; D_SOURCE GID types
601 *****
602 = 0000      GID_R08      equ    00H
603 = 0001      GID_R16      equ    01H
604 = 0002      GID_A08      equ    02H
605 = 0003      GID_A16      equ    03H
606
607 = 000F      GID_UNDEF    equ    0FH ; this undefined type is used because
608 ; the character input devices at the
609 ; current time do not have graphics input
610 ; and this tells the HP-HIL driver that
611 ; the data type to return is determined
612 ; by the scancodes the device returns
613
614 page
615 *****
616 ; D_CLASS and LD_CLASS device types
617 *****
618 = 0000      CLASS_KBD     equ    00H
619 = 0001      CLASS_TS      equ    01H
620 = 0002      CLASS_ASCII   equ    02H
621 = 0003      CLASS_BINARY  equ    03H
622 = 0004      CLASS_MOUSE   equ    04H
623 = 0005      CLASS_GIDCCP  equ    05H
624 = 0006      CLASS_TABLET  equ    06H
625 = 0007      CLASS_JOY     equ    07H
626 = 0008      CLASS_UNDEF8  equ    08H
627 = 0009      CLASS_PADDLE  equ    09H
628 = 000A      CLASS_THUMB   equ    0AH
629 = 000B      CLASS_TRACKBALL equ    0BH
630 = 000C      CLASS_KEYPAD  equ    0CH
631 = 000D      CLASS_UNDEFD  equ    0DH
632 = 000E      CLASS_UNDEFE  equ    0EH
633 = 000F      CLASS_UNDEFF  equ    0FH
634
635 *****
636 ; Keyboard and GID Event Data Types
637 *****
638 = 0000      T_KC_R0      equ    00H ; No key (should never occur)
639 = 0001      T_KC_R1      equ    01H ; reserved (see HP-HIL Technical
640 ; Reference Manual)
641 = 0002      T_KC_ASCII   equ    02H ; ascii data
642 = 0003      T_KC_R3      equ    03H ; reserved (see HP-HIL Technical
643 ; Reference Manual)
644 = 0004      T_KC_ITF     equ    04H ; ITF scancode reported by HP150 ITF keyboard,
645 ; HP200 ITF keyboard, barcode reader in scancode
646 ; mode. ( Button reports are in this set )
647 = 0005      T_KC_R5      equ    05H ; reserved (see HP-HIL Technical
648 ; Reference Manual)
649 = 0006      T_KC_WILD    equ    06H ; wild card set, device dependent. Button Pad uses
650 = 0007      T_KC_HPHIL_ENVOY equ    07H ; reported by VECTRA Keyboard
651 = 0008      T_KC_IBM_AT  equ    08H
652 = 0009      T_KC_BUTTON  equ    09H ; reported by the physical driver to the logical
653 ; driver PGID translates T_KC_ITF to T_KC_BUTTON
654 ; and removes any other scancode from data stream
655 = 000A      T_KC_IBM_PC   equ    0AH
656 = 000B      T_KC_HP_SOFTKEY equ    0BH
657 = 000C      T_KC_IS_FUNCTION equ    0CH
658 = 000D      T_KC_HP_CCP  equ    0DH
659 = 000E      T_KC_QWERTY  equ    0EH
660 = 000F      T_KC_NUMPAD   equ    0FH

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Equates File (continued)

```

661                                     : Bit definitions for Keyboard Event Data Types
662
663   = 0010   T_STRING                equ    010H
664   T_STRING 001x ttttB             equ    010H
665                                     : indicates a string of data bytes of type defined by the
666                                     : the lower nibble 'tttt'. The state information only
667                                     : applies to the first byte of data as it can be
668                                     : modified by each subsequent byte of data.
669
670   = 0020   T_STATE                equ    020H
671   T_STATE  001x ttttB             equ    020H
672                                     : indicates the character type indicated
673                                     : in 'tttt' field has the current logical state
674                                     : of the keyboard appended onto it.
675
676   = 0040   T_GID                  equ    40H
677   = 0040   T_REL08                equ    40H
678   = 0041   T_REL16                equ    41H
679   = 0042   T_ABS08                equ    42H
680   = 0043   T_ABS16                equ    43H
681   = 0044   T_MOUSE               equ    44H
682   = 0045   T_TS                  equ    45H
683   = 0046   T_TABLET              equ    46H
684   = 0047   T_POINTER             equ    47H
685   = 004F   T_UNKNOWN              equ    4FH
686                                     : used to set and test for gid types
687                                     : normal mouse type data
688                                     : normal TOUCH SCREEN Data
689                                     : normal TABLET data type
690                                     : specially formed data
691                                     : Specially formed data (0.80 x 0.25 default)
692                                     : Specially windowed data (640 x 200 default)
693                                     : specially windowed data (640 x 200 default)
694                                     : Unknown data type.
695
696   :*****
697   : V_LHPMOUSE (00CCH) Function and subfunction codes
698   :*****
699   : F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
700
701   : Driver specific F_IO_CONTROL subfunctions.
702
703   = 0000   SF_MOUSE_COM           equ    0000H
704                                     : This function is used during the
705                                     : reinit call from DOS. It is used
706                                     : to set up INT 33H. This is done
707                                     : because DOS takes INT 33H when it
708                                     : is initialized.
709
710   = 0002   SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE      equ    0002H
711                                     : This function is used to force the
712                                     : V_LHPMOUSE driver to install INT 33
713                                     : even when the mouse is not present.
714                                     : This allows a programmer to map
715                                     : devices to the V_LHPMOUSE driver if
716                                     : a mouse is not present.
717
718   page
719   :*****
720   : V_HPHIL (0114H) Function and subfunction codes
721   :*****
722   : F_ISR and F_SYSTEM are functions common to all drivers.
723
724   : Driver specific F_IO_CONTROL subfunctions.
725
726   = 0004   SF_CRV_CRV_MAJ_MIN     equ    0004
727                                     : This is used to set a default
728                                     : major and minor addresses
729
730   = 0006   SF_CRV_RECONFIGURE     equ    0006
731                                     : Funtion id used to force the HP-HIL
732                                     : link to reconfigure the devices
733
734   = 0008   SF_CRV_WR_PROMPTS      equ    0008
735   = 000A   SF_CRV_WR_ACK         equ    000A
736                                     : Used to write a prompt to a device
737                                     : Used to write an acknowledge to a
738                                     : device
739
740   = 000C   SF_CRV_REPEAT          equ    000C
741                                     : Function is used to set a 30 Hz or
742                                     : 60 Hz repeat for keyboards
743
744   = 000E   SF_CRV_DISABLE_REPEAT  equ    000E
745                                     : Used to cancel the repeat rates in
746                                     : keyboards
747
748   = 0010   SF_CRV_SELF_TEST       equ    0010
749                                     : Used to issue a selftest command
750                                     : to a physical device
751
752   = 0012   SF_CRV_REPORT_STATUS   equ    0012
753                                     : Used to get the status information
754                                     : that an HP-HIL device might wish to
755                                     : report. For specific information
756                                     : on what is reported, see the specs
757                                     : for the device.
758
759   = 0014   SF_CRV_REPORT_NAME     equ    0014
760                                     : This function is used to return the
761                                     : ascii name that a device has
762
763   = 0016   SF_KEYBOARD_REPEAT     equ    0016
764                                     : Used to set the keyboard repeat
765                                     : and delay rates
766
767   = 0018   SF_KEYBOARD_LED        equ    0018
768                                     : Used to set the keyboard LEDs
769
770   : The functions F_PUT_BYTE, F_GET_BYTE and F_PUT_BUFFER are also supported
771   : in this driver.
772
773   :*****
774   : System String Indexes: These are the indexes for the strings in ROM
775   : for the BASE system. If you need a particular string see the function
776   : F_STR_GET_STRING in the V_SYSTEM routines
777   :*****
778   = 0800   INDX_DRIVE_A           equ    2048+0
779   = 0801   INDX_DRIVE_B           equ    2048+1
780   = 0802   INDX_DRIVE_C           equ    2048+2
781   = 0803   INDX_DRIVE_D           equ    2048+3
782   = 0804   INDX_DRIVE_E           equ    2048+4
783   = 0805   INDX_DRIVE_F           equ    2048+5
784   = 0806   INDX_DRIVE_G           equ    2048+6
785   = 0807   INDX_DRIVE_H           equ    2048+7
786   = 0808   INDX_DRIVE_I           equ    2048+8

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Equates File (continued)

```

756 = 0809      INDX_DRIVE_J          equ 2048+9
757 = 080A      INDX_DRIVE_K          equ 2048+10
758 = 080B      INDX_DRIVE_L          equ 2048+11
759 = 080C      INDX_DRIVE_M          equ 2048+12
760 = 080D      INDX_DRIVE_N          equ 2048+13
761 = 080E      INDX_DRIVE_O          equ 2048+14
762 = 080F      INDX_DRIVE_P          equ 2048+15
763 = 0810      INDX_DRIVE_Q          equ 2048+16
764 = 0811      INDX_DRIVE_R          equ 2048+17
765 = 0812      INDX_DRIVE_S          equ 2048+18
766 = 0813      INDX_DRIVE_T          equ 2048+19
767 = 0814      INDX_DRIVE_U          equ 2048+20
768 = 0815      INDX_DRIVE_V          equ 2048+21
769 = 0816      INDX_DRIVE_W          equ 2048+22
770 = 0817      INDX_DRIVE_X          equ 2048+23
771 = 0818      INDX_DRIVE_Y          equ 2048+24
772 = 0819      INDX_DRIVE_Z          equ 2048+25
773 = 081A      INDX_HP_COPYRIGHT    equ 2048+26
774 = 081B      INDX_SETUP_MSG       equ 2048+27
775 = 081C      INDX_RETRY_MSG       equ 2048+28
776 = 081D      INDX_INVALID_ROM_MSG equ 2048+29
777 = 081E      INDX_KYB_LOCKED_MSG equ 2048+30
778 = 081F      INDX_STRIKE_F1_MSG   equ 2048+31
779 = 0820      INDX_BOOT_ERROR_MSG  equ 2048+32
780 = 0821      INDX_TOUCH           equ 2048+33
781 = 0822      INDX_TABLET          equ 2048+34
782 = 0823      INDX_MOUSE           equ 2048+35
783 = 0824      INDX_KEYBOARD        equ 2048+36
784 = 0825      INDX_BARCODE         equ 2048+37
785 = 0826      INDX_KNOB            equ 2048+38
786
787
788 ;*****
789 ; Industry Standard equates.
790 ;*****
791
792 = 0000      INT_DIVIDE_ZERO      equ 00H
793 = 0001      INT_SINGLE_STEP     equ 01H
794 = 0002      INT_NMI              equ 02H
795 = 0003      INT_BREAKPOINT      equ 03H
796 = 0004      INT_OVERFLOW        equ 04H
797
798 ;*****
799 ; Print Screen Service
800 ;*****
801 = 0005      INT_PRINT_SCREEN    equ 05H
802
803 ;*****
804 ; 8259 Master Interrupt Controller Hardware Interrupts
805 ;*****
806
807 = 0008      INT_IRQ0_TIMER      equ 08H
808 = 0009      INT_IRQ1_KBD_ISR    equ 09H
809 = 000A      INT_IRQ2            equ 0AH
810 = 000B      INT_IRQ3_SERIAL1    equ 0BH
811 = 000C      INT_IRQ4_SERIAL0    equ 0CH
812 = 000D      INT_IRQ5_PRN1       equ 0DH
813 = 000E      INT_IRQ6_FLOPPY     equ 0EH
814 = 000F      INT_IRQ7_PRN0       equ 0FH
815
816 ;*****
817 ; Interrupt 10H - Video Support Functions
818 ;*****
819 = 0010      INT_VIDEO           equ 10H ;Video Functions Interrupt
820
821 = 0000      F10_SET_MODE        equ 00H ;Set Video Mode
822 = 0001      F10_SET_CURSIZE   equ 01H ;Set Cursor Size
823 = 0002      F10_SET_CURPOS  equ 02H ;Set Cursor Position
824 = 0003      F10_RD_CURPOS   equ 03H ;Read Cursor Position
825 = 0004      F10_RD_PENPOS   equ 04H ;Read Light-Pen Position
826 = 0005      F10_SET_PAGE    equ 05H ;Set Active Display Page
827 = 0006      F10_SCROLL_UP   equ 06H ;Scroll Rectangle Up
828 = 0007      F10_SCROLL_DN   equ 07H ;Scroll Rectangle Down
829 = 0008      F10_RD_CHARATR  equ 08H ;Read Character and Attribute at
830 ;Cursor Position
831 = 0009      F10_WR_CHARATR  equ 09H ;Write Character and Attribute at
832 ;Cursor Position
833 = 000A      F10_WR_CHARCUR  equ 0AH ;Write Character at Cursor Position
834 = 000B      F10_SET_PALLET  equ 0BH ;Set Color Pallet
835 = 000C      F10_WR_PIXEL    equ 0CH ;Write Pixel Dot
836 = 000D      F10_RD_PIXEL    equ 0DH ;Read Pixel Dot
837 = 000E      F10_WR_CHARTEL  equ 0EH ;Teletype Character Write
838 = 000F      F10_GET_STMODE    equ 0FH ;Get Video State and Mode
839
840 ; Function codes 10H - 12H are reserved

```

Equates File (continued)

```

841      = 1300      : Write String Functions
842      = 1301      F10_WRS_00      equ     1300H      :Global Attribute
843      = 1302      F10_WRS_01      equ     1301H      :Global Attribute, Move Cursor
844      = 1303      F10_WRS_02      equ     1302H      :Individual Attributes
845      = 1303      F10_WRS_03      equ     1303H      :Individual Attributes, Move Cursor
846      = 6F00      F10_INQUIRE     equ     6F00H      :EX-BIOS present
847      = 6F01      F10_GET_INFO     equ     6F01H      :Get video parameters
848      = 6F02      F10_SET_INFO     equ     6F02H      :Sets video parameter
849      = 6F03      F10_MOD_INFO     equ     6F03H      :Modifies video parameters
850      = 6F04      F10_GET_RES      equ     6F04H      :Reports video resolution
851      = 6F05      F10_XSET_MODE     equ     6F05H      :Sets video resolution
852
853      :*****
854      : Interrupt 11H, Equipment Determination Function
855      :*****
856      = 0011      INT_EQUIPMENT     equ     11H       :Equipment Determination Interrupt
857
858      :*****
859      : Interrupt 12H, Report System Memory Size
860      :*****
861      = 0012      INT_MEM_SIZE      equ     12H       :Memory Size Interrupt
862
863      :*****
864      : Interrupt 13H, Internal Disc Support Functions (Flexible and Hard discs)
865      :*****
866      = 0013      INT_DISC          equ     13H       :Hard Disc Functions Interrupt
867
868      = 0000      F13_RESET_DISC     equ     00H       :Reset Hard Disc
869      = 0001      F13_RD_LSTATUS     equ     01H       :Read Status of Last Operation
870      = 0002      F13_RD_SECTORS     equ     02H       :Read Sectors
871      = 0003      F13_WR_SECTORS     equ     03H       :Write Sectors
872      = 0004      F13_VR_SECTORS     equ     04H       :Verify Sectors
873      = 0005      F13_FORMAT_FLEX    equ     05H       :Format Diskette Track
874
875      = 0007      F13_FORMAT_HDISC    equ     06H       :Format Hard Disc
876      = 0008      F13_GET_HPARAMS     equ     07H       :Get Hard Disc Parameters
877
878      = 000C      F13_TRACK_SEEK      equ     0CH       :Seek to Track
879      = 000D      F13_ALT_RESET      equ     0DH       :Alternate Hard Disc Reset
880
881      = 0015      F13_GET_DASD        equ     0EH       :Read Disc Type (DASD)
882      = 0016      F13_CHG_STATUS      equ     0FH       :Get Disc Change Line Status
883      = 0017      F13_SET_DASD        equ     10H       :Set Disc Type for Flexible Disc
884
885      :*****
886      :*****
887      : Interrupt 14H, Serial Communications Functions
888      :*****
889      = 0014      INT_SERIAL         equ     14H       :Serial Communications driver
890
891      = 0000      F14_INIT            equ     00H       :Initialize Serial Port Parameters
892      = 0001      F14_XMIT            equ     01H       :Send Out One Character
893      = 0002      F14_RECV            equ     02H       :Receive One Character
894      = 0003      F14_STATUS          equ     03H       :Get Serial Port Status
895
896      = 6F00      F14_INQUIRE         equ     6F00H      :Reports if EX-BIOS Functions
897
898      = 6F01      F14_EXINIT          equ     6F01H      :are present
899
900      = 6F02      F14_PUT_BUFFER      equ     6F02H      :Initializes serial port
901      = 6F03      F14_GET_BUFFER      equ     6F03H      :[19.2 Kbaud]
902      = 6F04      F14_TRM_BUFFER      equ     6F04H      :Writes a buffer of data
903
904      :*****
905      :*****
906      : Interrupt 15H, System Control Functions (Processor Mode Switch, Extended
907      : Memory Functions, ETC.)
908      :*****
909      = 0015      INT_SYSTEM          equ     15H       :System/Cassette Functions Interrupt
910
911      :*****
912      : function codes 0 - 3 for Cassette Handling are Unsupported
913      = 0080      F15_DEVICE_OPEN     equ     80H       :Device Open
914      = 0081      F15_DEVICE_CLOSE    equ     81H       :Device Close
915      = 0082      F15_PROG_TERM       equ     82H       :Program Termination
916      = 0083      F15_WAIT_EVENT      equ     83H       :Event Wait
917      = 0084      F15_JOYSTICK        equ     84H       :Joystick Support
918      = 0085      F15_SYS_REQ         equ     85H       :System Request Key Pressed
919      = 0086      F15_WAIT            equ     86H       :Wait Fixed Amount of Time
920      = 0087      F15_BLOCK_MOVE      equ     87H       :Move Block of Memory to/from
921
922      = 0088      F15_GET_XMEM_SIZE    equ     88H       :Extended Memory
923      = 0089      F15_ENTER_PROT      equ     89H       :Get Extended Memory Size
924      = 008A      F15_DEV_BUSY        equ     8AH       :Switch to Protected Mode
925      = 008B      F15_INT_COMPLETE    equ     8BH       :Device Busy Loop
926
927      :*****
928      :*****
929      = 0016      INT_KBD             equ     16H       :Keyboard Driver
930
931      = 0000      F16_GET_KEY          equ     00H       :Read keycode from Keyboard Buffer
932      = 0001      F16_STATUS          equ     01H       :Report Status of keyboard buffer
933      = 0002      F16_KEY_STATE       equ     02H       :Get Key Modifier Status

```

Equates File (continued)

```

934   = 6F00          F16_INQUIRE          equ    6F00H    ;Inquire EX-BIOS Functions present
935   = 6F01          F16_DEF_ATTR          equ    6F01H    ;Reports default values for repeat
936                                     ; rates and delay time before repeat.
937   = 6F02          F16_GET_ATTR          equ    6F02H    ;Reports current repeat rates and
938                                     ; delay time
939   = 6F03          F16_SET_ATTR          equ    6F03H    ;Replaces current repeat rates and
940                                     ; delay time
941   = 6F04          F16_DEF_MAPPING        equ    6F04H    ;Reports default HP-System vector
942                                     ; entries for keyboard translator
943                                     ; drivers
944   = 6F05          F16_GET_MAPPING        equ    6F05H    ;Reports current HP-System vector
945                                     ; entries for keyboard translator
946                                     ; drivers
947   = 6F06          F16_SET_MAPPING        equ    6F06H    ;Replaces current HP-System vector
948                                     ; entries for keyboard translator
949                                     ; drivers
950   = 6F07          F16_SET_XLATORS        equ    6F07H    ;Switches either the cursor control
951                                     ; pad translator or the HP Softkey
952                                     ; translator functions
953   = 6F08          F16_KBD                equ    6F08H    ;Reports keyboard HP-HIL address and
954                                     ; Identification
955   = 6F09          F16_KBD_RESET          equ    6F09H    ;Resets logical keyboard structure
956                                     ; to defaults.
957
958 ;*****
959 ; Interrupt 17H, Printer Support Functions
960 ;*****
961   = 0017          INT_PRINTER            equ    17H      ;Printer Port Support Interrupt
962
963   = 0000          F17_PUT_CHAR           equ    00H      ;Send Printer One Byte
964   = 0001          F17_INIT               equ    01H      ;Initialize Printer
965   = 0002          F17_STATUS             equ    02H      ;Get Printer Status
966
967   = 6F00          F17_INQUIRE           equ    6F00H    ;Reports EX-BIOS functions exists
968   = 6F01          F17_READ_STATUS        equ    6F01H    ;Reports the status of a printer
969                                     ; port read buffer.
970   = 6F02          F17_PUT_BUFFER         equ    6F02H    ;Writes a buffer of data to the
971                                     ; printer port.
972   = 6F03          F17_GET_BUFFER         equ    6F03H    ;Reads a buffer of data.
973   = 6F04          F17_TRM_BUFFER         equ    6F04H    ;Reads a buffer of data from the
974                                     ; port, terminates on specified
975                                     ; condition
976
977 ;*****
978 ; Reboot System
979 ;*****
980   = 0019          INT_BOOT               equ    19H      ; Reboot System
981
982 ;*****
983 ; Interrupt 1AH, Real-Time Clock Support Functions
984 ;*****
985   = 001A          INT_CLOCK              equ    1AH      ; Clock Functions Interrupt
986
987   = 0000          F1A_RD_CLK_CNT         equ    00H      ;Read Current Clock Count
988   = 0001          F1A_SET_CLK_CNT        equ    01H      ;Set Current Clock Count
989   = 0002          F1A_GET_RTC            equ    02H      ;Read Real-Time Clock
990   = 0003          F1A_SET_RTC            equ    03H      ;Set Real-Time Clock
991   = 0004          F1A_GET_DATE           equ    04H      ;Read Date from Real-Time Clock
992   = 0005          F1A_SET_DATE           equ    05H      ;Set Date in Real-Time Clock
993   = 0006          F1A_SET_ALARM          equ    06H      ;Set Alarm
994   = 0007          F1A_RESET_ALARM        equ    07H      ;Reset Alarm
995
996 ;*****
997 ; Interrupt 1BH, Break Key
998 ;*****
999   = 001B          INT_BREAK_EVENT        equ    1BH      ;Break Key Event Interrupt
1000
1001 ;*****
1002 ; Timer Tick Event
1003 ;*****
1004   = 001C          INT_TIMER_TICK         equ    1CH      ;Timer Tick Event Interrupt
1005
1006 ;*****
1007 ; Video Parameters
1008 ;*****
1009   = 001D          INT_VIDEO_PARMS        equ    1DH      ;Video Parameters Interrupt
1010
1011 ;*****
1012 ; Floppy Parameters
1013 ;*****
1014   = 001E          INT_FLOPPY_PARMS       equ    1EH      ;Floppy Parameters Interrupt
1015
1016 ;*****
1017 ; Graphics Characters Table
1018 ;*****
1019   = 001F          INT_GRAPHICS_CHAR      equ    1FH      ;Graphics Characters Table Interrupt
1020
1021 ;*****
1022 ; DOS Function call interrupt
1023 ;*****
1024   = 0021          INT_DOS                equ    21H      ;DOS Function call interrupt
1025
1026 ;*****
1027 ; Interrupt 33H, HP Mouse Support (MS-Mouse Emulation)

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1028 : Full AX register used for function code
1029 :*****
1030 INT_HPMOUSE equ 33H
1031 F33_INSTALL equ 0000H ; Mouse installed flag and reset hardware.
1032 F33_ENABLE equ 0001H ; Put cursor on screen.
1033 F33_DISABLE equ 0002H ; Turn off cursor.
1034 F33_REPORT_DATA equ 0003H ; Get positional data and button info
1035 F33_PUT_CURSOR equ 0004H ; Position the cursor.
1036 F33_REPORT_PRESS equ 0005H ; Report button press status
1037 F33_REPORT_RELEASE equ 0006H ; Report button release information.
1038 F33_SET_HORIZ equ 0007H ; Set minimum and maximum horizontal
1039 ; values.
1040 F33_SET_VERT equ 0008H ; Set min and max vertical values.
1041 F33_GRAPH_CURSOR equ 0009H ; Define the graphics cursor.
1042 F33_TEXT_CURSOR equ 000AH ; Define the text cursor.
1043 F33_MOTION equ 000BH ; Report motion counters.
1044 F33_SET_USR equ 000CH ; Define user subroutine call.
1045 F33_ENABLE_LIGHT equ 000DH ; Enable light pen emulation mode.
1046 F33_DISABLE_LIGHT equ 000EH ; Disable light pen emulation.
1047 F33_RATIO equ 000FH ; Set pixel movement ratio.
1048 F33_COND_OFF equ 0010H ; Define area to conditionally turn
1049 ; display off. Not used.
1050 F33_XTEND_GCSR equ 0012H ; Extended sprite graphics entry point.
1051 F33_SPEED equ 0013H ; Set mouse doubling speed factor.
1052
1053 F33_INQUIRE equ 6F00H ; Returns "HP" in bx if HPMOUSE driver
1054 ; is being used.
1055
1056 :*****
1057 : When there is a fixed disc installed, direct entrypoint to floppy
1058 :*****
1059 INT_FLOPPY_DIRECT equ 40H
1060
1061 :*****
1062 : Fixed Disc Parameters
1063 :*****
1064 INT_HDISC_PARMS0 equ 41H
1065
1066 :*****
1067 : Fixed Disc Parameters
1068 :*****
1069 INT_HDISC_PARMS1 equ 46H
1070
1071 :*****
1072 : Real Time Clock Event vector
1073 :*****
1074 INT_RTC_EVENT equ 4AH
1075
1076 :*****
1077 : 8259 EX-BIOS Slave Interrupt Controller
1078 :*****
1079 INT_SVC_REQUEST equ 68H
1080 INT_8041_DBF equ 69H
1081 INT_HPHIL equ 6CH
1082
1083 :*****
1084 : 8259 Slave Interrupt Controller Interrupts
1085 :*****
1086
1087 IRQ8_RTC equ 70H
1088 IRQ9_REDIRECT equ 71H
1089 IRQ10 equ 72H
1090 IRQ11 equ 73H
1091 IRQ12 equ 74H
1092 IRQ13_287 equ 75H
1093 IRQ14_HDISC equ 76H
1094 IRQ15 equ 77H
1095
1096 :*****
1097 : MS-DOS Installable Device Driver Equates and Structures
1098 :*****
1099 MSD_ERR_STATUS equ 1000001B ;used as upper byte in status wrd
1100 MSD_DONE_STATUS equ 00000001B ; bit 15=err bit 8=done
1101 ; Equates for standard MSDOS errors.
1102 MSD_WRITE_PROTECT equ 0
1103 MSD_UNKNOWN_UNIT equ 01H
1104 MSD_NOT_READY equ 02H
1105 MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD equ 03H
1106 MSD_CRC_ERROR equ 04H
1107 MSD_BAD_LENGTH equ 05H ;bad request length error
1108 MSD_SEEK_ERROR equ 06H
1109 MSD_UNKNOWN_MEDIA equ 07H
1110 MSD_SEC_NOTFND equ 08H ;sector not found
1111 MSD_PAPER_OUT equ 09H
1112 MSD_WRITE_FAULT equ 0AH
1113 MSD_READ_FAULT equ 0BH
1114 MSD_GEN_FAILURE equ 0CH
1115 MSD_BAD_DCHG equ 0DH ;bad disk change error
1116
1117 :*****
1118 : Command Equates => the following list are the commands defined for MS-DOS
1119 : Installable device drivers
1120 :*****
1121 MSD_INIT equ 0
1122 MSD_MEDIA_CHK equ 01H ;media check command

```


Equates File (continued)

```

1123   = 0002      MSD_BLD_BPB          equ    02H      ;build Bios Parameter Block
1124   = 0003      MSD_IOCTL_IN       equ    03H      ;I/O control input
1125   = 0004      MSD_INPUT           equ    04H
1126   = 0005      MSD_IN_NOWAIT       equ    05H      ;Non-destructive input with no wait
1127   = 0006      MSD_IN_STATUS       equ    06H
1128   = 0007      MSD_IN_FLUSH        equ    07H
1129   = 0008      MSD_OUTPUT          equ    08H
1130   = 0009      MSD_OUT_VERIFY      equ    09H
1131   = 000A      MSD_OUT_STATUS      equ    0AH
1132   = 000B      MSD_OUT_FLUSH       equ    0BH
1133   = 000C      MSD_IOCTL_OUT       equ    0CH
1134   = 000D      MSD_DEV_OPEN        equ    0DH      ;device open and close commands
1135   = 000E      MSD_DEV_CLOSE       equ    0EH
1136   = 000F      MSD_REM_MEDIA        equ    0FH      ;removable media command

1137   page
1138   ;*****
1139   ; use this macro to setup the MS-DOS driver header required at the top of
1140   ; any installable device driver
1141   ;*****
1142   msd_header macro ATT,STRATEGY_ENTRY,ISR_ENTRY,STRING
1143   dd -1 ;mark as last driver in list
1144   dw ATT
1145   dw STRATEGY_ENTRY
1146   dw ISR_ENTRY
1147   db STRING
1148   db 14 dup (?) ; Pad so it is paragraph aligned.
1149   endm

1150   ;*****
1151   ; the following structures are used to access MS-DOS driver command blocks
1152   ;*****
1153   MSD_REQ_HEADER struc ;00: structure for access to MS driver cmds
1154   MSD_CMDLEN db ? ;00: length of cmd in bytes including data @ end
1155   MSD_UNIT db ? ;01: unit number for command
1156   MSD_CMD db ? ;02: command code
1157   MSD_STATUS dw ? ;03: filler with completion status before return
1158   db 8 dup (?) ; area reserved for DOS
1159   0005 08 [ ?? ]
1160
1161   MSD_MEDIA db ? ;13: most cmds have this defined in the data area
1162   MSD_TRANS dw ? ;14:
1163   dw ? ;16:
1164   MSD_COUNT dw ? ;18:
1165   MSD_START dw ? ;20:
1166   MSD_REQ_HEADER ends
1167   ;*****
1168   ; Access to the data area of the INIT driver command
1169   ;*****
1170   MSD_INIT_CMD struc
1171   db 13 dup (?) ;first cover header area
1172   0000 0D [ ?? ]
1173
1174   MSD_UNIT_COUNT db ? ;0B: number of units service by this driver
1175   MSD_END_OFFSET dw ? ;0C: offset of end of code
1176   MSD_END_SEG dw ? ;0E: segment address of end of code
1177   MSD_BPFB_OFFSET dw ? ;12:
1178   MSD_BPFB_SEG dw ? ;14: seg offset of BPB list for units attached
1179   MSD_1ST_UNIT db ? ;16: tells driver letter of first unit
1180   MSD_INIT_CMD ends
1181
1182   page
1183   ;*****
1184   ; Access to the data area for INPUT or OUTPUT driver commands
1185   ;*****
1186   MSD_IO_CMD struc
1187   db 14 dup (?) ;Media byte defined in header.
1188   0000 0E [ ?? ]
1189
1190   MSD_XFER_OFFSET dw ?
1191   MSD_XFER_SEG dw ? ;full address of buffer for data transfer
1192   MSD_XFER_COUNT dw ? ;could be bytes or block count
1193   MSD_1ST_BLK dw ? ;address of first block to read or write
1194   MSD_VERR_SEG dw ? ;pointer to volume id if err code => 0FH
1195   MSD_IO_CMD ends
1196
1197   ;*****
1198   ; Structure Definition For segment 40h, STD-BIOS Data Area
1199   ;*****
1200   SEGMENT40 struc
1201   ; EIA communication base I/O port address table
1202   S40_RS232_PORT1_ADR dw ? ; 040:0000 address of serial port 1
1203   S40_RS232_PORT2_ADR dw ? ; 040:0002 address of serial port 2
1204   S40_RS232_PORT3_ADR dw ? ; 040:0004 address of serial port 3
1205   S40_RS232_PORT4_ADR dw ? ; 040:0006 address of serial port 4
1206   ; Parallel printer base I/O port address table
1207   S40_PRINT_PDRT1_ADR dw ? ; 040:0008 address of parallel port 1

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1216 000A ???? S40_PRINT_PORT2_ADR dw ? : 040:000A address of parallel port 2
1217 000C ???? S40_PRINT_PORT3_ADR dw ? : 040:000C address of parallel port 3
1218 000E ???? S40_PRINT_PORT4_ADR dw ? : 040:000E address of parallel port 4
1219
1220 : System configuration
1221 0010 ???? S40_EQUIPMENT_FLAG dw ? : 040:0010 word identifying installed devices
1222 0012 ?? S40_MFG_INIT db ? : 040:0012 manufacturing initialization/test byte
1223 0013 ???? S40_MEMORY_SIZE dw ? : 040:0013 memory size in 1k bytes
1224 0015 ?? S40_MFG_ERR_FLAG1 db ? : 040:0015 manufacturing scratchpad
1225 0016 ?? S40_MFG_ERR_FLAG2 db ? : 040:0016 manufacturing error codes
1226
1227 : Keyboard data area
1228 0017 ?? S40_KBD_STATE1 db ? : 040:0017 state of special keys: shift, caps, etc.
1229 0018 ?? S40_KBD_STATE2 db ? : 040:0018 secondary state of special keys
1230
1231 :
1232 0019 ?? S40_ALT_INPUT_ACCUM db ? : 040:0019 accumulator for alt/numpad entry
1233 001A ???? S40_KBD_BUF_HEAD dw ? : 040:001A keyboard buffer head pointer
1234 001C ???? S40_KBD_BUF_TAIL dw ? : 040:001C keyboard buffer tail pointer
1235 001E 10 [ ???? S40_KBD_BUFFER dw 16 dup (?) : 040:001E keyboard buffer, 15 entries + overrun
1236 ]
1237
1238 :
1239 : Floppy diskette data area
1240 003E ?? S40_FLOPPY_SEEK_STAT db ? : 040:003E floppy drive status
1241 003F ?? S40_FLOPPY_MOTOR_STAT db ? : 040:003F floppy drive motor status
1242 0040 ?? S40_FLOPPY_TIME_OUT db ? : 040:0040 floppy drive timeout counter
1243 0041 ?? S40_FLOPPY_RETURN_STAT db ? : 040:0041 floppy drive return code/error status
1244 0042 07 [ ?? S40_FLOPPY_CONTRL_STAT db 7 dup (?) : 040:0042 floppy controller status/hard disk
1245 ]
1246
1247 :
1248 : CRT video display area
1249 : command/param port copies
1250 0049 ?? S40_CRT_MODE db ? : 040:0049 current video mode
1251 004A ???? S40_CRT_WIDTH dw ? : 040:004A current number of screen columns
1252 004C ???? S40_CRT_LENGTH dw ? : 040:004C current length of screen in bytes
1253 004E ???? S40_CRT_PAGE_ADR dw ? : 040:004E starting address of current display page
1254 0050 08 [ ???? S40_CRT_CURSOR_POS dw 8 dup (?) : 040:0050 cursor coordinates (row,column)
1255 ]
1256
1257 :
1258 : for up to 8 pages
1259 0060 ???? S40_CRT_CURSOR_MODE dw ? : 040:0060 current cursor mode setting
1260 0062 ?? S40_CRT_DISPLAY_PAGE db ? : 040:0062 current display page
1261 0063 ???? S40_CRT_PORT_ADR dw ? : 040:0063 base I/O port address for
1262 : active crt controller
1263 0065 ?? S40_CRT_MODE_SEL_REG db ? : 040:0065 mode select register copy
1264 0066 ?? S40_CRT_PALETTE db ? : 040:0066 color palette register copy
1265
1266 : Option ROM data area
1267 0067 ???? S40_XROM_INIT_ADR dw ? : 040:0067 offset address for optional
1268 : I/O rom init routine
1269 0069 ???? S40_XROM_SEGMENT dw ? : 040:0069 segment address for optional I/O rom
1270 006B ?? S40_XROM_INT_FLAG db ? : 040:006B flags last interrupt that occurred
1271
1272 : Timer data area
1273 006C ???? S40_TIMR_LOW dw ? : 040:006C least significant word of timer count
1274 006E ???? S40_TIMR_HIGH dw ? : 040:006E Most significant word of timer count
1275 0070 ?? S40_TIMR_OVR_FLOW db ? : 040:0070 24-hour timer tick rollover counter
1276
1277 : System data area
1278 0071 ?? S40_SYS_BREAK_FLAG db ? : 040:0071 system break request flag
1279 0072 ???? S40_SYS_RESET_FLAG dw ? : 040:0072 system reset flag
1280
1281 : Hard disk data area
1282 0074 ?? S40_FD_STATUS db ? : 040:0074 hard disk status, last int 13 operation
1283 0075 ?? S40_FD_COUNT db ? : 040:0075 number of hard disks present
1284 0076 ?? S40_FD_CONTROL db ? : 040:0076 copy of hard disk controller register
1285 0077 ?? S40_FD_PORT_OFFSET db ? : 040:0077 hard disk port offset
1286
1287 : Parallel printer timeout table
1288 0078 ?? S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT1 db ? : 040:0078 parallel printer 1 timeout count
1289 0079 ?? S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT2 db ? : 040:0079 parallel printer 2 timeout count
1290 007A ?? S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT3 db ? : 040:007A parallel printer 3 timeout count
1291 007B ?? S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT4 db ? : 040:007B parallel printer 4 timeout count
1292
1293 :
1294 : Serial port timeout table
1295 007C ?? S40_RS232_TIMEOUT1 db ? : 040:007C serial port 1 timeout count
1296 007D ?? S40_RS232_TIMEOUT2 db ? : 040:007D serial port 2 timeout count
1297 007E ?? S40_RS232_TIMEOUT3 db ? : 040:007E serial port 3 timeout count
1298 007F ?? S40_RS232_TIMEOUT4 db ? : 040:007F serial port 4 timeout count
1299
1300 : Keyboard buffer pointers
1301 0080 ???? S40_KBD_BUF_START dw ? : 040:0080 pointer to physical start of
1302 : keyboard buffer
1303 0082 ???? S40_KBD_BUF_END dw ? : 040:0082 pointer to physical end of
1304 : keyboard buffer
1305
1306 : Enhanced graphics adapter (EGA) data area
1307 0084 ?? S40_EGA_CRT_ROW_CNT db ? : 040:0084 number of crt rows minus one
1308 0085 ???? S40_EGA_CHAR_SIZE dw ? : 040:0085 number of bytes per character
: in font table

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1309 0087 ?? S40_EGA_INFO1 db ? : 040 0087 EGA miscellaneous information
1310 0088 ?? S40_EGA_INFO2 db ? : 040 0088 EGA miscellaneous information
1311 :
1312 : Reserved db 2 dup (?) : 040.0089
1313 :
1314 0089 02 [ ?? ]
1315 :
1316 : Floppy disk rate area
1317 S40_FLOPPY_LAST_RATE db ? : 040 008B last floppy data rate selected
1318 008B ?? : Additional fixed disk data area
1319 :
1320 008C ?? S40_AFD_STATUS_REG db ? : 040 008C fixed disk status register copy
1321 008D ?? S40_AFD_ERROR_REG db ? : 040 008D fixed disk error register copy
1322 008E ?? S40_AFD_INTR_FLAG db ? : 040 008E fixed disk interrupt flag
1323 008F ?? S40_AFD_CTRL_FLAG db ? : 040 008F fixed disk controller flag
1324 :
1325 : Additional floppy diskette data area
1326 0090 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA0 db ? : 040.0090 drive 0 media state
1327 0091 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA1 db ? : 040 0091 drive 1 media state
1328 0092 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_OPER0 db ? : 040 0092 drive 0 operation state
1329 0093 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_OPER1 db ? : 040 0093 drive 1 operation state
1330 0094 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK0 db ? : 040 0094 drive 0 current track
1331 0095 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK1 db ? : 040 0095 drive 1 current track
1332 0096 ?? S40_AFLOPPY_RESERVED db ? : 040.0096 floppy disk reserved byte
1333 :
1334 : Keyboard LED data area
1335 0097 ?? S40_KBD_LED_FLAGS db ? : 040.0097 keyboard LED flags
1336 :
1337 : Real-time clock data area
1338 0098 ???? S40_RTC_WAIT_OFFSET dw ? : 040.0098 offset address of user wait flag
1339 009A ???? S40_RTC_WAIT_SEGMENT dw ? : 040 009A segment address of user wait flag
1340 009C ???? S40_RTC_WAIT_CNT_LOW dw ? : 040 009C low word of wait count
1341 009E ???? S40_RTC_WAIT_CNT_HIGH dw ? : 040 009E high word of wait count
1342 00A0 ?? S40_RTC_WAIT_ACTV_FLG db ? : 040.00A0 wait active flag
1343 :
1344 : Reserved db 7 dup (?) : 040.00A1
1345 :
1346 :
1347 :
1348 :
1349 : Pointer to EGA data area
1350 00A8 ???????? S40_EGA_TBL_PTR dd ? : 040 00A8 pointer to table of EGA pointers
1351 :
1352 : Reserved db 88 dup (?) : 040.00AC
1353 :
1354 :
1355 :
1356 :
1357 :
1358 :
1359 : Intra-application communications area
1360 00F0 10 [ ?? ] S40_INTRA_APPL db 16 dup (?) : 040.00F0 available to any application
1361 :
1362 :
1363 :
1364 : Print screen status
1365 0100 ?? S40_PSCRN_STATUS db ? : 040.0100 flag for print screen in progress
1366 :
1367 : Reserved db 3 dup (?) : 040.0101
1368 :
1369 :
1370 :
1371 :
1372 :
1373 : DOS data area
1374 0104 ?? S40_SINGLE_DRV_STAT db ? : 040.0104 status of floppy for single floppy
1375 : systems, ie currently drive A: or B:
1376 :
1377 : Reserved db 25 dup (?) : 040.0105
1378 :
1379 :
1380 :
1381 011E SEGMENT40 ends
1382 :
1383 :
1384 :
1385 : *****
1386 : STD-BIOS table addresses
1387 :
1388 = 0000 S40_RS232_PORT_TBL equ word ptr S40_RS232_PORT1_ADR
1389 = 0008 S40_PRINT_PORT_TBL equ word ptr S40_PRINT_PORT1_ADR
1390 = 0078 S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT_TBL equ byte ptr S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT1
1391 = 007C S40_RS232_TIMEOUT_TBL equ byte ptr S40_RS232_TIMEOUT1
1392 = 0090 S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA equ byte ptr S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA0
1393 = 0092 S40_AFLOPPY_OPER equ byte ptr S40_AFLOPPY_OPER0
1394 = 0094 S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK equ byte ptr S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK0
1395 : *****
1396 :
1397 page
1398 :
1399 :
1400 :
1401 : *****
1402 : S40_EQUIPMENT_FLAG word
1403 : *****

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1404
1405 = C000
1406 = 0400
1407 = 00C0
1408 = 0030
1409 = 0002
1410 = 0001
1411
1412
1413
1414
1415
1416
1417
1418
1419
1420
1421
1422
1423
1424
1425
1426
1427
1428
1429
1430
1431
1432
1433
1434
1435
1436
1437
1438
1439
1440
1441
1442 = 0004
1443 = 0002
1444 = 0001
1445
1446
1447
1448
1449
1450
1451
1452
1453
1454
1455
1456
1457
1458
1459
1460
1461
1462 = 0080
1463 = 0040
1464 = 0020
1465 = 0010
1466 = 0008
1467 = 0004
1468 = 0002
1469 = 0001
1470
1471
1472
1473
1474
1475
1476
1477
1478
1479
1480
1481
1482
1483
1484
1485
1486
1487
1488
1489
1490
1491
1492
1493
1494
1495 = 0080
1496 = 0040
1497 = 0020
1498 = 0001

```

```

S40E_DEVICE_PRINTRS equ FEDCBA9876543210b ; number of printers
S40E_DEVICE_RS232 equ 1100000000000000b ; number of RS232 ports
S40E_DEVICE_FLOPPY equ 0000000011000000b ; number of floppy drives
S40E_DEVICE_VIDEO equ 0000000000110000b ; initial video mode
S40E_DEVICE_MATH equ 0000000000000010b ; 80287 installed
S40E_DEVICE_BOOT equ 0000000000000001b ; floppy boot device present
*****

```

Bit	Value	Definition
F-E	0	no printers installed
	1	one printer installed
	2	two printers installed
	3	three printers installed
D-C	----	reserved
B-9	0	no RS-232 ports installed
	1	one RS-232 port installed
	2	two RS-232 ports installed
	3	three RS-232 ports installed
	4	four RS-232 ports installed
	8	-----
	8	reserved
7-6	0	1 floppy diskette drive installed, iff bit 0=1
	1	2 floppy diskette drives installed, iff bit 0=1
5-4	1	initial video mode of 40-column color
	2	initial video mode of 80-column color
	3	initial video mode of 80-column monochrome
3-2	----	reserved
1	0	math coprocessor not present
	1	math coprocessor present
0	0	no diskette drives present
	1	some number of floppy diskette drives present, see bits 7-6

```

page
*****
Keyboard LEDS S40_KBD_LED_FLAGS
*****
S40E_KBD_LED_CAPS equ 76543210b ; caps lock LED state
S40E_KBD_LED_NUM equ 00000100b ; num lock LED state
S40E_KBD_LED_SCROLL equ 00000001b ; scroll lock LED state
*****

```

Bit	Value	Definition
7-3	----	reserved
2	0	<Caps lock> LED is off
	1	<Caps lock> LED is on
1	0	<Num lock> LED is on
	1	<Num lock> LED is off
0	0	<Scroll lock> LED is off
	1	<Scroll lock> LED is on

```

*****
S40_KBD_STATE1
*****
S40E_KBD_ST1_INSERT equ 76543210b ; insert mode state
S40E_KBD_ST1_CAPS equ 10000000b ; caps lock mode state
S40E_KBD_ST1_NUM equ 01000000b ; num lock mode state
S40E_KBD_ST1_SCROLL equ 00010000b ; scroll lock mode state
S40E_KBD_ST1_ALT equ 00001000b ; alt key state
S40E_KBD_ST1_CTRL equ 00000100b ; control key state
S40E_KBD_ST1_LSHIFT equ 00000010b ; left shift key state
S40E_KBD_ST1_RSHIFT equ 00000001b ; right shift key state
*****

```

Bit	Value	Definition
7	0	insert state inactive
	1	insert state active
6	0	caps lock state inactive
	1	caps lock state active
5	0	num lock state inactive
	1	num lock state active
4	0	scroll lock state inactive
	1	scroll lock state active
3	0	<Alt> key not depressed [inactive]
	1	<Alt> key depressed [active]
2	0	<CTRL> key not depressed [inactive]
	1	<CTRL> key depressed [active]
1	0	left <Shift> key not depressed [inactive]
	1	left <Shift> key depressed [active]
0	0	right <Shift> key not depressed [inactive]
	1	right <Shift> key depressed [active]

```

*****
S40_KBD_STATE2
*****
S40E_KBD_ST2_INSERT equ 76543210b ; insert key state
S40E_KBD_ST2_CAPS equ 10000000b ; caps lock key state
S40E_KBD_ST2_NUM equ 01000000b ; num lock key state

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1499      = 0010
1500      = 0008
1501      = 0004
1502
1503
1504
1505
1506
1507
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1511
1512
1513
1514
1515
1516
1517
1518
1519
1520
1521
1522
1523
1524
1525
1526      = 00C0
1527      = 0020
1528      = 0010
1529      = 0007
1530
1531
1532
1533
1534      = 00C0
1535      = 0020
1536      = 0010
1537      = 0007
1538
1539
1540
1541
1542
1543
1544
1545
1546
1547
1548
1549
1550
1551
1552
1553
1554
1555
1556
1557
1558
1559
1560      = 0080
1561      = 0040
1562      = 0020
1563      = 001F
1564
1565
1566
1567
1568
1569
1570
1571
1572
1573
1574
1575
1576
1577
1578
1579
1580
1581
1582
1583
1584
1585
1586
1587      = 0080
1588      = 0020
1589      = 0010
1590      = 0002
1591      = 0001
1592

S40E_KBD_ST2_SCROLL equ 00010000b ; scroll lock key state
S40E_KBD_ST2_PAUSE equ 00001000b ; pause (<CTRL>-<Numlock>) state
S40E_KBD_ST2_SYSREQ equ 00000100b ; sys req key state
*****
      Bit Value Definition
      7 0 <Ins> key not depressed
      7 1 <Ins> key depressed
      6 0 <Caps lock> key not depressed
      6 1 <Caps lock> key depressed
      5 0 <Num lock> key not depressed
      5 1 <Num lock> key depressed
      4 0 <ScrLck> key not depressed
      4 1 <ScrLck> key depressed
      3 0 pause state (<CTRL>-<Num lock>) inactive
      3 1 pause state active
      2 0 <Sys req> key not depressed
      2 1 <Sys req> key depressed
      1-0 --- reserved
*****
page
*****
S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA0 *****
      76543210b
S40E_MEDIA0_RATE equ 11000000b ; drive 0 data transfer rate
S40E_MEDIA0_STEP equ 00100000b ; drive 0 seek step flag
S40E_MEDIA0_KNOWN equ 00010000b ; drive 0 media known flag
S40E_MEDIA0_TYPE equ 00000111b ; drive 0 media type field
*****
S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA1 *****
      76543210b
S40E_MEDIA1_RATE equ 11000000b ; drive 1 data transfer rate
S40E_MEDIA1_STEP equ 00100000b ; drive 1 seek step flag
S40E_MEDIA1_KNOWN equ 00010000b ; drive 1 media known flag
S40E_MEDIA1_TYPE equ 00000111b ; drive 1 media type field
*****
      Bit Value Definition
      7-6 0 data transfer rate is 500kb/sec
      7-6 1 data transfer rate is 300kb/sec
      7-6 2 data transfer rate is 250kb/sec
      5 0 single step all seeks
      5 1 double step all seeks
      4 0 type of diskette in drive unknown
      4 1 type of diskette in drive known
      3 --- reserved
      2-0 0 attempting 360k diskette in 360k drive
      2-0 1 attempting 360k diskette in 1.2mb drive
      2-0 2 attempting 1.2mb diskette in 1.2mb drive
      2-0 3 determined 360k diskette in 360k drive
      2-0 4 determined 360k diskette in 1.2mb drive
      2-0 5 determined 1.2mb diskette in 1.2mb drive
*****
page
*****
S40_FLOPPY_RETURN_STAT *****
      76543210b
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_TMO equ 10000000b ; timeout error flag
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_SEEK equ 01000000b ; seek error flag
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_CTRLR equ 00100000b ; controller error flag
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_ERR equ 00011111b ; error code field
*****
      Bit Value Definition
      7 1 timeout error, diskette failed to respond in time
      6 1 seek error, seek to track failed
      5 1 controller error, diskette controller chip failed
      4-0 1 bad command, invalid command request
      4-0 2 address error, address mark on diskette not found
      3 write protect error
      4 sector not found, unable to locate sector, diskette
      4 damaged or unformatted
      6 media changed, the drive door was opened
      6 on a 1.2mb diskette drive
      8 DMA error, DMA failed to respond in time
      9 segment wrap, attempt to perform DMA accross
      9 a segment boundary
      10 CRC error, crc check on data failed
*****
page
*****
S40_FLOPPY_MOTOR_STAT *****
      76543210b
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_WRITE equ 10000000b ; write operation flag
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_SELECT1 equ 00100000b ; drive one select flag
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_SELECT0 equ 00010000b ; drive zero select flag
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_RUN0 equ 00000100b ; drive one motor flag
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_RUN1 equ 00000001b ; drive zero motor flag
*****

```

Equates File (continued)

```

1593
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1600
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1623
1624

```

Bit	Value	Definition
7	0	current operation is not a write
	1	current operation is a write
8	----	reserved
5	0	drive one in not selected
	1	drive one is selected
4	0	drive zero is not selected
	1	drive zero is selected
3-2	----	reserved
1	0	drive one motor is not running
	1	drive one motor is running
0	0	drive zero motor is not running
	1	drive zero motor is running

```

*****
S40 FLOPPY SEEK STAT
*****
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_INT equ 76543210b
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_RECAL1 equ 10000000b : interrupt occured flag
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_RECAL0 equ 00000010b : drive one recalibration flag
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_RECAL0 equ 00000001b : drive zero recalibration flag
*****
Bit Value Definition
7 1 diskette hardware interrupt occured
6-2 ---- reserved
1-0 0 indicates corresponding drive (1 or 0) needs
recalibration before next seek
1 indicates corresponding drive (1 or 0) does not
need recalibration before next seek
*****
END

```

Macros:

Name	Length
MSD_HEADER	0006
POPF	0003
SYSCALL	0004

Structures and records

Name	Width Shift	# fields		Initial
		Width	Mask	
DESCRIBE	0030		0018	
D_SOURCE	0010			
D_HPHIL_ID	0011			
D_DESC_MASK	0012			
D_IO_MASK	0013			
D_XDESC_MASK	0014			
D_MAX_AXIS	0015			
D_CLASS	0016			
D_PROMPTS	0017			
D_RESERVED	0018			
D_BURST_LEN	0019			
D_WR_REG	001A			
D_RD_REG	001B			
D_TRANSITION	001C			
D_STATE	001D			
D_RESOLUTION	001E			
D_SIZE_X	0020			
D_SIZE_Y	0022			
D_ABS_X	0024			
D_ABS_Y	0026			
D_REL_X	0028			
D_REL_Y	002A			
D_ACCUM_X	002C			
D_ACCUM_Y	002E			
HP_GLB_HEADER	0060		0013	
T_HP_HEADER	0000			
T_USED_AND_RESERVED	0002			
T_HP_LAST_DS	000E			
T_HP_MAX_DS	0010			
T_HP_NXT_VCTR	0012			
T_SND_FLAG	0014			
T_SND_CLICK_COUNT	0015			
T_SND_CLICK_DURA	0016			
T_SND_CLICK_VOLUME	0017			
T_SND_BEEP_CYCLE	0018			
T_SND_BEEP_DURA	001A			
T_SND_BEEP_COUNT	001C			
T_STR_NEXT_INDEX	001E			
T_STR_ROOT	0020			
T_STR_VCT_HDR	0024			
T_STR_MSG_HDR	0032			
T_8255_FLAGS	0040			
HP_HEADER	0010		0009	

Equates File (continued)

DH_ATR	0000	
DH_NAME_INDEX	0002	
DH_V_DEFAULT	0004	
DH_P_CLASS	0006	
DH_C_CLASS	0008	
DH_V_PARENT	000A	
DH_V_CHILD	000C	
DH_MAJOR	000E	
DH_MINOR	000F	
HP_TABLE_ENTRY	0006	0003
HP_ENTRY_IP	0000	
HP_ENTRY_CS	0002	
HP_ENTRY_DS	0004	
LDESCRIBE	0030	0017
LD_SOURCE	0010	
LD_HPHLT_ID	0011	
LD_DEVICE_STATE	0012	
LD_INDEX	0014	
LD_MAX_AXIS	0015	
LD_CLASS	0016	
LD_PROMPTS	0017	
LD_RESERVED	0018	
LD_RES2	0019	
LD_RES3	001A	
LD_RES4	001B	
LD_TRANSITION	001C	
LD_STATE	001D	
LD_RESOLUTION	001E	
LD_SIZE_X	0020	
LD_SIZE_Y	0022	
LD_ABS_X	0024	
LD_ABS_Y	0028	
LD_REL_X	0028	
LD_REL_Y	002A	
LD_ACCUM_X	002C	
LD_ACCUM_Y	002E	
MSD_INIT_CMD	0017	0007
MSD_UNIT_COUNT	000D	
MSD_END_OFFSET	000E	
MSD_END_SEG	0010	
MSD_BPB_OFFSET	0012	
MSD_BPB_SEG	0014	
MSD_1ST_UNIT	0016	
MSD_ID_CMD	0018	0008
MSD_XFER_OFFSET	000E	
MSD_XFER_SEG	0010	
MSD_XFER_COUNT	0012	
MSD_1ST_BLK	0014	
MSD_VERR_SEG	0016	
MSD_REG_HEADER	0018	000A
MSD_CMLEN	0000	
MSD_UNIT	0001	
MSD_CMD	0002	
MSD_STATUS	0003	
MSD_MEDIA	000D	
MSD_TRANS	000E	
MSD_COUNT	0012	
MSD_START	0014	
SEGMENT40	011E	0057
S40_RS232_PORT1_ADR	0000	
S40_RS232_PORT2_ADR	0002	
S40_RS232_PORT3_ADR	0004	
S40_RS232_PORT4_ADR	0006	
S40_PRINT_PORT1_ADR	0008	
S40_PRINT_PORT2_ADR	000A	
S40_PRINT_PORT3_ADR	000C	
S40_PRINT_PORT4_ADR	000E	
S40_EQUIPMENT_FLAG	0010	
S40_MFG_INIT	0012	
S40_MEMORY_SIZE	0013	
S40_MFG_ERR_FLAG1	0015	
S40_MFG_ERR_FLAG2	0016	
S40_KBD_STATE1	0017	
S40_KBD_STATE2	0018	
S40_ALT_INPUT_ACCUM	0019	
S40_KBD_BUF_HEAD	001A	
S40_KBD_BUF_TAIL	001C	
S40_KBD_BUFFER	001E	
S40_FLOPPY_SEEK_STAT	003E	
S40_FLOPPY_MOTOR_STAT	003F	
S40_FLOPPY_TIME_OUT	0040	
S40_FLOPPY_RETURN_STAT	0041	
S40_FLOPPY_CONTRL_STAT	0042	
S40_CRT_MODE	0049	
S40_CRT_WIDTH	004A	
S40_CRT_LENGTH	004C	
S40_CRT_PAGE_ADR	004E	
S40_CRT_CURSOR_POS	0050	
S40_CRT_CURSOR_MODE	0060	
S40_CRT_DISPLAY_PAGE	0062	
S40_CRT_PORT_ADR	0063	
S40_CRT_MODE_SEL_REG	0065	
S40_CRT_PALETTE	0066	

Equates File (continued)

S40_XROM_INIT_ADR	0067	
S40_XROM_SEGMENT	0069	
S40_XROM_INT_FLAG	006B	
S40_TIMR_LOW	006C	
S40_TIMR_HIGH	006E	
S40_TIMR_OVR_FLOW	0070	
S40_SVS_BREAK_FLAG	0071	
S40_SVS_RESET_FLAG	0072	
S40_FD_STATUS	0074	
S40_FD_COUNT	0075	
S40_FD_CONTROL	0076	
S40_FD_PORT_OFFSET	0077	
S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT1	0078	
S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT2	0079	
S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT3	007A	
S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT4	007B	
S40_RS232_TIMEOUT1	007C	
S40_RS232_TIMEOUT2	007D	
S40_RS232_TIMEOUT3	007E	
S40_RS232_TIMEOUT4	007F	
S40_KBD_BUF_START	0080	
S40_KBD_BUF_END	0082	
S40_EGA_CRT_ROW_CNT	0084	
S40_EGA_CHAR_SIZE	0085	
S40_EGA_INFO1	0087	
S40_EGA_INFO2	0088	
S40_FLOPPY_LAST_RATE	0088	
S40_AFD_STATUS_REG	008C	
S40_AFD_ERROR_REG	008D	
S40_AFD_INTR_FLAG	008E	
S40_AFD_CTRL_FLAG	008F	
S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA0	0090	
S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA1	0091	
S40_AFLOPPY_OPER0	0092	
S40_AFLOPPY_OPER1	0093	
S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK0	0094	
S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK1	0095	
S40_AFLOPPY_RESERVED	0096	
S40_KBD_LED_FLAGS	0097	
S40_RTC_WAIT_OFFSET	0098	
S40_RTC_WAIT_SEGMENT	009A	
S40_RTC_WAIT_CNT_LOW	009C	
S40_RTC_WAIT_CNT_HIGH	009E	
S40_RTC_WAIT_ACTV_FLG	00A0	
S40_EGA_TBL_PTR	00A8	
S40_INTRA_APPL	00F0	
S40_PSCRN_STATUS	0100	
S40_SINGLE_DRV_STAT	0104	
STR_HEADER	000E	0005
STR_NEXT_HDR	0000	
STR_UPPER_BOUND	0004	
STR_LOWER_BOUND	0006	
STR_LIST_PTR	0008	
STR_SEGMENT	000C	
VIDEO_DATA	0040	000D
VID_ATR	0000	
VID_NAME_INDEX	0002	
VID_V_DEFAULT	0004	
VID_PRIMARY	0006	
VID_SECONDARY	0007	
VID_FOUND_ROM	0008	
VID_IDS	0009	
VID_STATUS	000D	
VID_EXT_STATUS	0011	
VID_PARR_BLOCK	0015	
VID_LAST_IBM_MODE	003C	
VID_EXT_MODE	003D	
VID_PADDING	003E	

Symbols

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ATR_0	Number	0001	
ATR_BOT	Number	0A00	
ATR_CSHARE	Number	0008	
ATR_DEVCFG	Number	4000	
ATR_ENTRY	Number	1000	
ATR_FREE	Number	0200	
ATR_HP	Number	8000	
ATR_IND	Number	0800	
ATR_INP	Number	0C00	
ATR_ISR	Number	2000	
ATR_LOG	Number	0600	
ATR_MAJOR	Number	0020	
ATR_MAP_CALL	Number	0080	
ATR_MID	Number	0060	
ATR_MINOR	Number	0040	
ATR_NOADDR	Number	0000	
ATR_PSHARE	Number	0010	
ATR_ROM	Number	0004	
ATR_RSVD	Number	0000	
ATR_SRVC	Number	0400	
ATR_STRING	Number	0100	
ATR_SUBADD	Number	0060	
ATR_TYPE7	Number	0E00	

Equates File (continued)

ATR_TYPE_MASK	Number	0E00
ATR_YIELD	Number	0002
BUTTON_ERROR	Number	0002
CLASS_ASCII	Number	0002
CLASS_BINARY	Number	0003
CLASS_GIDCCP	Number	0005
CLASS_JOY	Number	0007
CLASS_KBD	Number	0000
CLASS_KEYPAD	Number	000C
CLASS_MOUSE	Number	0004
CLASS_PADDLE	Number	0009
CLASS_TABLET	Number	0006
CLASS_THUMB	Number	000A
CLASS_TRACKBALL	Number	000B
CLASS_TS	Number	0001
CLASS_UNDEF8	Number	0008
CLASS_UNDEFD	Number	000D
CLASS_UNDEFE	Number	000E
CLASS_UNDEFF	Number	000F
CLIP_ENABLED	Number	0004
CL_ALL	Number	FFFF
CL_ASCII	Number	0002
CL_BLK	Number	0080
CL_BOOT	Number	0040
CL_BYTE	Number	0800
CL_CCP	Number	2000
CL_COMM	Number	0400
CL_COW	Number	1000
CL_EXTEND	Number	0001
CL_FILT	Number	0100
CL_GID	Number	0008
CL_INTERFACE	Number	0200
CL_KBD	Number	4000
CL_KBDFC	Number	8000
CL_LGID	Number	0020
CL_NULL	Number	0000
CL_PGID	Number	0010
CL_PTS	Number	0004
DESCRIBE_SIZE	Number	0030
D_ADDR_MASK	Number	000F
D_BUFFER	Alias	D_SIZE_X
D_CCP_STATE	Number	001E
D_CLASS_CURRENT	Number	00FD
D_CLASS_DEFAULT	Number	000F
D_REMAINDER_ACCUM	Alias	D_ACCUM_X
D_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE	Alias	D_ABS_X
D_SAMPLE_RELATIVE	Alias	D_REL_X
D_SIZE	Alias	D_SIZE_X
D_TYPE_MASK	Number	00F0
EVENT_ENABLED	Number	0010
F10_GET_INFO	Number	6F01
F10_GET_RES	Number	6F04
F10_GET_STMODE	Number	000F
F10_INQUIRE	Number	6F00
F10_MOD_INFO	Number	6F03
F10_RD_CHARATR	Number	0008
F10_RD_CURPOS	Number	0003
F10_RD_PENPOS	Number	0004
F10_RD_PIXEL	Number	000D
F10_SCROLL_DN	Number	0007
F10_SCROLL_UP	Number	0006
F10_SET_CURPOS	Number	0002
F10_SET_CURSIZE	Number	0001
F10_SET_INFO	Number	6F02
F10_SET_MODE	Number	0000
F10_SET_PAGE	Number	0005
F10_SET_PALLET	Number	000B
F10_WRS_00	Number	1300
F10_WRS_01	Number	1301
F10_WRS_02	Number	1302
F10_WRS_03	Number	1303
F10_WR_CHARATR	Number	0009
F10_WR_CHARCUR	Number	000A
F10_WR_CHARTEL	Number	000E
F10_WR_PIXEL	Number	000C
F10_XSET_MODE	Number	6F05
F13_ALT_RESET	Number	000D
F13_CHG_STATUS	Number	001B
F13_FORMAT_FLEX	Number	0005
F13_FORMAT_HDISC	Number	0007
F13_GET_DASD	Number	0015
F13_GET_HPARMS	Number	0008
F13_RD_LSTATUS	Number	0001
F13_RD_SECTORS	Number	0002
F13_RESET_DISC	Number	0000
F13_SET_DASD	Number	0017
F13_TRACK_SEEK	Number	000C
F13_VR_SECTORS	Number	0004
F13_WR_SECTORS	Number	0003
F14_EXINIT	Number	6F01
F14_GET_BUFFER	Number	6F03
F14_INIT	Number	0000
F14_INQUIRE	Number	6F00

Equates File (continued)

F14_PUT_BUFFER	Number	6F02
F14_REC_V	Number	0002
F14_STATUS	Number	0003
F14_TRM_BUFFER	Number	6F04
F14_XMIT	Number	0001
F15_BLOCK_MOVE	Number	0087
F15_DEVICE_CLOSE	Number	0081
F15_DEVICE_OPEN	Number	0080
F15_DEV_BUSY	Number	008A
F15_ENTER_PROT	Number	0089
F15_GET_XMEM_SIZE	Number	0088
F15_INT_COMPLETE	Number	008B
F15_JOYSTICK	Number	0084
F15_PROG_TERM	Number	0082
F15_SYS_REQ	Number	0085
F15_WAIT	Number	0086
F15_WAIT_EVENT	Number	0083
F16_DEF_ATTR	Number	6F01
F16_DEF_MAPPING	Number	6F04
F16_GET_ATTR	Number	6F02
F16_GET_KEY	Number	0000
F16_GET_MAPPING	Number	6F05
F16_INQUIRE	Number	6F00
F16_KBD	Number	6F08
F16_KBD_RESET	Number	6F09
F16_KEY_STATE	Number	0002
F16_SET_ATTR	Number	6F03
F16_SET_MAPPING	Number	6F06
F16_SET_XLATORS	Number	6F07
F16_STATUS	Number	0001
F17_GET_BUFFER	Number	6F03
F17_INIT	Number	0001
F17_INQUIRE	Number	6F00
F17_PUT_BUFFER	Number	6F02
F17_PUT_CHAR	Number	0000
F17_READ_STATUS	Number	6F01
F17_STATUS	Number	0002
F17_TRM_BUFFER	Number	6F04
F1A_GET_DATE	Number	0004
F1A_GET_RTC	Number	0002
F1A_RD_CLK_CNT	Number	0000
F1A_RESET_ALARM	Number	0007
F1A_SET_ALARM	Number	0006
F1A_SET_CLK_CNT	Number	0001
F1A_SET_DATE	Number	0005
F1A_SET_RTC	Number	0003
F33_COND_OFF	Number	0010
F33_DISABLE	Number	0002
F33_DISABLE_LIGHT	Number	000E
F33_ENABLE	Number	0001
F33_ENABLE_LIGHT	Number	000D
F33_GRAPH_CURSOR	Number	0009
F33_INQUIRE	Number	6F00
F33_INSTALL	Number	0000
F33_MOTION	Number	000B
F33_PUT_CURSOR	Number	0004
F33_RATIO	Number	000F
F33_REPORT_DATA	Number	0003
F33_REPORT_PRESS	Number	0005
F33_REPORT_RELEASE	Number	0006
F33_SET_HORIZ	Number	0007
F33_SET_USR	Number	000C
F33_SET_VERT	Number	0008
F33_SPEED	Number	0013
F33_TEXT_CURSOR	Number	000A
F33_XTEND_GCSR	Number	0012
F_CMOS_GET	Number	0022
F_CMOS_RET	Number	0024
F_DEF_MASKS	Number	000A
F_GET_BLOCK	Alias	F_GET_BUFFER
F_GET_BUFFER	Number	000C
F_GET_BYTE	Number	0008
F_GET_WORD	Number	0010
F_INQUIRE	Number	0006
F_INQUIRE_ALL	Number	0008
F_INQUIRE_FIRST	Number	000A
F_INS_BASEHPVT	Number	0004
F_INS_FIND	Number	0018
F_INS_FIXGETDS	Number	000E
F_INS_FIXGLBDS	Number	0010
F_INS_FIXOWNDS	Number	000C
F_INS_FREEGETDS	Number	0014
F_INS_FREEGLBDS	Number	0018
F_INS_FREEOWNDS	Number	0012
F_INS_XCHGFIX	Number	0006
F_INS_XCHGFREE	Number	000A
F_INS_XCHGRSVD	Number	0008
F_IO_CONTROL	Number	0004
F_ISR	Number	0000
F_PUT_BLOCK	Alias	F_PUT_BUFFER
F_PUT_BUFFER	Number	000A
F_PUT_BYTE	Number	0006
F_PUT_SPRITE	Number	0010
F_PUT_WORD	Number	000E

Equates File (continued)

F_RAM_GET	Number	001E
F_RAM_RET	Number	0020
F_REMOVE_SPRITE	Number	0012
F_REPORT_ENTRY	Number	000C
F_SAMPLE	Number	0006
F_SET_LIMITS_X	Number	000C
F_SET_LIMITS_Y	Number	000E
F_SND_BEEP	Number	003A
F_SND_BEEP_DISABLE	Number	0038
F_SND_BEEP_ENABLE	Number	0036
F_SND_CLICK	Number	0034
F_SND_CLICK_DISABLE	Number	0032
F_SND_CLICK_ENABLE	Number	0030
F_SND_SET_BEEP	Number	003C
F_SND_TONE	Number	003E
F_STR_DEL_BUCKET	Number	0042
F_STR_GET_FREE_INDEX	Number	0040
F_STR_GET_INDEX	Number	0048
F_STR_GET_STRING	Number	0046
F_STR_PUT_BUCKET	Number	0044
F_SYSTEM	Number	0002
F_TRACK_INIT	Number	0004
F_TRACK_OFF	Number	0008
F_TRACK_ON	Number	0006
F_YIELD	Number	002A
GID_A08	Number	0002
GID_A16	Number	0003
GID_R08	Number	0000
GID_R16	Number	0001
GID_UNDEF	Number	000F
HP_ENTRY	Number	006F
INDX_BARCODE	Number	0825
INDX_BOOT_ERROR_MSG	Number	0820
INDX_DRIVE_A	Number	0800
INDX_DRIVE_B	Number	0801
INDX_DRIVE_C	Number	0802
INDX_DRIVE_D	Number	0803
INDX_DRIVE_E	Number	0804
INDX_DRIVE_F	Number	0805
INDX_DRIVE_G	Number	0806
INDX_DRIVE_H	Number	0807
INDX_DRIVE_I	Number	0808
INDX_DRIVE_J	Number	0809
INDX_DRIVE_K	Number	080A
INDX_DRIVE_L	Number	080B
INDX_DRIVE_M	Number	080C
INDX_DRIVE_N	Number	080D
INDX_DRIVE_O	Number	080E
INDX_DRIVE_P	Number	080F
INDX_DRIVE_Q	Number	0810
INDX_DRIVE_R	Number	0811
INDX_DRIVE_S	Number	0812
INDX_DRIVE_T	Number	0813
INDX_DRIVE_U	Number	0814
INDX_DRIVE_V	Number	0815
INDX_DRIVE_W	Number	0816
INDX_DRIVE_X	Number	0817
INDX_DRIVE_Y	Number	0818
INDX_DRIVE_Z	Number	0819
INDX_HP_COPYRIGHT	Number	081A
INDX_INVALID_ROM_MSG	Number	081D
INDX_KEYBOARD	Number	0824
INDX_KNOB	Number	0826
INDX_KYB_LOCKED_MSG	Number	081E
INDX_MOUSE	Number	0823
INDX_RETRY_MSG	Number	081C
INDX_SETUP_MSG	Number	081B
INDX_STRIKE_F1_MSG	Number	081F
INDX_TABLET	Number	0822
INDX_TOUCH	Number	0821
INT_8041_OBF	Number	0069
INT_BOOT	Number	0019
INT_BREAKPOINT	Number	0003
INT_BREAK_EVENT	Number	001B
INT_CLOCK	Number	001A
INT_DISC	Number	0013
INT_DIVIDE_ZERO	Number	0000
INT_DOS	Number	0021
INT_EQUIPMENT	Number	0011
INT_FLOPPY_DIRECT	Number	0040
INT_FLOPPY_PARMS	Number	001E
INT_GRAPHICS_CHAR	Number	001F
INT_HDISC_PARMS0	Number	0041
INT_HDISC_PARMS1	Number	0046
INT_HPHILL	Number	006C
INT_HPMOUSE	Number	0033
INT_IRQ0_TIMER	Number	0008
INT_IRQ1_KBD_ISR	Number	0009
INT_IRQ2	Number	000A
INT_IRQ3_SERIAL1	Number	000B
INT_IRQ4_SERIAL0	Number	000C
INT_IRQ5_PRN1	Number	000D
INT_IRQ6_FLOPPY	Number	000E

Equates File (continued)

INT_IRQ7_PRNO	Number	000F
INT_KBD	Number	0016
INT_MEM_SIZE	Number	0012
INT_NMI	Number	0002
INT_OVERFLOW	Number	0004
INT_PRINTER	Number	0017
INT_PRINT_SCREEN	Number	0005
INT_RTC_EVENT	Number	004A
INT_SERIAL	Number	0014
INT_SINGLE_STEP	Number	0001
INT_SVC_REQUEST	Number	0068
INT_SYSTEM	Number	0015
INT_TIMER_TICK	Number	001C
INT_VIDEO	Number	0010
INT_VIDEO_PARMS	Number	001D
IRQ0	Number	0072
IRQ1	Number	0073
IRQ2	Number	0074
IRQ3_287	Number	0075
IRQ4_HDISC	Number	0076
IRQ5	Number	0077
IRQ8_RTC	Number	0070
IRQ9_REDIRECT	Number	0071
ISR_IN_PROGRESS	Number	0001
LDESCRIBE_SIZE	Number	0030
LD_BUFFER	Alias	LD_RESOLUTION
LD_CLASS_CURRENT	Number	00F0
LD_CLASS_FAULT	Number	00F0
LD_REMAINDER_ACCUM	Alias	LD_ACCUM_X
LD_RES_MASK	Number	000F
LD_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE	Alias	LD_ABS_X
LD_SAMPLE_RELATIVE	Alias	LD_REL_X
LD_SIZE	Alias	LD_SIZE_X
LD_TYPE_MASK	Number	00F0
MSD_BAD_DCHG	Number	000D
MSD_BAD_LENGTH	Number	0005
MSD_BLD_BPB	Number	0002
MSD_CRC_ERROR	Number	0004
MSD_DEV_CLOSE	Number	000E
MSD_DEV_OPEN	Number	000D
MSD_DONE_STATUS	Number	0001
MSD_ERR_STATUS	Number	0081
MSD_GEN_FAILURE	Number	000C
MSD_INIT	Number	0000
MSD_INPUT	Number	0004
MSD_IN_FLUSH	Number	0007
MSD_IN_NOWAIT	Number	0005
MSD_IN_STATUS	Number	0006
MSD_IOCTL_IN	Number	0003
MSD_IOCTL_OUT	Number	000C
MSD_MEDIA_CHK	Number	0001
MSD_NOT_READY	Number	0002
MSD_OUTPUT	Number	0008
MSD_OUT_FLUSH	Number	000B
MSD_OUT_STATUS	Number	000A
MSD_OUT_VERIFY	Number	0009
MSD_PAPER_OUT	Number	0009
MSD_READ_FAULT	Number	000B
MSD_REM_MEDIA	Number	000F
MSD_SEC_NOTFND	Number	0008
MSD_SEEK_ERROR	Number	0006
MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD	Number	0003
MSD_UNKNOWN_MEDIA	Number	0007
MSD_UNKNOWN_UNIT	Number	0001
MSD_WRITE_FAULT	Number	000A
MSD_WRITE_PROTECT	Number	0000
RS_BAD_PARAMETER	Number	00FA
RS_BREAK	Number	000C
RS_BUSY	Number	00F8
RS_DATA_NREADY	Number	000A
RS_DONE	Number	000E
RS_FAIL	Number	00FE
RS_FRAME	Number	00EE
RS_NOT_SERVICED	Number	0004
RS_NO_VECTOR	Number	00FB
RS_OFFLINE	Number	00F4
RS_OUT_OF_PAPER	Number	00F2
RS_OVERRUN	Number	0008
RS_PARTITY	Number	00F0
RS_SUCCESSFUL	Number	0000
RS_TIMEOUT	Number	00FC
RS_UNSUPPORTED	Number	0002
S40E_DEVICE_BOOT	Number	0001
S40E_DEVICE_FLOPPY	Number	00C0
S40E_DEVICE_MATH	Number	0002
S40E_DEVICE_PRINTRS	Number	C000
S40E_DEVICE_RS232	Number	0E00
S40E_DEVICE_VIDEO	Number	0030
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_RUN0	Number	0001
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_RUN1	Number	0002
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_SELCT0	Number	0010
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_SELCT1	Number	0020
S40E_FLOPPY_MOTR_WRITE	Number	0080
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_CTRLR	Number	0020

Equates File (continued)

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S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_ERR . . . . . Number 001F
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_SEEK . . . . . Number 0040
S40E_FLOPPY_RSTAT_TMO . . . . . Number 0080
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_INT . . . . . Number 0080
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_RECALO . . . . . Number 0001
S40E_FLOPPY_SEEK_RECAL1 . . . . . Number 0002
S40E_KBD_LED_CAPS . . . . . Number 0004
S40E_KBD_LED_NUM . . . . . Number 0002
S40E_KBD_LED_SCROLL . . . . . Number 0001
S40E_KBD_ST1_ALT . . . . . Number 0008
S40E_KBD_ST1_CAPS . . . . . Number 0040
S40E_KBD_ST1_CTRL . . . . . Number 0004
S40E_KBD_ST1_INSERT . . . . . Number 0080
S40E_KBD_ST1_LSHIFT . . . . . Number 0002
S40E_KBD_ST1_NUM . . . . . Number 0020
S40E_KBD_ST1_RSHIFT . . . . . Number 0001
S40E_KBD_ST1_SCROLL . . . . . Number 0010
S40E_KBD_ST2_CAPS . . . . . Number 0040
S40E_KBD_ST2_INSERT . . . . . Number 0080
S40E_KBD_ST2_NUM . . . . . Number 0020
S40E_KBD_ST2_PAUSE . . . . . Number 0008
S40E_KBD_ST2_SCROLL . . . . . Number 0010
S40E_KBD_ST2_SVSREQ . . . . . Number 0004
S40E_MEDIA0_KNOWN . . . . . Number 0010
S40E_MEDIA0_RATE . . . . . Number 00C0
S40E_MEDIA0_STEP . . . . . Number 0020
S40E_MEDIA0_TYPE . . . . . Number 0007
S40E_MEDIA1_KNOWN . . . . . Number 0010
S40E_MEDIA1_RATE . . . . . Number 00C0
S40E_MEDIA1_STEP . . . . . Number 0020
S40E_MEDIA1_TYPE . . . . . Number 0007
S40_AFLOPPY_MEDIA . . . . . E BYTE 0090
S40_AFLOPPY_OPER . . . . . E BYTE 0092
S40_AFLOPPY_TRACK . . . . . E BYTE 0094
S40_PRINT_PORT_TBL . . . . . E WORD 0008
S40_PRINT_TIMEOUT_TBL . . . . . E BYTE 0078
S40_RS232_PORT_TBL . . . . . E WORD 0008
S40_RS232_TIMEOUT_TBL . . . . . E BYTE 007C
SF_CLIPPING_OFF . . . . . Number 0010
SF_CLIPPING_ON . . . . . Number 000E
SF_CLOSE . . . . . Number 0010
SF_CLR_CRTSW . . . . . Number 0018
SF_CLR_RAMSW . . . . . Number 0014
SF_CREATE_EVENT . . . . . Number 0008
SF_CREATE_INTR . . . . . Number 000A
SF_CRV_CRV_MAJ_MIN . . . . . Number 0004
SF_CRV_DISABLE_REPEAT . . . . . Text 000E
SF_CRV_RECONFIGURE . . . . . Number 0006
SF_CRV_REPEAT . . . . . Text 000C
SF_CRV_REPORT_NAME . . . . . Number 000E
SF_CRV_REPORT_STATUS . . . . . Number 000C
SF_CRV_SELF_TEST . . . . . Number 000A
SF_CRV_WR_ACK . . . . . Text 000A
SF_CRV_WR_PROMPTS . . . . . Number 0008
SF_DEF_ATTR . . . . . Number 0008
SF_DEF_LINKS . . . . . Number 0000
SF_DELETE_INTR . . . . . Number 000C
SF_DISABLE_HPIL . . . . . Number 000A
SF_DISABLE_KBD . . . . . Number 0006
SF_DISABLE_SVC . . . . . Number 0002
SF_DISBL_INTR . . . . . Number 0010
SF_ENABLE_HPIL . . . . . Number 0008
SF_ENABLE_KBD . . . . . Number 0004
SF_ENABLE_SVC . . . . . Number 0000
SF_ENABLE_INTR . . . . . Number 000E
SF_EVENT_OFF . . . . . Number 000C
SF_EVENT_ON . . . . . Number 000A
SF_GET_ATTR . . . . . Number 000A
SF_GET_LINKS . . . . . Number 0002
SF_INIT . . . . . Number 0000
SF_INTERVAL . . . . . Number 0014
SF_KEYBOARD_LED . . . . . Number 0012
SF_KEYBOARD_REPEAT . . . . . Number 0010
SF_LOCK . . . . . Number 0000
SF_MOUSE_COM . . . . . Number 0000
SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE . . . . . Number 0002
SF_OPEN . . . . . Number 000E
SF_PASS_THRU . . . . . Number 001A
SF_REPORT_STATE . . . . . Number 0004
SF_SET_ATTR . . . . . Number 000C
SF_SET_CRTSW . . . . . Number 0016
SF_SET_LINKS . . . . . Number 0004
SF_SET_RAMSW . . . . . Number 0012
SF_START . . . . . Number 0002
SF_TEST . . . . . Number 0016
SF_TIMEOUT . . . . . Number 0012
SF_TRACK_OFF . . . . . Number 0008
SF_TRACK_ON . . . . . Number 0004
SF_UNLOCK . . . . . Number 0002
SF_VERSION_DESC . . . . . Number 0006
SF_VID_GET_INFO . . . . . Number 0002
SF_VID_GET_RES . . . . . Number 0008
SF_VID_ID_BP . . . . . Number 0000
SF_VID_MOD_INFO . . . . . Number 0006

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Equates File (continued)

SF_VID_SET_INFO	Number	0004
SF_VID_SET_MODE	Number	000A
TRACK_ENABLED	Number	0008
T_ABS08	Number	0042
T_ABS16	Number	0043
T_GID	Number	0040
T_KC_ASCII	Number	0002
T_KC_BUTTON	Number	0009
T_KC_HPHIL_ENVOY	Number	0007
T_KC_HP_CCP	Number	000D
T_KC_HP_SOFTKEY	Number	000B
T_KC_IBM_AT	Number	0008
T_KC_IBM_PC	Number	000A
T_KC_IS_FUNCTION	Number	000C
T_KC_ITF	Number	0004
T_KC_NUMPAD	Number	000F
T_KC_QWERTY	Number	000E
T_KC_R0	Number	0000
T_KC_R1	Number	0001
T_KC_R3	Number	0003
T_KC_R5	Number	0005
T_KC_WILD	Number	0006
T_MOUSE	Number	0044
T_POINTER	Number	0047
T_REL08	Number	0040
T_REL16	Number	0041
T_STATE	Number	0020
T_STRING	Number	0010
T_TABLET	Number	0046
T_TS	Number	0045
T_UNKNOWN	Number	004F
VID_BLOCK_SIZE	Number	0027
V_8041	Number	00AE
V_CCP	Number	004E
V_CCPCUR	Number	008A
V_CCPGID	Number	00A2
V_CCPNUM	Number	0096
V_DOLLITILE	Number	0006
V_EVENT_POINTER	Number	006C
V_EVENT_TABLET	Number	0066
V_EVENT_TOUCH	Number	0060
V_FUNCTION	Number	0042
V_HPHIL	Number	0114
V_LHPMOUSE	Number	00CC
V_LNULL	Number	0108
V_LPOINTER	Number	00C0
V_LTABLET	Number	00BA
V_LTOUCH	Number	00C6
V_NUMPAD	Number	0048
V_OFF	Number	009C
V_PGID_CCP	Number	00B4
V_PNULL	Number	000C
V_QWERTY	Number	0036
V_RAW	Number	0080
V_S8259	Number	001E
V_SCOPY	Number	0000
V_INPUT	Number	002A
V_SKEY2FKEY	Number	00A8
V_SOFTKEY	Number	003C
V_STRACK	Number	005A
V_SVIDEO	Number	0054
V_SYSTEM	Number	0012

4862 Bytes free

Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

APPENDIX F

F. DEFAULT DEVICE MAPPING

The following table describes the device mappings which are setup during SYSGEN. The default mapping device is listed first. Other mappable devices are listed following the default device.

Input System

Physical Device	Logical Device	Mappable Driver
Mouse →	Cursor Control Pad →	V__PGID__CCP V__LHPMOUSE V__LPOINTER V__LTOUCH V__LTABLET
Rotary Knob →	Cursor Control Pad →	V__PGID__CCP V__LHPMOUSE V__LPOINTER V__LTOUCH V__LTABLET
Touch Screen →	Touch Screen →	V__LTOUCH V__LHPMOUSE V__LPOINTER V__PGID__CCP V__LTABLET
Tablet →	Tablet →	V__LTABLET V__LHPMOUSE V__LPOINTER V__LTOUCH V__PGID__CCP
Keyboard →	Keyboard Subsystem →	V__8041

Keyboard Subsystem

Keypad	Translator Service	Mappable Driver
Function keys →	V__FUNCTION →	non-mappable
HP softkeys →	V__SOFTKEY →	SKEY2FKEY V__OFF V__RAW
QWERTY Pad →	V__QWERTY →	non-mappable
Numeric Pad →	V__NUMPAD →	non-mappable
Cursor Control Pad	V__CCP →	V__CCPNUM V__LHPMOUSE V__OFF V__RAW V__CCPGID (if installed)

Discs

DISC A: Flexible Disc 0 Upper Drive
DISC B: Flexible Disc 1 Lower Drive
DISC C: Internal Hard Disc
DISC D: External Disc
DISC E: RAM disc

Discs on the system are only mappable using ASSIGN.COM.

Character I/O Devices

COM1: Serial Port 0
COM2: Serial Port 1
LPT1: or PRN: Parallel Port 0
LPT2: Parallel Port 1
LPT3: Parallel Port 2

These ports are only mappable using MODE.COM.

APPENDIX G

G. DRIVER WRITER'S GUIDE

This appendix describes how a programmer can add drivers to the ROM BIOS. One of the important features of the EX-BIOS is the ease with which it can be expanded. This capability allows programmers to take full advantage of HP system components (such as the HP-HIL touch screen, mouse, tablet, etc.). In addition, the EX-BIOS architecture provides a simple, yet powerful way to integrate OEM and third-party products into the system.

G.1 Who Should Read This Appendix

This appendix is intended for all programmers and advanced users who wish to utilize EX-BIOS capabilities not supported by system software. It assumes that the reader is familiar with the contents of Sections 1 through 10, iAPX286 programming, DOS concepts in general, and DOS installable device drivers in particular. The reader should consult the publications listed under the References section at the end of this manual for additional information on these topics.

G.2 Introduction

This appendix presents two examples of how drivers that interface to the system's EX-BIOS can be written. All aspects of how a driver gets connected and used through the EX-BIOS are discussed.

The typical steps involved in connecting a driver into the EX-BIOS are:

- A driver added to the system can be one of three types: ROM driver, MS-DOS installable device driver or MS-DOS command that executes and stays resident.
- The driver gets called to initialize. At this point the driver will determine what machine it is executing on, obtain memory for its data segment, get an EX-BIOS vector address assigned and be added to the HP__VECTOR__TABLE.
- Any time after initialization the driver can respond to service requests in two ways. It responds to a hardware service request when it is called with its F__ISR (AH = 0) function or it responds to an application service request when it is called with any other driver specific function.

The above sequence is a general description of a driver's lifecycle. It is not necessary that all drivers follow the same steps. The sections below outline what are the necessary elements of an EX-BIOS driver.

Note

For a detailed explanation of the calls to V__SYSTEM used below see Section 9.

G.3 Installation of Device Drivers

Each type of device driver is installed in a different manner depending on how it is brought into the system. There are three ways that an EX-BIOS driver can be installed in the system. An I/O adapter card can have an EX-BIOS driver which can be installed in the system when the adapter's ROM gets called to initialize. The adapter's initialization routines can use all of the V__SYSTEM functions to properly connect the driver. Note that because the adapter's code modules are initialized during the system generation process (SYSGEN), an EX-BIOS driver on an adapter card can not depend on other EX-BIOS drivers already being present and initialized (V__SYSTEM is the only driver usable at this point).

An MS-DOS installable device driver can also install an EX-BIOS driver. The driver must have two interfaces, one driver interface for MS-DOS and one driver interface for the EX-BIOS functions. This type of EX-BIOS driver can use all other EX-BIOS drivers already present in the system.

Finally, an MS-DOS command that stays resident can also be used to install an EX-BIOS driver. This driver can use all previously installed EX-BIOS drivers. This is the preferred method of installing EX-BIOS drivers since it only requires the EX-BIOS driver interface and functions.

G.4 Initialization

This section covers the possible steps the driver must take to insure proper initialization.

G.4.1 Product Identification

This section discusses several methods available through ROM BIOS functions for software to determine whether its host is an HP Vectra.

HP Vectra Feature/Revision Identification (V__SCOPY):

The V__SCOPY (00H) vector entry has a data segment (DS) that points to the system's copyright string. The driver can look at this string to determine if the machine is an HP Vectra. The following example illustrates how to get this string:

```
MOV  BP, V__SCOPY    ; Call the COPYRIGHT vector
PUSH DS              ; which will set the DS and return
INT  HP__ENTRY
PUSH DS              ; Save DS of copyright string
POP  ES              ; in ES. ES:0 is address of string
POP  DS              ; Recover old DS.
```

HP Vectra Indicator Word, Revision Word, and Date Codes

At ROM address 0F00F8H the HP Vectra has the following data.

```
DW   'HP'
DW   0000
DW   Revision__code
DW   Date__code      ; Byte 0 = year, byte 1 = week
```

This code can be used to discern the HP Vectra from other industry standard products and thus take advantage of the unique features of the HP Vectra. This method is not the preferred method.

STD-BIOS Extension Functions

The STD-BIOS Functions Fnn__INQUIRE (6F00H) indicate to the calling application that STD-BIOS extension functions are loaded and have not been replaced. The STD-BIOS drivers listed in table G.1 below support this function.

Table G.1

STD-BIOS Drivers That Support Fnn__INQUIRE

Interrupt	Function
INT 10	VIDEO
INT 14	SERIAL
INT 16	KEYBOARD
INT 17	PRINTER

To find out if the STD-BIOS extensions for the Video driver are in place use the following code:

```
MOV AX, F10__INQUIRE           ; Call video function (6F00)
MOV BX, 0FFFFH                 ; Make sure BX <> 'HP'
INT INT__VIDEO                 ; Interrupt 10H
CMP BX, 'HP'                   ; Are video extensions present?
JE VIDEO__EXTENSIONS__PRESENT
VIDEO__EXTENSIONS__NOT__PRESENT:
```

```
VIDEO__EXTENSIONS__PRESENT:
```

G.4.2 Obtaining Memory From the EX-BIOS

The system allows EX-BIOS drivers to obtain limited amounts of memory independent of the operating system. This feature is especially important for I/O ROM adapters since their cost can be reduced if they do not require dedicated RAM. When the I/O ROM module is initialized, it can ask for EX-BIOS memory.

This feature of the EX-BIOS system can also be utilized by application programs and system software. Any program needing a limited amount of RAM outside the operating system domain can obtain this from the EX-BIOS system.

The functions `F__RAM__GET` and `F__RAM__RET` in the `V__SYSTEM` driver can be used to manipulate the EX-BIOS free memory. The driver can also use the installation functions `F__INS__FREEGETDS` or `F__INS__FIXGETDS` to obtain free memory. See Section 9 for more details of these functions.

G.4.3 Getting a Free Vector

In order for an application to access an EX-BIOS driver it must call the driver through the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`. Thus, each driver must request a free vector from this table.

To get a free vector from the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`, a driver can use the function `F__INS__XCHGFREE`, `F__INS__FREEOWNDS`, `F__INS__FREEGETDS` or `F__INS__FREEGLBDS` in the `V__SYSTEM` driver. Each of these functions installs the driver at the next available free vector.

Once the driver has a vector address installed in the table, an application can call the driver by loading `BP` with the vector address of the driver and doing an `HP__ENTRY` interrupt (6FH).

G.5 EX-BIOS Driver Functions

EX-BIOS drivers support a standard set of functions and subfunctions. Nine standard function codes are defined, and several of these functions have subfunctions defined within them. These functions and subfunctions are summarized in table G.2. A detailed description of each defined function and subfunction follows.

If a driver receives a function it does not implement, it must return a status code of `RS__UNSUPPORTED` (02H) in the `AH` register. This lets the application know that the driver has not handled this function, but that it can continue if it is appropriate. This protocol frees the driver from having to implement all the defined functions and allows applications to call drivers in a consistent way.

If a driver receives a function code that it does not implement, it may also “delegate” the function to another driver. A driver may be written so that it calls another driver when it receives an unimplemented function or subfunction request.

Programmers may write drivers that implement functions and subfunctions that are not defined. However, two guidelines should be observed when defining additional functions or subfunctions. First, whenever possible, newly defined function or subfunction numbers should not conflict with existing numbers. Secondly, function and subfunction numbers should be consistent between drivers of the same class.

Table G.2

EX-BIOS Driver Function Code Summary

Function Subfunction	Register		Definition
	AH	AL	
F__ISR	00		Responds to a logical Interrupt Service Request (ISR).
F__SYSTEM			Executes one of several standard subfunctions.
SF__INIT*	02	00	Starts the initialization of a driver.
SF__START*	02	02	Completes the initialization process of the driver.
SF__REPORT__STATE	02	04	Reports the state of the driver.
SF__VERSION__DESC*	02	06	Reports the revision number and datecode of the driver.
SF__DEF__ATTR	02	08	Reports the default configuration of the driver.
SF__GET__ATTR	02	0A	Reports the current configuration of the driver.
SF__SET__ATTR	02	0C	Overrides the current configuration of the driver.
SF__OPEN	02	0E	Reserves the driver for exclusive access. Requests any resources required by the driver.
SF__CLOSE	02	10	Releases the driver from exclusive access.
SF__TIMEOUT	02	12	Reports to the driver that a requested timeout has occurred.
SF__INTERVAL	02	14	Reports to the driver that a requested 60 Hz interval has expired.
SF__TEST	02	16	Performs a hardware test.

Function Subfunction	Register		Definition
	AH	AL	
F__IO__CONTROL			Executes the following subfunctions and any driver dependant subfunctions.
SF__LOCK	04	00	Reserves the sub-address device specified for exclusive access.
SF__UNLOCK	04	02	Releases the sub-address specified from the exclusive access.
F__PUT__BYTE	06		Writes a byte of data.
F__GET__BYTE	08		Reads a byte of data.
F__PUT__BUFFER	0A		Writes a variable length buffer of data (supported by character devices).
F__PUT__BLOCK	0A		Writes a fixed length buffer of data (supported by block devices).
F__GET__BUFFER	0C		Reads a variable length buffer of data (supported by character devices).
F__GET__BLOCK	0C		Reads a fixed length block of data (supported by block devices).
F__PUT__WORD	0E		Writes a word of data.
F__GET__WORD	10		Reads a word of data.

Note: Functions marked with an asterisk (*) should be supported by all drivers. These functions may perform no useful function. However, they should return a status code of RS__DONE or RS__SUCCESSFUL as opposed to RS__UNSUPPORTED.

The following is a list of predefined driver function codes and a brief description of their purpose and parameters:

EX-BIOS Driver Function Definitions

F__ISR (AH = 00H)

This function processes either a logical or a physical interrupt event. It reports whether or not it handled the event through its Return Status Code (see table G.2). The driver may require the service of its parent driver to handle the interrupt.

EX-BIOS drivers do not usually enable interrupts (STI) while processing this function code. Drivers should service this interrupt within 250 microseconds or maintain interrupts off for no more than 250 microseconds at a time. Drivers should expect 40 bytes of stack when called. If a driver enables interrupts it must provide 40 bytes of stack for other ISR's.

On Entry: AH = F__ISR

On Exit: AH = RS__SUCCESSFUL
or RS__NOT__SERVICED

F__SYSTEM (AH = 02H)

This function contains a set of subfunctions that execute system-oriented tasks. These subfunctions include driver setup, configuration, and control. The F__SYSTEM subfunctions are described in detail below.

SF__INIT (AX = 0200H)

This starts the initialization process of a driver. The function does not return to the caller until the driver is ready to be called by another driver. All system services (V__SYSTEM) are assumed to be operational when a driver is called by this function.

The driver is responsible for a brief hardware check and to report RS__FAIL if the test failed. A driver need only execute a test procedure if it directly interfaces to physical hardware.

If the driver requires EX-BIOS RAM the BX and DX registers can be used to reserve available memory (see Section 9).

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INIT (00H)
BX = "last used DS"
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = New "last used DS"

Recommended for hardware test failure:

AH = RS__FAIL
ES:DI = pointer to a string of information about the nature of the error
CX = length of the string pointed to by ES:DI

SF_START (AX = 0202H)

This function notifies a driver that it may call other drivers for any additional setup it may require. All other ROM drivers and ROM services are present, active and capable of being accessed. This function does not usually return to the caller until all its internal and external setup is complete.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_START (02H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF_REPORT_STATE (AX = 0204H)

Reports a word of status or state information to the caller in the DX register. The format of the state information will be presented bit wise and should be presented in the same format for all drivers of the same class.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_REPORT_STATE
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = State of Driver

SF_VERSION_DESC (AX = 0206H)

Reports the version number of the driver code and an optional describe record which contains other driver-dependent information.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_VERSION_DESC (06H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Version number, YYWW is a BCD number where,
 WW is the week of the year
 YY is the number of years since 1960
CX = Number of bytes in data buffer
ES:DI = Pointer to describe record

SF_DEF_ATTR (AX = 0208H)

Returns a pointer in ES:DI to a parameter block containing the driver's default configuration values. This function does not set the defaults; it only reports them.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_DEF_ATTR (08H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
CX = Number of bytes in data buffer
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

SF_GET_ATTR (AX = 020AH)

Reports the configuration values defined by the parameter block. Baud rates, HPIB addresses, etc. may be reported by this command.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_GET_ATTR (0AH)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
CX = Number of bytes in data buffer
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

SF_SET_ATTR (AX = 020CH)

Sets the parameter block defined by ES:DI as the configuration values. Baud rates, HPIB addresses, etc. may be defined by this command.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF_SET_ATTR (0CH)
BP = Driver's vector address
CX = Number of bytes in data buffer
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
ES:DI = Pointer to a data buffer

SF__OPEN (AX = 020EH)

Allows exclusive access to this driver. All resources required for driver operation will be acquired at this time. This function has special meaning for the the HP-HIL driver, the HPIB driver and the HPIL driver. Since these drivers support shared interfaces, control of the resource HP-HIL (obtained from the driver V__HPHIL), control of the HPIB (in contention with other PC's on the bus), and control of the HPIL (in contention with other PC's on the loop) is requested and obtained. Control should be kept until a single operation is performed on the resource. A status of RS__BUSY will be reported if the device has previously been opened. RS__SUCCESSFUL will be reported if the device is available. A busy status does not prevent access to the driver. All functions will execute (perhaps improperly) whether a driver has been opened or not.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__OPEN (0EH)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF__CLOSE (AX = 0210H)

Closes the requested resource. Again this function has special meaning for the interface class of devices, HPIB, HP-HIL, and HPIL. The driver goes to a state where control can be obtained by or passed to another controller.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__CLOSE (10H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF__TIMEOUT (AX = 0212H)

Reports to the driver that its timer event number has occurred.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__TIMEOUT (12H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF__INTERVAL (AX = 0214H)

Reports to the driver that its interval event number has occurred.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__INTERVAL (14H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF__TEST (AX = 0216H)

The driver performs a hardware test and reports RS__FAIL if the test failed. A driver need only execute a test procedure if it directly interfaces to physical hardware.

On Entry: AH = F__SYSTEM (02H)
AL = SF__TEST (16H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

On test failure:

CX = The length of the string pointed to by ES:DI
ES:DI = Pointer to a string of information about the nature of the error

F__IO__CONTROL (AH = 04H)

This is a collection of driver dependant control subfunctions. Drivers of the same class should implement similar subfunctions. The following is a list of predefined driver subfunction codes and a brief description of their purpose and parameters:

SF__LOCK (AX = 0400H)

Reserves the indicated addresses on an already allocated driver for exclusive access.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__LOCK (00H)
DH,DL = Major and minor address (Optional)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

SF__UNLOCK (AX = 0402H)

Releases the indicated address from exclusive access.

On Entry: AH = F__IO__CONTROL (04H)
AL = SF__UNLOCK (02H)
DH,DL = Major and minor address (optional)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

F__PUT__BYTE (AH = 06H)

This is a generic put data byte function.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__BYTE (06H)
AL = Data byte
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

F__GET__BYTE (AH = 08H)

This is a generic get data byte function.

On Entry: AH = F__GET__BYTE (08H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
AL = Data byte

F__PUT__BUFFER OR F__PUT__BLOCK (AH = 0AH)

Puts a number of bytes to a device. The difference between a buffer device and a block device is that a buffer device accepts variable length records, while a block device accepts fixed length records. Thus, a printer is a data buffer device and a disc is a block device. Usually, a block device requires more parameters than a data buffer device, consequently there is a different format for parameter passing.

F__PUT__BUFFER (AH = 0AH)

This is a generic put data buffer or put data block function. Either a string write or a disc block write could use this function.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__BUFFER (0AH)
CX = Data byte count or block count
ES:DI = Pointer to data buffer
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

F__PUT__BLOCK (AH = 0AH)

Writes a fixed block of data to a block device.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__BLOCK (0AH)
DH = Major number
DL = Minor number
ES:DI = Command Block

Word 0,1: Data transfer address
Word 2: Block count
Word 3: Block address LSW
Word 4: Block address MSW (for some devices this word is ignored).

BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Operation status

F__GET__BUFFER OR F__GET__BLOCK (AH = 0CH)

F__GET__BUFFER (AH = 0CH)

This is a generic get buffer or get block function. Either string reads or disc block reads could use this function.

On Entry: AH = F__GET__BUFFER (0CH)
CX = Byte count or block count
DS:SI = Pointer to data buffer
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

F__GET__BLOCK (AH = 0CH)

Reads a fixed length block of data from a device.

On Entry: AH = F__GET__BLOCK (0CH)
DH = Major number
DL = Minor number
ES:DI = Command Block

Word 0,1: Data transfer address
Word 2: Block count
Word 3: Block address LSW
Word 4: Block address MSW (for some devices this word is ignored).

BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
BX = Operation status

F__PUT__WORD (AH = 0EH)

This is a generic put word of data function. If the destination device is byte wide then the byte in the DL register is written first followed by the byte in the DH register.

On Entry: AH = F__PUT__WORD (0EH)
DX = Data word
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code

F__GET__WORD (AH = 10H)

This is a generic get word of data function. If the source device is byte wide then the first byte is read into the DL register and the second byte is read into the DH register.

On Entry: AH = F__GET__WORD (10H)
BP = Driver's vector address

On Exit: AH = Return Status Code
DX = Data word

G.6 Return Status Codes

The conventions for assigning return status codes are as follows:

- If possible, use a return status that has already been defined.
- Error conditions should be reported with a negative byte (0FEH—080H).
- Status or exceptional conditions “soft errors” should be reported with a positive byte (02—7EH).
- Good Status is always reported as 00H.

Table G.3 summarizes the already assigned status codes.

Table G.3

EX-BIOS Return Status Codes

Return Status	Code	Indication
RS__SUCCESSFUL	000H	The requested function executed correctly.
RS__UNSUPPORTED	002H	The requested function or subfunction is not implemented or is unsupported.
RS__NOT__SERVICED	004H	The requested function was not executed by this driver. Any drivers which are chained on this interrupt vector should be called in turn until a return status of RS__SUCCESSFUL or some other error is reported.
RS__DONE	006H	This return status is used by the Input System translators to indicate that an ISR event has been handled and no further processing should be done.
RS__FAIL	0FEH (-02H)	The driver failed the operation in an error state.
RS__TIMEOUT	0FCH (-04H)	The device timed-out on a physical event in an error state.
RS__BAD__PARAMETER	0FAH (-06H)	The driver received a bad parameter.
RS__BUSY	0F8H (-08H)	The requested driver is busy.
RS__NO__VECTOR	0F6H (-0AH)	HP__VECTOR__TABLE is out of RAM or room for more drivers.
RS__OFFLINE	0F4H (-0CH)	Device is offline.
RS__OUT__OF__PAPER	0F2H (-0EH)	Device is out of paper.

G.7 Driver Headers

The EX-BIOS driver header (HP__SHEADER) is a formatted data structure similar to the DOS device driver's header. It defines the attributes of a driver, defines the linkage of a driver and identifies the driver. It also allows the programmer to define how the driver links with other drivers.

All EX-BIOS drivers must have an HP__SHEADER. Programmers are not required to provide a complete HP__SHEADER to use the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. But, if they choose to take advantage of the advanced features of the EX-BIOS the programmer must implement a complete HP__SHEADER. Table G.5 shows a complete driver header and what fields must be present.

Table G.4

Driver Header Table

Variable	Offset	Type	Definition
DH__ATR*	0	Word	Driver Attribute Field
DH__NAME__INDEX	2	Word	Driver String Index Field
DH__V__DEFAULT	4	Word	Driver's Default Logical Device Vector
DH__P__CLASS**	6	Word	Driver's Parent Class
DH__C__CLASS**	8	Word	Driver's Child Class
DH__V__PARENT**	0AH	Word	Driver's Parent Vector
DH__V__CHILD**	0CH	Word	Driver's Child Vector
DH__MAJOR**	0EH	Byte	Subaddress Field
DH__MINOR**	0FH	Byte	Subaddress Field

*This is the only field required for a driver to be in the HP__VECTOR__TABLE.

**These fields are only required by drivers that want to do device mapping.

G.7.1 HP__HEADER Fields

DH__ATR: Each bit in the DH__ATR field indicates a property of the driver for device mapping purposes. These bits are defined in table G.5.

Table G.5

Device Attributes Bits

Bit	ATR Name	Data	Description
15	ATR__HP	1	The following bytes form a complete driver header.
		0	The bytes that follow are not a driver header.
14	ATR__DEVCFG		Reserved.
13	ATR__ISR	1	The driver can be mapped with DH__V__PARENT.
12	ATR__ENTRY	1	The driver can be mapped with DH__V__CHILD.
11:9	ATR__TYPE__MASK		These three bits indicate the driver type.
	ATR__RSVD	000	This is a reserved vector.
	ATR__FREE	001	This is a free vector. The V__SYSTEM service allocates free vectors to new drivers upon request.
	ATR__SRVC	010	This driver is an EX-BIOS service.
	ATR__LOG	011	This is a logical driver. Its mapping direction is from parent to child.
	ATR__IND	100	This is a mappable driver that cannot be the last in the chain of drivers.
	ATR__BOT	101	This is a mappable driver that is the last in a chain of drivers. This driver can only be a child driver. This driver maps with ATR__LOG, ATR__IND and ATR__BOT drivers.
	ATR__INP	110	This driver is an input driver and is mappable.
		111	Reserved
8	ATR__STRING		Reserved
7	ATR__MAP__CALL	1	This driver's SF__START subfunction should be called whenever the driver is remapped.

Bit	ATR Name	Data	Description
6:5	ATR__SUBADD		These bits specify what type of major and minor addresses the driver requires.
	ATR__NOADDR	00	The driver does not require any address.
	ATR__MAJOR	01	This driver requires that a major address be specified and stored in the parent driver's DH__MAJOR header record. The range of possible major addresses is 0 through the contents of this header's DH__MAJOR.
	ATR__MINOR	10	This driver requires that a minor address be specified and stored in the parent driver's DH__MINOR header record. The range of possible MINOR addresses is 0 through the contents of this header's DH__MINOR. A driver cannot require a minor address unless it also requires a major address.
	ATR__MID	11	This driver requires a major address, a minor address, and a mid address. The minor address field is split into an upper and a lower nibble, with the upper nibble indicating the mid address and the lower nibble indicating the minor address. The range of addresses possible is specified by the child physical driver.
4	ATR__PSHARE	0	This driver cannot be shared between several parent drivers.
3	ATR__CSHARE	0	This driver cannot be shared between several child drivers.
2	ATR__ROM	1	This driver header is in ROM and cannot be altered unless copied to RAM. 1 Reserved
1	ATR__YIELD		Reserved.
0	Reserved		

DH__NAME__INDEX:

The DH__NAME__INDEX is used to derive the localization string index of the driver. This is given by the function F__STR__GET__STRING in the V__SYSTEM driver. See Section 9 for additional information.

DH__V__DEFAULT:

The DH__V__DEFAULT field contains the driver's default vector address.

DH__P__CLASS and DH__C__CLASS:

In conjunction, these fields indicate which drivers may be mapped together. DH__P__CLASS and DH__C__CLASS are bit masks. Each bit position represents a set of drivers. If a bit is set then the driver is in that set of drivers. The DH__P__CLASS field indicates a driver is in from 0 to 16 different driver sets. A driver can only map to another driver if its DH__P__CLASS field matches at least one bit position of another driver's DH__C__CLASS field. Furthermore, DH__ATR field is another condition of mapping. The bits are defined in table G.6.

Table G.6

Class Bit Positions

Hex	Bit	Class Name	Definition (If bit = '1', driver is member of class)
8000	0FH	CL__KBD FC	This set of drivers maps to the f1 through f8 softkeys of the keyboard.
4000	0EH	CL__KBD	Keyboard (this is not the device accessed through INT 16).
2000	0DH	CL__CCP	Cursor pad device (for example, V__CCPCUR, V__CCP NUM, V__OFF, V__RAW, V__CCP, V__FUNCTION).
1000	0CH	CL__CON	This set of devices map to the console device.
0800	0BH	CL__BYTE	Serial output device, which may be capable of limited input.
0400	0AH	CL__COMM	Reserved
0200	09H	CL__INTERFACE	An interface class controlling multiple resources transparent to the operating system. It provides major, middle, and minor address modes for the calling application or driver. Examples are the HP-HIL driver, the HPIB driver, and the HPIL driver.
0100	08H	CL__FILT	Serial output device filter. This driver can be mapped in between a logical driver and a physical driver and it can translate from one character set to another.

Hex	Bit	Class Name	Definition (If bit = '1', driver is member of class)
0080	07H	CL__BLK	Addressed block device.
0040	06H	CL__BOOT	Logical device used as the priority boot device. If set on a physical device, the device is capable of being a boot device. Typically a physical driver would have both the CL__BOOT bit set and the CL__BLK bit set.
0020	05H	CL__LGID	Logical graphics input device (for example V__LTABLET, V__LPOINTER V__LHPMOUSE, physical GID devices and the keyboard driver). This class maps to logical devices which are not the child of another driver.
0010	04H	CL__PGID	This class of driver can map to a device which is the child of another driver.
0008	03H	CL__GID	This class is reserved for all drivers which can map to an event.
0004	02H	CL__PTS	Physical touch device (for example, physical GID drivers or V__LTOUCH).
0002	01H	CL__01	Reserved
0001	00H	CL__00	Class Extension Bit
			Special Group Classes
FFFF	-	CL__ALL	This device maps to all other devices (V__PNULL).
0000	-	CL__NULL	This device maps to no other driver.

DH__V__PARENT: The DH__V__PARENT field contains a vector to the driver that is called when the current driver receives an F__ISR function code that it cannot or doesn't know how to process.

DH__V__CHILD: The DH__V__CHILD field contains a vector to the driver that is called if this driver decides it cannot handle the request function (as long as that function is not F__ISR).

DH__MAJOR: Major address range.

DH__MINOR: Minor address range.

See the HP__SHEADER macro definition in the equate files listed in Appendix E.

G.7.2 Driver Mapping

Two drivers may be mapped together if the drivers have matching parent and child class records. The mapping rule for the drivers is defined in table G.7.

Table G.7

PARENT/CHILD Mapping Rules

Parent Child				Connection Rule
E	I	E	I	
0	0	0	0	— Drivers are not to be connected
0	0	0	1	— "
0	0	1	0	— "
0	0	1	1	— "
0	1	0	0	— "
0	1	0	1	— Child's DH__V__PARENT ← parent's vector address
0	1	1	0	— Drivers can not be connected
0	1	1	1	— Child's DH__V__PARENT ← parent's vector address
1	0	0	0	— Driver's are not connected
1	0	0	1	— "
1	0	1	0	— Parent's DH__V__CHILD ← child's vector address
1	0	1	1	— Parent's DH__V__CHILD ← child's vector address
1	1	0	0	— Driver's are not connected
1	1	0	1	— Child's DH__V__PARENT ← parent's vector address
1	1	1	0	— Parent's DH__V__CHILD ← child's vector address
1	1	1	1	— Child's DH__V__PARENT ← parent's vector address and Parent's DH__V__CHILD ← child's vector address

Where,
 E = ATR__ENTRY bit state
 I = ATR__ISR bit state

G.8 Accessing Driver from an Application

When an application needs to access a driver the following sequence must take place:

```

MOV    BP, driver's vector address    ; i.e. V__SYSTEM (12H)
MOV    AH, function code
MOV    AL, subfunction code
.
.
.
.
.
.
PUSH   DS                            ; Saves application's DS
INT    HP__ENTRY                      ; (6FH)
POP    DS

```

G.9 Examples of EX-BIOS Drivers

G.9.1 Cursor Pad Scan Code To HP Mouse Driver

The first example driver is called CPP2GID. This driver implements the V__CCPGID EX-BIOS driver. As such, it translates from cursor control pad keys into graphics input device data.

The driver is installed into the HP__VECTOR__TABLE. The SF__INIT subroutine of the driver asks for enough EX-BIOS RAM to store the driver header and describe record. The DH__V__PARENT field of the V__CCPGID driver header is initialized to V__LHPMOUSE. The DOS driver portion calls SF__START of the EX-BIOS driver. SF__START initializes the DH__V__PARENT field of the V__CCP driver header to V__CCPGID. Then V__LHPMOUSE driver is called with the override function.

The installable driver completes initialization by printing an initialization completed message and returning back to DOS.

Now when the keyboard driver calls V__CCP to process a cursor control pad key, V__CCP calls V__CCPGID. The F__ISR of V__CCPGID decodes which key was actually hit. The driver converts the cursor movement keys (up, down, left, and right) into relative movement data. If the key pressed was an insert or delete key, it is reported as the left or right button respectively. First the driver changes the describe record and then reports either a button press or a button release. After the input data is given to V__LHPMOUSE, the data is available thru the INT 33H STD-BIOS driver.

CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

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286c
page 59,132
title CCP_TO_GID_FILTER installable driver
---DRIVER HEADER-----
NAME: CCP_TO_GID_FILTER Installed DRIVER

DESCRIPTION: This is an EX-BIOS driver which converts cursor
control pad cursor keys into GID. T_REL18, movements
It is a brother to the V_CCPCUR, V_CCPNUM, V_RAW, and
V_OFF, filters of the V_CCP translator.

One cursor key report generates one micky in the direction
indicated by the cursor pad key. In addition the cursor
control pad <Ins> key is mapped to the B1 <o> mouse button
and the cursor control pad <DEL> key is mapped to the B2 <o>
mouse button.

OPERATION: This driver is installed through the MS-DOS installed device
driver system with the command line:
device=CCP2GID EXE

The driver links itself into the HP_VECTOR_TABLE and maps
itself to be the parent driver of the V_CCP driver.

The driver then returns to DOS releasing the initialization
code if no longer requires back to DOS.

PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY: in MS-DOS portion: es:bx points to
System Request Header
in HP portion ah contains function
code, al usually contains
the output character

ON EXIT: in MS-DOS portion: status is returned in
System Request Header
in HP portion ah contains the return
status code

REGISTERS ALTERED: in MS-DOS portion: none
in HP portion ax, bx, di, bp
-----
HP_SHEADER struct
DH_ATR dw 0
DH_NAME_INDEX dw 0
DH_V_DEFAULT dw 0
DH_P_CLASS dw 0
DH_C_CLASS dw 0
DH_V_PARENT dw 0
DH_V_CHILD dw 0
DH_MAJOR db 0
DH_MINOR db 0
HP_SHEADER ends
= 006F
HP_ENTRY equ 06FH
SYSCALL macro vector
ifnb <vector>
mov bp,vector
endif
int HP_ENTRY
endm
= 0008
= 4000
= 8000
= 2000
= 0600
= 2000
= 0020
ATR_CSHARE equ 0008H
ATR_DEVCFG equ 4000H
ATR_HP equ 8000H
ATR_ISR equ 2000H
ATR_LOG equ 0600H
CL_CCP equ 2000H
CL_LGID equ 0020H
DESCRIBE STRUCT
0000 10 [ ?? ] size HP_SHEADER dup (?) : this data is always offset by

0010 ?? D_SOURCE db ? : 7-4 (high nibble) contains the GID type
: 3-0 (low nibble) is the address of the device
D_HPHIL_ID db ? : device id byte returned by an HPHIL device
D_DESC_MASK db ? : describe header from HPHIL device
D_IO_MASK db ? : I/O descriptor byte from device
D_XDESC_MASK db ? : extended describe byte from device
D_MAX_AXIS db ? : maximum number of axis reported
D_CLASS db ? : device class
: 7-4 (high nibble) contains current class
: 3-0 (low nibble) contain the default class
0017 ?? D_PROMPTS db ? : number of buttons/prompts
: 7-4 (high nibble) is the number of prompts
: 3-0 (low nibble) is the number of buttons

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95     0018 ??          D_RESERVED      db      ?          : reserved for future
96     0018 ??          D_BURST_LEN     db      ?          : maximum burst length output to a device
97                                     : if devices supports more than 255 bytes then
98                                     : 255 bytes is the default maximum
99     001A ??          D_WR_REG        db      ?          : number of write registers supported by a device
100    001B ??          D_RD_REG        db      ?          : number of read registers supported by a device
101    001C ??          D_TRANSITION    db      ?          : transitions reported per button
102    001D ??          D_STATE         db      ?          : current state of buttons
103    001E ?????        D_RESOLUTION    dw      ?          : counts / cm (m) returned by HPHIL device
104    0020 ?????        D_SIZE_X        dw      ?          : Maximum count of in units of resolution
105    0022 ?????        D_SIZE_Y        dw      ?          :
106    0024 ?????        D_ABS_X         dw      ?          : data reported from device
107    0026 ?????        D_ABS_Y         dw      ?          : that reports absolute data
108    0028 ?????        D_REL_X         dw      ?          : data reported from device
109    002A ?????        D_REL_Y         dw      ?          : that is relative
110    002C ?????        D_ACCUM_X       dw      ?          : these are used to accumulate scaling
111    002E ?????        D_ACCUM_Y       dw      ?          : remainder
112    0030                                     ENDS
113
114    = 0030          DESCRIBE_SIZE     equ     size DESCRIBE
115
116    = 001E          D_CCP_STATE         equ     D_STATE + 1
117    =               D_SIZE              equ     D_SIZE_X
118    =               D_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE   equ     D_ABS_X
119    =               D_SAMPLE_RELATIVE   equ     D_REL_X
120    =               D_REMAINDER_ACCUM   equ     D_ACCUM_X
121    =               D_BUFFER            equ     D_SIZE_X          : offset where buffer begins
122    = 00F0          D_CLASS_CURRENT     equ     0F0H
123    = 000F          D_CLASS_DEFAULT     equ     00FH
124    : The field LD_SOURCE uses the following to access the defined nibbles
125    = 000F          D_ADDR_MASK          equ     00FH
126    = 00F0          D_TYPE_MASK         equ     0F0H
127
128    = 000E          F_INS_FIXGETDS      equ     000EH
129    = 0004          F_IO_CONTROL        equ     0004H
130    = 0002          SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE   equ     0002H
131    = 0000          F_ISR               equ     0000H
132    = 0002          F_SYSTEM            equ     0002H
133    = 0002          SF_START            equ     0002H
134
135    :*****
136    : the following structures are used to access MS-DOS driver command blocks
137    :*****
138    MSD_HEADER      macro      ATT_STRATEGY_ENTRY,ISR_ENTRY,STRING
139                        dd      -1          :mark as last driver in list
140                        dw      ATT
141                        dw      STRATEGY_ENTRY
142                        dw      ISR_ENTRY
143                        db      STRING
144                        db      14 dup (?)   : Pad so it is paragraph aligned.
145    endm
146
147    MSD_REQ_HEADER  struc
148    MSD_CMDLEN      db      ?          :00: structure for access to MS driver cmds
149    MSD_UNIT        db      ?          :00: length of cmd in bytes including data @ end
150    MSD_CMD         db      ?          :01: unit number for command
151    MSD_STATUS      dw      ?          :02: command code
152    MSD_STATUS      dw      ?          :03: filler with completion status before return
153    0005 08 [      db      8 dup (?)   : : area reserved for DOS
154    ]
155
156
157    MSD_MEDIA       db      ?          :13: most cmds have this defined in the data area
158    MSD_TRANS       dw      ?          :14:
159    0010 ?????      dw      ?          :16:
160    0012 ?????      dw      ?          :18:
161    0014 ?????      dw      ?          :20:
162    0018                                     ends
163
164    MSD_INIT_CMD    db      13 dup (?) :first cover header area
165    0000 0D [
166    ]
167
168
169    MSD_UNIT_COUNT  db      ?          :08: number of units service by this driver
170    000E ?????      dw      ?          :0C: offset of end of code
171    0010 ?????      dw      ?          :0E: segment address of end of code
172    0012 ?????      dw      ?          :12:
173    0014 ?????      dw      ?          :14: seg offset of BPB list for units attached
174    0016 ??         dw      ?          :16: tells driver letter of first unit
175    0017                                     ends
176
177    = 0000          MSD_INIT              equ     0000H
178    = 0003          MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD       equ     0003H
179    = 000F          MSD_REM_MEDIA         equ     000FH
180    = 0081          MSD_ERR_STATUS        equ     10000001B      :used as upper byte in status wrd
181    = 0001          MSD_DONE_STATUS       equ     00000001B      : bit 15=err bit 8=done
182
183    = 0006          RS_DONE               equ     0006H
184    = 0000          RS_SUCCESSFUL         equ     0000H
185    = 0002          RS_UNSUPPORTED       equ     0002H
186
187    = 0009          T_KC_BUTTON           equ     0009H
188    = 0041          T_REL16              equ     0041H

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189
190 = 0008 V_DOLITTLE equ 0006H
191 = 00A2 V_CCPGID equ 00A2H
192 = 00C V_LHPMOUSE equ 00CCH
193 = 0012 V_SYSTEM equ 0012H
194 = 004E V_CCP equ 004EH
195
196 = 0080 UP_DOWN_BIT equ 10000008 ;Key up or down
197 = 00FF INIT_BUTTON equ 00FFH ;All off
198 = 004C MSE_NUM_BUTTON equ 004CH ;Offset of number of button in mouse RAM
199 = 0030 CCP2GID_DESC_SIZE equ 48
200 = E088 CCP2GID_HP_ATTR equ ATR_HP+ATR_DEVCFG+ATR_ISR+ATR_LOG+ATR_CSHARE
201
202 .....
203 : MS-DOS device drivers start at an offset of 0 rather than 100h.
204 .....
205 CGROUP group CODE
206 0000 CODE segment public 'CODE'
207 assume cs:CODE, ds:NOTHING
208 0000 org 0
209 0000 LABEL FAR
210
211 .....
212 : This is the start of MS-DOS driver portion of the code. It pretends
213 : to be a standard MS-DOS driver long enough to be loaded and
214 : initialized via CONFIG.SYS. After that this section of code will
215 : not be used. (section 1)
216 .....
217 : This is the MS-DOS device driver header. It must be the first thing
218 : in the code segment. Consult the HP Vectra MS-DOS Programmers Refer-
219 : ence Manual for more information. BE SURE YOU DON'T RELEASE THE
220 : HEADER AREA AS AVAILABLE MEMORY, EVEN ON AN ERROR. THE SYSTEM WILL
221 : CRASH IF YOU DO.
222 : This is the only resident portion of the DOS driver, the rest
223 : of the DOS driver is returned to DOS memory.
224 .....
225 0000 FF FF FF FF + MSD_HEADER 08000h,dev_strategy,dev_int," CCP2GID" ;device header
226 0004 8000 + ; mark as last driver in list
227 0008 01AB R + ; dw dev_strategy
228 0008 01D8 R + ; dw dev_int
229 000A 20 43 43 50 32 47 + ; db " CCP2GID"
230 0012 0E [ + ; 14 dup (?) ; Pad so it is paragraph aligned.
231
232 subttl CCP2GID DRIVER Main entry point
233 page
234 :*****
235 : CS: Relative Data Area For Driver
236 :*****
237 0020 ???? sav_bx: dw ?
238 0022 ???? sav_cx: dw ?
239 0024 ???? sav_dx: dw ?
240 0028 ???? sav_es: dw ?
241 0028 ???? top_hp_entry: dw ?
242
243 :*****
244 : This is the EX-BIOS installed driver CCP2GID.
245 :*****
246
247 CCP2GID_DRIVER PROC FAR
248 002A 80 FC 00 cmp ah,F_ISR ;Is the function F_ISR?
249 002D 74 0B je short CCP2GID_ISR
250 002F 80 FC 02 cmp ah,F_SYSTEM ;Is the function F_SYSTEM?
251 0032 75 03 jne CCP2GID_UNSUPPORTED
252 0034 E9 010D R jmp CCP2GID_SYSTEM
253
254 CCP2GID_UNSUPPORTED:
255 0037 B4 02 mov ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED ;This driver doesn't support
256 0039 CF irt ;any other functions.
257
258 003A CCP2GID_DRIVER ENDP FAR
259
260 subttl CCP2GID_isr function
261 page
262 ==DRIVER HEADER=====
263 NAME: CCP2GID_ISR
264
265 DESCRIPTION: This function translates valid ISR event record into
266 mouse type movement or button reports, calls its parent driver
267 with an ISR Event Record and then returns to the calling
268 driver with a return status of RS_DONE
269
270 PARAMETERS
271
272 ON ENTRY: ISR Event Record of type T_KC_HP_CCP
273 BP = V_CCPGID
274 DS = this drivers data segemnt
275 AH = 0 { F_ISR }
276
277 CALL PARENT: ISR Event Record of type T_REL16 or T_KC_BUTTON
278
279 T_REL16:
280 AH = 0 { F_ISR }
281 BX = axis 0 value { X axis or Col }
282 CX = axis 1 value { Y axis or Row }

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DH = 41H ( T_REL16 )
ES:0 = describe record of V_CCPGID
DL = V_CCPGID/6

T_KC_BUTTON:
AH = 0 ( F_ISR )
BL = 000H - break Button 1
      001H - break Button 2
      080H - make Button 1
      081H - make Button 2

DH = T_KC_BUTTON
CX = 0
ES:0 = this device describe record
DL = V_CCPGID/6

ON EXIT:
AH = RS_DONE

REGISTERS ALTERED:  ax, bp and ds
-----
CCP2GID_ISR  label  near
003A
003A 50          push  ax
003B 2E: 89 1E 0020 R  mov  word ptr cs:sav_bx,bx  ;save the keyboard's isr
0040 2E: 89 0E 0022 R  mov  word ptr cs:sav_cx,cx
0045 2E: 89 16 0024 R  mov  word ptr cs:sav_dx,dx
004A 2E: 8C 06 0026 R  mov  word ptr cs:sav_es,es
004F 8C DA        mov  dx,ds
0051 8E C2        mov  es,dx
0053 32 FF        xor   bh,bh
0055 83 FB 60     cmp  bx,60H
0058 74 21       je   short ccp_up
005A 83 FB 61     cmp  bx,61H
005D 74 24       je   short ccp_left
005F 83 FB 62     cmp  bx,62H
0062 74 27       je   short ccp_down
0064 83 FB 63     cmp  bx,63H
0067 74 2A       je   short ccp_right
0069 80 E3 7F    and  al,07FH
006C 83 FB 68     cmp  bx,68H
006F 74 3E       je   short ccp_but1
0071 83 FB 69     cmp  bx,69H
0074 74 3E       je   short ccp_but2
0076 B4 06       mov  ah,RS_DONE
0078 EB 78 90     jmp  exit_isr
ccp_up:
007B          mov  bx,0
007E B9 FFF8       mov  cx,-8
0081 EB 18       jmp  short rel_move
ccp_left:
0083          mov  bx,-8
0086 B9 0000     mov  cx,0
0089 EB 10       jmp  short rel_move
ccp_down:
008B          mov  bx,0
008E B9 0008     mov  cx,8
0091 EB 08       jmp  short rel_move
ccp_right:
0093          mov  bx,8
0096 B9 0000     mov  cx,0
0099 EB 00       jmp  short rel_move
rel_move:
009B          mov  ds,D_REL_X,bx
009F 89 0E 002A   mov  ds,D_REL_Y,cx
00A3 01 1E 0024   add  ds,D_ABS_X,bx
00A7 01 0E 0028   add  ds,D_ABS_Y,cx
00AB B6 41       mov  dh,T_REL16
00AD EB 3C       jmp  short give_to_parent
ccp_but1:
00AF          mov  bx,0
00B2 EB 05       jmp  short but_process
ccp_but2:
00B4          mov  bx,1
00B7 EB 00       jmp  short but_process
but_process:
00B9          mov  ax,0001H
00BC 8A CB       c1  bl
00BE D2 E0       shl  al,c1
00C0 A2 001C     mov  byte ptr ds:D_TRANSITION,al
;record in the describe record
;which button changed

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374 00C3 2E: 8B 0E 0020 R      mov     cx,word ptr cs:sav_bx      ;get the scan code and check for
375 00C8 F8 C1 80              test    cl,UP_DOWN_BIT            ;push or release
376 00CB 74 06                    jz
377
378 00CD                          but_release:
379 00CD 08 06 001D              or      ds:D_STATE,al              ;show the release in D_STATE by
380 00D1 EB 08                    jmp
381
382 00D3                          but_push:
383 00D3 F8 D0                    not     al                          ;show the push in D_STATE by
384 00D5 20 06 001D              and    ds:D_STATE,al              ;clearing the bit
385 00D9 EB 00                    jmp
386
387 00DB                          button_done:
388 00DB 2E: A1 0020 R      mov     ax,word ptr cs:sav_bx      ;was button pushed or released?
389 00DF 24 80                    and    al,080H                    ;
390 00E1 0A D8                    or     bl,al                        ;record in bx
391 00E3 32 FF                    xor    bh,bh                       ;
392 00E5 33 C9                    xor    cx,cx                       ;
393 00E7 B6 09                    mov    dh,T_KC_BUTTON             ;
394 00E9 EB 00                    jmp
395
396 00EB                          give_to_parent:
397 00EB B4 00                    mov     ah,F_ISR                   ;Execute ISR of parent
398 00ED B2 1B                    mov     dl,V_CCPGID/6              ;source vector is this driver
399 00EF 8B 2E 000A              mov     bp,ds:DH_V_PARENT          ;Get my parent's vector from my header
400 SYSCALL
401 00F3 CD 6F                    +   int     HP_ENTRY
402
403 00F5                          exit_isr:
404 00FA 2E: 8B 1E 0020 R      mov     bx,word ptr cs:sav_bx      ;restore to keyboard ISR state
405 00FF 2E: 8B 16 0024 R      mov     dx,word ptr cs:sav_dx
406 0104 2E: 8E 08 0028 R      mov     es,word ptr cs:sav_es
407 0109 58                        pop     ax
408 010A B4 06                    mov     ah,RS_DONE                 ;Record on return
409 010C CF                        iret
410
411                                subttl CCP2GID_system function
412
413 page
414 ==DRIVER HEADER=====
415
416 NAME: CCP2GID_system function
417
418 DESCRIPTION: Decodes the appropriate system function.
419 Supported Subfunctions are: SF_INIT
420 SF_START
421 SF_REPORT_STATE
422 SF_VERSION_DESC
423
424 PARAMETERS
425
426 ON ENTRY:
427
428 ON EXIT:
429
430 REGISTERS ALTERED: ax, bx, di, bp
431
432 =====
433 010D CCP2GID_SYSTEM label near
434 010D 3C 06 90 90              cmp     al,MAX_CCP2GID_SYS_FN      ;Is the system subfunction
435 0111 77 0D                    ja     short CCP2GID_bad_sys_fn     ;within the valid range?
436
437 0113 87 EB                    xchg   bp,bx                       ;Load the jump table index
438 0115 8A D8                    mov    bl,al                        ;into bp.
439 0117 32 FF                    xor    bh,bh                       ;
440 0119 87 EB                    xchg   bp,bx                       ;
441
442 011B 2E: FF A6 0123 R      jmp     cs:word ptr CCP2GID_sys_case[bp]
443
444 0120 CCP2GID_bad_sys_fn:
445 0120 B4 02                    mov     ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED          ;Return status as unsupported
446 0122 CF                        iret
447
448 ; CCP2GID_system subfunction jumtable
449
450 0123 CCP2GID_sys_case
451 0123 012B R      dw     word ptr CCP2GID_sys_init    ;SF_INIT
452 0125 0147 R      dw     word ptr CCP2GID_sys_start   ;SF_START
453 0127 0120 R      dw     word ptr CCP2GID_bad_sys_fn  ;SF_REPORT_STATE
454 0129 0120 R      dw     word ptr CCP2GID_bad_sys_fn  ;SF_VERSION_DESC
455 = 0006
456 MAX_CCP2GID_SYS_FN equ     byte ptr {%- CCP2GID_sys_case - 2}
457
458 subttl CCP2GID_system function - init subfunction
459
460 page
461 ==DRIVER HEADER=====
462
463 NAME: CCP2GID_system function - init subfunction
464
465 DESCRIPTION: Initializes Describe Record and Exits, allocating a
DS.

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CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

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012B 06
012C 58
012D 57
012E 51
012F 83 EB 03
0132 8E C3
0134 BE 0177 R
0137 FC
0138 33 FF
013A B9 0030
013D F3 / 2E: A4
0140 59
0141 5F
0142 5E
0143 07
0144 B4 00
0148 CF

PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY: ah = F_SYSTEM
          al = SF_INIT
          bp = V_CCPGID
          bx = last used data segment
ON EXIT: ah = RS_SUCCESSFUL
         bx = last used data segment - this drivers data segment
REGISTERS ALTERED: ah, bp, and ds
.....
CCP2GID_sys_init label near
                push es
                push si
                push di
                push cx
                sub bx, [CCP2GID_DESC_SIZE+15]/16
                mov es, bx
                mov si, offset cs:CCP2GID_desc_headr
                cld
                xor di, di
                mov cx, CCP2GID_DESC_SIZE
                rep movs byte ptr es:[di], cs:[si]
                pop cx
                pop di
                pop si
                pop es
                mov ah, RS_SUCCESSFUL
                ired

page
===DRIVER HEADER=====
NAME: CCP2GID_system function - start subfunction
DESCRIPTION: Relinks the V_CCP driver to this driver. V_CCPGID,
            so this driver is activated to translate cursor control
            pad reports to mouse type movements.
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY: AH = F_SYSTEM
          AL = SF_START
          BP = V_CCPGID
ON EXIT: AH = RS_SUCCESSFUL
REGISTERS ALTERED: ah, ds, bp
.....
CCP2GID_sys_start label near
                push ax
                push ds
                mov ax, 0
                ds, ax
                mov ax, ds:[(4 * 8FH) + 2]
                word ptr cs:top_hp_entry, ax
                ds, ax
                mov ax, ds:[V_CCP+4]
                ds, ax
                mov ds, [DH_V_PARENT], V_CCPGID
                ax, word ptr cs:top_hp_entry
                ds, ax
                mov ax, ds:[V_LHPMOUSE+4]
                byte ptr ds:MSE_NUM_BUTTON, 2
                ds
                pop ds
                pop ax
                mov ah, RS_SUCCESSFUL
                ired

subttl DOS-Install Code ( Returned to DOS )
page
RETURN_THE_FOLLOWING_RAM_TO_DOS label far
: temporary EX-BIOS Header configuration template
0177 E808
                CCP2GID_desc_headr HP_SHEADER <CCP2GID_HP_ATTR, V_CCPGID/8, V_CCPGID, CL_CCP, CL_LGID
                .V_LHPMOUSE, V_DDLITTLE>
0179 001B
017B 00A2
017D 2000
017F 0020
0181 00C0
0183 0006
0185 00
0188 00

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559
560      0187          CCP2GID_desc: db 0FH          D_SOURCE
561      0187 0F      db 0          D_HPM1_ID
562      0188 00      db 0          D_DESC_MASK
563      0189 00      db 0          D_IO_MASK
564      018A 00      db 0          D_XDESC_MASK
565      018B 00      db 0          D_MASK_AXIS
566      018C 02      db 2          D_CLASS
567      018D 00      db 0          D_PROMPTS
568      018E 20      db 020h      D_RESERVED
569      018F 00      db 0          D_BURST_LEN
570      0190 00      db 0          D_WR_REG
571      0191 00      db 0          D_RD_REG
572      0192 00      db 0          D_TRANSITION
573      0193 01      db 1          D_STATE
574      0194 FF      db INIT_BUT_STATE D_RESOLUTION
575      0195 00C8    dw 200          D_SIZE_X
576      0197 0000    dw 0            D_SIZE_Y
577      0199 0000    dw 0            D_ABS_X
578      019B 0000    dw 0            D_ABS_Y
579      019D 0000    dw 0            D_REL_X
580      019F 0000    dw 0            D_REL_Y
581      01A1 0000    dw 0            D_ACCUM_X
582      01A3 0000    dw 0            D_ACCUM_Y
583      01A5 0000    dw 0
584
585
586
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588
589      01A7 ????    rh_off dw ?          request header pointer offset
590      01A9 ????    rh_seg dw 0          request header pointer segment
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593
594
595      01AB
596
597      01AB 2E: 89 1E 01A7 R   mov cs:rh_off,bx   save offset of request header ptr
598      01B0 2E: 8C 08 01A9 R   mov cs:rh_seg,es  save segment of request header ptr
599      01B5 CB                ret
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607      01B8
608
609      01B8 0286 R   dw init           initialization
610      01B8 0213 R   dw media_check   media check (block only)
611      01B8 0213 R   dw build_bpb     build bpb (block only)
612      01B8 0213 R   dw ioctl_in      ioctl input
613      01B8 0213 R   dw input         input (read)
614      01C0 0213 R   dw in_stat       non-destruct. read (char only)
615      01C4 0213 R   dw in_flush      input status (char only)
616      01C8 0213 R   dw out_stat      input buffer flush (char only)
617      01C8 0213 R   dw out_flush     output (write)
618      01CA 0213 R   dw out_verify    output (write) with verify
619      01CC 0213 R   dw out_stat      output status (char only)
620      01CE 0213 R   dw out_flush     output buffer flush (char only)
621      01D0 0213 R   dw ioctl_out     ioctl output
622      01D2 0213 R   dw dev_open      device open
623      01D4 0213 R   dw dev_close     device close
624
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627      01D6
628
629      01D6 9C      pushf             preserve machine state
630      01D7 FC      cld
631      01D8 60      pusha
632      01D9 1E      push ds
633      01DA 08      push es
634
635      DS is
636      01DB 0E      push cs
637      01DC 1F      pop ds
638
639      01DD C4 36 01A7 R   les si,dword ptr ds:[rh_off] : loads es:si
640      01E1 26: 8A 5C 02   mov bl,es:[si],MSD_CMD       get function byte
641      01E5 80 FB 00      cmp bl,MSD_INIT              quit if lower than
642      01E8 72 11        jb bad_cmd                    : lowest command number
643      01EA 80 FB 0F      cmp bl,MSD_REM_MEDIA         quit if higher than
644      01ED 77 0C        ja bad_cmd                    : highest command number
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CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

```

651      : unknown command routine
652
653      01FB      C4 38 01A7 R
654      01FB      C4 38 01A7 R
655      01FF      B0 03
656      0201      B4 81
657      0203      26: 89 44 03
658      0207      EB 01 90
659
660
661
662      020A      C4 1E 01A7 R
663      020A      C4 1E 01A7 R
664      020E      07
665      020F      1F
666      0210      81
667      0211      9D
668      0212      CB
669      0213
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674      0213
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691      0213
692      0213      32 C0
693      0215      B4 01
694      0217      C4 38 01A7 R
695      021B      26: 89 44 03
696      021F      C3
697      0220
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702
703      0220      48 50 20 43 43 50
704      0220      32 47 49 44 20 69
705      0220      8E 73 74 81 8C 8C
706      0220      85 84 20 84 72 69
707      0220      78 85 72 20 32 2E
708      0220      32 0D 0A 24
709      0242      48 50 20 43 43 50
710      0242      32 47 49 44 20 69
711      0242      6E 73 74 81 8C 8C
712      0242      81 74 69 6F 8E 20
713      0242      88 61 69 8C 65 84
714      0242      0D 0A 24
715      0263      48 50 20 43 43 50
716      0263      32 47 49 44 20 69
717      0263      6E 73 74 61 8C 6C
718      0263      61 74 69 6F 6E 20
719      0263      73 75 63 65 65 64
720      0263      65 64 0D 0A 24
721
722
723
724      0286      FA
725
726
727
728      0287      C4 38 01A7 R
729      028B      8D 08 0177 R
730      028F      26: 89 44 0E
731      0293      8C C8
732      0295      26: 89 44 10
733
734
735
736      0299      0E
737      029A      07
738
739
740
741      029B      B4 0E
742      029D      BB 00A2
743      02A0      8D 3E 002A R

```

```

bad_cmd:
    les     si,dword ptr ds:[rh_off] ;reload es:si w/ header addr
    mov     al,MSD_UNKNOWDN_CMD
    mov     ah,MSD_ERR_STATUS        ;status word now in AX
    mov     es:[si],MSD_STATUS,ax    ;place in request header
    jmp     int_exit

: all finished

int_exit:
    les     bx,dword ptr ds:[rh_off] ;reload es:bx w/ header addr
    pop     es
    pop     ds                        ;restore all preserved registers
    popf
    ret

dev_int  ENDP    FAR

:=====
: All MS-DOS functions except init are unsupported and do nothing.
:=====
unsupported PROC    NEAR
:=====
media_check:
build_bpb:
ioctl_in:
input:
nd_input:
in_stat:
in_flush:
output:
out_verify:
out_stat:
out_flush:
ioctl_out:
dev_open:
dev_close:
rem_media:
all_ok:
    xor     al,al                    ;0 indicates OK
    mov     ah,MSD_DONE_STATUS
    les     si,dword ptr ds:[rh_off] ;reload es:si w/ header addr
    mov     es:[si],MSD_STATUS,ax    ;return ok status
unsupported ENDP    NEAR

page
:=====
: init - setup variables & establish link in HP_VECTOR_TABLE
:=====
init_msg db "HP CCP2GID installed driver 2 2".0dH,0aH,"$"

init_msg2 db "HP CCP2GID installation failed".0dH,0aH,"$"

init_msg3 db "HP CCP2GID installation succeeded".0dH,0aH,"$"

:=====
init PROC    NEAR
:=====
cli

: Put next available memory location in System Request Header

    les     si,dword ptr ds:[rh_off]
    lea     ax,cs:RETURN_THE_FOLLOWING_RAM_TO_DOS ;es:si := header addr
    mov     es:word ptr [si],MSD_END_OFFSET,ax    ;put next free loc
    mov     ax,cs
    mov     es:word ptr [si],MSD_END_SEG,ax      ;address in header

: Put the driver into the HP_VECTOR_TABLE

    push    cs
    pop     es

: install (init) V_CCPGID

    mov     ah,F_INS_FIXGETDS        ; puts the driver in HP_VECTOR_TABLE
    mov     bx,V_CCPGID              ; and calls to do F_SYSTEM+SF_INIT
    lea     di,CCP2GID_DRIVER

```


CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

```

744      02A4 1E                push    ds
745                        syscall V_SYSTEM
746      02A5 BD 0012          +      mov     bp,V_SYSTEM
747      02A8 CD 6F          +      int     HP_ENTRY
748      02AA 1F                pop     ds
749      ; start V_CCPGID
750      02AB B4 02          mov     ah,F_SYSTEM
751      02AD B0 02          mov     al,SF_START
752      02AF 1E                push    ds
753                        syscall V_CCPGID
754      02B0 BD 00A2          +      mov     bp,V_CCPGID
755      02B3 CD 6F          +      int     HP_ENTRY
756      02B5 1F                pop     ds
757      ; install HP Mouse Driver whether there is an HP Mouse or not
758      02B6 B4 04          mov     ah,F_IO_CONTROL
759      02B8 B0 02          mov     al,SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE
760                        syscall V_LHPMOUSE
761      02BA BD 00CC          +      mov     bp,V_LHPMOUSE
762      02BD CD 6F          +      int     HP_ENTRY
763      02BF 1E                push    ds
764      02C0 0E                push    cs
765      02C1 1F                pop     ds
766      ; write a message on display saying driver installed
767      02C2 8D 16 0220 R     lea    dx,init_msg
768      02C8 B4 09          mov     ah,9
769      02CB CD 21          mov     int,21H
770      02CA 1F                pop     ds
771      02CB FB                sti
772      02CC E9 0213 R     jmp    all_ok ;all linked so all finished
773      02CF C3                ret
774      02D0                init   ENDP   NEAR
775
776      02D0                CODE  ends
777                        end

```

Macros:

Name	Length
MSD_HEADER	0006
SYSCALL	0002

Structures and records:

Name	Width Shift	# fields Width Mask	Initial
DESCRIBE	0030	0018	
D_SOURCE	0010		
D_HPHIL_ID	0011		
D_DESC_MASK	0012		
D_ID_MASK	0013		
D_KDESC_MASK	0014		
D_MAX_AXIS	0015		
D_CLASS	0016		
D_PROMPTS	0017		
D_RESERVED	0018		
D_BURST_LEN	0019		
D_WR_REG	001A		
D_RD_REG	001B		
D_TRANSITION	001C		
D_STATE	001D		
D_RESOLUTION	001E		
D_SIZE_X	0020		
D_SIZE_Y	0022		
D_ABS_X	0024		
D_ABS_Y	0026		
D_REL_X	0028		
D_REL_Y	002A		
D_ACCUM_X	002C		
D_ACCUM_Y	002E		
HP_SHEADER	0010	0009	
DH_ATR	0000		
DH_NAME_INDEX	0002		
DH_V_DEFAULT	0004		
DH_P_CLASS	0006		
DH_C_CLASS	0008		
DH_V_PARENT	000A		
DH_V_CHILD	000C		
DH_MAJOR	000E		
DH_MINOR	000F		
MSD_INIT_CMD	0017	0007	
MSD_UNIT_COUNT	000D		
MSD_END_OFFSET	000E		
MSD_END_SEG	0010		
MSD_BPB_OFFSET	0012		
MSD_BPB_SEG	0014		
MSD_1ST_UNIT	0018		
MSD_REQ_HEADER	0018	000A	
MSD_CMDLEN	0000		
MSD_UNIT	0001		

CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

```

MSD_CMD . . . . . 0002
MSD_STATUS . . . . . 0003
MSD_MEDIA . . . . . 000D
MSD_TRANS . . . . . 000E
MSD_COUNT . . . . . 0012
MSD_START . . . . . 0014

```

Segments and Groups:

Name	Size	Align	Combine	Class
CGROUP	GROUP			
CODE	02D0	PARA	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ALL_OK	L NEAR	0213	CODE
ATR_CSHARE	Number	0008	
ATR_DEVCFG	Number	4000	
ATR_HP	Number	8000	
ATR_TSR	Number	2000	
ATR_LOG	Number	0000	
BAD_CMD	L NEAR	01FB	CODE
BUILD_BPB	L NEAR	0213	CODE
BUTTON_DONE	L NEAR	00DB	CODE
BUT_PROCESS	L NEAR	00B9	CODE
BUT_PUSH	L NEAR	00D3	CODE
BUT_RELEASE	L NEAR	00CD	CODE
CCP2GID_BAD_SYS_FN	L NEAR	0120	CODE
CCP2GID_DESC	L NEAR	0187	CODE
CCP2GID_DESC_HEADR	L	0010 0177	CODE
CCP2GID_DESC_SIZE	Number	0030	
CCP2GID_DRIVER	F PROC	002A	CODE Length =0010
CCP2GID_HP_ATTR	Number	E608	
CCP2GID_INSTALLED	L FAR	0000	CODE
CCP2GID_ISR	L NEAR	003A	CODE
CCP2GID_SYSTEM	L NEAR	010D	CODE
CCP2GID_SYS_CASE	L NEAR	0123	CODE
CCP2GID_SYS_INIT	L NEAR	012B	CODE
CCP2GID_SYS_START	L NEAR	0147	CODE
CCP2GID_UNSUPPORTED	L NEAR	0037	CODE
CCP_BUTI	L NEAR	00AF	CODE
CCP_BUT2	L NEAR	00B4	CODE
CCP_DOWN	L NEAR	008B	CODE
CCP_LEFT	L NEAR	0083	CODE
CCP_RIGHT	L NEAR	0093	CODE
CCP_UP	L NEAR	007B	CODE
CL_CCP	Number	2000	
CL_LGID	Number	0020	
COMMAND_TABLE	L WORD	0186	CODE
DESCRIBE_SIZE	Number	0030	
DEV_CLOSE	L NEAR	0213	CODE Length =003D
DEV_INT	F PROC	01D6	CODE
DEV_OPEN	L NEAR	0213	CODE Length =000B
DEV_STRATEGY	F PROC	01AB	CODE
D_ADDR_MASK	Number	000F	
D_BUFFER	Alias	D_SIZE_X	
D_CCP_STATE	Number	001E	
D_CLASS_CURRENT	Number	00F0	
D_CLASS_DEFAULT	Number	000F	
D_REMAINDER_ACCUM	Alias	D_ACCUM_X	
D_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE	Alias	D_ABS_X	
D_SAMPLE_RELATIVE	Alias	D_REL_X	
D_SIZE	Alias	D_SIZE_X	
D_TYPE_MASK	Number	00F0	
EXIT_ISR	L NEAR	00F5	CODE
F_INS_FIXGETDS	Number	000E	
F_IO_CONTROL	Number	0004	
F_ISR	Number	0000	
F_SYSTEM	Number	0002	
GIVE_TO_PARENT	L NEAR	00EB	CODE
HP_ENTRY	Number	008F	
INIT	N PROC	0286	CODE Length =004A
INIT_BUT_STATE	Number	00FF	
INIT_MSG	L BYTE	0220	CODE
INIT_MSG2	L BYTE	0242	CODE
INIT_MSG3	L BYTE	0283	CODE
INPUT	L NEAR	0213	CODE
INT_EXIT	L NEAR	020A	CODE
IN_FLUSH	L NEAR	0213	CODE
IN_STAT	L NEAR	0213	CODE
IOCTL_IN	L NEAR	0213	CODE
IOCTL_OUT	L NEAR	0213	CODE
MAX_CCP2GID_SYS_FN	E BYTE	0006	
MEDIA_CHECK	L NEAR	0213	CODE
MSD_DONE_STATUS	Number	0001	
MSD_ERR_STATUS	Number	0081	
MSD_INIT	Number	0000	
MSD_REM_MEDIA	Number	000F	
MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD	Number	0003	
MSE_NUM_BUTTON	Number	004C	
ND_INPUT	L NEAR	0213	CODE

CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

```

OUTPUT                L NEAR 0213 CODE
OUT_FLUSH             L NEAR 0213 CODE
OUT_STAT              L NEAR 0213 CODE
OUT_VERIFY            L NEAR 0213 CODE
REL_MOVE              L NEAR 009B CODE
REM_MEDIA             L NEAR 0213 CODE
RETURN_THE_FOLLOWING_RAM_TO_DOS L FAR 0177 CODE
RH_OFF                L WORD 01A7 CODE
RH_SEG                L WORD 01A9 CODE
RS_DONE               Number 0006
RS_SUCCESSFUL         Number 0000
RS_UNSUPPORTED        Number 0002
SAV_BX                L NEAR 0020 CODE
SAV_CX                L NEAR 0022 CODE
SAV_DX                L NEAR 0024 CODE
SAV_ES                L NEAR 0026 CODE
SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE     Number 0002
SF_START              Number 0002
TOP_HP_ENTRY          L NEAR 0028 CODE
T_KC_BUTTON           Number 0009
T_REL16               Number 0041
UNSUPPORTED           N PROC 0213 CODE Length =000D
UP_DOWN_BIT           Number 0080
V_CCP                 Number 004E
V_CCPGID              Number 00A2
V_DOLLITTLE           Number 0006
V_LHPMOUSE            Number 00CC
V_SYSTEM              Number 0012

```

43048 Bytes free

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Warning Severe
Errors Errors
0 0

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```

ALL_OK                691# 772
ATR_CSHARE            69# 200
ATR_DEVCFG            70# 200
ATR_HP                71# 200
ATR_ISR               72# 200
ATR_LOG               73# 200

BAD_CMD               640 642 653#
BUILD_BPB             610 677#
BUTTON_DONE           380 385 387#
BUT_PROCESS           361 365 367#
BUT_PUSH              376 382#
BUT_RELEASE           378#

CCP2GID_BAD_SYS_FN    435 444# 453 454
CCP2GID_DESC           560#
CCP2GID_DESC_HEADR    488 550#
CCP2GID_DESC_SIZE     199# 488 491
CCP2GID_DRIVER        247# 257 743
CCP2GID_HP_ATTR       200#
CCP2GID_INSTALLED     209#
CCP2GID_ISR           249 303#
CCP2GID_SYSTEM        252 432#
CCP2GID_SYS_CASE      442 450# 455
CCP2GID_SYS_INIT      451 481#
CCP2GID_SYS_START     452 524#
CCP2GID_UNSUPPORTED   251 253#
CCP_BUT1              325 359#
CCP_BUT2              327 363#
CCP_DOWN              320 341#
CCP_LEFT              318 336#
CCP_RIGHT             322 346#
CCP_UP                316 331#
CGRBUP                205
CL_CCP                74# 550
CL_LGID               75# 550
CODE                  205 208# 206 207 776
COMMAND_TABLE         606# 648

DESCRIBE_SIZE         77# 112 114
DESCRIBE_SIZE         114#
DEV_CLOSE             622 689#
DEV_INT               228 628# 660
DEV_OPEN              621 688#
DEV_STRATEGY          227 595# 600
DH_ATR                49#
DH_C_CLASS            53#
DH_MAJOR              56#
DH_MINOR              57#
DH_NAME_INDEX         50#
DH_P_CLASS            52#
DH_V_CHILD            55#
DH_V_DEFAULT          51#
DH_V_PARENT           54# 399 534
D_ABS_X               106# 118 354

```

CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

D_ABS_Y	107#	355		
D_ACCUM_X	110#	120		
D_ACCUM_Y	111#			
D_ADDR_MASK	125#			
D_BUFFER	121#			
D_BURST_LEN	96#			
D_CCP_STATE	118#			
D_CLASS	89#			
D_CLASS_CURRENT	122#			
D_CLASS_DEFAULT	123#			
D_DESC_MASK	85#			
D_HPHIL_ID	84#			
D_TO_MASK	86#			
D_MAX_AXIS	88#			
D_PROMPTS	92#			
D_RD_REG	100#			
D_REL_X	108#	119	352	
D_REL_Y	109#	353		
D_REMAINDER_ACCUM	120#			
D_RESERVED	95#			
D_RESOLUTION	103#			
D_SAMPLE_ABSOLUTE	118#			
D_SAMPLE_RELATIVE	119#			
D_SIZE	117#			
D_SIZE_X	104#	117	121	
D_SIZE_Y	105#			
D_SOURCE	82#			
D_STATE	102#	118	379	384
D_TRANSITION	101#	371		
D_TYPE_MASK	126#			
D_WR_REG	99#			
D_XDESC_MASK	87#			
EXIT_ISR	329	402#		
F_INS_FIXGETDS	128#	741		
F_TO_CONTROL	129#	758		
F_ISR	131#	248	397	
F_SYSTEM	132#	250	750	
GIVE_TO_PARENT	357	394	396#	
HP_ENTRY	80#	401	747	755
HP_SHEADER	48#	58	78	782
INIT	808	722#	774	
INIT_BUT_STATE	197#	574		
INIT_MSG	703#	767		
INIT_MSG2	709#			
INIT_MSG3	715#			
INPUT	812	879#		
INT_EXIT	849	858	862#	
IN_FLUSH	815	882#		
IN_STAT	814	881#		
IOCTL_IN	811	878#		
IOCTL_OUT	820	887#		
MAX_CCP2GID_SYS_FN	434	455#		
MEDIA_CHECK	609	678#		
MSD_1ST_UNIT	174#			
MSD_BPB_OFFSET	172#			
MSD_BPB_SEG	173#			
MSD_CMD	150#	838		
MSD_CMLEN	148#			
MSD_COUNT	180#			
MSD_DONE_STATUS	181#	893		
MSD_END_OFFSET	170#	730		
MSD_END_SEG	171#	732		
MSD_ERR_STATUS	180#	858		
MSD_HEADER	224			
MSD_INIT	177#	839		
MSD_INIT_CMD	184#	175		
MSD_MEDIA	157#			
MSD_REM_MEDIA	178#	841		
MSD_REQ_HEADER	147#	162		
MSD_START	161#			
MSD_STATUS	151#	857	895	
MSD_TRANS	158#			
MSD_UNIT	149#			
MSD_UNIT_COUNT	189#			
MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD	178#	855		
MSE_NUM_BUTTON	188#	539		
ND_INPUT	813	880#		
OUTPUT	818	883#		
OUT_FLUSH	819	888#		
OUT_STAT	818	885#		
OUT_VERIFY	817	884#		
REL_MOVE	334	339	344	349
REM_MEDIA	823	890#	351#	

CCP_TO_GID_FILTER

RETURN_THE_FOLLOWING_RAM_TO_DOS	5470	720					
RH_OFF	5800	597	637	654	663	684	728
RH_SEG	5900	588					
RS_DONE	1830	328	408				
RS_SUCCESSFUL	1840	407	542				
RS_UNSUPPORTED	1850	254	445				
SAV_BX	2370	308	374	388	403		
SAV_CX	2380	307	404				
SAV_DX	2390	308	405				
SAV_ES	2400	309	406				
SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE	1300	759					
SF_START	1330	751					
SYSCALL	400	745	753	780			
TOP_HP_ENTRY	2410	530	535				
T_KC_BUTTON	1870	393					
T_REL18	1880	356					
UNSUPPORTED	6740	697					
UP_DOWN_BIT	1080	375					
V_CCP	1940	532					
V_CCPGID	1910	398	534	550	550	742	754
V_DOLITTLE	1900	550					
V_LMPMOUSE	1920	537	550	761			
V_SYSTEM	1930	746					

158 Symbols

54082 Bytes Free

G.9.2 Application Resident EX-BIOS Driver

This example demonstrates the use of an application resident EX-BIOS driver. The driver utilizes the Touch Screen logical device driver `V__LTOUCH`, and its associated event driver `V__EVENT__TOUCH`.

The driver utilizes `V__LTOUCH` to move the cursor around the screen. `V__LTOUCH` returns the current row and column address of the point the screen is being touched. The example driver in turn utilizes the STD-BIOS Video driver (INT 10H) to change to position of the displayed cursor to match the screen coordinates returned by `V__LTOUCH`.

This driver also utilizes the button state data returned by `V__LTOUCH`. When the screen is touched (a button make) the driver changes the shape of the cursor from an underline to a box or full character cell. The shape of the cursor is restored to an underline when the finger is removed (a button break).

Notice in the initialization section of the code that the `CS:IP` of the driver's service routine (`TOUCH__HANDLER`) and the driver's `DS` are substituted into the `V__EVENT__TOUCH` vector in the `HP__VECTOR__TABLE`. The existing contents of that vector are returned by the function. The driver stores these values in its data area, and restores them when the driver terminates (a '^' character is typed at the keyboard). All `HP__VECTOR__TABLE` vectors that are replaced with application program resident drivers should restore the original values in the vector when the application program terminates.

The listing for this driver can be found in Section 4.

G.9.3 Non-HP-HIL Input Devices

The next program listing is an example of how to integrate non-HP-HIL input devices into the Input System. This driver interfaces to an RS-232 mouse. It converts data frames received from the mouse into GID motion and button ISR Event Records. It integrates itself into the Input System by calling the `V__SINPUT` driver once these ISR Event Records have been constructed.

The PGID driver is the physical device driver for all devices inputting graphic motion and button state data. The initialization code must create a PGID driver for the `V__SINPUT` to pass the ISR Event Record. It builds a driver header and physical describe record, allocates a free `HP__VECTOR__TABLE` vector, and installs the PGID driver with `V__LHPMOUSE` as its parent driver.

The driver is structured as a DOS installable device driver. The COM port the mouse is connected to can be specified in the `CONFIG.SYS` command line.

RS-232 Mouse Driver

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```
.286c
LFCOND
PAGE 59,132
TITLE RS-232 MOUSE DRIVER
SUBTTL PREFACE
```

```
*****
*
* RS-232 MOUSE DRIVER EXAMPLE
*
*****
*
* DESCRIPTION
*
*****
This driver illustrates the integration of non-HP-HIL devices into the
HP Vectra Input System. This driver supports any mouse with an RS-232
interface, such as the MOUSE SYSTEMS mouse. The driver is installed as
an MS-DOS device driver at boot time.

The command line DEVICE=EXAMPLE.SYS [/n] should be entered in the
CONFIG.SYS file in the root directory of the boot drive. If the optional
COM port number, /n is not included in the command line, the driver will
attempt to install the mouse on COM1. If the optional COM port number is
present in the command line, the driver will attempt to install the mouse
on that COM port number. The driver checks to make sure the port is present
and will issue an error message if a non-existent port number is specified.
```

```
*****
* CHANGE LOG
*
*****
Revision A.01.01 - 12/02/85 SMM
*****
```

SUBTTL EQUATES, RECORDS, AND DATA STRUCTURES

```
PAGE
*****
* EQUATES AND DATA STRUCTURES
*
*****
* GENERAL EQUATES *
*****
```

```
FALSE EQU 0
TRUE EQU NOT FALSE
DEBUG EQU TRUE
```

```
= 0000
= 0001
=
```

* MS-DOS INSTALLABLE DEVICE DRIVER EQUATES, RECORDS, AND STRUCTURES **

```
.STRUCTURES

REQ_HEADER STRUCT
    Initialization Request Header
    structure definition
    Length of Request Header
    Unit code
    Command code
    Returned status
    Reserved for MS-DOS
    Unit count
    Offset of ending address
    Segment of ending address
    BPB Pointer (not used)
    Drive code (not used)

REQ_HEADER ENDS

RH_CMD_LINE EQU DWORD PTR RH_BPB
    On INIT entry, points to CONFIG.SYS
    command line (i.e. all after DEVICE=).
```

```
0000 ?? RH_LENGTH DB ?
0001 ?? RH_UNIT_CODE DB ?
0002 ?? RH_CMD_CODE DB ?
0003 ???? RH_STATUS DW ?
0005 ?????????????????? RH_RESERVED DQ ?
000D ?? RH_UNIT_CNT DB ?
000E ???? RH_END_OFF DW ?
0010 ???? RH_END_SEG DW ?
0012 ?????????? RH_BPB DD ?
0016 ?? RH_DRIV DB ?
```

```
0017
= 0012
```

```
.RECORDS

ATTR RECORD DEV:1, IOCTL:1, IBM:1, X:1, OCREM:1, Y:6, SPEC:1, CLK:1, NUL:1, STDO:1, STDI:1
    DEV = 1 for character device, 0 for block device.
    IOCTL = 1 if IOCTL commands are supported.
    IBM = 1 if block device is in non-IBM format.
    X = Not used.
    OCREM = 1 if character device supports open and
    close commands, 1 if block device has
    removable media.
    Y = Not used.
    SPEC = 1 if INT 29H fast console I/O is installed.
    CLK = 1 if device is a clock device.
    NUL = 1 if device is a nul device.
    STDO = 1 if device is the Standard Output device.
    STDI = 1 if device is the Standard Input device.

STATUS RECORD ERROR:1, Z:5, BUSY:1, DONE:1, ERR_TYPE:8
```

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```

94                                     :ERROR = 1 if error condition detected.
95                                     :Z = Not used.
96                                     :BUSY = 1 if device busy
97                                     :DONE = 1 when command completed.
98                                     :ERR_TYPE = Error type. See equates next.
99
100                                     .EQUATES
101
102                                     :Error codes. Returned as part of status word defined above
103
104                                     ■ 0000 MSD_WRITE_PROT EQU 00H :write protect.
105                                     ■ 0001 MSD_UNKNOWN_UNIT EQU 01H :unknown unit
106                                     ■ 0002 MSD_NOT_RDY EQU 02H :device not ready.
107                                     ■ 0003 MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD EQU 03H :unknown command.
108                                     ■ 0004 MSD_CRC_ERROR EQU 04H :CRC error.
109                                     ■ 0005 MSD_BAD_LENGTH EQU 05H :bad driver request structure length.
110                                     ■ 0006 MSD_SEEK_ERROR EQU 06H :seek error
111                                     ■ 0007 MSD_UNKNOWN_MEDIA EQU 07H :unknown media
112                                     ■ 0008 MSD_SEC_NOT_FOUND EQU 08H :sector not found.
113                                     ■ 0009 MSD_PAPER_OUT EQU 09H :paper out
114                                     ■ 000A MSD_WRITE_FAULT EQU 0AH :write fault.
115                                     ■ 000B MSD_READ_FAULT EQU 0BH :read fault
116                                     ■ 000C MSD_GEN_FAILURE EQU 0CH :general failure.
117
118                                     :Commands.
119
120                                     ■ 0000 MSD_INIT EQU 00H :Initialize
121                                     ■ 0001 MSD_MEDIA_CHK EQU 01H :Media check
122                                     ■ 0002 MSD_BLD_BPB EQU 02H :Build BIOS Parameter Block (BPB).
123                                     ■ 0003 MSD_IOCTL_IN EQU 03H :IOCTL input
124                                     ■ 0004 MSD_INPUT EQU 04H :Input from device
125                                     ■ 0005 MSD_IN_NOWAIT EQU 05H :Non-destructive, no-wait input.
126                                     ■ 0006 MSD_IN_STATUS EQU 06H :Return status of input device
127                                     ■ 0007 MSD_IN_FLUSH EQU 07H :Flush input buffer.
128                                     ■ 0008 MSD_OUTPUT EQU 08H :Output to device
129                                     ■ 0009 MSD_OUT_VERIFY EQU 09H :Output with verify to device.
130                                     ■ 000A MSD_OUT_STATUS EQU 0AH :Return status of output device.
131                                     ■ 000B MSD_OUT_FLUSH EQU 0BH :Flush output buffer.
132                                     ■ 000C MSD_IOCTL_OUT EQU 0CH :IOCTL output.
133                                     ■ 000D MSD_DEV_OPEN EQU 0DH :Open device
134                                     ■ 000E MSD_DEV_CLOSE EQU 0EH :Close device
135                                     ■ 000F MSD_REM_MEDIA EQU 0FH :Removable media check.
136
137                                     :MS-DOS equates
138
139                                     ■ 0009 PRINT_STR EQU 09H :MS-DOS print string function number.
140                                     ■ 0021 DOS_ENTRY EQU 21H :MS-DOS interrupt.
141
142                                     :ASCII equates.
143
144                                     ■ 000A LF EQU 0AH
145                                     ■ 000D CR EQU 0DH
146
147                                     :***** EX-BIOS DRIVER EQUATES, RECORDS, AND STRUCTURES *****
148
149                                     :STRUCTURES
150
151                                     HP_HEADER STRUC :HP Driver Header.
152
153                                     0000 0000 DH_ATR DW 0 :Driver attribute.
154                                     0002 0000 DH_NAME_INDEX DW 0 :Index number for driver string.
155                                     0004 0000 DH_V_DEFAULT DW 0 :???
156                                     0006 0000 DH_P_CLASS DW 0 :Driver parent class.
157                                     0008 0000 DH_C_CLASS DW 0 :Driver child class.
158                                     000A 0000 DH_V_PARENT DW 0 :Vector number of driver's parent.
159                                     000C 0000 DH_V_CHILD DW 0 :Vector number of driver's child.
160                                     000E 00 DH_MAJOR DB 0 :Major address of device.
161                                     000F 00 DH_MINOR DB 0 :Minor address of device.
162
163                                     0010 HP_HEADER ENDS
164
165                                     DESCRIBE STRUC :Physical describe record.
166
167                                     0000 ?? D_SOURCE DB ? :Upper nibble contains GID type.
168                                     :Lower nibble HP-HIL address
169                                     :Device ID byte returned by HP-HIL device.
170                                     0001 ?? D_HPHIL_ID DB ? :???
171                                     0002 ?? D_DESC_MASK DB ? :I/O descriptor byte from device.
172                                     0003 ?? D_IO_MASK DB ? :Extended descriptor byte from device.
173                                     0004 ?? D_XDESC_MASK DB ? :Maximum number of axes reported by device.
174                                     0005 ?? D_MAX_AXIS DB ? :Device class.
175                                     0006 ?? D_CLASS DB ? :Upper nibble contains current class.
176                                     :Lower nibble contain default class.
177                                     0007 ?? D_PROMPTS DB ? :Number of buttons/prompts
178                                     :Upper nibble contains number of prompts.
179                                     :Lower nibble contains number of buttons.
180                                     0008 ?? D_RESERVED DB ? :Reserved
181                                     0009 ?? D_BURST_LEN DB ? :Maximum burst length.
182                                     000A ?? D_WR_REG DB ? :Number of write registers supported.
183                                     000B ?? D_RD_REG DB ? :Number of read registers supported.
184                                     000C ?? D_TRANSITION DB ? :Transitions reported per button.
185                                     000D ?? D_STATE DB ? :Current state of buttons.
186                                     000E ???? D_RESOLUTION DW ? :Counts/cm returned by device.
187

```


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```

188      0010  ????      D_SIZE_X      DW ?           :Maximum count along X axis in units of resolution.
189      0012  ????      D_SIZE_Y      DW ?           :Maximum count along Y axis in units of resolution.
190      0014  ????      D_ABS_X      DW ?           :Absolute data device X motion.
191      0016  ????      D_ABS_Y      DW ?           :Absolute data device Y motion.
192      0018  ????      D_REL_X      DW ?           :Relative data device X motion.
193      001A  ????      D_REL_Y      DW ?           :Relative data device Y motion.
194      001C  ????      D_ACCUM_X    DW ?           :X axis scaling accumulator.
195      001E  ????      D_ACCUM_Y    DW ?           :Y axis scaling accumulator.
196
197
198      0020      DESCRIBE      ENDS
199      = 004C      MSE_NUM_BUTTON      equ      004CH      :Offset of number of button in mouse RAM
200
201      :RECORDS
202
203      HP_ATTR RECORD HP:1, DEVCFG:1, ISR:1, ENTRY:1, TYPE:3, STR:1, MAP_CALL:1, A:1, SUBADD:2, PS
HARE:1, CSHARE:1, ROM:1, B:1
204
205      :EQUATES
206
207      :EX-BIOS driver vector addresses and driver function numbers.
208
209      = 0006      V_DOLITTLE      EQU 0006H      :DOLITTLE driver vector address (NUL driver).
210
211      = 0012      V_SYSTEM        EQU 0012H      :SYSTEM driver vector address.
212      = 0004      F_INS_BASEHPVT   EQU 04H
213      = 000A      F_INS_XCHGFREE  EQU 0AH
214
215      = 002A      V_SINPUT        EQU 002AH      :INPUT driver vector address
216      = 0000      F_ISR          EQU 00H
217      = 0002      F_SYSTEM        EQU 02H
218      = 0004      F_IO_CONTROL    EQU 04H
219
220      = 000C      F_INQUIRE_ENTRY EQU 0CH      : Inquire about PGID CS IP
221
222      = 00CC      V_LHPMOUSE     EQU 00CCH      :LHPMOUSE driver vector address.
223      = 0002      SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE EQU 02H
224
225      = 006F      HP_ENTRY        EQU 6FH      :EX-BIOS interrupt number.
226
227      :ISR Event Record data types.
228
229      = 0009      T_KC_BUTTON     EQU 09H      :Button data type.
230      = 0040      T_REID08        EQU 40H
231      = 0041      T_REL16        EQU 41H      :16 bit relative motion data type.
232      = 0042      T_ABS08        EQU 42H
233      = 0043      T_ABS16        EQU 43H
234
235      :EX-BIOS Return Status Codes
236
237      = 0000      RS_SUCCESSFUL   EQU 00H
238      = 0002      RS_UNSUPPORTED  EQU 02H
239      = 0006      RS_DONE         EQU 06H
240      = 00FE      RS_FAIL        EQU 0FEH
241      = 00F6      RS_NO_VECTOR    EQU 0F6H
242
243      :*****
244
245      SUBTTL CODE SEGMENT
246
247      PAGE
248      :*****
249      :*****
250      :*****
251      :*****
252      :*****
253      0000      CODE      SEGMENT PUBLIC 'CODE'
254
255      0000      ASSUME    CS, CODE, DS, NOTHING
256      0000      ORG      0      :Must be org'd at 0 to be a device driver.
257
258      0000      DEV_DRIVER PROC FAR
259
260      :***** MS-DOS DEVICE DRIVER HEADER *****
261
262      0000  FF FF FF FF      DD -1      :Link list entry. Must be set to -1
263      0004  8000      DW ATTR<1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0> :Driver attribute.
264      0006  0265 R      DW STRAT_ENT      :Device strategy entry point.
265      0008  0270 R      DW INT_ENT        :Device interrupt entry point.
266      000A  20 32 33 32 4D 53      DW DRIVER_NAME      DB ' 232MSE '
267      45 20
268
269      :***** EX-BIOS DRIVER HEADER AND PHYSICAL DESCRIBE RECORD *****
270
271      0020      ORG      20H      :Make sure its paragraph aligned
272
273      = AC18      DEV_ATTR      EQU HP_ATTR<1,0,1,0,6,0,0,0,1,1,0,0>
274      0020  AC18      DEV_HEADER     EQU HP_HEADER<DEV_ATTR,3,0,0,0,0,V_LHPMOUSE,V_DOLITTLE,0,0>
275      0022  0003
276      0024  0000
277      0026  0000
278      0028  0000
279      002A  00CC

```

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```

280      002C 0006
281      002E 00
282      002F 00
283
284      0030 02          DEV_DESCRIBE    DESCRIBE <2,0,0,0,0,2,0,20H,0,0,0,0,0,1,0FFH,200D,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0>
285      0031 00
286      0032 00
287      0033 00
288      0034 00
289      0035 02
290      0036 00
291      0037 20
292      0038 00
293      0039 00
294      003A 00
295      003B 00
296      003C 01
297      003D FF
298      003E 00C8
299      0040 0000
300      0042 0000
301      0044 0000
302      0046 0000
303      0048 0000
304      004A 0000
305      004C 0000
306      004E 0000
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315      0050 0000      REQ_HDR_OFF    DW 0          ;Storage for offset of device strategy header.
316      0052 0000      REQ_HDR_SEG    DW 0          ;Storage for segment of device strategy header.
317
318      0054 52 53 2D 32 33 32      SIGN_ON_MSG    DB 'RS-232 INPUT SYSTEM MOUSE DRIVER '
319      20 49 4E 50 55 54
320      20 53 59 53 54 45
321      4D 20 4D 4F 55 53
322      45 20 44 52 49 56
323      45 52 20 20
324      0076 28 43 29 43 6F 70      DB '(C)Copyright Hewlett-Packard 1985',CR,LF
325      79 72 69 67 68 74
326      20 48 65 77 6C 65
327      74 74 2D 50 61 63
328      6B 61 72 64 20 31
329      39 38 35 0D 0A
330      0099 56 65 72 73 89 8F      VERSION_LAB    DB 'Version A.01.01',CR,LF,'$'
331      5E 20 41 2E 30 31
332      2E 30 31 0D 0A 24
333      = 0010
334      00AB 4D 6F 75 73 85 20      VERSION_LEN    EQU $-VERSION_LAB-2
335      69 6E 73 74 61 6C          OK_MSG         DB 'Mouse installed on COM'
336      6C 65 64 20 8F 6E
337      20 43 4F 4D
338      00C1 30 3A 0D 0A 0D 0A      COM_MSG        DB '0:',CR,LF,CR,LF,'$'
339      24
340      00C8 53 70 85 83 89 68      NO_PORT_MSG    DB 'Specified COM port not present. Driver not installed.',CR,LF,CR,LF,
341      69 65 64 20 43 4F
342      4D 20 70 6F 72 74
343      20 6E 6F 74 20 70
344      72 85 73 85 6E 74
345      2E 20 20 44 72 89
346      78 85 72 20 6E 8F
347      74 20 69 6E 73 74
348      81 6C 6C 65 64 2E
349      0D 0A 0D 0A 24
350      0103 55 6E 61 82 6C 85      NO_VECTOR     DB 'Unable to install PGID driver.',CR,LF,'$'
351      20 74 8F 20 89 6E
352      73 74 61 6C 6C 20
353      50 47 49 44 20 64
354      72 69 76 65 72 2E
355      0D 0A 24
356
357      0124 0000      STACK_PTR     DW 0          ;Storage for existing stack frame.
358      0126 0000      STACK_SEG     DW 0
359
360      0128 0000      COM_NUMBER    DW 0          ;Offset into COM port base address table
361      ;found at 0040:0000H.
362      012A 0030      INT_TABLE     DW 0CH * 4      ;COM1 port interrupt.
363      012C 002C      DW 0BH * 4      ;COM2 port interrupt.
364      012E 0030      DW 0CH * 4      ;COM3 port interrupt - set as appropriate.
365      0130 002C      DW 0BH * 4      ;COM4 port interrupt - set as appropriate.
366      0132 FFEF      MASK_TABLE    DW NOT 01H SHL 4 ;COM1 interrupt mask (IRQ4).
367      0134 FFFF      DW NOT 01H SHL 3 ;COM2 interrupt mask (IRQ3).
368      0136 FFEF      DW NOT 01H SHL 4 ;COM3 interrupt mask (IRQ4).
369      0138 FFFF      DW NOT 01H SHL 3 ;COM4 interrupt mask (IRQ3).
370
371      013A 0000      FRAME_COUNT   DW 0          ;Frame counter for mouse data packet
372      013C 05 [ 00 ]      TEMP_BUFFER   DB 5 DUP (0)    ;Temporary buffer for mouse data bytes.
373
374

```

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```

375
376      0141  87          LAST_SYNCH      DB 87H          :Copy of last synch byte.
377
378      0142      0E [    00 ]          HPHIL_TABLE      DB 14 DUP (0)      :HP-HIL configuration table.
379
380
381
382      0150  00          HPHIL_ADD      DB 0           :HP-HIL 'address' of mouse.
383      0151  00          PGID_VECT_NUM  DB 0           :HP_VECTOR_TABLE vector address of PGID.
384
385      :JUMP TABLE FOR MS-DOS DRIVER COMMANDS
386
387      CMD_TABLE      DW OFFSET INIT_CODE      :Initialize driver.
388      0154  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Media check.
389      0156  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Build BPB.
390      0158  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :IOCTL input.
391      015A  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Input.
392      015C  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Non-destructive input.
393      015E  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Input status.
394      0160  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Flush input buffer.
395      0162  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Output.
396      0164  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Output.
397      0166  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Output with verify.
398      0168  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Output status.
399      016A  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Flush output buffer.
400      016C  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :IOCTL output.
401      016E  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Open device.
402      0170  0292 R      DW OFFSET UNSUPPORT_CMD    :Close device.
403
404      :REMOVABLE MEDIA CHECK.
405
406      :***** DATA AREA FOR EX-BIOS DRIVER PORTION *****
407
408      PAGE
409
410      :*****
411      :*                               MOUSE DRIVER CODE                               *
412      :*****
413
414      0172          MOUSE_INT
415
416      :PRESERVE MACHINE STATE
417
418      0172  9C          PUSHF          :Save the registers.
419      0173  60          PUSHA
420      0174  1E          PUSH          DS
421      0175  06          PUSH          ES
422      0176  8C C8      MOV          AX,CS      :Re-establish data segment addressability.
423      0178  8E D8      MOV          DS,AX
424
425      :ISSUE END-OF-INTERRUPT TO 8259A
426
427      017A  B0 20      MOV          AL,20H
428      017C  E6 20      OUT         20H,AL      :EOI
429
430      :GET CHARACTER FROM MOUSE
431
432      017E  B8 0040     MOV          AX,40H      :Get base address of COM port from table.
433      0181  8E C0      MOV          ES,AX
434      0183  2E 8B 1E 0128 R  MOV          BX,COM_NUMBER
435      0188  26 8B 17      MOV          DX,ES:[BX]
436
437      018B  EC          IN           AL,DX      :Get character.
438
439      :STORE IN TEMPORARY BUFFER UNTIL ENTIRE FRAME HAS BEEN RECEIVED
440
441      018C  2E 8B 1E 013A R  MOV          BX,FRAME_COUNT
442      0191  0B DB      OR          BX,BX      :Get number of characters left in frame.
443      0193  75 0D      JNZ         MSI_1      :See if we're looking for synch byte.
444      0195  8A E0      MOV          AH,AL      :Jump if not.
445      0197  24 F8      AND         AL,0F8H     :Save a copy of mouse character.
446      0199  3C 80      CMP         AL,80H     :Mask off button bits.
447      019B  8A C4      MOV          AH,AH      :See if this is a synch byte.
448      019D  74 03      JZ          MSI_1      :Get the original character back.
449      019F  E9 0260 R      JMP         MSI_5      :Put character in temporary buffer if synch
450
451      01A2  2E 88 87 013C R  MOV          TEMP_BUFFER[BX],AL
452      01A7  43          INC         BX          :byte is valid.
453      01A8  2E 89 1E 013A R  MOV          FRAME_COUNT,BX
454      01AD  93 FB 05      CMP         BX,5       :Otherwise, throw character away.
455      01B0  74 03      JZ          MSI_2      :Store character away.
456      01B2  E9 0260 R      JMP         MSI_5      :Update the frame counter.
457
458      :CHECK FOR A CHANGE IN BUTTON STATE
459
460      01B5  BB 0000     MOV          BX,0       :And save it.
461      01B8  2E 89 1E 013A R  MOV          FRAME_COUNT,BX
462      01BD  2E 8A 87 013C R  MOV          AL,TEMP_BUFFER[BX]
463      01C2  2E 8A 26 0141 R  MOV          AH,LAST_SYNCH
464      01C7  2E A2 0141 R  MOV          LAST_SYNCH,AL
465      01CB  3A E0      CMP         AH,AL      :Is this the last character in frame?
466      01CD  74 56      CMP         AH,AL      :Process the frame if so.
467
468      :SEEK FOR A CHANGE IN BUTTON STATE
469
470      01D0  2E 8A 26 0141 R  MOV          LAST_SYNCH,AL
471      01D5  3A E0      CMP         AH,AL      :Otherwise, skip on.
472
473      :SEND BUTTON ISR EVENT RECORD(S) TO INPUT SYSTEM

```

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```

468                                PUSH    BX                                ;Save frame counter.
469                                PUSH    DX                                ;Save
470                                XOR     AH,AL                            ;AH now holds mask of buttons that have changed.
471                                MOV     BH,01H                          ;Mask for first button.
472                                MOV     CX,3                             ;Number of buttons to process.
473
474
475                                MBUTTON_:
476                                MOV     BL,AH                            ;Get a copy of change mask
477                                AND     BL,BH                            ;See if selected button was the one that changed.
478                                JZ      MNEXT_BUTTON                    ;Skip on if not.
479                                TEST    BH,AL                            ;Determine state (make or break) of selected butt

480                                JZ      MBUTTON_DOWN                    ;
481
482                                MBUTTON_UP_:
483
484                                MOV     BL,80H                          ;Set bit 7 (make/break bit) to 0 (break).
485                                JMP     SHORT MBUTTON_ISR
486
487                                MBUTTON_DOWN_:
488                                MOV     BL,00H                          ;Set bit 7 (make/break bit) to 1 (make).
489
490                                MBUTTON_ISR_:
491                                PUSH    BX                                ;
492                                MOV     BX,CX                            ;
493                                XOR     BH,BH                            ;
494                                DEC     BL                             ;
495                                MOV     CL,CS:BUTTON_TAB[BX]
496                                POP     BX                                ;
497                                JMP     SHORT BISR2
498                                DB      0                                ; left button
499                                DB      1                                ; middle button
500                                DB      1                                ; right button
501
502                                BISR2_:
503                                OR     BL,CL                            ;
504                                XOR     BH,BH                            ; clear out bh
505
506                                PUSH    AX                                ;Save registers.
507                                PUSH    BX
508                                PUSH    CX
509                                PUSH    DS
510
511                                page
512                                ;Create ISP Event Record
513
514                                MOV     DH,T_KC_BUTTON                    ;Set data type
515                                MOV     DL,PGID_VECT_NUM                ;Get vector number of mouse's PGID.
516                                MOV     CX,0                            ;Burst length (N/A)
517                                MOV     AX,CS                            ;Point ES:0 to driver header.
518                                INC     AX
519                                INC     AX
520                                MOV     ES,AX
521                                MOV     AH,F_ISR                        ;Set ISR function.
522                                MOV     BP,V_SINPUT                    ;We're calling the INPUT driver.
523                                CLI     FA                            ;Turn off interrupts while we're out.
524                                INT     HP_ENTRY
525                                STI
526                                ;Re-enable interrupts.
527
528                                POP     DS
529                                POP     CX
530                                POP     BX
531                                POP     AX
532
533                                MNEXT_BUTTON_:
534                                SHL     BH,1                            ;Move button selector mask to next button.
535                                LOOP    MBUTTON
536                                POP     DX
537                                POP     BX
538                                ;Get frame counter back.
539
540                                ;CHECK FOR MOTION
541
542                                MSI_3_: INC     BX                                ;Point to first delta X in buffer.
543                                MOV     DL,TEMP_BUFFER[BX]
544                                INC     BX                                ;Get first delta Y.
545                                MOV     DH,TEMP_BUFFER[BX]
546                                INC     BX                                ;Add second delta X to first.
547                                ADD     DL,TEMP_BUFFER[BX]
548                                INC     BX                                ;Add second delta Y to first.
549                                ADD     DH,TEMP_BUFFER[BX]
550
551                                MSI_4_: OR     DX,DX                            ;Check for zero motion.
552                                JZ      MSI_5                            ;Skip on if none detected.
553
554                                page
555                                ;SEND MOTION ISR EVENT RECORD TO INPUT SYSTEM
556                                MOV     AL,DL                            ;Convert delta X to 16 bit value and put
557                                CBW                                        ;it in ISR Event Record (BX register).
558                                MOV     BX,AX
559                                MOV     AL,DH                            ;Ditto for delta Y (CX register).
560                                CBW
561                                MOV     CX,AX

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RS-232 Mouse Driver

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562
563
564      024B  B6 41      :Create motion ISR event record
                    MOV   DH,T_REL16      ;Set ISR Event record data type to 16 bit
565
566      024D  2E: 8A 16 0151 R      MOV   DL,PGID_VECT_NUM      ;relative motion.
567      0252  8C C8      MOV   AX,CS      ;Get vector number of mouse's PGID.
568      0254  40      INC   AX      ;Set ES:0 to driver header.
569      0255  8E C0      MOV   ES,AX
570      0257  84 00      MOV   AH,F_ISR      ;Select ISR function.
571      0259  BD 002A      MOV   BP,V_SINPUT      ;We're passing this on to the INPUT driver.
572      025C  FA      CLI      ;Interrupts are supposed to be off.
573      025D  CD 6F      INT   HP_ENTRY
574      025F  FB      STI      ;Turn interrupts back on now.
575
576
577
578      0260  07      :RESTORE MACHINE STATE AND EXIT
579      0261  1F      MSI_5: POP   ES
580      0262  61      POP   DS
581      0263  9D      POPA
582      0264  CF      POPF
583      IRET
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593      0265  2E: 89 1E 0050 R      DEV_STRATEGY PROC FAR
594      026A  2E: 8C 06 0052 R      MOV   CS,REQ_HDR_OFF,BX      ;Save offset of request header.
595      026F  CB      MOV   CS,REQ_HDR_SEQ,ES      ;Save segment of request header.
596      0270      RET      ;Return to MS-DOS.
597
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603      0270  9C      DEV_STRATEGY ENDP
604      0271  FC      :***** INTERRUPT ENTRY POINT *****
605      0272  60      DEV_INTERRUPT PROC FAR
606      0273  8C CF      :SAVE MACHINE STATE
607      0275  8E DF      PUSHF
608
609
610
611      0277  2E: C4 3E 0050 R      LES   DI,DWORD PTR REQ_HDR_OFF ;Move address of request header into ES:DI.
612      0280  3C 0D      MOV   AL,ES:[DI].RH_CMD_CODE ;Get command byte from header.
613      0282  72 0E      CMP   AL,MSD_INIT      ;Perform range check on command byte.
614      0284  3C 0F      JB   BAD_CMD
615      0286  77 0A      CMP   AL,MSD_REM_MEDIA
616      0288  98      JA   BAD_CMD
617      0289  D1 E0      CBW      ;Convert command into jump table offset.
618      028B  8B D8      SHL   AX,1
619      028D  2E: FF A7 0152 R      MOV   BX,AX
620      JMP   CMD_TABLE[BX]      ;Dispatch to requested function.
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        0292  26: 81 4D 03 8000      OR   ES:[DI].RH_STATUS, MASK_ERROR ;Set error flag in return status word.
        0298  26: 81 4D 03 0003      OR   ES:[DI].RH_STATUS, MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD ;Set error code.
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        029E  26: 81 4D 03 0100      OR   ES:[DI].RH_STATUS, MASK_DONE ;Set return status to done.
        02A4  61      POPA      ;Restore registers.
        02A5  9D      POPF      ;Restore flags.
        02A6  CB      RET      ;Return to MS-DOS.
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        ***** END OF RESIDENT CODE *****
        PAGE
        ***** INITIALIZATION CODE *****
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        02A7      INIT_CODE:
        :SET UP LOCAL STACK
        CLI      ;Disable interrupts while we're messing with stack.
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        02A8  BE 0124 R      MOV   SI,OFFSET STACK_PTR      ;Store existing stack environment.
        02AB  89 24      MOV   [SI],SP
        02AD  83 C6 02      ADD   SI,2
        02B0  8C 14      MOV   [SI],SS
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1100
        02B2  BC 0511 R      MOV   SP,OFFSET CS:STACK_TOP ;Set up our local stack.
        02B5  8C C8      MOV   AX,CS      ;Stack segment is same as code (CS).
        02B7  8E D0      MOV   SS,AX
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        02B9  FB      STI      ;Re-enable interrupts.

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:PRINT SIGN-ON MESSAGE
MOV DX,OFFSET SIGN_ON_MSG
MOV AH,PRINT_STR
INT DOS_ENTRY

:PARSE CONFIG.SYS COMMAND LINE TO DETERMINE WHICH COM PORT THE MOUSE IS ON
MOV BX,0
:Clear BX. It will be used as index into
:command line.
LES DI,ES:[DI].RH_CMD_LINE
:Load ES:DI with pointer to CONFIG.SYS command
:line.
IC_1: MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI+BX]
:Get next character in command line.
CMP AL,'/'
:Check for backslash.
JZ IC_2
:If found, indicates start of parameters.
CMP AL,'CR'
:Check for carriage return. (Indicates a bogus
: set of parameters).
JZ IC_3
:If found, stop scanning command line.
CMP AL,LF
:Check for line feed. (Indicates no parameters
:entered in command line.
JZ IC_3
:If found, stop scanning command line.
INC BX
:Else, point to next character.
JMP IC_1
:and continue scanning command line.
IC_2: INC BX
:Get next character. Should indicate COM port
MOV AL,BYTE PTR ES:[DI+BX]
:to use. Valid range is 1 - 4.
SUB AL,'1'
:Convert number into offset from 1.
JB IC_3
:Perform range check on results.
CMP AL,3
JA IC_3
CBW
:Convert into offset into STD-BIOS COM port
:base address table at 0040:0000H.
MOV AX,1
MOV COM_NUMBER,AX
JMP SHORT IC_4
:Save it for future use.
IC_3: MOV COM_NUMBER,0
:If we wind up here, there were no parameters
:specified in the command line, or an invalid
:COM port was specified. Set COM port COM1
:default.
IC_4: MOV BX,AX
:Convert offset into ASCII COM number (1 - 4).
SHR BX,1
ADD BL,'1'
MOV COM_MSG,BL
:Store in sign-on message.
CLI
:Disable interrupts while mouse interrupt
:is being set up.

:INITIALIZE SERIAL PORT PARAMETERS
MOV DI,AX
MOV AX,40H
MOV ES,AX
MOV DX,ES:[DI]
OR DX,DX
JNZ IC_4A
JMP INIT_NO_PORT
:Make sure port exists.
:Continue with initialization if it does,
:otherwise, go to error routine.

:Clear existing error or character.
IC_4A: ADD DX,5
IN AL,DX
JMP SHORT $+2

:Set baud rate divisor to 1200 baud.
SUB DX,2
MOV AL,80H
OUT DX,AL
JMP SHORT $+2
:Point to line control register.
:Set line control register to divisor programming
:mode.
SUB DX,EA
MOV AL,80H
OUT DX,AL
JMP SHORT $+2
:Delay.
:Point to divisor LSB register (base).
:LSB for 1200 bps.
INC DX
MOV AL,00H
OUT DX,AL
JMP SHORT $+2
:Delay.
:Point to MSB of divisor (base + 1).
:MSB for 1200 bps.

:Initialize line control register.
ADD DX,2
MOV AL,03H
OUT DX,AL
JMP SHORT $+2
:Point to line control register (base +3).
:8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.
:Delay.

:Initialize modem control register.
INC DX
MOV AL,0BH
:Point to modem control register (base + 4)
:DTR and RTS set, OUT2 set to enable interrupts.

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748      033B EE          OUT      DX,AL
749      033C EB 00      JMP      SHORT $+2          ;Delay.
750
751                      ;Initialize interrupt enable register.
752
753      033E 83 EA 03      SUB      DX,3          ;Point to interrupt enable register (base + 1)
754      0341 B0 01      MOV      AL,01        ;Enable Rx Data Ready interrupt
755      0343 EE          OUT      DX,AL
756
757                      ;SET UP COM PORT INTERRUPT VECTOR
758
759      0344 2E: 8B 1E 0128 R  MOV      BX,COM_NUMBER      ;Get table offset back.
760      0349 2E: 8B BF 012A R  MOV      DI,INT_TABLE[BX]   ;Use it as index into interrupt vector table.
761      034E B8 0000      MOV      AX,0             ;Set ES to interrupt vector segment [0:].
762      0351 8E C0      MOV      ES,AX
763      0353 B8 0172 R  MOV      AX,OFFSET MOUSE_INT ;Initialize vector.
764      0356 AB          STOSW
765      0357 8C C8      MOV      AX,CS
766      0359 AB          STOSW
767
768                      ;ENABLE MOUSE INTERRUPT ON 8259A INTERRUPT CONTROLLER
769
770      035A 2E: 8B 8F 0132 R  MOV      CX,MASK_TABLE[BX]  ;Get mask from table.
771      035F E4 21      IN      AL,21H            ;Get current mask.
772      0361 EB 00      JMP      SHORT IC_10       ;Delay.
773      0363 22 C1      IC_10: AND     AL,CL            ;Clear mask for mouse interrupt.
774      0365 E8 21      OUT     21H,AL            ;Set new value.
775
776      0367 FB          STI
777
778                      ;Re-enable interrupts.
779
780      0368 B4 0C      MOV      AH,F_INQUIRE_ENTRY ;Return CS:IP of PGID driver function.
781      036A BD 002A     BP,V_SINPUT
782      036D 1E          PUSH     DS
783      036E CD 0F      INT     HP_ENTRY
784      0370 1F          POP      DS
785      0371 80 FC 02     CMP     AH,RS_UNSUPPORTED   ;See if brute force approach is necessary.
786      0374 75 08      JNE     INIT_3
787      0376 0E          PUSH     CS
788      0377 07          POP      ES
789      0378 8D 1E 03FF R  LEA     BX,CS:PGID_DRIVER   ;Even the best laid plans of mice and men aft
790
791                      ;go awry. F INQUIRE PGID is not implemented in
792                      ;some early ROM versions. The PGID CS:IP must be
793                      ;hard coded for these systems.
794
795      037C 8B FB          INIT_3: MOV     DI,BX
796      037E 8C CA      MOV     DX,CS
797      0380 83 C2 02     ADD     DX,2
798      0383 B4 0A      MOV     AH,F_INS_XCHGFREE
799      0385 BD 0012     MOV     BP,V_SYSTEM
800      0388 1E          PUSH     DS
801      0389 CD 0F      INT     HP_ENTRY
802      038B 1F          POP      DS
803      038C 80 FC F6     CMP     AH,RS_NO_VECTOR    ;Is it installed in vector table
804      038F 74 18      JE
805
806      0391 8B C3      MOV     AX,BX
807      0393 B3 06      MOV     BL,0
808
809                      ;Set up for the divide
810
811      0395 F8 F3      DIV     BL
812      0397 2E: A2 0151 R  MOV     PGID_VECT_NUM,AL    ;Convert to a vector index
813
814                      ;Save for ISR Events
815
816      0398 B4 04      MOV     AH,F_IO_CONTROL    ;Now to make sure that the V_LHPMOUSE
817      039D B0 02      MOV     AL,SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE ;driver sets up INT 33H.
818      039F BD 00CC     BP,V_LHPMOUSE
819      03A2 1E          PUSH     DS
820      03A3 CD 0F      INT     HP_ENTRY
821      03A5 1F          POP      DS
822
823      03A6 EB 13 90      JMP     INIT_OK
824
825                      ;INIT_NO_VECTOR:
826
827      03A9 BA 0103 R  MOV     DX,OFFSET_NO_VECTOR ;Print error message.
828      03AC B4 09      MOV     AH,PRINT_STR
829      03AD CD 21      INT     DOS_ENTRY
830      03B0 EB 14      JMP     SHORT INIT_EXIT
831
832                      ;INIT_NO_PORT:
833
834      03B2 BA 00C8 R  MOV     DX,OFFSET_NO_PORT_MSG ;Print error message.
835      03B5 B4 09      MOV     AH,PRINT_STR
836      03B7 CD 21      INT     DOS_ENTRY
837      03B9 EB 08      JMP     SHORT INIT_EXIT
838
839                      ;INIT_OK:
840
841      03BB 8C C8      MOV     AX,CS
842
843                      ;Set DS back to proper value.
844
845      03BD 8E D8      MOV     DS,AX
846      03BF BA 00AB R  MOV     DX,OFFSET_OK_MSG    ;Print sign-on message.
847      03C2 84 09      MOV     AH,PRINT_STR
848      03C4 CD 21      INT     DOS_ENTRY
849
850                      ;MS-DOS print string function number.
851
852                      ;INIT_EXIT:
853
854      03C6 06          PUSH     ES
855      03C7 50          PUSH     AX
856
857                      ;now to set the number of buttons
858                      ; V_LHPMOUSE has

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RS-232 Mouse Driver

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841      03C8  B8 0000          MOV     AX, 0
842      03CB  8E C0          MOV     ES, AX
843      03CD  26: 8E 08 01BE        MOV     ES: ES:[HP_ENTRY * 4 + 2]
844      03D2  26: 8E 06 00D0        MOV     ES: ES:[V_LHPMOUSE+4]
845      03D7  26: C6 06 004C 03    MOV     BYTE PTR ES:MSE_NUM_BUTTON,3 ;Define the number of buttons to 3
846      03DD  58          MOV     AX
847      03DE  07          POP     ES
848
849      03DF  2E: C4 3E 0050 R      LES     DI,DWORD PTR REQ_HDR_OFF ;Reload ES:DI with address of request header.
850      03E4  28: C7 45 0E 04D1 R  MOV     ES:[DI].RH_END_OFF,OFFSET END_OF_DRIVER ;Return end of resident code to
851      03EA  26: 8C 4D 10        MOV     ES:[DI].RH_END_SEQ,CS ;MS-DOS.
852
853
854      ;RESTORE OLD STACK FRAME AND EXIT
855
856      03EE  FA          CLI
857      03EF  BE 0124 R          MOV     SI,OFFSET STACK_PTR ;Disable interrupts while working on stack frame
858      03F2  8B 24          MOV     SP,[SI] ;Get address of old stack storage.
859      03F4  83 C6 02          ADD     SI,2 ;Restore stack pointer.
860      03F7  8B 04          MOV     AX,[SI] ;Get old stack segment.
861      03F8  FB          STI     SS,AX ;And restore it.
862
863      03FC  E9 029E R          JMP     EXIT ;Re-enable interrupts.
864
865      03FF          DEV_INTERRUPT ENDP
866      03FF          DEV_DRIVER ENDP
867
868
869      page
870      list
871      ;---DRIVER HEADER-----
872      NAME: PGID_DRIVER
873
874      DESCRIPTION:
875
876      LIST OF FUNCTIONS: {function code in hex}
877      [Those functions not listed are NOT_SUPPORTED.]
878
879      F_ISR
880      F_SYSTEM
881
882      PARAMETERS:
883      See function headers for specific values for other entry and exit
884      parameters
885
886      REGISTERS PRESERVED:
887
888      DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
889
890      VERSION:
891
892      DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
893
894      ;-----
895
896      subttl PGID Main entry point
897
898      page
899      assume cs:CODE ds:nothing
900      public PGID_DRIVER
901
902      ; NOTE **** No driver header for PGID ****
903      ; Only 2 functions are supported: F_ISR, F_SYSTEM -- all others are unsupported
904
905
906      pgid_driver proc near
907      03FF      cmp     ah,F_ISR ; F_ISR?
908      0402      jne     check_f_system
909      0404      call    pgid_isr
910      0407      cfm     CF
911
912      check_f_system:
913      0408      cmp     ah,F_SYSTEM ; F_SYSTEM?
914      040B      jne     pgid_opcode_bad
915      040D      call    pgid_system
916      0410      cfm     CF ; function has set return code
917
918      ;-----
919      ; Main opcode out of range of PGID functions supported
920      ; just return RS_UNSUPPORTED
921      ;-----
922      pgid_opcode_bad:
923      0411      mov     ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED
924      0413      cfm     CF
925
926      pgid_driver endp
927
928      page
929      ;---FUNCTION HEADER-----
930      NAME: PGID_ISR
931
932      ; FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:

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RS-232 Mouse Driver

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```

A graphics input device (GID) physical event has occurred which
caused an ISR request. If the event was a button press, then
the D_STATE and D_TRANSITION fields will be adjusted and the parent
driver will be called immediately.
If a the event was a movement, this function will update the
absolute position field if the device is a relative device or will
update the relative position field if it's an absolute device. It
will then call the PARENT driver to handle the movement event.
*****
NOTE: The PGID driver takes HP-HIL 'Y' axis data and translates
it into INDUSTRY-STANDARD space data (flips the Y axis).
HP-HIL has positive 'Y' in the upward direction, while
INDUSTRY-STD. is downward.
*****

PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
AH = F_ISR
DH = D_TYPE
DL = SOURCE Vector Index
DS:0 = Pointer to Physical device header and describe record
For Button Event (Keycode Event Record) : (D_TYPE = T_KC_BUTTON)
BX = Button transition information
bits 0, 8: buttons
bits 7: 0 up transition
1 down transition
For Movement Event (GID Event Record, D_TYPE = T_RELO8, T_REL16,
T_ABS08, or T_ABS16):
BX = AXIS-0 (X) Movement in RAW data form (SIGN EXTENDED, if necessary)
CX = AXIS-1 (Y) Movement in RAW data form (SIGN EXTENDED, if necessary)

ON EXIT:
AH = Return Code (SET BY PARENT Driver)

REGISTERS ALTERED: ax,bx,cx

DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY

VERSION:

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
-----
0414      page
pgid_isr  proc  near
-----
See if this was a button event
-----
0414      80 FE 09      cmp     dh,T_KC_BUTTON      ; D_TYPE = T_KC_BUTTON ?
0417      74 57        je      short button_isr    ; adjust D_STATE & D_TRANSITION
-----
A movement occurred. If this was an absolute device
that moved, then adjust the relative location field in the describe record.
If it was a relative device, then adjust the absolute location field
in the describe record.
BX,CX have X,Y movement respectively.
-----
movement_isr:
cmp     dh,T_RELO8        ; relative 8 bit movement
je      short rel_move    ;
cmp     dh,T_REL16       ; relative 16 bit movement
je      short rel_move    ;
cmp     dh,T_ABS08       ; absolute 8 bit movement
je      short abs_move    ;
cmp     dh,T_ABS16       ; absolute 16 bit movement
je      short abs_move    ;
-----
If none of the above devices, then this is a bad input device
-----
042D      B4 FE        mov     ah,RS_FAIL        ; return RS_FAIL
042F      C3           ret     ; return to main driver
-----
page
-----
Absolute movement
-----
We must invert the Y axis to put into INDUSTRY STANDARD coordinate space.
Must convert 'Y' coordinate such that negative movement is upward (opposite
of HP-HIL definition.)
-- Set BX,CX (x,y ABSOLUTE movement) for event record when done, then pass
event record to parent driver.
-----
(BX) is 'X' HP-HIL coordinate.
(CX) is 'Y' [ ABS_Y(std) = D_SIZE_Y - ABS_Y(hphil) ]
-----
abs_move:
xchg   bx,ds:D_ABS_X    ; save new x position
sub    bx,ds:D_ABS_X    ; (OLD - NEW)
neg    bx               ; Relative move = (NEW - OLD)
mov    ds:D_REL_X,bx    ; save new x relative

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RS-232 Mouse Driver

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043E 8B 1E 0012
0442 2B D9
0444 87 1E 0016
0448 2B 1E 0016
044C F7 DB
044E 89 0E 0018

0452 8B 1E 0014
0456 8B 0E 0016
045A EB 31

045C
045C 89 1E 0018
0460 F7 D9
0462 89 0E 001A

0466 01 1E 0014
046A 01 0E 0016

046E EB 1D

0470 8A CB
0472 80 E1 7F
0475 80 01
0477 D2 E0

0479 A2 000C

047C F6 C3 80
047F 74 06

0481 08 06 000D
0485 EB 06
0487
0488 F6 D0
0489 20 06 000D

048D
048D 84 00
048F 8B 2E 000A
0493 CD 6F
0495 C3
0496

mov bx,ds:D_SIZE_Y ; 'Y' limit
sub bx,cx ; invert the axis: bx = (LIMIT - y)
xchg bx,ds:D_ABS_Y ; New ABS Y
sub bx,ds:D_ABS_Y ; (OLD - NEW)
neg bx ; Relative move = (NEW - OLD)
mov ds:D_REL_X,cx ; save new Y relative

-----
GET the X,Y absolute coordinates for the event record
-----
mov bx,ds:D_ABS_X
mov cx,ds:D_ABS_Y
jmp short give_to_parent ; ok to pass event to parent
page
-----
Relative movement
-----
We must invert the Y axis to put into INDUSTRY STANDARD coordinate space.
Must convert Y coordinate such that negative movement is upward (opposite
of HP-HIL definition.)
-- Set BX,CX (x,y RELATIVE movement) for event record when done, then pass
event record to parent driver.
[BX] is 'X' HP-HIL coordinate.
[CX] is 'Y' [ REL_Y(std) = -REL_Y(hphil) ]
-----
rel_move:
mov ds:D_REL_X,bx ; save new rel. move (X)
neg cx ; CONVERT TO INDUSTRY STD. SPACE
mov ds:D_REL_Y,cx ; save new rel. move (Y)

add ds:D_ABS_X,bx ; add new X relative movement
add ds:D_ABS_Y,cx ; add new Y relative movement

-----
BX,CX still contain X,Y relative movement information for the event record
-----
jmp short give_to_parent ; ok to pass event to parent
page
-----
Button Press/Release ISR
Adjust the D_TRANSITION and D_STATE fields of the physical device's
describe record

Assuming: 1. Only one button can make a transition at a time.
2. The button only either goes up or down, not both.
3. No strings of buttons are sent (CX register available).

BL is number of button that changed
bit 7 is the up/down (1/0) flag

UP_DOWN_BIT equ 10000000B ; bit 7 is up (1), down(0) bit

button_isr:
-----
Convert button number to bit mask corresponding
to the changed button
-----
mov cl,bl ; get button # keycode in CL for shift
and cl,01111111B ; keep button #, get rid of up/down flag
mov al,00000001B ; put '1' in bit 0 of al
shl al,cl ; set appropriate button bit mask

mov ds:D_TRANSITION,al ; note which button changed

test bl,UP_DOWN_BIT ; [bit 7] Was it UP = 1 or down = 0
jz short button_down

button_up:
or ds:D_STATE,al ; set the button = 1 (up)
jmp short give_to_parent ; ok to pass event to parent

button_down:
not al ; invert for clearing the bit
and ds:D_STATE,al ; clear the button to 0 (down)

fall through to GIVE_TO_PARENT code -- ok to pass event to parent now
jmp give_to_parent ; (COMMENTED OUT -- jump not necessary)
page
ok to pass event to parent now
-----
Call PARENT driver to handle the ISR
NOTE: HPHIL driver has already adjusted D_SOURCE field, HPHIL_ID and other
relevant HPHIL info before passing the event up to here.
-----
give_to_parent:
mov ah,F_ISR ; tell parent: ISR function
mov bp,ds:DH_V_PARENT ; parent's vector
INT HP_ENTRY
ret ; return to main driver

pgid_isr
endp

subttl PGID_SYSTEM function

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RS-232 Mouse Driver

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0496
0496 3C 06 90 90
049A 77 0D
049C 87 EB
049E 8A D8
04A0 32 FF
04A2 87 EB
04A4 2E: FF A6 04AC R
04A9 84 02
04AB C3
04AC
04AC 04B4 R
04AE 04BC R
04B0 04BF R
04B2 04C2 R
= 0008
04B4

```

```

                                page
====FUNCTION HEADER=====
NAME: PGID_SYSTEM
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
    This function supports the HP SYSTEM subfunctions requested of
    the PGID driver. The subfunction is checked to make sure that it
    is in the appropriate range.
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
    AH = F SYSTEM
    AL = SYSTEM subfunction code
    F_SYSTEM Subfunctions (in hex):
        (functions not included are UNSUPPORTED)
    SF_INIT
    SF_START
    SF_REPORT_STATE
    SF_VERSION_DESC
ON EXIT:
    See individual system subfunctions for values returned.
    RS_UNSUPPORTED will be returned if the subfunction is out of range.
REGISTERS PRESERVED:
DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
VERSION:
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
=====
pgid_system      page
                  proc   near
0496             cmp     al,MAX_PGID_SYS_FN      ; check bounds
049A             ja     short pgid_sys_bad      ; out of range ?
                  xchg   bp,bx                  ; save bx, set bp=subfunction code (al)
                  mov    bl,al
                  xor    bh,bh
                  xchg   bp,bx
pgid_sys_bad:    jmp     cs:word ptr pgid_sys_case[bp]
                  mov    ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED      ; bad subfunction code
                  ret                             ; return to main driver
-----
PGID_SYSTEM subfunction jump table
-----
pgid_sys_case:
dw      word ptr pgid_init      ; SF_INIT
dw      word ptr pgid_start    ; SF_START
dw      word ptr pgid_state    ; SF_REPORT_STATE
dw      word ptr pgid_version  ; SF_VERSION_DESC
MAX_PGID_SYS_FN equ     byte ptr ($ - pgid_sys_case - 2) ; max supported sys fn.
pgid_system endp
                                page
subttl PGID_INIT System Subfunction
====FUNCTION HEADER=====
NAME: PGID_INIT
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
    System subfunction SF_INIT -- initialize the physical device
    header and describe record_ IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE HPHIL DRIVER HAS
    INITIALIZED ALL APPROPRIATE INFO ALREADY. All position and button
    data is zeroed out, and relevant HPHIL info is already filled in.
    Only must set default button states (all off (=1)).
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
    AH = F SYSTEM
    AL = SF_INIT
ON EXIT:
    AH = Return status (RS_SUCCESSFUL)
REGISTERS ALTERED: ax
DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
VERSION:

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= OFFF
0484 C6 06 00DD FF
0489 B4 00
048B C3
048C

048C
048C B4 00
048E C3
048F

048F B4 02
048F C3
04C1 C3
04C2

```

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
-----
pgid_init      proc      near
INIT_BUTTON_STATE equ      OFFh      ; all buttons open
                mov      ds:D_STATE.INIT_BUTTON_STATE ; all off
                mov      ah,RS_SUCCESSFUL; successful initialization
                ret      ; return to main driver
pgid_init      endp
                subttl   PGID_START System Subfunction
                page
===FUNCTION HEADER=====
NAME:          PGID_START
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
                System subfunction SF_START -- start the driver. This does nothing
                but return with RS_SUCCESSFUL.
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
    AH = F_SYSTEM
    AL = SF_START
ON EXIT:
    AH = return status (RS_SUCCESSFUL)
REGISTERS ALTERED: ah
DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
VERSION:
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
-----
pgid_start     proc      near
                mov      ah,RS_SUCCESSFUL; successful start up
                ret      ; return to main driver
pgid_start     endp
                subttl   PGID_STATE System Subfunction
                page
===FUNCTION HEADER=====
NAME:          PGID_STATE
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
                System subfunction PGID_REPORT_STATE -- report the state of this
                driver. (NOT SUPPORTED)
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
    AH = F_SYSTEM
    AL = SF_REPORT_STATE
ON EXIT:
    AH = return status (RS_UNSUPPORTED)
REGISTERS ALTERED: ah,dx
DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
VERSION:
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
-----
pgid_state     proc      near
                mov      ah,RS_UNSUPPORTED ; function not supported
                ret      ; return to main driver
pgid_state     endp
                subttl   PGID_VERSION System Subfunction
                page
===FUNCTION HEADER=====
NAME:          PGID_VERSION
FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
                System subfunction SF_VERSION_DESC -- Report the version
                number of the driver. (Use standard system version number)
PARAMETERS
ON ENTRY:
    AH = F_SYSTEM
    AL = SF_VERSION_DESC

```

RS-232 Mouse Driver

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1319      04C2
1320      04C3      B4 00
1321      04C4      BB 5225
1322      04C7      B9 0010
1323      04CA      0E
1324      04CB      07
1325      04CC      8D 3E 0099 R
1326      04D0      C3
1327      04D1
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1331      04D1
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1335      04D1      40 [ 00 ]
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1340      0511
1341      0511
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```

```

ON EXIT:
AH = RS_SUCCESSFUL
{others}: see hp_system_version function.
REGISTERS ALTERED ah,es,di
DEFINITION MODIFICATION HISTORY
VERSION:
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES:
-----
pgid_version      proc      near
                  mov      ah, RS_SUCCESSFUL
                  mov      bx, 5225H
                  mov      cx, VERSION_LEN
                  push   cs
                  pop    es
                  lea    di, cs:VERSION_LAB
pgid_version      ref      ; return to PGID main driver
                  endp

*****
END_OF_DRIVER:
LOCAL STACK USED DURING INITIALIZATION
DB 64 DUP (0)

STACK_TOP
CODE - ENDS
END

```

Structures and records

Name	Width Shift	# fields Width	Mask	Initial
ATTR	0010	0008		
DEV	000F	0001	8000	0000
IOCTL	000E	0001	4000	0000
IBM	000D	0001	2000	0000
X	000C	0001	1000	0000
OCREM	000B	0001	0800	0000
Y	0005	0006	07E0	0000
SPEC	0004	0001	0010	0000
CLK	0003	0001	0008	0000
NUL	0002	0001	0004	0000
STDO	0001	0001	0002	0000
STDI	0000	0001	0001	0000
DESCRIBE	0020	0017		
D_SOURCE	0000			
D_HPHIL_ID	0001			
D_DESC_MASK	0002			
D_IO_MASK	0003			
D_XDESC_MASK	0004			
D_MAX_AXIS	0005			
D_CLASS	0006			
D_PROMPTS	0007			
D_RESERVED	0008			
D_BURST_LEN	0009			
D_WR_REG	000A			
D_RD_REG	000B			
D_TRANSITION	000C			
D_STATE	000D			
D_RESOLUTION	000E			
D_SIZE_X	0010			
D_SIZE_Y	0012			
D_ABS_X	0014			
D_ABS_Y	0018			
D_REL_X	0018			
D_REL_Y	001A			
D_ACCUM_X	001C			
D_ACCUM_Y	001E			
HP_ATTR	0010	000D		
HP	000F	0001	8000	0000
DEVCFG	000E	0001	4000	0000
ISR	000D	0001	2000	0000
ENTRY	000C	0001	1000	0000
TYPE	0009	0003	0E00	0000
STR	0008	0001	0100	0000
MAP_CALL	0007	0001	0080	0000
A	0006	0001	0040	0000
SUBADD	0004	0002	0030	0000

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```

PSHARE      . . . . . 0003  0001  0008  0000
CSHARE     . . . . . 0002  0001  0004  0000
ROM        . . . . . 0001  0001  0002  0000
B          . . . . . 0000  0001  0001  0000
HP_HEADER  . . . . . 0010  0008
DH_ATR     . . . . . 0000
DH_NAME INDEX . . . . . 0002
DH_V DEFAULT . . . . . 0004
DH_P CLASS . . . . . 0008
DH_C CLASS . . . . . 0008
DH_V PARENT . . . . . 000A
DH_V CHILD  . . . . . 000C
DH_MAJOR   . . . . . 000E
DH_MINOR   . . . . . 000F
REQ_HEADER . . . . . 0017  000A
RH_LENGTH  . . . . . 0000
RH_UNIT_CODE . . . . . 0001
RH_CMD_CODE . . . . . 0002
RH_STATUS  . . . . . 0003
RH_RESERVED . . . . . 0005
RH_UNIT_CNT . . . . . 000D
RH_END_OFF . . . . . 000E
RH_END_SEG . . . . . 0010
RH_BPB     . . . . . 0012
RH_DRIV    . . . . . 0016
STATUS     . . . . . 0010  0005
ERROR      . . . . . 000F  8000  0000
Z          . . . . . 000A  0005  7C00  0000
BUSY       . . . . . 0009  0001  0200  0000
DONE       . . . . . 0008  0001  0100  0000
ERR_TYPE   . . . . . 0000  0008  00FF  0000

```

Segments and Groups:

Name	Size	Align	Combine	Class
CODE	0511	PARA	PUBLIC	'CODE'

Symbols:

Name	Type	Value	Attr
ABS_MOVE	L NEAR	0430	CODE
BAD_CMD	L NEAR	0292	CODE
BISR2	L NEAR	01FA	CODE
BUTTON_DOWN	L NEAR	0487	CODE
BUTTON_ISR	L NEAR	0470	CODE
BUTTON_TAB	L BYTE	01F7	CODE
BUTTON_UP	L NEAR	0481	CODE
CHECK_F_SYSTEM	L NEAR	0408	CODE
CMD_TABLE	L WORD	0152	CODE
COM_MSG	L BYTE	00C1	CODE
COM_NUMBER	L WORD	0128	CODE
CR	Number	000D	CODE
DEBUG	Alias	TRUE	
DEV_ATTR	Number	AC18	
DEV_DESCRIBE	L 0020	0030	CODE
DEV_DRIVER	F PROC	0000	CODE Length =03FF
DEV_HEADER	L 0010	0020	CODE
DEV_INTERRUPT	F PROC	0270	CODE Length =018F
DEV_STRATEGY	F PROC	0205	CODE Length =000B
DOS_ENTRY	Number	0021	
DRIVER_ATTR	L WORD	0004	CODE
DRIVER_NAME	L BYTE	000A	CODE
END_OF_DRIVER	L NEAR	04D1	CODE
EXIT	L NEAR	029E	CODE
FALSE	Number	0000	
FRAME_COUNT	L WORD	013A	CODE
F_INQUIRE_ENTRY	Number	000C	
F_INS_BASEHPVT	Number	0004	
F_INS_XCHGFREE	Number	000A	
F_IC CONTROL	Number	0004	
F_ISR	Number	0000	
F_SYSTEM	Number	0002	
GIVE_TO_PARENT	L NEAR	048D	CODE
HPHIL_ADD	L BYTE	0150	CODE
HPHIL_TABLE	L BYTE	0142	CODE Length =000E
HP_ENTRY	Number	006F	
IC_1	L NEAR	02C	CODE
IC_10	L NEAR	0363	CODE
IC_2	L NEAR	02DA	CODE
IC_3	L NEAR	02EF	CODE
IC_4	L NEAR	02F6	CODE
IC_4A	L NEAR	0314	CODE
INIT_3	L NEAR	037C	CODE
INIT_BUTTON_STATE	Number	00FF	
INIT_CODE	L NEAR	02A7	CODE
INIT_EXIT	L NEAR	03C6	CODE
INIT_NO_PORT	L NEAR	03B2	CODE
INIT_NO_VECTOR	L NEAR	03A9	CODE

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INIT_OK	L NEAR	03BB	CODE	
INT_ENT	L WORD	0008	CODE	
INT_TABLE	L WORD	012A	CODE	
LAST_SYNCH	L BYTE	0141	CODE	
LF	Number	000A		
MASK_TABLE	L WORD	0132	CODE	
MAX_PGID_SYS_FN	E BYTE	0008		
MBUTTON_	L NEAR	01D8	CODE	
MBUTTON_DOWN	L NEAR	01E6	CODE	
MBUTTON_ISR	L NEAR	01E8	CODE	
MBUTTON_UP	L NEAR	01E2	CODE	
MNEXT_BUTTON	L NEAR	021F	CODE	
MOUSE_INT	L NEAR	0172	CODE	
MOVEMENT_ISR	L NEAR	0419	CODE	
MSD_BAD_LENGTH	Number	0005		
MSD_BLD_BPB	Number	0002		
MSD_CRC_ERROR	Number	0004		
MSD_DEV_CLOSE	Number	000E		
MSD_DEV_OPEN	Number	000D		
MSD_GEN_FAILURE	Number	000C		
MSD_INIT	Number	0000		
MSD_INPUT	Number	0004		
MSD_IN_FLUSH	Number	0007		
MSD_IN_NOWAIT	Number	0005		
MSD_IN_STATUS	Number	0006		
MSD_IOCTL_IN	Number	0003		
MSD_IOCTL_OUT	Number	000C		
MSD_MEDIA_CHK	Number	0001		
MSD_NOT_RDY	Number	0002		
MSD_OUTPUT	Number	0008		
MSD_OUT_FLUSH	Number	000E		
MSD_OUT_STATUS	Number	000A		
MSD_OUT_VERIFY	Number	0009		
MSD_PAPER_OUT	Number	0009		
MSD_READ_FAULT	Number	000B		
MSD_REM_MEDIA	Number	000F		
MSD_SEC_NOT_FOUND	Number	0008		
MSD_SEEK_ERROR	Number	0006		
MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD	Number	0003		
MSD_UNKNOWN_MEDIA	Number	0007		
MSD_UNKNOWN_UNIT	Number	0001		
MSD_WRITE_FAULT	Number	000A		
MSD_WRITE_PROT	Number	0000		
MSE_NUM_BUTTON	Number	004C		
MSI_1	L NEAR	01A2	CODE	
MSI_2	L NEAR	01B5	CODE	
MSI_3	L NEAR	0225	CODE	
MSI_4	L NEAR	023D	CODE	
MSI_5	L NEAR	0280	CODE	
NO_PORT_MSG	L BYTE	00C8	CODE	
NO_VECTOR	L BYTE	0103	CODE	
OK_MSG	L BYTE	00AB	CODE	
PGID_DRIVER	N PROC	03FF	CODE	Global Length =0015
PGID_INIT	N PROC	04B4	CODE	Length =0008
PGID_ISR	N PROC	0414	CODE	Length =0082
PGID_OPCODE_BAD	L NEAR	0411	CODE	
PGID_START	N PROC	048C	CODE	Length =0003
PGID_STATE	N PROC	04BF	CODE	Length =0003
PGID_SYSTEM	N PROC	0496	CODE	Length =001E
PGID_SYS_BAD	L NEAR	04A9	CODE	
PGID_SYS_CASE	L NEAR	04AC	CODE	
PGID_VECT_NUM	L BYTE	0151	CODE	
PGID_VERSION	N PROC	04C2	CODE	Length =000F
PRINT_STR	Number	0009		
REL_MOVE	L NEAR	045C	CODE	
REQ_HDR_OFF	L WORD	0050	CODE	
REQ_HDR_SEG	L WORD	0052	CODE	
RH_CMD_LINE	E DWORD	0012		
RS_DONE	Number	0006		
RS_FAIL	Number	00FE		
RS_NO_VECTOR	Number	00F8		
RS_SUCCESSFUL	Number	0000		
RS_UNSUPPORTED	Number	0002		
SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE	Number	0002		
SIGN_ON_MSG	L BYTE	0054	CODE	
STACK_PTR	L WORD	0124	CODE	
STACK_SEG	L WORD	0126	CODE	
STACK_TOP	L NEAR	0511	CODE	
STRAT_ENT	L WORD	0006	CODE	
TEMP_BUFFER	L BYTE	013C	CODE	Length =0005
TRUE	Number	- 0001		
T_ABS08	Number	0042		
T_ABS16	Number	0043		
T_KC_BUTTON	Number	0009		
T_REL08	Number	0040		
T_REL16	Number	0041		
UNSUPPORT_CMD	L NEAR	0292	CODE	
UP_DOWN_BIT	Number	0080		
VERSION_LAB	L BYTE	0099	CODE	
VERSION_LEN	Number	0010		
V_DOLLITTLE	Number	0006		
V_LHPMOUSE	Number	00CC		

RS-232 Mouse Driver

GIVE_TO_PARENT	1039	1064	1096	1110#						
HP	203#									
HPHIL_ADD	382#									
HPHIL_TABLE	378#									
HP_ATTR	203#	273								
HP_ENTRY	225#	524	573	781	796	810	843	1113		
HP_HEADER	151#	163								
IBM	76#									
IC_1	670#	680								
IC_10	772	773#								
IC_2	672	682#								
IC_3	675	678	685	687	694#					
IC_4	692	699#								
IC_4A	713	718#								
INIT_3	784	790#								
INIT_BUTTON_STATE	1216#	1218								
INIT_CODE	387	641#								
INIT_EXIT	820	827	837#							
INIT_NO_PORT	714	822#								
INIT_NO_VECTOR	799	815#								
INIT_OK	813	829#								
INT_ENT	265#									
INT_TABLE	362#	760								
IOCTL	76#									
ISR	203#									
LAST_SYNCH	376#	462	463							
LF	144#	329	332	338	338	349	349	355	676	
MAP_CALL	203#									
MASK_TABLE	366#	770								
MAX_PGID_SYS_FN	1159	1180#								
MBUTTON	475#	535								
MBUTTON_DOWN	480	487#								
MBUTTON_ISR	485	491#								
MBUTTON_UP	482#									
MNEXT_BUTTON	478	532#								
MOUSE_INT	412#	763								
MOVEMENT_ISR	893#									
MSD_BAD_LENGTH	109#									
MSD_BLD_BPB	122#									
MSD_CRC_ERROR	108#									
MSD_DEV_CLOSE	134#									
MSD_DEV_OPEN	133#									
MSD_GEN_FAILURE	116#									
MSD_INIT	120#	612								
MSD_INPUT	124#									
MSD_IN_FLUSH	127#									
MSD_IN_NOWAIT	125#									
MSD_IN_STATUS	126#									
MSD_IOCTL_IN	123#									
MSD_IOCTL_OUT	132#									
MSD_MEDIA_CHK	121#									
MSD_NOT_RDY	106#									
MSD_OUTPUT	128#									
MSD_OUT_FLUSH	131#									
MSD_OUT_STATUS	130#									
MSD_OUT_VERIFY	129#									
MSD_PAPER_OUT	113#									
MSD_READ_FAULT	115#									
MSD_REM_MEDIA	135#	614								
MSD_SEC_NOT_FOUND	112#									
MSD_SEEK_ERROR	110#									
MSD_UNKNOWN_CMD	107#	627								
MSD_UNKNOWN_MEDIA	111#									
MSD_UNKNOWN_UNIT	105#									
MSD_WRITE_FAULT	114#									
MSD_WRITE_PROT	104#									
MS_NUM_BUTTON	199#	845								
MSI_1	441	446	450#							
MSI_2	454	459#								
MSI_3	485	541#								
MSI_4	550#									
MSI_5	448	455	551	578#						
NO_PORT_MSG	340#	824								
NO_VECTOR	350#	817								
NUL	76#									
OCREM	76#									
OK_MSG	334#	833								
PGID_DRIVER	787	899	905#	926						
PGID_INIT	1176	1215#	1222							
PGID_ISR	808	879#	1115							
PGID_OPCODE_BAD	913	92#								
PGID_START	1177	1252#	1256							
PGID_STATE	1178	1286#	1289							
PGID_SYSTEM	914	1157#	1181							
PGID_SYS_BAD	1160	1168#								
PGID_SYS_CASE	1167	1175#	1180							
PGID_VECT_NUM	383#	515	566	804						
PGID_VERSION	1179	1319#	1327							

RS-232 Mouse Driver

PRINT_STR	139#	660	818	825	834														
PSHARE	203#																		
REL_MOVE	995	997	1053#																
REQ_HDR_OFF	315#	593	610	849															
REQ_HDR_SEG	316#	594																	
REQ_HEADER	56#	69																	
RH_BPB	66#	71																	
RH_CMD_CODE	60#	611																	
RH_CMD_LINE	71#	667																	
RH_DRIV	67#																		
RH_END_OFF	64#	850																	
RH_END_SEG	65#	851																	
RH_LENGTH	58#																		
RH_RESERVED	62#																		
RH_STATUS	61#	626	627	631															
RH_UNIT_CNT	63#																		
RH_UNIT_CODE	59#																		
ROR	203#																		
RS_DONE	239#																		
RS_FAIL	240#	1006																	
RS_NO_VECTOR	241#	798																	
RS_SUCCESSFUL	237#	1220	1254	1320															
RS_UNSUPPORTED	238#	783	923	1169	1287														
SF_MOUSE_OVERRIDE	223#	807																	
SIGN_ON_MSG	318#	659																	
SPEC	76#																		
STACK_PTR	357#	646	856																
STACK_SEG	358#																		
STACK_TOP	651	1340#																	
STATUS	92#																		
STDI	76#																		
STDD	76#																		
STR	203#																		
STRAT_ENT	264#																		
SUBADD	203#																		
TEMP_BUFFER	372#	450	461	542	544	546	548												
TRUE	49#	50																	
TYPE	203#																		
T_ABS05	232#	998																	
T_ABS16	233#	1000																	
T_KC_BUTTON	229#	514	983																
T_REL08	230#	994																	
T_REL16	231#	564	996																
UNSUPPORT_CMD	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401					
	402	624#																	
UP_DOWN_BIT	1078#	1092																	
VERSION_LAB	330#	333	1325																
VERSION_LEN	333#	1322																	
V_DOLLITTLE	209#	274																	
V_LHPMOUSE	222#	274	808	844															
V_SINPUT	215#	522	571	779															
V_SYSTEM	211#	794																	
X	76#																		
Y	76#																		
Z	92#																		
220 Symbols																			
50960 Bytes Free																			

APPENDIX H

H. ASCII AND SCANCODE CONVERSION TABLES

The following tables provide information for decimal-hexadecimal-ASCII conversions and Keystroke-scancode-Keycode conversions.

Table H.1

Decimal-Hexadecimal-ASCII Conversion

Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII
0	00	NUL	32	20	SP	64	40	@	96	60	'
1	01	SOH	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	02	STX	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	03	ETX	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	04	EOT	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	ENQ	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	ACK	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	BEL	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	08	BS	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	09	HT	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	LF	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	VT	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	FF	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	CR	45	2D	—	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	SO	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	SI	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	DLE	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	DC1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	DC2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	DC3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s

Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII	Dec	Hex	ASCII
20	14	DC4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	NAK	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	SYN	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	ETB	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	CAN	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	EM	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	SUB	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	ESC	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	FS	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	GS	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	RS	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	VS	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	DEL ^

Table H.2

Scancode Conversion Table

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted ASCII	Hex	Shifted ASCII	Hex	Control	Alt
90	076H	001H	ESC	esc	1BH	esc	1BH	1BH	—
02	016H	002H	1	'1'	31H	'!'	21H	—	00/78H
03	01EH	003H	2	'2'	32H	'@'	40H	00H	00/79H
04	026H	004H	3	'3'	33H	'#'	23H	—	00/7AH
05	025H	005H	4	'4'	34H	'\$'	24H	—	00/7BH
06	02EH	006H	5	'5'	35H	'%'	25H	—	00/7CH
07	036H	007H	6	'6'	36H	'^'	5EH	1EH	00/7DH
08	03DH	008H	7	'7'	37H	'&'	26H	—	00/7EH
09	03EH	009H	8	'8'	38H	'*'	2AH	—	00/7FH
10	046H	00AH	9	'9'	39H	'('	28H	—	00/80H
11	045H	00BH	0	'0'	30H	')'	29H	—	00/81H
12	04EH	00CH	—	'.'	2DH	'_'	5FH	1FH	00/82H
13	055H	00DH	=	'='	3DH	'+'	2BH	—	00/83H
15	066H	00EH	backspace	bs	08H	bs	08H	7FH	—
16	00DH	00FH	Tab	tab	09H	si	0FH	—	—
17	015H	010H	Q	'q'	71H	'Q'	51H	11H	00/10H
18	01DH	011H	W	'w'	77H	'W'	57H	17H	00/11H
19	024H	012H	E	'e'	65H	'E'	45H	05H	00/12H
20	02DH	013H	R	'r'	72H	'R'	52H	12H	00/13H
21	02CH	014H	T	't'	74H	'T'	54H	14H	00/14H
22	035H	015H	Y	'y'	79H	'Y'	59H	19H	00/15H
23	03CH	016H	U	'u'	75H	'U'	55H	15H	00/16H
24	043H	017H	I	'i'	69H	'I'	49H	09H	00/17H
25	044H	018H	O	'o'	6FH	'O'	4FH	0FH	00/18H

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted		Shifted		Control	Alt
				ASCII	Hex	ASCII	Hex		
26	04DH	019H	P	'p'	70H	'P'	50H	10H	00/19H
27	054H	01AH	[	'['	5BH	'{'	7BH	1BH	—
28	05BH	01BH	]	']'	5DH	'}'	7DH	1DH	—
43	05AH	01CH	Enter	cr	0DH	cr	0DH	0AH	—
30	014H	01DH	CTRL	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	01CH	01EH	A	'a'	61H	'A'	41H	01H	00/1EH
32	01BH	01FH	S	's'	73H	'S'	53H	13H	00/1FH
33	023H	020H	D	'd'	64H	'D'	44H	04H	00/20H
34	02BH	021H	F	'f'	66H	'F'	46H	06H	00/21H
35	034H	022H	G	'g'	67H	'G'	47H	07H	00/22H
36	033H	023H	H	'h'	68H	'H'	48H	08H	00/23H
37	03BH	024H	J	'j'	6AH	'J'	4AH	0AH	00/24H
38	042H	025H	K	'k'	6BH	'K'	4BH	0BH	00/25H
39	04BH	026H	L	'l'	6CH	'L'	4CH	0CH	00/26H
40	04CH	027H	;	','	3BH	':'	3AH	—	—
41	052H	028H	'	'''	27H	''''	22H	—	—
01	00EH	029H	,	','	60H	'--'	7EH	—	—
44	012H	02AH	Left Shift	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	05DH	02BH	\	'\'	5CH	'|'	7CH	1CH	—
46	01AH	02CH	Z	'z'	7AH	'Z'	5AH	1AH	00/2CH
47	022H	02DH	X	'x'	78H	'X'	58H	18H	00/2DH
48	021H	02EH	C	'c'	63H	'C'	43H	03H	00/2EH
49	02AH	02FH	V	'v'	76H	'V'	56H	16H	00/2FH
50	032H	030H	B	'b'	62H	'B'	42H	02H	00/30H
51	031H	031H	N	'n'	6EH	'N'	4EH	0EH	00/31H
52	03AH	032H	M	'm'	6DH	'M'	4DH	0DH	00/32H
53	041H	033H	,	','	2CH	'<'	3CH	—	—
54	049H	034H	.	'.'	2EH	'>'	3EH	—	—
55	04AH	035H	/	'/'	2FH	'?'	3FH	—	—
57	059H	036H	Right Shift	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	07CH	037H	Prt Sc	'*'	2AH	—	—	00/72H	—
58	011H	038H	Alt	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	029H	039H	Space	' '	20H	' '	20H	20H	20H
64	058H	03AH	Caps lock	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	005H	03BH	F1	—	3BH	—	54H	00/5EH	00/68H
65	006H	03CH	F2	—	3CH	—	55H	00/5FH	00/69H
71	004H	03DH	F3	—	3DH	—	56H	00/60H	00/6AH
66	00CH	03EH	F4	—	3EH	—	57H	00/61H	00/6BH
72	003H	03FH	F5	—	3FH	—	58H	00/62H	00/6CH
67	00BH	040H	F6	—	40H	—	59H	00/63H	00/6DH
73	083H	041H	F7	—	41H	—	5AH	00/64H	00/6EH
68	00AH	042H	F8	—	42H	—	5BH	00/65H	00/6FH
74	001H	043H	F9	—	43H	—	5CH	00/66H	00/70H
69	009H	044H	F10	—	44H	—	5DH	00/67H	00/71H

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	NumLock or Shift		None Or NumLock and Shift	Control
95	077H	045H	Num lock	—	45H	—	—
100	07EH	046H	ScrLck	—	46H	—	—
91	06CH	047H	Home	'7'	37H	00/47H	0077H
96	075H	048H	↑	'8'	38H	00/48H	—
101	07DH	049H	Pg Up	'9'	39H	00/49H	00/84H
107	07BH	04AH	—	'.'	3AH	3AH	—
92	06BH	04BH	←	'4'	34H	00/4BH	00/73H
97	073H	04CH	5	'5'	35H	—	—
102	074H	04DH	→	'6'	36H	00/4DH	00/74H
108	079H	04EH	+	'+'	2BH	2BH	—
93	069H	04FH	End	'1'	31H	00/4FH	00/75H
98	072H	050H	↓	'2'	32H	00/50H	—
108	07AH	051H	Pg Dn	'3'	33H	00/51H	00/76H
99	070H	052H	Ins	'0'	30H	00/52H	—
104	071H	053H	DEL	'.'	2EH	00/53H	—
105	084H	054H	Sys req	—	—	—	—

Key Number	AT Scancode	Hp Scancode	Key Cap	Unshifted ASCII Hex	Shifted ASCII Hex	Control	Alt
		055H	- undef.				
		056H	- undef.				
		057H	- undef.				
		058H	- undef.				
		059H	- undef.				
		05AH	- undef.				
		05BH	- undef.				
		05CH	- undef.				
		05DH	- undef.				
59		05EH	Unlabeled-L	00/D7H	00/BDH	00/A3H	00/89H
62		05FH	Unlabeled-R	00/D8H	00/BEH	00/A4H	00/8AH
113		060H	CCP-Up	00/D9H	00/BFH	00/A5H	00/8BH
111		061H	CCP-Lft	00/DAH	00/COH	00/A6H	00/8CH
115		062H	CCP-Dn	00/DBH	00/C1H	00/A7H	00/8DH
118		063H	CCP-Rht	00/DCH	00/C2H	00/A8H	00/8EH
110		064H	CCP-Home	00/DDH	00/C3H	00/A9H	00/8FH
117		065H	CCP-PgUp	00/DEH	00/C4H	00/AAH	00/90H
112		066H	CCP-End	00/DFH	00/C5H	00/ABH	00/91H
119		067H	CCP-PgDn	00/E0H	00/C6H	00/ACH	00/92H
116		068H	CCP-Ins	00/E1H	00/C7H	00/ADH	00/93H
120		069H	CCP-Del	00/E2H	00/C8H	00/AEH	00/94H
114		06AH	CCP-CNTR	00/E3H	00/C9H	00/AFH	00/95H
		06BH	- undef.	00/E4H	00/CAH	00/B0H	00/96H
		06CH	- undef.	00/E5H	00/CBH	00/B1H	00/97H
		06DH	- undef.	00/E6H	00/CAH	00/B2H	00/98H
		06EH	- undef.	00/E7H	00/CDH	00/B3H	00/99H
		06FH	- undef.	00/E8H	00/CEH	00/B4H	00/9AH
121		070H	f1	00/E9H	00/CFH	00/B5H	00/9BH
122		071H	f2	00/EAH	00/DOH	00/B6H	00/9CH
123		072H	f3	00/EBH	00/D1H	00/B7H	00/9DH
124		073H	f4	00/ECH	00/D2H	00/B8H	00/9EH
125		074H	f5	00/EDH	00/D3H	00/B9H	00/9FH
126		075H	f6	00/EEH	00/D4H	00/BAH	00/A0H
127		076H	f7	00/EFH	00/D5H	00/BBH	00/A1H
128		077H	f8	00/FOH	00/D6H	00/BCH	00/A2H
078H through 7FH—undef.							

APPENDIX I

I. HEXADECIMAL ARITHMETIC

For use as a quick reference, the following tables are provided. Table I.1 shows the conversion from decimal-hexadecimal. Table I.2 is a simple hexadecimal addition table and table I.3 is a simple hexadecimal multiplication table.

Table I.1 converts from hexadecimal to/from decimal for the first 256 decimal numbers.

Table I.1

Decimal to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart

Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex
0	00	21	15	42	2A	63	3F
1	01	22	16	43	2B	64	40
2	02	23	17	44	2C	65	41
3	03	24	18	45	2D	66	42
4	04	25	19	46	2E	67	43
5	05	26	1A	47	2F	68	44
6	06	27	1B	48	30	69	45
7	07	28	1C	49	31	70	46
8	08	29	1D	50	32	71	47
9	09	30	1E	51	33	72	48
10	0A	31	1F	52	34	73	49
11	0B	32	20	53	35	74	4A
12	0C	33	21	54	36	75	4B
13	0D	34	22	55	37	76	4C
14	0E	35	23	56	38	77	4D
15	0F	36	24	57	39	78	4E
16	10	37	25	58	3A	79	4F
17	11	38	26	59	3B	80	50
18	12	39	27	60	3C	81	51
19	13	40	28	61	3D	82	52
20	14	41	29	62	3E	83	53

Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	Hex
84	54	127	7F	170	AA	213	D5
85	55	128	80	171	AB	214	D6
86	56	129	81	172	AC	215	D7
87	57	130	82	173	AD	216	D8
88	58	131	83	174	AE	217	D9
89	59	132	84	175	AF	218	DA
90	5A	133	85	176	B0	219	DB
91	5B	134	86	177	B1	220	DC
92	5C	135	87	178	B2	221	DD
93	5D	136	88	179	B3	222	DE
94	5E	137	89	180	B4	223	DF
95	5F	138	8A	181	B5	224	E0
96	60	139	8B	182	B6	225	E1
97	61	140	8C	183	B7	226	E2
98	62	141	8D	184	B8	227	E3
99	63	142	8E	185	B9	228	E4
100	64	143	8F	186	BA	229	E5
101	65	144	90	187	BB	230	E6
102	66	145	91	188	BC	231	E7
103	67	146	92	189	BD	232	E8
104	68	147	93	190	BE	233	E9
105	69	148	94	191	BF	234	EA
106	6A	149	95	192	C0	235	EB
107	6B	150	96	193	C1	236	EC
108	6C	151	97	194	C2	237	ED
109	6D	152	98	195	C3	238	EE
110	6E	153	99	196	C4	239	EF
111	6F	154	9A	197	C5	240	F0
112	70	155	9B	198	C6	241	F1
113	71	156	9C	199	C7	242	F2
114	72	157	9D	200	C8	243	F3
115	73	158	9E	201	C9	244	F4
116	74	159	9F	202	CA	245	F5
117	75	160	A0	203	CB	246	F6
118	76	161	A1	204	CC	247	F7
119	77	162	A2	205	CD	248	F8
120	78	163	A3	206	CE	249	F9
121	79	164	A4	207	CF	250	FA
122	7A	165	A5	208	D0	251	FB
123	7B	166	A6	209	D1	252	FC
124	7C	167	A7	210	D2	253	FD
125	7D	168	A8	211	D3	254	FE
126	7E	169	A9	212	D4	255	FF

Table I.2

Hexadecimal Addition

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	A	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
B	B	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A
C	C	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B
D	D	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C
E	E	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D
F	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E

Table I.3

Hexadecimal Multiplication

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	0	2	4	6	8	A	C	E	10	12	14	16	18	1A	1C	1E
3	0	3	6	9	C	F	12	15	18	1B	1E	21	24	27	2A	2D
4	0	4	8	C	10	14	18	1C	20	24	28	2C	30	34	38	3C
5	0	5	A	F	14	19	1E	23	28	2D	32	37	3C	41	46	4B
6	0	6	C	12	18	1E	24	2A	30	36	3C	42	48	4E	54	5A
7	0	7	E	15	1C	23	2A	31	38	3F	46	4D	54	5B	62	69
8	0	8	10	18	20	28	30	38	40	48	50	58	60	68	70	78
9	0	9	12	1B	24	2D	36	3F	48	51	5A	63	6C	75	7E	87
A	0	A	14	1E	28	32	3C	46	50	5A	64	6E	78	82	8C	96
B	0	B	16	21	2C	37	42	4D	58	63	6E	79	84	8F	9A	A5
C	0	C	18	24	30	3C	48	54	60	6C	78	84	90	9C	A8	B4
D	0	D	1A	27	34	41	4E	5B	68	75	82	8F	9C	A9	B6	C3
E	0	E	1C	2A	38	46	54	62	70	7E	8C	9A	A8	B6	C4	D2
F	0	F	1E	2D	3C	4B	5A	69	78	87	96	A5	B4	C3	D2	E1

Glossary

Adapter: A circuit board containing electronic circuitry that interfaces a peripheral to the system processor board.

Adapter Card: See ADAPTER

Alphanumeric Display Mode: One of the Video Display Adapter modes. When this mode is selected, data is displayed in character cells, organized in rows and columns on the screen.

Application Programs: Software that performs application specific tasks. Word processors, spreadsheets, and data bases are examples of application programs.

Barcode Reader: An input device that is used to scan surfaces containing barcodes. The barcode reader converts barcodes into scancode data format, and transmits the scancodes to an input interface.

Baud Rate: The rate a signal changes state. When used with relationship to RS-232 ports, it is synonymous with the data transfer rate, expressed in bits-per-second (BPS).

BIOS: Basic Input/Output System. The BIOS is the code module that contains the drivers that constitute the software interface between the hardware, and system software and application programs.

Bootstrap: The process of initializing the system and loading system software after a reset.

Bucket: A data structure used by the EX-BIOS string functions for alphanumeric string management.

Character Code: A word returned by the keyboard driver indicating a key stroke. The character code consists of a keyboard scancode, and either an Extended (00H) or ASCII character.

Checksum: An error-checking protocol used to verify the integrity of a block of data or code. Each byte or word in the block is summed, then added to a Checksum Byte. The block of data or code is presumed valid if this sum equals a predefined value, usually 0.

Checksum Byte: A byte added to the sum of a block of code or data to produce a valid sum.

Child Driver: A child driver is called by another driver when it is unable to perform a function requested of it. Child drivers perform lower level or more hardware specific tasks than their calling drivers.

Clipping: The process utilized when dealing with graphics coordinates outside of the logical coordinate space. The Input System clips coordinates so that they don't exceed the boundaries of the logical coordinate space.

CMOS Memory: RAM memory on the Processor Board that is powered by both the system power supply and battery. When the system power is turned off, the contents of the RAM memory are preserved by the battery.

Code Module: A group of related processor instructions.

Code Segment (CS): The segment address of the code module currently being executed.

Coprocessor: An add-on processor that works with the 80286 processor that is found on the SPU. The 80287 is an example of a specialized coprocessor for floating point arithmetic.

Cursor Control Pad: The keypad containing cursor control keys.

Cylinder: A term used with multi-platter disc mechanisms, a cylinder is a group of sectors having the same track number on each of the platters.

Daisy Chain: A method of linking devices together in a serial configuration. Input devices on the HP-HIL loop are connected in a daisy chain.

Data Segment (DS): The segment address of the data currently being accessed.

Data Structures: A related group of data fields.

Describe Record: A data structure utilized by the Input System which contains information characterizing an input event.

Device: A physical piece of hardware, e.g. a touch screen, mouse, keyboard, dot matrix printer, ThinkJet, or LaserJet.

Disc Partitions: A group of cylinders within a hard disc volume allocated to a specified operating system, and its associated programs and data.

Disc Volumes: A group of cylinders comprising a logical disc. The optional 40 Mbyte hard disc is divided into two disc volumes containing 20 Mbytes each. The optional 20 Mbyte hard disc contains a single volume.

Divide By Zero Interrupt: The 80286 executes this interrupt any time a divide by zero operation is attempted. The vector to the service routine for this interrupt must be stored in memory locations 0000:0000H–0000:0003H.

DOS: Disc Operating System.

DOS Installable Device Driver: A device driver designed to be dynamically installed by DOS. DOS installable device drivers may be used to add EX-BIOS drivers to the system.

Driver: Code that interfaces to either a physical 'device' or another driver.

Driver Header: A data structure contained in the data area of each EX-BIOS driver. The driver header contains data fields that specify the attributes, mapping, and other parameters of the driver.

EX-BIOS: Extended BIOS. A set of proprietary HP drivers that provide support for various system features.

Extra Segment (ES): The segment address of the extra data segment currently being accessed.

Functions: Code modules within a driver that perform specific tasks. Individual driver functions are selected when a driver is called.

Function Keys: The ten industry standard keys labeled F1–F10 on the keyboard. See also HP SOFTKEYS.

GID: see GRAPHIC INPUT DEVICE.

Graphic Display Mode: A video display adapter mode in which all positions on the screen are addressable as pixels.

Graphic Input Device: An input device that generates positional and/or button state data. A mouse, tablet, and touch screen are examples of graphic input devices.

Graphics Sprite: See SPRITE.

Hardware Interrupts: Requests for interrupt service generated by the hardware components.

Head: The magnetic device that reads and writes data from a disc drive. Disc drives have a head for each recording surface in the mechanism. A flexible disc has two heads, while a hard disc head count can vary depending on the drive being used. The optional 20MB disc has two platters and four heads.

Hexadecimal: Numbers expressed in base 16. Hexadecimal notation is used throughout this manual to represent binary data. hexadecimal digits are represented with the numbers 0–9 and letters A–F. The hexadecimal numbers are indicated with an uppercase 'H' as their last character (i.e., 17H).

HP Extensions: Additional functions added to industry standard drivers that support EX-BIOS features and/or provide additional flexibility in programming industry standard system capabilities.

HP Global Data Area: A data structure located in the EX-BIOS Data Area containing variables common to two or more EX-BIOS drivers. In addition, the stack used by the EX-BIOS drivers is located here.

HP Softkeys: 8 function keys labeled f1–f8 on the keyboard. These keys can be mapped to return their own scancode, or they may emulate their respective industry standard function keys (F1–F8). See also FUNCTION KEYS.

HP__ENTRY__CODE: The code module that dispatches the EX-BIOS interrupt (6FH) to the selected driver.

HP__ENTRY: The symbolic reference for the EX-BIOS interrupt, 6FH.

HP-HIL Controller: The hardware that provides the electrical interface to the HP-HIL link and supervises the communication protocol.

HP-HIL Link: The electrical interface and communication protocol utilized to connect HP-HIL input devices.

HP-HIL Major Address: The primary address of an HP-HIL device. This is typically the link address of the device.

HP-HIL Minor Address: The secondary address of an HP-HIL device.

HP-HIL Universal Address: Used to broadcast commands to all HP-HIL devices. The Universal Address is implemented as Address 0 in the HP-HIL protocol.

HP__VECTOR__TABLE: A data structure containing the IP, CS, and DS of all EX-BIOS drivers. This data structure is utilized by the HP__ENTRY__CODE to branch to the selected EX-BIOS driver.

Input System: A set of EX-BIOS drivers that service the input devices. The Input System supports the keyboard, HP Mouse, HP touch screen, and other HP-HIL input devices. It can be expanded to encompass non-HP-HIL input devices.

Instruction Pointer (IP): The offset from the base of the code segment of the next instruction to be executed.

Interrupt Service Routine: A code module, and its associated data structure(s) that responds to a hardware interrupt.

ISR Event Record: A data structure used by the Input System which contains information characterizing an input event.

Interleave: The number of physical sectors on a disc drive skipped when reading consecutive logical sectors on the same track. See also STAGGER.

Interrupt Vector: A data structure used by the 80286 to branch to a service routine or an interrupt. Interrupt vectors are located in the first 1024 bytes of system memory. Each interrupt vector occupies 2 words of memory and contains the IP and CS of the interrupt service routine.

KB: KiloBytes. 1024 bytes.

Keyboard: The physical keyboard.

Keyboard Controller (8041): The 8041 keyboard controller. The 8041 provides industry standard keyboard compatibility, and serves as a buffer between the STD-BIOS keyboard drivers and the Input System.

Keyboard Modifier: One of the special keyboard keys that modifies the interpretation of the other keys. The keyboard modifiers are the CTRL, ALT, SHIFT, CAPS LOCK, NUM LOCK, and SCROLL LOCK keys.

LED Mode Indicators: The LEDs located on the keyboard that indicate the state of the CAPS LOCK, NUM LOCK, and SCROLL LOCK keyboard modifiers.

Logical Driver: A driver responsible for interfacing with the Operating System or application.

Logical Keyboard: A set of drivers within the Input System that service the physical keyboard.

MB: MegaByte. 1,048,576 bytes.

MICKIES: The number of physical coordinates per inch reported by a mouse or other relative GID device.

Mouse: A GID device that reports relative motion coordinates based on its motion. A mouse will also report the state of its buttons.

MS-DOS: See DOS.

Multi-Tasking: The ability of a CPU to perform multiple jobs or tasks simultaneously. Multi-tasking is accomplished by dividing CPU execution time between the different tasks. If this task-switching is performed quickly enough, the illusion of simultaneous execution occurs.

Numeric Keypad: The keypad containing numeric and modifier keys.

NMI: Non-Maskable Interrupt. This is an 80286 interrupt line used to report system error conditions. This interrupt is mapped by the 80286 to Interrupt vector 02H.

Operating System: The system software that provides access to system resources for application programs. The operating system manages input and output, data and program files, and system memory.

Palette: The set of all possible colors the Video Display Adapter can produce. The Multimode Video Display Adapter has a palette of 16 colors.

Parallel Port: An I/O port that transmits and receives data a byte at a time. The parallel ports are typically used to interface to printers.

Parent Driver: A parent driver is called by another driver when the second is unable to perform a function requested of it. Parent drivers perform higher level or more system software oriented tasks than their calling drivers.

Physical Driver: A driver responsible for interfacing with the physical hardware.

Pixel: A dot on the screen in the graphics modes.

Polling: The process of periodically determining the status of a device. Polling is used to determine if peripheral devices have data or are ready to accept data in non-interrupt driven systems.

Post: Power On Self Test. The POST process is executed each time the system is powered on or a hard reset occurs.

Processor Interrupts: Interrupts generated by the 80286 processor in response to error conditions or processor exceptions.

Protected Mode: One of the two modes that the 80286 can operate in. The Protected mode provides virtual memory addressing, on-board memory management and protection, and task switching to support multi-user, multi-tasking system software.

RAM BIOS: The interface between DOS and the ROM BIOS. It is dynamically loaded at system boot with DOS.

Real Mode: One of the two modes that the 80286 can operate in. The Real mode provides compatibility with the 8086 family of microprocessors.

Real-Time Clock: A clock circuit that maintains the correct time whether the system is on or off. The real-time clock is powered by both the system power supply and battery. When the system power is turned off, the clock continues to operate from the battery.

Return Status Code: A code returned by the EX-BIOS drivers that indicates the status of the function requested.

ROM BIOS: The set of EX-BIOS and STD-BIOS drivers. These code modules are contained in ROM modules on the Processor Extension Card.

ROM Module: Code and/or data stored in an EPROM or ROM.

RS-232C: An EIA standard for a serial data interface. Often used as a synonym for serial when referring to system ports.

Scaling: The process of adjusting physical graphics coordinates to fit in a proportionately larger or smaller logical space. The Input System scales the coordinates received from a tablet to fit into its logical space.

Scancodes: Codes returned by the physical keyboard to indicate key makes and breaks.

Sector: A physical location on the disc where a block of data is stored. Disc surfaces are divided into concentric rings called tracks. These rings are in turn divided into sectors.

Serial: To transmit data one bit at a time, serially. Used to indicate system ports that transmit data in this fashion. See also RS-232C.

Single Step Interrupt: A processor interrupt generated after each instruction if the Single Step flag is set. This interrupt is mapped by the 80286 to Interrupt vector 01H.

Software Interrupts: Interrupts generated by the 80286 INT 'n' instruction where 'n' is the interrupt number.

Sprite: A graphics cursor. The sprite is controlled by the Input System V__STRACK and V__LHPMOUSE drivers.

Stagger: Disc stagger is the track to track offset between logical sectors. Stagger increases disc performance during sequential read operations by adjusting for track to track access time. See also INTERLEAVE.

STD-BIOS: The set of drivers that execute the industry standard BIOS functions.

System Software: See Operating System.

System Strings: Character strings stored in memory. Each EX-BIOS driver has a system string associated with it. System strings are designed to provide a simple method for system software to access them. In addition, their implementation provides a simple and effective method of localization.

Tablet: A Graphics Input Device (GID) that generates absolute graphics coordinates.

Timeout: An indication (for example an interrupt) that indicates that a predetermined time has elapsed waiting for an event to occur. Timeouts are used to prevent the system from hanging up waiting for an event to happen that doesn't. For example, a timeout can be used to abort a print operation if the printer does not return a ready status.

Timer Tick: An interrupt generated by the system timer. It is initialized to produce approximately 18.2 timer ticks per second.

Touch Screen: An HP Graphic Input Device (GID). allows a user to input data by physically touching the display screen.

Track: An Input System driver that moves a Sprite on the display screen in response to graphics motion received from GID devices.

Tracking: The process of moving a Sprite on the display screen in response to graphic motion received from GID devices.

Typematic Delay: The amount of time a key must remain depressed before the keyboard enters the typematic or repeat mode.

Typematic Rate: The rate at which make scancodes are transmitted by the keyboard when it is in the typematic or repeat mode.

Video Attributes: Video characteristics of characters displayed on the Video Display Adapter. Video attributes include reverse video, blinking, underline, and high intensity. Video attributes only apply to characters displayed in the alphanumeric modes.

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