

Beneath Apple ProDOS



Beneath Apple ProDOS

FOR USERS OF APPLE II PLUS, APPLE IIe AND APPLE IIc COMPUTERS

By Don Worth and Pieter Lechner

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SOFTWARE

Beneath Apple ProDOS

Second Printing, March 1985

by Don D. Worth and Pieter M. Lechner



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This book is dedicated to my sister, Betsy, who said she had room on her bookshelf for another one of my books.

Don D. Worth

This book is dedicated to my Father and Mother, with a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude.

Pieter M. Lechner

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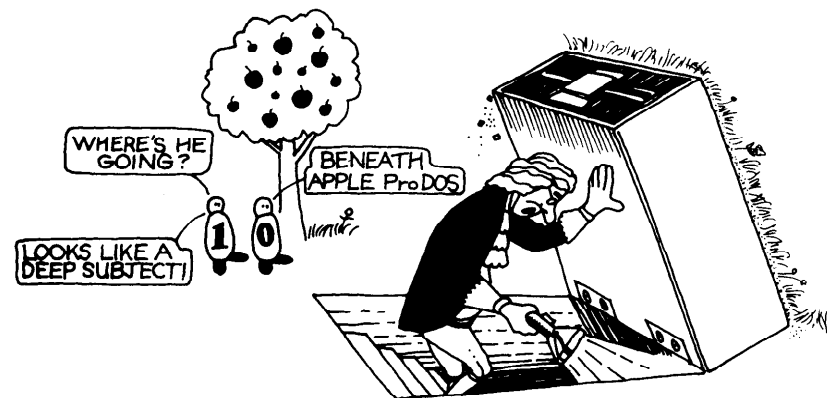
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Beneath Apple ProDOS is intended to serve as a companion to the manuals provided by Apple Computer, Inc. for ProDOS, providing additional information for the advanced programmer or for the novice Apple user who wants to know more about the structure of disks. It is not the intent of this manual to replace the documentation provided by Apple. Although, for the sake of continuity, some of the material covered in the Apple manuals is also covered here, it will be assumed that the reader is reasonably familiar with the contents of Apple's *ProDOS User's Manual* and *BASIC Programming With ProDOS*. Since all chapters presented here may not be of use to each Apple owner, each has been written



to stand on its own. Readers of our earlier book, *Beneath Apple DOS*, will notice that we have retained the basic organization of that book in an attempt to help them familiarize themselves with *Beneath Apple ProDOS* more quickly.

The information presented here is a result of intensive disassembly and annotation of various versions of ProDOS by the authors. It also uses as a reference various application notes and preliminary documentation from Apple. Although no guarantee can be made concerning the accuracy of the information presented here, all of the material included in *Beneath Apple ProDOS* has been thoroughly researched and tested.

There were several reasons for writing *Beneath Apple ProDOS*:

- To show how to access ProDOS and/or the Disk II drive directly from machine language.
- To help you fix damaged disks.
- To correct errors and omissions in the Apple documentation.
- To allow you to customize ProDOS to fit your needs.
- To provide complete information on diskette formatting.
- To document the internal logic of ProDOS.
- To present a critical, non-Apple perspective of ProDOS.
- To provide more examples of ProDOS programming.
- To help you to learn about how an operating system works.

When Apple introduced ProDOS Version 1.0.1 in January 1984, three manuals were available: the *ProDOS User's Manual* documents the use of ProDOS utilities; the *BASIC Programming With ProDOS* manual describes the command language supported by the BASIC Interpreter and how to write BASIC programs which access the disk; and the *ProDOS Technical Reference Manual (for the Apple II family)* documents the assembly language interfaces to ProDOS. It should be stated that this technical reference manual represents the best internal documentation Apple has ever provided to users of one of their operating systems. Unfortunately, the *ProDOS Technical Reference Manual* documents a prerelease version of ProDOS, and is not entirely accurate for the current release at the time of this writing. In addition, many sections require further explanation before the interfaces they describe can be used at all. For example, the discussion of how one adds a command to the BASIC Interpreter omits several vital pieces of information which are documented fully in *Beneath Apple ProDOS*. In addition, none of the Apple

documentation addresses diskette formatting or direct access of the Disk II family of controllers from assembly language. *Beneath Apple ProDOS* was written in an attempt to improve upon the documentation base established by Apple. Most of the topics covered by Apple's technical manual are covered here also, but they are explained in a different and, we hope, clearer way, based upon a programmer's understanding of the code in the ProDOS Kernel and the BASIC Interpreter. We have also added substantial information on diskette formatting and repair, the internal logic and structure of ProDOS, and customizing techniques, as well as providing several example programs and quick reference materials.

In addition to the ProDOS specific information provided, many of the discussions also apply to other operating systems in the Apple II and Apple III family of machines. For example, disk formatting at the track and sector level is for the most part the same. Also, the format of a ProDOS volume is nearly identical to that of an Apple III SOS volume.

For those readers who would like to have a detailed description of every bit of code in the current version of ProDOS, a supplement to this book is available and can be ordered directly from Quality Software. Please see Chapter 8 for details.

TO BUILD A BETTER DOS

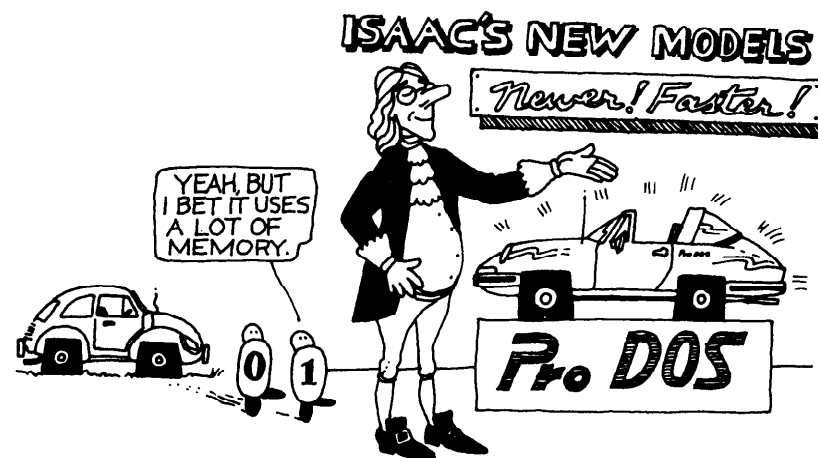
From June 1978 to January 1984, the primary disk operating system for the Apple II family was Apple DOS. Throughout its first six years of existence, DOS has gone through a number of changes, culminating in its final version, DOS 3.3. DOS was originally designed primarily to support the BASIC programmer, but has since been adopted by assembly language programmers and by the majority of Apple users for a variety of applications.

THE DEFICIENCIES OF DOS

Although it is a flexible and easy to use operating system, DOS suffers from many weaknesses. Among these are:

- **DOS is slow.** Since each byte read from the disk is copied between memory buffers up to three times, a large portion of the actual overhead in reading data from the disk is in processor manipulation after the data has been read. To circumvent this, several "fast DOS" packages have been marketed by third parties which heavily modify DOS to prevent multiple buffering under certain circumstances.
- **DOS is device dependent.** When DOS was developed, the only mass storage device for the Apple was the Disk II diskette drive. Now that diskette drives with increased capacity and hard disks are available, a more device independent file organization is needed. DOS is limited in the number of files which can be stored on a diskette as well as their maximum size. These are significant drawbacks when a hard disk with five million bytes or more is used.

- Over the years, new hardware has been introduced by Apple and other manufacturers which DOS does not intrinsically support. The Apple IIe with its 80-column card and the Thunderclock are examples.
- **DOS is difficult to customize.** There are few external “hooks” provided to allow system programmers the opportunity to personalize the operating system to special applications. For example, a new command cannot be added to DOS without version dependent patches.
- DOS file structures and system calls are **incompatible** with other operating systems. Each operating system Apple has announced in the past has had its own way of organizing data on a diskette. There is no compatibility between DOS, SOS and the Apple Pascal system. This means that special utilities must be written to move data between these systems and that applications developed in one environment will not run without major modifications under any other system.
- DOS does not provide a consistent mechanism for supporting multiple peripherals which can generate hardware **interrupts**. In the past, various manufacturers have implemented interrupt handlers on their own, often resulting in incompatibilities between their devices.
- DOS provides little standardization of **memory use** and of operating system interfaces. Most “interesting” locations within DOS are internalized and therefore not officially available to the programmer. Also, since there is no standard way to set aside portions of memory for specific applications, it is difficult to put a program in a “safe” place so that it may co-reside with another application.
- Although DOS allows most of its commands to be executed from within a BASIC program, additional function is needed. Under DOS, there is no way to conveniently read a file directory from a BASIC program, or to save and restore Applesoft’s variables, for example. Likewise, the implementation of program CHAINing is not integrated into DOS.



- Additional functions under DOS which would also be desirable (to name only a few) are: a display of the amount of freespace left on a diskette; a way to show the address and length parameters stored with a binary file; and a way to create unbootable data disks to increase storage space for user files.

ENTER ProDOS

In January 1984, Apple introduced a new disk operating system for its Apple II family of computers. ProDOS is intended to replace DOS 3.3 as the standard Apple II operating system, and it is now being shipped with all new Disk II drives instead of DOS. Although, on the surface, ProDOS is very similar in appearance to DOS 3.3, it represents a major redesign and is a new and separate system. From the beginning, ProDOS addresses all of DOS’s weaknesses mentioned above:

- ProDOS is up to **eight times faster** than DOS in disk access. A new “direct read” mode has been implemented which allows multisector reads to be performed directly from the disk to the programmer’s buffer without multiple buffering within ProDOS itself. When performing direct reads, ProDOS can transfer data from the diskette at a rate of eight kilobytes per second (at best, DOS can read one kilobyte per second). Even when reading small amounts of data from the disk, ProDOS does less multiple buffering than does DOS.

- ProDOS provides a **device independent** interface to “foreign” mass storage devices. The concept of a hierarchically organized disk “volume” was created to allow for large capacity devices, and vectors are provided to allow device drivers for non-standard disks to be integrated into ProDOS. Directories may be dynamically expanded to unlimited size to allow for large numbers of files, and an individual file may now occupy up to 16 million bytes of space on a volume. The largest volume which can be supported is 32 million bytes.
- Device **driver support** has also been provided for calendar/clock peripherals, allowing time and date stamping of files, and support for the Apple IIc and IIc 80-column hardware is a part of ProDOS.
- Learning from its mistakes with DOS, Apple has externalized as many ProDOS functions as possible through well defined **system calls**. In addition to standard file management system calls, interfaces are provided to support user written commands to the BASIC Interpreter, and to invoke a ProDOS command from within an assembly language program.
- The ProDOS file and volume structure is nearly identical to that of the Apple III **SOS** operating system. There are even strong similarities between ProDOS system calls and those on Apple’s Macintosh! A ProDOS volume may be accessed from SOS directly without the need for a special utility program. ProDOS system calls are a large subset of those offered under SOS, and applications may be developed which will easily port between the two operating systems.
- ProDOS defines a protocol which **interrupting** devices may use to coexist harmoniously in the same machine. Up to four interrupt drivers may be installed in ProDOS, and each device need not know that the others exist.
- Most system locations of general interest have been placed in externally accessible areas of memory called **global pages**. Through a global page, a user written program can obtain the current ProDOS version number, the most recent values entered on a ProDOS command line, or the configuration of the current hardware including the machine type, memory size, and contents of the peripheral card slots. In addition, a

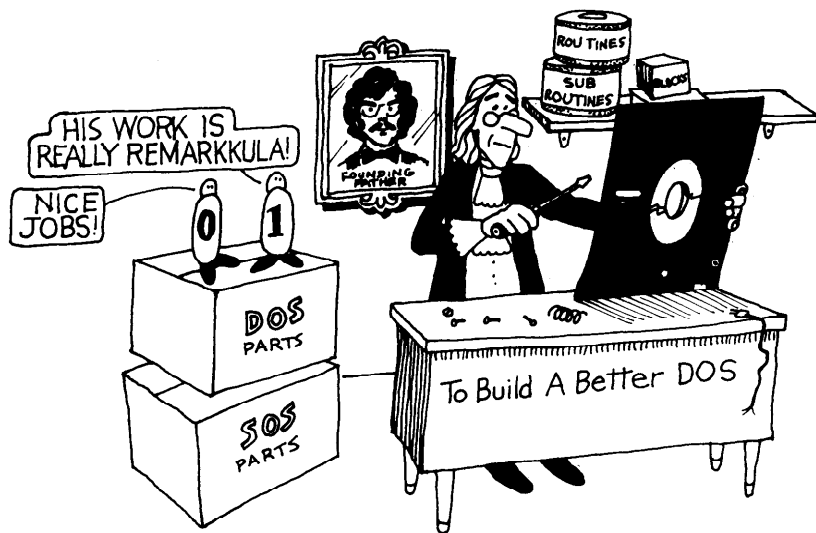
voluntary system has been provided to “fence off” portions of memory for special uses by marking a memory bit map in the system global page.

- New support has been provided under ProDOS for **BASIC** programmers. A BASIC program can now read a directory file, make a “snapshot” of its variables on disk and later restore them, and chain between programs, preserving the variables.
- The **CATALOG** command under ProDOS displays the address and length values of binary files as well as the space remaining on a disk volume.

MORE ProDOS ADVANTAGES

In addition to addressing needs which grew out of DOS, Apple has also come up with **other enhancements** with ProDOS:

- A new “smart” RUN command (“-”) has been added which will automatically perform the function of a RUN, EXEC or BRUN as appropriate depending upon the type of file being RUN.
- The assembly language interface has been expanded to include obtaining and updating statistical information about a file, moving the end of file mark in a file, allowing line-at-a-time reads versus byte stream reads, determining the names of diskettes mounted in online drives, and creating new files or directories. In addition, entry points are included to allow applications to pass control from program to program and to allocate memory.
- The language independent, file management portion of ProDOS (the Kernel), is a separate unit from the BASIC support routines. Applications may be written which reclaim the memory normally occupied by BASIC support routines.
- All ProDOS utilities are menu oriented with enhanced user interfaces.
- Owners of the Extended 80-column card in an Apple IIe have access to a 64K “RAM/electronic disk drive” under ProDOS. Data stored there may be accessed almost instantaneously allowing much more efficient loading and storing of programs and data.



- Applesoft string “garbage collection” has been rewritten under ProDOS, and is now many times faster and more efficient.
- Files may be restricted or “locked” by type of access. Read only files may be established, or files which may be written but not destroyed, for example.
- The binary save (BSAVE) command has been enhanced under ProDOS. BSAVES into existing binary files whose A and/or L keywords are omitted will use the current values of the target file. Also, other file types besides BIN files may be BLOADED and BSAVED, allowing direct modification at a byte-by-byte level. (For example, one can BLOAD a text file and examine it in memory, making modifications to the hex image.)
- The record length of a random access text file is now stored with the file, allowing subsequent BASIC programs to access it without knowing its record length.
- Data disk volumes may now be created which do not contain an image of the operating system. ProDOS makes more efficient use of the disk, resulting in slightly more user storage for files.

- More information about a file is stored in the directory entry under ProDOS than under DOS. The length of a binary or Applesoft file, for example, is stored in the directory, not in the file itself.
- The manner in which the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter intercepts a BASIC program’s command lines has been improved and is more reliable. It is now very difficult to “disconnect” ProDOS as could occur under DOS.
- More file types (256) are available under ProDOS. Some are “user definable.”

WHAT YOU GIVE UP WITH ProDOS

ProDOS is not for everyone, however. There are a number of **disadvantages** to moving from DOS to ProDOS:

- Most assembly language programs which ran under DOS will have to be rewritten for ProDOS. The file management interfaces are completely different, and the “PRINT control-D” mechanism which worked from assembly language under DOS no longer works under ProDOS. This means that most commercial applications, such as word processors, compilers, and spreadsheets, will not be available for ProDOS until they are converted. This state of affairs will change, however, since ProDOS is now the “official” operating system for Apple II computers.
- Apple’s older version of BASIC, Integer BASIC, is not supported under ProDOS. Indeed, Applesoft must be in the motherboard ROMs for the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter to work at all. This means that only the ProDOS Kernel, used in a standalone, run-time environment, will run on an original, Integer Apple II. It is likely that someone (probably not Apple) will soon market an Integer BASIC interpreter for ProDOS, however.
- ProDOS requires 64K to support BASIC programming and commands. It can be made to run in 48K for run-time assembly language applications, but 64K is required to run the BASIC Interpreter which incorporates all of the ProDOS commands (e.g. CATALOG, BLOAD, etc.).

- Under BASIC, less memory is available to the program. Under DOS, HIMEM was set at \$9600 with three file buffers built into DOS. Under ProDOS, HIMEM is at \$9600 with no file buffers built in. Thus, as soon as a ProDOS BASIC program opens a file, HIMEM is moved down and 1K less memory is available. Likewise, since the Kernel occupies the Language Card (or bank switched memory), this space may not be used for other purposes. (DOS could be relocated into the language card to make more space available to BASIC programs. Also, Applesoft enhancement aid programs typically were loaded into the language card's alternate 4K bank under DOS. This is where ProDOS stores its Quit code now.)
- ProDOS only maintains a single directory prefix for all volumes, rather than remembering a default prefix for each volume. Hence, diskette swapping and access to multiple volumes at once can be cumbersome.
- Although the pathname for a file may be 64 characters, the actual name of a file may be only 15 characters, and may not include any special characters or blanks (other than "period"). 30 characters were permitted under DOS.
- Under DOS, up to 16 files may be opened concurrently by a BASIC program. Under ProDOS, only eight files may be opened at once. Also, an open file "cost" 595 bytes under DOS; under ProDOS, a 1024-byte buffer is allocated.
- BASIC programs which are computationally oriented will run about four percent slower on ProDOS than they did under DOS. This is because the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter leaves Applesoft TRACE running (invisibly) at all times so that it can monitor the execution of the program and perform garbage collection and disk commands. On the other hand, if strings or disk accesses are used, this degradation of performance will be more than offset by improvements in these areas.
- Several DOS commands have been removed, including NOMON, MON, and VERIFY. There is now no way to see the commands in an EXEC file as they are executed.
- If a ProDOS directory is destroyed, it is harder to reconstruct than was the DOS CATALOG track. More information is stored in the directory making it harder to identify a file's type

by examining its data blocks. Also, since seedling files do not have index blocks (similar to DOS Track/Sector Lists), they are almost impossible to find once their directory entries are gone.

OTHER DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ProDOS AND DOS

There are a few other minor differences between ProDOS and DOS which are worth noting:

- The BRUN command now calls the target program rather than jumping to it as did DOS. The invoked program may return to ProDOS via a return subroutine.
- CLOSE will not produce an error message if the file named is not currently open.
- APPEND implies WRITE. It is not necessary to follow an APPEND command with a WRITE command in a BASIC program.
- ASCII text in ProDOS directory entries or TXT files is stored with the most significant bit **off**.

CHAPTER 3

DISK II HARDWARE AND DISKETTE FORMATTING

This chapter will explain how data is stored on a floppy diskette using a disk drive (Disk II family or equivalent). Much of the information in this chapter is applicable not only to ProDOS but also to other operating systems on the Apple computer (DOS, PASCAL, CP/M). Because ProDOS isolates device specific code, the contents of this chapter should not be considered a prerequisite for understanding succeeding chapters.

For system housekeeping, ProDOS divides external storage devices into blocks. Each **block** contains 512 bytes of information. It is device independent in that each device has its own driver. This driver enables ProDOS to read and write blocks, and additionally to obtain the status of a device. The device itself may actually store information in a number of ways and not necessarily in blocks. Blocks can be thought of as a conceptual unit of data that was created in software, having little or no relation to how data is actually stored on an external storage device. In fact, the standard Disk II stores information in a track and sector format. The device driver provides a mapping between these tracks and sectors, and the blocks. Since a sector contains 256 bytes, two **sectors** are required for each block. There are 560 sectors on a diskette and therefore 280 blocks. Chapter 4 deals with how ProDOS allocates these blocks to create files.

TRACKS AND SECTORS

As stated above, a diskette is divided into tracks and sectors. This is done during the initialization or formatting process. A **track** is a physically defined circular path which is concentric with the hole in the center of the diskette. Each track is identified by its distance from the center of the disk. Similar to a phonograph stylus, the read/write head of the disk drive may be positioned over any given track. The tracks are similar to the grooves in a record, but they are not connected in a spiral. Much like playing a record, the diskette is spun at a constant speed while the data is read from or written to its surface with the read/write head. Apple formats its diskettes into 35 tracks, numbered from 0 to 34, track 0 being the outermost track and track 34 the innermost. Figure 3.1 illustrates the concept of tracks, although they are invisible to the eye on a real diskette.

It should be pointed out, for the sake of accuracy, that the disk arm can position itself over 70 distinct locations or **phases**. To move the arm from one track to the next, two phases of the stepper motor which moves the arm must be cycled. This implies that data might be stored on 70 tracks, rather than 35. Unfortunately, the resolution of the read/write head is such that attempts to use these phantom **half** tracks create so much cross-talk that data is lost or overwritten. Although standard ProDOS uses only full tracks (even phases), some copy protected disks use half tracks (odd phases) or combinations of the two. This will work provided that no data is closer than two phases from other data. See APPENDIX B for more information on copy protection schemes.

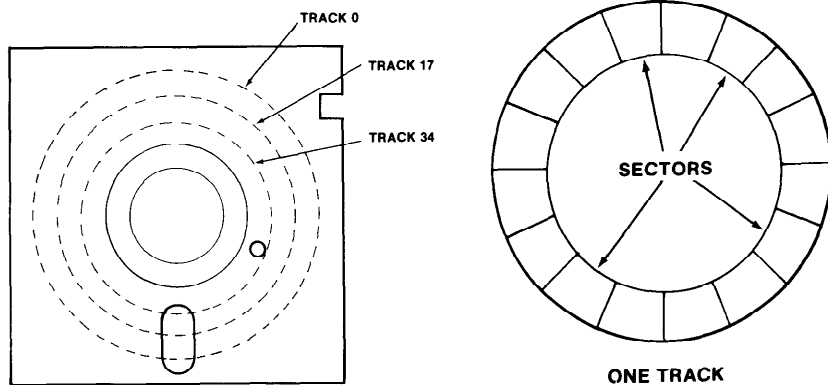


Figure 3.1 Tracks and Sectors

A **sector** is a subdivision of a track. It is the smallest unit of “updatable” data on the diskette. While ProDOS reads or writes data a block at a time (two sectors), the device driver operates on one sector at a time. This allows the device driver to use only a small portion of memory as a buffer during read or write operations. Apple has used two different track formats to date. The initial operating system divided the track into 13 sectors, but all recent operating systems use 16 sectors. The sectoring does not use the index hole, provided on most diskettes, to locate the first sector of the track. The implication is that the software must be able to locate any given track and sector with no help from the hardware. This scheme, known as **soft sectoring**, takes a little more space for storage but allows flexibility, as evidenced by the previous change from 13 sectors to 16 sectors per track. The following table categorizes the amount of data stored on a diskette under ProDOS. Both system and data diskettes are categorized.

| DISKETTE ORGANIZATION | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| TRACKS | 35 |
| SECTORS PER TRACK | 16 |
| SECTORS PER DISKETTE | 560 |
| BYTES PER SECTOR | 256 |
| BYTES PER DISKETTE | 143,360 |
| USABLE* BLOCKS FOR DATA STORAGE | |
| ProDOS System Diskette | 221 |
| ProDOS Data Diskette | 273 |
| USABLE* BYTES PER DISKETTE | |
| ProDOS System Diskette | 113,152 |
| ProDOS Data Diskette | 139,776 |

*System Diskette includes PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM files only.

TRACK FORMATTING

Up to this point we have broken down the structure of data to the track and sector level. To better understand how data is stored and retrieved, we will start at the bottom and work up.

As this manual is about software (ProDOS), we will deal primarily with the function of the hardware rather than explain how it performs that function. For example, while data is in fact stored as a continuous stream of analog signals, we will deal with discrete **digital** data, i.e. a "0" or a "1". We recognize that the hardware converts analog data to digital data, but how this is accomplished is beyond the scope of this manual. For a full and detailed explanation of the hardware, please refer to Jim Sather's excellent book, *Understanding the Apple II*, published by Quality Software.

Data bits are recorded on the diskette in precise intervals. The hardware recognizes each of these intervals as either a "0" or a "1". We will define these intervals to be **bit cells**. A bit cell can be thought of as the distance the diskette moves in four machine cycles, which is about four microseconds. Using this representation, data written on and read back from the diskette takes the form shown in Figure 3.2. The data pattern shown represents a binary value of 101.

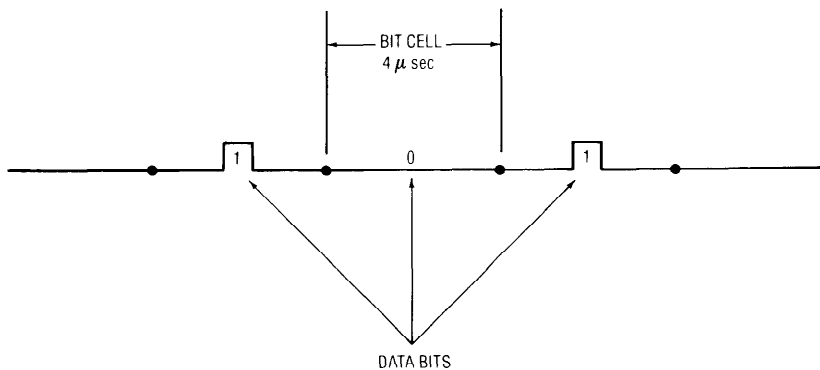
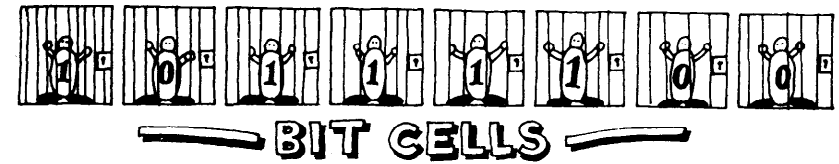


Figure 3.2 Bits on Diskette



A byte as recorded on the disk consists of eight (8) consecutive bit cells. The **most significant bit cell** is usually referred to as bit cell 7, and the **least significant** is bit cell 0. When reference is made to a specific data bit (i.e. data bit 5), it is with respect to the corresponding bit cell (bit cell 5). Data is written and read serially, one bit at a time. Thus, during a write operation, bit cell 7 of each byte is written first, and bit cell 0 is written last. Correspondingly, when data is being read back from the diskette, bit cell 7 is read first and bit cell 0 is read last. Figure 3.3 illustrates the relationship of the bits within a byte.

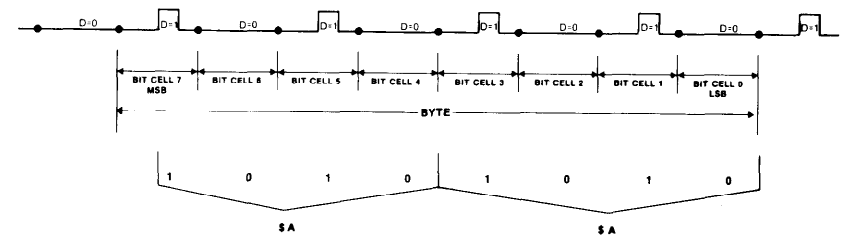


Figure 3.3 One Byte on Diskette

To graphically show how bits are stored and retrieved, we must take certain liberties. The diagrams are a representation of what functionally occurs within the disk drive. For the purposes of our presentation, the hardware interface to the diskette will be represented as an 8-bit **data register**. Since the hardware involves considerably more complication, from a software standpoint it is reasonable to use the data register, as it accurately embodies the function of data flow to and from the diskette. For a further discussion of the hardware, please see APPENDIX D.

Figure 3.4 shows the three bits, 101, being read from the diskette data stream into the data register. Of course another five bits would be read to fill the register.

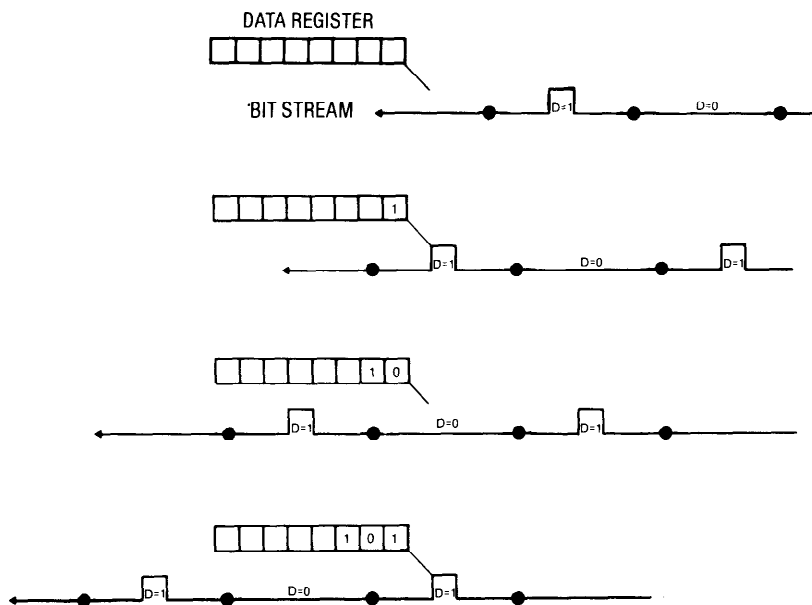


Figure 3.4 Reading Data from a Diskette

Writing data can be depicted in much the same way (see Figure 3.5). It should be noted that, while in write mode, zeroes are being brought into the data register to replace the data being written. It is the task of the software to make sure that the register is loaded and instructed to write in 32-cycle (microsecond) intervals. If not, zero bits will continue to be written every four cycles, which is in fact exactly how self-sync bytes are created. Self-sync bytes will be covered in detail shortly.

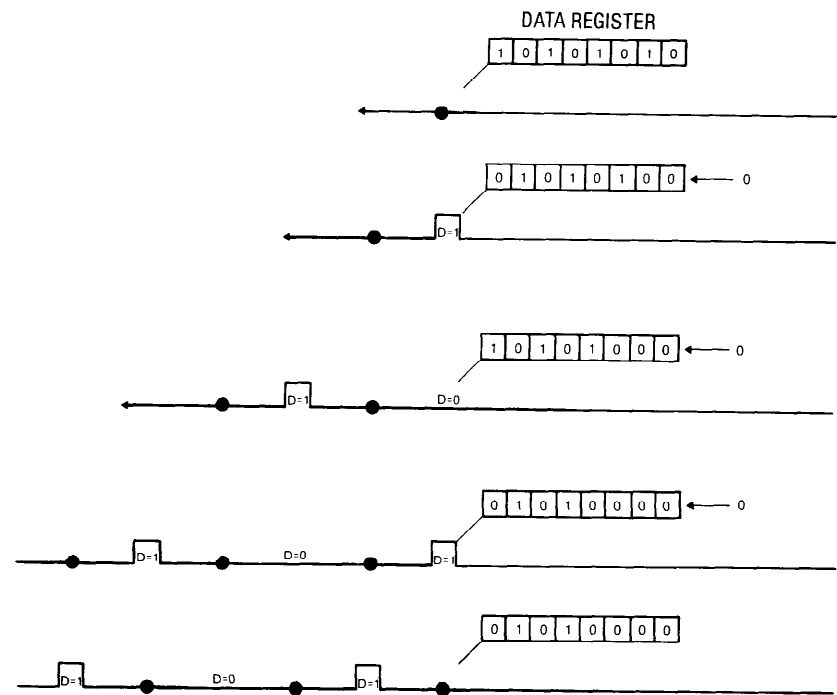


Figure 3.5 Writing Data to a Diskette

A **field** is made up of a group of consecutive bytes. The number of bytes varies, depending upon the nature of the field. The two types of fields present on a diskette are the **Address Field** and the **Data Field**. They are similar in that they both contain a prologue, a data area, a checksum, and an epilogue. Each field on a track is separated from adjacent fields by a number of bytes. These areas of separation are called **gaps** and are provided for two reasons. First, they allow the updating of one field without affecting adjacent fields (on the Apple, only data fields are updated). Secondly, they allow the computer time to decode the address field before the corresponding data field can pass beneath the read/write head.

All gaps are primarily alike in content, consisting of self-sync hexadecimal FF's, and vary only in the number of bytes they contain. Figure 3.6 is a diagram of a portion of a typical track, broken into its major components.

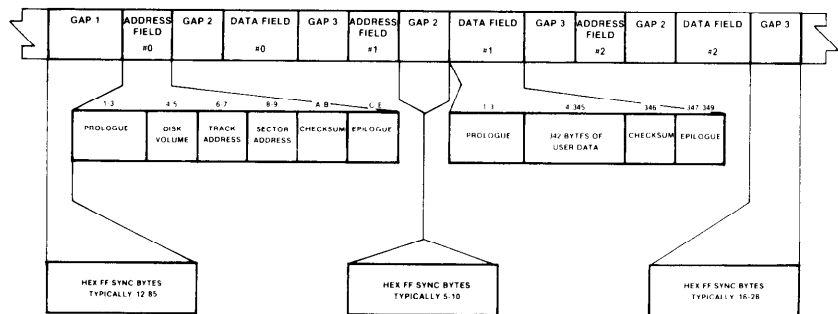


Figure 3.6 Track Format

Self-sync or auto-sync bytes are special bytes that make up the three different types of gaps on a track. They are so named because of their ability to automatically bring the hardware into synchronization with data bytes on the disk. The difficulty in doing this lies in the fact that the hardware reads bits, and the data must be stored as 8-bit bytes. It has been mentioned that a track is literally a continuous stream of data bits. In fact, at the bit level, there is no way to determine where a byte starts or ends, because



Down By The Old Bit Stream

each bit cell is exactly the same, written in precise intervals with its neighbors. When the drive is instructed to read data, it will start wherever it happens to be on a particular track. That could be anywhere among the 50,000 or so bits on a track. The hardware finds the first bit cell with data in it and proceeds to read the following seven data bits into the 8-bit register. In effect, it assumes that it had started at the beginning of a data byte. Of course, in reality, it could have started at any of the "1" bits of the byte. Pictured in Figure 3.7 is a small portion of a track.

0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1

Figure 3.7 An Example Bit Stream on the Diskette

From looking at the data, there is no way to tell what bytes are represented, because we don't know where to start. This is exactly the problem that self-sync bytes overcome.

A **self-sync** byte is defined to be a hexadecimal FF with a special difference. It is, in fact, a 10-bit byte rather than an 8-bit byte. Its two extra bits are zeroes. Figure 3.8 shows the difference between a normal data hex FF that might be found elsewhere on the disk and a self-sync hex FF byte.

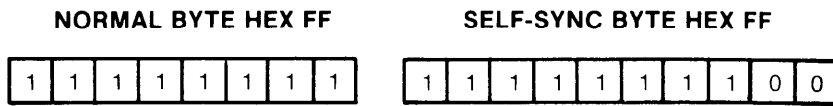


Figure 3.8 Comparison Between a Normal Byte and a Self-Sync Byte

A self-sync byte is generated by using a 40-cycle (microsecond) loop while writing an FF. A bit is written every four cycles, so two of the zero bits brought into the data register while the FF was being written are also written to the disk, making the 10-bit byte. It can be shown, using Figure 3.9, that four self-sync bytes are sufficient to guarantee that the hardware is reading valid data. The reason for this is that the hardware requires the first bit of a byte to be a "1". Pictured at the top of the figure is a stream of four self-sync bytes followed by a normal FF. Each row below that demonstrates what the hardware will read should it start reading at any given bit in the first byte. In each case, by the time the four sync bytes have passed beneath the read/write head, the hardware will be synced to read the data bytes that follow. As long as the disk is left in read mode, it will continue to correctly interpret the data unless there is an error on the track.



Figure 3.9 Self-Sync Bytes

We can now discuss the particular portions of a track in detail. The three gaps will be covered first. Unlike some other disk formats, the size of the three gap types will vary from drive to drive and even from track to track. During the formatting process, ProDOS will start with large gaps and keep making them smaller until an entire track can be written without overlapping itself. A minimum number of self-sync bytes is maintained for each gap type. The result is fairly uniform gap sizes within each particular track.

Gap 1 is the first data written to a track during initialization. Its purpose is twofold. The gap originally consists of 128 self-sync bytes, a large enough area to insure that all portions of a track will contain data. Since the speed of a particular drive may vary, the total length of the track in bytes is uncertain, and the percentage occupied by data is unknown. The initialization process is set up, however, so that even on drives of differing speeds, the last data field written will overlap Gap 1, providing continuity over the entire physical track. Unlike earlier operating systems, ProDOS will let you know if your drive is too fast or too slow. The remaining portion of Gap 1 must be approximately 75% as long as a Gap 3 on that track, enabling it to serve as a Gap 3 type for Address Field number 0 (See Figure 3.6 for clarity).

Gap 2 appears after each Address Field and before each Data Field. Its primary purpose is to provide time for the information in an Address Field to be decoded by the computer before a read or write takes place. If the gap was too short, the beginning of the Data Field might spin past while ProDOS was still determining if this was the sector to be read. The 200 cycles that five self-sync bytes provide seems ample time to decode an Address Field. When a Data Field is written, there is no guarantee that the write will occur in exactly the same spot each time. This is due to the fact that the drive which is rewriting the Data Field may not be the one which originally formatted or wrote it. Since the speed of the drives can vary, it is possible that the write could start in mid-byte (see Figure 3.10). For this reason, the length of Gap 2 varies from five to ten bytes. This is not a problem as long as the difference in positioning is not great. To insure the integrity of Gap 2 when writing a data field, five self-sync bytes are written prior to writing the Data Field itself. This serves two purposes. Since

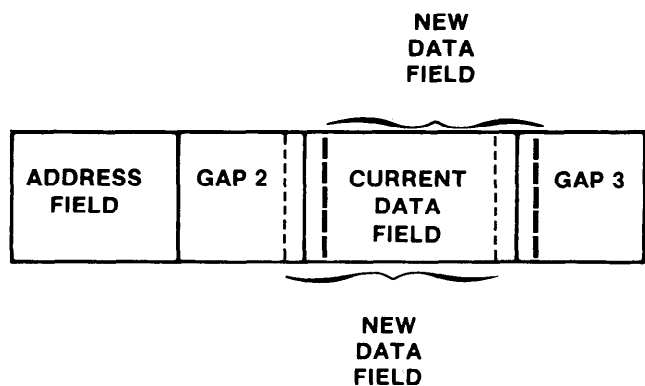


Figure 3.10 ProDOS Doesn't Always Write in the Same Place

relatively little time is spent decoding an address field, the five bytes help place the Data Field near its original position. Secondly, and more importantly, the five self-sync bytes are the minimum number required to guarantee read-synchronization. It is probable that, in writing a Data Field, at least one sync byte will be destroyed. This is because, just as in reading bits on the track, the write may not begin on a byte boundary, thus altering an existing byte. Figure 3.11 illustrates this.

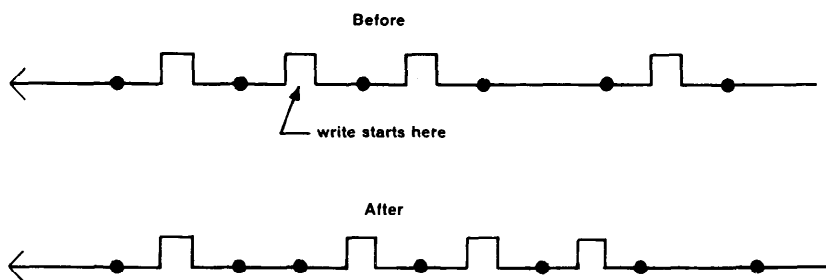


Figure 3.11 Writing Out of Sync

Gap 3 appears after each Data Field and before each Address Field. It is longer than Gap 2 and care is taken to make sure it ranges from 16 to 28 bytes in length. It is quite similar in purpose to Gap 2. Gap 3 allows the additional time needed to manipulate the data that has been read before the next sector is to be read. The length of Gap 3 is not as critical as that of Gap 2. If the following Address Field is missed, ProDOS can always wait for the next time it spins around under the read/write head (one revolution of the disk at most). Since Address Fields are never rewritten, there is no problem with Gap 3 providing synchronization, since only the first part of the gap can be overwritten or damaged (see Figure 3.10 for clarity).

ADDRESS FIELDS

An examination of the contents of the two types of fields is in order. The Address Field contains the **address** or identifying information about the Data Field which follows it. The volume, track, and sector number of any given sector can be thought of as its "address," much like a country, city, and street number might identify a house. As shown previously in Figure 3.6, there are a number of components which make up the Address Field. A more detailed illustration is given in Figure 3.12.

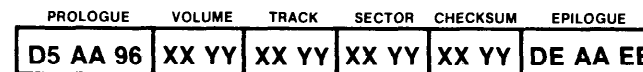


Figure 3.12 Address Field

Each byte of the Address Field is encoded into two bytes when written to the disk. APPENDIX C describes the "4 and 4" method used for Address Field encoding.

The **prologue** consists of three bytes which form a unique sequence, found in no other component of the track. This fact enables ProDOS to locate an Address Field with almost no possibility of error. The three bytes are \$D5, \$AA, and \$96. The \$D5 and \$AA are reserved (never written as data), thus insuring the uniqueness of the prologue. The \$96, following this unique string, indicates that the data following constitutes an Address Field (as opposed to a Data Field). The address information follows next, consisting of the **volume***, **track**, and **sector** number and a checksum. This information is absolutely essential for ProDOS to know where it is positioned on a particular diskette. The **checksum** is computed by exclusive-ORing the first three pieces of information, and is used to verify its integrity. Lastly follows the **epilogue**, which contains the three bytes \$DE, \$AA and \$EB. The \$EB is only partly written during initialization, and is therefore never verified when an Address Field is read. The epilogue bytes are sometimes referred to as **bit-slip marks**, which provide added assurance that the drive is still in sync with the bytes on the disk. These bytes are probably unnecessary, but do provide a means of double checking.

DATA FIELDS

The other field type is the Data Field. Much like the Address Field, it consists of a **prologue**, **data**, **checksum**, and an **epilogue** (refer to Figure 3.13). The prologue differs only in the third byte. The bytes are \$D5, \$AA, and \$AD, which again form a unique sequence, enabling ProDOS to locate the beginning of the sector data. The data consists of 342 bytes of encoded data. (The encoding scheme used is quite complex and is documented in detail in APPENDIX C.) The data is followed by a checksum byte, used to verify the integrity of the data just read. The epilogue portion of the Data Field is absolutely identical to the epilogue in the Address Field and serves the same function.

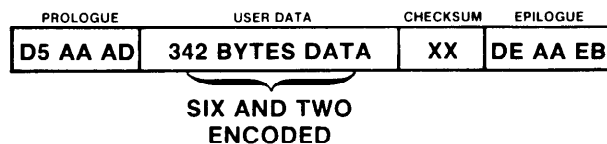


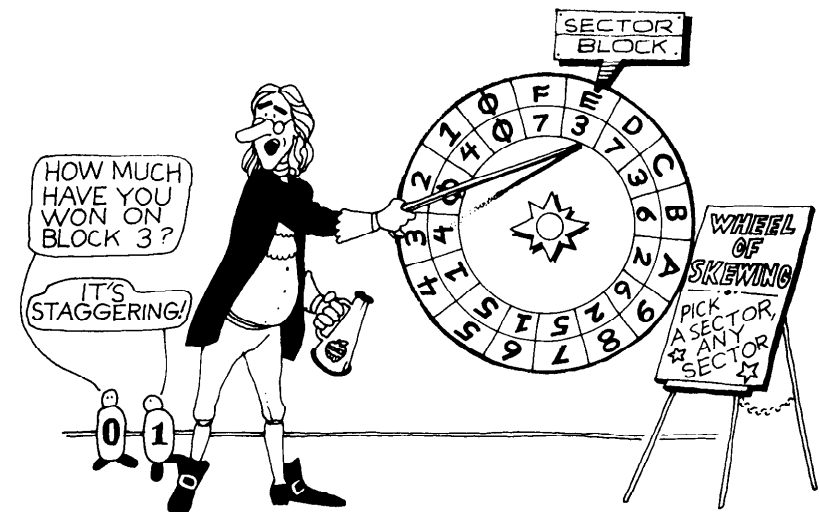
Figure 3.13 Data Field

*Volume number is a leftover from earlier operating systems and is not used by ProDOS.

DISK II BLOCK AND SECTOR INTERLEAVING

Because the disk drive is such an integral part of the Apple II family of machines, it is important that it perform efficiently. One major factor in disk drive performance is how the data is arranged on the diskette. Because the diskette spins and the head that reads and writes the data is stationary, it is necessary to wait for a particular portion of a given track to pass by. This waiting (rotational delay) can add significant time to a disk access if the data is poorly arranged. **Interleaving** (or skewing) is the arranging of data at the block or sector level to maximize access speed. It effectively places a gap between blocks or sectors that will normally be accessed sequentially, allowing sufficient time for internal housekeeping before the next one appears. In general, if blocks or sectors are poorly arranged on a track, it is usually necessary to wait an entire revolution of the diskette before the next desired block or sector can be accessed.

The first versions of Apple's operating system used **physical interleaving** on the disk. (That is, sectors were written in a particular order on the diskette.) A number of different schemes were used in an attempt to maximize performance. This worked reasonably well but, because different methods were used for different operations, performance suffered. Later versions



standardized the physical interleaving (as sequential), and used a software method to try to maximize performance. An attempt was also made to standardize some operations, but performance still was not optimal as evidenced by a proliferation of "fast" DOS's.

ProDOS provides an impressive improvement over Apple's earlier operating systems. Several factors account for the dramatic improvement. The routine to read data is significantly faster, minimizing the delay occurring between read operations. The data is dealt with in larger pieces (512 bytes vs. 256 bytes), lowering the number of requests to the code that actually reads and writes data (Device Driver). And almost all operations involve files stored on sequential blocks. As a disk begins to get full, this will not always be possible and some files will be discontinuous; but for the most part, all operations (loading ProDOS or Applesoft BASIC, reading or writing to files or a directory) involve data in contiguous pieces. This greatly simplifies the problem of finding an optimal interleaving for disk accesses.

In ProDOS, the interleaving is done in software. The 16 sectors are in numerically ascending order on the diskette (0, 1, 2, . . . 15), and are not physically interleaved at all. An algorithm is used to translate block numbers into physical sector numbers used by the ProDOS device driver. For example, if the block number requested were 2, this would be translated to track 0, physical sectors 8 and A.* Figure 3.14 illustrates the concept of **software interleaving** and Table 3.1 shows the mapping of physical sectors to blocks for a Disk II or compatible drive.

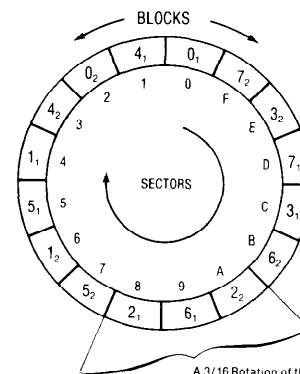
There are two kinds of interleaving to consider in the case of ProDOS. First, there is the interleaving of the two sectors that make up a block. This will be referred to as **intra-block** or "within block" interleaving. Second, there is the interleaving between blocks on a given track. This will be referred to as **inter-block** or "between block" interleaving. It should be noted that we are concerned primarily with delays within ProDOS and the Disk II Device Driver, and not with delays that may be present in various application packages.

*Those familiar with DOS 3.3 should note that physical sector numbers and DOS 3.3 sector numbers are not the same. Most "disk utilities" use DOS 3.3 sector numbers and not physical sector numbers. The bottom of Table 3.1 shows how DOS 3.3 sector numbers are related to ProDOS block numbers.

Table 3.1 ProDOS Block Conversion Table for Diskettes

| | PHYSICAL SECTOR | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | 0&2 | 4&6 | 8&A | C&E | 1&3 | 5&7 | 9&B | D&F |
| TRACK 0 | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 |
| TRACK 1 | 008 | 009 | 00A | 00B | 00C | 00D | 00E | 00F |
| TRACK 2 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 |
| TRACK 3 | 018 | 019 | 01A | 01B | 01C | 01D | 01E | 01F |
| TRACK 4 | 020 | 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 |
| TRACK 5 | 028 | 029 | 02A | 02B | 02C | 02D | 02E | 02F |
| TRACK 6 | 030 | 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 |
| TRACK 7 | 038 | 039 | 03A | 03B | 03C | 03D | 03E | 03F |
| TRACK 8 | 040 | 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 |
| TRACK 9 | 048 | 049 | 04A | 04B | 04C | 04D | 04E | 04F |
| TRACK A | 050 | 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 |
| TRACK B | 058 | 059 | 05A | 05B | 05C | 05D | 05E | 05F |
| TRACK C | 060 | 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 |
| TRACK D | 068 | 069 | 06A | 06B | 06C | 06D | 06E | 06F |
| TRACK E | 070 | 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 |
| TRACK F | 078 | 079 | 07A | 07B | 07C | 07D | 07E | 07F |
| TRACK 10 | 080 | 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 |
| TRACK 11 | 088 | 089 | 08A | 08B | 08C | 08D | 08E | 08F |
| TRACK 12 | 090 | 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 |
| TRACK 13 | 098 | 099 | 09A | 09B | 09C | 09D | 09E | 09F |
| TRACK 14 | 0A0 | 0A1 | 0A2 | 0A3 | 0A4 | 0A5 | 0A6 | 0A7 |
| TRACK 15 | 0A8 | 0A9 | 0AA | 0AB | 0AC | 0AD | 0AE | 0AF |
| TRACK 16 | 0B0 | 0B1 | 0B2 | 0B3 | 0B4 | 0B5 | 0B6 | 0B7 |
| TRACK 17 | 0B8 | 0B9 | 0BA | 0BB | 0BC | 0BD | 0BE | 0BF |
| TRACK 18 | 0C0 | 0C1 | 0C2 | 0C3 | 0C4 | 0C5 | 0C6 | 0C7 |
| TRACK 19 | 0C8 | 0C9 | 0CA | 0CB | 0CC | 0CD | 0CE | 0CF |
| TRACK 1A | 0D0 | 0D1 | 0D2 | 0D3 | 0D4 | 0D5 | 0D6 | 0D7 |
| TRACK 1B | 0D8 | 0D9 | 0DA | 0DB | 0DC | 0DD | 0DE | 0DF |
| TRACK 1C | 0E0 | 0E1 | 0E2 | 0E3 | 0E4 | 0E5 | 0E6 | 0E7 |
| TRACK 1D | 0E8 | 0E9 | 0EA | 0EB | 0EC | 0ED | 0EE | 0EF |
| TRACK 1E | 0F0 | 0F1 | 0F2 | 0F3 | 0F4 | 0F5 | 0F6 | 0F7 |
| TRACK 1F | 0F8 | 0F9 | 0FA | 0FB | 0FC | 0FD | 0FE | 0FF |
| TRACK 20 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 |
| TRACK 21 | 108 | 109 | 10A | 10B | 10C | 10D | 10E | 10F |
| TRACK 22 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 |
| | 0&E | D&C | B&A | 9&8 | 7&6 | 5&4 | 3&2 | 1&F |

DOS 3.3 SECTOR



A 3/16 Rotation of the Disk is Necessary to Read or Write One Block.

Figure 3.14 Block Interleaving (Track 0)

INTRA-BLOCK INTERLEAVING

When ProDOS accesses a block, it must of course access the two sectors that make up that block. There is a small delay after the device driver has accessed the first sector, before it can access the second sector. This delay is different for Read and Write operations. The Read operation is so fast that the disk can read two sectors in a row. However, the Write operation takes longer, so for optimal performance there must be a gap between the two sectors that make up a block. If there wasn't a gap, an entire revolution of the diskette would be required for each block written. A single sector provides a sufficient gap, so intra-block interleaving (within the block) consists of **one sector**. The result is that ProDOS is able to write to a given block as rapidly as is possible. Some time is lost when reading a block, but no other interleaving scheme would provide the same overall efficiency. Intra-block interleaving is illustrated in Figure 3.15.

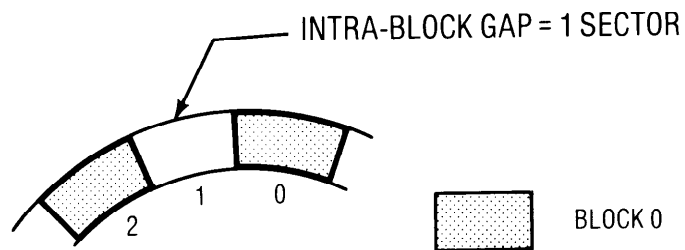


Figure 3.15 Intra-Block Interleaving (Within Block)

INTER-BLOCK INTERLEAVING

When ProDOS accesses a number of blocks as required in most disk operations (i.e. reading or writing a directory or a file), another kind of interleaving is involved. There will be a delay between accesses, but it is now between blocks rather than sectors. There is relatively little difference in delay time in the MLI itself between reading and writing—almost all the difference occurs in the device driver. However, when ProDOS writes a block that is already allocated (i.e. part of an existing directory or file), it always reads that block before writing to it. This requires an entire revolution of the diskette regardless of how the interleaving is done. It turns out that, just as for intra-block operations, a **single sector** is a sufficient gap for reading blocks. Inter-block interleaving is illustrated in Figure 3.16.

READING OR WRITING A BLOCK

Assume that we wish to access block 2. ProDOS passes the request to the device driver which in turn converts the block number into its track and sector representation (see Figure 3.14). The arm is moved to the proper track (0) and then a sector is read. This could be any sector, because the diskette is spinning. Sectors are continually read until sector 8 is found. The following two sectors are then read (9 and A) which completes the read of block 2 (sectors 8 and A). Depending on where we start on the track, we could read between 3 and 18 sectors. The same process occurs when writing a single block, with one small difference. After sector 8 is located and written to, the delay required to ready the data for sector A will cause us to miss reading sector 9. This does not alter the amount of rotation necessary to complete the task. To summarize, the time required to either read or write a single block consists of two factors. (We are assuming the track has already been located). First, there is the time required to **locate** the first sector of the block—this is variable and ranges between 0 and the time of one full rotation of the diskette. Second is the time required to actually **read or write** the two sectors that make up the block—this is fixed and always requires 3/16 rotation of the diskette.

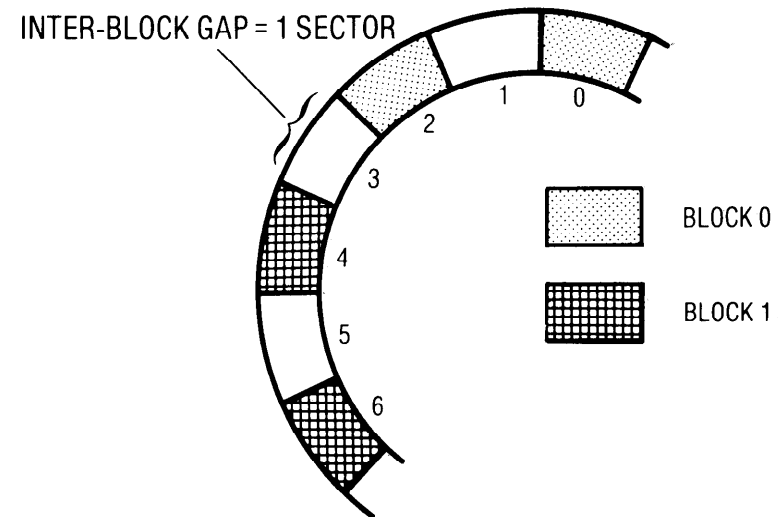


Figure 3.16 Inter-Block Interleaving (Between Block)

READING OR WRITING CONSECUTIVE BLOCKS

Let's examine what occurs when a number of blocks are accessed during reading or writing of a typical file. We will assume the file is reasonably large and takes up a number of blocks. We will confine our observation to a single track, in which eight blocks comprise the file of interest. We will assume track 2, which contains blocks 10 through 17 (as in Figure 3.17), and we will further assume that the blocks will be accessed sequentially. When the read/write head moves to track 2, we will start reading sectors until the appropriate sector is found (0 in this case). Then each sector is read until all eight blocks are found. This will require exactly **two revolutions** of the disk. Writing takes significantly longer because each block is read before being written to. Therefore, once the first sector of the block in question is located, one entire revolution is necessary to write each block. Upon writing a block, ProDOS is able to locate the next block immediately, read it, wait through one revolution and write it. A total of **ten revolutions** is required to write an entire track as opposed to two revolutions to read it.

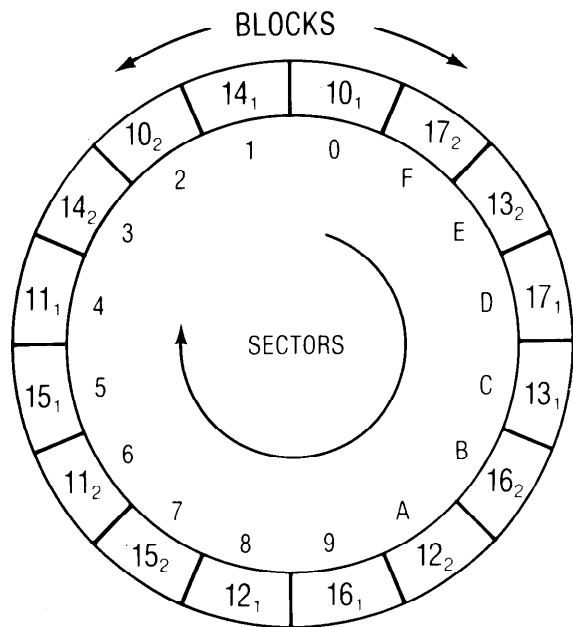


Figure 3.17 Example: The Block Interleaving of Track 2

CHAPTER 4

VOLUMES, DIRECTORIES, AND FILES

As was described in Chapter 3, a 16-sector diskette consists of 560 data areas of 256 bytes each, called sectors. These sectors are arranged on the diskette in 35 concentric rings, called tracks, of 16 sectors each. The way ProDOS allocates these tracks of sectors is the subject of this chapter.

THE DISKETTE VOLUME

ProDOS defines a **volume** to be any (usually direct access) individual mass storage media. The discussion which follows assumes this media to be a single 35-track diskette, but all of the structures presented here are identical for other diskette sizes and even for a hard disk such as the Apple ProFile. Another interesting point is that the structure of a ProDOS volume is almost identical to that of an Apple III SOS volume. This fact allows greater data compatibility between the two operating systems.

To make the allocation of sectors more manageable, ProDOS pairs them up to form 512-byte **blocks**. Since there are 16 sectors per track and 560 sectors per diskette volume, there are eight blocks per track and 280 blocks per volume. These blocks are numbered from 0 to 279 (decimal) or \$0000 to \$0117 (hexadecimal). The arrangement of blocks on a diskette is shown in Figure 4.1. Of course, on a real diskette, skewing (discussed in Chapter 3) would reorder the blocks on any given track, but, for the purposes of this discussion, the blocks can be assumed to be stored sequentially.

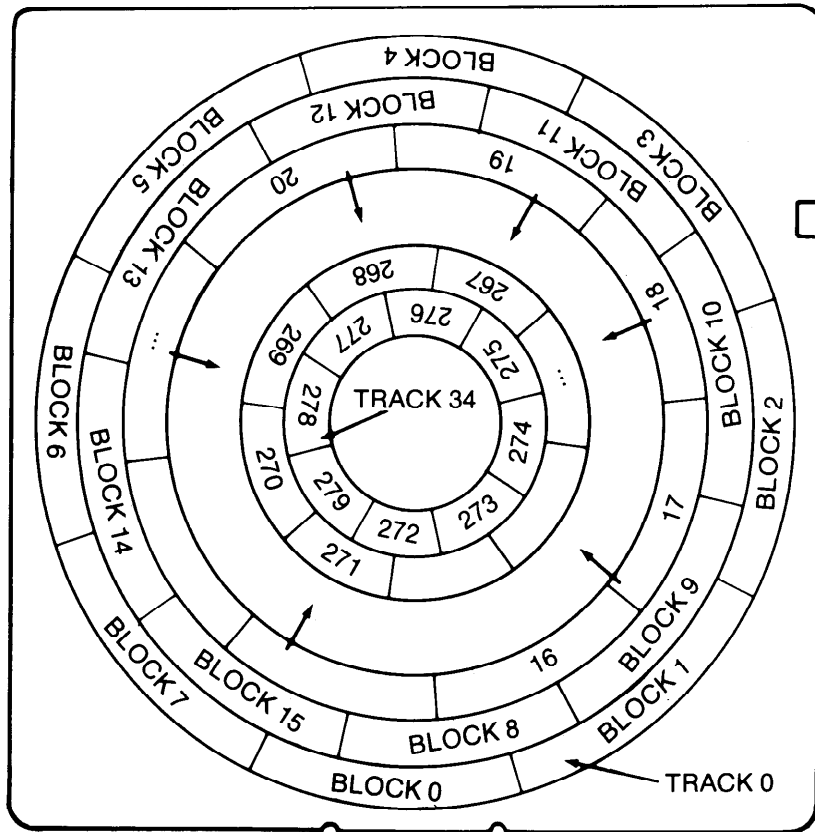


Figure 4.1 Blocks on a Diskette

A file, be it BAS, BIN, TXT, or SYS type, consists of one or more blocks containing data. Since a block is the smallest unit of allocatable space on a ProDOS volume, a file will use up at least one block even if it is less than 512 bytes long; the remainder of the block is wasted. Thus, a file containing 600 characters (or bytes) of data will occupy one entire block and 88 bytes of another with 424 bytes wasted. Knowing that there are 280 blocks on a diskette, one might expect to be able to use up to 280 times 512 or 143,360 bytes of space on a diskette for files. Actually, the largest file that can be stored is 271 blocks long (or 138,752 bytes). The reason for this is that some of the blocks on the diskette volume must be used for what is called **overhead**.

VOLUME OVERHEAD

Overhead blocks contain the image of the ProDOS bootstrap loader (which is loaded by the ROM on your diskette controller card and, in turn, loads the ProDOS system files into memory), a list of file names and locations of the files on the diskette, and an accounting of the blocks which are free for use by new files or for expansions of existing ones. An example of the way ProDOS uses blocks is given in Figure 4.2.

Notice that in the case of this diskette volume, system overhead (that part of the diskette which does not actually contain files) falls entirely on track 0 of the diskette (blocks 0 through 7). In fact, there is room for one block's worth of file data on track 0 (block 7). The first block (block 0) is always devoted to the image of the bootstrap loader. (Block 1 is the SOS bootstrap loader.) Following these, and always starting at block 2, is the **Volume Directory**. The Volume Directory is the "anchor" of the entire volume. On any diskette (or hard disk for that matter) for any version of ProDOS, the first or "key" block of the Volume Directory is always in the same place—block 2. Since files can end up anywhere on the diskette, it is through the Volume Directory key block that ProDOS is able to find them. Thus, just as the card catalog is used to locate a book in a library, the Volume Directory is the master index to all of the files on a volume. In addition to describing the name, attributes and placement of each file, it also contains the block number of the **Volume Bit Map** which will be described

/EXAMPLE

| NAME | TYPE | BLOCKS | MODIFIED | CREATED | ENDFILE | SUBTYPE | |
|--------------|------|--------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----|
| BASFILE | BAS | 1 | <NO DATE> | <NO DATE> | 109 | | |
| TXTFILE | TXT | 1 | <NO DATE> | <NO DATE> | 9 | R= 64 | |
| BINFILE | BIN | 1 | <NO DATE> | <NO DATE> | 48 | A=503D0 | |
| BLOCKS FREE: | | 270 | BLOCKS USED: | | 10 | TOTAL BLOCKS: | 280 |

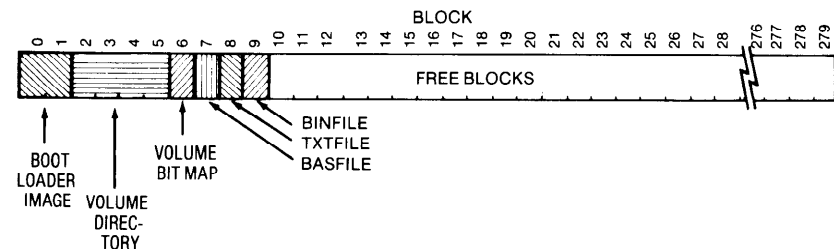


Figure 4.2 Block Usage on an Example Diskette

next. The first four bytes of every Volume Directory block are reserved for "pointers" to (the block numbers of) the previous Volume Directory block and the next Volume Directory block. This structure is called a doubly-linked list and is handy in that, from any block, it is easy to move forward or backward through the directory entries. The Volume Directory and Volume Bit Map are diagrammed in Figure 4.3.

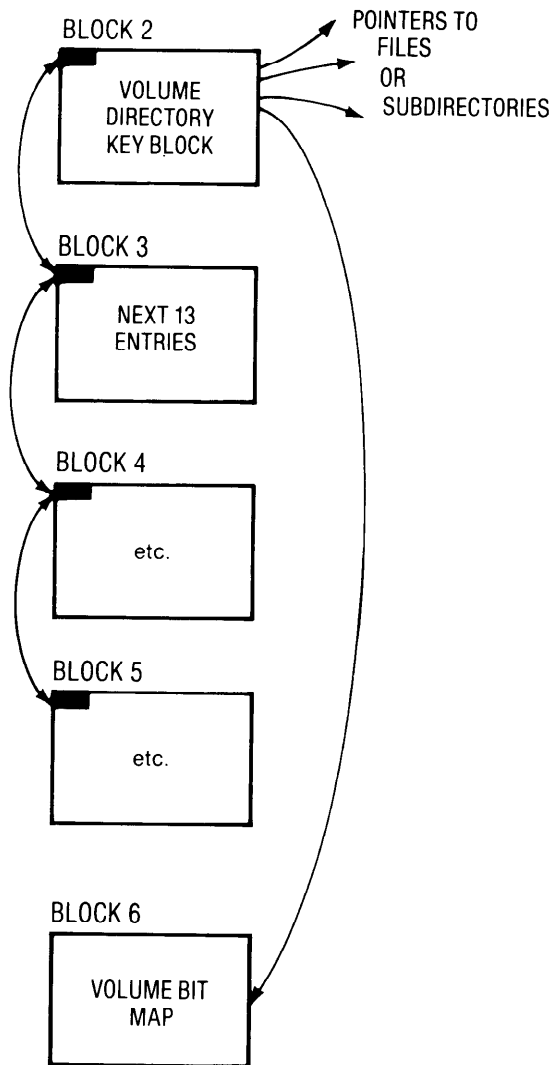


Figure 4.3 Linking of Volume Directory and Volume Bit Map

VOLUME SPACE ALLOCATION—THE VOLUME BIT MAP

When a diskette volume is first formatted, only the first seven blocks described above are marked in use. All of the remainder of the diskette blocks are considered "free" for use with files yet to be created. Each time a new block is required for a file, the free block with the lowest number is used. To keep track of which blocks have been used and which are free, ProDOS maintains one block as the Volume Bit Map. The Volume Bit Map is located by following a pointer in the Volume Directory, however, it is almost always in block 6. It consists of 512 bytes, each byte representing eight blocks on the volume. If the bytes are examined in binary form, each consists of eight bits having a value of one or zero. Thus, if block zero is in use as it always is, then the first byte's first bit is set to zero. If the ninth block (block 8) is free, then the first bit of the second byte is set to one. Since there are many more bits in the Volume Bit Map (4096 bits in all) than there could ever be blocks on a diskette, only the first 280 (or 35 bytes) are used. For a 5-megabyte hard disk, like the Apple ProFile, 1241 bytes are needed; in this case, since the number of blocks on the volume is stored in the Volume Directory, ProDOS automatically knows to expect a bigger Volume Bit Map—one which is three blocks long. Bits which do not correspond to a real block (because it would be past the end of the volume) are set to zero. An example of a Volume Bit Map for the volume mapped in Figure 4.2, is given in Figure 4.4. Notice that, since three 1-block files have been allocated, a total of ten blocks are marked "in use."

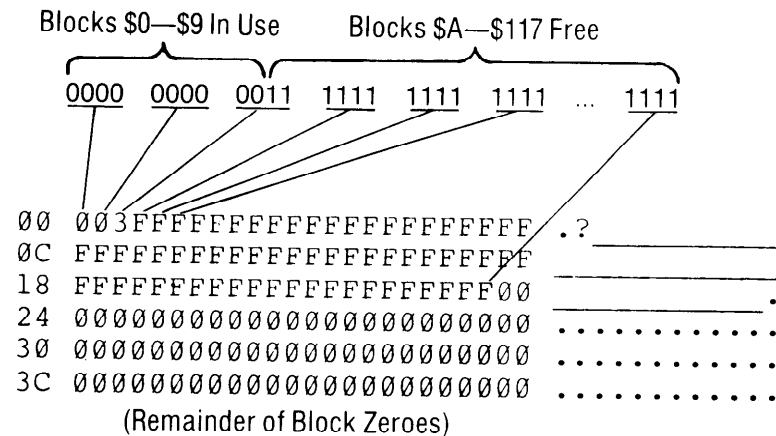


Figure 4.4 Example Volume Bit Map

THE VOLUME DIRECTORY

When ProDOS must find a specified file by name, it first reads block 2 of the diskette, the **key block** of the Volume Directory. If the file name is not found in this block, the next directory block is read, following the pointer in the third and fourth bytes of the current block. Typically, the Volume Directory blocks occupy blocks 2 through 5 of a volume. Of course, as long as a block number pointer exists, linking one block to the next, and the first Volume Directory block is block 2, ProDOS does not really care where the rest of the directory blocks are located. Figure 4.5 diagrams the Volume Directory for the example given in Figure 4.2. The figure shows the "next block" pointer (bytes +2 and +3 in the block) of block 2 in the Volume Directory, as an arrow pointing to block 3. Each block, in turn, has block numbers in the same relative location (+0,+1 and +2,+3) which point backward to the previous block and forward to the next block respectively. If no previous or next block exists, a block number of zero is used to indicate this (block 0, being part of the boot image, would never be a valid block number for a directory or file block, so this is a safe convention). The first block in the Volume Directory (the key block) contains a special entry called the **header** which describes the directory itself and the characteristics of the volume, etc. This is followed by 12 file descriptive

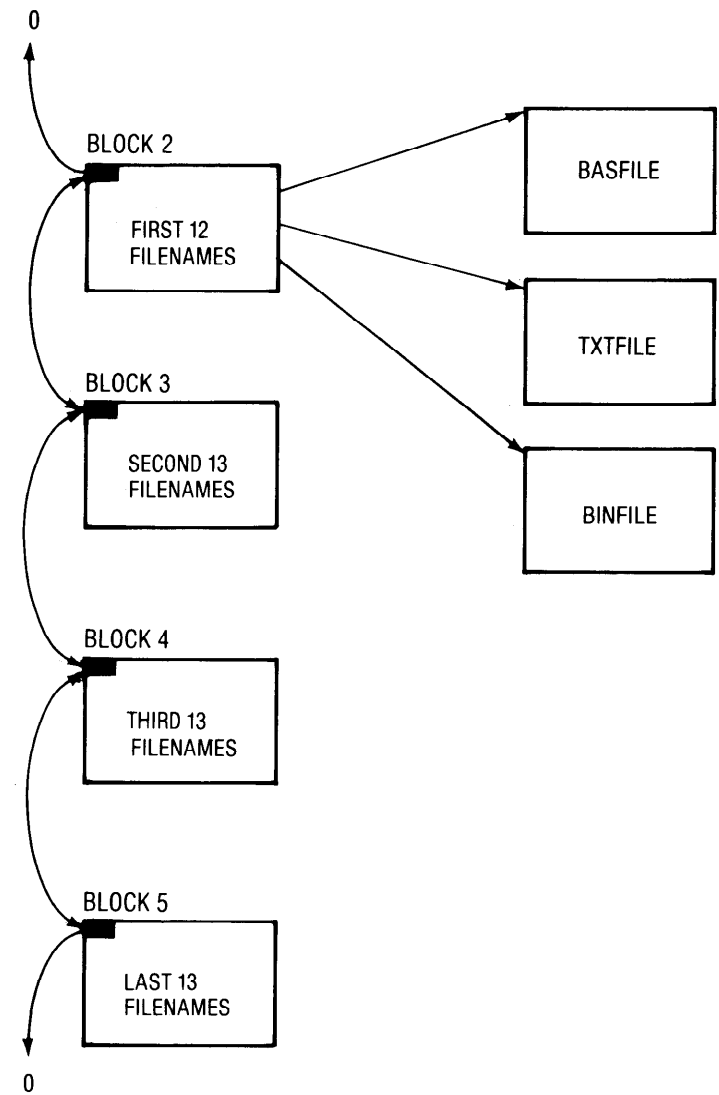


Figure 4.5 The Volume Directory

entries. All Volume Directory blocks other than the key block contain descriptions of up to 13 files each. (In practice, these entries can also be used to describe subdirectories, but this will be covered in detail later in the chapter.) Thus, with four Volume Directory blocks, a total of 4 times 13 less 1 (for the Volume Directory Header entry) or 51 files may be described.

THE VOLUME DIRECTORY HEADER

The Volume Directory Header is the first entry in the first block of the Volume Directory. As such, its first byte follows the four bytes of next/previous block pointers, so its first byte is at +\$04. A description of its format follows:*

| BLOCK BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|--|
| \$04 | STORAGE_TYPE/NAME_LENGTH: The first nibble (top four bits) of this byte describes the type of entry. In this case, this is a Volume Directory Header so this nibble is \$F. The low four bits are the length of the name in the next field (the volume name). |
| \$05-\$13 | VOLUME_NAME: A 15-byte field containing the name of this volume. The actual length is defined by NAME_LENGTH above; the remainder of the field is ignored. No "/" is present as the first character since this is only used to delimit different level names but is not part of the names themselves. |
| \$14-\$1B | Reserved for future use. Usually zeroes. |
| \$1C-\$1F | CREATION: The date and time of the creation (formatting) of this volume. This field is zero if no date was assigned. The format of the field is as follows: BYTE 0 and 1—yyyyyyymmddddd year/month/day BYTE 2 and 3—000hhhhh00mmmmmm hours/minutes where each letter above represents one binary bit. This is the standard form for all create and modify date/time stamps in directories. |
| \$20 | VERSION: The ProDOS version number under which this volume was formatted. This field tells later versions of ProDOS not to expect to find any fields which were defined by Apple after this version of ProDOS was released. This field indicates the level of upward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero. |

*Unless otherwise indicated, all multiple byte numeric values, such as block numbers, EOF marks, etc., are stored least significant byte first, most significant byte last (LO/HI).

| | |
|-----------|--|
| \$21 | MIN_VERSION: Minimum version of ProDOS which can access this volume. A value in this field implies that significant changes were made to the field definitions since prior versions of ProDOS were in use and these older versions would not be able to successfully interpret the file structure of this volume. This field indicates the level of downward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero. |
| \$22 | ACCESS: The bits in the flag byte define how the directory may be accessed. The bit assignments are as follows: \$80 — Volume may be destroyed (reformatted) \$40 — Volume may be renamed \$20 — Volume directory has changed since last backup \$02 — Volume directory may be written to \$01 — Volume directory may be read All other bits are reserved for future use. |
| \$23 | ENTRY_LENGTH: Length of each entry in the Volume Directory in bytes (usually \$27). |
| \$24 | ENTRIES_PER_BLOCK: Number of entries in each block of the Volume Directory (usually \$0D). Note that the Volume Directory Header is considered to be an entry. |
| \$25-\$26 | FILE_COUNT: Number of active entries in the Volume Directory. An active entry is one which describes a file or subdirectory which has not been deleted. This count does not include the Volume Directory Header. Note that this field's name is a bit misleading since the count also includes subdirectory entries. |
| \$27-\$28 | BIT_MAP_POINTER: The block number of the first block of the Volume Bit Map described earlier. This value is usually 6. |
| \$29-\$2A | TOTAL_BLOCKS: The total number of blocks on this volume. \$0118 is for a 35-track diskette (280 decimal). This number may be used to compute the number of blocks in the Volume Bit Map as described earlier. |

FILE DESCRIPTIVE ENTRIES

Each file (or subdirectory) on a volume has a File Descriptive Entry in the Volume Directory or another directory. These entries all have the same format:

| BYTE OFFSET | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|-------------|
|-------------|-------------|

\$00 STORAGE_TYPE/NAME_LENGTH: The first nibble (top four bits) of this byte describes the type of entry. Currently assigned values are:

- \$0 = Deleted entry. Available for reuse
- \$1 = File is a seedling (only one data block)
- \$2 = File is a sapling (2 to 256 data blocks)
- \$3 = File is a tree (257 to 32768 data blocks)
- \$D = File is a subdirectory
- \$E = Reserved for Subdirectory Header entry
- \$F = Reserved for Volume Directory Header entry

The low four bits are the length of the file or subdirectory name in the next field. When a file is deleted, a \$00 is stored in this byte.

\$01-\$0F FILE_NAME: A 15-byte field containing the name of this file. The actual length is defined by NAME_LENGTH above; the remainder of the field is ignored.

\$10 FILE_TYPE: Primary file type. The hexadecimal value of this byte gives the file type as shown in the following table:

| TYPE | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|------|------|----------------------------------|
| \$00 | | Typeless file |
| \$01 | BAD | Bad block(s) file |
| \$04 | TXT | Text file (ASCII text, msb off) |
| \$06 | BIN | Binary file (8-bit binary image) |
| \$0F | DIR | Directory file |
| \$19 | ADB | AppleWorks data base file |
| \$1A | AWP | AppleWorks word processing file |
| \$1B | ASP | AppleWorks spreadsheet file |
| \$EF | PAS | ProDOS PASCAL file |

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| \$F0 | CMD | ProDOS added command file |
| \$F1-\$F8 | | User defined file types 1 through 8 |
| \$FC | BAS | Applesoft BASIC program file |
| \$FD | VAR | Applesoft stored variables file |
| \$FE | REL | Relocatable object module file (EDASM) |
| \$FF | SYS | ProDOS system file |

All other types are either SOS file types or are reserved by Apple for future use. See APPENDIX E for a complete list.

\$11-\$12 KEY_POINTER: The block number of the key block of the file. In the case of a seedling file, this is the block number of the only data block. For saplings, this is the block number of the index block. For tree files, this is the block number of the master index block. (More on these file structures later.) If the file is a subdirectory file, this is the block number of its first block.

\$13-\$14 BLOCKS_USED: The total number of blocks used by this file including index blocks and data blocks. If the file is a subdirectory, this is the number of directory blocks.

\$15-\$17 EOF: The location of the end of the file (EOF) as a 3-byte offset from the first byte. This can also be thought of as the length in bytes of a sequential file.

\$18-\$1B CREATION: The date and time of the creation of this file. This field is zero if no date was assigned. The format of the field is as follows:

BYTE 0 and 1—yyyyyyymmddddd year/month/day
 BYTE 2 and 3—00hhhhh00mmmmmm hours/minutes

where each letter above represents one binary bit. This is the standard form for all create and modify date/time stamps in directories.

\$1C VERSION: The ProDOS version number under which this file was created. This field tells later versions of ProDOS not to expect to find any fields which were defined by Apple after this version of ProDOS was released. This field indicates the level of upward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero.

\$1D **MIN_VERSION:** Minimum version of ProDOS which can access this file. A value in this field implies that significant changes were made to the file structure definition since prior versions of ProDOS were in use, and these older versions would not be able to successfully interpret the file structure of this file. This field indicates the level of downward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero.

\$1E **ACCESS:** The bits in this flag byte define how the file may be accessed. The bit assignments are as follows:

- \$80 — File may be destroyed
- \$40 — File may be renamed
- \$20 — File has changed since last backup
- \$02 — File may be written to
- \$01 — File may be read

All other bits are reserved for future use. An unlocked file's ACCESS is usually \$C3. If a file is locked, ACCESS will be set to \$01. Subdirectory files which have a non-zero FILE_COUNT field will be locked until all files described by them are deleted.

\$1F-\$20 **AUX_TYPE:** Auxiliary type field whose contents depend upon FILE_TYPE. Common uses are as follows:

| TYPE | USE |
|------|---|
| TXT | Random access record length (L from OPEN) |
| BIN | Load address for binary image (A from BSAVE) |
| BAS | Load address for program image (when SAVED) |
| VAR | Address of compressed variables image (when STOREd) |
| SYS | Load address for system program (usually \$2000) |

\$21-\$24 **LAST_MOD:** Date and time at which file was last modified. This field is zero if no date was assigned. Format is identical to CREATION above.

\$25-\$26 **HEADER_POINTER:** Block number of the key block for the directory which describes this file.

Figure 4.6 is an example of a typical Volume Directory block for the example introduced with Figure 4.2. In this case, there are only three files on the diskette so only the first three directory entries are filled in. The remaining directory entries have never been used and contain zeroes.

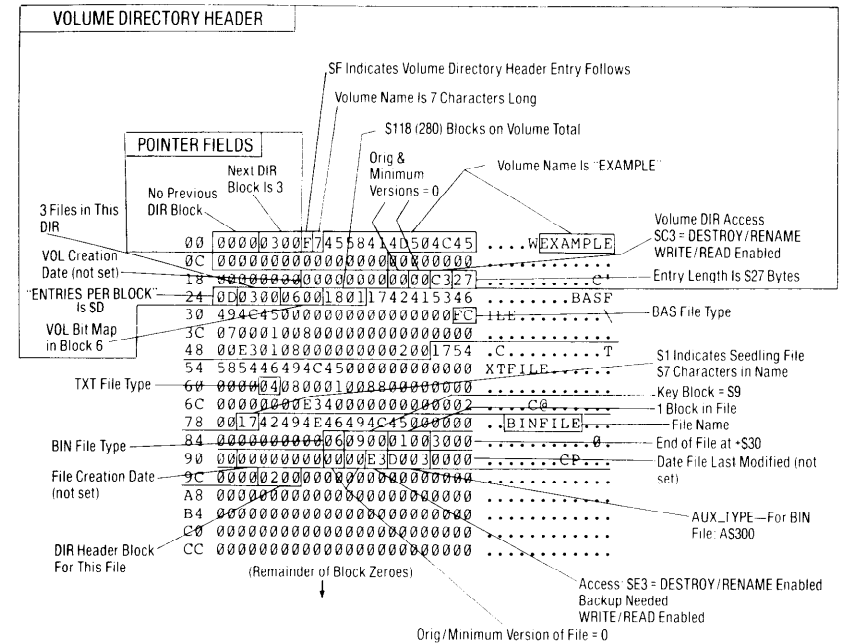


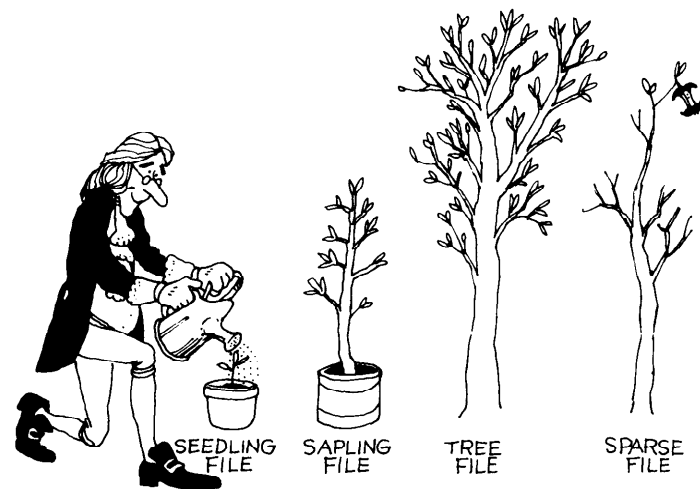
Figure 4.6 Example Volume Directory Block

FILE STRUCTURES

One of ProDOS's major jobs is to keep track of the blocks which make up a file. When programming, the user need never know that a file is actually made up of one or more blocks scattered far and wide all over the diskette volume. ProDOS must make the file appear to the programmer to be a continuous stream of sequential data.

So far the files shown in the examples here have had only one block. This was done to avoid complicating the discussion of the Volume Directory. In practice, however, very few files are 512 bytes or less in length. ProDOS defines three file structures to handle files of different sizes:

- The Seedling — for files of 512 bytes or less
- The Sapling — for files with more than 512 bytes but less than 128K bytes of data
- The Tree — for files with more than 128K bytes of data up to 16 megabytes (16,777,216 bytes).



Examples of **seedling** files have already been shown. A seedling file consists of a single **data block** whose number is stored in the **KEY_POINTER** field in the file entry of the directory. Thus, a seedling file, by definition, costs only one block of storage (and a file descriptive entry).

For the purposes of this discussion, let us assume that we had run the following Applesoft BASIC program against our example disk volume from Figure 4.2.

```

10 PRINT CHR$(4);"OPEN TXTFILE,L64"
20 FOR I=0 TO 2
30 PRINT CHR$(4);"WRITE TXTFILE,R";I
40 PRINT "RECORD";I
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT CHR$(4);"CLOSE TXTFILE"
70 END

```

This program creates the TXT file, "TXTFILE", with a record length of 64 bytes. It then writes three records containing the strings "RECORD0", "RECORD1", and "RECORD2". The total size of this file is then 3 times 64 or 192 bytes. Since this is less than 512 bytes, the file is stored as a seedling.

Now, assume that statement 20 is changed to read:

```
20 FOR I=0 TO 100
```

and the program is rerun. The file it creates will now contain 101 records of 64 bytes each, so the total size is 6464 bytes. As the ninth record is written (RECORD8), ProDOS discovers that the original seedling block is full. There is no room in the directory to store another block number, so ProDOS creates what is called an **index block**. This block contains the block numbers of each data block in the file in the order that they should be accessed. Using an index block, ProDOS can describe the file in a sequential and orderly way, even though its data blocks may not be physically contiguous (next to one another on the diskette). For example, if the previous data block in a file was 47, it is not necessary to store the data which follows it in block 48. Instead, any free block located anywhere on the diskette may be used simply by placing its block number next to 47's in the index block.

Thus, in our example, a new block is allocated to be the index block (\$A), another new block is allocated to be the second data block (\$B), both the original data block's number and the new data block's number are placed in the new index block, and, finally, the directory entry for the file is updated so that it now points to the index block instead of the seedling data block. Of course, the **STORAGE_TYPE** field in the directory entry must also be changed to indicate that this is now a **sapling** file and is no longer a seedling. Index block entries which are not associated with any data block yet (such as those beyond the end of file position) are set to zeroes. Since a block is 512 bytes long and block numbers require a 2-byte field, this index block can store pointers to up to 256 data blocks representing up to 131,072 bytes of data (128K). Obviously, most files will fall within this class of file structure. A diagram of the general form of a sapling file is given in Figure 4:7.

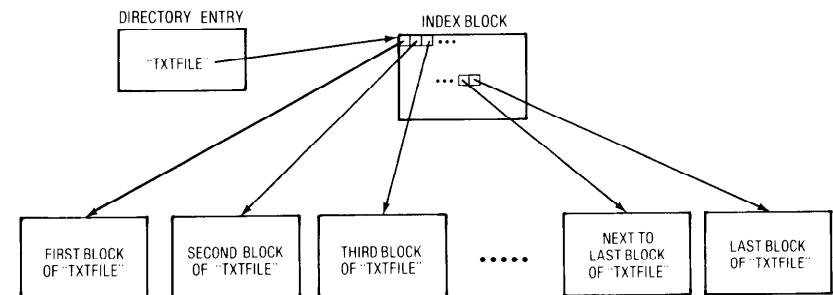


Figure 4.7 Sapling File Organization

The index block for TXTFILE is given in Figure 4.8. Notice that the first block of the file is still block 8, the original data block of the old seedling version of TXTFILE. Notice also that in an index block, the least significant byte of the block numbers are stored in the first half of the block, and the most significant byte (in this example all MSB's are \$00) in the last half. This was done to simplify indexing into the block (the 6502 index registers can only index up to 256 bytes at a time). Thus, to find any given block, one

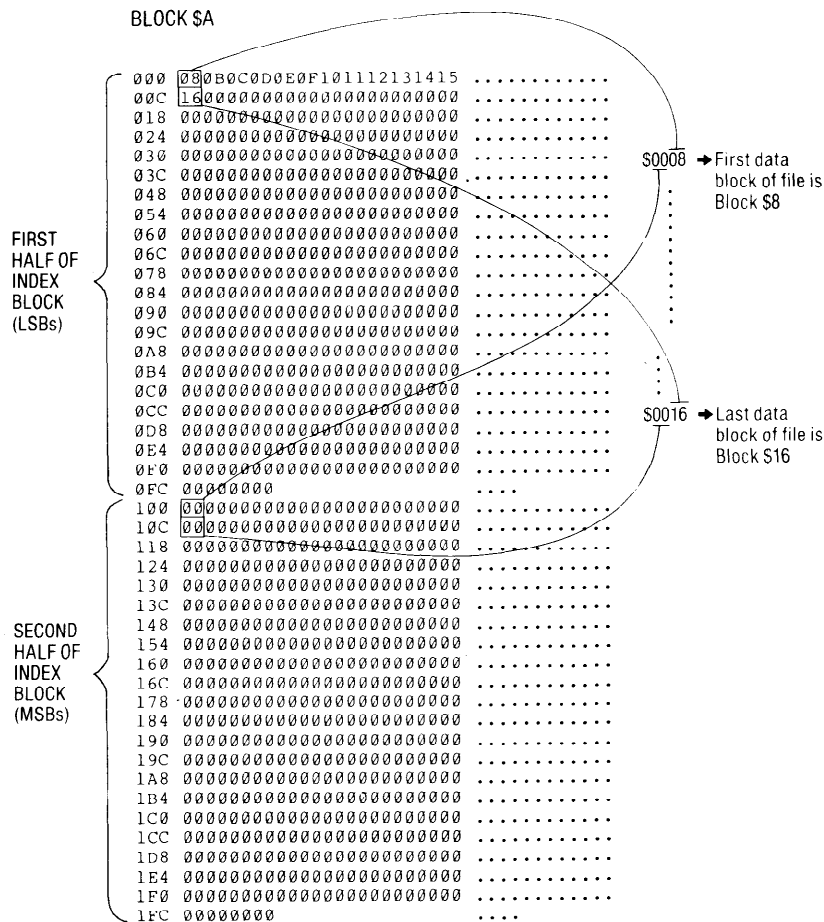


Figure 4.8 Example Sapling Index Block

must assemble a block number by picking the Nth byte and the N + 256th byte in the index block where N is the relative block desired.

Suppose that we now modify our program again so that 2144 records will be written. This pushes the total file size up to 137,216, more than can be described by a single index block. ProDOS must "promote" the file to the next level of the hierarchy, a tree file. A tree file consists of a single **master index block**, pointed to by the directory entry, which, in turn, contains the block numbers of two or more other index blocks. These lower level index blocks contain the actual data block numbers. This structure is diagrammed in Figure 4.9. Thus, since the master index block can describe 256 "subindex" blocks, and each subindex block can describe 256 data blocks, in principle this structure would support files of up to 32 megabytes! In order to limit block numbers to a 2-byte signed value of 32767, however, an arbitrary upper limit of 16 megabytes was imposed. In other words, a master index block can never be more than half full.

The entire file structure for TXTFILE is depicted in Figure 4.10. Note that the original index block of the sapling file (block \$A) became the first subindex block of the tree file. Also, when the changeover was made, the master index block was allocated first

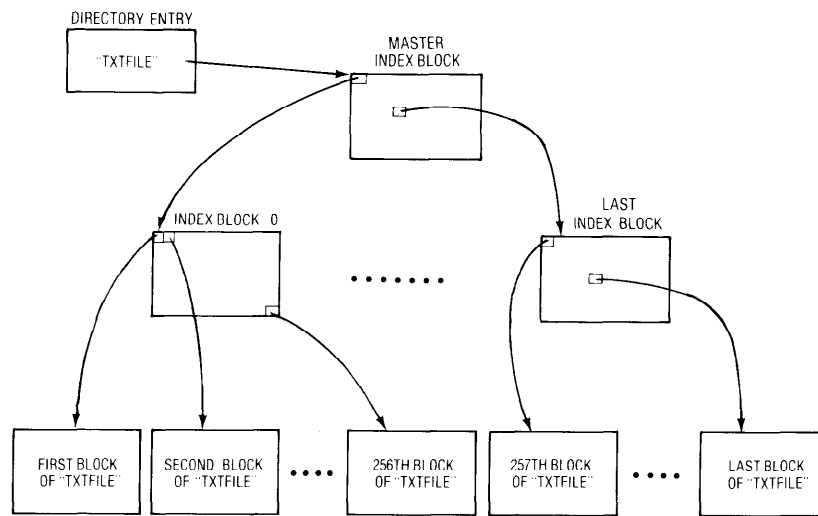


Figure 4.9 Tree File Organization

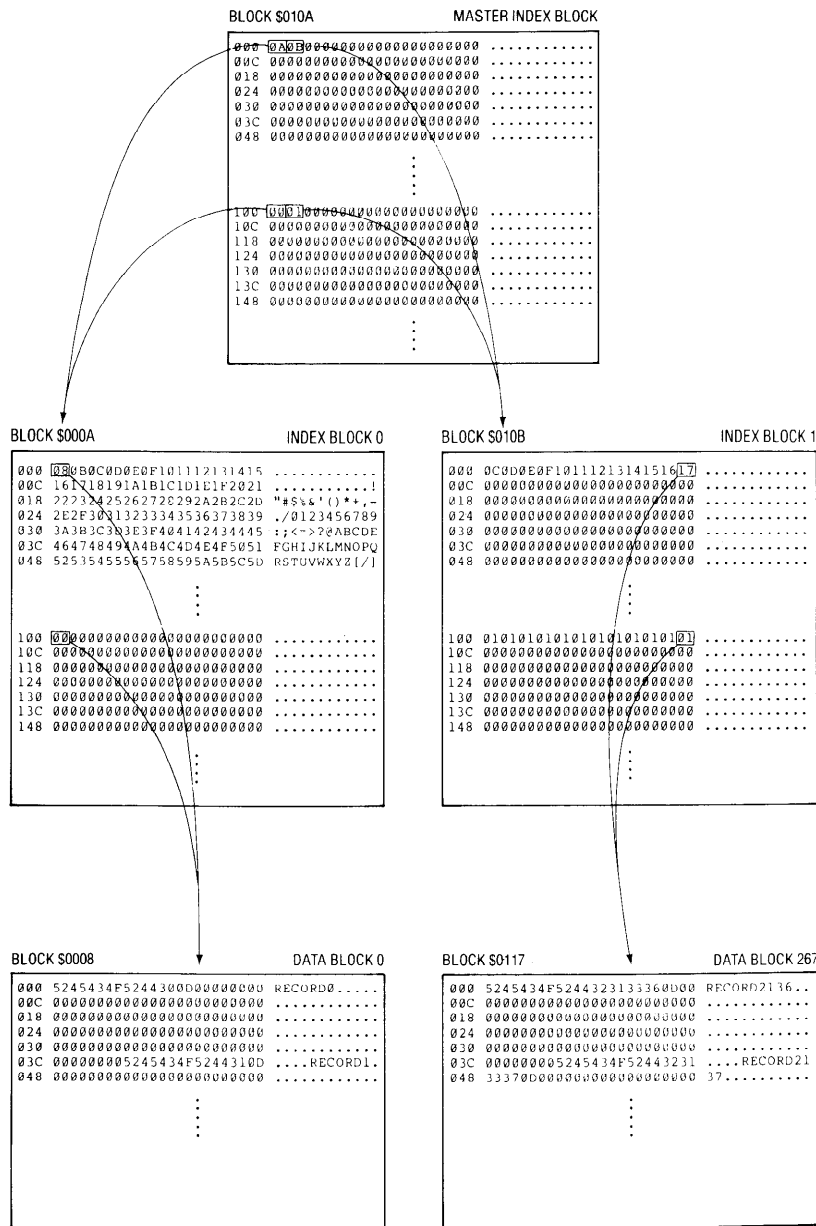


Figure 4.10 Example Tree File

(\$10A), then the second subindex block (\$10B), and finally the data block whose allocation made the file into a tree file (\$10C). The last block allocated is for RECORD2136 through RECORD2143 (for a total of 2144 records). This is the last block on the diskette (\$117), and, since no blocks were ever freed, the diskette is now full. Although TXTFILE has only two subindex blocks and it is nearly as large as a diskette, this does not imply that all tree files will have two subindex blocks, as will become apparent when sparse files are discussed.

FILE DATA TYPES

Unless they are directories (DIR type files), all files conform to one of the three file structures described above even though the data in files may have different intended uses. A file might contain an Applesoft BASIC program which was SAVED in addition to being a sapling file. It might be a binary memory image which was BSAVED and conforms to the seedling structure. Or it might be data for a BASIC program in a TXT file and have the tree characteristic. File types, such as BAS, TXT, or SYS are less important to ProDOS than they are to the programs which use the files. This means that the basic structure of a BAS file is identical to that of a BIN file—only the interpretation of the data differs. ProDOS maintains a consistent set of file types by convention, and to a limited extent, the BASIC command interpreter enforces these conventions (e.g., "FILE TYPE MISMATCH"). You are not prevented, however, from storing an Applesoft BASIC program image in a TXT file if you really work at it!

TXT FILES

The TXT or text file in its **sequential** form is the least complicated file data type (in its random form it is, perhaps, the most complex). A sequential TXT file consists of one or more records, separated from each other by carriage return characters (hex \$0D's). This structure is shown and an example file is given in Figure 4.11. Usually, the end of a TXT file is signaled by the End Of File (EOF) position stored in the directory entry for the file.

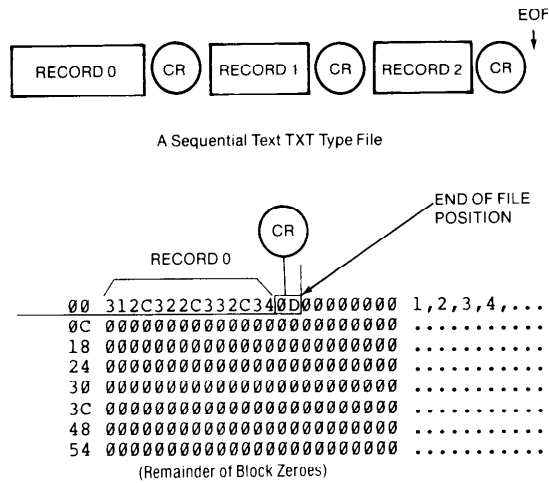


Figure 4.11 Example Sequential Text File Block

Since \$0D is used to delimit records, carriage returns should not appear within a record. Usually, only valid ASCII characters are allowed in a TXT file to make them accessible to BASIC programs (i.e. printable text, numerics or special characters; refer to p. 8 of the *Apple II Reference Manual* or p. 16 of the *Apple II Reference Manual for IIe Only*). This restriction makes processing of a TXT file slower and less efficient in the use of disk space than with a BIN or VAR type file, since each digit must occupy a full byte in the file.

When TXT files are accessed **randomly**, or by record number, "holes" can appear between records. In the example given earlier and in Figure 4.12, each record is allotted 64 bytes of space in the file. By doing this, it is easy to find any record by multiplying its number by 64 and using this as a byte offset into the file. The record length is chosen as the maximum amount of space any record might occupy. Thus, records with less than 64 bytes of data, such as the ones in the example, will have wasted space at their end (filled, in this case, with \$00s). This wasted space is called padding. The actual data in each record is terminated with a \$0D (carriage return) just as in the sequential text file record (allowing BASIC to read it as a single INPUT line). In this way, data within a single record can be accessed as if it was a miniature sequential TXT file. If an attempt is made to sequentially read beyond into the padding, a null string is returned.

When the randomly organized file is OPENed, the record length given with the "L" keyword is stored in the AUX_TYPE field in the directory entry for the file. Then, if later OPENs omit this keyword, the original value can be supplied by ProDOS.

Notice that in the example in Figure 4.12, record 3 has not been initialized. Indeed, none of the other records following RECORD2 have anything but \$00s in them. By WRITEing to specific records in a non-sequential order, it is possible to leave very large holes between records which contain data. Such files are called "sparse." If a hole falls within a block which has other records which contain data, it is represented by binary zeroes. But if the hole covers entire blocks, ProDOS does not bother to allocate them at all. There is no point in wasting disk space on holes! Thus, if the next record containing data in our example file was RECORD25, for instance, the

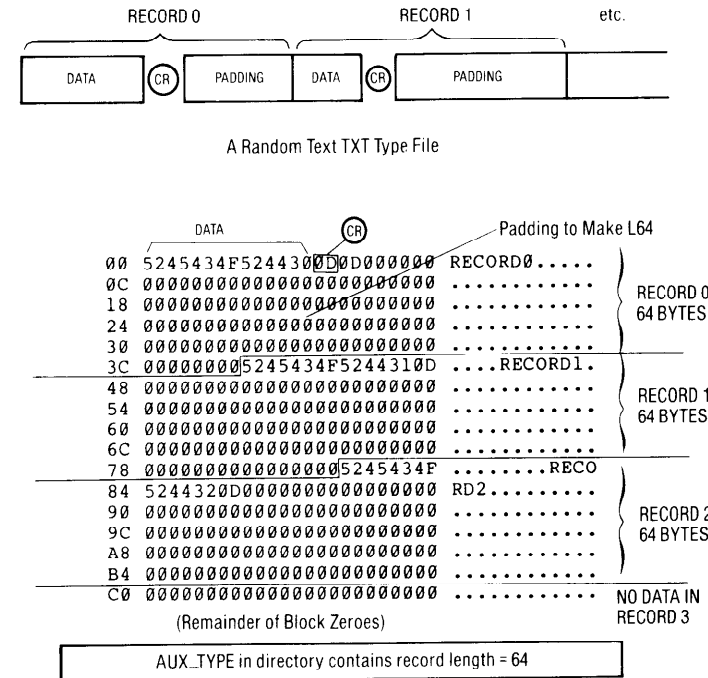


Figure 4.12 Example Random Text File Block

rest of block 0 would contain zeroes (as it does now), no block would be allocated for block 1 or block 2, and block 3 would contain zeroes until the position of RECORD25 was reached. This is diagrammed in Figure 4.13. Notice that the positions of the "phantom" blocks are marked in the file's index block with zeroes. Thus, although the file covers a "data space" of six blocks, only three data blocks are actually allocated. It is possible to create a file with only two data blocks which covers the entire 16-megabyte data space. Such a file would incorporate one master index block with an entry at +0 and at +7F. All the subindex blocks in between would be "phantom," or not allocated and marked with zero pointers. The first index block would contain a single entry at +0 for the first data block. And the last index block would contain a single entry at +FF for the last data block. A 16-megabyte file using only five blocks of disk space!

BIN FILES

The structure of a BIN type file is shown in Figure 4.14. An exact copy of the memory selected is written to the disk block(s). The original address from which the memory was copied is stored in the AUX_TYPE field of the directory entry for the file. The EOF position in the directory records the length of the binary image. These values are those given in the A and L (or E) keywords of the BSAVE command which created the file. ProDOS can be made to BLOAD or BRUN the binary image at a different address by specifying the A (address) keyword when the command is entered, or by changing the address in the directory entry (this is sometimes necessary if the file cannot be BSAVED from the location where it will run, such as from the screen buffer).

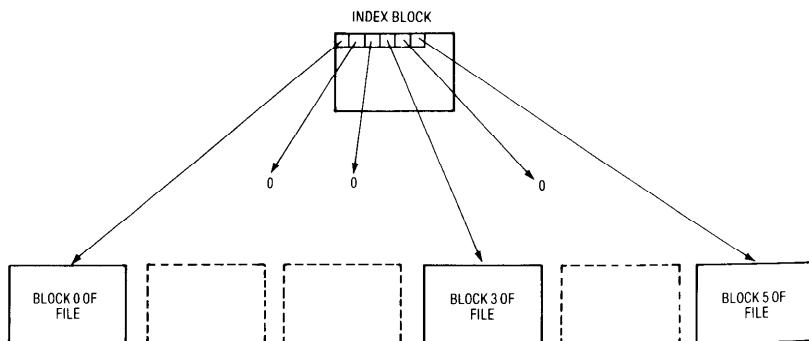


Figure 4.13 A Sparse File

MEMORY IMAGE...

A Binary BIN Type File

\$30 Byte Binary Memory Image

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 00 | 4C00BE4C00BE0000FFFF0000 | L.>L.>.. _.. | |
| 0C | FFFF0000FFFF0000FFFF0000 | .. _.. _.. | |
| 18 | FFFF0000FFFF000059FA00BE | .. _.. _..YZ.> | |
| 24 | 1B4C03BE4C00BE4C59FFEBBF | .L.>L.>LY_K? | |
| 30 | 000000000000000000000000 | | EOF: Marks End of Binary Image |
| 3C | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 48 | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 54 | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 60 | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 6C | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 78 | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| 84 | 000000000000000000000000 | ..... |  |
| | (Remainder of Block Zeroes) | | |

AUX_TYPE in Directory Contains Address = \$3D0
 EOF in Directory Contains Length = \$30

Figure 4.14 Example BIN File Block

BAS FILES

A BASIC program is saved to the diskette in a way that is nearly identical to BSAVE. The format of a BAS file is given in Figure 4.15. When the SAVE command is typed, the ProDOS BASIC command interpreter determines the location of the BASIC program in memory and its length by examining Applesoft's zero page addresses. An image of the program is written to the file and, again, the AUX_TYPE and EOF fields of the directory entry represent the address and length. Notice that the character representation of the program is somewhat garbled. This is because, in the interest of saving memory, BASIC "tokenizes" the program. Reserved BASIC words, such as PRINT, IF, END, or CHR\$, are replaced with a single hexadecimal code value (set off from other characters by its most significant bit being forced on). A complete treatment of the appearance of a BASIC program in memory is outside of the scope of this manual, but a partial breakdown of the program in Figure 4.15 is given.

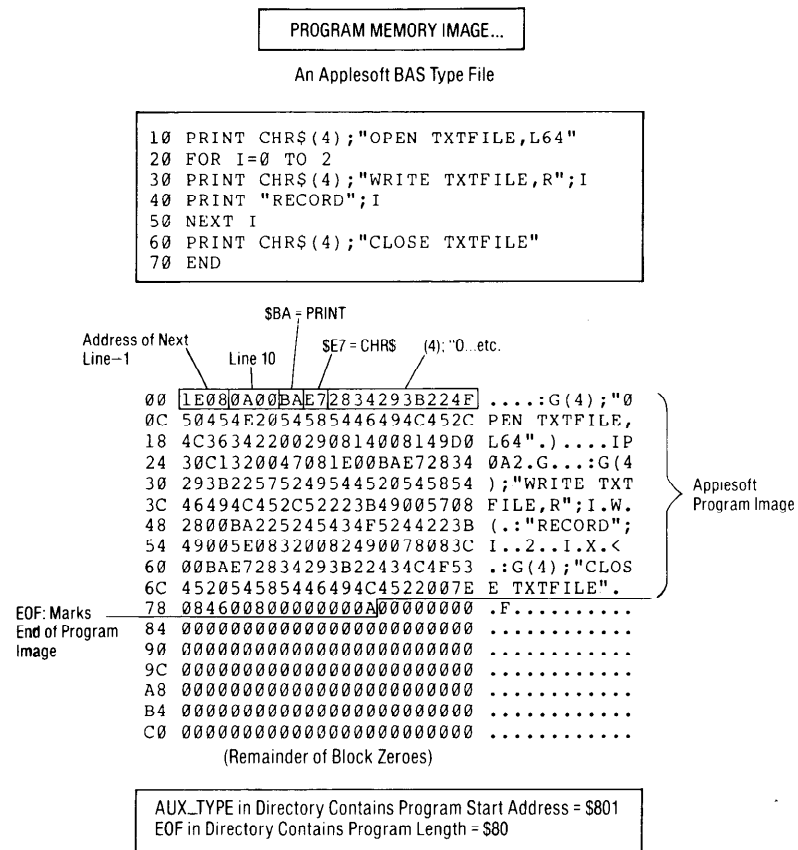


Figure 4.15 Example BAS File Block

OTHER FILE TYPES (VAR, REL, SYS)

Several other file types have been set aside by ProDOS. Many are those found in the SOS operating system (e.g. PCD, PTX, PDA for Pascal, etc.). These are listed in APPENDIX E and will not be covered here since they are not indigenous to ProDOS. Other ProDOS file types include BAD and CMD. BAD files are obviously intended to mark permanent I/O errors on a disk's surface from accidental use, but there seem to be no utilities within ProDOS 1.0 which create them. The CMD and PAS file types are not currently supported by the ProDOS BASIC command interpreter, so their planned structures are anyone's guess. AppleWorks file types are designed for the AppleWorks package, and their structures are

specific to that package. The formats of the VAR, REL, and SYS files are defined, however.

The VAR file type is used to store the contents of a BASIC program's variables using the STORE command. The ProDOS BASIC command interpreter compresses all of the strings together with the numeric variables and saves the resulting chunk of memory as a VAR file. The first five bytes of the file constitute a header which defines the memory image that follows:

VAR FILE HEADER

| BYTE OFFSET | LENGTH | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| +0 | (2 bytes) | Combined length of simple and array variables. |
| +2 | (2 bytes) | Length of simple variables only. |
| +4 | (1 byte) | MSB of HIMEM when these variables were STORED. |
| +5 | (n bytes) | Start of memory image.... |

The AUX_TYPE field of the directory entry for the file contains the starting address from which the compressed variables were copied. EOF is an indication of the end of the image. When a RESTORE is later issued, the memory image is reloaded, the strings are separated from the rest of the variables, and, if necessary, string pointers are adjusted based on the new HIMEM value.

The REL file type is used with a special form of binary file, containing the memory image of a machine language program which may be relocated anywhere in memory based upon additional information stored with the image itself. Such a file is called a Relocatable Object Module file and is produced as output from the Apple Toolkit Assembler (EDASM). The format for this type of file is given in the documentation accompanying the assembler.

A SYS, or system file, is just like a BIN file except that it nearly always loads at \$2000 and implies a reload of the command interpreter after it exits. SYS files are invoked with the "-", or smart RUN command, from the BASIC command interpreter. The interpreter closes all open files, frees all of the memory occupied by itself, and does a standard BRUN at \$2000.

DIR FILES—PRODOS SUBDIRECTORIES

Since the Volume Directory has room for just 51 entries, without subdirectories, you would be limited to 51 files per volume. This may not seem to be much of a hardship on a diskette (although it might, since DOS 3.3 allows 105), but on a hard disk with 5 million bytes or more this limit is unthinkable. In order to create a more dynamic and flexible structure, the user is permitted to create subdirectories. A **subdirectory** can be thought of as an extension to the Volume Directory, but there is more to it than that. In the simplest case, a subdirectory is created and an entry which describes it is placed in the Volume Directory. The subdirectory has a structure very similar to the Volume Directory: it has a header entry located at its beginning; its blocks are doubly linked by pointers in the first four bytes of each block; and it can contain file descriptive entries (including entries for “sub-subdirectories”). Unlike the Volume Directory, however, it can be of any length (it starts out with only a single block and more are added as required), its header has a slightly different format, it can be located anywhere on the diskette, and its blocks are not necessary contiguous. A diagram of a typical subdirectory is shown in Figure 4.16. Thus, within a single subdirectory, you can create as many file entries as you have disk blocks! In practice, however, it is usually more convenient to create multiple subdirectories “dangling” from the Volume Directory, each for a specific purpose (e.g. one for word processing, one for program development, one for spreadsheets, and so on). These subdirectories might even be thought of as miniature “diskettes” within the larger volume. Although it is possible to set up very complex structures using subdirectories (multiple level tree-like networks), usually this is not very efficient or convenient and a single level (all subdirectories linked directly to the Volume Directory) works best.

One of the major concepts around which ProDOS was designed is the notion of a **path** to a file. Ordinarily, if a file is described by the Volume Directory, this path is very simple. ProDOS merely looks up the file in the Volume Directory and that is that. If the file is described by a subdirectory, however, ProDOS insists upon knowing how to find the subdirectory. Of course, ProDOS could systematically search all subdirectories for the file and all subdirectories of the subdirectories, and so on, but this would be very time consuming (especially if you had mistyped the file name and

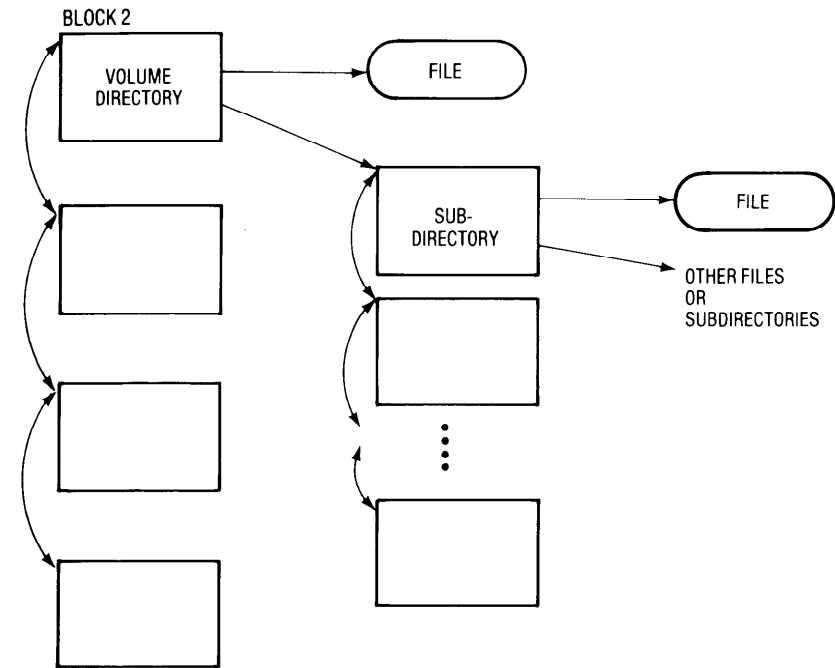


Figure 4.16 A ProDOS Subdirectory

it didn't really exist!). Since the user usually knows which subdirectory contains the file (and, perhaps, which subdirectory describes that subdirectory, etc.) the practice is to tell ProDOS what path to follow to find a file. This is done by first specifying the volume to be searched, thereby naming the Volume Directory, followed by a list of all subdirectories which must be traversed to eventually find the file, and finally by the file name itself. For example, if in Figure 4.16 the volume name is “VOLUME” and the subdirectory name is “SUB” and the file described by the subdirectory is “FILE,” the path to find that file would be:

/VOLUME/SUB/FILE

If the file described by the Volume Directory in Figure 4.16 was also called “FILE” there would be no confusion at all, because its pathname would be unique:

/VOLUME/FILE

This points out an additional advantage of subdirectories. It was mentioned earlier that they were like miniature “diskettes,” and, just like diskettes, there is no problem in using identical file names within different directories.

To make specifying pathnames easier, the user can specify a default prefix to ProDOS. When a file name is given (without a leading “/” in its name) it is assumed to be an incomplete pathname. To complete it, ProDOS merely attaches the prefix to the beginning. Thus, if the current prefix is:

/VOLUME/SUB/

And a reference was made to “FILE,” ProDOS would create the following fully qualified pathname:

/VOLUME/SUB/FILE

Therefore, by specifying a prefix you are, in a sense, stating that you wish to work within a specific “miniature diskette,” although you can still access any other file on the volume by giving its complete pathname explicitly.

An example of a typical subdirectory block is given in Figure 4.17. The format of the Subdirectory Header is given below (remember that the first four bytes of each subdirectory block contain the previous and next block numbers respectively):

| BLOCK BYTE | DESCRIPTION |
|------------|-------------|
|------------|-------------|

| | |
|-----------|---|
| \$04 | STORAGE_TYPE/NAME_LENGTH: The first nibble (top 4 bits) of this byte describes the type of entry. In this case, this is a Subdirectory Header so this nibble is \$E. The low 4 bits are the length of the name in the next field (the subdirectory name). |
| \$05-\$13 | SUBDIR. NAME: A 15-byte field containing the name of this subdirectory. The actual length is defined by NAME_LENGTH above; the remainder of the field is ignored. |
| \$14 | \$14 must contain \$75. |
| \$15-\$1B | Reserved for future use. |
| \$1C-\$1F | CREATION: The date and time of the creation of this subdirectory. This field is zero if no date was assigned. The format of the field is as follows: BYTE 0 and 1 — yyyyyymmddddd year/month/day BYTE 2 and 3 — 00h00mmmmmm hours/minutes |

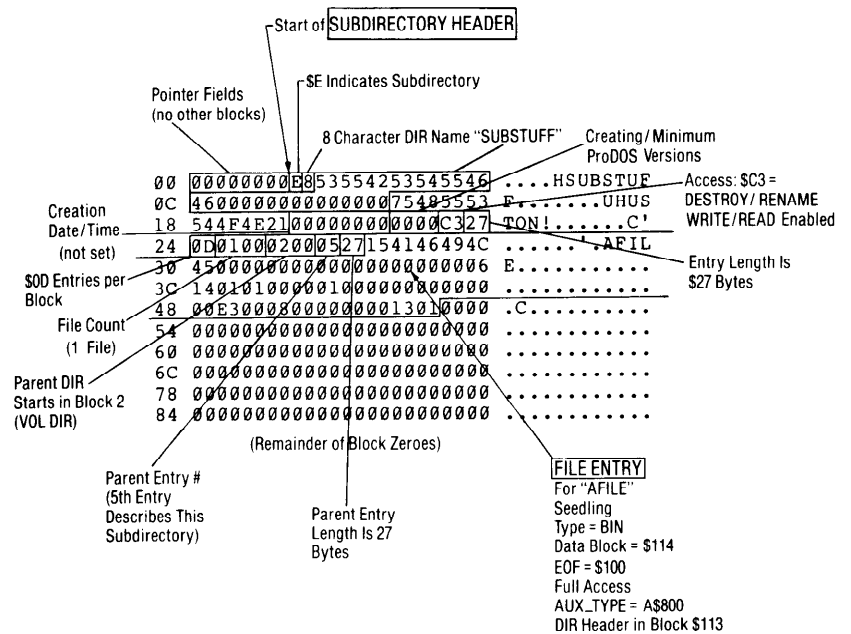


Figure 4.17 Example Subdirectory Block

where each letter above represents one binary bit. This is the standard form for all create and modify date/time stamps in directories.

VERSION: The ProDOS version number under which this subdirectory was created. This field tells later versions of ProDOS not to expect to find any fields which were defined by Apple after this version of ProDOS was released. This field indicates the level of upward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero.

MIN_VERSION: Minimum version of ProDOS which can access this subdirectory. A value in this field implies that significant changes were made to the field definitions since prior versions of ProDOS were in use and these older versions would not be able to successfully interpret the structure of this subdirectory. This field indicates the level of downward compatibility between versions. Under ProDOS 1.0, its value is zero.

- \$22 **ACCESS:** The bits in the flag byte define how the directory may be accessed. The bit assignments are as follows:
- \$80 — Subdirectory may be destroyed (deleted)
 - \$40 — Subdirectory may be renamed
 - \$20 — Subdirectory has changed since last backup
 - \$02 — Subdirectory may be written to
 - \$01 — Subdirectory may be read
- All other bits are reserved for future use.
- \$23 **ENTRY_LENGTH:** Length of each entry in the Subdirectory in bytes (usually \$27).
- \$24 **ENTRIES_PER_BLOCK:** Number of entries in each block of the Subdirectory (usually \$0D). Note that the Subdirectory Header is considered to be an entry.
- \$25-\$26 **FILE_COUNT:** Number of active entries in the Subdirectory. An active entry is one which describes a file or subdirectory which has not been deleted. This count does not include the Subdirectory Header. Note that this field's name is a bit misleading since the count also includes other subdirectory entries.
- \$27-\$28 **PARENT_POINTER:** The block number of the key (first) block of the directory which contains the entry which describes this subdirectory.
- \$29 **PARENT_ENTRY:** The entry number within the parent directory which describes this subdirectory (the parent directory's header counts as zero).
- \$2A **PARENT_ENTRY_LENGTH:** The length of entries in the parent directory in bytes (usually \$27).

EMERGENCY REPAIRS

From time to time the information on a diskette can become damaged or lost. This can create various symptoms, ranging from mild side effects, such as the disk not booting, to major problems, such as an input/output (I/O) error in the Volume Directory. A good understanding of the format of a diskette, as described previously, and a few program tools can allow any reasonably sharp Apple II user to patch up most errors on his diskettes.

A first question would be, "how do errors occur?" The most common cause of an error is a worn or physically damaged diskette. Usually a diskette will warn you that it is wearing out by



EMERGENCY REPAIRS ARE EASIER IF YOU HAVE A BACKUP

producing "soft errors." Soft errors are I/O errors which occur randomly. You may get an I/O error message when you CATALOG a disk one time and have it CATALOG correctly if you try again. When this happens, the smart programmer immediately copies the files on the aged diskette to a brand new one and discards the old one or keeps it as a backup.

Another cause of damaged diskettes is the practice of hitting the RESET key to abort the execution of a program which is accessing the diskette. Damage will usually occur when the RESET signal comes just as data is being written onto the disk. Powering the machine off just as data is being written to the disk is also a sure way to clobber a diskette. Of course, real hardware problems in the disk drive, cable, or controller card can cause damage as well.

If the damaged diskette can be CATALOGed, recovery is much easier. A damaged ProDOS bootstrap loader on track 0 can usually be corrected by formatting a fresh diskette and copying the files from the old one to the new one. If only one file produces an I/O ERROR when it is used, it may be possible to copy most of the sectors of the file to another diskette by skipping over the bad sector with an assembler language program which calls the MLI (Machine Language Interface) in the ProDOS Kernel, or with a BASIC program (if the file is a TXT file). Indeed, if the problem is a bad checksum (see Chapter 3), it may be possible to read the bad sector and ignore the error and get most of the data.

An I/O error usually means that one of two conditions has occurred. Either a bad checksum was detected on the data in a sector, meaning that all bytes in the sector which follow the point of damage may be lost; or the sectoring is clobbered such that the sector no longer even exists on the diskette. If the latter is the case, the diskette (or at the very least, the track) must be reformatted, resulting in a massive loss of data. Although a program can be written to format a single track (see APPENDIX A), it is usually easier to copy all readable sectors from the damaged diskette to another formatted diskette and then reconstruct the lost data there.

Disk utilities, such as Quality Software's *Bag of Tricks*, allow the user to read and display the contents of sectors or blocks. *Bag of Tricks* will also allow you to modify the sector data and rewrite it to the same or another diskette. If you do not have *Bag of Tricks* or another commercial disk utility, you can use the ZAP program in APPENDIX A of this book. The ZAP program will read any block of an unprotected disk into memory, allowing the user to examine it or modify the data and then, optionally, rewrite it to a disk. Using such a program is very important when learning about diskette formats and when fixing clobbered data.

Using ZAP, a bad sector within a file can be localized by reading each block listed in the index blocks for that file. If the bad block is in a directory, the pointers of up to 13 files may be lost. When this occurs, a search of the diskette can be made to find "homeless" index blocks (ones which are not otherwise connected to the remaining good directory blocks in that and other directories). As these index blocks are found, new file descriptive entries can be made in the damaged sector which point to these blocks. Of course, it helps to know whether the lost files are seedlings, saplings or trees! When the entire Volume Directory is lost, this process can take hours, even with a good understanding of the format of ProDOS volumes. Such an endeavor should only be undertaken if there is no other way to recover the data. Of course, the best policy is to create backup copies of important files periodically to simplify recovery. More information on the above procedures is given in APPENDIX A.

A less significant but very annoying form of diskette clobber is the loss of free blocks. It is possible, by powering off or hitting RESET at the wrong time, to leave blocks marked in use in the Volume Bit Map which were about to be marked free. These lost

blocks can never be recovered by normal means, even when files are deleted, since they do not belong to anyone. The result is a DISK FULL message before the volume is actually full. To reclaim the lost block, it is necessary to compare every block listed in every index block or directory against the Volume Bit Map to see if there are any discrepancies. There are utility programs which will do this automatically, but the best way to solve this problem is to copy all the files on the diskette to another diskette (note that the diskette must be copied on a file by file basis, not as a volume, since a volume copy would copy an image of the diskette, bad Volume Bit Map and all).

If a file is deleted it can usually be recovered, providing that additional block allocations have not occurred since it was deleted. If another file was created after the DELETE command, ProDOS probably has reused some or all of the blocks of the old file. The appropriate directory can be quickly ZAPped to reactivate the file (you will have to guess at the STORAGE_TYPE and NAME_LENGTH values) at +0 in the deleted entry. The file should then be copied to another disk and then the original deleted so that the Volume Bit Map will be correct.

FRAGMENTATION

ProDOS overhead in reading or writing blocks to a volume consists of three main parts:

1. ProDOS computational overhead time (the time to get ready to access the disk).
2. Seek time (moving the disk arm to the proper track).
3. Rotational delay (waiting for the proper sector to appear under the disk head).

In the first respect, ProDOS is an enormous improvement over Apple's earlier operating system, DOS, being up to eight times faster in its operation. This fact only increases the significance of the other two delay areas. Skewing can have an effect on rotational delay to some extent (see Chapter 3), but is much more difficult to control. Seek time, however, can vary greatly depending upon use patterns and the arrangement of files on a volume.

Imagine, for example, a volume on which a great deal of activity has occurred. Many files have been created and deleted over a period of time, leaving "holes" here and there as files are deleted,

which are reallocated to existing or new files as necessary. Eventually, a map of the volume looks like a plate of spaghetti! There is nothing really wrong with this — files can be accessed normally — but if parts of an otherwise short file are spread all over the disk volume, ProDOS must spend a lot of time moving the disk read/write head from track to track to pick up all the pieces in the proper order. This costs time. A disk volume in this state of affairs is said to be badly “fragmented.” Fragmentation can be even more important on a hard disk since the ratio of seek delay to rotational delay is much greater. Likewise, the best skewing setup in the world can be completely gutted by a fragmented disk, since few sequential file sectors are found together on the same track, and as the arm is moved to a new track there is no telling how long the rotational delay will be.

When disk access time becomes a concern, it is sometimes useful to intelligently move files to specific spots on the disk. To accomplish this, the user must format a new, blank volume and copy the files from the old disk, one by one, to the new disk in an appropriate order. Remember that ProDOS allocates blocks for files in numerically increasing order (from the outside track of the disk to the inside track). Thus, the first file you copy will be placed near the Volume Directory (a good place to be if you want to find that file fast). The last file you copy will go closest to the center hub of the diskette. If your program accesses two files at once, try to place them near one another on the disk. Do not separate them by many other files or you will hear the disk arm “thrashing” back and forth as it first accesses a block in file A and then must access one in file B. While you hear that noise, your program is not doing anything useful! Another thing to remember if your program opens and closes files frequently is that, when it does so, it may access several directories. It is usually a good idea in any case to keep all of your directories squashed down against the Volume Directory (i.e. CREATE all directories before you copy any files onto the new diskette) so that pathname searches will go faster.

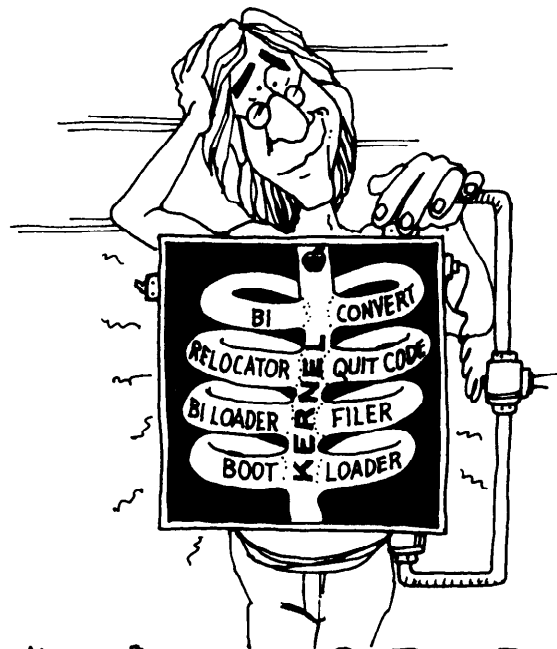
CHAPTER 5

THE STRUCTURE OF PRODOS

ProDOS MEMORY USE

ProDOS is an assembly language program which is loaded into RAM memory when the user boots his disk. Although the ProDOS machine language support routines can run by themselves in a machine smaller than 64K (or 48K plus a language card), ProDOS is primarily intended to run only on a full sized 64K or larger Apple II Plus or an Apple IIe or IIc. In a 64K Apple II, ProDOS normally occupies the 16K of bank switched memory (or the Language Card for older Apples) and about 10.5K at the top of main memory (\$9600 through \$BFFF). The part of ProDOS which occupies the bank switched memory is called the **Kernel**. The part occupying the top of main memory is called the **BASIC Interpreter** (BI). The Kernel consists of support subroutines which may be called by any assembly language program (such as the BASIC Interpreter) to access the disk, either block by block or file by file. The BASIC Interpreter accepts ProDOS commands entered by the user or his programs, and translates them into calls to the Kernel subroutines.* When the BASIC Interpreter is loaded, ProDOS must fool Applesoft BASIC into believing that there is

*It is possible, if the BASIC Interpreter's functions are not required by an application (such as a stand alone arcade-type game), to separate the Kernel from the BASIC Interpreter and not even load the BASIC Interpreter. For the purposes of this discussion, however, we will assume that ProDOS consists of both the Kernel and the BASIC Interpreter. In addition, the ProDOS Kernel may be loaded into the main part of memory if the Apple does not have a language card (48K Apple II), but the BASIC Interpreter may not be used under these circumstances because it cannot be relocated.



the Anatomy of ProDOS

actually less RAM memory in the machine than there is. With ProDOS loaded, Applesoft believes that there is only about 38K of RAM. ProDOS does this by adjusting HIMEM after it has loaded the BASIC Interpreter to prevent Applesoft from using the memory ProDOS is occupying. In order to keep track of the memory it is using, ProDOS maintains a "bit map" table which describes every page (256 bytes) in memory and marks it either free or in-use. By examining this table, user written programs can avoid using previously assigned memory, even if later versions of ProDOS are loaded elsewhere.

A diagram of ProDOS's memory is given in Figure 5.1. As can be seen, there are numerous subdivisions of the two basic components mentioned above. In addition, there are two special **global pages** containing addresses and data pertaining to the ProDOS Kernel (SYSTEM GLOBAL PAGE at \$BF00) and the BASIC Interpreter (BI GLOBAL PAGE at \$BE00) which may be of interest to external user written programs. These global pages will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter.

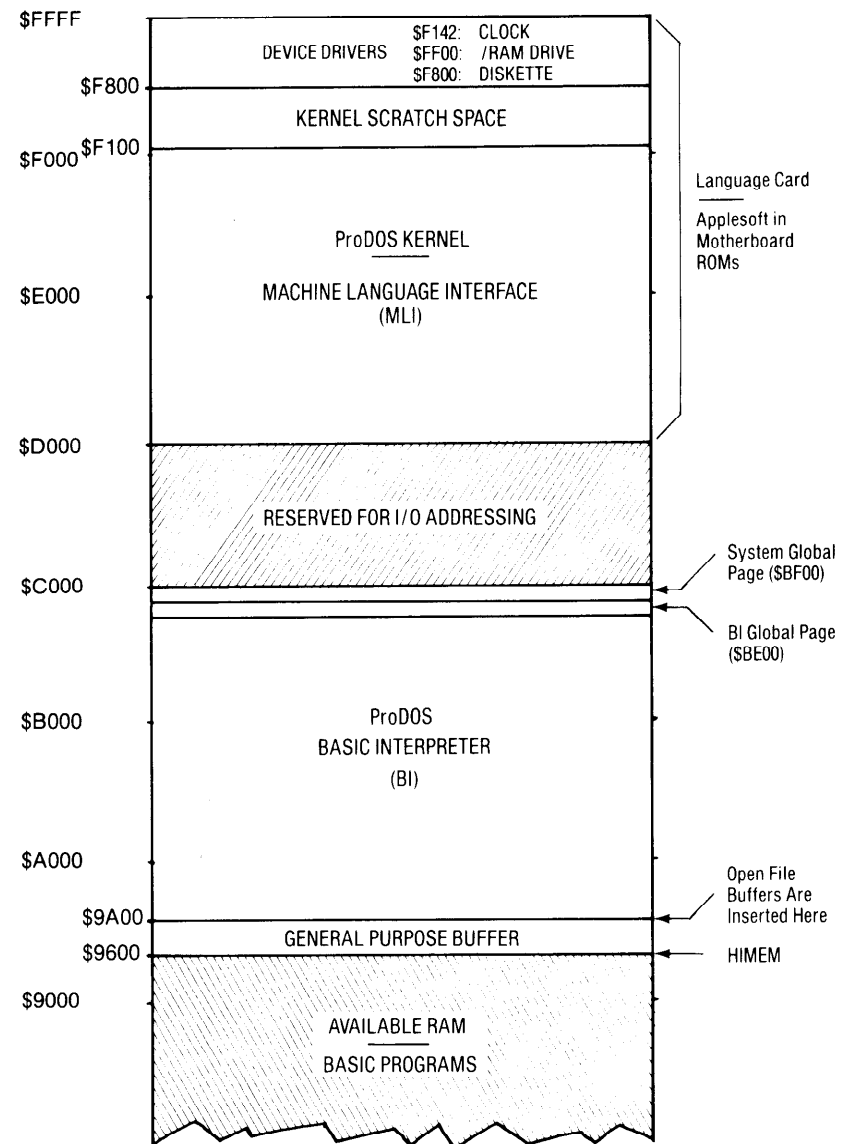


Figure 5.1 ProDOS Memory Usage (64K)

As discussed earlier, ProDOS can be divided into two major components: the Kernel, containing the **Machine Language Interface (MLI)**; and the BASIC Interpreter (BI). In theory, other interpreters could be written and substituted for the BI (to support Pascal or C language development, for example) but at present the only interpreter provided by Apple is the BASIC Interpreter, supporting Applesoft BASIC. There is currently no support for the older Integer BASIC language. In fact, because of the memory utilization of ProDOS, Applesoft must be resident in ROM (since the Kernel resides in the language card). Hence, ProDOS is only supported for Apple II Pluses, IIC's, and IIE's. Use of the term "BASIC Interpreter" should not be confused with the Applesoft BASIC Interpreter in ROM.* Here, "interpreter" means "interpreter of disk access commands," and not "interpreter of BASIC language statements." Although the BI is closely "married" to the Applesoft interpreter in ROM, its primary responsibility is to interpret ProDOS commands which load and save files, display directories, and support file operations in BASIC programs.

The BI normally occupies memory from \$9600 to \$BEFF. The first 1K (\$9600-\$9A00) is a general purpose buffer, used during Applesoft string garbage collection and for other purposes. Following this, at \$9A00, are the actual machine language instructions and work areas of the BI. Any data which is considered to be of interest to external programs is placed in the BI Global Page at \$BE00. As files are opened by BASIC programs, 1024-byte file buffers are allocated and inserted between the general purpose buffer and the BI itself. To do this, the BI must relocate the general purpose buffer and any strings which were allocated by the running BASIC program lower in memory to make room for the file buffers. HIMEM must be lowered accordingly. Thus, the memory available to the BASIC program fluctuates according to the number of open files.

The ProDOS Kernel occupies 12K of the 16K bank switched memory (language card). Most of the remaining 4K bank is not currently used, but is reserved by Apple for future use (the QUIT code occupies three pages currently). The main part of the ProDOS

*Apple's documentation also refers to the BASIC Interpreter as the "BASIC System Program." "BASIC Interpreter" is used here because of frequent references to the "BI," an earlier designation.

Kernel begins at \$D000, and contains the Machine Language Interface (MLI) subroutines which allow access to the disk by other programs (such as the BI or user written machine language programs). MLI functions provided include: open a file, create a new file, delete a file, rename a file, determine online volumes, read/write to a file, etc. The Kernel also handles interrupts for devices which can generate them. Access to these subroutines and their data is strictly controlled by the System Global Page which will be described next. Following the Kernel and its scratch space (work areas), is a 2K area devoted to device drivers. In order to provide a device independent interface to peripherals, subroutines are loaded here which can perform block oriented I/O to the Apple diskette drive, the /RAM "electronic" 64K memory diskette drive implemented in the Extended 80-Column Text card, and the Thunderclock. Additional device drivers (Hard disk, printer, etc.) must be placed in interface card ROM or in main RAM memory. The entry point addresses of each device driver in use are kept in the System Global Page.

GLOBAL PAGES

The System and BI Global Pages are maintained by ProDOS at fixed locations in main memory (\$BF00 and \$BE00 respectively). This practice allows important ProDOS data and subroutines to be accessed by external programs via a fixed location. Each time Apple makes a change in ProDOS and reassembles its source code, the addresses of all of the subroutines and variables may change. By putting the addresses of these routines and the variables themselves in fixed locations in memory, dependencies by a user written program on a particular version of ProDOS can be eliminated. Hopefully, all subroutines or data of general interest have been "vectored" through these global pages. If not, the programmer cannot be sure that a subroutine he calls directly will not "move out from under him" in a later version.

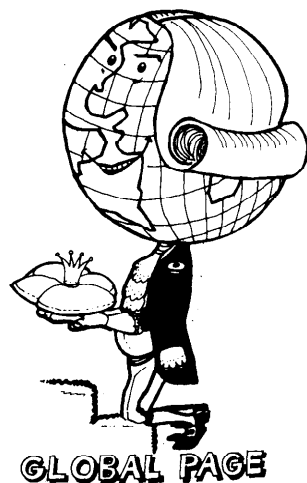
The exact format of the System Global Page is given in Chapter 8 but it contains the following information:

1. JMP (Goto) instructions to the main entry of the MLI, a quit vector, a clock/calendar subroutine, etc.
2. Addresses of the device drivers for each slot and drive.
3. A list of all disk drives online, and the slot and drive each occupies.

4. A "bit map" showing which pages of memory are in use and which are free.
5. Addresses of the buffers being used by MLI opened files.
6. Addresses of up to four interrupt handling routines and associated register save areas.
7. Current date, time and file level.
8. A machine ID flag byte giving the model (e.g. Apple IIe) and memory in the machine on which ProDOS is currently running.
9. Various flags indicating MLI status and whether a card occupies any slot.
10. Language card bank switching routines.
11. Interrupt entry and exit routines.
12. ProDOS version number.

The BI global page contains:

1. Addresses of routines in the BI which allow warmstart, command scanning, and error message printing.
2. I/O vectors for PR# and IN# for each slot, and the currently active input and output streams.
3. Default slot and drive.
4. BI status flags indicating whether an EXEC file is active, a BASIC program is running, a file is being read or written, etc.
5. Parameters that allow a user to pass an external command line to the BI.
6. A table indicating which commands allow which keyword parameters (e.g. OPEN does not allow the AD keyword but does allow the L keyword).
7. The current value for all keywords (A,B,E,L,S,D,etc.).
8. The address of the pathname buffers within the BI.
9. A subroutine used by the BI to access the MLI.



10. Parameter lists used by the BI to access the MLI.
11. Vectors to the BI's buffer allocate and free subroutines.
12. The current HIMEM MSB.

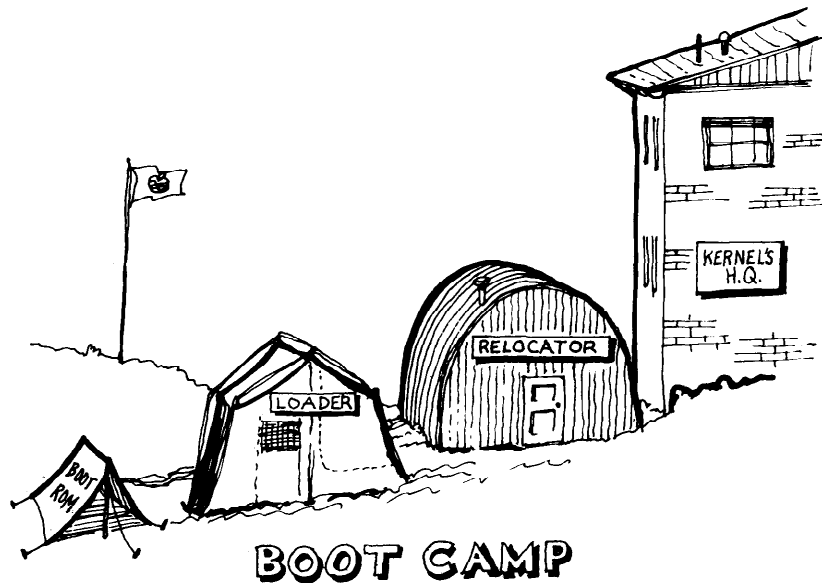
In addition to the ProDOS vectors in the global pages, the Monitor ROM and Applesoft maintain additional vectors of general interest from \$3F0 through \$3FF. They are:

| ADDR | USAGE |
|-------|--|
| \$3F0 | LO/HI address of the routine which handles a BRK machine language instruction. Supported by the Autostart and Apple IIe and IIc ROMs. Normally contains the address of a Monitor ROM routine which prints the contents of the registers. |
| \$3F2 | LO/HI address of routine which will handle RESET for Autostart and Apple IIe ROM. Normally the BI restart address (\$BE00) is stored here, but the user may change it if he wishes to handle RESET himself. |
| \$3F4 | Power-up byte. Contains a "funny complement" of the RESET address with an \$A5. This scheme is used to determine if the machine was just powered up or if RESET was pressed. If a power-up occurred, the Autostart ROM or Apple IIe ROM ignores the address at \$3F2 (since it has never been initialized), and attempts to boot a diskette. To prevent this from happening when you change \$3F2 to handle your own RESETs, EOR (exclusive OR) the new value at \$3F3 with an \$A5 and store the result in the power-up byte. |
| \$3F5 | A JMP to a machine language routine which is to be called when the "&" feature is used in Applesoft. Initialized by ProDOS to point to the BI command scanner vector. |
| \$3F8 | A JMP to a machine language routine which is to be called when a control-Y is entered from the monitor. |
| \$3FB | A JMP to a machine language routine which is to be called when a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) occurs. |
| \$3FE | LO/HI address of ProDOS's IRQ maskable interrupt handler dispatcher. If you wish to handle an IRQ interrupt, install an interrupt handler into ProDOS—do not replace this vector. |

WHAT HAPPENS DURING BOOTING

When an Apple is powered on, its memory is essentially devoid of any programs. In order to get ProDOS running, a diskette is "booted." The term "boot" refers to the process of bootstrap loading ProDOS into RAM. Bootstrap loading involves a series of steps which load successively bigger pieces of a program until all of the program is in memory and running. In the case of ProDOS, bootstrapping occurs in two major stages, corresponding to the loading of the ProDOS Kernel and the BASIC Interpreter. Within these major stages, there are minor stages which must be performed to complete the loading process. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 diagram the processes involved in loading the Kernel and the BI respectively from the diskette. A description of this process follows.

The first boot stage is the execution of the ROM on the disk controller card. This is called the **Boot ROM**, and it exists on either the diskette controller card or a hard disk controller card at



\$Cs00 (where "s" is the slot number). Thus, when the Apple is first powered on, the Monitor ROM searches the slots for a disk controller card (starting with slot 7 and moving down in slot number) and, upon finding one, it branches to \$Cs00 (usually \$C600 if the controller is in slot 6). Control is also passed to this address should the user type PR#6 in BASIC or C600G or 6(ctrl)P in the monitor. The diskette controller Boot ROM is a machine language program of about 256 bytes in length. When executed, it "recalibrates" the diskette arm by pulling it back to track 0 (the "clackety-clack" noise that is heard), and then reads sector 0 from track 0 into RAM memory at location \$800. Once this sector has been read, the Boot ROM jumps (GOTO's) to \$801 which is the second stage boot, the ProDOS Loader.

The **ProDOS Loader** occupies the first block on a ProDOS diskette (physical sectors 0 and 2). Since the Boot ROM has only loaded sector 0, the first task the ProDOS Loader must perform is to load the remaining sector of itself. It does this by calling the Boot ROM as a subroutine, loading it at \$900. Having completed this, a portion of the Boot ROM is copied into a subroutine in the ProDOS Loader itself (this variable code is different for a diskette or a hard disk), and uses this to search the diskette's Volume Directory for a system file with the name "PRODOS". This file contains an image of the ProDOS Relocator, the BI Loader, and the ProDOS Kernel itself. If the file can be found, its contents are read into memory at \$2000, and the ProDOS Loader jumps to the ProDOS Relocator at \$2000.

The **ProDOS Relocator** prints a copyright and version number on the screen, and then begins to examine the machine in use to find out its model. This is done by testing the Monitor ROM for special model-dependent indicators and by checking for language card memory. The ProDOS Relocator assembles the data it has collected into a byte of flags indicating whether the machine is an Apple II, Apple II Plus, Apple IIe, Apple IIc, or an Apple III in Apple II emulation mode. It also indicates the amount of memory available. Once this has been established, the Kernel image is copied either to the bank switched memory (language card) if the machine has 64K or more, or to \$9000 for a 48K Apple. If the machine has 128K, a /RAM drive is set up in the alternate 64K memory. The peripheral card configuration is also checked, and a table of occupied slots and interface card identifications is made.

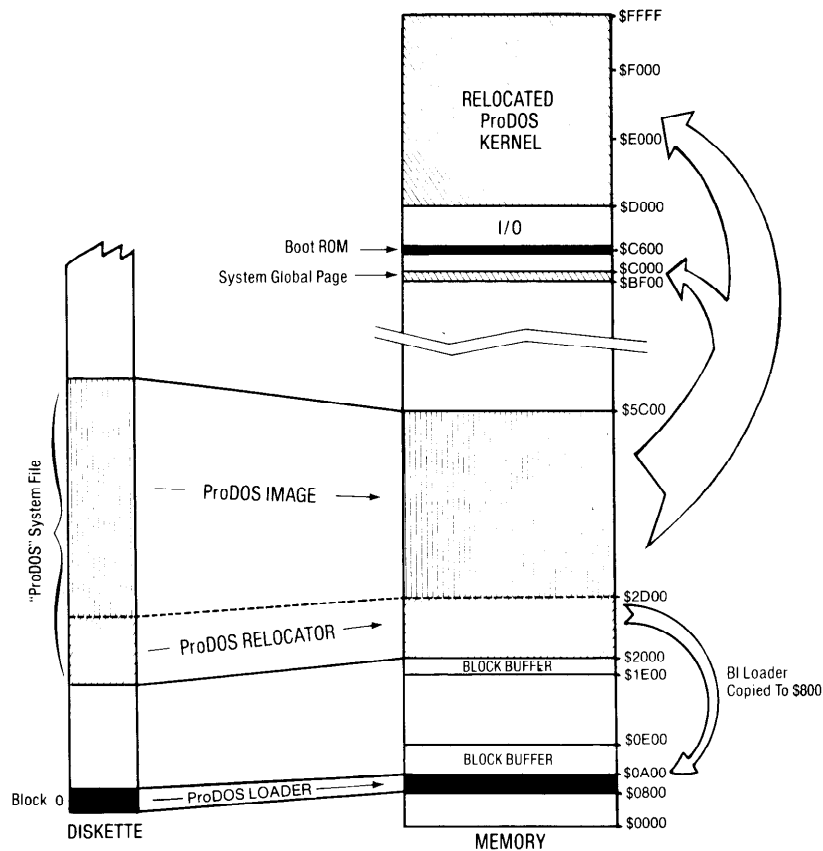


Figure 5.2 ProDOS Kernel Bootstrap Process

The initialization of the Kernel is completed by moving an image of the System Global Page to \$BF00 and initializing it as necessary. The BI Loader image is then copied to \$800 and control transfers there to begin booting the BI.

The **BI Loader** searches the Volume Directory for the first system file it can find whose name ends with ".SYSTEM". The file which is found will normally be BASIC.SYSTEM, but any other interpreter could be loaded in this way. If a file is found, its contents are loaded into memory at \$2000 and control passes to the BI Relocator at \$2000.

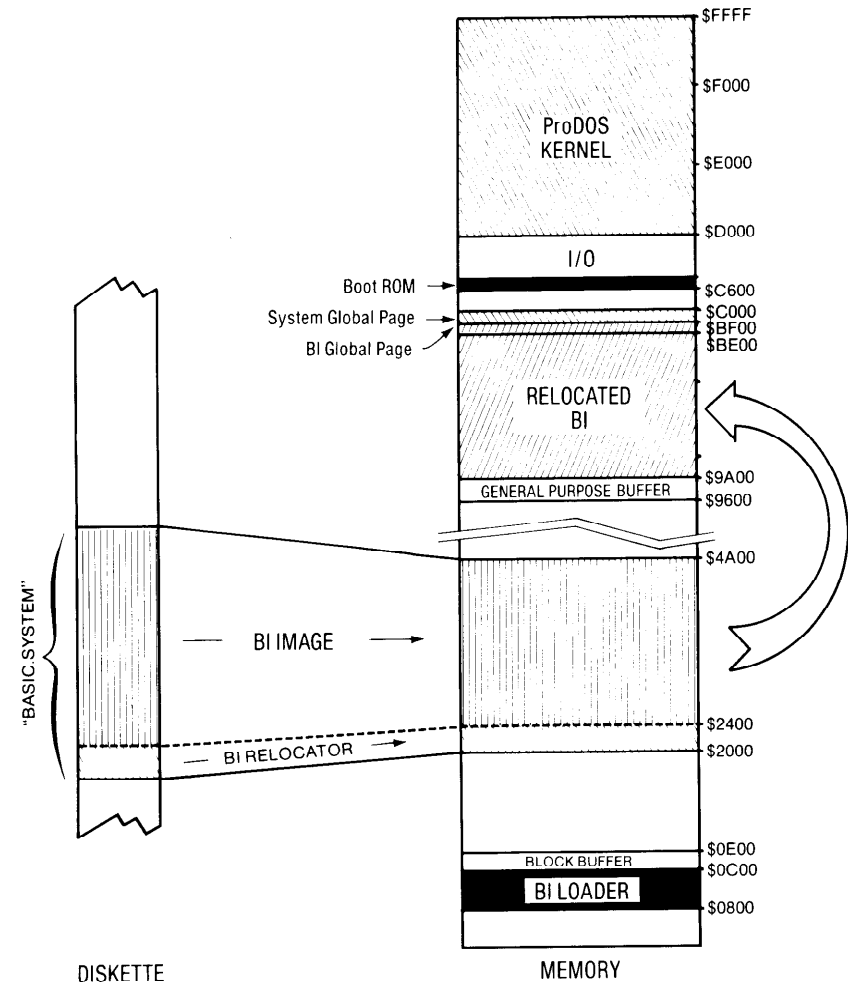


Figure 5.3 Basic Interpreter (BI) Bootstrap Process

The **BI Relocator** copies the BI image to high memory (\$9A00), sets up the BI Global Page at \$BE00, and marks the pages occupied by these as "in-use" in the System Global Page's memory bit map. The screen and keyboard vectors in zero page (CSWL/H and KSWL/H) are modified to cause immediate transfer of control to the relocator, and a jump to BASIC's coldstart entry is executed. As soon as Applesoft has completed initialization, it prints a prompt character "]" . This causes control to transfer back into the BI Relocator. CSWL/H and KSWL/H are restored to their normal settings, and initialization of the BI Global Page is completed. If a

“STARTUP” file can be found in the Volume Directory, an initial command line of “-STARTUP” is dummied up and, after completing the vectors in page 3 (\$3F0 etc.), control transfers to the BI through its vector at \$BE00.

The various stages of the boot process are covered again in greater detail in the ProDOS Program Logic Supplement—see Chapter 8 for details.

CHAPTER 6

USING ProDOS FROM ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

CAVEAT

This chapter is aimed at the advanced assembly language programmer who wishes to access the disk at any level. Access to the disk by BASIC programs is well documented in the ProDOS manual, *BASIC Programming With ProDOS*. The material presented in this chapter may be beyond the comprehension (at least for the present) of a programmer who has never used assembly language.

Access to a diskette from assembly language may be accomplished at four different levels:

- Level 0 Direct access of the diskette controller
- Level 1 Block access
- Level 2 Machine Language Interface (MLI) access
- Level 3 BI command access

At the lowest level is direct access of the diskette controller. Here, data is accessed byte by byte. This may be required to implement diskette protection schemes or to perform low level diagnostic or correction of I/O errors. The next level of access is by ProDOS blocks (two sectors per block). This is done using the appropriate ProDOS device driver; in this case, the diskette device driver. At a higher level still is the ProDOS Machine Language Interface (MLI). Here, data may be accessed on a file basis.

Finally, the highest level of access is through the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter. Here, entire ProDOS command lines may be executed to produce formatted directory listings and the like. A detailed description of the programming considerations at each of these levels follows.

DIRECT USE OF THE DISKETTE DRIVE

It is often desirable or necessary to access the Apple's disk drives directly from assembly language, without the use of ProDOS. Applications which might use direct disk access range from a user written operating system to ProDOS-independent utility programs. Direct access is accomplished using 16 addresses that provide eight on/off switches which directly control the hardware. For information on the disk hardware, please refer to APPENDIX D. The device address assignments are given in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1 ProDOS Hardware Addresses

| SWITCH | "OFF" SWITCHES | | "ON" SWITCHES | |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | BASE ADDRESS | FUNCTION | BASE ADDRESS | FUNCTION |
| Q0 | \$C080 | Phase 0 off | \$C081 | Phase 0 on |
| Q1 | \$C082 | Phase 1 off | \$C083 | Phase 1 on |
| Q2 | \$C084 | Phase 2 off | \$C085 | Phase 2 on |
| Q3 | \$C086 | Phase 3 off | \$C087 | Phase 3 on |
| Q4 | \$C088 | Drive off | \$C089 | Drive on |
| Q5 | \$C08A | Select drive 1 | \$C08B | Select drive 2 |
| Q6 | \$C08C | Shift data register | \$C08D | Load data register |
| Q7 | \$C08E | Read | \$C08F | Write |

The last two switches are difficult to explain in single phrase definitions because they interact with each other forming a 4-way switch. The four possible settings are given in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2 Four Way Q6/Q7 Switches

| Q6 | Q7 | FUNCTION |
|-----|-----|---|
| Off | Off | Enable read sequencing. |
| Off | On | Shift data register every four cycles while writing. |
| On | Off | Check write protect and initialize sequencer for writing. |
| On | On | Load data register every four cycles while writing. |

The addresses are slot dependent and the offsets are computed by multiplying the slot number by 16. In hexadecimal this works out nicely. Simply add the value \$s0 (where s is the slot number) to the base address. To engage disk drive number 1 in slot number 6, for example, we would add \$60 to \$C08A (device address assignment for engaging drive 1) for a result of \$C0EA. However, since it is generally desirable to write code that is not slot dependent, one would normally use \$C08A,X (where the X-register contains the value \$s0). Table 6.3 shows the range of addresses for each slot number.

TABLE 6.3 Address Ranges For Slots

| SLOT NUMBER | ADDRESS RANGE |
|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | \$C080—\$C08F |
| 1 | \$C090—\$C09F |
| 2 | \$C0A0—\$C0AF |
| 3 | \$C0B0—\$C0BF |
| 4 | \$C0C0—\$C0CF |
| 5 | \$C0D0—\$C0DF |
| 6 | \$C0E0—\$C0EF |
| 7 | \$C0F0—\$C0FF |

In general, the above addresses need only be accessed with any valid 6502 instruction. However, in the case of reading and writing bytes (last four addresses), care must be taken to insure that the data will be in an appropriate register. All of the following would engage drive number 1. (Assume slot number 6.)

```

BIT $C0EA
LDA $C08A,X      (where X-register contains $60)
CMP $C08A,X      (where X-register contains $60)

```

Below are typical examples demonstrating the use of the device address assignments. For more examples, see APPENDIX A. All examples assume that the label SLOT is set to 16 times the desired slot number (e.g. \$60 for slot 6).

STEPPER PHASE OFF OR ON

Basically, each of the four phases (0-3) must be turned on and then off again. Done in ascending order moves the arm inward. In descending order, the arm moves outward. For optimum performance, the timing between accesses to these locations is critical, making this a nontrivial exercise. An example is provided in APPENDIX A demonstrating how to move the arm to a given location.

MOTOR OFF OR ON

```

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C088,X    Turn motor off.

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C089,X    Turn motor on (selected drive).

```

NOTE: A sufficient delay should be provided to allow the motor time to come up to speed before reading or writing to the disk. Either a specific delay or a routine that watches the data register can be used. See APPENDIX A for an example.

ENGAGE DRIVE 1 OR 2

```

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C08A,X    Engage drive 1.

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C08B,X    Engage drive 2.

```

READ A BYTE

```

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C08E,X    Insure Read mode.

READ LDA $C08C,X Put contents of data register in Accumulator.
    BPL READ    Loop until the high bit is set.

```

NOTE: \$C08E,X must be accessed to assure Read mode. The loop is necessary to assure that the accumulator will contain valid data. If the data register does not yet contain valid data, the high bit will be zero.

SENSE WRITE PROTECT

```

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA $C08D,X
LDA $C08E,X    Sense write protect.
BMI ERROR     If high bit set, protected.

```

WRITE LOAD AND WRITE A BYTE

```

LDX #SLOT      Put slot number times 16 in X-register.
LDA DATA     Load Accumulator with byte to write.
STA $C08D,X   Write load.
ORA $C08C,X   Write byte.

```

NOTE: \$C08F,X must already have been accessed to insure Write mode and a 100-microsecond delay should be invoked before writing.

Due to hardware constraints, normal data bytes must be written in 32-cycle loops. The example below writes the two bytes \$D5 and \$AA to the disk. It does this by an immediate load of the accumulator, followed by a subroutine call (WRITE9) that writes the byte in the accumulator. Timing is so critical that different routines may be necessary, depending on how the data is to be accessed, and code cannot cross memory page boundaries without an adjustment.

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | LDA #\$D5 | Load byte to write. | (2 cycles) |
| | JSR WRITE9 | Go write it. | (6) |
| | LDA #\$AA | Load byte to write. | (2) |
| | JSR WRITE9 | Go write it. | (6) |
| | ... | | |
| WRITE9 | CLC | Provide different | (2) |
| WRITE7 | PHA | delays to produce | (3) |
| | PLA | correct timing. | (4) |
| WRITE | STA \$C08D,X | Store byte in register. | (5) |
| | ORA \$C08C,X | Write byte. | (4) |
| | RTS | Return to caller. | (6) |

CALLING A STORAGE DEVICE DRIVER (BLOCK ACCESS)

ProDOS is device independent in that it requires a device driver for all storage devices. ProDOS comes with two device drivers built in. One supports the standard Apple floppy disk drive (Disk II or equivalent). The other supports a RAM drive on the Apple IIc or an Apple IIe that has 128K of memory. ProDOS can also support the ProFile hard disk which has its device driver on ROM. It seems clear that there will be many kinds of storage devices available in the future, each with its own driver.

These device drivers are used as subroutines by the MLI and provide the means of accessing the appropriate device. Four basic functions are currently defined for a device driver. They are **STATUS**, **READ**, **WRITE**, and **FORMAT**. However, not all device drivers will provide all four functions. The Disk II Device Driver, for example, does not support **FORMAT**; because of space constraints, this function is provided in the program named **FILER**.

The **READ BLOCK** and **WRITE BLOCK** calls in the MLI provide the only means of using a device driver from ProDOS and is the preferred method. While it is not generally recommended, any device driver can be called directly. This could prove useful in particular applications that don't require the MLI. Great care should be taken when calling the device driver directly because doing so can easily destroy data on the particular storage device.

While the parameters to call a device driver are quite straightforward, there are several potential difficulties to consider. First, RAM based device drivers normally reside in bank-switched memory, and therefore must be carefully selected and deselected. Second, a request for an unsupported device function may produce undesirable results.

There are four inputs stored in six zero page locations that must contain the appropriate information when a call is made to a device driver. The first input is the **Command Code**, which indicates which operation is requested. As mentioned earlier, four operations are currently defined. The first of these is **STATUS**, which is used to determine if the device is ready to be accessed (either Read or Write). Although not all device drivers do so, it is suggested that the number of blocks the device supports be returned, in addition to the status. This should be done using the X (low byte) and Y (high byte) registers. The remaining operations are quite straightforward—**READ** for reading a block, **WRITE** for writing a block, and **FORMAT** to format or initialize the media.

The second input is the **Unit Number**, indicating in which slot and drive the desired device resides. Only two drives per slot are supported directly, but it is possible to interface a controller card that supports additional drives or volumes.

The third input is a 2-byte **Buffer Pointer** that indicates the location of a 512-byte area for data transfer. The MLI verifies that no memory conflicts exist, but most device drivers will not do so; therefore, some degree of care should be exercised in determining this input.

The fourth input is a 2-byte **Block Number** indicating which block is to be used for data transfer. The value should be in keeping with the number of blocks available on the desired device.

The four inputs necessary are listed in Table 6.4.

Although Apple has defined the manner in which device drivers are to be called, some variations will occur. Even the drivers provided by Apple vary slightly from one another. For this reason it is advisable to make calls to any device driver with great caution. The parameter list descriptions that follow detail the four kinds of calls that are available. Not all device drivers will support all four call types and a request to an unsupported call type could prove dangerous.

Table 6.4 Device Driver Parameters—General Format

| LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | OPTIONS |
|----------|--------------|--|
| \$42 | Command code | \$00 = STATUS \$01 = READ \$02 = WRITE \$03 = FORMAT |
| \$43 | Unit Number | DSSS0000 D = Drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2); SSS = Slot number (0 to 7) |
| \$44-45 | I/O Buffer | Can be \$0000 to \$FFFF |
| \$46-47 | Block Number | Can be \$0000 to \$FFFF |
| | Return code | The processor CARRY flag is set upon return from the device driver if an error occurred. The ACCUMULATOR contains the return code. \$00 = No errors \$27 = I/O error \$28 = No device connected \$2B = Write protect error |

CALLING THE DISK II DEVICE DRIVER

Access to standard Apple floppy disk drives (Disk II or equivalent) is performed using the Disk II Device Driver provided with ProDOS. As mentioned above, the Disk II Device Driver does not support the FORMAT call. If such a request is made, it will be interpreted as a WRITE call, and serious problems may result. Formatting floppy disks is performed by the separate utility program called **FILER**.

The I/O buffer location is not checked for validity by the Disk II Device Driver. The block number must be in the range \$0-\$117 or an error type \$27 (I/O error) will result.

The Disk II Device Driver performs the same READ and WRITE functions as the RWTS routines of DOS 3.3, but these routines have been substantially modified to decrease disk access time. A comparison of RWTS to the Disk II Device Driver is contained in *Understanding the Apple IIe* by Jim Sather (1985, Quality Software).

DEVICE DRIVER PARAMETER LISTS BY COMMAND CODE

\$00 STATUS request

FUNCTION This call returns the status of a particular device and is generally used to determine if a device is present, and if so, whether it is write protected. Additionally, some drivers will return the number of blocks supported by that device.

REQUIRED INPUTS

\$42 Must be \$00.

\$43 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2) and SSS is the slot number (1-7).

\$44-45 Unused.

\$46-47 Unused but sometimes checked for validity (use \$0000).

RETURNED VALUES

Carry Flag Clear — No error occurred
Set — Error occurred (see Accumulator for type)

Accumulator \$00 — No errors
\$27 — I/O error or bad block number
\$28 — No device connected to unit
\$2B — Disk is write protected

X-register Blocks available (low byte)
Y-register Blocks available (high byte)

\$01 READ request

FUNCTION This call will read a 512-byte block and store it at the specified memory location. Most drivers will not check the memory location, so some care is suggested.

REQUIRED INPUTS

- \$42 Must be \$01
- \$43 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2), and SSS is the slot number (1—7).
- \$44-45 Address (LO/HI) of the caller's 512-byte buffer into which the block will be read. The buffer need not be page aligned.
- \$46-47 Block number (LO/HI) to read. Must be valid for the device being called.

RETURNED VALUES

- Carry Flag Clear — No error occurred
Set — Error occurred (see Accumulator for type)
- Accumulator \$00 — No errors
\$27 — I/O error or bad block number
\$28 — No device connected to unit

\$02 WRITE request

FUNCTION This call will write a 512-byte block from the specified memory location. Since all write operations could potentially destroy data, care is suggested.

REQUIRED INPUTS

- \$42 Must be \$02
- \$43 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2), and SSS is the slot number (1—7).
- \$44-45 Address (LO/HI) of the caller's 512-byte buffer into which the block will be read. The buffer need not be page aligned.
- \$46-47 Block number (LO/HI) to read. Must be valid for the device being called.

RETURNED VALUES

- Carry Flag Clear — No error occurred
Set — Error occurred (see Accumulator for type)
- Accumulator \$00 — No errors
\$27 — I/O error or bad block number
\$28 — No device connected to unit
\$2B — Disk is write protected.

\$03 FORMAT request

FUNCTION This call will format the media present in the specified device. Since all data will be destroyed, extreme care is suggested.

REQUIRED INPUTS

- \$42 Must be \$03
- \$43 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2), and SSS is the slot number (1—7).

RETURNED VALUES

- Carry Flag Clear — No error occurred
Set — Error occurred (see Accumulator for type)
- Accumulator \$00 — No errors
\$27 — I/O error or bad block number
\$28 — No device connected to unit
\$2B — Disk is write protected
- Return code \$00 — No errors
\$27 — I/O error
\$28 — No device connected
\$2B — Write protected

CALLING THE MACHINE LANGUAGE INTERFACE

The **Machine Language Interface** (MLI) consists of a set of externally callable subroutines in the ProDOS Kernel. Over 20 different functions may be performed to access and manipulate files in a device independent manner (i.e. the programmer need not be concerned with whether the device is a diskette drive or a hard disk). To avoid duplication of code and to eliminate direct calls to unpublished entry points within ProDOS, it is recommended that all file access be performed using the standardized ProDOS Machine Language Interface.

All calls to the MLI are made through the System Global Page at \$BF00. The first item in this page is a JMP (GOTO) to the MLI. Thus, to call the MLI, code the following:

```
JSR $BF00
DFB function_code
DW  addr_of_parms
```

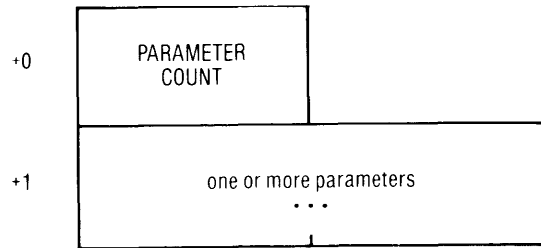
where "function_code" should be replaced with a 1-byte hexadecimal code representing the function you want to perform, and "addr_of_parms" is the 2-byte address of a parameter list you have created in your program's memory which indicates such things as the file name being accessed, the record number to access, etc. Note that programming reentrant or "ROMable" code or routines that cannot have instructions mixed with data will be made more difficult by this convention. In these cases, it may be advisable to move the JSR \$BF00, the three bytes following, and a RTS instruction to a RAM data area and call them there.

Upon return, the processor CARRY flag will be set if an error has occurred, and the return code will be placed in the A register. All other registers are saved and restored by the MLI. The valid function_codes are summarized in Table 6.5. It is interesting to note that most of the function calls are identical between ProDOS and the Apple III SOS operating system. The names used are the standardized labels for these functions established by Apple for SOS and ProDOS.

Table 6.5 MLI Functions

| CODE | NAME | DESCRIPTION |
|------|-------------------|--|
| \$40 | ALLOC_INTERRUPT | Install interrupt handler |
| \$41 | DEALLOC_INTERRUPT | Remove interrupt handler |
| \$65 | QUIT | Exit from one Interpreter and dispatch another |
| \$80 | READ_BLOCK | Read disk block by unit number |
| \$81 | WRITE_BLOCK | Write disk block by unit number |
| \$82 | GET_TIME | Read calendar/clock peripheral card and set system date/time |
| \$C0 | CREATE | Create a new file or directory |
| \$C1 | DESTROY | Delete a file or directory |
| \$C2 | RENAME | Rename a file or directory |
| \$C3 | SET_FILE_INFO | Change a file's attributes |
| \$C4 | GET_FILE_INFO | Return a file's attributes |
| \$C5 | ONLINE | Return names of one or all online volumes |
| \$C6 | SET_PREFIX | Change default pathname prefix |
| \$C7 | GET_PREFIX | Return default pathname prefix |
| \$C8 | OPEN | Open a file |
| \$C9 | NEWLINE | Set end-of-line character for line-by-line reads |
| \$CA | READ | Read one or more bytes from an open file |
| \$CB | WRITE | Write one or more bytes to an open file |
| \$CC | CLOSE | Close one or more open files, flushing buffers |
| \$CD | FLUSH | Flush all write buffers for one or more files |
| \$CE | SET_MARK | Change File Position within an open file |
| \$CF | GET_MARK | Return File Position within an open file |
| \$D0 | SET_EOF | Change end-of-file position of an open file |
| \$D1 | GET_EOF | Return end-of-file position of an open file |
| \$D2 | SET_BUF | Change File Buffer's address for an open file |
| \$D3 | GET_BUF | Return File Buffer's address for an open file |

The general form for a parameter list is as follows:



The `PARAMETER_COUNT` is a 1-byte count of the number of parameters which follow. It is used by the MLI to validity check the parameter list to make sure that the address following the caller's JSR to the MLI really points to a valid parameter list.



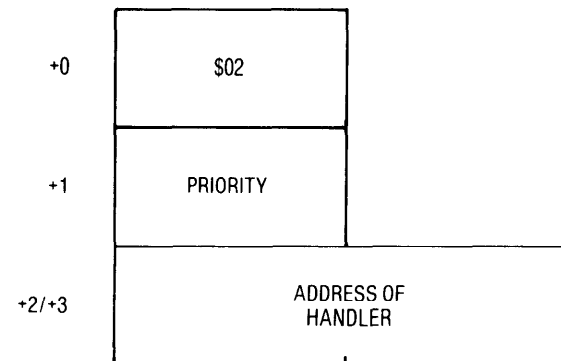
BE PREPARED! YOU'RE ENTERING THE DEPTHS OF ProDOS.

MLI PARAMETER LISTS BY FUNCTION CODE

\$40 `ALLOC_INTERRUPT:` INSTALL INTERRUPT HANDLER

FUNCTION This function allows the user to install his own interrupt handling routine into the ProDOS table. The user's handler resides in memory outside ProDOS, and only its entry point address is stored in the System Global Page table by this MLI call. Up to four such routines may be installed at any time. When a maskable interrupt (IRQ) occurs, ProDOS calls each handler in the order in which they were installed to allow the interrupt to be serviced. (See Chapter 7 for more information about writing interrupt handlers.)

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI format) of user-written interrupt handling routine.

RETURNED VALUES

- +1 Priority assigned to this handler by ProDOS: 1, 2, 3 or 4. This is the handler's position in the

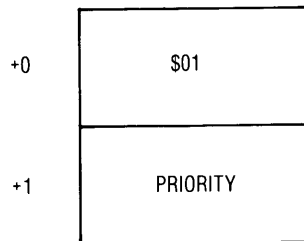
calling sequence. It is assigned the highest priority (earliest position) available.

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$25 — Interrupt handler table full (4 are installed)
 \$53 — Invalid parameter in list (address is zero)

**\$41 DEALLOC_INTERRUPT:
 REMOVE INTERRUPT HANDLER**

FUNCTION This function removes a previously installed interrupt handling routine's address from the ProDOS table.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
- +1 Priority of handler to be removed (1, 2, 3, or 4) as returned by MLI call \$40 when it was installed.

RETURNED VALUES

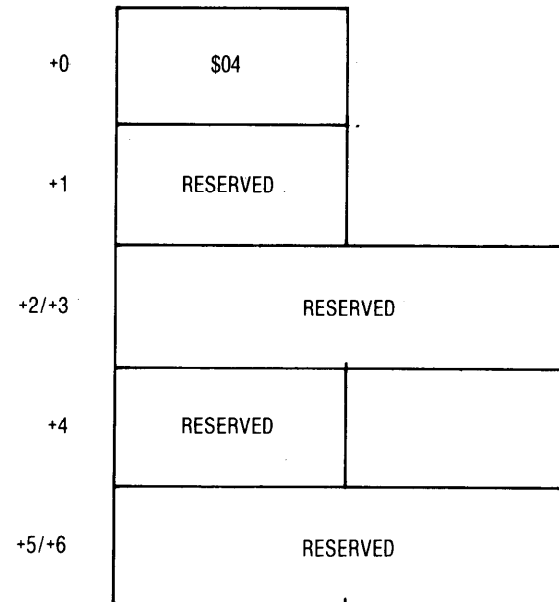
Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
 \$53 — Invalid parameter in list (PRIORITY is not 1, 2, 3, or 4)

**\$65 QUIT:
 EXIT FROM ONE INTERPRETER, DISPATCH ANOTHER**

FUNCTION This function causes the MLI to move three pages of code from \$D100 in the alternate 4K of

the Language card to \$1000 and branch to it. This code frees any memory allocated by the interpreter in the System Memory Bit Map in the System Global Page, and then prompts the user for the name of a new Interpreter (System Program) to be executed. It then loads the new Interpreter and executes it. For more information on this call and on writing an Interpreter, see Chapter 7.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (4 parameters in list).
- +1—+6 All other fields in the parameter list are reserved for future use. They must be present and they must be initialized to zeroes.

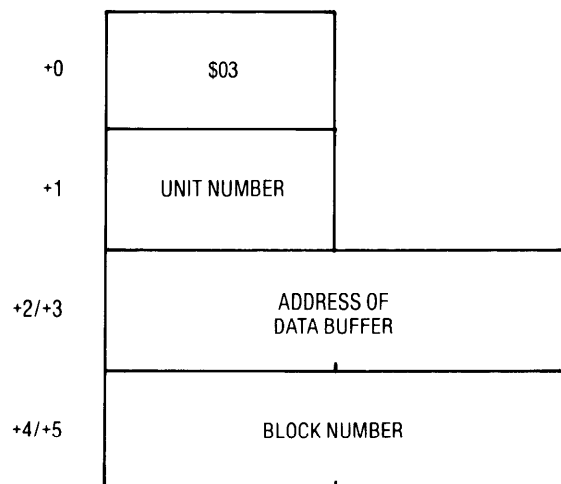
RETURNED VALUES

Return Code \$04 — Parameter count is not \$04

\$80 READ_BLOCK: READ DISK BLOCK BY UNIT NUMBER

FUNCTION This function calls the device handler for a given unit to read a 512-byte disk block. Calling this function is essentially the same as calling the device driver directly with the following additional actions: the buffer memory is validity checked for prior use; interrupts are disabled prior to the call to the driver; the unit number is validity checked and mapped into the appropriate device driver's address; the bank switched memory (language card) is enabled prior to the call and restored to its previous condition when the call completes. For these reasons, it is recommended that all block I/O be performed through the READ_BLOCK and WRITE_BLOCK MLI calls rather than calling the drivers directly. Direct calls are only recommended when the application will not be using the ProDOS Kernel and only the driver itself is available in memory.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (3 parameters in list).
- +1 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2) and SSS is the slot number (1 through 7).
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI) of the caller's 512-byte buffer into which the block will be read. The buffer need not be page aligned.
- +4/+5 Block number (LO/HI) to read. This may range from \$0000 to \$0117 for a diskette. The validity of this number is checked by the driver itself.

RETURNED VALUES

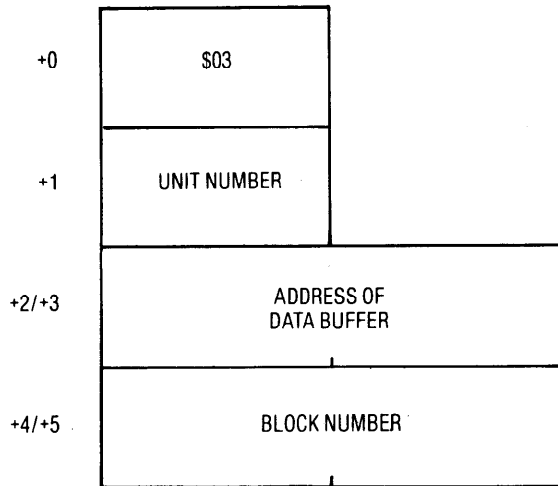
- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$03
 - \$27 — I/O error or bad block number
 - \$28 — No device connected to unit
 - \$56 — Bad buffer (already in use by ProDOS)

\$81 WRITE_BLOCK: WRITE DISK BLOCK BY UNIT NUMBER

FUNCTION This function calls the device handler for a given unit to write a 512-byte disk block. Calling this function is essentially the same as calling the device driver directly with the following additional actions: the buffer memory is validity checked for prior use; interrupts are disabled prior to the call to the driver; the unit number is validity checked and mapped into the appropriate device driver's address; the bank switched memory (language card) is enabled prior to the call and restored to its previous condition when the call completes. For these reasons, it is recommended that all block I/O be performed through the READ_BLOCK and WRITE_BLOCK MLI calls rather than calling the drivers directly. Direct calls are only recommended when the application will not be

using the ProDOS Kernel and only the driver itself is available in memory.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (3 parameters in list).
- +1 Unit number of disk to be accessed. The bit assignment of a ProDOS unit number is as follows: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0 = drive 1, 1 = drive 2) and SSS is the slot number (1 through 7).
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI) of the caller's 512-byte buffer from which the block will be written. The buffer need not be page aligned.
- +4/+5 Block number (LO/HI) to write. This may range from \$0000 to \$0117 for a diskette. The validity of this number is checked by the driver itself.

RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$03
- \$27 — I/O error or bad block number
- \$28 — No device connected to unit
- \$2B — Disk is write protected
- \$56 — Bad buffer (already in use by ProDOS)

**\$82 GET_TIME:
READ CALENDAR/CLOCK PERIPHERAL CARD**

FUNCTION This function accesses any calendar/clock card which might be in the system and sets the system date and time in the System Global Page. If no calendar/clock handler has been installed (DATETIME vector in the System Global Page), the call is ignored.

PARAMETER LIST

None (parameter list address following JSR is \$0000)

REQUIRED INPUTS

None

RETURNED VALUES

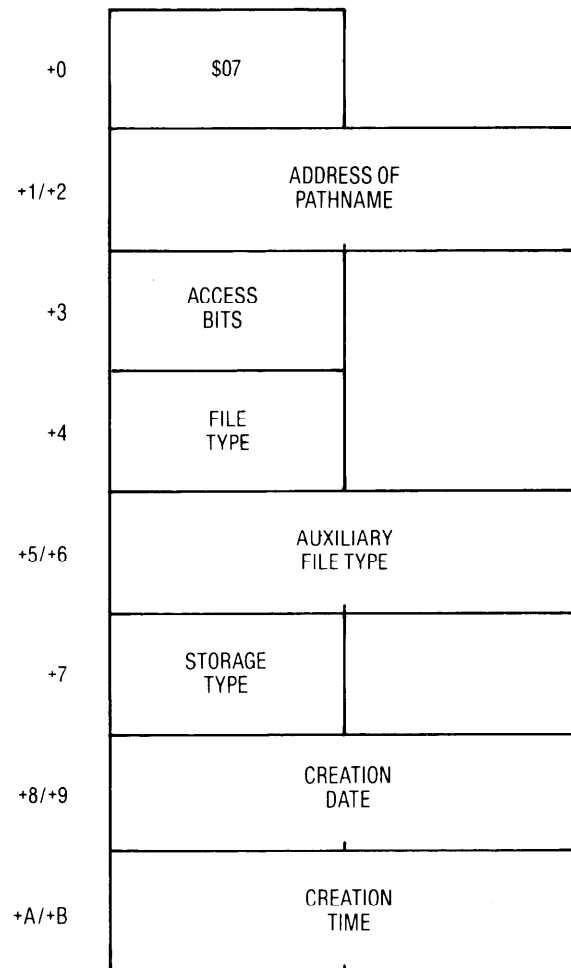
- \$BF90/\$BF91 System Global Page date field is filled in. Its format is (LO/HI): YYYYYYYY MMMDDDDD where YYYYYYYY is the year (offset from 1900), MMMM is the month (1 through 12), and DDDDD is the day.
- \$BF92/\$BF93 System Global Page time field is filled in. Its format is (LO/HI): HHHHHHHH MMMMMMMM where HHHHHHHH is the hour since midnight and MMMMMMMM is the minute (0 through 59).
- Return Code \$00 — No errors

**\$C0 CREATE:
CREATE A NEW FILE OR DIRECTORY**

FUNCTION This function creates a new file (either a data file or a directory file). One 512-byte block of disk space is allocated to the new file. The file may not already exist. If it is desirable to recreate an

old file, issue the DESTROY call first. If the pathname given indicates that the file's directory entry will be in a subdirectory and there are no free directory entries there, the subdirectory will be extended by one block. The Volume Directory may not be extended. If the new file is a directory file, a directory header is created and written to the key block.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (7 parameters in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file to be created. The pathname buffer consists of a 1-byte length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS when the file is created.
- +3 Access privileges associated with this file. The access bits are:
 DNBXXXWR
 (high bit to low bit) where...
 D (bit 7) if 1 allows the file to be DESTROYed.
 N (bit 6) if 1 allows the file to be RENAMed.
 B (bit 5) if 1 indicates file needs backing up.
 X (bits 4, 3, and 2) are reserved for future use.
 W (bit 1) if 1 allows the file to be written.
 R (bit 0) if 1 allows the file to be read.
 Full access is \$C3. A file is "locked" in the BASIC interpreter sense if the D, N, W and R bits are all zeroes. It is unlocked if they are all ones. The B bit is forced to one when the file is created. WARNING: It is possible to set the "X" reserved bits to ones with this call since no validity check is made by the MLI on CREATE (a check is made for SET_FILE_INFO, however).
- +4 Type of data stored in the file. Commonly supported file types are:

| | | |
|------|-----|--|
| \$01 | BAD | File containing bad blocks. |
| \$04 | TXT | File containing ASCII text (BASIC data file). |
| \$06 | BIN | File containing a binary memory image or machine language program. |
| \$0F | DIR | File is a directory. |
| \$19 | ADB | AppleWorks data base file |

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| \$1A | AWP | AppleWorks word processing file |
| \$1B | ASF | AppleWorks spread sheet file |
| \$F0 | CMD | ProDOS added command file. |
| \$F1-\$F8 | | User defined file types. |
| \$FC | BAS | File contains an Applesoft program. |
| \$FD | VAR | File contains Applesoft variables (STORE/RESTORE). |
| \$FE | REL | File contains a relocatable object module (EDASM). |
| \$FF | SYS | File contains a ProDOS system program. |

Other less commonly used file types are defined in APPENDIX E. Assignment of a file type is a convention which serves to inform the program which accesses a file what data format it should expect to find there. You are not prevented from storing binary data in a TXT file or ASCII text in a BIN file, but this runs counter to convention and is discouraged.

+5/+6 Auxiliary data pertaining to the file. Its usage is defined according to its file type above. The current uses of this field by the BI are:

| | |
|-----|---|
| TXT | contains the default record length (LO/HI). |
| BIN | contains the address (LO/HI) at which to load the image. |
| BAS | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC program image. |
| VAR | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC variables image. |
| SYS | contains \$2000 (LO/HI), the load address for system files. |

+7 Storage type or type of file organization. If this byte contains \$0D, the file is a linked subdirectory file. If it is \$01, it is a standard seedling file (at the time of its creation). Other values are reserved for future use. If a value of \$00, \$02, or \$03 is given, \$01 is assumed. All values other than \$00-\$03 or \$0D will result in an error.

+8/+9 Date of creation. If this field is set to zero, the MLI uses the current system date (if any). If this field is non-zero, it is the creation date in the (LO/HI) form YYYYYYYM MMMDDDDD where YYYYYYY is the year past 1900, MMMM is the month (1-12) and DDDD is the day of the month.

+A/+B Time of creation. If this field is set to zero, the MLI uses the current system time (if any). If this field is non-zero, it is the creation time in the (LO/HI) form HHHHHHHH MMMMMMMM where HHHHHHHH is the hour past midnight and MMMMMMMM is the minute within the hour.

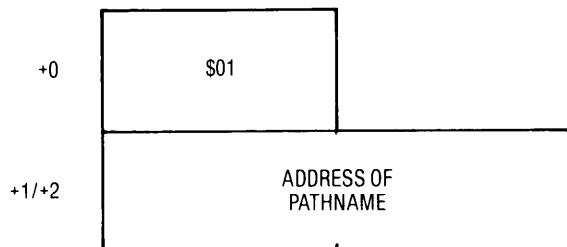
RETURNED VALUES

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$07
 \$27 — I/O error
 \$2B — Disk is write protected
 \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
 \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
 \$45 — Volume directory not found
 \$47 — Duplicate file name already in use
 \$48 — Disk full
 \$49 — Volume directory full
 \$4B — Bad storage type (use only \$0D or \$01)
 \$53 — Invalid parameter or address pointer
 \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$C1 DESTROY:
DELETE A FILE OR DIRECTORY**

FUNCTION This function deletes a file or empty subdirectory. Open files may not be deleted. The Volume Directory may not be deleted. A subdirectory is considered "locked" if it contains any files at all, and may not be DESTROYed until all its files and subdirectories are DESTROYed.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file to be deleted. The pathname buffer consists of a 1-byte length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS.

RETURNED VALUES

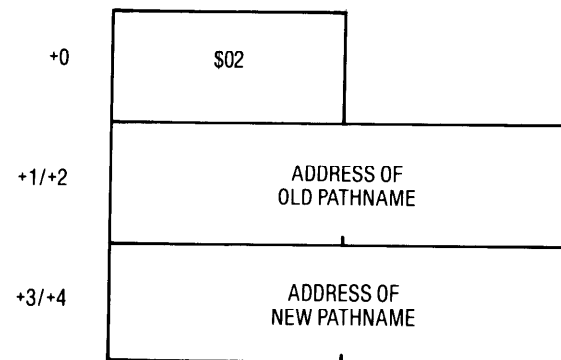
- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
- \$27 — I/O error
- \$2B — Disk is write protected
- \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
- \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
- \$45 — Volume directory not found
- \$46 — File not found in specified directory

- \$4A — Incompatible file format
- \$4B — Bad storage type
- \$4E — Access refused: DESTROY bit not enabled or non-empty subdirectory
- \$50 — Access refused: File is currently open
- \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$C2 RENAME:
RENAME A FILE OR DIRECTORY**

FUNCTION This function renames a file or subdirectory. Only the final name in the path specification may be renamed. This function will not rename multiple directories in a pathname specification (e.g. /project/myfile may not be renamed to /task/yourfile since this involves renaming something other than the final name in the pathname). RENAME will not create new subdirectories or move a file's entry from one directory to another (e.g. you may not rename /project/myfile to /project/another/myfile since this involves moving the file's entry to subdirectory "another"). A volume may be renamed if no files are currently opened for it. A file or subdirectory may be renamed if it is not open, or if it is a read-only file (WRITE access disabled). The new file name may not be the same as another in the same directory.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file to be renamed. The pathname buffer consists of a 1-byte length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS.
- +3/+4 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for the new name. The qualifying levels of the name, if any, should match those of the old pathname given at +1/+2. Only the last name should be different. The format of the new pathname buffer is identical to that of the old pathname buffer given above. The current default prefix, if any, will be added to a non-fully qualified pathname.

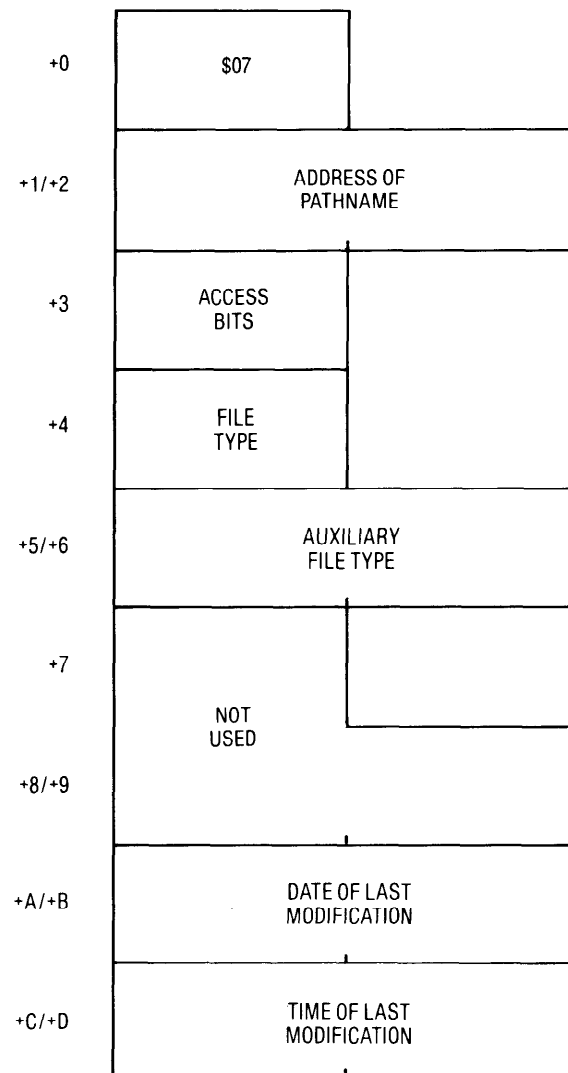
RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 - \$27 — I/O error
 - \$2B — Disk is write protected
 - \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
 - \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
 - \$45 — Volume directory not found
 - \$46 — File not found in specified directory
 - \$47 — New name duplicates one already in directory
 - \$4A — Incompatible file format
 - \$4B — Bad storage type
 - \$4E — Access refused: RENAME bit not enabled
 - \$50 — Access refused: File is currently open
 - \$57 — Two volumes are online with the same volume name

**\$C3 SET_FILE_INFO:
CHANGE FILE'S ATTRIBUTES**

FUNCTION This function changes the attributes (e.g. file type, storage type, etc.) which are stored in the directory entry which describes a file. The file

may be open or closed. SET_FILE_INFO will not act upon a Volume Directory (an error of \$40 will result). Before issuing this function call, it is recommended that GET_FILE_INFO (\$C4) be used to determine the current parameter settings for the file. (Note that the parameter lists for the two calls have a compatible format.)

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT

REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (7 parameters in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file. The pathname buffer consists of a 1-byte length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS.
- +3 New access privileges to be associated with this file. The access bits are:
 DNBXXXWR
 (high bit to low bit) where...
- D (bit 7) if 1 allows the file to be DESTROYed.
 N (bit 6) if 1 allows the file to be RENAMEd.
 B (bit 5) if 1 indicates file needs backing up.
 X (bits 4, 3, and 2) are reserved for future use.
 W (bit 1) if 1 allows the file to be written.
 R (bit 0) if 1 allows the file to be read.
- Full access is \$C3. A file is "locked" in the BASIC interpreter sense if the D, N, W and R bits are all zeroes. It is unlocked if they are all ones. Note that a "locked" file is not protected against SET_FILE_INFO (how else would one unlock it?). If an attempt is made to use the "X" reserved bits, an error will occur. They should be set to zeroes.
- +4 Type of data stored in the file. Commonly supported file types are:

| | | |
|------|-----|--|
| \$01 | BAD | File containing bad blocks. |
| \$04 | TXT | File containing ASCII text (BASIC data file). |
| \$06 | BIN | File containing a binary memory image or machine language program. |
| \$0F | DIR | File is a directory. |
| \$19 | ADB | AppleWorks data base file |
| \$1A | AWP | AppleWorks word processing file |
| \$1B | ASF | AppleWorks spread sheet file |
| \$F0 | CMD | ProDOS added command file. |

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| \$F1-\$F8 | | User defined file types. |
| \$FC | BAS | File contains an Applesoft program. |
| \$FD | VAR | File contains Applesoft variables (STORE/RESTORE). |
| \$FE | REL | File contains a relocatable object module (EDASM). |
| \$FF | SYS | File contains a ProDOS system program. |

Other less commonly used file types are defined in APPENDIX E. Assignment of a file type is a convention which serves to inform the program which accesses a file what data format it should expect to find there. You are not prevented from storing binary data in a TXT file or ASCII text in a BIN file, but this runs counter to convention and is discouraged.

- +5/+6 Auxiliary data pertaining to the file. Its usage is defined according to its file type above. The current uses of this field by the BI are:

| | |
|-----|---|
| TXT | contains the default record length (LO/HI). |
| BIN | contains the address (LO/HI) at which to load the image. |
| BAS | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC program image. |
| VAR | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC variables image. |
| SYS | contains \$2000 (LO/HI), the load address for system files. |

- +7 Ignored. May be set to zero.
- +8/+9 Ignored. May be set to zero.
- +A/+B Date of last modification. If this field is set to zero, the MLI uses the current system date (if any). If this field is non-zero, it is the modification date in the (LO/HI) form

YYYYYYM MMDDDDD where
 YYYYYYY is the year past 1900, MMMM is the
 month (1-12) and DDDDD is the day of the
 month.

+C/+D Time of last modification. If this field is set to
 zero, the MLI uses the current system time (if
 any). If this field is non-zero, it is the
 modification time in the (LO/HI) form
 HHHHHHHH MMMMMMMM where
 HHHHHHHH is the hour past midnight and
 MMMMMMMM is the minute within the hour.

RETURNED VALUES

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$07
 \$27 — I/O error
 \$2B — Disk is write protected
 \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
 \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
 \$45 — Volume directory not found
 \$46 — File not found in specified directory
 \$4A — Incompatible file format
 \$4B — Bad storage type
 \$4E — Access refused: Reserved access bits
 were used
 \$53 — Parameter value out of range
 \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

\$C4 GET_FILE_INFO: RETURN FILE'S ATTRIBUTES

FUNCTION This function reads the attributes (e.g. file type,
 storage type, etc.), which describe the file and
 are stored in the directory entry, and returns
 them in the parameter list provided by the
 caller. The file may be open or closed. If
 information about a Volume Directory is
 requested, the size of the volume in blocks and
 the blocks in use count are also returned.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT

| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| +0 | \$0A |
| +1/+2 | ADDRESS OF PATHNAME |
| +3 | ACCESS BITS |
| +4 | FILE TYPE |
| +5/+6 | AUXILIARY FILE TYPE |
| +7 | STORAGE TYPE |
| +8/+9 | BLOCKS USED |
| +A/+B | DATE OF LAST MODIFICATION |
| +C/+D | TIME OF LAST MODIFICATION |
| +E/+F | CREATION DATE |
| +10/+11 | CREATION TIME |

REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (\$A parameters in list).
 +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file. The pathname buffer consists of a 1-byte length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS.

RETURNED VALUES

- +3 Access privileges associated with this file. The access bits are:
 DNBXXXWR
 (high bit to low bit) where...
 D (bit 7) if 1 allows the file to be DESTORYed.
 N (bit 6) if 1 allows the file to be RENAMED.
 B (bit 5) if 1 indicates file needs backing up.
 X (bits 4, 3, and 2) are reserved for future use.
 W (bit 1) if 1 allows the file to be written.
 R (bit 0) if 1 allows the file to be read.
 Full access is \$C3. A file is "locked" in the BASIC interpreter sense if the D, N, W and R bits are all zeroes. It is unlocked if they are all ones.
- +4 Type of data stored in the file. Commonly supported file types are:

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--|
| \$01 | BAD | File containing bad blocks. |
| \$04 | TXT | File containing ASCII text (BASIC data file). |
| \$06 | BIN | File containing a binary memory image or machine language program. |
| \$0F | DIR | File is a directory. |
| \$19 | ADB | AppleWorks data base file |
| \$1A | AWP | AppleWorks word processing file |
| \$1B | ASF | AppleWorks spread sheet file |
| \$F0 | CMD | ProDOS added command file. |
| \$F1-\$F8 | | User defined file types. |

| | | |
|------|-----|--|
| \$FC | BAS | File contains an Applesoft program. |
| \$FD | VAR | File contains Applesoft variables (STORE/RESTORE). |
| \$FE | REL | File contains a relocatable object module (EDASM). |
| \$FF | SYS | File contains a ProDOS system program. |

Other less commonly used file types are defined in APPENDIX E. Assignment of a file type is a convention which serves to inform the program which accesses a file what data format it should expect to find there. You are not prevented from storing binary data in a TXT file or ASCII text in a BIN file, but this runs counter to convention and is discouraged.

- +5/+6 Auxiliary data pertaining to the file. Its usage is defined according to its file type above. The current uses of this field by the BI are:

| | |
|-----|---|
| TXT | contains the default record length (LO/HI). |
| BIN | contains the address (LO/HI) at which to load the image. |
| BAS | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC program image. |
| VAR | contains the address (LO/HI) of the BASIC variables image. |
| SYS | contains \$2000 (LO/HI), the load address for system files. |

If the GET_FILE_INFO request is for the Volume Directory, this field contains the size of this volume in blocks.

- +7 Storage type or type of file organization. Currently supported storage types are:

| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| \$0D | Linked directory file |
| \$01 | Seedling file (no index blocks) |
| \$02 | Sapling file (one index level) |
| \$03 | Tree file (two index levels) |

Other values are reserved for future use.

+8/+9 Number of 512-byte disk blocks in use by file including index blocks and data blocks. If the GET_FILE_INFO call is made on the volume itself (Volume Directory), this field contains the total number of disk blocks in use on the volume (including system overhead).

+A/+B Date of last modification. If this field is non-zero, it is the date of the last modification in the (LO/HI) form YYYYYYM MMMDDDD where YYYYYY is the year past 1900, MMM is the month (1-12) and DDDD is the day of the month.

+C/+D Time of last modification. If this field is non-zero, it is the time of the last modification in the (LO/HI) form HHHHHHHH MMMMMMM where HHHHHHHH is the hour past midnight and MMMMMMM is the minute within the hour.

+E/+F Date of file's creation. If this field is non-zero, it is the creation date in the (LO/HI) form YYYYYYMMMDDDD where YYYYYY is the year past 1900, MMM is the month (1-12) and DDDD is the day of the month.

+10/+11 Time of file's creation. If this field is non-zero, it is the creation time in the (LO/HI) form HHHHHHHH MMMMMMM where HHHHHHHH is the hour past midnight and MMMMMMM is the minute within the hour.

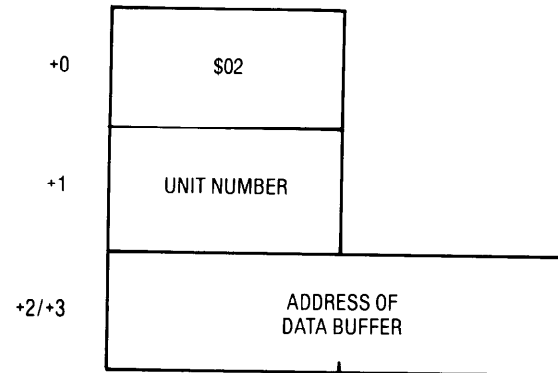
- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$0A
 - \$27 — I/O error
 - \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
 - \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
 - \$45 — Volume directory not found
 - \$46 — File not found in specified directory

- \$4A — Incompatible file format
- \$4B — Bad storage type
- \$53 — Parameter value out of range
- \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$C5 ONLINE:
RETURN NAMES OF ONE OR ALL ONLINE VOLUMES**

FUNCTION This function examines all mounted disk volumes and returns their names in the buffer provided by the caller. If a single volume is to be identified, the caller must provide a specific unit number (slot and drive).

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Unit number of specific device to be examined. If all online volumes are to be identified, set this field to zero. The bit assignment for a specific unit number is: DSSS0000, where D is the drive number (0=drive 1, 1=drive 2) and SSS is the slot number (1 through 7).
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI) of a buffer to contain the volume names returned by ProDOS. If a specific unit is to be examined, a 16-byte buffer must be provided. If the call is non-specific (UNIT = 0), then the buffer must be 256 bytes to allow for up to 16 online volumes.

RETURNED VALUES

Buffer If the return code in the accumulator is zero, the caller's buffer will contain zero or more volume name entries of format described below. The volume names will be given in the order in which ProDOS searches for a volume, i.e. the boot volume first, followed by slot numbers lower than the boot slot, wrapping around to higher slots last.

ONLINE VOLUME ENTRY

| | |
|------------|--|
| byte 0 | DSSSLLLL: where D is the drive number (0=drive 1, 1=drive 2), SSS is the slot number (1 through 7), and LLLL is the length of the name which follows. If LLLL is zero, an error occurred in examining this volume. The return code is in the first byte of the name field. If byte 0 is zero, then there are no more volume entries in the buffer. |
| bytes 1-15 | Volume name or 1-byte error code. No slash precedes the name. |

Return Code

- \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
- \$55 — Volume Control Block full (too many open files)
- \$56 — Bad buffer address (check system memory bit map)

The following error codes may appear for a specific unit in byte 1 of a buffer entry. If so, the return code above will be \$00.

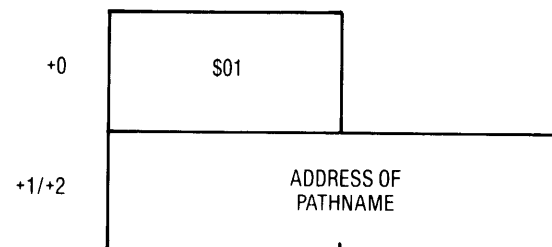
- \$27 — I/O error on this unit
- \$28 — Device not connected (e.g. no drive 2)
- \$2E — Diskette switched while file was open
- \$45 — Volume directory not found
- \$52 — Not a ProDOS disk volume
- \$57 — Duplicate volume—Byte 3 of buffer entry contains the unit number of the duplicate



\$C6 SET_PREFIX: CHANGE DEFAULT PATHNAME PREFIX

FUNCTION This function changes the default prefix which is attached to any pathnames passed to the MLI which are not fully qualified (do not start with a slash). The MLI follows the prefix given, locating each directory at each level of the prefix to make sure that they exist on a mounted volume.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for the new prefix. The pathname buffer consists of one byte of length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the old default prefix is added to the new one to form a completely qualified default prefix (for a total length of no more than 64 characters). The last name in the prefix must be that of a directory file. The prefix may be eliminated by specifying a null (0 length) prefix. An ending slash is assumed if it is omitted.

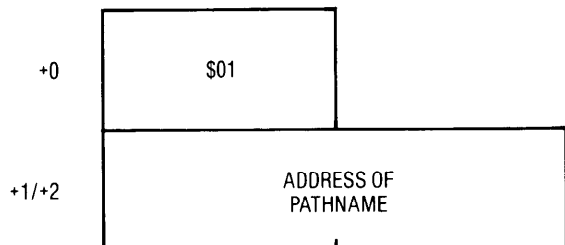
RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
- \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax or prefix too long
- \$44 — Path to final subdirectory is bad
- \$45 — Volume directory not found
- \$46 — Final subdirectory file not found
- \$4A — Incompatible file format
- \$4B — Bad storage type
- \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$C7 GET_PREFIX:
RETURN DEFAULT PATHNAME PREFIX**

FUNCTION This function returns the default prefix, if any, to the caller's buffer.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer into which the MLI will copy the default prefix. The buffer must be at least 64 bytes long.

RETURNED VALUES

- Buffer The buffer will contain the current MLI default prefix. The prefix consists of one byte of length followed by up to 63 characters of prefix. If the length is zero, the prefix is null. Otherwise, the prefix starts and ends with a slash.
- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
- \$56 — Bad buffer address (check system memory bit map)

**\$C8 OPEN:
OPEN A FILE**

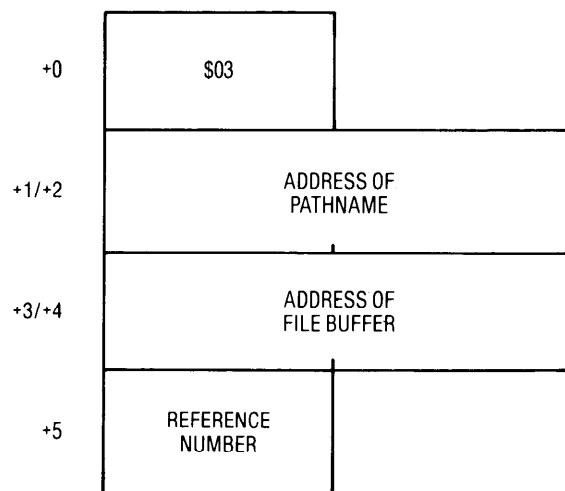
FUNCTION This function locates a file on a volume and sets up internal control blocks (a File Control Block—FCB, and a Volume Control Block—VCB) to allow the user to read or write it. A reference number (from 1 to 8) is assigned by the MLI to the open file for future identification. (The reference number uniquely identifies the FCB which is being used with the file.) The current position for reading or writing is set to zero (start of the file). At most, eight files may be open at one time. More than one OPEN may be issued to the same file if the file's access is WRITE disabled (read-only file).

Once a file is opened, it should always be closed (using the MLI CLOSE call). This is to permit the MLI to release the reference number for use by other OPENs. In addition, the MLI keeps a count of the number of files which are open on a volume. If the diskette is switched

while files are open, error return codes are produced.

A directory file may also be opened (for READs only). When accessing a directory, do not make assumptions about the length of an entry or the number of entries per block—use the fields in the directory header which are provided for this purpose. This will help to insure that your program will work for future releases of ProDOS. A directory file may be read only, not written.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (3 parameters in list).
- +1/+2 Address (LO/HI) of pathname buffer for file. The pathname buffer consists of one byte of length followed by 1 to 63 characters of name. If the first character is a "/", the name is considered to be fully qualified. If not, the current default prefix is added to the name by ProDOS.

- +3/+4 Address (LO/HI) of a 1024-byte file buffer, provided by the caller in his memory, to be used by the MLI while the file is open. The buffer must begin on an even page boundary (LO portion of address must be zero). The MLI uses the buffer to hold the current data block and the current index block respectively. Its contents need not be initialized by the caller. It should not be tampered with by the caller while the file remains open.
- \$BF94 The LEVEL byte in the System Global Page may be set to indicate the level of this OPEN. If a subsequent CLOSE is issued with a REF NUM of zero, then all files of a given level or higher will be closed. This feature is handy in that it allows group CLOSEs on user-defined classes of files. Normally, LEVEL is set to zero.

RETURNED VALUES

- +5 A reference number assigned to this open file by the MLI (from \$01 to \$08). The caller should make a note of this number and use it in all future references to this open file. A reference number is used to identify open files instead of the pathname since it is possible to maintain multiple "opens" on the same read-only file.
- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$03
 - \$27 — I/O error
 - \$40 — Pathname has invalid syntax
 - \$42 — Eight files are already open
 - \$44 — Path to file's subdirectory is bad
 - \$45 — Volume directory not found
 - \$46 — File not found in specified directory
 - \$4B — Bad storage type
 - \$50 — File already open (WRITE enabled)
 - \$53 — Parameter value out of range (REF NUM)
 - \$56 — Bad buffer address (check system memory bit map)
 - \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

\$C9 NEWLINE: SET END OF LINE CHARACTER

FUNCTION A file may be read as either a continuous stream of bytes or as a collection of lines, terminated by "newline" characters (such as a RETURN character). When a file is first opened, the former assumption is made. To enable the line by line mode, the NEWLINE function may be invoked, specifying the end of line character to be used. All future READ operations on the specified open file will be terminated either when a newline character is detected, or when the read length is exhausted (or at end of file).

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| +0 | \$03 |
| +1 | REFERENCE NUMBER |
| +2 | AND MASK |
| +3 | NEWLINE CHARACTER |

REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (3 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2 AND mask. The value given here is logically ANDed with the contents of each byte read before a comparison is made with the NEWLINE character given in +3. If the AND

mask is zero, then the line by line mode is disabled and the continuous byte stream mode is enabled. If a mask of \$FF is given, the NEWLINE character must exactly match what is read. Other values for the AND mask allow "don't care" bits. For example, \$7F allows the MSB to be either on or off without affecting the comparison (e.g. \$0D or \$8D will both be treated as newline if \$0D is the NEWLINE character and the AND mask is \$7F).

- +3 The actual value of the NEWLINE character. Normally, when line by line mode is used, this should be set to \$0D. Note that if the AND mask is \$00, this character is ignored (even if it is also \$00; if \$00 is to be the newline character, set the AND mask to \$FF).

RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$03
- \$43 — Invalid reference number

\$CA READ: READ ONE OR MORE BYTES FROM AN OPEN FILE

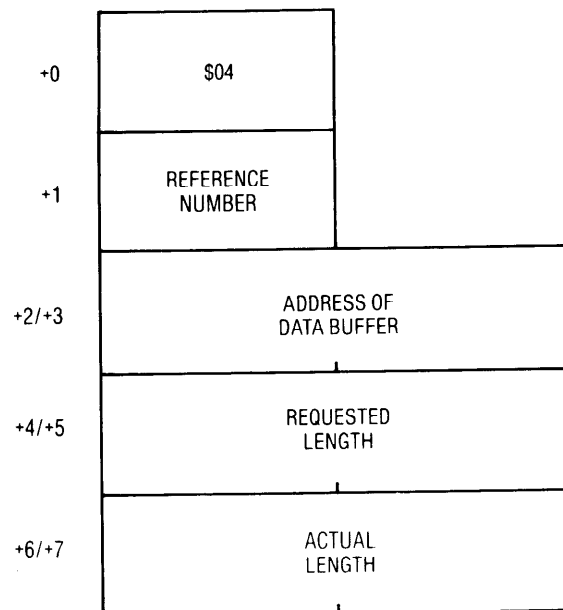
FUNCTION This function reads a number of bytes, starting at the current file position in an open file. The number of bytes read depends upon the length requested by the caller, whether or not a newline character has been set (see the \$C9 function call), and whether the end of file is reached during the read. The current file position is updated to point to the byte following the last byte read.

In general, read operations will be much more efficient if the amount of data transferred exceeds a block (512 bytes). Special "direct read" code exists within the MLI to prevent "double buffering" and allow direct reads to the caller's buffer without going through the I/O buffer attached to the file. This fast access is only used when whole blocks may be read at a time. Use of the NEWLINE feature automatically disables

“direct reads.” (NOTE: It is this “direct read” feature which makes ProDOS I/O faster than Apple DOS.)

Note that, once a file is opened, no check is made by the MLI that the user has not switched diskette volumes in the drive. If this occurs, it is possible to read random portions of the new diskette volume! If the programmer is issuing a READ after a period of disk inactivity, it is recommended that a ONLINE call (\$C5) be issued to make sure that the same diskette is still in the drive.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (4 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI) of a sufficiently large buffer provided by the caller into which the data will be read. This buffer should not be confused with the

- +4/+5 “file buffer” passed to OPEN which is separate, and should not be used by the caller’s program. Maximum number (LO/HI) of bytes of data to read. This is usually the size of the data buffer. If lines are being read, make sure this value is as large as the longest line, including the end of line character itself.

RETURNED VALUES

- +6/+7 Actual number (LO/HI) of bytes placed in the caller’s data buffer by the MLI. This value will differ from the requested length in +4/+5 if a newline character was found, if the end of the file was reached, or if an error occurred during the read operation. If a newline character terminated the read, this length will include the newline character itself. If the read began at the end of file position, this field is set to zero, and the end of file return code (\$4C) is placed in the A register.

- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$04
 - \$27 — I/O error
 - \$43 — Invalid reference number
 - \$4C — At end of file, nothing was read
 - \$4E — Access refused: Read bit not enabled
 - \$56 — Bad buffer address (check System memory bit map)
 - \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

\$CB WRITE: WRITE ONE OR MORE BYTES TO AN OPEN FILE

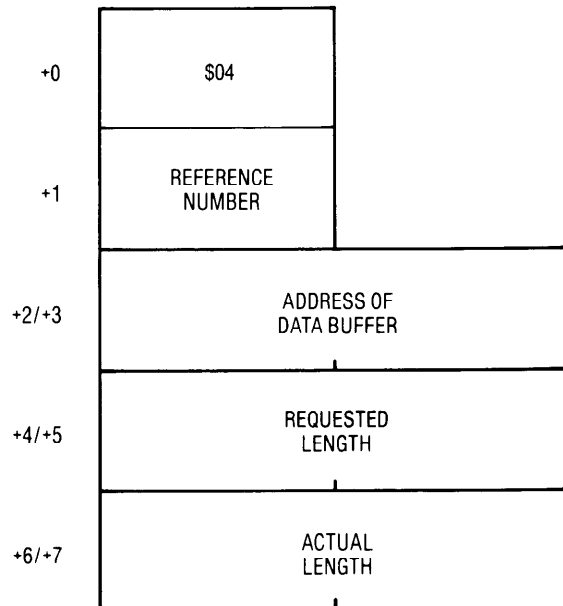
- FUNCTION This function writes a number of bytes to disk, starting at the current file position in an open file. You may not write to a directory. The current file position is updated to point to the byte following the last byte written. The end of file mark is moved if necessary, and new data and/or index blocks are allocated to the file as necessary. In the interest of efficiency, the data

may or may not be written to disk at this time. As much as one block's worth (512 bytes) may remain in the file buffer to be written later when the block is filled, the file is closed or flushed, or when the file position is changed. For this reason, it is important to close all files before powering off the machine.

Note that, once a file is opened, no check is made by the MLI that the user has not switched diskette volumes in the drive. If this occurs, it is possible to write on random portions of the new diskette volume! If the programmer is issuing a WRITE after a period of disk inactivity, it is recommended that a RETURN ONLINE VOLUMES call (\$C5) be issued to make sure that the same diskette is still in the drive.

Note that there is no "direct write" feature similar to the "direct read" feature described under the READ MLI call.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (4 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2/+3 Address (LO/HI) of the data to be written to disk. This buffer should not be confused with the "file buffer" passed to OPEN which is separate, and should not be used by the caller's program.
- +4/+5 Number (LO/HI) of bytes of data to write from the data buffer.

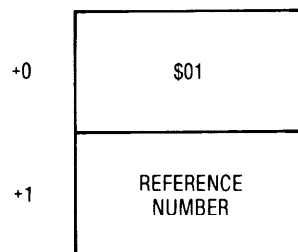
RETURNED VALUES

- +6/+7 Actual number of bytes written. Unless an error occurs during the operation, this field should match the requested length in +4/+5.
- Return Code
- \$00 — No errors
 - \$04 — Parameter count is not \$04
 - \$27 — I/O error
 - \$2B — Disk is write protected
 - \$43 — Invalid reference number
 - \$48 — Disk full
 - \$4E — Access refused: WRITE bit not enabled
 - \$56 — Bad buffer address (check System memory bit map)
 - \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$CC CLOSE:
CLOSE OPEN FILE(S), FLUSHING BUFFERS**

FUNCTION For a specific open file, this function flushes any data which has not yet actually gone to disk from the file buffer, releases the file buffer to the caller for reuse, sets the BACKUP bit in the ACCESS flags for the file, updates the directory entry for the file with block count, etc., and frees the reference number and File Control Block (FCB) for use with a later OPEN. Each OPEN must have a corresponding CLOSE. If a non-specific call is made (REFNUM = 0), all open files at the current LEVEL (\$BF94) or higher are closed.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
 +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN or \$00 if all files at the current level or higher are to be closed. If a multiple file request is made and an error occurs on one file, this does not prevent the MLI from attempting to complete the close operation for any other files. If multiple errors occur, only the last error return code is passed back to the caller.
- \$BF94 Current file LEVEL in the System Global Page. If set to \$00 before this call, all open files are closed.

RETURNED VALUES

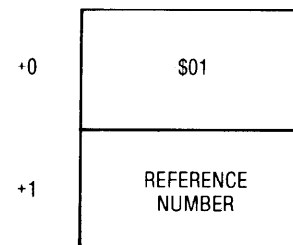
- Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
 \$27 — I/O error
 \$2B — Disk is write protected
 \$43 — Invalid reference number
 \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$CD FLUSH:
 FLUSH ALL WRITE BUFFERS FOR FILES**

- FUNCTION For a specific open file, this function flushes any data which has not yet actually gone to disk from the file buffer, updates the directory entry for the file, and sets the BACKUP bit in the ACCESS flags for the file (if data was written).

If no write operations have occurred, then the FLUSH call is ignored. If a non-specific call is made (REFNUM = 0), all open files at the current LEVEL (\$BF94) or higher are flushed. The flush call is useful when it is desirable to force write data out to disk before a long period of inactivity in case of power loss or other disasters.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (1 parameter in list).
 +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN, or \$00 if all files at the current level or higher are to be flushed. If a multiple file request is made and an error occurs on one file, this does not prevent the MLI from attempting to complete the flush operation for any other files. If multiple errors occur, only the last error return code is passed back to the caller.
- \$BF94 Current file LEVEL in the System Global Page. If set to \$00 before this call, all open files are flushed.

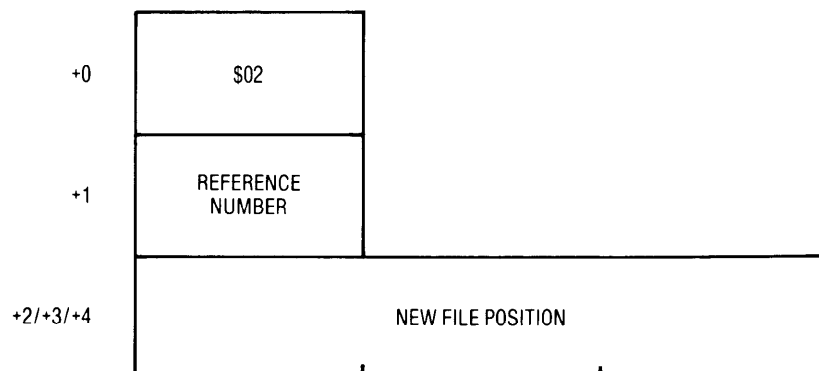
RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$01
 \$27 — I/O error
 \$2B — Disk is write protected
 \$43 — Invalid reference number
 \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

\$CE SET_MARK: CHANGE FILE POSITION WITHIN AN OPEN FILE

FUNCTION When a file is first opened, the MLI establishes a "file position" at which reading or writing will occur at the beginning of the file (zero). As data is read or written, the file position is moved to allow sequential access to the file. This file position describes the relative byte offset to the next byte in the file to be accessed. If random access to a file is desired, the caller may use this function to change the position to another location in the file before issuing a READ or WRITE call. If the file position is moved to an area of the file where no data exists (i.e. an area which has never been written), new data and/or index blocks will be allocated when the next WRITE call is made. This function may be used in conjunction with the GET_EOF call (\$D1) to append data to the end of a file.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2/+3/+4 The new file position to be set. This is a 3-byte number (least significant byte first, most

significant byte last) representing the byte offset into the file. The position of the first byte in a file is zero. The position may not exceed the current end of file position.

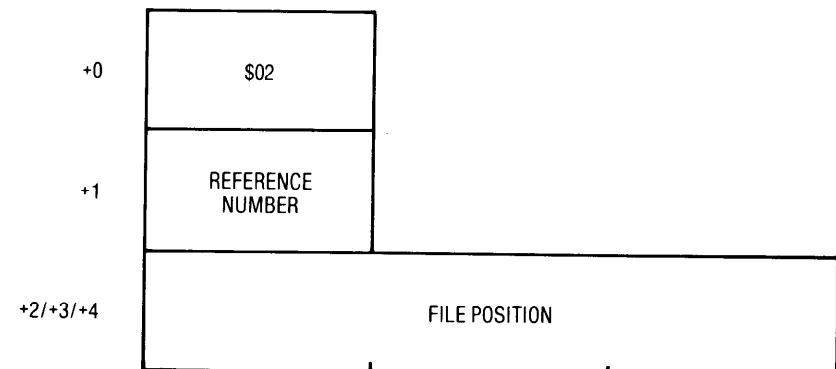
RETURNED VALUES

- Return Code \$00 — No errors
- \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
- \$43 — Invalid reference number
- \$4D — File position beyond end of file
- \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

\$CF GET_MARK: RETURN FILE POSITION WITHIN AN OPEN FILE

FUNCTION When a file is first opened, the MLI establishes a "file position" at which reading or writing will occur at the beginning of the file (zero). As data is read or written, the file position is moved to allow sequential access to the file. This file position describes the relative byte offset to the next byte in the file to be accessed. This function will return the current value of the file position.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.

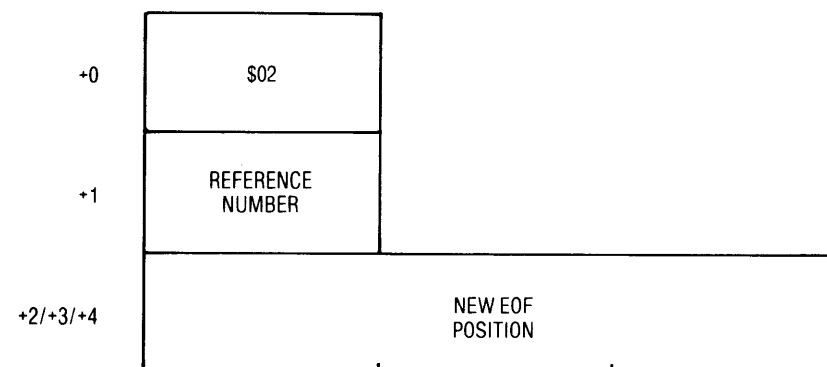
RETURNED VALUES

- +2/+3/+4 The current file position value. This is a 3-byte number (least significant byte first, most significant byte last) representing the byte offset into the file of the next byte to be read or written. The position of the first byte in a file is zero.

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$43 — Invalid reference number

**\$D0 SET_EOF:
 CHANGE END OF FILE POSITION OF AN OPEN FILE**

FUNCTION This function changes the end of file mark (or file size). It is not normally necessary to change the end of file mark since the WRITE function will automatically extend the EOF mark as new data is written to the end of the file. This function is useful, however, to truncate a file or to allow random positioning within a very large sparse file. If the new end of file position passed by the caller is less than the old one, the file is truncated and excess data and index blocks are freed for reuse by the system. If it exceeds or equals the old value, no new blocks will be allocated until they are needed in a WRITE operation. If the new end of file would leave the current file position outside the limits of the file, it is forced back to the new end of file position. The EOF mark of a directory file may not be changed with SET_EOF. Note that the file size does not necessarily represent the amount of disk space the file requires, since the file may be sparse (see Chapter 4).

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT**REQUIRED INPUTS**

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2/+3/+4 The new end of file position. This is a 3-byte number (least significant byte first, most significant byte last) representing the byte offset into the file of the last byte plus one. The position of the first byte in the file is zero (the EOF of an empty file).

RETURNED VALUES

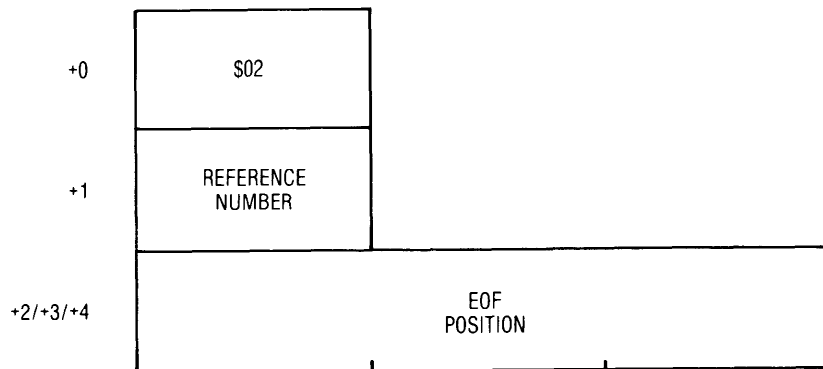
Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$27 — I/O error
 \$43 — Invalid reference number
 \$4D — Position is too large for volume
 \$4E — Access refused: WRITE bit not enabled
 \$5A — Damaged disk freespace bit map

**\$D1 GET_EOF:
 RETURN END OF FILE POSITION OF AN OPEN FILE**

FUNCTION This function returns the value of the end of file mark for an open file. GET_EOF may be used to determine the size of a sequential file or to find the end of a file so that data may be appended to

it. GET_EOF for a directory file will return the number of blocks used multiplied by 512 bytes. Note that the file size does not necessarily represent the amount of disk space the file requires, since the file may be sparse (see Chapter 4).

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.

RETURNED VALUES

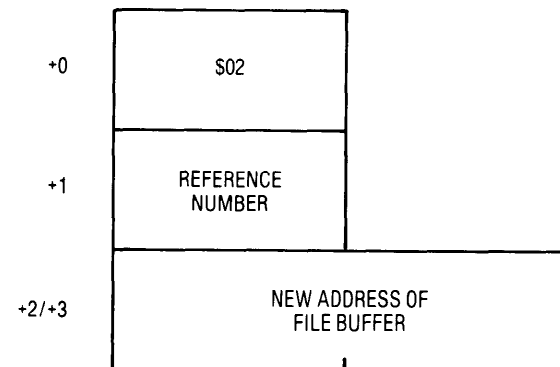
- +2/+3/+4 The current end of file position. This is a 3-byte number (least significant byte first, most significant byte last) representing the byte offset into the file of the last byte plus one. The position of the first byte in the file is zero (the EOF of an empty file).

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$43 — Invalid reference number

\$D2 SET_BUF: CHANGE OPEN FILE'S BUFFER ADDRESS

FUNCTION This function allows the caller to move an open file's file buffer to another location in memory. Since READ and WRITE references are by Reference Number, the MLI must memorize the location of the file buffer at OPEN time. If the buffer must be moved, this call allows the programmer to inform the MLI and allow it to move the contents of the buffer to the new location. The system memory bit map is updated to reflect the change.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT



REQUIRED INPUTS

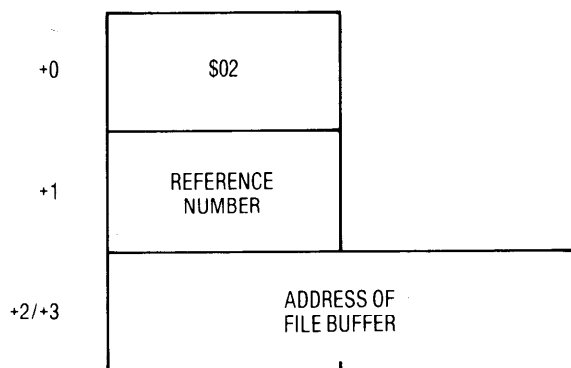
- +0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
- +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.
- +2/+3 The address (LO/HI) of a new 1024-byte location in which the MLI may maintain the open file's buffer. It must be on an even page boundary (LO byte of address is zero) and not be allocated by the MLI to any open file. The contents of the current file buffer are transferred to this new area, and the old buffer is marked released in the System Global Page memory bit map.

RETURNED VALUES

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$43 — Invalid reference number
 \$56 — Buffer already in use by MLI

**\$D3 GET_BUF:
 RETURN OPEN FILE'S BUFFER ADDRESS**

FUNCTION This function returns the address of the file buffer associated with an open file to the caller.

PARAMETER LIST FORMAT**REQUIRED INPUTS**

+0 Parameter count (2 parameters in list).
 +1 Reference number for an open file as returned by OPEN.

RETURNED VALUES

+2/+3 The address (LO/HI) of the 1024-byte file buffer in use by the MLI for this file.

Return Code \$00 — No errors
 \$04 — Parameter count is not \$02
 \$43 — Invalid reference number

MLI ERROR CODES

\$00 No error occurred. Operation completed successfully.
 \$01 Invalid MLI function code number.
 \$04 Incorrect parameter count in parameter list for the function code used.
 \$25 The ProDOS interrupt handler vector table is full. There are already four addresses stored there.
 \$27 A device driver reported an Input/Output error on the media. This could be anything from the diskette drive door being open to a real error on the surface of the diskette.
 \$28 No device is connected for the unit number given. This can happen if no identifiable controller ROM was present in the indicated slot.
 \$2B An attempt was made to write to the disk, but it was write protected. Remove the tape over the write-protect notch if you wish to write on this diskette.
 \$2E In the process of performing an ONLINE call, the MLI discovered that a diskette for which there were open files had been removed from its drive and replaced by another volume. Since no check is made when writing to an open file, it is possible that some blocks on the new volume have been damaged.
 \$40 The pathname has invalid syntax. Check to make sure the first byte is a count of the number of characters that follow. Also, be sure that each sub-level index begins with an alphabetic character and that each level is separated from the next by a slash (/).
 \$42 Eight files are open and there is no more room in the MLI's File Control Block (FCB) table for another open file. If you didn't expect any files to be open, set the LEVEL to zero and issue a global CLOSE.
 \$43 The reference number passed in the parameter list does not denote an open file. Make sure that the OPEN call was successful before issuing other calls by reference number.
 \$44 The pathname supplied could not be followed to the final directory. One or more of the subordinate directories in the path did not exist.
 \$45 The volume indicated by the pathname is not currently mounted on any drive.

- \$46 The file indicated by the last name in the pathname was not found in the final directory.
- \$47 A CREATE or RENAME was attempted and the file named already exists. To perform the operation would create a duplicate entry in the directory.
- \$48 An attempt was made to find one or more free disk blocks (to extend a directory, add a new data block for a file, etc.), but the Volume Bit Map indicates that the diskette is now full.
- \$49 An attempt was made to CREATE another file in the Volume Directory, but there are no free entries. Unlike subdirectories, the Volume Directory is of a fixed size (51 entries) and cannot be extended.
- \$4A An earlier version of the ProDOS MLI is being used to read a file which was created with a later version. The older MLI cannot handle this file properly. Use a newer version of ProDOS. This error can also occur if the final subdirectory header has an improper format. The byte at +\$14 in the subdirectory key block (reserved bytes) must contain 5 and only 5 one bits (it is usually \$75).
- \$4B The storage type of a file is not one of the storage types currently supported by this version of ProDOS. Currently, only Seedlings (\$01), Saplings (\$02), Trees (\$03) and Directories (\$0D) are supported.
- \$4C A READ operation was attempted and the current file position is at the End of File mark. No data was transferred.
- \$4D An attempt was made to move the file position past the End of File mark. If this position is desired, first move the EOF mark.
- \$4E An error occurred having to do with the ACCESS bits for a file. Usually this means you attempted to WRITE to a write protected file, or you attempted to DESTROY or RENAME a locked file. You can also get this error if any of the reserved bits are ones for the ACCESS byte of a SET_FILE_INFO call.
- \$50 An attempt was made to OPEN, RENAME, or DESTROY a previously OPENed file. Multiple OPENs are only allowed if the file's WRITE ACCESS bit is off (write disabled).
- \$51 When searching a directory, it was determined that the count of active file entries in the directory header was larger

- than the number of entries actually encountered. The directory is damaged and some file entries may be lost.
- \$52 The disk volume which was accessed is not a ProDOS disk. The criteria for determining whether a volume is a ProDOS formatted volume are: the first two bytes of the Volume Directory key block must be zero (previous block pointer); and the byte at offset 4 into the Volume Directory key block must be \$E or \$F (storage type).
- \$53 One or more of the values in the parameter list is not within its acceptable range. For example, an interrupt handler address of \$0000 was passed to ALLOC_INTERRUPT.
- \$55 At most, only eight "mounted" volumes may be known to ProDOS at one time. Usually this is no problem since only eight files may be open at a time. However, if a single file is open on each of eight different volumes and an ONLINE call is made requesting the volume name mounted on a ninth device, this error will result.
- \$56 The address of the I/O file buffer passed to OPEN or SET_BUF is invalid. The buffer overlaps a previously assigned buffer, memory below \$200, or ProDOS itself. The buffer must be in the caller's memory, and all four of its pages must be marked free in the System Global Page memory bit map.
- \$57 In the process of mounting volumes and recording their names in the Volume Control Block (VCB) table, the MLI discovered two volumes with the same name. Since all file references must be made by volume name and not necessarily by slot and drive, this condition is not permitted.
- \$5A The Volume Bit Map describing the freespace on the volume is damaged. A one bit was found, indicating a free block, for a block outside the legal extent of the volume (for a block number beyond the end of the volume).

PASSING COMMAND LINES TO THE BASIC INTERPRETER

For machine language programs running under the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter (BI), an interface is provided to allow execution of command lines created by a program, as if they had been entered from the keyboard. This is the highest level and perhaps the easiest to use ProDOS interface. Through it, a

machine language program may easily produce CATALOG listings, DELETE or RENAME files, etc.

To call the BI command handler, place the command string in the monitor GETLN line input buffer at \$200. The line may be up to 255 characters in length, and must be followed by a carriage return character (\$8D). The most significant bit of each character should be set, and all alphabetic characters should be in upper case. Once this has been done, call \$BE03 in the BI's Global Page (JSR \$BE03).

If an error occurs, a 1-byte BI error code will be placed in \$BEOF. Possible codes are listed in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 BASIC Interpreter Error Codes

| CODE | MESSAGE |
|------|---------------------|
| \$00 | No error |
| \$01 | Not used |
| \$02 | RANGE ERROR |
| \$03 | NO DEVICE CONNECTED |
| \$04 | WRITE PROTECTED |
| \$05 | END OF DATA |
| \$06 | PATH NOT FOUND |
| \$07 | Not used |
| \$08 | I/O ERROR |
| \$09 | DISK FULL |
| \$0A | FILE LOCKED |
| \$0B | INVALID PARAMETER |
| \$0C | RAM TOO LARGE |
| \$0D | FILE TYPE MISMATCH |
| \$0E | PROGRAM TOO LARGE |
| \$0F | NOT DIRECT COMMAND |
| \$10 | SYNTAX ERROR |
| \$11 | DIRECTORY FULL |
| \$12 | FILE NOT OPEN |
| \$13 | DUPLICATE FILE NAME |
| \$14 | FILE BUSY |
| \$15 | FILE(S) STILL OPEN |

If you wish to print an error message, you need not have a table of messages similar to the above. Instead, place the error number in the A register and call \$BE0C (JSR \$BE0C).

Keep in mind that, unless the machine language program was called by a BASIC program, only direct commands may be issued (as if from the keyboard). BASIC file commands such as OPEN,

READ, WRITE, APPEND, and POSITION will result in a NOT DIRECT COMMAND error. Under Apple DOS, commands could be printed with a control-D from an assembly language program, exactly as with BASIC programs. Under ProDOS, this method no longer works. This is because the intercepts used for the "control-D interface" are no longer in the screen output vector, but are now in the Applesoft trace facility, which, of course, isn't active when your machine language program is running.

COMMON ALGORITHMS

Given below are several pieces of code which may be used when working with ProDOS.

IS ProDOS ACTIVE?

The following series of instructions should be used prior to attempting to call the ProDOS MLI.

```
LDA $BF00      GET MLI VECTOR JMP
CMP #$4C      IS IT A JUMP?
BNE NOPRODS   NO, PRODOS NOT ACTIVE
```

WHAT KIND OF MACHINE IS THIS?

This code will test to determine what type of Apple is running the program.

```
LDA #$08
BIT $BF98      TEST MACHID FROM GLOBAL PAGE
BEQ OLDSYS    OLDER SYSTEM
BPL UNKN      FUTURE SYSTEM - UNKNOWN
BVC APIIC     IT'S AN APPLE IIC
BVS UNKN      OTHERWISE, UNKNOWN
OLDSYS BMI EOR3  EITHER A IIE or a III
BVC APII      IT'S AN APPLE II
BVS APIIP     IT'S AN APPLE II+
EOR3  BVS APIII  IT'S AN APPLE III
...           OTHERWISE ITS AN APPLE IIE
```

HOW MUCH MEMORY IS IN THIS MACHINE?

This code will determine whether the Apple has 48K, 64K or 128K of RAM.

```
LDA $BF98      GET MACHID FROM GLOBAL PAGE
ASL A         MOVE BITS TO TEST POSITION
ASL A
BPL SMLMEM    48K
ASL A
BVS MEM128    128K
...           OTHERWISE 64K
```


GIVEN A PAGE NUMBER, SEE IF IT IS FREE

This code examines ProDOS's memory bit map to see if a page is marked free. If so, the page is marked as allocated.

```

BITMAP EQU $BF58          SEE PAGE 8-6

        LDA #PAGE          GET PAGE NUMBER (MSB OF ADDR)
        JSR LOCATE         LOCATE ITS BIT IN BITMAP
        AND BITMAP,Y       IS IT ALLOCATED?
        BNE INUSE         YES, CAN'T TOUCH IT
        TXA                PUT BIT PATTERN IN ACCUM
        ORA BITMAP,Y       MARK THIS PAGE AS IN USE
        STA BITMAP,Y       UPDATE MAP
        ...                WE'VE GOT IT NOW

LOCATE  PHA                SAVE PAGE NUMBER
        AND #$07           ISOLATE BIT POSITION
        TAY                THIS IS INDEX INTO MASK TABLE
        LDX BITMASK,Y      PUT PROPER BIT PATTERN IN X
        PLA                RESTORE PAGE NUMBER
        LSR A              DIVIDE PAGE BY 8
        LSR A
        LSR A
        TAY                Y-REG IS OFFSET INTO BITMAP
        TXA                PUT BIT PATTERN IN ACCUM
        RTS                DONE

BITMASK DFB $80,$40,$20,$10 BIT MASK PATTERNS
        DFB $08,$04,$02,$01

```

IS A BASIC PROGRAM RUNNING?

This code will allow your machine language program to determine whether it was called by a BASIC program.

```

LDA $BE42          CHECK BI'S STATE
BEQ NOTRUN         IN IMMEDIATE MODE
...               ELSE, BASIC PROGRAM RUNNING

```

SETTING UP YOUR OWN RESET VECTOR

The code below will set up a user-defined RESET handler.

```

LDA #>RESRTN      SET UP LSB
STA $3F2
LDA #<RESRTN      SET UP MSB
STA $3F3
EOR #$A5          MAKE POWER-UP BYTE
STA $3F4
...               RESET VECTOR READY
RESRTN ...        RESET HANDLER ROUTINE

```

ACTIVATE A PRINTER OR OTHER PERIPHERAL

To activate a printer or other peripheral driver under the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter, do **not** modify the vectors in zero page (CSWL/CSWH or KSWL/KSWH). Doing so will "disconnect" the interpreter and prevent it from intercepting command lines. Instead, store the address of the peripheral driver in BI Global Page in the VECTOUT (\$BE30) or VECTIN (\$BE32) words. The following code will start up a printer in Slot 1.

```

LDA $BE30          SAVE ORIGINAL CONTENTS OF VECTOUT
STA OLDVEC        IN MY MEMORY SO I CAN TURN THE
LDA $BE31          PRINTER OFF WHEN I'M THRU
STA OLDVEC+1
LDA #$00          PLACE $C100 IN VECTOUT
STA $BE30
LDA #$C1
STA $BE31
...              BEGIN PRINTING VIA COUT
LDA OLDVEC        RESTORE PREVIOUS OUTPUT VECTOR
STA $BE30
LDA OLDVEC+1
STA $BE31

```

CUSTOMIZING ProDOS

SYSTEM PROGRAMMING WITH ProDOS

Apple has provided a number of customizing interfaces to ProDOS which allow a programmer to tailor the operation of the system to his specific application needs. These interfaces are considered “safe” and acceptable when working with ProDOS.

Before discussing specific system programming considerations, it is important to understand how ProDOS uses memory and what areas are reserved for its use versus those available for applications programs. Referring to Figure 7.1, the following areas of memory are officially “owned” by the ProDOS Kernel: \$D000-\$FFFF in the language card (primary \$D000-\$DFFF bank); \$BF00-\$BFFF; Zero page locations \$3A-\$4F; and part of the second 4K bank of the language card (starting at \$D100). The rest of this 4K bank is reserved for the QUIT code driver and future uses. The ProDOS Kernel also reserves portions of auxiliary memory (128K) for future use—namely, the same locations it uses in main memory, zero page locations \$80-\$FF, and locations \$200-\$3FF. Apple’s future plans for these memory areas include networking and menu managers, so if you use them you do so at your own risk. In a 128K machine, ProDOS currently sets up an electronic “RAM drive” volume in the auxiliary memory. At present, this volume encompasses most of the auxiliary 64K. In the future,

its size may be reduced to accommodate enhancements as mentioned above. You can use the auxiliary memory for your own applications if you disable the /RAM device driver (see instructions later in this chapter). If the BASIC Interpreter is used, an additional area of memory from \$9600-\$BEFF is allocated to its use. \$3D0-\$3FF is used as a system vector area as defined by the *Apple II Reference Manual for the IIe Only*.

Note that ProDOS routines, including the clock driver, make heavy use of \$200-\$2FF, the monitor GETLN input line buffer. If your programs use this area you should not depend upon it across ProDOS system calls. You should also be aware of the fact that the MLI cannot be called from memory in the auxiliary bank, and that memory outside the area between \$200 and \$BEFF in the main RAM bank may not be used for buffers passed to the MLI.



ProDOS CAN BE TAILORED TO SUIT SPECIFIC NEEDS.

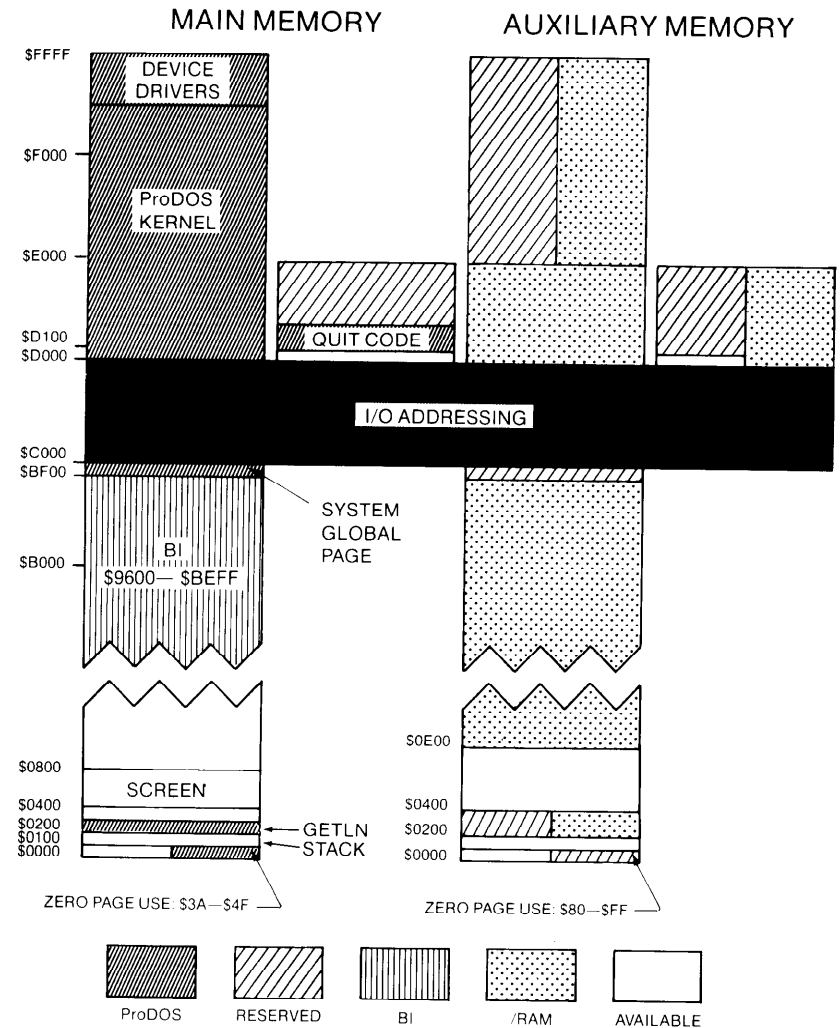


Figure 7.1 ProDOS Memory Usage

INSTALLING A PROGRAM BETWEEN THE BI AND ITS BUFFERS

Once in a while it is useful to find a "safe" place in memory to put a machine language program (a printer driver, or external command handler, perhaps) where BASIC and ProDOS will never walk over it. If the program is less than 200 bytes long, \$300 is a good choice. For larger programs, it is usually better to "tuck" the program in between the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter and its file I/O buffers. The program need not be relocatable, since the BI will always be in the same place in memory, and the program can be placed at a fixed location just beneath it (see Figure 5.1). More than one program may be "tucked" in this area, but this may require one or more of them to be relocated, depending upon the order in which they are loaded.

To request space for a program, you must execute a call to the BI's buffer allocation subroutine using a vector in the BI Global Page. You may request a buffer of any size as long as it is an even multiple of pages (one page is 256 bytes). When called, the buffer allocation routine relocates any open file buffers as well as its General Purpose Buffer downward in memory, lowering Applesoft's HIMEM pointer as necessary, and returns the address of the first page in the new buffer. The new buffer will be placed directly below \$9A00. Subsequent calls to the buffer allocation routine will cause allocations of buffers below earlier ones. The BI file buffers will always be lower in memory than any externally allocated buffers. When you are finished with all of the buffers you have allocated, you may free all of them with a single call. There is no provision for freeing individual buffers.

To allocate a buffer, invoke the following subroutine:

```
GBUFF  LDA #4           ALLOCATE 4 PAGES (1024 BYTES)
        JSR $BEF5       CALL GETBUFR
        BCS ERROR      DID AN ERROR OCCUR?
        STA BUFMSB     STORE BUFFER ADDRESS MSB
        LDA #0
        STA BUFLSB     STORE BUFFER ADDRESS LSB
        RTS            ALL DONE
```

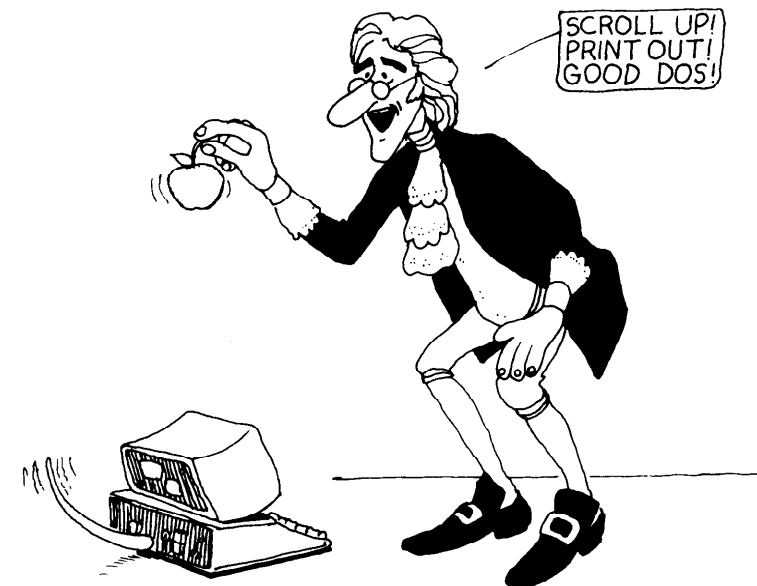
To free all buffers you have allocated:

```
FBUFFS JSR $BEF8      CALL FREEBUFR
```

Note that you may allocate as many buffers as you wish using the GBUFF subroutine, but that a single call to FBUFFS frees all buffers.

ADDING YOUR OWN COMMANDS TO THE ProDOS BASIC INTERPRETER

There exists a well defined interface to allow you to write your own command handlers for the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter. Suppose, for example, that you wish to add a COPY command which will accept an input pathname, followed by a comma and an output pathname. You can write a handler for such a command in assembly language, install the handler between the BI and its buffers (see the previous section), and then inform the BI of its existence. Every time the BI receives a command line it doesn't recognize, it will pass it through to your handler before passing it to Applesoft. Note that this implies that your command's name must be different from any existing ProDOS command name. You may not replace or supersede an existing ProDOS command.



TEACH ProDOS YOUR OWN COMMANDS

To install your own command handler, place its entry point address in the vector in the BI Global Page at \$BE07 and \$BE08. These two bytes are the address portion of a Jump (JMP) instruction (EXTERNCMD) which normally points to a Return from Subroutine (RTS) instruction within the BI. It is not a good idea to assume that this address is pointing to an RTS since someone else's command handler could have been previously installed. To make sure you do not "disconnect" an earlier installed command handler and that yours is "daisy chained" to it, save the address you find in EXTERNCMD + 1 and branch to it from your handler if the command line passed is not your command.

Each time the BI scans a command line and cannot find the command name in its table of valid names, it will call your routine. Your program should compare the command in the command line with yours. The address of the command line is in VPATH1 (\$BE6C/\$BE6D) in the BI Global Page. The command line consists of a length byte followed by one or more ASCII characters with their most significant bit off. If the command is not yours, jump to the next handler (previous contents of \$BE07/\$BE08) with the carry set (SEC) to indicate the command is not yours. If the command is yours, there are two options. If the command's syntax is not compatible with other ProDOS commands (i.e. it has non-standard operands or keywords), you may immediately begin performing the function indicated. When the program finishes, it should store a zero in PBITS in the BI Global Page (\$BE54) to indicate no operands are to be parsed, and return (RTS) with the carry clear (CLC). In this case, do not JMP to the next handler as you would if the command was not yours. If, on the other hand, the command has standard ProDOS syntax, you can use the BI's syntax scanner to pick off the operands and optional keywords. To do this, once you have identified the command as yours, store the address of the beginning of your code which will process the command (after the syntax scan) in XTERNADDR (\$BE50/\$BE51) in the BI Global Page, store a \$00 in XCNUM (\$BE53) to indicate that this is an external command, and store the length of your command name (less one) in XLEN (\$BE52) so that the BI will know where to start looking for operands. You should also set up PBITS (two bytes of flags) in the BI Global Page to describe the operands the BI is likely to find on your command. If you have a very simple command with only a pathname as an operand, you

can set PBITS to \$01,\$00. If you want the BI to automatically provide the prefix of the current volume (default slot, drive) as well as allow the S and D keywords, set PBITS to \$01,\$04. Once you have set up XTERNADDR, XCNUM, XLEN, and PBITS, return (RTS) to the BI with the carry clear (CLC). When the command line has been successfully scanned, control will return to your handler at the location you indicated in XTERNADDR. If a SYNTAX ERROR occurs, control will not return. When your command handler completes its tasks, it may return to the BI with an RTS instruction (the carry here is insignificant). Your handler need not save or restore any registers.

An example of a command handler is given in APPENDIX A. This program installs a handler between the BI and its buffers, and connects it to ProDOS through the the EXTERNCMD vector. If the ProDOS user enters the command "TYPE" followed by a pathname, the command handler reads the indicated file and prints it on the screen.

DISABLE /RAM VOLUME FOR 128K MACHINES

If your application needs to use the additional 64K in the Extended 80-column Card (or the alternate 64K bank in the IIc) for its own purposes, rather than as an electronic disk drive (RAM drive), you should disable the /RAM device driver. You might want to do this if you plan to use the "double HIRES" graphics feature of the Apple IIe and IIc, for example.

The /RAM device driver is installed by the ProDOS Loader/Relocator when the Kernel is loaded. Part of it resides in the Kernel itself (from \$FF00-\$FF7F), and the remainder resides in auxiliary memory at \$200-\$3FF. Its address is placed in the list of device drivers for Slot 3, Drive 2 in the System Global Page.

One way to avoid conflicts between /RAM and your application is to BSAVE a dummy file such that its blocks will coincide with the area of memory you will be using. If you BSAVE an 8K file to /RAM (before any other operations on the /RAM volume), it will fall across \$2000-\$3FFF, the primary HIRES buffer. If you save a second 8K file it will fall across \$4000-\$5FFF, the secondary HIRES buffer. This is the easiest way to use "double HIRES" graphics while leaving the /RAM volume partially available for your use as an electronic disk drive.

If you want to totally disable the /RAM device driver, you must remove its entry from the System Global Page device driver vector list (DEVADR32). You must also remove the device number for Slot 3, Drive 2 from the online devices list (DEVLST), and reduce the device count (DEVcnt) by one. If you plan to reinstall the /RAM volume later, be sure to save the contents of DEVADR32 in a safe place so you can later restore it. Note that it is good programming practice to leave /RAM installed upon exiting your program so that other applications may use it. Reinstalling /RAM erases ("formats") the volume, so you should not reinstall it upon entry to an application which will be reading files passed via the /RAM volume by a previous application.

The following subroutine will remove the /RAM driver, allowing alternate uses of the auxiliary 64K:

```

*      SKP 1
      START BY CHECKING TO SEE IF /RAM COULD BE THERE
      SKP 1
REMOVE LDA $BF98      CHECK MACHID
      AND #$30        ISOLATE MEMORY BITS
      CMP #$30        128K?
      BNE NORAM      NO - NO AUX MEMORY
      LDA $BF26
      CMP $BF16      IF SLOT 3, DRV 1 <> DRV 2 VECTOR..
      BNE GOTRAM    THEN IT'S INSTALLED
      LDA $BF27
      CMP $BF17
      BNE GOTRAM
NORAM  SEC ;          INDICATE NO /RAM INSTALLED
OKXIT  RTS
*      SKP 1
      SAVE OLD VECTOR AND REMOVE IT
      SKP 1
GOTRAM LDA $BF26      SAVE OLD VECTOR CONTENTS
      STA OLDVEC
      LDA $BF27
      STA OLDVEC+1
      LDA $BF16      POINT IT AT "UNINSTALLED DEV"
      STA $BF26
      LDA $BF17
      STA $BF27
      SKP 1

```

```

*      SQUISH OUT DEVICE NUMBER FROM DEVLST
      SKP 1
      LDX $BF31
DEVLPLDA $BF32,X      GET DEVCNT
      AND #$70        PICK UP LAST DEVICE NUM
      CMP #$30        ISOLATE SLOT
      BEQ GOTSFLT    SLOT = 3?
      DEX             YES, CONTINUE
      BPL DEVLPL     CONTINUE SEARCH BACKWARDS
      BMI NORAM      CAN'T FIND IT IN DEVLST
GOTSFLT LDA $BF32+1,X GET NEXT NUMBER
      STA $BF32,X    AND MOVE THEM FORWARD
      INX
      CPX $BF31      REACHED LAST ENTRY?
      BNE GOTSFLT    NO, LOOP
      DEC $BF31      REDUCE DEVCNT BY 1
      LDA #$00       ZERO LAST ENTRY IN TABLE
      STA $BF32,X
      CLC
      BCC OKXIT      BRANCH ALWAYS TAKEN
      SKP 1
OLDVECDW 0          OLD VECTOR SAVEAREA

```

To reinstall the /RAM driver, execute this subroutine:

```

*      SKP 1
      SEE IF SLOT 3 HAS A DRIVER ALREADY
      SKP 1
HIMEM  EQU $73      PTR TO BI'S GENERAL PURPOSE BUFFER
*      SKP 1
INSTALL LDX $BF31   GET DEVCNT
INSLPLDA $BF32,X   GET A DEVNUM
      AND #$70      ISOLATE SLOT
      CMP #$30      SLOT 3?
      BEQ INSOULT   YES, SKIP IT
      DEX
      BPL INSLPL    KEEP UP THE SEARCH
      SKP 1
*      RESTORE THE DEVNUM TO THE LIST
      SKP 1
      LDX $BF31      GET DEVCNT AGAIN
      CPX #$0D      DEVICE TABLE FULL?
      BNE INSLP2
ERROR  ...          YOUR ERROR ROUTINE
*      INSLP2 LDA $BF32-1,X MOVE ALL ENTRIES DOWN
      STA $BF32,X   TO MAKE ROOM AT FRONT
      DEX           FOR A NEW ENTRY
      BNE INSLP2
      LDA #$B0
      STA $BF32
      INC $BF31
      SKP 1
      SLO 3, DRIVE 2 AT TOP OF LIST
      UPDATE DEVCNT

```

```

*      NOW PUT BACK THE DEVICE DRIVER VECTOR
      SKP 1
      LDA OLDVEC          FROM PREVIOUSLY SAVED VECTOR
      STA $BF26
      LDA OLDVEC+1
      STA $BF27
      SKP 1
*      FINALLY, REFORMAT THE /RAM VOLUME
      SKP 1
      LDA $BF32
      STA $43             DEVNUM = SLOT 3, DRIVE 2
      LDA #3
      STA $42             CMD = FORMAT
      LDA HIMEM           512-BYTE BLOCK BUFFER
      STA $44             (PAGE ALIGNED)
      LDA HIMEM+1        WE CAN USE BI'S G.P. BUFFER
      STA $45             (IF BI IS AROUND)
      STA $C080          SELECT L.C. FOR DRIVER
      JSR RAMDRV         GO FORMAT THE VOLUME
      STA $C081          SELECT MOTHERBOARD ROMS
INSOUT RTS ;            AND EXIT TO CALLER
RAMDRV JMP ($BF26)      <<< JUMP TO /RAM DRIVER >>>

```

WRITING YOUR OWN INTERPRETER

A ProDOS "Interpreter" (also known as a "System Program") is a machine language program which stands between the user and the ProDOS MLI, providing a function. An interpreter may be executed by the smart RUN command ("—"), may be invoked at boot time, or may be executed upon leaving another ProDOS interpreter. Interpreters are stored in SYS files on a ProDOS volume, and are initially loaded at \$2000, although they may include code to relocate themselves elsewhere once they begin execution. Examples of interpreters are BASIC.SYSTEM (the "BI"), FILER, CONVERT, and EDASM.SYSTEM. According to convention, an interpreter must be able to pass control to any other interpreter when it exits.

When writing your own interpreter, you must be aware of these considerations:

1. You must BSAVE your interpreter as a "SYS" type file from location \$2000. If you want your code to execute elsewhere in the machine, you may include a front-end which relocates the rest of the program (this is what the BI does). Normally, the memory available to you in a 64K system includes \$800-\$BEFF. If you are running in a 48K machine, the ProDOS Kernel occupies memory from \$9000-\$BFFF so you are limited to \$800-\$8FFF for your program.

2. If you want your interpreter to be automatically executed as the first interpreter when ProDOS boots, you must name it "xxxx.SYSTEM", where xxxx can be any name. It must also be the first SYS file using that naming convention to be found in the Volume Directory of the boot diskette.
3. In order to insure correct operation of the interrupt handler in the ProDOS Kernel, set the stack register (S) to point to the top of the stack page (\$FF) upon entry, and do not use more than the top three quarters of the stack. The interrupt handler assumes that the last item on your stack is stored at \$1FF, when it makes its determination of whether or not to save part of the contents of the stack before invoking an interrupt driver routine.
4. As soon as your program begins execution, it should set up the POWERUP byte in page 3 and three areas in the System Global Page as follows.

```

$3F4:  POWERUP byte
$BF58:  BITMAP (system memory bit map)
$BFFC:  IBAKVER (minimum version of MLI acceptable)
$BFFD:  IVERSION (version number of your interpreter)

```

When your interpreter gets control, it should first set up the RESET vector at \$3F2/\$3F3 to point to its own RESET handler and fix the POWERUP byte at \$3F4 accordingly. The POWERUP byte should be fixed even if you do not replace the RESET handler address (unless you want to reboot on RESET). To fix the POWERUP byte, exclusive OR the contents of \$3F3 with #\$A5 and store the result at \$3F4.

A subroutine for checking the system memory bit map was given in Chapter 6. Use this to mark those areas of memory which your program will use. Do not mark areas which may be used for MLI buffers. By doing this, the MLI can keep a watchful eye on the execution of your program to prevent accidental overlay of your code with buffers. To determine what values to use for IBAKVER and IVERSION, examine memory in the version of ProDOS you are using for development and note the values at \$BFFE (KBAKVER) and \$BFFF (KVERSION). Assemble the values you find there as constants into your program, and use these to initialize IBAKVER and IVERSION.

5. If you wish to use 80 columns, first check the MACHID byte in the System Global Page to see if 80 columns are available and then call (JSR) \$C300. To disable 80-column hardware, load a #\$15 into the A register and call \$C300. Avoid using the Apple IIe and IIc 80-column soft switches, because these will not work for third party 80-column cards or in an Apple II or Apple II Plus.
6. When your program is ready to exit, close all open files, reinstall the /RAM driver if you disconnected it previously, and execute the following code.

```

EXIT    DEC  $3F4          FORCE REBOOT ON RESET
        JSR  $BF00        CALL THE MLI
        DFB  $65          QUIT CALL
        DW   PARSMS
        SKP  1
PARMS   DFB  4             4 PARSMS
        DFB  0             QUIT TYPE = 0
        DW   0             RESERVED
        DFB  0             RESERVED
        DW   0             RESERVED

```

The MLI will free any memory you have allocated in the system bit map. It will then prompt the user for a new prefix and pathname for the next interpreter, and will load it and execute it. The code which performs these tasks is at \$D100-\$D3FF in the secondary 4K block of the language card. It is moved by the MLI to \$1000-\$12FF before execution. You may create your own quit code by replacing the three pages of code image in the language card if you wish.

INSTALLING NEW PERIPHERAL DRIVERS

If you are writing a driver for a peripheral, such as a printer or disk drive, you should be aware of the conventions to which ProDOS adheres when examining and calling drivers.

If your driver is in ROM on the peripheral card itself, it should follow the Apple II standards for peripherals as follows.

FOR NON-DISK DEVICES

| ADDRESS | VALUE |
|---------|--|
| \$Cs05 | \$38 (standard BI requirement) |
| \$Cs07 | \$18 (standard BI requirement) |
| \$Cs0B | \$01 (generic signature of firmware cards) |
| \$Cs0C | \$ci (specific device signature) |

The device signature is made up of two nibbles. "c" defines the class of devices as shown below. The second nibble, "i", is a specific device identifier assigned by Apple Computer, Inc.

| "c" NIBBLE | CLASS |
|------------|------------------------------|
| \$0 | reserved |
| \$1 | printer |
| \$2 | joystick or X-Y input device |
| \$3 | serial or parallel card |
| \$4 | modem |
| \$5 | sound or speech device |
| \$6 | clock |
| \$7 | mass storage device |
| \$8 | 80-column card |
| \$9 | network or bus interface |
| \$A | special purpose (other) |
| \$B-\$F | reserved |

ProDOS makes the following special check for a clock:

| ADDRESS | VALUE |
|---------|---|
| \$Cs00 | \$08 (unique device signature for the Thunderclock) |
| \$Cs02 | \$28 |
| \$Cs04 | \$58 |
| \$Cs06 | \$70 |

FOR DISK DEVICES

| ADDRESS | VALUE |
|----------|---|
| \$Cs01 | \$20 (unique disk device signature) |
| \$Cs03 | \$00 |
| \$Cs05 | \$03 |
| \$Cs07 | \$3C |
| \$CsFC/D | Disk capacity in blocks (non-DISK II) |
| \$CsFE | Status bits (non-DISK II) 1... .. removable media .1. interruptable device ..nn number of volumes on device 1... format allowed .... .1. write allowed .... ..1. read allowed .... ...1 status read allowed ProFILE status bits = \$47 |
| \$CsFF | \$00 = DISK II \$xx = LSB of Block device driver in ROM for non-DISK II (\$Csxx). ProFILE hard disk \$xx = \$EA. \$xx may not equal \$FF. |

If your driver is in RAM (below \$C000), and you are invoking it using the BASIC Interpreter's commands PR# A\$xxxx or IN# A\$xxxx, the first byte of your code must be a CLD instruction (\$D8); otherwise, the BI will not recognize your routine as a valid driver. If your routine is short, you can place it in the \$300-\$3EF range. If it is longer, you can call the BI's buffer allocation routine (previously covered in this chapter) to place it between the BI and its buffers.

INSTALLING AN INTERRUPT HANDLER

If you plan to use a peripheral card which supports interrupts, you may want to write an interrupt handler for that card. You should use the ProDOS first level interrupt handler in the Kernel so that other cards may also service their interrupts. To do this, use the MLI:ALLOC_INTERRUPT call to install your interrupt handler's entry address in the interrupt vector table within the ProDOS System Global Page. When writing an interrupt handler, follow these steps in the order indicated.

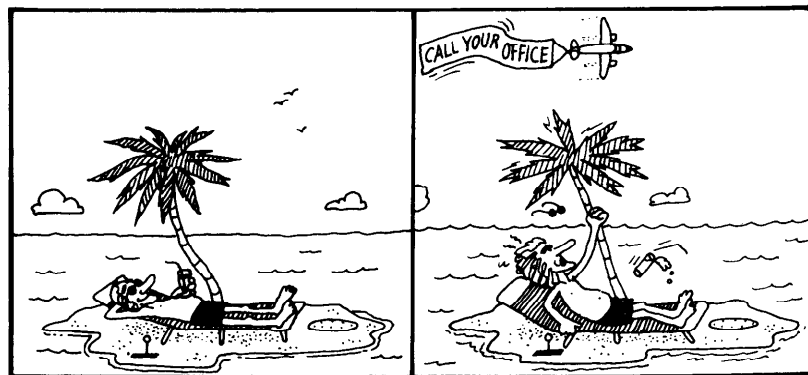
1. Make sure your interrupt handler is stored in main memory between \$200 and \$BEFF.
2. Call the MLI with the ALLOC_INTERRUPT (\$40) call to cause your routine's entry point to be placed in the vector table.
3. Perform whatever I/O is necessary specific to your peripheral to enable its interrupt generating mechanism.

When your interrupt routine is called, the first instruction executed should be a CLD (to let ProDOS know that this is a valid externally written routine). You should then determine whether the interrupt which caused your routine to be invoked was indeed from your peripheral. If it was not, return to the Kernel with the carry flag set. If it was, service the interrupt, and upon completion, return to the Kernel with the carry flag clear. Your interrupt handler need not save or restore any registers, and it may use up to 16 bytes of stack space and zero page locations \$FA through \$FF (these are saved and restored by the Kernel). The Kernel assumes that the "bottom" of the stack is at \$1FF when it determines what to save. Your application should always start the stack pointer at \$FF. Note that the Motherboard ROM is deactivated in an interrupt handler routine (do not attempt to print via \$FDED, for example).

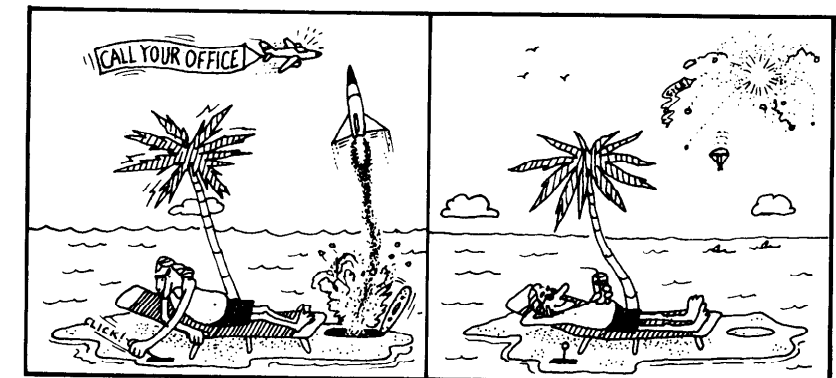
If you wish to remove a previously installed interrupt routine, first disable the interrupt generation mechanism on your peripheral card to prevent further interrupts from occurring, then call the MLI:DEALLOC_INTERRUPT function to remove your handler from the list.

When writing an interrupt service routine, you should minimize the actual function performed "on the interrupt." If you are collecting data from a serial port which will later be written to disk, do not write the data while in the interrupt service routine, since this may adversely impact the performance of the program which was executing when the interrupt occurred, or it may cause you to "lose" subsequent interrupts while processing the first. Instead, use the interrupt routine to fill a "circular buffer" which is periodically dumped to disk by the interrupted program. An example of this technique and of writing interrupt handlers in general is given in the DUMBTERM program in APPENDIX A.

If you wish to call the MLI while in an interrupt routine, you should take steps to allow any interrupted MLI call to complete before using the MLI yourself (the MLI is not reentrant). Check the MLIACTV flag (\$BF9B) in the System Global Page to see if the MLI is active. If the MLI is not active, you may issue MLI calls



HANDLING



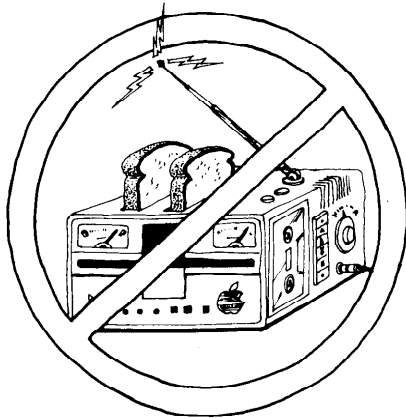
INTERRUPTS

immediately. If the MLI is active, save the contents of CMDADR (\$BF9C) and replace it with an address within your service routine. Then return to the Kernel with the carry clear. When the MLI call completes, control will be passed to you instead of the original MLI caller. You should carefully save all registers, perform your processing as needed, restore the registers again, and jump to the saved contents of CMDADR to allow the original caller to continue. Note that you can be interrupted during your processing unless you disable interrupts. If you are not careful, a subsequent interrupt could cause your interrupt service routine to overwrite the saved contents of CMDADR with an address within your own program, causing an infinite loop! It might be a good idea to set a flag when saving CMDADR and clear it only when you have completed all processing. Your interrupt service routine can then check the flag and discard any interrupts which occur while you are finishing up processing of the first interrupt.

DIRECT MODIFICATION OF ProDOS—A WORD OF WARNING

Making changes to your copy of ProDOS should only be undertaken when **absolutely** necessary. In the past, many third party software packages were sold for DOS, the earlier Apple II operating system, which patched or made wholesale changes. Because of the dependency these programs had on fixed locations within DOS and their importance to the collective software offering for the machine, programmers at Apple felt hampered in their efforts to improve DOS. Bugs in DOS could only be fixed with patches to existing code—no reassembly could be performed on the DOS code as this would cause critical locations to move “out from under” existing applications. With the introduction of ProDOS, Apple started out fresh. Earlier shortcomings in DOS have been corrected with ProDOS and numerous enhancements have been added. Hopefully, most packages written for ProDOS will not have to depend on changing the operating system’s code itself. In any case, be forewarned: Apple will not hesitate to reassemble the ProDOS Kernel or the BASIC Interpreter or other ProDOS components if changes are desirable, and the stated policy is that programs which depend on locations or entry points which are not published by Apple will do so at their own risk.

DON'T OVER-CUSTOMIZE ProDOS!



Although ProDOS provides most of the functionality needed by the BASIC or assembly language programmer, at times a custom change *is* desirable. When making a change, weigh its value against the difficulty of reconstructing and reapplying it for later versions of ProDOS as they become available. Of course, if you never plan to upgrade your version of ProDOS this is not a concern. In addition, wholesale modification of ProDOS without a clear understanding of the full implications of each change can result in an unreliable system.

APPLYING PATCHES TO ProDOS

The usual procedure for making changes to ProDOS involves “patching” the object or machine language code in ProDOS. Once a desired change is identified, a few instructions are stored over other instructions within ProDOS to modify the program. There are three levels at which changes to ProDOS may be applied.

- New code may be written and added to ProDOS through a “standard” interface. If this is done, as in the case of an interrupt handler, for example, there need not be any ProDOS version dependencies involved. Examples of this type of modification have been given earlier in this chapter.
- A patch may be applied to a ProDOS system component, such as the Kernel or the BASIC Interpreter, directly in memory. If this is done, a later reboot will cause the change to “fall out” or be removed. This method is usually used to test a change before making it permanent.
- A patch may be made directly to the diskette containing the ProDOS system component in question. Most ProDOS components are stored as SYS files and may be BLOADED, modified using the monitor, and BSAVED back to diskette. If a change is to be made to the bootstrap loader (stored in block 0 of the volume), a sector editor or the ZAP program given in APPENDIX A must be used. When applying patches to the BASIC.SYSTEM or PRODOS files, you can find a location within the unrelocated image of the BI or the Kernel if you know its address in the relocated and running version. To do this, refer to Table 7.1. For example, if you wish to patch \$9B7C in the BI, you must patch \$257C after BLOADing BASIC.SYSTEM. If you wish to change \$D32A in the MLI, BLOAD PRODOS and change \$302A.

Table 7.1a ProDOS Patch Locations For FILE = "PRODOS" (64K)

| EXECUTION ADDRESS | IMAGE ADDRESS |
|-------------------|--|
| BF00 | 4E00 (64K sytem global page image) |
| D000 | 2D00 (alternate 4K: 5900—QUIT code) |
| D100 | 2E00 (alternate 4K: 5A00) |
| D200 | 2F00 (alternate 4K: 5B00) |
| D300 | 3000 |
| D400 | 3100 |
| D500 | 3200 |
| D600 | 3300 |
| D700 | 3400 |
| D800 | 3500 |
| D900 | 3600 |
| DA00 | 3700 |
| DB00 | 3800 |
| DC00 | 3900 |
| DD00 | 3A00 |
| DE00 | 3B00 |
| DF00 | 3C00 |
| E000 | 3D00 |
| E100 | 3E00 |
| E200 | 3F00 |
| E300 | 4000 |
| E400 | 4100 |
| E500 | 4200 |
| E600 | 4300 |
| E700 | 4400 |
| E800 | 4500 |
| E900 | 4600 |
| EA00 | 4700 |
| EB00 | 4800 |
| EC00 | 4900 |
| ED00 | 4A00 |
| EE00 | 4B00 |
| EF00 | 4C00 |
| F000 | 4D00 |
| F100 | zeroed (clock code to F142 from 5000) |
| F200 | zeroed |
| F300 | zeroed |
| F400 | zeroed |
| F500 | zeroed |
| F600 | zeroed |
| F700 | zeroed |
| F800 | 5200 (diskette driver) |
| F900 | 5300 |
| FA00 | 5400 |
| FB00 | 5500 |
| FC00 | 5600 |
| FD00 | 5700 |
| FE00 | 5800 |
| FF00 | 2C00 (/RAM device driver through FF8C) |
| FF80 | 5080 (Interrupt vectors and handler, starts at FF9B) |

Table 7.1b ProDOS Patch Locations For FILE = "BASIC.SYSTEM"

| EXECUTION ADDRESS | IMAGE ADDRESS |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9A00 | 2400 (BI image) |
| 9B00 | 2500 |
| 9C00 | 2600 |
| 9D00 | 2700 |
| 9E00 | 2800 |
| 9F00 | 2900 |
| A000 | 2A00 |
| A100 | 2B00 |
| A200 | 2C00 |
| A300 | 2D00 |
| A400 | 2E00 |
| A500 | 2F00 |
| A600 | 3000 |
| A700 | 3100 |
| A800 | 3200 |
| A900 | 3300 |
| AA00 | 3400 |
| AB00 | 3500 |
| AC00 | 3600 |
| AD00 | 3700 |
| AE00 | 3800 |
| AF00 | 3900 |
| B000 | 3A00 |
| B100 | 3B00 |
| B200 | 3C00 |
| B300 | 3D00 |
| B400 | 3E00 |
| B500 | 3F00 |
| B600 | 4000 |
| B700 | 4100 |
| B800 | 4200 |
| B900 | 4300 |
| BA00 | 4400 |
| BB00 | 4500 |
| BC00 | 4600 |
| BE00 | 4700 (BI Global Page image) |

The patches given here are applied directly to a diskette with ProDOS Version 1.0.1 (1 January 1984). You must reboot after making any changes in order to cause them to take effect. Do not make these changes to your original ProDOS System diskette. Modify a copy so you can "back out" any changes you make by copying the original again.

CHANGING THE NAME OF THE STARTUP FILE

You can change the name of the STARTUP file which the BI executes at bootup by patching the first block of BASIC.SYSTEM as follows.

```
BLOAD BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
21E5:05 48 45 4C 4C 4F
BSAVE BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
```

Here we are changing the name from STARTUP to HELLO. The first byte indicates the number of characters in the name (5) and may be a maximum of 7 characters. Each ASCII byte should have its most significant bit off. The Startup file may be of any type which can be run using the "-" (Smart RUN) command.

PUT CURSOR ON COMMAND THAT CAUSED ProDOS ERROR

When you get a ProDOS error message such as "PATH NOT FOUND" or "FILE TYPE MISMATCH" because you typed the wrong file name or misspelled it slightly, it would be nice if ProDOS would return the cursor on the line with your faulty command so you could easily retype it. To make ProDOS do this from now on, apply the following patches.

```
BLOAD BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
257C:4C C0 BB
45C0:A4 25 88 88 84 25 20 22 FC 4C 3F D4
BSAVE BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
```

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

HOW TO WRITE TO A DIRECTORY FILE

The ProDOS MLI will not allow explicit WRITES to a directory file under any circumstances (it makes no difference whether the DIR file is "locked" or not). Under normal conditions, the only program which may modify a directory file is the MLI itself (when CREATEing a new file, updating the INFO in an old one, or DESTROYing one). If you wish to directly modify a directory entry with your own program, you should follow this procedure to circumvent the MLI.

1. Open the directory file using MLI:OPEN.
2. READ the block requiring update.
3. Execute the following code to find the block number.

```
LDA $C08B          SELECT RAM CARD
LDA $C08B
LDA REFNUM         PICK UP REF NUM OF FILE
CLC
SBC #0            MAKE IT AN OFFSET
LSR A              *32 FOR INDEX INTO FCB'S
ROR A
ROR A
ROR A
TAX
LDA $F310,X       GET CURRENT BLOCK NO.
STA BLKNUM
LDA $F311,X
STA BLKNUM+1
STA $C081         SELECT MOTHERBOARD ROMS
```

4. Use MLI:WRITE_BLOCK to write back the block.
Note that \$F310 and \$F311 may be version dependent locations.

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

CREATING A NEW FILE TYPE

When you CREATE a file with the MLI, you may specify any file type you wish. If you wish to define a new file type for your application, pick a number between \$F1 and \$F8. When a CAT or CATALOG command is issued in the BASIC Interpreter, the file type listed will be "\$Fn". If you want to use a three letter abbreviation instead, you must modify the table in the BI. The patch given below is highly version dependent and will only work for ProDOS Version 1.0.1 (1 January 1984).

The first thing to do is examine the table of file types in the BI at \$B9DB. This table consists of 14 entries of one byte each, giving the ProDOS file type number for each of the supported types. You will have to replace one of the entries that you never use with your own file type. The entries need not be in numerical order. Immediately following the type table is a table of 3-byte entries giving the names which correspond to the numeric types. This table is in reverse order to the first and begins at \$B9E9. As an example, suppose you wished to replace the last entry in the tables, \$19 "ADB", with \$F1 "ABC".

```
BLOAD BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
43E8:F1
43E9:C1 C2 C3
BSAVE BASIC.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000
```

Notice that \$B9E8 maps to \$43E8 in the unrelocated image of BASIC.SYSTEM.

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

RECOVERING DATA FROM A DAMAGED DISK

If one of the sectors which makes up a block is damaged, ProDOS will return with an I/O error. If in fact the error was in the second half of the block, the first half will be read into memory before the I/O error occurs. However, if the error is in the first half of the block, ProDOS will not attempt to read the second half. To recover the second, undamaged sector of the block, the following patch will force ProDOS to ignore any errors while reading the first half of a block. Errors while reading the second half will still behave normally.

```
BLOAD PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
5228:00
BSAVE PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
```

The above patch, while it will work properly with undamaged blocks, is not advisable in normal use as it will fail to indicate when errors have occurred.

USING ProDOS WITH 40-TRACK DRIVES

The device driver supplied with ProDOS supports only 35 tracks. The code can be modified easily to support third party disk drives with 40 tracks, but there are a couple of things to consider. The patch will apply to all drives (regardless of the number of tracks supported) connected to Disk II or compatible controller cards. This should cause no difficulties even if one 35-track and one 40-track drive are on the same controller card. Because you will also want to format 40-track disks, it will be necessary to modify FILER. The patch to FILER will apply to all disks that you format, and will produce an error if you attempt to format a disk on a drive supporting less than 40 tracks.

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

This patch modifies the ProDOS Version 1.0.1 Disk II Device Driver to allow 320 blocks instead of the normal 280.

```
UNLOCK PRODOS
BLOAD PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
520D:40
3D0G
BSAVE PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
LOCK PRODOS
```

This patch modifies FILER* to format 40 tracks instead of 35. It will not work on a 35-track drive.

```
UNLOCK FILER
BLOAD FILER,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
4244:40
79F4:28
3D0G
BSAVE FILER,TSYS,A$2000
LOCK FILER
```

*Unlike the patch to ProDOS, this patch need not be applied to the disk. You may wish simply to make the patch and execute the program. To do this, replace 3D0G with 2000G, and don't BSAVE FILER. This patch works on the version of FILER released in 1984. It does not work with some pre-release versions, and may not work with future releases of FILER.

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

FORCING ProDOS TO LOAD IN 48K

It is possible to load the ProDOS Kernel in main RAM (rather than in the bank switched memory or Language Card). In this case, you cannot use the BASIC Interpreter (since it is assembled for a fixed location which conflicts with the alternate location of the Kernel), or EDASM.SYSTEM from the toolkit package. You can, however, use other programs, such as the EXERCISER or BUGBYTER. Forcing a 48K load is sometimes useful even in a larger machine if you want to trace execution into the ProDOS Kernel itself using BUGBYTER. Under ordinary circumstances, as soon as the bank switched memory is enabled, the ROM monitor disappears and BUGBYTER goes berserk! If the Kernel is in main RAM, however, this does not occur. To force a 48K load you must first place a ".SYSTEM" program (with type SYS) on the diskette to be booted (make a copy of BUGBYTER called BUGBYTER.SYSTEM). This must be the first file whose name ends with ".SYSTEM" in the Volume Directory. You can then apply the following patch and reboot.

```
BLOAD BUGBYTER
CREATE BUGBYTER.SYSTEM,TSYS
BSAVE BUGBYTER.SYSTEM,TSYS,A$2000,L7177
BLOAD PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
CALL -151
23FC:A9 50
BSAVE PRODOS,TSYS,A$2000
```

Note that the value of \$50 above is the MACHID desired (Apple II Plus with 48K). You may add to that the bits necessary for an 80-column card or Thunderclock if you like. You may wish to append your own program to the BUGBYTER.SYSTEM image before BSAVEing it so that it will be available to you once the 48K system is loaded. You can do this by inserting a BLOAD MYPGM,A\$3D00 after the CREATE, and changing the length of the BSAVE to accomodate BUGBYTER and your program combined. When you boot the 48K diskette, your program will be loaded at \$3D00, immediately following BUGBYTER.

NOTE: The patches described on this page are for Version 1.0.1 of ProDOS and probably will not work with other versions.

CHAPTER 8

ProDOS GLOBAL PAGES



Readers of *Beneath Apple DOS* may remember that Chapter 8 of that book was devoted to a detailed analysis of DOS program logic. The contents of that chapter comprised one quarter of the book, and represented a complete description of more than 10K of machine language code. Two factors have led to the approach taken in *Beneath Apple ProDOS*. First, ProDOS code is expected to be much more volatile than that of DOS. If material similar to Chapter 8 in *Beneath Apple DOS* had been published here, it would have quickly become obsolete because of reassemblies of the operating system components by Apple. Throughout its lifetime, DOS was only completely reassembled once—when the change was made from 3.1 to 3.2 in 1979. Our book documented a form of DOS in which most of the instructions had not “moved” in nearly five years! In contrast, before *Beneath Apple ProDOS* was published, two different versions of ProDOS were already being distributed—1.0.1 and 1.0.2. Although the differences between them are very minor, insertions of instructions and data have caused the shifting of major sections of code. Similar changes are expected in the future.

A second factor in the decision to shorten Chapter 8 involved the physical size of ProDOS. The equivalent components of ProDOS, compared to the DOS code covered in our earlier book, occupy over 22K of memory. A complete treatment of this code would be a book in and of itself. Coupled with the increased complexity of ProDOS which has resulted in longer chapters overall, as well as the previously mentioned volatility of the code, we decided that an in-depth coverage of ProDOS program logic did not belong here.

However, recognizing the importance of this material to many of our readers, a special **supplement** has been prepared that provides a detailed description of every piece of code and data within the major ProDOS components. It is available directly from Quality Software. Updated editions of this supplement will be available on a periodic basis as Apple releases new versions of ProDOS. In addition, any errata and changes to the main body of *Beneath Apple ProDOS* will be found in future supplements, eliminating the need to buy future editions of this book.

Instructions for ordering the supplement are provided at the end of this chapter.

BASIC INTERPRETER GLOBAL PAGE

This page of memory is rigidly defined by the ProDOS BI. Fields given here will not move in later versions of ProDOS and may be referenced by external, user-written programs. Future additions to the global page may be made in areas which are marked "Not used".

| ADDRESS | LABEL | CONTENTS |
|-----------|----------|--|
| BE00-BE02 | BI.ENTRY | JMP to WARMDOS (BI warmstart vector). |
| BE03-BE05 | DOSCMD | JMP to SYNTAX (BI command line parse and execute). |
| BE06-BE08 | EXTRNCMD | JMP to user-installed external command parser. |
| BE09-BE0B | ERROUT | JMP to BI error handler. |
| BE0C-BE0E | PRINTERR | JMP to BI error message print routine. Place error number in A-register. |
| BE0F | ERRCODE | ProDOS error code (also at \$DE, Applesoft ONERR code). |
| BE10-BE1F | OUTVEC | Default output vector in monitor and for each slot (1-7). |
| BE20-BE2F | INVEC | Default input vector in monitor for each slot (1-7). |
| BE30-BE31 | VECTOUT | Current output vector. |
| BE32-BE33 | VECTIN | Current input vector. |
| BE34-BE35 | VDOSIO | BI's output intercept address. |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| BE36-BE37 | | BI's input intercept address. |
| BE38-BE3B | VSYSIO | BI's internal redirection by STATE. |
| BE3C | DEFSLT | Default slot. |
| BE3D | DEFDRV | Default drive. |
| BE3E | PREGA | A-register savearea. |
| BE3F | PREGX | X-register savearea. |
| BE40 | PREGY | Y-register savearea. |
| BE41 | DTRACE | Applesoft TRACE is enabled flag (MSB on). |
| BE42 | STATE | Current intercept state. 0 = immediate command mode. >0 = deferred. |
| BE43 | EXACTV | EXEC file active flag (MSB on). |
| BE44 | IFILACTV | READ file active flag (MSB on). |
| BE45 | OFILACTV | WRITE file active flag (MSB on). |
| BE46 | PFXACTV | PREFIX read active flag (MSB on). |
| BE47 | DIRFLG | File being READ is a DIR file (MSB on). |
| BE48 | EDIRFLG | End of directory flag (no longer used). |
| BE49 | STRINGS | String space count used to determine when to garbage collect. |
| BE4A | TBUFPtr | Buffered WRITE data length. |
| BE4B | INPtr | Command line assembly length. |
| BE4C | CHRLAST | Previous output character (for recursion check). |
| BE4D | OPENCNT | Number of files open (not counting EXEC). |
| BE4E | EXFILE | EXEC file being closed flag (MSB on). |
| BE4F | CATFLAG | Line type to format next in DIR file READ. |
| BE50-BE51 | XTRNADDR | External command handler address. |
| BE52 | XLEN | Length of command name (less one). |
| BE53 | XCNUM | Number of command: |
| \$00 | =external | \$0A =OPEN |
| \$01 | =IN# | \$0B =READ |
| \$02 | =PR# | \$0C =SAVE |
| \$03 | =CAT | \$0D =BLOAD |
| \$04 | =FRE | \$0E =BSAVE |
| \$05 | =RUN | \$0F =CHAIN |
| \$06 | =BRUN | \$10 =CLOSE |
| \$07 | =EXEC | \$11 =FLUSH |
| \$08 | =LOAD | \$12 =NOMON |
| \$09 | =SAVE | \$13 =STORE |
| | | \$14 =WRITE |
| | | \$15 =APPEND |
| | | \$16 =CREATE |
| | | \$17 =DELETE |
| | | \$18 =PREFIX |
| | | \$19 =RENAME |
| | | \$1A =UNLOCK |
| | | \$1B =VERIFY |
| | | \$1C =CATALOG |
| | | \$1D =RESTORE |
| | | \$1E =POSITION |

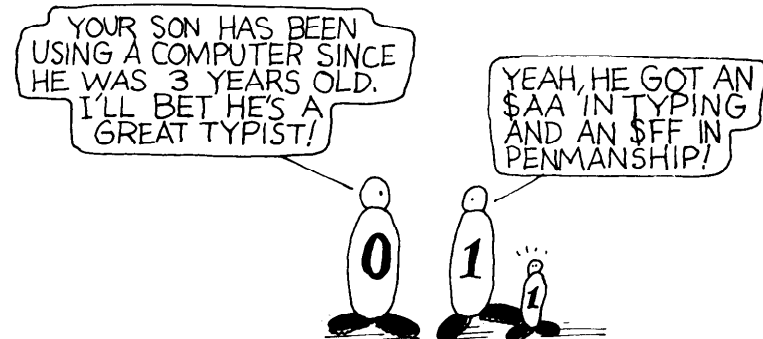
| | | |
|-----------|----------|---|
| BE54-BE55 | PBITS | Permitted command operands bits: |
| | \$8000 | Prefix needed. Pathname optional. |
| | \$4000 | Slot number only (PR# or IN#). |
| | \$2000 | Deferred command. |
| | \$1000 | File name optional. |
| | \$0800 | If file does not exist, create it. |
| | \$0400 | T: file type permitted. |
| | \$0200 | Second file name required. |
| | \$0100 | First file name required. |
| | \$0080 | AD: address keyword permitted. |
| | \$0040 | B: byte offset permitted. |
| | \$0020 | E: ending address permitted. |
| | \$0010 | L: length permitted. |
| | \$0008 | @: line number permitted. |
| | \$0004 | S or D: slot/drive permitted. |
| | \$0002 | F: field permitted. |
| | \$0001 | R: record permitted. |
| | | (V always permitted but ignored.) |
| BE56-BE57 | FBITS | Operands found on command line. Same bit assignments as above. |
| BE58-BE59 | VADDR | A keyword value. |
| BE5A-BE5C | VBYTE | B keyword value. |
| BE5D-BE5E | VENDA | E keyword value. |
| BE5F-BE60 | VLNTH | L keyword value. |
| BE61 | VSLOT | S keyword value. |
| BE62 | VDRIV | D keyword value. |
| BE63-BE64 | VFELD | F keyword value. |
| BE65-BE66 | VRECD | R keyword value. |
| BE67 | VVOLM | V keyword value (ignored). |
| BE68-BE69 | VLINE | @ keyword value. |
| BE6A | VTYPE | T keyword value (in hex). |
| BE6B | VIOSLT | PR# or IN# slot number value. |
| BE6C-BE6D | VPATH1 | Primary pathname buffer (address of length byte). |
| BE6E-BE6F | VPATH2 | Secondary pathname buffer (address of length byte). |
| BE70-BE84 | GOSYSTEM | Call the MLI using the parameter tables which follow. |
| BE85 | SYSCALL | MLI call number for this call. |
| BE86-BE87 | SYSPARM | Address of MLI parameter list for this call. |
| BE88-BE8A | | Return from MLI call. |
| BE8B-BE9E | BADCALL | MLI error return: translate error code to BI error number. |
| BE9F | BISPARE1 | Not used. |
| BEA0-BEAB | SCREATE | CREATE parameter list. |
| BEAC-BEAE | SSGPRFX | GET_PREFIX, SET_PREFIX, DESTROY parameter list. |

| | | |
|-----------|----------|---|
| BEAF-BEB3 | SRENAME | RENAME parameter list. |
| BEB4-BEC5 | SSGINFO | GET_FILE_INFO, SET_FILE_INFO parameter list. |
| BEC6-BECA | SONLINE | ONLINE, SET_MARK, GET_MARK, SET_EOF, GET_EOF, SET_BUF, GET_BUF, QUIT parameter list. |
| BECB-BED0 | SOPEN | OPEN parameter list. |
| BED1-BED4 | SNEWLN | SET_NEWLINE parameter list. |
| BED5-BEDC | SREAD | READ, WRITE parameter list. |
| BEDD-BEDE | SCLOSE | CLOSE, FLUSH parameter list. |
| BEDF-BEF4 | CCSPARE | "COPYRIGHT APPLE, 1983" |
| BEF5-BEF7 | GETBUFR | GETBUFR buffer allocation subroutine vector. |
| BEF8-BEFA | FREEBUFR | FREEBUFR buffer free subroutine vector. |
| BEFB | | Original HIMEM MSB. |
| BEFC-BEFF | | Not used. |

ProDOS SYSTEM GLOBAL PAGE—MLI Global Page

Portions of this page of memory are rigidly defined by the MLI and are unlikely to move in later versions of ProDOS. However, some portions are less stable and could change in future releases.

| ADDRESS | LABEL | CONTENTS |
|-----------|----------|---|
| | | Jump Vectors |
| BF00-BF02 | ENTRY | JMP to MLI. |
| BF03-BF05 | JSPARE | Jump to system death code (via \$BFF6). |
| BF06-BF08 | DATETIME | Jump to Date/Time routine (RTS if no clock). |
| BF09-BF0B | SYSERR | JMP to system error handler. |
| BF0C-BF0E | SYSDEATH | JMP to system death handler. |
| BF0F | SERR | System error number. |



Device Information

| | | |
|-----------|----------|--|
| BF10-BF11 | DEVADR01 | Slot 0 reserved. |
| BF12-BF13 | DEVADR11 | Slot 1, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF14-BF15 | DEVADR21 | Slot 2, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF16-BF17 | DEVADR31 | Slot 3, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF18-BF19 | DEVADR41 | Slot 4, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF1A-BF1B | DEVADR51 | Slot 5, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF1C-BF1D | DEVADR61 | Slot 6, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF1E-BF1F | DEVADR71 | Slot 7, drive 1 device driver address. |
| BF20-BF21 | DEVADR02 | Slot 0 reserved. |
| BF22-BF23 | DEVADR12 | Slot 1, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF24-BF25 | DEVADR22 | Slot 2, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF26-BF27 | DEVADR32 | /RAM device driver address (need extra 64K). |
| BF28-BF29 | DEVADR42 | Slot 4, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF2A-BF2B | DEVADR52 | Slot 5, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF2C-BF2D | DEVADR62 | Slot 6, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF2E-BF2F | DEVADR72 | Slot 7, drive 2 device driver address. |
| BF30 | DEVNUM | Slot and drive (DSSS0000) of last device. |
| BF31 | DEVCNT | Count (minus 1) of active devices. |
| BF32-BF3F | DEVLST | List of active devices (slot, drive and identification—DSSSIIII). Copyright notice. |
| BF40-BF4F | | |
| BF50-BF55 | IRQXITX | Switch in language card and call IRQ handler at \$FFD8. |
| BF56-BF57 | TEMP | Temporary storage for IRQ code. |
| BF58-BF6F | BITMAP | Bitmap of low 48K of memory. |
| BF70-BF71 | BUFFER1 | Open file 1 buffer address. |
| BF72-BF73 | BUFFER2 | Open file 2 buffer address. |
| BF74-BF75 | BUFFER3 | Open file 3 buffer address. |
| BF76-BF77 | BUFFER4 | Open file 4 buffer address. |
| BF78-BF79 | BUFFER5 | Open file 5 buffer address. |
| BF7A-BF7B | BUFFER6 | Open file 6 buffer address. |
| BF7C-BF7D | BUFFER7 | Open file 7 buffer address. |
| BF7E-BF7F | BUFFER8 | Open file 8 buffer address. |

Interrupt Information

| | | |
|-----------|----------|---|
| BF80-BF81 | INTRUPT1 | Interrupt handler address (highest priority). |
| BF82-BF83 | INTRUPT2 | Interrupt handler address. |
| BF84-BF85 | INTRUPT3 | Interrupt handler address. |
| BF86-BF87 | INTRUPT4 | Interrupt handler address (lowest priority). |
| BF88 | INTAREG | A-register savearea. |
| BF89 | INTXREG | X-register savearea. |
| BF8A | INTYREG | Y-register savearea. |

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| BF8B | INTSREG | S-register savearea. |
| BF8C | INTPREG | P-register savearea. |
| BF8D | INTBANKID | Bank ID byte (ROM, RAM1, or RAM2). |
| BF8E-BF8F | INTADDR | Interrupt return address. |

General System Info

| | | |
|-----------|----------|--|
| BF90-BF91 | DATE | YYYYYYMM MMMDDDDD. |
| BF92-BF93 | TIME | ...HHHHH ..MMMMMM. |
| BF94 | LEVEL | Current file level. |
| BF95 | BUBIT | Backup bit. |
| BF96-BF97 | SPARE1 | Currently unused. |
| BF98 | MACHID | Machine ID byte. |
| | 00.. 0.. | II |
| | 01.. 0.. | II+ |
| | 10.. 0.. | Ile |
| | 11.. 0.. | III emulation |
| | 00.. 1.. | Future expansion |
| | 01.. 1.. | Future expansion |
| | 10.. 1.. | Ile |
| | 11.. 1.. | Future expansion |
| | ..00 | Unused |
| | ..01 | 48K |
| | ..10 | 64K |
| | ..11 | 128K |
|  | .... | .X.. Reserved |
|  | .... | ..0. No 80-column card |
|  | .... | ..1. 80-column card present |
|  | .... | ...0 No compatible clock |
|  | .... | ...1 Compatible clock present |
| BF99 | SLTBYT | Slot ROM map (bit on indicates ROM present). |
| BF9A | PFIXPTR | Prefix flag (0 indicates no active prefix). |
| BF9B | MLIACTV | MLI active flag (1... .. indicates active). |
| BF9C-BF9D | CMDADR | Last MLI call return address. |
| BF9E | SAVEX | X-register savearea for MLI calls. |
| BF9F | SAVEY | Y-register savearea for MLI calls. |

Language Card Bank Switching Routines

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--|
| BFA0-BFCF | | Language card entry and exit routines. |
| BFA0 | EXIT | |
| BFAA | EXIT1 | |
| BFB5 | EXIT2 | |
| BFB7 | MLIENT1 | |

Interrupt Routines

BFD0-BFF3 Interrupt entry and exit routines.
 BFD0 IRQXIT
 BFDF IRQXIT1
 BFE2 IRQXIT2
 BFE7 ROMXIT
 BFEB IRQENT

Data

BFF4 BNKBYT1 Storage for byte at \$E000.
 BFF5 BNKBYT2 Storage for byte at \$D000.
 BFF6-BFFB Switch on language card and call system death handler (\$D1E4).

Version Information

BFFC IBAKVER Minimum version of Kernel needed for this interpreter.
 BFFD IVERSION Version number of this interpreter.
 BFFE KBAKVER Minimum version of Kernel compatible with this Kernel.
 BFFF KVERSION Version number of this Kernel.

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Each owner of *Beneath Apple ProDOS* may order the latest updated supplement. The supplement describes in detail every piece of code and data within the major ProDOS components (see page 8-2). To order the supplement, you must mail the coupon on the next page directly to Quality Software (at the address on the coupon), along with a payment of \$10.00 plus shipping and handling charges.* Your payment can be a check or bank draft in US dollars, or your VISA or MasterCard number and expiration date. California residents must add the appropriate sales tax (6 or 6.5%). No phone orders or CODs will be accepted.

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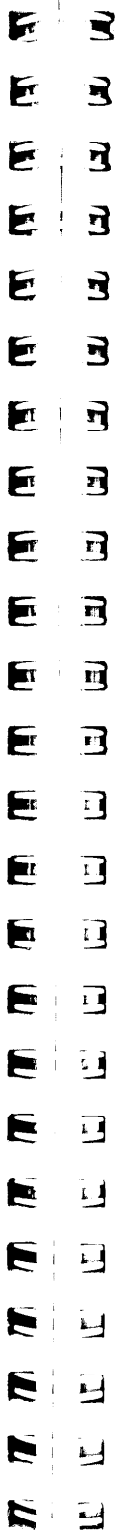
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APPENDIX A

EXAMPLE PROGRAMS

This section is intended to supply the reader with utility programs which can be used to examine and repair diskettes, as well as typical programming applications for ProDOS. These programs are provided in their source form to serve as examples of the programming necessary to interface practical programs to ProDOS. The reader who does not know assembly language may also benefit from these programs by entering them from the monitor in their binary form and saving them to disk for later use. The use of diskettes is assumed, although most of the programs will work with a hard disk or can be easily modified for this purpose. It is recommended that, until the reader is completely familiar with the operation of these programs, he should use them on an "expendable" diskette. None of the programs can physically damage a diskette, but they can, if used improperly, destroy the data on a diskette, requiring it to be reinitialized.

Seven programs are provided:

DUMP TRACK DUMP UTILITY

This is an example of how to access the disk drive directly through its I/O select addresses. DUMP may be used to dump to memory any given track in its raw, preibblized form. This can be useful both in understanding how disks are formatted, and in diagnosing clobbered diskettes. DUMP will only operate on a Disk II drive or its equivalent.

FORMAT REFORMAT A RANGE OF TRACKS

This program will initialize a single track or a range of tracks on a diskette. FORMAT is useful in restoring a track whose sectoring has been damaged without reinitializing the entire diskette. FORMAT will only operate on a Disk II drive or its equivalent.

ZAP DISK UPDATE UTILITY

This program is the backbone of any attempt to patch a disk directory back together. It is also useful in examining the structure of files stored on disk and in applying patches to files or ProDOS directly. ZAP allows its user to read, and optionally write, any block on a disk volume. As such, it serves as a good example of a program which issues direct block I/O calls to the MLI.

MAP MAP FREESPACE ON A VOLUME

MAP is written in BASIC and proves that direct block I/O can be done directly from a BASIC program as well as from assembly language. MAP reads the volume freespace bit map and displays a map of freespace versus blocks in use on the screen.

FIB FIND INDEX BLOCKS UTILITY

FIB may be used when a directory for a volume has been destroyed. It searches every block on a volume for what appear to be index blocks, printing the block number location of each index block it finds. Knowing the locations of the index blocks and employing ZAP, the user can patch together a new directory.

TYPE TYPE COMMAND

The TYPE command may be added to the ProDOS BI as a new command. It allows a user to type (display) the contents of a file to the screen or a printer. TYPE serves as an example of an external command handler.

DUMBTTERM DUMB TERMINAL PROGRAM

DUMBTTERM serves as an example of programming with interrupts. It implements a simple terminal emulator program, using a CCS 7710 serial interface card. Interrupts are used to fill a circular buffer, allowing higher baud rates to be used.

STORING THE PROGRAMS ON DISKETTE

The enterprising programmer may wish to key in the source code for each program into an assembler and assemble the programs onto disk. The Apple ProDOS Assembler was used to produce the listings presented here, and interested programmers should consult the documentation for that assembler for more information on the pseudo-opcodes used. For the non-assembly language programmer, the binary object code of each program may be entered from the monitor using the following procedure.

The assembly language listings consist of columns of information as follows.

- The address of some object code
- The object code which should be stored there
- The statement number
- The statement itself

For example,

```
2000:A9 02          36 FIB      LDA #2          BLOCK = 2
```

indicates that the binary code "A902" should be stored at \$2000 and that this is statement 36. To enter a program in the monitor, the reader must type in each address and its corresponding object code. The following is an example of how to enter the FIB program.

```
CALL -151          (enter the monitor)
```

```
2000:A9 02
```

```
2002:8D E9 20
```

```
2005:A9 00
```

```
2007:8D EA 20
```

...etc...

```
20EB:00 00
```

```
20ED:00 00
```

```
BSAVE FIB,A$2000,L$EF
```

Note that if a line (such as line 2 in FIB) has no object bytes associated with it, it may be ignored. Also, **never** type in a four digit hex number, such as the ones found in FIB on lines 22 through 27 or the "2044" on line 41—type only two digit object code numbers.

When the program is to be run:

```
BLOAD FIB
CALL -151
2000G
```

The BSAVE commands which must be used with the other programs are:

```
BSAVE DUMP, A$2000, L$100
BSAVE FORMAT, A$2000, L$51C
BSAVE ZAP, A$2000, L$47
BSAVE FIB, A$2000, L$EF
BSAVE DUMBTERM, A$2000, L$F7
BSAVE TYPE, A$2000, L$1B4
```

A diskette containing these seven programs is available at a reasonable cost directly from Quality Software, 21601 Marilla Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311 or telephone (818) 709-1721.

DUMP—TRACK DUMP UTILITY

The DUMP program will dump any track on a diskette in its raw, pre-nibbilized format, allowing the user to examine the sector address and data fields and the formatting of the track. This allows the inquisitive reader to examine his own diskettes to better understand the concepts presented in the preceding chapters. DUMP may also be used to examine some protected disks to see how they differ from normal ones and to diagnose diskettes with clobbered sector address or data fields with the intention of recovering from disk I/O errors. The DUMP program serves as an example of direct use of the Disk II hardware from assembly language, with no use of ProDOS.

To use DUMP, first store the number of the track you wish dumped at location \$2003, the device number you wish to use at location \$2004 (the program defaults to slot 6, drive 1), and begin execution at \$2000. DUMP will return to the monitor after displaying the first part of the track in hexadecimal on the screen. The entire track image is stored, starting at \$4000. For example:

```
BLOAD DUMP (Load the DUMP program)
CALL -151 (Get into the monitor from BASIC)
```

(Now insert the diskette to be DUMPed)

```
2003:11 N 2000G (Store an 11 (track 17) in $2003,
N terminates the store command,
go to location $2000)
```

The output might look like this...

```
4000- D5 AA 96 AA AB AA BB AB (Start of sector address)
4008- AA AB BA DE AA E8 C0 FF
4010- 9E FF FF FF FF FF D5 AA (Start of sector data)
4018- AD AE B2 9D AC AE 96 96 (Sector data)
...etc...
```

Quite often, a sector with an I/O error has only one bit which is in error, either in the address or data fields. A particularly patient programmer in some circumstances can determine the location of the error and devise a means to correct it.



```

0000:          1 *          DUMP -- TRACK DUMP UTILITY.
----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS DUMP.S.0
2000:          2000  2          ORG  $2000

2000:          4 *****
2000:          5 *
2000:          6 * DUMP:THIS PROGRAM WILL ALLOW USER TO DUMP AN ENTIRE *
2000:          7 * TRACK IN ITS RAW FORM INTO MEMORY FOR EXAMINATION. *
2000:          8 *
2000:          9 * INPUT: $2003 = TRACK TO BE READ (DEFAULTS TO $00) *
2000:         10 *          $2004 = UNIT NUMBER (DEFAULTS TO $60) *
2000:         11 *
2000:         12 * OUTPUT:$4000 = ADDRESS OF TRACK IMAGE *
2000:         13 *
2000:         14 * ENTRY POINT: $2000 *
2000:         15 *
2000:         16 * PROGRAMMER: PIETER M LECHNER 5/29/84 *
2000:         17 *
2000:         18 *****

2000:          20 * ZPAGE DEFINITIONS

2000:          0000  22 PTR      EQU  $0      WORK POINTER
2000:          003C  23 ALL      EQU  $3C      MONITOR POINTER
2000:          003E  24 A2L      EQU  $3E      MONITOR POINTER

2000:          26 * OTHER ADDRESSES

2000:          4000  28 BUFFER  EQU  $4000     TRACK IMAGE AREA
2000:          FCA8  29 DELAY  EQU  $FCA8     MONITOR DELAY ROUTINE
2000:          FDB3  30 XAM     EQU  $FDB3     MONITOR HEX DUMP SUBRTN

2000:          32 * DISK I/O SELECTS

2000:          C080  34 DRVSM0  EQU  $C080     STEP MOTOR POSITIONS
2000:          C081  35 DRVSM1  EQU  $C081
2000:          C082  36 DRVSM2  EQU  $C082
2000:          C084  37 DRVSM4  EQU  $C084
2000:          C086  38 DRVSM6  EQU  $C086
2000:          C088  39 DRVOFF  EQU  $C088     TURN DRIVE OFF AFTER 6 REVS
2000:          C089  40 DRVON   EQU  $C089     TURN DRIVE ON
2000:          C08A  41 DRVSL1  EQU  $C08A     SELECT DRIVE 1
2000:          C08C  42 DRVRD  EQU  $C08C     READ DATA LATCH
2000:          C08E  43 DRVRDM  EQU  $C08E     SET READ MODE

2000:          45 * RECALIBRATE AND POSITION THE ARM TO THE DESIRED TRACK

2000:  4C 0A 20  47 ENTRY   JMP  START      SKIP DATA

2003:00      49 TRACK   DFB  $00      TRACK TO DUMP
2004:60      50 UNITNUM  DFB  $60      UNIT NUMBER TO USE
2005:60      51 SLOT    DFB  $60      SLOT NUMBER TO USE
2006:00      52 DESTRK  DFB  $00      DESTINATION TRACK
2007:00      53 CURTRK  DFB  $00      CURRENT TRACK
2008:00      54 DELTA   DFB  $00      NUMBER OF TRACKS TO MOVE
2009:00      55 FLAG    DFB  $00      DIRECTION & ODD/EVEN FLAGS

200A:AD 04 20  57 START   LDA  UNITNUM    GET UNIT NUMBER
200D:48      58 PHA      SAVE FOR LATER
200E:29 70      59 AND  #$70    GET SLOT ONLY
2010:8D 05 20  60 STA  SLOT
2013:AA      61 TAX      PUT SLOT IN X REG
2014:68      62 PLA
2015:10 01 2018 63 BPL  DRIVE1  SELECT DRIVE 1
2017:E8      64 INX      SELECT DRIVE 2
2018:BD 8A C0  65 DRIVE1  LDA  DRVSL1,X  SELECT APPROPRIATE DRIVE
201B:AE 05 20  66 LDX  SLOT    GET SLOT
201E:BD 89 C0  67 LDA  DRVON,X  TURN DRIVE ON
2021:BD 8E C0  68 LDA  DRVRDM,X  INSURE READ MODE
    
```

```

2024:20 82 20  70 JSR  RECALC    MOVE ARM TO TRACK 0
2027:AD 03 20  72 LDA  TRACK    GET TRACK TO READ
202A:8D 06 20  73 STA  DESTRK
202D:20 9F 20  74 JSR  ARMOVE    GO THERE

2030:          76 * PREPARE TO DUMP TRACK TO MEMORY

2030:A9 00      78 LDA  #>BUFFER  POINT AT DATA
2032:85 00      79 STA  PTR
2034:A9 40      80 LDA  #<BUFFER
2036:85 01      81 STA  PTR+1
2038:A0 00      82 LDY  #0

203A:          84 * START DUMPING AT THE BEGINNING OF A SECTOR ADDRESS
203A:          85 * FIELD OR A SECTOR DATA FIELD

203A:AE 05 20  87 LDX  SLOT
203D:BD 8C C0  88 LOOP1  LDA  DRVRD,X  WAIT FOR NEXT BYTE
2040:10 FB 203D 89 BPL  LOOP1
2042:C9 FF      90 CMP  #SFF     AUTOSYNC?
2044:D0 F7 203D 91 BNE  LOOP1    NO, DON'T START IN MIDDLE
2046:BD 8C C0  92 LOOP2  LDA  DRVRD,X  WAIT FOR NEXT BYTE
2049:10 FB 2046 93 BPL  LOOP2
204B:C9 FF      94 CMP  #SFF     TWO AUTOSYNCS?
204D:D0 EE 203D 95 BNE  LOOP1    NOT YET
204F:BD 8C C0  96 LOOP3  LDA  DRVRD,X
2052:10 FB 204F 97 BPL  LOOP3
2054:C9 FF      98 CMP  #SFF     STILL AUTOSYNCS?
2056:F0 F7 204F 99 BEQ  LOOP3    YES, WAIT FOR DATA BYTE
2058:D0 05 205F 100 BNE  LOOP4    ELSE, START STORING DATA

205A:          102 * ONCE ALIGNED, BEGIN COPYING THE TRACK TO MEMORY.
205A:          103 * COPY AT LEAST TWICE ITS LENGTH TO INSURE WE GET IT
205A:          104 * ALL.

205A:BD 8C C0  106 LOOPD  LDA  DRVRD,X  WAIT FOR NEXT DATA BYTE
205D:10 FB 205A 107 BPL  LOOPD
205F:91 00      108 LOOP4  STA  (PTR),Y  STORE IN MEMORY
2061:E6 00      109 INC  PTR      RUMP POINTER
2063:D0 F5 205A 110 BNE  LOOPD
2065:E6 01      111 INC  PTR+1    DONE $4000 BYTES YET?
2067:10 F1 205A 112 BPL  LOOPD    NO, CONTINUE
2069:AE 05 20  113 LDX  SLOT
206C:BD 88 C0  114 LDA  DRVOFF,X  TURN DRIVE OFF

206F:          116 * WHEN FINISHED, DUMP SOME OF TRACK IN HEX ON SCREEN

206F:A9 00      118 LDA  #>BUFFER  DUMP 4000.40AF
2071:85 3C      119 STA  ALL
2073:A9 40      120 LDA  #<BUFFER
2075:85 3D      121 STA  ALL+1
2077:A9 AF      122 LDA  #>BUFFER+$AF
2079:85 3E      123 STA  A2L
207B:A9 40      124 LDA  #<BUFFER+$AF
207D:85 3F      125 STA  A2L+1
207F:4C B3 FD  126 JMP  XAM      EXIT VIA HEX DISPLAY

2082:          128 * RECALIBRATE ARM

2082:A9 30      130 RECALC  LDA  #$30    PRETENT TO BE ON TRACK 48
2084:8D 07 20  131 STA  CURTRK
2087:A9 00      132 LDA  #S00     SELECT TRACK 00
2089:8D 06 20  133 STA  DESTRK
208C:2D 0F 20  134 JSR  ARMOVE    GO THERE
208E:AE 05 20  135 LDX  SLOT     GET SLOT NUMBER
2092:BD 80 C0  136 LDA  DRVSM0,X  TURN ALL PHASES OFF
2095:BD 82 C0  137 LDA  DRVSM2,X
2098:BD 84 C0  138 LDA  DRVSM4,X
209B:BD 86 C0  139 LDA  DRVSM6,X
209E:60      140 RTS          RETURN TO CALLER
    
```



```

209F:          142 * ARM MOVE ROUTINE

209F:A9 00      144 ARMOVE   LDA   #$00
20A1:8D 09 20   145          STA   FLAG      INITIALIZE FLAG
20A4:AD 07 20   146          LDA   CURTRK   GET CURRENT TRACK
20A7:38         147          SEC
20A8:ED 06 20   148          SBC   DESTRK   SUBTRACT DESTINATION TRACK
20AB:F0 36     20E3 149          BEQ   DONE     IF EQUAL THEN EXIT
20AD:B0 04     20B3 150          BCS   OK       POSITIVE RESULT? YES, GO ON
20AF:49 FF     151          BOR   $FF     MAKE RESULT POSITIVE
20B1:69 01     152          ADC   $01
20B3:8D 08 20   153 OK     STA   DELTA   SAVE RESULT
20B6:2E 09 20   154          ROL   FLAG   SET IN/OUT FLAG
20B9:4E 07 20   155          LSR   CURTRK  ON ODD OR EVEN TRACK?
20BC:2E 09 20   156          ROL   FLAG   PUT RESULT IN FLAG
20BF:0E 09 20   157          ASL   FLAG   ADJUST FOR TABLE OFFSET
20C2:AC 09 20   158          LDY   FLAG   GET TABLE OFFSET
20C5:B9 F8 20   159 LOOP   LDA   TABLE,Y GET PHASE TO TURN ON
20C8:20 E4 20   160          JSR   PHASE
20CB:B9 F9 20   161          LDA   TABLE+1,Y GET NEXT PHASE TO TURN ON
20CE:20 E4 20   162          JSR   PHASE
20D1:98         163          TYA
20D4:A8         164          EOR   $02   ADJUST OFFSET
20D5:CE 08 20   166          DEC   DELTA  DECREMENT NUMBER OF TRACKS TO
20D8:AD 08 20   167          LDA   DELTA
20DB:D0 E8     20C5 168          BNE   LOOP   IF NOT DONE, DO ANOTHER
20DD:AD 06 20   169          LDA   DESTRK UPDATE CURRENT TRACK WITH
20E0:8D 07 20   170          STA   CURTRK WHERE THE ARM IS NOW
20E3:60         171 DONE   RTS       DONE, RETURN TO CALLER

20E4:          173 * TURN A PHASE ON, WAIT THEN TURN IT OFF

20E4:0D 05 20   175 PHASE   ORA   SLOT   ADD SLOT TO PHASE
20E7:AA         176          TAX
20E8:BD 81 C0   177          LDA   DRVSM1,X TURN ON A PHASE
20EB:20 F2 20   178          JSR   WAIT   WAIT FOR ARM TO SETTLE
20EE:BD 80 C0   179          LDA   DRVSM0,X TURN OFF PHASE
20F1:60         180          RTS       RETURN TO CALLER

20F2:          182 * 20 MILLISECOND DELAY ROUTINE

20F2:A9 56      184 WAIT   LDA   $56   WAIT ABOUT 20 MILLISECONDS
20F4:20 A8 FC   185          JSR   DELAY
20F7:60         186          RTS       RETURN TO CALLER

20F8:          188 * PHASE TABLE

20F8:02 04 06 00 190 TABLE  DFB   $02,$04,$06,$00
20FC:06 04 02 00 191         DFB   $06,$04,$02,$00

3C ALL          3E A2L          209F ARMOVE          4000 BUFFER
2007 CURTRK     FCA8 DELAY          2008 DELTA          2006 DESTRK
20E3 DONE       2018 DRIVEL          C088 DRVOFF          C089 DRVON
C08C DRVRD     C08E DRVRDM          C08A DRVSL1          C080 DRVSM0
C081 DRVSM1     C082 DRVSM2          C084 DRVSM4          C086 DRVSM6
?2000 ENTRY    2009 FLAG          203D LOOP1          2046 LOOP2
204F LOOP3     20C5 LOOP          205F LOOP4          205A LOOPD
20B3 OK         20E4 PHASE          00 PTR              2082 RECALC
2005 SLOT      200A START          20F8 TABLE          2003 TRACK
2004 UNITNUM   20F2 WAIT          FDB3 XAM

** SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY := NO ERRORS
    
```

FORMAT—REFORMAT A RANGE OF TRACKS

FORMAT can be used to selectively format a single track, a range of tracks or an entire diskette. While it is primarily meant to be educational, it can assist in repairing damaged diskettes. For example, if a single sector was damaged, it could be repaired by FORMATTing the particular track on which it resides. To avoid losing data, all other sectors on the track should be read and copied to another diskette prior to reFORMATting. After FORMAT is run, they can be copied back to the repaired diskette and data can be written to the previously damaged sector.

Note that FORMAT has very limited error handling capabilities; in addition, it may not work well on drives that are out of adjustment (too fast or slow). The method used to do the formatting, that of building an image of the track in memory and then writing that image to the diskette, is similar to the method used by "nibble" copy programs.

To run FORMAT, store the starting track number at location \$2003, the ending track number at location \$2004, the volume number at location \$2005, and the device number at location \$2006, then begin execution at \$2000. FORMAT will return to the monitor upon completion. If a track cannot be formatted for some reason (eg. physical damage etc.), an error will be indicated. For example:

```

BLOAD FORMAT      (Load the FORMAT program)
CALL -151         (Get into the monitor from BASIC)
    
```

(Now insert the diskette to be FORMATTed)

```

2003:11 11 FE 60 N 2000G. (Store an 11 (track 17) in $2003,
                           store an 11 in $2004, store an FE
                           (volume 254) in $2005, store a 60
                           (slot 6 drive 1) in $2006, N
                           terminates the store command, go to
                           location $2000)
    
```



```

2248:18      385      CLC          INDICATE SUCCESS
2249:60      386      RTS
224A:38      387 MISMATCH SEC      INDICATE ERROR
224B:60      388      RTS

224C:        390 * COMPUTE ADDRESS FIELD INFORMATION AND STORE IN TRACK IMAGE

224C:AD 05 20 392 CMPADD  LDA  VOLNUM  GET VOLUME NUMBER
224F:20 6B 22 393      JSR  COMPUTE  COMPUTE AND STORE IT
2252:AD D7 24 394      LDA  TRACK    GET CURRENT TRACK
2255:20 6B 22 395      JSR  COMPUTE  COMPUTE AND STORE IT
2258:AD D8 24 396      LDA  SECTOR   GET CURRENT SECTOR
225B:20 6B 22 397      JSR  COMPUTE
225E:AD 05 20 398      LDA  VOLNUM
2261:4D D7 24 399      EOR  TRACK
2264:4D D8 24 400      EOR  SECTOR   GET CHECKSUM
2267:20 6B 22 401      JSR  COMPUTE
226A:60      402      RTS

226B:        404 * NIBBLIZE A BYTE

226B:48      406 COMPUTE  PHA          SAVE A-REGISTER
226C:4A      407      LSR  A          0ABCDEFGH H
226D:09 AA   408      ORA  #$AA      1A1C1E1G
226F:91 3C   409      STA  (A1),Y    STORE IT
2271:68      410      PLA          ABCDEFGH
2272:09 AA   411      ORA  #$AA      1B1D1F1H
2274:C8      412      INY
2275:91 3C   413      STA  (A1),Y    STORE IT
2277:C8      414      INY
2278:60      415      RTS

2279:        417 * RECALIBRATE DISK ARM

2279:A9 30   419 RECALC  LDA  #$30    PRETEND TO BE ON TRACK 48
227B:8D DA 24 420      STA  CURTRK
227E:A9 00   421      LDA  #$00    SELECT TRACK 00
2280:8D D9 24 422      STA  DESTRK
2283:20 96 22 423      JSR  ARMOVE   GO THERE
2286:AE D6 24 424      LDX  SLOT     GET SLOT NUMBER
2289:BD 80 C0 425      LDA  DRVSM0,X  TURN ALL PHASES OFF
228C:BD 82 C0 426      LDA  DRVSM2,X
228F:BD 84 C0 427      LDA  DRVSM4,X
2292:BD 86 C0 428      LDA  DRVSM6,X
2295:60      429      RTS

2296:        431 * ARM MOVE ROUTINE

2296:A9 00   433 ARMOVE  LDA  #$00
2298:8D DC 24 434      STA  FLAG     INITIALIZE FLAG
229B:AD DA 24 435      LDA  CURTRK  GET CURRENT TRACK
229E:38      436      SEC
229F:ED D9 24 437      SBC  DESTRK  SUBTRACT DESTINATION TRACK
22A2:F0 36 22DA 438      BEQ  DONE2   IF EQUAL THEN EXIT
22A4:B0 04 22AA 439      BCS  OK      POSITIVE RESULT? YES, GO ON
22A6:49 FF   440      EOR  $FF     MAKE RESULT POSITIVE
22A8:69 01   441      ADC  $01
22AA:8D DB 24 442 OK   STA  DELTA   SAVE RESULT
22AD:2E DC 24 443      ROL  FLAG     SET IN/OUT FLAG
22B0:4E DA 24 444      LSR  CURTRK  ON ODD OR EVEN TRACK?
22B3:2E DC 24 445      ROL  FLAG     PUT RESULT IN FLAG
22B6:0E DC 24 446      ASL  FLAG     ADJUST FOR TABLE OFFSET
22B9:AC DC 24 447      LDY  FLAG     GET TABLE OFFSET
22BC:B9 EF 22 448 LOOP6  LDA  PTABLE,Y  GET PHASE TO TURN ON
22BF:20 DB 22 449      JSR  PHASE
22C2:B9 F0 22 450      LDA  PTABLE+1,Y  GET NEXT PHASE TO TURN ON
22C5:20 DB 22 451      JSR  PHASE
22C8:98      452      TYA
22C9:49 02   453      EOR  $02     ADJUST OFFSET
22CB:A8      454      TAY

```

```

22CC:CE DB 24 455      DEC  DELTA   DECREMENT NUMBER OF TRACKS
22CF:AD DB 24 456      LDA  DELTA
22D2:D0 E8 22BC 457      BNE  LOOP6   IF NOT DONE, DO ANOTHER
22D4:AD D9 24 458      LDA  DESTRK  UPDATE CURRENT TRACK WITH
22D7:8D DA 24 459      STA  CURTRK  WHERE THE ARM IS NOW
22DA:60      460 DONE2  RTS          DONE, RETURN TO CALLER

22DB:        462 * TURN A PHASE ON, WAIT THEN TURN IT OFF

22DB:0D D6 24 464 PHASE  ORA  SLOT    ADD SLOT TO PHASE
22DE:AA      465      TAX
22DF:BD 81 C0 466      LDA  DRVSM1,X  TURN ON A PHASE
22E2:20 E9 22 467      JSR  WAIT     WAIT FOR ARM TO SETTLE
22E5:BD 80 C0 468      LDA  DRVSM0,X  TURN OFF PHASE
22E8:60      469      RTS          RETURN TO CALLER

22E9:        471 * 20 MILLISECOND DELAY ROUTINE

22E9:A9 56   473 WAIT   LDA  #$56    WAIT ABOUT 20 MILLISECONDS
22EB:20 A8 FC 474      JSR  DELAY
22EE:60      475      RTS          RETURN TO CALLER

22EF:        477 * PHASE TABLE

22EF:02 04 06 00 479 PTABLE  DFB  $02,$04,$06,$00
22F3:06 04 02 00 480      DFB  $06,$04,$02,$00

22F7:        482 * CLEAR SCREEN AND DISPLAY MESSAGE

22F7:20 58 FC 484 SCREEN  JSR  HOME    CLEAR SCREEN
22FA:A9 E0   485      LDA  $MESSAGE
22FC:85 00   486      STA  PTR     POINT AT MESSAGE
22FE:A9 24   487      LDA  $<MESSAGE
2300:85 01   488      STA  PTR+1
2302:20 33 23 489      JSR  PRINT   PRINT IT
2305:60      490      RTS

2306:        492 * PRINT TRACK NUMBER

2306:AD D7 24 494 PRTRK  LDA  TRACK   GET TRACK NUMBER
2309:20 DA FD 495      JSR  PRBYTE  PRINT IT
230C:20 10 FC 496      JSR  BS
230F:20 10 FC 497      JSR  BS
2312:60      498      RTS          MOVE CURSOR BACK

2313:        500 * ERROR HANDLER

2313:C9 01   502 ERRHDL  CMP  $01     IS IT ERROR #1
2315:D0 0A 2321 503      BNE  SECOND  NO, THEN ASSUME #2
2317:A9 F3   504      LDA  $MESSAGE1
2319:85 00   505      STA  PTR     POINT AT MESSAGE 1
231B:A9 24   506      LDA  $<MESSAGE1
231D:85 01   507      STA  PTR+1
231F:D0 08 2329 508      BNE  PRINTIT  ALWAYS TAKEN
2321:A9 09   509 SECOND  LDA  $MESSAGE2
2323:85 00   510      STA  PTR     POINT AT MESSAGE 2
2325:A9 25   511      LDA  $<MESSAGE2
2327:85 01   512      STA  PTR+1
2329:20 33 23 513 PRINTIT  JSR  PRINT   PRINT IT
232C:AE D6 24 514      LDX  SLOT    GET SLOT
232F:BD 88 C0 515      LDA  DRVSM0,X  TURN DRIVE OFF
2332:60      516      RTS          EXIT PROGRAM

```

```

2333:          518 * PRINT ROUTINE
2333:A0 00      520 PRINT   LDY  $500      INITIALIZE OFFSET
2335:B1 00      521 CHAR    LDA  (PTR),Y   GET CHARACTER
2337:F0 06      522          BEQ          TERMINATE
2339:20 ED FD   523          JSR  COUT      PRINT CHARACTER
233C:C8        524          INY          IF ZERO THEN EXIT
233D:00 F6      525          BNE  CHAR     IF ZERO THEN EXIT
233F:60        526          TERMINATE RTS  PRINT CHARACTER
2340:          528 * DATA AREA
2340:          2340 530 IMAGE   EQU  *
2340:D5 AA 96   532 HEADER1  DFB  $D5,$AA,$96
2343:          2343 534 ADDRESS EQU  *
2343:AA AA      535 VOL     DFB  $AA,$AA
2345:AA AA      536 TRK    DFB  $AA,$AA
2347:AA AA      537 SEC    DFB  $AA,$AA
2349:AA AA      538 CHK    DFB  $AA,$AA
234B:DE AA EB   540 TRAILER1 DFB  $DE,$AA,$EB
234E:7F 7F 7F  542 GAP2     DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
2351:7F 7F 7F  543          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
2354:D5 AA AD   545 HEADER2  DFB  $D5,$AA,$AD
2357:          0056 547 DATA   DS   $56
23AD:          0100 548          DS  $100
24AD:          0001 549          DS   $01
24AE:          24AD 550 DATAEND EQU  *-1
24AE:          0156 551 DATALTH EQU  DATAEND-DATA
24AE:DE AA EB   553 TRAILER2  DFB  $DE,$AA,$EB
24B1:7F 7F 7F  555 GAP3     DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24B4:7F 7F 7F  556          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24B7:7F 7F 7F  557          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24BA:7F 7F 7F  558          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24BD:7F 7F 7F  559          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24C0:7F 7F 7F  560          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24C3:7F 7F 7F  561          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24C6:7F 7F 7F  562          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24C9:7F 7F 7F  563          DFB  $7F,$7F,$7F
24CC:          24CB 564 END     EQU  *-1
24CC:          018C 565 LEN     EQU  END-IMAGE+1
24CC:00 00      567 COUNT   DFB  $00,$00
24CB:00        568 RETRYCNT DFB  $00
24CF:00        569 BYTE    DFB  $00
24D0:00 00      570 LENGTH  DFB  $00,$00
24D2:00 00      571 CUREND  DFB  $00,$00
24D4:00 00      572 START   DFB  $00,$00
24D6:60        573 SLOT    DFB  $60
24D7:00        574 TRACK   DFB  $00
24D8:00        575 SECTOR  DFB  $00
24D9:00        576 DESTRK  DFB  $00
24DA:00        577 CURTRK  DFB  $00
24DB:00        578 DELTA   DFB  $00
24DC:00        579 FLAG    DFB  $00
24DD:96 AA D5   580 TABLE  DFB  $96,$AA,$D5
24E0:          582          MSB  ON
24E0:C6 CF D2 CD 583 MESSAGE  ASC  'FORMATTING TRACK '
24F2:00        584          DFB  $00
24F3:8D        585 MESSAGE1 DFB  $8D
24F4:D7 D2 C9 D4 586          ASC  'WRITE PROTECT ERROR'
2507:87 00      587          DFB  $87,$00
    
```

```

2509:8D        588 MESSAGE2 DFB  $8D
250A:D5 CE C1 C2 589          ASC  'UNABLE TO FORMAT'
251A:87 00      590          DFB  $87,$00
251C:          591          MSB  OFF
    
```

ZAP—DISK UPDATE UTILITY

The next step up the ladder from DUMP and FORMAT is accessing data on the diskette at the block level. The ZAP program allows its user to specify a block number to be read into memory. The user can then make changes to the image of the block in memory, and subsequently use ZAP to write the modified image back over the block on disk. ZAP is particularly useful when it is necessary to patch up a damaged directory. Its use in this regard will be covered in more detail when FIB is explained.

To use ZAP, store the number of the block you wish to access at \$2007 and \$2008. Store the least significant byte of the number in \$2007 and the most significant byte in \$2008. For example, the key block of the Volume Directory may be read by entering 2007:02 00. \$2009 should be initialized with either \$80 to indicate that a sector is to be read into memory, or \$81 to ask that memory be written out to the block on the disk. You may also specify the disk drive to be used (slot 6, drive 1 is assumed) by storing a hex value of \$s0 at \$2004, where "s" is the slot to be used. If you wish to access drive 2 for a given slot, turn on the most significant bit in \$2004 (e.g. slot 6, drive 2 would be 2004:E0). An example to illustrate the use of ZAP follows.

```

CALL -151      (Get into the monitor)
BLOAD ZAP      (Load the ZAP program)
    
```

(Now insert the diskette to be ZAPped)

```

2007:02 00 80 N 2000G      (Store a 2 (key block of the Volume
                           directory) in $2007/8 and $80 (read
                           block) at $2009. N ends the store command
                           and 2000G runs ZAP.)
    
```

The output might look like this...

```

1000- 00 00 03 00 FA 55 53 45
1008- 52 53 2E 44 49 53 4B 00
1010- 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1018- 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
...etc...
    
```

In the example above, if the byte at offset 6 (the second character of the volume name, "USERS.DISK") is to be changed to "O", the following would be entered.

```

1006:4F          (Change +$06 to $4F ("O"))
2009:81 N 2000G (Change ZAP to write mode and do it)
    
```

Note that ZAP will remember the previous values in \$2004 through \$2009. If something is wrong with the block to be read or written (an I/O error, perhaps), ZAP will print an error message of the form:

RC = 2B

A return code of \$2B, in this case, means that the diskette was write protected and a write operation was attempted. Other error codes are \$27 (I/O error), and \$28 (no device connected). Refer to the documentation on READ_BLOCK and WRITE_BLOCK in Chapter 6 for more information on these errors.

```

----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS ZAP.S.0
2000: 2000 1 ORG $2000
2000: 2000 2 MSB ON

2000: 4 *****
2000: 5 *
2000: 6 * ZAP: THIS PROGRAM WILL ALLOW ITS USER TO READ/WRITE *
2000: 7 * INDIVIDUAL BLOCKS FROM/TO THE DISKETTE *
2000: 8 *
2000: 9 * INPUT: $2004 = UNIT NUMBER (DSS$0000) *
2000: 10 * DEFAULTS TO SLOT 6, DRIVE 1 ($60) *
2000: 11 * (SLOT 6, DRIVE 2 IS $E0) *
2000: 12 * $2005/6 = ADDRESS OF AREA IN MEMORY TO BE *
2000: 13 * READ/Written. *
2000: 14 * DEFAULTS TO $1000 *
2000: 15 * $2007/8 = BLOCK NUMBER TO BE READ/Written *
2000: 16 * DEFAULTS TO $0000 *
    
```

```

2000: 17 * $2009 = OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED: *
2000: 18 * $80 = READ BLOCK *
2000: 19 * $81 = WRITE BLOCK *
2000: 20 * DEFAULTS TO READ BLOCK. *
2000: 21 * *
2000: 22 * ENTRY POINT: $2000 *
2000: 23 * *
2000: 24 * PROGRAMMER: DON D WORTH - 2/25/84 *
2000: 25 * *
2000: 26 * *****

2000: 28 * FIXED LOCATIONS WE NEED

2000: 003C 30 AIL EQU $3C MONITOR POINTERS
2000: 003D 31 A1H EQU $3D
2000: 003E 32 A2L EQU $3E
2000: 003F 33 A2H EQU $3F
2000: BF00 34 MLI EQU $BF00 MACHINE LANGUAGE INTERFACE
2000: FD00 35 COUT EQU $FD00 MONITOR PRINT VECTOR
2000: FD01 36 PRBYTE EQU $FD01 MONITOR PRINT HEX BYTE
2000: FDB3 37 XAM EQU $FDB3 MONITOR HEX DUMP SUBRTN

2000: 39 * ENTRY POINT, JUMP AROUND PARMS

2000:4C 0A 20 41 ZAP JMP START BR AROUND DATA

2003: 43 * MLI READ/WRITE BLOCK PARAMETER LIST

2003:03 45 RWBLP DFB $03 PARM COUNT = 3
2004:60 46 DFB $60 UNIT NUMBER
2005:00 10 47 BUFF DW $1000 BUFFER ADDRESS
2007:00 00 48 DW $0000 BLOCK NUMBER
2009:80 49 OPER DFB $80 OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED

200A: 51 * START OF CODE, CALL MLI

200A:AD 09 20 53 START LDA OPER PASS OPERATION CODE
200D:8D 13 20 54 STA OP
2010:20 00 BF 55 JSR MLI CALL MLI
2013:00 56 OP DFB $00
2014:03 20 57 DW RWBLP
2016:90 19 2031 58 BCC EXIT ALL WENT WELL???

2018: 60 * IF ERROR OCCURS, PRINT MESSAGE

2018:40 62 PHA ; SAVE ERROR CODE
2019:A9 87 63 LDA # $87 BEEP THE SPEAKER
201B:20 ED FD 64 JSR COUT
201E:A9 D2 65 LDA #'R PRINT THE "RC="
2020:20 ED FD 66 JSR COUT
2023:A9 C3 67 LDA #'C
2025:20 ED FD 68 JSR COUT
2028:A9 BD 69 LDA #'=
202A:20 ED FD 70 JSR COUT
202D:68 71 PLA
202E:4C DA FD 72 JMP PRBYTE PRINT THE HEX VALUE

2031: 74 * WHEN FINISHED, DUMP SOME OF BLOCK IN HEX

2031:18 76 EXIT CLC
2032:AD 05 20 77 LDA BUFF DUMP $2000-$20B7
2035:85 3C 78 STA A1L
2037:69 AF 79 ADC # $AF
2039:85 3E 80 STA A2L
203B:AD 06 20 81 LDA RUFF+1
203E:85 3D 82 STA A1H
2040:69 00 83 ADC #0
2042:85 3F 84 STA A2H
2044:4C B3 FD 85 JMP XAM EXIT VIA HEX DISPLAY
    
```



```

10 REM
20 REM THIS PROGRAM PRINTS A MAP OF
30 REM A PRODOS DISKETTE VOLUME.
40 REM
50 REM PROGRAMMER: DON D WORTH 2/22/84
60 REM
70 DATA 72,152,72,138,72,32,0,191,128,21,3,141,20,3,104,170,104,168
75 DATA 104,96,0,3,96
80 REM
90 REM POKE BLOCK READ SUBROUTINE INTO MEMORY
95 REM
100 SB = 768: REM SB=ADDR OF SUBROUTINE
105 BF = 16384: REM BUFFER IS AT $4000
110 FOR I = SB TO SB + 22
120 READ X: POKE I,X
130 NEXT I
140 POKE I,0: POKE I + 1,BF / 256
150 BN = SB + 25:RC = SB + 20
160 REM
170 REM READ THE VOLUME DIRECTORY KEY BLOCK TO FIND THE BIT MAP
190 REM
200 POKE BN,2
210 GOSUB 1000
230 REM
240 REM PRINT THE VOLUME NAME
250 REM
260 L = PEEK (BF + 4) - 240
265 HOME : PRINT "FREESPACE MAP FOR VOLUME /";
270 FOR I = 1 TO L
280 PRINT CHR$ ( PEEK (BF + I + 4));
290 NEXT I
300 PRINT "/": PRINT
310 REM
320 REM LOCATE AND READ BIT MAP BLOCK
330 REM
340 IF PEEK (BF + 41) + PEEK (BF + 42) * 256 < > 280 THEN PRINT CHR$
(7);"NOT A PRODOS DISKETTE": END
350 POKE BN, PEEK (BF + 39): POKE BN + 1, PEEK (BF + 40)
360 GOSUB 1000
362 REM
363 REM PRINT BIT MAP
364 REM
365 U = 0:F = 0
370 FOR B = 0 TO 34
380 X = PEEK (B + BF)
390 FOR I = 1 TO 8
400 IF X > = 128 THEN X = X - 128: PRINT ".":F = F + 1: GOTO 420
410 PRINT "U";:U = U + 1
420 X = X * 2
430 NEXT I
440 NEXT B
442 REM
443 REM FINISH UP
444 REM
450 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "U=USED BLOCK          .=FREE BLOCK"
455 PRINT : PRINT "BLOCKS USED: ";U;"          BLOCKS FREE: ";F
460 END
1000 REM
1001 REM READ A BLOCK FROM DISK
1002 REM
1003 CALL SB
1010 IF PEEK (RC) = 0 THEN RETURN
1020 PRINT "I/O ERROR = "; PEEK (RC); CHR$ (7): END

```

FIB—FIND INDEX BLOCK UTILITY

From time to time one of your diskettes will develop an I/O error smack in the middle of a directory. When this occurs, any attempt to use the files described by that directory will result in an I/O ERROR message from ProDOS. Generally, when this happens, the data stored in the files on the diskette is still intact; only the pointers to the files are gone. If the data absolutely must be recovered, a knowledgeable Apple user can reconstruct the directory from scratch. Doing this involves finding the index blocks for each file, and then using ZAP to patch a directory entry into the Volume Directory for each file which is found. FIB is a utility which will scan a disk volume for index blocks. Although it may flag some blocks which are not index blocks as being such, it will never miss a valid index block. Therefore, after running FIB, the programmer must use ZAP to examine each block printed by FIB to see if it is really an index block. Additionally, FIB will find every index block image on the volume, even some which were for files which have since been deleted. Since it is difficult to determine which files are valid and which are old deleted files, it is usually necessary to restore all the files and copy them to another diskette, and later delete the duplicate or unwanted ones.

To run FIB, simply load the program and start execution at \$2000. FIB will print the block number of each block it finds which bears a resemblance to an index block. For example:

```

CALL -151      (Get into the monitor)
BLOAD FIB     (Load the FIB program)

```

(Now insert the disk to be scanned into Slot 6, Drive 1)

```
2000G      (Run the FIB program on this diskette)
```

The output might look like this...

```

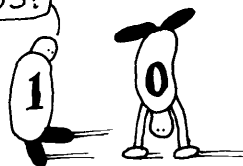
BLK=0008          BLK=0099
BLK=0027          BLK=00AF
BLK=0028          BLK=00B1
BLK=003C          BLK=00B4
BLK=006F          BLK=00B7
BLK=0097

```

Here 11 possible files were found. Of course, if some of the lost files were **seedlings**, they will not be represented here (seedlings are very difficult to locate once their directory entry is gone). And if some files were **tree** files, then three or more of the above block numbers could refer to index blocks for a single file. Also, if only one of several directories for a volume is damaged, some of the block numbers given may refer to files whose directory entries are still intact. If, after running FIB, you get an error message (RC = xx, see ZAP errors), you may need to reformat the offending track. Divide the block number by eight to determine which track has the error. An alternative is to use ZAP to copy all blocks without errors to another formatted disk and write zeroes on the blocks corresponding to I/O errors. In this way you can preserve undamaged blocks which are on the same track with damaged ones.

In the example above, ZAP should now be used to read block 8. At +\$00 and +\$100 are the LSB and MSB of the block number for the first data block of the file (assuming this is not the master index block for a tree file). This block can be read and examined to try to identify the file and its type. Usually a BASIC program can be identified (even though it is stored in tokenized form) from the text strings contained in the PRINT statements. An ASCII conversion chart (see page 16 in the *Apple II Reference Manual for He Only*) can be used to decode these character strings. Straight TXT type files will also contain ASCII text, with each line separated from the others with \$0Ds (carriage returns). BIN type files are the hardest to identify and recover since their original address and length attributes were lost along with the directory entry. If you cannot identify a file, assume it is BAS (Applesoft BASIC). If this assumption turns out to be incorrect, you can always go back and ZAP the file type in the directory to try something else. Given below is an example ZAP to the Volume Directory to create an entry for the file whose index block is BLK = 0008. This ZAP assumes that the Volume Directory itself was lost

THAT'S A BIT
RIDICULOUS!



and that you are starting the entire volume from scratch. **Do not perform this patch to a diskette which is only partially damaged as you will wipe out the remainder of the valid directory entries in the process.**

```
CALL -151
BLOAD ZAP
```

(insert disk to be ZAPped)

```
1000:00 N 1001<1000.11FEM      (Zero entire block of memory)
1000:00 00 03 00 F5 46 49 58   (Store a dummy Volume Directory
1008:55 50                     header for volume /FIXUP)
1020:00 00 C3 27 0D 00 00 06
1028:00 18 01
102B:24 46 49 4C 45           (Make sapling entry for "FILE")
103B:FC                        (file is type BAS)
103C:08 00                    (key block is 8)
1040:00 xx 00                 (EOF mark, see below)
1049:E3                        (full access "unlocked")
104A:01 08                    (AUX_TYPE = $801 for BAS file)
1050:02 00                    (header pointer)
2007:02 00 81 N 2000G        (write new block image out as
                              first Volume Directory block)
```

The "xx" above should be set to the number of non-zero block numbers found in the index block as a first cut at the end of file mark. If garbage is loaded at the end of the program, try a smaller number. You may be able to deduce the true EOF by examining the program image on disk. Remember that AUX_TYPE will be different for different file types. See Chapter 4 for more information.

As soon as the entry is created using the above procedure, the file should be immediately copied to another diskette. Do not attempt to use the file in place because the Volume Bit Map has not been updated and several other fields in the directory entry have been omitted. Also, you do not want to risk damaging other "lost" files on the disk. Repeat the above process for each index block found by FIB. As each file is recovered, it may be RENAMED to its original name on the new diskette. Once all the files have been copied to another disk, and successfully tested, the damaged disk may be re-initialized.

```

----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS FIB.S.0
2000:      2000      1      ORG      $2000
2000:      2000      2      MSB      ON

2000:      4      *****
2000:      5      *
2000:      6      * FIB: THIS PROGRAM SCANS AN ENTIRE VOLUME, SEARCHING *
2000:      7      * FOR WHAT APPEAR TO BE INDEX BLOCKS AND PRINTS *
2000:      8      * THE BLOCK NUMBER OF EACH ONE IT FINDS. FIB WILL *
2000:      9      * WORK FOR ANY SIZED VOLUME. SLOT 6, DRIVE 1 IS *
2000:     10      * ASSUMED. *
2000:     11      * *
2000:     12      * INPUT: NONE *
2000:     13      * *
2000:     14      * ENTRY POINT: $2000 *
2000:     15      * *
2000:     16      * PROGRAMMER: DON D WORTH - 2/25/84 *
2000:     17      * *
2000:     18      *****

2000:     20      * FIXED LOCATIONS WE NEED

2000:     0048     22 PTR      EQU      $48      WORK POINTER
2000:     1000     23 BUFFER   EQU      $1000     BLOCK BUFFER
2000:     BF00     24 MLI      EQU      $BF00     MACHINE LANGUAGE INTERFACE
2000:     FDED     25 COUT     EQU      $FDED     MONITOR PRINT VECTOR
2000:     FDDA     26 PRBYTE   EQU      $FDDA     MONITOR PRINT HEX BYTE
2000:     FDB3     27 XAM      EQU      $FDB3     MONITOR HEX DUMP SUBRTN

2000:     29      * OFFSETS INTO VOL DIR HEADER

2000:     1029     31 TOTBLK   EQU      $1029
2000:     1027     32 BITMAP   EQU      $1027

2000:     34      * ENTRY POINT, READ VOLUME DIRECTORY HEADER

2000:A9 02      36 FIB      LDA      #2      BLOCK = 2
2002:8D E9 20   37      STA      BLOCK
2005:A9 00      38      LDA      #0
2007:8D EA 20   39      STA      BLOCK+1
200A:20 97 20   40      JSR      READ      READ VOL DIR BLOCK
200D:B0 35 2044 41      BCS      EXIT     IF ERROR, GIVE UP RIGHT NOW
200F:AD 29 10   42      LDA      TOTBLK
2012:8D ED 20   43      STA      LAST
2015:AD 2A 10   44      LDA      TOTBLK+1
2018:8D EE 20   45      STA      LAST+1
201B:4A        46      LSR      A
201C:4A        47      LSR      A
201D:4A        48      LSR      A
201E:4A        49      LSR      A
201F:38        50      SEC
2020:6D 27 10   51      ADC      BITMAP
2023:8D E9 20   52      STA      BLOCK
2026:8D EB 20   53      STA      FIRST
2029:A9 00      54      LDA      #0
202B:6D 28 10   55      ADC      BITMAP+1
202E:8D EA 20   56      STA      BLOCK+1
2031:8D EC 20   57      STA      FIRST+1

2034:     59      * SEE IF WE ARE AT END OF VOLUME

2034:AD EA 20   61 NEWBLK  LDA      BLOCK+1     WHEN WE REACH LAST BLOCK +1
2037:CD EE 20   62      CMP      LAST+1
203A:D0 13 204F 63      BNE      READIT
203C:AD E9 20   64      LDA      BLOCK
203F:CD ED 20   65      CMP      LAST
2042:D0 0B 204F 66      BNE      READIT
2044:60        67      RTS
2045:EE E9 20   68 NXTBLK  INC      BLOCK     INCREMENT BLOCK COUNT
2048:D0 EA 2034 69      BNE      NEWBLK
204A:EE EA 20   70      INC      BLOCK+1
204D:D0 E5 2034 71      BNE      NEWBLK     AND CONTINUE LOOP
    
```

```

204F:     73      * READ BLOCK AND CHECK FOR VALIDITY AS AN INDEX BLOCK

204F:20 97 20   75 READIT  JSR      READ      READ THIS BLOCK
2052:B0 F1 2045 76      BCS      NXTBLK     ERROR?

2054:A0 00      78      LDY      #0
2056:B9 00 10   79 CHKNG1  LDA      BUFFER,Y     MAKE SURE ITS NOT ALL ZERO
2059:19 00 11   80      ORA      BUFFER+$100,Y
205C:D0 05 2063 81      BNE      CHKNG2
205E:C8        82      INY
205F:D0 F5 2056 83      BNE      CHKNG1
2061:F0 E2 2045 84      BEQ      NXTBLK     IF SO, SKIP IT

2063:A0 00      86 CHKNG2  LDY      #0
2065:B9 00 10   87 CHKING  LDA      BUFFER,Y     ALLOW ZERO ENTRIES
2068:D0 05 206F 88      BNE      COMPR
206A:B9 00 11   89      LDA      BUFFER+$100,Y
206D:F0 0E 207D 90      BEQ      BLKOK
206F:A2 00      91 COMPR   LDY      #0
2071:20 86 20   92      JSR      CMP         DO 16 BIT COMPARE
2074:90 CF 2045 93      BCC      NXTBLK     TOO SMALL FOR BLOCK NUMBER
2076:A2 02      94      LDY      #2
2078:20 86 20   95      JSR      CMP         CHECK AGAINST LAST
207B:B0 C8 2045 96      BCS      NXTBLK     TOO LARGE FOR BLOCK NUMBER
207D:C8        97 BLKOK   INY
207E:D0 E5 2065 98      BNE      CHKING

2080:20 BE 20   100     JSR      PBLOCK     FOUND ONE, PRINT BLOCK NO.
2083:4C 45 20   101     JMP      NXTBLK     THEN CONTINUE

2086:     103      * CMP: 16 BIT COMPARE

2086:B9 00 11   105 CMP      LDA      BUFFER+$100,Y CHECK MSB
2089:DD EC 20   106     CMP      FIRST+1,X
208C:90 08 2096 107     BCC      RTS         ITS SMALLER
208E:D0 06 2096 108     BNE      RTS         ITS BIGGER
2090:B9 00 10   109     LDA      BUFFER,Y
2093:DD EB 20   110     CMP      FIRST,X
2096:60        111 RTS

2097:     113      * READ A BLOCK FROM DISK TO $1000

2097:20 00 BF   115 READ   JSR      MLI         CALL MLI
209A:80        116     DFB      $80        READ CALL
209B:E5 20     117     DW      RWBLP
209D:B0 01 20A0 118     BCS      ERROR     ERROR?
209F:60        119     RTS

20A0:     121      * IF ERROR OCCURS, PRINT MESSAGE

20A0:48        123 ERROR  PHA
20A1:A9 87     124     LDA      #$87     ; SAVE ERROR CODE
20A3:20 ED FD 125     JSR      COUT     BEEP THE SPEAKER
20A6:A9 D2     126     LDA      #'R     PRINT THE "RC="
20A8:20 ED FD 127     JSR      COUT
20AB:A9 C3     128     LDA      #'C
20AD:20 ED FD 129     JSR      COUT
20B0:A9 0D     130     LDA      #'=
20B2:20 ED FD 131     JSR      COUT
20B5:68        132     PLA
20B6:20 DA FD 133     JSR      PRBYTE    PRINT THE HEX VALUE
20B9:A9 A0     134     LDA      $A0
20BB:20 ED FD 135     JSR      COUT     PRINT A BLANK
                                     & FALL THRU TO PRINT BLOCK

20BE:     137      * PRINT CURRENT BLOCK NUMBER

20BE:A9 C2     139 PBLOCK  LDA      #'B     PRINT "BLK="
20C0:20 ED FD 140     JSR      COUT
20C3:A9 CC     141     LDA      #'L
20C5:20 ED FD 142     JSR      COUT
    
```

```

20C8:A9 CB      143      LDA    #'K
20CA:20 ED FD   144      JSR    COUT
20CD:A9 BD      145      LDA    #'=
20CF:20 ED FD   146      JSR    COUT
20D2:AD EA 20   147      LDA    BLOCK+1      PRINT BLOCK NUMBER IN HEX
20D5:20 DA FD   148      JSR    PRBYTE      PRINT MSB
20D8:AD E9 20   149      LDA    BLOCK
20DB:20 DA FD   150      JSR    PRBYTE      AND LSB
20DE:A9 8D      151      LDA    #S8D
20E0:20 ED FD   152      JSR    COUT      NEW LINE
20E3:38         153      SEC
20E4:60         154      RTS

20E5:          156 *      MLI READ/WRITE BLOCK PARAMETER LIST

20E5:03         158 RWBLP   DFB    $03      PARM COUNT = 3
20E6:60         159 UNIT    DFB    $60      UNIT NUMBER
20E7:00 10      160 BUFF    DW     BUFFER   BUFFER ADDRESS
20E9:00 00      161 BLOCK   DW     $0000    BLOCK NUMBER

20EB:00 00      163 FIRST   DW     $0000    FIRST BLOCK AFTER BIT MAP
20ED:00 00      164 LAST    DW     $0000    LAST BLOCK ON DISK +1
    
```

TYPE—TYPE COMMAND

The TYPE program is an example of how to add commands to the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter. TYPE may be installed as a command by BRUNning TYPE or using the “—” smart RUN command. Once installed, the user may enter:

```
TYPE filename[,Sslot][,Ddrive]
```

The BI will not recognize “TYPE” as one of its commands and will pass control to the installed external command handler. The handler will locate and open the file, read its contents and print them on the screen or output device. The user may suspend the listing with any keypress and resume it with any other. A control-C will abort the listing.

TYPE’s operation begins when it is BRUN. Its first task is to allocate a page of memory between the BI and its buffers. It will copy the resident part of its program into this page. TYPE next stores the address of the newly allocated page in the BI’s EXTERNCMD vector in the BI Global Page. Each time the BI sees a command it doesn’t recognize, it will call the address in the EXTERNCMD vector before treating it as an invalid command. The transient portion of TYPE finishes up by copying and relocating the fixed addresses in the resident portion up to its new home in the newly allocated BI buffer. The transient portion then exits to ProDOS.

When an unknown command line is encountered, control passes to the resident code at TYPENT. TYPENT compares the command to the string “TYPE”, and if there is a match, it claims the command and returns to the BI to allow it to parse the filename and any other keywords given. If no SYNTAX ERROR occurs, control returns from the BI at the label TYPBAK. (If TYPENT does not recognize the command, it passes control on to the original contents of EXTERNCMD, in case there are other external command handlers installed.) When control returns to TYPBAK, the MLI is called to open the file, using the BI’s General Purpose buffer at HIMEM for an I/O buffer. The file is then read, 256 bytes at a time using \$200 for a data buffer, and its contents are copied to the COUT screen output vector. At End of File, TYPENT exits to the BI through the MLI CLOSE function call.

TYPE may be used as a model for small command handlers. It is written in such a way that it may coexist with numerous other external command handlers by preserving the original value it finds in the EXTERNCMD vector. Suggestions for additional external commands might include a file COPY command or a file hex/ASCII DUMP command. Note that if the installed, resident portion is longer than 256 bytes, the relocation code will have to be rewritten and will be a bit more complex.

```

----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS TYPE.S.0
2000:          2000    1      ORG    $2000

2000:          3 *      *****
2000:          4 *
2000:          5 *      TYPE: WHEN BRUN, THIS PROGRAM INSTALLS AN EXTERNAL *
2000:          6 *      PRODOS BASIC INTERPRETER COMMAND BETWEEN THE *
2000:          7 *      BI AND ITS BUFFERS. THE NEW COMMAND IS *
2000:          8 *      INVOKED AS FOLLOWS: *
2000:          9 *
2000:         10 *      TYPE <PATHNAME>[,S#][,D#] *
2000:         11 *
2000:         12 *      THE TYPE COMMAND COPIES THE CONTENTS OF THE *
2000:         13 *      INDICATED FILE TO THE SCREEN. *
2000:         14 *
2000:         15 *      THE RESIDENT PORTION OF THE TYPE COMMAND *
2000:         16 *      REQUIRES ONLY 256 BYTES OF RAM. *
2000:         17 *
2000:         18 *      PROGRAMMER: DON D WORTH - 2/21/84 *
2000:         19 *
2000:         20 *      *****
    
```

```

2000:          22 *      FIXED LOCATIONS WE NEED

2000:          0048 24 PTR      EQU $48      WORK ZPAGE POINTER
2000:          0073 25 HIMEM   EQU $73      HIMEM (START OF GP BUFFER)
2000:          0200 26 IN      EQU $200     INPUT LINE BUFFER
2000:          BF00 27 MLI     EQU $BF00    MACHINE LANGUAGE INTERFACE
2000:          C000 28 KBD    EQU $C000    KEYBOARD LATCH
2000:          C010 29 KBDSTB EQU $C010   KEYBOARD CLEAR STROBE
2000:          FEDE 30 COUT    EQU $FEDE   MONITOR PRINT VECTOR

2000:          32 *      SELECTED THINGS FROM THE BI GLOBAL PAGE

0000:          34          DSECT
BE00:          BE00 35          ORG $BE00    START OF BI GLOBAL PAGE

BE00:4C 00 00 37 BIENTRY JMP $0000    WARM ENTRY INTO PRODOS BI
BE03:4C 00 00 38 DOSCMD  JMP $0000    COMMAND EXECUTER
BE06:4C 00 00 39 EXTCMD  JMP $0000    EXTERNAL COMMAND VECTOR
BE09:4C 00 00 40 ERRORT  JMP $0000    EXIT WITH ERROR
BE0C:4C 00 00 41 PRNTRR  JMP $0000    PRINT ERROR MESSAGE
BE0F:00          42 ERRCODE DFB 0      ERROR CODE

BE50:          BE50 44          ORG $BE50
BE50:00 00 45 XTADDR  DW $0000    EXEC ADDR OF EXTERNAL CMD
BE52:00          46 XLEN   DFB 0      LENGTH OF CMD STRING -1
BE53:00          47 XCNUM  DFB 0      BI COMMAND NUMBER

BE54:          0001 49 FN1   EQU $01    FILE NAME EXPECTED
BE54:          0004 50 SD    EQU $04    SLOT/DRIVE PERMITTED
BE54:00 00 51 PBITS  DW 0      ALLOWED PARAMETERS BITS
BE56:00 00 52 FBITS  DW 0      PARAMETERS FOUND BITS

BE6C:          BE6C 54          ORG $BE6C
BE6C:00 00 55 VPATH1 DW $0000    ADDR OF PATHNAME 1 BUFFER
BE6E:00 00 56 VPATH2 DW $0000    ADDR OF PATHNAME 2 BUFFER

BE70:          BE70 58 COSYS EQU *      MLI CALL HANDLER

BECB:          BECB 60          ORG $BECB
BECB:03          61 SOPEN  DFB $03    OPEN PARAMETER LIST
BECC:00 00 62          DW $0000
BECE:00 00 63 OSYSBUF DW $0000    BUFFER ADDR
BED0:00 00 64 OREFNUM DFB $00      REF NUM RETURNED

BED5:          BED5 66          ORG $BED5
BED5:          BED5 67 SREAD EQU *      READ/WRITE PARM LIST
BED5:          BED5 68 SWRITE EQU *
BED5:04          69          DFB $04    PARM COUNT = 4
BED6:00          70 RWRFNUM DFB $00    REFNUM
BED7:00 00 71 RWDATA  DW $0000    BUFFER ADDR
BED9:00 00 72 RWCOUNT  DW $0000    REQUEST LENGTH
BEDB:00 00 73 RWTRANS  DW $0000    TRUE LENGTH

BEDD:          BEDD 75 SCLOSE EQU *      CLOSE/FLUSH PARM LIST
BEDD:          BEDD 76 SFLUSH EQU *
BEDD:01          77          DFB $01    PARM COUNT = 1
BEDE:00          78 CFRFNUM DFB $00    REFNUM

BEF5:          BEF5 80          ORG $BEF5
BEF5:4C 00 00 81 GETBUFR JMP $0000    ALLOCATE BI BUFFER

2000:          83          DEND

2000:          85 *      THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM GETS CONTROL WHEN THE
2000:          86 *      BRUN COMMAND IS ISSUED. IT RELOCATES THE RESIDENT
2000:          87 *      PART OF THE CODE TO THE TOP OF MEMORY

2000:A9 01 89 TYPE  LDA #1      WE NEED 1 PAGE
2002:20 F5 BE 90      JSR GETBUFR BUY MEMORY FOR RESIDENT CODE
2005:90 10 2017 91      BCC GOTBUFR GOT IT
    
```

```

2007:A0 00 93          LDY #0
2009:B9 76 20 94 ERLP  LDA MSG,Y      NO BUFFER, PRINT MESSAGE
200C:20 ED FD 95          JSR COUT
200F:C8 96          INY
2010:C9 8D 97          CMP #8D
2012:D0 F5 2009 98      BNE ERLP
2014:4C 00 BE 99 EXIT  JMP BIENTRY    AND LEAVE

2017:85 49 101 GOTBUF STA PTR+1      PTR --> BUFFER
2019:AE 08 BE 102      LDX EXTCMD+2
201C:0D 08 BE 103      STA EXTCMD+2  EXTCMD --> BUFFER
201F:8E 40 21 104      STX NXTCOM+2
2022:AE 07 BE 105      LDX EXTCMD+1  BUT SAVE OLD EXTRNCMD VECTOR
2025:8E 3F 21 106      STX NXTCOM+1
2028:A0 00 107          LDY #0
202A:84 48 108          STY PTR
202C:8C 07 BE 109      STY EXTCMD+1

202F:B9 00 21 111 COPY  LDA TYPENT,Y  COPY RESIDENT CODE TO BUFFER
2032:91 48 112          STA (PTR),Y
2034:8C 8F 20 113      STY SAVE     SAVE YREG
2037:48 114          PHA
2038:29 03 115          AND #03      ISOLATE BIT OFFSET OF OPCODE
203A:A8 116          TAY
203B:68 117          PLA
203C:4A 118          LSR A
203D:4A 119          LSR A      DIVIDE BY 4 (BYTE OFFSET)
203E:AA 120          TAX
203F:BD 90 20 121      LDA OPTAB,X  .GET 4 OPCODES' LENGTHS
2042:88 122          DEY
2043:30 04 2049 123      BMI OPDONE  SHIFT OUT THE 2 BIT LEN
2045:4A 124          LSR A
2046:4A 125          LSR A
2047:D0 F9 2042 126      BNE OPLOOP
2049:29 03 127          AND #03      ISOLATE LENGTH
204B:F0 26 2073 128      BEQ COPIED  0 LENGTH OP ($FF) SIGNALS END
204D:AA 129          TAX
204E:AC 8F 20 130      LDY SAVE     RESTORE YREG
2051:E0 03 131          CPX #3
2053:F0 0C 2061 132      BEQ RELOC   RELOCATE ALL 3 BYTE OPS
2055:C8 133          INY
2056:CA 134          DEX
2057:F0 D6 202F 135      BEQ COPY    1 BYTE OP?
2059:B9 00 21 136      LDA TYPENT,Y NO, THAT LEAVES 2 BYTE OPS
205C:91 48 137 STMSB  STA (PTR),Y
205E:C8 138          INY
205F:D0 CE 202F 139      BNE COPY    CONTINUE COPYING

2061:          141 *      RELOCATE ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES IN INSTRUCTIONS

2061:C8 143 RELOC  INY
2062:B9 00 21 144      LDA TYPENT,Y  COPY LSB OF ADDR
2065:91 48 145          STA (PTR),Y
2067:C8 146          INY
2068:B9 00 21 147      LDA TYPENT,Y
206B:C9 21 148          CMP #<TYPENT THIS ADDR WITHIN TYPENT?
206D:D0 ED 205C 149      BNE STMSB   NO
206F:A5 49 150          LDA PTR+1   YES, USE MSB OF NEW HOME
2071:D0 E9 205C 151      BNA STMSB   ALWAYS TAKEN

2073:          153 *      RESIDENT CODE HAS BEEN INSTALLED, WE CAN EXIT

2073:4C 00 BE 155 COPIED JMP BIENTRY    DONE, EXIT

2076:          157 *      INSTALLATION DATA

2076:          159          MSB ON
2076:CE CF A0 D2 160 MSG  ASC 'NO      ROOM FOR NEW COMMAND'
208D:87 8D 161          DFB $87,$8D
    
```

```

208F:00      163 SAVE      DFB  0          SAVE AREA FOR YREG

2090:      165 *      EACH BYTE CONTAINS THE LENGTHS OF 4 6502 OPCODES
2090:      166 *      FOR EXAMPLE, AT +0 IS A $59.
2090:      167 *      IN BINARY $59 = 01011001 OR
2090:      168 *      01 01 10 01 (1,1,2,1)
2090:      169 *      THESE ARE THE LENGTHS (IN REVERSED ORDER) FOR BRK,
2090:      170 *      ORA (N,X), AND TWO UNDEFINED OPCODES.

2090:59 69 59 7D 172 OPTAB  DFB  $59,$69,$59,$7D OPCODE LENGTH TABLE
2094:5A 69 5D 7D 173      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$7D
2098:5B 6A 59 7F 174      DFB  $5B,$6A,$59,$7F
209C:5A 69 5D 7D 175      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$7D
20A0:59 69 59 7F 176      DFB  $59,$69,$59,$7F
20A4:5A 69 5D 7D 177      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$7D
20A8:59 69 59 7F 178      DFB  $59,$69,$59,$7F
20AC:5A 69 5D 7D 179      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$7D
20B0:59 6A 55 7F 180      DFB  $59,$6A,$55,$7F
20B4:5A 6A 5D 5D 181      DFB  $5A,$6A,$5D,$5D
20B8:6A 6A 59 7F 182      DFB  $6A,$6A,$59,$7F
20BC:5A 6A 5D 7F 183      DFB  $5A,$6A,$5D,$7F
20C0:5A 6A 59 7F 184      DFB  $5A,$6A,$59,$7F
20C4:5A 69 5D 7D 185      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$7D
20C8:5A 6A 59 7F 186      DFB  $5A,$6A,$59,$7F
20CC:5A 69 5D 3D 187      DFB  $5A,$69,$5D,$3D ONLY $FF GIVES 0 LEN

20D0:      189 *      NOW STARTS THE RESIDENT CODE WHICH IS MOVED TO HIGH
20D0:      190 *      MEMORY.

20D0:      192 *      TYPENT IS CALLED BY THE BI WHENEVER IT DOESN'T
20D0:      193 *      RECOGNIZE A COMMAND. WE TAKE A LOOK AT IT SO SEE IF
20D0:      194 *      IT MIGHT BE THE "TYPE" COMMAND.

2100:      2100 196      ORG  TYPE+256      MUST BE PAGE ALIGNED
2100:D8      197 TYPENT  CLD          ; IDENTIFY TO BI
2101:AD 6C BE 198      LDA  VPATH1      COPY COMMAND LINE PTR
2104:85 48    199      STA  PTR
2106:AD 6D BE 200      LDA  VPATH1+1
2109:85 49    201      STA  PTR+1
210B:A0 01    202      LDY  #1
210D:B1 48    203 COMPR  LDA  (PTR),Y      COMPARE COMMAND STRING
210F:D9 AC 21 204      CMP  NAME-1,Y    TO "TYPE"
2112:D0 29 213D 205      BNE  NOTIT      NOT IT, VECTOR ON
2114:C8      206      INY
2115:C0 04    207      CPY  #4
2117:90 F4 210D 208      BCC  COMPR      CHECK ALL 4 CHARS

2119:      210 *      IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT THIS COMMAND IS MINE.
2119:      211 *      RETURN TO THE BI TO PARSE THE PATHNAME OPERAND

2119:88      213      DEY
211A:8C 52 BE 214      STY  XLEN      STORE COMMAND LINE INDEX
211D:A9 00    215      LDA  #0
211F:8D 53 BE 216      STA  XCNUM      COMMAND NUMBER 0 (EXTERN)
2122:A9 04    217      LDA  #SD      SLOT/DRIVE PERMITTED
2124:8D 55 BE 218      STA  PBITS+1
2127:A9 01    219      LDA  #FN1      WE NEED PATHNAME1
2129:8D 54 BE 220      STA  PBITS
212C:AD 44 21 221 WHERE  LDA  TYPBAK      <USED TO FIND TYPBAK>
212F:AD 2D 21 222      LDA  WHERE+1    TELL BI WHERE TO RETURN
2132:8D 50 BE 223      STA  XTADDR
2135:AD 2E 21 224      LDA  WHERE+2
2138:8D 51 BE 225      STA  XTADDR+1
213B:18      226      CLC          ; INDICATE COMMAND WAS FOUND
213C:60      227      RTS          ; BACK TO BI FOR MORE PARSING

213D:      229 *      IF WE DON'T CLAIM A COMMAND, PASS IT THROUGH TO ANY
213D:      230 *      OTHER EXTERNAL COMMAND HANDLERS

213D:38      232 NOTIT  SEC          ; INDICATE COMMAND NOT FOUND
213E:4C 00 00 233 NXTCOM JMP  $0000      <OLD EXT CMD VECTOR>
    
```

```

2141:4C 09 BE 235 TYPERR JMP  ERRORT      VECTOR TO BI ERROR EXIT

2144:      237 *      ONCE THE COMMAND HAS BEEN PARSED, THE BI CALLS THE
2144:      238 *      FOLLOWING CODE TO FINISH HANDLING THE COMMAND

2144:A4 74    240 TYPBAK LDY  HIMEM+1      MSB OF BUFFER AREA
2146:8C CF BE 241      STY  OSYSBUF+1  COPY TO OPEN LIST
2149:A9 00    242      LDA  #0
214B:8D CE BE 243      STA  OSYSBUF
214E:A9 C8    244      LDA  #C8      MLI: OPEN
2150:20 70 BE 245      JSR  GOSYS      OPEN THE FILE
2153:B0 EC 2141 246      BCS  TYPERR     ERROR?
2155:AD D0 BE 247      LDA  OREFNUM    COPY REF NUM
2158:8D D6 BE 248      STA  RWRFNUM    TO READ LIST
215B:8D DE BE 249      STA  CFRFNUM    AND CLOSE LIST

215E:      251 *      FILE IS OPEN, READ 256 BYTES AT A TIME.

215E:A0 00    253 TYPLP  LDY  #0
2160:8C D7 BE 254      STY  RWDATA
2163:8C D9 BE 255      STY  RWCOUNT
2166:C8      256      INY
2167:8C DA BE 257      STY  RWCOUNT+1  256 BYTES AT A TIME
216A:C8      258      INY
216B:8C D8 BE 259      STY  RWDATA+1  TO $200
216E:A9 CA    260      LDA  #SCA      MLI: READ
2170:20 70 BE 261      JSR  GOSYS      READ 256 BYTES TO $200
2173:90 0E 2183 262      BCC  TYPVRT     ALL WENT WELL
2175:C9 05    263      CMP  #5         EOF ERROR?
2177:D0 C8 2141 264      BNE  TYPERR     NO, REAL ERROR
2179:A9 8D    265 TYQUIT  LDA  #8D
217B:20 ED FD 266      JSR  COUT      PRINT A FINAL NEWLINE
217E:A9 CC    267      LDA  #CC      MLI: CLOSE
2180:4C 70 BE 268      JMP  GOSYS      EXIT THROUGH CLOSE

2183:      270 *      COPY READ BUFFER TO SCREEN

2183:A0 00    272 TYPVRT  LDY  #0
2185:B9 00 02 273 TYPPLP LDA  $200,Y      COPY BYTE BY BYTE
2188:09 80    274      ORA  #80      MSB ON FOR COUT
218A:20 ED FD 275      JSR  COUT      TO OUTPUT VECTOR
218D:AD 00 C0 276      LDA  KBD      CHECK FOR INTERVENTION
2190:10 13 21A5 277      BPL  TYPON     NOTHING, CONTINUE
2192:8D 10 C0 278      STA  KBDSTB   CLEAR STROBE
2195:C9 83    279      CMP  #83      CONTROL-C?
2197:F0 E0 2179 280      BEQ  TYQUIT    YES, EXIT NOW
2199:AD 00 C0 281 TYPWT  LDA  KBD      WAIT FOR A SECOND KEYPRESS
219C:10 FB 2199 282      BPL  TYPWT
219E:8D 10 C0 283      STA  KBDSTB   CLEAR STROBE
21A1:C9 83    284      CMP  #83      CONTROL-C?
21A3:F0 D4 2179 285      BEQ  TYQUIT    YES, ABORT
21A5:C8      286 TYPON  INY          ; ELSE, CONTINUE TYPING
21A6:CC DB BE 287      CPY  RWTRANS   UNTIL BUFFER EMPTY
21A9:D0 DA 2185 288      BNE  TYPPLP
21AB:F0 B1 215E 289      BEQ  TYPLP     THEN GO READ ANOTHER

21AD:      291      MSB  OFF
21AD:54 59 50 45 292 NAME  ASC  'TYPE'      COMMAND NAME
21B1:FF FF FF 293      DFB  $FF,$FF,$FF  END OF PROGRAM FLAGS
    
```

DUMBTERM—DUMB TERMINAL PROGRAM

DUMBTERM is an example of how to program under ProDOS using interrupts. DUMBTERM acts as a simple, line-at-a-time terminal emulation program which interfaces to a California Computer Systems CCS 7710 serial card. The same program can be written for an Apple Super Serial card (but interrupts are not as reliable for that card). The main portion of the program merely loops, checking the keyboard and the serial card for incoming data. If a keypress is found, it is sent out over the serial line. If incoming serial data is found, it is displayed on the screen.

The meat of the program lies within the communications subroutines in the last half of the listing. COMINT initializes the CCS card for interrupts after passing the address of its interrupt handler (COMIRQ) to ProDOS via the ALLOC_INTERRUPT MLI call. Each time an interrupt occurs, the COMIRQ handler is called by ProDOS and it examines the CCS status register to determine whether the interrupt was raised by the CCS card. If not, COMIRQ returns to ProDOS with the carry flag set to indicate that it is not claiming the interrupt. This gives other interrupt handlers a chance to service the interrupt. If the interrupt was generated by the CCS card and incoming data is available, a character is read and stored in a 256-byte circular buffer and COMIRQ exits to ProDOS.

The buffer is called circular because a pair of index pointers are used (start of data, end of data) to mark the actual data within the buffer and these pointers may wrap at the end of the buffer back to its beginning. Thus, conceptually the buffer has no beginning or end. This means that the main program may be doing something else but the interrupt routine can buffer up to 256 characters coming in from the serial port before it will lose data. If the main part of the program was ever vigilant and constantly checked for incoming serial data, there would be no need for an **interrupt exit**. However, each time the COUT screen output subroutine is called, there is a potential that control will not return before the next character is available. This is because the Apple scrolls the screen by moving every line up a byte at a time, one by one. The process of scrolling a 40-column screen lasts over one character time at 1200 baud (120 characters per second) on the serial port. Thus, without an interrupt exit, a character would be lost each time the screen is scrolled up one line.

Ideally this should be all there is to it. On an Apple II Plus, DUMBTERM works well under most circumstances and with most 80-column cards. Unfortunately this is not the case on an Apple IIe. Due to an error in programming the Apple IIe ROM, the entire process of scrolling the 40-column screen in PR#0 mode is disabled from interrupts! Thus the interrupt exit is useless in this mode. For 80-column scrolls, the ROM also disables interrupts while scrolling the bank switched text page, and the interrupt exit is again useless (at 1200 baud anyway). The only mode where the exit is reliable is the 40-column mode with PR#3 (control-Q). There are ways of avoiding these problems for 1200 baud. One is to change the window size (so that the monitor has less data to scroll). This is done by storing a new bottom line value at \$23. In PR#0 40-column mode, this value should be \$15. In 80-column mode, it must be \$0E. Another solution would be to reproduce the scrolling code from the monitor into your own program and “sniff” for interrupts (i.e. enable for interrupts and disable again) more frequently than Apple does. It is also worth noting that some 80-column cards, such as the ALS Smarterm, “scroll” by moving a hardware “top of screen” pointer. No CPU time is required to scroll this way and terminal programs are much easier to write.

DUMBTERM is also an example of a simple Interpreter or System Program. It sets up the stack register and ProDOS version fields in the System Global Page upon entry, and it exits upon sensing a control-C keypress using the MLI QUIT call.

```

----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS DUMBTERM.S.0
2000:      2000      1      ORG      $2000

2000:      3 *****
2000:      4 *
2000:      5 * DUMBTERM: THIS PROGRAM ACTS AS A DUMB TERMINAL
2000:      6 * THROUGH A CCS 7710 SERIAL CARD USING
2000:      7 * THE PRODOS INTERRUPT HANDLER FOR INPUT
2000:      8 * INTERRUPTS. THIS PROGRAM FOLLOWS THE RULES
2000:      9 * FOR A PRODOS INTERPRETER.
2000:     10 *
2000:     11 * ASSUMPTIONS: CCS7710 CARD IN SLOT 1
2000:     12 *           8 DATA BITS, 1 STOP, NO PARITY
2000:     13 *           BAUD RATE SET BY DIP SWITCHES ON CARD
2000:     14 *
2000:     15 * ENTRY POINT: $2000
2000:     16 *
2000:     17 * PROGRAMMER: DON D WORTH 3/8/84
2000:     18 *
2000:     19 *****

```

```

2000: 0087 21 BELL EQU $87 BELL CHARACTER
2000: 008D 22 CR EQU $8D RETURN
2000: 008D 23 RETURN EQU $8D PRINTABLE RETURN
2000: 00A0 24 SPACE EQU $A0 BLANK

2000: 26 * ZPAGE DEFINITIONS

2000: 003C 28 A1L EQU $3C MONITOR POINTER
2000: 003D 29 A1H EQU $3D
2000: 003E 30 A2L EQU $3E MONITOR POINTER
2000: 003F 31 A2H EQU $3F

2000: 33 * OTHER ADDRESSES

2000: BF00 35 MLI EQU $BF00 PRODOS ENTRY POINT
2000: BF98 36 MACHID EQU $BF98 PRODOS MACHINE ID
2000: BF9C 37 IBKVER EQU $BF9C MLI VERSION WANTED
2000: BF9D 38 IVERS EQU $BF9D MY VERSION
2000: C000 39 KBD EQU $C000 KEYBOARD STROBE
2000: C010 40 KBDRES EQU $C010 KEYBOARD RESET
2000: FD00 41 COUT EQU $FD00 MONITOR OUTPUT SUBROUTINE
2000: FD0C 42 RDKEY EQU $FD0C MONITOR INPUT SUBROUTINE
2000: FC58 43 HOME EQU $FC58 MONITOR HOME
2000: FB39 44 TEXT EQU $FB39 SET TEXT MODE

2000: 46 * START OF DUMB TERMINAL EMULATOR

2000:A2 FF 48 DTERM LDX #$FF SET UP STACK POINTER
2002:9A 49 TXS
2003:A9 00 50 LDA #0
2005:8D FC BF 51 STA IBKVER VERSION 0 FOR EVERYBODY
2008:8D FD BF 52 STA IVERS
200B:20 62 20 53 JSR COMINT INITIALIZE SERIAL PORT
200E:20 58 FC 54 JSR HOME CLEAR SCREEN
2011:A9 02 55 LDA #$02
2013:2C 98 BF 56 BIT MACHID 80 COLUMN CARD PRESENT?
2016:F0 03 201B 57 BEQ BEGIN NO
2018:20 00 C3 58 JSR $C300 INITIALIZE 80 COLUMN CARD

201B: 60 *
201B: 61 * NOTE: NO NEED TO SET BIT MAP HERE SINCE NOT DOING
201B: 62 * DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION. AND WE WILL LEAVE
201B: 63 * THE POWERUP BYTE SO THAT RESET FORCES REBOOT.
201B: 64 *
201B: 201B 65 BEGIN EQU *
201B: 66 *
201B: 67 * --- SPECIAL NOTE ---
201B: 68 *
201B: 69 * IF AN APPLE ][E IS USED, THERE MAY BE DATA
201B: 70 * ERRORS AT 1200 BAUD WHEN SCROLLING. IF THIS
201B: 71 * OCCURS, INSERT THESE INSTRUCTIONS AT THIS POINT:
201B: 72 *
201B: 73 * LDA #$0E SET WINDOW 14 LINES HIGH
201B: 74 * STA $23
201B: 75 *
201B: 76 * (LDA #$15 IF YOU HAVE NO 80 COL CARD IN YOUR ][E.)
201B: 77 *

201B: 79 * MAIN TERMINAL LOOP

201B:AD F4 20 81 LOOP LDA ERRORS HAVE ANY ERRORS OCCURED?
201E:F0 0A 202A 82 BEQ NOERRS NO
2020:A9 87 83 LDA #BELL YES, BEEP AT HIM
2022:20 ED FD 84 JSR COUT
    
```

```

2025:A9 00 85 LDA #0 AND CLEAR ERROR COUNTER
2027:8D F4 20 86 STA ERRORS
202A:AD 00 C0 87 LDA KBD FIRST TEST KEYBOARD
202D:10 0F 203E 88 BPL NOKEY NOTHING YET?
202F:29 7F 89 AND #$7F
2031:C9 03 90 CMP #3 CONTROL-C?
2033:F0 1D 2052 91 BEQ EXIT
2035:AD 00 C0 92 LDA KBD RELOAD CHARACTER
2038:8D 10 C0 93 STA KBDRES CLEAR KEYBOARD
203B:20 CC 20 94 JSR COMOUT SEND THE CHARACTER OUT

203E:20 B1 20 96 NOKEY JSR COMTIN TEST FOR AVAILABLE INPUT
2041:F0 D8 201B 97 BEQ LOOP NONE, CHECK KEYBOARD AGAIN
2043:20 BA 20 98 JSR COMINP GET NEXT INPUT CHARACTER
2046:09 80 99 ORA #$80 MSB ON FOR OUTPUT
2048:C9 8A 100 CMP #$8A LINE FEED?
204A:F0 CF 201B 101 BEQ LOOP YES, SKIP IT
204C:20 ED FD 102 JSR COUT ELSE, PRINT IT
204F:4C 1B 20 103 JMP LOOP AND CONTINUE LOOP

2052: 105 * IF CONTROL-C IS TYPED, EXIT

2052:20 D9 20 107 EXIT JSR COMCLS CLOSE DOWN COMM LINE
2055:20 00 BF 108 JSR MLI MLI: QUIT CALL
2058:65 109 DFB $65
2059:5B 20 110 DW QPARMS
205B:04 111 QPARMS DFB 4 QUIT PARMLIST
205C:00 112 DFB 0
205D:00 00 113 DW 0
205F:00 114 DFB 0
2060:00 00 115 DW 0

2062: 117 *****
2062: 118 *
2062: 119 * CCS 7710 COMMUNICATIONS SUBROUTINES *
2062: 120 *
2062: 121 *****

2062: C09E 123 CCCOM EQU $C09E CCS COMMAND REG
2062: C09E 124 CCSTS EQU $C09E CCS STATUS REG
2062: C09F 125 CCDTA EQU $C09F CCS DATA REG

2062: 127 * COMINT: INITIALIZE THE COMM LINE
2062:A9 00 129 COMINT LDA #0
2064:8D F5 20 130 STA CIRCS START CIRCULAR BUFFER PTRS
2067:8D F6 20 131 STA CIRCE
206A:20 00 BF 132 JSR MLI ALLOCATE INTERRUPT EXIT
206D:40 133 DFB $40
206E:F0 20 134 DW APARMS
2070:A9 23 135 LDA #$23 RESET ACIA
2072:8D 9E C0 136 STA CCCOM
2075:A9 15 137 LDA #$15 8 BITS/1 STOP/NO PAR/NO INTS
2077:8D 9E C0 138 STA CCCOM
207A:AE 9F C0 139 LDX CCDTA THROW AWAY ANY GARBAGE
207D:09 80 140 ORA #$80 ENABLE INTERRUPTS
207F:8D 9E C0 141 STA CCCOM
2082:60 142 RTS

2083: 144 * COMIRQ: INTERRUPT EXIT

2083:AD 9E C0 146 COMIRQ LDA CCSTS CHECK STATUS
2086:30 02 208A 147 BMI COMME INTERRUPT WAS FOR ME?
2088:38 148 SEC ; INDICATE NOT MY INTERRUPT
2089:60 149 RTS
208A:40 150 COMME PHA
208B:29 70 151 AND #$70 ANY ERRORS OCCURED?
208D:F0 03 2092 152 BEQ COMME NO
208F:EE F4 20 153 INC ERRORS YES, BUMP ERROR COUNT
2092:68 154 COMME PLA
    
```



```

2093:29 01      155      AND   #S01      CHECK FOR INCOMING DATA
2095:F0 18      20AF    156      BEQ   CLAIM    NONE, IGNORE OTHER INTERRUPTS
2097:AD 9F C0   157      LDA   CCDTA    GET INCOMING BYTE
209A:AE F6 20   158      LDX   CIRC     STORE IT AT END OF BUFFER
209D:9D F7 20   159      STA   CIRC,X
20A0:E8        160      INX
20A1:8E F6 20   161      STX   CIRC     UPDATE END POINT
20A4:EC F5 20   162      CPX   CIRC     WRAPPED BACK TO START?
20A7:D0 06      20AF    163      RNE   CLAIM    NO, DID NOT OVERRUN
20A9:EE F4 20   164      INC   ERRORS   OVERRUN ERROR, BUMP COUNT
20AC:CE F6 20   165      DEC   CIRC     BACK UP END POINT
20AF:18        166      CLM   CLAIM    ; CLAIM THE INTERRUPT
20B0:60        167      RTS

20B1:        169 *      COMTIN: TEST FOR AVAILABLE INPUT
20B1:        170 *      IF NEQ, DATA IS AVAILABLE

20B1:78        172      COMTIN  SEI      ; DISABLE FROM INTERRUPTS
20B2:AE F5 20   173      LDX   CIRC     CHECK CIRCULAR BUFFER
20B5:EC F6 20   174      CPX   CIRC     SEE IF ITS EMPTY
20B8:58        175      CLI      ; REENABLE
20B9:60        176      RTS

20BA:        178 *      COMINP: WAIT FOR NEXT INPUT, RETURN IN AREG

20BA:20 B1 20   180      COMINP  JSR     COMTIN  TEST STATUS
20BD:F0 FB      20BA    181      BEQ     COMINP  NOTHING YET?
20BF:78        182      SEI      ; DISABLE TO MESS WITH CIRC
20C0:AE F5 20   183      LDX   CIRC     GET INPUT CHARACTER
20C3:BD F7 20   184      LDA   CIRC,X
20C6:E8        185      INX
20C7:8E F5 20   186      STX   CIRC     BUMP START POINTER FORWARD
20CA:58        187      CLI      ; REENABLE FOR INTERRUPTS
20CB:60        188      RTS

20CC:        190 *      COMOUT: OUTPUT A BYTE FROM AREG

20CC:48        192      COMOUT  PHA
20CD:AD 9E C0   193      COMOL   LDA   CCSTS   CHECK STATUS
20D0:29 02      194      AND   #S02    ISOLATE TX BUFFER BIT
20D2:F0 F9      20CD    195      BEQ     COMOL   NOT READY YET
20D4:68        196      COMOIT  PLA
20D5:8D 9F C0   197      STA   CCDTA   SEND BYTE
20D8:60        198      RTS

20D9:        200 *      COMCLS: CLOSE COMM PORT

20D9:A9 23      202      COMCLS  LDA   #S23    STOP INTERRUPTS/DTR OFF
20DB:8D 9E C0   203      STA   CCCOM
20DE:58        204      CLI      ; JUST FOR SAFETY SAKE
20DF:A9 01      205      LDA   #1
20E1:8D F0 20   206      STA   APARMS  CHANGE PARMLIST
20E4:20 00 BF   207      JSR   MLI
20E7:41        208      DFB   $41     DEALLOC_INTERRUPT
20E8:F0 20      209      DW   APARMS
20EA:A9 02      210      LDA   #2
20EC:8D F0 20   211      STA   APARMS  LEAVE THINGS AS I FOUND THEM
20EF:60        212      RTS

20F0:        214 *      DATA

20F0:00        216      APARMS  DFB   2       ALLOC_INTERRUPT PARMS
20F1:00        217      DFB   0
20F2:83 20      218      DW   COMIRQ

20F4:00        220      ERRORS  DFB   0       ERROR STATISTICS
20F5:00        221      CIRC    DFB   0       START OF DATA IN CIRC
20F6:00        222      CIRC    DFB   0       END OF DATA IN CIRC
20F7:        0100  223      CIRC    DS    256    CIRCULAR INPUT BUFFER
    
```

APPENDIX B

DISKETTE PROTECTION SCHEMES

Protected software, that software which is modified in some way to prevent it from being copied or duplicated, has existed since very early in the history of the Apple II. This was even true of tape based software before disk drives were widely used. It is not known who protected the first piece of Apple software, but it has become a widespread practice. So has the practice of copying or **breaking** protected software. It should be pointed out that the following discussion will not take sides in the sometimes controversial subject of software protection. Rather, it will provide an informative look at the methods used to protect software and how those methods have been circumvented. This seems appropriate since almost all protection schemes now involve a modified or customized disk operating system.

At this time, ProDOS is still relatively new and it is unclear if it will influence the current practice of protecting software. In that a ProDOS disk is identical to earlier operating systems (DOS 3.3) at a byte level, it is certainly possible and probable that protection will exist. However, since ProDOS can and will support other storage devices (i.e. hard disks etc.), and with the current trend in sharing data between different applications, additional challenges exist for software developers. It is possible that the percentage of protected software may decrease somewhat with the introduction of ProDOS. The following discussion will deal with software protection in general on the Apple II family of computers.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF APPLE SOFTWARE PROTECTION

The first protected software was tape based and appeared in the latter part of 1978, and protected disks followed shortly thereafter. Early protection schemes often were quite effective as there was relatively little technical information available. Almost any modification that rendered the normal means of copying useless was sufficient in most cases—most schemes did in fact consist of relatively minor changes to the normal format of data. Individuals were able to discover and disable these protection methods on a program by program basis, with little or no thought given to some automated means of reproducing protected software.

It was not until perhaps a year later, in late 1979, that a significant event occurred in disk protection. An extremely popular product was introduced that employed a considerably improved protection method. This marked the beginning of an escalating battle between those protecting software and those trying to copy it. The protection methods used became more and more complex and involved, increasing time and expense for developers to create. The copiers also were increasing their efforts. Programs appeared that were designed to copy particular software products—a major development in that it defeated a great number of different schemes with a single basic technique. These programs are referred to as **nibble copiers** and were introduced in early 1981.

Throughout this process, it is clear that both sides made use of the work of their counterparts. Protection schemes started to reflect a working knowledge of breaking techniques, and were often designed to circumvent a particular method or copier. The people breaking protection methods were also studying the various methods employed to stop them and producing increasingly effective tools. This produced a kind of ebb and flow seen in many competitive areas where each side gains a temporary advantage only to see it lost. Nibble copiers have had numerous revisions to cope with advancements in protection methods.

Another significant milestone was the introduction of a **hardware card** that could copy software from the Apple's memory, thus bypassing most existing protection methods. While it is hard to single out advancements in protection methods, the mere presence of the numerous copy programs, hardware devices, bulletin boards, classes, and magazines aimed at defeating protection methods indicates the constant advancement of protection. Also, the fact that software developers continue to

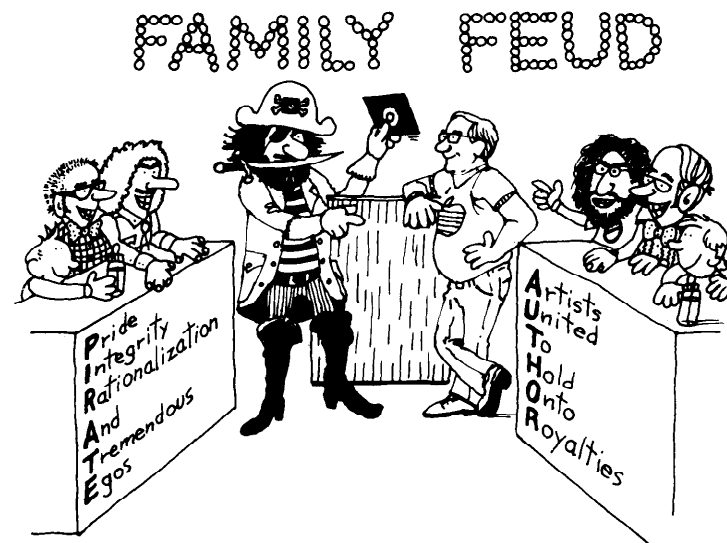
protect software in the face of escalating costs indicates protection is still cost effective.

The cycle will no doubt continue. As new sophisticated schemes are developed, they will be broken by equally sophisticated schemes.

PROTECTION METHODS

It seems reasonable at this time to say that it is impossible to protect a program on disk in such a way that it can't be broken. This is, in large part, due to the nature of the Apple computer and its disk drive. It is an extremely well documented machine, with numerous publications available on both hardware and software functions. It is indeed difficult to hide anything (necessary in protecting software) from anyone who is willing to invest sufficient time to find it.

Most disk protection methods fall into two different types of schemes. The first involves **format alterations**, altering some portion of the disk from its normal format (Chapter 3 and APPENDIX C provide descriptions of the normal format). The second involves creating an identifiable mark or **signature** that can be used to verify the disk.



COPY PROTECTION:
THE STRANGEST GAME OF ALL

FORMAT ALTERATION

A great number of ways exist to alter the format of normal data. They range from a single byte changed to an entirely different format. A special case is **changing the location** of data, and not necessarily the structure of the data itself. An early example of this was moving the directory information from its normal location to a different track altogether. Later, tracks themselves were moved when "half" tracks became popular (but data must be a full track apart from other data, a restriction imposed by hardware). Some disks now even use quarter tracks. Although these methods were effective for a while, most nibble copiers are equipped to handle them.

A more elaborate technique used is known as **spiral tracks**. Data is staggered on alternating half tracks producing, as its name indicates, a spiral of sorts. Each half track contains approximately one third of a track of data. The actual amount will vary in different protection schemes. Note that no data is within one full track from any other data. If the relationship of the different segments is critical, this method of protection can be quite difficult to deal with. Several copy programs are capable of handling this, but may require parameters and additional time to reproduce a disk protected in this manner.

As with location changes, **format changes** range from simple to complex. Almost all early changes were merely minor modifications to existing operating systems. The most common change was a change to the code that would read and write the Address Field. This was reasonable because the Address Field is never rewritten, and the only special code required was the code to read the modified Address Field.

The Address Field normally starts with the bytes \$D5/\$AA/\$96. If any of these bytes were changed, a standard operating system would not be able to locate that particular Address Field, causing an error. After the Address Field comes the address information itself (volume, track, sector, and checksum). Some common techniques include changing the order of this information, doubling the sector numbers, or altering the checksum with some constant. Any of the above would cause an error on a standard operating system. The Address Field ends with two closing bytes (\$DE/\$AA), which can be changed or switched also. Similar kinds of changes can be made to the Data Field. These techniques worked well until automated programs appeared.

The first automated programs were good but generally made the assumption that the data portions had been modified and that the various gaps between the data portions were normal. This prompted modification of the gaps and eventually a radically different format in an attempt to circumvent the copy programs. These formats generally involved either different numbers of otherwise normal sectors on a track, or special sectors with Address and Data Fields combined. As with other advancements, this worked well for a time, but current nibble copiers make as few assumptions about the data format as possible and can generally deal with such techniques.

SIGNATURE

The earliest example of a signature was probably an unused track (track 3 was commonly "un"used). The software verifies the signature by trying to read a sector on the unused track. If an error occurred, the signature was verified. As simple as this seems now, it was reasonably effective. While this is a fairly obvious example of a signature, later methods were much more difficult to detect. In fact, most signatures have been uncovered by finding and examining the code that verified it. Once a method was known, an algorithm could be developed to deal with it.

There are three common signatures used currently in protecting disks. The first to appear involves counting the number of bytes on a given track. This is commonly known as **nibble counting**. The reasoning was that no two drives spin at precisely the same speed, and therefore would not reproduce a track precisely. While this is in fact true, a number of programs now provide the means to reproduce this type of signature.

Next to arrive was a method that was dependent on the positional relationship between different portions of the disk. This is commonly known as **synchronized tracks**. It generally involves reading a specific sector, then moving the disk arm to another track (often with nonstandard timing), and finding a particular sector first. The angle between the two sectors is arbitrary, but will always provide just enough time to move the arm and allow for any settling time needed. This relationship between tracks would not normally be maintained when copying the disk, and the signature would thus be removed. This also is provided for in many current copy programs, sometimes requiring parameters for a particular disk.

The final method involves writing extra zero bits at given locations on a disk. These can be thought of as **special sync bytes**. When the disk is read, these extra bits are normally discarded. Figure B.1 shows two different bit patterns that produce the same data when read. A special routine looks for the extra bits and thus verifies the signature. There exist some variations to this method which have proved quite difficult for "nibble" copy programs to handle. Parameters were generally required, but recent advancements in nibble copiers appear to be able to locate and reproduce these extra bits.

We have dealt primarily with disk protection schemes and nibble copiers, but several other methods of protection exist. These are protection methods which do not allow a program to be taken out of memory and patched to disable the protection scheme. It is worth mentioning that copies produced by a nibble copier are themselves protected, but software broken in some other way may be copied by normal means.

11111111 → FF 111111100 → FF

Figure B.1 Comparison of a Normal FF Byte and a Special Sync Byte

MEMORY PROTECTION

It has long been realized that software is vulnerable as it is being loaded into memory, and when it resides entirely in memory. This has prompted a number of techniques, the earliest of which involved **reset protection**. When the Reset key was pressed (on early Apples), the software could be interrupted and was then resident in memory. Several memory locations were altered during a reset, and many programs were dependent on the values contained in those locations. The later Apple computers provide some measure of protection in that they make it much harder to interrupt software programs. The hardware boards designed to copy software from memory have made memory protection very difficult. The boards generate a Non-Maskable Interrupt and pass control to on-board software. It is not possible to prevent this interrupt from software. About the only defense is simply to never have the entire program in memory at one time. This is often inconvenient but may be the only effective defense.

CODE PROTECTION

Hiding the code that reads the unusual disk format or checks for a particular signature has become increasingly popular. Early schemes rarely tried to hide anything because there were few people who knew where to look or even what to look for. But it is clear now that most of the advancements in nibble copiers resulted from the examination of the actual code that provided the protection. Signature schemes would have been effective much longer if it had been possible to hide the code that verified them. While it is impossible to prevent the code from being found, it can be made more difficult. The general method used is some sort of encryption of the code. It is decrypted just before execution, and either encrypted again or destroyed just after execution.

THE IDEAL PROTECTION SCHEME

There are thousands of programs available for the Apple II family of machines, and it is safe to say that they all have been copied despite a vast array of protection schemes. It seems reasonable to assume that this fact will not change. Nevertheless, it may be possible to devise a reasonably effective method. It would have to address the three primary ways that software is broken—nibble copiers, hardware boards that copy memory, and what we call the "front door" method.

NIBBLE COPIERS

Nibble copy programs have an advantage of sorts in that they need only respond to existing protection methods. This clearly requires considerable skill but not necessarily creativity. In fairness though, it should be noted that at least one of the nibble copiers has included capabilities that may effectively deal with yet to be created protection schemes. The best that one should hope for is a protection method that requires parameters to be input by the user of the copier. If the method could be varied so that each variation required a different set of parameters, it would be considered a victory.

HARDWARE BOARDS

It is not possible through software to detect the presence of these boards, nor prevent them from saving an image of memory onto a disk. For this reason, they are particularly effective with programs that are totally loaded into memory and require no additional disk accesses. The only good defense is to never have the entire program in memory at one time. While this could create some difficulties such as decreased performance for particular programs, it is nevertheless necessary for single program products. Modular software requiring constant disk access may already provide sufficient protection.

FRONT DOOR METHOD

The process by which a disk is loaded into memory is well defined for normal disks. Certain facts remain true of protected disks regardless of the method employed. First the disk must contain at least one sector (Track 0, Sector 0) which can be read by the program in the PROM on the disk controller card. Second the code that reads the protected disk must be on the disk. This means that it is possible to trace the boot process by disassembling the code involved in each step of that process. While this can be a formidable task, it is nevertheless theoretically possible to break all protection schemes with this method. The main defense against use of this method is to make it require a great deal of time to accomplish. This could primarily be done in several ways.

One way is to write the code in separate modules or layers. Each layer typically decodes the next layer and recodes the previous layer. It is also vital to verify critical layers to ensure they have not been patched. A second way is to use an interpreted language which introduces an additional level of obscurity and a considerable amount of additional code. Neither of these can be entirely effective, but are important nevertheless.

APPENDIX C

NIBBLIZING

This appendix covers in great detail the encoding of data (nibblizing) on the Disk II family of drives (Disk II, IIe, and IIc). Some of this discussion may relate in a general way to encoding techniques on other computers made by Apple. But the details relate specifically to ProDOS and its device driver for a Disk II (or equivalent).

Before starting an explanation of encoding, it is fair to ask why data must be encoded at all? It seems reasonable that the data could simply be written to the disk as it is without any encoding. The reason this can't be done involves the hardware itself. Apple's design of the original Disk II was innovative and used a unique method of recording the data. While this allowed Apple to produce an excellent product, it did require some additional work to be done in software. It is not possible to read all 256 possible byte values from a diskette. This was clearly not an insurmountable problem, but it did require that the data stored on the disk be restricted to bytes with certain characteristics.

ENCODING TECHNIQUES

Three different techniques have been used. The first one, which is currently used in Address Fields, involves writing a data byte as two **disk bytes**, one containing the odd bits, and the other containing the even bits. This method is often referred to as "**4 and 4**" encoding, depicting the fact that an 8-bit byte is split into two 4-bit pieces. It requires two disk bytes for each byte of data, thus 512

disk bytes would be needed for each 256-byte sector of data. Had this technique been used for sector data, no more than 10 sectors would have fit on a track. This amounts to about 88K of data per diskette, typical for 5 1/4 inch single sided, single density drives.

Fortunately, other techniques for writing data to diskettes were devised that allowed more sectors per track. The earliest technique involved 13 sectors per track. This initial method involved a "5 and 3" split of the data bits, versus the "4 and 4" mentioned earlier. Each byte written to the disk contains five valid bits rather than four. This required 410 disk bytes to store a 256-byte sector. Currently, of course, ProDOS features 16 sectors per track and uses a "6 and 2" split of data bits thereby requiring 342 disk bytes per 256-byte sector. This allows 140K of data per diskette.

The two different encoding techniques ("4 and 4" and "6 and 2") will now be covered in some detail. The hardware (in order to insure the integrity of the data) imposes a number of restrictions upon how data can be stored and retrieved. It requires that a disk byte have the **high bit set** (the first bit is a "1"), and in addition, it can have **no more than two consecutive zero bits**. Further, each byte can have at most **one pair of consecutive zero bits**.

"4 AND 4" ENCODING

The odd-even "4 and 4" technique meets these requirements—each data byte is represented as two bytes, one containing the even data bits and the other the odd data bits, (shifted one bit right). Figure C.1 illustrates this transformation. It should be noted that the unused bits are all set to "1" to guarantee meeting the two requirements.

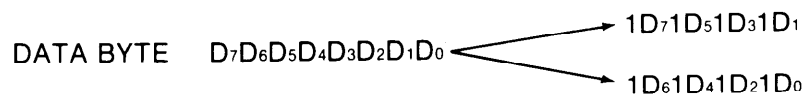


Figure C.1 "4 and 4" Encoding Technique

No matter what value the original data byte has, this technique insures that the high bit is set and that there cannot be two consecutive zero bits. The "4 and 4" technique is used to store the information (volume, track, sector, checksum) contained in the Address Field. It is quite easy to decode the data, since the byte with the odd bits is simply shifted left and logically ANDed with the byte containing the even bits. This is illustrated in Figure C.2.

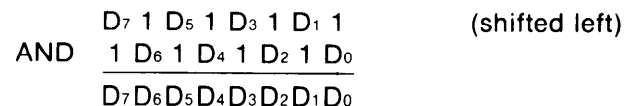


Figure C.2 "4 and 4" Decoding Technique

It is important that the least significant bit is a 1 when the odd-bits byte is left shifted. The entire operation is carried out in the device driver for the Disk II.

"6 AND 2" ENCODING

The major difficulty with the above technique is that it takes up a lot of room on the track. Since each disk byte actually contains only four bits of real data, half the bits are wasted. To overcome this deficiency, the "6 and 2" encoding technique was developed. It is so named because, instead of splitting the bytes in half as in the "4 and 4" technique, they are split "6 and 2". The two bits split off from each byte are grouped together to form additional 6-bit bytes. (They are stored in an area called the Auxiliary Data Buffer.) This means that only two bits are lost in each disk byte. The 6-bit bytes used take the form XXXXXX00 and have values from \$00 to \$FC, each being a multiple of four, for a total of 64 different values. Figure C.3 shows the 6-bit bytes.

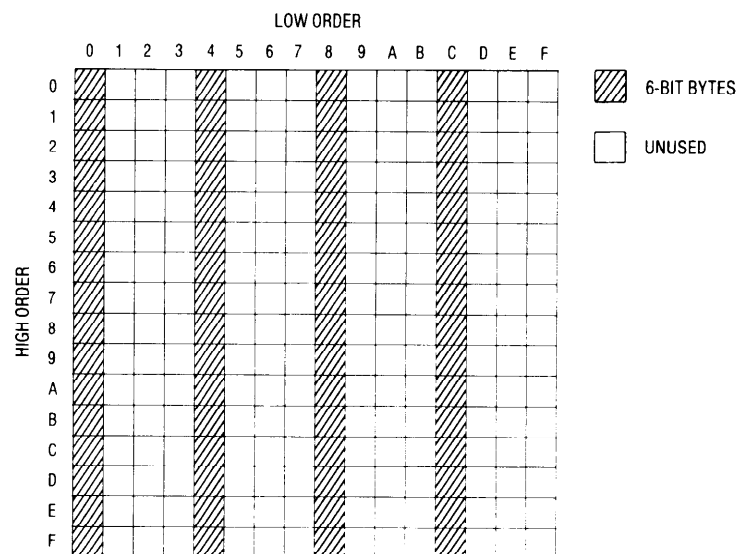


Figure C.3 Valid 6-Bit Bytes

It was necessary to map these 64 6-bit bytes into disk bytes so that they can be stored on the disk. However, there are 72 different bytes ranging in value from \$95 up to \$FF that meet the requirements for valid disk bytes (i.e. the high bit set and one pair of consecutive zero bits at most). After removing the two reserved bytes, \$AA and \$D5, 70 disk bytes remain, and only 64 are needed. An additional requirement was introduced to force the mapping to be one to one, namely, that there must be at least two adjacent bits set, excluding bit 7. This produces exactly 64 valid disk bytes. A table of valid (and invalid) disk bytes is presented in Figure C.4.

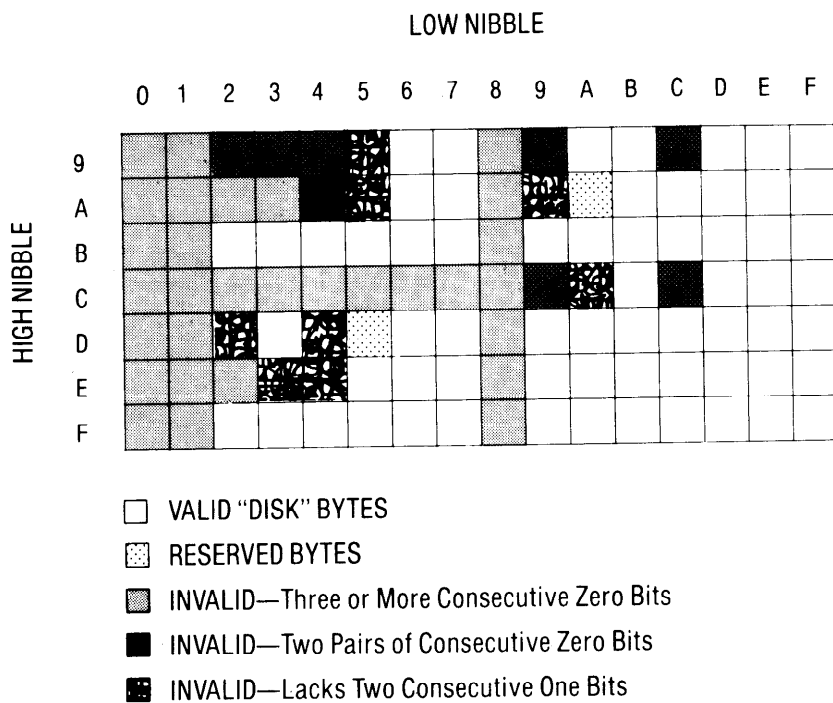


Figure C.4 Valid "Disk Bytes"

The process of converting 8-bit data bytes to disk bytes is a fairly involved process. It has three separate components, two of which we have already mentioned. We will now detail the entire operation required to convert 256 bytes of data into data suitable for diskette storage. An overview of the process is diagrammed in Figure C.5.

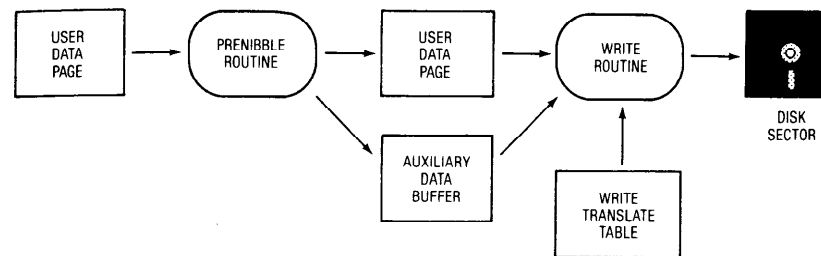


Figure C.5a Writing to the Diskette

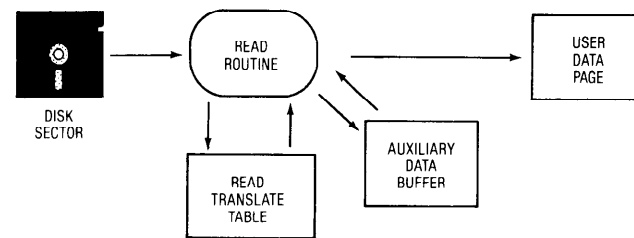


Figure C.5b Reading from the Diskette

THE ENCODING PROCESS

First, the 256 bytes that will make up a sector must be converted to 342 6-bit bytes. The number 342 results from finding the total number of bits ($256 \times 8 = 2048$) and dividing by the number of bits per byte ($2048 / 6 = 341.33$). Four of the bits are not used. This operation is done by the "prenibble" routine in the Disk II device driver. The code that performs this operation is fairly involved, as it requires a good deal of bit rearrangement. The results of the operation can however be easily illustrated. Figure C.6 shows how the Auxiliary Data Buffer is formed. The 256-byte User Data Page (containing 8-bit bytes), is passed to the Disk II device driver by ProDOS. Two bits are taken from each byte and put into the Auxiliary Data Buffer. The bits are rearranged slightly during this process. The two bits from each byte are reversed and the order in which they are stored in the Auxiliary Data Buffer is also reversed. The way in which these bits are rearranged and then stored is arbitrary—it could have been done differently. The method chosen can be executed rapidly with a small amount of code. The 256-byte User Data Page is in fact unchanged as the bits are copied rather than removed, these bits

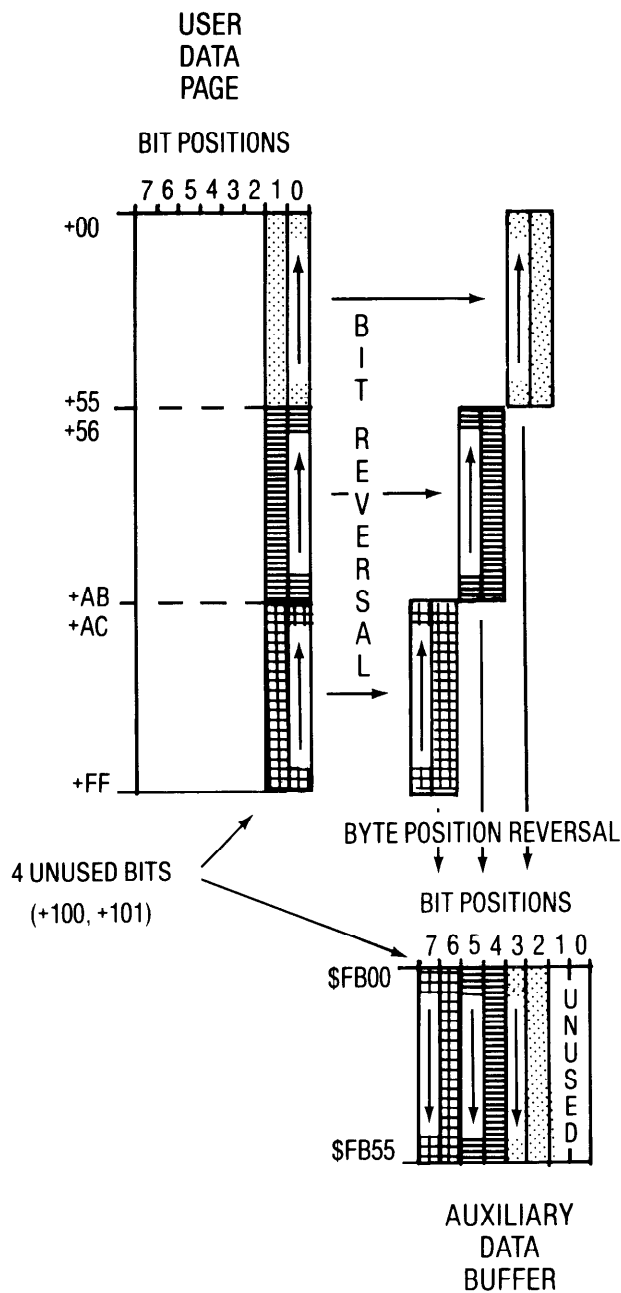


Figure C.6a Forming the Auxiliary Data Buffer

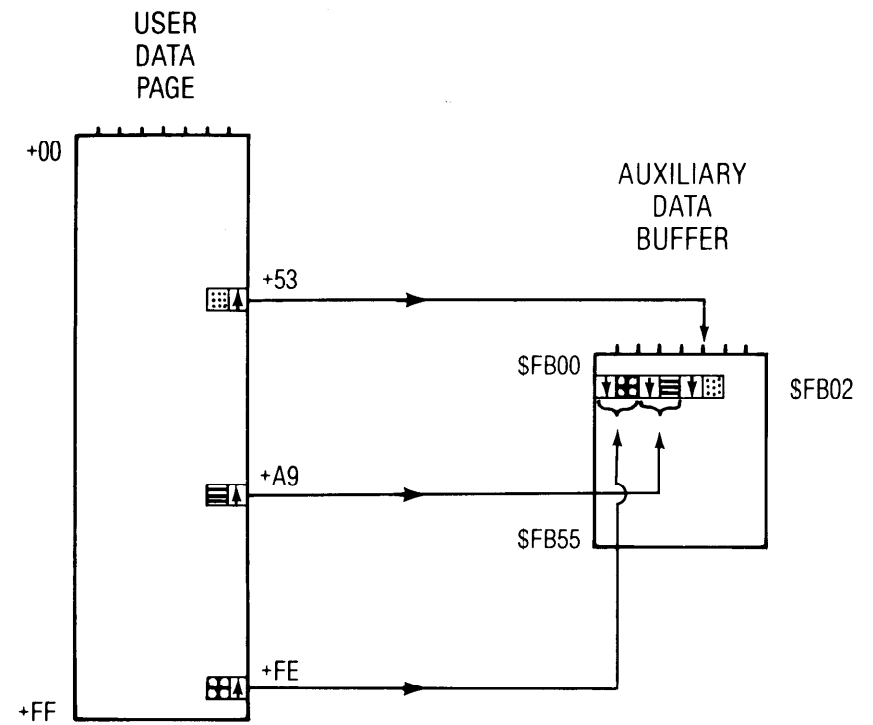


Figure C.6b Forming One Byte of the Auxiliary Data Buffer

are ignored (stripped out) when the data is written to the disk. This double usage of the User Data Page eliminates the need for an additional buffer. The Auxiliary Data Buffer contains four areas, one unused and the other three containing segments of the last two bits of the User buffer as is graphically illustrated.

The result of the first step is 342 6-bit bytes. The next step is that of creating a simple checksum that will be used to verify the integrity of the data. Like the Address Field, it also involves **exclusive-ORing** the information, but, due to time constraints during reading bytes, it is implemented differently. The entire block of data is exclusive-ORed with itself offset by one byte. This adds one byte, bringing the block of data to 343 bytes. This process is reversible and, while it cannot aid in recovering damaged data, it does provide a reasonable check on whether the data has been read correctly. The operation of exclusive-ORing the data block with itself is carried out a pair of bytes at a time. This enables the process to be carried out on the fly, that is, while the data is being

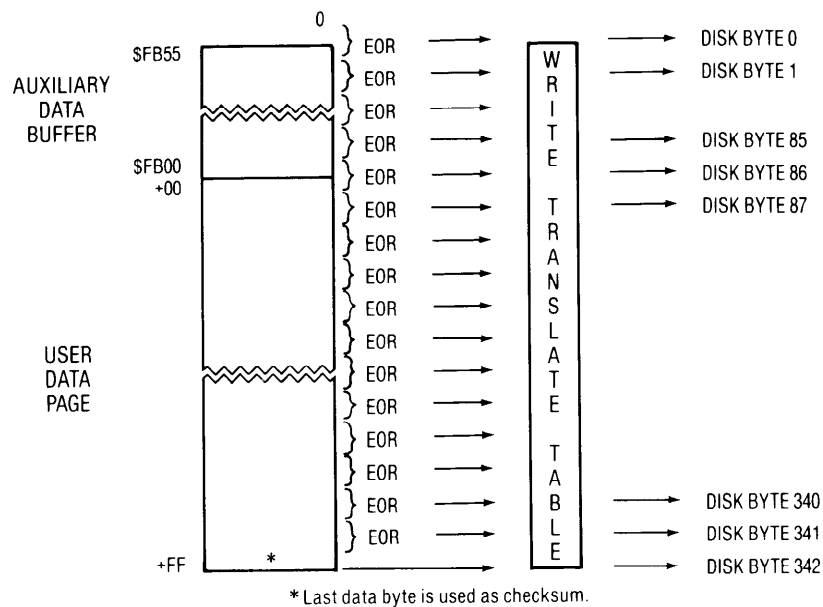


Figure C.7 Writing from Buffers to Disk

read or written. This step and the next are actually done together and are depicted in Figure C.7.

The last step is to **translate** these 343 6-bit bytes to 8-bit disk bytes. This operation is performed using a data table in the Disk II device driver. Figure C.8 shows the mapping of 6-bit bytes to disk

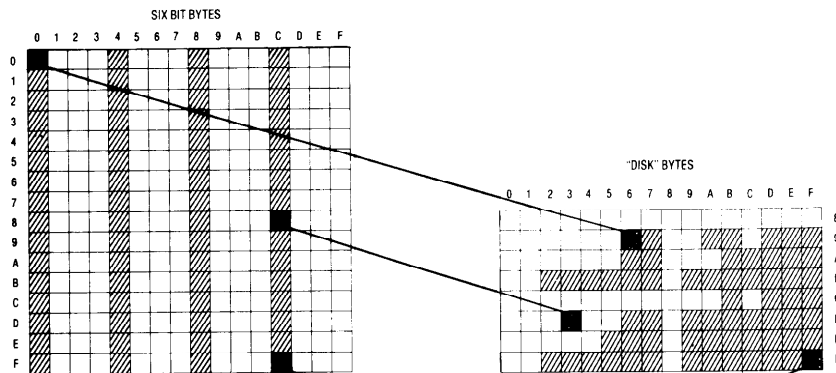


Figure C.8 Relationship of 6-Bit Bytes to Disk Bytes

bytes in greater detail. Three bytes are highlighted to graphically show how the translation is made. We see for example the \$00 becomes \$96, \$8C becomes \$D3, and \$FC becomes \$FF.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 00 <=> 96 | 40 <=> B4 | 80 <=> D6 | C0 <=> ED |
| 04 <=> 97 | 44 <=> B5 | 84 <=> D7 | C4 <=> EE |
| 08 <=> 9A | 48 <=> B6 | 88 <=> D9 | C8 <=> EF |
| 0C <=> 9B | 4C <=> B7 | 8C <=> DA | CC <=> F2 |
| 10 <=> 9D | 50 <=> B9 | 90 <=> DB | D0 <=> F3 |
| 14 <=> 9E | 54 <=> BA | 94 <=> DC | D4 <=> F4 |
| 18 <=> 9F | 58 <=> BB | 98 <=> DD | D8 <=> F5 |
| 1C <=> A6 | 5C <=> BC | 9C <=> DE | DC <=> F6 |
| 20 <=> A7 | 60 <=> BD | A0 <=> DF | E0 <=> F7 |
| 24 <=> AB | 64 <=> BE | A4 <=> E5 | E4 <=> F9 |
| 28 <=> AC | 68 <=> BF | A8 <=> E6 | E8 <=> FA |
| 2C <=> AD | 6C <=> CB | AC <=> E7 | EC <=> FB |
| 30 <=> AE | 70 <=> CD | B0 <=> E9 | F0 <=> FC |
| 34 <=> AF | 74 <=> CE | B4 <=> EA | F4 <=> FD |
| 38 <=> B2 | 78 <=> CF | B8 <=> EB | F8 <=> FE |
| 3C <=> B3 | 7C <=> D3 | BC <=> EC | FC <=> FF |

Figure C.9 "6 and 2" Write Translate Table

A tabular representation of the same mapping is shown in Figure C.9. It should be noted that this is in fact a **two way mapping**. When bytes are read from the disk they are converted back to 6-bit bytes using this same table.

The reason for this transformation can be better understood by examining how the information is retrieved from the disk. The read routine must read a byte, transform it, and store it—all in under 32 cycles (the time taken to write a byte) or the information will be lost. By using the checksum computation to decode data, the transformation shown in Figure C.10 greatly facilitates the time constraint. As the data is being read from a sector, the accumulator contains the cumulative result of all previous bytes, exclusive-ORed together. The value of the accumulator after any exclusive-OR operation is the actual data byte for that point in the series. This process is diagrammed in Figure C.10.

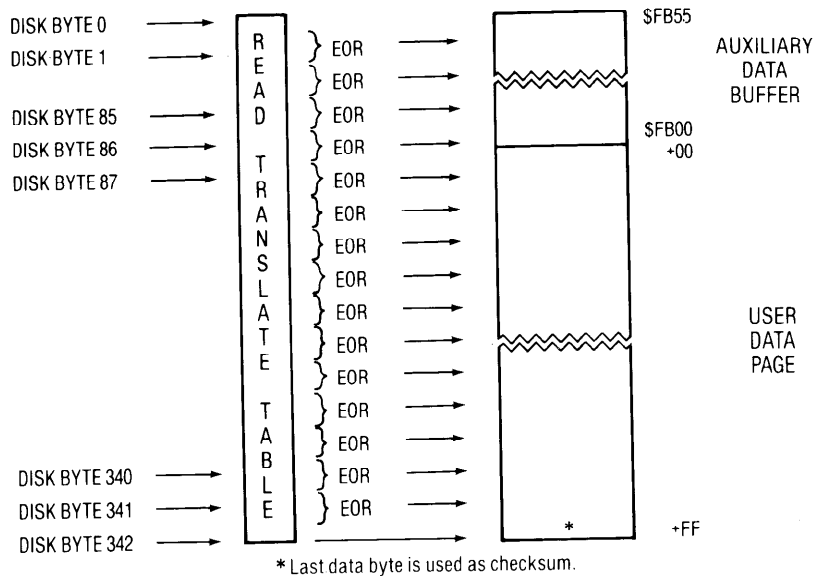
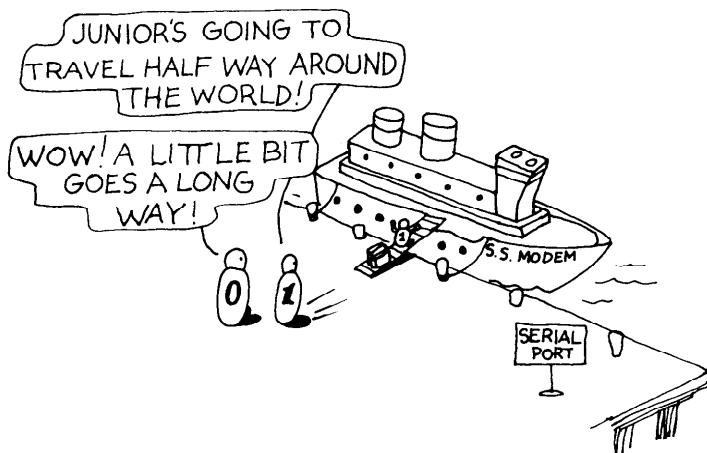


Figure C.10 Reading from Disk into the Buffers

While containing specific information, the preceding discussion might still be viewed as somewhat of a theoretical presentation. The follow section will show each stage of the transformation that takes place as 256 bytes of data are prepared prior to being written to disk. The data chosen is real data that exists on the ProDOS System disk which will enable the reader to verify the following transformation.



STAGE 1

The first stage consists of creating an auxiliary buffer thereby converting the 256 bytes of data to 342 bytes. Each byte in the auxiliary buffer is made up of bits from three different bytes of the original 256-byte data. Please note that the original 256 bytes are still unchanged. Figure C.11 illustrates the results of stage 1, highlighting several bytes to aid in following this process.

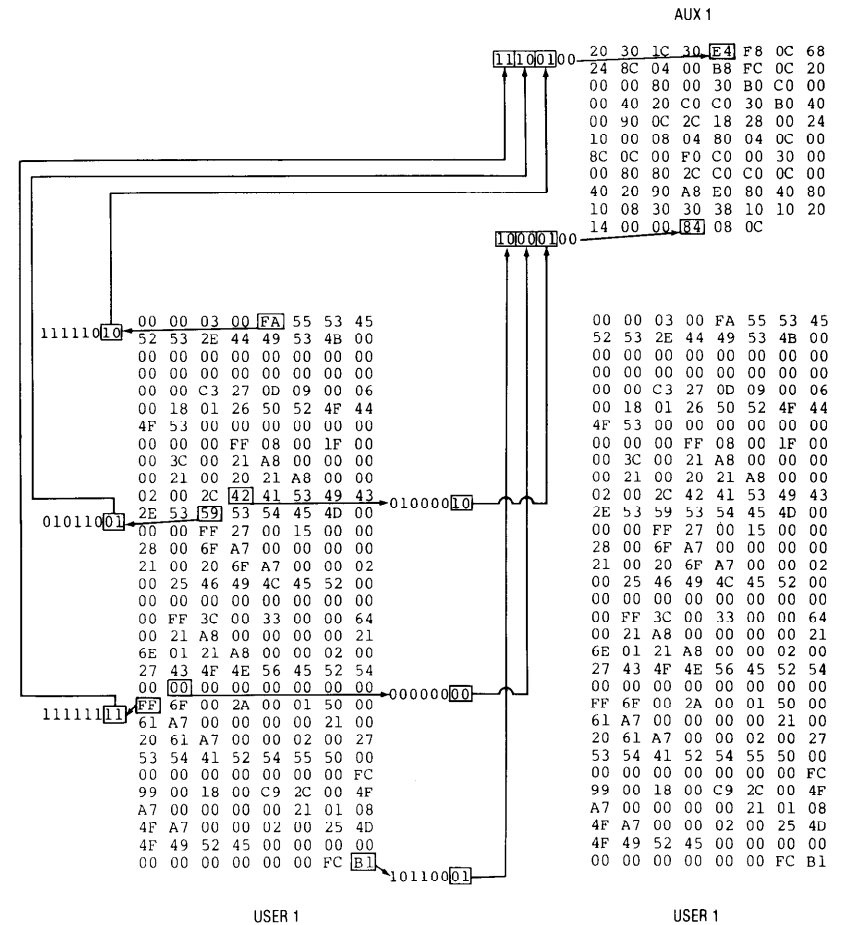


Figure C.11 Example: Forming the Auxiliary Data Buffer

STAGE 2

The second stage is to create a checksum by exclusive-ORing the entire 342-byte data block with itself, offset by one byte. If it were not offset, the results would be undesirable (all zeroes). An additional byte is created in this process. While the last byte is in fact unchanged by the process and is independent of the preceding data, it serves as the checksum as seen in Figure C.12.

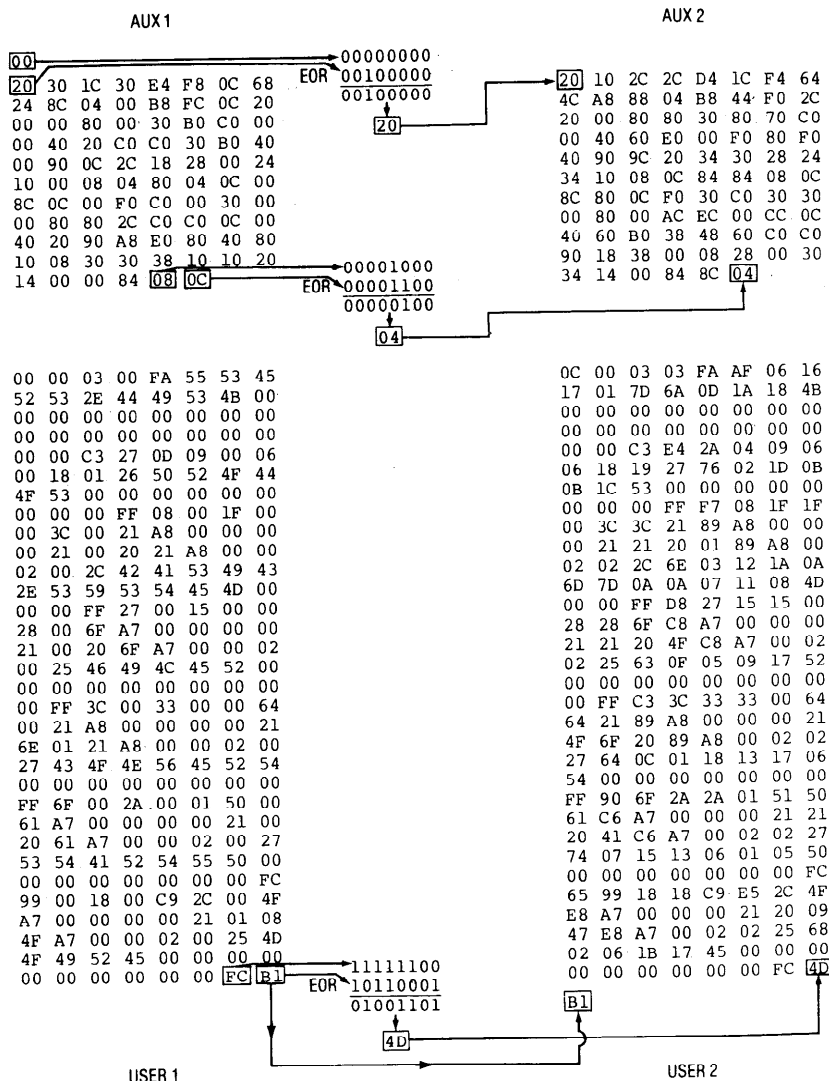


Figure C.12 Example: The Exclusive ORing Operation

STAGE 3

The third and last stage is to translate the 343 6-bit bytes into disk bytes. This is done with a simple lookup table as shown in Figure C.13. Please note that during this step the last two bits are removed from all bytes before using the table.

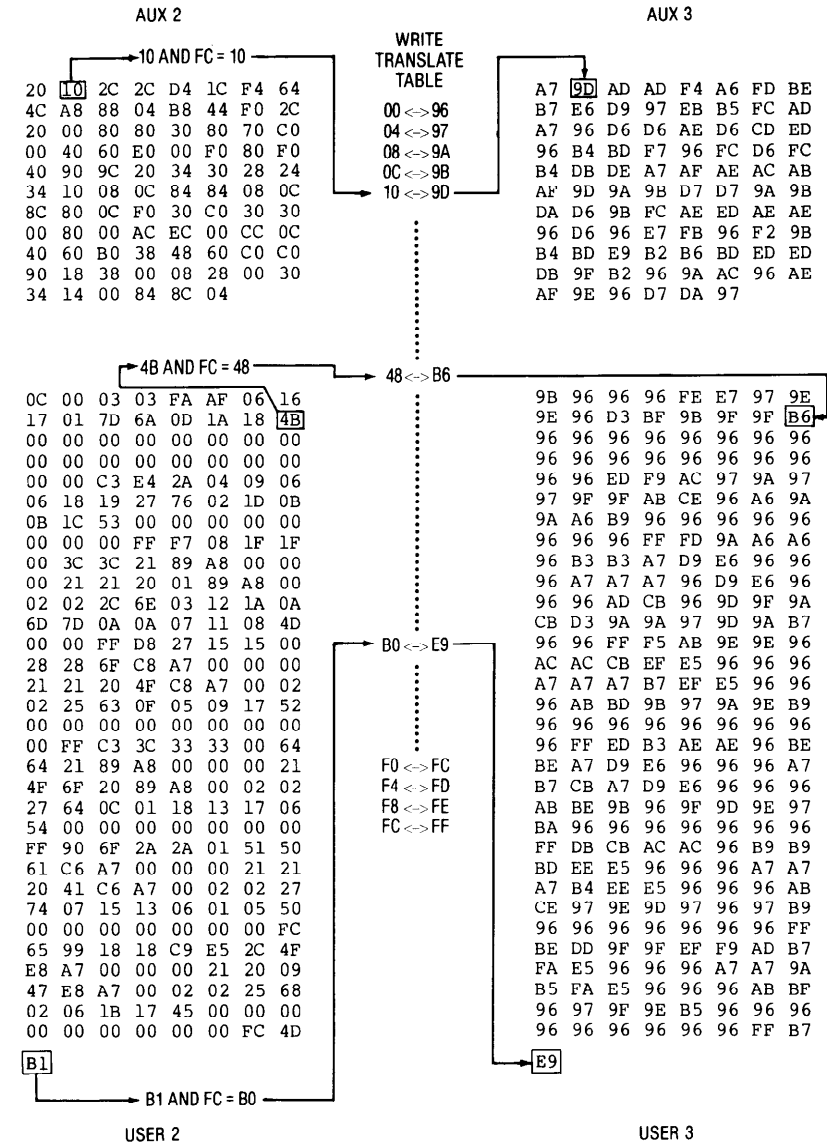


Figure C.13 Example: Translation, the Final Step Before Writing

APPENDIX D

THE LOGIC STATE SEQUENCER

Because there is such a close relationship between the disk hardware and the software that controls it, it seems appropriate to examine the firmware that directly responds to the software, that is, the Logic State Sequencer ROM. The code on this ROM actually controls the reading and writing of bits. While the information presented here should enable one to understand the process involved, it is nevertheless intended to be an overview and not a complete analysis.

The Disk II family of drives uses a unique method of storing data on a disk. They use a method named GCR (Group Code Recording), unlike most current disk drives that use FM (Frequency Modulation) or MFM (Modified Frequency Modulation). This enables writing data bytes without the use of clock bits and thereby greatly increases the amount of data that can be stored on a given track. Apple has recently put the Disk Controller Card into a Custom Integrated Circuit. Versions of the Disk Drive Controller Unit (IWM—Integrated Woz/Wendell Machine) are now used on the Apple IIc and the Macintosh. The following discussion is based on the original controller card, but should apply functionally to the new chip as well.

LOGIC STATE SEQUENCER ROM

The Logic State Sequencer is a 256-byte ROM on the disk controller card. The "program" stored there controls the data register, providing the actual means of reading and writing bits. The program on the ROM is unlike traditional software such as BASIC or machine language—it is a simple language with only six different functions or commands available. What makes it different and difficult to follow is how the flow of the program is determined. Traditional languages typically execute instructions in sequence until they encounter a control statement (such as GOTO or GOSUB) that indicates a new location. In the state machine, each byte is both a command (operating on the data register) and a control statement. What is unique is that the location of the next command to execute is only partially determined by the control statement.

The program flow is additionally controlled by four external inputs, two provided by software and two provided by hardware. The software inputs are controlled by four memory locations, \$C08C through \$C08F. The locations are slot dependent (adding the slot number times 16 to the base address gives the appropriate address). Because of the nature of the state machine (timing), this is normally done with the X-register containing the offset (i.e. the slot number times 16). The two inputs provided by the hardware are the presence or absence of a read pulse and the status of the high bit of the data register.

Each of the 256 bytes in the ROM is an available location that can be accessed with the appropriate control statements. Eight bits are needed to indicate all of the locations. Four of these bits are provided by each byte in the ROM and the remaining four bits are provided by the external inputs described earlier. The four bits in the control statement contained in each byte of the ROM indicate what will be called for the next "sequence," and the four bits from the external inputs indicate what will be called for the next "state." Figure D.1 depicts the ROM as a two dimensional array, with "sequence" and "state" each providing one dimension of the address of a given element.

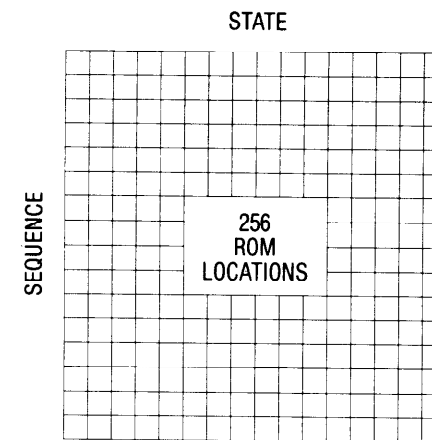


Figure D.1 Sequencer ROM is Addressed by a 4-Bit Input (STATE) and a 4-Bit Control Statement (SEQUENCE)

The 16 sequences are simply the hex numbers 0 through F, and are supplied by the high order nibble of each byte in the ROM. The low order nibble is the command number. For example, the byte "18" would execute command number 8 (no operation) and proceed to sequence 1. Each byte or instruction takes two cycles to execute, but the state machine is running twice as fast as the 6502, so only one 6502 cycle per state machine instruction is required. The six available commands that control the data register are listed in Table D.1.

Table D.1 Commands Which Control the Data Register.

| CODE | OPERATION | DATA REGISTER | |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | BEFORE | AFTER |
| 0 | Clear | XXXXXXXX* | 00000000 |
| 8 | No operation | ABCDEFGH | ABCDEFGH |
| 9 | Shift left (bringing in a 0) | ABCDEFGH | BCDEFGH0 |
| A | Shift right (WRITE protected) | ABCDEFGH | 11111111 |
| | (not WRITE protected) | ABCDEFGH | 0ABCDEFG |
| B | Load | XXXXXXXX* | YYYYYYYY* |
| D | Shift left (bringing in a 1) | ABCDEFGH | BCDEFGH1 |

*XXXXXXXX and YYYYYYYY denote valid, but different bytes.

The logic of the state machine is difficult to follow even though relatively few operations are carried out on the data register. Figure D.2 graphically illustrates the logic.

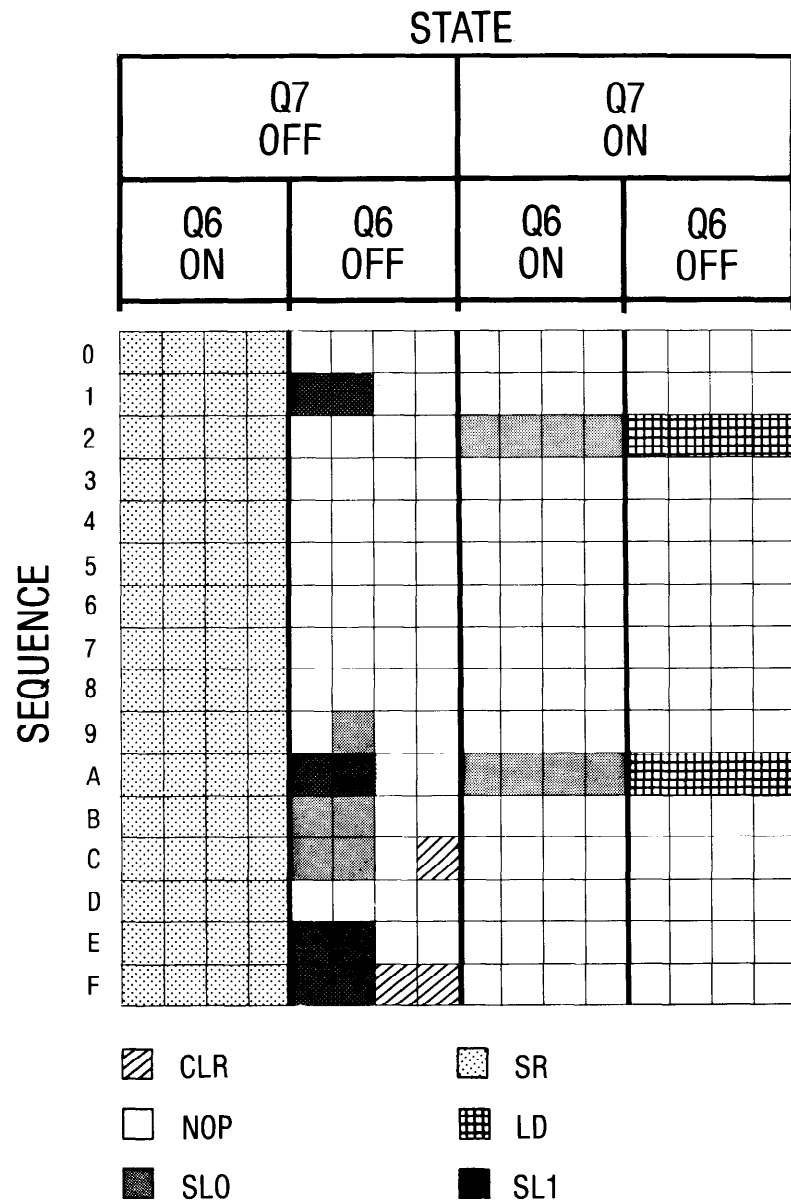


Figure D.2 Sequencer Commands

To make the task easier, the contents of the ROM will be analyzed in four parts, corresponding to the four software states. As mentioned above, the locations \$C08C—C08F (plus the slot number times 16) partially control the state machine. These four locations control two switches, Q6 and Q7. If one of these addresses is accessed, the appropriate switch will be set as indicated in Table D.2.

Table D.2 State Switches

| ADDRESS | SWITCH | |
|---------|--------|-----|
| | Q6 | Q7 |
| \$C08C | OFF | — |
| \$C08D | ON | — |
| \$C08E | — | OFF |
| \$C08F | — | ON |

The first state examined will be with switch Q6 on and Q7 off. This can be described as checking the write protect switch and initializing the state machine for writing. Table D.3 lists the contents of this portion of the state machine ROM. All the instructions are identical (\$0A), each shifting the data register right (command A), bringing in the status of the write protect switch, and then going to sequence 0. This readies the hardware for writing since it is necessary to be in sequence 0 in order to write correctly.

Table D.3 STATE: Q6 ON and Q7 OFF (Check Write Protect)

| SEQUENCE | HIGH BIT CLEAR | | HIGH BIT SET | |
|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | PULSE | NO PULSE | PULSE | NO PULSE |
| 0 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 1 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 2 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 3 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 4 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 5 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 6 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 7 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 8 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| 9 | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| A | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| B | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| C | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| D | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| E | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |
| F | 0A | 0A | 0A | 0A |

The next state examined is with switches Q6 and Q7 off (see Table D.4). This reads data from the disk, shifting in the appropriate bits as a "Pulse" or "No Pulse" is detected by the hardware. Additionally, once the high bit of the data register is set, the data is retained until a read pulse is detected (0 bits or "No Pulses" are ignored).

When switch Q7 is turned on (write mode), the presence or absence of a read pulse is ignored. For this reason, the ROM contains two identical 64-byte sections. Therefore, Table D.5 is presented in a slightly different format. Only two operations are carried out, loading the data register from the data bus, and shifting the data out one bit at a time, so that it can be written to the disk. Note that only sequences 2 and A carry out any action on the data register.

Table D.4 STATE: Q6 OFF and Q7 OFF (Read)

| SEQUENCE | HIGH BIT CLEAR | | HIGH BIT SET | |
|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | PULSE | NO PULSE | PULSE | NO PULSE |
| 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | 2D | 2D | 38 | 38 |
| 2 | D8 | 38 | 08 | 28 |
| 3 | D8 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 4 | D8 | 58 | D8 | 58 |
| 5 | D8 | 68 | D8 | 68 |
| 6 | D8 | 78 | D8 | 78 |
| 7 | D8 | 88 | D8 | 88 |
| 8 | D8 | 98 | D8 | 98 |
| 9 | D8 | 29 | D8 | A8 |
| A | CD | BD | D8 | B8 |
| B | D9 | 59 | D8 | C8 |
| C | D9 | D9 | D8 | A0 |
| D | D8 | 08 | E8 | E8 |
| E | FD | FD | F8 | F8 |
| F | DD | 4D | E0 | E0 |

Table D.5 State: Q7 ON (Write)

| SEQUENCE | Q6 OFF | | Q6 ON | |
|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | HIGH BIT CLEAR | HIGH BIT SET | HIGH BIT CLEAR | HIGH BIT SET |
| 0 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 2 | 39 | 39 | 3B | 3B |
| 3 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 4 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 6 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 7 | 08 | 88 | 08 | 88 |
| 8 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 9 | A8 | A8 | A8 | A8 |
| A | B9 | B9 | BB | BB |
| B | C8 | C8 | C8 | C8 |
| C | D8 | D8 | D8 | D8 |
| D | E8 | E8 | E8 | E8 |
| E | F8 | F8 | F8 | F8 |
| F | 88 | 08 | 88 | 08 |

This discussion should provide a general understanding of the Logic State Sequencer. For a comprehensive look at the disk hardware, an excellent source is *Understanding the Apple II* by Jim Sather, published by Quality Software.

SEQUENCER EXAMPLE

Table D.6 follows the state machine through a number of steps during the read process. It is assumed that a \$D5 has just been read and is now in the data register. The state machine is executing the instruction at column 4 and sequence 2 of Table D.4 and will continue to loop until a read pulse is detected. The instruction being executed is a \$28 which performs a NOP (8 = No Operation) and remains at sequence 2. In our example, the next byte to be read is an \$AA (only the first 5 bits are shown in Table D.6). If the reader can understand this example, it should be possible to construct a similar table for any other read or write example. Note that the column number is controlled by the contents of the MSB of the data register and the presence or absence of a Read Pulse.

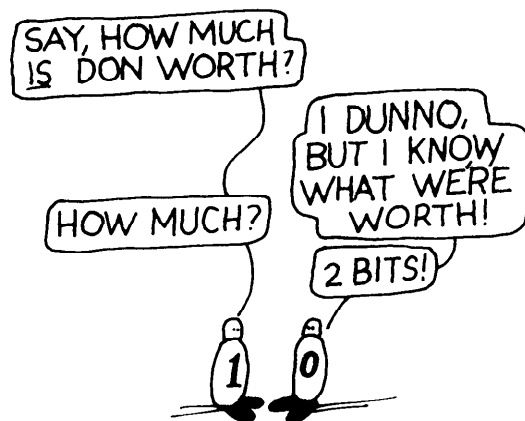


Table D.6 A Sequencer Example

| STEP | DATA | READ PULSE | REFER TO TABLE D.4 | | | NEXT SEQUENCE | ACTION** |
|------|----------|------------|--------------------|----------|------|---------------|----------|
| | REGISTER | | COLUMN | SEQUENCE | BYTE | | |
| 1 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 2 | 28 | 2 | NOP |
| 2 | 11010101 | YES | 3 | 2 | 08 | 0 | NOP |
| 3 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 0 | 18 | 1 | NOP |
| 4 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 1 | 38 | 3 | NOP |
| 5 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 3 | 48 | 4 | NOP |
| 6 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 4 | 58 | 5 | NOP |
| 7 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 5 | 68 | 6 | NOP |
| 8 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 6 | 78 | 7 | NOP |
| 9 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 7 | 88 | 8 | NOP |
| 10 | 11010101 | NO* | 4 | 8 | 98 | 9 | NOP |
| 11 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | 9 | A8 | A | NOP |
| 12 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | A | BB | B | NOP |
| 13 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | B | C8 | C | NOP |
| 14 | 11010101 | NO | 4 | C | A0 | A | CLR |
| 15 | 00000000 | NO | 2 | A | BD | B | SL1 |
| 16 | 00000001 | NO | 2 | B | 59 | 5 | SL0 |
| 17 | 00000010 | NO | 2 | 5 | 68 | 6 | NOP |
| 18 | 00000010 | YES | 1 | 6 | D8 | D | NOP |
| 19 | 00000010 | NO | 2 | D | 08 | 0 | NOP |
| 20 | 00000010 | NO | 2 | 0 | 18 | 1 | NOP |
| 21 | 00000010 | NO | 2 | 1 | 2D | 2 | SL1 |
| 22 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 2 | 38 | 3 | NOP |
| 23 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 3 | 48 | 4 | NOP |
| 24 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 4 | 58 | 5 | NOP |
| 25 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 5 | 68 | 6 | NOP |
| 26 | 00000101 | NO* | 2 | 6 | 78 | 7 | NOP |
| 27 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 7 | 88 | 8 | NOP |
| 28 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 8 | 98 | 9 | NOP |
| 29 | 00000101 | NO | 2 | 9 | 29 | 2 | SL0 |
| 30 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 2 | 38 | 3 | NOP |
| 31 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 3 | 38 | 4 | NOP |
| 32 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 4 | 58 | 5 | NOP |
| 33 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 5 | 68 | 6 | NOP |
| 34 | 00001010 | YES | 1 | 6 | D8 | D | NOP |
| 35 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | D | 08 | 0 | NOP |
| 36 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 0 | 18 | 1 | NOP |
| 37 | 00001010 | NO | 2 | 1 | 2D | 2 | SL1 |
| 38 | 00010101 | NO | 2 | 2 | 38 | 3 | NOP |

*Normal time to detect a read pulse (if one exists).

**See Table D.1. Notation used here is borrowed from *Understanding the Apple II* by Jim Sather.

Notes

APPENDIX E

ProDOS, DOS AND SOS

This appendix is intended to assist the reader who is moving programs and data between the ProDOS, DOS and SOS operating systems on Apple IIs and Apple IIIs. It is divided into two sections. One deals with the possible problems one might encounter moving from DOS 3.3 or DOS 3.2 to ProDOS with a particular emphasis on differences in BASIC programming on the two systems. The other section discusses the areas in which ProDOS and SOS are alike, and explains ways in which programs may be written which will run with minimal modification on either system.

CONVERTING FROM DOS TO ProDOS

The following is a list of potential problem areas when converting programs from DOS 3.3 or DOS 3.2 to ProDOS:

1. Apple DOS allows 30 character file names with embedded special characters and blanks. ProDOS restricts file names to 15 characters. The first must be a letter, and the rest may be letters, numbers or periods. No blanks or other special characters (other than period) may be in a ProDOS file name.
2. The following DOS commands are not supported by ProDOS: MON, NOMON, MAXFILES, INT, FP, and INIT. MON and NOMON may be entered under ProDOS but they have no effect.
3. Under ProDOS, the VERIFY command does not read through a file to check it for I/O errors. It only verifies the file's existence.

4. Although the V keyword is syntactically permitted on ProDOS file commands, it is not supported. Programs which depend upon volume numbers must be changed to use volume names instead.
5. When the APPEND command is used on a "sparse" random file, it will position at the EOF position, not to the first "hole."
6. CHAINing between BASIC programs is now supported with a command rather than by BRUNing a separate file.
7. The most significant bit of each byte is **off** in text files under ProDOS. It is **on** in DOS text files. For example, a blank in DOS was stored as \$A0. Under ProDOS, it is stored as \$20.
8. Under DOS, many programs use statements of the form:
PRINT CHR\$(13);CHR\$(4);"dos command to be executed"
This will not work under ProDOS. The CHR\$(4) must be the first item in the PRINT list. The CHR\$(4) need not be the first thing on an output line, just the first thing in a PRINT statement.
9. DOS supports up to 16 simultaneously open files. ProDOS allows only 8.
10. Less memory is available to BASIC programmers under ProDOS. With no files open, the amount of memory available is equivalent to that available under DOS with three open files. Each open file uses 1024 bytes under ProDOS. Under DOS, only 595 bytes are used per file.
11. HIMEM should always be set to point to an even page boundary under ProDOS (a multiple of 256).
12. ProDOS does not support Integer BASIC programs.
13. The "HELLO" file name must be "STARTUP" on ProDOS. DOS allows the user to specify any name for the first file run.
14. All low level assembly language interfaces are drastically different under ProDOS. The MLI must be called to perform disk accesses wherever the DOS File Manager and RWTS were used in a program. There is no exact equivalent to RWTS in ProDOS, so programs which access the disk by track and sector must be converted to use the READ and WRITE BLOCK MLI calls.

WRITING PROGRAMS FOR ProDOS AND SOS

When writing programs which are to run on either ProDOS or SOS, consider the following:

1. ProDOS and SOS volumes are identical in format. Either system can read the other's diskettes.
2. Block 1 on a ProDOS volume contains the SOS boot loader. This program is loaded instead of Block 0 when booted on an Apple III. It searches the directory for SOS.KERNEL and loads it instead of ProDOS. This means that a diskette can be constructed which will boot either ProDOS or SOS and run an application on either an Apple II or Apple III.
3. SOS allows up to 16 concurrently open files in BASIC. ProDOS allows only 8.
4. SOS uses different file types than ProDOS. A ProDOS CATALOG on a SOS diskette will produce hex codes for file type but this is normal. Table E.1 shows all ProDOS and SOS file types currently defined.
5. SOS memory management allows programs to allocate and free segments of memory by making system calls. Under ProDOS, programs must manage memory themselves by marking pages free or in use in the System Global Page.
6. SOS system calls are, for the most part, very similar to ProDOS MLI calls. The areas in which differences occur are: ProDOS filing calls apply only to block devices (disks), but SOS filing calls apply to all devices; GET_FILE_INFO under SOS gives the EOF position of a file, whereas ProDOS's GET_FILE_INFO does not; SOS's SET_MARK and SET_EOF positions may be given as relative to the current position, but ProDOS requires them to be absolute.
7. SOS interrupts are prioritized and managed by device drivers; however, ProDOS interrupts are polled sequentially and are managed by interrupt handlers installed using MLI calls.

Table E.1 ProDOS and SOS File Types

| HEX TYPE | ProDOS NAME | OS | MEANING |
|-----------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| \$00 | | both | Typeless file |
| \$01 | | both | Bad blocks file |
| \$02 | | SOS | PASCAL code file |
| \$03 | | SOS | PASCAL text file |
| \$04 | TXT | both | ASCII text file |
| \$05 | | SOS | PASCAL text file |
| \$06 | BIN | both | Binary file |
| \$07 | | SOS | Font file |
| \$08 | | SOS | Graphics screen file |
| \$09 | | SOS | Business BASIC program file |
| \$0A | | SOS | Business BASIC data file |
| \$0B | | SOS | Word processor file |
| \$0C | | SOS | SOS system file |
| \$0D-\$0E | | SOS | SOS reserved for future use |
| \$0F | DIR | both | Directory file |
| \$10 | | SOS | RPS data file |
| \$11 | | SOS | RPS index file |
| \$12-\$18 | | SOS | SOS reserved for future use |
| \$19 | ADB | ProDOS | AppleWorks data base file |
| \$1A | AWP | ProDOS | AppleWorks word processing file |
| \$1B | ASP | ProDOS | AppleWorks spreadsheet file |
| \$1C-\$BF | | SOS | SOS reserved for future use |
| \$C0-\$EE | | ProDOS | ProDOS reserved for future use |
| \$EF | PAS | ProDOS | ProDOS PASCAL file |
| \$F0 | CMD | ProDOS | Added command file |
| \$F1-\$F8 | | ProDOS | ProDOS user defined file types |
| \$F9 | | ProDOS | ProDOS reserved for future use |
| \$FA | INT | ProDOS | Integer BASIC program file |
| \$FB | IVR | ProDOS | Integer BASIC variables file |
| \$FC | BAS | ProDOS | Applesoft BASIC program file |
| \$FD | VAR | ProDOS | Applesoft BASIC variables file |
| \$FE | REL | ProDOS | EDASM relocatable object module file |
| \$FF | SYS | ProDOS | System file |

GLOSSARY

access time. The time required to locate and read or write data on a direct access storage device, such as a diskette drive.

address. The numeric location of a piece of data in memory, usually given as a hexadecimal number from \$0000 to \$FFFF (65,535 decimal). A disk address is the location of a data sector, expressed in terms of its track and sector numbers.

algorithm. A sequence of steps which may be performed by a program or other process, which will produce a given result.

alphanumeric. An alphabetic character (A-Z) or a numeric digit (0-9). In the past, the term referred to the class of all characters and digits.

analog. Having a value which is continuous, such as a voltage or electrical resistance, as opposed to digital.

AND. The logical process of determining whether two bits are both "1"s. 0 AND 1 results in 0 (false), 1 AND 1 results in 1 (true).

arm. The portion of a disk drive which suspends the read/write head over the disk's surface. The arm can be moved radially to allow access to different tracks.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange).

A hexadecimal to character conversion code assignment, such that the 256 possible values of a single byte may each represent an alphabetic, numeric, special, or control character. ASCII is used when interfacing to peripherals, such as keyboards, printers, or video text displays.

assembly language. Also known as machine language. The native programming language of the individual computer. Assembly language is oriented to the machine, and is not humanized, as is BASIC, PASCAL, or FORTRAN. An assembler is used to convert assembly language statements to an executable program.

bank switched memory. Also called the language card. An additional 16K of memory which may only be accessed by "throwing" hardware switches to cause portions of the bank switched memory to temporarily replace the Monitor ROM memory in the machine. This is necessary because an Apple can only address 64K, and all addresses are already used with 48K, 4K of I/O and 12K of Monitor ROM.

base. The number system in use.

Decimal is base 10, since each digit represents a power of 10 (1,10,100,...). Hexadecimal is base 16 (1,16,256,...). Binary is base 2 (1,2,4,8,...).

BI (BASIC Interpreter). Also called the BASIC System Program. The BI accepts user commands such as CATALOG and LOAD, and translates them into calls to the ProDOS Machine Language Interface (MLI).

binary. A number system based upon powers of 2. Only the digits 0 and 1 are used. For example, 101 in binary is 1 units digit, 0 twos, and 1 fours, or 5 in decimal.

bit cell. The space on a diskette which passes beneath the read/write head in a 4-microsecond interval. A bit cell contains a signal which represents the value of a single binary 0 or 1 (bit).

bit map. A table where each binary bit represents the allocation of a unit of storage. ProDOS uses bit maps to keep track of memory use (System Bit Map) and of disk use (Volume Bit Map).

bit slip marks. The epilogue of a disk field, used to double check that the disk head is still in read sync and the sector has not been damaged.

block. An arbitrary unit of disk space composed of two sectors or 512 bytes. ProDOS reads and writes a block at a time to improve performance and to allow support for larger devices.

BRK. Break. An assembly language instruction which can be used to force an interrupt and immediate suspension of execution of a program.

buffer. An area of memory used to temporarily hold data as it is being transferred to or from a peripheral, such as a disk drive.

carry flag. A 6502 processor flag which indicates that a previous addition resulted in a carry. Also

used as an error indicator by many system programs.

catalog. A directory of the files on a diskette. See directory.

chain. A linked list of data elements. Data is chained if its elements need not be contiguous in storage and each element can be found from its predecessor via an address or block pointer.

checksum/CRC. A method for verifying that data has not been damaged. When data is written, the sum of all its constituent bytes is stored with it. If, when the data is later read, its sum no longer matches the checksum, it has been damaged.

clobbered. Damaged or destroyed. A clobbered sector is one which has been overwritten such that it is unrecoverable.

coldstart. A restart of a program which reinitializes all of its parameters, usually erasing any work which was in progress at the time of the restart.

contiguous. Physically next to. Two bytes are contiguous if they are adjoining each other in memory or on the disk.

control block. A collection of data which is used by the operating system to manage resources. Examples of control blocks used by ProDOS are the Volume Control Block (VCB) or a Volume Directory Header.

control character. A special ASCII code which is used to perform a unique function on a peripheral, but does not generate a printable character. Carriage return, line feed, form feed, and a bell are all control characters.

controller card. A hardware circuit board which is plugged into an Apple connector which allows communication with a peripheral device, such as a disk or printer. A controller card usually contains a small driver program in ROM.

CSWL. A vector in zero page, through which output data is passed

for display on the CRT or for printing.

cycle. The smallest unit of time within the central processor of the computer. Each machine language instruction requires two or more cycles to complete. One cycle on the Apple is about one microsecond (one millionth of a second).

data type. The type of information stored in a byte. A byte might contain a printable ASCII character, binary numeric data, or a machine language instruction.

decimal. A number system based upon powers of 10. Digits range from 0 to 9.

deferred commands. ProDOS commands which may (or must) be invoked from within an executing BASIC program. OPEN, APPEND, READ, WRITE, and CLOSE are all examples of deferred commands.

digital. Discrete values as opposed to continuous (analog) values. Only digital values may be stored in a computer. Analog measurements from the real world, such as a voltage or the level of light outside, must be converted into a numerical value which, of necessity, must be "rounded off" to a discrete value.

direct access. Peripheral storage allowing rapid access of any piece of data, regardless of its placement on the medium. Magnetic tape is generally not considered direct access, since the entire tape must be read to locate the last byte. A diskette is direct access, since the arm may be rapidly moved to any track and sector.

directory. A catalog of files stored on a diskette. The directory must contain each file's name and its location on the disk as well as other information regarding the type of data stored there. In ProDOS, a directory is a file in itself and one directory can describe other, subdirectories.

disk initialization. The process which places track formatting

information, including sectors and gaps, on a blank diskette. During diskette initialization, the ProDOS FILER also places a copy of the boot loader in Block 0 and creates an empty Volume Directory in Blocks 2 through 5. The Volume Bit Map is also initialized in Block 6.

displacement. The distance from the beginning of a block of data to a particular byte or field. Displacements are usually given beginning with 0, for the first byte, 1 for the second, etc. Also known as an offset.

DOS. Also called DOS 3.2 and DOS 3.3. An earlier disk operating system for the Apple, DOS was designed to support BASIC programming using the Disk II drive only. When hard disks became available, Apple introduced ProDOS.

driver. A program which provides an input stream to another program or an output device. A printer driver accepts input from a user program in the form of lines to be printed, and sends them to the printer.

dump. An unformatted or partially formatted listing of the contents of memory or a diskette in hexadecimal. Used for diagnostic purposes.

encode. To translate data from one form to another for any of a number of reasons. In ProDOS, data is encoded from 8-bit bytes to 6-bit bytes for storage.

entry point (EPA). The entry point address is the location within a program where execution is to start. This is not necessarily the same as the load point (or lowest memory address in the program).

EOF (End Of File). A 3-byte number ranging from 0 to 16,777,216 (16 megabytes), which represents the offset to the end of the file. If the file is sequential (contains no "holes"), the EOF is also the length of the file in bytes.

epilogue. The last three bytes of a field on a track. These unique bytes are used to insure the integrity of the data which precedes them.

Exclusive OR. A logical operation which compares two bits to determine if they are different. 1 EOR 0 results in 1. 1 EOR 1 results in 0.

field. A group of contiguous bytes forming a single piece of data, such as a person's name, his age, or his social security number. In disk formatting, a group of bytes surrounded by gaps.

file. A named collection of data on a diskette or other mass storage medium. Files can contain data or programs.

file buffers. In Apple ProDOS, a pair of 512-byte buffers used by the BASIC Interpreter to manage one open file. Included are a buffer containing the block image of the current index block and one containing the image of the current data block. File buffers are allocated by the BI as needed by moving Applesoft's HIMEM pointer down in memory.

file descriptive entry. A single entry in a disk directory which describes one file. Included are the name of the file, its data type, its length, its access restrictions, its creation date, its location on the diskette, etc.

file type. The type of data held by a file. Valid ProDOS file types include Binary (BIN), Applesoft (BAS),

Text (TXT), and System (SYS) files. ProDOS supports up to 256 different file types.

firmware. A middle ground between hardware and software. Usually used to describe micro-code or programs which have been stored in read-only memory (ROM).

gap. The space between fields of data on a diskette. Gaps on an Apple diskette contain self-sync bytes.

garbage collection. The process of combining many small embedded free spaces into one large area. For example, Applesoft performs garbage collection on its string storage to recover memory allocated to strings which have been deleted.

Global Page. A 256-byte area of memory set aside by ProDOS to contain system variables of general interest. Two Global Pages are currently defined: the System Global Page at \$BF00; and the BI Global Page at \$BE00. The structure of the Global Pages is rigidly defined, allowing external programs to communicate with ProDOS without depending upon release dependent locations. See also vectors.

hard error. An unrecoverable Input/Output error. The data stored in the disk sector can never be successfully read again.

head. The read/write head on a diskette drive. A magnetic pickup, similar in nature to the head on a stereo tape deck, which rests on the spinning surface of the diskette.

hexadecimal/HEX. A numeric system based on powers of 16. Valid hex digits range from 0 to 9 and A to F, where A is 10, B is 11, ..., F is 15. Standard Apple practice is to indicate a number as hexadecimal by preceding it with a dollar sign. \$B30 is 11-256s plus 3-16s plus 0-1s, or 2864 in decimal. Two hexadecimal digits can be used to represent the contents of one byte. Hexadecimal is used with computers because it easily converts to binary.

high memory. Those memory locations which have high address values. \$FFFF is the highest memory location. Also called the "top" of memory.

HIMEM. Applesoft's zero page address which identifies the first byte past the available memory which can be used to store BASIC programs and their variables.

immediate command. A ProDOS command which may be entered at any time, especially when ProDOS is waiting for a command from the keyboard. The opposite of deferred commands.

index. A displacement into a table or block of storage.

index block. A block containing a table of block numbers describing the order and location of the blocks of data within a file. A sapling file has one index block describing up to 256 data blocks. A tree file has a master index block which points to other index blocks, which in turn point to the data blocks in the file.

instruction. A single step to be performed in an assembly language or machine language program. Instructions perform such operations as addition, subtraction, store, or load.

integer. A "whole" number with no fraction associated with it, as opposed to floating point.

intercept. A program which logically places itself in the execution path of another program, or pair of programs. A video

intercept is used to re-direct program output from the screen to a printer, for example.

interleave. The practice of selecting the order of sectors on a diskette track to minimize access time due to rotational delay. Also called "skewing" or interlacing.

interpreter. A program which translates user written commands or program statements directly into their intended function. Applesoft is an interpreter. The ProDOS BASIC Interpreter translates ProDOS commands into functions such as loading, saving, reading or writing files. Another name for ProDOS Interpreters is System Programs.

interrupt. A hardware signal which causes the computer to halt execution of a program and enter a special handler routine. Interrupts are used to service real-time clock time-outs, BRK instructions, and RESET.

I/O (Input/Output) error. An error which occurs during transmission of data to or from a peripheral device, such as a disk or cassette tape.

JMP. A 6502 assembly language instruction which causes the computer to begin executing instructions at a different location in memory. Similar to a GOTO statement in BASIC.

JSR. A 6502 assembly language instruction which causes the computer to "call" a subroutine. Similar to a GOSUB statement in BASIC.

K. A unit of measurement, usually applied to bytes. 1 K bytes is equivalent to 1024 bytes.

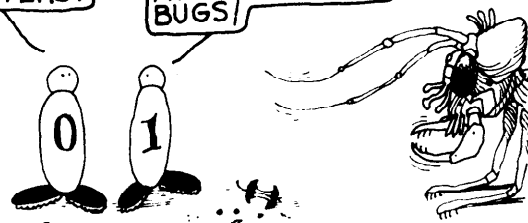
Kernel. That part of ProDOS which provides the basic operating system support functions. The Kernel resides in the Language Card or bank switched memory and consists of the MLI, interrupt handler, and diskette and calendar/clock device drivers.

key block. The first block of a ProDOS file.

KSWL. A vector in zero page through which input data is passed

WHAT DOES GARBAGE COLLECTION HAVE TO DO WITH COMPUTERS?

MUST BE WHAT ATTRACTS THE



- from the keyboard or a remote terminal.
- label.** A name associated with a location in a program or in memory. Labels are used in assembly language much like statement numbers are used in BASIC.
- language card.** An additional 16K of RAM added to an Apple II or Apple II Plus using a card in slot 0. The card gets its name from its original use with the Apple UCSD PASCAL system and for loading other versions of BASIC. Apple IIe's have this additional memory built in. See also bank switched memory.
- latch.** A component into which the Input/Output hardware can store a byte value, which will hold that value until the central processor has time to read it (or vice versa).
- link.** An address or block pointer in an element of a linked chain of data or buffers.
- list.** A one dimensional sequential array of data items.
- load point (LP).** The lowest address of a loaded assembly language program—the first byte loaded. Not necessarily the same as the entry point address (EPA).
- locked.** A file is locked if it is restricted from certain types of access—usually one which is read only. ProDOS provides control over file access through the use of directory entry bits.
- logical.** A form of arithmetic which operates with binary "truth" or "false", 1 or 0. AND, OR, NAND, NOR, and Exclusive OR are all logical operations.
- LOMEM.** Applesoft's zero-page address which identifies the first byte of the available memory which can be used to store BASIC programs and their variables.
- loop.** A programming construction in which a group of instructions or statements are repeatedly executed.
- low memory.** The memory locations with the lowest addresses. \$0000 is the lowest memory location. Also called the "bottom" of memory.
- LSB/Lo order.** Least Significant Bit or Least Significant Byte. The 1's bit in a byte or the second pair of hexadecimal digits forming an address. In the address \$8030, \$30 is the Lo order part of the address.
- mark.** A 3-byte "byte number" or position within a ProDOS file. When a file is being read by the MLI, a current mark is maintained as well as the EOF mark. See also EOF.
- microsecond.** A millionth of a second. Equivalent to one cycle of the Apple II central processor. Also written as "usec".
- MLI (Machine Language Interface).** The MLI is part of the ProDOS Kernel which resides in the language card or bank switched memory. The MLI performs such functions as OPENing a file, WRITING to a file, or DESTORYing a file.
- monitor.** A machine language program which always resides in the computer and which is the first to receive control when the machine is powered up. The Apple monitor resides in ROM and allows examination and modification of memory at a byte level.
- MSB/Hi order.** Most Significant Bit or Most Significant Byte. The 128's bit of a byte (the left-most) or the first pair of hexadecimal digits in an address. In the byte value \$83, the MSB is on (is a 1).
- nibble/nibble.** A portion of a byte, usually 4 bits and represented by a single hexadecimal digit. \$FE contains two nibbles, \$F and \$E.
- null.** Empty, having no length or value. A null string is one which contains no characters. The null control character (\$00) produces no effect on a printer (also called an idle).
- object code.** A machine language program in binary form, ready to execute. Object code is the output of an assembler.
- object module.** A complete machine language program in object code form, stored as a file on a diskette.
- offset.** The distance from the beginning of a block of data to a particular byte or field. Offsets are usually given beginning with 0, for the first byte, 1 for the second, etc. Also known as a displacement.
- opcode, operation code.** The three letter mnemonic representing a single assembly language instruction. JMP is the opcode for the jump instruction.
- operating system.** A machine language program which manages the memory and peripherals automatically, simplifying the job of the applications programmer.
- OR.** The logical operation comparing two bits to determine if either of them are 1. 1 OR 1 results in 1 (true), 1 OR 0 results in 1, 0 OR 0 results in 0 (false).
- overhead.** The space required by the system, either in memory or on the disk, to manage either. The boot blocks, Volume Directory, and Volume Bit Map are part of a diskette's overhead.
- page.** 256 bytes of memory which share a common high order address byte. Zero page is the first 256 bytes of memory (\$0000 through \$00FF).
- parallel.** A communication mode which sends all of the bits in a byte at once, each over a separate line or wire. Opposite of serial.
- parameter list.** An area of storage set aside for communication between a calling program and a subroutine. The parameter list contains input and output variables which will be used by the subroutine.
- parity.** A scheme which allows detection of errors in a single data byte, similar to checksums but on a bit level rather than a byte level. An extra parity bit is attached to each byte which is a sum of the bits in the byte. Parity is used in expensive memory to detect or correct single bit failures, and when sending data over communications lines to detect noise errors.
- parse.** The process of interpreting character string data, such as a command with keywords.
- patch.** A small change to the object code of an assembly language program. Also called a "zap".
- pathname.** A string describing the path ProDOS must follow to find a file. A fully qualified pathname consists of the volume name followed by one or more directory names followed by the name of the file itself. If a partial pathname is given, a default prefix is attached to it to form a complete pathname. See also prefix.
- physical record.** A collection of data corresponding to the smallest unit of storage on a peripheral device. For disks, a physical record is a sector.
- pointer.** The address or memory location of a block of data or a single data item. The address "points" to the data. A pointer may also be a block number, such as the pointer to the Volume Bit Map in the Volume Directory Header.
- prefix.** A system maintained default character string which is automatically attached to file names entered by the user to form a complete pathname. See also pathname.
- prologue.** The three bytes at the beginning of a disk field which uniquely identify it from any other data on the track.
- PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory).** PROMs are usually used on controller cards associated with peripherals to hold the driver program which interfaces the device to applications programs.
- prompt.** An output string which lets the user know that input is expected. An "*" is the prompt character for the Apple monitor.
- pseudo-opcode.** A special assembly language opcode which does not translate into a machine instruction. A pseudo-opcode instructs the assembler to perform some function, such as skipping a page in

- an assembly listing or reserving data space in the output object code.
- RAM (Random Access Memory).** Computer memory which will allow storage and retrieval of values by address.
- random access.** Direct access. The capability to rapidly access any single piece of data on a storage medium without having to sequentially read all of its predecessors.
- recal.** Recalibrate the disk arm so that the read/write head is positioned over track zero. This is done by pulling the arm as far as it will go to the outside of the diskette until it hits a stop, producing a "clacking" sound.
- reference number (REF NUM).** An arbitrary number assigned to an open file by the MLI to simplify identification in later calls.
- register.** A named temporary storage location in the central processor itself. The 6502 has 5 registers; the A, X, Y, S, and P registers. Registers are used by an assembly language program to access memory and perform arithmetic.
- relocatable.** The attribute of an object module file which contains a machine language program and the information necessary to make it run at any memory location.
- return code.** A numeric value returned from a subroutine, indicating the success or failure of the operation attempted. A return code of zero usually means there were no errors. Any other value indicates the nature of the error, as defined by the design of the subroutine.
- ROM (Read Only Memory).** Memory which has a permanent value. The Apple monitor and Applesoft BASIC are stored in ROM.
- sapling.** A ProDOS file which requires only one index block (2 to 256 data blocks). A sapling ranges from 513 bytes to 131,072 bytes in length. See also seedling and tree.
- search.** The process of scanning a track for a given sector.
- sector.** The smallest updatable unit of data on a disk track. One sector on an Apple Disk II contains 256 data bytes.
- sector address.** A disk field which identifies the following sector data field in terms of its volume, track, and sector number.
- sector data.** A disk field which contains the actual sector data in nibbilitized form.
- seedling.** A ProDOS file which has only a single data block (512 bytes). A seedling file does not require index blocks. See also sapling and tree.
- seek.** The process of moving the disk arm to a given track.
- self-sync.** Also called "auto-sync" bytes. Special disk bytes which contain more than 8 bits, allowing synchronization of the hardware to byte boundaries when reading.
- sequential access.** A mode of data retrieval where each byte of data is read in the order in which it was written to the disk.
- serial.** A communication mode which sends data bits one at a time over a single line or wire. As opposed to parallel.
- shift.** A logical operation which moves the bits of a byte either left or right one position, moving a 0 into the bit at the other end.
- skewing.** The process of interleaving sectors. See interleave.
- soft error.** A recoverable I/O error. A worn diskette might produce soft errors occasionally.
- SOS (Sophisticated Operating System).** The standard operating system for the Apple III computer.
- source code.** A program in a form which is understandable to humans; in character form as opposed to internal binary machine format. Source assembly code must be processed by an assembler to translate it into machine or "object" code.
- sparse file.** A file with random organization (see random access) which contains areas which were never initialized. A sparse file might have an End Of File mark of 16 megabytes but only contain several hundred bytes.
- state machine.** A process (in software or hardware) which defines a unique target state, given an input state and certain conditions. A state machine approach is used in the ProDOS BASIC Interpreter to keep track of its video intercepts and by the hardware on the disk controller card to process disk data.
- strobe.** The act of triggering an I/O function by momentarily referencing a special I/O address. Strobing %C030 produces a click on the speaker. Also called "togglng".
- subroutine.** A program whose function is required repeatedly during execution, and therefore is called by a main program in several places.
- system disk.** A ProDOS volume which contains the system files necessary to allow ProDOS to be booted into memory. Normally, the PRODOS and BASIC.SYSTEM files are necessary. A STARTUP program may also be present.
- system program.** A ProDOS program, written in machine language, which acts as an intermediary between the user and the ProDOS Kernel. BASIC.SYSTEM, FILER, and CONVERT are all examples of System Programs. See also interpreter and BI.
- table.** A collection of data entries, having similar format, residing in memory. Each entry might contain the name of a program and its address, for example. A "lookup" can be performed on such a table to locate any given program by name.
- toggle.** The act of triggering an I/O function by momentarily referencing a special I/O address. Togglng %C030 produces a click on the speaker. Also called "strobe".
- tokens.** A method where human recognizable words may be coded to single binary byte values for memory compression and faster processing. BASIC statements are tokenized, where hex codes are assigned to words like IF, PRINT, and END.
- track.** One complete circular path of magnetic storage on a diskette. There are 35 concentric tracks on an Apple diskette.
- translate table.** A table of single byte codes which are to replace input codes on a one-for-one basis. A translate table is used to convert from 6-bit codes to disk codes.
- tree.** A ProDOS file which requires several index blocks (131,073 to 16,777,216 bytes of data). See also index block, seedling, and sapling.
- TTL (Transistor to Transistor Logic).** A standard for the interconnection of integrated circuits which also defines the voltages which represent 0's and 1's.
- unlocked.** A file which allows all types of access (READ, WRITE, DELETE, RENAME, etc.). See also locked.
- utility.** A program which is used to maintain, or assist in the development of, other programs or disk files.
- vector.** A collection of pointers or JMP instructions at a fixed location in memory which allows access to a relocatable program or data.
- volume.** An identification for a diskette, disk platter, or cassette, containing one or more files.
- Volume Directory.** The first directory on a disk volume. Also called the "root" directory. All other directories must be reached by first reading the Volume Directory.
- warmstart.** A restart of a program which retains, as much as is possible, the work which was in progress at the time.

ZAP. From the IBM mainframe utility program, SUPERZAP. A program which allows updates to a disk at a byte level, using hexadecimal.

zero page. The first 256 bytes of memory in a 6502 based machine. Zero page locations have special significance to the central processor, making their management and assignment critical.

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Notes

Beneath Apple ProDOS

REFERENCE CARD

Second Printing, March 1985

 **QUALITY SOFTWARE**

21601 Marilla St.
Chatsworth, CA 91311
(818) 709-1721

DIRECT USE OF THE DISKETTE DRIVE

ProDOS Hardware Addresses

| SWITCH | "OFF" SWITCHES | | "ON" SWITCHES | |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | BASE ADDRESS | FUNCTION | BASE ADDRESS | FUNCTION |
| Q0 | \$C080 | Phase 0 off | \$C081 | Phase 0 on |
| Q1 | \$C082 | Phase 1 off | \$C083 | Phase 1 on |
| Q2 | \$C084 | Phase 2 off | \$C085 | Phase 2 on |
| Q3 | \$C086 | Phase 3 off | \$C087 | Phase 3 on |
| Q4 | \$C088 | Drive off | \$C089 | Drive on |
| Q5 | \$C08A | Select drive 1 | \$C08B | Select drive 2 |
| Q6 | \$C08C | Shift data register | \$C08D | Load data register |
| Q7 | \$C08E | Read | \$C08F | Write |

Four Way Q6/Q7 Switches

| Q6 | Q7 | FUNCTION |
|-----|-----|---|
| Off | Off | Enable read sequencing. |
| Off | On | Shift data register every four cycles while writing. |
| On | Off | Check write protect and initialize sequencer for writing. |
| On | On | Load data register every four cycles while writing. |

Address Ranges For Slots

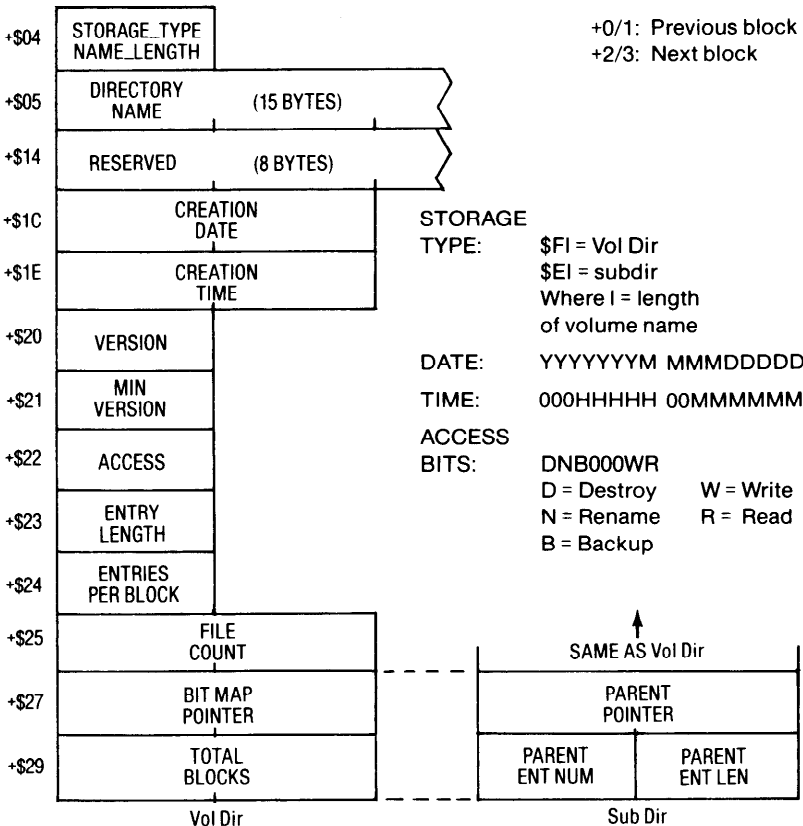
| SLOT NUMBER | ADDRESS RANGE |
|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | \$C080—\$C08F |
| 1 | \$C090—\$C09F |
| 2 | \$C0A0—\$C0AF |
| 3 | \$C0B0—\$C0BF |
| 4 | \$C0C0—\$C0CF |
| 5 | \$C0D0—\$C0DF |
| 6 | \$C0E0—\$C0EF |
| 7 | \$C0F0—\$C0FF |

ProDOS Block Conversion Table for Diskettes

| PHYSICAL SECTOR -- | 0&2 | 4&6 | 8&A | C&E | 1&3 | 5&7 | 9&B | D&F |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TRACK 0 | 000 | 001 | 002 | 003 | 004 | 005 | 006 | 007 |
| TRACK 1 | 008 | 009 | 00A | 00B | 00C | 00D | 00E | 00F |
| TRACK 2 | 010 | 011 | 012 | 013 | 014 | 015 | 016 | 017 |
| TRACK 3 | 018 | 019 | 01A | 01B | 01C | 01D | 01E | 01F |
| TRACK 4 | 020 | 021 | 022 | 023 | 024 | 025 | 026 | 027 |
| TRACK 5 | 028 | 029 | 02A | 02B | 02C | 02D | 02E | 02F |
| TRACK 6 | 030 | 031 | 032 | 033 | 034 | 035 | 036 | 037 |
| TRACK 7 | 038 | 039 | 03A | 03B | 03C | 03D | 03E | 03F |
| TRACK 8 | 040 | 041 | 042 | 043 | 044 | 045 | 046 | 047 |
| TRACK 9 | 048 | 049 | 04A | 04B | 04C | 04D | 04E | 04F |
| TRACK A | 050 | 051 | 052 | 053 | 054 | 055 | 056 | 057 |
| TRACK B | 058 | 059 | 05A | 05B | 05C | 05D | 05E | 05F |
| TRACK C | 060 | 061 | 062 | 063 | 064 | 065 | 066 | 067 |
| TRACK D | 068 | 069 | 06A | 06B | 06C | 06D | 06E | 06F |
| TRACK E | 070 | 071 | 072 | 073 | 074 | 075 | 076 | 077 |
| TRACK F | 078 | 079 | 07A | 07B | 07C | 07D | 07E | 07F |
| TRACK 10 | 080 | 081 | 082 | 083 | 084 | 085 | 086 | 087 |
| TRACK 11 | 088 | 089 | 08A | 08B | 08C | 08D | 08E | 08F |
| TRACK 12 | 090 | 091 | 092 | 093 | 094 | 095 | 096 | 097 |
| TRACK 13 | 098 | 099 | 09A | 09B | 09C | 09D | 09E | 09F |
| TRACK 14 | 0A0 | 0A1 | 0A2 | 0A3 | 0A4 | 0A5 | 0A6 | 0A7 |
| TRACK 15 | 0A8 | 0A9 | 0AA | 0AB | 0AC | 0AD | 0AE | 0AF |
| TRACK 16 | 0B0 | 0B1 | 0B2 | 0B3 | 0B4 | 0B5 | 0B6 | 0B7 |
| TRACK 17 | 0B8 | 0B9 | 0BA | 0BB | 0BC | 0BD | 0BE | 0BF |
| TRACK 18 | 0C0 | 0C1 | 0C2 | 0C3 | 0C4 | 0C5 | 0C6 | 0C7 |
| TRACK 19 | 0C8 | 0C9 | 0CA | 0CB | 0CC | 0CD | 0CE | 0CF |
| TRACK 1A | 0D0 | 0D1 | 0D2 | 0D3 | 0D4 | 0D5 | 0D6 | 0D7 |
| TRACK 1B | 0D8 | 0D9 | 0DA | 0DB | 0DC | 0DD | 0DE | 0DF |
| TRACK 1C | 0E0 | 0E1 | 0E2 | 0E3 | 0E4 | 0E5 | 0E6 | 0E7 |
| TRACK 1D | 0E8 | 0E9 | 0EA | 0EB | 0EC | 0ED | 0EE | 0EF |
| TRACK 1E | 0F0 | 0F1 | 0F2 | 0F3 | 0F4 | 0F5 | 0F6 | 0F7 |
| TRACK 1F | 0F8 | 0F9 | 0FA | 0FB | 0FC | 0FD | 0FE | 0FF |
| TRACK 20 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 |
| TRACK 21 | 108 | 109 | 10A | 10B | 10C | 10D | 10E | 10F |
| TRACK 22 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 |

Also See Page 3-17

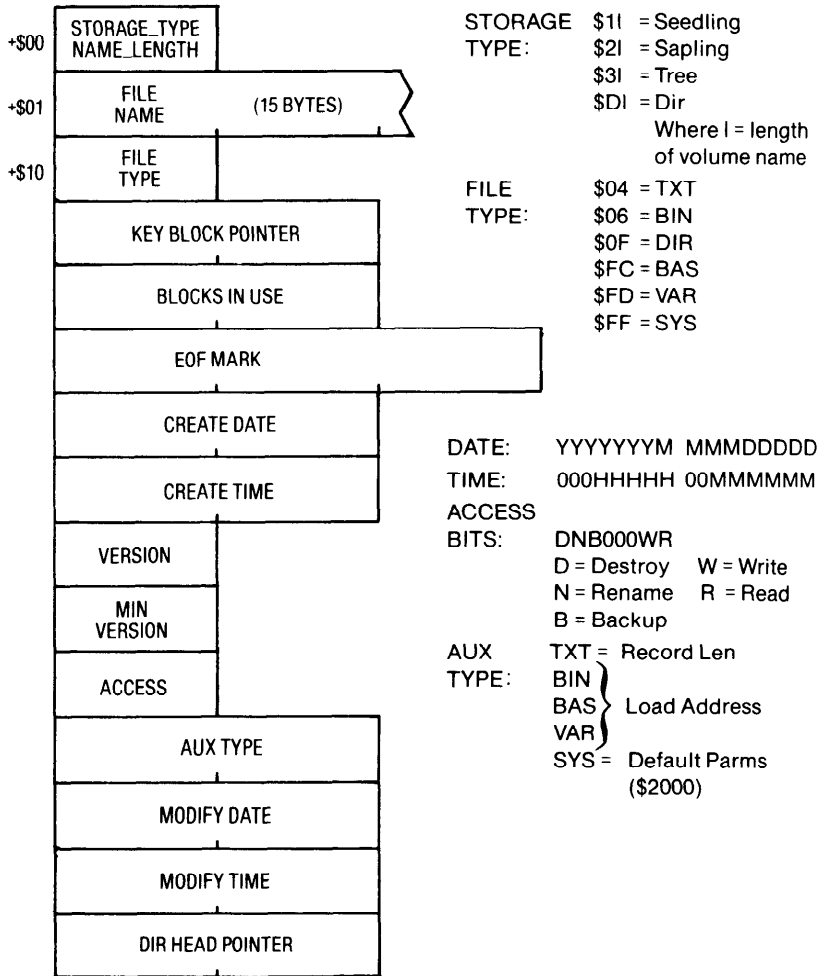
DIRECTORY HEADERS



panel 2

Also See Pages 4-8 to 4-9

FILE DESCRIPTIVE ENTRY



Also See Pages 4-10 to 4-13

VOLUME BIT MAP



↑ if bit is 1, Block 0 is free
0, Block 0 is in use

Volume Bit Map for a Disk II diskette is in Block 6 and is 35 bytes in length.

SYSTEM GLOBAL PAGE FORMAT

| ADDR | CONTENTS | ADDR | CONTENTS |
|---------|--|---------|-----------------------------------|
| BF00 | JMP to MLI | BF7A-7B | Open file 6 |
| BF03 | JMP to \$BFF6 | BF7C-7D | Open file 7 |
| BF06 | JMP to Date/Time Address (or RTS if no clock) | BF7E-7F | Open file 8 |
| BF09 | JMP to System Error | BF80-87 | Interrupt address table |
| BF0C | JMP to System Death | BF80-81 | Priority 1 |
| BF0F | System Error number | BF82-83 | Priority 2 |
| BF10-2F | Device Driver address table | BF84-85 | Priority 3 |
| BF10-11 | Slot 0 reserved | BF86-87 | Priority 4 |
| BF12-13 | Slot 1, Drive 1 | BF88 | A register savearea |
| BF14-15 | Slot 2, Drive 1 | BF89 | X register savearea |
| BF16-17 | Slot 3, Drive 1 | BF8A | Y register savearea |
| BF18-19 | Slot 4, Drive 1 | BF8B | S register savearea |
| BF1A-1B | Slot 5, Drive 1 | BF8C | P register savearea |
| BF1C-1D | Slot 6, Drive 1 | BF8D | Bank ID byte (ROM/RAM) |
| BF1E-1F | Slot 7, Drive 1 | BF8E-8F | Interrupt return address |
| BF20-21 | Slot 0 reserved | BF90-91 | Date |
| BF22-23 | Slot 1, Drive 2 | BF92-93 | Time |
| BF24-25 | Slot 2, Drive 2 | BF94 | Current File Level |
| BF26-27 | /RAM | BF95 | Backup Bit |
| BF28-29 | Slot 4, Drive 2 | BF96-97 | Currently Unused |
| BF2A-2B | Slot 5, Drive 2 | BF98 | Machine ID byte |
| BF2C-2D | Slot 6, Drive 2 | BF99 | Slot ROM bit map |
| BF2E-2F | Slot 7, Drive 2 | BF9A | Prefix Flag (0 = no Prefix) |
| BF30 | Slot/Drive last device | BF9B | MLI active Flag |
| BF31 | Count (-1) active devices | BF9C-9D | Last MLI call return address |
| BF32-3F | List of active devices (ID) | BF9E | MLI X register savearea |
| BF40-4F | Copyright Notice | BF9F | MLI Y register savearea |
| BF50-55 | Bank in RAM call IRQ (\$FFD8) | BFA0-CF | Lang. card entry/exit routines |
| BF56-57 | Temporary storage (\$FF9B) | BFD0-F3 | Interrupt entry/exit routines |
| BF58-6F | Bitmap low 48K of memory | BFF4 | Storage for byte at \$E000 |
| BF70-7F | Open File buffer address table | BFF5 | Storage for byte at \$D000 |
| BF70-71 | Open file 1 | BFF6-F9 | Call System Death (\$D1E4) |
| BF72-73 | Open file 2 | BFFC | Interpreter minimum Version |
| BF74-75 | Open file 3 | BFFD | Interpreter Version number |
| BF76-77 | Open file 4 | BFFE | Kernel minimum version |
| BF78-79 | Open file 5 | BFFF | Kernel version number |

MACHINE IDENTIFICATION BYTE (\$BF98)

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 00.. 0... | II | .. 00 | unused |
| 01.. 0... | II+ | .. 01 | 48K |
| 10.. 0... | Ile | .. 10 | 64K |
| 11.. 0... | III emulation | .. 11 | 128K |
| 00.. 1... | Future expansion | X | Reserved |
| 01.. 1... | Future expansion | 0 | no 80-column card |
| 10.. 1... | Iic | 1 | 80-column card |
| 11.. 1... | Future expansion | 0 | no compatible clock |
| | | 1 | compatible clock |

panel 4

Also See Pages 8-5 to 8-8

BI GLOBAL PAGE FORMAT

| ADDR | CONTENTS | ADDR | CONTENTS |
|---------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| BE00 | JMP to WARMDOS | BE53 | Number of command |
| BE03 | JMP to command parse | BE54-55 | PBITS (permitted) |
| BE06 | JMP to user parser | BE56-57 | FBITS (found) |
| BE09 | JMP to error handler | BE58-59 | A keyword value |
| BE0C | JMP to error printer | BE5A-5C | B keyword value |
| BE0F | Error code number | BE5D-5E | E keyword value |
| BE10-1F | Output vectors | BE5F-60 | L keyword value |
| BE20-2F | Input vectors | BE61 | S keyword value |
| BE30-31 | Current output vec | BE62 | D keyword value |
| BE32-33 | Current input vec | BE63-64 | F keyword value |
| BE34-35 | Output intercept addr | BE65-66 | R keyword value |
| BE36-37 | Input intercept addr | BE67 | V keyword value |
| BE38-3B | STATE intercepts | BE68-69 | @ keyword value |
| BE3C | Default slot | BE6A | T keyword value |
| BE3D | Default drive | BE6B | PR#/IN# slot value |
| BE3E-40 | A,X,Y savearea | BE6C-6D | Pathname 1 addr |
| BE41 | TRACE active flag | BE6E-6F | Pathname 2 addr |
| BE42 | STATE (0=immediate) | BE70 | GOSYSTEM MLI interf. |
| BE43 | EXEC active flag | BE85 | Last MLI call number |
| BE44 | READ active flag | BE86-87 | Last MLI parmlist addr |
| BE45 | WRITE active flag | BEA0 | CREATE parmlist |
| BE46 | PREFIX active flag | BEAC | GET_PREFIX parmlist |
| BE47 | DIR file READ flag | BEAF | RENAME parmlist |
| BE48 | not used | BEB4 | GET_FILE_INFO parmlist |
| BE49 | STRINGS space count | BEC6 | ONLINE parmlist |
| BE4A | Buffered write count | BECB | OPEN parmlist |
| BE4B | Command line length | BED1 | SET_NEWLINE parmlist |
| BE4C | Previous character | BED5 | READ parmlist |
| BE4D | Open file count | BEDD | CLOSE parmlist |
| BE4E | EXEC file closing flag | BEDF | reserved |
| BE4F | CATALOG line state | BEF5 | JMP to GETBUFR |
| BE50-51 | External cmd handler | BEF8 | JMP to FREEBUFR |
| BE52 | Command name length | BEFB | Original HIMEM MSB |

COMMAND NUMBERS:

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 00= external | 07= EXEC | 0E= BSAVE | 15= APPEND | 1C= CATALOG |
| 01= IN# | 08= LOAD | 0F= CHAIN | 16= CREATE | 1D= RESTORE |
| 02= PR# | 09= SAVE | 10= CLOSE | 17= DELETE | 1E= POSITION |
| 03= CAT | 0A= OPEN | 11= FLUSH | 18= PREFIX | |
| 04= FRE | 0B= READ | 12= NOMON | 19= RENAME | |
| 05= RUN | 0C= SAVE | 13= STORE | 1A= UNLOCK | |
| 06= BRUN | 0D= BLOAD | 14= WRITE | 1B= VERIFY | |

PBITS/FBITS BIT ASSIGNMENTS:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| \$8000 Prefix needed | \$0080 AD keyword ok |
| \$4000 Slot number only | \$0040 B keyword ok |
| \$2000 Deferred command | \$0020 E keyword ok |
| \$1000 File name optional | \$0010 L keyword ok |
| \$0800 Create file | \$0008 @ keyword ok |
| \$0400 T keyword ok | \$0004 S or D ok |
| \$0200 Path 2 expected | \$0002 F keyword ok |
| \$0100 Path 1 expected | \$0001 R keyword ok |

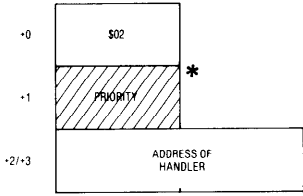
MLI CALLS

JSR \$BF00
 DFB function_code
 DW addr_of_parms

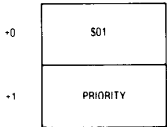
On return carry flag set if error and A reg has return code.

Also See Page 6-12

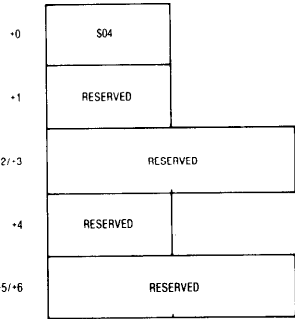
\$40 ALLOC_INTERRUPT



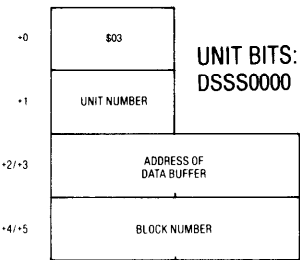
\$41 DEALLOC_INTERRUPT



\$65 QUIT

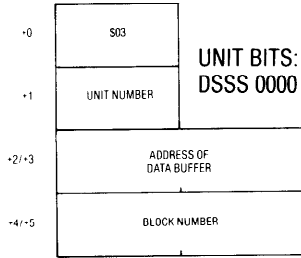


\$80 READ_BLOCK



* Shaded fields are outputs only or do not need initialization.

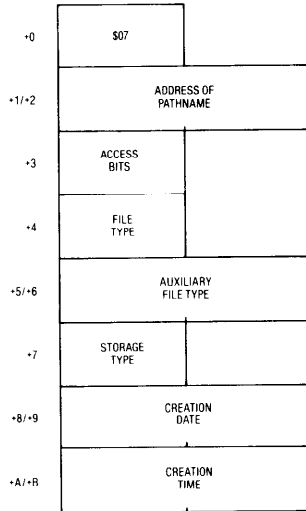
\$81 WRITE_BLOCK



\$82 GET_TIME

NO PARAMETER LIST

\$C0 CREATE



ACCESS: DNB000WR

FILE TYPE: (see next panel)

AUX_TYPE: TXT=Rec Len
 BIN, BAS, VAR = Address

STORAGE TYPE:

\$01—Seedling

\$02—Sapling

\$03—Tree

\$0D—Directory

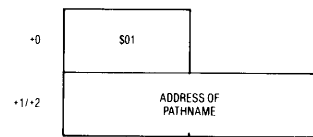
DATE: YYYYYYYM MMMDDDDD

TIME: 000HHHHH 00MMMMMM

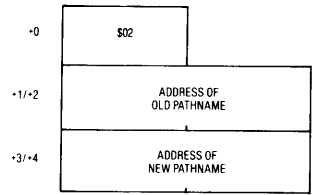
PATHNAME Buffer must start with one byte length followed by name (MSB off)

Also See Pages 6-15 to 6-25

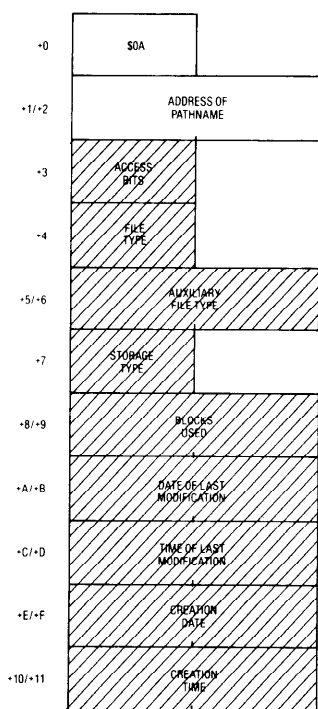
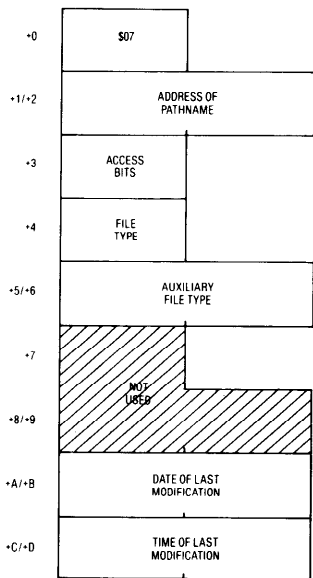
\$C1 DESTROY **\$C4 GET_FILE_INFO**



\$C2 RENAME

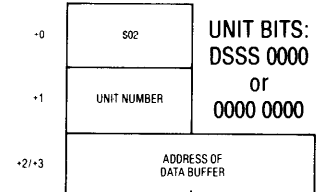


\$C3 SET_FILE_INFO



GET_FILE_INFO on Vol Dir returns blocks on Volume in AUX_TYPE, blocks in use by all files in blocks used.

\$C5 ONLINE



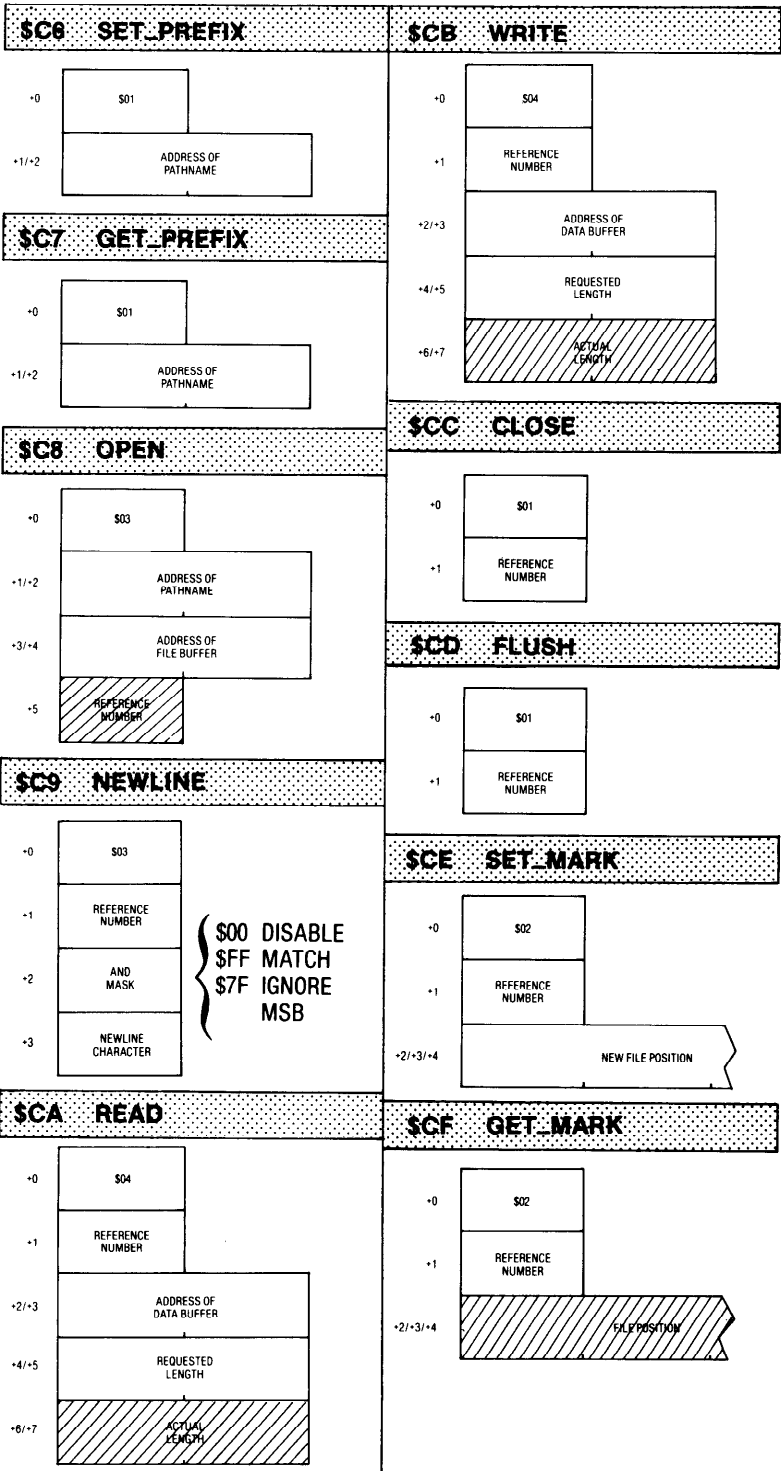
Also See Pages 6-26 to 6-38

FILE TYPES:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| \$00 TYPELESS | \$1B ASP | \$FD VAR |
| \$01 BAD | \$EF PAS | \$FE REL |
| \$04 TXT | \$F0 Added Command | \$FF SYS |
| \$06 BIN | \$F1-\$F8 User Defined | |
| \$0F DIR | \$FA Integer BASIC pgm | All others are |
| \$19 ADB | \$FB Integer BASIC vars | SOS only or are |
| \$1A AWP | \$FC BAS | reserved. |

panel 7

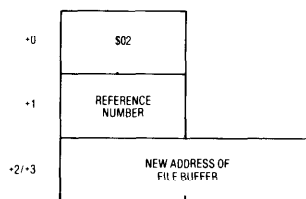
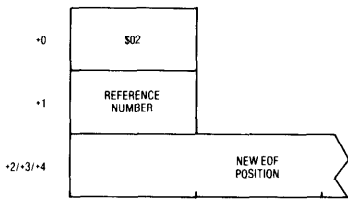
Also See Pages 4-10 to 4-30



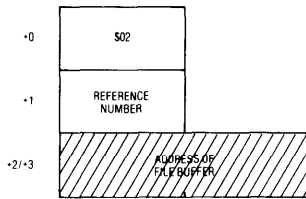
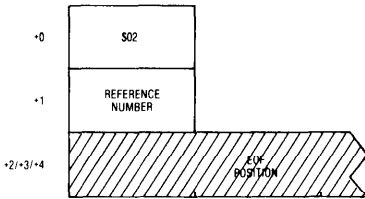
panel 8

Also See Pages 6-39 to 6-54

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$D0 SET_EOF | \$D2 SET_BUF |
|---------------------|---------------------|



| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$D1 GET_EOF | \$D3 GET_BUF |
|---------------------|---------------------|



MLI ERROR CODES

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$00 No error | \$48 Disk full |
| \$01 Invalid MLI function | \$49 Vol DIR full |
| \$04 Invalid parameter count | \$4A Incompatible ProDOS version |
| \$25 Interrupt table full | \$4B Unsupported storage type |
| \$27 I/O error | \$4C End of file |
| \$28 No device connected | \$4D Position past EOF |
| \$2B Write protected | \$4E Access error |
| \$2E Volume switched | \$50 File already open |
| \$40 Invalid pathname syntax | \$51 File count bad |
| \$42 Too many files open | \$52 Not a ProDOS disk |
| \$43 Invalid REF NUM | \$53 Bad parameter |
| \$44 Nonexistent path | \$55 VCB overflow |
| \$45 Volume not mounted | \$56 Bad buffer addr. |
| \$46 File not found | \$57 Duplicate volume |
| \$47 Duplicate file name | \$5A Bad vol. bit map |

Also See Pages 6-54 to 6-61