

NBS-DIO48
NuBus Digital I/O Interface
Software Reference Manual
PROM Rev 1.0

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Section 1
Introduction

The NBS-DIO48 interface card was designed to have its driver code reside in ROM resident on the card. The driver code delivered with the card contains a set of routines which compliment the hardware capabilities of the interface card. Full control of the hardware is provided with most of the low level details of programming for the NBS-DIO48 interface handled by the routines of the driver.

The driver code conforms to the interface guide-lines set forth by Apple Computer in *Inside Macintosh* for device drivers. All driver routine calls can be made thru the Macintosh device manager thus assuring a high level of compatibility with future releases of the Mac operating system.

Along with the NBS-DIO48 card is included a PASCAL interface file which makes the job of coding software for applications even easier.

This manual documents the software routines of the driver code as well as that of the provided interface files. For further information regarding the 82C55A Programmable Peripheral Interface chip used on the NBS-DIO48 card refer to:

Microsystem Components Handbook

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Section 2
Software Overview

Application programs written to take full advantage of the NBS-DIO48 interface card will be written in a hierarchical format. As can be seen in figure 2.1, most I/O calls are made from the application to the PASCAL interface routine (or other language) for the appropriate call. The PASCAL interface routine is the highest level interface provided for the user with the NBS-DIO48 card.

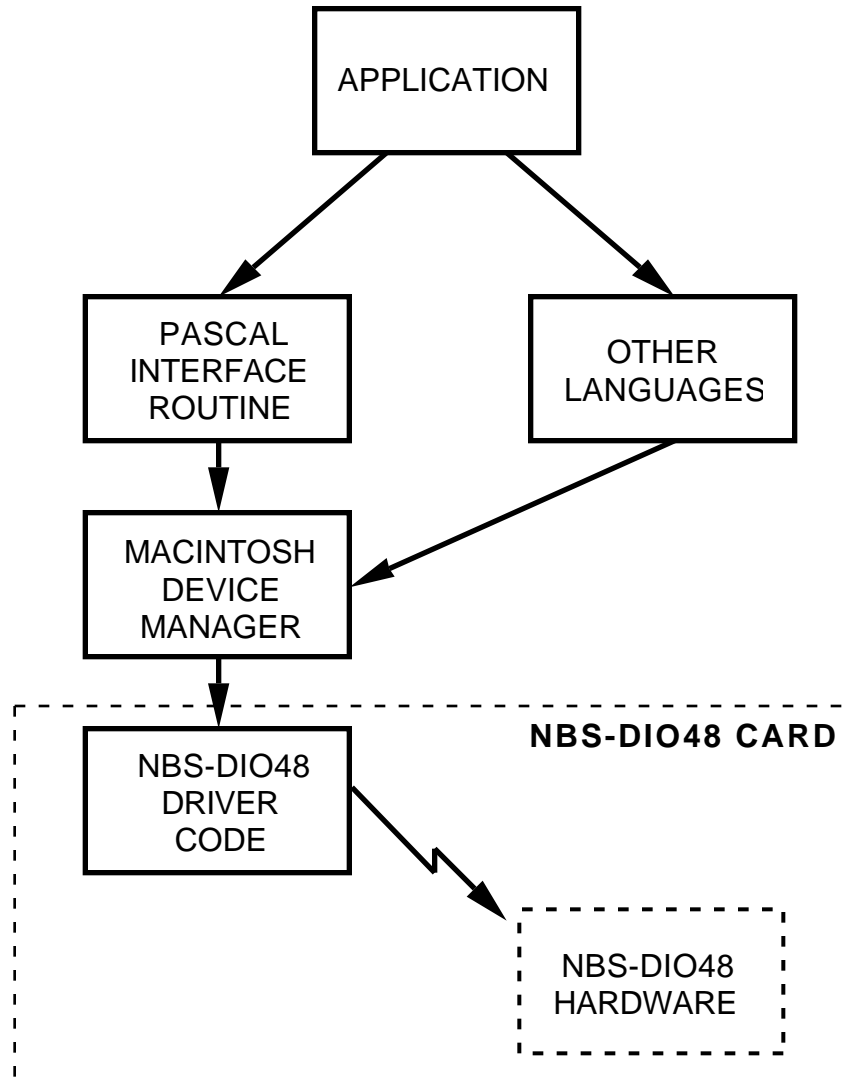


Figure 2.1 - Software Hierarchy

The interface routines take care of accepting/providing parameters from/to the calling program in the most concise and understandable manner. Only the values absolutely necessary for the proper functioning of the respective driver call are included in the pass parameter list of the interface routines. The interface routine further takes care of allocating temporary storage and setting up the parameters for calls to the driver code. These calls are all made thru the Macintosh device manager.

With the exception of the 'dio48Open' and 'dio48Close' routines, all driver calls are made with the device manager 'PBControl' call.

As stated above, the application writer wishing to use the NBS-DIO48 interface card in the execution of his/her program will most likely want to utilize the PASCAL glue routines provided on disk with the board. This is the easiest way of developing software that uses the card because most of the work has been already done for the user by the fishcamp people in writing the code for these routines. Most likely the user would generate routines looking very similar to these if they had not been provided with the card.

On a lower interface level, the routines can be called from any language capable of calling the device manager routines of the Macintosh operating system. The NBS-DIO48 driver code has been written to conform to the guide-lines set forth by Apple Computer for device drivers, and thus is compatible with many other programming languages the user may wish to use. As long as the pass-parameter conventions established by fishcamp engineering for the calls to the driver routines are adhered to, the programmer should have little problem in using the card with other languages. Please refer to the section on driver usage for information on calling the routines thru the Macintosh device manger.

And lastly, the programmer can always by-pass any of the supplied software routines and access the hardware directly. This may be desired when specialized routines peculiar to an application are required or maybe when the user wants to optimize the execution of a certain portion of code. This task will require a significant amount of work to implement, as well as requiring the user to have a thorough understanding of the architecture of the NBS-DIO48 card. Every effort to provide the pertinent information on the design of the card has been done in order to assist the programmer in this task. Please reference the NBS-DIO48 hardware reference manual for information specific to the architecture of the card.

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Section 3
NBS-DIO48 Card Memory Map

The NBS-DIO48 card is an 8-bit interface card with all hardware devices on the card memory mapped to distinct memory locations in the NuBus address space. All data accesses to/from the card are carried out over byte lane three of the NuBus interface. This translates to MC68020 cpu memory accesses from the Mac II with A0 and A1 bits set to 1's. The NBS-DIO48 driver routines take care of selecting the proper byte address in the card slot space.

The card maps the NuBus slot address space into four distinct sections:

- PROM
- Interrupt Mask Logic
- PPI controller registers
- Interrupt Logic

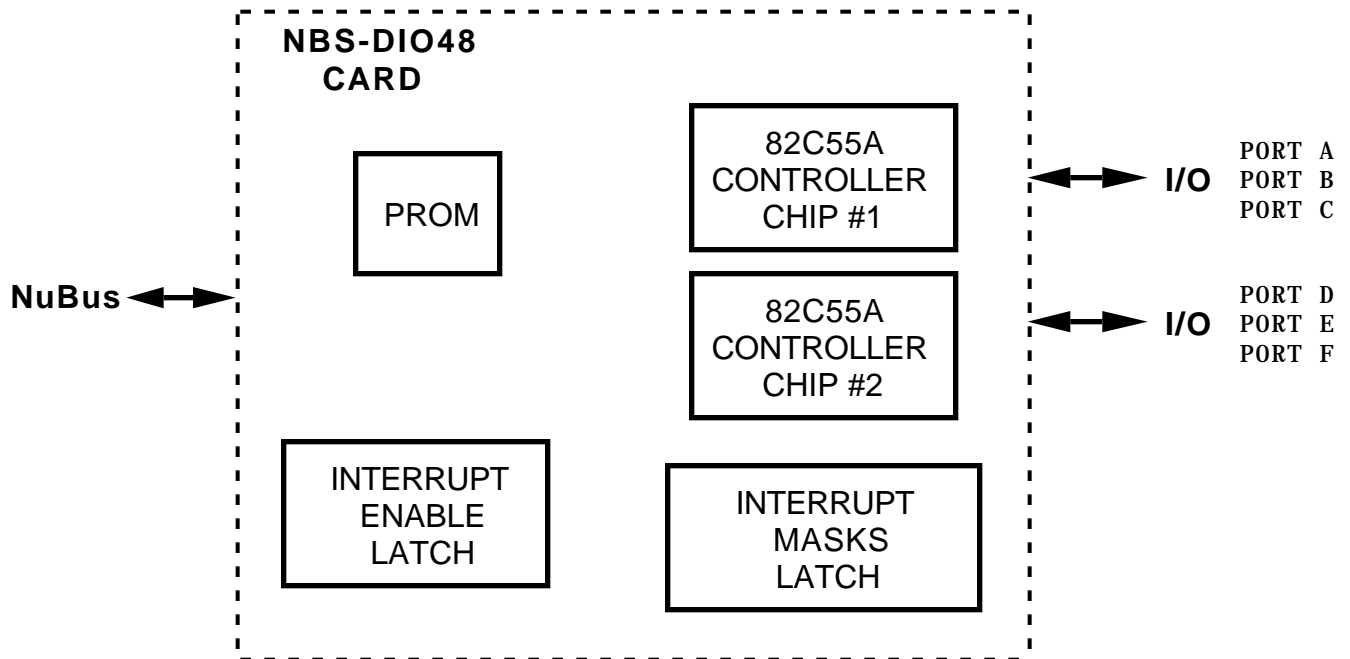


Figure 3.1 - NBS-DIO48 Logical Devices.

The first section occupies the upper portion of the address space allocated to the card in the NuBus slot address space and is used to address the contents of the PROM containing the system driver code for the card. This PROM has an 8K-byte total capacity. The Mac operating reads the driver code from this PROM into system memory at reset time and then executes the code out of system memory from then on. The PROM is usually never accessed after this.

The second memory device on the card is an interrupt mask latch used to enable and disable any of the four possible interrupt sources on the NBS-DIO48 card.

The latch occupies a single byte in the memory map and is a write-only hardware device. Only the four least significant bits of the latch are used on the card. A '1' written to any of these bits of the latch will enable the bit's respective interrupt source such that it will pass the interrupt on to the MAC's processor. A '0' will prevent the interrupt from interrupting the MAC. The interrupt sources are the 82C55A's PC0 and PC3 I/O lines. Refer to the Intel documentation on this device for information on how to use these interrupts. Figure 3.2 shows the mapping of the interrupt mask latch bits to the interrupt sources.

The third and most important block of memory addresses on the card map directly to the I/O registers of the 82C55A controller chips used on the board. There are two 82C55A chips on the NBS-DIO48 card. The chips data bus lines D7-D0 are mapped to the NuBus AD24-AD31 lines respectively. For definitions of the bits of the controller chip's registers consult the Intel documentation on the device.

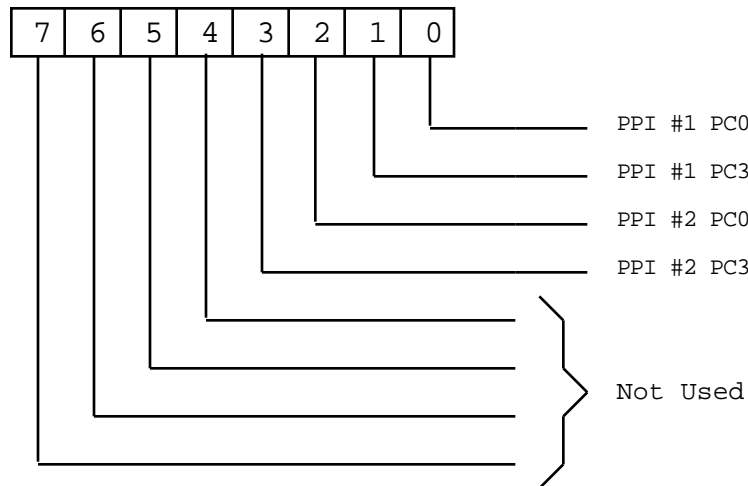


Figure 3.2 - Interrupt Mask Latch Bit Definition.

The last hardware device in the memory map is really two memory locations used in conjunction with each other to set the state of the interrupt enable latch on the card. The latch needs to be set if ANY interrupts from the NBS-DIO48 card are to be sent to the MAC's cpu. The hardware design of the card uses the state of the interrupt enable latch to qualify any interrupts from the 82C55A chips before passing them along to the NuBus 'NMRQ' interface line. Thus, to utilize interrupt operation on the NBS-DIO48 card, the application must first setup the mode properly for the 82C55A controller chip in order to enable the interrupt condition to be detected by the chip, and then secondly, set the interrupt mask bit for the particular interrupt desired as detailed in figure 3.2 above and, lastly, set the interrupt enable latch in order to pass the interrupt on to the MAC. Any access to 'intenaddr' will enable interrupts from the card. Similarly, any access to 'intdisaddr' will disable interrupts from the interface card. The interrupt enable latch is always reset (interrupts disabled) after a power-up or system reset of the MAC.

Because only byte lane three of the NuBus interface is used on the card, only every fourth memory location is valid in the NuBus address space. For instance, the 8K byte block of PROM is addressed starting at NuBus address \$FSFF 8003. The next byte of PROM is located at address \$FSFF 8007. And so on thru the remaining addresses. Application writers need to keep this in mind when writing the code for their program.

PROM - 8K BYTES	\$FSFF 8003	\$FSFF FFFF
INTERRUPT MASK	\$FS08 0003	
INTDISADDR	\$FS06 0003	
INTENADDR	\$FS04 0003	
PPI CHIP #2:		
PORT A	\$FS02 0003	
PORT B	\$FS02 0007	
PORT C	\$FS02 000B	
CONTROL	\$FS02 000F	
PPI CHIP #1:		
PORT A	\$FS00 0003	
PORT B	\$FS00 0007	
PORT C	\$FS00 000B	
CONTROL	\$FS00 000F	

NOTE:

Only byte lane-3 addresses used by card.

Figure 3.3 - NBS-DIO48 Memory Map Details

All I/O port lines from the two 82C55A chips used on the NBS-DIO48 card are brought out directly to the 'D' connector accessible from the back panel of the MAC when the card is installed in the computer. Each 82C55A chip provides 24 digital signal lines for use externally. The Intel documentation for the chip groups the I/O lines into three separate ports of 8 bits each. These ports are labeled 'Port A', 'Port B', and 'Port C'. On the NBS-DIO48 card, there are 6 ports labeled 'Port A', 'Port B', 'Port

C', 'Port D', 'Port E', and 'Port F'. The 82C55A chip #1 (at base address \$FS00 0003) maps its ports A thru C to the NBS-DIO48 card's ports A thru C respectively. The 82C55A chip #2 (at base address \$FS02 0003) maps its ports A thru C to the NBS-DIO48 card's ports D thru F respectively. Refer to the schematic diagram in the 'NBS-DIO48 Hardware Reference Manual' for more information.

Section 4
Driver Variable Definitions

Included on the disk that comes with the interface card is an 'include file' the user may wish to use while writing programs which utilize the NBS-DIO48 card. This file defines certain data structures and constants which are used by the driver routines for the card.

The 'dio48CtlBlk' structure is the single most important data type defined, in that all information passed to or from the driver routines are passed in various fields of this structure. This record is a 12 byte long data type with 5 distinct fields within it used. The format of 'dio48CtlBlk' is:

```

dio48CtlBlk = RECORD
    csVar:    INTEGER;    { general purpose word has call specific
                          data. Refer to control call desired
                          for variable definition. }
    csFlag:   INTEGER;    { general purpose word has call specific
                          data. Refer to control call desired
                          for variable definition. }
    csStatus: INTEGER;    { call returned status information }
    csError:  INTEGER;    { call returned error information }
    csAddr:   Ptr;        { pointer to an address on the dio48 card. }

    END;

dio48CtlBlkPtr = ^dio48CtlBlk;

```

Figure 4.1 - dio48CtlBlk Structure Definition.

Before calling the driver the application must first set the fields of the dio48CtlBlk correctly for the particular driver routine it is about to call. Each driver routine expects certain parameters in the various fields of the dio48CtlBlk. Not all of the fields are used at all times. Refer to the 'Driver Functions Interface' section of this manual for specifics about the field definitions for the driver function of interest.

Two fields within the dio48CtlBlk always have a consistent definition across the driver routines and are used to return error and status codes back to the calling program. These variables are the .csError and the .csStatus fields of the record.

The .csError field of the dio48CtlBlk structure is a 2 byte word used to return error code words about the operation of the driver routine during its execution. The following error codes have been defined for the current version of the driver:

```

*      Control call Error codes returned in 'csError'
ctlNoErr    EQU    $0000    ; default error code for control calls
ctlUnkErr   EQU    $0003    ; unknown error

```

Normal execution of a driver routine will return the ctlNoErr error code and the application should invoke its error recovery handler if the driver returns anything but this value.

Upon completion of driver routine calls, a status word is also returned along with the `.csError` word just described. The `.csStatus` field of the `dio48CtlBlk` structure is a 2 byte word used to return status bits about the operation of the driver routine during its execution. Each bit within the `.csStatus` word has been defined to signify a particular status condition. Figure 4.2 shows the status bits that have been defined for the current version of the driver.

`dio48CtlBlk.csStatus` Word:

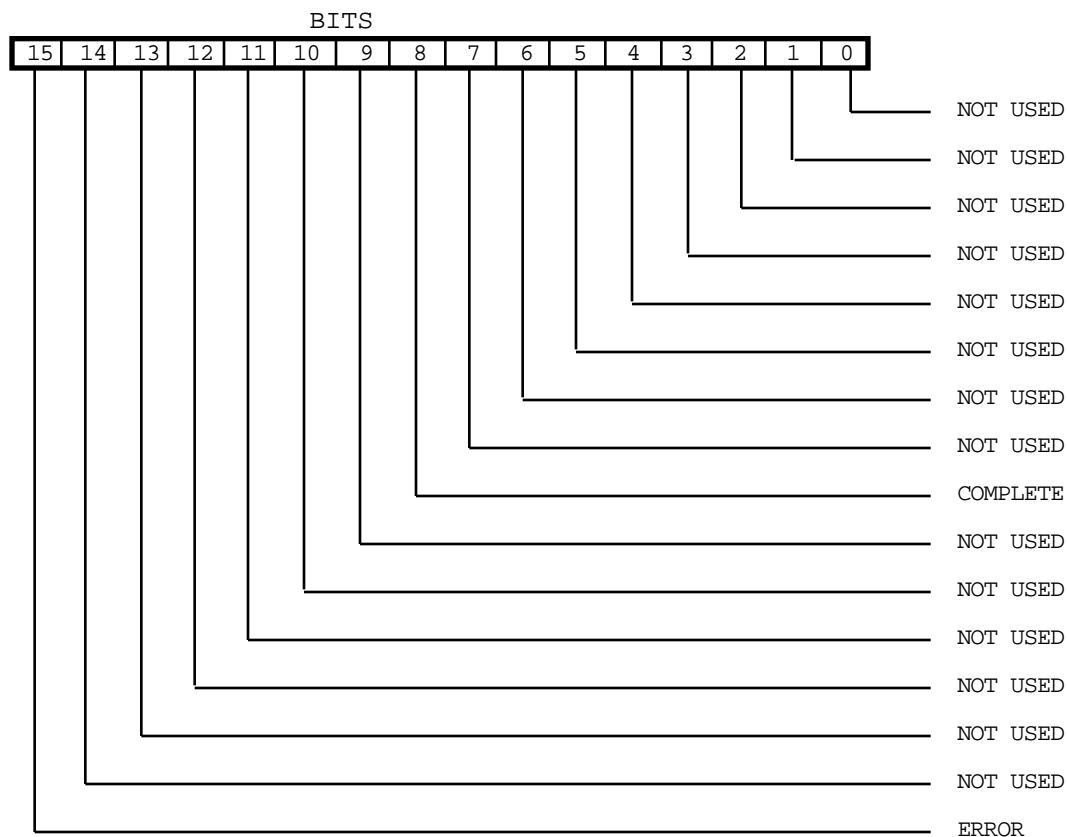


Figure 4.2 - `dio48CtlBlk.csStatus` Bit Definitions.

These bit definitions are defined in the include file as constants:

```
*      Status bit codes returned in 'csStatus'
stErr  EQU    $8000      ; error occurred during call
stCmplt EQU    $0100     ; I/O operation completed during call
```

Bit 15 of the `.csStatus` field signifies that an error occurred during the execution of the driver call. It will always be accompanied by an error code of non-zero in the `.csError` field of the record. The other bits of the status word give the user more detailed

information about the execution of the driver call and usually do not indicate error conditions.

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Section 5
Cookbook

All calls to the driver routines should be made thru the Device Manager of the Macintosh operating system. Consult the *Inside Macintosh* documentation for more specific information about device driver calls.

In order to make any calls to the driver of the NBS-DIO48 card, or any driver for that matter, the driver must first be opened. The driver may be opened by calling the 'OpenSlot' function call of the Macintosh slot manager. Refer to the 'dio48Open' function call documented in the 'Driver Functions Interface' section of this manual for more information. The call to open the driver will return a driver reference number which must be used for all subsequent calls to the driver.

All other calls to the NBS-DIO48 driver, with the exception of the open and close calls, are made via device manager 'Control' calls. The driver does not support 'Prime' or 'Status' calls. The standard way of calling the Control call routine of a device driver is made with a call to the Device Manager 'Control' function or the lower level 'PBControl' function. The PASCAL interface routines supplied uses the 'PBControl' routine.

In either case the application must first set up the 'dio48CtlBlk' record as defined in the previous section of this manual. Then, a pointer to the dio48CtlBlk is passed in the first four bytes of a ParamBlockRec.csParam field. Finally, the PBControl call is made by using the driver reference number and a pointer to the ParamBlockRec as pass parameters. The NBS-DIO48 driver only supports synchronous calls so the 'async' parameter should always be set to FALSE.

All driver control calls are made this way. The only difference is the ParamBlockRec.csCode parameter used and the way the dio48CtlBlk record is set up. The ParamBlockRec.csCode field should be set to the number of the particular control call being made.

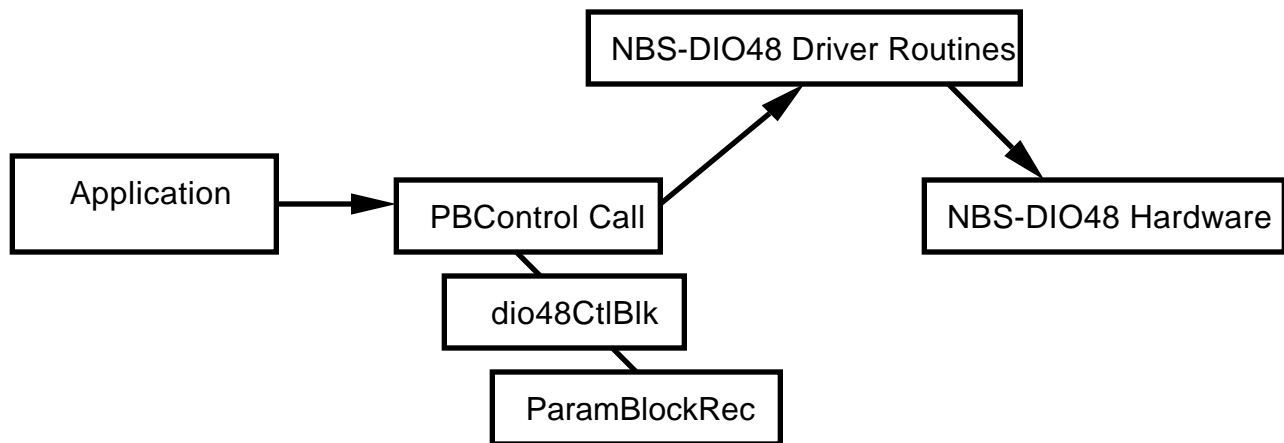
The NBS-DIO48 driver only supports the following .csCode values:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Driver routine</u>
1	KillIo;
23	EnInter;
25	Read;
26	Write;

The way the dio48CtlBlk is set up is determined by the particular driver routine being called. Each driver routine documents these values in the 'Driver Functions Interface' section of this manual.

Finally, after all calls to the driver have been made, the driver must be closed. This is done with the 'CloseDriver' function call.

The reader should refer to the PASCAL interface file source code listing for examples of what was just described.



Open Driver

For Each Driver Call Made:

Set up dio48CtlBlk

Set up ParamBlockRec

Put Pointer to dio48CtlBlk in ParamBlockRec.csParam

Call PBControl

Close Driver

Figure 5.1 - Driver call method.

As a real live example we will detail the program steps necessary to input and output data from the NBS-DIO48 interface card. We will assume that this particular application needs to output 24 bits of data and also read 24 bits of data. Each data bit is to be assigned a separate I/O line from the NBS-DIO48 card. We will use Port A, Port B, and Port C for the output data bits and Port D, Port E, and Port F for the input data bits.

The first thing which must be done is to open the driver for the NBS-DIO48 card by using the `dio48Open` call. This call will return a driver reference number which will be used in all succeeding calls. Once the driver has been opened we need to setup the 82C55A chips for the proper mode of operation. Since simple input and output operations are required over the interface lines, we will program the 82C55A chips to operate in mode 0 which is its basic input/output mode. We will utilize the 'WRITE' driver call to setup the I/O ports.

82C55A #1 will be setup to have its I/O lines in the 'output' configuration. To do this, the Intel documentation for the 82C55A chip shows us that we need to write a 0x80 to the control register for the chip. Likewise, 82C55A #2 will be setup to have its I/O lines in the input configuration. To do this, the Intel documentation for the 82C55A chip shows us that we need to write a 0x9B to the control register for the chip.

After the two peripheral chips have been set up properly, it is simply a matter of reading or writing to the individual I/O port addresses in order to transfer the data bytes. Refer to the comments in the source code for this example for more information.

After all is done, we will close the driver with a call to the `dio48Close` routine.

```
PROCEDURE DoNbsDio48;
```

```
VAR
```

```
  gWrNum:      LONGINT;      { the value used to output to the output ports }
  gRdNum:      LONGINT;      { the value read from the input ports }
  gRefNum:     INTEGER;
  gStatus:     INTEGER;
  gError:      INTEGER;
  gBoardAddr:  INTEGER;

  myByte:      SignedByte;
  addr:        LONGINT;
  aByte:       INTEGER;
  err:         OSErr;
```

```

BEGIN
gWrNum := $123456;      { output data }
gRdNum := 0;           { where we will store the input data }
gBoardAddr := $b;     { the slot we installed our board }

{ Open the driver. Store the driver's reference number in 'gRefNum' }
err := dio48Open(SignedByte(gBoardAddr), gRefNum);

{ set mode 0 - 'OUTPUT' operation for Port A, Port B, and Port C }
addr := $0c;           { address on card of the control register for 82C55A #1 }
aByte := $80;         { command for mode '0', outputs }
err := dio48WrAddr(gRefNum, addr, SignedByte(aByte), gStatus, gError);

{ set mode 0 - 'INPUT' operation for Port D, Port E, and Port F }
addr := $2000c;       { address on card of the control register for 82C55A #2 }
aByte := $9b;         { command for mode '0', inputs }
err := dio48WrAddr(gRefNum, addr, SignedByte(aByte), gStatus, gError);

{ Output the data to the output ports. The low three bytes of 'gWrNum' will
  be written to the three output ports. }
addr := $0;           { address on card of the Port 'A' for 82C55A #1 }
aByte := INTEGER(BitAnd(gWrNum, 255));
err := dio48WrAddr(gRefNum, addr, SignedByte(aByte), gStatus, gError);

addr := $4;           { address on card of the Port 'B' for 82C55A #1 }
aByte := INTEGER(BitAnd(BitShift(gWrNum, -8), 255));
err := dio48WrAddr(gRefNum, addr, SignedByte(aByte), gStatus, gError);

addr := $8;           { address on card of the Port 'C' for 82C55A #1 }
aByte := INTEGER(BitAnd(BitShift(gWrNum, -16), 255));
err := dio48WrAddr(gRefNum, addr, SignedByte(aByte), gStatus, gError);

{ read the three input ports. Store the result in 'gRdNum' }
addr := $20008;       { address on card of the Port 'C' for 82C55A #2 }
err := dio48RdAddr(gRefNum, addr, myByte, gStatus, gError);
gRdNum := gRdNum + BitAnd(myByte, $0ff);
gRdNum := BitShift(gRdNum, 8);

addr := $20004;       { address on card of the Port 'B' for 82C55A #2 }
err := dio48RdAddr(gRefNum, addr, myByte, gStatus, gError);
gRdNum := gRdNum + BitAnd(myByte, $0ff);
gRdNum := BitShift(gRdNum, 8);

addr := $20000;       { address on card of the Port 'A' for 82C55A #2 }
err := dio48RdAddr(gRefNum, addr, myByte, gStatus, gError);
gRdNum := gRdNum + BitAnd(myByte, $0ff);

{ finally, close the driver }
err := dio48Close(gRefNum);      { close the driver }

END;

```

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Section 6
Driver Functions Interface

EnInter	Enable/Disable Board Interrupts	EnInter
----------------	--	----------------

Purpose: This call is used to enable or disable the ability of the NBS-DIO48 board to interrupt the MAC.

Format: `FUNCTION PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE): OSErr;`

Parameters: **Input:**

- `dio48CtlBlk.csFlag` - Enable/Disable BOOLEAN.
- `paramBlock.ioRefNum` - value returned from 'dio48Open' call
- `paramBlock.csCode` - '23' for this call

Output:

- `dio48CtlBlk.csStatus` - call return status information
- `dio48CtlBlk.csError` - call return error code

Details: Application programs call this routine in order to enable or disable the ability of the NBS-DIO48 card to interrupt the MAC. The interface card has been designed such that any interrupts generated by the Intel 82C55A controller chips used on the card can be allowed to interrupt the MAC.

In order for an interrupt to be generated however, three conditions must be met. First, the 82C55A chip must be programmed to allow the controller chip to generate an interrupt. Refer to the documentation from Intel on the 82C55A chip for more detailed information regarding the possible interrupt conditions available for the controller chip. The second condition which must be satisfied is that the interrupt mask latch for the board must be setup properly to allow the particular interrupt to pass thru to the interrupt enable latch. Refer to section 3 of this manual for information on the interrupt mask latch. The last condition which must be satisfied before the NBS-DIO48 card can interrupt the MAC is that the interrupt enable latch for the board must be set in order to pass the interrupt from the controller chip thru to the MAC. This driver function call has been provided to allow the application to set the state of the board's interrupt enable latch.

The interrupt enable latch defaults to the state which inhibits all interrupts from the board upon a reset of the MAC computer. Revision 1.0 of the NBS-DIO48 driver does not utilize the interrupt capability of the card. This routine is provided for the use of those application developers wishing to write their own interrupt driven routines for the card. The application should disable interrupts before closing the driver if they had been previously enabled during the execution of the program. Refer to 'The Device Manager' chapter of *Inside Macintosh Volume V* for more information regarding interrupts and slot devices.

```

EnInter:
    IF .csFlag non-zero THEN
        Enable board interrupts
    ELSE
        Disable Board interrupts

```

Example:

```

VAR
    err:                OSErr;
    paramBlock:         ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk:dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:          LONGINT;
    refNum:             INTEGER;
    myStatus:           INTEGER;
    myError:            INTEGER;

BEGIN
    { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := 0;           { not used }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := $ffff;     { enable interrupts }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;       { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;        { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := NIL;       { not used }

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;     { not used }
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;          { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;      { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 23;            { for 'EnInter' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk); { address of DIO48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    myStatus := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus; { interface's status }
    myError := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;   { driver's result code }

    { The success of the device manager call is returned in 'err'. The driver's
      status and result codes are returned in mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus and
      mydio48CtlBlk.csError respectively. The driver reference number used is that
      which was returned by the call to 'dio48Open'..}
END;

```

dio48Close

Close Driver

dio48Close

Purpose: This call is used to close the previously opened NBS-DIO48 driver.

Format: FUNCTION CloseDriver(refNum: INTEGER): OSErr;

Parameters: **Input:**
refNum - the driver reference number returned from the 'dio48Open' call.
Output:
none

Details: Application programs should call this routine after all I/O is done. It is customary to do this at the end of the application program just before terminating. The driver should have been previously opened by a call to 'dio48Open'.

Upon return from this function, the card will be left with the interrupt mask bits and the interrupt enable latch reset.

```
dio48Close:
  Reset the interrupt mask bits
  Reset the interrupt enable latch
```

Example:

```
VAR
  err:          OSErr;
  refNum: INTEGER;

BEGIN
  err := CloseDriver(refNum);

  { The success of the call is returned in 'err'. The driver reference number
  is that which was returned by the call to 'dio48Open'. }
END;
```


dio48Open

Open Driver

dio48Open

Purpose: This call is used to open and initialize the NBS-DIO48 driver.

Format: FUNCTION OpenSlot(@paramBlock, FALSE): OSErr;

Parameters: Parameters required by 'OpenSlot' function.

Details: Application programs must call this routine before making any calls to the other routines in the driver package. This is usually done once at the beginning of the application. The complimentary 'dio48Close' routine should be called after all I/O is done. Again, it is customary to do this at the end of the application program just before terminating.

The call to the slot manager routine 'OpenSlot', documented in Inside Macintosh Volume V, is used to indirectly open the NBS-DIO48 driver. See the example below for sample code.

```
dio48Open:
    Reset the interrupt mask bits
    Reset the interrupt enable latch
```

Example:

```
VAR
    err:          OSErr;
    paramBlock:  ParamBlockRec;
    nameStr:     Str255;
    mySlot:SignedByte;
    refNum:INTEGER;

BEGIN
    mySlot := $B;                { slot number board is plugged into }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;
    nameStr := '.Fc_dio48';      { taken from driver header }
    paramBlock.ioNamePtr := @nameStr;
    paramBlock.ioPerms := fsCurPerm;
    paramBlock.ioMix := NIL;
    paramBlock.ioFlags := 0;
    paramBlock.ioSlot := mySlot;
    paramBlock.ioId := -128;     { the DIO48 driver ID }

    err := OpenSlot(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    refnum := paramBlock.ioRefNum;

    { The success of the call is returned in 'err'. The driver reference number
    is returned in 'paramBlock.ioRefNum and is used to reference the open driver
    in all subsequent calls.}

END;
```

KillIO

Halt any I/O in process

KillIO

Purpose: This call is used to terminate any I/O operation on the device driver.

Format: FUNCTION PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE): OSErr;

Parameters: Input:

paramBlock.ioRefNum - value returned from 'dio48Open' call
 paramBlock.csCode - '1' for this call

Output:

dio48CtlBlk.csStatus - call return status information
 dio48CtlBlk.csError - call return error code

Details: This call has limited use with the NBS-DIO48 driver because it currently supports only synchronous calls from the device manager. It is included to provide conformance with the Mac's device manager control calls.

KillIO:
 Return noErr to caller

Example:

```

VAR
  err:                OSErr;
  paramBlock:         ParamBlockRec;
  mydio48CtlBlk:dio48CtlBlk;
  paramAddr:          LONGINT;
  refNum:             INTEGER;
  myStatus:           INTEGER;
  myError:            INTEGER;

BEGIN
  { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
  mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := 0;                { not used }
  mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;              { not used }
  mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;           { not used }
  mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;            { not used }
  mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := NIL;          { not used }

  { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
  paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;         { not used }
  paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;              { not used }
  paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;          { from 'dio48Open' call }
  paramBlock.csCode := 1;                 { for KillIO }
  paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk);  { address of DIO48 params }
  paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
  paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

  err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);

  { The success of the device manager call is returned in 'err'. The driver
  reference number used is that which was returned by the call to 'dio48Open'. }
END;

```

Read	Read Memory Location	Read
-------------	----------------------	-------------

Purpose: This call is used to allow the application to read a memory address from the NBS-DIO48 card.

Format: FUNCTION PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE): OSErr;

Parameters: **Input:**

- dio48CtlBlk.csAddr - desired memory address.
- paramBlock.ioRefNum - value returned from 'dio48Open' call
- paramBlock.csCode - '25' for this call

Output:

- dio48CtlBlk.csVar - Byte at specified memory address.
- dio48CtlBlk.csStatus - call return status information
- dio48CtlBlk.csError - call return error code

Details: Applications call this routine in order to read a byte from the memory space of the NBS-DIO48 card.

This routine has been included in the driver to allow the application programmer complete access to all of the hardware functions with which the interface card is capable of. With this call an application can, for instance, read any of the registers on the 82C55A chips.

Addresses should be specified by sending the lower 24 bits of the address desired on the card, with the two LSB's zero. The driver will complete the address used for the access by adding \$FS000003 to the value passed to the routine ('S' being the slot address where the card is installed). Remember that the NBS-DIO48 card only supports data transfers over byte lane 3 of the NuBus interface.

The user should consult the NBS-DIO48 memory map given in another part of this manual for a list of addresses used on the card.

Read:

```

Get specified address.
AND address with $00FFFFFF.
ADD address with the board's base address ($FS000003).
Read the byte at the calculated address.
AND byte with $000000FF.
Put requested byte in the low byte of the .csVar field.
Return.
```

Example:

```

VAR
    err:                OSErr;
    paramBlock:         ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk:dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:          LONGINT;
    refNum:             INTEGER;
    myStatus:           INTEGER;
    myError:            INTEGER;
    theByte:            SignedByte;

BEGIN
    { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := 0;                { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;              { not used }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;           { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;            { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := $000000;       { address of 'port A' }

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;         { not used }
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;              { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;         { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 25;                { for 'Read' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk);  { address of DIO48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    myStatus := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus;     { interface's status }
    myError := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;       { driver's result code }
    theByte := SignedByte(mydio48CtlBlk.csVar); { the returned byte }

    { The success of the device manager call is returned in 'err'. The driver's
      status and result codes are returned in mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus and
      mydio48CtlBlk.csError respectively. The driver reference number used is that
      which was returned by the call to 'dio48Open' }
END;

```

Write	Write Memory Location	Write
--------------	-----------------------	--------------

Purpose: This call is used to allow the application to write a byte to a memory address on the NBS-DIO48 card.

Format: FUNCTION PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE): OSErr;

Parameters: **Input:**

- dio48CtlBlk.csVar - byte to write in lower 8 bits of .csVar
- dio48CtlBlk.csAddr - desired memory address.
- paramBlock.ioRefNum - value returned from 'dio48Open' call
- paramBlock.csCode - '26' for this call

Output:

- dio48CtlBlk.csStatus - call return status information
- dio48CtlBlk.csError - call return error code

Details: Applications call this routine in order to write a byte to the memory space of the NBS-DIO48 card.

This routine has been included in the driver to allow the application programmer complete access to all of the hardware functions with which the interface card is capable of. With this call an application can, for instance, write to any of the control registers on the 82C55A chips.

Addresses should be specified by sending the lower 24 bits of the address desired on the card, with the two LSB's zero. The driver will complete the address used for the access by adding \$FS000003 to the value passed to the routine ('S' being the slot address where the card is installed). Remember that the NBS-DIO48 card only supports data transfers over byte lane 3 of the NuBus interface.

The user should consult the NBS-DIO48 memory map given in another part of this manual for a list of addresses used on the card.

Write:

```

Get specified address.
AND address with $00FFFFFF.
ADD address with the board's base address ($FS000003).
Write the byte at the calculated address.
Return.

```

Example:

```

VAR
    err:                OSErr;
    paramBlock:         ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk:      dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:          LONGINT;
    refNum:              INTEGER;
    myStatus:           INTEGER;
    myError:            INTEGER;
    theByte:            SignedByte;

BEGIN
    theByte := SignedByte($20);                { set bit 5 }

    { next set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := theByte;            { value to be written }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;                { not used }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;             { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;              { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := $000000;         { address of 'port A' }

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;           { not used }
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;                { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;           { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 26;                  { for 'Write' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk);    { address of DIO48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    myStatus := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus;      { interface's status }
    myError := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;        { driver's result code }

    { The success of the device manager call is returned in 'err'. The driver's
      status and result codes are returned in mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus and
      mydio48CtlBlk.csError respectively. The driver reference number used is that
      which was returned by the call to 'dio48Open' }
END;

```

Section 7
dio48Glu.p Listing

```
{
  File: dio48Glu.p

  Version 1.0   15 September, 1989

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}

UNIT Dio48Glu;

INTERFACE

USES
  {$LOAD MacIntf.LOAD}
  MemTypes, QuickDraw, OSIntf, ToolIntf, PackIntf;
  {$LOAD}

{
CONST
}

TYPE

{
  the following structure will be used for all driver 'Control calls'
  for passing information into/from the driver.
}

dio48CtlBlk = RECORD
    csVar:    INTEGER;    { general purpose word has call specific
                          data. Refer to control call desired
                          for variable definition. }
    csFlag:   INTEGER;    { general purpose word has call specific
                          data. Refer to control call desired
                          for variable definition. }
    csStatus: INTEGER;    { call returned status information }
    csError:  INTEGER;    { call returned error information }
    csAddr:   Ptr;       { pointer to an address on the dio48 card. }

    END;

dio48CtlBlkPtr = ^dio48CtlBlk;
```



```

FUNCTION dio48Open(dio48Slot: SignedByte; VAR refNum: INTEGER): OSErr;

    { enable/disable board interrupts }
FUNCTION dio48IntEn(refNum: INTEGER; operation: BOOLEAN; VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;

    { write a byte to an address on the card }
FUNCTION dio48WrAddr(refNum: INTEGER; address: UNIV Ptr; theByte: SignedByte;
                    VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;

    { read a byte from an address on the card }
FUNCTION dio48RdAddr(refNum: INTEGER; address: UNIV Ptr; VAR theByte: SignedByte;
                    VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;

FUNCTION dio48Close(refNum: INTEGER): OSErr;

```

IMPLEMENTATION

```

FUNCTION dio48Open(dio48Slot: SignedByte; VAR refNum: INTEGER): OSErr;
VAR
    err:          OSErr;
    paramBlock:  ParamBlockRec;
    nameStr:     Str255;

BEGIN
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;
    nameStr := '.Fc_dio48';           { taken from driver header (not needed ???) }
    paramBlock.ioNamePtr := @nameStr;
    paramBlock.ioPermssn := fsCurPerm; { any available permission }
    paramBlock.ioMix := NIL;
    paramBlock.ioFlags := 0;
    paramBlock.ioSlot := dio48Slot;   { the slot the user plugged into }
    paramBlock.ioId := -128;         { the dio48 driver id }

    err := OpenSlot(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    refNum := paramBlock.ioRefNum;    { return the driver reference number }
    dio48Open := err;                { success code }
END;

```

```

    { enable/disable board interrupts }

FUNCTION dio48IntEn(refNum: INTEGER; operation: BOOLEAN; VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;
VAR
    err:          OSErr;
    paramBlock:   ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk:dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:    LONGINT;

BEGIN
    { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := 0;           { not used }
    IF operation = TRUE THEN
        mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := $ffff   { flag interrupt enabled }
    ELSE
        mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;      { flage inteerrupt disabled }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;        { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;         { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := NIL;        { not used }

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;          { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;      { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 23;            { for 'EnInter' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk); { address of dio48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    status := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus;   { interface's status }
    error := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;     { driver's result code }

    dio48IntEn := err;
END;

```

```

    { write to a board address }

```

```

FUNCTION dio48WrAddr(refNum: INTEGER; address: UNIV Ptr; theByte: SignedByte;
                    VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;
VAR
    err:          OSErr;
    paramBlock:   ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk:dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:    LONGINT;

BEGIN
    { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := theByte;     { the byte we are writing }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;           { not used }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;        { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;         { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := address;    { the address we wish to write }

```

```

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;           { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;      { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 26;           { for 'Write' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk); { address of dio48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    status := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus;   { interface's status }
    error := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;     { driver's result code }

    dio48WrAddr := err;
END;

    { read from a board address }

FUNCTION dio48RdAddr(refNum: INTEGER; address: UNIV Ptr; VAR theByte: SignedByte;
                    VAR status, error: INTEGER): OSErr;
VAR
    err:           OSErr;
    paramBlock:   ParamBlockRec;
    mydio48CtlBlk: dio48CtlBlk;
    paramAddr:    LONGINT;

BEGIN
    { first set up the driver's control call parameters }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csVar := 0;           { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csFlag := 0;         { not used }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus := 0;       { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csError := 0;        { a return value }
    mydio48CtlBlk.csAddr := address;   { the address we wish to write }

    { now set up the device manager's control call parameters }
    paramBlock.ioCompletion := NIL;
    paramBlock.ioVRefNum := 0;           { not used }
    paramBlock.ioRefNum := refNum;      { from 'dio48Open' call }
    paramBlock.csCode := 25;           { for 'Read' call }
    paramAddr := LONGINT(@mydio48CtlBlk); { address of dio48 params }
    paramBlock.csParam[1] := LoWord(paramAddr);
    paramBlock.csParam[0] := HiWord(paramAddr);

    err := PBControl(@paramBlock, FALSE);
    status := mydio48CtlBlk.csStatus;   { interface's status }
    error := mydio48CtlBlk.csError;     { driver's result code }
    theByte := SignedByte(mydio48CtlBlk.csVar);

    dio48RdAddr := err;
END;

```

```
FUNCTION dio48Close(refNum: INTEGER): OSErr;  
VAR  
    err:          OSErr;  
  
BEGIN  
    err := CloseDriver(refNum);  
  
    dio48Close := err;  
END;  
  
END.
```

Section 8
dio48incl.a Listing

* Version 1.0 15 September, 1989

* File dio48incl.a

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* Constants *

```

dio1addr    EQU        $000000        ; first pia
dio2addr    EQU        $020000        ; second pia

intenaddr   EQU        $040000        ; interrupt enable address
intdisaddr  EQU        $060000        ; interrupt disable address
maskaddr    EQU        $080000        ; address of on board int mask latch
romaddr     EQU        $ff8000        ; start of rom from base address of board

```

* The following structure is used to pass data to and from the driver during all

* Control calls to the driver.

*

* dio48CtlBlk = RECORD

```

*           csVar:    INTEGER;        { general purpose word has call specific
*                                     data. Refer to control call desired
*                                     for variable definition. }
*           csFlag:   INTEGER;        { general purpose word has call specific
*                                     data. Refer to control call desired
*                                     for variable definition. }
*           csStatus: INTEGER;        { call returned status information }
*           csError:  INTEGER;        { call returned error information }
*           csAddr:   Ptr;            { pointer to an address on the dio48 card. }

```

* END;

* dio48CtlBlkPtr = ^dio48CtlBlk;

*

*

*

```

csVar       EQU        0              ; (word)      - call specific data
csFlag      EQU        csVar+2        ; (word)      - call specific data
csStatus    EQU        csFlag+2       ; (word)      - returned driver status
csError     EQU        csStatus+2     ; (word)      - returned error code
csaddr      EQU        csError+2      ; Pointer to device card address

```

* Control call operating system Error codes

```

dio48Err    EQU        -127           ; returned to the O.S.

```

* Control call Error codes returned in 'csError'

```

ctlNoErr    EQU        $0000          ; default error code for control calls
ctlUnkErr   EQU        $0003          ; unknown error

```

```
* Status bit codes returned in 'csStatus'
stGood      EQU      $0000      ; Default status returned
stErr       EQU      $8000      ; error occurred during call
stCmplt     EQU      $0100      ; I/O operation completed during call

* The following need to be supplied by Apple
*   sRsrc_Type values
*

dio48BoardId EQU      $0308      ; As assigned by Apple DTS
CatDataAcq   EQU      $0010      ;
Typ82C55     EQU      $0008      ;
DrSwNBS_DI048 EQU     $0001      ;
DrHwNBS_DI048 EQU     $0001      ;

DrSwBoard    EQU      $0000      ; always 0 for board sResource
DrHwBoard    EQU      $0000      ; always 0 for board sResource

ROMSIZE      EQU      8192       ; size of on-board ROM
fhBlockSize  EQU      20        ; format/header is 20 bytes long
Rev1         EQU      1         ; current revision level of this ROM
sRsrc_Board  EQU      1         ; board sResource list ID
sRsrc_dio48  EQU      128       ; dio48 sResource list ID

* Apple defined sResource list ID numbers
sRsrc_Type   EQU      1         ; type of resource
sRsrc_Name   EQU      2         ; name of sResource
sRsrc_Icon   EQU      3         ; Icon for the sResource
sRsrc_DrvrDir EQU     4         ; Driver directory for the sResource
sRsrc_LoadRec EQU     5         ; Load record for the sResource
sRsrc_BootRec EQU     6         ; Boot record
sRsrc_Flags  EQU      7         ; sResource flags
sRsrc_HWDevId EQU     8         ; Hardware device Id

* Apple defined Board sResource entry ID numbers
STimeOut     EQU      35        ; TimeOut constant
```

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**Section 9
Driver Listing**

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```

Loc  F Object Code  Addr  M  Source Statement
* File dio48rom.a
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                                MACHINE      MC68020
                                STRING        C
                                PRINT        ON

*****
*   Begin declaration ROM
*****

dio48DeclRom      MAIN

*****
*   Directory
*****
_sRsrcDir          OSListEntry  sRsrc_Board,_sRsrc_Board ; References the Board sResource
                  DC.L (sRsrc_Board<<24) ++ ((_sRsrc_Board-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0100 000C          1
0000 0000          OSListEntry  sRsrc_dio48,_sRsrc_dio48 ; References the dio48 sResource
0000 8000 0084    1
                  DC.L (sRsrc_dio48<<24) ++ ((_sRsrc_dio48-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0000 0000          DatListEntry EndOfList,0 ; end of the list
0000 0000          DC.L (EndOfList<<24)+0

*****
*   sRsrc_Board List
*****
_sRsrc_Board       OSListEntry  sRsrc_Type,_BoardType ; References the sResource type
                  DC.L (sRsrc_Type<<24) ++ ((_BoardType-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0100 0014          1
                  OSListEntry  sRsrc_Name,_BoardName ; References the sResource name
0200 0018          1
                  DC.L (sRsrc_Name<<24) ++ ((_BoardName-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
2000 0308          1
                  DatListEntry BoardId,dio48BoardId ; the board Id
0018 2400 0034    1
                  DC.L (BoardId<<24)+dio48BoardId
001C FF00 0000    1
                  OSListEntry  VendorInfo,_VendorInfo ; references the vendor information list
0020 0001          DC.L (VendorInfo<<24) ++ ((_VendorInfo-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0022 0000          DC.L (EndOfList<<24)+0
0024 0000          _BoardType      DC.W CatBoard ; the Board sResource: <Category>
0026 0000          DC.W TypBoard ;
0028 5669736863616D _BoardName      DC.W DrSWBoard ; <Type>
004C              DC.W DrHWBoard ; <DrvrsW>
004C              DC.L 'fishcamp engineering NBS-DIO48 card' ; board's official product name <DrvrsW>

*****
*   Vendor info record
*****
_VendorInfo        OSListEntry  VendorId,_VendorId ; references the vendor Id
                  DC.L (VendorId<<24) ++ ((_VendorId-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0100 0010          1
                  OSListEntry  RevLevel,_RevLevel ; references the revision level
0300 0024          1
                  DC.L (RevLevel<<24) ++ ((_RevLevel-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0400 0028          1
                  OSListEntry  PartNum,_PartNum ; references the part number
FF00 0000          1
                  DC.L (PartNum<<24) ++ ((_PartNum-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0058 0000          DatListEntry EndOfList,0 ; end of the list
005C 6669736863616D _VendorId      DC.L 'fishcamp engineering' ; the vendor id
0074 52657620312E30 _RevLevel      DC.L 'Rev 1.0' ; the revision level
007C 4E42532D44494F _PartNum       DC.L 'NBS-DIO48' ; the part number

*****
*   sRsrc_dio48
*****
_sRsrc_dio48       OSListEntry  sRsrc_Type,_dio48Type ; references the sResource type
                  DC.L (sRsrc_Type<<24) ++ ((_dio48Type-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0100 0014          1
                  OSListEntry  sRsrc_Name,_dio48Name ; references the sResource name
0200 0018          1
                  DC.L (sRsrc_Name<<24) ++ ((_dio48Name-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0400 0034          1
                  OSListEntry  sRsrc_DrvrDir,_dio48DrvrDir ; references the driver directory
0800 0001          1
                  DC.L (sRsrc_DrvrDir<<24) ++ ((_dio48DrvrDir-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
FF00 0000          1
                  DatListEntry sRsrc_HWDevId,1 ; the hardware device id
009C 0010          DC.L (sRsrc_HWDevId<<24)+1
009E 0008          DC.L (EndOfList<<24)+0
00A0 0001          _dio48Type      DC.W CatDataAcq ; dio48 sResource: <Category>
00A2 0001          DC.W Typ82C55 ; <Type>
00A4 6469676974616C _dio48Name     DC.W DrSWNBS_DIO48 ; <DrvrsW>
00C4              DC.W DrHWNBS_DIO48 ; <DrvrsW>

*****
*   driver directory
*****
_dio48DrvrDir      OSListEntry  sMacOS68020,_sMacOS68020 ; references the Macintosh-OS 68020
                  DC.L (sMacOS68020<<24) ++ ((_sMacOS68020-*) ** $00FFFFFF)
0200 0008          1
                  DatListEntry EndOfList,0 ; end of the list
FF00 0000          1
                  DC.L (EndOfList<<24)+0
    
```


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Loc	F	Object Code	Addr	M	Source Statement
0028E					*****
0028E					* Read - read byte from board memory
0028E					*
0028E					* Entry: A0 - param blk pointer
0028E					* A1 - DCE pointer
0028E					* A2 - cs parameters (ie. A2 <- csParam(A0)) (must be preserved)
0028E					*
0028E					*****
0028E					Read
0028E	48E7	C0C0			MOVEM.L A0/A1/D0/D1,-(SP) ; save local work registers
00292					;
00292					; get base address of board
00292	1029	0028			MOVE.B dCtlSlot(A1),D0 ; get the slot address
00296	E188				LSL.L #8,D0 ; shift the 4 slot bits into proper position
00298	E188				LSL.L #8,D0
0029A	E188				LSL.L #8,D0
0029C	0080	F000 0003			ORI.L #\$f0000003,D0 ; Slot space
002A2	2240				MOVEA.L D0,A1 ; A1 = board base address
002A4					;
002A4					; get address
002A4	200A				MOVE.L A2,D0
002A6	G 5080				ADD.L #csAddr,D0
002A8	2040				MOVEA.L D0,A0
002AA	2010				MOVE.L (A0),D0 ; D0 = address on board
002AC	0280	00FF FFFF			ANDI.L #\$00ffffff,D0 ; mask to 24 bits
002B2	2209				MOVE.L A1,D1 ; get board base address
002B4	D081				ADD.L D1,D0 ; add it to the requested address
002B6	2040				MOVEA.L D0,A0 ; A0 = requested address on board
002B8	616E		00328		BSR.S NbRead ; get the byte
002BA	0280	0000 00FF			ANDI.L #\$000000ff,D0 ; mask off lower byte
002C0	3480				MOVE.W D0,csVar(A2) ; Return to caller the requested byte.
002C2					;
002C2	7000				ReadGood MOVEQ #noErr,D0 ; return no error
002C4	G 426A	0006			MOVE.W #ctlNoErr,csError(A2)
002C8	G 426A	0004			MOVE.W #stGood,csStatus(A2) ; Default status
002CC	006A	0100 0004			ORI.W #stCmpl,csStatus(A2) ; flag call complete
002D2					;
002D2	4CDF	0303			ReadDone MOVEM.L (SP)+,A0/A1/D0/D1 ; restore local registers
002D6	4CDF	1110			MOVEM.L (SP)+,A0/A4/D4 ; restore registers
002DA	6000	FF12	001EE		BRA ExitDrv
002DE					;
002DE					*****
002DE					* Write - write byte to board memory
002DE					*
002DE					* Entry: A0 - param blk pointer
002DE					* A1 - DCE pointer
002DE					* A2 - cs parameters (ie. A2 <- csParam(A0)) (must be preserved)
002DE					*
002DE					*****
002DE					Write
002DE	48E7	C0C0			MOVEM.L A0/A1/D0/D1,-(SP) ; save local work registers
002E2					;
002E2					; get base address of board
002E2	1029	0028			MOVE.B dCtlSlot(A1),D0 ; get the slot address
002E6	E188				LSL.L #8,D0 ; shift the 4 slot bits into proper position
002E8	E188				LSL.L #8,D0
002EA	E188				LSL.L #8,D0
002EC	0080	F000 0003			ORI.L #\$f0000003,D0 ; Slot space
002F2	2240				MOVEA.L D0,A1 ; A1 = board base address
002F4					;
002F4					; get address
002F4	200A				MOVE.L A2,D0
002F6	G 5080				ADD.L #csAddr,D0
002F8	2040				MOVEA.L D0,A0
002FA	2010				MOVE.L (A0),D0 ; D0 = address on board
002FC	0280	00FF FFFF			ANDI.L #\$00ffffff,D0 ; mask to 24 bits
00302	2209				MOVE.L A1,D1 ; get board base address
00304	D081				ADD.L D1,D0 ; add it to the requested address
00306	2040				MOVEA.L D0,A0 ; A0 = requested address on board
00308	3012				MOVE.W csVar(A2),D0 ; D0 contains the byte to be written
0030A	6136		00342		BSR.S NbWrite ; write the byte
0030C					;
0030C	7000				WriteGood MOVEQ #noErr,D0 ; return no error
0030E	G 426A	0006			MOVE.W #ctlNoErr,csError(A2)
00312	G 426A	0004			MOVE.W #stGood,csStatus(A2) ; Default status
00316	006A	0100 0004			ORI.W #stCmpl,csStatus(A2) ; flag call complete
0031C					;
0031C	4CDF	0303			WriteDone MOVEM.L (SP)+,A0/A1/D0/D1 ; restore local registers
00320	4CDF	1110			MOVEM.L (SP)+,A0/A4/D4 ; restore registers
00324	6000	FEC8	001EE		BRA ExitDrv
00328					;
00328					*****
00328					* NbRead - reads a byte from a NUBUS card
00328					*
00328					* Entry: A0 - pointer to address in 32-bit address space
00328					*
00328					* Uses: no other registers
00328					*
00328					* Exit: D0 - the byte in low 8 bits
00328					*

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```

Loc  F Object Code  Addr  M  Source Statement
-----
00328
00328
00328
00328      48E7 4000      NbRead      MOVEM.L      D1,-(SP)      ; save work register
0032C      2038 0001      MOVEM.L      true32b,D0    ; set 32-bit mode
00330      A05D      _SwapMMUMode
00332      1210      MOVEM.B      (A0),D1      ; Get value specified
00334      2038 0000      MOVEM.L      false32b,D0  ; back to 24-bit mode
00338      A05D      _SwapMMUMode
0033A      1001      MOVEM.B      D1,D0      ; return value
0033C      4CDF 0002      MOVEM.L      (SP)+,D1    ; restore work register
00340      4E75      RTS
00342
00342
00342
00342      *****
00342      *      NbWrite - writes a byte to a NUBUS card
00342      *
00342      *      Enter:      A0 - pointer to address in 32-bit address space
00342      *                D0 - the byte in low 8 bits
00342      *
00342      *      Uses:      no other registers
00342      *
00342      *****
00342      NbWrite      MOVEM.L      D1,-(SP)      ; save work registers
00346      2200      MOVEM.L      D0,D1      ; save value in D1
00348      2038 0001      MOVEM.L      true32b,D0    ; set 32-bit mode
0034C      A05D      _SwapMMUMode
0034E      1081      MOVEM.B      D1,(A0)     ; write value specified
00350      2038 0000      MOVEM.L      false32b,D0  ; back to 24-bit mode
00354      A05D      _SwapMMUMode
00356      2001      MOVEM.L      D1,D0      ; restore entry value
00358      4CDF 0002      MOVEM.L      (SP)+,D1    ; restore work register
0035C      4E75      RTS
0035E
0035E
0035E      0000 035E      _End020Drvr  EQU          *          ; the end of the driver
0035E      STRING      C
0035E
0035E
0035E
0035E
0035E
0035E      0000 1FEC      ORG          ROMSize-fhBlockSize
0035E
0035E      *****
0035E      *      format/header block
0035E      *****
0035E      00FF E014      DC.L          (_sRsrcDir-*)**$00ffffff ; offset to sResource directory
0035E      01FF 0000 2000      DC.L          ROMSize      ; length of declaration data
0035E      01FF 0000 0000      DC.L          0          ; CRC (Patched by crcPatch, an MPW tool
0035E      01FF 01          DC.B          Rev1       ; revision level
0035E      01FF 01          DC.B          AppleFormat ; format
0035E      01FF 5A93 2BC7      DC.L          TestPattern ; test pattern
0035E      01FF 00          DC.B          0          ; Reserved byte (must be zero)
0035E      01FF 78          DC.B          $78       ; Byte lanes: 0111 1000 (bytelane 3)
0035E
0035E
0035E      ENDMAIN
0035E      END
    
```

Elapsed time: 6.46 seconds.
 Assembly complete - no errors found. 5396 lines.