

Step 1: Check header.

Take the sum of the bytes between 0CBF0H through 0CBFFH to verify whether it amounts to 00H. If the check proves normal, examine the 2-byte field at 0CBF0H to determine whether it contains 'UB'.

Step 2: Correct (own) routine?

Check the routine name in the header to see whether the loading process can be bypassed (the own routine need not be reloaded). This check may be omitted.

Step 3: Check overwrite flag.

Test the overwrite flag in the header to determine whether the existing routine can be overwritten.

Step 4: Check user BIOS area size.

Perform the step described in 4.1.3 (2) to reserve the user BIOS area.

Step 5: Release processing.

Call the release processing routine whose release address is stored in the header.

Step 6: Load user BIOS routine.

Load the new routine into the user BIOS area and create a new header.

## 4.2 Jump Tables

### 4.2.1 General

The PINE provides jump tables that allow application programs to directly call system-supplied routines.

There are three type of jump tables:

- 1) Resident jump table
- 2) Hook jump table
- 3) OS ROM jump table

This section describes the resident and OS ROM jump tables. See 4.3, "Hooks" for a detailed description of the hook jump table.

#### 4.2.2 Organization

##### (1) Resident jump table organization

The resident jump table is reserved at locations FF90H through FFBFH and can be called from any bank.

Figure 4.2.1 shows the organization of the resident jump table. Each routine in the resident jump table is described in Subsection 4.2.3.

FF90H	JP RBDOS
FF93H	JP RSPREBIOS
FF96H	JP RSPSTBIOS
FF99H	JP RSRROMEXQ
FF9CH	JP SELBNK
FF9FH	JP LDAXX
FFA2H	JP STAXX
FFA5H	JP LDIRXX
FFA8H	JP JUMPXX
FFABH	JP CALLXX
FFAEH	JP INTOPR
FFB1H	RESERVED
FFC0H	

Figure 4.2.1 Resident Jump Table Organization

(2) OS ROM jump table organization

Figure 4.2.2 shows the organization of the OS ROM jump table. The OS ROM jump table is reserved at the beginning of OS ROM (system bank).

The OS must switch the active bank to the system bank to call a routine from the OS ROM jump table.

1) When calling from an application program

The application program must use BIOS CALLX (WBOOT + 66H) to directly call a routine in OS ROM.

2) When calling from extended BIOS or interrupt processing

In modules that cannot call any BIOS routines (i.e. extended BIOS or interrupt processing), the OS must switch the active bank to the system bank using CALLXX (FFABH) or SELBNK (FF9CH) via the resident jump table to directly call the routine in OS ROM.

See Subsection 4.2.4 for a description of each routine in the OS ROM jump table.

0000H	NOP (00H)		
0001H	(JR ØSTART)		
0003H	JP BDOSTABL		
0006H	JP BHOSTABL		
0009H	JP MTOSTABL	0036H	JP XREDSP
000CH	JP MIOSTABL	0039H	JP XFONTGET
000FH	JP GOBACK	003CH	JP XUSRSCRN
0012H	JP SETERR	003FH	JP XSYSSCRN
0015H	JP RSTERR	0042H	JP XSETCUSR
0018H	JP CALADRS	0045H	JP XWTVRAM
001BH	JP BIOSJTLD	0048H	JP MELODY
001EH	JP RAMDKMNT	004BH	JP WRT7508
0021H	JP MDFDPB	004EH	JP CMD7508
0024H	JP RAMCRFMT	0051H	JP HSRST
0027H	JP XMAKDIR	0054H	JP HSSCOM
002AH	JP XMOUNT	0057H	JP HSSDAT
002DH	JP XREMOVE	005AH	JP HSRCV
0030H	JP EPSPSND	005DH	JP HSSBL
0033H	JP EPSPRCV	0060H	JP HSRBL
		0063H	JP HSBRK
		0066H	JP CHKMOD

Figure 4.2.2 OS ROM Jump Table Organization

Note: ØSTART is used by the system at power-on and reset time.

### 4.2.3 Resident Jump Table

The resident jump table includes eleven routines. This section describes how to specify each routine.

SELBNK, LDAXX, STAXX, LDIRXX, JUMPXX, CALLXX and INTOPR are used in modules, such as extended interrupt processing and extended BIOS functions, which are to control bank switching and interrupt processing.

#### (1) RBDOS (FF90H)

Function: Indicates the entry address of RBDOS2.

Entry parameters: Same as individual BDOS functions.

Return parameters: Same as individual BDOS functions.

#### Explanation:

- 1) The PINE provides two BDOS entry points in RAM, for the following reasons:
  - To indicate the upper limit of available RAM, so that ordinary CP/M application programs can operate normally.
  - To enable ROM-based programs to call BDOS functions without being aware of bank switching.
- 2) RBDOS points to the entry address of RBDOS2 in the common system area.
- 3) When BDOS is used by the other programs, ROM-based programs can call RBDOS (FF90H) in place of location 0005H.
- 4) See Section 3.2, "BDOS Operations" for BDOS functions.
- 5) Figure 4.2.3 shows the relationship between RBDOS1 and RBDOS2.

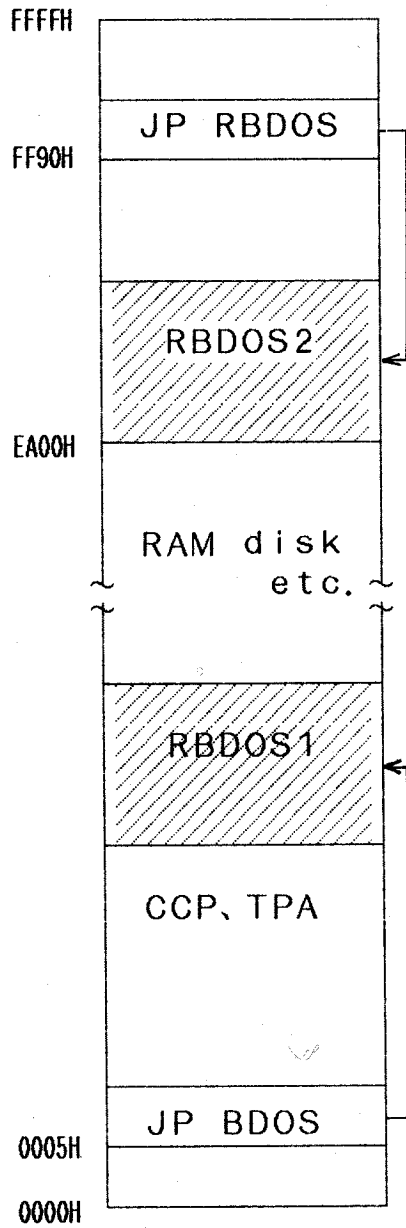


Figure 4.2.3 Relationship between RBDOS1 and RBDOS2

(2) RSPREBIOS (0FF93H), RSPSTBIOS (0FF96H)

Function: RSPREBIOS sets the BIOS in-process flag to disable the alarm and power-off functions.  
RSPSTBIOS processes any alarm or power-off conditions which occurred following the execution of RSPREBIOS, and resets the BIOS in-process flag.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers retain the previous values.
- 2) PREBIOS and PSTBIOS are called by OS during BIOS processing and disable and enable the alarm and power-off functions.
- 3) RSPREBIOS and RSPSTBIOS are supplied so that the user can use the PREBIOS and PSTBIOS functions in application programs.
- 4) RSPREBIOS and RSPSTBIOS may be called by application programs to:
  1. Disable the power-off function throughout the execution of the program.
  2. Suppress the display of the alarm screen throughout the execution of the program.
  3. Disable power failure conditions throughout the execution of the program.
  4. Allow the application program to directly call BIOS in OS ROM.

Notes:

- 1) If the BIOS stack has previously been used, do not call either RSPREBIOS or RSPSTBIOS because either routine switches the active stack to the BIOS stack.
- 2) Carry out RSPSTBIOS after the execution of RSPREBIOS. If RSPSTBIOS is not executed following RSPREBIOS, power-off or alarm processing is held pending.
- 3) If a call is made to BIOS after the execution of RSPREBIOS, PSTBIOS is automatically carried out at the end of the BIOS processing. Subsequently, alarm or power-off processing starts immediately when such a condition occurs. Directly call BIOS in OS ROM when calling a BIOS function after RSPREBIOS.
- 4) In the application program, if the processing time between the execution of RSPREBIOS and RSPSTBIOS is too long, the user must divide the application to shorten the processing time. This prevents the main power from being automatically turned off when the user fails to turn off power within 50 seconds of a power failure.

RSPREBIOS and RSPSTBIOS processing flowcharts are shown below.

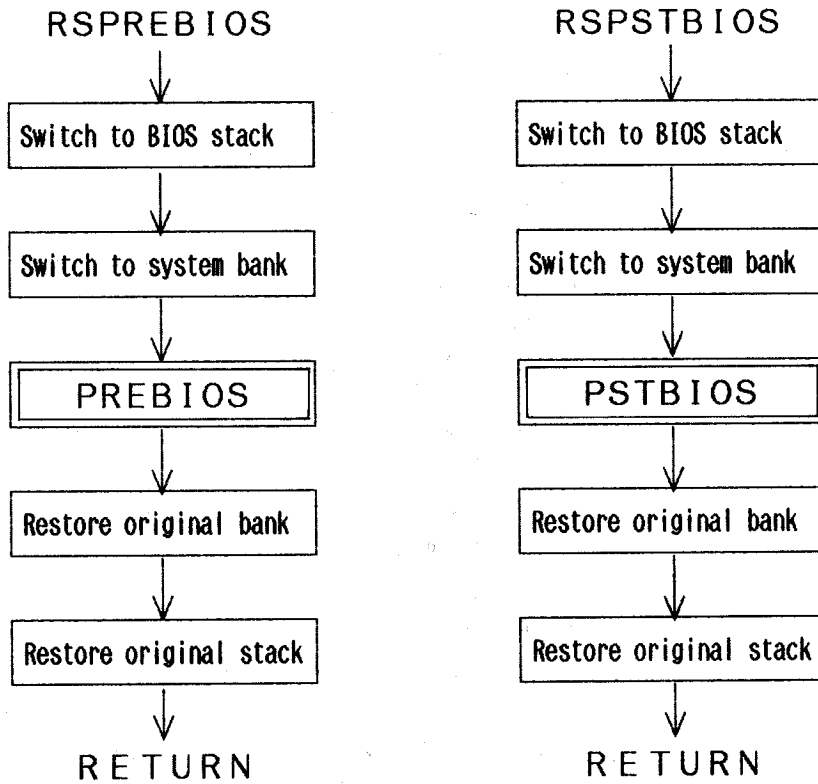


Figure 4.2.4 RSPREBIOS/RSPSTBIOS Processing Flow



PREBIOS and PSTBIOS processing flowcharts are shown below.

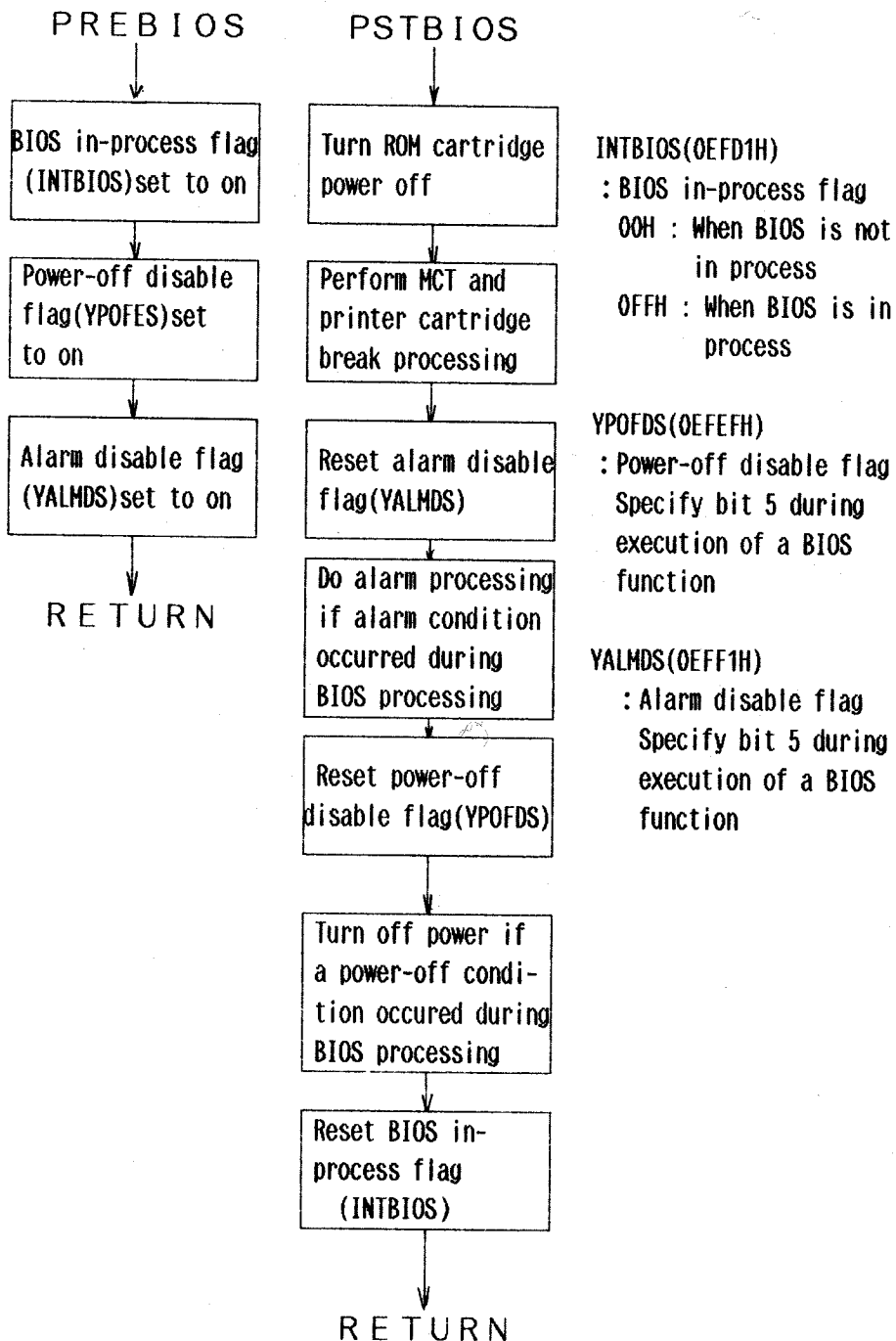


Figure 4.2.5 PREBIOS/PSTBIOS Processing Flow

(3) RSROMEMQ (0FF99H)

Function: Transfers control to a ROM-based program for which resident is specified.

Entry parameter:

DE : FCB starting address of the program (file) to be executed

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) The PINE can execute ROM-based programs. This routine is used to executing ROM-based programs for which resident is specified.
- 2) An application program which uses ROM-based programs for which resident is specified must specify them at the beginning of the program. RSROMEMQ is called in such application programs.
- 3) RSROMEMQ checks whether or not the file specified in the specified FCB resides in a ROM capsule (drive B: or C:). If so, it reads the first sector and, after verifying that the program is ROM-based, transfers control to the specified address. If the file is not found in any ROM capsule, RSROMEMQ returns control to the calling program.
- 4) See Sections 4.5, "Resident Processing" and 4.6, "Executing a ROM Program."

The figure below illustrates the RSROMEMXQ processing flow.

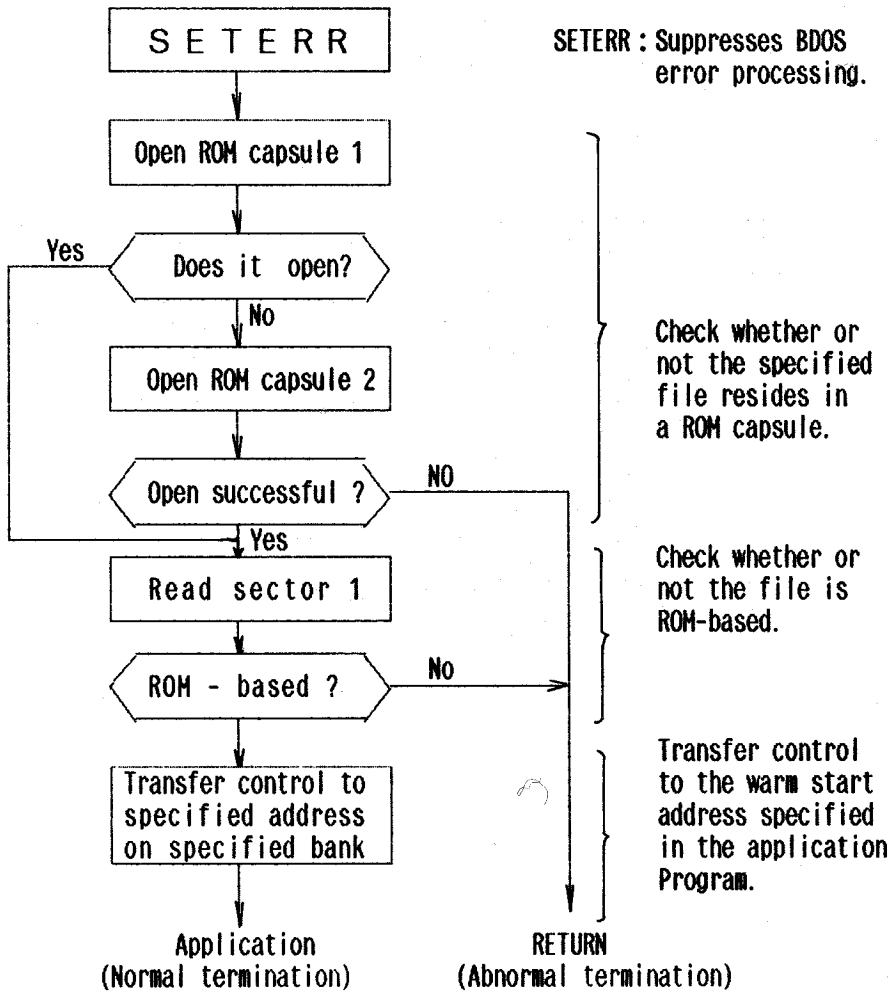


Figure 4.2.6 RSROMEMXQ Processing Flow

The following example shows the processing flowchart of a ROM-based program for which resident is specified:

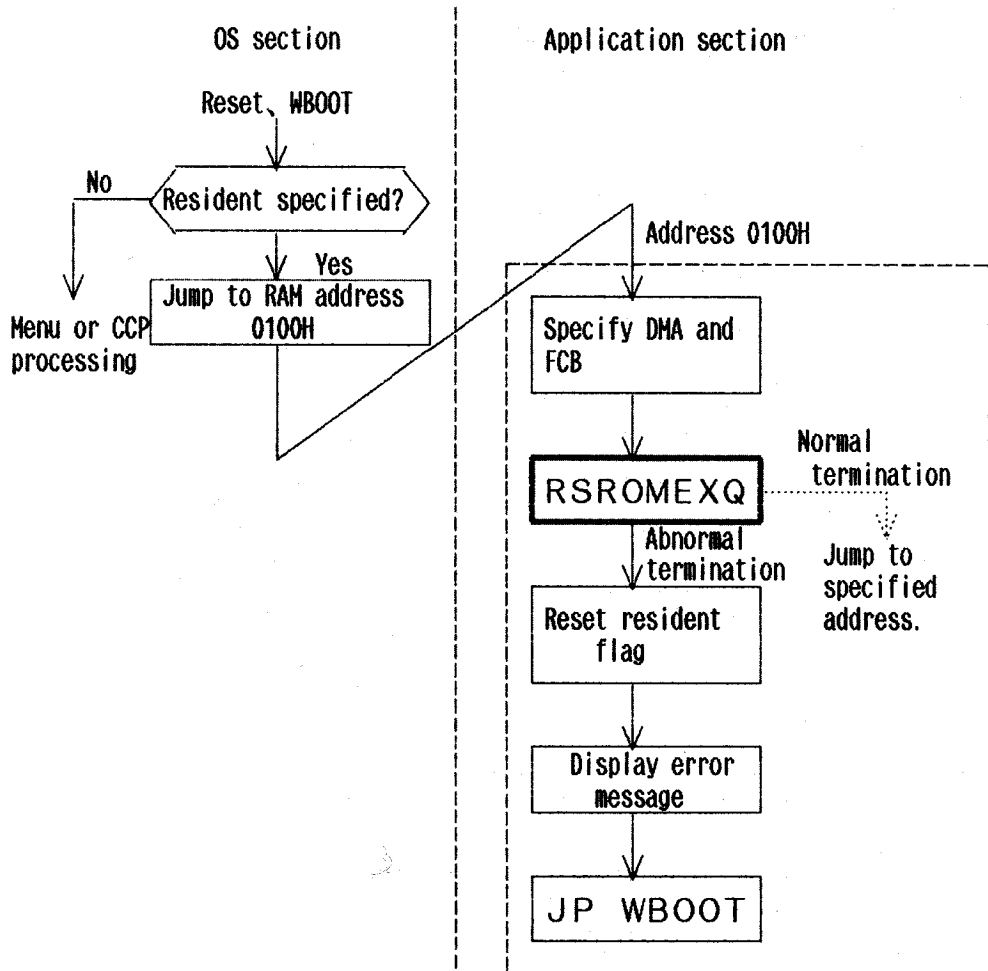


Figure 4.2.7 ROM-based Resident Program Processing Flow

ROM-based resident programs must include the processing enclosed within the broken lines. See Section 4.6, "Executing a ROM Program."

(4) SELBNK (FF9CH)

Function: Switches from the currently active bank to the specified bank.

Entry Parameter:

C: Bank to be selected  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0 (RAM)  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

Return Parameter:

C: Previously active bank  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0 (RAM)  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

Explanation:

All registers other than the C register retain their previous values.

Notes:

- 1) Since SELBANK makes no parameter check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in C.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the specified bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(5) LDAXX (0FF9FH)

Function: Reads one byte of data from the specified address on the specified bank.

Entry parameters:

C : Bank from which data is to be read  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0 (RAM)  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

HL: Address of the data to be read

Return parameter:

A : Data from the specified address

Explanation:

- 1) All registers other than the A register hold their previous values.
- 2) This routine is equivalent to BIOS LOADX, but does not switch stacks.

Notes:

- 1) Since LDAXX makes no parameter check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in C.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the specified bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(6) STAXX (0FFA2H)

Function: Writes one byte of data into the specified address on the specified bank.

Entry parameters:

A: Data to be written  
C: Bank to which data is to be written  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0 (RAM)  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2  
HL: Address at which data is to be written

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers retain their previous values.
- 2) This routine is equivalent to BIOS STORX, but does not switch stacks.
- 3) The C register should be set to 00H because data can be written only in RAM.

Notes:

- 1) Since STAXX makes no parameter check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in C.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the specified bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(7) LDIRXX (0FFA5H)

Function: Transfers the specified number of data bytes from the specified address in the specified bank to the specified address in bank 0 (RAM).

Entry parameters:

BC: Number of bytes to be transferred  
DE: Starting address of the destination to which data is to be transferred  
HL: Starting address of the data to be transferred  
A : Bank from which data is to be transferred  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

Return parameters:

BC : 0000H  
DE : DE + BC  
HL : HL + BC

Explanation:

This routine is equivalent to BIOS LDIRX, but does not switch stacks.

Notes:

- 1) Since LDIRXX makes no error check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in C.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the specified bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(8) JUMPXX (0FFA8H)

Function: Causes the CPU to jump to the specified address on the specified bank.

Entry parameters:

IX : Jump address  
DISBNK (0F52EH) : Destination bank number  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers retain their previous values.
- 2) This routine is equivalent to BIOS JUMPX, but does not switch stacks.

Notes:

- 1) Since JUMPXX makes no parameter check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in DISBNK.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the destination bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(9) CALLXX (0FFABH)

Function: Calls the specified address on the specified bank.

Entry parameters:

IX : Called routine address  
DISBNK (0F52EH) : Called bank number  
= 0FFH : System bank  
= 00H : Bank 0  
= 01H : Bank 1  
= 02H : Bank 2

Return parameters:

All registers retain their values when CALLXX is called.

Explanation:

This routine is equivalent to BIOS CALLX, but does not switch stacks.

Notes:

- 1) Since CALLXX makes no parameter check, normal operation cannot be guaranteed if a value outside the range of -1 to 2 is specified in DISBNK.
- 2) The stack area must be reserved in such a location that it can be used after the active bank is switched to the specified bank.
- 3) The CPU is in the EI state after executing this routine.

(10) INTOPR (0FFAEH)

Function: Directly calls MASKI in OS ROM.

Entry parameters:

B : Interrupt mask data  
C : 7508 interrupt mask data

Return parameters:

B : Old interrupt mask status  
C : Old 7508 interrupt mask status

Explanation:

- 1) This routine is equivalent to BIOS MASKI, but does not switch stacks.
- 2) See Section 3.4, "BIOS Details" for details of entry and return parameters.
- 3) This routine is used to control the interrupt status when a call cannot be made to BIOS (for example, in extended BIOS or interrupt processing).

Note: The stack area must be reserved at location 8000H or higher so that the same stack area can be used after this routine is called.



#### 4.2.4 OS ROM Jump Table

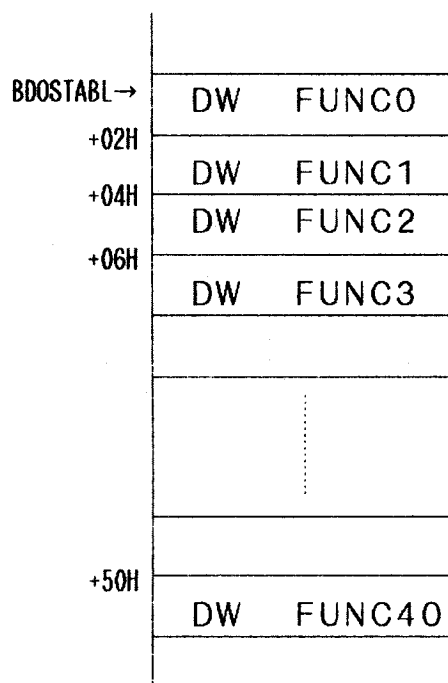
The OS ROM jump table includes 33 routines. This subsection describes the specifications for individual routines.

(1) BDOSTABL (0003H)

Function: Returns the starting address of the BDOS function vector stored in OS ROM.

Explanation:

- 1) This jump vector is used to directly call BDOS functions in OS ROM.
- 2) Note that BDOS in OS ROM neither switches stacks nor performs error recovery processing.



(2) BIOSTABL (0006H)

Function: Returns the starting address of the BIOS jump table stored in OS ROM.

Explanation:

- 1) This jump vector is used to directly call BIOS functions in OS ROM.
- 2) Note that BIOS in OS ROM neither switches stacks nor executes PREBIOS or PSTBIOS.

BIOSTABL→	JP	BOOT
+03H	JP	WBOOT
+06H	JP	CONST
+09H	JP	CONIN
		⋮
+87H	JP	RESIDENT
+8AH	JP	CONTINUE

(3) MTOSTABL (0009H)

Function: Returns the starting address of the MTOS function vector stored in OS ROM.

Explanation:

- 1) This jump vector is used to directly call MTOS functions in OS ROM.
- 2) Note that MTOS neither switches stacks nor performs error recovery processing.

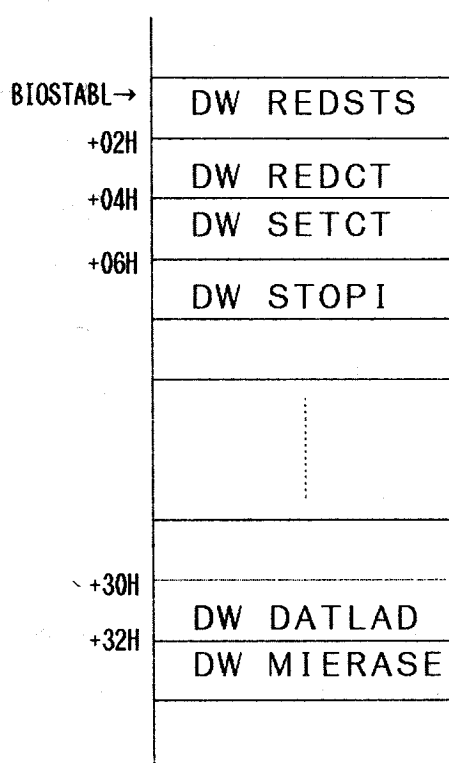
MTOSTABL→	DW	MFNC13
+02H	DW	MFNC14
+04H	DW	MFNC15
		⋮
+36H	DW	MFNC40
+38H	DW	MFNC251
+3AH	DW	MFNC252
+3CH	DW	MFNC253
+3EH	DW	MFNC254
+40H	DW	MFNC255

(4) MIOSTABL (000CH)

Function: Returns the starting address of the MIOS function vector stored in OS ROM.

Explanation:

- 1) This jump vector is used to directly call MIOS functions in OS ROM.
- 2) Note that MIOS neither switches stacks nor checks whether or not MCT is installed.



(5) GOBACK (000FH)

Function: Performs BDOS termination processing.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

This routine performs the termination processing described below after each BDOS function is executed.

1. Recover the current disk
2. Set return information

(6) SETERR (0012H)

Function: Rewrites the jump vector for BDOS error processing.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) When a disk access error occurs after the jump vector for BDOS error processing is rewritten by this routine, no error message is displayed but BDOS error information is returned to the application program as a return code.
- 2) This routine is used by application programs to perform error recovery processing when an error occurs at disk access time.
- 3) BDOS errors are divided into the following categories:
  1. Bad sector error  
An error was found while reading or writing a disk.
  2. Select error  
An attempt was made to select a drive beyond the specified range or a drive that was not ready.
  3. R/O disk error  
An attempt was made to write to a read-only disk.
  4. R/O file error  
An attempt was made to write to a read-only file.
- 4) The A and H registers are loaded with the following return codes after SETERR is executed:

Error \ Register	A Register	H Register
BIOS normal termination	BDOS return code	00H
Bad Sector	0FFH	01H
Bad Select	0FFH	02H
R/O Disk	0FFH	03H
R/O File	0FFH	04H
MCT Error	0FFH	05H

- 5) When the H register is loaded with 00H, the return code corresponding to the CP/M return information is loaded into the A register.
- 6) See 3.2.4, "BDOS Errors" for the use of SETERR.

(7) RSTERR (0015H)

Function: Initializes the jump vector for BDOS error processing.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) This routine is used to initialize the jump vector for BDOS error processing. After this routine is called, the corresponding error message is displayed when a disk error occurs.
- 2) WBOOT is also used to initialize the jump vector for BDOS error processing.

(8) CALADRS (0018H)

Function: Calculates the starting addresses of individual system areas in CP/M according to the sizes of the current RAM disk and the user BIOS area.

Entry parameters:

SIZRAM (0EF2CH) : Internal RAM disk size  
USERBIOS (0EF2DH) : User BIOS area size

Return parameters:

BC : Starting address of the user BIOS area  
DE : Starting address of RBIOS1  
IX : Starting address of RBDOS1  
IY : Starting address of CCP

Explanation:

- 1) This routine is used to calculate the starting addresses of the CCP, BDOS, BIOS and user BIOS areas when the internal RAM disk or user BIOS size is modified.
- 2) The results returned by this routine are inserted into the following areas:  
BC → TOPRAM (0EF94H)  
DE → BILLAD (0EF26H)  
IX → BDSLAD (0EF24H)  
IY → CCPLAD (0EF22H)
- 3) See 4.1.3, "User BIOS Area" for the use of this routine and a description of each system area.

(9) BIOSJTLD (001BH)

Function: Generates the RBIOS1 jump table.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) BIOSJTLD is used to modify the contents of the RBIOS1 jump table when the size of the RAM disk or user BIOS area is modified.
- 2) This routine generates the new jump table linked to RBIOS2 (in resident area) referring to BILLAD (0EF26H).

(10) RAMDKMNT (001EH)

Function: Checks whether or not a RAM disk is installed.

Entry parameters:

- A : Capacity of the internal RAM disk  
(in K bytes)
- CY : Function specification
  - = 0 : No RAM disk is to be formatted.
  - = 1 : RAM disk is to be formatted.

Return parameters:

- CY : Flag indicating whether or not the external RAM disk is installed
  - = 0 : External RAM disk is installed.
  - = 1 : No external RAM disk is installed.
- A : Capacity of the external RAM disk (in K bytes)

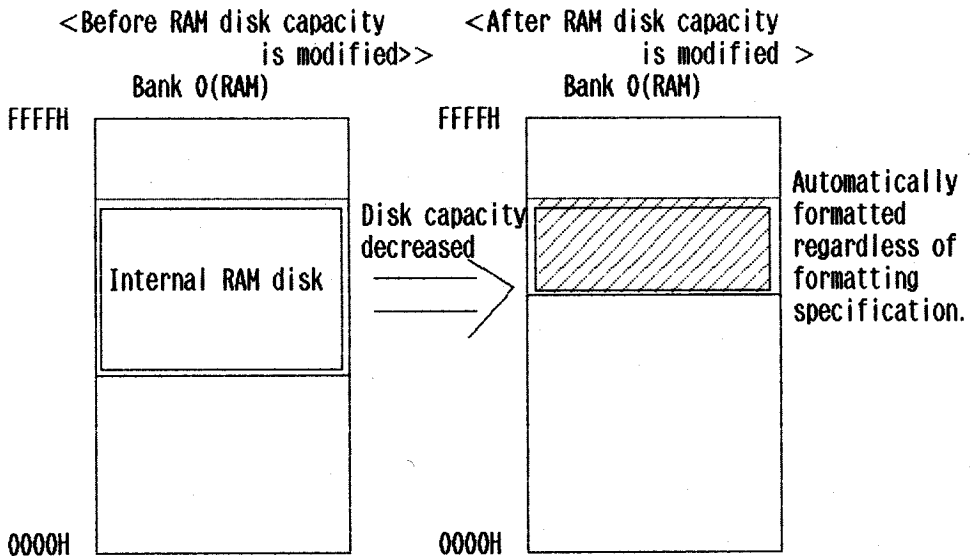
Explanation:

- 1) RAMDKMNT checks whether or not an external RAM disk is installed, and the size and starting address of the external RAM disk. Also, if specified, RAMDKMNT formats the RAM disk.
- 2) Call this routine when modifying the size of the internal RAM disk.

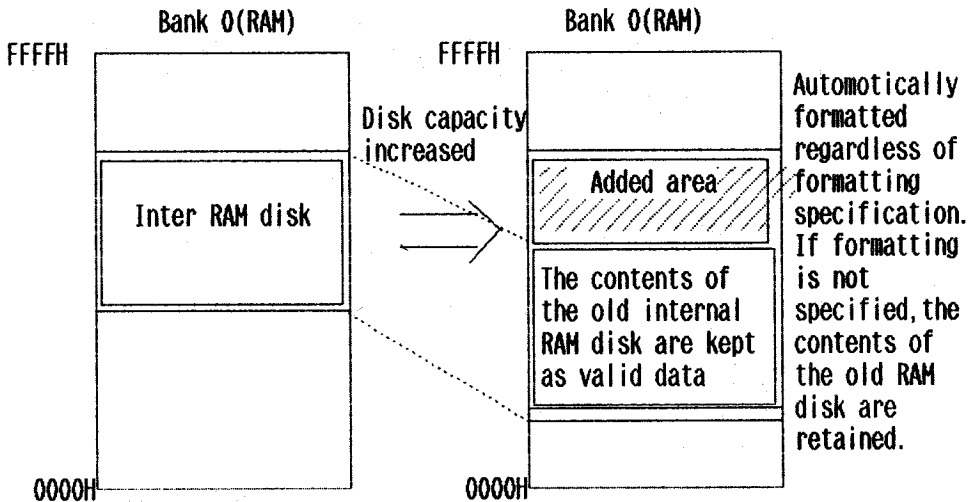
Notes:

- 1) If the size of the internal RAM disk is decreased during the execution of RAMDKMNT, the whole of the disk is automatically formatted regardless of whether or not formatting is specified.
- 2) If the size of the internal RAM is increased, the old data area remains unchanged; only the added area is automatically formatted.

○ Disk capacity decreased



○ Disk capacity increased



The area enclosed in double lines represents the internal RAM disk area, and the shading indicates the area which is automatically formatted.



(11) MDFDPB (0021H)

Function: Corrects the disk parameter block.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) MDFDPB corrects the disk parameter block according to the current state of the disk whose size has been changed (A:, B:, C:, I:, J: or K:).
- 2) Before calling this routine, it is necessary to call the routine which checks whether or not the disk is installed.
- 3) Call this routine after modifying the size of the internal RAM disk.

(12) RAMCREMT (0024H)

Function: Formats RAM cartridges.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) If a RAM cartridge is installed, this routine formats it.
- 2) If no RAM cartridge is installed, this routine returns control to the calling program without doing anything.
- 3) This routine is used to format RAM cartridges in system display processing.

(13) XMAKDIR (0027H)

Function: Initializes the MCT and creates a directory file.

Entry parameter:

DE : Starting address of the tape-file control block  
(T-FCB)

Return parameters:

A, H : Return information

Explanation:

- 1) XMAKDIR is used to initialize the MCT and to create a directory file. This function is equivalent to MTOS MAKDIR.
- 2) Refer to MTOS MAKDIR for details.
- 3) XMAKDIR, like MTOS MAKDIR, returns control to the calling program with return information loaded in the A and H registers, TOSRCD (0F7CEH) and IOSRCD (0F7CFH).

Note: When no MCT is mounted but the unit is in the mount state, XMAKDIR returns error information.

(14) XMOUNT (002AH)

Function: Performs MCT mount processing.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameters:

A, H : Return information

Explanation:

- 1) XMOUNT reads the MCT directory file into the RAM directory. This function is equivalent to MTOS MOUNT.
- 2) Refer to MTOS MOUNT for details.
- 3) XMOUNT, like MTOS MOUNT, returns control to the calling program with return information loaded in the A and H registers, TOSRCD (0F7CEH) and IOSRCD (0F7CFH).

Note: When no MCT is mounted but the unit is in the mount state, XMOUNT returns error information.

(15) XREMOVE (002DH)

Function: Performs MCT remove processing.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameters:

A, H : Return information

Explanation:

- 1) XREMOVE writes the RAM directory into the MCT directory file. This function is equivalent to MTOS REMOVE.
- 2) Refer to MTOS REMOVE for details.
- 3) XREMOVE, like MTOS REMOVE, returns control to the calling program with return information loaded in the A and H registers, TOSRCD (0F7CEH) and IOSRCD (0F7CEH).

Note: When no MCT is mounted but the unit is in the remove state, XREMOVE returns error information.

(16) EPSPSND (0030H)

Function: Sends the EPSP data from the SIO.

Entry parameters:

HL : Starting address of the EPSP send packet  
A : Sending mode  
    LSB = 0 : Send only  
        = 1 : Send and receive

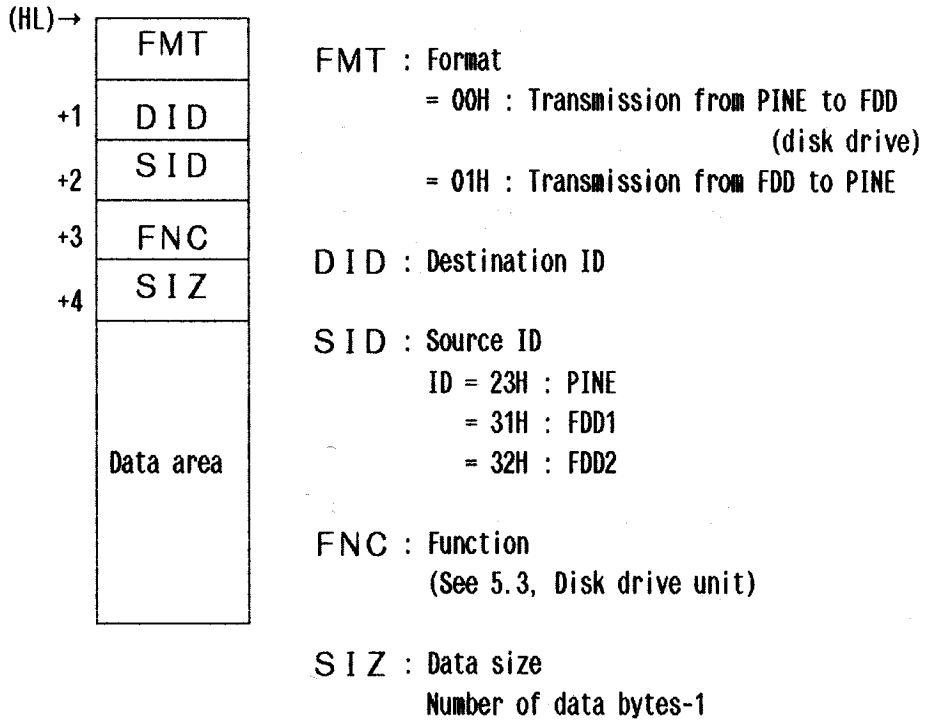
Return parameters:

CY : Return information  
    = 0 : Processing completed  
    = 1 : Processing interrupted  
A : Return code  
    = 00H : Normal termination  
    = 61H : No device connected  
    = 62H : Communication error  
    = 63H : Time over  
    = 64H : CTRL/STOP pressed

Explanation:

- 1) EPSPSND sends the packet data specified in the HL register to the disk drive unit.
- 2) When this routine is executed with 'send and receive' specified in the A register, the receive data from the terminal floppy is stored at the address specified in the HL register or higher.
- 3) Packets are transmitted/received according to a protocol which is called EPSP (EPSON Serial Communication Protocol).

The format of the packet is shown below.  
 See Section 5.3, "Disk drives unit" for details on  
 the functions of EPSPSND.



Note: Since transmit processing is performed without regard to bank switching, the starting address of the packet (entry parameter, HL reg.) must be specified as 8000H or higher.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 FDD UTILITY (READ SECTOR)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NOTE : This sample program is using EPSF utilities.

<> assemble condition <>

.Z80

<> loading address <>

.PHASE 100H

<> constant values <>

BIOS entry

```
EB03 WBOOT EQU 0EB03H ; Warm Boot entry
EB06 CONST EQU WBOOT +03H ; Console status entry
EB09 CONIN EQU WBOOT +06H ; Console in entry
EB0C CONOUT EQU WBOOT +09H ; Console out entry
EB69 CALLX EQU WBOOT +66H ; Call extra entry
```

System area

```
F52E DISBNK EQU 0F52EH ;
F931 PKT_TOP EQU 0F931H ;
F931 PKT_FMT EQU PKT_TOP ;
F936 PKT_RDT EQU 0F936H ;
F93A SCRCH_BUF EQU 0F93AH ;
F9B6 PKT_STS EQU 0F9B6H ;
```

k value

```
00FF SYSBANK EQU 0FFH ; System bank
0000 BANK0 EQU 000H ; Bank 0 (RAM)
0001 BANK1 EQU 001H ; Bank 1 (ROM capsel 1)
0002 BANK2 EQU 002H ; Bank 2 (ROM capsel 2)
```

OS ROM jump table

```
0030 EPSPSND EQU 0030H
0033 EPSPRCV EQU 0033H
```

```
0031 DID EQU 31H
0023 SID EQU 23H
0077 FNC EQU 77H
0002 SIZ EQU 02H
```

```
0003 BREAKKEY EQU 03H ;BREAK key code
000A LF EQU 0AH ;Line Feed code
000D CR EQU 0DH ;Carriage return code
0020 SPCCD EQU 20H ;Space code
002E PERIOD EQU 2EH ;Period code
003F QMARK EQU 3FH ;Question mark code (3FH)
```

```
0000 TERMINATOR EQU 00H ;Terminator code
```

BDOS function code table.

```
1000 SPWK EQU 01000H ;SP bottom address
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 MAIN PROGRAM  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NOTE : Read FDD block & display the data.

```
0100 MAIN: LD SP,SPWK ;Set Stack Pointer
0100 ;
;
0103 READ: CALL BREAKCHK ;Check BREAK key (CTRL/C) press or not
0106 JP Z,ABORT
;
0109 CALL SENDCMD ;Send command to FDD.
010C JP NZ,DISKERR ; Disk access error.
;
010F LD A,(PKT_STS) ; Return parameter.
0112 OR A ;
0113 JR NZ,READERR ; Read error.
;
0115 CALL PRDATA ; Display FDD data.
;
0118 CALL SETNEXT
011B JR NC,READ ;Repeat FDD read until reached end.
011D JP WBOOT
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 SEND READ-COMMAND AND 1 SECTOR READ  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NOTE :

<> entry parameter <>  
 NON  
 <> return parameter <>  
 Same as EPSPSND  
 <> preserved registers <>  
 NON

CAUTION :

0120		SENDCMD:	LD	HL,PKT_FMT	; EPSP packet top address.
0120	21 F931		XOR	A	; Set FMT code.
0123	AF		LD	(HL),A	
0124	77		INC	HL	
0125	23		LD	(HL),DID	; Set DID code.
0126	36 31		INC	HL	
0128	23		LD	(HL),SID	; Set SID code.
0129	36 23		INC	HL	
012B	23		LD	(HL),FNC	; Set FNC code.
012C	36 77		INC	HL	
012E	23		LD	(HL),SIZ	; Set SIZ data.
012F	36 02		INC	HL	
0131	23		LD	A,(SEKDSK)	; Set drive code.
0132	3A 0266		LD	(HL),A	
0135	77		INC	HL	
0136	23		LD	A,(SEKTRK)	; Set seek track number.
0137	3A 0267		LD	(HL),A	
013A	77		INC	HL	
013B	23		LD	A,(SEKSEC)	; Set seek sector number.
013C	3A 0266		LD	(HL),A	
013F	77		LD	A,SYSBANK	; Select OS bank.
0140	3E FF		LD	(DISBNK),A	
0142	32 F52E		LD	IX,EPSPSND	; Call address (EPSP send)
0145	DD 21 0030		LD	A,01H	; Receive after send.
0149	3E 01		LD	HL,PKT_TOP	; Packet top address.
014B	21 F931		CALL	CALLX	; Go !!
014E	CD EB69				
0151	C9		RET		

\*\*\*\*\*  
 COUNT UP TRACK/SECTOR  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NOTE :

<> entry parameter <>  
 NON  
 <> return parameter <>  
 CY : Return information  
 =0 -- Normal end.  
 =1 -- End of floppy  
 <> preserved registers <>  
 NON

CAUTION :

0152		SETNEXT:	LD	A,(SEKSEC)	; Sector number increment.
0152	3A 0268		INC	A	
0155	3C		LD	(SEKSEC),A	
0156	32 0268		CP	65	; Larger than 64?
0159	FE 41		CCF		
015B	3F		RET	NC	; No.
015C	D0		LD	A,01H	; Set initial value.
015D	3E 01		LD	(SEKSEC),A	
015F	32 0266				
0162	3A 0267		LD	A,(SEKTRK)	; Track number increment.
0165	3C		INC	A	
0166	32 0267		LD	(SEKTRK),A	
0169	FE 0A		CP	10	; Larger than 9?
016B	3F		CCF		
016C	C9		RET		

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ERROR ROUTINE \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

016D		DISKERR:	LD	HL,DKERRMSG	;FDD access error message.
016D	21 0282		CALL	DSPMSG	
0170	CD 01DC		JP	WBOOT	
0173	C3 EB03				
0176		READERR:	LD	HL,RDERRMSG	;FDD read error message.
0176	21 02A8		CALL	DSPMSG	
0179	CD 01DC		JP	WBOOT	
017C	C3 EB03				
017F		ABORT:	LD	HL,ABORTMSG	;Display ABORT message.
017F	21 02CC		CALL	DSPMSG	
0182	CD 01DC		JP	WBOOT	
0185	C3 EB03				

```

*****
* PRDATA *
*****

Display FDD data (128 byte) by HEX format.

on entry :
on exit  ; none

Registers are not preserved.

0188
0188      21 02D6
018B      CD 01DC
018E      DD 21 0267
0192      DD 22 0269
0196      06 01
0198      CD 01E8

019B      21 02E4
019E      CD 01DC
01A1      DD 21 0268
01A5      DD 22 0269
01A9      06 01
01AB      CD 01E8
01AE      21 027F
01B1      CD 01DC

01B4      DD 21 F936
01B8      DD 22 0269
01BC      06 06

01BE
01BE      C5
01BF      06 10
01C1      CD 01E6

01C4      0E 20
01C6      CD EB0C
01C9      21 026B
01CC      CD 01DC

01CF      21 027F
01D2      CD 01DC

01D5      CD 024C
01D8      C1
01D9      10 E3
01DB      C9

PRDATA:
LD      HL,TRKMSG      ;Track number.
CALL    DSPMSG
LD      IX,SEKTRK
LD      (READPTR),IX
LD      B,1            ;Display data quantity
CALL    DSPDATA        ;Display track number.

LD      HL,SECMMSG    ;Sector number
CALL    DSPMSG
LD      IX,SEKSEC
LD      (READPTR),IX
LD      B,1            ;Display data quantity
CALL    DSPDATA        ; Display sector number.
LD      HL,CRLF
CALL    DSPMSG         ;Line feed

LD      IX,PKT RDT
LD      (READPTR),IX  ;Read data top address
LD      B,6           ;Display 16 byte data on each line
                           ;therefore it takes 6 line to list out
                           ;128 byte data

PRD100:
PUSH    BC
LD      B,16
CALL    DSPDATA        ;FDD data (16 byte)

LD      C,SPCCD
CALL    CONOUT
LD      HL,CHRPKT     ;Character image of FDD data, that stored
CALL    DSPMSG         ; behind CHRPKT

LD      HL,CRLF
CALL    DSPMSG         ;Line feed

CALL    CHKWAIT        ;Wait next go.
POP     BC
DJNZ   PRD100         ;Repeat PRMCTDT until B=0

RET

*****
* DSPMSG *
*****

Display string data to the console until find 00H.

on entry : HL = Top address of string data
           Data 00H is a terminator of string.

on exit  ; none

Registers are not preserved.

01DC
01DC      7E
01DD      B7
01DE      C8

01DF      E5
01E0      4F
01E1      CD EB0C
01E4      E1
01E5      23
01E6      18 F4

DSPMSG:
LD      A,(HL)        ;Display data
OR      A
RET     Z              ;Check terminator
                           ;if find terminator then Return

PUSH    HL
LD      C,A
CALL    CONOUT        ;Display data to the console
POP     HL
INC     HL            ;Update pointer
JR      DSPMSG        ;Repeat DSPMSG until find terminator

*****
* DSPDATA *
*****

Convert 1 byte data, that addressed by IX, to HEX format and
LIST out it to printer. And store character image of data to
CHRPKT.

on entry ; B = Data quantity that to be LIST out
           (READPTR) = Indicate data address

on exit  ; (READPTR) = Next data address
           Character image of datas are stored behind CHRPKT.

Registers are not preserved.

01E8
01E8      78
01E9      B7
01EA      C8

01EB      21 026B
01EE      DD 2A 0269
01F2
01F2      C5
01F3      E5
01F4      DD E5

01F6      DD 7E 00

DSPDATA:
LD      A,B
OR      A
RET     Z              ;If data quntity = 0 then return

LD      HL,CHRPET     ;HL=Start address of character data
LD      IX,(READPTR)  ;IX=MCT data top address

DSPDT00:
PUSH    BC
PUSH    HL
PUSH    IX
LD      A,(IX)        ;A=DATA

```

```

01F9 36 2E LD (HL),PERIOD ;Store PERIOD mark (default data)
01FB CB 7F BIT 7,A ;If data is 80H through FFH or 00H through
01FD 20 05 JR NZ,DSPDT10 ;1FH then change to PERIOD mark and store
01FF FE 20 CP SPCCD ;it in CHRPKT
0201 36 01 JR C,DSPDT10 ;
0203 77 LD (HL),A ;Store read data to CHRPKT
0204 DSPDT10
0204 CD 0225 CALL TOHEX ;Convert to HEX
0207 C5 PUSH BC ;Save lower 4bit hex data
0208 48 LD C,B
0209 CD EB0C CALL CONOUT ;LIST out upper 4bit hex data
020C C1 POP BC
020D CD EB0C CALL CONOUT ;LIST out lower 4bit hex data
0210 0E 20 LD C,SPCCD
0212 CD EB0C CALL CONOUT ;LIST out space

0215 DD E1 POP IX
0217 E1 POP HL
0218 C1 POP BC
0219 23 INC HL
021A DD 23 INC IX
021C 10 D4 DJNZ DSPDT00 ;Repeat until B=0

021E DD 22 02B9 LD (READPTR),IX ;Store next data address
0222 36 00 LD (HL),TERMINATOR ;Store terminator of character data

0224 C9 RET

*****
* TOHEX *
*****

Convert input data (A reg) to 2 byte HEX data (BC reg)
on entry : A = input data
on exit : BC = HEX data of input data
(B = upper 4bit data)
(C = lower 4bit data)

0225 TOHEX:
0225 F5 PUSH AF

0226 1F RRA ;Shift upper 4bit to lower 4 bit
0227 1F RRA
0228 1F RRA
0229 1F RRA

022A CD 0234 CALL TOHEX10 ;Convert upper 4bit
022D 47 LD B,A

022E F1 POP AF ;Convert lower 4bit
022F CD 0234 CALL TOHEX10
0232 4F LD C,A
0233 C9 RET

*****
* TOHEX10 *
*****

Convert lower 4bit of input data to HED dat.
entry : A = input data
on exit : A = HEX data of input data lower 4bit

0234 TOHEX10:
0234 E6 0F AND 0FH ;Mask upper 4bit
0236 FE 0A CP 0AH
0238 38 02 JR C,TOHEX20

023A C6 07 ADD A,07H ;If 0AH through 0FH then "A" TO "F"

023C TOHEX20:
023C C6 30 ADD A,30H
023E C9 RET

*****
* BREAKCHK *
*****

Check BREAK key (CTRL/C) press or not
on entry : none
on exit : Z flag = 1 --- Break key is pressed
= 0 --- Break key is not pressed

023F BREAKCHK:
023F CD EB06 CALL CONST
0242 3C INC A
0243 C0 RET NZ ;If key buffer is empty then return

0244 CD EB09 CALL CONIN
0247 FE 03 CP BREAKKEY ;Check BREAK key or not
0249 C8 RET Z ;If BREAK key then return
024A 18 F3 JR BREAKCHK ;Repeat BREAKCHK until buffer is empty

024C CHKWAIT:
024C CD EB06 CALL CONST
024F 3C INC A
0250 C0 RET NZ

0251 CD EB09 CALL CONIN
0254 FE 03 CP BREAKKEY
0256 CA EB03 JP Z,WBOOT

```



```

0259 FE 20 CP SPCCD
025B 20 EF JR NZ,CHKWAIT

025D CD EB04 CALL CONIN
0260 FE 03 CP BREAKKEY
0262 CA EB03 JP Z,WBOOT
0265 C9 RET

```

```

;
;*****
;*
;* WORK AREA
;*
;*****
;

```

```

0266 SEKDSK: DB 01H ;
0266 01 DB 01H ;
0267 SEKTRK: DB 04H ; Directory part.
0267 04 DB 04H ;
0268 SEKSEC: DB 01H ;
0268 01 DB 01H ;

0269 READPTR: ;Pointer of READPKT
0269 DS 2 ;
026B CHRPKT: DS 20 ;Character data packet of MCT read data
026B DS 20 ;

```

```

;*****
;*
;* MESSAGE AREA
;*
;*****
;

```

```

027F CRLF: DB CR,LF
027F 0D 0A DB TERMINATOR
0281 00 DB

DKERRMSG:
0282 DB CR,LF
0282 0D 0A DB 'Floppy disk drive access error !!'
0284 46 6C 6F 70
0286 70 79 2D 64
028C 69 73 6B 20
0290 64 72 69 76
0294 65 20 61 63
0298 63 65 73 73
029C 20 65 72 72
02A0 6F 72 2D 21
02A4 21
02A5 0D 0A DB CR,LF
02A7 00 DB TERMINATOR

```

```

02A8 RDERRMSG:
02A8 0D 0A DB CR,LF
02AA 46 6C 6F 70 DB 'Floppy disk drive read error !!'
02AE 70 79 2D 64
02B2 69 73 6B 20
02B6 64 72 69 76
02BA 65 20 72 65
02BE 61 64 2D 65
02C2 72 72 6F 72
02C6 20 21 21
02C9 0D 0A DB CR,LF
02CB 00 DB TERMINATOR

```

```

02CC ABORTMSG:
02CC 0D 0A DB CR,LF
02CE 41 62 6F 72 DB 'Aborted'
02D2 74 65 64 DB
02D5 00 DB TERMINATOR

```

```

02D6 TRKMSG:
02D6 0D 0A DB CR,LF
02D8 54 72 61 63 DB 'Track No = '
02DC 6B 20 4E 6F
02E0 20 3D 20
02E3 00 DB TERMINATOR

```

```

02E4 SECMSG:
02E4 20 20 20 20 DB Sector No = '
02E8 20 53 65 63
02EC 74 6F 72 20
02F0 4E 6F 20 20
02F4 3D 20
02F6 00 DB TERMINATOR

```

```

;
; END
;

```

(17) EPSPRCV (0033H)

Function: Receives the EPSP data from the SIO.

Entry parameter:

HL : Starting address of the EPSP receive packet

Return parameters:

A : Return code

- = 00H : Normal termination
- = 61H : No device connected
- = 62H : Communication error
- = 63H : Time over
- = 64H : CTRL/STOP pressed

B : Information about receive packet

(valid when A = 00H)

- = 00H : Packet with header
- = 01H : Packet without header

Explanation:

- 1) EPSPRCV stores the receive data from the unit in the packet specified in the HL register.
- 2) The format of the receive packet is the same as described in (16) EPSPSND.

Note: Since receive processing is performed without regard to bank switching, the starting address of the packet (entry parameter, HL reg.) must be specified as 8000H or higher.

(18) XREDSP (0036H)

Function: Displays the LCD screen again.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) XREDSP displays the currently displayed data on the screen again. The cursor and window positions are unchanged.
- 2) Only character data is re-displayed by this routine. Note that graphics data disappears.
- 3) This routine is used to directly rewrite the data on the user screen and display the window again.

(19) XFONTGET (0039H)

Function: Gets character generator font data provided by the OS.

Entry parameters:

- HL : Starting address of the area in which the data is to be stored
- C : Character generator code

Return parameter:

The character generator font data is stored in the area (8 bytes) specified in the HL parameter.

Explanation:

- 1) XFONTGET is used to get a character generator font.
- 2) Characters are stored in 6 x 8-dot font as shown below.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
(HL)→	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
+1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	(Fonts for 'A')
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: If a character generator code not available in the OS is specified, the space code (all 0s) is returned.

(20) XUSRSCRN (0003CH)

Function: Switches to the user screen mode.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) XUSRSCRN switches the screen mode to user screen and allows information be displayed on the LCD.
- 2) If the user screen mode has already been selected, XUSRSCRN does nothing.

Reference:

- 1) Screen mode switch processing includes the following steps:
  1. Replace work areas related to each screen.  
Exchange the 39 data bytes starting at LSCADDR (0F290H) and those starting at LWORKBF (0F2B7H).
  2. Output the VRAM starting address to I/O ports. (0P08H)
  3. Output the Y-direction offset to I/O ports. (0P09H)

(21) XSYSSCRN (003FH)

Function: Switches to the system screen mode.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) XSYSSCRN switches the screen mode to system screen and allows information to be displayed on the LCD.
- 2) If the system screen mode has already been selected, XSYSSCRN does nothing.

Notes:

- 1) The system screen mode is used by the OS for (1) system display screen processing, (2) alarm screen processing and (3) power fail screen processing. When each type of processing is terminated, the screen switches to the user screen mode. Therefore, if processing (1) to (3) occurs while the system screen is being used in an application program, the original screen is not re-displayed when the processing is terminated.
- 2) When power is turned on, in both 'continue' and 'restart' modes, the user screen mode is selected.

(22) XSETCUR (0042H)

Function: Moves the cursor on the screen.

Entry parameters:

- B : Number of lines to move the cursor  
( $0 \leq B \leq$  maximum number of lines - 1)
- C : Number of columns to move the cursor  
( $0 \leq C \leq$  maximum number of columns - 1)

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) XSETCUR is equivalent to "Set cursor position" in BIOS CONOUT. This routine is revised to perform this function at a high speed.

Notes:

- 1) This routine is used between the executions of PREBIOS and PSTBIOS.
- 2) This routine makes no parameter error check.

(23) XWTVRAM (0045H)

Function: Directly transfers the specified character to VRAM.

Entry parameter:

C : ASCII code corresponding to the character to be transferred

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) This routine is equivalent to "1 char. display" in BIOS CONOUT, but it does not write data into the screen buffer. XWTVRAM transfers one character to VRAM, displays it at the current cursor position, and moves the cursor one column forward.

Notes:

- 1) This routine is used between the executions of PREBIOS and PSTBIOS.
- 2) When no cursor is displayed on the LCD, this routine does nothing.

(24) MELODY (0048H)

Function: Generates sounds at the specified note.

Entry parameters:

HL : Starting address of the note table  
C : Number of times to repeat the sound

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) MELODY generates sounds the specified number of times at the specified note.
- 2) The structure of the note table is shown below.

(HL)→	Duration 1
+1	Note 1
2	Duration 2
3	Note 2
⋮	⋮
+2n	00H

Each duration is 10 msec.

The note is specified in the same way as in BIOS BEEP.

Specify 00H at the bottom of the table as the end mark.

Notes:

- 1) The note table must be reserved at location 8000H or higher in RAM.
- 2) This routine uses BIOS BEEP processing.

(25) WRT7508 (004BH)

Function: Sends a command to the 7508 slave CPU.

Entry parameter:

C : Command data to be sent to the 7508 CPU

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) WRT7508 is used to send the specified command to the 7508 CPU.
- 3) See Chapter 3, "7508 CPU" in Part I, "Firmware" for 7508 commands.

Note: Interrupts to the 7508 must be disabled before sending a command. Use BIOS to control interrupts.

(26) CMD7508 (0004EH)

Function: Sends a command to the 7508 slave CPU and returns one byte of response data.

Entry parameter:

C : Command data to the 7508

Return parameter:

A : Response data from the 7508

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) CMD7508 sends the specified command to the 7508 and returns a 1-byte response in the A register.
- 3) See Chapter 3, "7508 CPU" in Part I, "Firmware" for 7508 commands.

Notes:

- 1) Interrupts to 7508 must be disabled before CMD7508 is executed. Use BIOS MASKI to control interrupts.
- 2) If two or more data bytes are to be transferred from the 7508, it is necessary to directly read the extra data bytes from I/O ports.

(27) HSRST (0051H)

Function: Reads the HS-mode cartridge input buffer state.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameters:

Z-flag : State of input buffer (IBF)  
= 0 : Full  
= 1 : Empty  
CY-flag : Type of input buffer data (F1)  
= 0 : Data  
= 1 : Command

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) HSRST is used to check the state of data transferred from the cartridge in HS mode.

Note: The cartridge must be switched to HS mode before this routine is called.

(28) HSSCOM (0054H)

Function: Sends a command to a cartridge in HS mode.

Entry parameter:

C : Command data to be sent

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A and C registers retain their previous values.
- 2) HSSCOM checks the output buffer state (OBF) to the HS mode cartridge and, if sending of a command is enabled, sends the specified command to the cartridge. If not, this routine waits until sending is enabled.

Note: The cartridge must be switched to HS mode before this routine is called.

(29) HSSDAT (0057H)

Function: Sends data to a cartridge in HS mode.

Entry parameter:

C : Data to be sent

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A and C registers retain their previous values.
- 2) HSSDAT checks the output buffer state (OBF) of the HS mode cartridge and, if sending of data is enabled, sends the specified data to the cartridge. If not, this routine waits until sending is enabled.

Note: The cartridge must be switched to HS mode before this routine is called.

(30) HSRCV (005AH)

Function: Receives data from a cartridge in HS mode.

Entry parameter: None

Return parameters:

C : Input data or command  
CY-flag : Type of input data (F1)  
= 0 : Data  
= 1 : Command

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A and C registers retain their previous values.
- 2) HSRCV checks the input buffer state (IBF) of the HS-mode cartridge and, if there is any data in the input buffer, returns control to the calling program with this data loaded in the C register. If there is no input data, this routine waits until data is received.

Note: The cartridge must be switched to HS mode before this routine is called.

(31) HSSBL (005DH)

Function: Sends a block to a cartridge in HS mode.

Entry parameters:

BC : Number of the block bytes to be sent  
DE : Starting address of the block to be sent

Return parameter: None

Explanation:

HSSBL sends the specified block of data starting at the specified address to the HS-mode cartridge using HSSDAT.

Note: The block starting address specified by the DE parameter must be address 8000H or higher in RAM.



(32) HSRBL (0060H)

Function: Inputs a block from a cartridge in HS mode.

Entry parameters:

BC : Number of the block bytes to be input  
DE : Starting address of the input data storage area

Return parameters:

CY-flag : Return information  
= 0 : Normal termination  
= 1 : Command received

Explanation:

- 1) HSRBL inputs the specified block of data from the HS-mode cartridge using HSRCV and stores it at the specified address in the storage area.
- 2) Receiving a command during the execution of HSRBL causes the input processing to stop and returns control to the calling program with 1 loaded in the CY-flag.

Note: The block starting address specified by the DE parameter must be address 8000H or higher in RAM.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MCT UTILITY (READ BLOCK)  
\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE : This sample program is using HS mode utilities.

<> assemble condition <>

.Z80

<> loading address <>

.PHASE 100H

<> constant values <>

BIOS entry

EB03	WBOOT	EQU	0EB03H	; Warm Boot entry
EB06	CONST	EQU	WBOOT +03H	; Console status entry
EB09	CONIN	EQU	WBOOT +06H	; Console in entry
EB0C	CONOUT	EQU	WBOOT +09H	; Console out entry
EB69	CALLX	EQU	WBOOT +66H	; Call extra entry
EB7B	MCMTX	EQU	WBOOT +78H	; MTOS entry
000A	MIRWTT	EQU	0AH	; Rewind to tape top

System area

F52E	DISBNK	EQU	0F52EH	;
F53F	CRGDEV	EQU	0F53FH	;
FB97	TOSBUF	EQU	0FB97H	;

k value

00FF	SYSBANK	EQU	0FFH	; System bank
0000	BANK0	EQU	000H	; Bank 0 (RAM)
0001	BANK1	EQU	001H	; Bank 1 (ROM capsel 1)
0002	BANK2	EQU	002H	; Bank 2 (ROM capsel 2)

OS ROM jump table

0051	HSRST	EQU	0051H	;Read buffer status of cartridge on HS mode
0054	HSSCOM	EQU	0054H	;Send command to cartridge on HS mode
0057	HSSDAT	EQU	0057H	;Send data to cartridge on HS mode
005A	HSRCV	EQU	005AH	;Receive data from cartridge on HS mode
005D	HSSBL	EQU	005DH	;Send block data to cartridge on HS mode
0060	HSRBL	EQU	0060H	;Receive block data from cartridge on HS mode

0003	BREAKKEY	EQU	03H	;BREAK key code
000A	LF	EQU	0AH	;Line Feed code
000D	CR	EQU	0DH	;Carriage return code
0020	SPCCD	EQU	20H	;Space code
002E	PERIOD	EQU	2EH	;Period code
003F	QMARK	EQU	3FH	;Question mark code (3FH)

0000	TERMINATOR	EQU	00H	;Terminator code
007F	MASKMSB	EQU	7FH	;Mask MSB code
0104	BLOCKLEN	EQU	260	;Block length

BDOS function code table.

0006	CONSOLE	EQU	06H	
FB97	READPKT	EQU	TOSBUF	;Receive MCT data packet
1000	SP*k	EQU	01000H	;SP bottom address
0051	MCTWRITE	EQU	51H	;Write Data and Non Stop
0052	MCTWRITES	EQU	52H	;write Data and Stop
0053	MCTREAD	EQU	53H	;Read Data and Non Stop
0054	MCTREADS	EQU	54H	;Read Data ans Stop

0048	MCTCRTRDG	EQU	48H	;MCT cartridge of CRGDEV work
------	-----------	-----	-----	-------------------------------

Return code from SLAVE CPU (PX-8 or HC-80/HC-88)

0000	RCD00	EQU	00H	;NORMAL fine
0001	RCD01	EQU	01H	;SLAVE CPU is broken
0002	RCD02	EQU	02H	;Command error
0003	RCD03	EQU	03H	;Communication error
0011	RCD04	EQU	11H	;LCD parameter is inconsistent error
0012	RCD05	EQU	12H	;User definable graphic code is not specified
0013	RCD06	EQU	13H	;Specified non acceptable user difinable code
0041	RCD07	EQU	41H	;Head error (can not manipulate the HEAD)
0042	RCD08	EQU	42H	;TAPE is stoped when operating it
0043	RCD09	EQU	43H	;Write protect error
0044	RCD10	EQU	44H	;MCT data error
0045	RCD11	EQU	45H	;MCT CRC error
0061	RCD12	EQU	61H	;ESPS can not communicate
0062	RCD13	EQU	62H	;ESPS communication error
0063	RCD14	EQU	63H	;ESPS over time error
0071	RCD15	EQU	71H	;Receive BEEP comand when execute BEEP command

\*\*\*\*\*  
 MAIN PROGRAM  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NOTE : Read MCT block & display the data.

0100  
 0100 31 1000  
 0103 3A F53F  
 0106 FE 48  
 0108 C2 0136  
 010B 21 02D7  
 010E CD 01DF  
 0111 CD EB09  
 0114 21 0339  
 0117 CD 01DF  
 011A 06 0A  
 011C CD EB7B  
 011F  
 011F CD 0242  
 0122 CA 0145  
 0125 CD 0151  
 0128 FE 42  
 012A CA 013B  
 012D B7  
 012E C2 0140  
 0131 CD 0192  
 0134 18 E9

MAIN:  
 LD SP,SPWK ;Set Stack Pointer  
 LD A,(CRGDEV) ;Check MCT cartridge is connected or not  
 CP MCTCRTRDG  
 JP NZ,NONMCTERR ;If not connected then error  
 LD HL,TAPEMSG ;insert tape message  
 CALL DSPMSG  
 CALL CONIN ;Wait until press any key  
 LD HL,CRLF  
 CALL DSPMSG  
 LD B,MIRWTT ;BIOS MIOS rewind to begining of tape  
 CALL MCMTX  
 READ:  
 CALL BREAKCHK ;Check BREAK key (CTRL/C) press or not  
 JP Z,ABORT  
 CALL READBLOCK ;Read 1 block from MCT  
 CP RCD08 ;Check tape end  
 JP Z,TAPEEND  
 OR A ;Check return code  
 JP NZ,READERR  
 CALL PRMCTDATA ;Print (LIST out) MCT data  
 JR READ ;Repeat MCT read until reached tape end  
 ;or read error occurred

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ERROR ROUTINE \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

0136  
 0136 21 02AC  
 0139 18 0A  
 013B  
 013B 21 032C  
 013E 18 05  
 0140  
 0140 21 033C  
 0143 18 00  
 0145  
 0145 CD 01DF  
 0148 21 0362  
 014B CD 01DF  
 014E C3 EB03

NONMCTERR:  
 LD HL,NONMCTMSG ;MCT cartridge is not connected  
 JR ABORT  
 TAPEEND:  
 LD HL,TPENDMSG ;TAPE end message  
 JR ABORT  
 READERR:  
 LD HL,RDERRMSG ;MCT read error message  
 JR ABORT  
 ABORT:  
 CALL DSPMSG  
 LD HL,ABORTMSG ;Display ABORT message  
 CALL DSPMSG  
 JP WBOOT

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* READBLOCK \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Read 1 block from MCT with stop mode. The followings are the format of receiving data.

DATA(262 byte) + ACK(1 byte)  
 DATA --- 2 byte = tape counter of begining block  
 4 byte = block discrimination field  
 256 byte = data

on exit ; A = Return code (ACK)  
 Read data (262 byte) stored behind RCVPKT1+1,

RCVPKT1 ---- ACK  
 RCVPKT1+1 ---+  
 RCVPKT1+262 ---+

Registers are not preserved.

0151  
 0151 0E 54  
 0153 DD 21 0054  
 0157 CD 01D6  
 015A 0E 01  
 015C DD 21 0057  
 0160 CD 01D6  
 0163 0E 04  
 0165 DD 21 0057  
 0169 CD 01D6  
 016C 01 0107  
 016F 21 FB98  
 0172 CD 017C  
 0175 3A FC9E  
 0178 32 FB97

READBLOCK:  
 LD C,MCTREADS ;MCT Read Data and Stop command  
 LD IX,HSSCOM ;Send command  
 CALL CALLXSYS  
 LD C,01H ;Quantity of read data (260 byte)  
 LD IX,HSSDAT ;Send data  
 CALL CALLXSYS  
 LD C,04H  
 LD IX,HSSDAT  
 CALL CALLXSYS  
 LD BC,263 ;Quantity of receiving data  
 LD HL,RCVPKT1+1 ;Store receiving data behind RCVPKT1  
 CALL RCVBLKDAT ;Recive block data from MCT  
 LD A,(RCVPKT1+263) ;Get return code  
 LD (RCVPKT1),A ;Store return code

017B C9

RET

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* RCVBLKDAT \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Receive block data from MCT and store it behind (HL).

on entry : BC = Quantity of receiving data  
HL = Top address of storing receive data

on exit : none

Registers are not preserved.

017C  
017C 78  
017D B1  
017E C8

RCVBLKDAT:  
LD A,B ;If receive data = 0 then end  
OR C  
RET Z

017F  
017F C5  
0180 E5  
0181 DD 21 005A  
0185 CD 01D6  
0188 E1  
0189 71  
018A 23  
018B C1  
018C 0B  
018D 78  
018E B1  
018F 20 EE

RCVBLK00:  
PUSH BC  
PUSH HL  
LD IX,HSRCV ;Receive data address  
CALL CALLXSYS  
POP HL  
LD (HL),C ;Store receive data in packet  
INC HL  
POP BC  
DEC BC  
LD A,B ;Check end of receive  
OR C  
JR NZ,RCVBLK00 ;Repeat RCVBLK00 until BC=0  
RET

0191 C9

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* PRMCTDATA \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Display MCT data (262 byte) by HEX format

on entry : MCT data is contains behind READPKT+1  
on exit : none

Registers are not preserved.

0192  
0192 DD 21 FB98  
0196 DD 22 0275

PRMCTDATA:  
LD IX,READPKT+1  
LD (READPTR),IX ;Read data top address  
LD HL,CONTMSG ;Block begining counter message  
CALL DSPMSG  
LD B,2 ;Display data quantity  
CALL DSPDATA ;Display block begining counter

019A 21 036C  
019D CD 01DF  
01A0 06 02  
01A2 CD 01EB

LD HL,BLOCKMSG ;Block discrimination message  
CALL DSPMSG  
LD B,4 ;Display data quantity  
CALL DSPDATA  
LD HL,CRLF  
CALL DSPMSG ;Line feed

01A5 21 038D  
01A8 CD 01DF  
01AB 06 04  
01AD CD 01EB  
01B0 21 0339  
01B3 CD 01DF

LD B,16 ;Display 16 byte data on each line  
;therefore it takes 16 line to list out  
;256 byte data

01B6 06 10  
01B8 C5  
01B9 06 10  
01BB CD 01EB

PRMCTDT00:  
PUSH BC  
LD B,16  
CALL DSPDATA ;MCT data (16 byte)

01BE 0E 20  
01C0 CD EB0C  
01C3 21 0277  
01C6 CD 01DF

LD G,SPCCD  
CALL CONOUT  
LD HL,CHRPKT ;Character image of MCT data, that stored  
CALL DSPMSG ; behind CHEPKT

01C9 21 0339  
01CC CD 01DF

LD HL,CRLF  
CALL DSPMSG ;Line feed

01CF CD 024F  
01D2 C1  
01D3 10 E3

CALL CHKWAIT ;Wait next go.  
POP BC  
DJNZ PRMCTDT00 ;Repeat PRMCTDT until B=0

01D5 C9

RET

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* CALLXSYS \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Select SYSTEM BANK and call BIOS CALLX.

on entry : IX = Destination routine address  
(DISBNK) = indicate destination BANK

on exit : none

Registers are not preserved.

01D6  
01D6 3E FF  
01D8 32 F52E  
01DB CD EB69  
01DE C9

CALLXSYS:  
LD A,SYSBANK  
LD (DISBNK),A  
CALL CALLX  
RET

```

*****
* DSPMSG *
*****

Display string data to the console until find 00H.

on entry ; HL = Top address of string data
          Data 00H is a terminator of string.

on exit ; none

Registers are not preserved.

01DF      DSPMSG:
01DF      7E      LD      A,(HL)      ;Display data
01E0      B7      OR      A          ;Check terminator
01E1      C6      RET      Z          ;If find terminator then Return

01E2      E5      PUSH     HL
01E3      4F      LD      C,A
01E4      CD EBOC CALL     CONOUT      ;Display data to the console
01E7      E1      POP     HL
01E8      23      INC     HL          ;Update pointer
01E9      18 F4   JR      DSPMSG      ;Repeat DSPMSG until find terminator

*****
* LISTDATA *
*****

Convert 1 byte data, that addressed by IX, to HEX format and
LIST out it to printer. And store character image of data to
CHRPKT.

on entry ; B = Data quantity that to be LIST out
          (READPTR) = Indicate data address

on exit ; (READPTR) = Next data address
          Character image of datas are stored behind CHRPKT.

Registers are not preserved.

01EB      DSPDATA:
01EB      76      LD      A,B
01EC      B7      OR      A
01ED      C8      RET      Z          ;If data qnntity = 0 then return

01EE      21 0277 LD      HL,CHRPKT      ;HL=Start address of character data
01F1      DD 2A 0275 LD      IX,(READPTR)      ;IX=MCT data top address

01F5      DSPDPT00:
01F5      C5      PUSH     BC
01F6      E5      PUSH     HL
01F7      DD E5   PUSH     IX

01F9      DD 7E 00 LD      A,(IX)          ;A=DATA
01FC      36 2E   LD      (HL),PERIOD      ;Store PERIOD mark (default data)
01FE      CB 7F   BIT      7,A          ;If data is 80H through FFH or 00H through
0200      20 05   JR      NZ,DSPDPT10      ;IfH then change to PERIOD mark and store
0202      FE 20   CP      SPCCD          ;It in CHRPKT
0204      36 01   JR      C,DSPDPT10      ;
0206      77      LD      (HL),A          ;Store read data to CHRPKT

0207      DSPDPT10:
0207      CD 0225 CALL     TOHEX          ;Convert to HEX
020A      C5      PUSH     BC          ;Save lower 4bit hex data
020B      48      LD      C,B
020C      CD EBOC CALL     CONOUT      ;LIST out upper 4bit hex data
020F      C1      POP     BC
0210      CD EBOC CALL     CONOUT      ;LIST out lower 4bit hex data
0213      0E 20   LD      C,SPCCD
0215      CD EBOC CALL     CONOUT      ;LIST out space

0218      DD E1   POP     IX
021A      E1     POP     HL
021B      C1     POP     BC
021C      23     INC     HL
021D      DD 23  INC     IX
021F      10 D4   DJNZ    DSPDPT00      ;Repeat until B=0

0221      DD 22 0275 LD      (READPTR),IX      ;Store next data address
0225      36 00   LD      (HL),TERMINATOR      ;Store terminator of character data

0227      C9     RET

*****
* TOHEX *
*****

Convert input data (A reg) to 2 byte HEX data (BC reg)

on entry : A = input data

on exit : BC = HEX data of input data
          (B = upper 4bit data)
          (C = lower 4bit data)

0228      TOHEX:
0228      F5     PUSH     AF

0229      1F     RRA          ;Shift upper 4bit to lower 4 bit
022A      1F     RRA
022B      1F     RRA
022C      1F     RRA

022D      CD 0237 CALL     TOHEX10      ;Convert upper 4bit
0230      47     LD      B,A
0231      F1     POP     AF          ;Convert lower 4bit

```

0232 CD 0237  
 0235 4F  
 0236 C9

CALL TOHEX10  
 LD C,A  
 RET

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* TOHEX10 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Convert lower 4bit of input data to HED dat.

on entry : A = input data  
 on exit : A = HEX data of input data lower 4bit

0237  
 0237 E6 0F  
 0239 FE 0A  
 023B 3B 02

TOHEX10:  
 AND 0FH ;Mask upper 4bit  
 CP 0AH  
 JR C,TOHEX20

023D C6 07

ADD A,07H ;If 0AH through 0FH then "A" TO "F"

023F  
 023F C6 30  
 0241 C9

TOHEX20:  
 ADD A,30H  
 RET

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* BREAKCHK \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Check BREAK key (CTRL/C) press or not

on entry : none

on exit : Z flag = 1 --- Break key is pressed  
 = 0 --- Break key is not pressed

0242  
 0242 CD EB06  
 0245 3C  
 0246 C0

BREAKCHK:  
 CALL CONST  
 INC A  
 RET NZ ;If key buffer is empty then return

0247 CD EB09  
 024A FE 03  
 024C C6  
 024D 16 F3

CALL CONIN  
 CP BREAKKEY ;Check BREAK key or not  
 RET Z ;If BREAK key then return  
 JR BREAKCHK ;Repeat BREAKCHK until buffer is empty

024F  
 024F CD EB06  
 0252 3C  
 0253 C0

CHKWAIT:  
 CALL CONST  
 INC A  
 RET NZ

0254 CD EB09  
 0257 FE 03  
 0259 CA EB03  
 025C FE 20  
 025E 20 EF

CALL CONIN  
 CP BREAKKEY  
 JP Z,WBOOT  
 CP SPCCD  
 JR NZ,CHKWAIT

0260 CD EB09  
 0263 FE 03  
 0265 CA EB03  
 0266 C9

CALL CONIN  
 CP BREAKKEY  
 JP Z,WBOOT  
 RET

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* WORK AREA \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

0269  
 0269 0271  
 026B 0004  
 026D FB97  
 026F 0107

READMCT: DW SNDPKT1 ;SLAVE MCT Read Data and Stop  
 DW SNDLN1  
 DW RCVPKT1  
 DW RCVLN1

0271 54  
 0272 01  
 0273 04  
 0274 3F

SNDPKT1: DB MCTREADS ;MCT Read Data and Stop command  
 DB 001H ;High byte of data quantity (260)  
 DB 004H ;Low byte of data quantity (260)  
 DB QMARK ;Block discrimination code  
 ;'?' means that no check

0004  
 FB97  
 0107

SNDLN1 EQU 4 ;Sending parameter length  
 RCVPKT1 EQU READPKT ;MCT read data receive packet  
 RCVLN1 EQU 263 ;Read data byte

0275  
 0277

READPTR: DS 2 ;Pointer of READPKT  
 CHRPKT: DS 20 ;Character data packet of MCT read data

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* MESSAGE AREA \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

028B  
 028B 0D 0A  
 028D 49 6E 63 6F  
 0291 8D 70 61 74  
 0295 69 62 6C 65  
 0299 20 6D 61 63  
 029D 68 69 6E 65  
 02A1 20 65 72 72  
 02A5 6F 72 20 21  
 02A9 0D 0A  
 02AB 00

MCNERRMSG: DB CR,LF  
 DB 'Incompatible machine error !'  
 DB CR,LF  
 DB TERMINATOR

```

02AC
02AC OD 0A
02AE 4D 43 54 20
02B2 63 61 72 74
02B6 72 69 64 67
02BA 65 20 69 73
02BE 20 6E 6F 74
02C2 20 63 6F 6E
02C6 6E 65 63 74
02CA 65 64 20 65
02CE 72 72 6F 72
02D2 20 21
02D4 OD 0A
02D6 00

NONMCTMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'MCT cartridge is not connected error !'

;
DB CR,LF
DB TERMINATOR

;
TAPMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'Insert micro cassette tape.'

;
DB 'and confirm ready to print out.'

;
DB CR,LF
DB 'Then press RETURN key.'

;
DB TERMINATOR

;
TPENDMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'TAPE end !!!'

;
CRLF:
DB CR,LF
DB TERMINATOR

;
RDERRMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'Micro cassette tape read error !!!'

;
DB CR,LF
DB TERMINATOR

;
ABORTMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'Aborted'
DB TERMINATOR

;
CONTMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'Block beginning tape count = '

;
DB TERMINATOR

;
BLOCKMSG:
DB CR,LF
DB 'Block discrimination field = '

;
DB TERMINATOR

;
END

```

(33) CHKMOD (0063H)

Function: Checks cartridges.

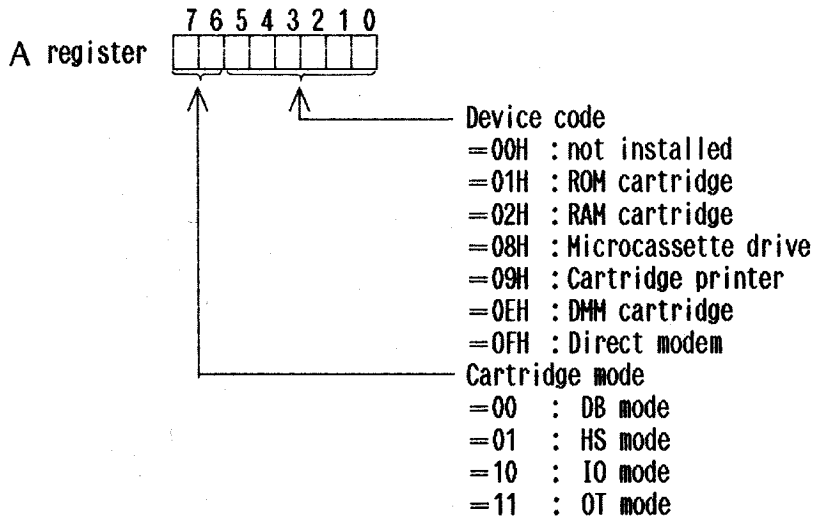
Entry parameter: None

Return parameter:

A : Return information (cartridge mode, device code)

Explanation:

- 1) All registers except the A register retain their previous values.
- 2) CHKMOD checks the state of the cartridges which are currently installed and returns control to the calling program with the results loaded in the A register.



Programming notes

1. PINE OS supports the HS, IO, and DB modes. It checks for the presence of the CSEL signal from the IO Status Register (P16H) to see whether the cartridge interface is in the HS mode. If the interface is not in the HS mode, OS tests the higher 4 bits of the Cartridge Status Register (P13H). The cartridge is in the IO mode if the upper nibble of the Cartridge Status Register is 0EH or more and otherwise in the DB mode.
2. The polarity of the CRS cartridge reset signal is specified by CRSTPTN (0EFClH).
3. See Section 5.1, "Cartridges" and Part I 4.1, "Cartridge Interface" for details on PINE cartridges.