

Use of the Disk II Interface Card Through Your Own Software

by John Uhley

This is the first of a series of three articles which will discuss several techniques used in accessing the Disk II Interface Card. The routines discussed in these articles will enable a programmer to access the Disk II without the use of Apple DOS or Apple RWTS. This article will introduce the programmer to one method of accessing the Disk II Interface card and develop several routines to position the disk drive's magnetic head across the surface of the diskette.

Each of the eight slots in back of the Apple computer is allocated 16 memory locations for I/O control. Some of these memory locations act as softswitches (software switches) and perform a predefined hardware task when addressed by a software routine. Other I/O memory locations are used as wormholes through which data can enter or exit the computer.

Most of the Apple's I/O is done on page \$C0 of memory. The following table illustrates the range of memory reserved for each slot's softswitches.

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

One common method of accessing softswitches through software is to use the Apple's indexed addressing mode. By adding various values to the address of a slot zero softswitch it is possible to change the addressed slot by altering the index register alone. For example, if a program wanted to access the softswitches of the card in Slot 3 the following method could be used:

```
LDX  #$30      ; (select slot 3)
```

```
TURNON LDA  $C089,X  ; turn on disk drive in slot 3
RTS                      ; and return
```

Using this technique the same routine can access any slot's softswitches by changing the value in the X-register:

```
LDX  #$60      ; (select slot 6)
JMP  TURNON    ; turn on disk drive in slot 6
                ; using the same routine
```

In the table below 'S' represents one of the 16 softswitches of the specified slot.

SLOT	SOFTSWITCH	X-REG	COMMAND
0	S	\$00	LDA \$C08S,X
1	S	\$10	LDA \$C08S,X
2	S	\$20	LDA \$C08S,X
3	S	\$30	LDA \$C08S,X
4	S	\$40	LDA \$C08S,X
5	S	\$50	LDA \$C08S,X
6	S	\$60	LDA \$C08S,X
7	S	\$70	LDA \$C08S,X

Depending on the actual card placed in a given slot the 16 softswitches will perform a different function. This article will only discuss the effect of these 16 softswitches on the Disk II Interface Card. The table below illustrates the functions of each of the softswitches.

MEMORY LOCATION	FUNCTION
\$C080 + SLOT	Phase 0 off (positioning)
\$C081 + SLOT	Phase 0 on (positioning)
\$C082 + SLOT	Phase 1 off (positioning)
\$C083 + SLOT	Phase 1 on (positioning)
\$C084 + SLOT	Phase 2 off (positioning)
\$C085 + SLOT	Phase 2 on (positioning)
\$C086 + SLOT	Phase 3 off (positioning)
\$C087 + SLOT	Phase 3 on (positioning)
\$C088 + SLOT	Power Down (drive off)
\$C089 + SLOT	Power Up (drive on)
\$C08A + SLOT	Select 1 (select drive 1)
\$C08B + SLOT	Select 2 (select drive 2)
\$C08C + SLOT	Readswitch (I/O wormhole)
\$C08D + SLOT	Writeswitch (I/O wormhole)
\$C08E + SLOT	Clearswitch (I/O wormhole)
\$C08F + SLOT	Shiftswitch (I/O wormhole)

(SLOT refers to the index value needed to access the softswitches of a given slot. As shown earlier, this value is equal to that slot number times 16.)

The following routines demonstrate some of the techniques used to activate or deactivate a disk drive. Each time a new disk

drive is activated it is necessary to wait for the drive's motor to reach operational speed. One suitable delay loop is illustrated by the "MWAIT" subroutine.

The first eight softswitches are used to position the disk drive's magnetic head above the physical tracks of a diskette. These softswitches are used to rotate a motor which moves the magnetic head back and forth along the surface of a diskette.

By rotating the motor in a clockwise direction the magnetic head is moved towards higher numbered tracks. Conversely, counterclockwise rotation forces the magnetic head towards

lower numbered tracks. Figures A and B illustrate the concepts discussed in these paragraphs using simplified models.

Figure C shows a magnetized needle surrounded by four electromagnetic poles. By magnetizing one of the four poles the needle is forced to 'point' towards that pole. By magnetizing and demagnetizing the poles in a given order the needle can be made to spin in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction (see figure D).

By replacing the needle with a motor and the poles with software controlled electromagnets (numbered 0,1,2, and 3) a model of the disk drive's positioning motor can be visualized (see figure E).

1	*****	10	*****
2	* * *	11	* * *
3	* ROUTINE TO TURN ON DRIVE 1 *	12	* SET SLOT EQUAL TO SLOT 6 *
4	* * *	13	* * *
5	*****	14	*****
6	SLOT EQU \$0001	15	LDA #\$60
7	WAIT EQU \$0002	16	STA SLOT
8	DISKON EQU \$C089	17	*****
9	DRIVEA EQU \$C08A	18	* * *
10	*****	19	* TURN ON THE DISK DRIVE AND *
11	* * *	20	* SELECT DRIVE B *
12	* SET SLOT EQUAL TO SLOT 6 *	21	* * *
13	* * *	22	*****
14	*****	23	LDX SLOT
7000: A9 60	15 LDA #\$60	24	LDA DISKON,X
7002: 85 01	16 STA SLOT	25	LDA DRIVEB,X
17	*****	26	*****
18	* * *	27	* * *
19	* TURN ON THE DISK DRIVE AND *	28	* WAIT FOR DRIVE TO POWER UP *
20	* SELECT DRIVE A *	29	* * *
21	* * *	30	*****
22	*****	31	MWAIT LDA #\$EF
7004: A6 01	23 LDX SLOT	32	STA WAIT
7006: BD 89 C0	24 LDA DISKON,X	33	LDA #\$D8
7009: BD 8A C0	25 LDA DRIVEA,X	34	STA WAIT+1
26	*****	35	MWAITA LDY #\$12
27	* * *	36	MWAITB DEY
28	* WAIT FOR DRIVE TO POWER UP *	37	BNE MWAITB
29	* * *	38	INC WAIT
30	*****	39	BNE MWAITA
700C: A9 EF	31 MWAIT LDA #\$EF	40	INC WAIT+1
700E: 85 02	32 STA WAIT	41	BNE MWAITA
7010: A9 D8	33 LDA #\$D8	42	RTS
7012: 85 03	34 STA WAIT+1		
7014: A0 12	35 MWAITA LDY #\$12		
7016: 88	36 MWAITB DEY		
7017: D0 FD	37 BNE MWAITB		
7019: E6 02	38 INC WAIT		
701B: D0 F7	39 BNE MWAITA		
701D: E6 03	40 INC WAIT+1		
701F: D0 F3	41 BNE MWAITA		
7021: 60	42 RTS		

1	*****	10	*****
2	* * *	11	* * *
3	* ROUTINE TO TURN ON DRIVE 2 *	12	* SET SLOT EQUAL TO SLOT 6 *
4	* * *	13	* * *
5	*****	14	*****
6	SLOT EQU \$0001	15	LDA #\$60
7	WAIT EQU \$0002	16	STA SLOT
8	DISKON EQU \$C089	17	*****
9	DRIVEB EQU \$C08B	18	* * *
		19	* * *
		20	*****
		21	LDX SLOT
		22	LDA DISKOFF,X
		23	RTS

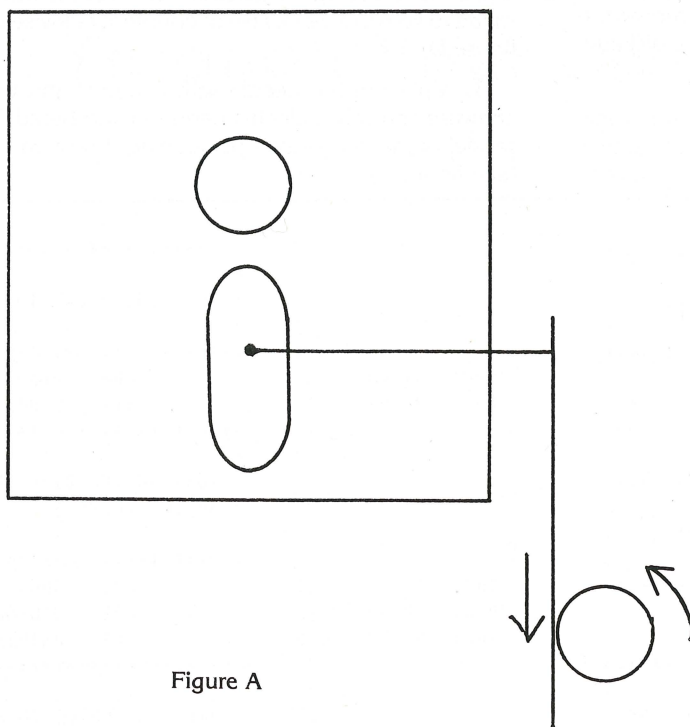


Figure A

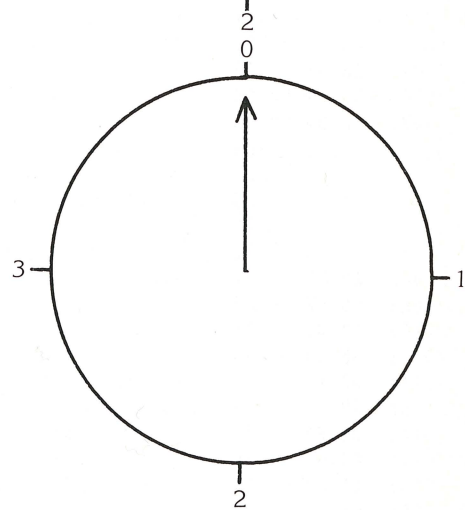
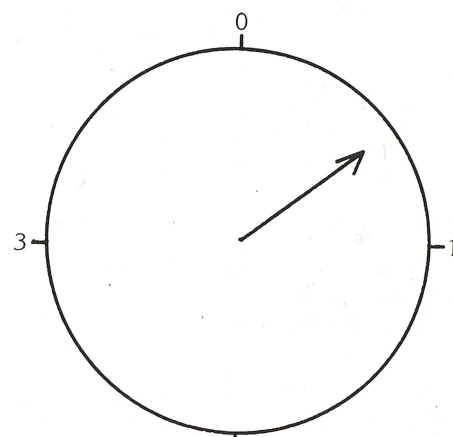


Figure C

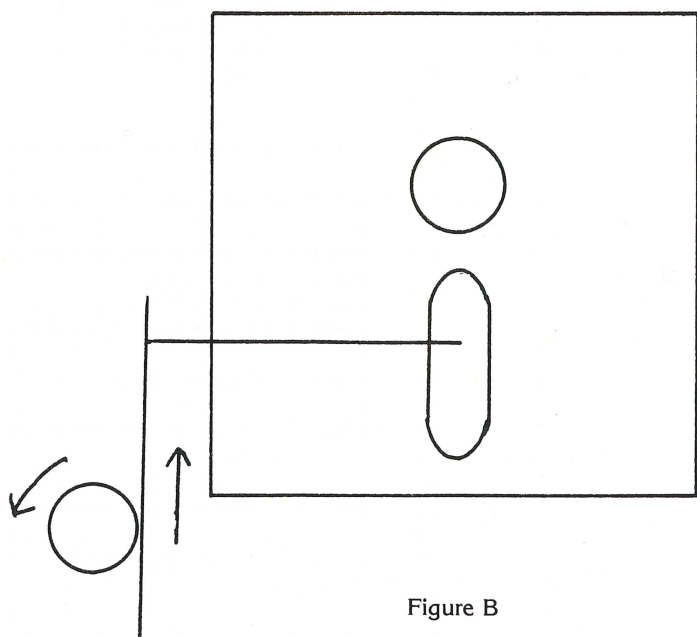


Figure B

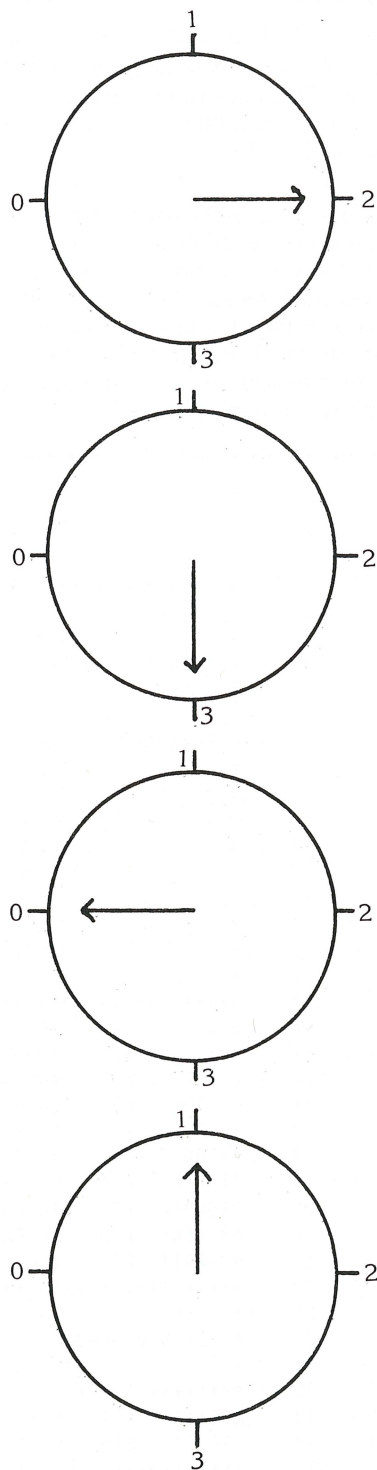


Figure D

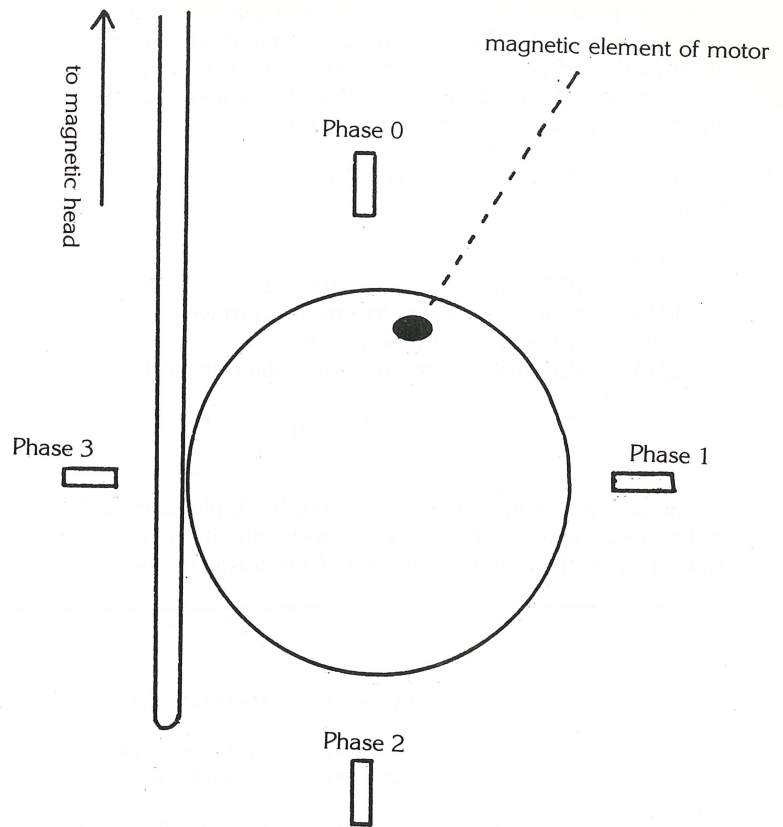


Figure E

Each of the eight softswitches used in positioning the magnetic head actually activates or deactivates a specific phase of the positioning motor. By addressing these softswitches in a specific order the motor can be rotated and the magnetic head positioned back and forth along the surface of a diskette.

The following table illustrates the function of each of the eight 'positioning' softswitches. Note that SLOT refers to the index value needed to access the softswitches of a given slot.

MEMORY LOCATION	PHASE	FUNCTION
\$C080 + SLOT	0	Turn phase 0 off
\$C081 + SLOT	0	Turn phase 0 on
\$C082 + SLOT	1	Turn phase 1 off
\$C083 + SLOT	1	Turn phase 1 on
\$C084 + SLOT	2	Turn phase 2 off
\$C085 + SLOT	2	Turn phase 2 on
\$C086 + SLOT	3	Turn phase 3 off
\$C087 + SLOT	3	Turn phase 3 on

When positioning the magnetic head via software, it is necessary to wait for the positioning motor to physically move to an activated phase before that phase is deactivated. For example, in order to 'pulse' phase 0 of the positioning motor the following routine might be executed.

```
LSX  #$60      ; (select slot 6)
:
LDA
LDA  $C081,X  ; turn on phase 0
LDA  #$56     ; wait for motor to move
JSR  $FCA8    ; to the phase
LDA  $C080,X  ; before deactivating phase 0
:
RTS           ; and returning
```

The position of the tracks recognized by Apple DOS does not correspond to the phases of the positioning motor in a 1:1 ratio. Instead, the correspondence of DOS tracks to phases is

in the ratio of 1:2. All even numbered tracks are positioned "under" phase 0 and all odd numbered tracks are positioned "under" phase 2. When positioned on phases 1 or 3 the disk drive's magnetic head is positioned over a half-track (much like a car driving in two lanes). Half-tracks are not used by Apple DOS although some protected software makes use of them.

The phase to which a DOS track corresponds can be calculated by multiplying the DOS track number by two (using the ASL opcode). This value represents the number of phases that must be pulsed from phase 0 (of track zero) in order to reach the specified DOS track.

The following routine can be used to position the disk drive's magnetic head over any physical track of a diskette. All DOS track numbers must be multiplied by two to account for the unused phases (half-tracks). Access to half tracks can be accomplished by setting the least significant bit of the multiplied track number to 1. If you don't know the current track number you must recalibrate the magnetic head to track zero using the "RECAL" routine provided.

```

1 *****
2 *
3 * ROUTINE TO POSITION FROM *
4 * ANY TRACK TO TRACK ZERO *
5 *
6 * RECALIBRATION ROUTINE *
7 *
8 *****
9 CURTRK EQU $0004
10 DESTRK EQU $0005
11 POSITION EQU $0800
12 *****
13 *
14 * SET UP "CURTRK" & "DESTRK" *
15 * FOR THE RECALIBRATION *
16 *
17 *****
7000: A9 80 18 RECAL LDA #$80
7002: 85 04 19 STA CURTRK
7004: A9 00 20 LDA #$00
7006: 85 05 21 STA DESTRK
22 *****
23 *
24 * CALL POSITION TO DO THE *
25 * DIRTY WORK... *
26 *
27 * NOTE: THE POSITION ROUTINE *
28 * IS ASSUMED TO BE *
29 * ORG'ED AND OBJ'D AT *
30 * MEMORY LOCATION $800 *
31 *
32 *****
7008: 4C 00 08 33 JMP POSITION

--- END ASSEMBLY ---

TOTAL ERRORS: 00

11 BYTES OF OBJECT CODE
WERE GENERATED THIS ASSEMBLY.
```

```

1 *****
2 *
3 * ROUTINE TO POSITION FROM *
4 * "CURTRK" TO "DESTRK" *
5 *
6 *
7 * REMEMBER!!! CURTRK AND *
8 * DESTRK REFER *
9 * TO PHASES... *
10 * ACTUAL DOS *
11 * TRACKS MUST *
12 * BE MULTIPLIED *
13 * BY TWO BEFORE *
14 * USE IN THIS *
15 * ROUTINE *
16 *
17 *****
18 SLOT EQU $0001
19 WAIT EQU $0002
20 CURTRK EQU $0004
21 DESTRK EQU $0005
22 PHSOFF EQU $C080
23 PHSON EQU $C081
24 DISKON EQU $C089
25 DISKOFF EQU $C088
26 DRIVEA EQU $C08A
27 MONWAIT EQU $FCA8
28 *****
29 *
30 * SET SLOT EQUAL TO SLOT 6 *
31 *
32 *****
33 POSITION LDA #$60
34 STA SLOT
35 *****
36 *
37 * TURN ON DRIVE A AND WAIT *
38 *
39 *****
```

```
7000: A9 60
7002: 85 01
```



```

2004: A6 01 40          LDX  SLOT
2006: B0 89 C0 41      LDA  DISKON,X
2009: B0 8A C0 42      LDA  DRIVEA,X
200C: A9 EF 43         LDA  #$EF
200E: 85 02 44         STA  WAIT
2010: A9 D8 45         LDA  #$D8
2012: 85 03 46         STA  WAIT+1
2014: A0 12 47         MWAITA LDY  #$12
2016: 88 48           MWAITE BEY
2017: D0 FD 49         BNE  MWAITE
2019: E6 02 50         INC  WAIT
201B: D0 F7 51         BNE  MWAITA
201D: E6 03 52         INC  WAIT+1
201F: D0 F3 53         BNE  MWAITA
54          *****
55          *
56          * CHECK & BRANCH ON CURTRK- *
57          * DESTRK RELATIONSHIP *
58          *
59          *****
2021: A5 04 60         MAINLOOP LDA  CURTRK
2023: C5 05 61         CMP  DESTRK
2025: F0 21 62         BEQ  ALLOONE
2027: 90 07 63         BCC  MOVEUP
2029: B0 00 64         BCS  MOVEDOWN
65          *****
66          *
67          * MOVE DOWN TO LAST PHASE *
68          *
69          *****
202B: C6 04 70         MOVEDOWN DEC  CURTRK
202D: 4C 32 70 71      JMP  DOWORK
72          *****
73          *
74          * MOVE UP TO NEXT PHASE *
75          *
76          *****
2030: E6 04 77         MOVEUP  INC  CURTRK
78          *****
79          *
80          * COMPUTE PHASE NUMBER *
81          * FROM THE "NEW" CURTRK *
82          *
83          *****
2032: A5 04 84         DOWORK  LDA  CURTRK
2034: 29 03 85         AND  #$03 ;0-3 PHS
2036: 0A 86           ASL  ;$0-$7
87          *****
88          *
89          * GET INDEXING FOR CUR SLOT# *
90          *
91          *****
2037: 05 01 92         ORA  SLOT
2039: A8 93           TAY
94          *****
95          *
96          * TURN ON PHASE TO MOVE & *
97          * WAIT FOR PHYSICAL ACTION *
98          *
99          *****
203A: B9 81 C0 100      LDA  PHSON,Y
203D: A9 56 101      LDA  #$56
203F: 20 A8 FC 102      JSR  MONWAIT

```

```

103 *****
104 *
105 * TURN OFF PHASE (ALWAYS) & *
106 * LOOP BACK TO CHECK ON NEW *
107 * CURTRK-DESTRK RELATIONSHIP *
108 *
109 *****
2042: B9 80 C0 110      LDA  PHSOFF,Y
2045: 4C 21 70 111      JMP  MAINLOOP
112 *****
113 *
114 * ALL DONE... QUIT *
115 *
116 *****
2048: A6 01 117      ALLOONE LDX  SLOT
204A: B0 88 C0 118      LDA  DISKOFF,X
204D: 60 119          RTS

```

--- END ASSEMBLY ---

TOTAL ERRORS: 00

78 BYTES OF OBJECT CODE
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