Microsoft® MS™-DOS

Operating System


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System Requirements

Disk drive(s)
One disk drive if and only if output is sent to the same physical disk from which the input was taken. None of the programs allows time to swap disks during operation on a one-drive configuration. Therefore, two disk drives is a more practical configuration.

For more information about other Microsoft products, contact:

Microsoft Corporation
10700 Northup Way
Bellevue, WA 98004
(206) 828-8080
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The Microsoft(R) MS(tm)-DOS Programmer's Reference Manual is a technical reference manual for system programmers. This manual contains a description and examples of all MS-DOS 2.0 system calls and interrupts (Chapter 1). Chapter 2, "MS-DOS 2.0 Device Drivers" contains information on how to install your own device drivers on MS-DOS. Two examples of device driver programs (one serial and one block) are included in Chapter 2. Chapters 3 through 5 contain technical information about MS-DOS, including MS-DOS disk allocation (Chapter 3), MS-DOS control blocks and work areas (Chapter 4), and EXE file structure and loading (Chapter 5).
CHAPTER 1
SYSTEM CALLS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

MS-DOS provides two types of system calls: interrupts and function requests. This chapter describes the environments from which these routines can be called, how to call them, and the processing performed by each.

1.2 PROGRAMMING CONSIDERATIONS

The system calls mean you don't have to invent your own ways to perform these primitive functions, and make it easier to write machine-independent programs.

1.2.1 Calling From Macro Assembler

The system calls can be invoked from Macro Assembler simply by moving any required data into registers and issuing an interrupt. Some of the calls destroy registers, so you may have to save registers before using a system call. The system calls can be used in macros and procedures to make your programs more readable; this technique is used to show examples of the calls.

1.2.2 Calling From A High-Level Language

The system calls can be invoked from any high-level language whose modules can be linked with assembly-language modules.

Calling from Microsoft Basic: Different techniques are used to invoke system calls from the compiler and interpreter. Compiled modules can be linked with assembly-language modules; from the interpreter, the CALL statement or USER function can be used to execute the appropriate 8086 object code.
Calling from Microsoft Pascal: In addition to linking with an assembly-language module, Microsoft Pascal includes a function (DOSXQQ) that can be used directly from a Pascal program to call a function request.

Calling from Microsoft FORTRAN: Modules compiled with Microsoft FORTRAN can be linked with assembly-language modules.

1.2.3 Returning Control To MS-DOS

Control can be returned to MS-DOS in any of four ways:

1. Call Function Request 4CH

   MOV AH,4CH
   INT 21H

   This is the preferred method.

2. Call Interrupt 20H:

   INT 20H

3. Jump to location 0 (the beginning of the Program Segment Prefix):

   JMP 0

   Location 0 of the Program Segment Prefix contains an INT 20H instruction, so this technique is simply one step removed from the first.

4. Call Function Request 00H:

   MOV AH,00H
   INT 21H

   This causes a jump to location 0, so it is simply one step removed from technique 2, or two steps removed from technique 1.
1.2.4 Console And Printer Input/Output Calls

The console and printer system calls let you read from and write to the console device and print on the printer without using any machine-specific codes. You can still take advantage of specific capabilities (display attributes such as positioning the cursor or erasing the screen, printer attributes such as double-strike or underline, etc.) by using constants for these codes and reassembling once with the correct constant values for the attributes.

1.2.5 Disk I/O System Calls

Many of the system calls that perform disk input and output require placing values into or reading values from two system control blocks: the File Control Block (FCB) and directory entry.

1.3 FILE CONTROL BLOCK (FCB)

The Program Segment Prefix includes room for two FCBs at offsets 5CH and 6CH. The system call descriptions refer to unopened and opened FCBs. An unopened FCB is one that contains only a drive specifier and filename, which can contain wild card characters (* and ?). An opened FCB contains all fields filled by the Open File system call (Function OFH). Table 1.1 describes the fields of the FCB.
Table 1.1 Fields of File Control Block (FCB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drive number</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>00H</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>01-08H</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>09-0BH</td>
<td>9-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current block</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0CH,0DH</td>
<td>12,13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record size</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0EH,0FH</td>
<td>14,15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File size</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10-13H</td>
<td>16-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of last write</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14H,15H</td>
<td>20,21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of last write</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16H,17H</td>
<td>22,23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18-1FH</td>
<td>24-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current record</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20H</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative record</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21-24H</td>
<td>33-36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.1 Fields Of The FCB

Drive Number (offset 00H): Specifies the disk drive; 1 means drive A: and 2 means drive B:. If the FCB is to be used to create or open a file, this field can be set to 0 to specify the default drive; the Open File system call Function (0FH) sets the field to the number of the default drive.

Filename (offset 01H): Eight characters, left-aligned and padded (if necessary) with blanks. If you specify a reserved device name (such as LPT1), do not put a colon at the end.

Extension (offset 09H): Three characters, left-aligned and padded (if necessary) with blanks. This field can be all blanks (no extension).

Current Block (offset 0CH): Points to the block (group of 128 records) that contains the current record. This field and the Current Record field (offset 20H) make up the record pointer. This field is set to 0 by the Open File system call.
Record Size (offset 0EH): The size of a logical record, in bytes. Set to 128 by the Open File system call. If the record size is not 128 bytes, you must set this field after opening the file.

File Size (offset 10H): The size of the file, in bytes. The first word of this 4-byte field is the low-order part of the size.

Date of Last Write (offset 14H): The date the file was created or last updated. The year, month, and day are mapped into two bytes as follows:

Offset 15H
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | M |
15 9 8

Offset 14H
| M | M | M | D | D | D | D |
5 4 0

Time of Last Write (offset 16H): The time the file was created or last updated. The hour, minutes, and seconds are mapped into two bytes as follows:

Offset 17H
| H | H | H | H | M | M | M |
15 11 10

Offset 16H
| M | M | M | S | S | S | S |
5 4 0

Reserved (offset 18H): These fields are reserved for use by MS-DOS.

Current Record (offset 20H): Points to one of the 128 records in the current block. This field and the Current Block field (offset 0CH) make up the record pointer. This field is not initialized by the Open File system call. You must set it before doing a sequential read or write to the file.

Relative Record (offset 21H): Points to the currently selected record, counting from the beginning of the file (starting with 0). This field is not initialized by the Open File system call. You must set it before doing a random read or write to the file. If the record size is less than 64 bytes, both words of this field are used; if the record size is 64 bytes or more, only the first three bytes are used.
NOTE

If you use the FCB at offset 5CH of the Program Segment Prefix, the last byte of the Relative Record field is the first byte of the unformatted parameter area that starts at offset 80H. This is the default Disk Transfer Address.

1.3.2 Extended FCB

The Extended File Control Block is used to create or search for directory entries of files with special attributes. It adds the following 7-byte prefix to the FCB:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Offset (Decimal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flag byte (255, or FFH)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute byte:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02H = Hidden file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04H = System file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.3 Directory Entry

A directory contains one entry for each file on the disk. Each entry is 32 bytes; Table 1.2 describes the fields of an entry.

Table 1.2 Fields of Directory Entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Offset Hex</th>
<th>Offset Decimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>00-07H</td>
<td>0-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>08-0AH</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0BH</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0C-15H</td>
<td>12-21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3.4 Fields Of The PCB

Filename (offset 00H): Eight characters, left-aligned and padded (if necessary) with blanks. MS-DOS uses the first byte of this field for two special codes:

00H (0)        End of allocated directory
E5H (229)      Free directory entry

Extension (offset 08H): Three characters, left-aligned and padded (if necessary) with blanks. This field can be all blanks (no extension).

Attributes (offset 0BH): Attributes of the file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Binary</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01H</td>
<td>0000 0001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Read-only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02H</td>
<td>0000 0010</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hidden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04H</td>
<td>0000 0100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07H</td>
<td>0000 0111</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Changeable with CHGMOD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08H</td>
<td>0000 1000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Volume-ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0AH</td>
<td>0001 0000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16H</td>
<td>0011 0110</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Hard attributes for FINDENTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20H</td>
<td>0020 0000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Archive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reserved (offset 0CH): Reserved for MS-DOS.

Time of Last Write (offset 16H): The time the file was created or last updated. The hour, minutes, and seconds are mapped into two bytes as follows:

Offset 17H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 11 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Offset 16H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 4 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of Last Write (offset 18H): The date the file was created or last updated. The year, month, and day are mapped into two bytes as follows:
Offset 19H
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | M |
15 9 8

Offset 18H
| M | M | M | D | D | D | D |
5 4 0

File Size (offset 1CH): The size of the file, in bytes. The first word of this 4-byte field is the low-order part of the size.
1.4 SYSTEM CALL DESCRIPTIONS

Many system calls require that parameters be loaded into one or more registers before the call is issued; most calls return information in the registers (usually a code that describes the success or failure of the operation). The description of system calls 00H-2EH includes the following:

- A drawing of the 8088 registers that shows their contents before and after the system call.
- A more complete description of the register contents required before the system call.
- A description of the processing performed.
- A more complete description of the register contents after the system call.
- An example of its use.

The description of system calls 2FH-57H includes the following:

- A drawing of the 8088 registers that shows their contents before and after the system call.
- A more complete description of the register contents required before the system call.
- A description of the processing performed.
- Error returns from the system call.
- An example of its use.

Figure 1 is an example of how each system call is described. Function 27H, Random Block Read, is shown.
1.4.1 Programming Examples

A macro is defined for each system call, then used in some examples. In addition, a few other macros are defined for use in the examples. The use of macros allows the examples to be more complete programs, rather than isolated uses of the system calls. All macro definitions are listed at the end of the chapter.

The examples are not intended to represent good programming practice. In particular, error checking and good human interface design have been sacrificed to conserve space. You may, however, find the macros a convenient way to include system calls in your assembly language programs.

A detailed description of each system call follows. They are listed in numeric order; the interrupts are described first, then the function requests.

NOTE

Unless otherwise stated, all numbers in the system call descriptions -- both text and code -- are in hex.
1.5 XENIX COMPATIBLE CALLS

MS-DOS 2.0 supports hierarchical (i.e., tree-structured) directories, similar to those found in the Xenix operating system. (For information on tree-structured directories, refer to the MS-DOS User's Guide.)

The following system calls are compatible with the Xenix system:

- Function 39H  Create Sub-Directory
- Function 3AH  Remove a Directory Entry
- Function 3BH  Change the Current Directory
- Function 3CH  Create a File
- Function 3DH  Open a File
- Function 3FH  Read From File/Device
- Function 40H  Write to a File or Device
- Function 41H  Delete a Directory Entry
- Function 42H  Move a File Pointer
- Function 43H  Change Attributes
- Function 44H  I/O Control for Devices
- Function 45H  Duplicate a File Handle
- Function 46H  Force a Duplicate of a Handle
- Function 4BH  Load and Execute a Program
- Function 4CH  Terminate a Process
- Function 4DH  Retrieve Return Code of a Child

There is no restriction in MS-DOS 2.0 on the depth of a tree (the length of the longest path from root to leaf) except in the number of allocation units available. The root directory will have a fixed number of entries (64 for the single-sided disk). For non-root directories, the number of files per directory is only limited by the number of allocation units available.

Pre-2.0 disks will appear to MS-DOS 2.0 as having only a root directory with files in it and no subdirectories.
Implementation of the tree structure is simple. The root directory is the pre-2.0 directory. Subdirectories of the root have a special attribute set indicating that they are directories. The subdirectories themselves are files, linked through the FAT as usual. Their contents are identical in character to the contents of the root directory.

Pre-2.0 programs that use system calls not described in this chapter will be unable to make use of files in other directories. Those files not necessary for the current task will be placed in other directories.

Attributes apply to the tree-structured directories in the following manner:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Meaning/Function for files</th>
<th>Meaning/Function for directories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volume_id</td>
<td>Present at the root. Only one file may have this set.</td>
<td>Meaningless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directory</td>
<td>Meaningless.</td>
<td>Indicates that the directory entry is a directory. Cannot be changed with 43H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read_only</td>
<td>Old fcb-create, new Create, new open (for write or read/write) will fail.</td>
<td>Meaningless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archive</td>
<td>Set when file is written. Set/reset via Function 43H.</td>
<td>Meaningless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden/system</td>
<td>Prevents file from being found in search first/search next. Old open will fail.</td>
<td>Prevents directory entry from being found. Function 3BH will still work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6 INTERRUPTS

MS-DOS reserves interrupts 20H through 3FH for its own use. The table of interrupt routine addresses (vectors) is maintained in locations 80H-FCH. Table 1.3 lists the interrupts in numeric order; Table 1.4 lists the interrupts in alphabetic order (of the description). User programs should only issue Interrupts 20H, 21H, 25H, 26H, and 27H. (Function Requests 4CH and 31H are the preferred method for Interrupts 20H and 27H for versions of MS-DOS that are 2.0 and higher.)

NOTE

Interrupts 22H, 23H, and 24H are not interrupts that can be issued by user programs; they are simply locations where a segment and offset address are stored.
Table 1.3 MS-DOS Interrupts, Numeric Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrupt</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Terminate</td>
<td>20H</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Request</td>
<td>21H</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate Address</td>
<td>22H</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;CTRL-C&gt; Exit Address</td>
<td>23H</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal Error Abort Address</td>
<td>24H</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Disk Read</td>
<td>25H</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Disk Write</td>
<td>26H</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate But Stay Resident</td>
<td>27H</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved -- Do Not Use</td>
<td>28-40H</td>
<td>40-64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.4 MS-DOS Interrupts, Alphabetic Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interrupt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Disk Read</td>
<td>25H 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Disk Write</td>
<td>26H 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;CTRL-C&gt; Exit Address</td>
<td>23H 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal Error Abort Address</td>
<td>24H 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Request</td>
<td>21H 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Terminate</td>
<td>20H 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved -- Do Not Use</td>
<td>28-40H 40-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate Address</td>
<td>22H 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate But Stay Resident</td>
<td>27H 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interrupt 20H causes the current process to terminate and returns control to its parent process. All open file handles are closed and the disk cache is cleaned. This interrupt is almost always is used in old .COM files for termination.

The CS register must contain the segment address of the Program Segment Prefix before you call this interrupt.

The following exit addresses are restored from the Program Segment Prefix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit Address</th>
<th>Offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Terminate</td>
<td>0AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL-C</td>
<td>0EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Error</td>
<td>12H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All file buffers are flushed to disk.

NOTE
Close all files that have changed in length before issuing this interrupt. If a changed file is not closed, its length is not recorded correctly in the directory. See Functions 10H and 3EH for a description of the Close File system calls.
Interrupt 20H is provided for compatibility with versions of MS-DOS prior to 2.0. New programs should use Function Request 4CH, Terminate a Process.

**Macro Definition:**

```assembly
terminate macro
    int 20H
endm
```

**Example**

```assembly
;CS must be equal to PSP values given at program start
;(ES and DS values)
    INT 20H
;There is no return from this interrupt
```
Function Request (Interrupt 21H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

- **AH**: Function number
- Other registers as specified in individual function

**Return**

As specified in individual function

The AH register must contain the number of the system function. See Section 1.7, "Function Requests," for a description of the MS-DOS system functions.

**NOTE**

No macro is defined for this interrupt, because all function descriptions in this chapter that define a macro include Interrupt 21H.

**Example**

To call the Get Time function:

```
mov ah, 2CH
int 21H
```

;Get Time is Function 2CH
;THIS INTERRUPT
SYSTEM CALLS

Terminate Address

Terminate Address (Interrupt 22H)
CONTROL-C Exit Address (Interrupt 23H)
Fatal Error Abort Address (Interrupt 24H)

These are not true interrupts, but rather storage locations for a segment and offset address. The interrupts are issued by MS-DOS under the specified circumstance. You can change any of these addresses with Function Request 25H (Set Vector) if you prefer to write your own interrupt handlers.

Interrupt 22H -- Terminate Address

When a program terminates, control transfers to the address at offset OAH of the Program Segment Prefix. This address is copied into the Program Segment Prefix, from the Interrupt 22H vector, when the segment is created.

Interrupt 23H -- CONTROL-C Exit Address

If the user types CONTROL-C during keyboard input or display output, control transfers to the INT 23H vector in the interrupt table. This address is copied into the Program Segment Prefix, from the Interrupt 23H vector, when the segment is created.

If the CONTROL-C routine preserves all registers, it can end with an IRET instruction (return from interrupt) to continue program execution. When the interrupt occurs, all registers are set to the value they had when the original call to MS-DOS was made. There are no restrictions on what a CONTROL-C handler can do -- including MS-DOS function calls -- so long as the registers are unchanged if IRET is used.

If Function 09H or 0AH (Display String or Buffered Keyboard Input) is interrupted by CONTROL-C, the three-byte sequence 03H-0DH-0AH (ETX-CR-LF) is sent to the display and the function resumes at the beginning of the next line.

If the program creates a new segment and loads a second program that changes the CONTROL-C address, termination of the second program restores the CONTROL-C address to its value before execution of the second program.
Interrupt 24H -- Fatal Error Abort Address

If a fatal disk error occurs during execution of one of the disk I/O function calls, control transfers to the INT 24H vector in the vector table. This address is copied into the Program Segment Prefix, from the Interrupt 24H vector, when the segment is created.

BP:SI contains the address of a Device Header Control Block from which additional information can be retrieved.

NOTE

Interrupt 24H is not issued if the failure occurs during execution of Interrupt 25H (Absolute Disk Read) or Interrupt 26H (Absolute Disk Write). These errors are usually handled by the MS-DOS error routine in COMMAND.COM that retries the disk operation, then gives the user the choice of aborting, retrying the operation, or ignoring the error. The following topics give you the information you need about interpreting the error codes, managing the registers and stack, and controlling the system's response to the error in order to write your own error-handling routines.

Error Codes

When an error-handling program gains control from Interrupt 24H, the AX and DI registers can contain codes that describe the error. If Bit 7 of AH is 1, the error is either a bad image of the File Allocation Table or an error occurred on a character device. The device header passed in BP:SI can be examined to determine which case exists. If the attribute byte high order bit indicates a block device, then the error was a bad FAT. Otherwise, the error is on a character device.
The following are error codes for Interrupt 24H:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Attempt to write on write-protected disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unknown unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drive not ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unknown command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bad request structure length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Seek error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unknown media type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sector not found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Printer out of paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Write fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Read fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>General failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The user stack will be in effect (the first item described below is at the top of the stack), and will contain the following from top to bottom:

- **IP**  MS-DOS registers from issuing INT 24H
- **CS**  User registers at time of original INT 21H request
- **FLAGS**
- **AX**  INT 21H request
- **BX**  From the original INT 21H
- **CX**  From the user to MS-DOS
- **DI**  From the original INT 21H
- **DS**  From the user to MS-DOS
- **ES**  From the original INT 21H

The registers are set such that if an IRET is executed, MS-DOS will respond according to (AL) as follows:

- \((AL) = 0\) ignore the error
- \((AL) = 1\) retry the operation
- \((AL) = 2\) terminate the program via INT 23H

**Notes:**

1. Before giving this routine control for disk errors, MS-DOS performs five retries.
2. For disk errors, this exit is taken only for errors occurring during an Interrupt 21H. It is not used for errors during Interrupts 25H or 26H.

3. This routine is entered in a disabled state.

4. The SS, SP, DS, ES, BX, CX, and DX registers must be preserved.

5. This interrupt handler should refrain from using MS-DOS function calls. If necessary, it may use calls 01H through 0CH. Use of any other call will destroy the MS-DOS stack and will leave MS-DOS in an unpredictable state.

6. The interrupt handler must not change the contents of the device header.

7. If the interrupt handler will handle errors rather than returning to MS-DOS, it should restore the application program's registers from the stack, remove all but the last three words on the stack, then issue an IRET. This will return to the program immediately after the INT 21H that experienced the error. Note that if this is done, MS-DOS will be in an unstable state until a function call higher than 0CH is issued.
Absolute Disk Read (Interrupt 25H)

Call
AX
BX
CX
DX
AL
BL
CH
CL
DS:BX
CX
DX

Return
AL
flags

The registers must contain the following:

- **AL**: Drive number. (0=A, 1=B, etc.).
- **BX**: Offset of Disk Transfer Address (from segment address in DS).
- **CX**: Number of sectors to read.
- **DX**: Beginning relative sector.

This interrupt transfers control to the MS-DOS BIOS. The number of sectors specified in CX is read from the disk to the Disk Transfer Address. Its requirements and processing are identical to Interrupt 26H, except data is read rather than written.

**NOTE**

All registers except the segment registers are destroyed by this call. Be sure to save any registers your program uses before issuing the interrupt.

The system pushes the flags at the time of the call; they are still there upon return. (This is necessary because data is passed back in the flags.) Be sure to pop the stack upon return to prevent uncontrolled growth.
If the disk operation was successful, the Carry Flag (CF) is 0. If the disk operation was not successful, CF is 1 and AL contains the MS-DOS error code (see Interrupt 24H earlier in this section for the codes and their meaning).

**Macro Definition:**

```plaintext
abs_disk_read macro disk,buffer,num_sectors,start
    mov    al,disk
    mov    bx,offset buffer
    mov    cx,num_sectors
    mov    dh,start
    int    25H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program copies the contents of a single-sided disk in drive A: to the disk in drive B:. It uses a buffer of 32K bytes:

```plaintext
prompt   db   "Source in A, target in B",13,10
         db   "Any key to start. "$
start    dw   0
buffer   db   64 dup (512 dup (?)) ;64 sectors
.
int_25H: display prompt ;see Function 09H
         read_kbd   ;see Function 08H
         mov        cx,5 ;copy 5 groups of
                         ;64 sectors
copy:    push    cx ;save the loop counter
         abs_disk_read 0,buffer,64,start ;THIS INTERRUPT
         abs_disk_write 1,buffer,64,start ;see INT 26H
         add        start,64 ;do the next 64 sectors
         pop        cx ;restore the loop counter
         loop copy
```
Absolute Disk Write (Interrupt 26H)

Call
AL
  Drive number
DS:BX
  Disk Transfer Address
CX
  Number of sectors
DX
  Beginning relative sector

Return
AL
  Error code if CF = 1
FLAGSL
  CF = 0 if successful
  1 if not successful

The registers must contain the following:

- **AL**: Drive number (0=A, 1=B, etc.).
- **BX**: Offset of Disk Transfer Address (from segment address in DS).
- **CX**: Number of sectors to write.
- **DX**: Beginning relative sector.

This interrupt transfers control to the MS-DOS BIOS. The number of sectors specified in CX is written from the Disk Transfer Address to the disk. Its requirements and processing are identical to Interrupt 25H, except data is written to the disk rather than read from it.

**NOTE**

All registers except the segment registers are destroyed by this call. Be sure to save any registers your program uses before issuing the interrupt.

The system pushes the flags at the time of the call; they are still there upon return. (This is necessary because data is passed back in the flags.) Be sure to pop the stack upon return to prevent uncontrolled growth.
If the disk operation was successful, the Carry Flag (CF) is 0. If the disk operation was not successful, CF is 1 and AL contains the MS-DOS error code (see Interrupt 24H for the codes and their meaning).

Macro Definition:
abs_disk_write macro disk,buffer,num_sectors,start
    mov al,disk
    mov bx,offset buffer
    mov cx,num_sectors
    mov dh,start
    int 26H
endm

Example
The following program copies the contents of a single-sided disk in drive A: to the disk in drive B:, verifying each write. It uses a buffer of 32K bytes:

    off   equ  0
    on    equ  1

    prompt  db "Source in A, target in B",13,10
            db "Any key to start. $"
    start   dw  0
    buffer  db  64 dup (512 dup (?)) ;64 sectors

    int_26H:
        display prompt  ;see Function 09H
        read_kbd       ;see Function 08H
        verify on      ;see Function 2EH
        mov cx,5       ;copy 5 groups of 64 sectors
        copy:
            push cx     ;save the loop counter
            abs_disk_read 0,buffer,64,start  ;see INT 25H
            abs_disk_write 1,buffer,64,start ;THIS INTERRUPT
            add start,64 ;do the next 64 sectors
            pop cx       ;restore the loop counter
            loop copy
            verify off   ;see Function 2EH
The Terminate But Stay Resident call is used to make a piece of code remain resident in the system after its termination. Typically, this call is used in .COM files to allow some device-specific interrupt handler to remain resident to process asynchronous interrupts.

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in CS) of the first byte following the last byte of code in the program. When Interrupt 27H is executed, the program terminates but is treated as an extension of MS-DOS; it remains resident and is not overlaid by other programs when it terminates.

This interrupt is provided for compatibility with versions of MS-DOS prior to 2.0. New programs should use Function 31H, Keep Process.

**Macro Definition:** stay_resident macro last_instruc
mov dx,offset last_instruc
inc dx
int 27H
endm

**Example**

;CS must be equal to PSP values given at program start
;(ES and DS values)
    mov DX,LastAddress
    int 27H
;There is no return from this interrupt
1.7 FUNCTION REQUESTS

Most of the MS-DOS function calls require input to be passed to them in registers. After setting the proper register values, the function may be invoked in one of the following ways:

1. Place the function number in AH and execute a long call to offset 50H in your Program Segment Prefix. Note that programs using this method will not operate correctly on versions of MS-DOS that are lower than 2.0.

2. Place the function number in AH and issue Interrupt 21H. All of the examples in this chapter use this method.

3. An additional method exists for programs that were written with different calling conventions. This method should be avoided for all new programs. The function number is placed in the CL register and other registers are set according to the function specification. Then, an intrasegment call is made to location 5 in the current code segment. That location contains a long call to the MS-DOS function dispatcher. Register AX is always destroyed if this method is used; otherwise, it is the same as normal function calls. Note that this method is valid only for Function Requests 00H through 024H.

1.7.1 CP/M(R)-Compatible Calling Sequence

A different sequence can be used for programs that must conform to CP/M calling conventions:

1. Move any required data into the appropriate registers (just as in the standard sequence).

2. Move the function number into the CL register.

3. Execute an intrasegment call to location 5 in the current code segment.

This method can only be used with functions 00H through 24H that do not pass a parameter in AL. Register AX is always destroyed when a function is called in this manner.
1.7.2 Treatment Of Registers

When MS-DOS takes control after a function call, it switches to an internal stack. Registers not used to return information (except AX) are preserved. The calling program's stack must be large enough to accommodate the interrupt system -- at least 128 bytes in addition to other needs.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The macro definitions and extended example for MS-DOS system calls 00H through 2EH can be found at the end of this chapter.

Table 1.5 lists the function requests in numeric order; Table 1.6 list the function requests in alphabetic order (of the description).

Table 1.5 MS-DOS Function Requests, Numeric Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Number</th>
<th>Function Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00H</td>
<td>Terminate Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01H</td>
<td>Read Keyboard and Echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02H</td>
<td>Display Character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03H</td>
<td>Auxiliary Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04H</td>
<td>Auxiliary Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05H</td>
<td>Print Character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06H</td>
<td>Direct Console I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07H</td>
<td>Direct Console Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08H</td>
<td>Read Keyboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09H</td>
<td>Display String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0AH</td>
<td>Buffered Keyboard Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0BH</td>
<td>Check Keyboard Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0CH</td>
<td>Flush Buffer, Read Keyboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0DH</td>
<td>Disk Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0EH</td>
<td>Select Disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0FH</td>
<td>Open File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10H</td>
<td>Close File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11H</td>
<td>Search for First Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12H</td>
<td>Search for Next Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13H</td>
<td>Delete File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14H</td>
<td>Sequential Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15H</td>
<td>Sequential Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16H</td>
<td>Create File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17H</td>
<td>Rename File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19H</td>
<td>Current Disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1AH</td>
<td>Set Disk Transfer Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21H</td>
<td>Random Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22H</td>
<td>Random Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23H</td>
<td>File Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24H</td>
<td>Set Relative Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25H</td>
<td>Set Vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27H</td>
<td>Random Block Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28H</td>
<td>Random Block Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29H</td>
<td>Parse File Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2AH</td>
<td>Get Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2BH</td>
<td>Set Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2CH</td>
<td>Get Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2DH</td>
<td>Set Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2EH</td>
<td>Set/Reset Verify Flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2FH</td>
<td>Get Disk Transfer Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30H</td>
<td>Get DOS Version Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31H</td>
<td>Keep Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33H</td>
<td>CONTROL-C Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35H</td>
<td>Get Interrupt Vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36H</td>
<td>Get Disk Free Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38H</td>
<td>Return Country-Dependent Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39H</td>
<td>Create Sub-Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3AH</td>
<td>Remove a Directory Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3BH</td>
<td>Change Current Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3CH</td>
<td>Create a File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3DH</td>
<td>Open a File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3EH</td>
<td>Close a File Handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3FH</td>
<td>Read From File/Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40H</td>
<td>Write to a File/Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41H</td>
<td>Delete a Directory Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42H</td>
<td>Move a File Pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43H</td>
<td>Change Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44H</td>
<td>I/O Control for Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45H</td>
<td>Duplicate a File Handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46H</td>
<td>Force a Duplicate of a Handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47H</td>
<td>Return Text of Current Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48H</td>
<td>Allocate Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49H</td>
<td>Free Allocated Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4AH</td>
<td>Modify Allocated Memory Blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4BH</td>
<td>Load and Execute a Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4CH</td>
<td>Terminate a Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4DH</td>
<td>Retrieve the Return Code of a Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4EH</td>
<td>Find Match File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4FH</td>
<td>Step Through a Directory Matching Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54H</td>
<td>Return Current Setting of Verify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56H</td>
<td>Move a Directory Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57H</td>
<td>Get/Set Date/Time of File</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.6 MS-DOS Function Requests, Alphabetic Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocate Memory</td>
<td>48H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Input</td>
<td>03H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Output</td>
<td>04H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffered Keyboard Input</td>
<td>0AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Attributes</td>
<td>43H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change the Current Directory</td>
<td>3BH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Keyboard Status</td>
<td>0BH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close a File Handle</td>
<td>3EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close File</td>
<td>16H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL-C Check</td>
<td>33H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a File</td>
<td>3CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create File</td>
<td>16H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Sub-Directory</td>
<td>39H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Disk</td>
<td>19H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a Directory Entry</td>
<td>41H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete File</td>
<td>13H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Console Input</td>
<td>07H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Console I/O</td>
<td>06H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Reset</td>
<td>0DH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Character</td>
<td>02H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display String</td>
<td>09H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate a File Handle</td>
<td>45H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Size</td>
<td>23H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Match File</td>
<td>4EH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush Buffer, Read Keyboard</td>
<td>0CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force a Duplicate of a Handle</td>
<td>46H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Allocated Memory</td>
<td>49H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get Date</td>
<td>2AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get Disk Free Space</td>
<td>36H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get Disk Transfer Address</td>
<td>2FH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get DOS Version Number</td>
<td>30H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get Interrupt Vector</td>
<td>35H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get Time</td>
<td>2CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get/Set Date/Time of File</td>
<td>57H</td>
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<tr>
<td>I/O Control for Devices</td>
<td>44H</td>
</tr>
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<td>Keep Process</td>
<td>31H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Load and Execute a Program</td>
<td>48H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify Allocated Memory Blocks</td>
<td>4AH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move a Directory Entry</td>
<td>56H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move a File Pointer</td>
<td>42H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open a File</td>
<td>3DH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open File</td>
<td>0FH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parse File Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Character</td>
<td>05H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Block Read</td>
<td>27H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Block Write</td>
<td>28H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Read</td>
<td>21H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Write</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read From File/Device</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Keyboard</td>
<td>08H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read Keyboard and Echo</td>
<td>01H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYSTEM CALLS

Remove a Directory Entry 3AH
Rename File 17H
Retrieve the Return Code of a Child 4DH
Return Current Setting of Verify 54H
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Set/Reset Verify Flag 2EH
Step Through a Directory Matching 4FH
Terminate a Process 4CH
Terminate Program 00H
Write to a File/Device 40H
System Calls  Terminate Program  Page 1-33

Terminate Program (Function 00H)

Function 00H is called by Interrupt 20H; it performs the same processing.

The CS register must contain the segment address of the Program Segment Prefix before you call this interrupt.

The following exit addresses are restored from the specified offsets in the Program Segment Prefix:

- Program terminate  0AH
- CONTROL-C   0EH
- Critical error  12H

All file buffers are flushed to disk.

Warning: Close all files that have changed in length before calling this function. If a changed file is not closed, its length is not recorded correctly in the directory. See Function 10H for a description of the Close File system call.

Macro Definition: terminate_program macro
xor ah,ah
int 21H
endm

Example

; CS must be equal to PSP values given at program start
;(ES and DS values)
mov ah,0
int 21H
; There are no returns from this interrupt
Read Keyboard and Echo (Function 01H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 01H

Return
AL
Character typed

Function 01H waits for a character to be typed at the keyboard, then echoes the character to the display and returns it in AL. If the character is CONTROL-C, Interrupt 23H is executed.

Macro Definition: read_kbd_and_echo macro
mov ah, 01H
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program both displays and prints characters as they are typed. If RETURN is pressed, the program sends Line Feed-Carriage Return to both the display and the printer:

func_01H: read_kbd_and_echo ;THIS FUNCTION
print_char al ;see Function 05H
cmp al, 0DH ;is it a CR?
jne func_01H ;no, print it
print_char 10 ;see Function 05H
display_char 10 ;see Function 02H
jmp func_01H ;get another character
Display Character (Function 02H)

Call
AH = 02H
DL
Character to be displayed

Return
None

Function 02H displays the character in DL. If CONTROL-C is typed, Interrupt 23H is issued.

Macro Definition: display_char macro character
                  mov   dl,character
                  mov   ah,02H
                  int    21H
                  endm

Example

The following program converts lowercase characters to uppercase before displaying them:

func_02H:    read_kbd
          cmp   al,"a"
            jl uppercase ; don't convert
          cmp   al,"z"
            jg uppercase ; don't convert
          sub   al,20H ; convert to ASCII code
            ; for uppercase
uppercas:   display_char al ; THIS FUNCTION
            jmp    func_02H: ; get another character
Auxiliary Input (Function 03H)

Call
AH = 03H

Return
AL
Character from auxiliary device

Function 03H waits for a character from the auxiliary input device, then returns the character in AL. This system call does not return a status or error code.

If a CONTROL-C has been typed at console input, Interrupt 23H is issued.

Macro Definition: aux_input macro
mov ah,03H
int 21H
endm

Example
The following program prints characters as they are received from the auxiliary device. It stops printing when an end-of-file character (ASCII 26, or CONTROL-Z) is received:

func_03H: aux_input ;THIS FUNCTION
cmp al,1AH ;end of file?
je continue ;yes, all done
print_char al ;see Function 05H
jmp ~func_03H ;get another character
continue: .

CALL  

Auxiliary Output (Function 04H)

Call  
AH = 04H  
DL  
Character for auxiliary device

Return  
None

Function 04H sends the character in DL to the auxiliary output device. This system call does not return a status or error code.

If a CONTROL-C has been typed at console input, Interrupt 23H is issued.

Macro Definition: aux_output macro character  
mov dl,character  
mov ah,04H  
int 21H  
endm

Example

The following program gets a series of strings of up to 80 bytes from the keyboard, sending each to the auxiliary device. It stops when a null string (CR only) is typed:

string db 81 dup(?) ;see Function OAH
.
func_04H:get_string 80,string ;see Function 0AH
  cmp string[1],0 ;null string?
  je continue ;yes, all done
  mov cx, word ptr string[1] ;get string length
  mov bx,0 ;set index to 0
send it: aux_output string[bx+2] ;THIS FUNCTION
  inc bx ;bump index
  loop send it ;send another character
   jmp func_04H ;get another string
continue: .
.
Print Character (Function 05H)

Function 05H prints the character in DL on the standard printer device. If CONTROL-C has been typed at console input, Interrupt 23H is issued.

**Macro Definition:**

```
print_char macro character
    mov dl,character
    mov ah,05H
    int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prints a walking test pattern on the printer. It stops if CONTROL-C is pressed.

```assembly
line_num    db  0

func_05H:
    mov cx,60
    ;print 60 lines
start_line:
    mov bx,bl,33
    ;first printable ASCII
    ;character (!)
    add bx,line_num
    ;to offset one character
    push cx
    ;save number-of-lines counter
    mov cx,80
    ;loop counter for line

print_it:
    print_char bl
    ;THIS FUNCTION
    inc bl
    ;move to next ASCII character
    cmp bl,126
    ;last printable ASCII
    ;character (~)
    jl no_reset
    ;not there yet
    mov bx,33
    ;start over with (!)
```
no_reset:  loop print_it ; print another character
print_char 13 ; carriage return
print_char 10 ; line feed
inc _line_num ; to offset 1st char. of line
pop cx ; restore #-of-lines counter
loop start_line; ; print another line
Direct Console I/O (Function 06H)

### Call
AH = 06H
DL

See text

### Return
AL

If DL = FFH (255) before call, then Zero flag set means AL has character from keyboard. Zero flag not set means there was not a character to get, and AL = 0

The processing depends on the value in DL when the function is called:

- **DL is FFH (255)** -- If a character has been typed at the keyboard, it is returned in AL and the Zero flag is 0; if a character has not been typed, the Zero flag is 1.
- **DL is not FFH** -- The character in DL is displayed.

This function does **not** check for CONTROL-C.

**Macro Definition:**
```
dir_console_io  macro switch
    mov dl,switch
    mov ah,06H
    int 21H
endm
```
Example

The following program sets the system clock to 0 and continuously displays the time. When any character is typed, the display stops changing; when any character is typed again, the clock is reset to 0 and the display starts again:

```
start:
time db "00:00:00.00",13,10,"$" ;see Function 09H
; ;for explanation of $

ten db 10
;
func_06H: set_time 0,0,0,0 ;see Function 2DH
read_clock: get_time ;see Function 2CH
convert ch,ten,time[3] ;see end of chapter
convert cl,ten,time[6] ;see end of chapter
convert dh,ten,time[9] ;see end of chapter
display time ;see Function 09H
dir_console_io FFH ;THIS FUNCTION
jne stop ;yes, stop timer
jmp read_clock ;no, keep timer ;running
stop: read_kbd ;see Function 08H
jmp func_06H ;start over
```
Direct Console Input (Function 07H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Function 07H waits for a character to be typed, then returns it in AL. This function does not echo the character or check for CONTROL-C. (For a keyboard input function that echoes or checks for CONTROL-C, see Functions 01H or 08H.)

**Macro Definition:**
```
dir_console_input macro
    mov ah,07H
    int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prompts for a password (8 characters maximum) and places the characters into a string without echoing them:

```
password db 8 dup(?)
prompt db "Password: $",0Dh,0Ah
func_07H: display prompt
    mov cx,8
    xor bx,bx
get_pass: dir_console_input
    cmp al,0DH
    je continue
    mov password[bx],al
    inc bx
    loop get_pass
continue: . BX has length of password+1
```
**SYSTEM CALLS**

**Read Keyboard**

### Read Keyboard (Function 08H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

AH = 08H

**Return**

AL

Character from keyboard

Function 08H waits for a character to be typed, then returns it in AL. If CONTROL-C is pressed, Interrupt 23H is executed. This function does not echo the character. (For a keyboard input function that echoes the character or checks for CONTROL-C, see Function 01H.)

**Macro Definition:** `read_kbd` macro

```
mov ah, 08H
int  21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prompts for a password (8 characters maximum) and places the characters into a string without echoing them:

```
password db 8 dup(?)
prompt db "Password: $"

func_08H: display prompt
    mov cx, 8
    ; maximum length of password
get_pass: read_kbd
    cmp al, 0DH
    ; was it a CR?
    je continue
    mov password[bx], al
    ; no, put char. in string
    inc bx
    loop get_pass
    ; get another character
continue:
    bx has length of password + 1
```

Display String (Function 09H)

Call
AH = 09H
DS:DX
String to be displayed

Return
None

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of a string that ends with "$". The string is displayed (the $ is not displayed).

Macro Definition: display macro string
mov dx,offset string
mov ah,09H
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program displays the hexadecimal code of the key that is typed:

table db "0123456789ABCDEF"
sixteen db 16
result db " - 00H",13,10,"$" ;see text for explanation of $

func_09H:read kbd and echo ;see Function 01H
convert al,sixteen,result[3] ;see end of chapter
display result ;THIS FUNCTION
jmp func_09H ;do it again
Buffered Keyboard Input (Function 0AH)

**AX**: AH AL

**BX**: BH BL

**CX**: CH CL

**DX**: DH DL

**Call**

AH = 0AH

DS:DX

Input buffer

**Return**

None

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an input buffer of the following form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maximum number of characters in buffer, including the CR (you must set this value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Actual number of characters typed, not counting the CR (the function sets this value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-n</td>
<td>Buffer; must be at least as long as the number in byte 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This function waits for characters to be typed. Characters are read from the keyboard and placed in the buffer beginning at the third byte until RETURN is typed. If the buffer fills to one less than the maximum, additional characters typed are ignored and ASCII 7 (BEL) is sent to the display until RETURN is pressed. The string can be edited as it is being entered. If CONTROL-C is typed, Interrupt 23H is issued.

The second byte of the buffer is set to the number of characters entered (not counting the CR).

**Macro Definition:**

```assembly
get_string macro limit,string
    mov dx,offset string
    mov string,limit
    mov ah,0AH
    int 21H
endm
```
Example

The following program gets a 16-byte (maximum) string from the keyboard and fills a 24-line by 80-character screen with it:

buffer label byte
max_length db ? ;maximum length
chars_entered db ? ;number of chars.
string db 17 dup (?) ;16 chars + CR
strings_per_line dw 0 ;how many strings

get_string 17,buffer ;THIS FUNCTION
xor bx,bx ;so byte can be used as index
mov bl,chars_entered ;get string length
mov buffer[bx+2],"$" ;see Function 09H
cbw
mov al,50H ;columns per line
div chars_entered ;times string fits on line
xor ah,ah ;clear remainder
mov strings_per_line,ax ;save col. counter
mov cx,24 ;row counter

display_screen: push cx ;save it
mov cx,strings_per_line ;get col. counter
display_line: display string ;see Function 09H
loop display_line
display crlf ;see Function 09H
pop cx ;get line counter
loop display_screen ;display 1 more line
Check Keyboard Status (Function 0BH)

Call
AH = 0BH

Return
AL
255 (FFH) = characters in type-ahead buffer
0 = no characters in type-ahead buffer

Checks whether there are characters in the type-ahead buffer. If so, AL returns FFH (255); if not, AL returns 0. If CONTROL-C is in the buffer, Interrupt 23H is executed.

Macro Definition: check_kbd_status

```
macr check_kbd_status
    mov ah, 0BH
    int  21H
endm
```

Example

The following program continuously displays the time until any key is pressed.

```
time   db      "00:00:00.00", 13, 10, "$"
ten    db      10
.
func_0BH:    get_time  ;see Function 2CH
    convert ch, ten, time  ;see end of chapter
    convert cl, ten, time[3]  ;see end of chapter
    convert dh, ten, time[6]  ;see end of chapter
    convert dl, ten, time[9]  ;see end of chapter
    display time  ;see Function 09H
    check_kbd_status  ;THIS FUNCTION
    cmp al, FFH  ;has a key been typed?
    je all_done  ;yes, go home
    jmp func_0BH  ;no, keep displaying
    ;time
```
Flush Buffer, Read Keyboard (Function 0CH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

AH = 0CH
AL

1, 6, 7, 8, or 0AH = The corresponding function is called.
Any other value = no further processing.

Return

AL

0 = Type-ahead buffer was flushed; no other processing performed.

The keyboard type-ahead buffer is emptied. Further processing depends on the value in AL when the function is called:

1, 6, 7, 8, or 0AH -- The corresponding MS-DOS function is executed.

Any other value -- No further processing; AL returns 0.

Macro Definition: flush_and_read_kbd

macro switch
mov al,switch
mov ah,0CH
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program both displays and prints characters as they are typed. If RETURN is pressed, the program sends Carriage Return-Line Feed to both the display and the printer.

func_0CH: flush_and_read_kbd 1 ;THIS FUNCTION
print_char al ;see Function 05H
cmp al,0DH ;is it a CR?
jne func_0CH ;no, print it
print_char 10 ;see Function 05H
display_char 10 ;see Function 02H
jmp func_0CH ;get another character
Disk Reset (Function ODH)

### AX
- AH
- AL

### BX
- BH
- BL

### CX
- CH
- CL

### DX
- DH
- DL

Call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return

None

Function ODH is used to ensure that the internal buffer cache matches the disks in the drives. This function writes out dirty buffers (buffers that have been modified), and marks all buffers in the internal cache as free.

Function ODH flushes all file buffers. It does not update directory entries; you must close files that have changed to update their directory entries (see Function 10H, Close File). This function need not be called before a disk change if all files that changed were closed. It is generally used to force a known state of the system; CONTROL-C interrupt handlers should call this function.

**Macro Definition:**
```
disk_reset macro disk
    mov    ah,ODH
    int    21H
endm
```

**Example**

```
mov    ah,ODH
int    21H
```

;There are no errors returned by this call.
Select Disk (Function 0EH)

**Call**

AH = 0EH
DL
Drive number
(0 = A:, 1 = B:, etc.)

**Return**

AL
Number of logical drives

The drive specified in DL (0 = A:, 1 = B:, etc.) is selected as the default disk. The number of drives is returned in AL.

**Macro Definition:**

```
select_disk macro disk
    mov dl,disk[-64]
    mov ah,0EH
    int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program selects the drive not currently selected in a 2-drive system:

```
func_0EH: current_disk
    ;see Function 19H
    cmp al,00H
    ;drive A: selected?
    je select_b
    select_disk "A"
    ;THIS FUNCTION
    jmp continue

select_b: select_disk "B"
    ;THIS FUNCTION
continue: .
```

Open File (Function 0FH)

Call
AH = 0FH
DS:DX
Unopened FCB

Return
AL
0 = Directory entry found
255 (FFH) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an unopened File Control Block (FCB). The disk directory is searched for the named file.

If a directory entry for the file is found, AL returns 0 and the FCB is filled as follows:

If the drive code was 0 (default disk), it is changed to the actual disk used (1 = A:, 2 = B:, etc.). This lets you change the default disk without interfering with subsequent operations on this file.

The Current Block field (offset 0CH) is set to zero.

The Record Size (offset 0EH) is set to the system default of 128.

The File Size (offset 10H), Date of Last Write (offset 14H), and Time of Last Write (offset 16H) are set from the directory entry.

Before performing a sequential disk operation on the file, you must set the Current Record field (offset 20H). Before performing a random disk operation on the file, you must set the Relative Record field (offset 21H). If the default record size (128 bytes) is not correct, set it to the correct length.
If a directory entry for the file is not found, AL returns FFH (255).

**Macro Definition:**
```
open macro fcb
  mov  dx, offset fcb
  mov  ah, 0FH
  int   21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prints the file named TEXTFILE.ASC that is on the disk in drive B:. If a partial record is in the buffer at end-of-file, the routine that prints the partial record prints characters until it encounters an end-of-file mark (ASCII 26, or CONTROL-Z):

```assembly
fcb    db 2, "TEXTFILEASC"
buffer db 128 dup (?)

; func_0FH:  set_dta buffer ;see Function lAH
            open fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
read_line:
  read_seq fcb ;see Function 14H
  cmp  al, 02H ;end of file? ,
      je   all done ;yes, go home
      cmp  al, 00H ;more to come?
      jg    check_more ;no, check for partial
              ;record
  mov  cx, 128 ;yes, print the buffer
  xor  si, si ;set index to 0
print_it:
  print_char buffer[si] ;see Function 05H
  inc   si ;bump index
  jmp   print_it ;print next character
check_more:
  cmp  al, 03H ;part. record to print?
      jne   all done ;no
      mov  cx, 128 ;yes, print it
      xor  si, si ;set index to 0
find_eof:
  cmp  buffer[si], 26 ;end-of-file mark?
  je    all done ;yes
  mov  cx, 128
  inc   si ;bump index to next
            ;character
loop find_eof
all_done: close fcb ;see Function 10H
```

Close File (Function 10H)

Call
AH = 10H
DS:DX
Opened FCB

Return
AL
0 = Directory entry found
FFH (255) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (to the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. The disk directory is searched for the file named in the FCB. This function must be called after a file is changed to update the directory entry.

If a directory entry for the file is found, the location of the file is compared with the corresponding entries in the FCB. The directory entry is updated, if necessary, to match the FCB, and AL returns 0.

If a directory entry for the file is not found, AL returns FFH (255).

Macro Definition: close macro fcb
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,10H
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program checks the first byte of the file named MODI.BAS in drive B: to see if it is FFH, and prints a message if it is:

message db "Not saved in ASCII format",13,10, "$"
fcb db 2,"MODI BAS"
buffer db 25 dup (?)

func_10H: set_dta buffer ;see Function 1AH
open fcb ;see Function 0FH
read_seq fcb ;see Function 14H
cmp buffer,FFH ;is first byte FFH?
jne all_done ;no
display message ;see Function 09H
all_done: close fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
Search for First Entry (Function 11H)

Call

AH = 11H
DS:DX
Unopened FCB

Return

0 = Directory entry found
FFH (255) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an unopened FCB. The disk directory is searched for the first matching name. The name can have the ? wild card character to match any character. To search for hidden or system files, DX must point to the first byte of the extended FCB prefix.

If a directory entry for the filename in the FCB is found, AL returns 0 and an unopened FCB of the same type (normal or extended) is created at the Disk Transfer Address.

If a directory entry for the filename in the FCB is not found, AL returns FFH (255).

Notes:

If an extended FCB is used, the following search pattern is used:

1. If the FCB attribute is zero, only normal file entries are found. Entries for volume label, sub-directories, hidden, and system files will not be returned.

2. If the attribute field is set for hidden or system files, or directory entries, it is to be considered as an inclusive search. All normal file entries plus all entries matching the specified attributes are returned. To look at all directory entries except the volume label, the attribute byte may be set to hidden + system + directory (all 3 bits on).
3. If the attribute field is set for the volume label, it is considered an exclusive search, and only the volume label entry is returned.

Macro Definition: search_first macro fcb
  mov dx,offset fcb
  mov ah,11H
  int 21H
  endm

Example
The following program verifies the existence of a file named REPORT.ASM on the disk in drive B:

```
yes db "FILE EXISTS.$"
no db "FILE DOES NOT EXIST.$"
fcb db 2,"REPORT ASM"
    db 25 dup (?)
buffer db 128 dup (?)
    .
    .
func_11H: set_dta buffer ;see Function 1AH
    search_first fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
    cmp al,FFH ;directory entry found?
    je not_there ;no
    display yes ;see Function 09H
    jmp continue
not_there: display no ;see Function 09H
continue: display crlf ;see Function 09H
    .
    .
```
Search for Next Entry (Function 12H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

- AH = 12H
- DS:DX
- Unopened FCB

**Return**

- AL
  - 0 = Directory entry found
  - FFH (255) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an FCB previously specified in a call to Function 11H. Function 12H is used after Function 11H (Search for First Entry) to find additional directory entries that match a filename that contains wild card characters. The disk directory is searched for the next matching name. The name can have the ? wild card character to match any character. To search for hidden or system files, DX must point to the first byte of the extended FCB prefix.

If a directory entry for the filename in the FCB is found, AL returns 0 and an unopened FCB of the same type (normal or extended) is created at the Disk Transfer Address.

If a directory entry for the filename in the FCB is not found, AL returns FFH (255).

**Macro Definition:**
```
search_next macro fcb
    mov dx,offset fcb
    mov ah,12H
    int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program displays the number of files on the disk in drive B:

```assembly
message db "No files",10,13,"$"
files  db 0
ten   db 10
fcb   db 2,"?????????????
buffer db 25 dup (?)
```
**SYSTEM CALLS**

**Search for Next Entry**

```asm
func_12H:
    set_dta buffer
    search_first fcb
    cmp al,FFH
    je all_done
    inc files

search_dir:
    search_next fcb
    cmp al,FFH
    je done
    inc files

    jmp search_dir

done:
    convert files,ten,message

all_done:
    display message
```

- See Function 1AH
- See Function 11H
- Directory entry found? no, no files on disk
- Yes, increment file counter
- THIS FUNCTION
- Directory entry found? no
- Yes, increment file counter
- Check again
- See end of chapter
- See Function 09H
Delete File (Function 13H)

Call
AH = 13H
DS:DX
Unopened FCB

Return
0 = Directory entry found
FFH (255) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an unopened FCB. The directory is searched for a matching filename. The filename in the FCB can contain the ? wild card character to match any character.

If a matching directory entry is found, it is deleted from the directory. If the ? wild card character is used in the filename, all matching directory entries are deleted. AL returns 0.

If no matching directory entry is found, AL returns FFH (255).

Macro Definition: delete macro fcb
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,13H
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program deletes each file on the disk in drive B: that was last written before December 31, 1982:

year dw 1982
month db 12
day db 31
files db 0
ten db 10
message db "NO FILES DELETED.",13,10,"$"
;see Function 09H for explanation of $

fcb db 2,"?????????????"
db 25 dup (?)
buffer       db  128 dup (?)  

func_13H:    set_dta  buffer ;see Function 1AH  
             search_first fcb ;see Function 11H  
             cmp  al,FFH ;directory entry found?  
             je  all_done ;no, no files on disk  
compare:     convert_date buffer ;see end of chapter  
             cmp  cx,year ;next several lines  
             jg  next ;check date in directory  
             cmp  dl,month ;entry against date  
             jg  next ;above & check next file  
             cmp  dh,day ;if date in directory  
             jge  next ;entry isn't earlier.  
             delete  buffer ;THIS FUNCTION  
             inc  files ;bump deleted-files  
             ;counter  
next:        search_next fcb ;see Function 12H  
             cmp  al,00H ;directory entry found?  
             je  compare ;yes, check date  
             cmp  files,0 ;any files deleted?  
             je  all_done ;no, display NO FILES  
             ;message.  
             convert  files,ten,message ;see end of chapter  
all_done:    display  message ;see Function 09H
Sequential Read (Function 14H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**
- AH = 14H
- DS:DX
  - Opened FCB

**Return**
- AL
  - 0 = Read completed successfully
  - 1 = EOF
  - 2 = DTA too small
  - 3 = EOF, partial record

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. The record pointed to by the current block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields is loaded at the Disk Transfer Address, then the Current Block and Current Record fields are incremented.

The record size is set to the value at offset 0EH in the FCB.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Read completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>End-of-file, no data in the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to read one record; read canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>End-of-file; a partial record was read and padded to the record length with zeros.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Macro Definition:** read_seq macro fcb

```
mov .dx,offset fcb
mov ah,14H
int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program displays the file named TEXTFILE.ASC that is on the disk in drive B:; its function is similar to the MS-DOS TYPE command. If a partial record is in the buffer at end of file, the routine that displays the partial...
record displays characters until it encounters an end-of-file mark (ASCII 26, or CONTROL-Z):

```assembly
fcb     db  2,"TEXTFILEASC"
       db  25 dup (?)
buffer db  128 dup (?),"$"

func_14H:  set_dta buffer       ;see Function 1AH
           open fcb           ;see Function 0FH
read_line:  read_seq fc          ;THIS FUNCTION
            cmp    al,02H    ;end-of-file?
            je     all done ;yes
            cmp    al,02H    ;end-of-file with partial
                                ;record?
            jg     check more ;yes
            display buffer ;see Function 09H
            jmp     read line ;get another record
check_more:  cmp    al,03H     ;partial record in buffer?
            jne    all done ;no, go home
            xor    si,si     ;set index to 0
find_eof:    cmp    buffer[si],26 ;is character EOF?
            je     all done ;yes, no more to display
            display char buffer[si] ;see Function 02H
            inc    si        ;bump index to next
                                ;character
            jmp     find_eof ;check next character
all_done:    close fcb        ;see Function 10H
```
Sequential Write (Function 15H)

**Call**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AH = 15H
DS:DX
Opened FCB

**Return**

AL

- 00H = Write completed successfully
- 01H = Disk full
- 02H = DTA too small

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. The record pointed to by Current Block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields is written from the Disk Transfer Address, then the current block and current record fields are incremented.

The record size is set to the value at offset 0EH in the FCB. If the Record Size is less than a sector, the data at the Disk Transfer Address is written to a buffer; the buffer is written to disk when it contains a full sector of data, or the file is closed, or a Reset Disk system call (Function 0DH) is issued.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Transfer completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disk full; write canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to write one record; write canceled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Macro Definition:** write_seq macro fcb
mov dx, offset fcb
mov ah, 15H
int 21H
endm
Example

The following program creates a file named DIR.TMP on the
disk in drive B: that contains the disk number (0 = A:, 1 =
B:, etc.) and filename from each directory entry on the
disk:

record_size equ 14 ; offset of Record Size
               ; field in FCB

. fcbl       db 2,"DIR TMP"
            db 25 dup (?)
fcb2       db 2,"??????????????"
            db 25 dup (?)
buffer       db 128 dup (?)

func_15H: set_dta buffer ; see Function 1AH
        search_first fcb2 ; see Function 11H
cmp       al,FFH ; directory entry found?
je         all_done ; no, no files on disk
create fcb1 ; see Function 16H
mov       fcb1[record_size],12 ; set record size to 12

write_it: write_seq fcbl ; THIS FUNCTION
         search_next fcb2 ; see Function 12H
cmp       al,FFH ; directory entry found?
je         all_done ; no, go home
jmp       write_it ; yes, write the record
all_done: close fcbl ; see Function 10H
Create File (Function 16H)

Call

AX: AH = 16H
BX: BH
CX: CH
DX: DH

Unopened FCB

Return

AL
00H = Empty directory found
FFH (255) = No empty directory available

DS:DX

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an unopened FCB. The directory is searched for an empty entry or an existing entry for the specified filename.

If an empty directory entry is found, it is initialized to a zero-length file, the Open File system call (Function 0FH) is called, and AL returns 0. You can create a hidden file by using an extended FCB with the attribute byte (offset FCB-1) set to 2.

If an entry is found for the specified filename, all data in the file is released, making a zero-length file, and the Open File system call (Function 0FH) is issued for the filename (in other words, if you try to create a file that already exists, the existing file is erased, and a new, empty file is created).

If an empty directory entry is not found and there is no entry for the specified filename, AL returns FFH (255).

Macro Definition: create macro fcb

```
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,16H
int 21H
endm
```

Example

The following program creates a file named DIR.TMP on the disk in drive B: that contains the disk number (0 = A:, 1 = B:, etc.) and filename from each directory entry on the disk:
SYSTEM CALLS

record_size equ 14 ; offset of Record Size
   ; field of FCB

. fcb1 db 2,"DIR    TMP"
   db 25 dup (?)

fcb2 db 2,"?????????????"
   db 25 dup (?)

buffer db 128 dup (?)

func_16H:
  set_dta buffer ; see Function 1AH
  search_first fcb2 ; see Function 11H
  cmp al,FFH ; directory entry found?
  je all_done ; no, no files on disk
  create fcb1 ; THIS FUNCTION
  mov fcb1[record_size],12
  ; set record size to 12

write it:
  write_seq fcb1 ; see Function 15H
  search_next fcb2 ; see Function 12H
  cmp al,FFH ; directory entry found?
  je all_done ; no, go home
  jmp write_it ; yes, write the record.

all_done:
  close fcb1 ; see Function 10H
SYSTEM CALLS

Rename File (Function 17H)

**Call**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AH = 17H

DS:DX

Modified FCB

**Return**

AL

00H = Directory entry found

FFH (255) = No directory entry found or destination already exists

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an FCB with the drive number and filename filled in, followed by a second filename at offset 118. The disk directory is searched for an entry that matches the first filename, which can contain the ? wildcard character.

If a matching directory entry is found, the filename in the directory entry is changed to match the second filename in the modified FCB (the two filenames cannot be the same name). If the ? wildcard character is used in the second filename, the corresponding characters in the filename of the directory entry are not changed. AL returns 0.

If a matching directory entry is not found or an entry is found for the second filename, AL returns FFH (255).

**Macro Definition:** rename macro fcb, newname

```
mov dx, offset fcb
mov ah, 17H
int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prompts for the name of a file and a new name, then renames the file:

```
fcb db 37 dup(?)
prompt1 db "Filename: $"
prompt2 db "New name: $"
reply db 17 dup(?)
crlf db 13, 10, "$"
```
func_17H:

display prompt1 ; see Function 09H
get_string 15, reply ; see Function 0AH
display crlf ; see Function 09H
parse reply[2], fcb ; see Function 29H
display prompt2 ; see Function 09H
get_string 15, reply ; see Function 0AH
display crlf ; see Function 09H
parse reply[2], fcb[16]

rename fcb ; see Function 29H

; THIS FUNCTION
Current Disk (Function 19H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
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<tr>
<td>CX</td>
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<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 19H

Return
AL
Currently selected drive
(0 = A:, 1 = B:, etc.)

AL returns the currently selected drive (0 = A:, 1 = B:, etc.).

Macro Definition: current_disk macro
	mov ah,19H
	int 21H
endm

Example

The following program displays the currently selected (default) drive in a 2-drive system:

message db "Current disk is $" ;see Function 09H

;for explanation of $

crlf db 13,10,"$"

func_19H:
display_message ;see Function 09H

current_disk ;THIS FUNCTION

cmp al,00H ;is it disk A?

jne disk_b ;no, it's disk B:

display_char "A" ;see Function 02H

jmp all_done

disk_b:
display_char "B" ;see Function 02H

all_done: display crlf ;see Function 09H
Set Disk Transfer Address (Function 1AH)

**Call**
- **AH**: 1AH
- **DS:DX**: Disk Transfer Address

**Return**
- None

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of the Disk Transfer Address. Disk transfers cannot wrap around from the end of the segment to the beginning, nor can they overflow into another segment.

**NOTE**
If you do not set the Disk Transfer Address, MS-DOS defaults to offset 80H in the Program Segment Prefix.

**Macro Definition**: set_dta macro buffer
- mov dx,offset buffer
- mov ah,1AH
- int 21H
- endm

**Example**
The following program prompts for a letter, converts the letter to its alphabetic sequence (A = 1, B = 2, etc.), then reads and displays the corresponding record from a file named ALPHABET.DAT on the disk in drive B:. The file contains 26 records; each record is 28 bytes long:

```asm
record_size equ 14 ;offset of Record Size
relative_record equ 33 ;offset of Relative Record
```
SYSTEM CALLS

fcb db 2,"ALPHABETDAT"
db 25 dup (?)
buffer db 34 dup(?),"$
prompt db "Enter letter: $"
crlf db 13,10,"$

func_lAH: set_dta buffer ;THIS FUNCTION
open fcb ;see Function 0FH
mov fcb[record_size],28 ;set record size
get_char: display prompt ;see Function 09H
read_kbd_and_echo ;see Function 01H
cmp al,0DH ;just a CR?
je all_done ;yes, go home
sub al,41H ;convert ASCII
            ;code to record #
mov fcb[relative_record],al
            ;set relative record
display crlf ;see Function 09H
read_ran fcb ;see Function 21H
display buffer ;see Function 09H
display crlf ;see Function 09H
jmp get_char ;get another character
all_done: close fcb ;see Function 10H
Random Read (Function 21H)

Call
AH = 21H
DS:DX
Opened FCB

Return
AL
00H = Read completed successfully
01H = EOF
02H = DTA too small
03H = EOF, partial record

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. The Current Block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields are set to agree with the Relative Record field (offset 21H), then the record addressed by these fields is loaded at the Disk Transfer Address.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Read completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>End-of-file; no data in the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to read one record; read canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>End-of-file; a partial record was read and padded to the record length with zeros.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Macro Definition: read_ran macro fcb
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,21H
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program prompts for a letter, converts the letter to its alphabetic sequence (A = 1, B = 2, etc.), then reads and displays the corresponding record from a file named ALPHABET.DAT on the disk in drive B:. The file contains 26 records; each record is 28 bytes long:
record_size equ 14 ;offset of Record Size
            ;field of FCB
relative_record equ 33 ;offset of Relative Record
            ;field of FCB

fcb       db 2,"ALPHABETDAT"
          db 25 dup (?)
buffer    db 34 dup(?),"$
prompt    db "Enter letter: "$
crlf      db 13,10,"$

func_21H: set_dta buffer ;see Function 1AH
          open fcb ;see Function 0FH
          mov fcb[record_size],28 ;set record size
get_char: display prompt ;see Function 09H
          read_kbd and echo ;see Function 01H
          cmp al,0DH ;just a CR?
          je all_done ;yes, go home
          sub al,41H ;convert ASCII code
            ;to record #
          mov fcb[relative_record],al ;set relative
            ;record
display crlf ;see Function 09H
read ran fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
display buffer ;see Function 09H
display crlf ;see Function 09H
jmp get_char ;get another char.
all_done: close fcb ;see Function 10H
Random Write

**Random Write (Function 22H)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

AH = 22H  
DS:DX  
Opened FCB

**Return**

AL  
00H = Write completed successfully  
01H = Disk full  
02H = DTA too small

DX must contain the offset from the segment address in DS of an opened FCB. The Current Block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields are set to agree with the Relative Record field (offset 21H), then the record addressed by these fields is written from the Disk Transfer Address. If the record size is smaller than a sector (512 bytes), the records are buffered until a sector is ready to write.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Write completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disk is full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to write one record; write canceled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Macro Definition:** write_ran

```assembly
macro fcb
    mov dx,offset fcb
    mov ah,22H
    int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program prompts for a letter, converts the letter to its alphabetic sequence (A = 1, B = 2, etc.), then reads and displays the corresponding record from a file named ALPHABET.DAT on the disk in drive B:. After displaying the record, it prompts the user to enter a changed record. If the user types a new record, it is
written to the file; if the user just presses RETURN, the record is not replaced. The file contains 26 records; each record is 28 bytes long:

```
record_size   equ 14 ;offset of Record Size
relative_record equ 33 ;offset of Relative Record
```

```
fcb           db 2, "ALPHABETDAT"
buffer        db 26 dup (?)
prompt1       db "Enter letter: $"
prompt2       db "New record (RETURN for no change): $"
crlf          db 13, 10, "$"
reply         db 28 dup (32)
blanks        db 26 dup (32)

func_22H:     set_dta buffer ;see Function 1AH
open          fcb  ;see Function 0FH
mov           fcb[record_size], 32 ;set record size
get_char:     display prompt1 ;see Function 09H
              read_kbd_and_echo ;see Function 01H
              cmp al, 0DH ;just a CR?
              je all done ;yes, go home
              sub al, 41H ;convert ASCII
              ;code to record #
              mov fcb[relative_record], al
              ;set relative record
              display crlf ;see Function 09H
              read ran fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
              display buffer ;see Function 09H
              display crlf ;see Function 09H
              display prompt2 ;see Function 09H
              get_string 27, reply ;see Function 0AH
              display crlf ;see Function 09H
              cmp reply[1], 0 ;was anything typed
              ;besides CR?
              je get_char ;no
              xor bx, bx ;to load a byte
              mov bl, reply[1] ;use reply length as
              ;counter
              move_string blanks, buffer, 26 ;see chapter end
              move_string reply[2], buffer, bx ;see chapter end
              write_ran fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
              jmp get_char ;get another character
all_done:     close fcb ;see Function 10H
```
File Size (Function 23H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 23H
DS:DX
Unopened FCB

Return
AL
00H = Directory entry found
FFH (255) = No directory entry found

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an unopened FCB. You must set the Record Size field (offset 0EH) to the proper value before calling this function. The disk directory is searched for the first matching entry.

If a matching directory entry is found, the Relative Record field (offset 21H) is set to the number of records in the file, calculated from the total file size in the directory entry (offset 1CH) and the Record Size field of the FCB (offset 0EH). AL returns 00.

If no matching directory is found, AL returns FFH (255).

NOTE
If the value of the Record Size field of the FCB (offset 0EH) doesn't match the actual number of characters in a record, this function does not return the correct file size. If the default record size (128) is not correct, you must set the Record Size field to the correct value before using this function.
**Macro Definition:**

```plaintext
Macro Definition: file_size macro fcb
                  mov dx,offset fcb
                  mov ah,23H
                  int 21H
                  endm
```

**Example**

The following program prompts for the name of a file, opens the file to fill in the Record Size field of the FCB, issues a File Size system call, and displays the file size and number of records in hexadecimal:

```plaintext
fcb db 37 dup (?)
prompt db "File name: $"
msg1 db "Record length: ,13,10, "$"
msg2 db "Records: ,13,10,"$"
crlf db 13,10,"$"
reply db 17 dup(?)
sixteen db 16.

func_23H: display prompt ;see Function 09H
          get_string 17,reply ;see Function 0AH
          cmp reply[1],0 ;just a CR?
          jne get_length ;no, keep going
          jmp all_done ;yes, go home

get_length: display crlf ;see Function 09H
           parse reply[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
           open fcb ;see Function 0FH
           file_size fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
           mov si,33 ;offset to Relative
                      ;Record field
           mov di,9 ;reply in msg_2

convert_it: cmp fcb[si],0 ;digit to convert?
           je show it ;no, prepare message
           convert fcb[si],sixteen,msg_2[di]
           inc si
           inc di
           jmp convert_it ;check for a digit

show_it:    convert fcb[14],sixteen,msg_1[15]
            display msg_1 ;see Function 09H
            display msg_2 ;see Function 09H
            jmp func_23H ;get a filename

all_done:   close fcb ;see Function 10H
```
Set Relative Record (Function 24H)

**Call**
- `AH = 24H`
- `DS:DX` opened FCB

**Return**
- None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>DH</th>
<th>DL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BL</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DX must contain the offset (from the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. The Relative Record field (offset 21H) is set to the same file address as the Current Block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields.

**Macro Definition:**
```
set_relative_record   macro    
    mov       ah,24h
    mov       dx,offset fcb
    int        21h
endm
```

**Example**

The following program copies a file using the Random Block Read and Random Block Write system calls. It speeds the copy by setting the record length equal to the file size and the record count to 1, and using a buffer of 32K bytes. It positions the file pointer by setting the Current Record field (offset 20H) to 1 and using Set Relative Record to make the Relative Record field (offset 21H) point to the same record as the combination of the Current Block (offset 0CH) and Current Record (offset 20H) fields:

```assembly
current_record   equ       32       ;offset of Current Record
file_size       equ       16       ;offset of File Size

fcb          db       37 dup (?)
filename     db       17 dup(?)
prompt1      db       "$File to copy: $"  ;see Function 09H for
prompt2      db       "$Name of copy: $"  ;explanation of $
crlf         db       13,10,"$"
```
file_length  dw  ?
buffer    db  32767 dup(?)

func_24H: set_dta buffer ;see Function 1AH
display prompt1 ;see Function 09H
get_string 15,filename ;see Function 0AH
display crlf ;see Function 09H
parse filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
open fcb ;see Function 0FH
mov fcb[current_record],0 ;set Current Record
    ;field
    set_relative_record fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
mov ax,word ptr fcb[file_size] ;get file size
mov file_length,ax ;save it for
    ;ran_block_write
ran_block_read fcb,l,ax ;see Function 27H
display prompt2 ;see Function 09H
get_string 15,filename ;see Function 0AH
display crlf ;see Function 09H
parse filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
create fcb ;see Function 16H
mov fcb[current_record],0 ;set Current Record
    ;field
set_relative_record fcb ;THIS FUNCTION
mov ax,file_length ;get original file
    ;length
ran_block_write fcb,l,ax ;see Function 28H
close fcb ;see Function 10H
Function 25H should be used to set a particular interrupt vector. The operating system can then manage the interrupts on a per-process basis. Note that programs should never set interrupt vectors by writing them directly in the low memory vector table.

DX must contain the offset (to the segment address in DS) of an interrupt-handling routine. AL must contain the number of the interrupt handled by the routine. The address in the vector table for the specified interrupt is set to DS:DX.

Macro Definition:

```
set_vector macro interrupt,seg_addr,off_addr
    mov   al,interrupt
    push  ds
    mov   ax,seg_addr
    mov   ds,ax
    mov   dx,off_addr
    mov   ah,25H
    int   21H
    pop   ds
endm
```

Example

```plaintext
lds   dx,intvector
mov   ah,25H
mov   al,intnumber
int   21H
;There are no errors returned
```
Random Block Read (Function 27H)

Call
AH = 27H
DS:DX
Open FCB
CX
Number of blocks to read

Return
AL
00H = Read completed successfully
01H = EOF
02H = End of segment
03H = EOF, partial record
CX
Number of blocks read

DX must contain the offset (to the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB. CX must contain the number of records to read; if it contains 0, the function returns without reading any records (no operation). The specified number of records -- calculated from the Record Size field (offset 0EH) -- is read starting at the record specified by the Relative Record field (offset 21H). The records are placed at the Disk Transfer Address.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Read completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>End-of-file; no data in the record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to read one record; read canceled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>End-of-file; a partial record was read and padded to the record length with zeros.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CX returns the number of records read; the Current Block (offset 0CH), Current Record (offset 20H), and Relative Record (offset 21H) fields are set to address the next record.
SYSTEM CALLS

Macro Definition:

```
Macro Definition:
ran_block_read macro fcb,count,rec_size
    mov dx,offset fcb
    mov cx,count
    mov word ptr fcb[14],rec_size
    mov ah,27H
    int 21H
endm
```

Example

The following program copies a file using the Random Block Read system call. It speeds the copy by specifying a record count of 1 and a record length equal to the file size, and using a buffer of 32K bytes; the file is read as a single record (compare to the sample program for Function 28H that specifies a record length of 1 and a record count equal to the file size):

```
current_record equ 32 ;offset of Current Record field
file_size equ 16 ;offset of File Size field

fcb     db 37 dup(?)
filename db 17 dup(?)
prompt1 db "File to copy: $" ;see Function 09H for
prompt2 db "Name of copy: $" ;explanation of $
crlf    db 13,10,"$"
file_length dw ?
buffer   db 32767 dup(?)

func_27H: set_dta   buffer       ;see Function 1AH
          display prompt1       ;see Function 09H
          get_string 15,filename ;see Function OAH
          display crlf           ;see Function 09H
          parse     filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
          open      fcb            ;see Function 0FH
          mov       fcb[current_record],0 ;set Current
                            ;Record field
          set_relative_record fcb ;see Function 24H
          mov       ax, word ptr fcb[file_size]
                            ;get file size
          mov       file_length,ax ;save it for
                            ;ran block write
          ran_block_read fcb,1,ax ;THIS FUNCTION
          display prompt2         ;see Function 09H
          get_string 15,filename ;see Function OAH
          display crlf            ;see Function 09H
          parse     filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
          create    fcb            ;see Function 16H
          mov       fcb[current_record],0
                            ;set Current Record
                            ;field
          set_relative_record fcb ;see Function 24H
```
mov  ax, file_length   ; get original file size
ran_block_write    fcb, 1, ax  ; see Function 28H
close   fcb           ; see Function 10H
Random Block Write (Function 28H)

Call
AH = 28H
DS:DX
Opened FCB
CX
Number of blocks to write
(0 = set File Size field)

Return
AL
00H = Write completed successfully
01H = Disk full
02H = End of segment
CX
Number of blocks written

DX must contain the offset (to the segment address in DS) of an opened FCB; CX must contain either the number of records to write or 0. The specified number of records (calculated from the Record Size field, offset 0EH) is written from the Disk Transfer Address. The records are written to the file starting at the record specified in the Relative Record field (offset 21H) of the FCB. If CX is 0, no records are written, but the File Size field of the directory entry (offset 1CH) is set to the number of records specified by the Relative Record field of the FCB (offset 21H); allocation units are allocated or released, as required.

AL returns a code that describes the processing:

Code | Meaning
--- | ---
0 | Write completed successfully.
1 | Disk full. No records written.
2 | Not enough room at the Disk Transfer Address to read one record; read canceled.

CX returns the number of records written; the Current Block (offset 0CH), Current Record (offset 20H), and Relative Record (offset 21H) fields are set to address the next record.
Random Block Write

**Macro Definition:**

```
ran_block_write macro fcb,count,rec_size
  mov dx,offset fcb
  mov cx,count
  mov word ptr fcb[14],rec_size
  mov ah,28H
  int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program copies a file using the Random Block Read and Random Block Write system calls. It speeds the copy by specifying a record count equal to the file size and a record length of 1, and using a buffer of 32K bytes; the file is copied quickly with one disk access each to read and write (compare to the sample program of Function 27H, that specifies a record count of 1 and a record length equal to file size):

```assembly
current_record equ 32 ;offset of Current Record field
file_size equ 16 ;offset of File Size field
.
.fcb db 37 dup(?)
.filename db 17 dup(?)
prompt1 db "File to copy: $" ;see Function 09H for
prompt2 db "Name of copy: $" ;see Function 09H
.crlf db 13,10,"$"
.num_recs dw ?
.buffer db 32767 dup(?)
.
func_28H:
set_dta  buffer ;see Function lAH
  display  prompt1 ;see Function 09H
  get_string 15,filename ;see Function 0AH
  display  crlf ;see Function 09H
  parse  filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
  open  fcb ;see Function 0FH
  mov  fcb[current_record],0
    ;set Current Record field
  set_relative_record fcb ;see Function 24H
    mov  ax, word ptr fcb[file_size]
      ;get file size
  mov  num_recs,ax ;save it for
    ;ran_block_write
  ran_block_read  fcb,num_recs,1 ;THIS FUNCTION
    display  prompt2 ;see Function 09H
    get_string 15,filename ;see Function 0AH
    display  crlf ;see Function 09H
    parse  filename[2],fcb ;see Function 29H
    create  fcb ;see Function 16H
    mov  fcb[current_record],0 ;set Current ;Record field
```
set_relative_record fcb ; see Function 24H
mov ax, file_length ; get size of original
ran_block_write fcb, num_recs, 1 ; see Function 28H
close fcb ; see Function 10H
Parse File Name (Function 29H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

- **AX**: All AI.
- **BX**: BH, BL
- **CX**: CH, CL
- **DX**: DH, DL

**Controlled parsing** (see text)

**DS:SI**
- String to parse

**ES:DI**
- Unopened FCB

**Return**

- **AL**: 00H = No wild-card characters
  - 01H = Wild-card characters used
  - FFH (255) = Drive letter invalid

**DS:SI**
- First byte past string that was parsed

**ES:DI**
- Unopened FCB

SI must contain the offset (to the segment address in DS) of a string (command line) to parse; DI must contain the offset (to the segment address in ES) of an unopened FCB. The string is parsed for a filename of the form `d:filename.ext`; if one is found, a corresponding unopened FCB is created at ES:DI.

Bits 0-3 of AL control the parsing and processing. Bits 4-7 are ignored:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>All parsing stops if a file separator is encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Leading separators are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The drive number in the FCB is set to 0 (default drive) if the string does not contain a drive number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The drive number in the FCB is not changed if the string does not contain a drive number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The filename in the FCB is not changed if the string does not contain a filename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The filename in the FCB is set to 8 blanks if the string does not contain a filename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The extension in the FCB is not changed if the string does not contain an extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The extension in the FCB is set to 3 blanks if the string does not contain an extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the filename or extension includes an asterisk (*), all remaining characters in the name or extension are set to question mark (?).

Filename separators:

: . ; , = + / " [ ] \ < > | space tab

Filename terminators include all the filename separators plus any control character. A filename cannot contain a filename terminator; if one is encountered, parsing stops.

If the string contains a valid filename:

1. AL returns 1 if the filename or extension contains a wild card character (* or ?); AL returns 0 if neither the filename nor extension contains a wild card character.

2. DS:SI point to the first character following the string that was parsed.

ES:DI point to the first byte of the unopened FCB.

If the drive letter is invalid, AL returns FFH (255). If the string does not contain a valid filename, ES:DI+1 points to a blank (ASCII 32).

Macro Definition: parse macro string,fcb

mov si,offset string
mov di,offset fcb
push es
push ds
pop es
mov al,0FH ;bit$ 0, 1, 2, 3 oh
mov ah,29H
int 21H
pop es
endm

Example

The following program verifies the existence of the file named in reply to the prompt:

fcb db 37 dup (?)
prompt db "Filename: $"
reply db 17 dup(?)
yes db "FILE EXISTS",13,10,"$"
no db "FILE DOES NOT EXIST",13,10,"$"

.
func_29H:  
display prompt ;see Function 09H  
get_string 15,reply ;see Function 0AH  
parse reply[2],fcb ;THIS FUNCTION  
search_first fcb ;see Function 11H  
cmp al,FFH ;dir. entry found?  
je not_there ;no  
display yes ;see Function 09H  
jmp continue  
not_there: 
display no  
continue: .  .
Get Date (Function 2AH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH/AL</th>
<th>BX</th>
<th>BH</th>
<th>BL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2AH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

AH = 2AH

Return

CX

Year (1980 - 2099)

DH

Month (1 - 12)

DL

Day (1 - 31)

AL

Day of week (0=Sun., 6=Sat.)

This function returns the current date set in the operating system as binary numbers in CX and DX:

CX Year (1980-2099)
DH Month (1 = January, 2 = February, etc.)
DL Day (1-31)
AL Day of week (0 = Sunday, 1 = Monday, etc.)

Macro Definition: get_date macro

mov ah,2AH
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program gets the date, increments the day, increments the month or year, if necessary, and sets the new date:

month db 31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31,

func_2AH: get_date 

inc dl ;see above
xor bx,bx ;so BL can be used as index
mov bl,dh ;move month to index register
dec bx ;month table starts with 0
cmp dl,mtho[bx] ;past end of month?
jle month_ok ;no, set the new date
mov dl,1 ;yes, set day to 1
inc dh ;and increment month
cmp dh,12 ;past end of year?
jle    month_ok          ;no, set the new date
mov    dh,l              ;yes, set the month to 1
inc    cx                ;increment year
month_ok: set_date cx,dh,dl ;THIS FUNCTION
Set Date (Function 2BH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Call**
  - AH = 2BH
  - CX: Year (1980 - 2099)
  - DH: Month (1 - 12)
  - DL: Day (1 - 31)

- **Return**
  - AL: 00H = Date was valid
  - FFH (255) = Date was invalid

Registers CX and DX must contain a valid date in binary:

- **CX**: Year (1980-2099)
- **DH**: Month (1 = January, 2 = February, etc.)
- **DL**: Day (1-31)

If the date is valid, the date is set and AL returns 0. If the date is not valid, the function is canceled and AL returns FFH (255).

**Macro Definition:**

```assembly
set_date macro year,month,day
  mov cx, year
  mov dh, month
  mov dl, day
  mov ah, 2BH
  int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program gets the date, increments the day, increments the month or year, if necessary, and sets the new date:

```assembly
month          db 31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31

func_2BH: get_date          ;see Function 2AH
  inc dl               ;increment day
  xor bx,bx            ;so BL can be used as index
  mov bl,dh            ;move month to index register
  dec bx
  cmp dl, month[bx]    ;past end of month?
  jle month_ok         ;no, set the new date
```

```
mov  dl,1
inc  dh
cmp  dh,12
jle  month_ok
mov  dh,1
inc  cx

month_ok: set_date cx, dh, dl

;yes, set day to 1
;and increment month
;past end of year?
;no, set the new date
;yes, set the month to 1
;increment year

;THIS FUNCTION
Get Time (Function 2CH)

Get Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>BL</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>DH</th>
<th>DL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

AH = 2CH

Return

CH
Hour (0 - 23)
CL
Minutes (0 - 59)
DH
Seconds (0 - 59)
DL
Hundredths (0 - 99)

This function returns the current time set in the operating system as binary numbers in CX and DX:

CH  Hour (0-23)
CL  Minutes (0-59)
DH  Seconds (0-59)
DL  Hundredths of a second (0-99)

Macro Definition: get_time macro

mov ah,2CH
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program continuously displays the time until any key is pressed:

time    db  "00:00:00.00",13,10,"$"
ten     db  10

func_2CH:    get_time          ;THIS FUNCTION
              convert ch,ten,time  ;see end of chapter
              convert cl,ten,time[3]  ;see end of chapter
              convert dh,ten,time[6]  ;see end of chapter
              convert dl,ten,time[9]  ;see end of chapter
              display time  ;see Function 09H
              check_kbd_status  ;see Function 0BH
              cmp al,FFH           ;has a key been pressed?
              je    all_done       ;yes, terminate
              jmp    func_2CH       ;no, display time
Set Time (Function 2DH)

**Call**

- **AH = 2DH**
- **CH** Hour (0 - 23)
- **CL** Minutes (0 - 59)
- **DH** Seconds (0 - 59)
- **DL** Hundredths (0 - 99)

**Return**

- **AL**
  - **00H** = Time was valid
  - **FFH** (255) = Time was invalid

Registers CX and DX must contain a valid time in binary:

- **CH** Hour (0-23)
- **CL** Minutes (0-59)
- **DH** Seconds (0-59)
- **DL** Hundredths of a second (0-99)

If the time is valid, the time is set and AL returns 0. If the time is not valid, the function is canceled and AL returns FFH (255).

**Macro Definition:**

```assembly
set_time macro hour,minutes,seconds,hundredths
  mov ch,hour
  mov cl,minutes
  mov dh,seconds
  mov dl,hundredths
  mov ah,2DH
  int 21H
endm
```

**Example**

The following program sets the system clock to 0 and continuously displays the time. When a character is typed, the display freezes; when another character is typed, the clock is reset to 0 and the display starts again:

```assembly
time db "00:00:00.00",13,10,"
```

```assembly
ten db 10
```

```assembly
func 2DH: set_time 0,0,0,0 ;THIS FUNCTION
```

```assembly
read_clock: get_time ;See Function 2CH
```
convert ch,ten,time ; see end of chapter
convert cl,ten,time[3] ; see end of chapter
convert dh,ten,time[6] ; see end of chapter
convert dl,ten,time[9] ; see end of chapter
display time ; see Function 09H
dir_console io FFH ; see Function 06H
cmp al,00H ; was a char. typed?
jne stop ; yes, stop the timer
jmp read_clock ; no keep timer on

stop:
read_kbd ; see Function 08H
jmp func_2DH ; keep displaying time
Set/Reset Verify Flag (Function 2EH)

Call
AH = 2EH
AL

00H = Do not verify
01H = Verify

Return
None

AL must be either 1 (verify after each disk write) or 0 (write without verifying). MS-DOS checks this flag each time it writes to a disk.

The flag is normally off; you may wish to turn it on when writing critical data to disk. Because disk errors are rare and verification slows writing, you will probably want to leave it off at other times.

Macro Definition: verify macro switch
mov al,switch
mov ah,2EH
int 21H
endm

Example

The following program copies the contents of a single-sided disk in drive A: to the disk in drive B:, verifying each write. It uses a buffer of 32K bytes:

on equ 1
off equ 0

;prompt db "Source in A, target in B",13,10
;start db "Any key to start. $"
;buffer db 64 dup (512 dup(?)) ;64 sectors

;func_2DH: display prompt ;see Function 09H
read kbd ;see Function 08H
verify on ;THIS FUNCTION
mov cx,5 ;copy 64 sectors
push cx ;5 times

_copy:
abs_disk_read 0,buffer,64,start ;see Interrupt 25H
abs_disk_write 1,buffer,64,start ;see Interrupt 26H
add start,64 ;do next 64 sectors
pop cx ;restore counter
loop copy ;do it again
verify off ;THIS FUNCTION

_disk_read 0,buffer,64,start ;see Interrupt 25H
abs_disk_write 1,buffer,64,start ;see Interrupt 26H
add start,64 ;do next 64 sectors
pop cx ;restore counter
loop copy ;do it again
verify off
Get Disk Transfer Address (Function 2FH)

Call
AH = 2FH

Return
ES:BX
Points to Disk Transfer Address

Function 2FH returns the DMA transfer address.

Error returns:
None.

Example
mov ah, 2FH
int 21H
;es:bx has current DMA transfer address
Get DOS Version Number (Function 30H)

Call
AH = 30H

Return
AL
Major version number
AH
Minor version number

This function returns the MS-DOS version number. On return, AL.AH will be the two-part version designation; i.e., for MS-DOS 1.28, AL would be 1 and AH would be 28. For pre-1.28, DOS AL = 0. Note that version 1.1 is the same as 1.10, not the same as 1.01.

Error returns:
None.

Example

mov ah,30H
int 21H
; al is the major version number
; ah is the minor version number
; bh is the OEM number
; bl:cx is the (24 bit) user number
Keep Process (Function 31H)

Call
AH = 31H
AL
Exit code
DX
Memory size, in paragraphs

Return
None

This call terminates the current process and attempts to set the initial allocation block to a specific size in paragraphs. It will not free up any other allocation blocks belonging to that process. The exit code passed in AX is retrievable by the parent via Function 40H.

This method is preferred over Interrupt 27H and has the advantage of allowing more than 64K to be kept.

Error returns:
None.

Example

```
mov al, exitcode
mov dx, parasize
mov ah, 31H
int 21H
```
CONTROL-C Check (Function 33H)

Call
AH = 33H
AL
Function
00H = Request current state
01H = Set state
DL (if setting)
00H = Off
01H = On

Return
DL
00H = Off
01H = On

MS-DOS ordinarily checks for a CONTROL-C on the controlling device only when doing function call operations 01H-0CH to that device. Function 33H allows the user to expand this checking to include any system call. For example, with the CONTROL-C trapping off, all disk I/O will proceed without interruption; with CONTROL-C trapping on, the CONTROL-C interrupt is given at the system call that initiates the disk operation.

NOTE
Programs that wish to use calls 06H or 07H to read CONTROL-Cs as data must ensure that the CONTROL-C check is off.

Error return:
AL = FF
The function passed in AL was not in the range 0:1.

Example
mov dl, val
mov ah, 33H
mov al, func
int 21H
    ; If al was 0, then dl has the current value
    ; of the CONTROL-C check
**Get Interrupt Vector** (Function 35H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

AH = 35H
AL
Interrupt number

Return

ES:BX

Pointer to interrupt routine

This function returns the interrupt vector associated with an interrupt. Note that programs should never get an interrupt vector by reading the low memory vector table directly.

Error returns:

None.

**Example**

```
mov ah, 35H
mov al, interrupt
int 21H
; es:bx now has long pointer to interrupt routine
```
Get Disk Free Space (Function 36H)

**Call**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>36H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DL

Drive ( 0 = Default, 1 = A, etc.)

**Return**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Available clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Clusters per drive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bytes per sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

FFFF if drive number is invalid; otherwise sectors per cluster

This function returns free space on disk along with additional information about the disk.

**Error returns:**

AX = FFFF

The drive number given in DL was invalid.

**Example**

```plaintext
mov ah, 36H
mov dl, Drive
int 21H
```

; bx = Number of free allocation units on drive
; dx = Total number of allocation units on drive
; cx = Bytes per sector
; ax = Sectors per allocation unit
Return Country-Dependent Information (Function 38H)

**Call**

AH = 38H

DS:DX

Pointer to 32-byte memory area

AL

Function code. In MS-DOS 2.0, must be 0

**Return**

Carry set:

AX

2 = file not found

Carry not set:

DX:DS filled in with country data

The value passed in AL is either 0 (for current country) or a country code. Country codes are typically the international telephone prefix code for the country.

If DX = -1, then the call sets the current country (as returned by the AL=0 call) to the country code in AL. If the country code is not found, the current country is not changed.

**NOTE**

Applications must assume 32 bytes of information. This means the buffer pointed to by DS:DX must be able to accommodate 32 bytes.

This function is fully supported only in versions of MS-DOS 2.01 and higher. It exists in MS-DOS 2.0, but is not fully implemented.

This function returns, in the block of memory pointed to by DS:DX, the following information pertinent to international applications:
The format of most of these entries is ASCIZ (a NULL terminated ASCII string), but a fixed size is allocated for each field for easy indexing into the table.

The date/time format has the following values:

- 0 - USA standard  h:m:s  m/d/y
- 1 - Europe standard  h:m:s  d/m/y
- 2 - Japan standard  y/m/d  h:m:s

The bit field contains 8 bit values. Any bit not currently defined must be assumed to have a random value.

Bit 0 = 0 If currency symbol precedes the currency amount.
     = 1 If currency symbol comes after the currency amount.

Bit 1 = 0 If the currency symbol immediately precedes the currency amount.
     = 1 If there is a space between the currency symbol and the amount.
The time format has the following values:

0 - 12 hour time  
1 - 24 hour time

The currency places field indicates the number of places which appear after the decimal point on currency amounts.

The Case Mapping call is a FAR procedure which will perform country specific lower-to-uppercase mapping on character values from 80H to FFH. It is called with the character to be mapped in AL. It returns the correct upper case code for that character, if any, in AL. AL and the FLAGS are the only registers altered. It is allowable to pass this routine code below 80H; however nothing is done to characters in this range. In the case where there is no mapping, AL is not altered.

Error returns:
AX  
2 = file not found  
The country passed in AL was not found (no table for specified country).

Example

lds dx, blk  
mov ah, 38H  
mov al, Country_code  
int 21H

;AX = Country code of country returned
Create Sub-Directory (Function 39H)

**Call**

AX: \( 39H \)

BX, BH, BL

AH = 39H

CX, CH, CL

DX: DS

Pointer to pathname

**Return**

**Carry set:**

AX

3 = path not found

5 = access denied

**Carry not set:**

No error

Given a pointer to an ASCIZ name, this function creates a new directory entry at the end.

**Error returns:**

AX

3 = path not found

The path specified was invalid or not found.

5 = access denied

The directory could not be created (no room in parent directory), the directory/file already existed or a device name was specified.

**Example**

```assembly
lds dx, name
mov ah, 39H
int 21H
```
Remove a Directory Entry (Function 3AH)

Call
AH = 3AH
DS:DX
   Pointer to pathname

Return
Carry set:
AX
   3 = path not found
   5 = access denied
   16 = current directory
Carry not set:
   No error

Function 3AH is given an ASCIZ name of a directory. That directory is removed from its parent directory.

Error returns:
AX
   3 = path not found
      The path specified was invalid or not found.
   5 = access denied
      The path specified was not empty, not a directory, the root directory, or contained invalid information.
   16 = current directory
      The path specified was the current directory on a drive.

Example
  lds   dx, name
  mov   ah, 3AH
  int   21H
Change the Current Directory (Function 3BH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 3BH
DS:DX
Pointer to pathname

Return
Carry set:
AX
3 = path not found
Carry not set:
No error

Function 3BH is given the ASCIZ name of the directory which is to become the current directory. If any member of the specified pathname does not exist, then the current directory is unchanged. Otherwise, the current directory is set to the string.

Error returns:
AX
3 = path not found
The path specified in DS:DX either indicated a file or the path was invalid.

Example

lds dx, name
mov ah, 3BH
int 21H
Create a File (Function 3CH)

Call
AH = 3CH
DS:DX
   Pointer to pathname
CX
   File attribute

Return
Carry set:
AX
  5 = access denied
  3 = path not found
  4 = too many open files
Carry not set:
AX is handle number

Function 3CH creates a new file or truncates an old file to zero length in preparation for writing. If the file did not exist, then the file is created in the appropriate directory and the file is given the attribute found in CX. The file handle returned has been opened for read/write access.

Error returns:
AX
  5 = access denied
  The attributes specified in CX contained one that could not be created (directory, volume ID), a file already existed with a more inclusive set of attributes, or a directory existed with the same name.
  3 = path not found
  The path specified was invalid.
  4 = too many open files
  The file was created with the specified attributes, but there were no free handles available for the process, or the internal system tables were full.

Example

lds dx, name
mov ah, 3CH
mov cx, attribute
int 21H
; ax now has the handle
Open a File (Function 3DH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**  
AH = 3DH  
AL

**Access**  
0 = File opened for reading  
1 = File opened for writing  
2 = File opened for both reading and writing

**Return**  
**Carry set:**  
AX

- 12 = invalid access
- 2 = file not found
- 5 = access denied
- 4 = too many open files

**Carry not set:**  
AX is handle number

Function 3DH associates a 16-bit file handle with a file.

The following values are allowed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCESS</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>file is opened for reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>file is opened for writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>file is opened for both reading and writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DS:DX point to an ASCIZ name of the file to be opened.

The read/write pointer is set at the first byte of the file and the record size of the file is 1 byte. The returned file handle must be used for subsequent I/O to the file.
Error returns:
AX
12 = invalid access
   The access specified in AL was not in the
   range 0:2.
2 = file not found
   The path specified was invalid or not found.
5 = access denied
   The user attempted to open a directory or
   volume-id, or open a read-only file for
   writing.
4 = too many open files
   There were no free handles available in the
   current process or the internal system tables
   were full.

Example

lds   dx, name
mov   ah, 3DH
mov   al, access
int   21H
      ; ax has error or file handle
      ; If successful open
Close a File Handle (Function 3EH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**
- AH = 3EH
- BX
  - File handle

**Return**
- **Carry set:**
  - AX: 6 = invalid handle
  - No error

In BX is passed a file handle (like that returned by Functions 3DH, 3CH, or 45H), Function 3EH closes the associated file. Internal buffers are flushed.

**Error return:**
- AX
  - 6 = invalid handle
  - The handle passed in BX was not currently open.

**Example**

```assembly
mov bx, handle
mov ah, 3EH
int 21H
```
Read From File/Device (Function 3FH)

**AX**: AH AL  
**BX**: BH BL  
**CX**: CH CL  
**DX**: DH DL

Call

- **AH** = 3FH  
- **DS:DX**  
- Pointer to buffer  
- **CX**  
- Bytes to read  
- **BX**  
- File handle

**Return**

- Carry set:
  - **AX**  
  - Number of bytes read
    - 6 = invalid handle
    - 5 = error set:
  - Carry not set:
    - **AX** = number of bytes read

Function 3FH transfers count bytes from a file into a buffer location. It is not guaranteed that all count bytes will be read; for example, reading from the keyboard will read at most one line of text. If the returned value is zero, then the program has tried to read from the end of file.

All I/O is done using normalized pointers; no segment wraparound will occur.

**Error returns:**

- **AX**
  - 6 = invalid handle  
    - The handle passed in **BX** was not currently open.
  - 5 = access denied  
    - The handle passed in **BX** was opened in a mode that did not allow reading.

**Example**

```
lds    dx, buf
mov    cx, count
mov    bx, handle
mov    ah, 3FH
int    21H
; ax has number of bytes read
```
Write to a File or Device (Function 40H)

Call
AH = 40H
DS:DX
    Pointer to buffer
CX
    Bytes to write
BX
    File handle

Return
Carry set:
AX
    Number of bytes written
        6 = invalid handle
        5 = access denied
Carry not set:
AX = number of bytes written

Function 40H transfers count bytes from a buffer into a file. It should be regarded as an error if the number of bytes written is not the same as the number requested.

The write system call with a count of zero (CX = 0) will set the file size to the current position. Allocation units are allocated or released as required.

All I/O is done using normalized pointers; no segment wraparound will occur.

Error returns:
AX
    6 = invalid handle
        The handle passed in BX was not currently open.
    5 = access denied
        The handle was not opened in a mode that allowed writing.

Example

lds    dx, buf
mov    cx, count
mov    bx, handle
mov    ah, 40H
int     21H
       ;ax has number of bytes written
Delete a Directory Entry (Function 41H)

Call
AH = 41H
DS:DX
Pointer to path name

Return
Carry set:
AX
2 = file not found
S = access denied

Carry not set:
No error

Function 41H removes a directory entry associated with a filename.

Error returns:
AX
2 = file not found
The path specified was invalid or not found.
5 = access denied
The path specified was a directory or read-only.

Example

lds dx, name
mov ah, 41H
int 21H
Move File Pointer (Function 42H)

Call
AH = 42H
CX:DX
Distance to move, in bytes
AL
Method of moving:
(see text)
BX
File handle

Return
Carry set:
AX
6 = invalid handle
1 = invalid function
Carry not set:
DX:AX = new pointer location

Function 42H moves the read/write pointer according to one of the following methods:

Method Function
0 The pointer is moved to offset bytes from the beginning of the file.
1 The pointer is moved to the current location plus offset.
2 The pointer is moved to the end of file plus offset.

Offset should be regarded as a 32-bit integer with CX occupying the most significant 16 bits.

Error returns:
AX
6 = invalid handle
The handle passed in BX was not currently open.
1 = invalid function
The function passed in AL was not in the range 0:2.

Example

mov dx, offsetlow
mov cx, offsethigh
mov al, method
mov bx, handle
mov ah, 42H
int 21H
; dx:ax has the new location of the pointer
Change Attributes (Function 43H)

Call
AH = 43H
DS:DX
Pointer to path name
CX (if AL = 01)
Attribute to be set
AL
Function
01 Set to CX
00 Return in CX

Return
Carry set:
AX
3 = path not found
5 = access denied
1 = invalid function
Carry not set:
CX attributes (if AL = 00)

Given an ASCIZ name, Function 42H will set/get the attributes of the file to those given in CX.

A function code is passed in AL:

AL  Function
0  Return the attributes of the file in CX.
1  Set the attributes of the file to those in CX.

Error returns:
AX
3 = path not found
The path specified was invalid.
5 = access denied
The attributes specified in CX contained one that could not be changed (directory, volume ID).
1 = invalid function
The function passed in AL was not in the range 0:1.

Example

lds  dx, name
mov  cx, attribute
mov  al, func
int  ah, 43H
int  21H
I/O Control for Devices (Function 44H)

**Call**

- **AH = 44H**
- **BX**
  - Handle
- **BL**
  - Drive (for calls AL = 4, 5
  - 0 = default, 1 = A, etc.)
- **DS:DX**
  - Data or buffer
- **CX**
  - Bytes to read or write
- **AL**
  - Function code; see text

**Return**

- **Carry set:**
  - AX
    - 6 = invalid handle
    - 1 = invalid function
    - 13 = invalid data
    - 5 = access denied
- **Carry not set:**
  - AL = 2, 3, 4, 5
  - AX = Count transferred
  - AL = 6, 7
    - 00 = Not ready
    - FF = Ready

Function 44H sets or gets device information associated with an open handle, or sends/receives a control string to a device handle or device.

The following values are allowed for function:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Get device information (returned in DX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Set device information (as determined by DX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Read CX number of bytes into DS:DX from device control channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Write CX number of bytes from DS:DX to device control channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Same as 2 only drive number in BL 0=default,A:=1,B:=2,...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Same as 3 only drive number in BL 0=default,A:=1,B:=2,...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Get input status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Get output status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This function can be used to get information about device channels. Calls can be made on regular files, but only calls 0, 6 and 7 are defined in that case (AL=0, 6, 7). All other calls return an invalid function error.
Calls AL=0 and AL=1
The bits of DX are defined as follows for calls
AL=0 and AL=1. Note that the upper byte MUST be zero
on a set call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ISDEV = 1 if this channel is a device
= 0 if this channel is a disk file (Bits 8-15
= 0 in this case)

If ISDEV = 1

EOF = 0 if End Of File on input
RAW = 1 if this device is in Raw mode
    = 0 if this device is cooked
ISCLK = 1 if this device is the clock device
ISNUL = 1 if this device is the null device
ISCOT = 1 if this device is the console output
ISCIN = 1 if this device is the console input
SPECL = 1 if this device is special
CTRL = 0 if this device can not do control
    strings via calls AL=2 and AL=3.
CTRL = 1 if this device can process
    control strings via calls AL=2 and
    AL=3.
NOTE that this bit cannot be set.

If ISDEV = 0
EOF = 0 if channel has been written
Bits 0-5 are the block device number for
the channel (0 = A:, 1 = B:, ...)

Bits 15,8-13,4 are reserved and should not be
altered.

Calls 2..5:
These four calls allow arbitrary control strings to be
sent or received from a device. The call syntax is
the same as the read and write calls, except for 4 and
5, which take a drive number in BL instead of a handle
in BX.
An invalid function error is returned if the CTRL bit (see above) is 0.

An access denied is returned by calls AL=4,5 if the drive number is invalid.

Calls 6,7:
These two calls allow the user to check if a file handle is ready for input or output. Status of handles open to a device is the intended use of these calls, but status of a handle open to a disk file is allowed, and is defined as follows:

Input:
Always ready (AL=FF) until EOF reached, then always not ready (AL=0) unless current position changed via LSEEK.

Output:
Always ready (even if disk full).

IMPORTANT
The status is defined at the time the system is CALLED. On future versions, by the time control is returned to the user from the system, the status returned may NOT correctly reflect the true current state of the device or file.

Error returns:
AX
6 = invalid handle
   The handle passed in BX was not currently open.
1 = invalid function
   The function passed in AL was not in the range 0:7.
13 = invalid data
5 = access denied (calls AL=4..7)
Example

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mov} & \quad \text{bx, Handle} \\
\text{(or mov)} & \quad \text{bl, drive for calls AL=4,5} \\
& \quad 0=\text{default, } A:=1 \ldots) \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{dx, Data} \\
\text{(or lds)} & \quad \text{dx, buf and} \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{cx, count for calls AL=2,3,4,5} \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{ah, 44H} \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{al, func} \\
\text{int} & \quad 21H \\
\end{align*}
\]

; For calls AL=2,3,4,5 AX is the number of bytes transferred (same as READ and WRITE).
; For calls AL=6,7 AL is status returned, AL=0 if status is not ready, AL=0FFH otherwise.
Duplicate a File Handle (Function 45H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 45H
BX
File handle

Return
Carry set:
AX
6 = invalid handle
4 = too many open files

Carry not set:
AX = new file handle

Function 45H takes an already opened file handle and returns a new handle that refers to the same file at the same position.

Error returns:
AX
6 = invalid handle
The handle passed in BX was not currently open.
4 = too many open files
There were no free handles available in the current process or the internal system tables were full.

Example

```assembly
mov bx, fh
mov ah, 45H
int 21H
; ax has the returned handle
```
Force a Duplicate of a Handle (Function 46H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call
AH = 46H
BX
- Existing file handle
- New file handle

Return
- Carry set:
  - AX
    - 6 = invalid handle
    - 4 = too many open files
  - No error
- Carry not set:
  - No error

Function 46H takes an already opened file handle and returns a new handle that refers to the same file at the same position. If there was already a file open on handle CX, it is closed first.

Error returns:
- AX
  - 6 = invalid handle
    - The handle passed in BX was not currently open.
  - 4 = too many open files
    - There were no free handles available in the current process or the internal system tables were full.

Example

```assembly
mov bx, fh
mov cx, newfh
mov ah, 46H
int 21H
```
SYSTEM CALLS

Get Current Directory

Page 1-127

Return Text of Current Directory (Function 47H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>47H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS:SI</td>
<td>Pointer to 64-byte memory area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL</td>
<td>Drive number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return

Call set:

AX

15 = invalid drive

No error

Example

mov ah, 47H
lds si,area
mov dl,drive
int 21H

; ds:si is a pointer to 64 byte area that contains drive current directory.

Function 47H returns the current directory for a particular drive. The directory is root-relative and does not contain the drive specifier or leading path separator. The drive code passed in DL is 0=default, 1=A:, 2=B:, etc.

Error returns:

AX

15 = invalid drive

The drive specified in DL was invalid.
Allocate Memory (Function 48H)

**Call**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Call**
  - \( \text{AX} = 48H \)
  - \( \text{BX} \) Size of memory to be allocated

**Return**

- **Carry set:**
  - \( \text{AX} \)
    - 8 = not enough memory
    - 7 = arena trashed
  - \( \text{BX} \)
    - Maximum size that could be allocated
- **Carry not set:**
  - \( \text{AX}:0 \)
    - Pointer to the allocated memory

Function 48H returns a pointer to a free block of memory that has the requested size in paragraphs.

**Error return:**

- **AX**
  - 8 = not enough memory
    - The largest available free block is smaller than that requested or there is no free block.
  - 7 = arena trashed
    - The internal consistency of the memory arena has been destroyed. This is due to a user program changing memory that does not belong to it.

**Example**

```assembly
mov bx, size
mov ah, 48H
int 21H
; ax:0 is pointer to allocated memory
; if alloc fails, bx is the largest block available
```
Free Allocated Memory (Function 49H)

**Call**
AH = 49H
ES
Segment address of memory area to be freed

**Return**
Carry set:
AX
9 = invalid block
7 = arena trashed
Carry not set:
No error

Function 49H returns a piece of memory to the system pool that was allocated by Function Request 49H.

**Error return:**
AX
9 = invalid block
The block passed in ES is not one allocated via Function Request 49H.
7 = arena trashed
The internal consistency of the memory arena has been destroyed. This is due to a user program changing memory that does not belong to it.

**Example**

```asm
mov es,block
mov ah,49H
int 21H
```
Modify Allocated Memory Blocks (Function 4AH)

**Call**
- AH = 4AH
- ES: Segment address of memory area
- BX: Requested memory area size

**Return**
- Carry set:
  - AX: 9 = invalid block
  - 7 = arena trashed
  - 8 = not enough memory
- BX: Maximum size possible
- Carry not set: No error

Function 4AH will attempt to grow/shrink an allocated block of memory.

**Error return:**
- AX: 9 = invalid block
  - The block passed in ES is not one allocated via this function.
- 7 = arena trashed
  - The internal consistency of the memory arena has been destroyed. This is due to a user program changing memory that does not belong to it.
- 8 = not enough memory
  - There was not enough free memory after the specified block to satisfy the grow request.

**Example**

```assembly
mov    es,block
mov    bx,newsize
mov    ah,4AH
int    21H
; if setblock fails for growing, BX will have the
; maximum size possible
```
**SYSTEM CALLS**

Load or Execute Program

### Load and Execute a Program (Function 4BH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Call

- **AH = 4BH**
- **DS:DX**
  - Pointer to pathname
- **ES:BX**
  - Pointer to parameter block
- **AL**
  - 00 = Load and execute program
  - 03 = Load program

#### Return

- **Carry set:**
  - AX
    - 1 = invalid function
    - 10 = bad environment
    - 11 = bad format
    - 8 = not enough memory
    - 2 = file not found
- **Carry not set:**
  - No error

This function allows a program to load another program into memory and (default) begin execution of it. **DS:DX** points to the ASCIZ name of the file to be loaded. **ES:BX** points to a parameter block for the load.

A function code is passed in **AL**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Load and execute the program. A program header is established for the program and the terminate and CONTROL-C addresses are set to the instruction after the EXEC system call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Load (do not create) the program header, and do not begin execution. This is useful in loading program overlays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each value of AL, the block has the following format:

AL = 0 -> load/execute program

- WORD segment address of environment.
- DWORD pointer to command line at 80H
- DWORD pointer to default FCB to be passed at 5CH
- DWORD pointer to default FCB to be passed at 6CH

AL = 3 -> load overlay

- WORD segment address where file will be loaded.
- WORD relocation factor to be applied to the image.

Note that all open files of a process are duplicated in the child process after an EXEC. This is extremely powerful; the parent process has control over the meanings of stdin, stdout, stderr, stdaux and stdprn. The parent could, for example, write a series of records to a file, open the file as standard input, open a listing file as standard output and then EXEC a sort program that takes its input from stdin and writes to stdout.

Also inherited (or passed from the parent) is an "environment." This is a block of text strings (less than 32K bytes total) that convey various configuration parameters. The format of the environment is as follows:
Typically the environment strings have the form:

\[ \text{parameter} = \text{value} \]

For example, COMMAND.COM might pass its execution search path as:

\[ \text{PATH=A:\BIN;B:\BASIC\LIB} \]

A zero value of the environment address causes the child process to inherit the parent's environment unchanged.

Error returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>invalid function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>bad environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>bad format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>not enough memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>file not found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{lds} & \quad \text{dx, name} \\
\text{les} & \quad \text{bx, blk} \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{ah, 4BH} \\
\text{mov} & \quad \text{al, func} \\
\text{int} & \quad \text{21H}
\end{align*}
\]
**Terminate a Process (Function 4CH)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX:</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX:</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX:</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX:</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**
- AH = 4CH
- AL: Return code

**Return**
- None

Function 4CH terminates the current process and transfers control to the invoking process. In addition, a return code may be sent. All files open at the time are closed.

This method is preferred over all others (Interrupt 20H, JMP 0) and has the advantage that CS:0 does not have to point to the Program Header Prefix.

**Error returns:**
- None.

**Example**

```
mov al, code
mov ah, 4CH
int 21H
```
**Retrieve the Return Code of a Child** (Function 4DH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

**AH = 4DH**

Return

**AX**

Exit code

Function 4DH returns the Exit code specified by a child process. It returns this Exit code only once. The low byte of this code is that sent by the Exit routine. The high byte is one of the following:

0 - Terminate/abort  
1 - CONTROL-C  
2 - Hard error  
3 - Terminate and stay resident

Error returns:  
None.

**Example**

```assembly
mov ah, 4DH
int 21H
; ax has the exit code
```
Find Match File (Function 4EH)

Call
AH = 4EH
DS:DX
    Pointer to pathname
CX
    Search attributes

Return
Carry set:
AX
    2 = file not found
    18 = no more files
Carry not set:
    No error

Function 4EH takes a pathname with wild-card characters in the last component (passed in DS:DX), a set of attributes (passed in CX) and attempts to find all files that match the pathname and have a subset of the required attributes. A datablock at the current DMA is written that contains information in the following form:

    find_buf_reserved   DB  21 DUP (?) ; Reserved*
    find_buf_attr      DB  ? ; attribute found
    find_buf_time      DW  ? ; time
    find_buf_date      DW  ? ; date
    find_buf_size_l    DW  ? ; low(size)
    find_buf_size_h    DW  ? ; high(size)
    find_buf_pname     DB  13 DUP (?) ; packed name
    find_buf         ENDS

*Reserved for MS-DOS use on subsequent find_nexts

To obtain the subsequent matches of the pathname, see the description of Function 4FH.

Error returns:
AX
    2 = file not found
    The path specified in DS:DX was an invalid path.
    18 = no more files
    There were no files matching this specification.
Example

mov ah, 4EH
1ds dx, pathname
mov cx, attr
int 21H

; dma address has datablock
Step Through a Directory Matching Files (Function 4FH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call**

AH = 4FH

**Return**

Carry set:

AX

18 = no more files

Carry not set:

No error

Function 4FH finds the next matching entry in a directory. The current DMA address must point at a block returned by Function 4EH (see Function 4EH).

Error returns:

AX

18 = no more files

There are no more files matching this pattern.

**Example**

; dma points at area returned by Function 4FH
mov ah, 4FH
int 21H
; next entry is at dma
Return Current Setting of Verify After Write Flag
(Function 54H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call

AH = 54H

Return

AL

Current verify flag value

The current value of the verify flag is returned in AL.

Error returns:
None.

Example

```
mov ah, 54H
int  21H
; al is the current verify flag value
```
Move a Directory Entry (Function 56H)

Call
AH = 56H
DS:DX
   Pointer to pathname of existing file
ES:DI
   Pointer to new pathname

Return
Carry set:
AX
   2 = file not found
   17 = not same device
   5 = access denied
Carry not set:
   No error

Function 56H attempts to rename a file into another path. The paths must be on the same device.

Error returns:
AX
   2 = file not found
      The file name specified by DS:DX was not found.
   17 = not same device
      The source and destination are on different drives.
   5 = access denied
      The path specified in DS:DX was a directory or the file specified by ES:DI exists or the destination directory entry could not be created.

Example

    lds dx, source
    les di, dest
    mov ah, 56H
    int 21H
### Get/Set Date/Time of File (Function 57H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AX</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BX</td>
<td>BH</td>
<td>BL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX</td>
<td>CH</td>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DX</td>
<td>DH</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AH</th>
<th>AL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>get date and time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>set date and time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BX

- File handle

#### CX (if AL = 01)

- Time to be set

#### DX (if AL = 01)

- Date to be set

#### Return

- Carry set:
  - AX
    - 1 = invalid function
    - 6 = invalid handle
  - Carry not set:
    - No error
    - CX/DX set if function 0

Function 57H returns or sets the last-write time for a handle. These times are not recorded until the file is closed.

A function code is passed in AL:

- **AL Function**
  - 0 Return the time/date of the handle in CX/DX
  - 1 Set the time/date of the handle to CX/DX

**Error returns:**

- **AX**
  - 1 = invalid function
    - The function passed in AL was not in the range 0:1.
  - 6 = invalid handle
    - The handle passed in BX was not currently open.

**Example**

```assembly
mov ah, 57H
mov al, func
mov bx, handle
  ; if al = 1 then then next two are mandatory
mov cx, time
mov dx, date
int 21H
  ; if al = 0 then cx/dx has the last write time/date
  ; for the handle.
```
NOTE

These macro definitions apply to system call examples 00H through 57H.

.abs_disk_read macro disk,buffer,num_sectors,first_sector
   mov al,disk
   mov bx,offset buffer
   mov cx,num_sectors
   mov dx,first_sector
   int 37 ;interrupt 37
   popf
   endm

.abs_disk_write macro disk,buffer,num_sectors,first_sector
   mov al,disk
   mov bx,offset buffer
   mov cx,num_sectors
   mov dx,first_sector
   int 38 ;interrupt 38
   popf
   endm

stay_resident macro last_instruc ;STAY_RESIDENT
   mov dx,offset last_instruc
   inc dx
   int 39 ;interrupt 39
   endm

.display_char macro character ;DISPLAY_CHAR
   mov dl,character
   endm
SYSTEM CALLS

mov ah,2 ;function 2
int 33
endm

;aux_input macro
mov ah,3 ;AUX_INPUT
int 33 ;function 3
endm

;aux_output macro
mov ah,4 ;AUX_OUTPUT
int 33 ;function 4
endm

;;page
print_char macro character ;PRINT_CHAR
mov dl,character
mov ah,5 ;function 5
int 33
endm

dir_console_io macro switch ;DIR_CONSOLE_IO
mov dl,switch
mov ah,6 ;function 6
int 33
endm

dir_console_input macro ;DIR_CONSOLE_INPUT
mov ah,7 ;function 7
int 33
endm

read_kbd macro ;READ_KBD
mov ah,8 ;function 8
int 33
endm

display macro string ;DISPLAY
mov dx,offset string
mov ah,9 ;function 9
int 33
endm

get_string macro limit,string ;GET_STRING
mov string,limit
mov dx,offset string
mov ah,10 ;function 10
int 33
endm

check_kbd_status macro ;CHECK_KBD_STATUS
mov ah,11 ;function 11
int 33
endm

flush_and_read_kbd macro switch ;FLUSH_AND_READ_KBD
mov al,switch
mov ah,12 ;function 12
int 33
endm

; reset_disk macro
mov ah,13 ;RESET_DISK
int 33
endm

;; page
select_disk macro
mov ah,14 ;function 14
int 33
endm

; open macro
mov ah,15 ;function 15
int 33
endm

; close macro
mov ah,16 ;function 16
int 33
endm

; search_first macro
mov ah,17 ;Function 17
int 33
endm

; search_next macro
mov ah,18 ;function 18
int 33
endm

; delete macro
mov ah,19 ;function 19
int 33
endm

; read_seq macro
mov ah,20 ;function 20
int 33
endm

; write_seq macro
mov ah,21 ;function 21
int 33
endm
SYSTEM CALLS

int
endm

; create macro fcb ;CREATE
mov dx,offset fcb ;function 22
mov ah,22
int 33
endm

; rename macro fcb,newname ;RENAME
mov dx,offset fcb ;function 23
mov ah,23
int 33
endm

; current_disk macro ah,25 ;CURRENT_DISK ;function 25
int 33
endm

; set_dta macro buffer ;SET_DTA ;function 26
mov dx,offset buffer
mov ah,26
int 33
endm

; alloc_table macro ah,27 ;ALLOC_TABLE ;function 27
int 33
endm

; read_ran macro fcb ;READ_RAN ;function 33
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,33
int 33
endm

; write_ran macro fcb ;WRITE_RAN ;function 34
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,34
int 33
endm

; file_size macro fcb ;FILE_SIZE ;function 35
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,35
int 33
endm

; set_relative_record macro fcb ;SET_RELATIVE_RECORD ;function 36
mov dx,offset fcb
mov ah,36
int 33
endm

; ;page
set_vector macro interrupt,seg_addr,off_addr ;SET_VECTOR
  push ds
  mov ax,seg_addr
  mov ds,ax
  mov dx,off_addr
  mov al,interrupt
  mov ah,37
  ;function 37
  int 33
endm

create_program macro seg_addr ;CREATE_PROGRAM_SEG
  mov dx,seg_addr
  mov ah,38
  ;function 38
  int 33
endm

run_block_read macro fcb,count,rec_size ;RAN_BLOCK_READ
  mov dx,offset fcb
  mov cx,count
  mov word ptr fcb[14],rec_size
  mov ah,39
  ;function 39
  int 33
endm

run_block_write macro fcb,count,rec_size ;RAN_BLOCK_WRITE
  mov dx,offset fcb
  mov cx,count
  mov word ptr fcb[14],rec_size
  mov ah,40
  ;function 40
  int 33
endm

parse macro filename,fcb ;PARSE
  mov si,offset filename
  mov di,offset fcb
  push es
  push ds
  pop es
  mov al,15
  mov ah,41
  ;function 41
  int 33
  pop es
endm

get_date macro ;GET_DATE
  mov ah,42
  ;function 42
  int 33
endm

set_date macro year,month,day ;SET_DATE
  mov cx,year
  mov dh,month
  mov dl,day
  mov ah,43
  ;function 43
  int 33
endm
SYSTEM CALLS

; get_time macro
mov ah, 44
int 33
endm

; set_time macro
mov ch, hour
mov cl, minutes
mov dh, seconds
mov dl, hundredths
mov ah, 45
int 33
endm

; verify macro
mov al, switch
mov ah, 46
int 33
endm

; move_string macro
push es
mov ax, ds
mov es, ax
assume es: data
mov si, offset source
mov di, offset destination
mov cx, num_bytes
rep movs es: destination, source
assume es: nothing
pop es
endm

; convert macro
local table, start
jmp start

table db "0123456789ABCDEF"

start:
mov al, value
xor ah, ah
xor bx, bx
div base
mov bl, al
mov al, cs: table[bx]
mov destination, al
mov bl, ah
mov al, cs: table[bx]
mov destination[1], al
endm

; ; page
convert_to_binary macro string, number, value

local ten, start, calc, mult, no_mult

jmp start

start:
        mov value, 0
        xor cx, cx
        mov cl, number
        xor si, si

calc:
        xor ax, ax
        mov al, string[si]
        sub al, 48
        cmp cx, 2
        jl no_mult
        push cx
        dec cx

mult:
        mul cs: ten
        loop mult
        pop cx

no_mult:
        add value, ax
        inc si
        loop calc
endm

; convert_date macro
        dir_entry
        mov dx, word ptr dir_entry[25]
        mov cl, 5
        shr dl, cl
        mov dh, dir_entry[25]
        and dh, lfh
        xor cx, cx
        mov cl, dir_entry[26]
        shr cl, l
        add cx, 1980
endm
1.9 EXTENDED EXAMPLE OF MS-DOS SYSTEM CALLS

title DISK DUMP
zero equ 0
disk_B equ 1
sectors_per_read equ 9
cr equ 13
blank equ 32
period equ 46
tilde equ 126

INCLUDE B:CALLS.EQU

; substtl DATA SEGMENT
page + segment
data
input_buffer db 9 dup(512 dup(?))
output_buffer db 77 dup(" ")
odb,0ah,"$"
start_prompt db "Start at sector: "$
sectors_prompt db "Number of sectors: "$
continue_prompt db "RETURN to continue "$
header db "Relative sector "$
end_string db 0dh,0ah,0ah,07h,"ALL DONE$"
;DELETE THIS
crlf db 0dh,0ah,"$

; ten
db 10

; sixteen
db 16

; start_sector
dw 1

; sector_num
label byte

; sector_number
dw 0

; sectors_to_dump
dw sectors_per_read

; sectors_read
dw 0

; buffer
label byte

; max_length
db 0

; current_length
db 0

; digits-
db 5 dup(?)

; data
ends

; substtl STACK SEGMENT
page + segment stack
dw 100 dup(?)

; stack_top
label word

; stack
ends

; substtl MACROS
page + ;
INCLUDE B:CALLS.MAC

;BLANK_LINE
blank_line macro number
local print_it
push cx
call clear_line
mov cx,number
print_it:
display output_buffer
loop print_it
pop cx
endm

; subttl ADDRESSABILITY
page +
code
segment assume cs:code,ds:data,ss:stack
start:
mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov ax,stack
mov ss,ax
mov sp,offset stack_top

; subttl PROCEDURES
page +
;
; PROCEDURES
; READ_DISK
read_disk proc;
cmp sectors_to_dump,zero
jle done
mov bx,offset input_buffer
mov dx,start_sector
mov al,disk_B
mov cx,sectors_per_read
cmp cx,sectors_to_dump
jle get_sector
mov cx,sectors_to_dump

get_sector:
push cx
int disk_read
popf
pop cx
sub sectors_to_dump,cx
add start_sector,cx
mov sectors_read,cx
xor si,si
done:
read_disk ret
endif

; CLEAR_LINE
clear_line proc;
push cx
mov cx,77
xor bx,bx
move_blank:
mov output_buffer[bx],''
inc bx
SYSTEM CALLS

clear line

;PUT_BLANK
put_blank

proc;
  mov   output_buffer[di]," "
  inc   di
  ret
endp

put_blank

;
;
setup

proc;
  display start_prompt
  get_string 4,buffer
  display crlf
  convert_to_binary digits,
  current_length,start_sector
  mov    ax,start_sector
  mov    sector_number,ax
  display sectors_prompt
  get_string 4,buffer
  convert_to_binary digits,
  current_length,sectors_to_dump
  ret
setup

;
;CONVERT_LINE
convert_line

proc;
  push   cx
  mov    di,9
  mov    cx,16
  convert_it:
    convert input_buffer[si],sixteen,
    output_buffer[di]
    inc    si
    add    di,2
    call   put_blank
    loop   convert_it
    sub    si,16
    mov    cx,16
    add    di,4
    display_ascii:
      mov    output_buffer[di],period
      cmp    input_buffer[si],blank
      jl     non_printable
      cmp    input_buffer[si],tilde
      jg     non_printable
    printable:
      mov    dl,input_buffer[si]
      mov    output_buffer[di],dl
    non_printable:
      inc    si
      inc    di
      loop   display_ascii
      pop    cx
    convert_line
  ret
endp
SYSTEM CALLS

; DISPLAY SCREEN
proc;
    push cx
    call clear_line
%
; I WANT length header
mov cx,17
dec cx
%
move_header:
xor di,di
mov al,header[di]
mov output_buffer[di],al
inc di
loop move_header ;FIX THIS!
%
convert sector_num[l],sixteen,
output_buffer[di]
add di,2
convert sector_num,sixteen,
output_buffer[di]
display output_buffer
blank_line 2
mov cx,16
call clear_line
call convert_line
display output_buffer
loop dump_it
blank_line 3
display continue_prompt
get_char_no_echo
display crlf
pop cx
ret
dump_it:
display_screen
; END PROCEDURES
subttl MAIN PROCEDURE
page +
main_procedure: call setup
cmp sectors_to_dump,zero
jng all_done
call read_disk
mov cx,sectors_read
call display_screen
call display_screen
inc sector_number
loop display_it
jmp check_done
all_done: display end_string
call get_char_no_echo
ends
code end start
CHAPTER 2

MS-DOS 2.0 DEVICE DRIVERS

2.1 WHAT IS A DEVICE DRIVER?

A device driver is a binary file with all of the code in it to manipulate the hardware and provide a consistent interface to MS-DOS. In addition, it has a special header at the beginning that identifies it as a device, defines the strategy and interrupt entry points, and describes various attributes of the device.

NOTE

For device drivers, the file must not use the ORG 100H (like .COM files). Because it does not use the Program Segment Prefix, the device driver is simply loaded; therefore, the file must have an origin of zero (ORG 0 or no ORG statement).

There are two kinds of device drivers.

1. Character device drivers

2. Block device drivers

Character devices are designed to perform serial character I/O like CON, AUX, and PRN. These devices are named (i.e., CON, AUX, CLOCK, etc.), and users may open channels (handles or FCBs) to do I/O to them.

Block devices are the "disk drives" on the system. They can perform random I/O in pieces called blocks (usually the physical sector size). These devices are not named as the
character devices are, and therefore cannot be opened directly. Instead they are identified via the drive letters (A:, B:, C:, etc.).

Block devices also have units. A single driver may be responsible for one or more disk drives. For example, block device driver ALPHA may be responsible for drives A:, B:, C:, and D:. This means that it has four units (0-3) defined and, therefore, takes up four drive letters. The position of the driver in the list of all drivers determines which units correspond to which driver letters. If driver ALPHA is the first block driver in the device list, and it defines 4 units (0-3), then they will be A:, B:, C:, and D:. If BETA is the second block driver and defines three units (0-2), then they will be E:, F:, and G:, and so on. MS-DOS 2.0 is not limited to 16 block device units, as previous versions were. The theoretical limit is 63 (26 - 1), but it should be noted that after 26 the drive letters are unconventional (such as [, \, and ^).

**NOTE**

Character devices cannot define multiple units because they have only one name.
2.2 DEVICE HEADERS

A device header is required at the beginning of a device driver. A device header looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DWORD pointer to next device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Must be set to -1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit 15 = 1 if char device 0 is blk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if bit 15 is 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 0 = 1 if current sti device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 1 = 1 if current sto output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 2 = 1 if current NUL device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 3 = 1 if current CLOCK dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 4 = 1 if special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bits 5-12 Reserved; must be set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 14 is the IOCTL bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 13 is the NON IBM FORMAT bit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| WORD pointer to device strategy |
| entry point                     |

| WORD pointer to device interrupt |
| entry point                      |

| 8-BYTE character device name field |
| Character devices set a device name. |
| For block devices the first byte is the number of units |

Figure 2. Sample Device Header

Note that the device entry points are words. They must be offsets from the same segment number used to point to this table. For example, if XXX:YYY points to the start of this table, then XXX:strategy and XXX:interrupt are the entry points.

2.2.1 Pointer To Next Device Field

The pointer to the next device header field is a double word field (offset followed by segment) that is set by MS-DOS to point at the next driver in the system list at the time the device driver is loaded. It is important that this field be set to -1 prior to load (when it is on the disk as a file) unless there is more than one device driver in the file. If there is more than one driver in the file, the first word of the double word pointer should be the offset of the next driver's Device Header.
NOTE

If there is more than one device driver in the .COM file, the last driver in the file must have the pointer to the next Device Header field set to -1.

2.2.2 Attribute Field

The attribute field is used to tell the system whether this device is a block or character device (bit 15). Most other bits are used to give selected character devices certain special treatment. (Note that these bits mean nothing on a block device). For example, assume that a user has a new device driver that he wants to be the standard input and output. Besides installing the driver, he must tell MS-DOS that he wants his new driver to override the current standard input and standard output (the CON device). This is accomplished by setting the attributes to the desired characteristics, so he would set bits 0 and 1 to 1 (note that they are separate!). Similarly, a new CLOCK device could be installed by setting that attribute. (Refer to Section 2.7, "The CLOCK Device," in this chapter for more information.) Although there is a NUL device attribute, the NUL device cannot be reassigned. This attribute exists so that MS-DOS can determine if the NUL device is being used.

The NON IBM FORMAT bit applies only to block devices and affects the operation of the BUILD BPB (Bios Parameter Block) device call. (Refer to Section 2.5.3, "MEDIA CHECK and BUILD BPB," for further information on this call).

The other bit of interest is the IOCTL bit, which has meaning on character and block devices. This bit tells MS-DOS whether the device can handle control strings (via the IOCTL system call, Function 44H).

If a driver cannot process control strings, it should initially set this bit to 0. This tells MS-DOS to return an error if an attempt is made (via Function 44H) to send or receive control strings to this device. A device which can process control strings should initialize the IOCTL bit to 1. For drivers of this type, MS-DOS will make calls to the IOCTL INPUT and OUTPUT device functions to send and receive IOCTL strings.

The IOCTL functions allow data to be sent and received by the device for its own use (for example, to set baud rate, stop bits, and form length), instead of passing data over
the device channel as does a normal read or write. The interpretation of the passed information is up to the device, but it must not be treated as a normal I/O request.

2.2.3 Strategy And Interrupt Routines

These two fields are the pointers to the entry points of the strategy and interrupt routines. They are word values, so they must be in the same segment as the Device Header.

2.2.4 Name Field

This is an 8-byte field that contains the name of a character device or the number of units of a block device. If it is a block device, the number of units can be put in the first byte. This is optional, because MS-DOS will fill in this location with the value returned by the driver's INIT code. Refer to Section 2.4, "Installation of Device Drivers" in this chapter for more information.

2.3 HOW TO CREATE A DEVICE DRIVER

In order to create a device driver that MS-DOS can install, you must write a binary file with a Device Header at the beginning of the file. Note that for device drivers, the code should not be originated at 100H, but rather at 0. The link field (pointer to next Device Header) should be -1, unless there is more than one device driver in the file. The attribute field and entry points must be set correctly.

If it is a character device, the name field should be filled in with the name of that character device. The name can be any legal 8-character filename.

MS-DOS always processes installable device drivers before handling the default devices, so to install a new CON device, simply name the device CON. Remember to set the standard input device and standard output device bits in the attribute word on a new CON device. The scan of the device list stops on the first match, so the installable device driver takes precedence.
NOTE

Because MS-DOS can install the driver anywhere in memory, care must be taken in any far memory references. You should not expect that your driver will always be loaded in the same place every time.

2.4 INSTALLATION OF DEVICE DRIVERS

MS-DOS 2.0 allows new device drivers to be installed dynamically at boot time. This is accomplished by INIT code in the BIOS, which reads and processes the CONFIG.SYS file.

MS-DOS calls upon the device drivers to perform their function in the following manner:

MS-DOS makes a far call to strategy entry, and passes (in a Request Header) the information describing the functions of the device driver.

This structure allows you to program an interrupt-driven device driver. For example, you may want to perform local buffering in a printer.

2.5 REQUEST HEADER

When MS-DOS calls a device driver to perform a function, it passes a Request Header in ES:BX to the strategy entry point. This is a fixed length header, followed by data pertinent to the operation being performed. Note that it is the device driver's responsibility to preserve the machine state (for example, save all registers on entry and restore them on exit). There is enough room on the stack when strategy or interrupt is called to do about 20 pushes. If more stack is needed, the driver should set up its own stack.

The following figure illustrates a Request Header.
REQUEST HEADER ->

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE length of record</td>
<td>Length in bytes of this Request Header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE unit code</td>
<td>The subunit the operation is for (minor device) (no meaning on character devices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE command code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 bytes RESERVED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Request Header

2.5.1 Unit Code

The unit code field identifies which unit in your device driver the request is for. For example, if your device driver has 3 units defined, then the possible values of the unit code field would be 0, 1, and 2.

2.5.2 Command Code Field

The command code field in the Request header can have the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Code</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>INIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MEDIA CHECK (Block only, NOP for character)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BUILD BPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IOCTL INPUT (Only called if device has IOCTL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>INPUT (Read)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NON-DESTRUCTIVE INPUT NO WAIT (Char devs only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>INPUT STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>INPUT FLUSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>OUTPUT (Write)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>OUTPUT (Write) with verify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>OUTPUT STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>OUTPUT FLUSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>IOCTL OUTPUT (Only called if device has IOCTL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5.3 MEDIA CHECK And BUILD BPB

MEDIA CHECK and BUILD BPB are used with block devices only.

MS-DOS calls MEDIA CHECK first for a drive unit. MS-DOS passes its current media descriptor byte (refer to the section "Media Descriptor Byte" later in this chapter). MEDIA CHECK returns one of the following results:

Media Not Changed - current DPB and media byte are OK.

Media Changed - Current DPB and media are wrong. MS-DOS invalidates any buffers for this unit and calls the device driver to build the BPB with media byte and buffer.

Not Sure - If there are dirty buffers (buffers with changed data, not yet written to disk) for this unit, MS-DOS assumes the DPB and media byte are OK (media not changed). If nothing is dirty, MS-DOS assumes the media has changed. It invalidates any buffers for the unit, and calls the device driver to build the BPB with media byte and buffer.

Error - If an error occurs, MS-DOS sets the error code accordingly.

MS-DOS will call BUILD BPB under the following conditions:

If Media Changed is returned

If Not Sure is returned, and there are no dirty buffers

The BUILD BPB call also gets a pointer to a one-sector buffer. What this buffer contains is determined by the NON IBM FORMAT bit in the attribute field. If the bit is zero (device is IBM format-compatible), then the buffer contains the first sector of the first FAT. The FAT ID byte is the first byte of this buffer. NOTE: The BPB must be the same, as far as location of the FAT is concerned, for all possible media because this first FAT sector must be read before the actual BPB is returned. If the NON IBM FORMAT bit is set, then the pointer points to one sector of scratch space (which may be used for anything).
2.5.4 Status Word

The following figure illustrates the status word in the Request Header.

```
  15 14 13 12 11 10  9  8  7  6  5  4  3  2  1  0
E  R  RESERVED  B  D  U  S  ERROR CODE (bit 15 on)
```

The status word is zero on entry and is set by the driver interrupt routine on return.

Bit 8 is the done bit. When set, it means the operation is complete. For MS-DOS 2.0, the driver sets it to 1 when it exits.

Bit 15 is the error bit. If it is set, then the low 8 bits indicate the error. The errors are:

0 Write protect violation
1 Unknown Unit
2 Drive not ready
3 Unknown command
4 CRC error
5 Bad drive request structure length
6 Seek error
7 Unknown media
8 Sector not found
9 Printer out of paper
A Write fault
B Read Fault
C General failure

Bit 9 is the busy bit, which is set only by status calls.

For output on character devices: If bit 9 is 1 on return, a write request (if made) would wait for completion of a current request. If it is 0, there is no current request, and a write request (if made) would start immediately.
For input on character devices with a buffer: If bit 9 is 1 on return, a read request (if made) would go to the physical device. If it is 0 on return, then there are characters in the device buffer and a read would return quickly. It also indicates that something has been typed. MS-DOS assumes all character devices have an input type-ahead buffer. Devices that do not have a type-ahead buffer should always return busy=0 so that MS-DOS will not continuously wait for something to get into a buffer that does not exist.

One of the functions defined for each device is INIT. This routine is called only once when the device is installed. The INIT routine returns a location (DS:DX), which is a pointer to the first free byte of memory after the device driver (similar to "Keep Process"). This pointer method can be used to delete initialization code that is only needed once, saving on space.

Block devices are installed the same way and also return a first free byte pointer as described above. Additional information is also returned:

The number of units is returned. This determines logical device names. If the current maximum logical device letter is F at the time of the install call, and the INIT routine returns 4 as the number of units, then they will have logical names G, H, I and J. This mapping is determined by the position of the driver in the device list, and by the number of units on the device (stored in the first byte of the device name field).

A pointer to a BPB (BIOS Parameter Block) pointer array is also returned. There is one table for each unit defined. These blocks will be used to build an internal DOS data structure for each of the units. The pointer passed to the DOS from the driver points to an array of n word pointers to BPBs, where n is the number of units defined. In this way, if all units are the same, all of the pointers can point to the same BPB, saving space. Note that this array must be protected (below the free pointer set by the return) since an internal DOS structure will be built starting at the byte pointed to by the free pointer. The sector size defined must be less than or equal to the maximum sector size defined at default BIOS INIT time. If it isn't, the install will fail.

The last thing that INIT of a block device must pass back is the media descriptor byte. This byte means nothing to MS-DOS, but is passed to devices
so that they know what parameters MS-DOS is currently using for a particular drive unit.

Block devices may take several approaches; they may be dumb or smart. A dumb device defines a unit (and therefore an internal DOS structure) for each possible media drive combination. For example, unit 0 = drive 0 single side, unit 1 = drive 0 double side. For this approach, media descriptor bytes do not mean anything. A smart device allows multiple media per unit. In this case, the BPB table returned at INIT must define space large enough to accommodate the largest possible media supported. Smart drivers will use the media descriptor byte to pass information about what media is currently in a unit.

2.6 FUNCTION CALL PARAMETERS

All strategy routines are called with ES:BX pointing to the Request Header. The interrupt routines get the pointers to the Request Header from the queue that the strategy routines store them in. The command code in the Request Header tells the driver which function to perform.

NOTE

All DWORD pointers are stored offset first, then segment.
2.6.1 INIT

Command code = 0

\[\text{INIT - ES:BX ->}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13-BYTE Request Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE # of units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD break address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD pointer to BPB array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Not set by character devices)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of units, break address, and BPB pointer are set by the driver. On entry, the DWORD that is to be set to the BPB array (on block devices) points to the character after the '=' on the line in CONFIG.SYS that loaded this device. This allows drivers to scan the CONFIG.SYS invocation line for arguments.

**NOTE**

If there are multiple device drivers in a single .COM file, the ending address returned by the last INIT called will be the one MS-DOS uses. It is recommended that all of the device drivers in a single .COM file return the same ending address.

2.6.2 MEDIA CHECK

Command Code = 1

\[\text{MEDIA CHECK - ES:BX ->}\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13-BYTE Request Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE media descriptor from DPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE returned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to setting the status word, the driver must set the return byte to one of the following:

-1 Media has been changed
0 Don't know if media has been changed
1 Media has not been changed

If the driver can return -1 or 1 (by having a door-lock or other interlock mechanism) MS-DOS performance is enhanced because MS-DOS does not need to reread the FAT for each directory access.

2.6.3 BUILD BPB (BIOS Parameter Block)

Command code = 2

BUILD BPB - ES:BX ->

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13-BYTE Request Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE media descriptor from DPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD transfer address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Points to one sector worth of scratch space or first sector of FAT depending on the value of the NON IBM FORMAT bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD pointer to BPB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the NON IBM FORMAT bit of the device is set, then the DWORD transfer address points to a one sector buffer, which can be used for any purpose. If the NON IBM FORMAT bit is 0, then this buffer contains the first sector of the first FAT and the driver must not alter this buffer.

If IBM compatible format is used (NON IBM FORMAT BIT = 0), then the first sector of the first FAT must be located at the same sector on all possible media. This is because the FAT sector will be read BEFORE the media is actually determined. Use this mode if all you want is to read the FAT ID byte.

In addition to setting status word, the driver must set the Pointer to the BPB on return.
In order to allow for many different OEMs to read each other's disks, the following standard is suggested: The information relating to the BPB for a particular piece of media is kept in the boot sector for the media. In particular, the format of the boot sector is:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 BYTE near JUMP to boot code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 BYTES OEM name and version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD bytes per sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE sectors per allocation unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD reserved sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE number of FATs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD number of root dir entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD number of sectors in logical image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYTE media descriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD number of FAT sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD sectors per track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD number of heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD number of hidden sectors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The three words at the end (sectors per track, number of heads, and number of hidden sectors) are optional. They are intended to help the BIOS understand the media. Sectors per track may be redundant (could be calculated from total size of the disk). Number of heads is useful for supporting different multi-head drives which have the same storage capacity, but different numbers of surfaces. Number of hidden sectors may be used to support drive-partitioning schemes.
2.6.4 Media Descriptor Byte

The last two digits of the FAT ID byte are called the media descriptor byte. Currently, the media descriptor byte has been defined for a few media types, including 5-1/4" and 8" standard disks. For more information, refer to Section 3.6, "MS-DOS Standard Disk Formats."

Although these media bytes map directly to FAT ID bytes (which are constrained to the 8 values F8-FF), media bytes can, in general, be any value in the range 0-FF.
2.6.5 READ Or WRITE

Command codes = 3,4,8,9, and 12

READ or WRITE - ES:BX (Including IOCTL) ->

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13-BYTE Request Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE media descriptor from DPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWORD transfer address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD byte/sector count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD starting sector number (Ignored on character devices)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to setting the status word, the driver must set the sector count to the actual number of sectors (or bytes) transferred. No error check is performed on an IOCTL I/O call. The driver must correctly set the return sector (byte) count to the actual number of bytes transferred.

THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO BLOCK DEVICE DRIVERS:

Under certain circumstances the BIOS may be asked to perform a write operation of 64K bytes, which seems to be a "wrap around" of the transfer address in the BIOS I/O packet. This request arises due to an optimization added to the write code in MS-DOS. It will only manifest on user writes that are within a sector size of 64K bytes on files "growing" past the current EOF. It is allowable for the BIOS to ignore the balance of the write that "wraps around" if it so chooses. For example, a write of 10000H bytes worth of sectors with a transfer address of XXX:1 could ignore the last two bytes. A user program can never request an I/O of more than FFFFFFFH bytes and cannot wrap around (even to 0) in the transfer segment. Therefore, in this case, the last two bytes can be ignored.
2.6.6 NON DESTRUCTIVE READ NO WAIT

Command code = 5

NON DESTRUCTIVE READ NO WAIT - ES:BX ->

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13-BYTE Request Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BYTE read from device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

If the character device returns busy bit = 0 (characters in buffer), then the next character that would be read is returned. This character is not removed from the input buffer (hence the term "Non Destructive Read"). Basically, this call allows MS-DOS to look ahead one input character.
2.6.7 STATUS

Command codes = 6 and 10

STATUS Calls - ES:BX ->

13-BYTE Request Header

All the driver must do is set the status word and the busy bit as follows:

For output on character devices: If bit 9 is 1 on return, a write request (if made) would wait for completion of a current request. If it is 0, there is no current request and a write request (if made) would start immediately.

For input on character devices with a buffer: A return of 1 means, a read request (if made) would go to the physical device. If it is 0 on return, then there are characters in the devices buffer and a read would return quickly. A return of 0 also indicates that the user has typed something. MS-DOS assumes that all character devices have an input type-ahead buffer. Devices that do not have a type-ahead buffer should always return busy = 0 so that the DOS will not hang waiting for something to get into a buffer which doesn't exist.

2.6.8 FLUSH

Command codes = 7 and 11

FLUSH Calls - ES:BX ->

13-BYTE Request Header

The FLUSH call tells the driver to flush (terminate) all pending requests. This call is used to flush the input queue on character devices.
2.7 THE CLOCK DEVICE

One of the most popular add-on boards is the real time clock board. To allow this board to be integrated into the system for TIME and DATE, there is a special device (determined by the attribute word) called the CLOCK device. The CLOCK device defines and performs functions like any other character device. Most functions will be: "set done bit, reset error bit, return." When a read or write to this device occurs, exactly 6 bytes are transferred. The first two bytes are a word, which is the count of days since 1-1-80. The third byte is minutes; the fourth, hours; the fifth, hundredths of seconds; and the sixth, seconds. Reading the CLOCK device gets the date and time; writing to it sets the date and time.
2.8 EXAMPLE OF DEVICE DRIVERS

The following examples illustrate a block device driver and a character device driver program.

2.8.1 Block Device Driver

;************************************************** A BLOCK DEVICE **************************************************
TITLE 5 1/4" DISK DRIVER FOR SCP DISK-MASTER

;This driver is intended to drive up to four 5 1/4" drives; hooked to the Seattle Computer Products DISK MASTER disk controller. All standard IBM PC formats are supported.

FALSE EQU 0
TRUE EQU NOT FALSE

;The I/O port address of the DISK MASTER
DISK EQU 0E0H
;DISK+0
; 1793 Command/Status
;DISK+1
; 1793 Track
;DISK+2
; 1793 Sector
;DISK+3
; 1793 Data
;DISK+4
; Aux Command/Status
;DISK+5
; Wait Sync

;Back side select bit
BACKBIT EQU 04H
; 5 1/4" select bit
SMALBIT EQU 10H
; Double Density bit
DDBIT EQU 08H

; Done bit in status register
DONEBIT EQU 01H

; Use table below to select head step speed.
; Step times for 5" drives are double that shown in the table.
;
; Step value  1771  1793
;
; 0       6ms  3ms
; 1       6ms  6ms
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; 2 10ms 10ms
; 3 20ms 15ms
;
STPSPD EQU 1

NUMERR EQU ERROUT-ERRIN

CR EQU ODH
LF EQU 0AH

CODE SEGMENT
ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:NOTHING,ES:NOTHING,SS:NOTHING

;-----------------------------------------------
;
; DEVICE HEADER
;
;DRVDEV LABEL WORD
DW -1,-1
DW 0000 ;IBM format-compatible, Block
DW STRATEGY
DW DRV$IN

DRVMAX DB 4

DRVTBL LABEL WORD
DW DRV$INIT
DW MEDIA$CHK
DW GET$BPB
DW CMDERR
DW DRV$READ
DW EXIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT
DW DRV$WRIT
DW DRV$WRIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT

;-----------------------------------------------
;
; STRATEGY

PTRSAV DD 0

STRATP PROC FAR
STRATEGY:
    MOV WORD PTR [PTRSAV],BX
    MOV WORD PTR [PTRSAV+2],ES
    RET
STRATP ENDP

;-----------------------------------------------
;
; MAIN ENTRY
CMDLEN = 0 ;LENGTH OF THIS COMMAND
UNIT = 1 ;SUB UNIT SPECIFIER
CMDC = 2 ;COMMAND CODE
STATUS = 3 ;STATUS
MEDIA = 13 ;MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
TRANS = 14 ;TRANSFER ADDRESS
COUNT = 18 ;COUNT OF BLOCKS OR CHARACTERS
START = 20 ;FIRST BLOCK TO TRANSFER

DRV$IN:

PUSH SI
PUSH AX
PUSH CX
PUSH DX
PUSH DI
PUSH BP
PUSH DS
PUSH ES
PUSH BX
LDS BX,[PTRSAV] ;GET POINTER TO I/O PACKET

MOV AL,BYTE PTR [BX].UNIT ;AL = UNIT CODE
MOV AH,BYTE PTR [BX].MEDIA ;AH = MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
MOV CX,WORD PTR [BX].COUNT ;CX = COUNT
MOV DX,WORD PTR [BX].START ;DX = START SECTOR
PUSH AX
MOV AL,BYTE PTR [BX].CMDC ;Command code
CMP AL,11
JA CMDERRP ;Bad command
CBW
SHL AX,1 ;2 times command =
MOV SI,OFFSET DRVTBL
ADD SI,AX ;Index into table
POP AX ;Get back media
;and unit
LES DI,DWORD PTR [BX].TRANS ;ES:DI = TRANSFER
;ADDRESS

PUSH CS
POP DS

ASSUME DS:CODE

JMP WORD PTR [SI] ;GO DO COMMAND

;----------------------------------------------------------------------
;
EXIT - ALL ROUTINES RETURN THROUGH THIS PATH
;
ASSUME DS:NOTHING

CMDERRP:
MS-DOS 2.0 DEVICE DRIVERS

CMDERR:

    POP    AX                      ;Clean stack
    MOV    AL, 3                  ;UNKNOWN COMMAND ERROR
    JMP    SHORT ERR$EXIT

ERR$CNT: LDSBX, [PTRSAV]
    SUB    WORD PTR [BX].COUNT, CX ;# OF SUCCESS. I/Os

ERR$EXIT:
    ;AL has error code
    MOV    AH, 10000001B          ;MARK ERROR RETURN
    JMP    SHORT ERR1

EXITP PROC FAR

EXIT:    MOV    AH, 00000001B
ERR1:    LDSBX, [PTRSAV]
    MOV    WORD PTR [BX].STATUS, AX
                        ;MARK OPERATION COMPLETE
    POP    BX
    POP    ES
    POP    DS
    POP    BP
    POP    DI
    POP    DX
    POP    CX
    POP    AX
    POP    SI
    RET
                        ;RESTORE REGS AND RETURN
EXITP ENDP

CURDRV DB  -1
TRKTAB DB  -1, -1, -1, -1
SECCNT DW  0

DRVLIM =  8 ;Number of sectors on device
SECLIM = 13 ;MAXIMUM SECTOR
HDLIM =  15 ;MAXIMUM HEAD

;WARNING - preserve order of drive and curhd!

DRIVE DB  0 ;PHYSICAL DRIVE CODE
CURHD DB  0 ;CURRENT HEAD
CURSEC DB  0 ;CURRENT SECTOR
CURTRK DW  0 ;CURRENT TRACK

; MEDIA$CHK: ;Always indicates Don't know
ASSUME DS:CODE
    TEST  AH, 00000100B          ;TEST IF MEDIA REMOVABLE
    JZ    MEDIA$EXT
XOR                  DI,DI ; SAY I DON'T KNOW

MEDIA$EXT:
LDS                  BX,[PTRSAV]
MOV                  WORD PTR [BX].TRANS,DI
JMP                  EXIT

BUILD$BPB:
ASSUME              DS:CODE
MOV                  AH,BYTE PTR ES:[DI] ; GET FAT ID BYTE
CALL                 GETBP ; TRANSLATE

SETBPB:             LDS                  BX,[PTRSAV]
MOV                  [BX].MEDIA,AH
MOV                  [BX].COUNT,DI
MOV                  [BX].COUNT+2,CS
JMP                  EXIT

BUILDBP:
ASSUME              DS:NOTHING
; AH is media byte on entry
; DI points to correct BPB on return
PUSH                 AX
PUSH                 CX
PUSH                 DX
PUSH                 BX
MOV                  CL,AH ; SAVE MEDIA
AND                  CL,0F8H ; NORMALIZE
CMP                  CL,0F8H ; COMPARE WITH GOOD MEDIA BYTE
JZ                   GOODID
MOV                  AH,0PEH ; DEFAULT TO 8-SECTOR,
                        ; SINGLE-SIDED

GOODID:
MOV                  AL,1 ; SET NUMBER OF FAT SECTORS
MOV                  BX,64*256+8 ; SET DIR ENTRIES AND SECTOR MAX
MOV                  CX,40*8 ; SET SIZE OF DRIVE
MOV                  DX,01*256+1 ; SET HEAD LIMIT & SEC/ALL UNIT
MOV                  DI,OFFSET DRVBPB
TEST                 AH,00000010B ; TEST FOR 8 OR 9 SECTOR
JNZ                  HAS8 ; NZ = HAS 8 SECTORS
INC                  AL ; INC NUMBER OF FAT SECTORS
INC                  BL ; INC SECTOR MAX
ADD                  CX,40 ; INCREASE SIZE

HAS8:               TEST                 AH,00000001B ; TEST FOR 1 OR 2 HEADS
JZ                   HAS1 ; Z = 1 HEAD
ADD                  CX,CX ; DOUBLE SIZE OF DISK
MOV                  BH,112 ; INCREASE # OF DIRECT. ENTRIES
INC                  DH ; INC SEC/ALL UNIT
INC                  DL ; INC HEAD LIMIT

HAS1:               MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].2,DH
MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].6,BH
MOV                  WORD PTR [DI].8,CX
MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].10,AH
MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].11,AL
MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].13,BL
MOV                  BYTE PTR [DI].15,DL
POP                  BX
POPO CX
POP AX
RET

;---------------------------------------------------------------------
;
; DISK I/O HANDLERS
;
; ENTRY:
; AL = DRIVE NUMBER (0-3)
; AH = MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
; CX = SECTOR COUNT
; DX = FIRST SECTOR
; DS = CS
; ES:DI = TRANSFER ADDRESS
; EXIT:
; IF SUCCESSFUL CARRY FLAG = 0
; ELSE CF=1 AND AL CONTAINS (MS-DOS) ERROR CODE,
; CX # sectors NOT transferred

DRV$READ:
ASSUME DS: CODE
JCXZ DSKOK
CALL SETUP
JC DSK$I0
CALL DISKRD
JMP SHORT DSK$I0

DRV$WRIT:
ASSUME DS: CODE
JCXZ DSKOK
CALL SETUP
JC DSK$I0
CALL DISKWRT
ASSUME DS: NOTHING
DSK$I0: JNC DSKOK
JMP ERR$CNT
DSKOK: JMP EXIT

SETUP:
ASSUME DS: CODE
; Input same as above
; On output
; ES:DI = Trans addr
; DS:BX Points to BPB
; Carry set if error (AL is error code (MS-DOS))
; else
; [DRIVE] = Drive number (0-3)
; [SECCNT] = Sectors to transfer
; [CURSEC] = Sector number of start of I/O
; [CURHD] = Head number of start of I/O ;Set
; [CURTRK] = Track # of start of I/O ;Seek performed
; All other registers destroyed

XCHG BX,DI        ;ES:BX = TRANSFER ADDRESS
CALL GETBP       ;DS:DI = PTR TO B.P.B
MOV SI,CX
ADD SI,DX
CMP SI,WORD PTR [DI].DRVLIM
JBE INRANGE
MOV AL,8
STC
RET

INRANGE:

MOV [DRIVE],AL
MOV [SECCNT],CX       ;SAVE SECTOR COUNT
XCHG AX,DX            ;SET UP LOGICAL SECTOR
                      ;FOR DIVIDE
XOR DX,DX
DIV WORD PTR [DI].SECLIM ;DIVIDE BY SEC PER TRACK
INC DL
MOV [CURSEC],DL       ;SAVE CURRENT SECTOR
MOV CX,WORD PTR [DI].HDLIM ;GET NUMBER OF HEADS
XOR DX,DX            ;DIVIDE TRACKS BY HEADS PER CYLINDER
DIV CX
MOV [CURHD],DL        ;SAVE CURRENT HEAD
MOV [CURTRK],AX       ;SAVE CURRENT TRACK

SEEK:

PUSH BX              ;Xaddr
PUSH DI              ;BPB pointer
CALL CHKNEW          ;Unload head if change drives
CALL DRIVESEL
MOV BL,[DRIVE]
XOR BH,BH            ;BX drive index
ADD BX,OFFSET TRKTAB ;Get current track
MOV AX,[CURTRK]
MOV DL,AL            ;Save desired track
XCHG AL,DS:[BX]      ;Make desired track current
OUT DISK+1,AL         ;Tell Controller current track
CMP AL,DL            ;At correct track?
JZ SEEKRET           ;Done if yes
MOV BH,2              ;Seek retry count
CMP AL,-1             ;Position Known?
JNZ NOHOME            ;If not home head

TRYSK:

CALL HOME
JC SEEKERR

NOHOME:

MOV AL,DL
OUT DISK+3,AL         ;Desired track
MOV AL,ICH+STPSPD     ;Seek
CALL DCOM
AND AL,98H            ;Accept not rdy, seek, & CRC errors
JZ SEEKRET
JS SEEKERR            ;No retries if not ready
DEC    BH  
JNZ    TRYSK

SEEKERR:
MOVB    BL,[DRIVE]     ;BX drive index
XORB    BH,BH          
ADDX    BX,OFFSET TRKTB ;Get current track
MOV    BYTE PTR DS:[BX],-1 ;Make current track
                    ;lunknown
CALL    GETERRCD       
MOVC    CX,[SECCNT]    ;Nothing transferred
POPBX    BX             ;BPB pointer
POPD    DI              ;Xaddr
RET

SEEKRET:
POPB    BX             ;BPB pointer
POPD    DI              ;Xaddr
CLC
RET

;----------------------------------------
;
READ
;

DISKRD:
ASSUME    DS:CODE
MOVC    CX,[SECCNT]

RDLP:
CALL    PRESET         
PUSH    BX              
MOVB    BL,10           ;Retry count
MOVC    DX,DISK+3       ;Data port

RDAGN:
MOVB    AL,80H          ;Read command
CLI     ;Disable for 1793
OUT    DISK,AL          ;Output read command
MOVB    BP,DI           ;Save address for retry
JMP SHORT RLOOPENTRY

RLOOP:
STOSB

RLOOPENTRY:
INAL    AL,DISK+5       ;Wait for DRQ or INTRQ
SHRAL    AL,1           
INAL    AL,DX           ;Read data
JNC     RLOOP           ;Ints OK now
STI
CALL    GETSTAT        
ANDAL    AL,9CH         
JZRDPOP 0k              
MOVB    DI,BP           ;Get back transfer
DECBL    
JNZ    RDAGN
CMPL    AL,10H          ;Record not found?
JNZ    GOT_CODE
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MOV AL,1 ;Map it

GOT_CODE:
CALL GETERRCD
POP BX
RET

RDPOP:
POP BX
LOOP RDLP
CLC
RET

;---------------------

; WRITE

; DISKWRT:
ASSUME DS:CODE
MOV CX,[SECCNT]
MOV SI,DI
PUSH ES
POP DS
ASSUME DS:NOTHING

WRLP:
CALL PRESET
PUSH BX
MOV BL,10 ;Retry count
MOV DX,DISK+3 ;Data port

WRAGN:
MOV AL,0A0H ;Write command
CLI ;Disable for 1793
OUT DISK,AL ;Output write command
MOV BP,SI ;Save address for retry

WRLOOP:
IN AL,DISK+5
SHR AL,1
LODSB
OUT DX,AL ;Get data
JNC WRLOOP ;Write data
STI ;Ints OK now
DEC SI
CALL GETSTAT
AND AL,0FCH
JZ WRPOP ;Ok
MOV SI,BP
DEC BL
JNZ WRAGN
CALL GETERRCD
POP BX
RET

WRPOP:
POP BX
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LOO PLL CLC RET

PRESET:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
MOV AL,[CURSEC]
CMP AL,CS:[BX].SECLIM
JBE GOTSEC
MOV DH,[CURHD]
INC DH
CMP DH,CS:[BX].HDLIM
JB SETHEAD
CALL STEP
XOR DH,DH
MOV [CURHD],DH
CALL DRIVESEL
MOV AL,1
MOV [CURSEC],AL
GOTSEC:
OUT DISK+2,AL ;Tell controller which sector
INC [CURSEC] ;We go on to next sector
RET

STEP:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
MOV AL,58H+STPSPD ;Step in w/ update, no verify
CALL DCOM
PUSH BX
MOV BL,[DRIVE]
XOR BH,BH
ADD BX,OFFSET TRKTAB ;Get current track
INC BYTE PTR CS:[BX] ;Next track
POP BX
RET

HOME:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
MOV BL,3
TRYHOM:
MOV AL,OCH+STPSPD ;Restore with verify
CALL DCOM
AND AL,98H
JZ RET3
JS HOMERR ;No retries if not ready
PUSH AX
MOV AL,58H+STPSPD ;Step in w/ update no verify
CALL DCOM
DEC BL
POP AX ;Get back real error code
JNZ TRYHOM
HOMERR:
STC
RET3: RET

CHKNEW:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
MOV AL, [DRIVE] ;Get disk drive number
MOV AH, AL
XCHG AL, [CURDRV] ;Make new drive current.
CMP AL, AH ;Changing drives?
JZ RET1 ;No

; If changing drives, unload head so the head load delay
;one-shot will fire again. Do it by seeking to the same
;track with the H bit reset.

IN AL, DISK+1 ;Get current track number
OUT DISK+3, AL ;Make it the track to seek
MOV AL, 10H ;Seek and unload head

COM:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
OUT DISK, AL
PUSH AX
AAM
POP AX

GETSTAT:
IN AL, DISK+4
TEST AL, DONEBIT
JZ GETSTAT
IN AL, DISK

RET1: RET

DRIVESEL:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
;Select the drive based on current info
;Only AL altered
MOV AL, [DRIVE]
OR AL, SMALBIT + DDBIT ; 5 1/4" IBM PC disks
CMP [CURHD], 0
JZ GOTHEAD
OR AL, BACKBIT ;Select side 1

GOTHEAD:
OUT DISK+4, AL ;Select drive and side
RET

GETERRCD:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
PUSH CX
PUSH ES
PUSH DI
PUSH CS
POP ES ;Make ES the local segment
MOV CS: [LSTERR], AL ;Terminate list w/ error code
MOV CX, NUMERR ;Number of error conditions
MOV DI, OFFSET ERRIN ;Point to error conditions
REPNE SCASB
MOV AL, NUMERR-1[DI]; Get translation
STC ; Flag error condition
POP DI
POP ES
POP CX
RET ; and return

;*******************************************************************************;
; BPB FOR AN IBM FLOPPY DISK, VARIOUS PARAMETERS ARE PATCHED BY GETBP TO REFLECT THE TYPE OF MEDIA;
; INSERTED.
; This is a nine sector single side BPB

DRVBPB:
DW 512 ; Physical sector size in bytes
DB 1 ; Sectors/allocation unit
DW 1 ; Reserved sectors for DOS
DB 2 ; # of allocation tables
DW 64 ; Number directory entries
DW 9*40 ; Number 512-byte sectors
DB 1111100B ; Media descriptor
DW 2 ; Number of FAT sectors
DW 9 ; Sector limit
DW 1 ; Head limit

INITAB DW DRVBPP ; Up to four units
DW DRVBPP
DW DRVBPP
DW DRVBPP

ERRIN: ; DISK ERRORS RETURNED FROM THE 1793 CONTROLLER
DB 80H ; NO RESPONSE
DB 40H ; Write protect
DB 20H ; Write Fault
DB 10H ; SEEK error
DB 8 ; CRC error
DB 1 ; Mapped from 10H
LSTERR DB 0 ; (record not found) on READ
; ALL OTHER ERRORS

ERROUT: ; RETURNED ERROR CODES CORRESPONDING TO ABOVE
DB 2 ; NO RESPONSE
DB 0 ; WRITE ATTEMPT
DB 0AH ; ON WRITE-PROTECT DISK
DB 6 ; SEEK FAILURE
DB 4 ; BAD CRC
DB 8 ; SECTOR NOT FOUND
DB 12 ; GENERAL ERROR

DRV$INIT:
;
; Determine number of physical drives by reading CONFIG.SYS
;
ASSUME DS:CODE
PUSH DS
LDS SI,[PTRSAV]

ASSUME DS:NOTHING
LDS SI,DWORD PTR [SI.COUNT] ;DS:SI points to CONFIG.SYS

SCAN_LOOP:
CALL SCAN_SWITCH
MOV AL,CL
OR AL,AL
JZ SCAN4
CMP AL,"s"
JZ SCAN4

WERROR: POP DS
ASSUME DS:CODE
MOV DX,OFFSET ERRMSG2

WERROR2: MOV AH,9
INT 21H
XOR AX,AX
PUSH AX
JMP SHORT ABORT

BADNDRV:
POP DS
MOV DX,OFFSET ERRMSG1
JMP WERROR2

SCAN4:
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
;BX is number of floppies
OR BX,BX
JZ BADNDRV ;User error
CMP BX,4
JA BADNDRV ;User error
POP DS
ASSUME DS:CODE
PUSH BX ;Save unit count

ABORT: LDS BX,[PTRSAV]
ASSUME DS:NOTHING
POP AX
MOV BYTE PTR [BX].MEDIA,AL ;Unit count
MOV [DRVMAX],AL
MOV WORD PTR [BX].TRANS,OFFSET DRV$INIT ;SET ;BREAK ADDRESS
MOV [BX].TRANS+2,CS
MOV WORD PTR [BX].COUNT,OFFSET INITAB ;SET POINTER TO BPB ARRAY
MOV [BX].COUNT+2,CS
JMP EXIT

; PUT SWITCH IN CL, VALUE IN BX

SCAN_SWITCH:
XOR BX,BX
MOV CX,BX
LODSB
CMP AL,10
JZ NUMRET
CMP AL,"
" JZ GOT_SWITCH
CMP AL,"
/" JNZ SCAN_SWITCH
GOT_SWITCH:
CMP BYTE PTR [SI+1],":"
JNZ TERROR
LODSB
OR AL,20H ; CONVERT TO LOWER CASE
MOV CL,AL ; GET SWITCH
LODSB ; SKIP ":"

; GET NUMBER POINTED TO BY [SI]
;
; WIPES OUT AX,DX ONLY       BX RETURNS NUMBER
;
GETNUM1:LODSB
SUB AL,"0"
JB CHKRET
CMP AL,9
JA CHKRET
CBW
XCHG AX,BX
MOV DX,10
MUL DX
ADD BX,AX
JMP GETNUM1

CHKRET: ADD AL,"0"
CMP AL,"
" JBE NUMRET
CMP AL,"
" JZ NUMRET
CMP AL,"
/" JZ NUMRET

TERROR:
POP DS ; GET RID OF RETURN ADDRESS
JMP WERROR
NUMRET: DEC SI
RET

ERRMSG1 DB "SMLDRV: Bad number of drives",13,10,"$
ERRMSG2 DB "SMLDRV: Invalid parameter",13,10,"$
CODE ENDS
END
2.8.2 Character Device Driver

The following program illustrates a character device driver program.

;********************************************************************** A CHARACTER DEVICE **********************************************************************
TITLE VT52 CONSOLE FOR 2.0 (IBM)

;**********************************************************************************************************************************************
;IBM ADDRESSES FOR I/O
;**********************************************************************************************************************************************
CR=13 ;CARRIAGE RETURN
BACKSP=8 ;BACKSPACE
ESC=1BH
BRKADR=6CH ;006C BREAK VECTOR ADDRESS
ASNMAX=200 ;SIZE OF KEY ASSIGNMENT BUFFER

CODE SEGMENT BYTE

ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:NOTHING,ES:NOTHING
;-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
; ; C O N - CONSOLE DEVICE DRIVER
; CONDEV:
; DW -1,-1 ;HEADER FOR DEVICE "CON"
; DW 1000000000010011B ;CON IN AND CON OUT
; DW STRATEGY
; DW ENTRY
; DB 'CON

;-------------------------------------------------------------
; ; COMMAND JUMP TABLES
CONTBL:
DW CON$INIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT
DW CMDERR
DW CON$READ
DW CON$RDND
DW EXIT
DW CON$FLSH
DW CON$WRIT
DW CON$WRIT
DW EXIT
DW EXIT

CMDTABL DB 'A'
```
DW    CUU   ;cursor up
DB    'B'
DW    CUD   ;cursor down
DB    'C'
DW    CUF   ;cursor forward
DB    'D'
DW    CUB   ;cursor back
DB    'H'
DW    CUH   ;cursor back
DB    'J'
DW    ED    ;erase position
DB    'K'
DW    EL    ;erase display
DB    'Y'
DW    CUP   ;cursor position
DB    'j'
DW    PSCP  ;save cursor position
DB    'k'
DW    PRCP  ;restore cursor position
DB    'y'
DW    RM    ;reset mode
DB    'x'
DW    SM    ;set mode
DB    00

PAGE
;---------------------------------------------------------------
;
; Device entry point
;
; CMDLEN  =  0   ;LENGTH OF THIS COMMAND
UNIT     =  1   ;SUB UNIT SPECIFIER
CMD      =  2   ;COMMAND CODE
STATUS   =  3   ;STATUS
MEDIA    =  13  ;MEDIA DESCRIPTOR
TRANS    =  14  ;TRANSFER ADDRESS
COUNT    =  18  ;COUNT OF BLOCKS OR CHARACTERS
START    =  20  ;FIRST BLOCK TO TRANSFER

PTRSAV  DD   0

STRATP  PROC   FAR

STRATEGY:
   MOV   WORD PTR CS:[PTRSAV],BX
   MOV   WORD PTR CS:[PTRSAV+2],ES
   RET

STRATP  ENDP

ENTRY:
   PUSH   SI
   PUSH   AX
   PUSH   CX
   PUSH   DX
```
PUSH DI
PUSH BP
PUSH DS
PUSH ES
PUSH BX

LDS BX,CS:[PTRSAV] ;GET POINTER TO I/O PACKET

MOV CX,WORD PTR DS:[BX].COUNT ;CX = COUNT

MOV AL,BYTE PTR DS:[BX].CMD
CBW
MOV SI,OFFSET CONTBL
ADD SI,AX
ADD SI,AX
CMP AL,11
JA CMDERR

LES DI,DWORD PTR DS:[BX].TRANS

PUSH CS
POP DS
ASSUME DS:CODE

JMP WORD PTR [SI] ;GO DO COMMAND

PAGE
;===============================================================================
; SUBROUTINES SHARED BY MULTIPLE DEVICES
;===============================================================================

EXIT - ALL ROUTINES RETURN THROUGH THIS PATH

BUS$EXIT:
;DEVICE BUSY EXIT
MOV AH,00000011B
JMP SHORT ERR1

CMDERR:
MOV AL,3 ;UNKNOWN COMMAND ERROR

ERR$EXIT:
MOV AH,10000001B ;MARK ERROR RETURN
JMP SHORT ERR1

EXITP PROC FAR

EXIT: MOV AH,00000001B
ERR1: LDS BX,CS:[PTRSAV]
MOV WORD PTR [BX].STATUS,AX ;MARK
;OPERATION COMPLETE
BREAK KEY HANDLING

BREAK:

```
MOV CS:ALTAH,3 ;INDICATE BREAK KEY SET
INTRET: IRET
```

WARNING - Variables are very order dependent, so be careful when adding new ones!

```
WRAP DB 0 ; 0 = WRAP, 1 = NO WRAP
STATE DW SI
MODE DB 3
MAXCOL DB 79
COL DB 0
ROW DB 0
SAVCR DW 0
ALTAH DB 0 ;Special key handling
```

CHROUT - WRITE OUT CHAR IN AL USING CURRENT ATTRIBUTE

```
ATTRW LABEL WORD
ATTR DB 00000111B ;CHARACTER ATTRIBUTE
BPAGE DB 0 ;BASE PAGE
base dw 0b800h

chrout: cmp al,13
jnz trylf
mov [col],0
jmp short setit

trylf: cmp al,10
jz If
cmp al,7
jnz tryback

torom: mov bx,[attrw]
and bl,7
mov ah,14
```
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ret5: ret

tryback:
cmp al, 8
jnz outchr
cmp [col], 0
jz ret5
dec [col]
jmp short setit

outchr:
mov bx, [attrw]
mov cx, 1
mov ah, 9
int 10h
inc [col]
mov al, [col]
cmp al, [maxcol]
jbe setit
cmp [wrap], 0
jz outchrl
dec [col]

outchrl:
mov [col], 0
lf:
inc [row]
cmp [row], 24
jb setit
mov [row], 23
call scroll

setit:
mov dh, row
mov dl, col
xor bh, bh
mov ah, 2
int 10h
ret

scroll: call getmod
cmp al, 2
jz myscroll
cmp al, 3
jz myscroll
mov al, 10
jmp torom

myscroll:
mov bh, [attr]
mov bl, "'
mov bp, 80
mov ax, [base]
mov es, ax
mov ds, ax
xor di, di
mov si, 160
MS-DOS 2.0 DEVICE DRIVERS

mov        cx,23*80
cld
cmp        ax,0b800h
jz        colorcard
rep        movsw
mov        ax,bx
mov        cx,bp
rep        stosw
sret:      push        cs
pop        ds
ret

colorcard:
mov        dx,3dah
wait2:     in          al,dx
test       al,8
jz          wait2
mov        al,25h
mov        dx,3d8h
out         dx,al      ;turn off video
rep        movsw
mov        ax,bx
mov        cx,bp
rep        stosw
mov        al,29h
mov        dx,3d8h
out         dx,al      ;turn on video
jmp        sret

GETMOD: MOV        AH,15
INT          16           ;get column information
MOV          BPAGE,BH
DEC          AH
MOV          WORD PTR MODE,AX
RET

;-------------
;  CONSOLE READ ROUTINE
;
CON$READ:
  jcxz       CON$EXIT

CON$LOOP:
push        cx             ;SAVE COUNT
call        chrin          ;GET CHAR IN AL
pop
stosb
loop        con$loop

CON$EXIT:
jmp        exit

;-------------
;  INPUT SINGLE CHAR INTO AL
;
CHRRIN:    xor        ax,ax
MS-DOS 2.0 DEVICE DRIVERS

XCHG AL,ALTAH ;GET CHARACTER & ZERO ALTAH
OR AL,AL
JNZ KEYRET

INAGN: XOR AH,AH
INT 22

ALT10:
OR AX,AX ;Check for non-key after BREAK
JZ INAGN
OR AL,AL ;SPECIAL CASE?
JNZ KEYRET
MOV ALTAH,AH ;STORE SPECIAL KEY

KEYRET: RET

; KEYBOARD NON DESTRUCTIVE READ, NO WAIT

CON$RDND:
MOV AL,[ALTAH]
OR AL,AL
JNZ RDEXIT

RDL:
MOV AH,1
INT 22
JZ CONBUS
OR AX,AX
JNZ RDEXIT
MOV AH,0
INT 22
JMP CON$RDND

RDEXIT: LDS BX,[PTRSAV]
MOV [BX].MEDIA,AL
EXVEC: JMP EXIT
CONBUS: JMP BUS$EXIT

; KEYBOARD FLUSH ROUTINE

CON$FLSH:
MOV [ALTAH],0 ;Clear out holding buffer
PUSH DS
XOR BP,BP
MOV DS,BP ;Select segment 0
MOV DS:BYTE PTR 41AH,LEH ;Reset KB queue head
MOV DS:BYTE PTR 41CH,LEH ;Reset tail pointer
POP DS
JMP EXVEC

; CONSOLE WRITE ROUTINE

CON$WRIT:
JCXZ EXVEC
PUSH CX
MOV AH, 3 ;SET CURRENT CURSOR POSITION
XOR BX, BX
INT 16
MOV WORD PTR [COL], DX
POP CX

CON$LP: MOV AL, ES: [DI] ;GET CHAR
INC DI
CALL OUTC
LOOP CON$LP ;REPEAT UNTIL ALL THROUGH
JMP OUTC

COUT: STI
PUSH DS
PUSH CS
POP DS
CALL OUTC
POP DS
IRET

OUTC: PUSH AX
PUSH CX
PUSH DX
PUSH SI
PUSH DI
PUSH ES
PUSH BP
CALL VIDEO
POP BP
POP ES
POP DI
POP SI
POP DX
POP CX
POP AX
RET

;------------------------------------------------------------------
; ; OUTPUT SINGLE CHAR IN AL TO VIDEO DEVICE
; VIDEO: MOV SI, OFFSET STATE
JMP [SI]
S1: CMP AL, ESC ;ESCAPE SEQUENCE?
JNZ S1B
MOV WORD PTR [SI], OFFSET S2
RET
S1B: CALL CHROUT
S1A: MOV WORD PTR [STATE], OFFSET S1
RET

;------------------------------------------------------------------
S2:  PUSH AX
     CALL GETMOD
     POP AX
     MOV BX,OFFSET CMDTABLE-3
S7A: ADD BX,3
     CMP BYTE PTR [BX],0
     JZ S1A
     CMP BYTE PTR [BX],AL
     JNZ S7A
     JMP WORD PTR [BX+1]

MOVCUR: CMP BYTE PTR [BX],AH
        JZ SETCUR
        ADD BYTE PTR [BX],AL
SETCUR: MOV DX,WORD PTR COL
        XOR BX,BX
        MOV AH,2
        INT 16
        JMP S1A

CUP: MOV WORD PTR [SI],OFFSET CUP1
     RET
CUP1: SUB AL,32
     MOV BYTE PTR [ROW],AL
     MOV WORD PTR [SI],OFFSET CUP2
     RET
CUP2: SUB AL,32
     MOV BYTE PTR [COL],AL
     JMP SETCUR
SM:  MOV WORD PTR [SI],OFFSET S1A
     RET

CUH: MOV WORD PTR COL,0
     JMP SETCUR
CUF: MOV AH,MAXCOL
     MOV AL,1
CUF1: MOV BX,OFFSET COL
     JMP MOVCUR
CUB: MOV AX,00FFH
     JMP CUFl
CUU: MOV AX,00FFH
     MOV BX,OFFSET ROW
     JMP MOVCUR
CUD: MOV AX,23*256+1
     JMP CUU1
PSCP: MOV AX,WORD PTR COL
MOV SAVCR,AX
JMP SETCUR

PRCP: MOV AX,SAVCR
MOV WORD PTR COL,AX
JMP SETCUR

ED: CMP BYTE PTR [ROW],24
JAE EL1
MOV CX,WORD PTR COL
MOV DH,24
JMP ERASE

EL1: MOV BYTE PTR [COL],0
EL: MOV CX,WORD PTR [COL]
EL2: MOV DH,CH
ERASE: MOV DL,MAXCOL
MOV BH,ATTR
MOV AX,0600H
INT 16
ED3: JMP SETCUR

RM: MOV WORD PTR [SI],OFFSET RM1
RET
RM1: XOR CX,CX
MOV CH,24
JMP EL2

CON$INIT:
int 11h
and al,00110000b
cmp al,00110000b
jnz iscolor
mov [base],0b000h ;look for bw card
iscolor:
cmp al,00010000b ;look for 40 col mode
ja setbrk
mov [mode],0
mov [maxcol],39

setbrk:
XOR BX,BX
MOV DS,BX
MOV BX,BRKADR
MOV WORD PTR [BX],OFFSET BREAK
MOV WORD PTR [BX+2],CS
MOV BX,29H*4
MOV WORD PTR [BX],OFFSET COUT
MOV WORD PTR [BX+2],CS
LDS BX,CS:[PTRSAV]
MOV WORD PTR [BX].TRANS,OFFSET CON$INIT
; SET BREAK ADDRESS
MOV [BX].TRANS+2,CS
JMP EXIT

CODE ENDS
END
CHAPTER 3

MS-DOS TECHNICAL INFORMATION

3.1 MS-DOS INITIALIZATION

MS-DOS initialization consists of several steps. Typically, a ROM (Read Only Memory) bootstrap obtains control, and then reads the boot sector off the disk. The boot sector then reads the following files:

- IO.SYS
- MSDOS.SYS

Once these files are read, the boot process begins.

3.2 THE COMMAND PROCESSOR

The command processor supplied with MS-DOS (file COMMAND.COM) consists of 3 parts:

1. A resident part resides in memory immediately following MSDOS.SYS and its data area. This part contains routines to process Interrupts 23H (CONTROL-C Exit Address) and 24H (Fatal Error Abort Address), as well as a routine to reload the transient part, if needed. All standard MS-DOS error handling is done within this part of COMMAND.COM. This includes displaying error messages and processing the Abort, Retry, or Ignore messages.

2. An initialization part follows the resident part. During startup, the initialization part is given control; it contains the AUTOEXEC file processor setup routine. The initialization part determines the segment address at which programs can be loaded. It is overlaid by the first program COMMAND.COM loads because it is no longer needed.
3. A transient part is loaded at the high end of memory. This part contains all of the internal command processors and the batch file processor.

The transient part of the command processor produces the system prompt (such as A>), reads the command from keyboard (or batch file) and causes it to be executed. For external commands, this part builds a command line and issues the EXEC system call (Function Request 4BH) to load and transfer control to the program.
3.3 MS-DOS DISK ALLOCATION

The MS-DOS area is formatted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserved area - variable size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First copy of file allocation table - variable size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second copy of file allocation table - variable size (optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional copies of file allocation table - variable size (opt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root directory - variable size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File data area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allocation of space for a file in the data area is not pre-allocated. The space is allocated one cluster at a time. A cluster consists of one or more consecutive sectors; all of the clusters for a file are "chained" together in the File Allocation Table (FAT). (Refer to Section 3.5, "File Allocation Table.") There is usually a second copy of the FAT kept, for consistency. Should the disk develop a bad sector in the middle of the first FAT, the second can be used. This avoids loss of data due to an unusable disk.

3.4 MS-DOS DISK DIRECTORY

FORMAT builds the root directory for all disks. Its location on disk and the maximum number of entries are dependent on the media.

Since directories other than the root directory are regarded as files by MS-DOS, there is no limit to the number of files they may contain.

All directory entries are 32 bytes in length, and are in the following format (note that byte offsets are in hexadecimal):
Filename. Eight characters, left aligned and padded, if necessary, with blanks. The first byte of this field indicates the file status as follows:

00H  The directory entry has never been used. This is used to limit the length of directory searches, for performance reasons.
2EH  The entry is for a directory. If the second byte is also 2EH, then the cluster field contains the cluster number of this directory's parent directory (0000H if the parent directory is the root directory). Otherwise, bytes 01H through 0AH are all spaces, and the cluster field contains the cluster number of this directory.
E5H  The file was used, but it has been erased.

Any other character is the first character of a filename.

Filename extension.

File attribute. The attribute byte is mapped as follows (values are in hexadecimal):

01  File is marked read-only. An attempt to open the file for writing using the Open File system call (Function Request 3DH) results in an error code being returned. This value can be used along with other values below. Attempts to delete the file with the Delete File system call (13H) or Delete a Directory Entry (41H) will also fail.
02  Hidden file. The file is excluded from normal directory searches.
04  System file. The file is excluded from normal directory searches.
08  The entry contains the volume label in the first 11 bytes. The entry contains no other usable information
The entry defines a sub-directory, and is excluded from normal directory searches.

Archive bit. The bit is set to "on" whenever the file has been written to and closed.

Note: The system files (IO.SYS and MSDOS.SYS) are marked as read-only, hidden, and system files. Files can be marked hidden when they are created. Also, the read-only, hidden, system, and archive attributes may be changed through the Change Attributes system call (Function Request 43H).

0C-15 Reserved.

16-17 Time the file was created or last updated. The hour, minutes, and seconds are mapped into two bytes as follows:

Offset 17H

| H | H | H | H | H | M | M | M |
| 7 | 3 | 2 |

Offset 16H

| M | M | M | S | S | S | S | S |
| 5 | 4 | 0 |

where:

H is the binary number of hours (0-23)
M is the binary number of minutes (0-59)
S is the binary number of two-second increments

18-19 Date the file was created or last updated. The year, month, and day are mapped into two bytes as follows:

Offset 19H

| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | M |
| 7 | 1 | 0 |

Offset 18H

| M | M | M | D | D | D | D | D |
| 5 | 4 | 0 |
where:

Y is 0-119 (1980-2099)
M is 1-12
D is 1-31

1A-1B Starting cluster; the cluster number of the first cluster in the file.

Note that the first cluster for data space on all disks is cluster 002.

The cluster number is stored with the least significant byte first.

NOTE

Refer to Section 3.5.1, "How to Use the File Allocation Table," for details about converting cluster numbers to logical sector numbers.

1C-1F File size in bytes. The first word of this four-byte field is the low-order part of the size.
3.5 FILE ALLOCATION TABLE (FAT)

The following information is included for system programmers who wish to write installable device drivers. This section explains how MS-DOS uses the File Allocation Table to convert the clusters of a file to logical sector numbers. The driver is then responsible for locating the logical sector on disk. Programs must use the MS-DOS file management function calls for accessing files; programs that access the FAT are not guaranteed to be upwardly-compatible with future releases of MS-DOS.

The File Allocation Table is an array of 12-bit entries (1.5 bytes) for each cluster on the disk. The first two FAT entries map a portion of the directory; these FAT entries indicate the size and format of the disk.

The second and third bytes currently always contain FFH.

The third FAT entry, which starts at byte offset 4, begins the mapping of the data area (cluster 002). Files in the data area are not always written sequentially on the disk. The data area is allocated one cluster at a time, skipping over clusters already allocated. The first free cluster found will be the next cluster allocated, regardless of its physical location on the disk. This permits the most efficient utilization of disk space because clusters made available by erasing files can be allocated for new files.

Each FAT entry contains three hexadecimal characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000</td>
<td>If the cluster is unused and available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF7</td>
<td>The cluster has a bad sector in it. MS-DOS will not allocate such a cluster. CHKDSK counts the number of bad clusters for its report. These bad clusters are not part of any allocation chain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF8-FFF</td>
<td>Indicates the last cluster of a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>Any other characters that are the cluster number of the next cluster in the file. The cluster number of the first cluster in the file is kept in the file's directory entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The File Allocation Table always begins on the first section after the reserved sectors. If the FAT is larger than one sector, the sectors are contiguous. Two copies of the FAT are usually written for data integrity. The FAT is read into one of the MS-DOS buffers whenever needed (open, read, write, etc.). For performance reasons, this buffer is given a high priority to keep it in memory as long as possible.
3.5.1 How To Use The File Allocation Table

Use the directory entry to find the starting cluster of the file. Next, to locate each subsequent cluster of the file:

1. Multiply the cluster number just used by 1.5 (each FAT entry is 1.5 bytes long).

2. The whole part of the product is an offset into the FAT, pointing to the entry that maps the cluster just used. That entry contains the cluster number of the next cluster of the file.

3. Use a MOV instruction to move the word at the calculated FAT offset into a register.

4. If the last cluster used was an even number, keep the low-order 12 bits of the register by ANDing it with FFF; otherwise, keep the high-order 12 bits by shifting the register right 4 bits with a SHR instruction.

5. If the resultant 12 bits are FF8H-FFFH, the file contains no more clusters. Otherwise, the 12 bits contain the cluster number of the next cluster in the file.

To convert the cluster to a logical sector number (relative sector, such as that used by Interrupts 25H and 26H and by DEBUG):

1. Subtract 2 from the cluster number.

2. Multiply the result by the number of sectors per cluster.

3. Add to this result the logical sector number of the beginning of the data area.
3.6 MS-DOS STANDARD DISK FORMATS

On an MS-DOS disk, the clusters are arranged on disk to minimize head movement for multi-sided media. All of the space on a track (or cylinder) is allocated before moving on to the next track. This is accomplished by using the sequential sectors on the lowest-numbered head, then all the sectors on the next head, and so on until all sectors on all heads of the track are used. The next sector to be used will be sector 1 on head 0 of the next track.

For disks, the following table can be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Sides</th>
<th>Sectors/Track</th>
<th>FAT size Sectors</th>
<th>Dir Sectors</th>
<th>Dir Entries</th>
<th>Sectors/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. 5-1/4" Disk Format

The first byte of the FAT can sometimes be used to determine the format of the disk. The following 5-1/4" formats have been defined for the IBM Personal Computer, based on values of the first byte of the FAT. The formats in Table 3.1 are considered to be the standard disk formats for MS-DOS.
Table 3.1 MS-DOS Standard Disk Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5-1/4</th>
<th>5-1/4</th>
<th>5-1/4</th>
<th>5-1/4</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. sides</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracks/side</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes/sector</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectors/track</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectors/allocation unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved sectors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. FATs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root directory entries</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. sectors</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Descriptor Byte</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>FF</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>FE*</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>FE*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectors for 1 FAT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The two media descriptor bytes that are the same for 8" disks (FEH) is not a misprint. To establish whether a disk is single- or double-density, a read of a single-density address mark should be made. If an error occurs, the media is double-density.*
CHAPTER 4
MS-DOS CONTROL BLOCKS AND WORK AREAS

4.1 TYPICAL MS-DOS MEMORY MAP

0000:0000 Interrupt vector table

XXX0:0000 IO.SYS - MS-DOS interface to hardware

XXX0:0000 MSDOS.SYS - MS-DOS interrupt handlers,
service routines (Interrupt 21H functions)
MS-DOS buffers, control areas, and installed
device drivers

XXX0:0000 Resident part of COMMAND.COM - Interrupt
handlers for Interrupts 22H (Terminate
Address), 23H (CONTROL-C Exit Address),
24H (Fatal Error Abort Address)
and code to reload the transient part

XXX0:0000 External command or utility - (.COM or
.EXE file)

XXX0:0000 User stack for .COM files (256 bytes)

XXX0:0000 Transient part of COMMAND.COM - Command
interpreter, internal commands, batch
processor

1. Memory map addresses are in segment:offset format.
   For example, 0090:0000 is absolute address 0900H.

2. User memory is allocated from the lowest end of
available memory that will meet the allocation
request.
4.2 MS-DOS PROGRAM SEGMENT

When an external command is typed, or when you execute a program through the EXEC system call, MS-DOS determines the lowest available free memory address to use as the start of the program. This area is called the Program Segment.

The first 256 bytes of the Program Segment are set up by the EXEC system call for the program being loaded into memory. The program is then loaded following this block. An .EXE file with minalloc and maxalloc both set to zero is loaded as high as possible.

At offset 0 within the Program Segment, MS-DOS builds the Program Segment Prefix control block. The program returns from EXEC by one of four methods:

1. A long jump to offset 0 in the Program Segment Prefix
2. By issuing an INT 20H with CS:0 pointing at the PSP
3. By issuing an INT 21H with register AH=0 with CS:0 pointing at the PSP, or 4CH and no restrictions on CS
4. By a long call to location 50H in the Program Segment Prefix with AH=0 or Function Request 4CH

NOTE

It is the responsibility of all programs to ensure that the CS register contains the segment address of the Program Segment Prefix when terminating via any of these methods, except Function Request 4CH. For this reason, using Function Request 4CH is the preferred method.

All four methods result in transferring control to the program that issued the EXEC. During this returning process, Interrupts 22H, 23H, and 24H (Terminate Address, CONTROL-C Exit Address, and Fatal Error Abort Address) addresses are restored from the values saved in the Program Segment Prefix of the terminating program. Control is then given to the terminate address. If this is a program returning to COMMAND.COM, control transfers to its resident portion. If a batch file was in process, it is continued;
otherwise, COMMAND.COM performs a checksum on the transient part, reloads it if necessary, then issues the system prompt and waits for you to type the next command.

When a program receives control, the following conditions are in effect:

For all programs:

The segment address of the passed environment is contained at offset 2CH in the Program Segment Prefix.

The environment is a series of ASCII strings (totaling less than 32K) in the form:

NAME=parameter

Each string is terminated by a byte of zeros, and the set of strings is terminated by another byte of zeros. The environment built by the command processor contains at least a COMSPEC= string (the parameters on COMSPEC define the path used by MS-DOS to locate COMMAND.COM on disk). The last PATH and PROMPT commands issued will also be in the environment, along with any environment strings defined with the MS-DOS SET command.

The environment that is passed is a copy of the invoking process environment. If your application uses a "keep process" concept, you should be aware that the copy of the environment passed to you is static. That is, it will not change even if subsequent SET, PATH, or PROMPT commands are issued.

Offset 50H in the Program Segment Prefix contains code to call the MS-DOS function dispatcher. By placing the desired function request number in AH, a program can issue a far call to offset 50H to invoke an MS-DOS function, rather than issuing an Interrupt 21H. Since this is a call and not an interrupt, MS-DOS may place any code appropriate to making a system call at this position. This makes the process of calling the system portable.

The Disk Transfer Address (DTA) is set to 80H (default DTA in the Program Segment Prefix).
File control blocks at 5CH and 6CH are formatted from the first two parameters typed when the command was entered. If either parameter contained a pathname, then the corresponding FCB contains only the valid drive number. The filename field will not be valid.

An unformatted parameter area at 81H contains all the characters typed after the command (including leading and imbedded delimiters), with the byte at 80H set to the number of characters. If the <, >, or parameters were typed on the command line, they (and the filenames associated with them) will not appear in this area; redirection of standard input and output is transparent to applications.

Offset 6 (one word) contains the number of bytes available in the segment.

Register AX indicates whether or not the drive specifiers (entered with the first two parameters) are valid, as follows:

   AL=FF if the first parameter contained an invalid drive specifier (otherwise AL=00)

   AH=FF if the second parameter contained an invalid drive specifier (otherwise AH=00)

Offset 2 (one word) contains the segment address of the first byte of unavailable memory. Programs must not modify addresses beyond this point unless they were obtained by allocating memory via the Allocate Memory system call (Function Request 48H).
For Executable (.EXE) programs:

DS and ES registers are set to point to the Program Segment Prefix.

CS, IP, SS, and SP registers are set to the values passed by MS-LINK.

For Executable (.COM) programs:

All four segment registers contain the segment address of the initial allocation block that starts with the Program Segment Prefix control block.

All of user memory is allocated to the program. If the program invokes another program through Function Request 4BH, it must first free some memory through the Set Block (4AH) function call, to provide space for the program being executed.

The Instruction Pointer (IP) is set to 100H.

The Stack Pointer register is set to the end of the program's segment. The segment size at offset 6 is reduced by 100H to allow for a stack of that size.

A word of zeros is placed on top of the stack. This is to allow a user program to exit to COMMAND.COM by doing a RET instruction last. This assumes, however, that the user has maintained his stack and code segments.
Figure 5 illustrates the format of the Program Segment Prefix. All offsets are in hexadecimal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(offsets in hex)</th>
<th>INT 20H</th>
<th>End of alloc. block*</th>
<th>Reserved</th>
<th>Long call to MS-DOS function dispatcher (5 bytes)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>End of alloc. block*</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Long call to MS-DOS function dispatcher (5 bytes)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Terminate address (IP, CS)</td>
<td>CTRL-C exit address (IP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRL-C exit address (CS)</td>
<td>Hard error exit address (IP, CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Used by MS-DOS ***

2CH

5CH

Formatted Parameter Area 1 formatted as standard unopened FCB 6CH

Formatted Parameter Area 2 formatted as standard unopened FCB (overlaid if FCB at 5CH is opened)

Unformatted Parameter Area (default Disk Transfer Area)

**Figure 5. Program Segment Prefix**

**IMPORTANT**

Programs must not alter any part of the Program Segment Prefix below offset 5CH.
CHAPTER 5
.EXE FILE STRUCTURE AND LOADING

NOTE
This chapter describes .EXE file structure and loading procedures for systems that use a version of MS-DOS that is lower than 2.0. For MS-DOS 2.0 and higher, use Function Request 4BH, Load and Execute a Program, to load (or load and execute) an .EXE file.

The .EXE files produced by MS-LINK consist of two parts:

Control and relocation information

The load module

The control and relocation information is at the beginning of the file in an area called the header. The load module immediately follows the header.

The header is formatted as follows. (Note that offsets are in hexadecimal.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-01</td>
<td>Must contain 4DH, 5AH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-03</td>
<td>Number of bytes contained in last page; this is useful in reading overlays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-05</td>
<td>Size of the file in 512-byte pages, including the header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-07</td>
<td>Number of relocation entries in table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Size of the header in 16-byte paragraphs. This is used to locate the beginning of the load module in the file.

Minimum number of 16-byte paragraphs required above the end of the loaded program.

Maximum number of 16-byte paragraphs required above the end of the loaded program. If both minalloc and max-alloc are 0, then the program will be loaded as high as possible.

Initial value to be loaded into stack segment before starting program execution. This must be adjusted by relocation.

Value to be loaded into the SP register before starting program execution.

Negative sum of all the words in the file.

Initial value to be loaded into the IP register before starting program execution.

Initial value to be loaded into the CS register before starting program execution. This must be adjusted by relocation.

Relative byte offset from beginning of run file to relocation table.

The number of the overlay as generated by MS-LINK.

The relocation table follows the formatted area described above. This table consists of a variable number of relocation items. Each relocation item contains two fields: a two-byte offset value, followed by a two-byte segment value. These two fields contain the offset into the load module of a word which requires modification before the module is given control. The following steps describe this process:

1. The formatted part of the header is read into memory. Its size is 1BH.
2. A portion of memory is allocated depending on the size of the load module and the allocation numbers (OA-0B and OC-0D). MS-DOS attempts to allocate FFFFH paragraphs. This will always fail, returning the size of the largest free block. If this block is smaller than minalloc and loadsize, then there will be no memory error. If this block is larger than maxalloc and loadsize, MS-DOS will allocate (maxalloc + loadsize). Otherwise, MS-DOS will allocate the largest free block of memory.

3. A Program Segment Prefix is built in the lowest part of the allocated memory.

4. The load module size is calculated by subtracting the header size from the file size. Offsets 04-05 and 08-09 can be used for this calculation. The actual size is downward-adjusted based on the contents of offsets 02-03. Based on the setting of the high/low loader switch, an appropriate segment is determined at which to load the load module. This segment is called the start segment.

5. The load module is read into memory beginning with the start segment.

6. The relocation table items are read into a work area.

7. Each relocation table item segment value is added to the start segment value. This calculated segment, plus the relocation item offset value, points to a word in the load module to which is added the start segment value. The result is placed back into the word in the load module.

8. Once all relocation items have been processed, the SS and SP registers are set from the values in the header. Then, the start segment value is added to SS. The ES and DS registers are set to the segment address of the Program Segment Prefix. The start segment value is added to the header CS register value. The result, along with the header IP value, is the initial CS:IP to transfer to before starting execution of the program.
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Name ______________________________________________
Street ______________________________________________
City ______________________ State __________ Zip ________
Phone _____________________________ Date ____________

Instructions
Use this form to report software bugs, documentation errors, or suggested enhancements. Mail the form to Microsoft.

Category

_____ Software Problem
_____ Documentation Problem
_____ Software Enhancement
_____ Other

Software Description

Microsoft Product ______________________________________
Rev. _________ Registration # _________________________
Operating System ______________________________________
Rev. _________ Supplier ______________________________
Other Software Used __________________________________
Rev. _________ Supplier ______________________________

Hardware Description

Manufacturer _____________ CPU __________ Memory ______ KB
 Disk Size ______ " Density: Sides:
                   Single ____ Single ____
                   Double ____ Double ____
 Peripherals __________________________________________
Problem Description

Describe the problem. (Also describe how to reproduce it, and your diagnosis and suggested correction.) Attach a listing if available.

Microsoft Use Only

Tech Support ____________  Date Received ____________
Routing Code ____________  Date Resolved ____________
Report Number ____________
Action Taken: