# DOS 4.3 File Management System



Walland Philip Vrbancic, Jr.

# **DOS 4.3** File Management System

# Walland Philip Vrbancic, Jr.

lulu

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I am ever so proud to dedicate this Book on the DOS 4.3 File Management System and all my previous achievements to my Parents Wally and Melba who continuously nourished my intellectual curiosity.

> I am ever so grateful to my partner Carlton D. Wong who delightfully pretends to understand what the Hell I am talking about!

If I have seen further than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.  $\sim\sim\sim$  Isaac Newton  $\sim\sim\sim$ 

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## Preface

When Brian Wiser and Bill Martens discovered my DOS 4.1 documentation and software at applecored.net, they immediately contacted me and wanted Apple Pugetsound Program Library Exchange (A.P.P.L.E.) to publish my DOS 4.1 Manual. Ha! If only this would have happened back in 1982. That's when my co-worker, Randy at Rockwell, and I were actively reading many publications on Apple software and hardware, and Call-A.P.P.L.E. was one of our favorite publications. Needless to say, to be published by any of those computer journals at that time would have been crazy exciting, and certainly a cherished memory for a lifetime. I actually was very close to finishing DOS 4.1 when I agreed to have Call-A.P.P.L.E. publish the DOS 4.1 Manual, Build 45, and provide demo diskette images for DOS 4.1L and DOS 4.1H.

I wanted both versions of DOS 4.1 to provide the user with virtually the same computing experience, albeit the HELP command is found only in DOS 4.1H. This desire proved to be somewhat troublesome in that I was limited in memory for DOS 4.1L and I had ample memory for DOS 4.1H. It was the unused memory in DOS 4.1H that was the impetus to introduce the HELP command in the first place. At the onset I warned both Wiser and Martens that I could not stop creating more functionality in DOS 4.1, but they were rather insistent on printing the DOS 4.1 Manual for the Apple ][ community as it was. I finished DOS 4.1 with Build 46. Only Build 46 can now be found at applecored.net as well as its respective PDF.

My next area of exploration for Apple DOS was an attempt to port DOS 4.1H to Auxiliary memory. I was absolutely successful, I might add, but I could not successfully design an interface between *Lisa* (my most favorite 65C02 assembler) and this DOS residing in Auxiliary memory. Over the course of several months in effort, I could not realize a viable solution that would be elegant, save memory, and provide the roadmap for interfacing other utilities and tools to this DOS. But this effort was certainly not wasted! I documented what I had learned about Main and Auxiliary memory management and moved forward to other areas of exploration.

I decided that I would use DOS 4.1H as my initial model for DOS 4.3. Yes, DOS 4.3 does retain the "H" designation for High memory. However, there is no DOS 4.3L. So, I simply refer to my new DOS as DOS 4.3. The question then became, can *Lisa* be ported and function in Auxiliary memory? The answer to that question turns out to be a resounding "Yes!" With DOS 4.3 in Main Language Card memory and *Lisa* in Auxiliary Language Card memory, the user has access to virtually all of Main memory below 0xBE00 for source code, object code, and the symbol list. I saw this configuration simply as an exercise of many potential and new possibilities.

Now, if I can relocate *Lisa* to Auxiliary memory, what about doing the same thing for *Big Mac*? I have to say that this challenge was a bit uneventful because relocating *Big Mac* to Auxiliary Language Card memory was even easier to accomplish. My main focus in *Big Mac* was to align *Sourceror* and *Big Mac* in terms of their *SWEET16* sourcing and assembling abilities, though I do not believe *Big Mac* has ever been able to assemble all of its own SWEET16 opcodes. This task turned out to be an extraordinary undertaking: I wanted Sourceror and Big Mac to disassemble/assemble MY version of the SWEET16 opcodes. I discovered that Big Mac could not even assemble its own unique *SWEET16* EVAL opcode. This tells me that Bredon probably did not even use *Big Mac* to assemble his own *Big Mac* source code. I have to confess that there still remain two SWEET16 branches in my disassembled Big Mac source code that are wrong, and I do not know their solution to this day. They occur at memory addresses 0xD2C1 and 0xD2DF. Furthermore, I have yet to discover how to force their execution in order to analyze the resulting behavior in *Big Mac*. I suspect these particular instructions may be part of MACRO handling, something I have had no reason to use. Big Mac and DOS 4.3 now complement each other beautifully.

During my journey in developing the DOS 4.3 File Management System, I discovered many more layers of File Manager functionality that were almost coded correctly. It beleaguered me no end when I would issue a CLOSE statement on the Apple command line in DOS 3.3 or in DOS 4.1, and something would be flushed to the volume in focus. What was it? Why? I found even more examples of questionable logic, wrong logic, and desperate logic. I literally tore apart many of those "weird" routines used by the CLOSE statement so that now DOS commands will finish completely and data will be properly flushed. All these issues and many, many more have been resolved in DOS 4.3. The final frontier I tore apart was the RWTS manager and format algorithm. Using a utility of my own design to scan a track for its raw data and display the structure of that raw data allowed me to develop my own algorithm for a complete and revolutionary RWTS manager.

I know the user will discover many fascinating developments in the DOS 4.3 File Management System: he will be left wondering how he accomplished anything in a timely fashion without having had those developments in any other version of a previous Apple Disk Operating System. I would take that as my greatest compliment.

## Enjoy the ride!

## **Table of Contents**

I. Designing Another New DOS	
1. Introduction	
<ol><li>Brief Overview of DOS 4.3</li></ol>	
<ol><li>DOS 4.3 Software Development</li></ol>	
4. Page-Zero Utilization	
5. DOS 4.3 VTOC Structure	
6. The VTOC Bitmap Definition	
7. DOS 4.3 Catalog	
8. Booting DOS 4.3	
9. DOS 4.3 Initialization	
10. The DOS 4.3 RWTS Interface	
11. The DOS 4.3 File Manager Interface	
12. DOS 4.3 Data Structures	
13. DOS 4.3 Clock Access	
14. DOS 4.3 Error Processing	
15. DOS 4.3 Chain Command	
16. ProDOS Disk I/O Algorithm	
17. Building and Installing DOS 4.3 Images	
18. Using DOS 4.3 Commands	61

. Apple ][ ROM Modifications	63
1. Correct HLIN Drawing Algorithm	
2. Soft Switches in the Apple //e	
3. SWEET16 Metaprocessor	
4 Applesoft Garbage Collector	
5. Building a New Apple //e ROM	
6. Apple //e Character Generator ROM	
7. Peripheral Slot Card Signature Bytes	

III.	DOS 4.3 Commands	.95
1.	System Commands	. 100
2.	File System Commands	.113
3.	Applesoft File Commands	.132
4.	Binary File Commands	.137
5.	Sequential Text File Commands	.141
6.	Random-Access Data File Commands	.151

IV. DOS 4.3 Assembly Language Routines	
1. DOSWARM Routine	160
2. DOSCOLD Routine	
<ol><li>CALLFM Routine</li></ol>	
<ol><li>CALLRWTS Routine</li></ol>	
5. GETFMCB Routine	
6. RDCLKVSN Vector	
7. GETIOCB Routine	
8. PRERRADR Vector	
9. HOOKDOS Routine	
10. XFERADR Address	
11. AUTOBRK Routine	
12. AUTORSET Vector	
<ol><li>PWRSTATE Variable</li></ol>	
14. USRAHAND Routine	
15. USRYHAND Routine	
16. NMASKIRQ Routine	
17. MASKIRQ Vector	
18. GOTOMON2 Routine	
19. GOTOMON1 Routine	
20. BLDVRSN Variable	
21. BLDNMBR Variable	
22. MNGDISK Vector	
23. MNGVALS Vector	
24. MNGUSER Vector	
25. INITDOS Vector	
26. INITVAL Address	
27. BCFGNDX Variable	
<ol><li>NBUF1PG Variable</li></ol>	
29. BOOTADR Variable	
30. BOOTPGS Variable	
V DOS 42 On sup the sel Environment	177

v.	DOS 4.3 Operational Environment	177
1.	Disk Window	
2.	EPROM Operating System (EOS) for quikLoader	
3.	VTOC Manager (VMGR)	199
4.	Big Mac	
5.	CFFA Card	
6.	Volume Manager (VOLMGR)	
7.	File Developer (FID)	
8.	Lazer's Interactive Symbolic Assembler (Lisa)	
9.	Program Global Editor (PGE)	
10	<ol> <li>Global Program Line Editor (GPLE).</li> </ol>	
11	1. Axlon RAM Disk 320	
12	2. RanaSystems EliteThree	
13	<ol> <li>First Class Peripherals Sider</li> </ol>	

14.	Sourceror	264
15.	Applesoft Formatter	267
16.	Binary File Installation (BFI)	269
17.	SCRG PROmGRAMER	272
18.	Real Time Clock	274
19.	JFD Parallel Printer Buffer	281
20.	Asynchronous Data Transfer (ADT)	287
21.	TrackScan	290
22.	Apple ][+ Memory Upgrade	295
23.	Apple ][+ Keyboard Modification	299
24.	Last Concluding Thoughts	302

VI.	Autobiographical Information	
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## **List of Figures**

Figure I.4.1.	Page-Zero Memory Utilization	6
Figure I.5.1.	DOS 4.3 Data Disk Volume VTOC	9
Figure I.7.1.	DOS 4.3 First Volume Catalog Sector	14
Figure I.7.2.	DOS 4.3 TSL Sector	17
Figure I.8.1.	Attaching a Disk Controller Slot Card Handler in DOS 4.3	20
Figure I.8.2.	Requesting and Detaching a Slot Card Handler in DOS 4.3	21
Figure I.8.3.	Using MNGUSER in DOS 4.3	22
Figure I.8.4.	Accessing and Changing INITVALS in DOS 4.3	24
Figure I.8.5.	Changing the Boot Configuration Structure in DOS 4.3	25
Figure I.9.1.	Generating RDNIBLBT in Disk ][ Firmware	26
Figure I.9.2.	Generating RDNIBL and WRNIBL in DOS 4.3	26
Figure I.9.3.	Reading the DOS Version in DOS 4.3	29
Figure I.9.4.	Reading the Date and Time in DOS 4.3	29
Figure I.9.5.	Big Mac Printing a File Manager Error in DOS 4.3	30
Figure I.10.1	. Disk ][ Carriage and Cam Table	33
Figure I.10.2	. Four Half-Phase Track Separation	33
Figure I.10.3	. Three Half-Phase Track Separation	34
Figure I.10.4	. Inside View of a Stepper Motor	35
Figure I.11.1	<ul> <li>Using the File Manager Context Block in DOS 4.3</li> </ul>	41
Figure I.11.2	. File Manager Command Parameter List	45
Figure I.12.1	<ul> <li>Accessing and Changing CMDVALS in DOS 4.3</li> </ul>	46
Figure I.12.2	Lisa Reading LOADLEN Value in DOS 4.3	50
Figure I.15.1	. Example Applesoft Program Layout in Memory	53
Figure II.1.1.	First HLIN Code Adjustment	63
Figure II.1.2.	Second HLIN Code Adjustment	64
Figure II.1.3.	Applesoft HLIN Demonstration Program	64
Figure II.1.4.	Original ROM HLIN Routine Display	65
Figure II.1.5.	Modified ROM HLIN Routine Display	66
Figure II.2.1.	Notes for Tables II.2.1 to II.2.6	71
Figure II.5.1.	UNIX Command File to Build the APPLE2E.SW16GC.3.ROM	88
Figure II.6.1.	International XML File	89
Figure II.6.2.	Inverse of New Character Set Bitmap TIFF File	90
Figure II.6.3.	Icon TIFF Bitmap File	91
Figure II.6.4.	Binary Character Set LORES Editor	91
Figure II.7.1.	Video Firmware Note for the Apple //e	92
Figure III.1.1	. CONFIG Command Display 1	01
Figure III.1.2	<ol> <li>DATE Command for Thunderclock Card Display</li></ol>	03
Figure III.1.3	<ol> <li>HELP Command Display</li></ol>	03
Figure III.1.4	HELP Content in HELP Command	04
Figure III.1.5	5. INIT Content in HELP Command	04
Figure III.1.6	<ol> <li>MAXFILES Command Display</li></ol>	06
Figure III.1.7	<ol> <li>MON Command Display</li></ol>	07

Figure III.1.8. NOMON Command Display	107
Figure III.1.9. PHASE Command Display	109
Figure III.1.10. PHASE 3 VTOC Using a TS Command Display	110
Figure III.1.11. SV Command Display	111
Figure III.2.1. CATALOG and CAT Command Display	114
Figure III.2.2. LS R Command Display	114
Figure III.2.3. CD Command Display	115
Figure III.2.4. DELETE Command Display	116
Figure III.2.5. DIFF Command Display	117
Figure III.2.6. GREP Command Display	118
Figure III.2.7. INIT Command for Boot Disk	119
Figure III.2.8. INIT Command for Data Disk	120
Figure III.2.9. LIST Command Display	122
Figure III.2.10. LOCK File Command Display	123
Figure III.2.11. LOCK Volume Command Display	124
Figure III.2.12. RENAME Command Display	125
Figure III.2.13. TOUCH Command Display	125
Figure III.2.14. TS Command of an Empty Data Disk VTOC Display	127
Figure III.2.15. UNLOCK File Command Display	127
Figure III.2.16. UNLOCK Volume Command Display	129
Figure III.2.17. URM Command Display	129
Figure III.2.18. VERIFY Command Display	130
Figure III.2.19. WTS Command Display	131
Figure III.3.1. Listing of START and PROGRAM2 CHAIN Display	133
Figure III.3.2. Output of START and PROGRAM2 CHAIN Display	133
Figure III.3.3. LOAD and SAVE Commands Display	135
Figure III.3.4. SAVE Commands Display	135
Figure III.4.1. BLOAD and BSAVE Commands Display	137
Figure III.4.2. BRUN Command Display	138
Figure III.4.3. LLOAD and LSAVE Commands Display	139
Figure III.5.1. OPEN, WRITE, and CLOSE Commands Display	142
Figure III.5.2. APPEND Command Display	143
Figure III.5.3. EXEC Command Display	144
Figure III.5.4. No PROMPT, "EXEC, Rr" Command Display	145
Figure III.5.5. POSITION and READ Commands Display	146
Figure III.5.6. "READ, Bb" Command Display	147
Figure III.5.7. TLOAD and TSAVE Command Display	149
Figure III.5.8. TW Command Display	149
Figure III.6.1. OPEN, WRITE, and CLOSE Commands Display	152
Figure III.6.2. Contents of RTEST.T Display	153
Figure III.6.3. READ and RUN Command Display	154
Figure III.6.4. Random-Access Data File CREATE	155
Figure IV.0.1. Direct and Indirect Approach for a Subroutine Call	159
Figure V.1.1. Disk Window Startup Screen	179
Figure V.1.2. Select T/S Mode	179
Figure V.1.3. Edit Data Screen	180
Figure V.1.4. Write Sector Data Screen	180
Figure V.1.5. Print Sector Data Screen.	181
Figure V.1.6. Disk Window Error Message Display	181

Figure V.2.1 quikLoader Schematic with Circuit Modifications	184
Figure V.2.2. EOS Commands after RESET	188
Figure V.2.3. EOS Catalog for quikLoader EPROM 0, Part 1	188
Figure V.2.4. EOS Catalog for quikLoader EPROM 0, Part 2	189
Figure V.2.5. Example Code for QLBINEOS Utilization	194
Figure V.2.6. EOS1 Image File Creation	198
Figure V.2.7. EOS2 Image File Creation	198
Figure V.3.1. VMGR Option Menu	199
Figure V.3.2. VTOC Contents for Option 2 and 3	200
Figure V.3.3. VTOC Sector Bitmap Contents for Option 4 and 5	200
Figure V.4.1. Big Mac Main Menu	202
Figure V.4.2. Big Mac Mnemonic Hashing Algorithm	204
Figure V.6.1. VOLMGR Product Warning Screen	220
Figure V.6.2. VOLMGR Main Menu	221
Figure V.6.3. VOLMGR Manage Firmware Menu	221
Figure V.6.4. VOLMGR Manage CompactFlash Menu	222
Figure V.6.5. VOLMGR Device Identity Contents	222
Figure V.6.6. VOLMGR Manage Drives Menu	223
Figure V.6.7. VOLMGR Manage Volumes Menu	223
Figure V.6.8. VOLMGR Manage User DOS Images Menu.	224
Figure V.7.1. FID Main Menu	225
Figure V.8.1. Lisa80 Startup Screen	228
Figure V.8.2. Lisa80 Source Code List Screen	229
Figure V.8.3. Lisa80 SETSCRN Routine	230
Figure V.8.4. Lisa80 READSCRN Routine	231
Figure V.8.5. Lisa80 SAVESCRN Routine	231
Figure V.8.6. Lisa80 SETUP80 Utility	232
Figure V.8.7. Lisa Screen Editing Definitions	232
Figure V.8.8. DOS 3.3 Source Code Volume	235
Figure V.8.9. EOS Image Segment Files	235
Figure V.8.10. EOS1 Image Creation	236
Figure V.8.11. EOS2 Image Creation	236
Figure V.9.1. Applesoft LIST Function	243
Figure V.9.2. PGE LIST Function	243
Figure V.9.3. PGE RENUMBER Function	
Figure V.10.1. GPLE FIND Function	246
Figure V.11.1. Original RAM Card Hardware Circuit Diagram	250
Figure V.11.2. Modified RAM Card Hardware Circuit Diagram	.251
Figure V.11.3. RAM Card Hardware Modifications	
Figure V.11.4. RAM Disk/RAM Card Connect Program	
Figure V.13.1. Sider Connect Program	
Figure V.13.2. Sider Entry Points	262
Figure V. 14.1. Sourceror Initialization	.264
Figure V.14.2. Sourceror Startun/Help Screen	.265
Figure V.14.3. Sourceror Monitor Source Listing	
Figure V.15.1. Applesoft Program Listing	
Figure V.15.2. Applesoft Program Programmatically Formatted	268
Figure V. 16.1. BFI Main Menu	
Figure V.16.2. BFI Peripheral Selection.	270

Figure V.16.3.	BFI Installation Report on BFI	.271
Figure V.17.1.	PROmGRAMER Configuration	.272
Figure V.17.2.	PROmGRAMER Expanded Command Menu	.273
Figure V.18.1.	Real Time Clock Circuit Diagram	.275
Figure V.20.1.	ADT Window	.287
Figure V.20.2.	ADT Configuration	.288
Figure V.20.3.	ADT Software Credits	.288
Figure V.21.1.	TrackScan Main Menu	.291
Figure V.21.2.	TrackScan for Track 0x00	.293
Figure V.21.3.	TrackScan for Track 0x11	.293
Figure V.22.1.	Apple ][+ Satellite Circuit Diagram	.295
Figure V.23.1.	Apple ][+ Keyboard Modification	.299

## **List of Tables**

Table I.3.1. Apple ][ Memory Utilization with DOS 4.3	4
Table I.4.1. DOS 4.3 Page-Zero Utilization - Part 1	7
Table I.4.2. DOS 4.3 Page-Zero Utilization - Part 2	8
Table I.4.3. Available Page-Zero Locations Summary	8
Table I.5.1. DOS 4.3 VTOC Structure Block Definition	. 10
Table I.5.2. Free Sector Bitmap for Each Track Having 16 Sectors	. 10
Table I.5.3. DOS 4.3 Date and Time Definition in Variable Order	.11
Table I.6.1. Free Sector Bitmap for Each Track Having 32 Sectors in DOS 3.3	.13
Table I.7.1. DOS 4.3 Volume Catalog Entry	.15
Table I.7.2. DOS 4.3 Catalog Sector Data Offsets for File Entries	. 15
Table I.7.3. DOS 4.3 File Type Byte Description	. 16
Table I.7.4. DOS 4.3 TSL Structure Block Definition	.17
Table I.8.1. DOS 4.3 Boot and Data Management Structure Definition	.18
Table I.8.2. DOS 4.3 Boot Configuration Structure	.18
Table I.8.3. DOS 4.3 Disk Track/Sector Mapping to Memory Address	.20
Table I.8.4. DOS 4.3 File Image Mapping to Memory Address	.22
Table I.8.5. DOS 4.3 INITVALS Structure Definition	.23
Table I.9.1. DOS 4.3 Page 0x03 Interface Routines and Vectors	.28
Table I.10.1. RWTS Input/Output Context Block Definition	.31
Table I.10.2. RWTS Command Codes	.31
Table I.10.3. RWTS Error Codes	.32
Table I.11.1. File Manager Context Block Definition	.38
Table I.11.2. File Manager Command Codes	. 39
Table I.11.3. File Manager Read and Write Command Subcodes	. 39
Table I.11.4. File Manager Subcode Utilization	.40
Table I.11.5. File Manager FMINITCD Boot Type (SUBCODE)	.40
Table I.11.6. File Manager VTOCVALS Structure Initialization Data	.42
Table I.11.7. DOS 4.3 Error Messages and Sources	.43
Table I.12.1. CMDVALS Data Structure Definition	.47
Table I.12.2. File Manager Workarea Data Structure Definition	.48
Table I.12.3. File Manager File Buffer Definition	.49
Table I.13.1. Supported Clock Cards in DOS 4.3	.51
Table I.15.1. Applesoft Simple Variable Descriptor Definitions	.55
Table I.15.2. Applesoft Array Variable Descriptor Definitions	.55
Table I.16.1. Comparison of DOS 4.3 and ProDOS RWTS	.57
Table II.2.1. New Memory Management and Video Soft Switches	.68
Table II.2.2. New Soft Switch Status Flags	. 69
Table II.2.3. Original Input/Output Control Soft Switches, Part 1	.69
Table II.2.4. Original Input/Output Control Soft Switches, Part 2	.70
Table II.2.5. Original Memory Management Soft Switches	.70
Table II.2.6. Original Disk ][ Control Soft Switches	.71
Table II.2.7. Zip Chip Control Soft Switches	.72

Table II.2.8. CFFA Control Soft Switches	72
Table II.2.9. quikLoader Control Soft Switches	73
Table II.2.10. Sider, RAM Disk, RAM Card, and Rana Control Soft Switches	73
Table II.3.1. SWEET16 Register Descriptions	
Table II.3.2. SWEET16 Non-Register Opcodes	
Table II.3.3. SWEET16 Register Opcodes	77
Table II.4.1. Simple Variable Descriptor Processing in Bongers' Pass 1	
Table II.4.2. Array Variable Element Processing in Bongers' Pass 1	
Table II.4.3. Garbage Collector Comparison and Verification Timing Results	
Table II.5.1. Disabled Applesoft Commands	
Table II.5.2. Transformations to Build a New Apple //e ROM	
Table II.7.1. Peripheral Slot Card Signature Bytes	
Table II.7.2. Revised Disk Drive Peripheral Slot Card Signature Bytes	
Table III.0.1. DOS 4.3 Command Valid Keyword Table	
Table III.0.2. DOS 4.3 Command Table	
Table III.0.3. DOS 4.3 Keyword Name and Range Table	
Table III.0.4. DOS 4.3 Keywords and Keyword Value Items	
Table III.1.1. DOS 4.3 System Commands	100
Table III.1.2. CONFIG Command Bit Summary	101
Table III.1.3. DOS 4.3 File Buffer Memory Locations	106
Table III.2.1. DOS 4.3 File System Commands	112
Table III.2.2. Available Data Sectors for 36 Tracks, 16/32 Sectors/Track	121
Table III.2.3. Total Sectors in Initialized Volumes	121
Table III.3.1. DOS 4.3 Applesoft File Commands	132
Table III.4.1. DOS 4.3 Binary File Commands	136
Table III.5.1. DOS 4.3 Sequential Text File Commands	141
Table III.6.1. DOS 4.3 Random-Access Data File Commands	150
Table IV.17.1. Interrupt Handler System Status Byte Definition	168
Table V.2.1. quikLoader Bank Switching	185
Table V.2.2. quikLoader Firmware Entry Points	186
Table V.2.3. quikLoader EPROM 0 Containing EOS and Programs	187
Table V.2.4. EOS File Types	187
Table V.2.5. EOS Catalog File Entry Structure	192
Table V.2.6. BINEOS Catalog File Entry	196
Table V.4.1. Hash Table 1 – Assembly Directives	205
Table V.4.2. Hash Table 2 – Text Directives	205
Table V.4.3. Hash Table 3 – Macro Directives	206
Table V.4.4. Hash Table 4 – Single Byte Instructions	
Table V.4.5. Hash Table 5 – Branch Instructions.	
Table V.4.6. Hash Table 6 – Single Byte SWEET 16 Register Instructions	
Table V.4.7. Hash Table 7 – Multiple Addressing Mode Instructions	209
Table V.4.8. Format Byte Definition	
Table V.5.1. CFFA Card Firmware Entry Points	
Table V.S.Z. CompactFlash Card CHS Parameters	
Table V.5.3. CFFA Firmware Interface Control Registers	
Table V.5.4. CFFA Firmware DVTS Variable Range	
Table V.5.5. CompactFlash Card Drive/Volume Parameters	
Table V.5.6. Block Utilization for a 1.0 GB CompactFlash Card	
Table V.5.7. CFFA Image Mapper for DOS 4.3	216

Table V.5.8. DOS 3.3 Patches for CFFA	
Table V.8.1. Lisa USR Command	
Table V.8.2. Lisa Command-Line Commands	
Table V.11.1. RAM Card Memory Configuration Soft Switches	
Table V.11.2. RAM Disk 320 Firmware Entry Points	
Table V.12.1. Rana Disk Firmware Entry Points	
Table V.13.1. Sider Logical Block Structure	
Table V.13.2. Modified Sider Logical Block Structure	
Table V.13.3. Sider Firmware Entry Points	
Table V.18.1. SaRonix RTC58321 Real Time Clock Pinout	
Table V.18.2. Real Time Clock Peripheral Slot Card I/O Addresses	
Table V.18.3. Real Time Clock Configuration Register	
Table V.18.4. Interrupt Rate Selection	
Table V.18.5. Real Time Clock Registers	
Table V.18.6. Clock Firmware Entry Points	
Table V.19.1. 8035 Microprocessor Memory Map	
Table V.19.2. User Flag 1	
Table V.19.3. Port Utilization	
Table V.19.4. SELRB0 Utilization	
Table V.19.5. SELRB1 Utilization	
Table V.19.6. Primary R3 R/W Block Number Bits	
Table V.19.7. Secondary R3 System Flag Bits	
Table V.22.1. Apple ][+ Satellite Circuit Board Connections	
Table V.22.2. Apple ][+ Satellite Circuit Board Operation, Part 1	
Table V.22.3. Apple ][+ Satellite Circuit Board Operation, Part 2	
Table V.23.1. 74LS153 Truth Table	
Table V.23.2. Generation of Unavailable Characters	

## I. Designing Another New DOS

This publication describes the process and products I created when I decided to design and program an enhanced Disk Operating System (DOS) for my Apple //e. Wherever I am able, I have included schematic diagrams, code samples, equations, figures, tables, and representative screen shots to help explain what I have created and the reasons why I did so. As in my previous design of an Apple ][ DOS, i.e. DOS 4.1L and DOS 4.1H, this has been an incredible journey for me. With DOS 4.3 I have again re-imagined that time when I mostly lived, breathed, and worked on Apple ][ computers, hardware, and software development continuously for a good period of my life many, many years ago.

#### 1. Introduction

I have been an avid Apple ][ computer enthusiast, hobbyist, and professional software programmer since 1983 when I became the proud owner of an Apple ][+ computer. Besides the Apple ][+, my initial system included an Apple ][ Language Card, a Disk ][ with an Apple ][ Disk Controller slot card, an Amdek color monitor, and an Epson MX100 printer with a Grappler+ Printer Interface slot card. During those early years I designed and built my own Apple ][ peripheral slot cards, made electrical and hardware modifications to my Apple ][+ motherboard and keyboard, and wrote a substantial number of software programs using Applesoft BASIC (Applesoft hereafter) and 6502 assembly language. I soon acquired a Videx UltraTerm video display slot card and a Microsoft Z80 slot card. With the Z80 card I began writing Fortran programs that analyzed tomographic reconstructions of the human spinal column. A year or so later I added the Southern California Research Group quikLoader and PROmGRAMER slot cards, a Johnathon Freeman Designs (JFD) Parallel Printer Buffer, and an Axlon RAM Disk 320 and its interface slot card to my system.

I used C language in my professional programming career for the software development of ultra-highspeed data collection systems for tactical radar and sensor development. Now that I am retired from the aerospace industry I have always wanted to dig into, tear apart, and learn the intricacies of the last available DOS for the Apple ][+. That DOS, DOS 3.3, was published on August 25, 1980. Then I recently came across another version of DOS 3.3 published years later on January 1, 1983. That DOS contains even more patches for the DOS APPEND command and a patch for Apple //e initialization. What I learned from the 1980 publication flabbergasted me: the software is exciting in its originality and concept vis-à-vis it was released just after the publication of Integer BASIC. However, I found the software to be somewhat juvenile in structure and implementation. Apparently, very little attention was given to software design and review. It appeared to me Apple made a strong push to release "something or anything" to consumers and vendors in order to begin marketing software products on diskettes. And history does reveal that Apple Computer did outsource DOS and contracted for it to be delivered within 35 days for \$13,000 in April, 1978. Paul Laughton at Shepardson Microsystems wrote Apple's initial disk operating system using Hollerith cards, a card reader, and a minicomputer.

Now that I have the time and the continuing curiosity to delve into Apple ][ DOS, I have the unique opportunity to create my own version of DOS that contains the power and the flexibility I always thought DOS ought to and could have. I call this version of Apple ][ DOS, DOS 4.3 File Management System, and it requires an Apple ][ that contains Language Card memory. This document describes my eighth build of DOS 4.3. What a ride I have been on! Why? To see what I could do with this brilliant machine and its magnificent architecture!

#### 2. Brief Overview of DOS 4.3

I know there are a great many ProDOS users in the Apple ][ community, but I never became interested in ProDOS. The work I did at Hughes Aircraft in the mid 1980's consisted of using assembly language for programming an operating system executive and interface driver routines on Gould SEL 2780, 6780, and 9780 mainframe computers. These computers hosted a proprietary operating system that allowed our team to simulate a radar processor traveling above the earth's surface in virtually real time. In order to accomplish that goal and simulate real time navigation, the computer's file system was essentially flat: each user had their own directory, and these user directories contained no subdirectories. I was very comfortable with the idea of a flat file system and it was very much like Apple's DOS 3.3. I was simply not comfortable with a slew of subdirectories exemplified by Apple's ProDOS. My thought was always "How does one remember the path to follow in order to find anything?" With the advent of the Macintosh computer and later when I became familiar with the UNIX file system, my subdirectory fears vanished and I cannot imagine a modern computer file system without subdirectories. However, I still remain passionate about Apple [] DOS and I leave ProDOS to those who are comfortable with that operating system architecture. Though what I have seen of ProDOS recently, I believe it could definitely use a facelift, seriously. I also believe that ProDOS is better suited on a machine with a 16-bit processor much like that found in the Apple //gs.

I am sure many are curious and want to know what is new and different in DOS 4.3, and what makes this version of the DOS File Management System so special. Looking back over my previous build manuals for DOS 4.1, I realized that I should have included this vital build enhancement information with every build, if only for historical reasons. Like, which build did I solve the Track 0x00 utilization quest? Which build did I start labeling volumes? Which build did I solve the Disk Full logic error? Taken all together, I have done an incredible amount of research, writing, and software development to reach DOS 4.3, Build 8. And, to say the least, I have done an incredible amount of testing for every function under normal and abnormal (i.e. error) conditions. However small the list of items unique to DOS 4.3 may appear, I have spent countless hours developing and testing those items alone and in concert with the entire DOS 4.3 command repertoire.

DOS 4.3 is specifically designed to reside in Main Language Card memory. Language Card memory begins at address 0xD000, and it includes two banks of memory from 0xD000 to 0xDFFF and one bank of memory from 0xE000 to 0xFFFF. The user has complete freedom to use all memory below 0xBE00 where HIMEM is set. The foundation for DOS 4.3 was DOS 4.1H which introduced the HELP command. However, I have completely redesigned HELP in how it looks and how it works in DOS 4.3, though it provides the same information. I have added a companion command to the DOS TS command called WTS. WTS (Write Track/Sector) allows the user to modify a single byte at a time on any sector of a disk volume. And, DOS 4.3 introduces the DOS TOUCH command that will update any file's date and time stamp. Of course, if a file is locked nothing about the file can be changed nor can the file be deleted, unless there is an override available. DOS 4.3 provides that override for the DOS RENAME, TOUCH, and DELETE commands. Thus, DOS 4.3 introduces two additional File Manager opcodes to support WTS and TOUCH. DOS 4.3 introduces the DOS PHASE command which allows the user to set the number of Disk ][ stepper motor half-phases between adjacent tracks. Finally, DOS 4.3 introduces the CONFIG command which gives the user ultimate control over many DOS 4.3 display and input functions. Not that I allowed a single error to reside in any DOS 4.1 build, there are sometimes better programming methodologies. DOS 4.3 does contain many of the DOS 4.1 routines rewritten having a far better design in subverting virtually all possible DOS command programming consequences due to user naiveté. Let's begin with some software design strategies.

#### 3. DOS 4.3 Software Development

In order to design reliable software for a particular machine or platform, one must understand the machine's complete architecture. I believe this design approach is fully applicable to the Apple ][ computer: either code or data occupies fixed addressable memory where some defined memory locations are reserved for the stack, text, graphics, control, and peripheral slot cards. Code is further restricted in the Apple ][ by the rather limited 6502-microprocessor Instruction Set. My obvious goal strategy is to design software in such a way as to create the most functionality with the least amount of code and data space. I believe this methodology will yield the highest degree of code effectiveness.

I use Gerard Putter's application Virtual ][, Version 9.3, to create my software applications, and that is the platform I use to perform the initial, though simulated testing. Once I am satisfied with a program or a utility operating within the Virtual ][ application, I transfer the volume image containing that program or utility to an Enhanced Apple //e. I have found some discrepancies between Virtual ][ and my Enhanced Apple //e particularly in enabling Language Card memory: two successive writes to memory address 0xC083 does not write enable Language Card Bank 2 memory in my Enhanced Apple //e as it does in Virtual ][. Two successive reads of memory address 0xC083 functions the same in both my Enhanced Apple //e and in Virtual ][ as they should. I have brought this to the attention of Mr. Putter. Also, Main memory is not initialized at power-up in guite the same way in my Enhanced Apple //e as it is in Virtual ][. I believe DOS 3.3 always assumed that an Apple ][ will power-up with all of page-zero memory set to 0xFF. Virtual ][ also makes this same assumption. I know I have been caught unaware that all of Auxiliary page-zero memory is not always set to 0xFF at power-up. Therefore, I have included a call to SETNORM during Boot Stage 2 to ensure that page-zero memory location 0x32 is, indeed, set to 0xFF. I have used AUXMOVE to manually "hide" some ProDOS code in Auxiliary memory within Virtual ][. The code disappears (is overwritten) when I boot with DOS 4.3. This does not happen in the Enhanced Apple //e: the code can still be safely found in Auxiliary memory after a reboot. Always, always, always make final tests on real hardware.

Before beginning any discussion of a complicated subject like a disk operating system or file management system for the Apple ][, it is usually easier to understand such a system if each component of that system is shown as part of a Big Picture. That Big Picture is shown in Table I.3.1. Though certainly not to any scale, Table I.3.1 shows how memory is utilized in the Apple ][ and where the basic hardware and software components are found in Main memory. I exclude any discussion of Auxiliary memory as found in the Apple //e at this time. The basic components shown in Table I.3.1 are the 6502 microprocessor memory requirements, the DOS vectors and routines, text and LORES graphic pages, HIRES graphic pages, DOS file buffers, DOS software manager locations, Soft Switches, peripheral-card memory, Read/Write Track/Sector (RWTS) and HELP routines, Applesoft interpreter, and the ROM and RAM Monitor. The following pages will discuss the Apple ][ memory utilization in great detail. It may be helpful to refer to Table I.3.1 occasionally in order to fully understand how those details relate to the entire hardware and software management of the Apple ][ computer by the DOS 4.3 File Management System.

If any of the components shown in Table I.3.1 are unfamiliar, it would be to your advantage now to locate one or more Apple publications and refresh your understanding of that component. Even the *Apple ][ Reference Manual* that came with my Apple ][+ computer contains invaluable information applicable to the entire family of Apple ][ computers. I even own a few *SAMS* Publications that have provided me with enhanced understanding of many of the components shown in Table I.3.1.

<b>Memory Page</b>	Description	Description
0x00	Page-zero variables, pointers, routines, and special addressing modes	
0x01	Stack for the 6502 microprocessor	
0x02	Input buffer, Applesoft interpretation buffer	
0x03	User buffer, DOS vectors and routines	
0x04 - 0x07	Text or LORES graphics Page 1	
0x08-0x0B	Applesoft program start, Text or LORES graphics Page 2, or available for software	
0x0C-0x1F	Available for software	
0x20-0x3F	HIRES graphics Page 1, or available for software	
0x40-0x5F	HIRES graphics Page 2, or available for software	
0x60-0xBD	Available for software	
0xBE-0xBF	DOS 4.3 HIMEM, DOS 4.3 Language Card interface, DOS 4.3 bootstrap routines	
0xC0	System Soft Switches	
0xC1-0xC7	Peripheral-card ROM memory for slots 1-7, or CX ROM	
0xC8-0xCF	Peripheral-card expansion ROM memory for slots 1-7, or CX ROM	
0xD0-0xDF	Bank 2, ROM Applesoft Interpreter, DOS 4.3 Command and File Managers	Bank 1, DOS 4.3 RWTS and HELP
0xE0-0xEB	ROM Applesoft Interpreter, DOS 4.3 Command and File Managers	
0xEC-0xEF	ROM Applesoft Interpreter, DOS 4.3 working variables and file buffers	
0xF0-0xF7	ROM Applesoft Interpreter, DOS 4.3 file buffers	
0xF8-0xFF	ROM Monitor and RAM Monitor	

 Table I.3.1. Apple ][ Memory Utilization with DOS 4.3

The Apple ][ computer is truly a brilliant machine and it has a magnificent architecture. I hope you find my presentation of DOS 4.3 vis-à-vis the Apple ][ computer interesting, enlightening, and useful in view of your own hardware and software experiences with this delightful computer.

#### 4. Page-Zero Utilization

The Instruction Set for the 6502-microprocessor (and the 65C02 processor as well) includes special processor instructions that utilize variables located in the first 256 bytes, or page, of addressable memory, that is, locations  $0 \times 0000$  to  $0 \times 00FF$ . I designate this area of memory "page-zero." When Steve Wozniak designed the Apple Monitor, he allocated a number of page-zero locations for its variables and pointers. Similarly, Applesoft, DOS, and virtually all other user assembly language programs use page-zero locations in order to utilize those special instructions. The 6502-microprocessor contains an accumulator, the A-register, and two index registers, the X-register and the Y-register. Page-zero instructions using these registers include load and store instructions, indexed load and store instructions, indexed indirect addressing instructions using the X-register and page-zero indexed addressing and indexed indirect addressing instructions using the X-register and page-zero indexed addressing instructions of the X-register using the Y-register, but not with indirect indexed addressing instructions using the Y-register. Yes, it is a little confusing, but not too complicated.

When developing a user assembly language program, it is critical to select page-zero locations that do not conflict with the Apple Monitor, Applesoft, or DOS depending on whether those ROM and language card applications are important to the user program. Knowing which page-zero locations are used by or critical to resident applications can greatly simplify the selection of unused or available page-zero locations. Because DOS 3.3 supports Integer BASIC, a few page-zero locations were used to process that file type. DOS 4.3 also uses those same page-zero locations for processing the Applesoft CHAIN command, for example, and other DOS command enhancements. There are definitely obvious page-zero locations that cannot be used except for how they were intended, like the horizontal and vertical cursor locations CH and CV, respectively. Then, there are less obvious, rather dubious page-zero locations that are used by some Apples of commands from  $0 \times 00$  to  $0 \times 1F$ . These page-zero locations are fair game for user programs that do not use the Applesoft interpreter or Steve Wozniak's *SWEET16* interpreter. Figure I.4.1 shows all the used and the unused page-zero locations and the applications that use those particular locations according to my references and the best of my ability to decipher the code that uses those locations. The shaded locations in Figure I.4.1 are unused page-zero locations that probably are not used by the Apple //e Monitor or Applesoft, so they are more than likely the better locations to select. Tables I.4.1 and I.4.2 lists all the page-zero locations utilized by DOS 4.3. Table I.4.3 summarizes all the available page-zero locations not utilized by the ROM routines and DOS 4.3. Keep in mind that indirect indexed addressing instructions using the Y-register do require a page-zero byte-pair, so it is even more critical that neither address byte is clobbered by software external to a user's assembly language program.

There are certainly common page-zero locations that all software routines can use as temporary variables and pointers. The 6502-microprocessor is not time-shared and there is no context switching between routines, so if a routine uses some common page-zero locations, it should complete all processing using those locations and not expect to find its results sometime later. Examples of common page-zero locations would be A1L/A1H at 0x3C/0x3D, A2L/A2H at 0x3E/0x3F, A3L/A3H at 0x40/0x41, A4L/A4H at 0x42/0x43, OPRND at 0x44, and the first three bytes of DSCTMP at 0x9D:0x9F. Using these page-zero locations to move or copy data would be safe and not interfere with the Monitor, Applesoft, or DOS processing. Actually, several Monitor routines require that some of these locations just mentioned contain your data before using those routines. The Monitor routine MOVE at 0xFE2C is one such example. It is really up to the user to confirm and verify that the selected page-zero memory locations do not interfere with other routines external to and required by the user software.

0x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	С	D	E	F
00	12 34	134	34	34	34	4					4	4	4	4	4	4
10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	2	3
20	134	134	134	134	13 46	134	14 56	14 56	13 46	13 46	13 456	13 456	14 56	14 56	123 456	123 456
30	14	12	134	12 46	123	12 36	136	136	136	136	123	123	12 345	12 345	123 456	123 456
40	156	156	12 36	12 36	12 36	1	1	1	1	1	56	56	6	6	13	13
50	346	346	4	4	4	4	24	24	24	24	46	6	6	6	4	4
60	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46	46	46	46	46	46	346	346	346
70	346	4	4	346	346	4	46	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
80	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
90	4	4	4	4	34	34	4	4	4	4	4	34	34	4	4	4
A0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	46
<b>B0</b>	46	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
C0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
DO	4	4	4	4	4	4	46		46	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
EO	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	34	34	4					
FO	4	4	4	14	14	4	4	4	4	4						34

Figure I.4.1. Page-Zero Memory Utilization

Key

1-used by the Monitor

2 – used by the Mini Assembler

3-used by the Apple //e CX ROM

4-used by Applesoft

5 – used by RWTS

6 - used by DOS 4.3

Address	Parameter	Description	
0x24	СН	horizontal cursor location	
0x25	CV	vertical cursor location	
0x26	BUFRADRZ	ROM boot data field buffer address	
0x26	TEMPZ	RWTS temporary 8-bit variable	
0x27	TEMP2Z	RWTS temporary 8-bit variable	
0x28	BASEZ	text screen line address	
0x2A	ASPTRSAV	DOS CHAIN array descriptor addresses	
0x2A	CURTRKZ	RWTS requested track	
0x2B	DRVFLAG	RWTS data-changing drive flag	
0x2B	SLOT16Z	boot slot * 16	
0x2B	SYNCNT	RWTS format sync byte count	
0x2C	DATAFNDZ	RWTS address field address	
0x2D	SECFNDZ	RWTS address field sector found	
0x2E	TRKFNDZ	RWTS address field track found	
0x2F	VOLFNDZ	RWTS address field volume found	
0x32	INVFLG	text screen inverse/normal flag	
0x33	PROMPT	text screen prompt character	
0x35	PAGECNT	boot/initialization DOS image page count	
0x36	CSWL	output device handler address	
0x38	KSWL	input device handler address	
0x3C	ROMTEMPZ	ROM boot temporary 8-bit variable	
0x3C	MOTORTIM	RWTS motor on-time 16-bit count	
0x3C	A1	general purpose temporary 16-bit variable	
0x3D	ROMSECTR	ROM boot requested sector	
0x3E	BUFADR2Z	RWTS data field buffer address	
0x3E	ODDBITSZ	RWTS temporary 8-bit variable	
0x3E	A2	general purpose temporary 16-bit variable	
0x3F	SECTORZ	RWTS address field sector	
0x40	ROMDATA	ROM boot address field track found	
0x40	FILEBUFZ	file context block parameter buffer address	
0x40	TRACKZ	RWTS address field track	
0x41	ROMTRACK	ROM boot requested track	
0x41	VOLUMEZ	RWTS address field volume	
0x42	A4	general purpose temporary 16-bit variable	
0x42	BUFADRZ	general purpose sector data buffer address	
0x44	DIRINDX	VTOC and TSL data index	
0x4A	IOBADR	RWTS IOCB buffer address	
0x4C	DOSPTR	DOS general purpose pointer address	

Table I.4.1. DOS 4.3 Page-Zero Utilization – Part 1

LINNUM	Applesoft line number 16-bit variable
DOSTEMP1	DOS general purpose 8-bit variable
DOSTEMP2	DOS general purpose 8-bit variable
DOSBUFR	DOS general purpose buffer address
ASPGMST	Applesoft program start address
ASVARS	Applesoft simple variables pointer
ASARYS	Applesoft array pointer
ARYEND	Applesoft end of array pointer
ASSTRS	Applesoft end of string storage pointer
ASHIMEM	Applesoft HIMEM address
ASRUN	Applesoft RUN flag
DSCTMP	Applesoft temporary string descriptor
ASPEND	Applesoft end of program address
PROTECT	Applesoft program write-protect flag
ASONERR	Applesoft ONERR error flag
RKEYWORD	DOS R keyword 8-bit variable
	LINNUM DOSTEMP1 DOSTEMP2 DOSBUFR ASPGMST ASPGMST ASVARS ASSTRS AS

Table I.4.2. DOS 4.3 Page-Zero Utilization – Part 2

Start	End	Description
0x06	0x09	4 bytes free
0x1E	0x1E	1 byte free
0xCE	0xCF	2 bytes free
0xD7	0xD7	1 byte free
0xE3	0xE3	1 byte free
0xEB	0xEF	5 bytes free
0xFA	0xFE	5 bytes free

Table I.4.3. Available Page-Zero Locations Summary

```
DOS 4.3H
(c) 2020
Walland Philip Vrbancic Jr
M=4308H P=04 T=DOS 4.3H Demo Disk
B=4308H boot L=0×2020 01/01/20 08:28:48
S=6 D=01 V=000 F=0510 01/01/20 08:28:48
001 0×12,0×0F HELL0
```

This publication describes the process and products I created when I decided to design and program an enhanced Disk Operating System (DOS) for my Apple //e. Wherever I am able, I have included code samples, schematic diagrams, equations, figures, tables, and representative screen shots to help explain what I have created and the reasons why I did so. As in my previous design of an Apple ][ DOS, i.e. DOS 4.1L and DOS 4.1H that I released in 2018, this has been an incredible journey for me. With DOS 4.3, I have again re-imagined that time when I mostly lived, breathed, and worked on Apple ][ hardware and software development continuously for a good period of my life many, many years ago. The list that follows are some of the features that I have engineered into the DOS 4.3 File Management System.

DOS 4.3 boots directly into Language Card memory and sets HIMEM to 0xBE00. All five file buffers are fully contained in Language Card memory.

DOS 4.3 supports the full integration of the *Lisa* and *Big Mac* assemblers in Auxiliary Memory. Both assemblers now support the full 65C02 instruction set. *Sourceror* and *Big Mac* both support all *SWEET16* opcodes. My ROM image supports the 65C02, *SWEET16*, and GARBAGE based on Bongers' algorithm.

DOS 4.3 supports most Clock Cards which play an integral role in Volume and File timestamps. Volumes may be titled, numbered, locked, and initialized to boot or to store data exclusively. Even track 0x00 is used for data. Files are loaded and saved using an acceleration algorithm.

DOS 4.3 supports Applesoft CHAIN, File DIFF, File GREP, File LIST, File Undelete, Sector Display, Sector Modify, Syntactical HELP, DOS Processing Control, Variable Management, Half-Phase Tracking, and full lowercase command and argument input.

DOS 4.3 copies files using a modified FID that accepts Volume and Phase Number parameters.

DOS 4.3 can read DOS 3.3 Volumes and files.

DOS 4.3 can initialize Volumes with up to 48 tracks having either 16 or 32 sectors per track.

All the source code and all the schematics can be requested through www.applecored.net.

