

# DEVICE ADDRESS GUIDE for Wang Systems

I/O Class	Device Addresses
Keyboards	001, 002, 003, 004
CRT Units	005, 006, 007, 008
Tape Cassette Units	10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 10E, 10F
Printers	215, 216
Output Writer	211, 212
Plotters	413, 414
Disk Units	310, 320, 330*
Card Reader	517
Hopper-Feed Card Readers	628
Paper Tape Readers	618
Teletype	019, 01A, 01B Input 01D, 01E, 01F Output
Teletype Tape Units	41D, 41E, 41F
Telecommunications	219, 21A, 21B Input 21D, 21E, 21F Output
Parallel I/O Interface	23A, 23C, 23E Input 23B, 23D, 23F Output
BCD Input Interface	25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F
Digitizer	25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F
Nine-Track Tape Unit	07B, 07D, 07F
WCS/10 Triple Controller	001 (keyboard), 215 (printer), 10A (tape cassette)
WCS/20 Triple Controller	001 (keyboard), 215 (printer), 310 (triple floppy)
WCS/30 Triple Controller	001 (keyboard), 215 (printer), 310 (floppy disk), 320 (fixed removable disk)

Each device must have a unique address; a system with one device of a class uses the first device address for that class; additional devices of that class have addresses sequentially assigned. The device address is written on the Controller Board to which the device is attached.

- For the Model 2243 (Triple Flexible Drive), the third device address is 350, 360 or 370; for the WCS/30, the Flexible Disk has device address 310, and the Fixed/Removable Disk has device address 320.
- For the Model 2224 disk multiplexer, the hog mode addresses are 390, 3A0 and 3B0.

# DEVICE ADDRESS GUIDE for Wang Systems (Continued)

Each I/O device in a Wang system is assigned a unique device type address of the form  $xyy$  where  $x$  is the device type used by the system to control I/O operations, and  $yy$  is the specific address set on the unit controller. The device type address is thus always a three-digit hexadecimal number. Device types and their operations are:

Type	Operation
0	Used with console input (CI) devices and with the Nine-Track Magnetic Tape Unit; supplies a line-feed character to print or display devices which do not automatically perform a line-feed following a carriage return.
1	Used with tape cassette drives.
2	Used with printers which automatically perform a line-feed following a carriage return; used with I/O interfaces, digitizers, and telecommunications units.
3	Used with disk drives.
4	Used with plotters; used with printers to suppress automatic carriage return which normally occurs when the number of characters printed equals the selected line length; used with the Teletype R paper tape unit to turn on the paper tape reader.
5	Used with the Model 2214 card reader.
6	Used with the Models 2234A and 2244A paper tape and card readers.

**For input as follows:**

- 1) BASIC commands
- 2) Immediate Mode statements.
- 3) Program text entry.

**For input as follows:**

- 1) Data for INPUT statements.
- 2) Data for KEYIN statements.
- 3) Data for MAT INPUT statements.

**For operations:**

- 1) BACKSPACE
- 2) DATALOAD
- 3) DATALOAD BT
- 4) DATASAVE
- 5) DATASAVE BT
- 6) LOAD
- 7) REWIND
- 8) SAVE
- 9) SKIP
- 10) \$GIO
- 11) \$IF ON

**For operations as follows:**

- 1) COPY
- 2) DATALOAD BA
- 3) DATALOAD DA
- 4) DATALOAD DC
- 5) DATALOAD DC OPEN
- 6) DATASAVE BA
- 7) DATASAVE DA
- 8) DATASAVE DC
- 9) DATASAVE DC CLOSE
- 10) DATASAVE DC OPEN
- 11) DBACKSPACE

**I/O Class Operations**

**For output as follows:**

- 1) Data from Immediate Mode Print or HEX-PRINT statements.
- 2) Literal string messages from INPUT statements.
- 3) Question marks when the system is awaiting INPUT-class data.
- 4) Echo of data received for INPUT or MAT INPUT statements.
- 5) Colons when the system is ready for CI-class input.
- 6) Error message codes.
- 7) TRACE MODE printouts.
- 8) STEP mode printouts.
- 9) Other system messages.

**For output as follows:**

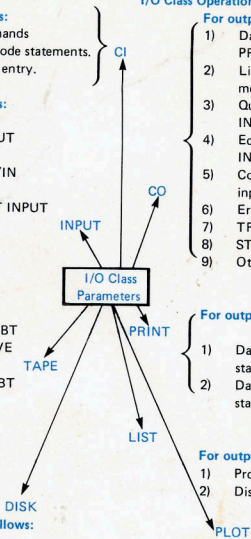
- 1) Data from Program Mode Print or HEXPRINT statements.
- 2) Data from PRINTUSING and associated Image statements.

**For output as follows:**

- 1) Program text from LIST commands.
- 2) Disk data from LIST DC statements.

**For output as follows:**

- Graphs and labels from PLOT statements.



The above I/O Class Parameters can be used with the SELECT statement to assign a device type address for subsequent use with a particular class of I/O operations.

**WANG**

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