## DEVICE ADDRESS GUIDE for Wang Systems

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<td>WCS/20 Triple Controller</td>
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<td>WCS/30 Triple Controller</td>
<td>001 (keyboard), 215 (printer),</td>
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<td>310 (floppy disk), 320 (fixed removable disk)</td>
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</table>

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 380.
DEVICE ADDRESS GUIDE
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(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 yyy 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.

I/O Class Operations

For input as follows:
1) BASIC commands
2) Immediate Mode statements.
3) Program text entry.

For output as follows:
1) Data from Immediate Mode Print or HEX-
PRINT statements.
2) Literal string messages from INPUT state-
ments.
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 operations:
1) BACKSPACE
2) DATALOAD
3) DATALOAD BT
4) DATASTORE
5) DATAFILE
6) DATAFILE BT
7) LOAD
8) REWIND
9) SAVE
10) SKIP
11) $GO
12) $IF ON

For operations as follows:
1) COPY
2) DATALOAD BA
3) DATALOAD DA
4) DATALOAD DC
5) DATALOAD DC OPEN
6) DATAFILE BA
7) DATAFILE DA
8) DATAFILE DC
9) DATAFILE DC CLOSE
10) DATAFILE DC OPEN
11) DBACKSPACE

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.