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(void)enterSVGAMode

Implemented by subclasses to put the display into SVGA mode. This method is invoked by the system, such as when the window server starts running. This method should set up all the registers necessary for SVGA mode, set the color palette, and clear the screen.

You should set the color palette to contain values for the four supported shades of gray in the first four entries; the other entries should be zeroed out. NeXT drivers currently use the palette values shown in the following table.

revertToVGAMode

Implements this method, as described in the IOScreenEvents protocol specification. You should never need to implement this method.

`initWithDeviceDescription:deviceDescription`

Invokes `initWithDeviceDescription:` on super. If successful, sets the unit number and the name (to be followed by the unit number). Frees itself if initialization was unsuccessful.

Subclasses must implement this method so that it performs all initialization necessary to set up the display. After invoking `initWithDeviceDescription:` on super, this method should determine its mode (invoking `selectMode:count:valid:`, if necessary) and set `[self displayMode]` to the `IODisplayInfo` object returned. The driver should finish by invoking `mapFramebufferAtPhysicalAddress:length:` and setting the `frameBuffer` field to the value returned.

If possible, this method should check the hardware to see if it matches the `IOConfigTable`. If the hardware does not match, the driver should do what it can to ensure that the display is still usable.

`(vm_address_t)mapFramebufferAtPhysicalAddress:(unsigned int)address length:(int)numBytes`

Maps the physical memory for this instance into virtual memory for use by the device driver. If `address` is 0, it maps the physical memory corresponding to local memory range 0, and `numBytes` is ignored. If `address` is non-zero, reserved resources are overridden and `address` is used as the physical memory address and `numBytes` is the number of bytes. The mapped memory range is cached as `IO_WriteThrough`.

`moveCursor:(Point *)cursorLoc  
frame:(int)frame  
token:(int)token`

Implements this method, as described by the IOScreenEvents protocol. You should never need to implement this method.

`(void)restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings`

Implemented by subclasses to restore the plane and segment settings to the saved values. This method is invoked by `IOSVGADisplay's` cursor handling methods. The cursor handling methods invoke `savePlaneAndSegmentSettings` whenever is necessary to update the cursor, and then invoke `restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings` to restore the state.

Here's an example of implementing this method by saving the current settings into subclass-defined

be used as a standard VGA device. Implementing this method usually consists of setting registers to VGA.

(void)savePlaneAndSegmentSettings

Implemented by subclasses to save the current plane and segment settings. This method is invoked by cursor handling methods. The cursor handling methods invoke savePlaneAndSegmentSettings, do the cursor update, and then invoke restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings to restore the display's state.

Each invocation of savePlaneAndSegmentSettings is followed by exactly one invocation of restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings, with no intervening invocations of savePlaneAndSegmentSettings. The driver only has to remember one group of settings at a time.

Here's an example of implementing this method by saving the current settings into subclass-defined

(int)selectMode:(const IODisplayInfo \*)modeList count:(int)count

Invokes selectMode:count:valid:, specifying 0 for the last argument.

(int)selectMode:(const IODisplayInfo \*)modeList  
count:(int)count  
valid:(const BOOL \*)isValid

Determines which IODisplayInfo in the driver-supplied modeList matches the value of the "Display Mode" key in the device's IOConfigTable. Drivers that support multiple advanced modes should invoke this method. When the driver receives an enterSVGAMode message, it should enter the mode selected by this method. If the driver doesn't find a valid mode, the driver should determine a mode that will work.

The "Display Mode" key is a configuration key that can be used by drivers to support multiple modes of 60 Hz and 72 Hz. IODisplayInfo is defined in the header file driverkit/displayDefs.h.

The modeList argument should contain an IODisplayInfo for each advanced mode the driver supports. The count argument should specify the number of IODisplayInfos in modeList. isValid should either be 0 (ignored) or an array that corresponds to the modeList. If isValid[1] is NO, for example, then this method should return the IODisplayInfo pointed to by modeList[1].

If this method finds a match, it returns the index of the matching IODisplayInfo in modeList. If the mode is missing or its value is improperly formatted, or if a corresponding IODisplayInfo isn't found, then it returns -1.

See the IODisplay class description for information on display modes and the IODisplayInfo type.

setBrightness:(int)level token:(int)token

```
(IOReturn)setIntValues:(unsigned int *)parameterArray  
           forParameter:(IOParameterName)parameterName  
           count:(unsigned int)count
```

Handles NeXT-internal parameters specific to IOSVGADisplays forwards the handling of all other  
setIntValues:forParameter:count: (IODevice)

```
(void)setReadPlane:(unsigned char)planeNum
```

Implemented by subclasses to set which of two planes the display subsystem will read from. Only at a time. Here's an example of implementing this method.

setWritePlane:

```
(void)setReadSegment:(unsigned char)segmentNum
```

Implemented by the subclass to set the 64KB segment the display subsystem will read from.

setReadPlane:

(void)setWriteSegment:(unsigned char)segmentNum

Implemented by the subclass to set the 64KB segment the display subsystem will read from.

setReadSegment:

showCursor:(Point \*)cursorLoc

frame:(int)frame

token:(int)token

Implements this method, as described in the IOScreenEvents protocol specification. You should not implement this method.