


```

                                initFromDeviceDescription:
Getting and setting parameters getIntValues:forParameter:count:
                                setIntValues:forParameter:count:
Handling the cursor hideCursor:
                                moveCursor:frame:token:
                                showCursor:frame:token:
Setting screen brightness setBrightness:token:
Mapping memory mapFrameBufferAtPhysicalAddress:length:
Choosing video modes enterSVGAMode
                                revertToVGAMode
                                selectMode:count:
                                selectMode:count:valid:
Setting planes and segments savePlaneAndSegmentSettings
                                restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings
                                setReadPlane:
                                setReadSegment:
                                setWritePlane:
                                setWriteSegment:

```

(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 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 device. After invoking `initWithDeviceDescription:` on super, this method should determine its mode (invoking `count:` or `selectMode:count:valid:`, if necessary) and set `[self displayMode]` to the `IODisplayInfo` appropriate. The driver should finish by invoking `mapFramebufferAtPhysicalAddress:length:` and setting the `IOFramebuffer` 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, 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 override this method.

`(void)restorePlaneAndSegmentSettings`

Implemented by subclasses to restore the plane and segment settings to the saved values. This method invokes `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 a `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 ignore 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.