SBSig contains the signature; it's used to verify that the block is valid (that is, the disk has been formatted) and should always be $4552.

SBDrvrCount specifies the number of drivers that may be used for this disk; more than one driver may be needed when multiple operating systems or processors are supported.

There must be a driver descriptor for each driver on the device (as well as a partition map entry, as explained below). DDBlock is the address of the first physical block of the driver code. DDSize contains the size of the driver in blocks. DDTy pe identifies the operating system or processor supported by the driver. The Macintosh Operating System has the value 1; values 0 through 15 are reserved for use by Apple.

To specify a particular operating system for use at system startup, you'll need to call the Start Manager routine SetOSDefault using the same value in ddType (see the Start Manager chapter in this volume).

**Partition Map**

For the purposes of this discussion, a partition is simply a series of blocks that have been allocated to a particular operating system, file system, or device driver. (Another way to look at it is that a single physical disk is divided into a number of logical disks.) The partition map organizes, or maps, this allocation of the physical blocks of a disk. It is *strongly recommended* that all operating systems that run on the Macintosh II use and support the partition map presented here. This will ensure the peaceful coexistence and
operation of different operating systems on a single disk, and will enable the transfer of files between partitions.

To support the variety of disk types and sizes that can be attached to the Macintosh II, you should either allow for a variable number of partitions (to be determined at disk initialization), or allocate a large number (greater than 100) of fixed partition slots.

With the exception of physical block zero, every block on a disk must be accounted for as belonging to a partition.

The partition map contains a number of physical blocks (as mentioned above, the old device partition map, located at physical block 1, has become logical block 0 of the partition map). For each partition on a disk, the partition map has one block that describes the partition. The partition map is itself a partition and contains a partition map entry describing itself. Figure 2 gives an example of a partitioned disk.

![Diagram of disk partitioning]

Figure 2. An Example of Disk Partitioning

V-578 Disk Partitioning