

```

EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AAAAAA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AAAAAA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AAAAAA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS
EE XX XX AA AA MMMM MMMM PP PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MMMM MMMM PP PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MMMM MMMM PP PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM MM PP PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM MM PP PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM MM PP PP LL EE SS
EEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSS
EEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PPPPPPPP LL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSS
EE XX XX AAAAAAAAAA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AAAAAAAAAA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AAAAAAAAAA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LL EE SS
EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS
EEEEEEEEEE XX XX AA AA MM MM PP LLLLLLLLLL EEEEEEEEE SSSSSSSS

```


KW HIST = 1
.TITLE LABIO_CIN - LABIO Connect-to-Interrupt Module
.IDENT 'V04-000'

* COPYRIGHT (c) 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984 BY *
* DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS. *
* ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. *

* THIS SOFTWARE IS FURNISHED UNDER A LICENSE AND MAY BE USED AND COPIED *
* ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF SUCH LICENSE AND WITH THE *
* INCLUSION OF THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT NOTICE. THIS SOFTWARE OR ANY OTHER *
* COPIES THEREOF MAY NOT BE PROVIDED OR OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY *
* OTHER PERSON. NO TITLE TO AND OWNERSHIP OF THE SOFTWARE IS HEREBY *
* TRANSFERRED. *

* THE INFORMATION IN THIS SOFTWARE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE *
* AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A COMMITMENT BY DIGITAL EQUIPMENT *
* CORPORATION. *

* DIGITAL ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE USE OR RELIABILITY OF ITS *
* SOFTWARE ON EQUIPMENT WHICH IS NOT SUPPLIED BY DIGITAL. *

++
FACILITY:

LABIO demonstation system

ABSTRACT:

This module contains the I/O code for handling
an AD11-K. It is an example of a connect-to interrupt
routine. This module contains code to perform the following

- The start I/O routine
- The interrupt service routine
- The cancel I/O routine

AUTHOR:

P. Programmer 15-Nov-79

--

```
.SBTTL DATA STRUCTURES
```

```
.PSECT LABIO_SECTION PIC,OVR,REL,GBL,SHR,NOEXE,RD,WRT,LONG
```

```
; The following data structures are also defined by a
; FORTRAN INCLUDE file. These definitions must agree.
```

```
; AD_BLOCK      A/D Control Block
```

```
MAX_AD_CHANNEL = 16           ;Number of A/D channels
AD_BLOCK_SLOTS = 16           ;number of entries in one block
AD_BLOCK_SIZE  = MAX_AD_CHANNEL*AD_BLOCK_SLOTS
```

```
;AD_BLOCK offsets (long words)
```

```
AD_STATUS      = 0           ;STATUS (Unknown, inactive, or active )
ACTIVE_L      = 2           ; ACTIVE
INACTIVE_L    = 1           ; INACTIVE
PID            = 4           ; PID of connected process
TICS_SAMPLE   = 8           ; Rate in tics/sample
BUFFER_SIZE   = 12          ; User specified buffer size
BUFFER_COUNT  = 16          ; User specified buffer count
BUFFER_ACQ    = 20          ; Number of buffers acquired
VALID_BUF_IND = 24          ; Index of current valid data buffer
VALID_BUF_COUNT = 28       ; Number of data points in last buffer
CUR_BUF_IND   = 32          ; Index to current acq. buffer
CUR_BUF_COUNT = 36          ; Number of data points in last buffer
TICS_REMAINING = 40         ; Tics remaining to next sample
CUR_ACQ_OFF   = 44          ; Offset to acq point
AD_BLOCK_END  = 64          ; Offset to end of a block
```

```
AD_BLOCK:      .BLKL  AD_BLOCK_SIZE
```

```
; DATA_BUFFER  Data buffers for LABIO
```

```
MAX_BUF_COUNT = 2           ;Number buffers/channel
MAX_BUF_SIZE  = 512         ;Maximum buffer size (WORDS)
```

```
BUFFER_END    = MAX_BUF_COUNT*MAX_BUF_SIZE*2 ; Size of one set of buffers
```

```
DATA_BUF_SIZE = MAX_AD_CHANNEL*MAX_BUF_SIZE*MAX_BUF_COUNT
DATA_BUFFER:  .BLKW  DATA_BUF_SIZE
```

```
DATA_BUFFER_OFF = DATA_BUFFER-AD_BLOCK ;Offset to data buffer from
;beginning of data structure
```

```
; CONNECT_BLOCK      Process Connect control block
```

```
MAX_PID = 16           ;Max number of processes connected
```

```
CONNECT_SIZE = MAX_PID*2
```

```
CONNECT_BLOCK: .BLKL  CONNECT_SIZE
```



.SBTTL I/O DEVICES

```
;This section defines the constants associated with the KW11-K clock
;and the AD11-K A/D converter
```

```
;KW11-K Clock
;CSR bit assignments
KW11SM_GO = ^01           ;GO bit
KW11SM_RATE = ^02        ;Rate = bits 2-4
KW11SM_INTENB = ^0100    ;Interrupt enable
KW11SM_READY = ^0200     ;Ready bit
KW11SM_REPINT = ^0400    ;repeated interuupts

KW11_CSR_CONS = KW11SM_REPINT!KW11SM_INTENB!<1*KW11SM_RATE>
;Repeated interrupts,interrupt enable
;Rate = 1 MHz
KW11_PRESET = 1000.      ;Preset => Interrupt rate of 1 KHz

KW11_A_BUFFER = ^02      ;Offset to clock A preset buffer
KW11_A_COUNTER = ^024   ;Offset to clock A counter

;AD11-K A/D converter

AD11_OFFSET = -4        ; Offset to the AD11 from thr KW11 clock CSR.
AD11_BUF = 2           ; AD11 buffer offset from AD11 CSR

AD11_GO = 1            ; Go bit
AD11_MUX_INCR = ^0400  ; Mux incr bit
AD11_CSR_CONS = AD11_GO ; Initial CSR value

;Limit for stopping ISR loop
AD11_LOOP_LIMIT = AD11_MUX_INCR* $\langle$ MAX_AD_CHANNEL-1 $\rangle$ !AD11_CSR_CONS

$IDBDEF           ; Definition for I/O drivers
$UCBDEF           ; Data structur
$IODEF            ; I/O function codes
$CINDEF           ; Connect-to-interrupt
$CRBDEF           ; CRB stuff
$VECDEF           ; more
```

```
.SBTTL LABIO_CIN_START, Start I/O routine
```

```
LABIO_CIN_START - Starts the KW11-K
```

```
Functional description:
```

```
This routine starts the KW11-K
Rate = 1 KHz
Repeated interrupt
```

```
Inputs:
```

```
0(R2) - arg count of 4
4(R2) - Address of the process buffer
8(R2) - Address of the IRP (I/O request packet)
12(R2) - Address of the device's CSR
16(R2) - Address of the UCB (Unit control block)
```

```
Outputs:
```

```
none
```

```
The routine must preserve all registers except R0-R2 and R4.
```

```
--
.PSECT LABIO_CIN
```

```
LABIO_CIN_START::
```

```
MOVL 12(R2),R0          ; Get address of the KW11 CSR
CLRW (R0)              ; Clear the Clock

MNEGW #KW11_PRESET,-    ; Preset count buffer
      KW11_A_BUFFER(R0)
MOVW #KW11_CSR_CONS+KW11$M_GO,(R0) ; Set the bits for
      ; Repeated interrupt
      ; Interrupt Enable
      ; GO!

MOVW #SS$NORMAL,R0     ; Load a success code into R0.
RSB                    ; Return
```

.SBTTL LABIO_CIN_INTERRUPT, Interrupt service routine

LABIO_CIN_INTERRUPT
Functional description:

Inputs:

0(R2) - arg count of 5
4(R2) - Address of the process buffer
8(R2) - Address of the AST parameter
12(R2) - Address of the device's CSR
16(R2) - Address of the IDB (interrupt dispatch block)
20(R2) - Address of the UCB (Unit control block)

Outputs:

Sets those bits in the AST parameter for those channels who had a buffer filled

The routine must preserve all registers except R0-R4

--
CIN_BUF_ADD = 4 ;Address of CIN buffer
AST_PARM = 8 ;Offset to AST parameter address
CIN_CSR_ADD = 12 ;Address of CSR

LABIO_CIN_INT::

POSHR #^M<R5,R6> ;Service device interrupt, save R5,R6
MOVL CIN_CSR_ADD(R2),R4 ;Address of the KW11 CSR
MOVL CIN_BUF_ADD(R2),R5 ;Address of AD_BLOCK, control block
;for each A/D channel
MOVAL DATA_BUFFER_OFF(R5),R1 ;Data Buffers
MOVAL AD11_OFFSET(R4),R4 ;Address of the AD11 CSR

MOVW #AD11_CSR_CONS,R6 ;AD11 CSR bits, GO bit on
CLRL @AST_PARM(R2) ;Zero the AST parameter
CLRL R3

AD_LOOP:

CML (R5),S^#ACTIVE_L ;Is this channel active?
BLSS AD_LOOP_NEXT ;No, try next channel

SOBGR TICS_REMAINING(R5),AD_LOOP_NEXT
;Decr the timer for this channel
;Br if no conversion required

MOVW R6,(R4) ;Start conversion, while that's going on
;IF DF KW HIST ;Time histogram, stored in data buffer
MOVZWL KW11_A_COUNTER-AD11_OFFSET(R4),R0 ;Get current clock contents
ADDW #KW11_PRESET,R0 ;Calc time from interrupt
INCW (R1)[R0] ;Add one to that time bin
.ENDC

; While the A/D is converting, the tic counter for this channel,
; get the offset to the data pointer, and update it. Take appropriate
; action if we have buffer overflow.


```

      MOVL     TICS_SAMPLE(R5),-      ;Reset timer for this channel
             TICS_REMAINING(R5)
      MOVL     CUR_ACQ_OFF(R5),R0     ;Get index to next data point
      INCL     CUR_ACQ_OFF(R5)        ;Advance it
      AOBLS   BUFFER_SIZE(R5),-      ;Update current data count
             CUR_BUF_COUNT(R5),-    ;Br if no buffer overflow
             AD_LOOP_DATA
;Buffer overflowed, reset data pointer, reset buffer pointer
;increment acquired buffer count, terminate channel I/O if done

      MOVL     CUR_BUF_IND(R5),-      ;Valid data buf available for user
             VALID_BUF_IND(R5)
      MOVL     CUR_BUF_COUNT(R5),-    ;Number of points in buffer
             VALID_BUF_COUNT(R5)
      MULL3    CUR_BUF_IND(R5),-      ;Offset to next data point
             #MAX_BUF_SIZE,-
             CUR_ACQ_OFF(R5)
      CLRL     CUR_BUF_COUNT(R5)      ;Reset data count
      AOBLEQ   #MAX_BUF_COUNT,-      ;Next buffer index
             CUR_BUF_IND(R5),1$
      MOVL     #1,CUR_BUF_IND(R5)     ;Wrap-around, reset buffer index
      CLRL     CUR_ACQ_OFF(R5)        ;And buffer offset
1$:      INSV   #1,R3,#T,@AST_PARM(R2) ;Set bit in AST parameter word
      AOBLS   BUFFER_COUNT(R5),-    ;Incr buffer count
             BUFFER_ACQ(R5),2$      ;Done with all buffers?
      TSTL    BUFFER_COUNT(R5)      ;If original count was zero
      BEQL    2$                    ;Don't stop
2$:      MOVL   #INACTIVE_L,(R5)     ;Deactivate channel

; Now, get the data point and store it in the buffer.
AD_LOOP_DATA:
1$:      TSTB   (R4)                 ;Wait for A/D conversion
      BGEQ    1$
      .IF NDF KW_HIST                ;Time histogram don't store actual data
      MOVW   ADT1_BUF(R4),(R1)[R0]   ;store data point in buffer.
      .ENDC

;All done with this channel, setup for the next
AD_LOOP_NEXT:
      ADDL    #AD_BLOCK_END,R5       ;Next channel block
      ADDL    #BUFFER_END,R1        ;Next buffer
      ADDW    #AD11_MUX_INCR,R6     ;Incr A/D MUX
      AOBLS   S^#MAX_AD_CHANNEL,R3,- ;Next channel
             AD_LOOP                ;Br if not done

;Exit routine - If any buffer overflowed, queue an AST
      MOVL    @AST_PARM(R2),R0       ;If any bit in the AST parameter
      BEQL    1$                    ;is set we must queue an AST
      MOVL    #1,R0                 ; 1 means queue the AST, 0 means don't
1$:      POPR   #^M<R5,R6>           ; Restore R5,R6
      RSB

```

.SBTTL LABIO_CIN_CANCEL, Cancel I/O routine

LABIO_CIN_CANCEL, Cancels an I/O operation in progress

Functional description:

This routine turns off the KW11-K

Inputs:

R5 - Addr of the UCB

Outputs:

The routine must preserve all registers except R0-R3.

LABIO_CIN_CNCL::

```
MOVL   UCBSL_CRB(R5),R0           ; Get Address of the CRB
MOVL   CRBSL_INTD+VECSL_IDB(R0),R0 ; Address of the IDB
MOVL   IDBSL_CSR(R0),R0           ; Get addr of KW11
CLRW   (R0)                       ; Turn of the KW11
MOVW   #SSS_NORMAL,R0            ; And return
RSB
```

.SBTTL LABIO_CIN_END, End of Module

:+
: Label that marks the end of the module
:--

LABIO_CIN_END: ; Last location in module

SCR

--

C

I

--

out

801

901

.SBTTL AD_CIN_SETUP Set-up routine for LABIO connect-to-interrupt

```

;+
; This routine issues the QIO to connect to the AD11/KW11 interrupts.
; It takes care of the internals associated with the connect-to-interrupt
; QIO. Input parameters the VMS channel and the AST service routine address.
; The connect-to-interrupt QIO condition code is returned.

```

.PSECT AD_CIN_SETUP

```

AD_CIN_SETUP::
    .WORD 0
    MOVL 8(AP),USER_AST ;Get the user AST routine addr
AD_CIN_QIO:
    $QIO_S CHAN=@4(AP),- ;Channel
    FUNC=#IOS CONINTWRITE,- ;Allow writing to the data buffer
    IOSB=AD_CIN_IOSB,- ;I/O status Block
    P1=AD_CIN_BUF_DESC,- ;Buffer descriptor
    P2=#AD_CIN_ENTRY,- ;Entry list
    P3=#AD_CIN_MASK,- ;Status bits,etc
    P4=#AD_CIN_AST,- ;AST service routine
    P6=#10 ;preallocate some AST control blocks
    RET ;Return to caller

AD_CIN_BUF_DESC:
    .LONG LABIO_CIN_END-AD_BLOCK ;Buffer descriptor for CIN
    .LONG AD_BLOCK ;Size of buffer and CIN handler
    .LONG AD_BLOCK ;Address of buffer

AD_CIN_ENTRY:
    .LONG 0 ;No init code
    .LONG LABIO_CIN_START-AD_BLOCK ;Start code
    .LONG LABIO_CIN_INT-AD_BLOCK ;Interrupt service routine
    .LONG LABIO_CIN_CNCL-AD_BLOCK ;I/O cancel routine

AD_CIN_IOSB:
    .LONG 0,0 ; I/O Status Block

; Control mask
AD_CIN_MASK = CINSM_REPEAT!CINSM_START!CINSM_ISR!CINSM_CANCEL

;
; AD_CIN_AST
; This AST routine calls the user AST routine. The user routine
; can not be called directly because the AST parameter itself
; not its address is returned via the connect-to-interrupt routine.
; This routine simply calls the user routine with the ADDRESS of
; the AST parameter.

AD_CIN_AST::
    .WORD 0
    PUSHAL 4(AP) ;Get the AST parameter addr
    CALLS #1,@USER_AST ;Call the USER routine
    RET

```

LABIOCIN.MAR;1

USER_AST:
 .LONG 0
 .END

;Addr of the user AST routine

SC

-

-

er

10

er

er

The image displays a grid of 100 small terminal window screenshots, arranged in a 10x10 grid. Each window shows a different VAX/VMS command and its output. The windows are arranged in a 10x10 grid. Many windows have titles like 'LPMULT B32', 'DRMAST MAR', 'ADDRIVER MAR', 'TORIVER MAR', 'USSTEST MAR', 'GBLSECURF MAR', 'USSDISP MAR', 'XADDRIVER MAR', 'LBRMAC MAR', 'LABLOCIN MAR', 'DTE_DF03 MAR', 'DRSLU MAR', 'SECRET MAR', 'WORKO LIS', and 'EXAMPLES'. Each window contains text-based data, including system status, command prompts, and output results.