

**2-LINE AND 8-LINE
COMMUNICATIONS MULTIPLEXORS
PROGRAMMING MANUAL**

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PREFACE

This manual presents programming information for the 2-Line and 8-Line Communications Multiplexors (COMM MUX). The COMM MUX provides an interface between a multiplexor bus or selector channel and a variety of asynchronous data sets in either the 2-wire half duplex (HDX) or the 4-wire full duplex (FDX) mode. Chapter 1 provides a general description of the COMM MUX, configuration data, and a simplified block diagram. Chapter 2 provides data format information, programming instructions and operational considerations. The appendices contain sample programs for both 16-bit and 32-bit processors.

The following documents provide additional information for the COMM MUX user:

32-Bit Series Reference Manual, Publication Number 29-365

Model 7/32 User's Manual, Publication Number 29-405

Model 8/32 User's Manual, Publication Number 29-428

16-Bit Series Reference Manual, Publication Number 29-398

16-Bit Processor User's Manual, Publication Number 29-509

2-Line and 8-Line Communications Multiplexors Maintenance Manual, Publication Number 29-650

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This manual contains a description of the Communications Multiplexor (COMM MUX) (Product Numbers M47-104 and M47-105) and the necessary information to program the system. The COMM MUX provides an interface between a multiplexor bus or selector channel and a variety of asynchronous data sets in either the 2-wire half-duplex (HDX) or the 4-wire full-duplex (FDX) mode. See Figure 1-1. Because of the wide variety of data sets and terminals available, the potential user must determine which COMM MUX is suitable for his given application and network. This manual assumes that the reader is familiar with the I/O structure of Interdata processors.

The communications multiplexor is available in two versions. The 2 line version is contained on a single 7-inch printed circuit board and the 8 line version is contained on a 15-inch printed circuit board. Each line has two consecutive addresses: an even address for the receive side and an odd address for the transmit side. If strapped for 2-wire mode, both sides respond to either address; however, it is standard practice to use the even address. An interrupt flip-flop is associated with each side. Each 2-wire or 4-wire line can be programmed to adapt the character format and baud rate to a wide variety of data sets and their associated terminals. See the 2-Line and 8-Line Communications Multiplexors Maintenance Manual, Publication Number 29-650, for strapping information.

1.2 CONFIGURATION

The COMM MUX is designed for use on any Interdata 16 bit or 32 bit processor. Since the COMM MUX board is treated as simply another device controller, no special chassis are needed. Any number of boards may be used up to the maximum address capability.

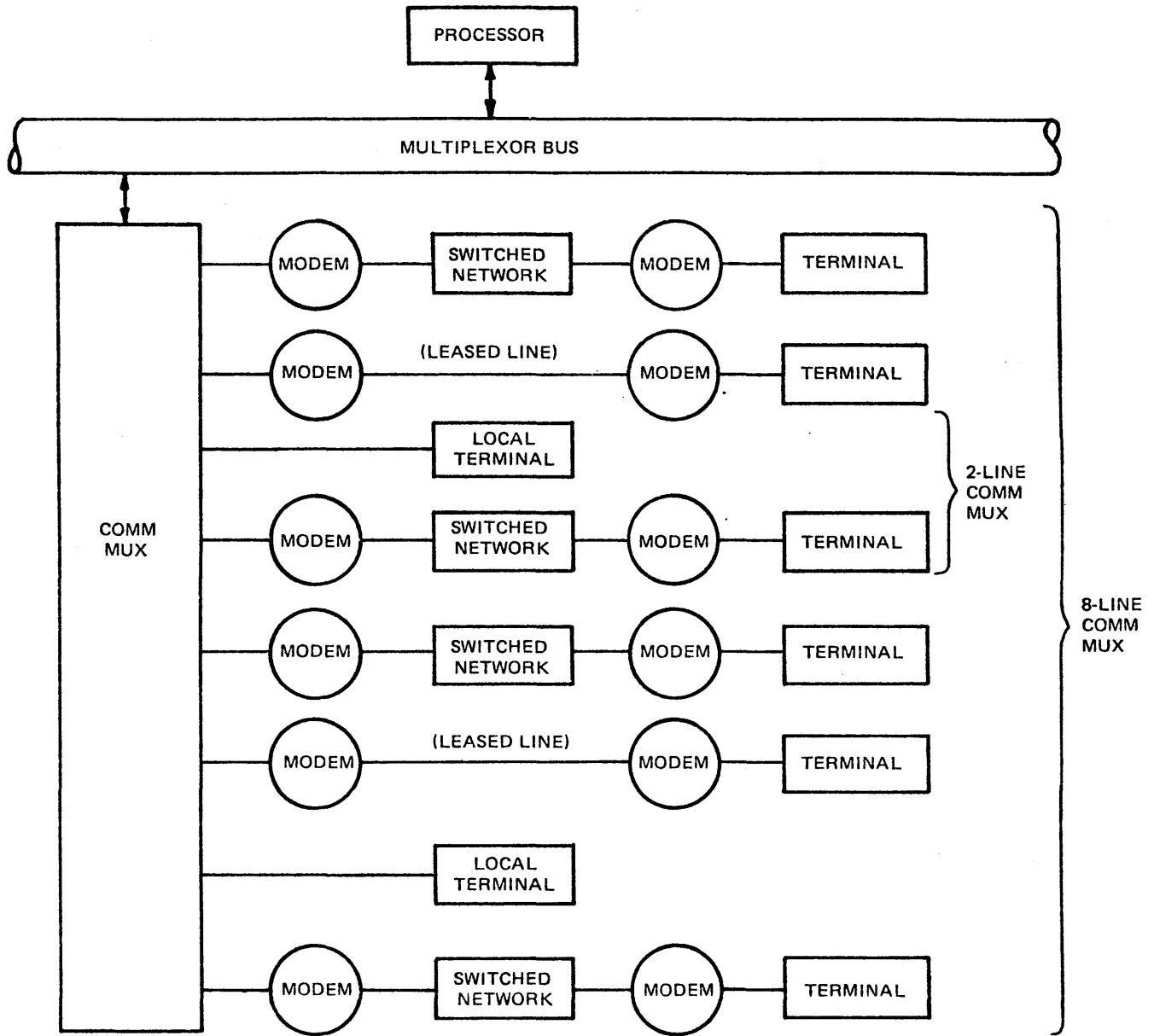


Figure 1-1 COMM MUX Block Diagram

CHAPTER 2
COMMUNICATIONS MULTIPLEXOR PROGRAMMING

2.1 DATA FORMAT

The fixed, optional, and programmable features of the 2-line and 8-line COMM MUX boards are described in the following sections.

2.1.1 Specifications

The following is a list of COMM MUX specifications:

- Baud Rates - The following groups of baud rates are provided:

Group 1: 50, 110, 1,800, 2,400
Group 2: 75, 134.5, 2,000, 3,600
Group 3: 150, 600, 4,800, 9,600
Group 4: 300, 1,200, 7,200, 19,200

Group selection is a strappable option as described in the COMM MUX Maintenance Manual, Publication Number 29-650. Within a group, baud rate selection is under program control.

- Maximum number of lines - 2 lines or 8 lines per COMM MUX; any combination of 2-wire/ 4-wire.
- Character format - The following three independent variables on the character format are programmable:

Character size - 5, 6, 7, or 8 data bits.
Parity - Odd, even, or none.
Stop bits - One or two.

- RS-232C Interface

VOLTAGE	BINARY	SINGLE LINE	CONTROL
+5V TO +15V	0	SPACE	ON
-5V TO -15V	1	MARK	OFF

o Data Set Control (Programmable)

- a. Data terminal ready (CD) - Program control is provided over CD to allow for automatic call reception, disconnect, and lockout.

NOTE

Parentheses indicate RS-232C designations for indicated functions.

- b. Reverse channel transmit (SA)* - Permits a supervisory signal to be transmitted over a secondary data path while simultaneously receiving data.
- c. Request to send (CA) - Active to maintain the COMM MUX in the transmit mode. In 2-wire operation, the inactive state maintains the COMM MUX in the receive mode.
- d. Data terminal busy* - Enables the make busy feature when available.
- o Data set status - The following lines from the data set affect the status bits: CLEAR TO SEND (CB), CARRIER (CF), RING (CE), REVERSE CHANNEL RECEIVE (SB), and DATA SET READY (CC).
- o Echoplex - A programmable feature for transmitting received data back to the data set in addition to assembling the character.
- o Other features - The COMM MUX provides a double-buffered character to permit a full character "grab time." The hardware automatically generates and transmits the start bit in the Receive mode, and it must be present for at least one-half a bit time before the character assembly commences to reduce the noise susceptibility of the system.
- o Method of transmission - Serial, asynchronous by character, synchronous by bit.
- o Distortion:

Transmit - The transmit data distortion is +3% per character.

Receive - The COMM MUX adjusts the data sampling strobe with each character received and tolerates a data bit distortion of +43%. In addition, the long term transmission rate may vary by +5%.

*Optional features in some data sets.

2.1.2 Transfer Format

Asynchronous operation requires all characters to be preceded by one start bit (=0) and have at least one stop bit (=1) appended after the last data bit or the parity bit, if selected. The start and stop bits delineate characters. A typical format for the Teletypewriter (110 Baud) is shown in Figure 2-1.

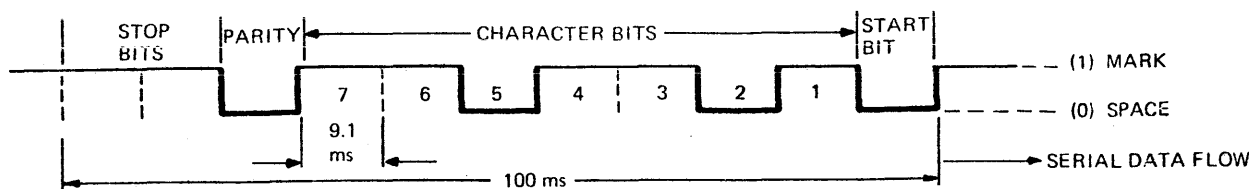


Figure 2-1 Typical ASCII Character Format

NOTE

To send 7 useful bits of information, 11 code elements (bits) are required. Therefore, to send 70 bits of useful information per second, the system must operate at 110 baud.

The hardware generates the single start bit and the character size/parity and number of stop bits are under program control.

2.1.3 Order of Transmission

Figure 2-2 shows the order of transmission to and from the communication line.

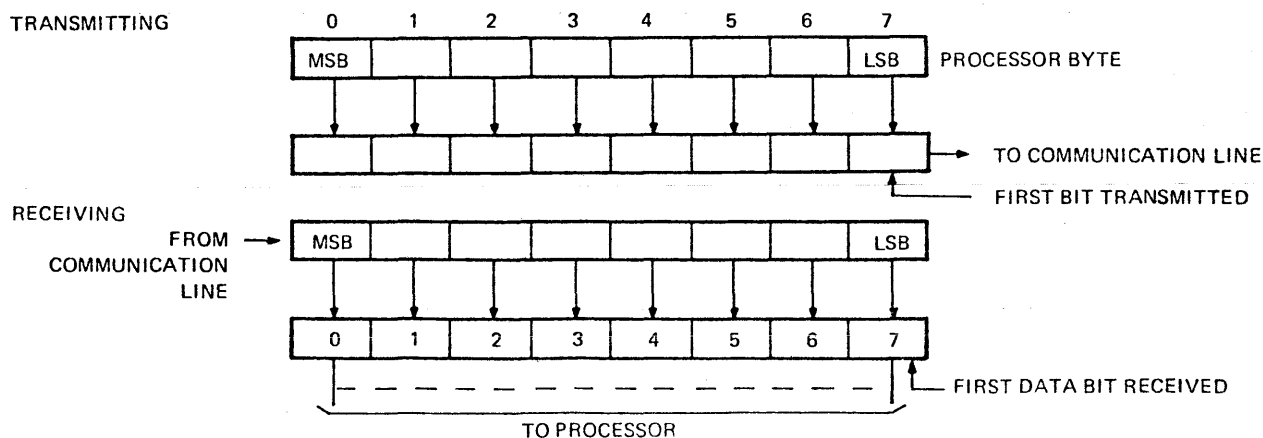


Figure 2-2 Order of Transmission for Transmitting/Receiving

NOTE

Some terminals require the MSB to be transmitted (or received) first. For such terminals, the program should present the data with the MSB of the data in position 7 of the byte; this may be performed through the translation option of the auto-driver channel on 32-bit processors.

2.2 PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS

The COMM MUX continually multiplexes signals being transferred across up to 8 separate lines. Each line requires its own individual separate format characteristics while in use. Processor line drivers must be programmed differently for each type of line use. The drivers incorporate processor I/O instructions to communicate with the COMM MUX and to affect appropriate COMM MUX register changes as required for each line type. The following paragraphs describe the instructions.

2.2.1 COMM MUX Program Instructions

Sense Status (SS or SSR)

The Sense Status instruction is used to determine if character transfers are complete and correct, and to interrogate the associated data set status.

Output Command (OC or OCR)

The Output Command instruction is used to answer or disconnect calls, to set the COMM MUX in the receive or transmit mode, and to select the character format. Two command bytes are required to perform these functions.

Write Data (WD or WDR)

The Write Data instruction is used to load the output character into the COMM MUX Data Register.

Read Data (RD or RDR)

The Read Data instruction is used to read an assembled character into the processor.

Acknowledge Interrupt (AI or AIR)

The Acknowledge Interrupt instruction is used to service interrupts. Execution of this instruction returns the address and status of an interrupting line. This instruction is used only for the 16-Bit Processors.

2.2.2 Communication Instructions

The COMM MUX accommodates the communication instructions in the communication processors (Models 50, 55, 60).

2.2.3 Auto Driver Channel (ADC)

The COMM MUX may be used with ADC on the 32-bit processors.

2.2.4 Status and Command Bytes

Table 2-1 contains the COMM MUX Status and Command Byte Data.

TABLE 2-1 COMM MUX STATUS AND COMMAND BYTE DATA

BIT NUMBER		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTRUCTION		OV	PF or CL2S	FR ERR	RCR	BSY	EX	CARR OFF	RING
COMM MUX COMMAND 1	RCV	DIS	EN	DTR	ECHO- PLEX	RCT or DTB	TRANS LB	WRT. 1 or RD=0	1
	SND	DIS	EN						
COMM MUX COMMAND 2		CLKB	CLKA	BIT SEL		STOP BIT	PARITY		0

2.2.4.1 COMM MUX Status Instruction Bits

Refer to Figure 2-3 for COMM MUX - Data Set Communication lines.

OV* The overflow status bit is set to ONE if the previously received character is not read before the present character is assembled. Double-character buffering in the COMM MUX permits a full-character "grab-time". The overflow status bit can be ONE in the receive side only. It is reset at the next end of character, only if the failure condition disappears (i.e., is cleared by a read data instruction). The character causing overflow is assembled and the previous character is lost.

- PF* In the read mode, this bit is ONE when the received parity disagrees with the programmed parity. If parity is not selected via an output command, this bit remains ZERO. Once set, the PF status bit remains set until the failure condition disappears (i.e., a character with correct parity is assembled).
- CL2S The lack of clear to send signifies that the modem can no longer transmit data. In the write mode, this status bit set indicates that clear to send (CB) is not being received from the data set. See Figure 2-3. This condition also forces BSY=1 on the transmit side. A transition from CL2S=0 to CL2S=1 causes an interrupt if enabled.
- FR ERR* The framing error status bit is set to ONE to indicate that the received character has no stop bit(s). That is, the line is in the space state instead of the mark state at stop bit time. If the character has two stop bits, only the first is tested, and the character assembly terminates after the first stop bit. If a framing error occurs, the character is assembled. A ZERO character can signify the beginning of a line break sequence. In the case of a line break (prolonged SPACE), if the line remains spacing, only the first character is assembled. Subsequent SPACE characters are not assembled until a MARK to SPACE transition is received. Note that because of this characteristic where the line break facility is being employed, a line break decision must be based on a single ZERO character with framing error. Once set, this bit remains set until the assembly of a character with a stop bit.
- RCR REVERSE CHANNEL RECEIVE (SB) is an option in some 2-wire data sets (e.g., 202C). This status bit is set if the reverse channel line from data set is ON. This bit is reset if the reverse channel line from data set is OFF. If the data set does not have the reverse channel option, this status bit is always inactive. Either transition of this signal causes an interrupt, if enabled.

* These status bits are set at end of character time when the busy bit is ZERO. Since resetting busy causes an interrupt (if enabled), these bits do not generate individual interrupts. At this point, a read data instruction must be issued to set the busy bit.

- BSY If the busy status bit is set, the following occurs:
1. Data set ready (CC) from the data set is OFF (EX=1).
 2. Character is not assembled in read mode.
 3. Clear to send (CB) is OFF (CL2S=1) in write mode.
 4. When the interface has not yet transmitted, the last character is in the write mode.

If the busy status bit is reset, the interface can transfer data in the read/write mode. An interrupt is generated, if enabled, when the busy status bit changes from a ONE to a ZERO. When an overflow occurs in the read mode, the busy status bit is reset to ZERO and a read data instruction must be issued to set the busy bit to its correct (ONE) state.

EX Examine=OV+PF+DATA SET READY + FRERR. This bit is disabled in FDX on the write side. Loss of DATA SET READY (CC) cannot be detected on the write side in FDX operation. On the receive side, DATA SET READY is indicated by busy and examine being ONE.

CARR OFF CARR OFF is ONE to indicate that no valid incoming data is being received. In the receive side, this bit is ONE to indicate that CARRIER (CF) is not being received from the data set (see Figure 2-3). In the write mode, this status bit is ZERO when REQUEST TO SEND (CA) is active. If enabled, a transition of this status bit in either direction causes an interrupt.

RING RING is ONE when the RING (CE) signal from the data set is active. This indicates the receiving of a call. An interrupt is generated, if enabled, when RING changes to ONE. In 4-wire operation, RING is always ZERO on the transmit (send) side. The ring status represents the present state of the equivalent data set signal. See Figure 2-3.

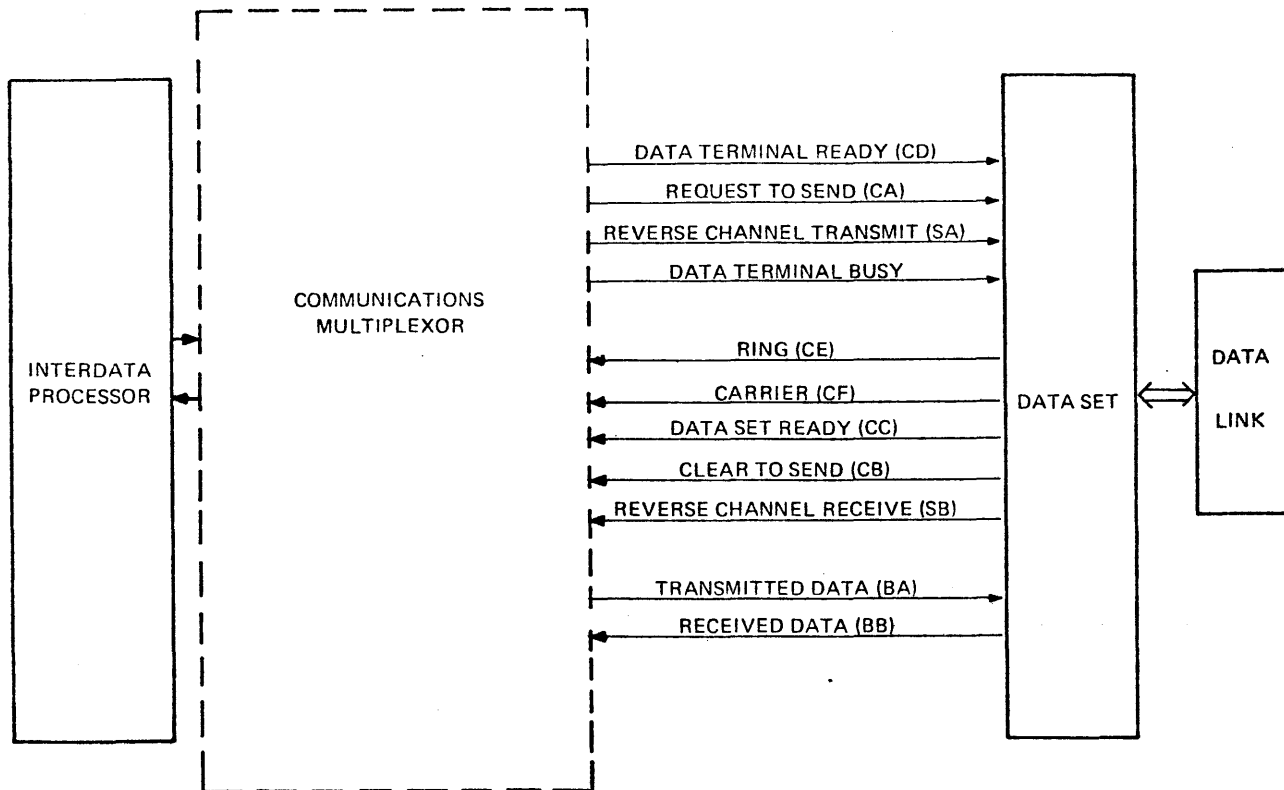


Figure 2-3 Comm Mux Data Set Communication Lines

2.2.4.2 COMM MUX Command 1 Instructions Bits

The COMM MUX needs two 1-byte output command instructions, Command 1 and Command 2. The Command 1 instruction byte sets up the interrupt conditions and the modem controls. In the Command 1 instruction, the DTR, ECHOPLEX, RCT/DTB, TRANS LB, and WRT/RD bits are shared by the transmitter and receiver. The EN/DIS bits, however, are separate for transmit and receive sides. The Command 1 instruction bits are as follows:

DIS,EN If the disable bit is reset and the enable bit is set, interrupts are enabled. Interrupts are queued if the disable bit is set and the enable bit is reset. If both the disable bit and the enable bit are set, interrupts are disarmed (no interrupts are queued); but, if both are reset, no change occurs.

In 2-wire operation, the unused side interrupts remain disarmed. The used side interrupts can be enabled or disabled. In 4-wire operation, these bits must be independently programmed as follows.

- To change EN/DIS on the receive side, issue a command with the WRT/RD bit = 0.

- To change EN/DIS on the transmit side, issue a command with the WRT/RD bit = 1.
- The WRT/RD bit is gated to the data set as REQUEST TO SEND. Therefore, in 4-wire operation, a command with WRT/RD = 0 must be followed with a command WRT/RD = 1 to ensure that REQUEST TO SEND does not deactivate.

DTR DATA TERMINAL READY (CD) to the data set. When this command bit is set, CD is turned ON, allowing answering an incoming call automatically. This line must be ON to permit the data set to enter and remain in the data mode. When this bit is reset, it does not permit automatic answering of an incoming call and causes an existing connection to disconnect if held reset for a period specified by the manufacturer of the data set. See Figure 2-3.

ECHO- When this bit is set, data received from the data set is transmitted back to the data set on the TRANSMITTED DATA (BA) line. See Figure 2-3. The COMM MUX also assembles the character as in the normal data mode. This feature is normally used for 4-wire FDX operation in the read mode to provide visual verification at the terminal of the data received by the computer. This command must not be issued to the transmit side. In the 2-wire HDX read mode, the RQ2S line is not active. If the associated data set requires RQ2S to be active, the data does not pass to the communication link. This bit takes effect immediately. Therefore, a write to read (with echo-plex) mode change requires transmitting X'FF' (an ASCII DEL character) as the last character.

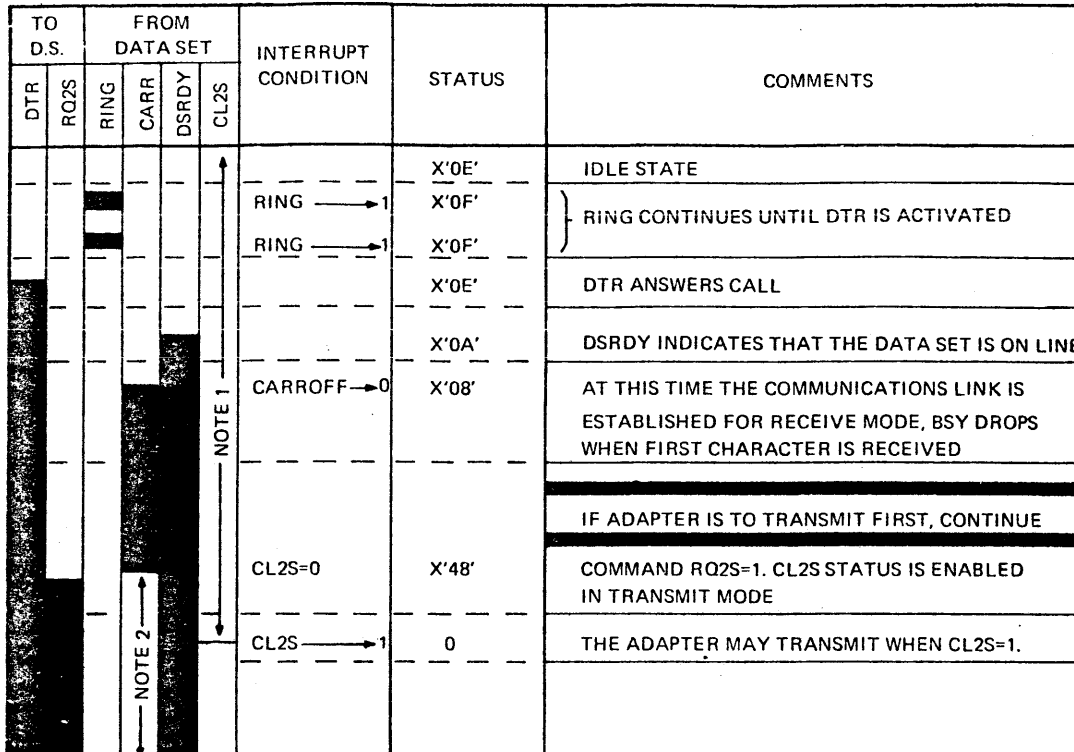
RCT/DTB Reverse Channel Transmit (RCT) (SA) is optional on 202C-type data sets. Data Terminal Busy (DTB) is optional on 103-type data sets. See Figure 2-3. For reverse channel transmit option, this command bit is gated directly to the secondary transmitted data (SA) line. See Figure 2-3. When this bit is set, RCT is OFF, i.e. reverse channel is not transmitted. When this bit is reset, RCT is ON, i.e. reverse channel is transmitted. For data sets equipped with the data terminal busy option, the reset condition of this command bit will "busy-out" the terminal; thus, not allowing a call to be answered and returning the busy signal to the calling terminal.

TRANS When this bit is set, a continuous SPACE is transmitted to the data set. This condition overrides the echo-plex feature. If this command is issued while data is being transmitted, the transmitted data is mutilated.

WRT/RD

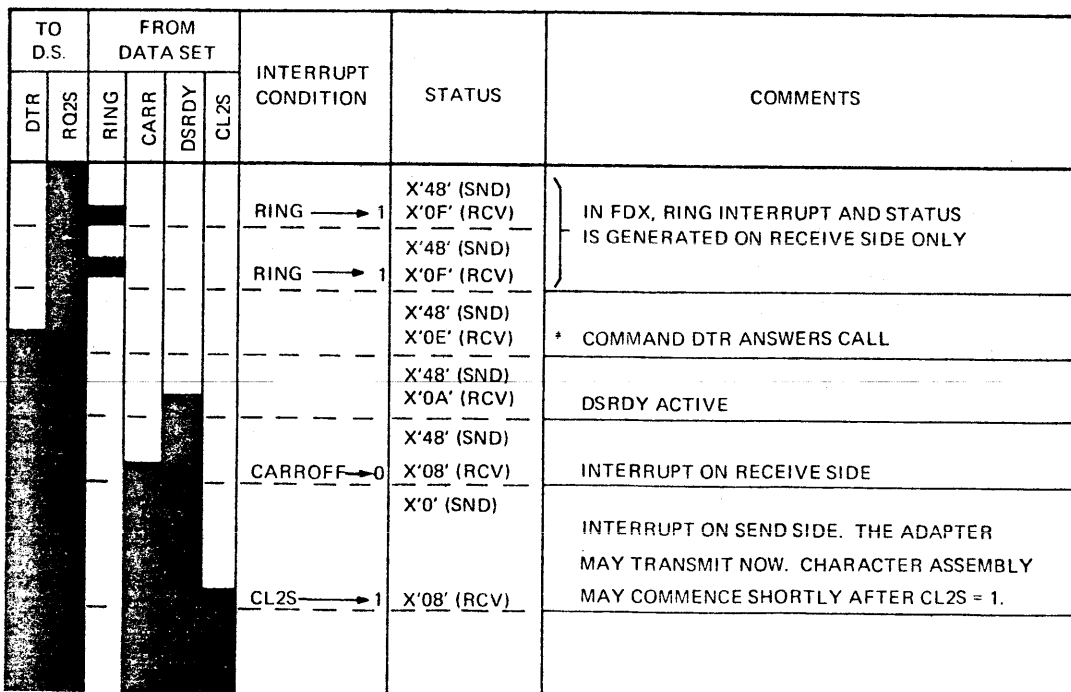
This command bit controls REQUEST TO SEND (CA) to the data set. See Figure 2-3. When this bit is set, REQUEST TO SEND is gated to the data set if DATA SET READY* (CC) is active. When this bit is reset, the hardware deactivates REQUEST TO SEND (CA) after the following delays: If character transfers are in progress, the hardware ensures that the last character has been transmitted, then delays one millisecond to permit the last data bit to clear the data set before dropping REQUEST TO SEND (CA) except as noted under ECHO-PLEX. BSY is set during this line turn-around and does not reset until a character is received. However, CL2S, CARR OFF, RING, RCR, and DSRDY may still generate interrupts, if enabled. See Figures 2-4 and 2-5. In 2-wire operation, setting this bit places COMM MUX in the Write mode; resetting this bit places COMM MUX in the Read mode. In 4-wire operation, this bit is normally programmed set except noted under DIS, EN above.

*DATA SET READY (CC) does not appear in the status byte on the Transmit side in FDX operation. It should be noted here that one must rely on the receive side of the adaptor for notification of the loss of Data Set Ready (CC). Loss of Data Set Ready on the transmit side in FDX operation does not cause an interrupt. It does, however, hold Busy high thus preventing any more end of character interrupts.



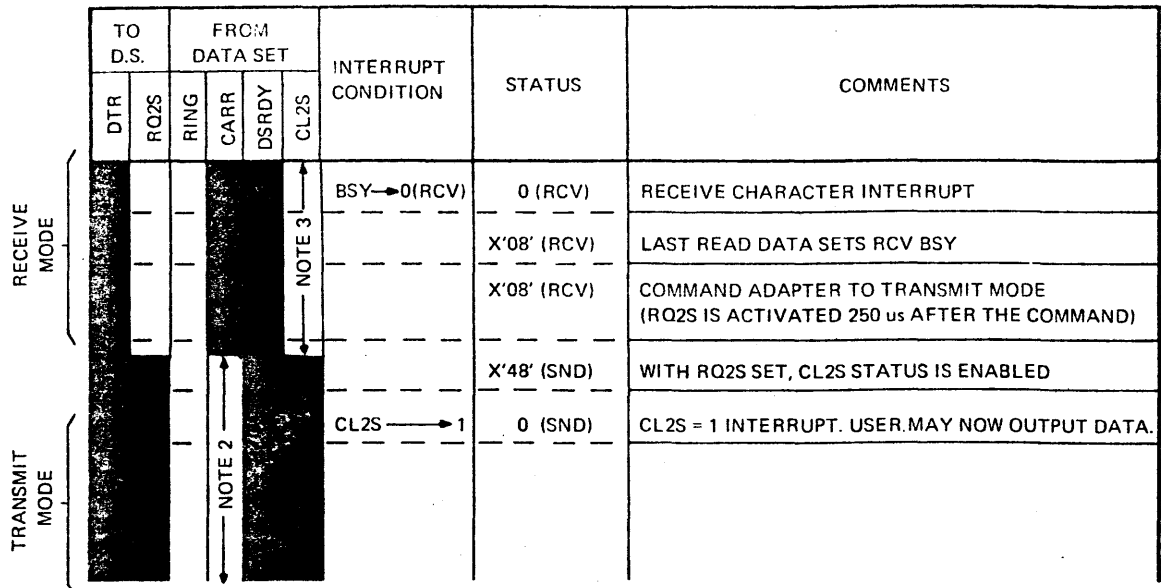
NOTE 1: CL2S IS DE-ACTIVATED WHEN RQ2S = 0
 NOTE 2: CARR IS DE-ACTIVATED WHEN RQ2S = 1 (CARR OFF = 0)
 NOTE 3: THE STATUS SHOWN ONLY REFLECTS THE LINE CONDITIONS, NOT PF, OV, OR FR ERR. IN ADDITION REVERSE CHANNEL IS IGNORED SINCE THIS IS SUBJECT TO USER'S PROTOCOL.
 NOTE 4: IF DTR IS SET WHEN RING OCCURS, THE CALL WILL BE ANSWERED AUTOMATICALLY (RING TERMINATES AND DSRDY BECOMES ACTIVE).

Figure 2-4A Answering Calls HDX, 2-Wire Mode (202-Type Data Set)



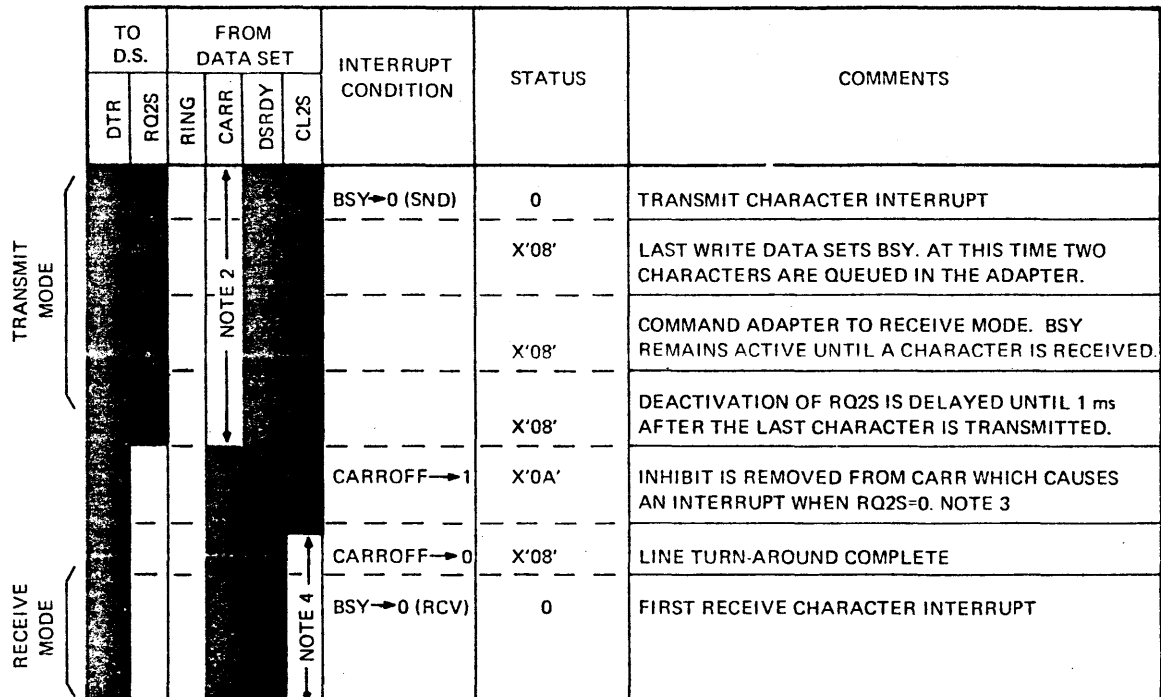
NOTE 1: CARR OFF AND DSRDY FORCED LOW ON TRANSMIT SIDE.
 NOTE 2: REVERSE CHANNEL NOT APPLICABLE IN FDX (RCR = 0)

Figure 2-4B Answering Calls FDX, 4-Wire Mode (103-Type Data Set)



NOTE 1: INITIAL CONDITIONS; CONNECTION ESTABLISHED AND ADAPTER IS RECEIVING CHARACTERS.
 NOTE 2: CARR OFF STATUS FORCED INACTIVE AND CARRIER INTERRUPTS INHIBITED.
 NOTE 3: CL2S STATUS FORCED INACTIVE AND CL2S INTERRUPTS INHIBITED.

Figure 2-5A Line Turn-Around Write/Read (202-Type Data Set)



NOTE 1: INITIAL CONDITIONS; CONNECTION IS ESTABLISHED AND ADAPTER IS TRANSMITTING CHARACTERS.
 NOTE 2: CARR OFF STATUS FORCED INACTIVE AND CARRIER INTERRUPTS INHIBITED.
 NOTE 3: WITH A 103 TYPE DATA SET, CARRIER MAY BE PRESENT CONTINUOUSLY IN WHICH CASE THE CARROFF 1 INTERRUPT WILL NOT OCCUR AFTER DEACTIVATING RQ2S.
 NOTE 4: CL2S STATUS FORCED INACTIVE AND CL2S INTERRUPTS INHIBITED.

Figure 2-5B Line Turn-Around Read/Write (202-Type Data Set)

2.2.4.3 COMM MUX Command 2 Instruction Bits

The Command 2 instruction byte sets up the Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) and the Baud Rate Generator within the COMM MUX. The Command 2 instruction bits are as follows:

CLKB, Without strapping, each COMM MUX normally is set to allow for the Group 4 baud rates as shown below. As described in the COMM MUX Maintenance Manual, Publication Number 29-650, any one of groups 1, 2, and 3 may optionally be chosen instead by proper strapping during installation. The CLK bits (CLKB and CLKA) within the Command 2 instruction select one of the four baud rates within the installed group as follows:

STRAP OPTION	CLK BITS		BAUD RATE
	CLKB (Bit 8)	CLKA (Bit 9)	
Group 1	0	0	50
	0	1	110
	1	0	1,800
	1	1	2,400
Group 2	0	0	75
	0	1	134.5
	1	0	2,000
	1	1	3,600
Group 3	0	0	150
	0	1	600
	1	0	4,800
	1	1	9,600
Group 4	0	0	300
	0	1	1,200
	1	0	7,200
	1	1	19,200

BIT These bits select the number of data bits/character (not including parity).
SELECT

BIT		NUMBER OF DATA BITS
10	11	
0	1	5
0	1	6
1	0	7
1	1	8

If fewer than eight data bits are selected when a write data is issued in the write mode, the data must be right-justified and unused bits are "Don't Care." In the read mode, when a read data is issued, the character is presented to the processor right-justified with unused bits forced to the ZERO state.

STOP BIT 0=1 Stop Bit
 1=2 Stop Bits

When the line is programmed for two stop bits, the COMM MUX transmits both. However, the receiver only samples the first stop bit.

PARITY These bits select odd, even, or no parity.

BIT		PARITY
13	14	
1	0	ODD
1	1	EVEN
0	X	NONE

In the write mode, if parity is enabled (Bit 13=1), the COMM MUX generates and transmits the selected parity.

In the read mode, if parity is enabled, the COMM MUX compares the received parity with the selected parity and generates the PF status if a disagreement is detected.

If parity is disabled (Bit 13=0), the hardware ignores parity. When transmitting, the hardware appends stop bit(s) after the last data bit and, when receiving, disables the parity detection circuit.

NOTE

The least significant bit (Bit 15) of the command byte must be a 1 or 0 as indicated to permit the hardware to distinguish between the two commands. Command 2 should never be issued while data transfer is in progress.

2.3 OPERATIONS

COMM MUX programmers must consider the programming sequences for specific line types, interrupt control logic, initialization procedure, and device numbers.

2.3.1 Programming Sequences

The following paragraphs illustrate switched line, leased line, and half-duplex operation.

2.3.1.1 Switched Line Operation

To originate a call, the operator depresses the TALK key on the data set and dials the desired number. When the call is answered, a carrier is heard (being sent by the data set receiving the call). The operator then depresses the DATA key.

The operator can now hang up and depress the AUTO key to return the equipment to automatic receive following this call. When the DATA key is depressed (the data light remains lit for the duration of the call), the EX status bit resets (DATA SET READY) (CC) as does the CARR OFF status bit. The EX status bit does not reset if the last state was an overflow, framing error, or parity error. The COMM MUX should be initialized to the read mode and thus be interrupted by the receiving carrier. When CARR OFF resets, the COMM MUX should be switched to the write mode to transmit data. Following the call, both sets (originating and receiving) should be issued a command read with DTR reset to disconnect. This procedure is typical, but not necessary. The user can design his own hand-shaking sequence. Figures 2-4 and 2-5 show timing sequences for answering calls and line turnaround. The following is offered for general information only. With wide variations between data set characteristics and common carrier procedures, the operating procedures may have to be modified. The user should ensure that the characteristics of the devices connected to the COMM MUX are compatible with the descriptions in this specification.

In Figure 2-4A, DTR and RQ2S are initially OFF. The status is X'0E' before RINGing commences. The RING causes an interrupt and a status of X'0F'. The RING status bit is set for the period of the RING from the data set.

When RING resets, the status is X'0E' and another interrupt is generated each time RING → 1. RING continues until the program sets DTR to answer the call. Shortly after DTR is set, the data set responds with DSRDY=1), causing EX → 0. The status at this time is X'0A' (BSY=1 and CARR OFF=1).

When the data link is established, the data set turns CARR ON thus generating an interrupt and a status of X'08' (BSY=1). If the adapter remains in the receive mode, busy stays active until a character is received. If the adapter is to transmit first, the program turns RQ2S ON (command with the WRT bit set). With RQ2S ON, the data set responds with $\overline{CL2S}$ =1. Since this bit is initially reset, an interrupt is generated when RQ2S is turned ON and another interrupt is generated when the data set responds with $\overline{CL2S}$ =1. The adapter may now transmit.

Figures 2-4 and 2-5 assume ideal conditions. For example, in a typical switched network environment, more than one interrupt may be generated as carrier is initially established, or the received data from the local data set may be active during a connect or disconnect sequence. These problems can be attributed to the type (manufacturer) of data set used, the options implemented in the data set and the switched network. In particular, if the received data from the data set is active before carrier is established, the COMM MUX commences to assemble a "garbled" character. This can result in a receive busy interrupt with any or all of the character status bits set (PF, FRERR, OV). These status bits will then remain set until a read data is executed (to set BSY and reset OV) and a valid character is received (to reset PF and FRERR).

2.3.1.2 Leased Line Operation

Because a connection is permanently established in leased line operation, no dial-up or disconnect is needed. Both stations are normally initialized to the read mode. Either end can originate a transfer by going into the write mode, which causes the receiving station to interrupt when the carrier appears. Upon receiving characters, the receiving end is in the read mode and a data transfer takes place. The exact hand-shaking protocol is up to the user.

2.3.1.3 Half-Duplex Operation

In half-duplex operation, only one terminal can transmit at any one time. To change the direction of transmission, the channel must be turned around. The question arises as to who indicates channel turn-around. The convention is normally held that the processor turns the line around when it has a message to transmit. Data sets (e.g. 202C type) normally used in half-duplex operation, may be equipped with the reverse channel option which is used to signal the requirement to reverse the direction of transmission or to break the data flow. An important operating convention affecting reverse channel operation results from the presence of echo suppressors in long-distance lines. These suppressors normally disallow transmission of an echo.

In data communications, the echo suppressor must be disabled, as it must be possible to transmit simultaneously in both directions (main channel and reverse channel). The echo suppressor becomes re-enabled if the tone on the line is absent for a period exceeding 100 milliseconds. To prevent the re-enabling of the echo suppressor, the convention should be adopted that the reverse channel is held ON (high) when the main channel is OFF and vice versa. This convention ensures that a tone is on the line at all times.

The reverse channel is normally held ON when the processor is accepting data. The processor signals its desire to transmit by lowering (OFF) the reverse channel and switching to the write mode. A program delay should normally be introduced to allow the terminal on the other end to turn its reverse channel ON and enable its read mode. This delay is a function of the terminal on the other end. This delay can be 200 to 1200 milliseconds. If the device at the other end is set up to indicate through the reverse channel signaling that it is ready to receive data, this can be used instead of a program delay. When the processor is transmitting, a break condition sent from the terminal to signify that the terminal wants to transmit is signified by the receive reverse channel going from ON (high) to OFF (low). The processor should then raise its reverse channel lead high (ON) and transfer to the read mode. The interface automatically introduces the necessary time delay before presenting data to the processor to ensure valid data transfer and not transition noise.

2.3.2 Interrupts

The COMM MUX has interrupt control logic that scans all interrupt sources in the system. This logic has the following characteristics (see Table 2-2 for interrupt conditions):

- If an interrupt is detected, the hardware assigns priority to the line with the lowest address. In 4-wire operation, this is always the receive side.
- When an interrupt is detected on the transmit or receive side of a given line in 2-wire operation, the address of the receive side (even) is always returned.
- In 2-wire operation, the side not being used has interrupts disarmed (not queued).
- If an interrupt is present on an enabled line, it can become queued in the interrupt scanner even if the interrupt is disabled before it is serviced. This condition can result in an interrupt from a disabled line. Servicing this interrupt clears the attention flip-flop on this line while disabled. Software is designed to ignore any interrupt from the device once it is disabled.

TABLE 2-2 INTERRUPT CONDITIONS

INTERRUPT CONDITION	HDX	FDX	
		REC	TRANS
RING → 1	X	X	
CARR OFF → 1	X(RD)	X	
CARR OFF → 0	X(RD)	X	
RCR → 1	X	X	
RCR → 0	X	X	
DSRDY → 0	X	X	
*BSY → 0	X	X	X
$\overline{\text{CL2S}}$ → 1	X(WRT)		X

* An interrupt is also generated in 2-wire operation when going from READ to WRITE mode if $\overline{\text{CL2S}}$ initially equals a 0, i.e., $\overline{\text{CL2S}}$ going from a ZERO to a ONE causes a BSY interrupt.

2.3.3 Initialization

When the initialize pushbutton on the display panel is depressed (or power failure restart sequence), the OV, PF, and FR ERR status bits cannot be guaranteed. Because of this, the programmer should ignore these bits on the first interrupt. The COMM MUX should be issued an output command to disable interrupts. Because an interrupt line may be active upon initialize or power up, execute a number of interrupt acknowledge instructions at that time. Also, a read data should be issued to all receivers to ensure that the busy bit equals a ONE.

The command bits DTR, ECHOPLEX, RCT, TRANS LB and WRT/RD are reset to their inactive state.

2.3.4 Device Number

The COMM MUX has contiguous addressing with the lowest address X'10'. This is a switch option. Two consecutive addresses are assigned to each 4-wire line, with the even address for the receive side and the odd address for the transmit side. In 2-wire operation, each side responds to either address. In 4-wire operation, only one Command 2 is required. Command 2 should never be issued while a character transfer is in progress because it may mutilate the character (transmit or receive).

2.3.5 Sample Programs

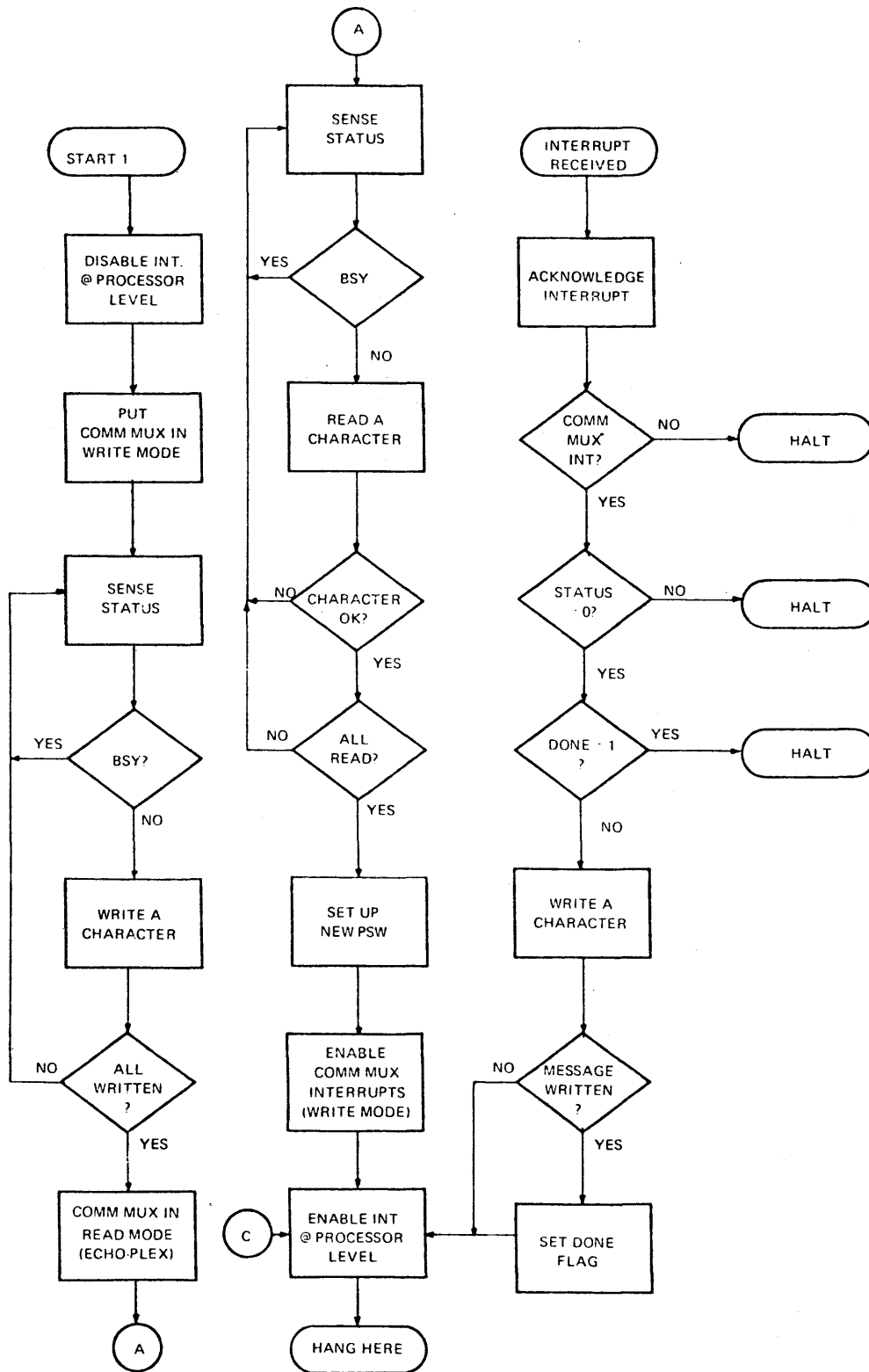
Appendix A and Appendix B contain sample flow charts and program listings for 16-bit and 32-bit processors, respectively.

APPENDIX A
SAMPLE PROGRAM FOR 16-BIT PROCESSORS

Local Terminal Half-Duplex COMM MUX Operation

The following flow chart and program listing is for local terminal, half-duplex COMM MUX operation. The example specifies 2-wire mode with data transfer to a specified output device using sense status loops and interrupts. The message 'TYPE 1234567890' is output using a sense status loop. The COMM MUX is put into the read mode with echo-plex enabled. A user input 10-character message is read using a sense status loop. When the complete message is received, the COMM MUX is put in the write mode with interrupts enabled, and the message 'CORRECT!' is output under interrupts. The last write interrupt is cleared.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



PROG= *NONE- ASSEMBLED BY CAL 03-066R05-00 (32-BIT)

	1	PROG	COMM MUX PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES FOR 16- BIT PROCESSOR	CH160010
	2	CROSS		CH160020
	3	TARGET	16	CH160030
	4	WIDTH	120	CH160040
	5	*		CH160050
	6	* THESE EXAMPLES DEMONSTRATE SEQUENCES TO PROGRAM THE		CH160060
	7	* COMMUNICATIONS MUX IN VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTS. THE TERMINAL AND		CH160070
	8	* THE COMM MUX INTERFACE SHOULD BE STRAPPED/CONNECTED		CH160080
	9	* AS MENTIONED IN THE INDIVIDUAL EXAMPLES.		CH160090
	10	*		CH160100
	11	* REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS		CH160110
	12	*		CH160120
0000 0001	13	MSG	EQU 1	MESSAGE START ADDRESS
0000 0004	14	CHAR	EQU 4	CHARACTER BEING TRANSFERRED
0000 0005	15	WORK	EQU 5	WORK REGISTER
0000 0006	16	DONE	EQU 6	EXAMPLE DONE FLAG
0000 0007	17	DEV	EQU 7	MUX HDX ADDRESS
0000 0008	18	STAT	EQU 8	MUX STATUS
0000 0009	19	REPEAT	EQU 9	EXAMPLE START ADDRESS
0000 000F	20	LINK	EQU 15	LINK REGISTER
	21	*		CH160200
	22	*		CH160210
	23	EX	EQU 4	EX BIT IN STATUS BYTE IS ONE
0000 0004	24	BSY	EQU 8	BSY BIT IN STATUS BYTE IS ONE
0000 0008	25	CARRY	EQU 8	CARRY FLAG IN PSW IS ONE
	26	*		CH160250
				CH160260

LOCAL TERMINAL, HALF-DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

		28	*			CM160280
		29	*	TTY, CRT OR GDT SHOULD BE INTERFACED THROUGH MUX HDX INTERFACE		CM160290
		30	*	CRT/GDT SHOULD BE STRAPPED FOR HALF-DUPLEX OPERATION		CM160300
		31	*	THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE IS FOR 16-BIT PROCESSOR		CM160310
		32	*	START EXECUTION @ START1		CM160320
		33	*			CM160330
		34	*	WRITE CHARACTERS & READ KEYS USING SENSE STATUS LOOP		CM160340
		35	*	WRITE CHARACTERS UNDER INTERRUPT CONTROL		CM160350
		36	*			CM160360
		37	*			CM160370
0000R	0766	38	START1	XAR DONE,DONE		CM160380
0002R	9556	39		EPSR WORK,DONE	DISABLE INT @ PROCESSOR LEVEL	CM160390
0004R	C890 0000R	40		LDAI REPEAT,START1		CM160400
0008R	4870 00BER	41		LH DEV,DEVADR	GET COMM MUX DEVICE ADDRESS	CM160410
000CR	DE70 00COR	42		OC DEV,SECONDR	SET MUX AS PER SECOND COMMAND	CM160420
0010R	DE70 00C1R	43		OC DEV,DISWRT	WRITE MODE	CM160430
0014R	C810 00C4R	44		LDAI MSG,MSG1	(MSG) = MESSAGE START ADDRESS	CM160440
		45	*			CM160450
0018R	D341 0000	46	EXMP1A	LB CHAR,0(MSG)		CM160460
001CR	41F0 00A2R	47		BAL LINK,OUTCHR	OUTPUT A CHARACTER	CM160470
0020R	2611	48		AIS MSG,1		CM160480
0022R	C510 00D8R	49		CLAI MSG,MSG1END		CM160490
0026R	2087	50		BLS EXMP1A	LOOP TILL 'TYPE 1234567890' OUTPUT	CM160500
0028R	DE70 00C2R	51		OC DEV,DISRD	SELECT READ MODE (ECHO-PLEX)	CM160510
002CR	9R75	52		RDR DEV,WORK	DUMMY READ TO SET BSY	CM160520
002ER	41F0 00AER	53		BAL LINK,DELAY	LINE TURN AROUND DELAY	CM160530
0032R	0711	54		XAR MSG,MSG		CM160540
		55	*			CM160550
0034R	41F0 0092R	56	EXMP1B	BAL LINK,READ	READ A KEY CODE WHEN DEPRESSED	CM160560
0038R	D441 00C8R	57		CLB CHAR,TYPED(MSG)	COMPARE WITH THE EXPECTED	CM160570
003CR	4230 003CR	58		BNE *		CM160580
0040R	2611	59		AIS MSG,1		CM160590
0042R	C510 000A	60		CLAI MSG,10		CM160600
0046R	2089	61		BLS EXMP1B	LOOP TILL 10 DIGITS TYPED	CM160610
		62	*			CM160620
		63	*	WRITE UNDER INTERRUPT CONTROL		CM160630
		64	*			CM160640
0048R	C850 006AR	65		LDAI WORK,INT		CM160650
004CR	4060 0044	66		STA DONE,X'44'	SET UP NEW PSW FOR	CM160660
0050R	4050 0046	67		STA WORK,X'46'	IMMEDIATE INTERRUPT	CM160670
0054R	C810 00D8R	68		LDAI MSG,MSG2		CM160680
0058R	DE70 00C3R	69		OC DEV,ENWRT	ENABLE INT @ MUX LEVEL 1 PENDING	CM160690
005CR	41F0 00AER	70		BAL LINK,DELAY	LINE TURNAROUND DELAY	CM160700
0060R	C850 4000	71	EXMP1C	LDAI WORK,X'4000'		CM160710
0064R	9545	72		EPSR CHAR,WORK	ENABLE INT @ PROCESSOR LEVEL	CM160720
0066R	4300 0066R	73		B *		CM160730
		74	*			CM160740
		75	*	IMMEDIATE INTERRUPT IS RECEIVED		CM160750
		76	*			CM160760
006AR	9F58	77	INT	AIR WORK,STAT	ACKNOWLEDGE AN INTERRUPT	CM160770
006CR	0557	78		CLAR WORK,DEV	COMPARE DEVICE THAT INTERRUPTED	CM160780
006ER	4230 006ER	79		BNE *		CM160790
0072R	0888	80		LDAI STAT,STAT	STATUS SHOULD BE ZERO (BSY = 0)	CM160800

APPENDIX A (Continued)

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LOCAL TERMINAL, HALF-DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

0074R	4230	0074R	81		BNZ	*			CM160810
0078R	0866		82		LDAR	DONE,DONE			CM160820
007AR	4230	00B6R	83		BNZ	HALT	HALT IF DONE		CM160830
			84	*					CM160840
007ER	DA71	0000	85		WD	DEV,0(MSG)	WRITE A CHARACTER		CM160850
0082R	2611		86		AIS	MSG,1			CM160860
0084R	C510	00E6R	87		CLAI	MSG,MSG2END			CM160870
0088R	4280	0060R	88		BL	EXMP1C	LOOP TILL 'CORRECT !' OUTPUT		CM160880
008CR	2461		89		LIS	DONE,1	SET DONE FLAG		CM160890
008ER	4300	0060R	90		B	EXMP1C	ACKNOWLEDGE LAST INTERRUPT		CM160900
			91	*					CM160910
			92	*					CM160920
0092R	9D78		93	READ	SSR	DEV,STAT	SENSE COMM MUX STATUS		CM160930
0094R	4240	00B6R	94		BTC	EX,HALT	HALT IF 'EX' IS SET		CM160940
0098R	2083		95		BTBS	BSY,3	LOOP IN 'BSY'		CM160950
009AR	9B74		96		RDR	DEV,CHAR	READ CHARACTER WHEN BSY DROPS		CM160960
009CR	C440	007F	97		NAI	CHAR,X'7F'	REMOVE PARITY BIT		CM160970
00A0R	030F		98		BR	LINK	RETURN		CM160980
			99	*					CM160990
00A2R	9D78		100	OUTCHR	SSR	DEV,STAT			CM161000
00A4R	2081		101		BTBS	BSY,1	LOOP ON BSY		CM161010
00A6R	9A74		102		WDR	DEV,CHAR			CM161020
00A8R	9D78		103		SSR	DEV,STAT			CM161030
00AAR	2081		104		BTBS	BSY,1	WAIT FOR MUX TO BECOME NOT BUSY		CM161040
00ACR	030F		105		BR	LINK	RETURN		CM161050
			106	*					CM161060
00AER	0755		107	DELAY	XAR	WORK,WORK			CM161070
00B0R	2651		108		AIS	WORK,1			CM161080
00B2R	2281		109		BFBS	CARRY,1			CM161090
00B4R	030F		110		BR	LINK			CM161100
			111	*					CM161110
00B6R	2451		112	HALT	LIS	WORK,1			CM161120
00B8R	915F		113		SLHLS	WORK,15	WORK = X'8000'		CM161130
00BAR	9515		114		EPSR	MSG,WORK	HALT PROCESSOR		CM161140
00BCR	0309		115		BR	REPEAT			CM161150
			116	*	CONSTANTS & MESSAGES USED IN ABOVE EXAMPLES				CM161160
			117	*					CM161170
00BEP	0010		118	DEVADR	DCX	10	COMM MUX HDX ADDRESS		CM161180
00COR	F8		119	SECOND	DB	X'F8'			CM161190
			120	*			8 DATA BITS/CHAR, 2 STOP BITS,		CM161200
			121	*			NO PARITY CHECK.		CM161210
00C1R	AR		122	DISWRT	DB	X'AB'	DISABLE INT, WRITE MODE		CM161220
00C2R	B9		123	DISRD	DB	X'B9'	DISABLE INT, READ WITH ECHO-BACK		CM161230
00C3R	6B		124	ENWRT	DB	X'6B'	ENABLE INT, WRITE MODE		CM161240
			125	*					CM161250
00C4R	5459	5045	2031	3233	126	MSG1	DC	C'TYPE 1234567890',X'0DOA'	CM161260
00CCP	3435	3637	3839	3020					
00D4R	0DOA								
00D6R	0DOA		127		DC	X'0DOA'			CM161270
	0000	00D8R	128	MSG1END	EQU	*			CM161280
	0000	00C8R	129	TYPED	EQU	*-13			CM161290
00D8R	0DOA		130	MSG2	DC	X'0DOA',C'CORRECT',X'2121',X'0DOA'			CM161300
00DAR	434F	5252	4543	5420					

APPENDIX A (Continued)

LOCAL TERMINAL, HALF-DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

```
00E2R 2121
00E4R 0D0A
      0000 00E6R      131 MSG2END EQU *
      132 *
00E6R      133      END
```

```
CH161310
CH161320
CH161330
```

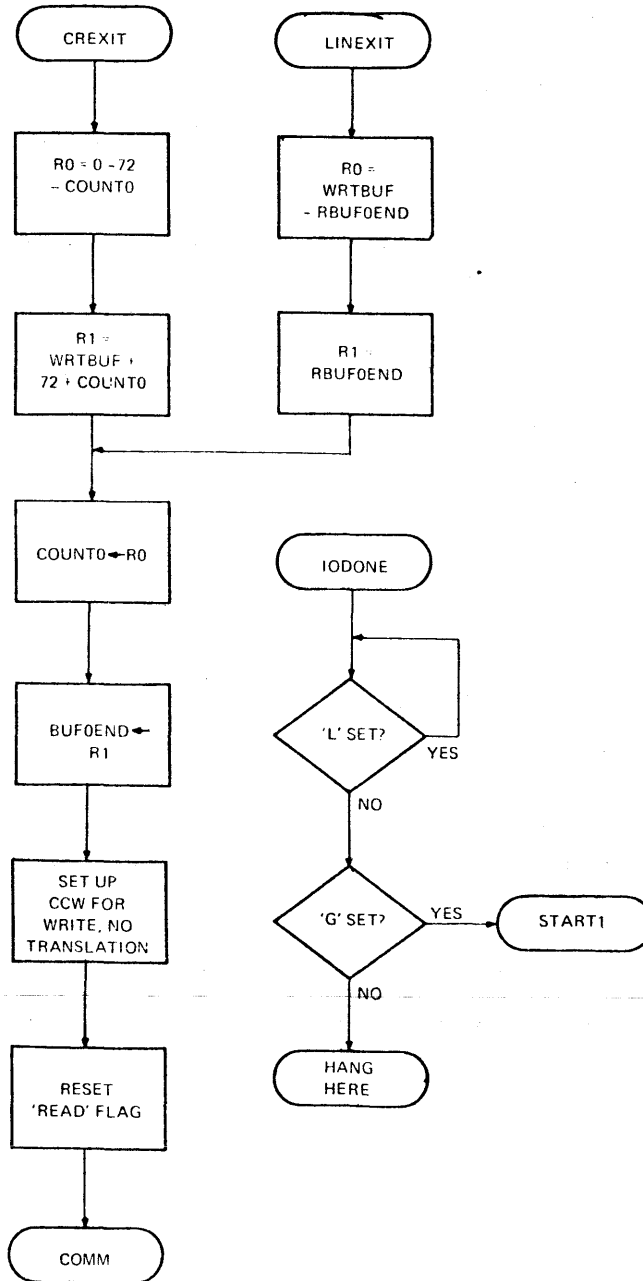

APPENDIX B
SAMPLE PROGRAMS FOR 32-BIT PROCESSORS

Example 1: Data Transfer Through Auto Driver Channel,
4-Wire Operation

The following flow chart and program listing is for data transfer through the Auto Driver Channel using 4-wire operation. A local terminal is used. A 10-character message is read from and written to the terminal. The example shows how to set up the interrupt service pointer table, to use the translation table, and to check for proper Auto-Driver Channel termination.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Example 1 (Continued)



PROG= CM32A ASSEMBLED BY CAL 03-066R05-00 (32-BIT)

	1	CM32A	PROG	COMM MUX PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES FOR 32-BIT PROCESSOR	CM320010
	2		CROSS		CM320020
	3		WIDTH	120	CM320030
	4		TARGET	32	CM320040
	5		NORX3		CM320050
	6	*			CM320060
	7	*			CM320070
	8	*	USER INPUTS A MESSAGE OF UP TO 72 CHARACTERS THROUGH THE TERMINAL		CM320080
	9	*	HOOKEED TO THE COMMUNICATIONS MUX INTERFACE. A MESSAGE OF LESS THAN		CM320090
	10	*	72 CHARACTERS MUST BE TERMINATED BY DEPRESSING 'CR' KEY TWICE. THE		CM320100
	11	*	AUTO-DRIVER CHANNEL READS THE CHARACTERS & DOES ASCII TO ASCII		CM320110
	12	*	TRANSLATION, AND GENERATES A BUFFER CALLED 'MESSAGE'.		CM320120
	13	*	THEN CCB IS SET UP TO WRITE, FAST MODE, NO TRANSLATION. THE		CM320130
	14	*	'CR', 'LF' OR JUST 'LF' IS OUTPUT FOLLOWED BY THE 'MESSAGE'		CM320140
	15	*	BUFFER. THEN 'CR', 'LF' ARE OUTPUT.		CM320150
	16	*			CM320160
	17	*	THE ENTIRE PROGRAM LOOPS ON ITSELF.		CM320170
	18	*			CM320180
	19	*			CM320190
	20	*	REGISTER EQUATES		CM320200
	21	*			CM320210
	22	*			CM320220
0000	23	RO	EQU	0	CM320230
0000	24	R1	EQU	1	CM320240
0000	25	DEV	EQU	7	CM320250
0000	26	WORK	EQU	13	CM320260

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000000I		28	*				CM320280
		29		ORG	X'A00'		CM320290
		30	*				CM320300
		31	*				CM320310
000A00	C810 00F0	32	START1	LHI	R1,X'F0'		CM320320
000A04	9501	33		EPSR	RO,R1	REGISTER SET F	CM320330
		34	*				CM320340
000A06	4870 0BB2	35		LH	DEV,RCVADR	GET RECEIVE SIDE ADDRESS	CM320350
000A0A	9P7D	36		RDR	DEV,WORK	DUMMY READ TO SET BUSY	CM320360
000A0C	4070 0BB0	37		STH	DEV,DEVADR		CM320370
		38	*				CM320380
000A10	C810 F702	39		LHI	R1,CCWSTA+TLATE		CM320390
000A14	4010 0B48	40		STH	R1,CCW	LRC, BUFFER 0, READ, TRANSLATE	CM320400
000A18	E610 0BA7	41		LDAI	R1,RBUFOEND		CM320410
000A1C	E600 0B60	42		LDAI	RO,MESSAGE		CM320420
000A20	0PC1	43		SAR	RO,R1		CM320430
000A22	4000 0B4A	44		STH	RO,COUNTO		CM320440
000A26	5010 0B4C	45		STA	R1,BUFOEND		CM320450
000A2A	D300 0DBE	46		LB	RO,ENREAD	GET READ COMMAND	CM320460
000A2E	D200 0BB4	47		STB	RO,CMD		CM320470
000A32	24D1	48		LIS	WORK,1		CM320480
000A34	40D0 0BAC	49		STH	WORK,READ	SET FLAG	CM320490
		50	*				CM320500
000A38	C810 0B48	51	COMM	LHI	R1,CCB		CM320510
000A3C	2E11	52		AIS	R1,1		CM320520
000A3E	4017 4700 00D0	53		STH	R1,ISPTAB(DEV,DEV)	SET UP ISP TABLE ENTRY	CM320530
000A44	2418	54		LIS	R1,8		CM320540
000A46	7610 0B48	55		RBT	R1,CCW	RESET EX BIT	CM320550
000A4A	C610 0AAC	56		LHI	R1,ISRO		CM320560
000A4E	4010 0B5C	57		STH	R1,SUBR	SUBROUTINE ADDRESS	CM320570
		58	*				CM320580
000A52	C810 40F0	59		LHI	R1,X'40F0'		CM320590
000A56	9501	60		EPSR	RO,R1	ENABLE INT @ PROCESSOR LEVEL	CM320600
000A58	4870 0B80	61		LH	DEV,DEVADR		CM320610
000A5C	E207 0000	62		SINT	0(DEV)		CM320620
000A50	4300 0A60	63		B	*	HANG	CM320630
		64	*				CM320640
		65	*			TO WRITE CR, LF OR JUST LF FOLLOWED BY MESSAGE & CR, LF.	CM320650
		66	*				CM320660
000A64	07C0	67	CREXIT	XAR	RO,RO		CM320670
000A66	4810 0B4A	68		LH	R1,COUNTO		CM320680
000A6A	CA10 0048	69		AHI	R1,72		CM320690
000A6E	0BC1	70		SAR	RO,R1		CM320700
000A70	FA10 0000 0B5E	71		AAI	R1,WRTBUF		CM320710
000A76	2306	72		BS	OK		CM320720
000A78	EC10 0BA7	73	LINEXIT	LDAI	R1,RBUFOEND		CM320730
000A7C	E600 0B5E	74		LDAI	NO,WRTBUF		CM320740
000A80	0BC1	75		SAR	RO,R1		CM320750
000A82	4000 0B4A	76	OK	STH	RO,COUNTO		CM320760
000A86	5010 0B4C	77		STA	R1,BUFOEND		CM320770
000A8A	C810 F704	78		LHI	R1,CCWSTA+WRITE	WRITE, NO TRANSLATION	CM320780
000A8E	4010 0B48	79		STH	R1,CCW		CM320790
000A92	D300 0DC2	80		LB	RO,ENWRT		CM320800

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000A96	D200	08B4	81	STB	RO,CMD		CM320810
000A9A	4870	0DBC	82	LH	DEV,SNDADR		CM320820
000A9E	4070	0BBO	83	STH	DEV,DEVADR		CM320830
000AA2	07CD		84	XAR	WORK,WORK		CM320840
000AA4	40C0	0BAC	85	STH	WORK,READ	RESET FLAG	CM320850
000AA8	4300	0A38	86	B	COMM		CM320860
			87	*			CM320870
			88	*	COME HERE AFTER SINT		CM320880
			89	*			CM320890
000AAC	42F0	0AAC	90	ISR0	BTC C+V+G+L,*		CM320900
000AB0	C330	0008	91	THI	3,8		CM320910
000AB4	4330	0A00	92	BZ	START1		CM320920
000AB8	DE20	0DC3	93	OC	2,SECOND	SET UP FOR COMM MUX	CM320930
000ABC	DE20	0BB4	94	OC	2,CMD	ISSUE COMMAND	CM320940
000AC0	48C0	0BAC	95	LH	WORK,READ		CM320950
000AC4	4330	0AD4	96	BZ	ISR01		CM320960
000AC8	982D		97	RDR	2,WORK	SET BSY	CM320970
000ACA	E6C0	0AE4	98	LDAI	WORK,ISR1		CM320980
000ACE	40C0	0B5C	99	STH	WORK,SUBR	TO READ A MESSAGE	CM320990
000AD2	18C0		100	LPSWR	RO		CM321000
			101	*			CM321010
000AD4	F6C0	0B04	102	ISR01	LDAI WORK,ISR2		CM321020
000AD8	40C0	0B5C	103	STH	WORK,SUBR	TO WRITE THE MESSAGE	CM321030
000ADC	24E8		104	LIS	WORK,8		CM321040
000ADE	75C0	0B48	105	SBT	WORK,CCW	SET EX BIT	CM321050
000AE2	18C0		106	LPSWR	RO		CM321060
			107	*			CM321070
			108	*	COME HERE TO READ FIRST CHARACTER		CM321080
			109	*			CM321090
000AE4	42F0	0AE4	110	ISR1	BTC C+V+G+L,*		CM321100
000AE8	C330	0008	111	THI	3,8		CM321110
000AEC	4230	0A00	112	BNZ	START1		CM321120
000AF0	982D		113	RDR	2,WORK	READ FIRST CHARACTER OF MESSAGE	CM321130
000AF2	F3C0	0B48	114	SCP	WORK,CCB	PUT IT IN BUFFER	CM321140
000AF6	43C0	0AD4	115	B	ISR01		CM321150
			116	*			CM321160
			117	*			CM321170
000AFA	1800		118	IGNORE	LPSWR RO		CM321180
			119	*			CM321190
			120	*			CM321200
000AFC	07CD		121	CR	XAR WORK,WORK		CM321210
000AFE	40C0	0B48	122	STH	WORK,CCW	RESET EX BIT	CM321220
000B02	1800		123		LPSWR RO		CM321230
			124	*			CM321240
			125	*			CM321250
			126	*	COME HERE AFTER ADC TERMINATION		CM321260
			127	*			CM321270
000B04	4210	0B04	128	ISR2	BTC L,*		CM321280
000B08	4220	0B18	129		BTC G,BUFULL		CM321290
000B0C	48C0	0BAC	130		LH WORK,READ		CM321300
000B10	4330	0B10	131		BZ *		CM321310
000B14	4300	0A64	132		B CREXIT		CM321320
000B18	48C0	0BAC	133	BUFULL	LH WORK,READ		CM321330

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000B1C	4230	0A78	134	BNZ	LINEXIT		CM321340
000B20	C8D0	FFFF	135	LHI	WORK,-3	TO OUTPUT CR, LF, NULL, NULL.	CM321350
000B24	40D0	0B52	136	STH	WORK,COUNT1		CM321360
000B28	E6D0	0BAB	137	LDAI	WORK,WBUF1END		CM321370
000B2C	50D0	0B54	138	STA	WORK,BUF1END		CM321380
000B30	C8D0	0B3A	139	LHI	WORK,IODONE		CM321390
000B34	40D0	0B5C	140	STH	WORK,SUBR		CM321400
000B38	1800		141	LPSWR	RO		CM321410
			142	*			CM321420
			143	*	COME HERE WHEN ALL I/O OPERATION IS OVER		CM321430
			144	*			CM321440
			145	*			CM321450
000B3A	4210	0B3A	146	IODONE	BTC L,*		CM321460
000B3E	4220	0A00	147		BTC G,START1		CM321470
000B42	4300	0B42	148		B *		CM321480
			149	*			CM321490
000B48			150		ALIGN ADC		CM321500
			151	*	-----		CM321510
			152	*			CM321520
	0000	0B48	153	CCB	EQU *		CM321530
000B48	0000		154	CCW	DCX 0		CM321540
000B4A	0000		155	COUNT0	DCX 0		CM321550
000B4C	0000	0000	156	BUFOEND	DC 0		CM321560
000B50	00C0		157	CHKWORD	DCX 0		CM321570
000B52	0000		158	COUNT1	DCX 0		CM321580
000B54	00C0	0000	159	BUF1END	DC 0		CM321590
000B58	0000	0BB8	160		DC A(TLATETAB)		CM321600
000B5C	00C0		161	SUBR	DCX 0		CM321610
			162	*			CM321620
			163	*	-----		CM321630
			164	*	BUFFERS		CM321640
			165	*			CM321650
000B5E	0D		166	WRTBUF	DB 13		CM321660
000B5F	0A		167		DB 10		CM321670
000B60			168	MESSAGE	DS 72		CM321680
	0000	0BA7	169	RBUFOEND	EQU *-1		CM321690
000BA8	0DCA		170		DCX ODOA,0		CM321700
000BAA	0000						
	0000	0BAB	171	WBUF1END	EQU *-1		CM321710
			172	*	-----		CM321720
			173	*			CM321730
			174	*	EQUATES		CM321740
			175	*			CM321750
	0000	F700	176	CCWSTA	EQU X'F700'		CM321760
	0000	0004	177	WRITE	EQU X'0004'		CM321770
	00C0	0002	178	TLATE	EQU X'0002'		CM321780
			179	*			CM321790
	0000	00D0	180	ISPTAB	EQU X'D0'		CM321800
	0000	0008	181	C	EQU 8		CM321810
	00C0	0004	182	V	EQU 4		CM321820
	0000	0002	183	G	EQU 2		CM321830
	0000	0001	184	L	EQU 1		CM321840
			185	*			CM321850

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

		186	*						CM321860
		187	*	CONSTANTS					CM321870
		188	*						CM321880
		189	*						CM321890
000BAC	0000 0000	190	READ	DC	0				CM321900
000BB0	0000	191	DEVADR	DCX	0				CM321910
000BB2	0010	192	RCVADR	DCX	10				CM321920
000BB4	00	193	CMD	DB	0				CM321930
		194	*						CM321940
		195	*	-----					CM321950
		196	*						CM321960
000BB8		197		ALIGN ADC+ADC					CM321970
		198	*						CM321980
000BR8		199	TLATETAB	DO	13				CM321990
000BB8	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				CM322000
000BBA	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BRC	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BBE	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BC0	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BC2	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BC4	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BC6	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BC8	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BCA	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BCC	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BCE	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BD0	057D	200		DC	T(IGNORE)				
000BD2	057E	201		DC	T(CR)				CM322010
000BD4		202		EO	9				CM322020
000BD4	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				CM322030
000BD6	057D								
000BD8	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BDA	057D								
000BDC	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BDE	057D								
000BE0	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BE2	057D								
000BE4	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BE6	057D								
000BE8	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BEA	057D								
000BEC	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BEE	057E								
000BF0	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BF2	057D								
000BF4	057D	203		DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)				
000BF6	057D								
	0000 0BF8	204	TABLE	EQU	*				CM322040
		205		DO	32				CM322050
000BF8	8020 8021	206		DB	X'80',*--TABLE+63/2,X'80',*--TABLE+63/2				CM322060
000RFC	8022 8023	206		DB	X'80',*--TABLE+63/2,X'80',*--TABLE+63/2				
000C00	8024 8025	206		DB	X'80',*--TABLE+63/2,X'80',*--TABLE+63/2				
000C04	8026 8027	206		DB	X'80',*--TABLE+63/2,X'80',*--TABLE+63/2				

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

```

000C08 8028 8029 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C0C 802A 802B 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C10 802C 802D 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C14 802E 802F 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C18 8030 8031 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C1C 8032 8033 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C20 8034 8035 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C24 8036 8037 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C28 8038 8039 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C2C 803A 803B 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C30 803C 803D 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C34 803E 803F 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C38 8040 8041 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C3C 8042 8043 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C40 8044 8045 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C44 8046 8047 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C48 8048 8049 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C4C 804A 804B 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C50 804C 804D 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C54 804E 804F 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C58 8050 8051 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C5C 8052 8053 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C60 8054 8055 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C64 8056 8057 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C68 8058 8059 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C6C 805A 805B 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C70 805C 805D 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C74 805E 805F 206 DB X'80',*-TABLE+63/2,X'80',*-TABLE+63/2
000C78 207 DO 16
000C78 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C7A 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C7C 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C7E 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C80 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C82 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C84 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C86 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C88 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C8A 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C8C 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C8E 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C90 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C92 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C94 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C96 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C98 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C9A 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C9C 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000C9E 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000CA0 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000CA2 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000CA4 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000CA6 057D 208 DC T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
    
```

CM322070
CM322080

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000CA8	057D	208	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CAA	057D				
000CAC	057D	208	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CAE	057D				
000CB0	057D	208	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CB2	057D				
000CB4	057D	208	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000C36	057D				
		209	*		CM322090
		210	*		CM322100
000CB8		211	DO	13	CM322110
000CB8	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	CM322120
000CBA	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CBC	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CBE	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CC0	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CC2	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CC4	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CC6	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CC8	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CCA	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CCC	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CCE	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CD0	057D	212	DC	T(IGNORE)	
000CD2	057E	213	DC	T(CR)	CM322130
000CD4		214	DO	9	CM322140
000CD4	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	CM322150
000CD6	057D				
000CD8	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CDA	057D				
000CDC	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CDE	057D				
000CE0	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CE2	057D				
000CE4	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CE6	057D				
000CE8	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CEA	057D				
000CEC	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CEE	057D				
000CF0	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CF2	057D				
000CF4	057D	215	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)	
000CF6	057D				
	0000 OCF8	216	TABLEH	EQU *	CM322150
000CF8		217	DO	32	CM322170
000CF8	8020 8021	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	CM322190
000CFC	8022 8023	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	
000D00	8024 8025	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	
000D04	8026 8027	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	
000D08	8028 8029	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	
000D0C	802A 802B	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	
000D10	802C 802D	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2	

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000D14	802E 802F	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D18	8030 8031	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D1C	8032 8033	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D20	8034 8035	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D24	8036 8037	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D28	8038 8039	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D2C	803A 803B	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D30	803C 803D	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D34	803E 803F	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D38	8040 8041	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D3C	8042 8043	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D40	8044 8045	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D44	8046 8047	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D48	8048 8049	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D4C	804A 804B	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D50	804C 804D	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D54	804E 804F	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D58	8050 8051	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D5C	8052 8053	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D60	8054 8055	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D64	8056 8057	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D68	8058 8059	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D6C	805A 805B	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D70	805C 805D	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D74	805E 805F	218	DB	X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2,X'80',*-TABLEH+63/2
000D78		219	DO	16
000D78	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D7A	057D			
000D7C	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D7E	057D			
000D80	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D82	057D			
000D84	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D86	057D			
000D88	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D8A	057D			
000D8C	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D8E	057D			
000D90	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D92	057D			
000D94	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D96	057D			
000D98	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D9A	057D			
000D9C	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000D9E	057D			
000DA0	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000DA2	057D			
000DA4	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000DA6	057D			
000DA8	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)
000DAA	057D			
000DAC	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)

CM322190
CM322200

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

000DAE	057D						
000DB0	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)			
000DB2	057D						
000DB4	057D	220	DC	T(IGNORE),T(IGNORE)			
000DB6	057D						
		221	*				CM322210
		222	*				CM322220
		223	*	CONSTANTS USED IN ABOVE EXAMPLES			CM322230
		224	*				CM322240
000DB8	0000	225	READING	DCX 0	READ FLAG		CM322250
000DBA	0010	226	RECADR	DCX 10	COMM MUX RECEIVE ADDRESS		CM322260
000DBC	0011	227	SNDADR	DCX 11	COMM MUX SEND ADDRESS		CM322270
000DBE	79	228	ENREAD	DB X'79'	ENABLE,ECHO,READ		CM322280
000DBF	B9	229	DISRD	DB X'B9'	DISABLE,ECHO,READ		CM322290
000DC0	AR	230	DISWRT	DB X'AR'	DISABLE,WRITE		CM322300
000DC1	3B	231	RQ2S	DB X'3B'	REQUEST TO SEND (WRT/RC = 1)		CM322310
000DC2	6B	232	ENWRT	DB X'6B'	ENABLE,WRITE		CM322320
000DC3	F8	233	SECOND	DB X'F8'			CM322330
		234	*		2 STOP BITS, NO PARITY CHECK		CM322340
000DC4		235		END			CM322350

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

ASSEMBLED BY CAL 03-066R05-00 (32-BIT)

START OPTIONS: T=32,CROSS,ERLST,

NO CAL ERRORS
NO CAL WARNINGS
2 PASSES

ABSTOP	0000	ODC4																		
ADC	0000	0004	150	197	197															
BUFOEND	0000	0B4C	45	77	156*															
BUF1END	0000	0B54	138	159*																
BUFULL	0000	0B18	129	133*																
C	0000	0008	90	110	181*															
CCB	0000	0B48	51	114	153*															
CCW	0000	0B48	40	55	79	105	122	154*												
CCWSTA	0000	F700	39	78	176*															
CHKWORD	0000	0B50	157*																	
CMD	0000	0B84	47	81	94	193*														
COMM	0000	0A38	51*	86																
COUNT0	0000	0B4A	44	68	76	155*														
COUNT1	0000	0B52	136	158*																
CR	0000	0AFC	121*	201	213															
CREXIT	0000	0A64	67*	132																
DEV	0000	0007	25*	35	36	37	53	53	61	62	82	83								
DEVADR	0000	0B80	37	61	83	191*														
DISRD	0000	0DBF	229*																	
DISWRT	0000	ODC0	230*																	
ENREAD	0000	0DBE	46	228*																
ENWRT	0000	ODC2	80	232*																
G	0000	0002	90	110	129	147	183*													
IGNORE	0000	0AFA	118*	200	203	203	208	208	212	215	215	220	220							
IMPTOP	0000	0000I																		
IODONE	0000	0B3A	139	146*																
ISPTAB	0000	00D0	53	180*																
ISRO	0000	0AAC	56	90*																
ISR01	0000	0AD4	96	102*	115															
ISR1	0000	0AF4	98	110*																
ISR2	0000	0B04	102	128*																
L	0000	0001	90	110	128	146	184*													
LADC	0000	0002																		
LINEXIT	0000	0A78	73*	134																
MESSAGE	0000	0B60	42	168*																
OK	0000	0A82	72	76*																
PURETOP	0000	0000P																		
RO	0000	0000	23*	33	42	43	44	46	47	50	67	67	70	74	75					
			76	80	81	100	105	118	123	141										
R1	0000	0001	24*	32	33	39	40	41	43	45	51	52	53	54	55					
			56	57	59	60	68	69	70	71	73	75	77	78	79					
RBUFOEND	0000	0BA7	41	73	169*															
RCVADR	0000	0BB2	35	192*																
READ	0000	0BAC	49	85	95	130	133	190*												
READING	0000	0DB8	225*																	

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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DATA TRANS THRU AUTO DRIVER CHANNEL 4 WIRE OPERATION

RECADR	0000	0DBA	226*															
RQ2S	0000	0DC1	231*															
SECOND	0000	0DC3	93	233*														
SNDADR	0000	0DRC	82	227*														
START1	0000	0A00	32*	92	112	147												
SUBR	0000	0B5C	57	99	103	140	161*											
TABLE	0000	0BF8	204*	206	206													
TABLEH	0000	0CF8	216*	218	218													
TLATE	0000	0002	39	178*														
TLATETAB	0000	0BB8	160	199*														
V	0000	0004	90	110	182*													
WBUF1END	0000	0BAB	137	171*														
WORK	0000	000D	26*	36	48	49	84	84	85	95	97	98	99	102	103			
			104	105	113	114	121	121	122	130	133	135	136	137	138			
			139	140														
WRITE	0000	0004	78	177*														
WRTBUF	0000	0B5E	71	74	166*													

Example 1 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

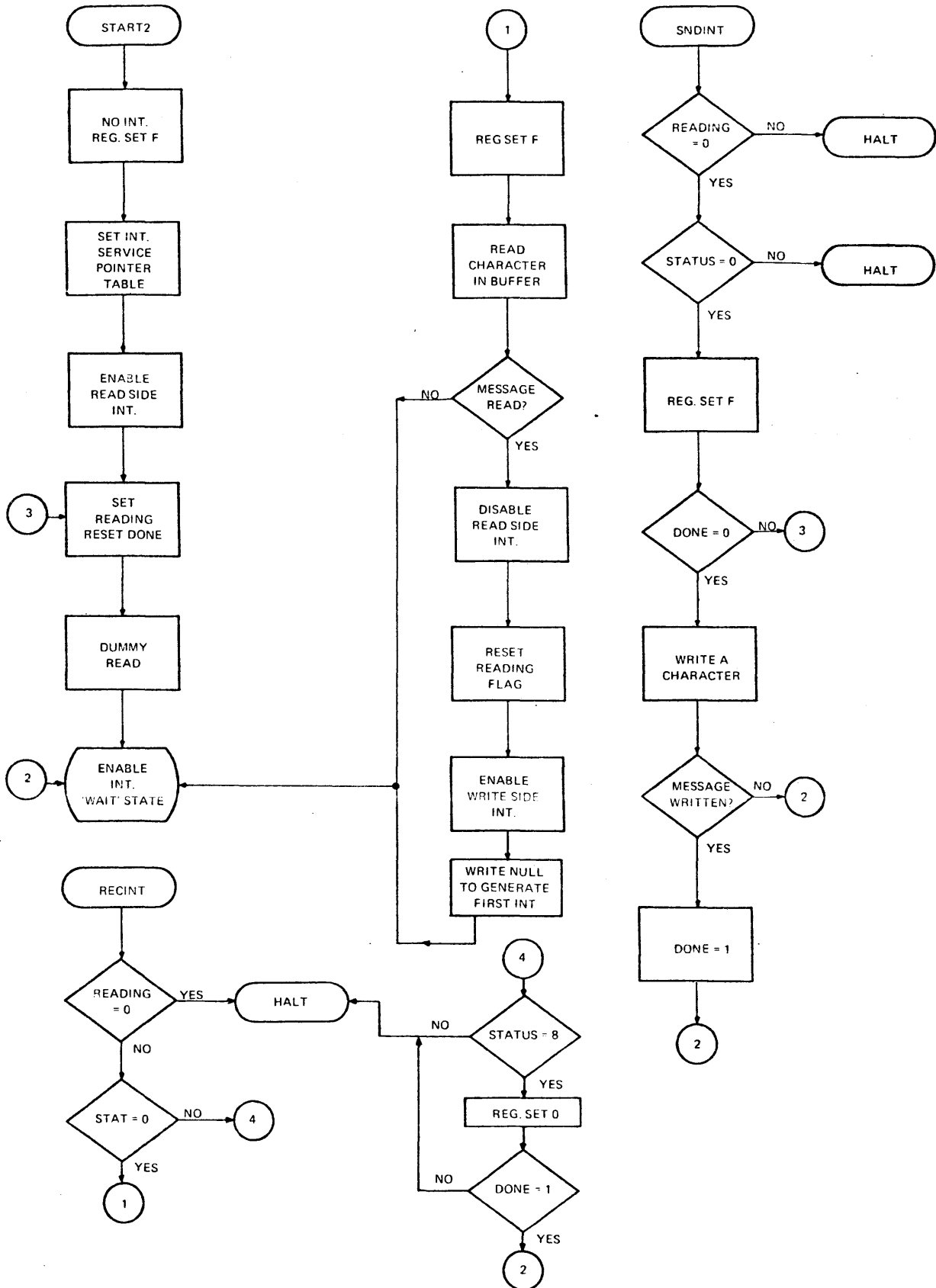
APPENDIX B (Continued)

Example 2: Local Terminal Full-Duplex COMM MUX Operation

The following flow chart and program listing is for local terminal full-duplex COMM MUX operation. In this example, the data transfer is under interrupt control. A 10-character message is read from and written to the terminal. The last write side interrupt is cleared.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Example 2 (Continued)



PROG= CM32R ASSEMBLED BY CAL 03-066R05-00 (32-BIT)

1	CM32B	PROG	COMM MUX PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES FOR 32-BIT PROCESSOR
2		CROSS	
3		WIDTH	120
4		TARGET	32
5		NORX3	
6	*		
7	*		

CM322360
CM322370
CM322380
CM322390
CM322400
CM322410
CM322420

Example 2 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

LOCAL TERMINAL, FULL DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

		9	*		CM322440
		10	*	THE TERMINAL SHOULD BE INTERFACED THROUGH COMM MUX FDX INTERFACE.	CM322450
		11	*	THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE IS FOR 32-BIT PROCESSOR	CM322460
		12	*	START EXECUTION @ START	CM322470
		13	*		CM322480
		14	*	HEAD 10 KEYS & WRITE THOSE 10 CHARACTERS UNDER INTERRUPT CONTROL	CM322490
		15	*		CM322500
		16	*		CM322510
		17	*	REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS	CM322520
		18	*		CM322530
	0000 0000	19	DONE	EQU 0	EXAMPLE DONE FLAG
	0000 0002	20	DEVO	EQU 2	COMM MUX RECEIVE ADDRESS
	0000 0003	21	DEV1	EQU 3	COMM MUX SEND ADDRESS
	0000 0003	22	R3	EQU 3	STATUS OF INTERRUPTING DEVICE
	0000 0004	23	MSG	EQU 4	MESSAGE ADDRESS
	0000 0005	24	STAT	EQU 5	COMM MUX STATUS
	0000 0008	25	BSY	EQU 8	
	0000 000A	26	R10	EQU 10	
	0000 000B	27	R11	EQU 11	WORK REGISTER
	0000 000C	28	R12	EQU 12	WORK REGISTER
	0000 000D	29	WORK	EQU 13	
		30	*		CM322600
000000I		31	ORG	X'A00'	CM322610
000A00	F8D0 0000 00F0	32	START	LI WORK,Y'F0'	CM322620
000A06	954D	33		EPSR MSG,WORK	CM322630
					CM322640
				NO INT, REG SET F	CM322650
		34	*		CM322660
		35	*	SET UP INTERRUPT SERVICE POINTER TABLE	CM322670
		36	*		CM322680
000A08	F640 0AF6	37		LDAI MSG,HALT	CM322690
000A0C	F6A0 00D0	38		LDAI R10,X'D0'	CM322700
000A10	24E2	39		LIS R11,2	CM322710
000A12	E6C0 02CE	40		LDAI R12,X'2CE'	CM322720
000A16	404A 0000	41	EXMP2A	STH MSG,0(R10)	CM322730
000A1A	C1A0 0A16	42		BXLE R10,EXMP2A	CM322740
					CM322750
				SET UP ENTIRE TABLE WITH 'HALT'	CM322760
		43	*		CM322770
000A1E	4820 0AFC	44		LH DEVO,RECADR	CM322780
000A22	4830 0AFE	45		LH DEV1,SNDADR	CM322790
000A26	DE20 0B05	46		OC DEVO,SECONDR	CM322800
000A2A	0RA2	47		LR R10,DEVO	CM322810
000A2C	0AAA	48		AAR R10,R10	CM322820
000A2E	C8D0 0A62	49		LHI WORK,RECINT	CM322830
000A32	40DA 00D0	50		STH WORK,X'D0'(R10)	CM322840
000A36	08A3	51		LR R10,DEV1	CM322850
000A38	0AAA	52		AAR R10,R10	CM322860
000A3A	C8E0 0AC8	53		LHI WORK,SNDINT	CM322870
000A3E	40DA 00D0	54		STH WORK,X'D0'(R10)	CM322880
		55	*		CM322890
000A42	0700	56	REPEAT2	XAR DONE,DONE	CM322900
000A44	E640 0B0A	57		LDAI MSG,MSG33	CM322910
000A48	4040 0AFA	58		STH MSG,READING	CM322920
000A4C	DE20 0B00	59		OC DEVO,ENREAD	CM322930
000A50	DE20 0B03	60		OC DEVO,RQ2S	CM322940
000A54	9R2D	61		RDR DEVO,WORK	CM322950
					CM322960
				RESET FLAG	
				ENABLE READ SIDE INT, FCHO MODE	
				DUMMY READ TO SET BSY	

Example 2 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

LOCAL TERMINAL, FULL DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

000A56	F8D0	0000	COFO	62	EXMP2B	LI	WORK,Y'COFO'	ENABLE INT & HALT TILL DEPRESSION	CM322970
000A5C	95AD			63		EPSR	R10,WORK	OF A KEY INTERRUPTS	CM322980
000A5E	4300	0A5F		64		B	*		CM322990
				65		*			CM323000
				66		*	RECEIVE SIDE HAS INTERRUPTED		CM323010
				67		*			CM323020
000A62	48A0	0AFA		68	RECINT	LH	R10,READING	HALT IF PECEIVE SIDE INTERRUPTS	CM323030
000A66	4330	0A66		69		BZ	*	WHEN 'READING' FLAG IS RESET	CM323040
000A6A	0833			70		LR	R3,R3	(R3) = RECEIVE SIDE STATUS	CM323050
000A6C	4330	0A8A		71		BZ	TEST1		CM323060
000A70	C530	0008		72		CLHI	R3,8		CM323070
000A74	4230	0AF6		73		BNE	HALT		CM323080
000A78	C8D0	00F0		74		LHI	WORK,X'FO'		CM323090
000A7C	95AD			75		EPSR	R10,WORK		CM323100
000A7E	0800			76		LR	DONE,DONE		CM323110
000A80	4230	0AF6		77		BNZ	HALT		CM323120
000A84	2401			78		LIS	DONE,1		CM323130
000A86	4300	0A56		79		B	EXMP2B		CM323140
				80	TEST1	EQU	*		CM323150
000A8A	F8D0	0000	00F0	81		LI	WORK,Y'FO'		CM323160
000A90	95AD			82		EPSR	R10,WORK	REGISTER SET F	CM323170
000A92	2401			83		LIS	DONE,1		CM323180
000A94	DB24	0000		84		RD	DEVO,0(MSG)	READ BYTE INTO MESSAGE BUFFER	CM323190
000A98	2641			85		AIS	MSG,1		CM323200
000A9A	F540	0000	0B14	86		CLAI	MSG,MSG33END		CM323210
000AA0	4280	0A56		87		BL	EXMP2B	LOOP TILL 10 KEYS ARE READ IN.	CM323220
				88		*			CM323230
				89		*	TO WRITE THE MESSAGE JUST READ IN		CM323240
				90		*			CM323250
000AA4	DE20	0B01		91		OC	DEVO,DISRD	DISABLE READ SIDE INTERRUPTS	CM323260
000AA8	DE20	0B03		92		OC	DEVO,RQ2S		CM323270
000AAC	F640	0B06		93		LDAI	MSG,MSG3		CM323280
000AB0	2400			94		LIS	DONE,0		CM323290
000AB2	4000	0AFA		95		STH	DONE,READING	RESET FLAG	CM323300
000AB6	DE30	0B04		96		OC	DEV1,ENWRT	ENABLE WRITE SIDE INTERRUPTS	CM323310
000ABA	9A30			97		WDR	DEV1,DONE	WRITE NULL TO GENERATE FIRST INT.	CM323320
000ABC	F8D0	0000	COFO	98	EXMP2C	LI	WORK,Y'COFO'		CM323330
000AC2	95AD			99		EPSR	R10,WORK	ENABLE INT @ PROCESSOR LEVEL & HALT	CM323340
000AC4	4300	0AC4		100		B	*		CM323350
				101		*			CM323360
				102		*	TRANSMIT SIDE HAS INTERRUPTED		CM323370
				103		*			CM323380
000AC8	48A0	0AFA		104	SNDINT	LH	R10,READING		CM323390
000ACC	4230	0ACC		105		BNZ	*		CM323400
000AD0	0833			106		LR	R3,R3	STATUS SHOULD BE ZERO	CM323410
000AD2	4230	0AD2		107		BNZ	*		CM323420
000AD6	F8D0	0000	00F0	108		LI	WORK,Y'FO'		CM323430
000ADC	95AD			109		EPSR	R10,WORK	REGISTER SET F	CM323440
000ADE	DA34	0000		110		WD	DEV1,0(MSG)		CM323450
000AE2	2641			111		AIS	MSG,1		CM323460
000AE4	F540	0000	0B18	112		CLAI	MSG,MSG3END		CM323470
000AEA	4280	0ABC		113		BL	EXMP2C		CM323480
000AEE	DE30	0B02		114		OC	R3,DISWRT		CM323490

Example 2 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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LOCAL TERMINAL, FULL DUPLEX COMM MUX OPERATION

000AF2	4300 0A42	115	B	REPEAT2		CM323500
000AF6	4300 0AF6	116	HALT B *			CM323510
		117	*			CM323520
		118	*			CM323530
		119	* CONSTANTS USED IN ABOVE EXAMPLES			CM323540
		120	*			CM323550
000AFA	0000	121	READING DCX	0	READ FLAG	CM323560
000AFC	0010	122	RECADR DCX	10	COMM MUX RECEIVE ADDRESS	CM323570
000AFE	0011	123	SNDADR DCX	11	COMM MUX SEND ADDRESS	CM323580
000B00	79	124	ENREAD DB	X'79'	ENABLE,ECHO,READ	CM323590
000B01	89	125	DISRD DB	X'89'	DISABLE,ECHO,READ	CM323600
000B02	AB	126	DISWRT DB	X'AB'	DISABLE,WRITE	CM323610
000B03	3B	127	RQ2S DB	X'3B'	REQUEST TO SEND (WRT/RD = 1)	CM323620
000B04	6B	128	ENWRT DB	X'6B'	ENABLE,WRITE	CM323630
000B05	F8	129	SECOND DB	X'F8'		CM323640
		130	*		2 STOP BITS, NO PARITY CHECK	CM323650
000B06	FFFF	131	MSG3 DCX	FFFF		CM323660
000B08	0DOA	132	DC	X'0DOA'		CM323670
000B0A		133	MSG33 DS	10	10 CHARACTER MESSAGE BUFFER	CM323680
	0000 0B14	134	MSG33END EQU	*		CM323690
000B14	0DOA	135	DC	X'0DOA'		CM323700
000B16	00C0	136	DCX	0	2 NULL CHARACTERS	CM323710
	0000 0B18	137	MSG3END EQU	*		CM323720
		138	*			CM323730
000B18		139	END			CM323740

Example 2 (Continued)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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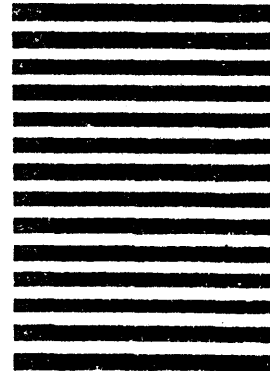
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