



CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

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## 5300 'C' User Programming Guide

# 5300 'C' User Programming Guide

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**WARNING:** Use of CTC Controllers and software is to be done only by experienced and qualified personnel who are responsible for the application and use of control equipment like the CTC controllers. These individuals must satisfy themselves that all necessary steps have been taken to assure that each application and use meets all performance and safety requirements, including any applicable laws, regulations, codes and/or standards. The information in this document is given as a general guide and all examples are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended for use in the actual application of CTC product. CTC products are not designed, sold, or marketed for use in any particular application or installation; this responsibility resides solely with the user. CTC does not assume any responsibility or liability, intellectual or otherwise for the use of CTC products.

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The information in this document is current as of the following Hardware and Firmware revision levels. Some features may not be supported in earlier revisions. See [www.ctc-control.com](http://www.ctc-control.com) for the availability of firmware updates or contact CTC Technical Support.

Model Number	Hardware Revision	Firmware Revision
5300	All Revisions	>= 5.00.89

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## CHAPTER

## 1

## Introduction



An advanced programming capability is supported by the Blue Fusion series of controllers, over and above the standard Quickstep™ environment. This allows independently compiled 'C' programs to be loaded into memory for execution alongside Quickstep programs. CTC recommends that only the most advanced programmers should consider the use of the features described in this document. This restriction is necessary due to the fact that extensive control is given to the 'C' (simple C++ is also supported) user functions and improper use can result in an unsafe controller. This document describes the environment available within the 5300 controller. In most cases previous 5100/5200 'C' code should execute on the 5300, once re-compiled.

The 5300 'C' API is a superset of the API used on the 5100/5200 and is the architecture upon which QuickBuilder™ executes, thus it is well tested. In theory the 'C' API can be used in conjunction with QuickBuilder but this is not recommended. QuickBuilder provides an integrated capability where 'C' functions can be included with your high level code providing a much cleaner environment. It is also possible to use the API described within this document to program the entire controller in 'C'. Given QuickBuilder actually generates 'C' code that complies to this API, we again recommend using QuickBuilder to expedite project development.

6 MB of dynamic memory resides in the 5300 controller where user programs can be loaded and executed. Currently programs reside on the flash disk in the */\_system/Programs* directory. Multiple programs may be resident, each loaded/unloaded by Quickstep and script control running the `'run userprogram <filename>'` script command.

'C' and 'C++' programs have access to virtually all the resources of the 5300 and more can be added as is needed. Currently access to serial communications, UDP packets, TCP virtual serial ports, motion control, analog, digital, register, variants, step logic, etc. is available. User functions can be called upon initialization, periodic ticks, as an independent Quickstep step, and even as a totally separate thread. An independent memory and heap area is used, including the 'C' library that is linked. Virtual function calls are used to expose the Quickstep environment.

Additional functionality will be added to the 'C' programming environment, upon review of customer requests. CTC believes the growth of this aspect of the product is best initiated by the user community. If you believe that you need features not described within this document, contact your CTC regional sales representative.

### Compiler

The compiler is available from MicroCross's website and is based on GNU, at [http://www.microcross.com/html/visual\\_x-tools.html](http://www.microcross.com/html/visual_x-tools.html). Only the gcc compiler V3.4 is supported by to the 5300, for the Atmel ARM9. . Various manuals documenting the compiler are available from MicroCross and RedHat at <http://www.redhat.com/docs/manuals/gnupro>. Since the compiler is an open source product MicroCross is providing support for the tools for their fee. If you do not wish to have tools support, the compiler is available free of charge from Control Technology's web site, <http://www.ctc-control.com/customer/idxdownloads.asp> as a zip file. The zip file is quit large, around 700 Meg, but does contain all necessary files, including the development source code.



No compiler support is provided by CTC, only MicroCross on a fee basis.

Full floating point capability is supported by the 5300 although the printf, sprintf, and vsprintf functions that reside within the GNU libraries are not used, and have been slightly modified. A full build environment, with makefile, is also available for 'C' User function development. They are supplied as a .zip file, *5300UserC.zip*, for installation in the *5300UserC* directory.

### Distributed 'C' Files:

The CTC 'C' Programming zip file contains a number of files. The 'C' source files are located in the *5300UserC/Source* subdirectory, header files in *5300UserC/Headers*. Files of interest are:

*CoreFunc.c* – CTC provided file, not to be modified, which provides a clean interface to the controller OS exposed virtual function table. A table of pointers to core OS functions is maintained and isolated by this module.

*UserStart.c* – CTC provided file, not to be modified, which contains printf/sprintf substitute, memory allocation routines and some other general functions.

*UserApp.c* – User program and sample code, contains 'C' main function entry point and is the file that the user will modify.

*uTable.h* – Main include file and definition file for virtual function calls and user/Quickstep interface structures.

*aload.srl* - Output file of sample build. When placed in the controller */\_system/Programs* subdirectory, it may be loaded and executed using the *run userprogram* script command.

*makefile* – Rules file for building user 'C' application programs.

*build5300.bat* – Example build file on how to modify the file environment to build an srl file for the 5300.

### Features

'C' user programs are available to provide advanced functionality. They may be used in a number of scenarios to enhance the Quickstep language and/or work independently. Some examples are:

### Resource Filters

A resource filter is a 'C' function that will be called whenever a read or write is made to a resource. The actual value is presented to the 'C' function and it may simply return the same value or modify it as desired. Resource filters can be installed for any Data Register, Data Table access, Analog Input/Output values, and/or Motion values. Filters can provide universal conversions such as scaling, complicated floating point math calculations, maintaining your own 'C' tables and arrays, or virtually any other manipulation that is required while intercepting a Quickstep or Network read or write operation to a resource.

### Tasks

'C' functions can be called just like Quickstep steps, accessing the same resources, manipulating data, custom communications protocols, string manipulation, etc. Access to the standard Quickstep task round robin loop is available. User functions can be called once per task loop, or as super tasks, after each Quickstep step.

### Communications

User functions have complete access to both the standard serial port raw data and TCP virtual serial ports (see Lantronix COBOX terminal server), and UDP raw socket packet interface. This allows for easy manipulation of string data for placement in registers and the addition of custom communication protocols.

### Motion Control (TBD)

User functions have complete access to the same function calls made by Quickstep to add complicated motion control algorithms. Filters can be added to Motion registers to ease the calculation of arc, build tables on the fly, etc.

### Program Control

Just as multiple Quickstep programs can reside and be dynamically loaded from the flash disk, User Programs can also be changed dynamically.

### Expansion

As new features are needed, the 'C' User Function interface will be expanded with additional capabilities added, based on real world input. Library functions are expected

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to be made available for standard conversions, filter examples, motion control, and advanced communications.



## Tools

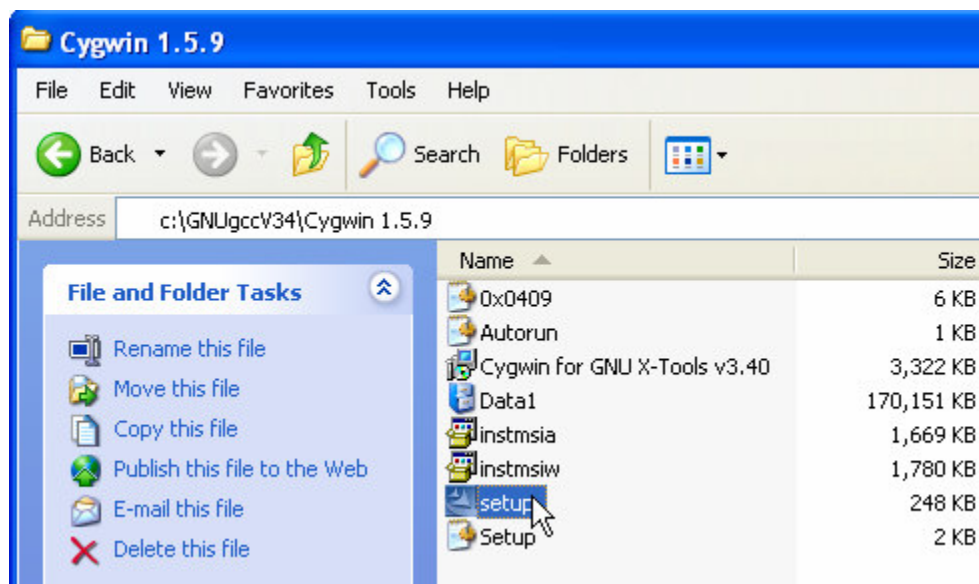


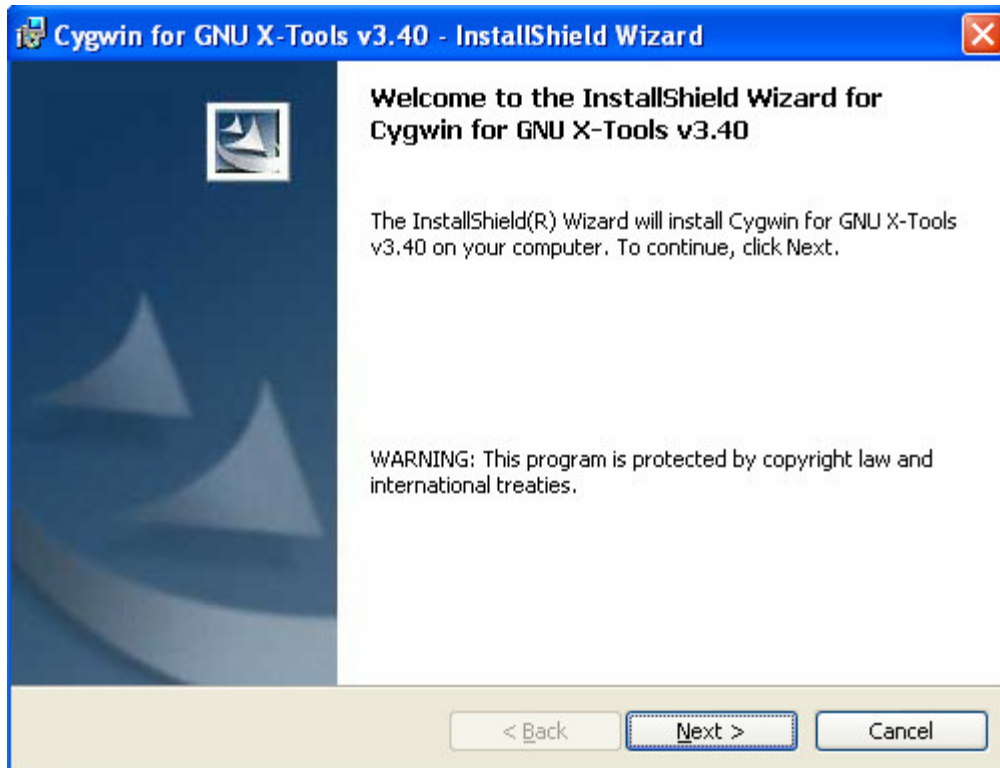
instructions.

The compiler tools are based on open source, industry standard GNU gcc, freely distributable and extremely stable. This provides a very cost effective development environment while benefiting from a large community of developers. The instructions below detail use of the downloadable zip file, available on CTC's web site. It is assumed that if the tools are purchased from Microcross the user will follow their

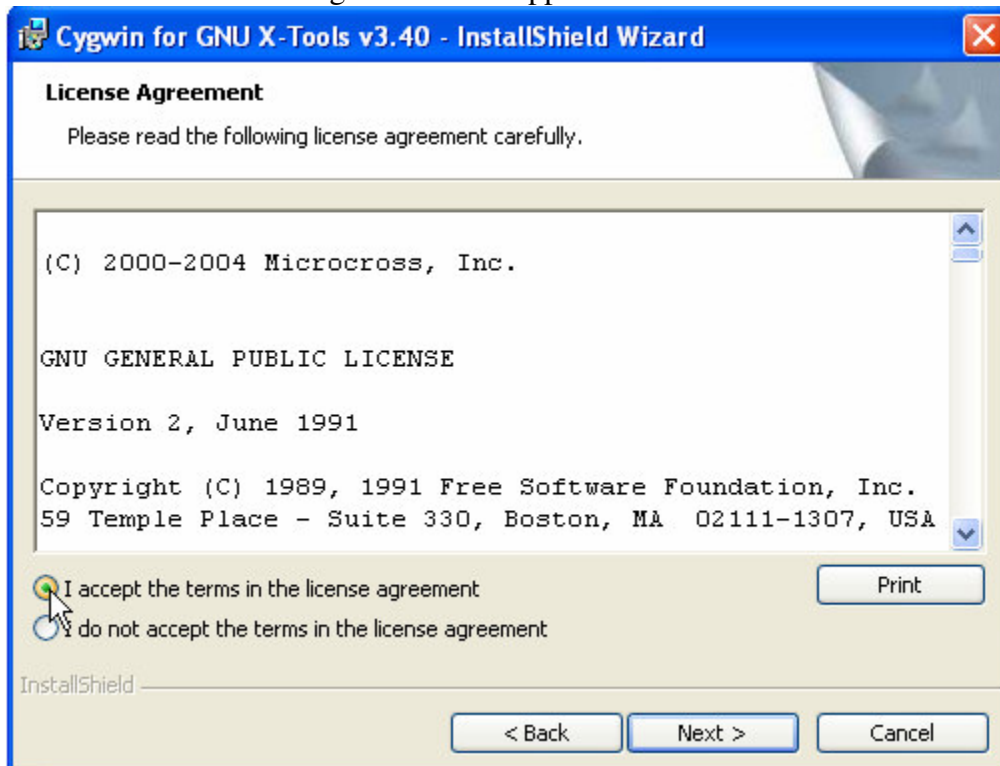
### ***Cygwin v1.5.9 Installation (compiler)***

Insert Microcross CD labeled "CYGWIN" (v1.5.9) or extract the downloaded zip file to a directory of that name. The welcome message will appear if autorun starts properly, otherwise double-click the setup application and the following Welcome screen will appear.

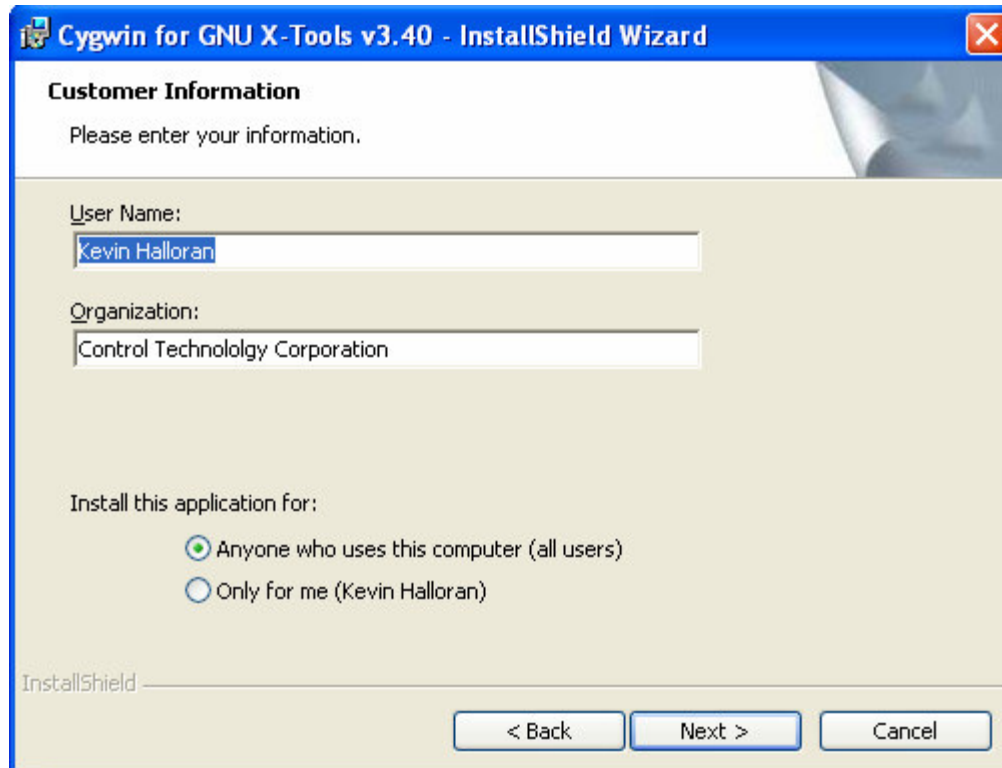




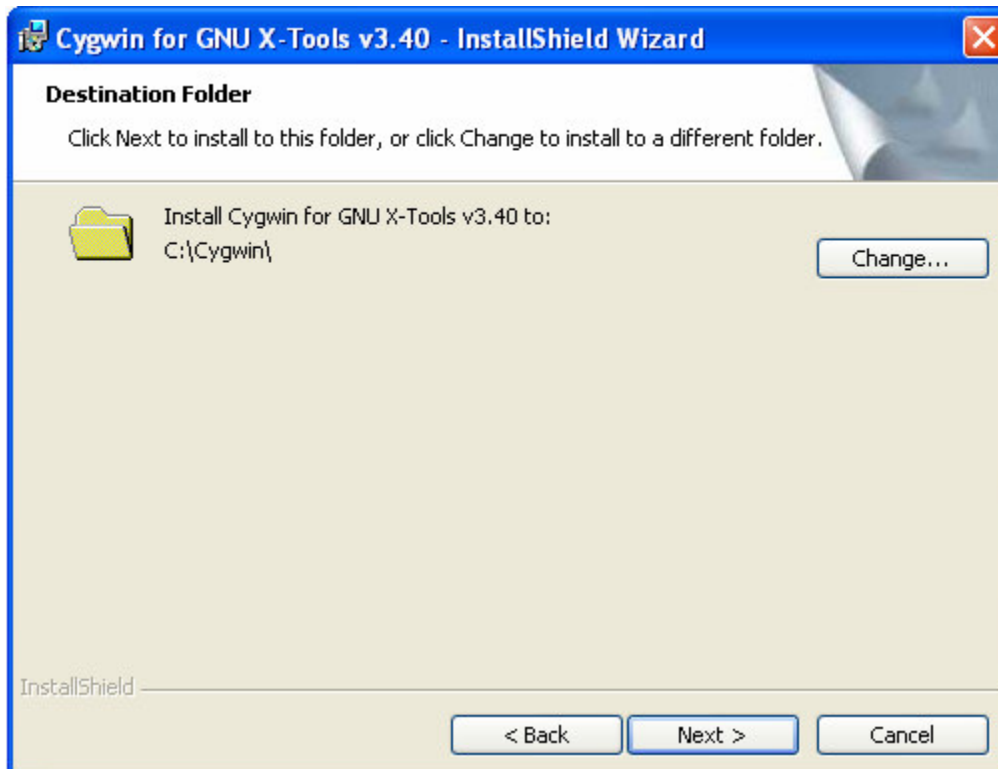
Click <Next> and the license agreement will appear.



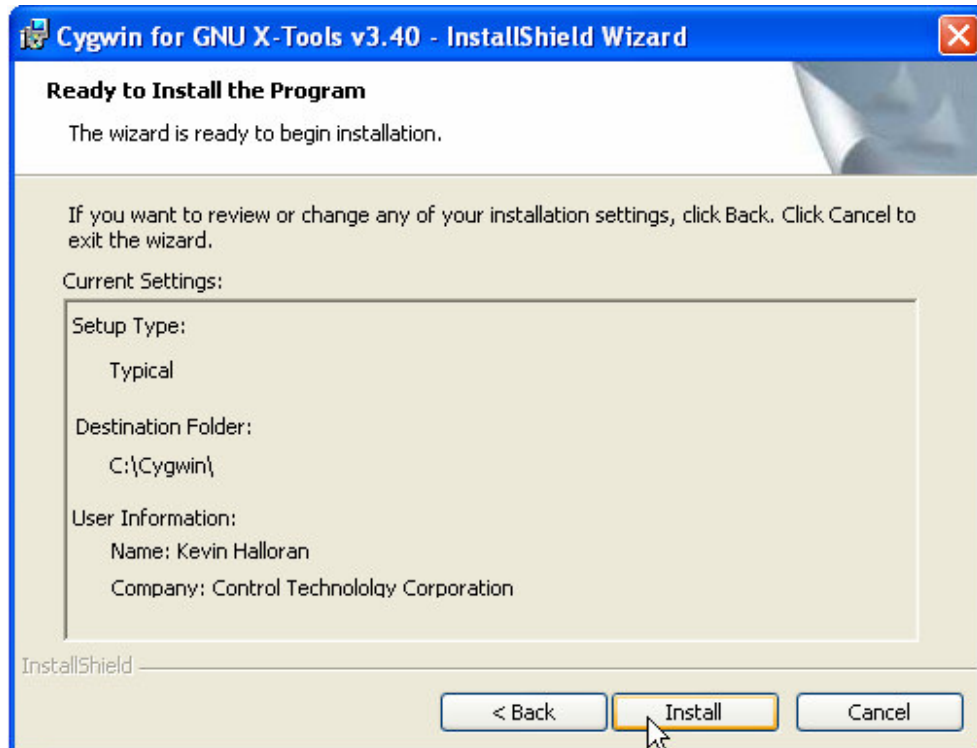
Click <I Accept> followed by <Next>. A screen requesting user information will appear.



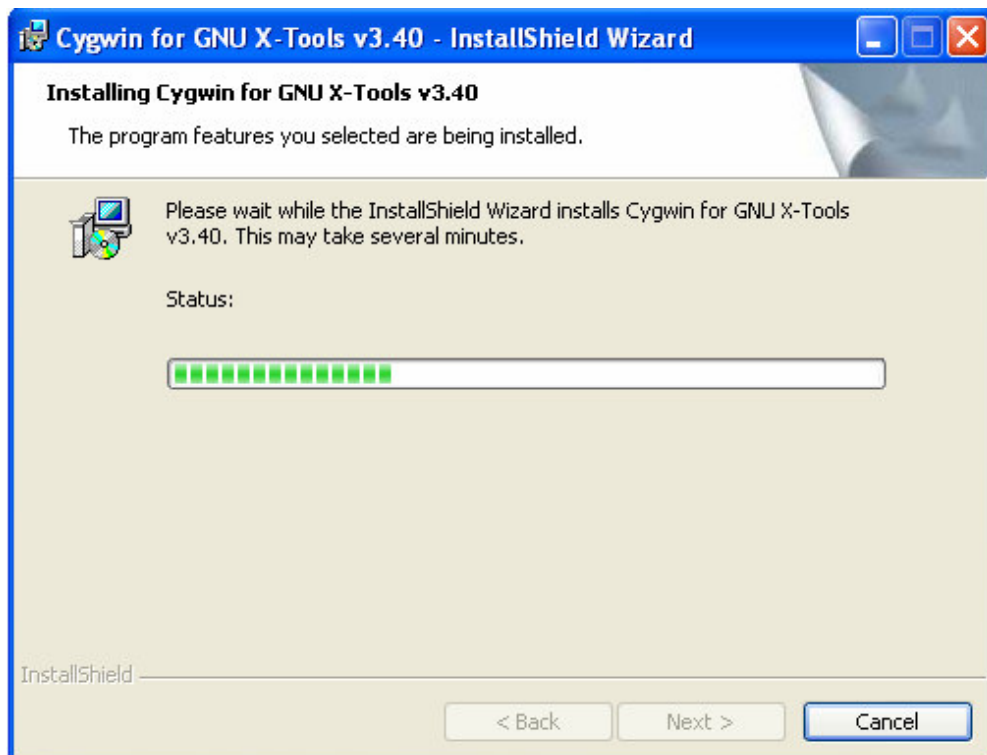
The default installation folder will appear, click <Change> if anything other than C:\Cygwin is desired, then click <Next> to proceed.



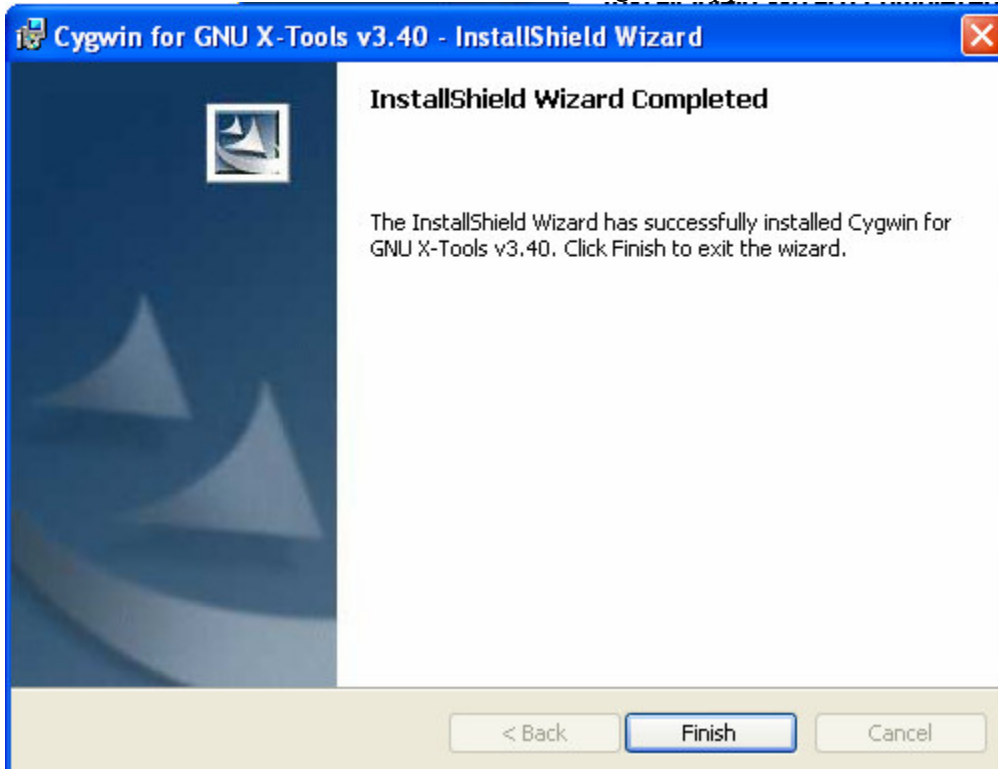
A summary of the current settings will appear, click <Back> to make changes or <Install> to begin:



Installation will begin and a progress bar and ‘Status’ message will appear:



Once the installation is finished the below dialog will appear, click <Finish>:



The generic 'C' compiler is now installed. In next section the CD containing the specific tools and libraries for the ARM environment will be installed.

## GNU X-Tools V3.0b for Windows Installation



Cygwin v1.5.9 must be installed prior to proceeding.

Start the **GNU X-Tools Shell** using the desktop icon that was installed with Cygwin.



You should get the GNU X-Tools banner upon startup of the command shell. This shell is for inputting UNIX style commands.

```

GNU X-Tools v3.4 on CYGWIN_NT-5.1 1.5.9(0.112/4/2)
(c) Microcross, Inc.
(c) Free Software Foundation
(c) Cygnus Support
(-: Hosts of Contributors

Help on GNU Bash Shell and xtools commands...

Enter 'xtools <target-alias>' to set up for a cross target.
    (i.e., xtools arm-elf)
Enter 'xtools help' to get help on xtools commands.
Enter 'help' to get Bash Shell help.
Enter 'Ctrl-d' to exit.

GNU X-Tools and Bash Shell ready...
$

```

Insert the GNU X-Tools CD into your CD drive or unzip the appropriate file to a temporary directory. Type the following commands to install your tool-suite of choice:

```

$mount (Enter)
$mount
\\curlyjoe\Projects\GNUgccU34\Cygwin 1.5.9 on /mnt/cdrom type system (binmode)
C:\Cygwin\usr\x11r6\lib\x11\fonts on /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts type system (binmode)
C:\Cygwin\bin on /usr/bin type system (binmode)
C:\Cygwin\lib on /usr/lib type system (binmode)
C:\Cygwin on / type system (binmode)
c: on /cygdrive/c type user (binmode,noumount)
$

```

If the mount of the '/mnt/cdrom' is mapped to your CDROM drive letter with GNU X-Tools, then skip over to Installation of GNU X-Tools; otherwise, perform the following steps to mount your CDROM to the proper drive letter. From then on the mount will stay permanent unless changed:

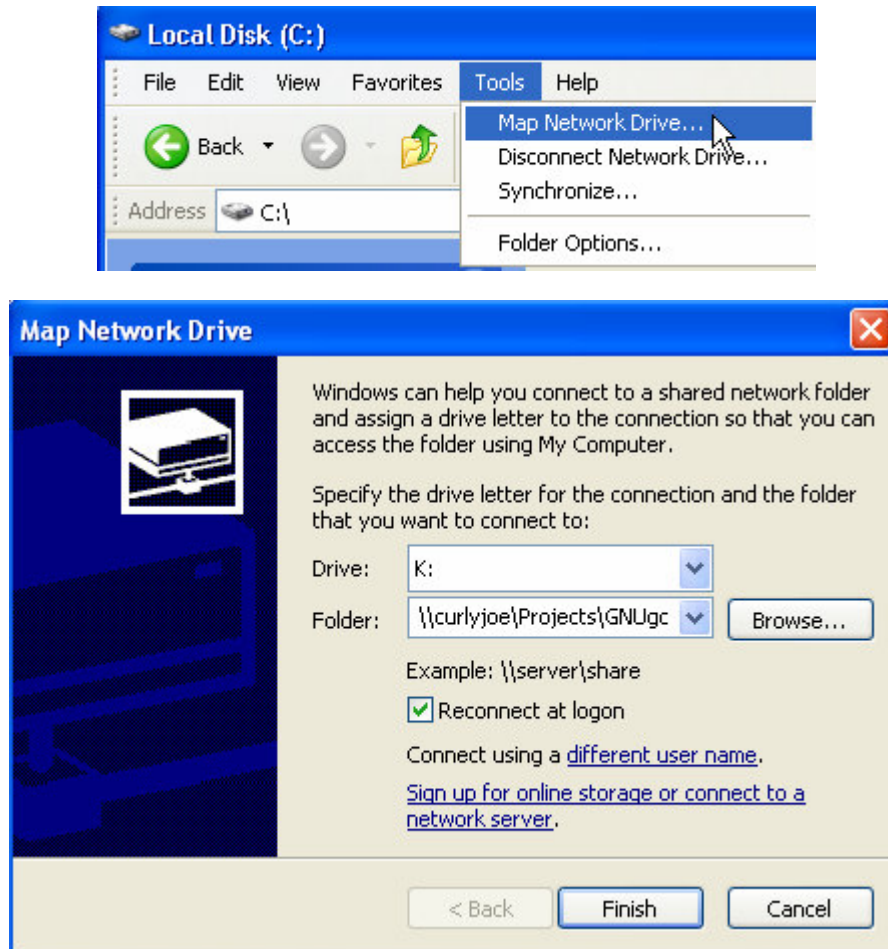
```
$ umount -s /mnt/cdrom (Enter)
```

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```
$ mount -s -b -f <CD-drive-letter>: /mnt/cdrom (Enter)
e.g., mount -s -b -f d: /mnt/cdrom (Enter) (assuming d: drive)
```

If you are referencing an area on a hard disk that the xtools were unzipped to then mount the cdrom pointing to the mapped disk drive, which is pointing to that directory.

Example: Unzipped files are in the 'Xtools 3.4' subdirectory on the [\\curlyjoe\Projects\GNUgccV34\XTools 3.4](#) server drive. Therefore using Windows tools create a mapped drive, for instance K: pointing to this subdirectory:



Now mount the mapped drive:

```
$ mount -s -b -f K: /cygdrive/k (Enter) (assuming K: drive)
```

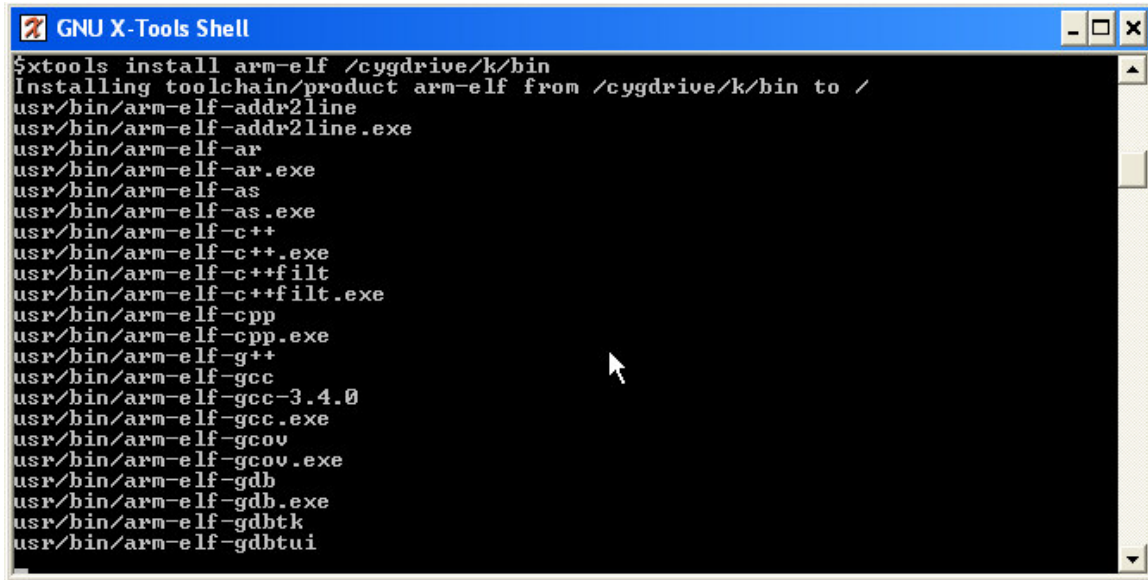
```
$mount
C:\Cygwin\usr\x11r6\lib\x11\fonts on /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts type system <binmode>
C:\Cygwin\bin on /usr/bin type system <binmode>
C:\Cygwin\lib on /usr/lib type system <binmode>
C:\Cygwin on / type system <binmode>
c: on /cygdrive/c type user <binmode,noumount>
k: on /cygdrive/k type user <binmode,noumount>
$
```



Typing the mount command, as above now shows the /cygdrive/k has been created and is mapped to the K: drive.

Now we are ready to install the X-Tools and Visual GDB for the ARM processor. First install the X-Tools and ARM specific libraries:

```
$ xtools install arm-elf /cygdrive/k/bin (Enter)
```



```
GNU X-Tools Shell
$ xtools install arm-elf /cygdrive/k/bin
Installing toolchain/product arm-elf from /cygdrive/k/bin to /
usr/bin/arm-elf-addr2line
usr/bin/arm-elf-addr2line.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-ar
usr/bin/arm-elf-ar.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-as
usr/bin/arm-elf-as.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-c++
usr/bin/arm-elf-c++.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-c++filt
usr/bin/arm-elf-c++filt.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-cpp
usr/bin/arm-elf-cpp.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-g++
usr/bin/arm-elf-gcc
usr/bin/arm-elf-gcc-3.4.0
usr/bin/arm-elf-gcc.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-gcov
usr/bin/arm-elf-gcov.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-gdb
usr/bin/arm-elf-gdb.exe
usr/bin/arm-elf-gdbtk
usr/bin/arm-elf-gdbtui
```

### Verify Compiler Installation

Once installed, you can easily verify the proper operation of your toolsuite by running a test suite in the Cygwin directory. Follow these steps using the GNU X-Tools Shell:

```
$ xtools arm-elf (Enter)
```

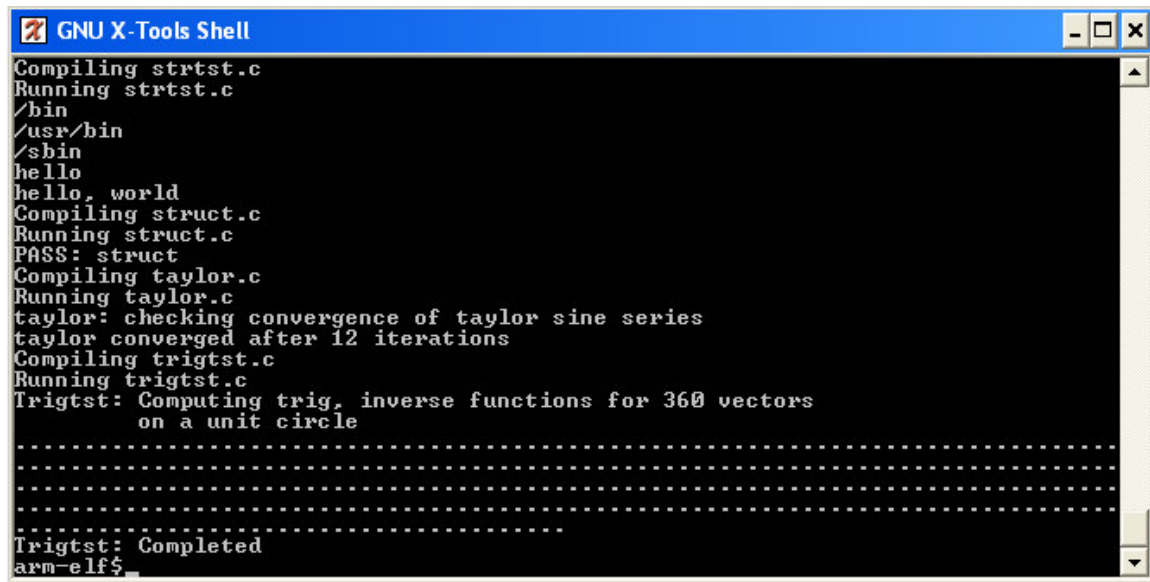


```
GNU X-Tools Shell
$ xtools arm-elf
Setting up Shell for arm-elf
arm-elf GNU X-Tools Shell Ready...
arm-elf$
```

```
arm-elf$ cd /home/test (Enter)
```

```
arm-elf$ ./run-all (Enter) (dot forward slash run-all)
```





```
GNU X-Tools Shell
Compiling strtst.c
Running strtst.c
/bin
/usr/bin
/sbin
hello
hello, world
Compiling struct.c
Running struct.c
PASS: struct
Compiling taylor.c
Running taylor.c
taylor: checking convergence of taylor sine series
taylor converged after 12 iterations
Compiling trigtst.c
Running trigtst.c
Trigtst: Computing trig, inverse functions for 360 vectors
on a unit circle
.....
.....
.....
.....
Trigtst: Completed
arm-elf$
```

Upon completion select <Exit> and reboot your PC.

## Final System Configuration

To ensure a proper installation you should build the test program. Change your current directory to where you put the 5300 User C software and type build5300. Output should appear similar to below:

```
C:\5300UserC>build5300
C:\5300UserC>erase aload.sr1
C:\5300UserC>erase *.o
C:\5300UserC>erase aload.x
C:\5300UserC>erase makefile
C:\5300UserC>copy 5300\*. * .
5300\aload.sr1
5300\aload.x
5300\makefile
3 file(s) copied.
C:\5300UserC>make
arm-elf-gcc -g -O -mcpu=arm9tdmi -Wall -fno-builtin -c -I./Headers -I. -I../libs
-DLITTLE_ENDIAN -DMODEL5200 -c -o UserStart.o ./Source/UserStart.c
arm-elf-gcc -g -O -mcpu=arm9tdmi -Wall -fno-builtin -c -I./Headers -I. -I../libs
-DLITTLE_ENDIAN -DMODEL5200 -c -o CoreFunc.o ./Source/CoreFunc.c
arm-elf-gcc -g -O -mcpu=arm9tdmi -Wall -fno-builtin -c -I./Headers -I. -I../libs
-DLITTLE_ENDIAN -DMODEL5200 -c -o userApp.o ./Source/userApp.c
arm-elf-lld -o aload.abs UserStart.o CoreFunc.o userApp.o -Taload.x -Map aload.ma
p -L/usr/lib/gcc-lib/arm-elf/3.4.0/ -L../libs -lstdc++ -lm -lc -lgcc
arm-elf-objcopy -R .comment -S -O srec aload.abs aload.sr
./specmem aload.sr aload.sr1
arm-elf-objcopy -R .comment -O elf32-little aload.abs aload.elf
Done
rm aload.sr
C:\5300UserC>
```

A file called *aload.sr1* should now appear. This file is the loadable module to be executed by the controller. Its file size should be about 118,880 bytes. This sample program simply takes any value written to registers 2 through 6 and divides it by 2. It also contains an example on how to use the serial and UDP network ports. Its source code is contained within *UserApp.c*.

As a test install this file on your controllers */\_system/Programs* subdirectory and then by using telnet execute "run userprogram aload.sr1". Write a 10 to register 2 and then read it back, the result should be a 5.

Setting up the 'C' programming environment for your particular editor or specially configuring directory structures is beyond the scope of this document. Refer to the documentation supplied by Microcross when necessary. Typically source files are placed in the *Source* subdirectory and header files in the *Header* subdirectory. If a new source file is added make sure to also edit the makefile and add where needed, using an existing file as an example.

## Loadable ‘C’ User Functions and Filters



‘C’ User Functions are compiled and linked into a single .sr1 file. This file is placed in the /\_system/Programs directory, on the flash disk. It is loaded using the “run userprogram filename.sr1” script command, into SDRAM memory (reference map). The ‘run’ script command can either be executed at the command line, via Telnet, or embedded in a script file and executed by writing the script number to register 12311. Reference the Script Language Guide; #951-520003 (5200), for additional information.

### 5300 System Memory Map

#### FLASH

<i>Location</i>	<i>Address Range</i>	<i>Max Bytes</i>	<i>Bus</i>
Main Memory Board – Boot Monitor and tfs/elf image storage for booting main program	0x10000000 to 0x103FFFFFF Not available for user. (320 series flash chip)	4M	16
Main Memory Board – Flash Disk	0x14000000 to 0x17FFFFFF (up to 320 series flash)	4M	16
Main Memory Board – Flash Disk (optional)	0x01800000 to 0x01BFFFFFF (up to 320 series flash)	4M	16
<b>Total Maximum</b>		<b>12M</b>	

#### NV-RAM (Battery Backed)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Address Range</i>	<i>Max Bytes</i>	<i>Bus Width</i>
Main Memory Board – Static Ram	0x80000000 to 0x801FFFFFF	2M  (first 1M reserved*)  *subject to change	32

Top Memory Expansion Board	0x80200000 to 0x802FFFFF	2M	32
<b>Total Maximum</b>		<b>4M (3M user)</b>	

**SDRAM (Dynamic Memory, volatile at hardware reset and power down)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Address Range</i>	<i>Max Bytes</i>	<i>Bus Width</i>
Main Board – Execution area for firmware and 'C' User programs	0x20000000 to 0x21FFFFFF 0x20000000 to 0x20FFFFFF (16M) Program execution area, copied from flash, as well as heap space (about 11M)		
	0x21000000 to 0x215FFFFF (6M) User available area, volatile ram disk, etc. CTC reserves the right to use for feature enhancements thus if use start with high memory first.	32M (12M User)	32
	0x21600000 to 0x21BFFFFF (6M) 'C' Development area		
	0x21C00000 to 0x21FFFFFF (4M) Available, FTP re-flash area @ 0x06c00000.		
<b>Total Maximum</b>		<b>16M (12M User)</b>	

**Resource Filter Example**

A Resource Filter allows a 'C' User Function to modify a value prior to the application program receiving it or on a write operation, prior to it being written to the actual resource. To implement a filter a User Function must first be registered with the Quickstep OS, along with what Resource parameters will cause it to be invoked. A RESOURCE\_INFO structure is filled out and passed to the “addResourceFilter” function, specifying the type of resource to be monitored, read and/or write operation, and the assigned resource number range. For example, adding a filter to register #2 is given below. Only register 2 is monitored since the start and end range are the same:

```
RESOURCE_INFO resource;
void *handle;

// Lets install a filter function as a sample
resource.type = RESOURCE_REGISTER;
resource.start = 2;           // lets filter register 2
resource.end = 2;             // no range, only 2 for now
resource.mode = RESOURCE_READ; // read operation only
```

```
// Now add the filter...
handle = addResourceFilter(&resource, sampleFilter);
```

The sampleFilter function will simply divide any read operations by 2. Therefore, if Quickstep or CTCMON were to read register 2 and a 40 was contained in it, the value actually read back would be 20. This same technique can be used for any available resource. By changing resource.end to a 6 (as in supplied sample program UserApp.c), a range of registers can be specified. Below is a simple filter function:

```
int sampleFilter(void *handle, FILTERPARAMS *params, STDVAL value, RETVAL *status)
{
    // This sample filter simply processes a read or write operation on a register
    switch(params->mode)
    {
        case RESOURCE_READ:
            // Someone is attempting to read the register, actual value in "value"
            // Let's divide it by 2 just for test purposes
            if (value) // don't divide by 0...
                value = value/2;
            break;
        case RESOURCE_WRITE:
            // This won't be called since we only defined for READ, bits are Or'ed
            break;
    }
    // Return new or same value to use
    return value;
}
```

When finished with the filter, during cleanup, make sure you call releaseResourceFilter, passing the handle of the resource.

## Virtual Table, User and Quickstep

It is recommended that the programmer reference the sample programs included in the distribution. Much of the detail provided below references the internal operations and is not necessarily needed to construct user functions.

Two virtual tables exist which expose functions that are available, both of which are defined in *uTable.h*. *VTABLE\_QS* is the table provided by the 5300 OS and contains the function calls available for the user program (other than the standard C library). *VTABLE\_USER* is the table that is filled in by the user program, as required. As a quick reference the tables are defined below:

```

/*****
* struct vtableQS - Quickstep OS Function table
*
* Virtual function table for access to Quickstep functions.
* This table is initialized by Quickstep OS at powerup.
*****/
typedef struct vtableQS
{
    REGISTER_GET      regRead;           // read a Quickstep register
    REGISTER_PUT      regWrite;          // write a Quickstep register

    COMM_SENDMSG      commSendMsg;       // Send a string out a serial port
    COMM_GENERICCMD    commGenericCmd;    // Send a command to a serial port
    COMM_GET_RQST      commReadMsg;       // Read a message from a serial port

    ADD_RESOURCE_FILTER addResourceFilter; // add a resource filter to the access list
    REMOVE_RESOURCE_FILTER removeResourceFilter; // remove a resource filter from the access list

    GET_SYSTEM_TICS    systemTics;        // Returns number of tics since powerup, in ms.

    PRINTF             printf;            // printf function redirected to UDP debugger output screen
    SPRINTF             sprintf;           // sprintf function used by Quickstep, protected by mutex
    LOGEVENTPLUS        logEventPlus;     // Log a predetermined value type and value/string to the event log
    LOGEVENT            logEvent;         // Log a low level value into the debug event log
    FIREWATCHDOG        fireWatchdog;     // Reset a watchdog timer, Quickstep calls it continually.

    // If for any reason not return control must be called in
    // less than 86 ms. or reset will occur.

    ENTER_STEP_ATOMICITY enterStepAtomicity; // Obtain ownership of step atomicity
    EXIT_STEP_ATOMICITY  exitStepAtomicity;  // Release ownership of step atomicity...

    /*****
    // below virtual functions are for advanced use only and not
    // offered for general support
    *****/

    MOTION_GET_NUMMOTORS Motion_GetNumMotors; // Get number of motion objects in system
    MOTION_GET_ATTRIBUTE Motion_Get_Attribute;
    MOTION_PUT_ATTRIBUTE Motion_Put_Attribute;
    MOTION_READY         Motion_Ready;        // Get state of motion object
    MOTION_SIMPLE_COMMAND Motion_Simple_Command;

    THREAD_CREATE         thread_create;       // Create a new thread
    THREAD_SUSPEND        thread_suspend;      // Suspend an existing thread
    THREAD_RESUME         thread_resume;       // Allow a suspended thread to resume operation
    THREAD_SLEEP          thread_sleep;        // Sleep for the specified number of tics (1ms/tic)
    MUTEX_CREATE          mutex_create;        // Create a mutex object
    MUTEX_GET             mutex_get;           // get control of the mutex

```

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```

MUTEX_PUT      mutex_put;           // give control of the mutex back
MUTEX_DELETE   mutex_delete;        // Destroy the mutex, giving all memory back

BYTE_ALLOCATE  tx_byte_allocate;    // NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT FOR INTERNAL ROUTINES
BYTE_RELEASE   tx_byte_release;     // NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT FOR INTERNAL ROUTINES
BYTE_POOL_CREATE tx_byte_pool_create; // NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT FOR INTERNAL ROUTINES
BYTE_POOL_DELETE tx_byte_pool_delete; // NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT FOR INTERNAL ROUTINES
INTERRUPT_CONTROL interruptControl; // NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT FOR INTERNAL ROUTINES

COMM_NETWORKOPEN commNetworkOpen; // Open a network connection/socket spawning RX thread
COMM_NETWORKCLOSE commNetworkClose; // Close a network connection
COMM_NETWORKSEND commNetworkSend; // Send data on a network connection
/***** BELOW ONLY COMPATIBLE WITH 5300 CONTROLLER *****/
REGISTER_VGET   regVRead;           // read a Quickstep register as a Variant
REGISTER_VPUT   regVWrite;          // write a Quickstep register as a Variant

REGISTER_LOCK   regLock;            // Register mutex lock set
REGISTER_UNLOCK regUnlock;          // Register mutex unlock

TASK_SETBRANCH  taskSetBranch;       // Set the step to branch to upon return from 'C' API
TASK_STEPLock   taskStepLock;        // Set the step lock flag to force execution of next step

// of present task without loosing atomicity
TASK_CREATETASK createTask;          // Create a Quickstep Task
TASK_KILLTASK   killTask;            // Kill a Quickstep Task
TASK_GETTASKFROMHANDLE getTaskFromHandle; // Get TASK * from a TASK handle
RUNCMD_ALLOCATE allocateCommandParser; // Allocate an environment for Script Command Processing
RUNCMD_RELEASE releaseCommandParser; // Free an environment used for Script Command Processing
RUNCMD_RUN      runCommandParser;    // Run a Script Command
RUNCMD_GETRESPONSE getCommandResponse; // Get a Script Command response, copying it to a local buffer

// File system calls

CTC_FOPEN      CTC_fopen; // Open the desired file to type of access desired and return handle for further access
CTC_FILELENGTH CTC_filelength; // Get file length
CTC_FCLOSE     CTC_fclose; // Close file opened by CTC_fclose()
CTC_FEOF       CTC_feof; // Check for end of file
CTC_FWRITE     CTC_fwrite; // Write to file
CTC_FTELL      CTC_ftell; // Get current file position
CTC_FFLUSH     CTC_fflush; // Flush open file
CTC_FREAD      CTC_fread; // Read from file
CTC_FGETS      CTC_fgets; // Get a line terminated with CR LF from an open file
CTC_FPUTS      CTC_fputs; // Write a null terminated string to an open file
CTC_FSEEK      CTC_fseek; // Seek to specific position in a file. Origin is ignored, always from start of file
CTC_GETFILENAME CTC_getFileName; // Return pointer to the name of the opened file within a directory block

// DIRECTORY FUNCTIONS

CTC_RMDIR      CTC_rmdir; // Delete a directory
CTC_PWD        CTC_pwd; // Get current position in a directory tree
CTC_CD         CTC_cd; // Change directories
CTC_MKDIR      CTC_mkdir; // Create a new directory
CTC_FORMATDISK CTC_formatDisk; // Format the disk
CTC_GETFULLFILENAME CTC_getFullFileName; // Get full file name with path information
CTC_VOLUMEGETINFO CTC_volumeGetInfo; // Get Flash disk information at disk level
CTC_FINDFIRST  CTC_findfirst; // Initialize CTC_FIND_DATA structure and get information on first file
CTC_FINDNEXT   CTC_findnext; // Get CTC_FIND_DATA information on next file in directory tree
CTC_FINDCLOSE  CTC_findclose; // Terminate the directory tree walk initiated with the CTC_findfirst() call
CTC_REMOVE     CTC_remove; // Delete a file
CTC_REDIR      CTC_remdir; // Rename a directory (ram disk and SDISK only)
CTC_RENAME     CTC_rename; // Rename a file
CTC_GETFILEINFO CTC_getFileInfo; // Get information on a file that is not open, by name and path only

} VTABLE_QS;

/*****
* USER VIRTUAL FUNCTION TABLE PROTOTYPE DEFINITIONS
*
* Virtual function table hooks for access by Quickstep OS
*****/

```

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```

* to call if defined during strategic points of system          *
* execution.                                                    *
* This table is initialized by user within their main()         *
* function, with their 'C' functions, as needed, else place    *
* a NULL in the table entry                                    *
*****/
typedef int (*USER_INITIALIZATION)(void); // Called when started, = main
typedef int (*USER_OPERATION)(void *); // Called to invoke a user operation

typedef void (*TIMER_INTERRUPT_HOOK)(); // invoked every timer tic, don't stay here long!!!
typedef int (*TASK_LOOP_HOOK)(SYSMODE state); // invoked after all Quickstep tasks have executed, round robin
typedef int (*SUPERTASK_HOOK)(SYSMODE state); // invoked after each Quickstep task
typedef int (*SERVICELOOP_HOOK)(SYSMODE state); // invoked after each Quickstep task
typedef void (*END_ALL_TASKS_HOOK)(); // invoked if all tasks are told to end.
typedef void (*USER_SHUTDOWN)(); // invoked if about to load another user module on top of this one.
typedef void (*NEWTASKSTARTED)(TASK *task); // invoked when a new task is beginning, created.
typedef void (*TASKENDED)(TASK *task); // invoked when a task is shutting down
typedef void (*QS4CONTROL)(int reason, void *info); // invoked periodically with 'reason' and 'info', reason specific.
typedef void (*QS4OBJECTTABLE)(int *size); // invoked to access QS4 object table pointer and size
typedef int (*QS4_OBJACCESS)(int write, int objnum, int propnum, int proptype, void *resultVal); // invoked to access QS4 object
// property value when indirection flag set

/*****
* struct vtableUser - User Defined Function table                *
*                                                                *
* Virtual function table for access to User functions.          *
* This table is initialized by user within their main()         *
* function, upon initial loading into memory and prior to      *
* operation                                                      *
*****/
#define VALID_USER_SIGNATURE 0x10adf7L // Special identifier at start of User table, required
#define USER_VERSION_MASK 0xffff0000L
#define USER_ENTRIES_MASK 0x000000ffL

#define USER_VERSION_REQUIRED 0x00010000L // Not currently used
#define USER_ENTRIES_REQUIRED 13 // Number of function entries in the vtableUser structure
typedef struct vtableUser
{
    long signature; // Unique value to verify table is correct type
    long version; // Version control information to ensure compatibility
    USER_INITIALIZATION initialize; // User routine to be called at start, main() function
    USER_OPERATION function; // NOT USED
    TIMER_INTERRUPT_HOOK timerTic; // Invoked on every timer tic (1ms) if defined
    TASK_LOOP_HOOK taskLoop; // Invoked as a normal Quickstep step if defined
    SUPERTASK_HOOK superTaskLoop; // Invoked after each Quickstep step, like a super task
    SERVICELOOP_HOOK serviceLoopHook; // Invoked outside the Quickstep main loop when steps not running
    END_ALL_TASKS_HOOK endAllTasks; // Invoked if all tasks are being shutdown by a Quickstep Cancel command
    USER_SHUTDOWN userShutdown; // Invoked when a new "C" module is being loaded for cleanup purposes
    NEWTASKSTARTED taskStart; // Invoked when a new task is beginning, created.
    TASKENDED taskEnd; // invoked when a task is shutting down
    QS4CONTROL qs4Control; // invoked periodically, based on specific 'reason' parameter
    QS4OBJECTTABLE QS4ObjectTable; // invoked to access QS4 object table pointer and size.
    QS4_OBJACCESS QS4ObjAccess; // invoked to access QS4 object table property value when indirection set
} VTABLE_USER;

```

The function definitions and calling parameters are discussed in the “VTABLE\_QS Function Prototypes and Definitions” section. The VTABLE\_USER contains entries which are previously set up and may be modified by the user. The table exists at the end of the *CoreFunc.c* file:

```

// Below is main table referenced by the Quickstep Operating System, tread carefully when changing
// as it must match that of the OS... NOTE: Change version and entries number in table!!!
const VTABLE_USER localUserCommand __attribute__((section(".ftable"))) = {
    VALID_USER_SIGNATURE, // signature
    0x0001000C, // version 00.01, 12 entries
    main, // initialize

```



```

NULL,          //function unused
NULL,          // timerTic;
taskLoop,      // taskLoop;
NULL,          // superTaskLoop;
NULL,          // serviceLoopHook;
NULL,          // endAllTasks;
userShutdown,  // userShutdown;
taskStart,     // newTaskStarted; (called if non-null when task first created, allocate task user memory)
taskEnd,       // taskEnded; (called when a task is ending, free user task memory)
NULL,         // pidControl; invoked periodically, after all analog inputs are scanned
NULL          // QS4ObjectTable;      invoked to access QS4 object table pointer and size.
};

```

Twelve 5300 OS hooks are available for user modification. If a NULL is present then no operation will be performed for that particular function call.

**main** – Required 'C' user Program entry point upon being loaded. Any initialization should be done here and control promptly returned to the calling functions.

**timerTic** – This function will be called once per 5200 timer tic, from the interrupt level, approximately 1 millisecond/tic. Control must be returned to the 5200 immediately.

**taskLoop** – This function will be called once per Quickstep step loop, just like any other task. Quickstep steps are executed round-robin. Upon return the first Quickstep task will have a step executed since the 'C' user function taskLoop is always the last task called. Note that step atomicity is maintained.

**superTaskLoop** – Same as taskLoop, except this function is called after each Quickstep task executes a step.

**endAllTasks** – This function is called to notify the user function that there has been a task “Cancel” command executed by Quickstep, causing task execution to stop, and that any cleanup that should be done needs to be done now.

**userShutdown** – This function is provided in *CoreFunc.c* and is called whenever a user program is about to be unloaded from memory and a new one loaded. Frees all resources that have been allocated and returns control.

**taskStart** – This function is provided in *CoreFunc.c* and is called whenever a Quickstep task is first started. It allows the user program to allocate memory or prepare for anything task specific. Reserved for QuickBuilder.

**taskEnd** – This function is provided in *CoreFunc.c* and is called whenever a Quickste task finishes, is done executing. Reserved for QuickBuilder.

**qs4Control** – This function is provided in *CoreFunc.c* and is called periodically with analog values based upon scan rate. Used for PID control and reserved for QuickBuilder.

**QS4ObjectTable** – QuickBuilder use only.

**QS4ObjAccess** – QuickBuilder use only.

## ***VTABLE\_QS Function Prototypes and Definitions***

Below are a few multipurpose functions which were available on the 5100/5200. Reference ‘CoreFunc.c’ and the “Model 5300 Enhancement Overview”, document 951-530001, for additional available functions, including full file system access.

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE          */
/*
/*    main                                PORTABLE C        */
/*                                1.0                        */
/*  DESCRIPTION                                */
/*
/*    This function is the main input function called after a User */
/*    C file is loaded into memory for execution. Any initialization */
/*    required should be done and control returned.                */
/*
/*    MAKE SURE TO RETURN CONTROL AND DON'T TAKE LONG!!! IF CALLED BY */
/*    A QUICKSTEP RUNNING A SCRIPT, YOU MAY HAVE TO INVOKE A WATCHDOG */
/*    RESET FUNCTION IF SPEND MORE THAN 40 MS HERE (fireWatchdog())  */
/*
/*  INPUT                                */
/*
/*    none                                */
/*
/*  OUTPUT                                */
/*
/*    0 = Initialization successful, allow User functions to execute */
/*    non-zero = Init failed, do not run User functions              */
*/

```

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```
/*                                                                    */
/*  CALLS                                                                */
/*    - __main() call inserted by the compiler prior to any other code */
/*    - user define initialization routines, as required                 */
/*                                                                    */
/*  CALLED BY                                                            */
/*                                                                    */
/*    C User Function file loader (Quickstep OS)                       */
/*                                                                    */
/*  RELEASE HISTORY                                                      */
/*                                                                    */
/*    DATE                      NAME                      DESCRIPTION      */
/*                                                                    */
/*                                                                    */
/*****
int main (void);
```

### Register Access

```
/*                                                                    */
/*  FUNCTION                                                                */
/*                                                                    */
/*    regRead                                                                PORTABLE C */
/*                                                                    1.0 */
/*  DESCRIPTION                                                            */
/*    Read a Quickstep Register value.                                     */
/*                                                                    */
/*  INPUT                                                                    */
/*    UINT16 RegNum - Register number from 1 to 64535 to read           */
/*    INT32 *RegVal - Pointer to a 32 bit wide Integer to store the result */
/*                                                                    */
/*  OUTPUT                                                                    */
/*    RETVAL -                                                             */
/*    SUCCESS = function called properly                                 */
/*    ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found                  */
/*    (also register specific return values defined in Errors.h)        */
/*                                                                    */
/*  CALLS                                                                */
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer                       */
/*                                                                    */
/*  CALLED BY                                                            */
/*    As required by user code                                           */
/*                                                                    */
/*  RELEASE HISTORY                                                      */
/*                                                                    */
/*    DATE                      NAME                      DESCRIPTION      */
/*                                                                    */
/*                                                                    */
/*****
RETVAL regRead(UINT16 RegNum, INT32 *RegVal);
```

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE      */
/*
/*    regWrite                                PORTABLE C   */
/*                                           1.0          */
/*  DESCRIPTION                                */
/*    Write a value to a Quickstep Register      */
/*
/*  INPUT                                */
/*    UINT16 RegNum - Register number from 1 to 64535 to read */
/*    INT32  RegVal - 32 bit wide Integer value to store      */
/*
/*  OUTPUT                                */
/*    RETVAL -
/*      SUCCESS = function called properly
/*      ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found
/*      (also register specific return values defined in Errors.h)
/*
/*  CALLS                                */
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/*  CALLED BY                                */
/*    As required by user code
/*
/*  RELEASE HISTORY                                */
/*
*****/
RETVAL regWrite(UINT16 RegNum, INT32 RegVal);

```

## Communications

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE      */
/*
/*    commSendMsg                                PORTABLE C   */
/*                                           1.0          */
/*  DESCRIPTION                                */
/*    Send a buffer of characters out a serial communications port
/*
/*  INPUT                                */
/*    INDX port - Serial port to send buffer out on, 1 is COM1, 2 is COM2,
/*                  virtual TCP connections are 3 to 7
/*    UINT8 *msg - Pointer to unsigned character buffer containing message
/*    UINT16 size - Length of message to send
/*
/*  OUTPUT                                */
/*    RETVAL -
/*      SUCCESS = function called properly
/*      ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found
/*      (also register specific return values defined in Errors.h)
/*
/*  CALLS                                */

```

```

/* Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer */
/* */
/* CALLED BY */
/* As required by user code */
/* */
/* RELEASE HISTORY */
/* */
/* DATE NAME DESCRIPTION */
/* */
/* */
/*****
RETVAL commSendMsg( INDX port, UINT8 *msg, UINT16 size);

/*****
/* */
/* FUNCTION RELEASE */
/* */
/* commGenericCmd PORTABLE C */
/* 1.0 */
/* DESCRIPTION */
/* This function sends a generic message command (undefined format) of */
/* length "size" to the specified "port" using the appropriate driver. */
/* Any response is copied back to "msg"; the size of the of the */
/* response it copies back to "size". */
/* Messages can be used to change baud rate, etc... */
/* */
/* INPUT */
/* INDX port - Serial port to send buffer out on, 1 is COM1, 2 is COM2, */
/* virtual TCP connections are 3 to 7 */
/* UINT8 *msg - Pointer to unsigned character buffer containing message */
/* UINT16 *size - Pointer to unsigned short to store result length in */
/* */
/* OUTPUT */
/* RETVAL - */
/* SUCCESS = function called properly */
/* ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found */
/* (also register specific return values defined in Errors.h) */
/* */
/* CALLS */
/* Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer */
/* */
/* CALLED BY */
/* As required by user code */
/* */
/* RELEASE HISTORY */
/* */
/* DATE NAME DESCRIPTION */
/* */
/* */
/*****
/* Below are msg[] contents commands for each available. The command
must*/
/* be the first byte of msg[] upon calling the function.
COMM_CMD_RQST_QUERY - READ
Check if the transmitter is free for message sending.
Upon return:

```

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```
    msg[0] = 0x00 if free.
    msg[1] = 0x01 if busy.
    *size = 1.
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_CLRBUF - WRITE
    Clear the communications receive buffer.
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = COMMCMDCMD_RSPN_ACK;
    *size = 1;
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_PARSING - WRITE
    Turn parsing on or off based on the third byte of the message.
    Set msg to:
    msg[2] = 0 then disable parsing
    msg[2] = 1 then enable parsing
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = COMMCMDCMD_RSPN_ACK;
    *size = 1;
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_GETCNT - READ
    Return the current receive buffer count.
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = current count
    *size = 1;
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_GETCH - READ
    Retrieve the nth character in the receive buffer.
    Set msg to:
    msg[2] = offset in buffer with 0 being first character
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = character at position requested
    *size = 1;
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_SET_MODBUS - WRITE
    Activate/Deactivate Serial port modbus and set global port to use.
    Set msg to:
    msg[2] = Modbus RTU serial port address 1 to 254, also enables, 0
disables
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = COMMCMDCMD_RSPN_ACK;
    *size = 1;
COMMCMDCMD_RQST_NEWBAUD - WRITE
    Change the baud rate on the serial port (only physical, not virtual
work)
    msg[2] = baud rate desired where 1 = 600, 2 = 1200, 3 = 2400, 4 =
4800,
           5 = 9600, 6 = 19200 (default at powerup), 7 = 38400.
    Upon return:
    msg[0] = COMMCMDCMD_RSPN_NACK if bad value, or COMMCMDCMD_RSPN_ACK if OK
    *size = 1;
*/
RETVAL commGenericCmd( INDX port, UINT8 *msg, UINT16 *size);

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*  commReadMsg                                PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/*  DESCRIPTION
/*    This function invokes the driver associated with "port" and
/*
```

```

/*      returns a pointer to the buffer that contains the request message. */
/*      The message contents are NOT copied.  If a request message from */
/*      the port is not available, the "buf" pointer is set to NULL.  The */
/*      message contents are assumed to be encoded in one of the standard */
/*      protocols.  Size is set to the number of received bytes in the */
/*      buffer, not the number of bytes in the message. */
/*
/* INPUT
/*      INDX port - Serial port to send buffer out on, 1 is COM1, 2 is COM2, */
/*                  virtual TCP connections are 3 to 7
/*      UINT8 **buf - Pointer to unsigned character buffer stored here or */
/*                  NULL if no message
/*      UINT16 *size - Number of bytes in buffer
/* OUTPUT
/*      RETVAL -
/*          SUCCESS = function called properly
/*          ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found
/*          (also register specific return values defined in Errors.h)
/*
/* CALLS
/*      Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/* CALLED BY
/*      As required by user code
/*
/* RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*      DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
/*
/*****
RETVAL commReadMsg( INDX port, UINT8 **buf,UINT16 *size);

```

## Diagnostics

```
RETVAL logEvent(EventCode event, long parameter);
```

## Resource Filters

```

/*****
/*
/*      FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*      addResourceFilter                        PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/* DESCRIPTION
/*      This function is called to add a resource filter to the Quickstep
/*      list.  The resource to monitor is defined in the RESOURCE_INFO
/*      structure and passed as a parameter.  A pointer to the 'C' function
/*      to call upon access is also passed
/*
/* INPUT
/*      RESOURCE_INFO *rsc - Pointer to structure defining resource and
/*      access method upon which to invoke the passed function
/*

```

```

/*    FILTER_FUNCTION func - Pointer to 'C' function to call when the    */
/*    parameters of the RESOURCE_INFO structure are satisfied            */
/*                                                                    */
/*    OUTPUT                                                            */
/*    void *handle - Handle returned by addResourceFilter or NULL if    */
/*                  failed                                             */
/*                                                                    */
/*    CALLS                                                            */
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer                    */
/*                                                                    */
/*    CALLED BY                                                        */
/*    As required by user code                                        */
/*                                                                    */
/*    RELEASE HISTORY                                                  */
/*                                                                    */
/*    DATE          NAME          DESCRIPTION                          */
/*                                                                    */
/*                                                                    */
/*****
*   RESOURCE_INFO rsc - addResourceFilter parameter block            *
*                                                                    *
*   This parameter block must be filled out prior to registering    *
*   a callback function for a Quickstep resource. A pointer to    *
*   it is passed to the addResourceFilter() function                *
*****/
/*
typedef struct resourceInfo {
    int type;                // Type of resource to add filter to,
                            // RESOURCE_ANALOGIN, RESOURCE_ANALOGOUT, etc...
    int mode;                // Type of access to invoke filter on when accessed,
                            // RESOURCE_READ, RESOURCE_WRITE
    int start;               // Start number of resource (setting a range)
    int end;                 // End number of resource, make same as start if
                            // only one (setting a range).
} RESOURCE_INFO;
*/
/*****
*   FILTER_FUNCTION func                                          *
*                                                                    *
*   Type definition for Resource Callback function                *
*                                                                    *
*   PARAMETERS:                                                  *
*   void *handle - handle returned by addUserResourceFilter when  *
*                  function was registered                        *
*   FILTERPARAMS *params - Access information block to detail    *
*                  what is being done                            *
*   STDVAL value - Current value being read or written.          *
*   RETVAL *status - pointer to status code that will be returned *
*                  to Quickstep. Leaving it unchanged will      *
*                  default to SUCCESS. Use only for defined      *
*                  errors.                                       *
*                                                                    *
*   RETURNS:                                                      *
*   int - new value to return to Quickstep on a read or value to *
*         write, if no change then return passed "value"         *
*****/

```



```

/*****/
void *addResourceFilter(RESOURCE_INFO *rsc, FILTER_FUNCTION func);

/*****/
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*  removeResourceFilter                    PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/*
/*  DESCRIPTION
/*    This function is called to remove a resource filter from the
/*    Quickstep list. A filter is removed by passing the handle that
/*    was returned when it was first added.
/*
/*  INPUT
/*    void *handle - Handle returned by addResourceFilter
/*
/*  OUTPUT
/*    RETVAL -
/*      SUCCESS = function called properly
/*      ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found
/*
/*  CALLS
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/*  CALLED BY
/*    As required by user code
/*
/*  RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*    DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
/*****/
RETVAL removeResourceFilter(void *handle);

```

## System Functions

RETVAL **enterStepAtomicity**(void);

RETVAL **exitStepAtomicity**(void);

```

/*****/
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*  systemTicks                            PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/*
/*  DESCRIPTION
/*    This function is called to reset the watchdog system timer that
/*    will cause a system reset and fault if not invoked every 86 ms.
/*    Quickstep OS will automatically call this function as required
/*

```

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```

/*      but if a User Function runs as a step it must make the call if it
/*      maintains control too long, preventing Quickstep OS from calling
/*      the function.
/*
/* INPUT
/*      none
/*
/* OUTPUT
/*      unsigned long - number of system tics, in milliseconds since powerup
/*
/* CALLS
/*      Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/* CALLED BY
/*      As required by user code
/*
/* RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*      DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
/*
/*****
unsigned long systemTics(void);           // number of timer tics since
                                           powerup, 1ms/tic currently

/*****
/*
/*      FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*      fireWatchdog                            PORTABLE C
/*                                           1.0
/* DESCRIPTION
/*      This function is called to reset the watchdog system timer that
/*      will cause a system reset and fault if not invoked every 86 ms.
/*      Quickstep OS will automatically call this function as required
/*      but if a User Function runs as a step it must make the call if it
/*      maintains control too long, preventing Quickstep OS from calling
/*      the function.
/*
/* INPUT
/*      none
/*
/* OUTPUT
/*      RETVAL -
/*      SUCCESS = function called properly
/*      ERROR_NOT_DEFINED = Quickstep OS table not found
/*
/* CALLS
/*      Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/* CALLED BY
/*      As required by user code
/*
/* RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*      DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*

```

```

/*
/*
/*****
RETVAL fireWatchdog(void);

```

## Threading

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE                                */
/*
/*    _tx_thread_create                    PORTABLE C                                */
/*                                          1.0                                */
/*  DESCRIPTION                                */
/*
/*    This function creates a thread and places it on the list of created */
/*    threads.                                */
/*
/*  INPUT                                */
/*
/*    thread_ptr                Thread control block pointer */
/*    name                      Pointer to thread name string */
/*    entry_function            Entry function of the thread */
/*    entry_input               32-bit input value to thread */
/*    stack_start               Pointer to start of stack */
/*    stack_size                Stack size in bytes */
/*    priority                  Priority of thread (0-31) */
/*    preempt_threshold         Preemption threshold */
/*    time_slice                Thread time-slice value */
/*    auto_start                Automatic start selection */
/*
/*  OUTPUT                                */
/*
/*    return status              Thread create return status */
/*
/*  CALLS                                */
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer */
/*
/*  CALLED BY                                */
/*    Application Code */
/*    _tx_timer_initialize        Create system timer thread */
/*
/*  RELEASE HISTORY                                */
/*
/*    DATE                      NAME                      DESCRIPTION                                */
/*
/*****
unsigned int _tx_thread_create( TX_THREAD *thread_ptr,
    /* Task Name */
    char *name_ptr,
    /* Routine and Parameter to pass */
    void (*entry_function)(unsigned long), unsigned long entry_input,
    /* Stack start and length */
    void *stack_start, unsigned long stack_size,

```

```

/* Priority and Threshold */
unsigned int priority, unsigned int preempt_threshold,
/* time slice */
unsigned long time_slice, unsigned int auto_start);

/*****
/*
/* FUNCTION RELEASE */
/* _tx_thread_suspend PORTABLE C */
/* 1.0 */
/* DESCRIPTION */
/* This function handles application suspend requests. If the suspend */
/* requires actual processing, this function calls the actual suspend */
/* thread routine. */
/* INPUT */
/* thread_ptr Pointer to thread to suspend */
/* OUTPUT */
/* status Return completion status */
/* CALLS */
/* Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer */
/* CALLED BY */
/* Application code */
/* RELEASE HISTORY */
/* DATE NAME DESCRIPTION */
*****/
unsigned int _tx_thread_suspend(TX_THREAD *thread_ptr);

/*****
/*
/* FUNCTION RELEASE */
/* _tx_thread_resume PORTABLE C */
/* DESCRIPTION */
/* This function processes application resume thread services. Actual */
/* thread resumption is performed in the core service. */
/* INPUT */
/* thread_ptr Pointer to thread to resume */
/* OUTPUT */

```

```

/*
/*      status                      Service return status      */
/*
/*      CALLS                      */
/*      Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer            */
/*
/*      CALLED BY                      */
/*      Application Code                      */
/*
/*      RELEASE HISTORY                      */
/*
/*      DATE              NAME              DESCRIPTION          */
/*
/*
/******

```

```

unsigned int _tx_thread_resume(TX_THREAD *thread_ptr);

```

```

/******
/*
/*      FUNCTION                      RELEASE                      */
/*
/*      _tx_thread_sleep              PORTABLE C                  */
/*                                  1.0                          */
/*      DESCRIPTION                      */
/*
/*      This function handles application thread sleep requests.  If the
/*      sleep request was called from a non-thread, an error is returned.
/*
/*      INPUT                      */
/*
/*      timer_ticks                  Number of timer ticks to sleep*/
/*
/*      OUTPUT                      */
/*
/*      status                      Return completion status      */
/*
/*      CALLS                      */
/*      _tx_timer_activate           Activate sleep timer         */
/*      _tx_thread_suspend           Actual thread suspension     */
/*
/*      CALLED BY                      */
/*
/*      Application code                      */
/*
/*      RELEASE HISTORY                      */
/*
/*      DATE              NAME              DESCRIPTION          */
/*
/*
/******

```

```

unsigned int _tx_thread_sleep(unsigned long tics);

```

```

/******
/*
/*      FUNCTION                      RELEASE                      */
/*
/*      _tx_mutex_create              PORTABLE C                  */
/*                                  1.0                          */

```

```

/* DESCRIPTION                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*   This function creates a mutex with optional priority inheritance as    */
/*   specified in this call.                                                */
/*                                                                 */
/* INPUT                                                                 */
/*   mutex_ptr          Pointer to mutex control block*/
/*   name_ptr           Pointer to mutex name      */
/*   inherit            Priority inheritance option */
/*                                                                 */
/* OUTPUT                                                                 */
/*   TX_SUCCESS         Successful completion status */
/*                                                                 */
/* CALLS                                                                 */
/*   None                                                       */
/*                                                                 */
/* CALLED BY                                                                 */
/*   Application Code                                           */
/*                                                                 */
/* RELEASE HISTORY                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*   DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION          */
/*                                                                 */
/*****
unsigned int _txe_mutex_create(TX_MUTEX *mutex_ptr, char *name, unsigned
int inherit);

/*****
/*                                                                 */
/* FUNCTION                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*   _tx_mutex_get          PORTABLE C */
/*                                                                 */
/*   1.0 */
/* DESCRIPTION                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*   This function gets the specified mutex.  If the calling thread */
/*   already owns the mutex, an ownership count is simply increased. */
/*                                                                 */
/* INPUT                                                                 */
/*   mutex_ptr          Pointer to mutex control block */
/*   wait_option        Suspension option */
/*                                                                 */
/* OUTPUT                                                                 */
/*   status             Completion status */
/*                                                                 */
/* CALLS                                                                 */
/*   _tx_timer_activate  Activate timer routine */
/*   _tx_thread_suspend   Suspend thread service */
/*   _tx_mutex_priority_change  Inherit thread priority */
/*                                                                 */
/* CALLED BY                                                                 */
/*   Application Code                                           */
/*                                                                 */
/* RELEASE HISTORY                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */

```

```

/*      DATE              NAME              DESCRIPTION              */
/*
/*****
unsigned int _txe_mutex_get(TX_MUTEX *mutex_ptr, unsigned long
wait_option);

/*****
/*
/*      FUNCTION              RELEASE              */
/*
/*      _tx_mutex_put              PORTABLE C              */
/*              1.0              */
/*      DESCRIPTION              */
/*      This function puts back an instance of the specified mutex.              */
/*
/*      INPUT              */
/*      mutex_ptr              Pointer to mutex control block              */
/*
/*      OUTPUT              */
/*      TX_SUCCESS              Success completion status              */
/*
/*      CALLS              */
/*      _tx_timer_deactivate              Deactivate timer routine              */
/*      _tx_thread_resume              Resume thread service              */
/*      _tx_thread_system_return              Return to system routine              */
/*      _tx_mutex_priority_change              Restore previous thread priority              */
/*      _tx_mutex_prioritize              Prioritize the mutex suspension              */
/*
/*      CALLED BY              */
/*      Application Code              */
/*
/*      RELEASE HISTORY              */
/*
/*      DATE              NAME              DESCRIPTION              */
/*
/*****
unsigned int _txe_mutex_put(TX_MUTEX *mutex_ptr);

/*****
/*
/*      FUNCTION              RELEASE              */
/*
/*      _tx_mutex_delete              PORTABLE C              */
/*              1.0              */
/*      DESCRIPTION              */
/*      This function deletes the specified mutex. All threads              */
/*      suspended on the mutex are resumed with the TX_DELETED status              */
/*      code.              */
/*
/*      INPUT              */
/*      mutex_ptr              Pointer to mutex control block              */
/*
/*      OUTPUT              */
/*      TX_SUCCESS              Successful completion status              */

```

```

/*
/* CALLS
/*   _tx_timer_deactivate      Deactivate timer routine
/*   _tx_thread_resume        Resume thread service
/*
/* CALLED BY
/*   Application Code
/*
/* RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*   DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
/*****
unsigned int _txe_mutex_delete(TX_MUTEX *mutex_ptr);

```

## UDP Networking

```

/*****
/*
/* FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*   commNetworkOpen                                PORTABLE C
/*                                                    1.0
/*
/* DESCRIPTION
/*   This function requests that a Network UDP or TCP port be opened.
/*   A RX thread will be spawned to automatically monitor the socket
/*   state. This functions a USERCONNECTION control block that must
/*   not be modified after a successful call and should be treated as
/*   a connection HANDLE on other Network calls. A callback routine
/*   must be supplied as one of the USERCONNECTION parameters which will
/*   be invoked whenever a change of state occurs, including packet
/*   reception.
/*
/* INPUT
/*   USERCONNECTION *user - Structure used to pass connection/socket
/*                           information, must be initialized prior to call. Only
/*                           network type NETWORK_TYPE_UDP currently supported
/*
/* OUTPUT
/*   int - 0 if success and -1 if failed
/*   user->state set to USER_FAILED or USER_CONNECTING
/*   NOTE: Once user->state becomes USER_CONNECTED this structure
/*           may be modified and used for commNetworkSend operations
/*           It is cloned by the network thread. The copy is what is
/*           modified and supplied to the callback function.
/*
/* CALLS
/*   Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/* CALLED BY
/*   As required by user code
/*
/* RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*   DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
/*****

```



```
int commNetworkOpen( USERCONNECTION *user);
```

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*  commNetworkClose                        PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/*
/*  DESCRIPTION
/*    This function requests that an existing network connection/socket
/*    created with a call to commNetworkOpen, be closed.  The same
/*    USERCONNECTION structure passed to the commNetworkOpen call should
/*    be passed to this function.
/*
/*
/*  INPUT
/*    USERCONNECTION *user - Structure used to pass connection/socket
/*                          information, must be initialized prior to call.  Only
/*                          network type NETWORK_TYPE_UDP currently supported
/*                          Should be same USERCONNECTION passed to commNetworkOpen
/*
/*
/*  OUTPUT
/*    NONE
/*    user->state modified to either USER_FAILED or USER_DISCONNECTED
/*
/*
/*  CALLS
/*    Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer
/*
/*
/*  CALLED BY
/*    As required by user code
/*
/*
/*  RELEASE HISTORY
/*
/*    DATE                NAME                DESCRIPTION
/*
/*
*****/

```

```
void commNetworkClose( USERCONNECTION *user);
```

```

/*****
/*
/*  FUNCTION                                RELEASE
/*
/*  commNetworkSend                        PORTABLE C
/*                                          1.0
/*
/*  DESCRIPTION
/*    This function requests that a packet be sent on a connection
/*    opened by commNetworkOpen.  The USERCONNECTION control block
/*    must contain the proper information.
/*
/*
/*  INPUT
/*    USERCONNECTION *user - Structure returned by commNetworkOpen with
/*                          following parameters set as desired:
/*                          packetBuf - pointer to buffer to send
/*                          length - number of bytes to send
/*                          destIp - If UDP, destination IP address
/*                          destPort - if UDP, destination port address
/*
*****/

```

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```
/* */
/* OUTPUT */
/* int - number of bytes queued */
/* user->state set to USER_FAILED or USER_DATAQUEUED */
/* NOTE: Limited queuing is available at the network stack level */
/* exceeding this will result in packet loss. Do not send */
/* a large number of packets to the host without using a */
/* protocol that can verify packets have been transfered. */
/* This is typically only a problem if you attempt to sit in a */
/* loop continually transmitting data. */
/* CALLS */
/* Quickstep OS virtual table function pointer */
/* CALLED BY */
/* As required by user code */
/* RELEASE HISTORY */
/* */
/* DATE NAME DESCRIPTION */
/* */
/* */
/*****/
int commNetworkSend( USERCONNECTION *user)
```

## UDPTerm/logEvent Utilities



UDPTerm is an unsupported tool which executes on your PC. It is extremely useful while trying to debug 'C' User programs. It communicates with the controller using UDP packets and listens for output, such as that from 'printf' statements. It can be found in the ..\tools\UDPTerm installation directory.

LogEvent is a function call that can be used to write 'unsigned long' values to a log buffer, for display from within UDPTerm. This is useful for low level debugging where slowing the processor down with a printf statement could cause a problem. In addition, 'logEvent' is helpful when numerous writes are useful. It is also used internally by CTC to log any exceptions that may occur or network connections, reboots, and other helpful debugging information. A circular buffer is used. The function call consists of:

```
logEvent(EVENT_DEBUG,unsigned long); // where user supplies supply the unsigned long
```



When the controller is busy, 'printf' output may not always appear so if there is any question you will want to use the logEvent(EVENT\_DEBUG,####); routine.

### **Invoking UDPTerm**

To invoke UDPTerm, on your PC the IP address of the terminal and the port to send and listen on is required. Only port 1202 is supported by the controller. The following example shows how to connect to a controller with the IP address of 12.40.53.158:

```
UDPTerm 12.40.53.158 1202 1202
```

After contact is made press the Enter key a few times and the 'Command:' prompt will appear. There are numerous commands, some of the useful ones are:

**l** - list log, logEvent values can be viewed with this command. For example in the 'Network Startup' thread the #00009 log was done with a logEvent(EVENT\_DEBUG,3015); function call.

```
Command : l
Processing : l (<)
Events=82 (t=3750)
#00001 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0x18010) Clear Log, 0x00000001(1)
#00002 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06083908) Disable
#00003 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d8) No Expan
#00004 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06083a24) No Expan
#00005 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d8) No Expan
#00006 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06083a24) No Expan
#00007 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d8) No Expan
#00008 (Not Thread) at 00000000 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06083a24) No Expan
#00009 (Network Startup) at 00000001 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bc7(3015)
#00010 (Network Startup) at 00000001 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bc8(3016)
#00011 (Network Startup) at 00000002 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06089724) No
#00012 (Network Startup) at 00000002 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06089714) Con
#00013 (Network Startup) at 00000002 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06089708) Phy
#00014 (Network Startup) at 00000002 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bc9(3017)
#00015 (QS Main) at 00000003 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000001f55(8021)
#00016 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000001f55(8021)
#00017 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00018 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00019 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00020 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00021 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00022 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x060839d0) Slot ID, 0x
#00023 (QS Main) at 00000004 000000 (0xdf01) Diagnostic, (0x06083d1c) No Expansio
#00024 (Network Startup) at 00000052 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bca(3018)
#00025 (Network Startup) at 00000052 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bcb(3019)
#00026 (Network Startup) at 00000052 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bcc(3020)
#00027 (Network Startup) at 00000052 000000 (0x8f00) Diagnostic, 0x000000bcd(3021)
```

**L X** - clear log

```
Command : L X
Processing : L (X)
Log Cleared
Command :
```

**o ?** - thread help

```
Command : o ?
Processing : o (?)
A = all tasks
C = counters
P = pools
M = mutexes
Q = queues
S = semaphores
Tn = task n
U = memory Used
Rn = resume thread
Hn = halt thread
Command :
```

## o - list threads running summary

```

Command : o

Processing : o (<)
Unrecognized command , displaying status

Status : 0
Ready Bits : 00001020

Ticks=88572186
Tasks :
062b571c System Timer Thread Suspended
062c0ad4 QS Main Ready to run
062c022c Thread Monitor Suspended
062a986c Network Startup Waiting on Delay
062bd474 CTC_BF_10063261 Waiting on Event Flag
062b15ac Command Processor Ready to run
062c3548 GDB thread Suspended
062bc2ac Analog Input Scanner Analog Waiting on Delay
062bfd24 CTC_BF_10063261 Waiting on TCP/IP
06216f9c UDP Peer to Peer RX Waiting on TCP/IP
0621807c TCP Modbus Slave Suspended
0621915c UDP Peer to Peer TX Waiting on Queue
0621a94c UDP Binary Protocol RX Waiting on TCP/IP
0621ba2c TCP Binary Server Suspended
0621cb0c SNTP Client Waiting on Delay
0621dbec CTServer Broadcast RX Waiting on TCP/IP
0621f36c FTP Server Suspended
0622044c TELNET Server Suspended
06221c9c Web Thread Suspended
0622511c UNUSED Suspended

Command :

```

## o m - list mutexs and what is pending

```

Command : o m

Processing : o (<m>)
Total Mutexes 33
Mutex 'Malloc Mutex' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Local printf Mutex' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Resource Filter Mutex' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Quickstep Safe' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Step Atomicity' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'CTC_BF_10063261' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'SPI Select' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Parse Binary' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Comm0 General' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Volatile Register Put' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0
  Owner = None
Mutex 'Volatile Register Get' Id : 4d555445, Pending tasks 0

```

**o t** - list threads and detailed information

```
Command : o t

Processing : o (t)
All Tasks :
Task 'System Timer Thread' at 62b571c
Priority 0, Threshold 0
Status (3) Suspended
Count 34387 Delay 0
Stack 62ca4c0:62ca8bf, 62ca854
Short Stack Frame 0
R8-R14, MACH, L, PR, SR
062b15f8 00000001 062ca888 062b15ac 062b57b4 062b5668 062ca884 00000000
00000000 0600f23a 00000001

Task 'QS Main' at 62c0ad4
Priority 12, Threshold 12
Status (0) Ready to run
Count 38324 Delay 0
Stack 62c0b6c:62c1b5b, 62c1aa8
Long Stack Frame 1
R0-R14, MACH, L, PR, PC, SR
00000001 062aa948 06023170 0602b290 0604bfa0 062aa91c 1001e00c 00000000
0602318e 1001e010 1001e00c 00000000 1001e00c 00000002 00000028 062c1b04
00000000 0604c322 062c1b08 062c1b20
```

**Net ?** – network help

```
Command : net ?

Processing : net (?)
I (ad) = IP Address
M (ad) = Subnet Mask
G (ad) = Gateway
N (ad) = CTC Node
H (ad) = NIC Address
C Counters
S Sockets Open
D Display all
Command : _
```

**net** - network state and information, IP, MAC...

```
Processing : net (<)
Unrecognized command , displaying all
IP Address (c283561), 012.040.053.097
Subnet Mask (ffffff00), 255.255.255.000
Gateway (c2835cc), 012.040.053.204
CTC Node 0, Working 0
NIC Address 00c0-cb99-8d9d
Command : _
```

**dhcp** - dhcp information

```
Command : dhcp

Processing : dhcp (<)
Unrecognized command , Display status

DHCP Status
Xid 93c87970, State : Bound
My IP = 012.040.053.097
Server IP = 012.040.053.008
Packet Pool : CTC_BF_10063261, Socket : CTC_BF_10063261,
Lease 86400 24:00:00, Renew 43200 12:00:00, Rebind 75600 21:00:00
Timeout 43200 12:00:00, left -1

Current IP = 012.040.053.097 SubNet = 255.255.255.000 Gateway = 012.040.053.204

Ethernet Flags 0
Command : _
```

m ?

```
Command : m ?
Processing : m (?)
Enter optional command, address and length
Commands are D - Display Data (default)
              I - Test RAM
              E - Erase Flash
              S - Get Flash Block Size
              M - Display Map
Add a D or d for decimal display.
Add a W or w for word access display.
Command :
```

m 0xaddress - dump memory starting at 0x##### in hex



All of these commands are the same as used when using telnet and run the 'enable debug' command. Also only one instance may run at a time on the PC.

*Blank*



## UserApp.c Sample Program



This section includes sample code which is distributed within the 'C' Development kit for the controller. This program introduces the concepts of register filters, serial and network communications.

```

/*****
/* MODULE: userApp.c
/*
/* MODULE DESCRIPTION:
/*
/* This module is provided as an example for accessing the Quickstep OS
/* from a C programming environment. The supplied main() example is for
/* reference only and must exist somewhere in the users code and it must
/* return control in a timely fashion.
/*
/* REVISION HISTORY:
/*
*****/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <math.h>

// Always include CoreFunc.h in any module that will access the Quickstep OS
#include "CoreFunc.h"

#define ESC "\x1B"

// Function prototype
int sampleFilter(void *handle, FILTERPARAMS *params, STDVAL value, RETVAL *status);

/*****
/*
/* FUNCTION RELEASE
/*
/* main PORTABLE C
/* 1.0
/* DESCRIPTION
/*
/* This function is the main input function called after a User
/* C file is loaded into memory for execution. Any initialization
/* required should be done and control returned.
/*
/* MAKE SURE TO RETURN CONTROL AND DON'T TAKE LONG!!! IF CALLED BY
/* A QUICKSTEP RUNNING A SCRIPT, YOU MAY HAVE TO INVOKE A WATCHDOG
*****/

```

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```
/*      RESET FUNCTION IF SPEND MORE THAN 40 MS HERE  (fireWatchdog())      */
/*                                                                 */
/*      INPUT                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*      none                                                                 */
/*                                                                 */
/*      OUTPUT                                                            */
/*                                                                 */
/*      0 = Initialization successful, allow User functions to execute    */
/*      non-zero = Init failed, do not run User functions                */
/*                                                                 */
/*      CALLS                                                              */
/*      - __main() call must be made prior to any other code             */
/*      - user define initialization routines, as required                */
/*                                                                 */
/*      CALLED BY                                                         */
/*                                                                 */
/*      C User Function file loader (Quickstep OS)                       */
/*                                                                 */
/*      RELEASE HISTORY                                                    */
/*                                                                 */
/*      DATE          NAME          DESCRIPTION                            */
/*                                                                 */
/*      *****/
int __main();

int main (void)
{
    RESOURCE_INFO resource;
    void *handle;

    if (__main() < 0)
    {
        return -1;                // Can't find link to main function table so must
                                   // return control and report error
    }

    // Log Event Code to signal we made it here successfully. This is not
    // required but placed here as test code. Note all user Events should
    // start at 50000, below that is reserved for Quickstep OS
    logEvent(EVENT_DEBUG, 50000);

    // Send a message to the UDP Debugger screen as though it was our STDIO output
    printf("Hello World.\r\n");

    // Lets install a filter function as a sample
    resource.type = RESOURCE_REGISTER;
    resource.start = 2;    // lets filter register 2
    resource.end = 6;      // no range, only 2 for now
    resource.mode = RESOURCE_READ;    // read operation only, if write too would |
RESOURCE_WRITE
    // Now add the filter...
    handle = addResourceFilter(&resource,sampleFilter);

    // if error occurs return non-zero and User functions will not run...
    return(0);
}

// User Filter Example, register 2 to 6 will be divided by 2 when written
int sampleFilter(void *handle, FILTERPARAMS *params, STDVAL value, RETVAL *status)
{
    // This sample filter simply processes a read or write operation on a register
    switch(params->mode)
    {
        case RESOURCE_READ:
            // Someone is attempting to read the register, actual value in in "value"
            // Let's divide it by 2 just for test purposes
            if (value)    // don't divide by 0...
                value = value/2;
            break;
    }
}
```

```

    case RESOURCE_WRITE:
        // Let's not do anything on a write operation, we could have added filter
        // so only reads called this function also but this is for future reference
        // on how to process a write
        break;
    }
    // Return new or same value to use
    return value;
}

// User taskLoop Function Example invoked on main Quickstep loop after all steps execute
// NOTE: THIS ONLY RUNS WHEN CONTROLLER IS NOT FAULTED!!!
// EVEN IF QUICKSET IS NOT USED NEED A SINGLE INSTRUCTION QUICKSTEP PROGRAM IN THE
// CONTROLLER!
// userServiceLoopHook is called when faulted and also after every task step
// you may use the SYSMODE state to determine when taskLoop is not running, possibly only
// running
// certain tasks when in FAULT mode, like communications. Note that if faulted power is
// is turned off on the outputs (VBIAS).
int taskLoop(SYSMODE state)
{
    void testSerial(int);
    void testNetwork();
    // Note spending more than 40 ms in this loop will cause a watchdog fault! Not
    // including time may be pre-empted by interrupts and communication threads
    // fireWatchdog(); will need to be called to reset timer if do.
    // (Watchdog reset upon entry and exit of this function, automatically)
    testSerial(COM1);
    testNetwork();
    return 0; // always return 0, not used but may be some day
}

// Serial port test function
// commPort = COM1 or COM2 for hardware serial ports
// Register 1 = transmit status/results
// Register 2 = loop counter
void testSerial(int commPort)
{
    static int initialized = 0;
    static int i = 1;
    static int txcnt = 1;
    static int errcnt = 0;
    RETVAL r;
    UINT8 szMsg[3];
    UINT16 wSize;
    char buf[70];

    if (!initialized)
    {
        initialized = 1;
        // first must disable parsing so get raw data on receiver
        szMsg[0] = COMMCMD_RQST_PARSING;
        szMsg[1] = 0; /*dummy for port value*/
        szMsg[2] = 0;
        wSize = 3;
        commGenericCmd(commPort, szMsg, &wSize);
    }

    // Invoked here on each loop of quickstep execution
    // Check to see if transmitter is ready
    szMsg[0] = COMMCMD_RQST_QUERY;
    szMsg[1] = 0; /*dummy for port value*/
    wSize = 2;
    commGenericCmd(commPort, szMsg, &wSize);

    if (szMsg[0] == COMMCMD_RSPN_OK)
    {
        // Serial port ready
        sprintf(buf, "Control Technology Serial Port Test #%d, errors -
%d.\r\n", txcnt, errcnt);
        r = commSendMsg(commPort, buf, strlen(buf));
    }
}

```

```

        if (r != SUCCESS)
        {
            // error occurred, r = 35 ERROR_NO_COMM_PORT
            errcnt++;
            regWrite(1, r);
        }
        else
        {
            txcnt++;
            regWrite(1, 0);
        }
    }
    else if (szMsg[0] == COMMCMD_RSPN_BUSY)
    {
        // port is busy
        regWrite(1, 999);
    }
    else
    {
        // unknown response
        regWrite(1, 888);
    }
    // set loop counter, using register 18
    regWrite(2, i++);
}

/***** BELOW FOR NETWORK OPERATION *****/
USERCONNECTION user; // Structure to define network connections
                        // must not be stack variable and must be passed
                        // to Open, Send, and Close routines

// Maximum number of packets that can be queued
#define MAX_USER_PACKETS_QUEUED 5
#define MAX_USER_MESSAGE_SIZE 400 // set this to largest message size
// Packet structure for queue
typedef struct
{
    unsigned char packet[MAX_USER_MESSAGE_SIZE+1];
    int length;
    unsigned long hostIp;
    int hostPort;
} NETWORKPACKET;

// When counts -1 there are no packets to process, when same full
int incount; // storage count
int outcount; // retrieval count
NETWORKPACKET packets[MAX_USER_PACKETS_QUEUED];

TX_MUTEX packetMutex; // Need to mutex joint resources with main Quickstep thread

// Network Function test program to create a thread to monitor UDP port 7000
// also sends a sample message upon connection
void testNetwork()
{
    static int state = 0;
    void networkStateChange(void *ptr);

    if (state == 0)
    {
        // first time called therefore open a UDP port, 7000
        // clear everything out
        memset((void *)&user, 0, sizeof(USERCONNECTION));
        user.srcPort = 7000;
        user.type = NETWORK_TYPE_UDP;
        incount = outcount = -1; // set to empty
        // define the function to be invoked by network thread when change of state
        // Note that mutexes must be used within this function if common resources
        // accessed
        user.StateCallback = networkStateChange;
        printf("attempt open.\r\n");
        // Create a mutex since this thread and network callback are different threads
    }
}

```

```

    _txe_mutex_create(&packetMutex,"USER C UDP",TX_INHERIT);
    if (commNetworkOpen((USERCONNECTION *) &user))
    {
        // error occurred, cleanup
        printf("Network Open failed\r\n");
        _txe_mutex_delete(&packetMutex);
        return;
    }
    printf("open occurred.\r\n");
    // Network thread spawned so now await callback with change of state
    // saying connected. Can also watch our Control Block.
    state++;
}
else if (state == 1)
{
    // await Network thread to be operational
    if (user.state == USER_CONNECTED)
    {
        printf("got connection.\r\n");
        // we are now ready to run
        state++;
    }
    else if (user.state == USER_DISCONNECTED)
    {
        // connection failed, abort, already closed
        state--;
    }
    else if (user.state == USER_CONNECTING)
    {
        // thread still starting up
    }
    else
    {
        // undefined????????
    }
}
else if (state == 2)
{
    // lets idle since running, wait for Network data to process
    if (outcount == -1)
    {
        // nothing to do
        return;
    }
    // make sure it is null terminated
    packets[outcount].packet[packets[outcount].length] = 0x00;
    // get next buffer to use, do something
    printf("%s\r\n",packets[outcount].packet); // this sent to UDPterm last heard
                                              // from on port 1202

    // Test sending a response to the packet
    user.packetBuf = "UDP Packet reception Successful";
    user.length = strlen(user.packetBuf);
    // set response destination to originator of packet
    user.destIp = packets[outcount].hostIp;
    user.destPort = packets[outcount].hostPort;
    commNetworkSend((USERCONNECTION *) &user);

    // must set mutex when bump counter but not needed to process data
    _txe_mutex_get((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex, TX_WAIT_FOREVER);
    outcount++;
    if (outcount == MAX_USER_PACKETS_QUEUED)
    {
        outcount = 0;
    }
    if (outcount == incount)
    {
        // we are empty now
        outcount = incount = -1;
    }
    // unlock resource

```

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```
        _txe_mutex_put ((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex);
    }
}

// Callback function to process RX thread state change
void networkStateChange(void *ptr)
{
    // It is left to the user to modify the below code for their application

    USERCONNECTION *user = (USERCONNECTION *) ptr;

    switch (user->state)
    {
        case USER_CONNECTED:
            // OK to send now
            printf("Got USER_CONNECTED\r\n");
            break;

        case USER_DISCONNECTED:
            // this connection is has been broken
            printf("Got USER_DISCONNECTED\r\n");
            break;

        case USER_DATA_AVAILABLE:
            // offload data packet, do not access serial ports except on may
            // Quickstep loop

            // the routines is not thread safe
            printf("Got USER_DATA_AVAILABLE, length %d\r\n", user->length);
            // move data to buffers
            _txe_mutex_get ((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex, TX_WAIT_FOREVER);
            if (incount == -1)
            {
                // this is the first packet
                outcount = 0;
                incount = 0;
            }
            else if (incount == outcount)
            {
                _txe_mutex_put ((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex);
                return; // ignore packet, buffers full
            }
            // Move the packet data into our local queues for processing
            memcpy(packets[incount].packet, user->packetBuf, user->length);
            packets[incount].length = user->length;
            packets[incount].hostIp = user->destIp;
            packets[incount].hostPort = user->destPort;
            incount++;
            if (incount == MAX_USER_PACKETS_QUEUED)
            {
                // wrap it
                incount = 0;
            }
            _txe_mutex_put ((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex);
            break;

        default:
            printf("Got undefined state\r\n");
            return;
    }
}

// Function called when program is being unloaded, possibly new being loaded
void userCleanUp()
{
    // must return any allocated memory to system or close network conn. if open so threads stop
    if (user.state == USER_CONNECTED)
    {
        commNetworkClose ((USERCONNECTION *) &user);
    }
}
```

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```
    }  
    _txe_mutex_delete((TX_MUTEX *) &packetMutex);  
}
```