AV-HU85A-TC

VSV21 RELEASE NOTES

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1 GRAPHICS GENERATION

1. In VIVID, the DOT command does not reset the line drawing context before execution. This has no effect if the DOT instruction is executed following another line drawing instruction, but in other cases, use LINES_REL with co-ordinates (0,0), otherwise the dots may be drawn invisibly.

2. **When using VSL under VMS the function VVRSEG does not read** back data from the segment into the user-defined array properly.

2 VT220 EMULATION SUBSET

1. In smooth scroll under VT220 emulation, "flashes" are occasionally seen as the text scrolls.

2. Under RSX, VT220 emulation will not support long (>30 typically) function key definitions. Longer strings may be ignored and may cause the VSV21 to hang.

3 TRANSPARENT (GENERAL PURPOSE) PORT

The General Purpose Port driver is loaded by the VSV21 **Control Program Utility (VCP), using the command: VCP> LOAD TRANSP. Ensure that the XON and XOFF control codes, for the device attached to the port, have been set up in the SERIAL TRANSPARENT table. Use the VCP to do this. The values are** in hexadecimal.

To send, or read data, to or from the transparent port, write or read QIOs must be issued to the VSV21 device driver. The length is in bytes and the segment ID should be ZERO. The length supplied should not exceed the buffer sizes (output = 512 bytes, input = 256 bytes). The QIO is not complete until the transparent driver has dispatched or received the required number of bytes.

The following is an outline of the calls necessary to use the transparent port, in Fortran:

```
C Assign device to channel
          CALL ASNLUN(VSV21_LUN,'VS',DEVICE_NUMBER,IDS)

EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL CALLS NECESSARY TO READ FROM THE TRANSPARENT PORT
**********************************************************************

C Get address of buffer area to be used
          CALL GETADR(PARMS(1),BUFFER_AREA_TO_BE_READ_INTO)

C Set up length of data in bytes to be read
          PARMS(2) = LENGTH_OF_DATA_TO_BE_READ

C Set up table id which must be zero
          PARMS(3) = 0

C Issue READ QIO to read the required number of bytes
          CALL WTQIO(IORED,VSV21_LUN,1,,IOSB,PARMS,IDS)


EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL CALLS NECESSARY TO READ FROM THE TRANSPARENT PORT
**********************************************************************

C Get address of buffer area to be used
          CALL GETADR(PARMS(1),BUFFER_AREA_TO_BE_WRITTEN_TO_VSV21)

C Set up length of data in bytes to be written
          PARMS(2) = LENGTH_OF_DATA_TO_BE_WRITTEN

C Set up table id which must be zero
          PARMS(3) = 0

C Issue WRITE QIO to write the required number of bytes
          CALL WTQIO(IOWRT,VSV21_LUN,1,,IOSB,PARMS,IDS)
```

4 DRIVER

1. On an RSX system it is possible to get the VSV21 into a "half offline/online" state by using an indirect command file thus:

```
CON OFFL VS:
CON ONL VS:
```

The testcard displayed is as normal, but there is no "NVRAM" legend.

Further to this, the command VCP LOAD KERNEL causes VCP to display

VCP -- QIO failed (-2)

and the PDP11 is then hung.

If a delay is inserted between CON OFFL and CON ONL then there is no problem.

2. On a MicroVMS system, the driver cannot memory lock a region of more than 64K words. Thus, the user should not specify **the size of the area for the IO$ALLOCATE QIO to be greater** than 64K words.