

4.1.5 Using the serial port: Example program TMTM.COM

The following section contains the listing for an interrupt driven terminal emulation program. This program shows how the serial port can be used in an applications program. The serial port routines (TMIO.ASM) contain comments showing how the same thing could be performed on an IBM PC. This will allow users familiar with the IBM PC to see how to modify existing software.

The program consists of several files:

TM.INC	Equates
TMTM.ASM	Main routine
TMKY.ASM	Keyboard routines
TMDP.ASM	Display routines
TMIO.ASM	Serial port routines

TMIO.ASM will be of most interest to those developing software for the serial port. The other files have been included for completeness. TMTM.ASM should be linked in as the first module create TMTM.COM.

The program will set the serial port to 1200 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bits and no parity. The top data bit will be cleared. ALT Q can be used to exit from the program.

```
*****;
tm
; Include file for Demo terminal emulator for ;
*****;

; Definitions for accessing 82C50 on serial port
SER_BASE      equ    400h    ; serial base address in ROM
; Offsets from base address of 82C50 control registers
RBR           equ    0h     ; receiver buffer register
THR           equ    0h     ; transmitter holding register
IER           equ    1h     ; interrupt enable register
IIR           equ    2h     ; interrupt identification register
LCR           equ    3h     ; line control register
MCR           equ    4h     ; modem control register
LSR           equ    5h     ; line status register
MSR           equ    6h     ; modem status register
; Interrupt Controller
INT_REG       equ    807fh  ; address of serial vector reg (SIVR)
INT_ON        equ    01h   ; enable interrupt on char in
INT_OFF       equ    00h   ; disable all serial interrupts
INT_NUM       equ    0ch   ; interrupt number for serial port
; Control bytes

DTR           equ    01h   ; bit in MCR for DTR
```

```

RTS          equ    02h    ; bit in MCR for RTS
THRE_MASK    equ    20h    ; bit in LSR for transmitter ready

```

```

; Memory allocation blocks

```

```

BUF_LEN      equ    100h   ; length of serial input buffer
STK_LEN      equ    200h   ; length of program stack

```

```

; Miscellaneous definitions

```

```

CR          equ    0dh    ; carriage return character
LF          equ    0ah    ; line feed character
PORT_DEFAULT equ    83h   ; serial port defaults
STRP_TOP    equ    7fh    ; clear top bit

```

```

name        tmtm

```

```

;*****

```

```

    tmtm_main

```

```

    Terminal emulator for Pocket PC Serial Port

```

```

    This terminal emulator is fully interrupt
    driven and shows how serial port applications
    can be written for the Pocket PC

```

```

    This module should appear at the start of
    linked objects
    tmtm_main is the entry point

```

```

;*****

```

```

    extrn    tmio_inon: near
    extrn    tmio_init: near
    extrn    tmky_gtky: near
    extrn    tmio_char: near
    extrn    tmio_intc: near
    extrn    tmio_offc: word
    extrn    tmio_segc: word

```

```

include tm.inc

```

```

code        segment byte public
            org          100h

```

```

code        ends

```

```

; pgroup allows the linking of several modules in such a way that the
; total code size can be determined

```

```

pgroup      group      code, endseg
            assume     cs:pgroup, ds:pgroup

```

```

code        segment byte public

```

```

tmtm_main proc near

```

```

; Free unused memory to allow applications/hotkeys to work

```

```

    mov     ah, 4ah    ; modify memory allocation
    mov     bx, offset pgroup:last_byte + STK_LEN + 0fh
    mov     cx, 4

```

```

; terminal emulator
endseg segment byte public
last_byte: ;end of the program
endseg ends
end tmtm_main

```

```
name tmky
```

```

;*****
; tmky
; Terminal keyboard handler
;
; This module controls the terminal keyboard
; Will allow emulator to quit on ALT Q
;*****

```

```

public tmky_gtky
extrn tmdp_prbf: near
extrn tmio_exit: near

```

```
include tm.inc
```

```

code segment byte public
assume cs:code, ds:code
;*****

```

```

tmky_gtky
terminal keyboard handler

```

```

wait and process key from keyboard
returns valid ASCII character in AL

```

```

ALT will call command key
ALT Q will leave program

```

```
Parameters:
```

```
NONE
```

```
Returns:
```

```
al: ASCII character code
```

```
Destroys:
```

```
NONE
```

```
tmky_gtky proc near
```

```

gtk_y_wtk_y:
call tmdp_prbf ; check and display input buffer
mov ah, 1 ; check key status for key stroke
int 16h ; ready
jz gtk_y_wtk_y ; wait for a key (no power down!)
mov ah, 0 ; key ready so get it
int 16h ; from keyboard buffer
or al, ah ; extended code?
jz gtk_y_test ; use extended codes as special
ret

```

```

        shr     bx, cl      ; divide by 10h; bx has paragraphs
        int     21h        ; do it!
        jnc     tmtm_mmok ; jump if modified ok
; memory modification failed: print message and exit
        mov     ah, 9h     ; display message
        mov     dx, offset tmtm_fail ; failed on allocation
        int     21h
        mov     ax, 4c00h  ; terminate program
        int     21h
; memory modification succeeded: continue starting up
tmtm_mmok:
; set up stack in allocated space
        mov     sp, offset pgroup:last_byte + STK_LEN
; initialise Pocket PC LCD screen using DIP specific services
        mov     ax, 0e01h  ; set external screen mode
        mov     dl, 02     ; to 80*25 tracked
        int     61h
        mov     ax, 1001h  ; set screen position
        mov     dx, 0      ; to top lh corner of display
        int     61h
        mov     ah, 9      ; display start up message
        mov     dx, offset tmtm_strt
        int     21h
; grab interrupt 0ch (COM1 interrupt service routine)
        cli                     ; disable interrupts
        push    bx
        push    es
        mov     ax, 350ch  ; get current int 0ch vector
        int     21h
        mov     tmio_offc, bx ; save offset
        mov     tmio_seg, es ; save segment
        pop     es
        pop     bx
        mov     dx, offset tmio_intc ; Set up our own 0ch service
        mov     ax, 250ch  ; routine as tmio_intc
        int     21h
        sti
        call    tmio_init   ; initialise terminal emulator
        call    tmio_inon  ; enable serial interrupts
; main emulator routine: exit from program is via tmky_gtky
main_next:
        call    tmky_gtky  ; ASCII key in al from keyboard
        call    tmio_char  ; send it to serial port
        jmp     main_next
tmtm_main endp
; Message table
tmtm_fail db 'Failed To Allocate Memory', CR, LF, '$'
tmtm_strt db 'DIP PPC Terminal Emulator Demo Program', CR, LF, '$'
code      ends
; endseg is a dummy segment that will appear at the end of the

```

```

;check for ALT codes
gtk_test:
    cmp     ah, 10h      ; check for ALT Q
    jne     gtky_wtky   ; jump if not ALT Q
    call    tmio_exit    ; prepare to leave terminal emulator
    int     20h         ; leave it
tmky_gtky endp
code      ends
end

```

```

name      tmdp
;*****
;      tmdp
;      This module handles screen output
;*****

```

```

    public  tmdp_prbf
    public  tmdp_bptr
include tm.inc
code      segment byte public
    assume cs:code, ds:code
;*****

```

```

tmdp_prbf
Display serial input buffer contents

The interrupt can place additional characters
in the buffer, except when the buffer is being
modified.

Parameters:
    NONE
Returns:
    NONE
Destroys:
    NONE
;*****

```

```

tmdp_prbf proc near
    push    ax
    push    dx
    push    si
prbf_next:
; are we at the beginning of the serial input buffer?
    cmp     tmdp_bptr, offset tmdp_cbuf
    jne     prbf_char    ; if not then print contents
    pop     si
    pop     dx
    pop     ax
    ret

```

```

; at least one character needs to be printed
prbf_char:
    mov     di, offset tmdp_cbuf ; start of buffer
    mov     dl, [di]             ; move first character
    mov     ah, 2                ; into AH
    int     21h                 ; display character
; shift serial buffer along
; first disable interrupts to prevent new charcters being added while
; buffer is being altered
    cli                                 ;disable interrupts
    cld                                 ;direction up
    mov     cx, tmdp_bptr ;end of buffer+1
    dec     cx                    ;last character of buffer
    sub     cx, offset tmdp_cbuf ;no. bytes to move in CX
    mov     si, offset tmdp_cbuf+1 ;start of string to move
; at this point, es:di points to the start of the buffer and
; ds:si points to one character in. The buffer will be shifted down one
; character by the use of movsb.
    rep    movsb                   ;[ds:si] --> [es:di] CX times
    dec     tmdp_bptr              ;new end of buffer
    sti                                 ;allow interrupts again
; buffer may receive characters again
    jmp     prbf_next             ; loop for next character
tmdp_prbf endp
; Buffer storage
tmdp_cbuf db BUF_LEN dup (00) ;serial input buffer
tmdp_bptr dw offset tmdp_cbuf ;pointer to top input buffer
code      ends
end

```

name tmio

```

*****
tmio
This module interfaces with serial port

The interrupt routine assumes that an interrupt
signifies the presence of a serial input
character

No handshaking is performed by the emulator
A baud rate of 1200 is assumed
8 data bits/no parity is assumed
Top data bit is stripped off
*****

```

```

public  tmio_char
public  tmio_init
public  tmio_inon
public  tmio_inof

```

```

        public    tmio_exit
        public    tmio_intc
        public    tmio_offc
        public    tmio_segc
        extrn     tmdp_bptr: word

include tm.inc
code      segment byte public
          assume  cs:code, ds:code
;*****
tmio_char
Sends a character to the serial port

Parameters:
    al:        ASCII character to send
Returns:
;            NONE
Destroys:
;            NONE
;*****
tmio_char proc near
    push    dx
    push    di
    push    ax
    mov     di, tmio_base ; get base address of COM1 82C50
    mov     dx, LSR       ; line status register
    add     di, dx
char_wthr:
    in     al, dx         ; wait for transmitter ready
    test   al, THRE_MASK
    jz     char_wthr     ; loop if not ready
    pop    ax
    mov    dx, THR       ; address of transmitter holding
    add    dx, di        ; register
    out   dx, al        ; send character to serial
    pop    di
    pop    dx
    ret
tmio_char endp
;*****
tmio_init
performs initialisation of serial port

Port is initialised to 1200 baud, 8 bits,
no parity.
DTR is set high: I'm always ready
; Interrupt register on port setup as INT_REG
;
; Parameters:
; NONE
; Returns:

```

```

;      NONE
; Destroys:
;      NONE
;*****

```

```
tmio_init proc near
```

```

    push    ax
    push    si
    push    dx
    push    di

    xor     ax, ax
    push    ds
    mov     ds, ax      ; segment zero
    mov     di, ds:[SER_BASE] ; get base of com1
    pop     ds          ; restore ds to local
    mov     tmio_base, di ; save base address
    call    tmio_inof   ; disable serial interrupts
    mov     al, PORT_DEFAULT ; set up port as in header
    call    tmio_inpt   ; set up 80c50

```

```

; Set up interrupts for the serial port
; On an IBM PC the following code could be used

```

```

    in     al, 21h      ; access 82C59 PIC
    and    al, 0efh     ; enable int 0ch
    out    21h, al

```

```

; This will not work on the Pocket PC, but the following code can be used

```

```

    mov     ax, INT_NUM ; interrupt number
    call    tmio_sint   ; set up serial interrupt

```

```

; set up modem control register

```

```

    mov     dx, MCR      ; Tell the world we are ready
    add    dx, di
    mov     al, DTR or RTS ; set RTS/DTR

```

```

; On an IBM PC the interrupt line needs to be enabled:

```

```

    mov     al, DTR or RTS or 8

    out    dx, al      ; set up modem control register
    call   tmio_inon   ; enable serial interrupts
    mov    dx, di      ; clear input buffer on 82C50
    in    al, dx
    pop   di
    pop   dx
    pop   si
    pop   ax
    ret

```

```
tmio_init endp
```

```

;*****
; tmio_inon
; Enables serial interrupts
;

```


Parameters:

NONE

Returns:

NONE

Destroys:

al, dx

tmio_inon proc near

```
    mov     dx, IER      ; interrupt enable register
    add     dx, cs:tmio_base
    mov     al, INT_ON   ; interrupt enabled
    out    dx, al
    ret
```

tmio_inon endp

tmio_inof
Disable serial interrupts

Parameters:

NONE

Returns:

NONE

Destroys:

al, dx

tmio_inof proc near

```
    mov     dx, IER      ; interrupt enable register
    add     dx, cs:tmio_base
    mov     al, INT_OFF  ; disable interrupts
    out    dx, al
    ret
```

tmio_inof endp

tmio_intc
Serial read interrupt service

Invoked by serial input register being full
Places character in buffer and returns

Parameters:

NONE

Returns:

NONE

Destroys:

NONE

```

;*****;
tmio_intc proc near
    push    ax
    push    dx
    push    di
    mov     dx, RBR      ; address of receiver buffer
    add     dx, cs:tmio_base
    in     al, dx        ; get received character into al
    and     al, STRP_TOP ; strip top bit
    mov     di, cs:tmdp_bptr ; place character at top
    mov     cs:[di], al  ; of buffer
    inc     cs:tmdp_bptr ; advance buffer pointer
; On an IBM PC the interrupt must be acknowledged by the following code:
;
;     mov     al, 20h
;     out    20h, al
;
; On the Pocket PC this is unnecessary
    pop     di
    pop     dx
    pop     ax
    iret

```

```

tmio_intc endp
;*****;
; tmio_exit
; Ensures safe exit from terminal emulator
;
; Parameters:
;     NONE
; Returns:
;     NONE
; Destroys:
;     NONE
;*****;

```

```

tmio_exit proc near
    push    ax
    push    bx
    push    dx
    call    tmio_inof    ; Disable interrupts
; put old interrupt service routine back
    push    ds
    mov     ds, tmio_segcb ; get old segment
    mov     dx, tmio_offcb ; get old offset
    mov     ax, 250ch
    int     21h          ; redirect serial interrupt
    pop     ds
    mov     al, 48h      ; reset default interrupt vector
    call    tmio_sint
    pop     dx
    pop     bx

```

```

        pop        ax
        ret
tmio_exit endp
;*****
;   tmio_sint
;   Set interrupt vector register
;
;   Will replace existing entry if possible
;   This routine uses int 61h service 1ch to ensure
;   that power down will not corrupt serial port
;   vector register
;
;   Parameters:
;       al: interrupt number
;   Returns:
;       NONE
;   Destroys:
;       NONE
;*****
tmio_sint proc near
        push     ax
        push     bx
        push     cx
        push     dx
; check for vector already being set up
        push     ax
        mov      cl, 3          ; first non-reserved entry
sint_srch:
        inc     cl
        cmp     cl, 11         ; max table entry+1
        je     sint_seti      ; if got here then entry no exist
        mov     ax, 1c01h      ; return table entry
        mov     bh, cl         ; table entry number
        int    61h            ; return table entry
; check if SIVR has been set up before
        cmp     dx, INT_REG    ; have we found location in table
        jne    sint_srch      ; no than always replace
; have found location in table for interrupt vector number
sint_wral:
        pop     ax             ; interrupt number back
        mov     bl, al         ; put value to write into bl
        mov     bh, cl         ; table entry to use
        mov     dx, INT_REG    ; address of SIVR
        mov     ax, 1c00h      ; write entry number
        int    61h
        jmp    sint_exit
; find an empty entry table to use
sint_seti:
        mov     cl, 3          ; find empty table entry
sint_sr00:
        ; first entry to check

```

```

inc      cl
cmp      cl, 11      ; max table entry+1
je       sint_bodg  ; if got here then entry no exist
mov      ax, 1c01h   ; return table entry
mov      bh, cl      ; table entry number
int      61h        ; return table entry
cmp      dx, 0       ; have we found empty location in table ?
jne      sint_sr00   ; no than always replace
jmp      sint_wral   ; yes go and write it
; no table entry has been found to do it the bad way
sint_bodg:
pop      ax
mov      dx, INT_REG ; corruption of SIVR may occur
out      dx, al      ; on power down
sint_exit:
pop      dx
pop      cx
pop      bx
pop      ax
ret
tmio_sint endp

```

tmio_inpt
Initialise 80c50 (based on int 14h service 0)

Parameters:

a1: port parameters (as int 14h)

Bits 7, 6, 5 BAUD RATE		
00	0	110
00	1	150
01	0	300
01	1	600
10	0	1200
10	1	2400
11	0	4800
11	1	9600

Bits 4, 3 PARITY		
x0		none
01		odd
11		even

Bit	2	STOP BITS
	0	1 bit
	1	2 bits

Bits 1, 0 WORD LENGTH		
	10	7 bits
	11	8 bits

Returns:

```

        NONE
Destroys:
        NONE
*****
tmio_inpt proc near
    push    ax                ; Preserve parameters
    mov     cl, 5             ; Set up shift count
    shr     al, cl            ; Get bits to shift
    jz      init_spec        ; Special case of 110 baud
    mov     cl, al            ; Get count in CL
    mov     ch, 06h          ;
    shr     cx, cl            ; Get divisor in CX
    jmp     short init_norm

init_spec:
    mov     cx, 417h         ; Divisor for 110 baud

init_norm:
    mov     dx, tmio_base    ; Base address
    add     dx, LCR           ; Get line control reg port
    mov     al, 80h          ; Access divisor regs
    out     dx, al
    mov     dx, tmio_base    ; Lower divisor latch
    mov     al, cl            ; Get low divisor
    out     dx, al           ; Write divisor
    inc     dx                ; Upper divisor latch
    mov     al, ch            ; Get high divisor
    out     dx, al           ; Write divisor
    pop     ax                ; Restore parameters
    and     al, 1fh          ; Get bits 4 to 0
    mov     dx, tmio_base    ; Base address
    add     dx, LCR           ; Line control register port
    out     dx, al           ; Write data
    ret

tmio_inpt endp
tmio_base dw 0                ; base address
tmio_offc dw 0                ; offset of old int 0ch
tmio_segc dw 0                ; segment of old int 0ch
code      ends
end

```

RUN FILES GREATER THAN 64K

In order to build a .RUN file with a code size greater than 64k, it is necessary to have more than one code segment. One way of achieving this is to build the program using the MEDIUM memory model. In this way the code size is only limited to the available space on a CCM (up to 128k).

Unlike an .EXE file, which has fixups resolved at run time, a .RUN file must have the fixups resolved before the program is committed to a ROM card. Therefore it is necessary to resolve the fixups based upon an absolute memory address for the file, and it must be known in advance where the file will reside on the card. If the program is the first file on the card, its position can be calculated as follows :-

Fixup Address (in paragraphs) =

$C000H + (\text{Boot sectors} + \text{FAT sectors} + \text{Root Dir sectors}) * (\text{sector size in paragraphs})$

The number of sectors used can be found by using a disk utility program (such as Norton Utilities).

Example :-

For a 128k card formatted with 512 bytes per sector, 1 sector for the Boot Record, 1 sector for the FAT, and 8 sectors for the Root Dir, the address (in paragraphs) of the first file on the card will be C140H.

This value should then be used for the fixup segment address, before the program is copied to the ROM card.

Due to the mechanism used by the operating system to execute .RUN files, the file must have an apparent size less than 64k. Therefore after the program has been copied to the card, the file size entry in the Root Dir must be set to a value less than 64k.

Since data fixups must be resolved at run time, it is not possible to have more than 64k of data. This means that the HUGE memory model cannot be used.



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