



# Installing SCPI Device Drivers

## Installation Note

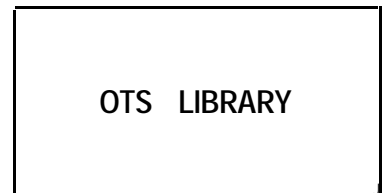
### Important

If you are using Windows® and an external PC, we recommend that you use HP VIC to install drivers. HP VIC is a Windows 3.1 VXI hardware installation program. The program helps you configure and install VXI instruments and can also download MS-DOS®-formatted instrument drivers. Using HP VIC to download drivers is easier and faster than using the procedures described in this installation note. HP VIC downloads drivers during the configuration process and stores a copy of the driver in the C:\VIC\DRIVERS directory the FIRST TIME the instrument is configured. If you are updating an already installed driver, the new driver can be downloaded using HP VIC's Driver Download utility. Instructions for using HP VIC and its Driver Download utility are contained in the software's online help. HP VIC ships with the HP E1306/E1406 Command Modules and the HP E1300/E1301 mainframes.

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# Installing SCPI Device Drivers

## Getting Started

This note describes how to install SCPI device drivers into these products:

- HP E1300/1301 B-Size Mainframe (with built-in Command Module)
- HP E1306 B-Size Command Module
- HP E1405A/B C-Size Command Module
- HP E1406A C-Size Command Module

Table 1 shows installation combinations supported by the **programs** provided with the device drivers:

**Table 1. Supported Automatic Installations**

Installations	HP E1300/ E1301	HP E1306	HP E1405	HP E1406
HP BASIC to Driver RAM over HP-IB	X	X	X	X
HP BASIC to Flash ROM over HP-IB				X
<b>MS-DOS to Driver RAM over RS-232</b>	X	X	X	X
MS-DOS to Flash ROM over RS-232				X
<b>IBASIC to Driver RAM over HP-IB</b>	X		X	X

The *Manual Device Driver Installation* section of this **manual** also provides basic instructions in case you **cannot** use any of the installation programs provided.

Throughout this note, the term “Command Module” indicates the E1306, E1405A/B and E1406 Command Modules and the built-in Command Module in the HP E 1300/E1301 Mainframe. Specific Command Module or Mainframe model numbers will be used only when there is reason to distinguish between models.

## Device Driver Installation Kit Contents

The device driver files and installation **software** are:

- LIF format for installing over an HP-IB (IEEE 488.2) interface.
- MS-DOS format for installing over an RS-232 interface.

**Table 2. installation Disk Contents**

LIF Disk	MS-DOS Disk	Description
README VXIDL_CFG VXIDL_GET AUTOŠT	README VXIDL.CFG  AUTOST VXIDL.EXE VXIDL.BAS	Additional information about this <b>software</b> Configuration file. Installation program for use from HP BASIC Installation <b>Program</b> for use from <b>IBASIC</b> Installation <b>program</b> for use from MS-DOS <b>QuickBasic</b> version of MS-DOS installation <b>program</b>
<i>driver_DU</i> <i>driver_DC</i>	driver.DU <b>driver.DC</b>	Device driver software for installation over HP-IB Device driver software for installation over RS-232

**NOTE:** Some drivers may come with additional files specific to the drivers (e.g., example programs). Please see the **User’s Manual** that came with the device driver for more details on these files.

## Special E1406 Capabilities

If you have an HP E1406 Command Module, and have 256Kb or more of Flash ROM above the memory taken by your operating system, you can install device drivers into it by setting the "RUN/LOAD" switch on the front of the Command Module is set to "LOAD" (see Figure 1). Since this frees up memory that you can use for additional NRAM or **RDISK**, and the drivers installed here are not affected if you redefine memory parameters or cold boot the system, Flash ROM is the preferred location for installing drivers if you have an E1406 Command Module.

You can check to see if there is enough Flash ROM left to download your drivers by using the "**DIAG:FROM:SIZE?**" command while the "RUN/LOAD" switch on the front of the HP E1406 Command Module is set to "LOAD." Additional memory can be purchased from Hewlett-Packard if required.

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### NOTE

You must have an installation program with a revision of 1.33 or higher to access Flash ROM in the E1406 Command Module. If you have an older version you should contact Hewlett-Packard about an upgrade.

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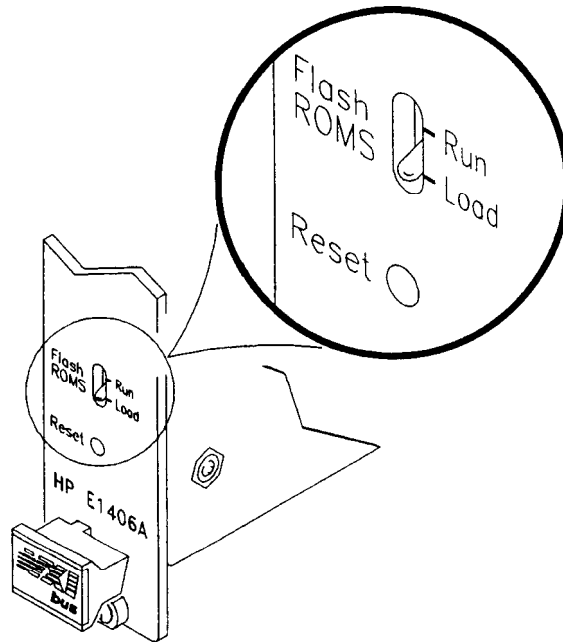


Figure 1. Switch Setting for Installing to Flash ROM

Installing drivers to Flash ROM does not affect drivers already installed in Driver RAM (DRAM). **Redefining** Driver RAM (DRAM), User Non-volatile RAM (NRAM), or RAM Disk (RDISK) does not **affect** drivers loaded into Flash ROM.

If you are installing drivers into Flash ROM, and if you also need to install a new or updated operating system, the installation programs can install the operating system and all device drivers to Flash ROM at the same time. To do this, you must have all of the required files in the same hard disk directory. Please see the **Installation Note** for your operating system update for more details on how to do this.

## Driver RAM Configuration

Before attempting to install any device drivers into Driver RAM you should understand how memory is **affected** when you specify a size for one or more types of RAM. There are three types of memory that you can allocate:

- RAM disk (**RDISK**)
- Non-volatile User RAM (**NRAM**)
- Driver RAM (**DRAM**)

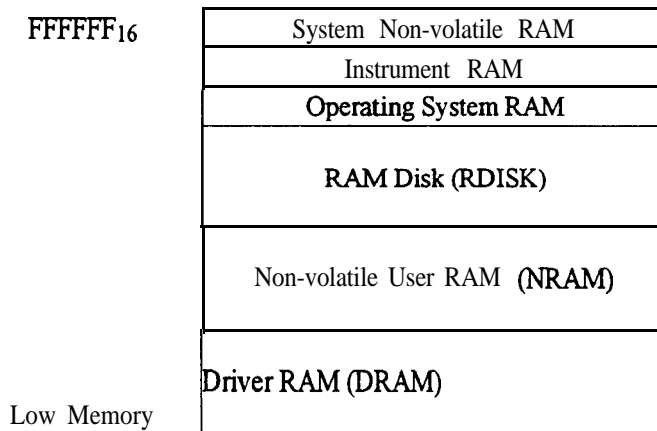
Figure 2 shows the positioning of the basic RAM memory areas. The first three memory areas are temporary memory **to** which the user has no access. The last three **areas** only exist if specified by the user. NRAM and RDISK both occupy higher memory addresses than the DRAM. Because the size of these **areas** is variable, they do not have a fixed starting position. At creation time, the lowest unused memory address becomes the starting address for the requested type of RAM. Memory areas set at higher addresses can be created without affecting previously created lower memory areas, but creating a new memory area removes any areas above *it*.

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### NOTE

If you wish to use RDISK or **NRAM**, you can modify the configuration **file** so that the installation program sets up the required memory segments.

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The Low Address is equal to the highest address plus 1 (1000000<sub>16</sub>) minus the size of memory installed. The boot time messages will tell you how much RAM you have installed in your system. In an HP EI406 with 512Kbytes of memory the Low Address is  $low\ address = 1000000_{16} - 80000_{16} = F80000_{16}$ , or 16,252,928 decimal.

**Figure 2. Positioning of Allocatable RAM**

### Example

*If you create a RAM Disk area without creating any User Non-volatile RAM or Driver RAM, the starting address for the RAM Disk will be at the lowest address (F80000<sub>16</sub> for a Command Module with 512Kbytes of memory). If you now create a Driver RAM area, the RAM Disk area will be removed since the new area has to be at a lower address than the RAM Disk area.*

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## Setting System Configuration

If you do not use the default configurations for installing device drivers, you will need to edit the appropriate configuration file to match your system configuration. If the default values shown are correct for your setup, you can go to the appropriate installation instructions.

### Default Configuration

The configuration defaults for transferring over an RS-232 link are::

- The installation program searches for device drivers in the current directory.
- Execution Log is OFF (log to screen only).
- Device drivers in the current directory will be installed.
- **COM1** is used for output.
- Baud rate is 9600.
- 1 stop bit is used

The **configuration** defaults for transferring over an HP-IB (IEEE 488.2) link are:

- The installation program searches for device drivers in the current directory.
- Execution Log is OFF (log to screen only).
- Device drivers in the current directory will be installed.
- The interface address is 70900.

### Editing the Configuration File

The configuration file (VXIDLD.CFG if you **are** using the MS-DOS disks or **VXIDLD\_CFG** if you are using the LIE disks) on your device driver distribution disk is shipped with all entries commented out, and the installation programs use the default values listed. To activate or change an entry you must edit the file manually using a standard text editor or word processor, or a BASIC language editor. Comments and instructions are included in the file.

- The beginning of the useful information on each line is the part following *"line number REM"* (the *"line number REM"* is ignored).
- Lines that start with **###** are comments.
- Lines that start with **#** are example configuration statements that you may wish to activate and/or modify.
- Settings are not case sensitive, and should be separated from the associated **value** by an equal sign ("**=**").
- Unrecognized settings are ignored.
- If you activate more than one line for a setting that can take only one value, the first value found for the setting will be used.



**Table 3. Configuration File Settings**

<b>Config. File Entry</b>	<b>Allowed Values</b>	<b>Default</b>	<b>Comments</b>
DIRECTORY=	Valid Directory	Current Directory	Specifies the directory where you put the device drivers and where the <b>installation</b> program logs progress information. This directory must be writeable if you are installing using MS-DOS or <b>IBASIC</b> , or are logging progress.
EXECUTION LOG=	Valid file name	Screen	Specifies where to log progress information. If you <b>specify</b> a file name the installation program logs to the screen and the file.
PROGRAM FILE=	Valid program file names	Last set of program files found in current directory	Specifies the program file ( <b>part 1</b> ) to install. Please see the Installation Note for your operating system update for more details on this entry.
DRIVER FILE=	Valid driver file names	First 20 device driver files found in the current directory	Specifies the driver <b>file</b> to install. The default when <b>installing</b> over HP-IB is <b>all</b> drivers which end in "DU". The default when installing over RS-232 is <b>all</b> drivers ending with "DC". You can have multiple <b>driver file</b> entries, each on a separate line.
ADDRESS=	Valid communications port address.	For HP-IB = 70900 For RS-232 = 1	Specifies the I/O interface to use. The default address over HP-IB is 70900. The default address when running over RS-232 is <b>1</b> (for <b>COM1:</b> ).
BAUD=	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 7200, or 9600	9600	Specifies the RS-232 interface baud rate for transmission. The default is 9600.
STOP BITS=	1 or 2	1	Specifies the number of RS-232 stop bits per byte.
NRAM=	0 to available RAM	0 bytes	Specifies the size in bytes of the NRAM <b>area</b> to set up. You can change this value without affecting DRAM, but changing it will delete any RAM disk that you have specified. The installation <b>program will</b> stop if it finds <b>NRAM</b> already allocated.
RDISK=	0 to available RAM	0 bytes	Specifies the size in bytes of the RAM disk to set up. You can change this value without affecting either DRAM or NRAM. The installation program <b>will</b> stop if it <b>finds</b> RAM Disk <b>already</b> allocated.
BEGINNING COMMAND=	Valid Command Module commands	none	Lets you send a command to the Command Module before the installation program checks the <b>configuration</b> . You can use multiple lines of this <b>entry</b> if necessary.
SETUP COMMAND=	Valid Command Module commands	none	Lets you send a command to the Command Module before the drivers have been downloaded and the system rebooted with the requested memory. You can use multiple lines of this entry.
CLEANUP COMMAND=	Valid Command Module commands	none	Lets you send a command to the Command Module after the drivers are installed.

An HP-IB address has the form "sspp00" where **ss** is the select code of the HP-IB interface card, **pp** is the primary HP-IB address used for the Command Module, and 00 is the secondary HP-IB address used for the Loader Instrument

The communication interface you will be **using** when running from DOS is the "RS-232" interface. When using an RS-232 interface, a serial cable must be connected to the built-in RS-232 connection of the Command Module or an RS-232 module (HP **E1324A**) that is set to interrupt at the default interrupt level (level 1). RS-232 addresses are 1 for COM 1 or 2 for **COM2:**.

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## Standard Device Driver Installation

Installation programs are provided for the following operating systems/interfaces.

- **Install** from an HP BASIC system over HP-IB.
- Install from an MS-DOS system over RS-232.
- **Install** from **IBASIC** over HP-IB.

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### NOTE

Because the installation programs **re-configure** memory, you must download all of your device drivers at the same time. If you already have device drivers on your system and wish to add another driver, you must delete the existing drivers and reinstall them with the new driver.

If you start an installation program and it detects existing drivers, or detects memory allocations that it will destroy, it will issue a warning with appropriate instructions and abort.

These procedures assume that you are installing a single device driver. If you have multiple device drivers you should copy all of the installation and driver files to a single hard disk directory and run the installation **program** from that directory.

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### Installing from an HP BASIC System

This installation method requires you to have a system with HP BASIC 5.0 or later and an HP-IB (IEEE 488.2) communications port.

#### System Setup

Set the “Sys Control/Talk Listen” switch on your HP **E1300/E1301** Mainframe to “Talk/Listen” or the HP-IB Controller switch on your HP **E1405/E1406 Command Module** to zero or OFF (no setup is required for the HP E1306 Command Module).

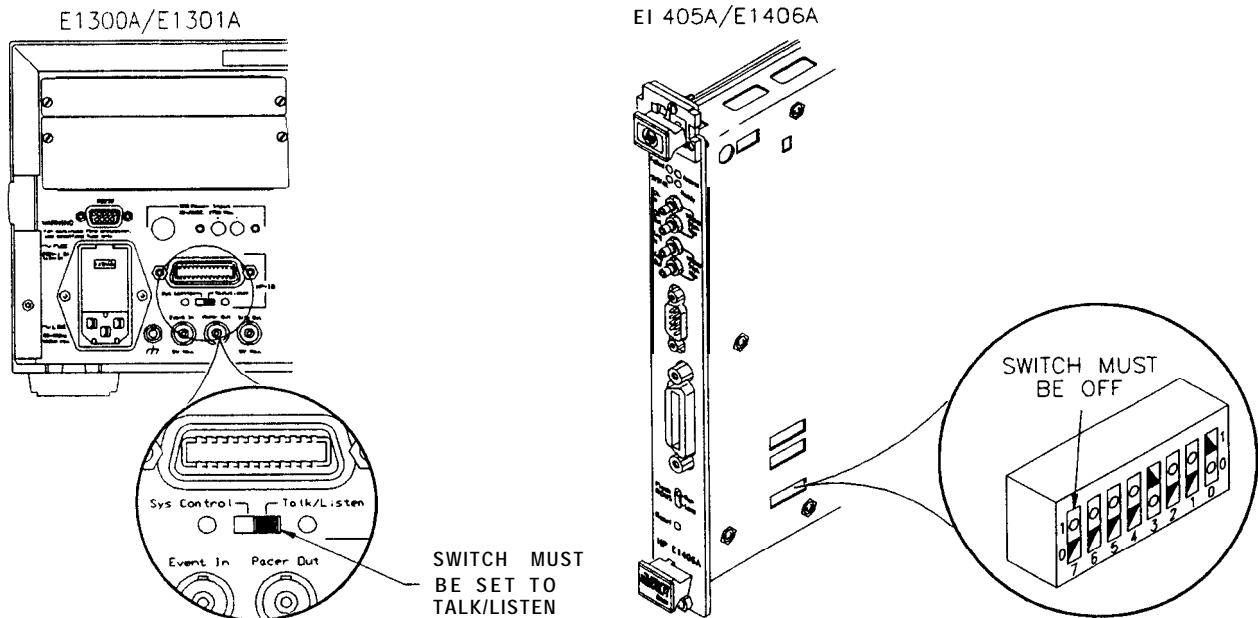


Figure 3. Setting HP-IB Controller Mode OFF

**Procedure**

1. Put the LIF disk into your drive and make sure that this drive is your current drive.
2. Start BASIC and load the installation program (type 'GET "VXIDLD\_GET"' and press ENTER) and run the program (type "RUN" and press ENTER).
3. The installation program will create RAM partitions if required, reboot the system if required, and install the required device driver files from the disk into the Command Module.

Errors encountered while **installing** will be reported and will cause the program to abort. You will get an error message with explanation, and in most cases a suggested solution.

**Installing Device Drivers from MS-DOS**

This installation procedure assumes that you have an MS-DOS computer for installing the device drivers, and will be communicating with the Command Module over an RS-232 link..

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**CAUTION**

**Terminate and Stay Resident programs in your MS-DOS system may cause errors in the installation. If you encounter errors indicating that the installation program did not receive back what it expected, and the new device drivers are not loaded, remove all of your TSRs from memory and try the installation procedure again.**

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**System Setup**

**Make** sure that the RS-232 port you are using is set for 9600 BAUD, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and parity check OFF before installing (these are the defaults for the Command Module after cold boot). The installation program handles its own pacing, so the setting for pacing does not matter.

**Procedure**

1. Put the MS-DOS disk into your disk drive and make sure that this drive is your current drive and is writeable.
2. Execute the installation program (type "VXIDLD" and press **ENTER**).
3. The installation program will create RAM partitions if required, reboot the system if required, and install the required device driver files from the disk into the Command Module.

Errors encountered while installing will be reported and will cause the program to abort. You will get an error message with explanation, and in most cases a suggested solution.

## Installing from IBASIC

This procedure assumes that you have the optional **IBASIC** installed in the Command Module, and that the disk drive that will contain your AUTOST program is at **HP-IB** address 0 (zero). This procedure will not **work** correctly if your disk drive is at any other **HP-IB** address.

### NOTE

If you wish to see the messages that the installation program generates, you need to have a terminal connected to the **IBASIC** display port, and you must press the **IBASIC** function key once **IBASIC** has loaded.

### System Setup

Set the "Sys Control/Talk Listen" switch on your hp **E1300/E1301** Mainframe to "Sys Control" or the **HP-IB** Controller switch on your HP **E1405/E1406** Command Module to 1 or ON.

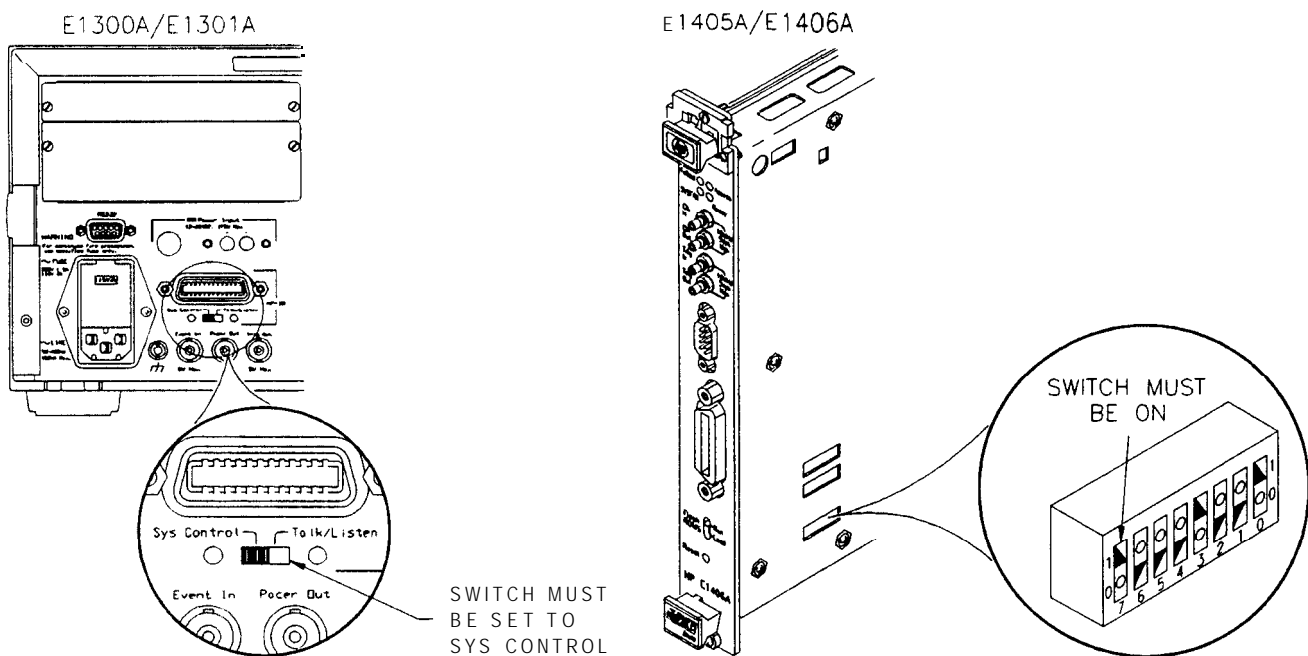


Figure 4. Setting HP-IB Controller Mode ON

### Procedure

1. Put the LIF disk or the MS-DOS disk into your disk drive and make sure that this drive is your current drive and is writeable.
2. Turn the mainframe OFF and then ON again Once **IBASIC** has loaded press the **IBASIC** function key so that you can watch progress.
3. The installation program will create RAM partitions if required, reboot the system if required, and **install** the required device driver files from the disk into the Command Module.

Errors encountered while installing will be reported and will cause the program to abort. You will get an error message with explanation, and in most cases a suggested solution.

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## Manual Device Driver Installation

If you cannot use one of the supplied installation programs you will need to install the device drivers manually. Manually downloading device drivers is fairly straightforward because all drivers supplied by HP are formatted so they can be transferred directly into Command Module memory.

### Installing Over HP-IB

The driver files (*driver\_DU*) must be on media that is accessible to the computer that will control the installation.

### System Setup

Set the “Sys **Control/Talk Listen**” switch on your HP **E1300/E1301** Mainframe to “Talk Listen” or the HP-IB Controller switch on your HP **E1405/E1406** Command Module to zero or OFF (see Figure 3). No specific setup is necessary for the HP E1306 Command Module.

### Procedure

On most computers, a program will be required for the actual installation process. Since driver files contain the command to start the installation plus the data to transfer, this program just needs to set up the appropriate memory area and transfer the driver files into it.

1. Send a **\*RST** command and a **\*CLS** command to the Command Module to put it in a known state before beginning your installation.
2. Use the **DIAG:DRAM** commands to create the driver memory area if you are installing into Driver RAM, or the **DIAG:FROM** commands if you are installing into Flash ROM. If you are installing to Driver RAM and wish to allocate NRAM or **RDISK** you should issue the appropriate commands at this time.
3. If you **are** installing to Driver RAM, issue a **DIAG:BOOT** command to reboot the Command Module and allocate the specified memory.
4. Transfer the device driver **file** to the Command Module. This file contains the appropriate commands to accomplish the installation.
5. Send the SCPI query **SYST:ERR?** to make sure that there were no errors during the installation
6. Reboot your system if you installed to DRAM (send **DIAG:BOOT**), or send the **DIAG:DRIV:INST** command and switch the “RUN/LOAD” switch to the “RUN” position if you installed to Flash ROM.
7. Check to make sure that your drivers have been loaded into memory by sending the SCPI command **DIAG:DRIV:LIST:RAM?** or **DIAG:DRIV:LIST:FROM?** once you are in “RUN” mode.

## Installing Over RS-232

Although similar in concept to manual installation over HP-B, manual installation over RS-232 is complicated by the lack of built in pacing. The driver files (*driver.DC*) must be on media that is accessible to the computer that will control the installation

### Transmission Format

You need to make sure that the transmission format of your computer matches the format used in the **Command** Module. The default **configuration** for the Command Module after a DIAG:BOOT:COLD command has been issued is

- 9600 BAUD
- 8 data bits
- 1 stop bit
- Parity checking is OFF
- XON/XOFF pacing

If you are going to use any other setting, you must set up the appropriate settings in the Command Module using the following commands:

<b>COMM:SER[n]:REC:BAUD &lt;rate&gt;</b>	<i>sets BA UD rate</i>
<b>COMM:SER[n]:REC:SBITS &lt;bits&gt;</b>	<i>sets number of stop bits</i>
<b>DIAG:COMM:SER[n]:STOR</b>	<i>saves settings so they will be kept through a reboot.</i>

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### NOTE

Because the formatting for binary files uses 8 data bits, you must set the number of data bits to 8 and parity checking **OFF** for the device driver files to transfer properly.

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### Pacing the Data

Since the RS-232 interface is asynchronous, the computer that is doing the transfer can overrun the Command Module, causing part of the device **driver** to be lost. To prevent this from happening, you must enable a handshake protocol.

The default for the Command Module is software handshake enabled and hardware handshake disabled To set up software handshake, use:

**SYST:COMM:SER:PACE:THR:STOP? MAX**  
*to find the maximum number of characters to fill the input buffer.*

**SYST:COMM:SER:PACE:THR:STOP <max-20>**  
*to set the threshold for stopping data to the maximum size of the input buffer minus 20 characters.*

**SYST:COMM:SER:PACE:THR:STAR 0**  
*to set the start buffer level to zero. This makes sure that the input buffer is flushed whenever transmissions are stopped.*

**SYST:COMM:SER:PACE:XON**  
*to enable the software handshake protocol.*

The start threshold must be less than the stop threshold. The stop threshold must be set low enough to handle the maximum number of characters that are likely to be received at the Command Module after it sends the **XOFF** signal

Hardware handshake can be set to use DTR (Data Terminal Ready) or RTS (Ready to Send). Use SYST:COMM:SER:CONT:DTR IBFULL to set DTR mode or

SYST:COMM:SER:CONT:RTS **IBFULL** to set RTS mode. Use SYST:COMM:SER:PACE NONE to set software handshake OFF. When the Command Module input buffer is not full, the specified hardware line is asserted. When either hardware handshake mode is enabled the Command Module will not transmit **characters** when either the CTS (Clear to Send) or the DSR (Data Set Ready) lines are not asserted.

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**NOTE**

The Command Module RS-232 interface is implemented as DTE (Data Terminating Equipment). Since most computer RS-232 interfaces are also implemented as DTE, you will need a null modem cable (which swaps the receive and transmit lines) to connect the computer to the Command Module.

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**CAUTION**

The Command Module RS-232 interface echoes any characters received with an ASCII value greater than 32 and less than 128. Carriage returns are echoed as carriage **return/linefeed**. These echoes can fill up the RS-232 receive buffer of your computer if they are not read, and cause the computer to send the “Stop Transmitting” signal to the Command Module, which could block the remaining transmitted bytes or other commands sent after the installation.

Since the device driver files contain command strings and many carriage returns **that** will be echoed, your program should read the returning echo characters. This will also let you see if there are any error messages being returned.

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**Procedure**

On most computers, a program will be required for the actual installation process. Since the driver files contain the command to start the installation plus the actual data to **transfer**, this program just needs to set up the appropriate memory area and transfer the driver files into it.

1. Send a **\*RST** command and a **\*CLS** command to the Command Module to put it in a known state before beginning your installation.
2. Use **the** DIAG:DRAM commands to create the memory area if you **are** installing into Driver RAM, or the **DIAG:FROM** commands if you **are** installing into Flash ROM. If you are installing to Driver RAM and wish to allocate **NRAM** or RDISK you should issue the appropriate commands at this time.
3. If you are installing to Driver RAM, issue a DIAG:BOOT command to reboot the Command Module and allocate the specified memory.
4. Transfer the device driver **file** to the Command Module. This file contains the appropriate commands to accomplish the installation.
5. Send the SCPI query **SYST:ERR?** to make sure that there were no errors during the installation
6. Reboot your system if you installed to DRAM (send **DIAG:BOOT**), or send the DIAG:DRIV:INST command and switch the “RUN/LOAD” switch to the “RUN” position if you installed to Flash ROM.

7. Check to make sure that your drivers have been loaded into memory by sending the SCPI command `DIAG:DRIV:LIST:RAM?` or `DIAG:DRIV:LIST:FROM?` once you are in "RUN" mode.

### Transferring Device Drivers Using a COPY Command

On some computers it is possible to use an RS-232 port and the copy command to transfer the device driver files. Hardware or software handshake must be used by the copy command on the computer doing the installing, and the same handshake mode must be enabled on the Command Module.

1. Set **the** required handshake mode and data format (e.g., on DOS systems use the MODE command).
2. Type "**COPY filename port**" to transfer the **file** through the RS-232 port to **the** Loader Instrument (e.g., on a DOS system you might use "**COPY B:\filename.DC COM1:**"). This command may be slightly different depending on the type of computer being used.

---

**NOTE** Since errors are echoed immediately, this method of transfer has no means of trapping errors.

---

### Transferring Device Drivers Using a CAT Command

On HP-UX systems you can use the `cat` command to transfer the device driver files. The appropriate **Unix®** device file must exist. All shell commands are assumed to be executed from either the `/bin/sh` or `/bin/ksh` shell

1. Start a process that opens the Unix device file to be used. This process should keep the device file open long enough for the **transfer** to begin. This step is done so that the following command to set the device file **configurations** will remain in effect for the transfer. A command that will do this is:

```
(cat < device file > /dev/null; sleep 1000) &
```

---

**NOTE** To check for errors you can substitute a real **file** name for `"/dev/null"` in the above statement. This file will contain the output of the System/Loader Instrument which would include any errors reported.

---

2. Set the required configuration of the Unix device file using the `stty` command. The following command will set the device file to work with the default Command Module configuration

```
stty -opost 9600 ixon -ixoff cs8 -cstopb ignpar < device file
```

3. Transfer the file to the Command Module with the `cat` command.

```
cat filename > device file
```

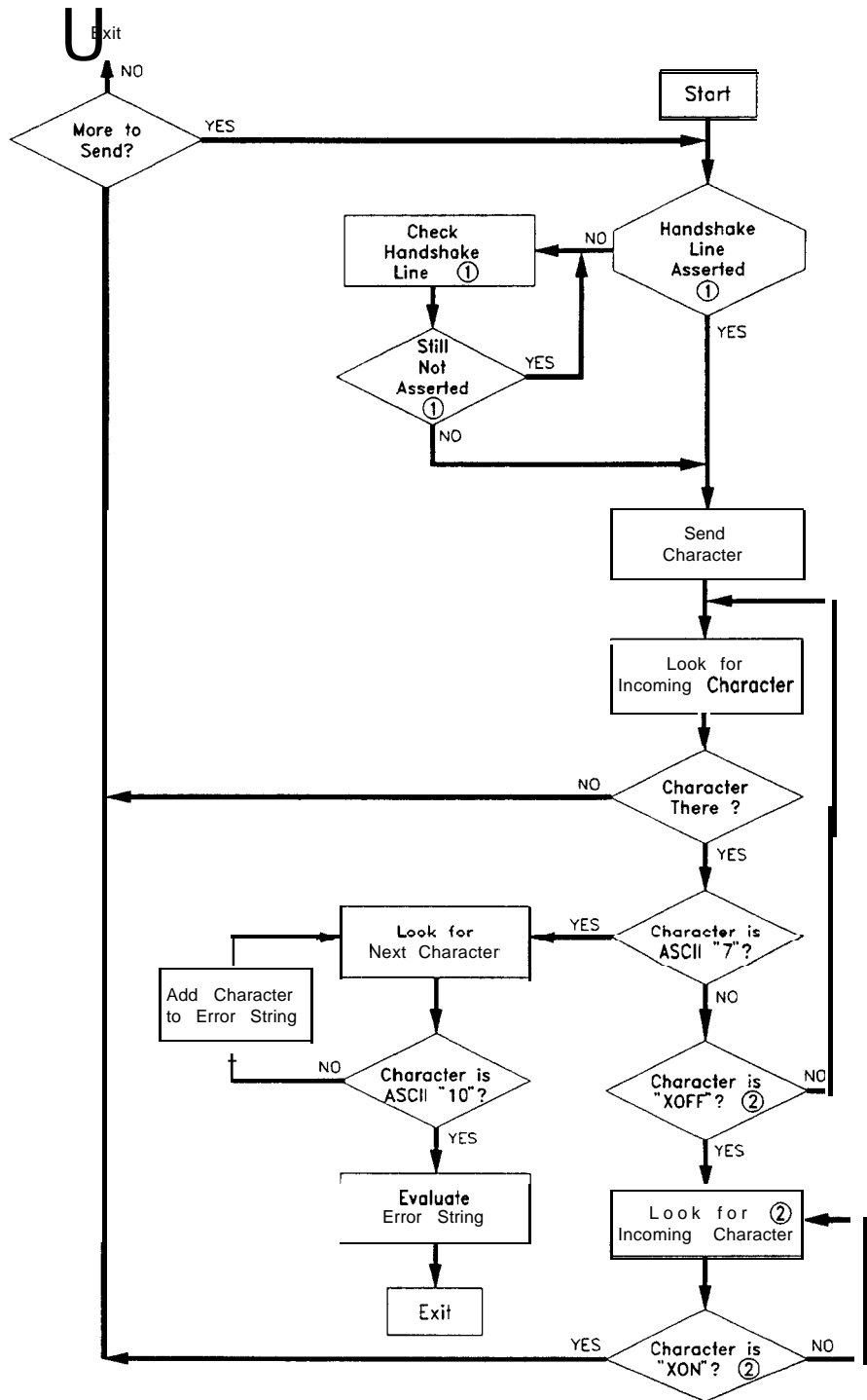


## Transferring Device Drivers Using Custom Software

If the COPY command on your computer cannot directly implement handshaking, or if you wish to trap errors and abort or otherwise modify the transmission process, you must use a **program** to handle the installation.

This procedure assumes that your computer has some means of looking at data being echoed from the Command Module, and can check for a return character without having to have a character returned. Since the actual operating system program file bytes sent over the RS-232 interface are not echoed, the lack of ability to do this would put the system into an infinite wait at the first byte that was not echoed.

1. Set up the appropriate handshake mode and data format on your system and the matching handshake mode in the System Instrument
2. Transfer the device driver files over the RS-232 interface using a program that follows the outline in Figure 5.



- ① Skip these steps if using software handshake.
- ② Skip these steps if using hardware handshake

E1401 FIG\_5

Figure 5. Manually Installing a Device Driver