

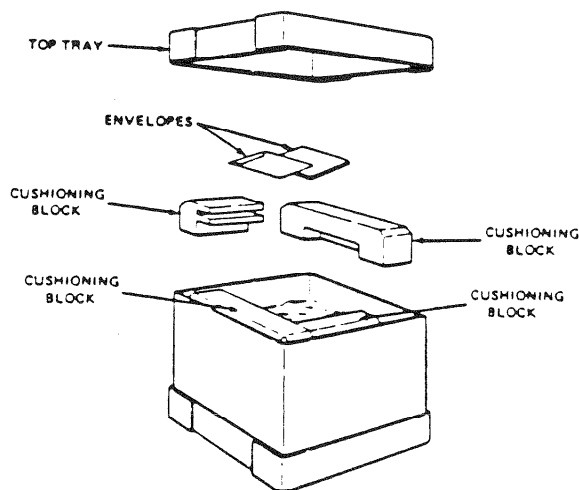
# SPERRY DCP/15 *Unpacking*

## DCP/15 (K4035) Module

Two people should be available for lifting the DCP/15 out of the box. **WARNING:** *The sides of the unit may be sharp.*

Be sure the box is right side up. Set aside the envelopes containing the system and diagnostic diskettes and manuals.

Don't dispose of the shipping material. The container and packing material are reusable and should be kept for future use in relocating equipment.



## DCP/15 in 1986 Cabinet

You will need these tools:

- A pair of scissors or a sharp knife for cutting the plastic bands and opening the packages
- A  $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch open-end wrench for leveling the cabinet legs.

### **Packaging**

The packaging provides a ramp so that you can roll the DCP off the pallet.

DCPs shipped by ocean or special freight will be covered by a corrugate container.

Don't dispose of the shipping material. The crate, pallet, and packing material are reusable and should be kept for future use when relocating or shipping the equipment.

**WARNING:** *The cabinet may be ordered with either one or two DCP/15 units mounted in it. A single DCP/15 in the cabinet configured with the maximum number of line modules, weighs approximately 210 pounds and is topheavy. Two people are needed to safely unpack it.*



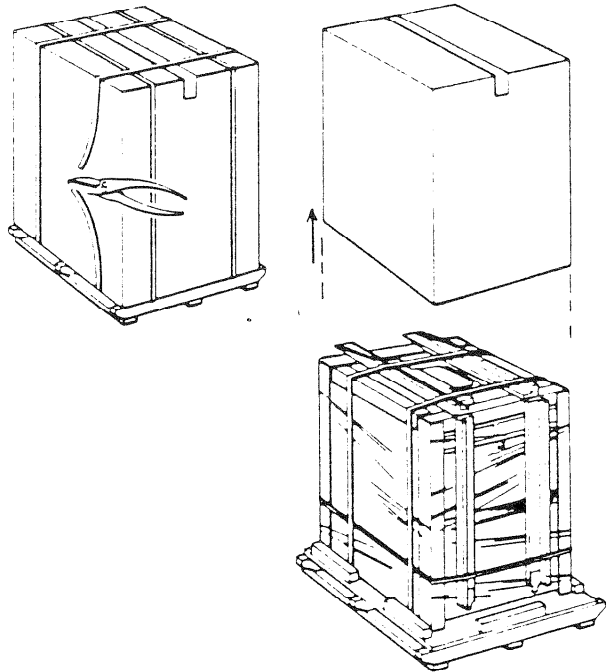
# DCP/15 in 1986 Cabinet

**1**

*NOTE: For units without the external container, go to step 2.*

Cut the plastic bands from the container and dispose of them.

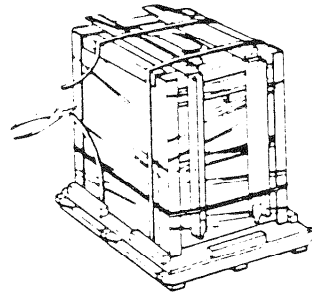
Remove the corrugated container.



**2**

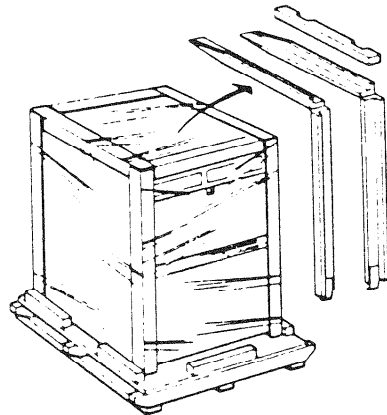
Position the pallet so that about 11 feet of floor space are available for rolling the unit down the ramps and off the pallet.

Cut the plastic bands around the cabinet and dispose of them.



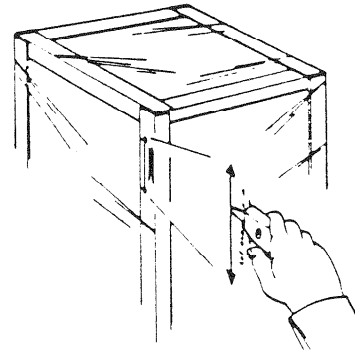
**3**

Remove the left and right pallet ramps and the ramp support board from the top of the cabinet. Set them aside for later use.



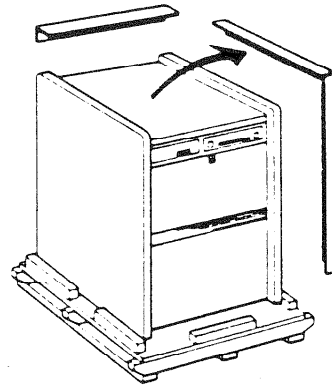
**4**

Locate the "CUT ALONG ARROW" label. Using a sharp knife, carefully cut through the plastic starting at the top of the cabinet and cutting to the bottom of the cabinet. To avoid damage to the painted surface, be sure to follow the path of the arrow on the label. Remove the plastic from the cabinet.



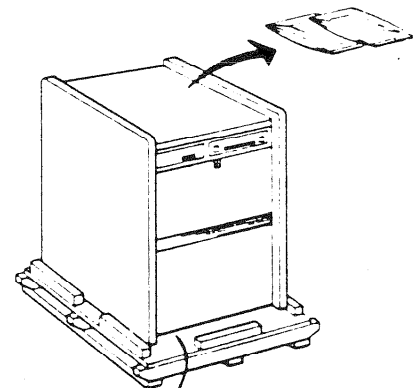
**5**

Remove all side edge protectors from the top and side corners of the cabinet.



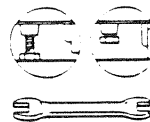
**6**

Remove the UP documents from the top of the unit. These should include the installation/verification guide (UP-12250), and the trouble isolation guide (UP-10827).



**7**

Using an open end or adjustable wrench, turn the cabinet leveling legs so that they are retracted into the cabinet.



## DCP/15 in 1986 Cabinet

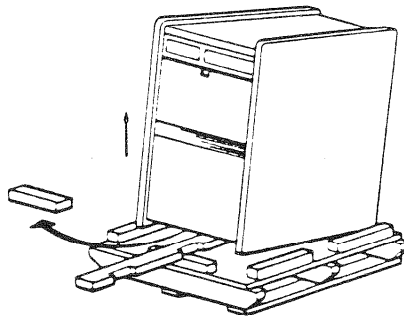
### 8

**CAUTION:** Two persons are needed for the remainder of unpacking.

Insert an end of the ramp support board under the front of the cabinet about 3 inches.

While another person stabilizes the cabinet on the pallet, use the support board as a lever to raise the cabinet enough to remove the pallet block.

Carefully lower the cabinet back on the pallet.

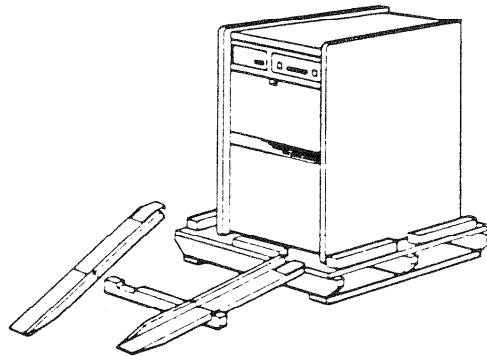


### 9

Repeat step 8 on the back end of the cabinet.

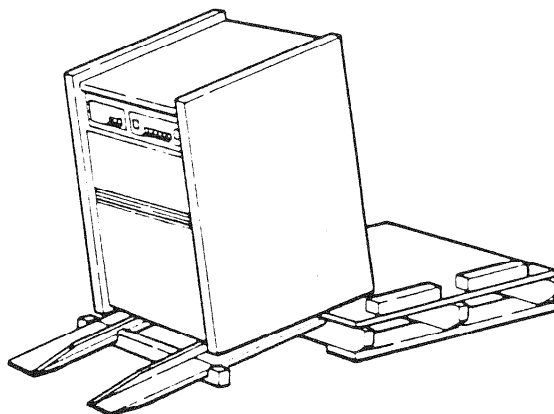
### 10

Attach the right and left ramps to the slot in the pallet. (The ramp curbs should face inside.) Place the ramp support board under the ramps, directly below the hinged joint of each ramp.



### 11

Carefully roll the DCP/15 down the ramps to the floor. Do not stand between the ramps when rolling the unit off the pallet. The DCP/15 can now be moved on its casters to the installation location.



### 12

Store the pallet and other shipping materials for future use.

Stabilize the cabinet, as required, by unscrewing the leg on each corner and adjusting its height.

Refer now to the DCP/15 installation and verification guide, UP-12250, for instructions on installing the DCP/15.





# **SPERRY DCP/15**

*Installation and  
Verification Guide*



This document contains the latest information available at the time of preparation. Therefore, it may contain descriptions of functions not implemented at manual distribution time. To ensure that you have the latest information regarding levels of implementation and functional availability, please consult the appropriate release documentation or contact your local Sperry representative.

Sperry reserves the right to modify or revise the content of this document. No contractual obligation by Sperry regarding level, scope, or timing of functional implementation is either expressed or implied in this document. It is further understood that in consideration of the receipt or purchase of this document, the recipient or purchaser agrees not to reproduce or copy it by any means whatsoever, nor to permit such action by others, for any purpose without prior written permission from Sperry.

FASTRAND, MAPPER, ✧ SPERRY, SPERRY, SPERRY ✧ UNIVAC, SPERRY UNIVAC, UNISCOPE, UNISERVO, UNIVAC and ✧ are registered trademarks of the Sperry Corporation. ESCORT, FLOW-MATIC, PAGEWRITER, PIXIE, SPERRYLINK, and UNIS are additional trademarks of the Sperry Corporation. USERNET, MAPPER, and CUSTOMCARE are service marks of the Sperry Corporation.

The statement below is included in this manual to comply with a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Regulation. The FCC is an agency of the United States government; thus, the statement below applies to computing equipment installed in the United States of America. Sperry has taken appropriate steps to ensure compliance with FCC regulations and similar regulations of other countries.

**WARNING:** This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions in this manual may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A device, which provides reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user, at his own expense, will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.

# Contents

---

## A NOTES

Installing Related Equipment .....	1
Required Tools .....	1
Installing the DCP/15 Module in a non-Sperry Rack .....	2
Installing a Second DCP/15 in a Sperry 1986-01 Cabinet .....	3

## B IDENTIFYING LINE MODULES AND CABLES

System Configuration .....	5
General Information .....	8
Identifying and Labeling Cables .....	9

## C ROUTING AND CONNECTING CABLES

Cabling Routing .....	10
Special Cabling Concerns .....	12
Multiline Cables .....	12
Twisted Pair Cables .....	14
Front-End Processor Interface (FEPI) Cables to 2200/200 System .....	14
Attaching Grounding Straps .....	16
Securing Cables to Stress Relief Bar .....	17
Completing Equipment and Power Connections .....	18

## D VERIFYING DCP/15 OPERATION

Loading Diagnostics .....	19
System Test .....	22
MDLM Mass Storage Test — Prepping a Diskette .....	23
Reformatting the Hard Disk .....	24
Copying a Diskette .....	25



This guide provides the following hardware installation information for a freestanding DCP 15:

- Identifying, routing, and connecting cables from line modules to external devices.
- Offline loading of diagnostics microcode
- Verifying basic operational status of the DCP 15

Refer to the appropriate software documentation for your system to complete installation procedures.

### ***Installing Related Equipment***

Instructions for installing terminals, cluster controllers, and peripheral devices are shipped with those items. Be sure this equipment has been properly installed and is operational before loading system software.

*NOTE: Connection to the host processor should be completed before loading system software. (Diagnostics software can be loaded offline.) Direct-channel connections through a word-channel or block channel interface must be completed by a Sperry representative. Connection through the Front End Processor Interface can be completed per instructions in this guide. Installation of auxiliary communications equipment, including modems, multiplexers, or line switching devices, should also be completed by a Sperry representative or other qualified technician.*

### ***Required Tools***

A  $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch nut driver for tightening the grounding studs.

A  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch nut driver,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wrench or ratcheting screwdriver for removing the air chamber from a DCP 15 module to be mounted in a SPERRY cabinet.

A  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch nut driver for removing the lower cabinet panel to install a second DCP 15 module.

### ***Using This Guide***

If you do **not** have to install a DCP module in a rack or a second DCP module in a Sperry cabinet, go on to Section B. Read through each section first before performing the work, to better familiarize yourself with the entire process.

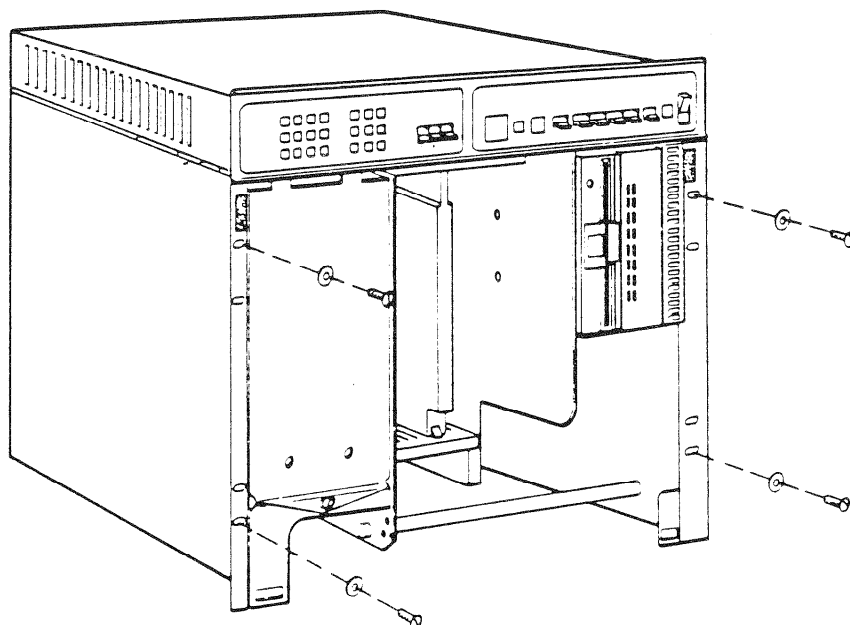
# A Notes

---

## *Installing the DCP/15 Module in a Non-Sperry Rack*

Three persons will be needed — two to lift and guide the module into position and one to insert and fasten the securing screws on the flanges.

Use four 10 x 1/2-inch screws with flat metal washers to secure the module to the rack, as shown in Figure A1.



10825-11

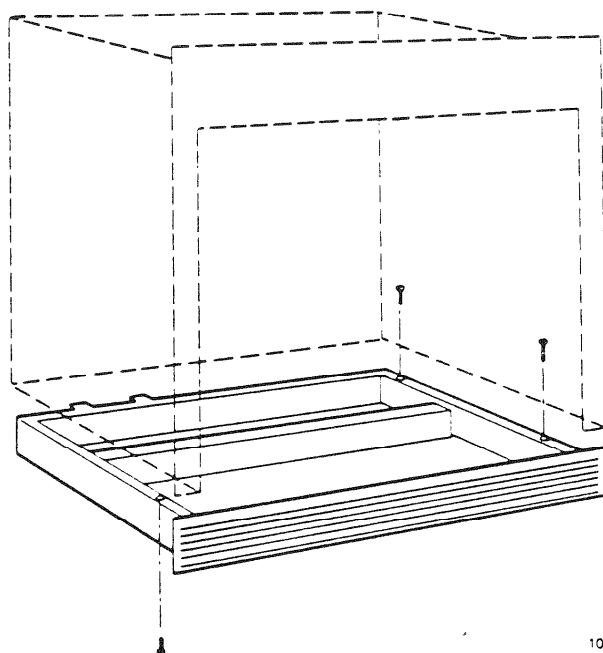
Figure A1

**Installing a Second DCP/15 in a Sperry 1986-01 Cabinet**

*NOTE: Be sure DCP/15 power is turned off and power cord is disconnected before installing the second module.*

The air chamber must first be removed before installing the module in a Sperry cabinet (1986-01). (The air chamber is required when installing the module in other cabinets.)

1. Remove the front door of the new module. Remove the three screws fastening the air chamber to the base of the module (Figure A2). Gently tip the module on its side and pull the interlock tabs on the air chamber free from the slots on the back of the module. Save the air chamber for possible future use.



10825-19

**Figure A2**

2. Remove the lower front panel from the DCP/15 cabinet, using the  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch nutdriver to loosen the two screws. The frame is slotted so that once you remove one screw, you can slide the other out (Figure A3).

# A Notes

---

## *Installing a Second DCP/15 in a Sperry 1986-01 Cabinet (continued)*

3. With two other persons to support the module, slide the DCP/15 into the empty compartment. Fasten the module in place using the washers and screws packed inside the unit (#10 x 1/2-inch screws and flat metal washers), as shown in Figure A3.

*NOTE: If the DCP/15 is ever removed from the 1986-01 cabinet and installed in a non-Sperry rack, the air chamber must be replaced.*

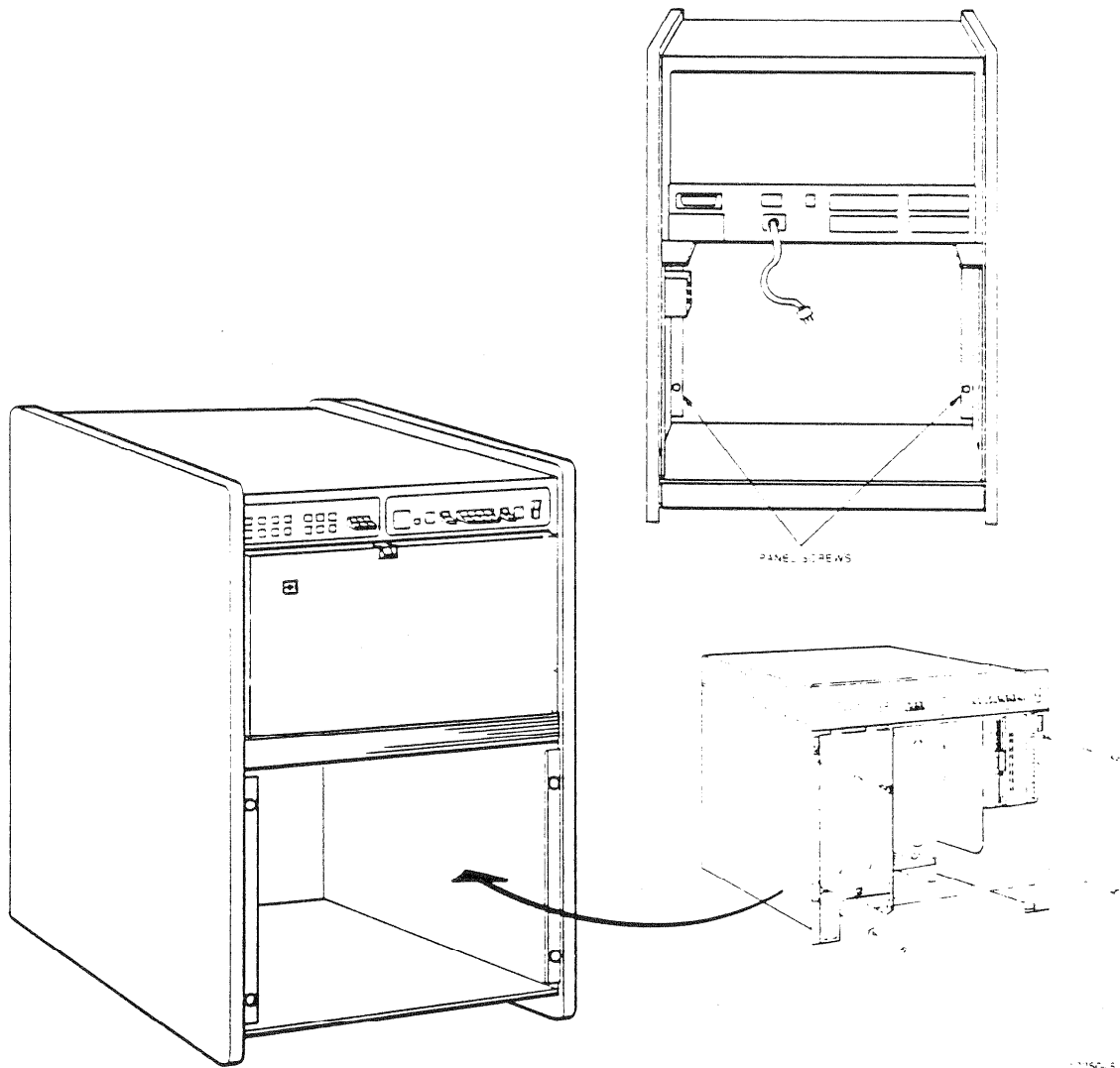
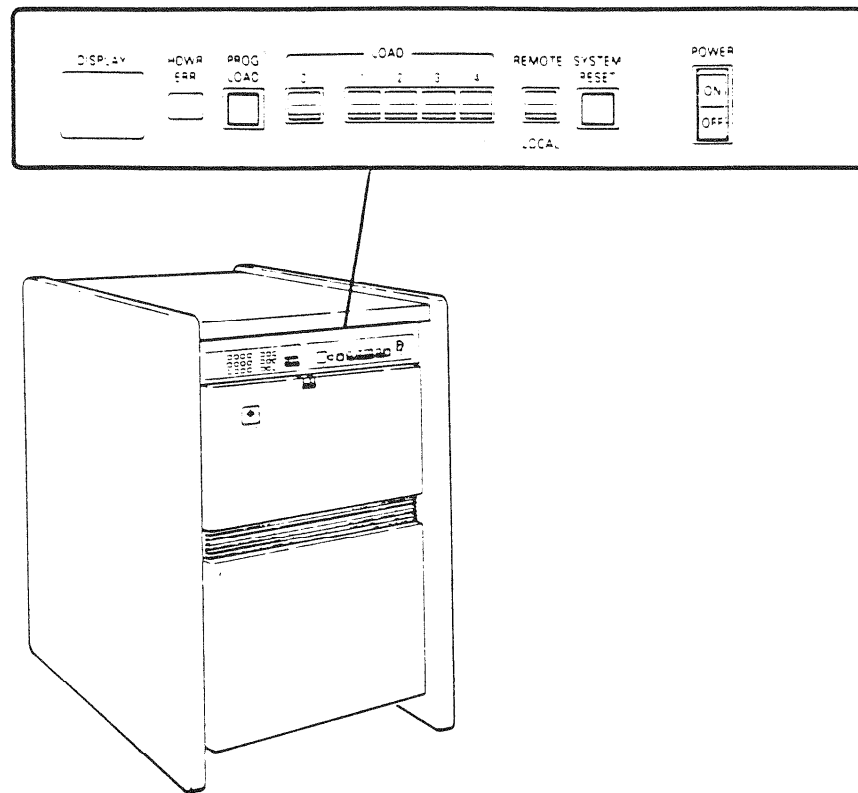


Figure A3



# Identifying Line Modules and Cables L

Before proceeding, check the operator control panel to be sure the POWER switch is OFF (Figure B1).



10825-21

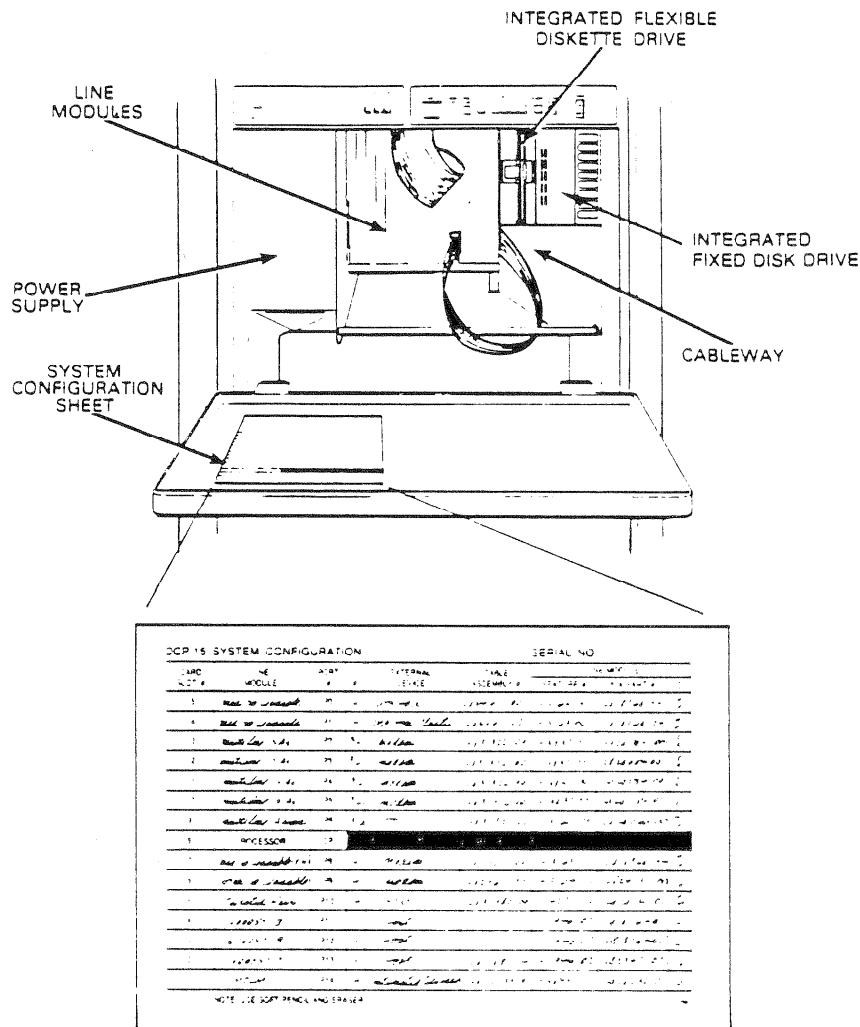
Figure B1

## System Configuration

1. Push down on the door latch to open the front panel. Be careful, because the door is not hinged on the bottom. Figure B2 identifies the components of the module, as well as the system configuration sheet, attached inside the front panel.

Take a minute to look at the system configuration sheet. It was filled out at the factory according to your equipment order, and tells you which cable connects to which line module. The following few pages will describe the contents of the sheet.

## B Identifying Line Modules and Cables



12250-1

Figure B2

2. Check the DCP/15 configuration sheet against the actual line modules. Call your Sperry representative if there appears to be a discrepancy. The columns on the sheet provide the following information:

CARD SLOT #	Numbers 15 through 1 correspond to the numbering across the top of the line module compartment and identify the position of the line module printed circuit board (card).
LINE MODULE	The name of the line module.
PORT #	The logical port through which the line module connects to the L-bus.
J#	The connection location on the line module, numbered J1 (top) through J4 (bottom).

# Identifying Line Modules and Cables **B**

---

EXTERNAL DEVICE	The terminal, modem, or other device to which a line module cable will be attached. (You fill in.)
CABLE ASSEMBLY #	The cable required for a given line module; the number is printed on both ends of the cable.
FEATURE #	The numeric marketing designation for the line module.
PCA PART #	Printed circuit board part number. This information is required only by a Sperry customer services representative.
ID	The two-character alphanumeric code printed at the top and bottom of the line module card. This code corresponds to the PCA part # of the line module and allows the module to be identified without removing it from the card slot.

3. Open the rear door of the cabinet by turning the black knob. Inside is a packet containing the following items:

- Cable ties (2551488-00)
- Stress relief straps (23156579-04)
- Screws (2893460-02) and washers (4912548-13) for attaching a second module
- Second module power cord (2893982-00)

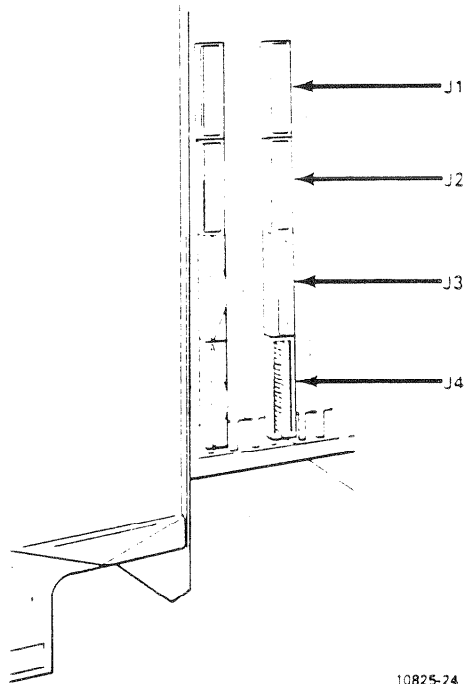
The last two items can be set aside until a second module is to be installed. The stress relief straps will be attached after the cables are connected. The cable label ties should be affixed before you connect cables (see Identifying and Labeling Cables).

## B Identifying Line Modules and Cables

---

### *General Information*

- Read through section C before connecting any cables.
- All communication cables, except the multiline cable, are plugged into the J4 connector (Figure B3). The other three connector locations are covered by plastic tabs. Do not remove these tabs.
- If communication cables are already connected to the external devices, be sure the devices are powered OFF before connecting the DCP/15.



10825-24

---

Figure B3

# Identifying Line Modules and Cables B

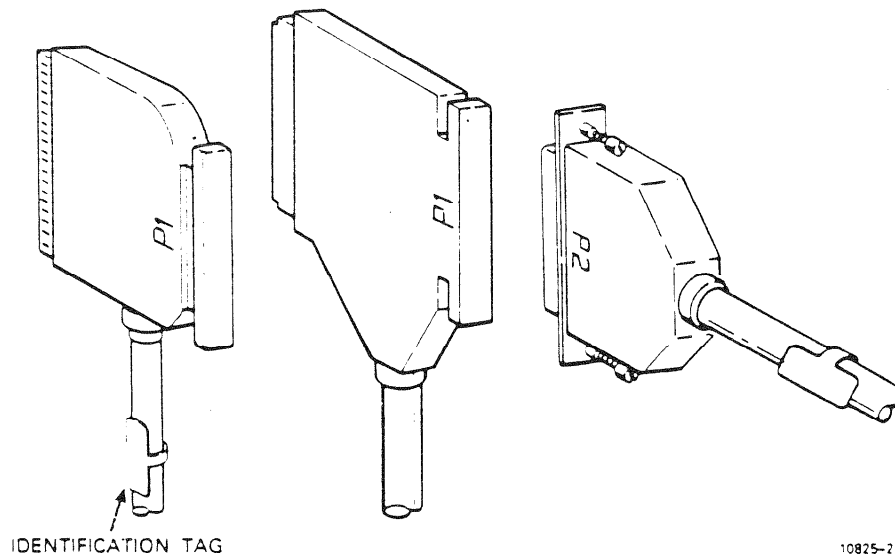
---

## *Identifying and Labeling Cables*

If you have already connected and/or labeled cables to external devices, go on to section C. If not, match the communications and peripheral cables to the appropriate line modules, using the system configuration sheet as a guide. (The cable part number is labeled on both ends of the cable.)

The cable ends labeled P1 are connected to the DCP/15 line modules. The ends labeled P2 are connected to the external devices (direct connect terminals, multiplexers, peripheral devices, etc.).

To identify the cables, attach an adhesive-backed label marked with the name of the external device to the identification tag on each cable tie, and attach the ties to the cable as shown in Figure B4.



**Figure B4**

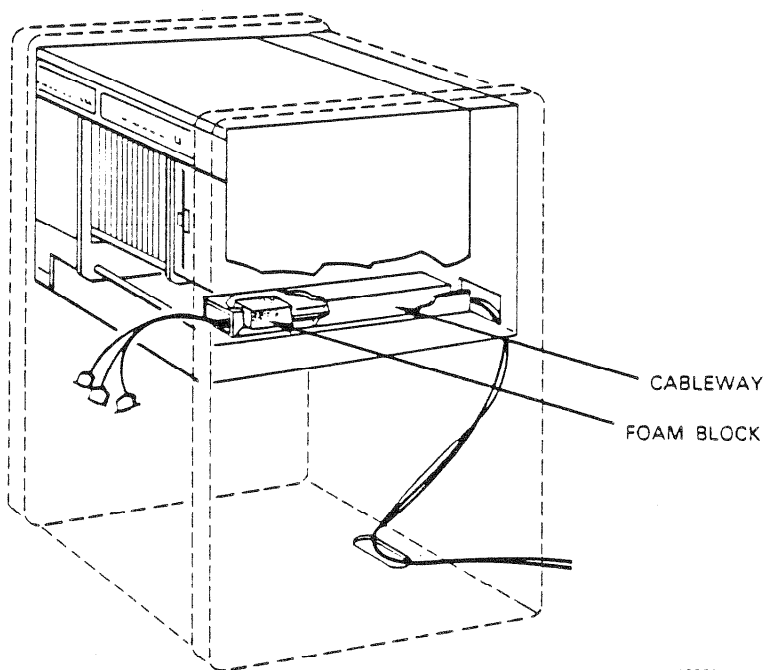
*NOTE: If the DCP/15 is to be connected to a the host through either a word-or block multiplexer channel interface, set aside those cables and cable ties for the Sperry representative to connect.*

# C Routing and Connecting Cables

---

## *Cable Routing*

1. Remove foam block from the cableway. (You will need to replace it after cables are connected.)
2. Be sure all cables have been labeled on both ends.
3. Route all cables through the DCP/15, from the back of the module, through the cableway, and out the front, leaving about a foot resting over the stress relief bar (Figure C1). *Do not connect any cables at this time.* A cutout in the base of the DCP/15 cabinet allows the passage of cables out the back of the unit.



12250-4

Figure C1

## Routing and Connecting Cables

4. Pull each cable around and under the bar, then back up toward the line module connectors (Figure C2).

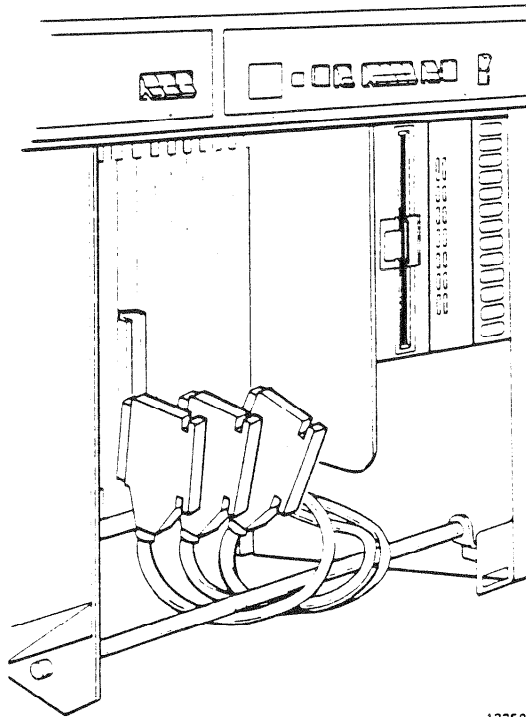


Figure C2

**CAUTION:** Read through the procedural steps on the following page before connecting any cables. It is critical that you avoid bending pins when connecting the cables.

Be sure power is turned off on all devices before proceeding.

# C Routing and Connecting Cables

---

*NOTE: For ease of installation, connect cables from left to right.*

1. Match cable connector P1 to the line module pins (Figure C3).

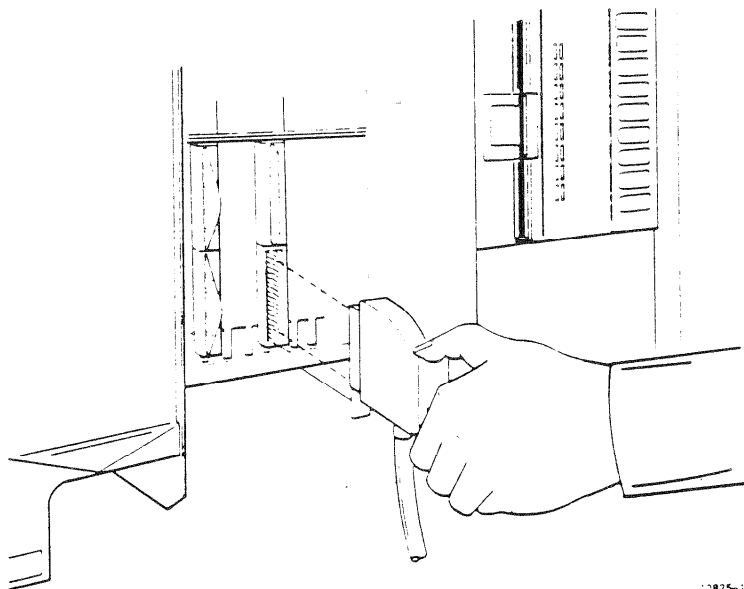


Figure C3

2. Press the connector firmly into the pins. It is normal to feel some resistance, even if the pins are straight and aligned to the connector. However, do not force or rock the connector. Recheck the alignment to ensure that you are not bending a pin.

## ***Special Cabling Concerns:***

### ***Multiline Cables***

To connect a multiline cable, use both hands to position cable end P1 P2 over the pins in J3 and J4 (Figure C4). At the other end, connect cables to the appropriate "J" connector on the junction box and secure cables by tightening a metal bracket over them (Figure C5).



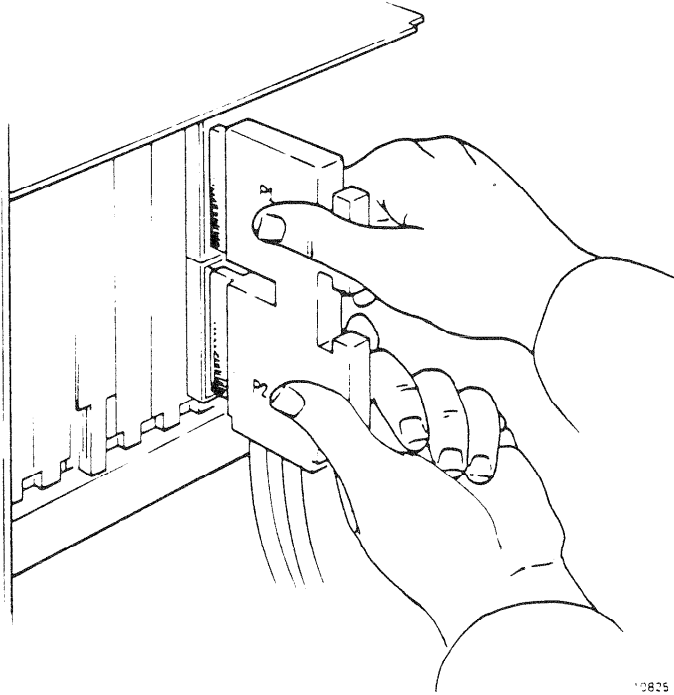


Figure C4

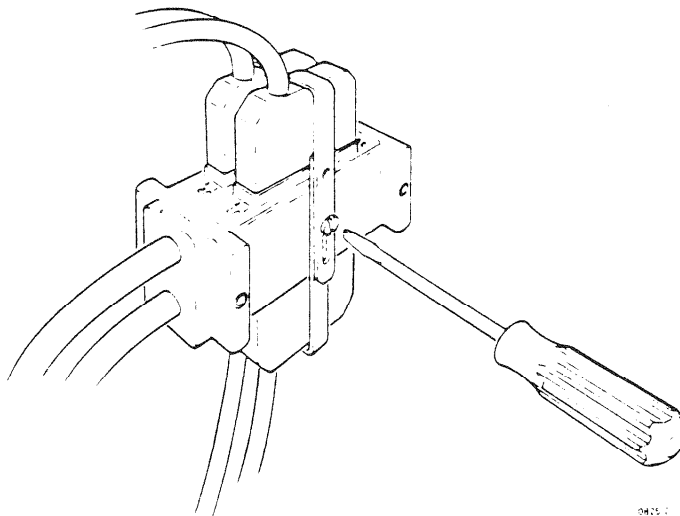


Figure C5

# C Routing and Connecting Cables

## *Twisted Pair Cables*

Attach cable end P1 to the line module. Use needle-nose pliers to set strapping pins on the transformer (P2) to match impedance strapping on the SPERRY 8613 Signal Distribution Module. (Straps are set in "active" position from the factory. If necessary, consult someone who is familiar with the wiring considerations of your site.) Connect phone cord (F8355-XX) to P2 and to the DATA connector of the Y-adapter installed in the appropriate phone jack (Figure C6).

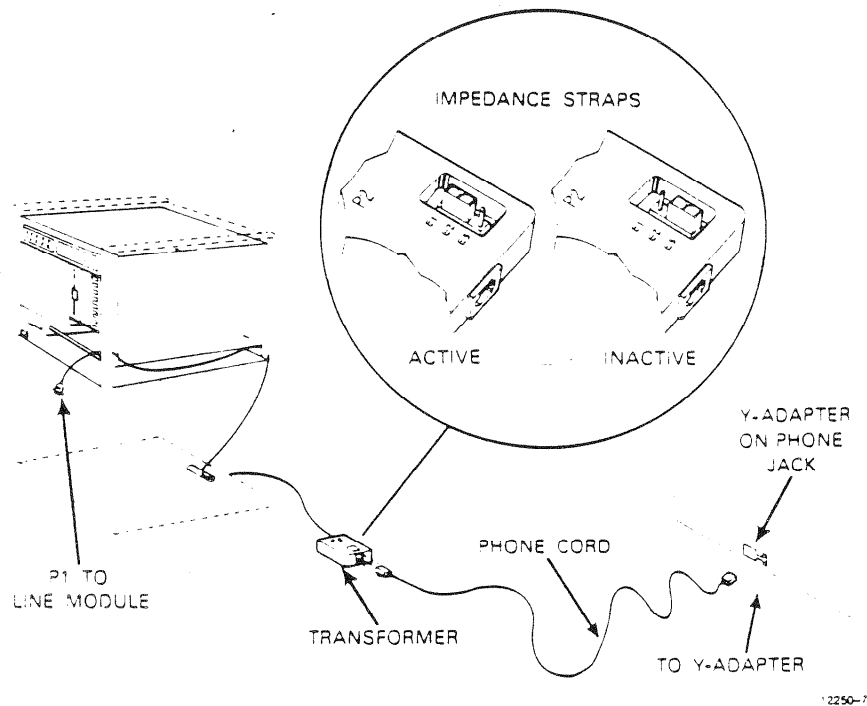


Figure C6

## *Front-end Processor Interface (FEPI) Cable to 2200/200 System*

(To be supplied)

## Routing and Connecting Cables C

---

(To be supplied)

---

Figure C7

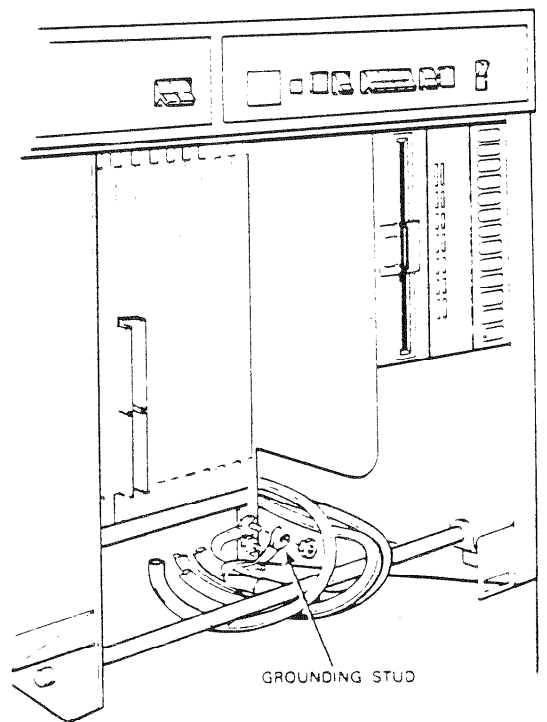
## C Routing and Connecting Cables

---

### *Attaching Grounding Straps*

Many of the communication cables have grounding straps attached to them at varying intervals. Attach the second grounding strap on each cable to a grounding stud on the DCP/15, ensuring that the lug is next to the metal plate and the washer is next to the nut (Figure C8).

Since only three grounding studs are provided, you will have to connect more than one strap per stud. *Do not connect the strap over the top of the stress relief bar.*



10825-13

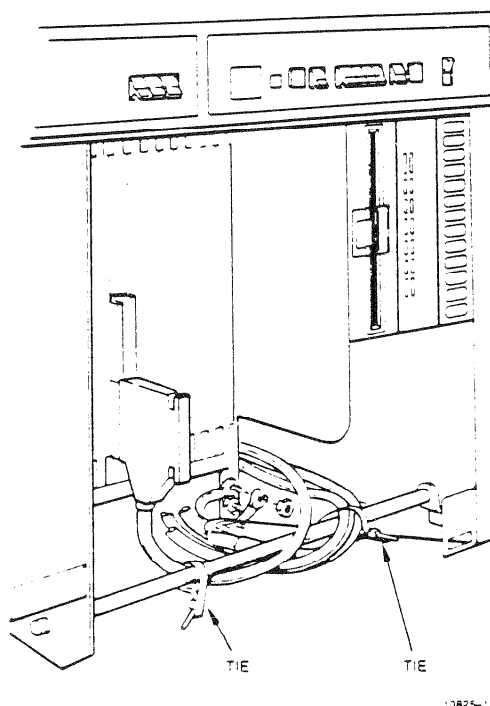
---

Figure C8

## ***Secure Cables to Stress Relief Bar***

After all cables have been connected, secure the cables to the stress relief bar, using the plastic ties provided in the installation packet (Figure C9).

Reinsert the foam block over the cables, pushing it to the back of the cableway so that it completely blocks airflow over the cables. The foam should be far enough back so that it does not block the vents to the fan on top of the cableway.



**Figure C9**

# C Routing and Connecting Cables

---

## *Completing Equipment and Power Connections*

1. To connect a freestanding 8441 mass storage subsystem, attach cable end P1 from the subsystem to the connector in the back of the DCP/15 (Figure C10). (Built-in guides on the connector and cable prevent you from plugging in the cable upside down.) A terminator block should remain installed on the connector if a subsystem is not being connected.
2. The power cord between the top DCP module and the junction box should already be connected. If a second unit is installed in the bottom of the cabinet, connect its short power cord to the module and into the junction box, as per the top unit.
3. Connect the external power from the junction box to the appropriate power outlet. (*Run the outside end of the power cord through the cutaway in the base of the cabinet.*)

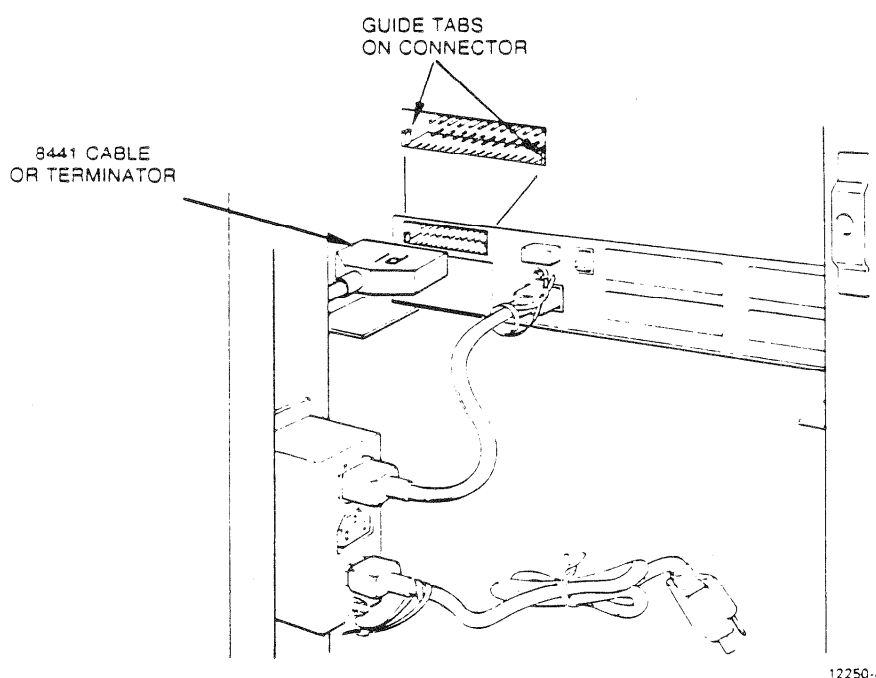


Figure C10

DCP/15 hardware installation is now complete.

Continue with Section D to load the diagnostics microcode and verify hardware setup.

# Verifying DCP/15 Operation 1

DCP 15 hardware can be verified by turning on the power and loading the offline diagnostics diskette included with the unit. The DCP macrodiagnostics programs are run and monitored through a terminal connected to the DCP. If a terminal is not yet connected, you can still verify the DCP load path, processor and portions of memory by performing steps 1 through 4. If a terminal is connected, you can complete the diagnostics tests described in this manual. Complete procedures on all the diagnostics tests are described in the trouble isolation guide, UP-10827. The following list is of the currently-supported line modules to which terminals can be connected and used as diagnostics consoles.

F1942	Synchronous
F3163-04	Medium-speed loadable (RS-449)
F3163-00	Medium-speed loadable (RS-232-C)

A diagnostics console terminal can be directly-connected, or on a multiplexed or multidropped line to the DCP. Diagnostics cannot be run from a remote console. The line module to which the console is connected may be located in any port, and the console's terminal address is irrelevant. The initial keyboard entry you make will identify that terminal as the diagnostics console.

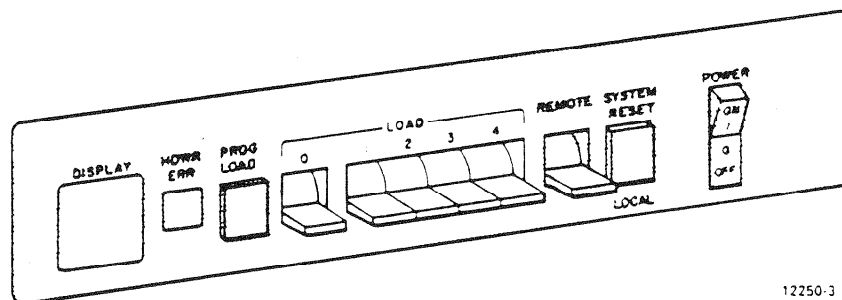
If neither a terminal nor one of the above line modules is available in your DCP, you can still perform basic verification. See steps 1 through 4 below.

## Loading Diagnostics

1. Set the LOAD switches on the operator panel (Figure D1) to match the port location of the system console. (If you do not have one of the listed line modules or a console, set the switches to a port containing any other serial communications line module.)

0 = down; 1 = up

Switch						Switch					
	0	1	2	3	4		0	1	2	3	4
Port 0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 8	0	1	0	0	0
Port 1	0	0	0	0	1	Port 9	0	1	0	0	1
Port 2	0	0	0	1	0	Port 10	0	1	0	1	0
Port 3	0	0	0	1	1	Port 11	0	1	0	1	1
Port 4	0	0	1	0	0	Port 12	0	1	1	0	0
Port 5	0	0	1	0	1	Port 13	0	1	1	0	1
Port 6	0	0	1	1	0	Port 14	0	1	1	1	0
Card Slot 8 (Processor)											



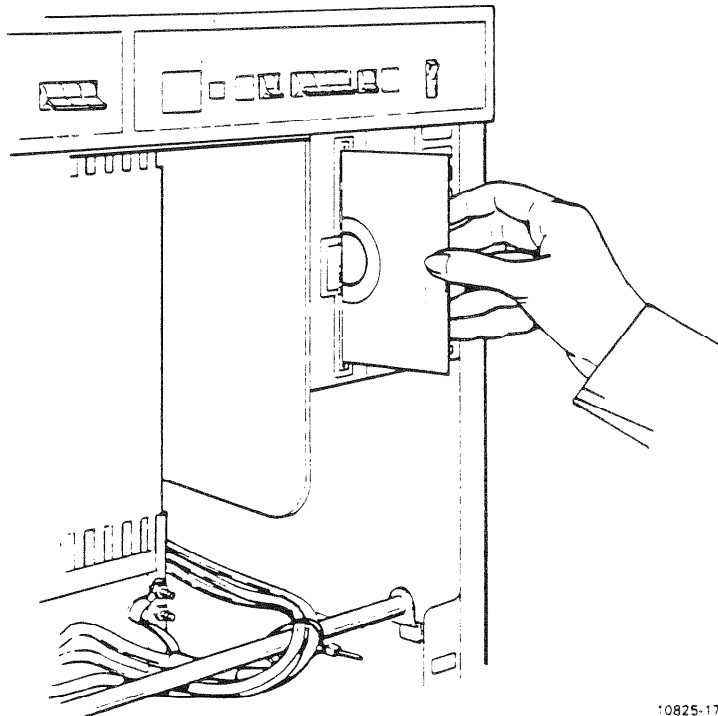
12250-3

Figure D1

## D Verifying DCP/15 Operation

---

2. Remove the cardboard protective sheet from the integrated drive. (Save it for future repacking.) Insert the diagnostic diskette, labeled side toward the right, and close the door. (Figure D2).



10825-17

Figure D2

3. Turn the POWER switch on to initiate the load. If power is already on, press SYSTEM RESET on the operator panel. The LED on the drive door lights while the load is in progress (approximately 1.5 minutes).
4. Watch the DISPLAY indicator on the operator panel as the load progresses. A successful load is indicated by a "43", and the drive indicator will be off. If a "POLL" indication appears on the console, proceed to step 5.

If you had set the LOAD switches for a non-listed line module port, you will see the sequence "EO,06,EO,5C". Although this is as far as your verification procedure can go without a console, you can be assured of a 99 percent level of confidence that the DCP processor is functional.

5. Enter "**►//diag**" on the console keyboard. (Note the SOE character at the beginning of the message.) Press XMIT. The initialized DCP/15 scans each communication line, looking for this identifier.



## Verifying DCP/15 Operation **L**

---

6. After approximately two minutes, the following display appears:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1

Now building the Configuration Table

- ▶ Enter the Number of Ports to be checked (1-16)
- ▶ Default is 7 Ports. 0 = Abort Build Routine
- ▶

Enter "14" and press XMIT. The next display will take about a minute to appear.

7. The display looks like this:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1

Now Processing System Channels

- ▶ To inspect the Configuration Table, use the
- ▶ Display Routine which is in the Resident Utilities
- ▶ Press TRANSMIT to continue
- ▶

Press XMIT again to reach the diagnostics test menu: (It will take about a minute.)

8. Here is the first screen of the main test menu. (It takes three screens to display all the tests.):

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1

MENU OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

- ▶ 1. System Test
- ▶ 2. Local Language Translate
- ▶ 3. Serial Line Module Test
- ▶ 4. Local Storage (Memory) Test
- ▶ 5. Rigid Disk Drive (T-8409) Test
- ▶ 6. MDLM Mass Storage Test
- ▶ Press TRANSMIT key to display other selections or
- ▶ Select a Test Number from the Menu
- ▶

*NOTE: If the diagnostic menu shown above does not appear within a minute, press SYSTEM RESET again to reinitiate the load process. Watch the DISPLAY indicator while the system is rebooting, and if the load fails again, try to note the final sequence of DISPLAY codes. Report these to your Sperry representative.*

9. Type a "1" to select System Test, and press XMIT.

# D Verifying DCP/15 Operation

---

*NOTE: To interrupt a test for any reason, press the FUNCTION/F1 keys. This displays the following options:*

- 1 = Continue the test
- 2 = Abort current activity and reinitialize the EXEC
- 3 = Hold current activity and use the RESIDENT UTILITIES

Enter a "1" to resume the test where it had been interrupted. Enter a "2" to abort the test and redisplay the main diagnostic menu. Or enter a "3" to access the resident utilities. (See Appendix D of the trouble isolation guide.)

## **SYSTEM TEST**

After you have selected the System Test from the main menu, perform the following:

1. Enter "1" to select the Autostart option. Press XMIT.

The Autostart test initializes each line module with an applicable protocol and subtest. If a line module is capable of supporting more than one type of subtest, a prompt will ask you to select one. When all line modules have been initialized, the tests begin. Tests for each protocol take about 10 minutes to complete; after all the protocols have been tested, the cycle starts over. To interrupt the tests, press the FUNCTION/F2 keys.

2. Press FUNCTION/F2 to end the tests and return to the System Test menu.

3. Enter a "7" to return to the main diagnostics menu.

For verification purposes, it is probably sufficient to observe a few minutes of one protocol test. As long as the error counter remains zero, you can be confident of the proper functioning of the line modules.

Now, we recommend that you reformat the hard disk to ensure that it is defect-free before storing data on it. Also, we recommend that you make backup copies of both the system diskette and the diagnostics diskette.

You can prep new floppy diskettes (in preparation for backup copying) and format the hard disk through the MDLM Mass Storage Test, item "6" on the main diagnostics menu.

## **MDLM Mass Storage Test — Prepping A Diskette**

1. Display the main diagnostics menu. Enter a "6" to select the MDLM test. Press XMIT.
2. The screen will prompt you to enter the port number containing the MDLM. (You can get this information from the system configuration sheet on the front panel.) Enter the number and press XMIT.
3. Enter "72" and press XMIT. (This defines the integrated diskette drive and controller as the target and the L.U.N. requested by the prompt.)
4. A status message will appear. Press XMIT again.
5. Remove the diagnostic diskette and insert a blank diskette, labeled side toward the right. Press XMIT, and enter a "1" at the prompt.

**CAUTION:** *The format test overwrites whatever is written on a diskette. If you don't insert a blank diskette at this point, the diagnostics diskette will be demolished.*

6. Enter a "4" to select the Format test.
7. Select type option "0"
8. Several lines of status information are displayed during the formatting process. "Formatting complete" is displayed when the diskette is ready. Enter a "2" to repeat the test on a second blank diskette.
9. When the second diskette is complete, enter a "3" to return to the start of the MDLM test and to change drive designation.

# D Verifying DCP/15 Operation

---

## *Reformatting the Hard Disk*

1. Enter the MDLM port number again and press XMIT.
2. Enter a "70" to select the fixed disk drive for formatting.
3. Press XMIT
4. New status information is presented. Press XMIT.
5. Enter a "1" for the number of cycle times.

**CAUTION:** *These instructions assume that you have not yet been using the fixed disk. Formatting overwrites anything previously stored on the medium.*

6. Enter a "4".
7. Enter a "0" for the type option.
8. When formatting is complete, enter a "4" to return to the main diagnostics menu.

(Go to the next page for copying instructions.)

## Copying a Diskette

If you followed the last procedure, you now have a newly prepped diskette ready for backup copies.

1. Enter a **"9"** from the main menu selections to enter the IFDC Copy Utility.
2. Press XMIT and enter a **"2"** to make a single copy of the diagnostics diskette and the system diskette. Press XMIT again.
3. Be sure the diagnostics diskette is in the integrated drive. Press XMIT. The diskette is being read into processor storage, a procedure that will take about 5 minutes.
4. When the read is complete, remove the diagnostics diskette, insert the blank, prepped diskette and press XMIT. This writes the copied material onto the diskette and takes about the same length of time.
5. When the write is complete, remove the copy diskette, insert the system diskette, and press XMIT.
6. While you're waiting for the system diskette to be read, make a label for each of the new copies and attach them to the diskettes.
7. Remove the system diskette, insert the blank, prepped diskette, and press XMIT.
8. When the write is complete, and the message **"TOTAL NUMBER OF COPIES ARE COMPLETED"** appears, press XMIT to return to the main menu.

If you have successfully completed these procedures, verification of the DCP/15 hardware is now complete. If you wish to run more diagnostics tests, refer to the trouble isolation guide, UP-10827. To load system software, refer to the DCP/15 Operator's Reference, UP-12253, and to the DCP/OS Operator's Reference, UP-11541.



**SPERRY**  
**DCP/10, DCP/10A, and DCP/15**  
*Trouble Isolation Guide*

This document contains the latest information available at the time of preparation. Therefore, it may contain descriptions of functions not implemented at manual distribution time. To ensure that you have the latest information regarding levels of implementation and functional availability, please consult the appropriate release documentation or contact your local Unisys representative.

Unisys reserves the right to modify or revise the content of this document. No contractual obligation by Unisys regarding level, scope, or timing of functional implementation is either expressed or implied in this document. It is further understood that in consideration of the receipt or purchase of this document, the recipient or purchaser agrees not to reproduce or copy it by any means whatsoever, nor to permit such action by others, for any purpose without prior written permission from Unisys.

Unisys and Sperry are registered trademarks of the Unisys Corporation.



# Contents

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.	Peripherals and DCP Equipment .....	1-1
1.2.	Sources of Trouble Isolation Information .....	1-1
1.3.	Operator Panel and Active Line Indicator Panel .....	1-2
1.4.	Power Supply Indicators .....	1-3
1.5.	Integrated Drive Indicators .....	1-5
1.6.	Line Module Slot Configuration .....	1-5
1.7.	Line Module PCA Indicators .....	1-7
1.8.	POC Test and Extended POC Test .....	1-8

## 2. HARDWARE INITIALIZATION

2.1.	Hardware Problems .....	2-1
2.2.	System Load .....	2-2
2.2.1.	Load Procedures .....	2-2
2.2.2.	Dumping the System .....	2-5
2.3.	System Load Status Codes .....	2-5
2.4.	System Load Error Codes .....	2-6

## 3. TELCON AND THE DCP/OS

3.1.	Loading Telcon .....	3-1
3.2.	DCP/OS Boot .....	3-2

## 4. DIAGNOSTICS: INTRODUCTION AND LOADING

4.1.	Introduction .....	4-1
4.2.	Loading the Diagnostics .....	4-1
4.3.	Load Failures .....	4-3
4.4.	Interrupting a Test .....	4-4

## 5. SYSTEM TEST

5.1.	Introduction .....	5-1
5.2.	Test Procedure .....	5-1

## 6. LOCAL STORAGE TEST

6.1.	Introduction .....	6-1
6.2.	Test Procedure .....	6-1
6.3.	Error Reporting .....	6-1

## 7. SERIAL LINE MODULE TEST

7.1.	Test Procedure .....	7-1
7.2.	Error Reporting .....	7-3

## 8. PARALLEL LINE MODULE TEST

8.1.	Introduction .....	8-1
8.2.	Test Procedure .....	8-1
8.3.	Test Execution .....	8-4
8.4.	Error Reporting .....	8-5
8.5.	1100 Interface Test .....	8-6
8.5.1.	PTS Data Test Description .....	8-6
8.5.2.	Setting Test Parameters .....	8-6
8.5.3.	Running the Test .....	8-7
8.5.4.	Output Messages .....	8-7

## 9. DISKETTE SUBSYSTEM TEST

To be supplied

## 10. RIGID DISK SUBSYSTEM TEST

10.1.	Test Procedure .....	10-1
10.2.	Error Reporting .....	10-3
10.2.1.	Command Error Messages .....	10-4

## 11. MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST

11.1.	Test Procedure .....	11-1
11.2.	Error Reporting .....	11-5
11.2.1.	General Error Messages .....	11-5
11.2.2.	Error Information Display .....	11-6

## 12. HOST CHANNEL INTERFACE (SU00039 OR SU00208) TEST

12.1.	Introduction .....	12-1
12.2.	Test Procedure .....	12-1
12.3.	Error Reporting .....	12-3

## 13. IFDC COPY UTILITY

13.1.	Introduction .....	13-1
13.2.	Copy Procedure .....	13-1
13.3.	Error Messages .....	13-2

## 14. LOCAL LANGUAGE TRANSLATE UTILITY

14.1.	Introduction .....	14-1
14.2.	Utility Procedures .....	14-1
14.2.1.	Description of Utility Options .....	14-2

## 15. TWISTED PAIR TERMINAL TEST

15.1.	Introduction .....	15-1
15.2.	Test Procedure .....	15-2
15.3.	Error Reporting .....	15-3

## APPENDIXES

### A. Line Module/Microcode Identifiers

### B. Hexadecimal Conversion Chart

### C. Resident Utilities: Memory Map and Configuration Table

C.1.	Accessing the Utilities .....	D-1
C.2.	Memory Map .....	D-2
C.3.	Run Configuration .....	D-2
C.4.	Configuration Table .....	D-3

## GLOSSARY

## FIGURES

1-1.	Operator Control and Active Line Indicator Panels .....	1-2
1-2.	The DCP/10 .....	1-4
1-3.	The DCP/10A and DCP/15 .....	1-4
1-4.	Line Module Code .....	1-5
2-1.	Telcon Load Switch Settings .....	2-3
2-2.	Path and Port Number Switch Settings for DCP/OS .....	2-4
4-1.	Diagnostics Switch Settings .....	4-2
15-1.	Twisted Pair Terminal Test .....	15-1
B-1.	Hexadecimal Conversion Chart .....	C-1

## TABLES

1-1.	Operator Panel Indicators and Controls .....	1-3
1-2.	Byte Interface Indicators .....	1-8
2-1.	Hardware Errors .....	2-1
2-2.	System Load Status Codes .....	2-6
2-3.	System Load Error Codes .....	2-7
3-1.	Telcon Load Status Codes .....	3-1
6-1.	Test Execution Times Per Bank of Memory .....	6-2
10-1.	PSB Byte 0: Termination Status .....	10-5
10-2.	PSB Byte 1: Read Error Status .....	10-5
10-3.	PSB Byte 2: Function Reject Status .....	10-6
10-4.	PSB Bytes 3 through F .....	10-6



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. PURPOSE

This guide provides troubleshooting information for the SPERRY Distributed Communications Processors (DCP) 10, 10A, and 15. Chapters 1 and 2 summarize indicators and power-on information common to all three machines. Chapter 3 is divided into two sections, covering system loading and error information for both Telcon downline loads and DCP/OS loads. The remainder of the guide describes the use of the offline diagnostics programs, residing on diskettes shipped with the processor.

Many of the troubleshooting procedures are identical for the DCP/10, DCP/10A, and DCP/15. Unless otherwise specified, the term "DCP" applies to any of the three processors. The primary differences occur in these areas:

The DCP/10 has an integrated 8-inch flexible diskette drive and no integrated mass storage; both the DCP/10A and DCP/15 contain integrated 5¼-inch flexible diskette drives and 5¼-inch fixed drive for mass storage.

The DCP/10 has 8 L-bus ports, of which 2 are required for the integrated diskette controller and the freestanding mass storage interface. The DCP/10A has 8 L-bus ports, of which 1 is required for the integrated drive controller. The DCP/15 has 14 L-bus ports available, of which 1 is required for the integrated drive controller.

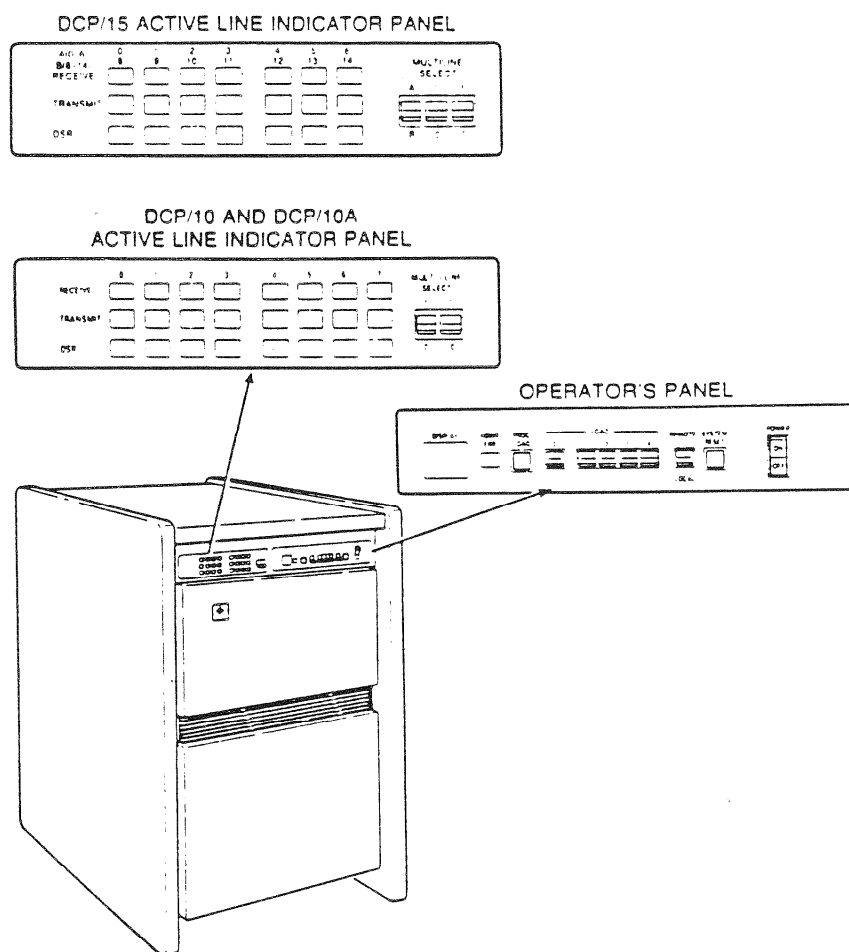
The DCP/10 does not support Telcon O/S (Level 7 or higher); the DCP/10A and DCP/15 do. System loading codes and procedures will vary accordingly.

The diagnostics program accommodates the entire family of DCP processors, including the DCP 20 and DCP/40. Portions of some tests do not apply to the DCP/10, /10A, or /15, and these are noted when applicable. Diagnostics enable you to isolate a problem to a field-replaceable unit — that is, to the processor board, a particular line module, or to the disk drives. Although you may not be able to make the necessary repairs or replacements yourself, you can report the results of a troubleshooting procedure or diagnostic test to a Sperry representative.

## 1.2. SOURCES OF TROUBLE ISOLATION INFORMATION

The topcap, which includes the operator controls and active line indicator panel, includes most of the hardware indicators (Figure 1-1). In addition, light-emitting diode (LED) indicators are located on the power supply, the line modules, and integrated drives (Figures 1-2 and 1-3).

When an offline diagnostics program is loaded, the terminal designated as the system console supplies screen prompts, status messages, and error codes.



10827-12

Figure 1-1. Operator Control and Active Line Indicator Panels

### 1.3. OPERATOR PANEL AND ACTIVE LINE INDICATOR PANEL

The operator panel on the right front of the enclosure is described in Table 1-1. The active line indicator panel on the left front displays receive-data, transmit-data, and data-set-ready (DSR) signals on all serial lines connected to the processor. The active line indicator panel does not provide error information.

Table 1-1. Operator Panel Indicators and Controls

Designation	Control/Indicator	Function
POWER	Control	Applies or removes primary power for all components within the cabinet, and initiates microprogram load when power is switched on.
SYSTEM RESET	Control	Reinitializes entire system processor and storage. Processor is returned to zero state, storage is cleared, and microcode and macrocode load is initiated.
REMOTE/LOCAL	Control	Selects either operator panel or a remote device as controller for system reset, program load, and load path selection.
LOAD (0-4)	Control	Selects load device for Telcon system software load and selects a local or remote console for diagnostics display.
PROG LOAD	Control	Initiates program load from local mass storage.
HDWR ERR	Indicator	Indicates hardware failure.
DISPLAY	Indicator	Indicates diagnostic code for microcode or macrocode error.

#### 1.4. POWER SUPPLY INDICATORS

The two green LEDs at the base of the power supply and the green LED in the operator panel POWER switch should remain lit while the processor is on.

#### CAUTION

*If the POWER indicator in the switch is lit but the power supply indicators are out, the power supply may be defective, and potentially dangerous. Turn the POWER switch off immediately (whether the light is on or off), unplug the processor, and call your Sperry representative.*

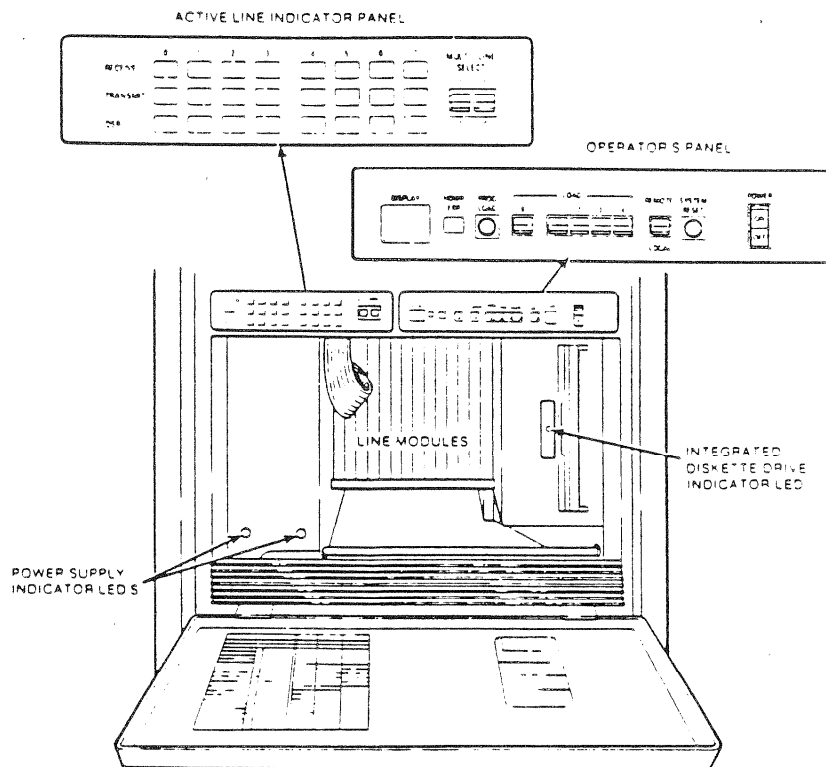


Figure 1-2. The DCP:10

9778-6

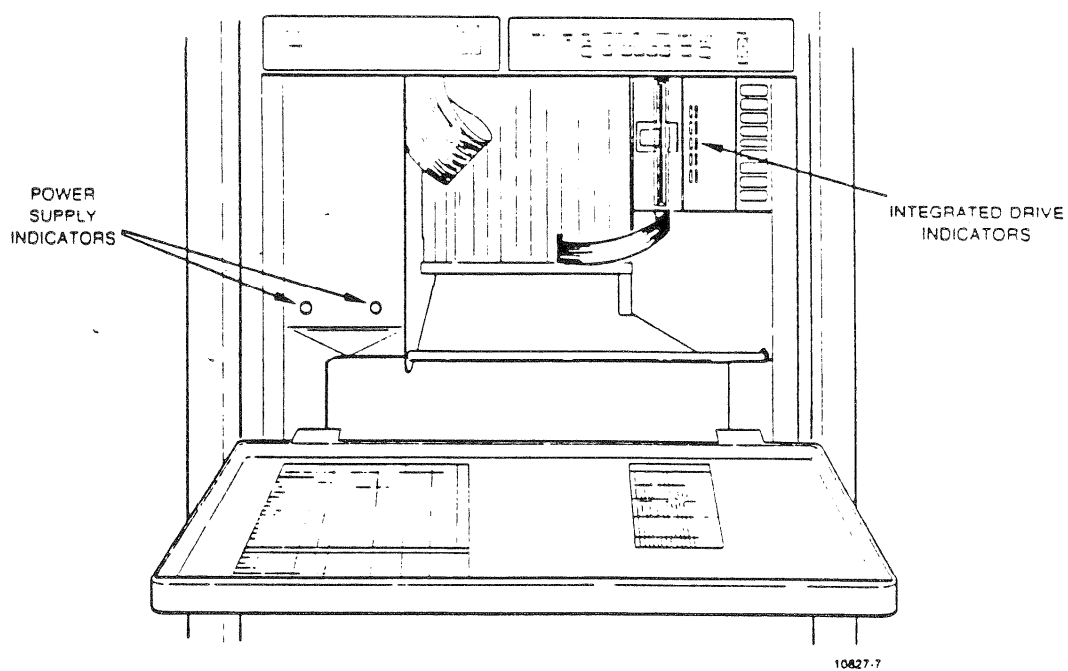


Figure 1-3. The DCP:10A and DCP:15

10827-7

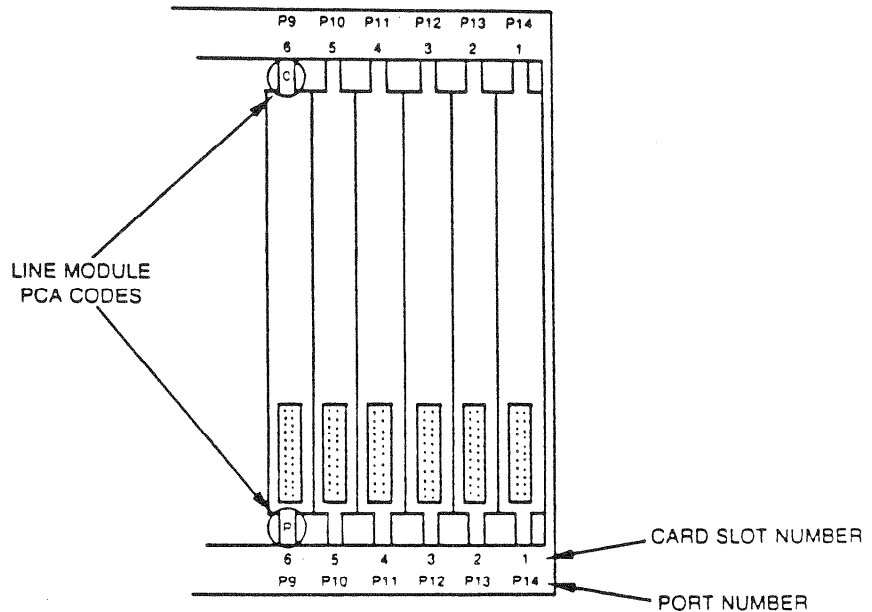


## 1.5. INTEGRATED DRIVE INDICATORS

The LED on the integrated flexible diskette drives lights momentarily when a diskette is inserted and the door is closed. It remains lighted as long as the drive is active.

If you are unable to perform a program load from the flexible diskette drive, first check that the proper diskette correctly inserted. If you have a backup copy of the load diskette, use it to try the load; if the load is successful, the original media was the problem, not the drive. (Make a new copy of the backup diskette.)

The fixed disk can be checked through the MDLM diagnostics test (chapter 11).



10827-8

Figure 1-4. Line Module Code

## 1.6. LINE MODULE/SLOT CONFIGURATION

The line modules are identified by port and card slot number on the system configuration sheet attached to the inside front panel of the processor. The line module code (Figure 1-4), which identifies the specific printed circuit board part number, is also listed on the system configuration sheet. If diagnostics reports a problem with a particular line module, report this code, along with the line module identification code (LMID) listed in Appendix A.

The following table describes the slot number designations for the DCP/10 and DCP/10A.

<u>Slot Number</u>	<u>Function</u>
15	Memory printed circuit assembly (PCA)
14	Processor PCA
13	Not available
12	Port 0
11	Spare (Used when a line module occupies two circuit boards or when an empty port next to it is cooling.)
10	Port 1
9	Port 2
8	Port 3
7	Port 4
6	Port 5
5	Port 6 in DCP/10A. Spare in DCP/10.
4	Port 6 in DCP/10. Spare in DCP/10A.
3	Spare
2	Port 7 (Used for host connection. Some host/processor connections also require use of port 6 and the spare ports on this end.)
1	Remote control adapter (RCA)

This list summarizes the card slot designations of the DCP/15:

<u>Slot Number</u>	<u>Function</u>
15	Port 0
14	Port 1
13	Port 2
12	Port 3
11	Port 4
10	Port 5
9	Port 6
8	Communications processor (CP)
7	Port 8
6	Port 9
5	Port 10
4	Port 11
3	Port 12
2	Port 13
1	Port 14

## 1.7. LINE MODULE/PCA INDICATORS

The DCP line module printed circuit assemblies (PCAs) can be divided according to the following LED indicators. If any of the following steps (A through E) fail to occur, the line module or PCA may need replacement. Call your Sperry representative and explain what you have noted.

- A. A single green LED lights and remains lit after line module has passed POC test.
- High speed (loadable)
  - Multiple device line module (MDLM — DCP/10A and DCP/15 only)
  - Front end processor interface (FEPI)
  - Byte interface line module
  - Asynchronous communications (nonloadable)
  - Synchronous communications (nonloadable)
- B. A single green LED flashes when the line module is loading microcode and remains lit when the load is complete. The flashing (during microcode loading) indicates that the line module has passed its POC test.
- Direct connect single station (DCSS) (nonloadable)
  - Medium speed (loadable)
  - 4 x 1 asynchronous
  - Multiline line module
- C. A single red LED flashes when the processor is turned on, indicating that the integrated flexible diskette controller (IFDC)\* (DCP/10 only) has passed its POC test. When you load the system through the integrated drive, the IFDC LED lights and remains lit until 1F appears in the DISPLAY window. The LED then goes out briefly, coming back on when the load is complete and 20 appears in the DISPLAY window.
- D. No LED indicators light. Status of these line modules and PCAs must be found in other ways.
- Host word-channel interface. Status shown in DISPLAY window and researched through the diagnostics.
  - Remote control adapter (RCA)
  - Memory/processor PCAs — Status found by using Telcon or diagnostics
- E. Five green LEDs in byte/block multiplexer interface light. These are numbered 0 through 4 in reverse order and provide the line module POC test results. Refer to Table 1-2.

*\*When "IFDC" appears in prompts, it refers to the integrated drive. A prompt instructing you to insert a diskette in the IFDC means in the integrated drive.*

Table 1-2. Byte Interface Indicators

Indicator Status			POC Test Interpretation
0	1	2	
OFF	OFF	OFF	Arithmetic logic unit (ALU) register failure
OFF	OFF	ON	Control store test failure
OFF	ON	ON	Data RAM test failure
OFF	ON	OFF	Device definition table failure
ON	ON	OFF	Data monitor table test failure
ON	ON	ON	All POC tests passed
3			System not yet loaded
			System load complete
4			Line module processor offline
			Line module processor online

### 1.8. POC TEST AND EXTENDED POC TEST

The POC test and extended POC test check basic processor functions. They run every time you turn the processor on or press SYSTEM RESET. When passed, 01 appears in the DISPLAY window. If the HDWR ERR indicator comes on and any other value appears in the window, the processor has failed the POC tests. Turn the processor off and call your Sperry customer services representative.

## 2. Hardware Initialization and System Load

Before the system operating instructions can be loaded, the hardware must be initialized.

### 2.1. HARDWARE PROBLEMS

Hardware initialization is the loading of microcode into your processor, starting the system boot, and building the system file. The initialization is complete when 20 appears in the DISPLAY window. If you encounter difficulty during initialization, you may have power or hardware problems. Table 2-1 lists the hardware indications to look for:

Table 2-1. Hardware Errors (Part 1 of 2)

Indication	Probable Cause	Corrective Action
POWER switch LED lights briefly, then goes out.	Internal primary power problem. Circuit breaker at POWER switch does not stay on.	Disconnect power plug from outlet. Contact your Sperry representative.
POWER switch LED does not light.	External primary power problem. Power is not getting to processor.	Make sure power outlet is live. Turn off processor POWER switch and check power cable connections.
DISPLAY window does not light.	REMOTE/LOCAL switch on rear of processor is not set to LOCAL.	Set switch to LOCAL.
DISPLAY window and power supply LEDs do not light. POWER switch LED lights.	Internal DC power problems. DISPLAY failed or internal power supply unit problems.	Turn processor off, then back on. If problem persists, turn processor off.
DISPLAY window does not light. Power supply LEDs light.	Internal DC power problem. DISPLAY failed or internal power supply unit problems.	Turn processor off, then on. If problem persists, turn processor off.
IFDC/MDLM LED does not light.	IFDC/MDLM failed.	Push SYSTEM RESET.
IFDC/MDLM LED flashing.	Either integrated drive or IFDC/MDLM failed.	1. Clean drive heads. 2. Make sure diskette is properly inserted in drive. 3. Push SYSTEM RESET.
DCP/10 integrated drive LED does not light when diskette is inserted, drive door is closed and IFDC/MDLM LED lights.	Integrated drive failed.	Remove and reinsert diskette.

Table 2-1. Hardware Errors (Part 2 of 2)

Indication	Probable Cause	Corrective Action
DCP/10 integrated drive LED lights when diskette is inserted. IFDC/MDLM LED lights. Diskette does not load. DISPLAY cycles 02, 85, 88.	Integrated drive failed.	Make sure diskette is inserted properly.
DCP/10 integrated drive LED lights when diskette is inserted. IFDC/MDLM LED lights. Diskette does not load. No error code in DISPLAY.	IFDC/MDLM passed POC but cannot load diskette.	Make sure the proper diskette has been inserted.
HDWR ERR is flashing.	Hardware malfunction.	Push SYSTEM RESET.
HDWR ERR stays lit.	Irrecoverable hardware error.	Check DISPLAY window for error codes. Push SYSTEM RESET.
A line module LED does not light.	Line module failed.	Module must be replaced by your Sperry representative.

As you track a problem, record accurate information for your Sperry representative. Call for Sperry assistance any time you cannot correct a system problem.

## 2.2. SYSTEM LOAD

### 2.2.1. Load Procedures

For systems using DCP/OS, the system diskette includes the microcode loader, DCP/OS boot loader, and the DCP/OS itself. Once the DCP/OS is in place, Telcon, as well as other application programs, can be downline loaded.

The DCP/10 system diskette contains the boot loader only. Telcon, which contains all system operating instructions, must then be downline loaded.

You can load the system through a downline load (from the host) or a local load. The downline load loads software directly from the host files. Local load originates the local mass storage device. Both types of loads, whenever initiated, clear the system by overwriting the currently-loaded instructions and configuration data.

Turning the DCP power off and on, or pressing either the SYSTEM RESET or PROG LOAD switches initiates either type of system load. You specify which type by the position of the LOAD switches (Figure 2-1 for Telcon load; Figure 2-2 for DCP/OS boot).

*NOTE: POWER ON/OFF and SYSTEM RESET clear the system, rerun POC and reload microcode. (Turning power off/on may also clear a suspected hardware problem.) PROG LOAD instructs the system to process a dump, then a reload, bypassing the initial POC test and executing a non-destructive POC once the microcode load source has been established.*

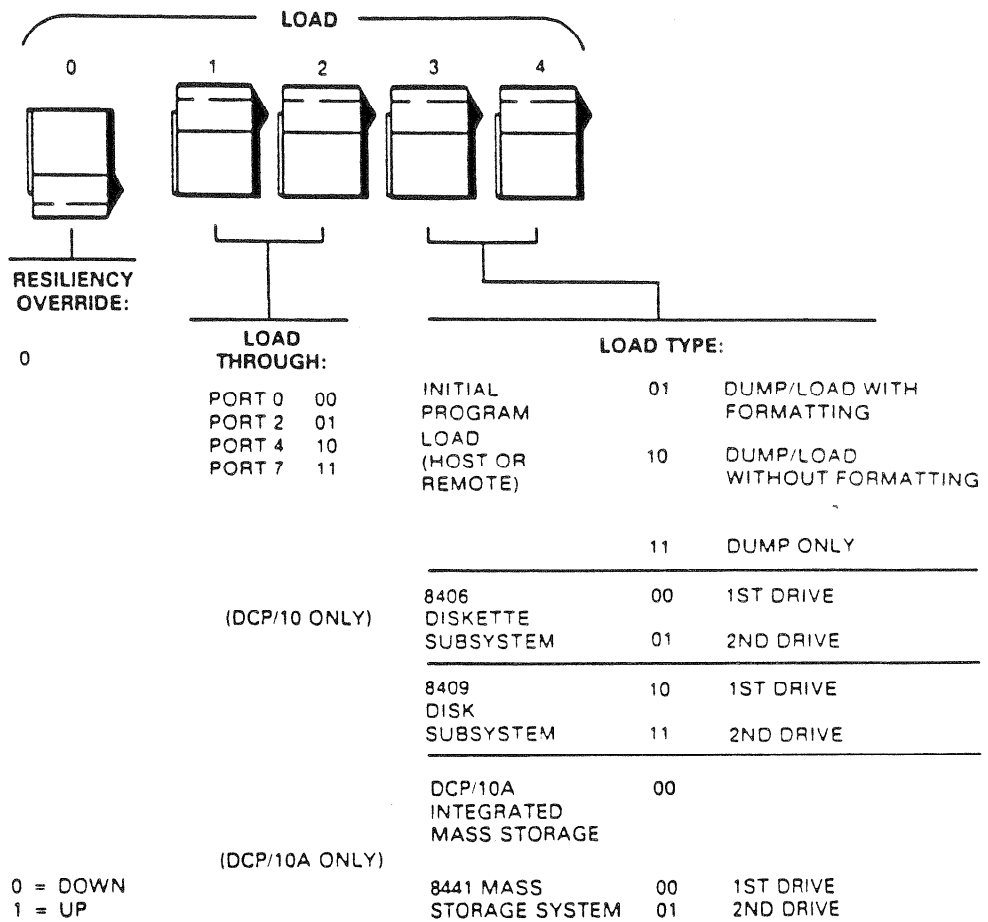


Figure 2-1. Telcon Load Switch Settings

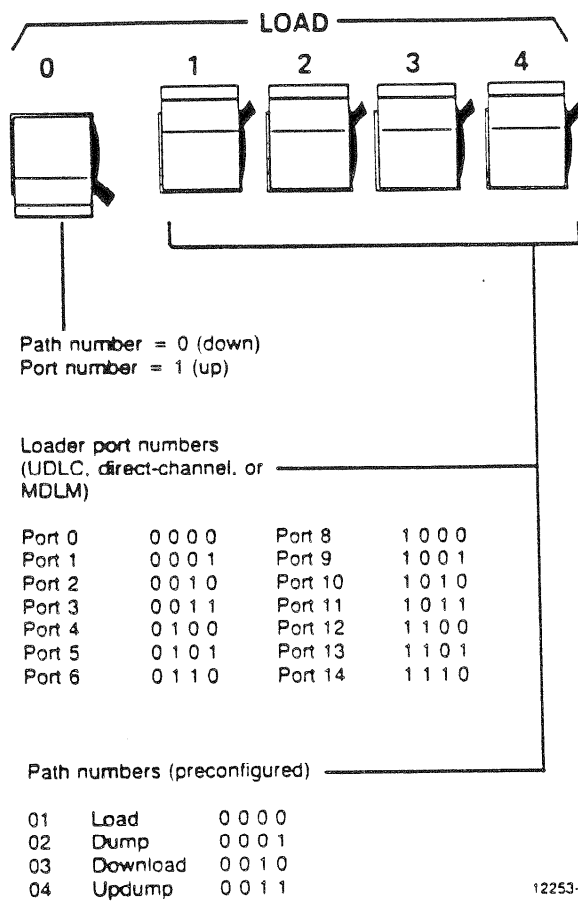


Figure 2-2. Path and Port Number Switch Settings for DCP/OS



Once the system has been initially downline loaded (the *initial program load, or IPL*), the operating instructions and system configuration data reside in local mass storage. You can maintain this system as is in local storage, you can modify it and upload it back to the host for future downline loads, or you can modify it and maintain it as a separate system in local storage.

The DCP/OS allows you to maintain and select (via the LOAD switch settings) different systems, residing either in the host or in local mass storage, or both.

### 2.2.2. Dumping the System

If a system failure occurs during loading or operation, you can dump the contents into either host or local mass storage for analysis. If you are connected directly to the host, it is generally preferable to dump to the host. The host has sufficient memory allocated for the transfer, a resident program for analyzing the cause of the failure, and a printer configured to print out the results.

The configuration utility in the DCP/OS (MONFIG) allows you to configure a specific location, and corresponding LOAD switch setting, for a dump. (See the DCP/15 configuration guide, UP-12251.) Press PROG LOAD to initiate the dump (assuming you have verified that the dump destination, as configured, is correct.)

If you are not using DCP/Telcon O/S, Level 7R1 or higher, and are dumping to the host, set LOAD switches 1 and 2 up for port 7 and switches 3 and 4 up to select dump only. This allows you to reset the switches after the dump for a local load (unless you want to change your configuration data). To dump to local storage, set switches 1 and 2 to the port connecting your storage device (usually P4 for a DCP/10; P5 for a DCP/10A) and set switches 3 and 4 for the appropriate drive. A local load automatically follows the dump onto local storage. Press PROG LOAD to initiate the dump.

The dump is complete when FFF is displayed on the system console.

*NOTE: Consult your Sperry representative about local storage space reserved for a dump file. If you intend to use the host for such purposes, you may be able to increase available local storage by reducing the size of the dump file.*

### 2.3. SYSTEM LOAD STATUS CODES

The load process begins when the power is turned on and the system microcode diskette is inserted. The load status, a 2-character hexadecimal code, appears in the DISPLAY window on the operator's panel. Table 2-2 defines the codes.

*NOTE: Some of the codes listed flash too quickly in the DISPLAY window to be readily visible.*

Table 2-2. System Load Status Codes

Code	Interpretation
00	Executing POC test
01	Initializing load device
02 or	DCP/10: loading microstorage from integrated drive through IFDC
10 or	DCP/10A or DCP/15: loading from MDLM
11	Loading from FEPI
06	Executing extended POC test (destructive*)
07	Building architectural interface and interface control block and initializing local storage map
08	Testing local storage
09	Executing extended POC tests (nondestructive*)
0A	(DCP/10 only) Reading index track on IFDC
0B	Macrostorage load (Telcon loader)
0C	Loading microstorage register
0D	Development panel reset/illegal program load
0E	Manual load (no load path switches set)
1F	Load complete (no errors)
11-1E	Reserved for microcode load process
20-FF	Reserved for macrocode (system software)

\*There are two sets of extended POC tests. Destructive tests are run first. If you have a system failure during a load and dump the system, results of destructive tests are not recorded. Results of the second, extended POC tests (nondestructive, code 09), are saved in a system dump.

If the system isn't ready to proceed with the system load, 20 is the last DISPLAY reading you will see. If a failure occurs during loading, the code for the last step underway when the failure occurred will appear.

## 2.4. SYSTEM LOAD ERROR CODES

If the HDWR ERR indicator lights and stays lit during the system load, an error code appears in the DISPLAY window. The majority of these codes indicate a failure in the processor board and require the attention of a customer engineer. The codes listed in Table 2-3 are those representing conditions which you may be able to correct. Report all error codes to your Sperry representative.

Table 2-3. System Load Error Codes

Code	Interpretation	Instruction
29	Manual (no diskette)	Insert appropriate diskette
2A	The integrated diskette drive or IFDC failed POC test	Check IFDC LED. Press SYSTEM RESET to reload.
2D	Interface control block not found; rebuild	Dump the system and provide the results to Sperry customer services.
3F	Port processor error in dump routine. Software corruption of local storage; microcode problem or register stack problem	Dump the system and report the results to your Sperry customer service representative
80	Diskette drive/IFDC inoperative	Make sure diskette is inserted correctly. Check IFDC LED. Try a reload (press SYSTEM RESET).
85	No response from IFDC/MDLM when attempting to read program from diskette in integrated drive	Check integrated drive LED. Try a reload (press SYSTEM RESET). If problem persists, try new diskette.
86	Unexpected interrupt from a line module. Probable source: IFDC/MDLM or another line module.	Replacement required.
88	No valid load device was found.	Check IFDC/MDLM LED; is drive door shut?
8C, 8E, and 91	Any of these indicate a problem with the processor PCA. Conditions represented by these codes do not prevent Telcon from loading and executing, but do degrade processor performance.	
Ex	A series of codes in which x equals the port number of the problem line module	Check the LED on that line module. Try a reload (press SYSTEM RESET). If this does not eliminate the problem, the line module must be replaced.
Fx	A series of codes indicating a problem with the line module in port x or with processor PCA	Try a reload (press SYSTEM RESET). If this does not eliminate the problem, check indicator on the problem line module.



## 3. Telcon and the DCP/OS

### 3.1. LOADING TELCON

Assuming all physical connections are complete and the LOAD switches have been set appropriately, microcode load, DCP/OS boot and system software load proceeds uninterruptedly when power is turned on or the DCP is reset.

*NOTE: Remember, if the operator panel HDWR ERR indicator comes on, any value in the DISPLAY window is an error code. Report these to your customer representative.*

Table 3-1. Telcon Load Status Codes

Code	Interpretation
20	Macrocode loader has initiated
22	Loading loadable line module
24	Macrocode loader extension loading
26	Macrocode loader extension in control
30	Bootstrap loader initiated
40-4F	System dump in progress
50	Host load in progress
52	System volume build beginning
54	Resident segment just loaded
55	Transient segment just loaded
60	Local load in progress
70	Supervisor initialization in progress
80	Supervisor load in progress
FF	Fatal error

A fatal error code (FF) occurs only when an error makes Telcon load completion impossible. The error code appears in the DISPLAY window, and the loader automatically forces a reload. FF appears for 1 second, followed by an error code for 3 seconds. FF reappears for 1 second, followed by the same error code for 5 seconds.

After the last code appears, a forced reload begins and nothing appears in the DISPLAY window. The loading status codes being cycling again.

When 70 appears in the DISPLAY window, control has been transferred from the loader to the executive. When 80 appears, the executive code is loading and the DISPLAY window ceases to be a load indicator. When the load is complete and the system is operational, two values alternate in the DISPLAY window. The first value (8 through F, hexadecimal) cycles to show that the system is operational. The slower it changes, the greater the demand on the processor. The second value remains constant, indicating one of the following reasons for the reload:

- 0 System reset
- 1 Hardware error
- 2 Specification error
- 3 Supervisor-detected error
- 4 User-detected error

### 3.2. DCP/OS

DCP/OS boot errors are reported through the DISPLAY indicator. Assuming the system microcode was loaded successfully, a "B0" indicates that DCP/OS boot has started. Boot errors are four-digit codes, repeated three times. (The first two digits alternate with the second two digits.) After the three repetitions of the error code, the system will attempt to reboot, as identified by another "B0". This cycle will continue until you press SYSTEM RESET or PROG LOAD.

To interpret the meaning of any DCP/OS error code, enter "@FAC *errorcode*". The code and probable cause of the error is listed. Most codes will need to be reported to a service representative or system programmer. However, some errors, such as "Bad Load Path" would indicate a condition that you may correct by resetting the load switches or checking a drive.

A list of DCP/OS error codes appears in the DCP/OS Operator's Reference, UP-11541.

## 4. Diagnostics: Introduction and Loading

### 4.1. INTRODUCTION

The DCP macrodiagnostics aid in tracking problems that occur during normal system operation. The diagnostic program tests peripherals (line modules and devices), communications interfaces, memory, and the entire system under simulated maximum load. The error codes will either enable you to correct the problem or to pass on useful information to your Sperry customer services representative.

The diagnostics program for the DCP/10 is on two 8-inch diskettes. Diskette 1 contains the bootloader and the executive, the operating microcode, line module microcode for synchronous and DCSS protocols, and all other tests not using line module microcode. Diskette 2 contains tests for all other line module microcode. The diagnostics program for the DCP/10A and DCP/15 is on one 5¼-inch diskette.

The same diagnostic program is used to test the entire DCP family: the DCP/40, /20, /10, /10A, and /15. Since the DCP/10, /10A, and /15 are smaller and less complicated than the other DCPs, some prompts for some of the diagnostics will not apply.

### 4.2. LOADING THE DIAGNOSTICS

1. With the processor on, remove the microcode diskette from the diskette drive and insert the diagnostic diskette (diskette 1 on the DCP/10), label side facing right.
2. Set switches 0 through A, as defined in Figure 4-1, to identify the port to which the console terminal is attached.
3. Enter ►//diag on the terminal to be used as the diagnostics console. Press XMIT.

	Switch						Switch					
	0	1	2	3	4		0	1	2	3	4	
DCP/15	Port 0	0	0	0	0	0	Port 8	0	1	0	0	0
	Port 1	0	0	0	0	1	Port 9	0	1	0	0	1
	Port 2	0	0	0	1	0	Port 10	0	1	0	1	0
	Port 3	0	0	0	1	1	Port 11	0	1	0	1	1
	Port 4	0	0	1	0	0	Port 12	0	1	1	0	0
	Port 5	0	0	1	0	1	Port 13	0	1	1	0	1
	Port 6	0	0	1	1	0	Port 14	0	1	1	1	0
Card Slot 8 (Processor)												

## LOCAL CONSOLE

		Switch			
		1	2	3	4
DCP/10 or DCP/10A	Port 0	1	0	0	0
	Port 1	1	0	0	1
	Port 2	1	0	1	0
	Port 3	1	0	1	1
	Port 4	1	1	0	0
	Port 5	1	1	0	1
	Port 6	1	1	1	0
	Port 7	1	1	1	1

Figure 4-1. Diagnostic LOAD Switch Settings

- Press SYSTEM RESET. The LED on the integrated drive lights as the program loads, and the following display appears on the console screen (in about 2 minutes):

## CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES RELEASE R5.1

## Now building the Configuration Table

```
>Enter the Number of Ports to be checked (1-14)
>(Default is 14 Ports. 0 : Abort Build Routine)
>[]
```

- Press XMIT or enter a number less than 14 and press XMIT. (Unless you are running the system test or serial line module test, you can enter 0, Abort Build Routine, to save time.)

## CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES RELEASE R5.1

## Now Processing System Channels

```
>To inspect the Configuration Table, use the
>Display Routine which is in the Resident Utilities
>Press TRANSMIT to continue.
>[]
```



If you now wish to see the configuration table, press the FUNCTION and F1 keys and enter a 3. Refer to Appendix C for a description of the table.

The first screen of the main diagnostics menu will appear:

**CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES RELEASE R5.1  
MENU OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS**

- >1. System Test
- >2. Local Language Translate
- >3. Serial Line Module Test
- >4. Local Storage (Memory) Test
- >5. Rigid Disk Drive (T-8409) Test
- >6. MDLM Mass Storage Test
- >Press TRANSMIT key to display other selections or
- >Select a Test Number from the Menu
- >[ ]

Press XMIT to display the second screen:

- >7. Parallel Line Module Test
- >8. Host Channel Interface (SU00039/SU00208) Test
- \* >9. Cartridge Disk Drive (T8478) Test
- \* >10. Tape Drive (U10) Test
- >11. Copy Utility — Integrated Flexible Diskette
- >12. Copy Utility — FDDS (T8406)
- >Press TRANSMIT key to display other selections or
- >Select Test Number from the Menu
- >[ ]

Press XMIT to display the third screen:

- >13. Twisted Pair Terminal Test

When you enter a test number, the screen will inform you that the selected message file is being loaded. Refer to the appropriate section for a description of the individual test.

*\*The cartridge disk and tape drive are not supported on the DCP/10, 110A, or 115, and therefore are not included in this guide.*

#### **4.3. LOAD FAILURES**

If the menu shown above does not appear, press SYSTEM RESET again to reinitiate the process. Monitor the DISPLAY indicator while the system is rebooting, and if the load fails again, try to note the final sequence of DISPLAY codes to report to your Sperry representative.

#### 4.4. INTERRUPTING A TEST

If you wish to interrupt a test for any reason, press the FUNCTION and F1 keys. This displays the following options:

- 1 = Continue the test
- 2 = Abort current activity and reinitialize the EXEC
- 3 = Hold current activity and use the RESIDENT UTILITIES

Enter 1 to resume the test where it had been interrupted. Enter a 2 to abort the test and redisplay the main diagnostics menu. Or enter 3 to access the resident utilities. (See Appendix C.)

## 5. System Test

### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

The system test checks data transfer functions on one or more selected line modules, after initializing the line module with an appropriate subtest and line protocol. These are the subtests available:

- **Serial Line Module Subtest :** This tests the line module on the selected port by internal loopback, using a specified protocol.
- **Local Storage Subtest:** This test executes random read/write operations throughout the available local memory of the DCP, and reports data mismatches or local storage error log status.
- **Freestanding Diskette Subtest (FDS) (for DCP 10 only):** This test performs random read/write operations.

*NOTE: The system test also includes a cartridge disk subtest. Ignore this option when it occurs, as the device is not supported on the DCP/10, DCP/10A, or DCP/15.*

### 5.2. TEST PROCEDURE

When you select system test from the diagnostics menu, the screen will display this:

**CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
SYSTEM TEST**

1. Autostart
2. Initialize a port with a subtest
3. Cancel a subtest on a port
4. Cancel all subtests
5. Execute subtests on initialized ports
6. Display error log
7. Exit

Press TRANSMIT key to display other selections, or  
Select the Test number from the menu

Enter the number of the desired option and press XMIT. The following paragraphs describe each option.

## 1. Autostart

Beginning at the first occupied port, autostart checks each line module ID, initializes the line modules with an appropriate subtest and protocol (if not already initialized), and performs the subtests on each port. The tests cycle indefinitely until you press the FUNCTION and F2 keys.

If the line module is capable of supporting more than one type of subtest, a screen prompt will ask you to select the subtest you want to run for that port. As the subtests are performed, the screen will display the port numbers sequentially (in hexadecimal codes), the type of subtest, protocol, number of data transfer cycles performed, and number of errors encountered.

If you wish, you may first enter option 2 to initialize a port with a particular subtest, and then exit and enter autostart. Tests will be performed on all ports, and the port you initialized will be tested as you designated.

## 2. Initialize a Port with a Subtest

Option 2 allows you to specify a port to be tested. To specify the protocol and subtest, you may continue specifying individual ports for testing until you press XMIT. (The tests are not run until you select option 5.)

If you enter a port number more than once, a screen message will indicate that the port is already initialized and ask if you want to re-initialize it. If you wish to change the subtest you had designated or modify any of the subtest parameters, enter a 1. If you wish to continue with the next port, press XMIT.

If you initialize a port with the flexible diskette subtest, be sure you use either an empty, prepped, write-enabled diskette or a scratch diskette in the drive you are testing. Any data on that diskette will be destroyed.

## 3. Cancel a Subtest on a Port

Using option 3 may cancel a subtest selected through autostart or option 2.

## 4. Cancel All Subtests

Option 4 cancels all subtests initialized through options 1 or 2 and redisplay the system test menu.

## 5. Execute Subtests on Initialized Ports

This option begins execution of the subtests you initialized through option 2, or restarts execution after you press the FUNCTION and F2 keys. (A screen message will indicate whether any ports have been initialized.) The subtest continues until you press FUNCTION plus F2 to redisplay the system test menu.

## 6. Display Error Log

## 7. Exit

Stops the tests and redisplay the main diagnostic menu.

## 6. Local Storage Test

### 6.1. INTRODUCTION

The local storage test checks all the local storage locations except the area in which the diagnostic test resides. It also verifies the error correction code (ECC) logic. The first eight tests deal with the ECC logic. You *must* execute test 1 first.

### 6.2. TEST PROCEDURE

1. When you select the local storage test from the test menu, the following screen is displayed:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
LOCAL STORAGE (MEMORY) TEST

\*\*\*\*\*WARNING\*\*\*\*\*

THE USE OF THE KEYBOARD TO INTERRUPT THIS PROGRAM OR THE USE  
OF THE "4" OPTION AFTER AN ERROR MAY RESULT IN SOME PROGRAM-INDUCED  
PARITY ERRORS REMAINING IN MEMORY. IF SO, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO  
USE THE SYSTEM RESET SWITCH TO CLEAR THE SYSTEM AND REBOOT THE EXEC.  
PRESS TRANSMIT TO CONTINUE.

2. Press XMIT. The following test selections scroll onto the screen six lines at a time, with each group followed by this prompt:

PRESS TRANSMIT KEY TO DISPLAY OTHER SELECTIONS, OR  
SELECT A TEST NUMBER FROM THE MENU

.  
.  
.

TEST NUMBERS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1 - VERIFY ADDRESS
- 2 - TRANSPARENT READ
- 3 - ECC LOGIC
- 4 - TWO-BIT ERROR SYNDROME
- 5 - MARCH PATTERN
- 6 - SLIDING DIAGONAL

*NOTE: Test 1, VERIFY ADDRESS, must be performed first. If you are selecting a string of tests to be performed, enter the test number separated by commas: 1,2,4, etc.*

3. The following prompt will appear:

DO YOU WISH TO RUN THE LONG TEST? (0 = NO, 1 = YES, DEFAULT = 0)

The two versions of tests are the long test and the short test. The short version checks the first storage location in each array to verify instructions and data paths. The long version performs each test on every memory location and requires an extended time for operation. (See Table 6-1.)

Table 6-1. Test Execution Times Per Bank of Memory\*

Test Number	1MB Expansion Bank		2MB Expansion Bank	
	Short	Long	Short	Long
1	00:00:50	00:00:50	00:03:20	00:03:20
2	00:02:30	00:02:30	00:10:00	00:10:00
3	00:01:30	10:00:00	00:06:00	27:36:00
4	00:00:07	00:00:07	00:00:28	00:00:28
5	00:01:50	00:01:50	00:07:20	00:07:20
6	02:12:00	02:12:00	08:48:00	08:48:00

\*Figures given are in hours:minutes:seconds.

4. The following prompt will next appear:

ENTER THE NUMBER OF CYCLES FOR WHICH EACH TEST IS TO BE EXECUTED  
(0 — FFFF, OR I (INFINITE), D = 1)

Select the number of cycles you want the tests to run. The default (D) selects continuous cycling.

As the tests execute, the screen will be updated with test information. The cycle count is updated at the end of each test. The free area in the middle of the screen displays up to 10 lines of test information. This is an example of what appears:

```

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE - R5.1
LOCAL STORAGE (MEMORY) TEST
CURRENT BYTE ADDRESS RANGE FOR TESTS; START = 00000000 END = 00000000

NOW EXECUTING TEST 000X CYCLES — XXXX

256K RAM 1.0 MEG (configuration data).

TEST NUMBER COMPLETED 0001
TEST NUMBER COMPLETED 0002

```

When all tests are completed or if an error occurs, the screen displays this:

```

NEXT OPERATION?
ENTER 1 (CONTINUE), 2 (REPEAT), 3 (START), 4 (EXIT)

```

5. Enter the desired number and press XMIT.

- 1 = Returns to test selection at test completion. After an error, continues where the error occurred.
- 2 = Repeat the current test
- 3 = Return to start of diagnostic test
- 4 = Exits diagnostic and returns to system executive

### 6.3. ERROR REPORTING

All errors are reported to the console. If an error occurs while the test is setting its parameters, a prompt informs you of the error. However, there is no error code. If an error occurs during execution of a test, the console displays an error message or an error code in this format:

\*\*\*FATAL ERROR\*\*\*

\*ERROR CODE = XXXX

R0-R7 = xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

R8-R15 = xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

Call your Sperry representative to report all error codes.

Some error messages will indicate instructions:

INVALID INPUT, TRY AGAIN

ILLEGAL DIGIT, RETRY

OUT OF RANGE, RETRY

A solicited input cannot be translated properly (for example, there is a letter in place of a number).





## 7. Serial Line Module Test

### 7.1. TEST PROCEDURE

1. When you select the serial line module test from the system menu, the test code and message file are loaded, and the screen displays:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
SERIAL LINE MODULE TEST

1 - TEST ALL SERIAL PORTS  
2 - TEST SINGLE PORT  
3 - TEST ALL PORTS ON A SINGLE IOP  
4 - TEST MULTIPLE PORTS (UP TO 16)  
MAKE SELECTION AND TRANSMIT

Press XMIT and the following prompts appear:

ENTER MICROCODE TYPE TO BE TESTED	LS = Low Speed
1 = BASIC ASYNCH (LS/MS)	MS = Medium Speed
2 = BASIC SYNCH (LS/MS)	
3 = UDLC (MS)	
4 = MULTILINE ASYNCH	
5 = X.21 SYNCH (MS)	
6 = X.21 UDLC (MS)	
TRANSMIT TO CONTINUE	

Press XMIT to continue displaying test selections:

7 = HIGH SPEED SYNCH  
8 = HIGH SPEED UDLC  
9 = DCSS (UDLC)  
10 = TWISTED PAIR  
11 = 4X1 UNISCOPE  
12 = 4X1 UDLC  
13 = 4X1 SYNC/ASYNCH  
MAKE SELECTION AND TRANSMIT

Enter the number to be tested and press XMIT.

2. Next, this prompt appears:

CHOOSE LOOPBACK MODE  
1 = INTERNAL LOOPBACK  
2 = EXTERNAL LOOPBACK  
DEFAULT = 1

ENTER THE NUMBER OF CYCLES EACH TEST IS TO BE EXECUTED  
(0 = XFFFF, OR 1 = INFINITE, D = 1)

Enter the number of times you want the test to run.

3. When you have entered all of the parameters, the screen displays the microcode you selected, and informs you that the microcode is being loaded and the line module is initialized.

If no errors occur during the load and initialization sequence, the diagnostic program executes the selected test. The cycle counter display, > **CYCLES = XXXX**, is updated at the end of each pass through the test. When the test is finished, **COMPLETED LOOPBACK TESTS** is displayed.

4. When the test is complete or if an error occurs, this message is displayed:

NEXT OPERATION?  
1 (CONTINUE), 2 (REPEAT), 3 (START), 4 (EXIT)

Enter the appropriate number:

- 1 = Returns to test selection at test completion.  
= After an error, continues where the error occurred.
- 2 = Repeats the current test (if possible).
- 3 = Returns to the start of the diagnostic test.
- 4 = Exits the diagnostic and returns to the executive.

## 7.2. ERROR REPORTING

Errors are reported through the console screen, identifying the line module port number and microcode type, and the expected versus the received data. Report the ID numbers and status messages to your Unisys representative.

The following error messages describe conditions you may be able to change or correct. In such cases, attempt the recommended corrective action before calling the customer representative.

INVALID INPUT, PLEASE TRY AGAIN  
Invalid entry. Reenter parameters.

INCORRECT LINE MODULE I.D. FOR MULTILINE TEST  
Invalid entry. Reenter correct LMID for selected test.

MULTILINE L.M. NOT INITIALIZED FOR LOOPBACK  
Select one of the loopback options and try again.

**INVALID LINE MODULE I.D. FOR THIS PROTOCOL**

Microcode type selected does not support the line module in the selected port. Reenter port number.

**USE OF THE CONSOLE PORT IS INVALID**

The console port was selected for testing. Enter an admissible value.

**USE OF THE LOADER PORT IS INVALID**

The IFDC port was selected for testing. Enter an admissible value.

Try to perform the recommended corrective actions before notifying your representative.



## 8. Parallel Line Module Test

### 8.1. INTRODUCTION

The parallel line module diagnostic is used to check the "B" and "C" printed circuit assemblies on the word-channel line module (SU00057) that interface between the DCP and a Series 1100 computer. The test runs in internal, loopback, or host mode.

### 8.2. TEST PROCEDURE

*NOTE: Where screen prompts request a number entry, you may enter it either in decimal (first digit is 1 to 9) or hexadecimal (first digit is x) notation.*

1. When you select the parallel line module test from the diagnostics test menu, this message appears on the console screen:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.0  
PARALLEL LINE MODULE TEST

INTERNAL, LOOPBACK, OR HOST ( 0 = INT, 1 = LOOP, 2 = HOST, D=0)

2. Enter the test number and press XMIT. (The default is INTERNAL test, which is the only test that can be performed without the assistance of a Sperry representative.)

INTERNAL (peripheral mode) checks the drivers of the PCA. This is the only test that can be performed without special strapping or cabling required.

LOOPBACK (intercomputer mode) checks the drivers of the PCA. The test requires special cable connections and strapping on the PCA and must be completed by a Sperry representative.

HOST (host mode) checks that the normal operating configuration functions across the channels. This test also requires special cables connections within the Series 1100 host and loopback strapping on the DCP line module PCA. These must be performed by a Sperry representative.

3. The next prompt is displayed:

16 BIT OR 32 BIT (0=16, 1=32, D=0)

Enter 1 for a 32-bit data transfer. (Any other entry is invalid for the DCP/10 or DCP/10A.) Press XMIT.

4. The next prompt is:

**ENTER DESIRED PORT (X0 - XFF, D=0)**

Enter the port number where the "C" PCA is installed. In a DCP/10 or DCP/10A using the standard configuration, this should be port 7. (The word-channel line module is composed of three PCAs; generally, the "C" board is on the far left of the group and two "B" PCAs are in the center and right positions.) Once the port number is entered, the test reads the hardware ID set by a strap on the "C" PCA and returns one of these messages:

ID=X10 - PERIPHERAL MODE

ID=X11 - HOST MODE

ID=X12 - INTERCOMPUTER MODE OR LOOPBACK

*NOTE: Unless a Sperry representative pulled the PCA to restrap it, the strap would be set for PERIPHERAL MODE.*

5. Press XMIT and the following prompt appears:

**ENTER NUMBER OF CYCLES, (0=INDEFINITE, 0-FFF, D=FF)**

Enter the desired number of test cycles and press XMIT. Each cycle consists of one to six data patterns that are sent or received.

During the test, the console displays on line 2 the port number, hardware ID, and number of cycles to complete. For example:

PORT: 0007 ID: 0010 CYCLES TO COMPLETE: 00xx

6. The next prompt appears:

**STOP ON ERROR, (0=NO, 1=YES, D=1)**

This prompt allows you to specify whether you want the test to stop when an error is detected or whether to continue through the error. Press XMIT.

7. The next prompt is:

**NUMBER OF FIXED PATTERNS (0-4, D=4)**

Enter the desired number of fixed patterns that are sent or received over the port and press XMIT.

8. Next prompt:

**ENTER PATTERN (0=FFFF, D=FFFF)**

This is a request for the hexadecimal pattern of four digits for the fixed patterns selected. Enter one of these values: FFFF, AAAA, 5555, or 0000 and press XMIT.

## 9. Next prompt:

USE RIPPLE PATTERN (0=NO, 1=YES, D=1)

Enter 1 to select two predefined patterns with all but one bit set or all but one bit off. Press XMIT. These patterns are shifted left one position for every two 16-bit words, producing the following patterns:

FFFE FFFE FFFD FFFD FFFB FFFB FFF7 FFF7 ....

0001 0001 0002 0002 0004 0004 0008 0008 ....

The total number of patterns is the sum of the ripple patterns and the fixed patterns. This total must be greater than zero and cannot exceed six.

## 10. Next prompt:

BUFFER SIZE, (0=SMALL, 1=LARGE, D=1) >

A small buffer is 64 DCP 16-bit words (32 Series 1100 words with the host option). A large buffer is 2,000 DCP 16-bit words (1,000 Series 1100 words with the host option). Press XMIT.

## 11. If you use the host option with the PTS software program (see the section following on the Series 1100 interface test), this prompt appears:

RUN OPTION (0=OUTPUT, 1=INPUT, 2=BOTH, D=2)

You can select either simplex (input or output only) operation or full-duplex diagnostic operation with the PTS software program. Press XMIT.

### 8.3. TEST EXECUTION

When you have successfully set all the parameters, the test details and results (port number, cycles, etc) are displayed on the console:

```

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1
PARALLEL LINE MODULE TEST
PORT: 0006 ID: 0010 CYCLES TO COMPLETE: 000F 16 bit
INTERNAL FULL DUPLEX COMPLETE [A]
*IN 0000 005A OUT 0000 005A INCYC 000F OUTCYC 000F DATA ERRORS: 0000 [B]

INTERNAL, LOOPBACK OR HOST (0=INT, 1=LOOP, 2=HOST, D=X0) >
ENTER DESIRED PORT(X0 - XFFF, D=X0) >
ID = X10 - 16 BIT PERIPHERAL
NUMBER OF CYCLES, 0=INDEFINITE (0-XFFF, D=XF) >
STOP ON ERROR, (0=NO, 1=YES, D=1) >
NUMBER OF FIXED PATTERNS (0-4, D=4) >
ENTER PATTERN (0-FFF, D=FFFF) >
ENTER PATTERN (0-FFF, D=AAAA) >
ENTER PATTERN (0-FFF, D=5555) >
ENTER PATTERN (0-FFF, D=0000) >
USE RIPPLE PATTERN, 0=NO, 1=YES >
BUFFER SIZE, (0=SMALL, 1=LARGE, D=1) >
* 1ST INPUT COMPLETE EI: XFFF * [C]
* 1ST 8 DCP I/P WORDS (HEX): 0000 07D0 FFFF .... FFFF [D]
* 1ST OUTPUT COMPLETE * [E]
INTERNAL, LOOPBACK OR HOST (0=INT, 1=LOOP, 2=HOST, D=0) [F]

```

The fourth display line in this example [A] reports the type of test and its completion.

The fifth display line [B] reports the input/output (IN/OUT) transfer counts, the input/output cycle (INCYC/OUTCYC) counts, and the data error count. In this example, a nonzero count was specified.

In the lines following the parameters [C through F], the console displays the successful completion of the input and output parameters. The input complete message is:

```

* 1ST INPUT COMPLETE. EI: FFFF *
* 1ST 8 DCP WORDS (HEX): 0000 07D0 FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF
                        FFFF

```

The first input buffer was received. The first two buffer words are the word count (words 0 and 1). The received external interrupt (EI) is a copy of the third word of the buffer (word 2). This example assumes a default value of FFFF.

This message tells you that the first output buffer was sent:

```

* 1ST OUTPUT COMPLETE *

```



## 8.4. ERROR REPORTING

Error messages are reported to the console; error codes appear in the DISPLAY window. The error messages are:

### ILLEGAL DIGIT-RETRY

A nonhexadecimal value was entered. Compute the hexadecimal form of the value you want to enter (Appendix D) and reenter.

### LINE MODULE ID IS INVALID

The LMID for the selected test is invalid. A Sperry representative needs to check the strapping for the PCA labeled C that determines the ID.

### FATAL ERROR XXXX

The following pages summarize the list of fatal error codes that can be displayed.

#### 000A

The port processor did not initialize. Check that the port number you entered was valid and retry.

#### 0001

Timeout waiting for the STB to complete.

#### 0003

A parity error was detected on input.

#### 0004

Overflow word has been destroyed. Input buffer has room for one more word than the number sent by the output chain. The overflow word is set to a predetermined value which, if changed, indicates that too much data was received. The overflow condition is not checked during internal testing.

#### 0005

External interrupt (EI) data is incorrect on input. The input EI is a copy of the third word of the output buffer (word 2, counting from 0). This code tells you that it did not match its calculated value.

#### 0006

First two input words are incorrect.

#### 0007

Input data is incorrect. The remainder of the input buffer, excluding the first two words, is compared to the expected pattern. If the data does not match, this error results.

#### 0008

Input timeout while test is in progress. See 0009.

#### 0009

Timeout with test in progress. Both input and output are timed by hardware response timers. If the timer expires after the first data is sent, a timeout with test in progress occurs. If the PTS software cycle is running, check the counts in both programs. The response timers are set to 2000 milliseconds (2 seconds) for both input and output.

## 8.5. 1100 INTERFACE TEST (PTS)

The Series 1100 computer peripheral testing sequencer (PTS) allows the processor to receive data from and transfer data to the computer over the internally specified index (ISI) word channels.

This section contains basic definitions, procedures, and operating instructions for the PTS test. For more detailed information on PTS, refer to DA-3076, *SPERRY Series 1100 Systems, Peripheral Test Sequencer (PTS) Test Description*; DA-3077, *SPERRY Series 1100 Systems, Peripheral Test Sequencer (PTS) Offline Operator's Reference*; and DA-3078, *SPERRY Series 1100 Systems, Peripheral Test Sequencer (PTS) Online Operator's Reference*.

### 8.5.1. PTS Data Test Description

The PTS detects data transfer errors to and from a front-end processor and provides information useful for isolating errors to channel data bits or channel function.

PTS software allows you to define the data patterns that the DCP will send to the Series 1100. Input- or output-only options enable you to check half the involved logic.

### 8.5.2. Setting Test Parameters

Perform the local storage diagnostic test and the parallel line module diagnostic test before running the PTS. PTS solicits only numeric input. Range and default values are provided for any request. For example, the request HOW MANY FIXED PATTERNS? 0-4 (4) indicates a range of 0 to 4 with a default of 4. To set test parameters, do the following:

- Load the PTS software in the processor.
- Follow the steps for setting parallel line module parameters to ensure that the sending and receiving software uses the same cycles and data patterns.

### 8.5.3. Running the Test

When input is requested, the PTS opens for input. If no input is received within the allocated time, a timeout message is displayed, followed by a message that the system is ready to receive input. This continues until the first data pattern is transferred with its associated external interrupt (EI). The program then tests the received data to see if it matches the expected data. The process is repeated for the number of patterns or cycles you selected.

The fixed patterns are the standard and are repeated for the entire buffer using the 16-bit or 32-bit pattern for each half of the Series 1100 word. The ripple pattern uses a 1-bit-on pattern for every two 16-bit words. Each subsequent pair of 16-bit words has the same pattern shifted regularly to the left. The second ripple pattern uses a 1-bit-off pattern, shifted in the same manner.

#### 8.5.4. Output Messages

TOTAL PATTERNS (D): 6 TOTAL CYCLES (D) : 1

This message is displayed before any data transfer occurs. It indicates the number of patterns and cycles in decimal. Upon completion of this message, PTS opens for input or starts output as a function or I/O control option.

FIXED PATTERN(S) USED:

FFFF FFFF AAAA AAAA 5555 5555 0000 0000

The four fixed patterns are the four Series 1100 word patterns used.

RIPPLE PATTERNS USED:

0001 0001 FFFE FFFE

The ripple patterns are the two Series 1100 word patterns used.



## 9. Diskette Subsystem Diagnostic Tests

TO BE SUPPLIED



4. The next display is:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
RIGID DISK DRIVE (T-8409) TEST

DIAGNOSTIC TEST LIST

1. - RUN ALL TESTS CONSECUTIVELY
  2. - SELECT TEST
  3. - CONTROLLER LOOPBACK
  4. - FORMAT TEST
  5. - SEEK TEST
  6. - WRITE/READ TEST
- >ENTER TEST SELECTION NUMBER  
>[ ]

Enter the desired test number and press XMIT. (You must run test 2 first if you are testing any drive other than drive 0.)

The tests perform the following functions:

<u>Test</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	Runs tests 1 through 6 consecutively. Cycle counter is updated after each complete cycle of tests.
2	Attempts to select the drive you specified and initiates a series of invalid controller functions on head select, sector select, cylinder select, and drive select.
3	Performs controller loopback test. One byte of data is sent to the controller; the controller returns four bytes of data with parity.
4	Performs controller-format-track function on test cylinder 600, reserved for read/write diagnostic operations.
5	Executes seek patterns to verify capability of seek mechanism in disk.
6	Writes, reads back, and verifies four data patterns on sector 1 of each test cylinder for every track of the specified drive.





As the tests run, the screen displays this information:

LM I.D. = 0000 PORT = 0000 CYCLES = 0000  
RIGID DISK DRIVE TEST  
(name of subtest)

DRIVE = 0000 SECTOR = 0000 HEAD = 0000 CYLINDER COUNT = 0000

**\*\*TEST IN PROGRESS\*\***  
(subtests passed)

**\*\*\*\*TEST LIST COMPLETE\*\*\*\***  
NEXT OPERATION?  
ENTER 1 (CONTINUE), 2 (REPEAT), 3 (START), 4 (EXIT)

- 1 = At test completion, returns to diagnostic test list. If error occurred, continues from that point.
- 2 = Repeats current test
- 3 = Returns to port selection of diagnostic test. (This must be selected if you wish to change the number of cycles or the selected drive.)
- 4 = Exits test and returns to system executive.

## 10.2. ERROR REPORTING

Errors are reported as general statements on the console. If a command error occurs, the peripheral status block is displayed, as shown in 10.2.1.

Errors in the write/read test are displayed on the screen in this format:

DEVICE STATUS = XX  
FUNCTION CODE = YYZZ  
LINE MODULE STATUS = AA00  
PERIPHERAL CONTROL BLOCK (PCB) = BBBB  
DATA BYTES TRANSFERRED = CCCC

Note the codes in these positions and in error statements for your trouble report. Some error messages, such as the following, describe conditions you may be able to correct.

**THIS CONFIGURATION = DRIVE 0 ONLY**  
The rigid disk is configured with a single drive.

**CONTROLLER DOES NOT ANSWER**  
This message is displayed under the following conditions:  
After a master clear  
After the MODE 2 command is sent  
When the host fails to receive the 36 bytes of identification and configuration data  
The device does not have power  
The cabling is incorrect

**THE CHANNEL NUMBER IS NOT WITHIN THE LEGAL RANGE**  
The selected port was either less than zero or greater than 255 (hexadecimal FF).

**CHANNEL WILL NOT INITIALIZE**

Either the parallel line module is not present for the selected channel, or it cannot communicate with the communications line controller.

**USE OF THE CONSOLE PORT IS INVALID**

The selected port is the console port. Enter the correct port number.

**USE OF THE LOADER PORT IS ILLEGAL**

The selected port is the loader (IFDC or MDLM) port. Enter the correct port number.

**THIS LINE MODULE TYPE MAY NOT BE USED BY THIS DIAGNOSTIC**

The line module ID was incorrect. Enter the ID for the byte interface line module.

**10.2.1. Command Error Messages**

Command errors occur during the write/read test. If an error occurs, you will see:

```

ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF WRITE/READ TEST
PRESS XMIT FOR READ STATUS BLOCK
]

```

When you press XMIT, the display clears and the peripheral status block (PSB) scrolls onto the screen:

>PSB	0//1	2//3	4//5	6//7	8//9	A//B
>	TSDS	FRFE	CCCC	HHSS	SCNT	OOSD
>	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

The PSB consists of 12 bytes (labeled 0 through 9, A and B). Each reports test function status or the error address in the disk. Read down the column to find the byte type and code. For instance, the first byte divides like this:

	0//1	
	0//1	
	TS DS	
	40 XX	
PSB 0		PSB 1
XX	(hexadecimal)	XX
YYYY	(binary)	YYYY
(MSB) 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	(bit)	7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 (LSB)

This example shows that byte 0 reports TS (termination status) and its status (40). Table 10-1 shows 40 to be an error in the disk drive, causing the test to terminate.

This information is provided here simply to aid you in reporting the necessary codes to your Sperry representative.

Table 10-1. PSB Byte 0 Termination Status

Error Code	Possible Errors
80	Function reject
40	Drive fault
20	Disk controller error
10	Unrecoverable read error
08	Recoverable read error
04	High operating temperature
02	Data searched for not found
01	Drive not operational

**Function reject:** The command received was rejected because invalid function or parameters were found in the peripheral control block.

**Drive fault:** The command was terminated because a fault indication was received from the disk drive (recalibrate function was performed).

**Disk subsystem controller error:** The command was terminated because a controller error was detected.

**Unrecoverable read error:** The command was terminated because an unrecoverable read error or a second error correction code (ECC) error was encountered.

**Recoverable read error:** An ID field error was detected and an error recovery was successfully performed on the sector identified by PSB bytes 4 through 7.

**High operating temperature:** The temperature inside the cabinet is approaching the maximum operating limit.

**Data searched for not found:** The search operation is completed and the data was not found.

**Drive not operational:** The selected drive either failed its POC test or stopped operating.

Table 10-2. PSB Byte 1 Read Error Status

Error Code	Possible Errors
80	ID field error
40	Cylinder/head miscompare
20	Alternate track is flagged bad
10	Alternate track error
08	Illegal format
04	Second ECC error
02	Format track error
01	Data field error

Table 10-3. PSB Byte 2 Function Reject Status

Error Code	Possible Errors
80	Illegal sector address
40	Illegal cylinder address
20	Illegal head address
10	Illegal function
08	Illegal flag byte
04	Drive not present
02	Invalid search parameter
01	Invalid sector count

Table 10-4. PSB Bytes 3 Through F

PSB	Possible Errors
3	Flag byte
4 (MSB) 5	Cylinder address*
6	Head address
7	Sector address
8 (MSB) 9	Sector count*
A	Not used
B	Search displacement byte
C, D, E, F	Not used

\* Together bytes 4 and 5 form the cylinder. The more significant byte (MSB) is 4. Bytes 8 and 9 form the sector count, with 8 the MSB.

Bytes 3 through B:

Flag byte (3): Contains the second byte of the address field of the last selected track.

Cylinder address (4 and 5): Contain the address for the last selected cylinder, or the address for the cylinder containing a bad sector that was corrected by the controller.

Track/sector (head) address (6 and 7): Contain the address of the last selected head/sector, or the address of the bad sector that was corrected by the controller. PSB byte 6 is the head address.

Sector count (8 and 9): Contain the remainder of the peripheral control block (PCB) sector or tracks count byte. Byte 8 is the more significant byte (MSB). The sector count is always zero when a read or write operation is completed successfully.

## 11. MDLM Mass Storage Test

### 11.1. TEST PROCEDURE

The multiple device line module (MDLM) mass storage test checks the major functions of the line module, which includes the controller, integrated drives, and additional storage devices (8441 mass storage subsystems) attached to the DCP/10A or DCP/15. (The DCP/10 does not support the MDLM.)

#### CAUTION:

*All data on the rigid disk or the load diskette will be destroyed during the format and read/write tests. During the rigid disk diagnostic, a warning message is displayed before tests will execute. No warning message is displayed during the diskette tests unless a diagnostic or Telcon diskette is loaded.*

1. When the test is selected from the main subsystem test menu, the screen displays:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST

ENTER PORT PROCESSOR NUMBER (HEXADECIMAL 00 - FF, D = 5)

Enter the MDLM port number and press XMIT. If the MDLM is in the designated port and will initialize, the screen displays the line module identification number and the next prompt:

LM I.D. = 09

enter target (controller) x, l.u.n. (device) y, as "xy", range = 00-FF

2. Enter as two-digit (XY) sequence for the controller and the device. Current values are:

	<u>X (target)</u>	<u>y (logical unit number, L.U.N.)</u>
Integrated disk	7	0
Integrated diskette	7	2
8441 Subsystem		
1st disk	x*	0
2nd disk	x*	1
1st diskette	x*	2
2nd diskette	x*	3

\* x is defined by the controller strapping in the 8441 subsystem.

3. After you have entered the xy values for the controller and l.u.n., a status display will appear. For example:

scsi revision level in hex = 000x  
controller firmware level in hex = 000x  
1st rigid disk is present  
1st flexible diskette is present  
press XMIT to continue

4. Press XMIT and another status display and warning appears. For example:

logical block capacity in hex = 000005A0  
blocks per track in hex = 0009  
block size in bytes in hex = 0200  
drive status = READY  
media is REMOVABLE  
parameter byte in hex = 0180  
\*\*WARNING\*\* INSERT SCRATCH DISKETTE IN DRIVE TO BE TESTED  
enter XMIT to continue, (1) select another l.u.n.

5. When these parameters are accepted, the screen will display the map of devices present and device configuration data. The next prompt asks:

ENTER THE NUMBER OF CYCLES FOR WHICH EACH TEST IS TO BE EXECUTED  
CYCLE VALUES MUST BE ENTERED IN HEXADECIMAL  
0 THRU 9, A THRU F, OR ANY COMBINATION UP TO FFFF  
(0-0FFFF, I = INFINITE, D = 1)  
[ ]

Enter the number of times the test will run and press XMIT.

*NOTE: You can terminate a test in progress by pressing the FUNCTION and F2 keys. However, this is not recommended during the format sequence or the prep will have to be restarted.*

6. The next prompt displays the test menus, six selections at a time:

**CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1**  
**MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST**

**MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST LIST**

1. RUN ALL TESTS CONSECUTIVELY
2. SELECT TEST
3. LINE MODULE LOOPBACK TEST
4. FORMAT TEST
5. SEEK TEST
6. WRITE/READ TEST

Press TRANSMIT key to display other selections, or  
select a Test number from the Menu  
>[ ]

(If you press the XMIT key, the screen displays the last selection:

**7 — PARK HEADS FOR SHIPPING**

7. Insert a scratch diskette if you want to test the diskette drive. Enter the desired test number and press XMIT.

*NOTE: The format test identifies problems with the media but does not isolate timing problems. The write/read test does both. If your main concern is the media, you can bypass the write/read test.*

The test options perform the following functions:

#### 1. RUN ALL TESTS CONSECUTIVELY.

Tests 2 through 6 run consecutively. The cycle counter is updated after each complete cycle of tests. Before test 1 executes, a warning message appears:

\*warning \*data on selected drive will be destroyed  
enter (1) to continue, press XMIT to abort

If you select 1, you are given a second chance:  
\*\*ARE YOU SURE?(1) TO CONTINUE, XMIT TO ABORT

#### 2. SELECT TEST

Selects l.u.n. specified and initiates a series of controller functions: target select, l.u.n. select, cylinder select.

#### 3. LINE MODULE LOOPBACK TEST

Performs line module loopback test. One byte of data is sent to the MDLM. The line module returns a byte in each of the possible data patterns for comparison.

#### 4. FORMAT TEST

Performs controller-format-track (prep) function with two available options: type 0 and type 1.

Type 0 should be used when prepping the flexible diskette. Diskettes are formatted for 512 bytes per sector, 9 sectors per track, DSDD, and 96 tracks per inch.

Type 0 or 1 can be used for prepping the rigid disk drive. Approximate disk formatting times are:

10M bytes	30M bytes	72M bytes
15 min	40 min	90 min

*NOTE: When formatting a 10M byte drive, type 0 format does not return an error message if you erroneously entered a higher disk capacity. Be sure you know the capacity of the drive you are formatting before using the type 0 option.*

Sense bytes are displayed at the completion of the format test. A successful result is:

sense bytes	vld	ky/	blocks	ecc/rtry
	F000	0900	0000 0000	0000 0000

## 5. SEEK TEST

Executes seek patterns to verify the capability of the seek mechanism in the disk.

## 6. WRITE/READ TEST

Writes, reads back, and verifies two data patterns and performs random data seeks. Checks the selected logical blocks of the l.u.n.

*NOTE: If this test is performed on a rigid disk, you will have to reformat the drive using type 0 format before you can load Telcon again.*

## 7. PARK HEADS FOR SHIPPING

Moves heads to a safe location in the drive in preparation for shipping the DCP/10A (for 10M byte drive only).

As each test runs, the screen displays test status and parameters. For example:

```
CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINE. RELEASE R5.1
MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST
PORT IS 0005  LM I.D. = 0009  TARGET/LUN = 7070
WRITE/READ TEST  ***TEST IN PROGRESS*** (or TEST COMPLETE)
PATTERN = AAAA
```

(test information — up to 10 lines)

>response from target/LUN 0070

>response from target/LUN 0072 response sub-test complete

>format complete

The upper two digits of the target/LUN display in line 3 identify the selected device. The lower digits identify the target/LUN that answered the last good command. Both sets of numbers should be the same. The PATTERN display applies to the read/write and loopback tests.

When the tests are complete, or if an error is encountered, the following display appears:

```
NEXT OPERATION?
ENTER 1 (CONTINUE), 2 (REPEAT), 3 (START), 4 (EXIT), 5 (RETRY)
```

1 = Returns program to port selection at test completion, or continues from where an error occurred.

2 = Repeats current test.

3 = Returns to start of the diagnostic test. (Select 3 if you wish to change the drive or number of test cycles.)

4 = Exits test and returns to system executive.

5 = Retries the last input/output if an error occurs.



## 11.2. ERROR REPORTING

### 11.2.1. General Error Messages

Errors are reported through the console as general statements or error codes. The code describes where the test was when the error occurred. If a command error occurs, all available information is displayed. (See 10.3.2.)

Some error messages describe conditions you may be able to correct. For instance:

**INVALID INPUT, PLEASE TRY AGAIN**

An input cannot be translated properly (such as an letter used where a number was required)

**THE LINE MODULE TYPE MAY NOT BE USED BY THIS DIAGNOSTIC CHANNEL NUMBER IS NOT WITHIN THE LEGAL RANGE**

The selected port is not the MDLM. Reenter number.

**CHANNEL WILL NOT INITIALIZE**

ENTER PP NUMBER (HEX 00-FF, D=7)

Selected port is not communicating with IOP. Reenter MDLM port number.

**PORT IS LOADER PORT**

USE OF CONSOLE PORT IS INVALID

Reenter the MDLM port number.

**PP DID NOT COMPLETE IN SPECIFIED TIME**

Command or data transfer did not complete in allotted time. Use retry option.

**SELECTED DRIVE SIZE IS NON-STANDARD**

If no logical blocks are displayed for the indicated track, check that the media has been formatted.

**SELECTED L.U.N. (DRIVE) IS NOT PRESENT**

The L.U.N. is not configured or cannot respond. Reenter parameter.

**ERROR DETECTED ON SEEK TO LAST VALID LOGICAL BLOCK**

XXXXXXXX

Seek was done to highest logical block and an error was returned. Reformat drive.

Errors in all tests are displayed in the following format. Your Sperry representative may request information from this display.

(general statement of error)  
(command descriptor block—CMD LOG.BLK COUNT  
I/O/ status — CMD DATA FLAG CNT DEVC SCSI  
expected: (AAAA) (BBBB) (CCCC) (DDDD) (EEEE) (FFFF)  
received:  
\*sense bytes, if available

where:

AAAA = Line module status for command transfer from line module to SCSI controller

BBBB = Line module status for data transfer between MDLM and SCSI controller

CCCC = Flag word for tracing port processor operations

DDDD = Number of bytes transferred between the line module and the SCSI controller on a read or write

EEEE = Device error status

FFFF = SCSI error status

*sense bytes	vld	ky/	blocks	ecc/rtry
	v000	0v00	0000 0000	0000 0000

vld

vXXX If v = 7, then sense command completed but only sense key is valid  
If v = F, then command completed and data valid  
If v = 8, then sense command did not complete but sense key is valid  
If v = 0, then sense command did not complete or sense data is not available

ky

XvXX If v = 3 (media error), insert new media. If v = 7 (write-protect), alter write-protect tab on media.

v = Search/no find 0  
Recoverable error 1  
Media error 3  
Hardware error 4 Write-protect 7  
Format complete 9  
Search/found C  
Volume overflow D

### 11.2.2. Error Information Display

The following messages are part of the error information display and are followed by a command descriptor block:

**BAD STATUS FROM READ DEVICE TO ID COMMAND**

BAD STATUS FROM REZERO UNIT COMMAND BAD STATUS FROM SEEK COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM RESERVE UNIT COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM RELEASE UNIT COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM READ SENSE COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM MODE 1 READ COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM MODE 1 WRITE COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM MODE 0 LOOPBACK READ COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM MODE 1 LOOPBACK READ COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM MODE SELECT COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM FORMAT COMMAND BAD STATUS FROM INQUIRY COMMAND

BAD STATUS FROM STOP COMMAND

Following is a sample of an error information display, described in the next page. This information is presented to acquaint you with the type of information a service representative may request.

#### BAD STATUS ON SEEK COMMAND

command descriptor block		CMD	LOG.BLK	COUNT		
		0B00	C3A0	0000		
I/O/ status	cmd	data	flag	cnt	devc	scsi
expected =	0000	0000	00A7	0000	0000	0000
received =	0021	0000	00A7	0000	0200	0000
*sense bytes	vld	ky/	blocks	ecc/rtry		
	F000	0500	00C3 A000	0000 0000		
seek was to logical block 0000C3A0						
last seek was to logical block 00000042						

command descriptor block		CMD	LOG.BLK	COUNT:
		0000	0000	0000

I/O/ status	cmd	data	flag	cnt	devc	scsi:
-------------	-----	------	------	-----	------	-------

sense bytes	vld	ky/	blocks	ecc/rtry	
	v000	0v00	0000 0000	0000 0000	

ky  
XvXX

If v = 3 (media error), insert new media. If v = 7 (write-protect), alter write-protect tab on media.



## 12. Host Channel Interface (SU00039 or SU00208) Test

### 12.1. INTRODUCTION

The host channel interface diagnostic test checks the byte multiplexer channel between the DCP and a Series 90 processor, verifying that the input/output processor (IOP) of the DCP can communicate with VS/9 via the online diagnostic program, ONCOMM.

All testing in this program is done in the host processor. The DCP only feeds data to the host for testing, either turning data from the host around and sending it back or generating data and sending it to the host for examination.

### 12.2. TEST PROCEDURE

Before running the test, you must select configuration and execution parameters. (You can select the default value parameter by pressing XMIT.) All input for this test must be in hexadecimal code. Precede hexadecimal quantities with an X.

Pressing FUNCTION plus F1, F2, or F3 will transfer control to another address during this diagnostic.

- FUNCTION plus F1 returns the program to the system executive and calls in a new program.
  - FUNCTION plus F2 or F3 returns the program to the start of the test.
1. When you select the host channel test from the diagnostic menu, the screen displays this:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
HOST CHANNEL INTERFACE (SU00039 or SU00208) TEST

Enter the PORT NUMBER (in hexadecimal)

Enter the host channel interface port number (7 in a standard DCP configuration) and press XMIT. You will see this message:

\*\*\*\*Port Processor Initialization Complete\*\*\*

2. The next two prompts request the input/output channel entries:

Enter input (to DCP) DEVICE ADDRESS in hexadecimal

Enter output (to Host) DEVICE ADDRESS in hexadecimal

Press XMIT.

3. If the SU00039/SU00208\* line module port number and device addresses are correct, the following message appears:

ID=X04 — SU00039 HOST I/F (PRIMARY PORT)

If they are incorrect, a message will tell you that the information is invalid. If you press XMIT, this display appears:

What do you want to do ( default = 1)  
Return to EXEC (0) or Restart the Test (1)

4. The next prompt requests the microcode load:

THIS LINE MODULE MUST BE LOADED FROM THE MICROCODE DISKETTE.  
PLACE THE MICROCODE DISKETTE IN THE IFDC.  
PRESS TRANSMIT TO CONTINUE.

When you press XMIT, the microcode is read from diskette 1 and loaded into the SU00039/SU00208 line module. Load status is reported as:

X58 = Microcode is loaded.  
X00 = Line module requires loading.  
XEF = Line module is loaded but not operational.

5. If the microcode loads successfully, you see this message:

PLACE THE MACRODIAGNOSTIC DISKETTE BACK IN THE IFDC.  
PRESS TRANSMIT TO CONTINUE.

ENTER PATTERN (X0000-XFFFF, D=0000)

Enter the test pattern.

*NOTE: The host and processor must have the same data pattern entered in order to compare data.*

6. Next, select the buffer size and press XMIT.

BUFFER SIZE, (0=SMALL, 1=LARGE, D=1)

A small buffer contains 64 words, a large buffer contains 1,000 words. Be sure to set the same size buffer for host and processor.

---

\* The SU00039 line module interfaces with Series 9000 systems. It does not interface with Series 1100 systems. The SU00208 line module will interface with both systems.

7. All the parameters are set correctly when you see:

**PROGRAM IS CYCLING WAITING FOR COMMAND FROM HOST**

The program is now ready to start the test. Only error information sent from the host will be displayed from this point. The host determines the end of the cycle count and notifies you when job and run are finished by displaying:

**END OF JOB  
END OF RUN**

8. To restart the test once it has completed, press START and respond to the following prompt:

**RESTART (0=SAME PARAMS 1=CHG PARAMS DEFAULT=0)**

If you change any parameters, remember that data pattern and buffer size must be the same for processor and host.

### 12.3. ERROR REPORTING

All error codes are reported to the console and will appear in the DISPLAY window. The first two zeros will be dropped and the only the last two digits are displayed. If an error occurs when you are setting parameters, a self-explanatory description of the error appears on the console, but there is no accompanying code.

While the test is running, the host will display an error code with a description on your console.

**0001**

There was no response to the read of the LMID. The I/O timed out.

**0002**

The input command terminated because no buffer was available.

**0003**

The input command terminated with a parity error.

**0004**

The input command terminated in an overflow.

**0005**

The input command terminated in an offline condition.

**0006**

The input command terminated because the input limit was exceeded.

**0008**

The input command terminated with an input timeout on the channel.

**0009**

The output command terminated with an output timeout on the channel.

**000A**

An attempt to initialize the port processor failed.

**000B**

An attempt to set the line module online resulted in a timeout.

**000C**

An attempt to read the microcode ID resulted in a timeout.

**000D**

An invalid microcode ID was received. Valid responses are:

58 = SU00039 Line module  
EF = Microcode loaded but requires activation  
00 = Microcode requires loading  
R1 = Returned value

**000E**

An attempt to load the device addresses into the line module resulted in a timeout.

**0012**

The input command terminated in a system reset.

**0013**

The input command terminated in a selective reset.

**0014**

The input command terminated because an interface disconnect was received from the channel.

**0015**

The input command terminated because no command was received from the host.

**0016**

The input command terminated because data was lost on the channel.

**0017**

The output command terminated because data was lost on the channel.

**0018**

The output command terminated because of an illegal offline operation.

**0019**

The output command terminated in a system reset.

**001A**

The output command terminated in a selective reset.

**001B**

The output command terminated because an interface disconnect command was received from the channel.

**001C**

The output command terminated because no command was received from the host.



001E

An attempt to activate the microcode resulted in a timeout.

001F

Incorrect microcode file was read from the diskette.

0020

The subdirectory could not be found on the diskette.

0021

An attempt to initialize the port processor prior to loading the microcode resulted in a timeout.

0022

An attempt to load the microcode resulted in a timeout.

0024

An attempt to read a sector from the diskette resulted in a timeout.

0026

The channel state byte indicated a system reset, or the attention- failed bit was set and was not expected.

0027

After the line module was set online, a test of the channel state indicated that it was offline.



## 13. IFDC Copy Utility

### 13.1. INTRODUCTION

The IFDC copy utility enables you to make copies of diskettes using the integrated flexible drive in the DCP enclosure (8-inch diskettes on the DCP/10 and 5¼-inch diskettes on the DCP/10A and DCP/15).

### 13.2. COPY PROCEDURES

Before using this utility, you must first prep the receiving diskette for single-sided, single-density operation, using an external peripheral device. A message will remind you of this later.

To enter the utility, select option 9 from the main diagnostics menu. Screen 1 will appear on a DCP/10; screen 2 will appear on a DCP/10A or DCP/15.

Screen 1:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
IFDC COPY UTILITY

\*\*\*\* NOTE \*\*\*\*

>THIS UTILITY REQUIRES A DISKETTE FOR OUTPUT WHICH HAS BEEN  
>PREPPED FOR SINGLE-SIDED, SINGLE-DENSITY OPERATION. DISKETTES  
>CANNOT BE PREPPED USING THE IFDC. DATA WHICH HAS BEEN  
>MARKED AS DELETED ON THE DISKETTE TO BE COPIED WILL BE  
>MARKED AS VALID DATA ON THE OUTPUT DISKETTE.  
>WHEN READY TO PROCEED, PRESS XMIT KEY.  
>]

Screen 2:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1  
IFDC COPY UTILITY

\*\*\*\* NOTE \*\*\*\*

>THIS UTILITY REQUIRES A DISKETTE FOR OUTPUT WHICH HAS BEEN  
>PREPPED FOR DOUBLE-SIDED, DOUBLE-DENSITY OPERATION. DISKETTES  
>MAY BE PREPPED USING THE MDLM MASS STORAGE TEST.  
>WHEN READY TO PROCEED, PRESS XMIT KEY.  
>]

1. When you press XMIT, this prompt appears:

>ENTER NUMBER OF OUTPUT COPIES (1-9) DEFAULT = 1

2. Press XMIT for a single copy, or enter a number and press XMIT. The screen will display:

INSERT INPUT DISKETTE  
WHEN READY TO PROCEED, PRESS TRANSMIT KEY

Insert the diskette you want to copy in the integrated drive and press the XMIT key. The screen will display:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS RELEASE. R5.1  
IFDC COPY UTILITY

Copy x of x      Track No. xxxxx

\*\*\*\*\*READING THE DISKETTE\*\*\*\*\*

The contents of the diskette are being read into processor storage. You can monitor the progress of the read operation by watching the track number display on the third line of the screen. (The read operation will take approximately 5 minutes.)

3. When the read is complete, the screen displays:

>REMOVE INPUT DISKETTE, INSERT OUTPUT DISKETTE  
>PRESS XMIT KEY WHEN READY

4. After you have inserted the blank diskette in the drive and pressed XMIT, the screen will display:

\*\*\*\*\*WRITING TO THE DISKETTE\*\*\*\*\*

(This requires about the same length of time as the read operation.)

5. When the first copy is completed, the prompt will tell you to insert a new diskette in the drive (if you selected more than one copy). If the process is complete, the screen will display:

TOTAL NUMBER OF COPIES ARE COMPLETED

Press XMIT to return to the main diagnostics menu.

### 13.3. ERROR MESSAGES

Errors reported through the IFDC copy utility are limited to those occurring in the integrated diskette drive and to media errors indicated by bad status following an I/O operation. Port processor hardware and program errors are reported from the executive program, not from the utility.

If the utility finds deleted data when reading the input diskette, it writes the data to the output diskette as valid data. The copy is not treated as an error and can affect later use of the output diskette, depending on the application. The utility reports only the first instance for each copy routine:

\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\* DELETED SECTOR FOUND ON INPUT DISKETTE

## 14. Local Language Translate Utility

### 14.1. INTRODUCTION

This utility allows you to translate all diagnostic prompts and messages into languages other than English.

Once you translate a diagnostic routine, it exists on the diskette only in its translated form. The original is overwritten. Make a copy of the original diagnostics diskette and a translated version.

### 14.2. UTILITY PROCEDURES

1. Make a backup copy of the diskette that will be translated.
2. Place the diskette to be translated in the integrated drive.
3. Display the main diagnostics menu and select option 2, LOCAL LANGUAGE TRANSLATE UTILITY

The screen will display:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTICS ROUTINES. RELEASE R5.1

LOCAL LANGUAGE TRANSLATE

SERVICE OPTIONS ARE

- 1 = TRANSLATE DISPLAY
- 2 = UPDATE MEDIA AND EXIT
- 3 = EXIT UTILITY

SELECT OPTION (1-3)

Select your option and press XMIT. (The options are described in 14.2.1.)

### 14.2.1. Description of Utility Options

Change messages through option 1, TRANSLATE DISPLAY, store changes on diskette through option 2, UPDATE THE MEDIA AND RETURN, and return to the main diagnostics menu through option 3, EXIT UTILITY.

#### 1. TRANSLATE DISPLAY

The display lists each diagnostic test and the executive message element. Select the test you wish translated by entering the corresponding number and pressing XMIT.

The message file is displayed one phrase at a time. Press XMIT until you reach the message you want to change. The message is displayed in the first line and cursor positioned in the second line. If you wish to change the message, type in the entire phrase the way you want it to appear. Press XMIT. The change is echoed back in the third line. You may enter a maximum of 72 characters per phrase.

*NOTE: Don't be confused by the error messages that are included in the Executive Message Element. (If an actual error occurs, the message will be accompanied by additional lines of information.)*

While in TRANSLATE DISPLAY option, use:

- The MSG WAIT key to reverse the scrolling direction actuated by the XMIT key. (SCROLL SWITCH FORWARD is in effect from the time the message file is loaded until you XMIT to the last message in the file. If you press MSG WAIT before the last message or press XMIT after the last message, SCROLL SWITCH BACKWARD is in effect.)
- The FUNCTION and F2 keys to redisplay the current message. o FUNCTION and F3 keys to exit the utility and update the media.
- The FUNCTION and F4 keys to return to the utility menu.

Using the FUNCTION and F3 keys is useful if you are interrupted before finishing the message file. This stores what you have already completed and returns you to the main diagnostics menu. However, it flags the message you had just completed, so that when you reenter the utility and the same message file, this is displayed:

>THE MESSAGE FILE LOADED HAS A CONTINUATION INDEX OF : XXXX  
>SHALL I CONTINUE WITH THIS INDEX Y/N?

If you enter n, the top of the message file is displayed (complete with any changes you had previously made to the file). If you enter y, the utility returns you to your previous position in the file, the next message that would have been displayed before you exited the utility.

When you are at the end of the message file, use the FUNCTION and F3 keys to store your changes and to return to the main diagnostics menu.

#### 2. UPDATE MEDIA AND EXIT

Use this option to store on diskette the changes you have made to a message file and to return to the main diagnostics menu. (Each message file must be updated individually.)

#### 3. EXIT UTILITY

This removes you from the utility and redisplay the main diagnostics menu.

## 15. Twisted Pair Terminal Test

### 15.1. Introduction

The Twisted Pair Terminal Test verifies the integrity of data sent through the Signal Distribution Module (SDM), between the twisted pair line module (TPLM) and the terminals. The test will isolate the failing component(s) on the line, which may include up to 24 twisted pair terminals.

The test consists of a sequence of message transmissions from the DCP to the twisted pair line module, to the SDM, to the terminal, and back again (See Figure 15-1). The transfer count and completion status are checked on each transmission. If the message is sent and received correctly, the test continues until its cycle counter reaches zero. If an error occurs, the test will either stop on that error, or continue retransmitting until the cycle counter reaches zero, depending on an operator-selected option.

When the test is running successfully, you can observe the terminal screen being cleared, followed by a 3-line text display. Once the terminal has successfully transmitted the text back to the DCP, one cycle is complete.

*NOTE: All numerical selections requested by the test prompts must be entered in hexadecimal characters. Likewise, hexadecimal numerics are used in the test error reports. See Appendix B for hexadecimal/decimal conversion.*

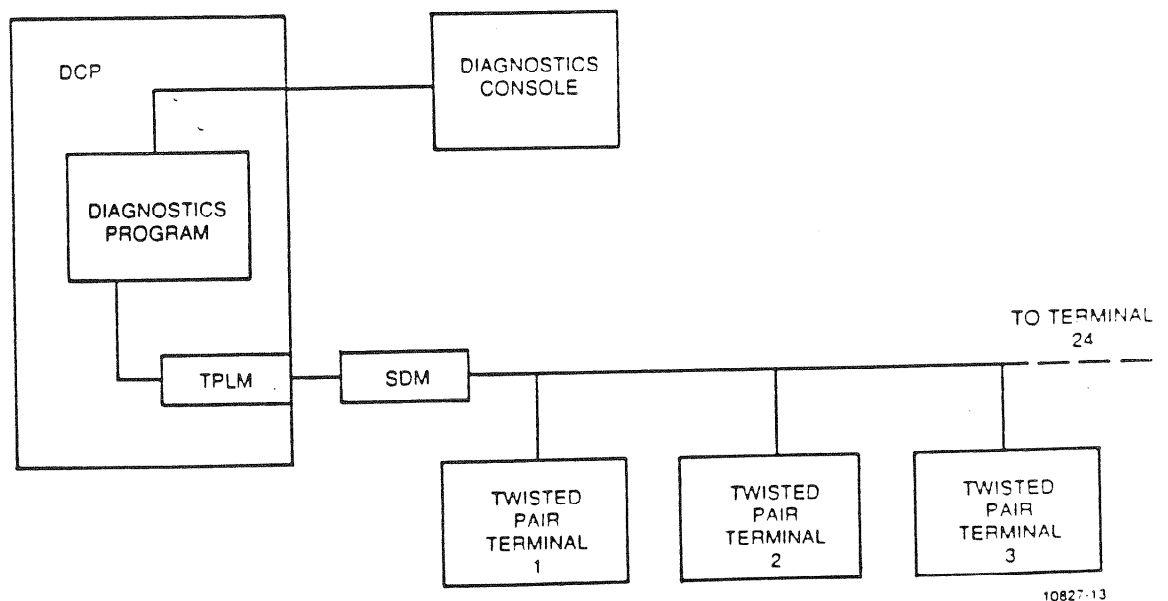


Figure 15-1. Twisted Pair Terminal Test

## 15.2. Test Procedure

When you select the Twisted Pair Test (item 13) from the main test menu, this display appears:

CPA Family Diagnostics Routines. Release R5.1  
Twisted Pair Terminal Test  
Microcode Type Being Tested — Twisted Pair

Loading Test Loader Port Processor Code  
Loading Test Message File  
Enter the Number of Cycles Each Test is to be Executed  
(0-FFFF, or I(= Infinite), D=1)  
>[ ]

1. Select the number of times you want the test to run. Press XMIT.

>Enter Port number in Hex  
>[ ]

Enter the port number containing the twisted pair line module. The next display will show the port number being tested and the microcode ID: (NOTE: The test will automatically perform an internal loopback test to verify line module operation. If an error occurs during the loopback, refer to the serial line module test in section 7.)

Twisted Pair Terminal Test  
Line Module Number — xxxx  
Line Module ID-0065

Loopback Test  
Loopback Test Completed  
Do you want to specify terminal IDs? (1=yes, 0=no), D=yes  
[ ]

2. If you want to designate specific terminals to be tested, press XMIT. If you wish the test to run automatically on all twisted pair terminals, enter "0" and press XMIT.
3. If you are specifying terminals, the next screen says:

>Enter up to 24 Terminal IDs (00-FE)—ID,ID...

Enter the 2-digit terminal addresses, separated by commas. (24 addresses maximum.) Press XMIT.

Once you have specified the terminal addresses, or the test has automatically specified them, the IDs are listed near the top of the screen. Meanwhile, you are asked how the test should handle an error encountered on any of the terminals:

1 = Stop on error  
2 = Set inactive and continue  
3 = Continue on error  
Select one option



Selection "1" stops testing if an error occurs on any terminal. Selection "2" sets one error on the responsible terminal and freezes the log until that cycle is complete, then continues testing. Selection "3" continues the test, marking each error until the cycle is completed.

Selection 2 is probably the most useful option for most environments, where the twisted pair terminals are a distance away from the diagnostics console. Problem terminals are noted without stopping rest of the tests and having to restart them.

### 15.3. Error Reporting

The screen displays an error message, along with the terminal address that was sending or receiving the erroneous data. Three types of errors can be reported: unexpected status errors, data compare errors, or frame count errors.

Unexpected status errors result when the actual reported status differs from that expected by the test. These are displayed in the following format:

```
- OUTPUT SDT ERROR
  (status message)
  TERMINAL ADDRESS = XX

INPUT SDT ERROR
  (status message)
  TERMINAL ADDRESS = XX
```

When an output SDT (start data transfer) instruction is initiated, the line module accumulates status conditions until the instruction is completed. Status messages will be one of the following:

#### OUTPUT STATUS MESSAGES

Response timer  
Message timer timeout  
Call cleared  
Underrun  
Check state  
Status branch

#### INPUT STATUS MESSAGES

No buffer  
Input limit  
Response timer timeout  
Message timer timeout  
Call cleared  
FCS error  
Overrun  
Abort  
Status branch

Data errors occur when the input received by the terminal does not match what was actually sent. These errors are displayed in this format:

```
INPUT DATA ERROR
EXPECTED BYTE = XXXX RECEIVED BYTE = XXXX
TERMINAL ADDRESS = XX
```

Frame count status is also reported with completion of the SDT instruction. If you had requested that the test "continue on error", the DCP will attempt to send the unreceived frame back to the terminal. If you had selected "stop on error", press FUNCTION/F2 to continue sending data to the terminal. This is the frame count error display:

FRAME COUNT ERROR  
FRAME TERMINAL DID NOT RECEIVE = XXXX  
TERMINAL ADDRESS = XX

## **PUBLICATIONS RELEASE**

**DCP/15 System**

**UNISYS<sup>®</sup>**

**DCP/15**

**Unpacking Guide**

**UP-12248**

This library memo announces the release and availability of "UNISYS DCP/15 Unpacking Guide", UP-12248. It is a Customer Set-Up (CSU) item.

The DCP/15 is a customer set-up (CSU) product, intended for the customer to unpack and install. The packaging itself is specially designed. Not only does it provide protection for the unit, it enables the customer to easily remove the 200-lb. processor from its shipping pallet.

This guide is to be packed with the DCP/15, on the outside of the shipping container.

Additional copies of this manual may be ordered through your Unisys representative.

MDH7, MMZ, MZZ

Library Memo  
for UP-12248

February 1987



## Appendix A. Line Module/Microcode Identifiers

The following table lists line module identifiers (LMIDs) and their associated microcode identifiers (MCIDs). FXXXX denotes a feature number.

<u>LMID</u>	<u>Line Module</u>	<u>MCID</u>
01	Integrated flexible disk controller (IFDC—256K Bytes)	03
04	SU00039 host interface (primary port) F1947	58
05	SU00039 host interface (secondary port) F1947	—
06	Front end processor interface (FEPI)—host F3882	50
19	FEPI—slave	—
07	Byte interface F3878	07
08	IFDC	08
09	Multidevice (MDLM) F3893	09
11	SU00057 host channel (32 bit) F1946	11
12	Intercomputer channel (16 bit)	12
14	SU00208 block multiplexer (primary port)	14
15	SU00208 Block multiplexer (secondary port)	—
38	Automatic dialer F1945	38
40	Asynchronous F1941	*
44	Multiline (4X1) asynchronous F3165	59
50	Synchronous F1942	*
54	Multiline synchronous F3837:	
	UNISCOPE	4E
	UDLC	4F

\* Both of these line modules return a hardware ID of 50 following either power-on or master-clear. After they are loaded with operating parameters, they return an ID of 50 if the parameters are synchronous and an ID of 40 if the parameters are asynchronous.

<u>LMID</u>	<u>Line Module</u>	<u>MCID</u>
60	Medium speed loadable (MSLLM) F3163 (RS-449)	
	Basic asynchronous	20
	Basic synchronous	24
61	MSLLM (X.21)	
	Basic synchronous	25
	UDLC	29
63	MSLLM (RS-232/trend adapter)	
	Basic asynchronous	20
64	Direct connect single station (DCSS) F3847	70
65	Twisted Pair (F4230-00)	27
67	MSLLM (RS-232-C)	
	Basic asynchronous	20
	Basic synchronous	24
	UDLC	28
6F	MSLLM (no cable)	—
70	High speed loadable (HSLLM) F3164 (RS-449)	
	Basic synchronous	26
	UDLC	2A

<u>LMID</u>	<u>Line Module</u>	<u>MCID</u>
71	HSLLM (X.21)	2B
	UDLC	2B
	1100 FDX	33

Microcode ID 00 = Line module microcode not loaded

Microcode ID EF = Microprogram was loaded but requires an end-of-function (EOF — 4 bytes of 00 and 1 byte of FF) to operate. The ROM microcode still has control.

Microcode IDs F0 through FF = An error was detected during the microprogram load, and the line module is not operational.

## Appendix B. Hexadecimal Conversion Chart

CONTROL CHARACTERS		DATA CHARACTERS						HEXADECIMAL					
		64 CHARACTERS (UPPERCASE)				32 CHARACTERS (LOWERCASE)							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	LEFT DIGIT				RIGHT DIGIT	
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	BINARY BIT NUMBER				
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6					
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	5					
4	3	2	1										
NUL 000	DLE 020	(SP) 040	O 060	@ 100	(P) 120	\ 140	(P) 160	0	0	0	0	0	
SOH 001	DC1 021	! 041	1 061	A 101	Q 121	a 141	q 161	0	0	0	1	1	
STX 002	DC2 022	" 042	2 062	B 102	R 122	b 142	r 162	0	0	1	0	2	
ETX 003	DC3 023	# 043	3 063	C 103	S 123	c 143	s 163	0	0	1	1	3	
EOT 004	DC4 024	\$ 044	4 064	D 104	T 124	d 144	t 164	0	1	0	0	4	
ENQ 005	NAK 025	% 045	5 065	E 105	U 125	e 145	u 165	0	1	0	1	5	
ACK 006	SYN 026	& 046	6 066	F 106	V 126	f 146	v 166	0	1	1	0	6	
BEL 007	ETB 027	' 047	7 067	G 107	W 127	g 147	w 167	0	1	1	1	7	
BS 010	CAN 030	( 050	8 070	H 110	X 130	h 150	x 170	1	0	0	0	8	
HT 011	EM 031	) 051	9 071	I 111	Y 131	i 151	y 171	1	0	0	1	9	
LF 012	SUB 032	* 052	: 072	J 112	Z 132	j 152	z 172	1	0	1	0	A	
VT 013	ESC 033	+ 053	; 073	K 113	[ 133	k 153	{ 173	1	0	1	1	B	
FF 014	FS 034	, 054	< 074	L 114	\ 134	l 154	 174	1	1	0	0	C	
CR 015	GS 035	- 055	= 075	M 115	] 135	m 155	} 175	1	1	0	1	D	
SO 016	RS 036	. 056	> 076	N 116	^ 136	n 156	~ 176	1	1	1	0	E	
SI 017	US 037	/ 057	? 077	O 117	_ 137	o 157	// 177	1	1	1	1	F	
RID				SID				LS					
DID													

Figure B-1. Hexadecimal Conversion Chart





## Appendix C. Resident Utilities: Memory Map and Configuration Table

The resident utilities contain several types of system functions, most of which are useful only to a Sperry representative. This appendix is included primarily for your use in displaying the memory map and line module configuration table, a utilities command.

### C.1. ACCESSING THE UTILITIES

1. To access the utilities, press the FUNCTION and F1 keys. (This may be done from the main menu or during the execution of any diagnostic test.) The following appears:

- 1 = Continue the test
- 2 = Abort current activity and reinitialize the EXEC
- 3 = Hold current activity and use the RESIDENT UTILITIES

2. Enter 3 and press XMIT. The screen will display:

RESIDENT UTILITIES — ENTER COMMAND

3. Enter DC and press XMIT. This display appears:

CPA FAMILY DIAGNOSTIC ROUTINES RELEASE R5.1

DISPLAY: CONFIGURATION TABLE

#### DISPLAY OPTIONS

- 1 — EXIT DISPLAY ROUTINE
- 2 — DISPLAY THE MEMORY MAP
- 3 — DISPLAY THE LINE MODULE COMPLEMENT

Enter option (1-3) Default is 2:  
Press TRANSMIT to continue

If you enter 1, you return to the first utilities display and may exit the utility by entering EX.

If you enter 2, the screen displays the memory map. (See C.2.)

If you enter 3, the screen displays the line module ID code under each port number. (See C.3.). Appendix A lists each of these codes and the corresponding microcode ID.

## C.2. MEMORY MAP

The memory map display appears like this:

The Memory Map reads from the left (Lowest Address) with each character representing 64K Bytes of storage.

A "1" indicates Error-free storage, while a "0" indicates storage errors, or non-existent storage.

RANGE	STORAGE	RANGE	STORAGE
000000 to 0FFFFF	1111111100000000	100000 to 1FFFFF	0000000000000000
200000 to 2FFFFF	0000000000000000	300000 to 3FFFFF	0000000000000000

Press TRANSMIT to continue

Each time you press XMIT, two more lines are displayed. The message End of memory map entries appears when the entire storage range has been displayed.

## C.3. RUN CONFIGURATION

You must run this utility if you had initially aborted the build routine after loading diagnostics (4.2) and now want to display the configuration table or run either the system test or serial line module test.

1. Enter RC in the resident utilities.

A message will inform you that the build is complete. You may now display the table using the "Display Configuration" utility.

## C.4. CONFIGURATION TABLE

The line module configuration table appears like this:

Each number displayed in a port number column is a Line Module I.D. code which identifies the L.M. type. Refer to the table of I.D. codes located in the manual to find a specific Line Module Type.

PORT: 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07

LMID: xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx

Last port found with line modules

*NOTE: If 00 is displayed beneath any port number in which a line module resides, the module is defective and must be replaced by a Sperry representative.*

FF indicates the port through which the system console is attached.

Refer to Appendix A for a list of the line module identifiers.

## Glossary

**NOTE:** *The SPERRY DCP Series Systems System Reference, Volume I, UP-8720, provides complete information on DCP terms and procedures used in this book.*

<b>Address</b>	Information for the system to locate something in memory. Several types of addressing are used in a system, with one type often translated to another as part of the storage or retrieval process. Byte addresses are grid coordinates that label each location on a given memory board. The processor uses one system of real addresses to label locations on all boards in local storage. When the processor requests a piece of data from a real address, logic on the appropriate memory board converts the real address to the correlating byte address and retrieves the data there. Virtual addresses are locations in virtual storage where a system user can send or find data. Virtual storage is limited by the system's addressing scheme and the amount of storage not needed for system operations.
<b>Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)</b>	A part of a computer that performs both arithmetic (adding, subtracting, etc.) and logic (comparing, selecting, etc.) functions.
<b>Array</b>	The basic unit of memory in the DCP system is 128K bytes of storage. An array represents one quarter of the storage capacity of a bank, 512K bytes, but not a specific quadrant such as the upper left.
<b>BIOC</b>	Byte input/output controller.
<b>Byte interface</b>	The line module that serves communication between the processor and any 8-bit peripheral.
<b>Check bits</b>	A series of 6 bits attached to a piece of stored data indicating its pattern of 0's and 1's. Comparison of this stored pattern with a pattern calculated upon retrieval can tell if the data has had one or more bits flipped. <i>See syndrome.</i>
<b>CLC</b>	Communications line controller. This controls input/output between the terminal or peripheral device and the processor memory. Also called the input/output processor (IOP).
<b>Configuration</b>	A specific connecting order in which components of a system can find and gain access to each other.
<b>Directory</b>	Information arranged in a specified order, as in disk directory.
<b>EI</b>	External interrupt

EOF	End of function. A code (four bytes of FF and one byte of 0) that tells the receiving processor unit that the preceding action is complete.
ESI	Externally specified index
Executive	The part of the diagnostics program that controls loading and service requests for the diagnostics tests and utilities.
Exigent event	Exigent events are serious hardware or software failures, or other important events. They require the immediate services of the communications processor to maintain system processing or to enforce architectural security. When an exigent event occurs, the normal program sequence is suspended, processing states are saved, and a forced call is made to a programmed procedure. Status is also stored to permit the called procedure to analyze the event and take an appropriate course of action. When servicing an exigent event is not possible, processing reverts to an error-recovery routine that reinitializes the system and accomplishes a new program load. <i>See queued events.</i>
ID	Identifier.
Integrated flexible diskette controller (IFDC)	The line module that controls reading from and writing to the diskette inserted in the integrated drive inside the DCP/10. It also serves as the DCP/10's loader.
Integrated communications processor (ICP)	A DCP/10A that is configured within a host processor and operates only as communications device, relaying and distributing data and instruction transfers entering and exiting the host.
Instrumentation call	The processor gathers information for performance analysis and software debugging. Instrumentation functions selectively record software execution and other internal events, format the information into instrumentation words, store them in buffers, and uses them to trace messages or to process steps throughout all elements of the system. An instrumentation call is a command to gather some of this information.
IOP	Input/output processor. Preferred term for communications line controller.
Line module	One, two, or three printed circuit assemblies (PCAs) combined in a unit and used for either serial or parallel communications to peripheral devices or terminals. The PCAs are in the CLC line module chassis.
Macrocode	The part of a program's code that controls series of actions.
Menu	A list of choices, displayed on the screen.

<b>Microcode</b>	Machine-level programs embedded or loaded into the components of the system, that supply the instructions on how a higher level program is to be implemented. For instance, macrocode may require a copy function to be performed; microcode sends the appropriate messages to the appropriate locations on how to implement the command.
<b>Multiple device line module (MDLM)</b>	The line module in the DCP/10A and DCP/15 that controls the integrated drives.
<b>POC test</b>	Power-on confidence test.
<b>Port</b>	The logical channel through which data input and output occurs. The port in a DCP is a physical location where a line module resides, that is linked to a logical position on the backpanel.
<b>Port processor (PP)</b>	Architecturally-defined processing element, using an instruction repertoire tailored for input/output operations.
<b>Process control event</b>	A condition that is not an error but must be resolved by the program executive before normal processing can continue.
<b>PTS</b>	Peripheral testing sequencer (Series 1100 diagnostics package).
<b>Queued events</b>	One of two kinds of special events (the other being an exigent event) requiring system attention. A queued event is one that has been delayed until it can be processed and has been put in a system queue list (SQL). Queued events do not require immediate communications processor attention or cause suspension of current program execution.
<b>RAM</b>	Random access memory — stored information that can be entered and read at any point.
<b>RCA</b>	Remote control adapter line module. Connects DCP to a remote control module.
<b>RCM</b>	Remote control module. Enables remote power reset and load control of the DCP.
<b>RID</b>	Remote identifier.
<b>ROM</b>	Read-only memory. Nonaccessbile coded instructions, generally for machine-level functions.
<b>RTC</b>	Real time clock.
<b>SCR</b>	System control register.
<b>SCT</b>	System control table.
<b>SD</b>	Segment descriptor.
<b>SDT</b>	The start-data-transmission signal.

SID	Site identifier.
SQL	System queue list.
SST	System segment table.
Specification error	A condition that does not comply with the architectural requirements of the processor.
Syndrome	The difference between the transmitted check bits and the stored check bits. The processor decodes the syndrome and uses it to find and invert a faulty bit, or to detect and report a double-bit error.
Time-out	Suspension of a process because an input is not received in a specified period of time.
UDLC	Universal data link control. A communications protocol.
UTS	Universal terminal system. A family of Sperry hardware.