The SIFT Hardware/Software Systems - Volume II
Software Listings

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# Software Listings

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Introduction

This document contains software listings of the SIFT operating system and application software. The software is coded for the most part in a variant of the Pascal language, Pascal*. Pascal* is a cross-compiler running on the VAX and Eclipse computers. The output of Pascal* is BDX-390 assembler code. When necessary, modules were written directly in BDX-930 assembler code. The listings in this document supplement the description of the SIFT system found in Volume I of this report, "A Detailed Description".
const
maxprocessors = 8;  (* highest processor number *)
tasks = 12;  (* number of tasks in the system *)
maxframe = 7;  (* Maximum frames in a cycle. *)
maxsubframe = 26;  (* last subframe in a frame *)
maxsched = 6;  (* highest schedule configuration *)
maxdata = 1015;  (* highest address in the datafile *)
maxtrans = 1023;  (* highest address in the trans. file *)
maxdb = 127;  (* highest address in a databuffer *)
dbsize = 128;  (* size of a databuffer *)
maxbinfo = 200;  (* maximum size of buffer information table *)
maxbufs = 119;  (* maximum number of buffers. *)
maxstate = 128;  (* largest number of items in a statevector *)
tentrysize = 5+maxstate;  (* size of a task entry *)
ttasksize=tentrysize*(tasks+1);  (* size of the task table. *)
maxreconfig = 16#6FF;  (* maximum size of schedule table (1791) *)
tpbase = 896;  (* minimum value of the transaction pointer *)
eofbit = 16#8000;  (* end of file bit for transaction *)
max_window = 160;  (* length of window in clock task (250) *)

(* the following are constants to be used when referring to buffers. *)

(* reserved buffers *)

r_0=0; r_1=1; r_2=2; r_3=3; r_4=4; r_5=5; r_6=6; r_7=7; r_8=8;
  r_9=9; r_10=10; r_11=11; r_12=12; r_13=13; r_14=14; r_15=15; r_16=16;

(* unused buffers *)

u_17=17; u_18=18; u_19=19; u_20=20; u_21=21; u_22=22; u_23=23; u_24=24;
u_25=25; u_26=26; u_27=27; u_28=28; u_29=29; u_30=30; u_31=31;

(* system buffers *)

errerr=33;
gexecreconf=34;
gexecmemory=35;
expected=36;
lock=37;
ndr=38;
xreset=39;

(* redundant 1553a data is input into a,b or c buffers
for p's 1,2 and 3 respectively *)

astart=40;  (* must correspond to first of a series *)
aalpha=40; 
abeta=41; acmdalt=42; acmdhead=43; adistance=44;
aglideslope=45; alocalizer=46; ap=47; aphi=48; aphiup=49;
apsi=50; aq=51; ar=52; aradius=53; arturn=54; atheta=55;
au=56; ax=57; axontr=58; ay=59; ayontr=60;
alast=60;  (* must correspond to last of a series *)
balpha=61; bbeta=62; bcmdalt=63; bcmdhead=64; bdistance=65; 
bglideslope=66; blocalizer=67; bp=68; bphi=69; bphitrn=70; 
bpsi=71; bq=72; br=73; bradius=74; brturn=75; btheta=76; 
bu=77; bx3=78; bxctr=79; by3=80; byctr=81;

calpha=82; cbeta=83; cmdalt=84; cmdhead=85; cdistance=86; 
cglnideslope=87; clocalizer=88; cp=89; cphi=90; cphitrn=91; 
cpsi=92; cq=93; cr=94; cradius=95; crrturn=96; ctheta=97; 
cu=98; cx3=99; cxctr=100; cy3=101; cyyctr=102;

(* The o series are the 1553a output values. *)

ostart=103;  (* must correspond to first of o series *)
ocmdall=103; ocmddele=104; ocmdrud=105; ocmdthr=106; 
odely=107; odelz=108; opitmo=109; olatmo=110; oreconf=111; 
olast=111;  (* must correspond to last of o series *)

osynch=112;

(* Internal values. *)

phin=113; psin=114; rn=115;
qx=116; qy=117; qz=118; timer=119;

(* end of buffer definitions *)

(* 1553a constants *)

appnum = timer-ostart+1;  (* number of 1553 broadcast buffers *)
onum = ostart;  (* beginning of saved region *)
um1553a=alast-astart+1;  (* number of items to read *)
onum1553a=olast-ostart+1;  (* number of items to write *)
bas1553a=tpbase+astart;  (* first input location *)
mas1553a=16#00FF;  (* status bits *)
out1553a=olast-ostart+1;  (* number of items to transmit *)
obas1553a=tpbase+ostart;  (* first output location. *)
sa0=0;  (* subaddress 0*)
sa1=16#20;  (* subaddress 1*)
rec1553a=16#00;  (* Receive *)
tra1553a=0;  (* Transmit *)
rt1=16#800;  (* remote terminal 1 *)
.sbas1553a=tpbase+osynch;  (* synch word. *)

(* the following constants are to be used when refering to task_ids. *)

zerot=0;  (* the zero task *)
nnullt=1;  (* the null task *)
clktd=2;  (* the clock task *)
ic1td=3;  (* ic task 1 *)
ic2td=4;  (* ic task 2 *)
ic3td=5;  (* ic task 3 *)
errtid=6;  (* the error task *)
fitid=7;  (* the fault isolation task *)
rcftid=8;  (* the reconfiguration task *)

Page 3
MODULE SIFTDEC.TYP

type

dfindex=0..maxdata;  (* data file *)
dftype=array[dfindex] of integer;

tpindex=0..maxtrans; (* transaction file *)
tftype=array[tpindex] of integer;

processor=1..maxprocessors; (* processor *)
procout=array[processor] of integer;
procbool=array[processor] of boolean;

buffer=0..maxbufs; (* one for each buffer. *)
bufint=array[buffer] of integer;

bufrec-record
    dbx:integer;
ad:procint;
end;

statevector=array[0..maxstate] of integer;
sched_call=(tasktermination,clockinterrupt,systemstartup);
taskentry-record
    status:sched_call;  (* cause of the last pause. *)
    bufs:integer;  (* ptr to list of bufs broadcasted. *)
    errors:integer;  (* Number of task overrun errors. *)
    stkptr:integer;  (* last stack pointer *)
    state:statevector;  (* stack for task *)
end;

task=0..tasks;  (* one for each task. *)
dbindex=0..maxdb; (* data buffer *)
bitmap=0..255;  (* vector of bits 0..7 *)
schindex=0..maxreconfig; (* schedule table index *)
MODULE SIFTDEC.GLO

(* the following constants specify the absolute addresses of the fixed
data structures. Some data structures are fixed due to hardware
constraints. Others are global variables, and fixing their address
is the only way to reference them globally. *)

(* note siftdec.glo supplies the global symbols to Pascal modules. File
globals.ar supplies the linker with symbol names for these locations.
Both files should be maintained *)

const
tfloc=16#3400;       (* Address of transaction file. *)
gfrloc=16#3800;      (* Address of global frame count *)
sfcloc=16#3801;      (* Address of subframe count *)
dbloc=16#3802;       (* Address of dbad. *)
rlploc=16#3810;       (* Address of rpont *)
stackloc=16#5000;     (* "Exec Stack" location - sifth *)
tloc=16#5500;        (* Address of tt. *)
bloc=16#6000;        (* Address of bt. *)
numloc=16#6800;      (* Address of numworking. *)
pidloc=16#6801;      (* Address of pid. *)
ttorloc=16#6802;     (* Address of vtor. *)
rtovloc=16#680A;     (* Address of rtov. *)
pvloc=16#6840;      (* Address of post vote buffer. *)
sloc=16#6D00;        (* Address of scheds. *)
dfloc=16#7400;       (* Address of datafile. *)
pfloc=16#77F8;       (* Address of pideof. *)
trploc=16#77F9;      (* Address of trans pointer. *)
s15loc=16#77F9;      (* Address of sta1553a. *)
clklco=16#77FB;      (* Address of real time clock. *)
c15loc=16#77FD;      (* Address of cmd1553a. *)
a15loc=16#77FF;      (* Address of adr1553a. *)
iloc=16#7800;       (* Address of buffer info. *)

var     (* the fixed address variables *)

(* pre-initialized tables *)
tt at tloc: array[task] of taskentry;      (* Task Table *)
scheds at sloc: array[achindex] of task;     (* schedules *)
binf at iloc: array[0..maxbinf] of buffer;   (* list of tasks' buffers *)

(* hardware constrained variables *)
transfile at tfloc: tftype;
datafile at dfloc: dftype;
pideof at pfloc: integer;                 (* processor ID discrete (read) *)
transptr at tploc: integer;               (* transaction pointer *)
sta1553a at s15loc: integer;            (* 1553a status register *)
clock at clklcoc: integer;               (* real time clock (read/write) *)
cmd1553a at c15loc: integer; (* 1553a command register *)
adrl553a at a15loc: integer; (* 1553a address register *)

(* global variables *)
gframe at gfrloc: integer; (* global frame count *)
sfcount at sfcloc: integer; (* sub frame count *)
rpcnt at rploc: integer; (* subframe repeat counter *)
postvote at pvloc: bufint; (* post vote buffer *)
dbad at dbloc: procint; (* index to start of data buffer *)
btt at bttloc: array[processor,task] of bitmap; (* task bit map *)
pid at pidloc: processor; (* My processor number *)
numworking at numloc: processor; (* Number of working processors 1..8 *)
vtor at vtorloc: array[processor] of processor; (* Virtual to real processor numbers *)
rtov at rtovloc: array[processor] of processor; (* Real to virtual processor numbers *)
MODULE SIFTOP.MCP

PROGRAM SIFTOPERATINGSYSTEM;

include 'siftdec.con';
include 'siftdec.typ';
include 'siftdec.glo';

var
  working: procbool;                     (* Working processors *)
  errors: procint;                      (* voting *)
  v1,v2,v3,v4,v5: integer;              (* more voting *)
  p1,p2,p3,p4,p5: processor;            (* still more voting *)
  taskid: task;                         (* Number of currently running task *)
  presentconfig: bitmap;                (* The present configuration *)
  tp, vp,                              (* schedule pointers(i.e. task, vote *)
  tpi,vpi: schindex;                    (* start of schedule pointers *)
  framecount: integer;                  (* The current frame count *)
  pclock,oclock,aclock: integer;        (* globals for clock synchronization *)
  skew: procint;                        (* array for clock synchronization *)
  delta: integer;                       (* correction applied to clock *)
  window: integer;                      (* For timing the window in clktask *)
  power2: array[processor] of bitmap;   (* power2[p] := 2**p *)
  vtodf: array[processor] of dfindex;   (* virtual processor to datafile address *)
  nw: processor;                        (* number working processors 1..8 *)

PROCEDURE REINIT(VAR S:SCHINDEX; VAR V:STATEVECTOR); EXTERN;
PROCEDURE ICINIT; EXTERN;                     (* initialize interactive consistency tasks *)
PROCEDURE APPINIT; EXTERN;                     (* initialize applications task *)
PROCEDURE PAUSE(I:INTEGER); EXTERN;           (* halt with i in R1 *)
PROCEDURE WAIT(X:INTEGER); EXTERN;            (* wait x seconds *)

(********** GPROCESSOR **********)

PROCEDURE GPROCESSOR;
(* Set the processor pid as a number between 1 and maxprocessor. *)

begin
  pid := ((pideof div 4000B) band 16#0F);
end; (* GPROCESSOR *)
(* calculate the index of the start of each of the databuffers. *)

PROCEDURE DBADDRS;

var
  p: processor;
  ad: dfindex;

begin
  ad := 0;
  for p := 1 to pid-1 do
    begin
      dbad[p] := ad;
      ad := ad+dbsize; (* = 128 *)
    end;
  for p := pid+1 to maxprocessor do
    begin
      dbad[p] := ad;
      ad := ad+dbsize;
    end;
  dbad[pid] := ad; (* this processors output area *)
end; (* DBADDRS *)

GLOBAL PROCEDURE BROADCAST(B:BUFFER);

(* Broadcast buffer b. This is provided for applications tasks, and
  those executive tasks that don't do it themselves. *)

var
  dbx,tp: dfindex;

begin
  dbx := b; tp := dbx+tpbase;
  while pideof < 0 do;
    transfile[2*tp-1023] := eofbit bor dbx*8;
    transptr := tp; (* initiate the broadcast. *)
  end; (* BROADCAST *)
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(********** STOBROADCAST **********)

global procedure stobroadcast(b: buffer; v: integer);
(* Store v in buffer b and broadcast it. *)

var
    dbx: buffer;
    tp: dfindex;
begin
    dbx := b; tp := dbx+tpbase; datafile[tp] := v;
    while pideof<0 do;
        transfiler[2*tp-1023] := eofbit bor dbx*8;
        transptr := tp;
        (* initiate the broadcast. *)
    end; (* STOBROADCAST *)

(********** WAITBROADCAST **********)

GLOBAL PROCEDURE WAITBROADCAST;
(* Wait for a broadcast operation to complete. *)

begin
    while pideof<0 do;
end; (* WAITBROADCAST *)

PROCEDURE WORK;
(* At startup, identify which processors are nominally working. *)

var
    p: processor;

begin
    (* set buffer r_0 to -1 for all proc *)
    for p := maxprocessors downto 1 do datafile[dbad[p]] := -1;
    wait(1);

    (* send my pid *)
    stobroadcast(r_0,pid);
    wait(1);

    (* now see who's there *)
    for p := maxprocessors downto 1 do
        if datafile[dbad[p]] = p then
            working[p] := true
        else working[p] := false;
        working[pid] := true; (* I'm working *)
end; (* WORK *)
GLOBAL PROCEDURE SYNCH;
(* At startup synchronize the processors. Highest number processor sends
 start signal *)

const
 value = 16#F000;

var
 p: processor;
 j: dfindex;

begin
 p := maxprocessors;
 while not working[p] do p := p-1;

(* i points to the highest working processor. *)

j := dbad[p];
datafile[j] := 0;
if p = pid then
 begin
  wait(1); (* wait a second *)
  stobroadcast(r_0,value); (* send signal *)
  waitbroadcast; (* wait for completion *)
  end
else while datafile[j]<value do; (* wait for signal *)

end; (* SYNCH *)

PROCEDURE FAIL;
(* All returned values are wrong, so report all processors involved. This could be coded inline, but it would take too much room. The minor additional time that it takes to call the subroutine is probably worthwhile. Especially since we'll probably never use it! *)

begin
 errors[p1] := errors[p1]+1;
end; (* FAIL *)

PROCEDURE ERR(P: PROCESSOR);
(* Record an error for processor p. *)

begin
end; (* ERR *)
FUNCTION VOTE5(DEFAULT:INTEGER): INTEGER;
(* This is the five way voter. Default is returned in the case that there is no majority value. *)
begin
  if v1 = v2 then
    if v1 = v3 then
      begin vote5 := v1;
      if v1 <> v4 then err(p4);
      if v1 <> v5 then err(p5);
      end
    else
      if v2 = v4 then
        begin vote5 := v1; err(p3);
        if v1 <> v5 then err(p5);
        end
      else
        if v1 = v5 then
          begin vote5 := v1; err(p3); err(p4); end
      else
        if v3 = v4 then
          if v3 = v5 then
            begin vote5 := v3; err(p1); err(p2); end
          else
            begin vote5 := default; fail; end
        else
          begin vote5 := default; fail; end
      else
        if v1 = v3 then
          if v1 = v4 then
            begin vote5 := v1; err(p2);
            if v1 <> v5 then err(p5);
            end
          else
            if v1 = v5 then
              begin vote5 := v1; err(p2); err(p4); end
            else
              if v2 = v4 then
                if v2 = v5 then
                  begin vote5 := v2; err(p1); err(p3); end
                else
                  begin vote5 := default; fail; end
              else
                begin vote5 := default; fail; end
  else begin vote5 := default; fail; end
else
    if v4 = v5 then
        if v2 = v4 then
            begin vote5 := v2; err(p1);
            if v2 <> v3 then err(p3);
            end
        else
            if v1 = v5 then
                begin vote5 := v1; err(p2); err(p3); end
            else
                if v3 = v5 then
                    begin vote5 := v3; err(p1); err(p2); end
                else
                    begin vote5 := default; fail; end
                end
        end
    end; (* VOTE5 *)

FUNCTION VOTE3(DEFAULT: INTEGER): INTEGER;
(* This is the 3 way voter. It assumes that V1 .. V3 contains
the 3 values to be voted, and that P1 .. P3 contains the
processor numbers. *)
begin
    if v1 = v2 then
        begin vote3 := v1;
        if v1<>v3 then err(p3);
        end
    else
        if v1 = v3 then
            begin vote3 := v1; err(p2); end
        else
            if v2 = v3 then
                begin vote3 := v2; err(p1); end
            else
                begin vote3 := default; err(p1); err(p2); err(p3); end
            end;
    (* VOTE3 *)
PROCEDURE VOTE(TK: TASK; DEFAULT: INTEGER);
(* vote task tk. Get task processor bitmap (set P1..P5). Then vote all task's buffers. This involves either five way or three way voting. *)

var
  i,j,preal: processor;
  k: bitmap;
  b: buffer;
  d1,d2,d3,d4,d5: dfindex;
  lbufs: integer;
begin
  j := 0; i := 1;
  k := bt[nw,tk];
  (* k = processor bitmap of task tk *)
repeat
  if odd(k) then (* then proc i produced task tk *)
    begin
      j := j+1;
      preal := vtor[i]; (* use real numbers for errors array access *)
      case j of
        1: begin P1:=preal; D1:=vtodf[i]; end;
        2: begin P2:=preal; D2:=vtodf[i]; end;
        3: begin P3:=preal; D3:=vtodf[i]; end;
        4: begin P4:=preal; D4:=vtodf[i]; end;
        5: begin P5:=preal; D5:=vtodf[i]; end;
      end;
      (* case *)
    end;
  k := k div 2;
  i := i+1;
until i > maxprocessors;

  lbufs := tt[tk].bufs;
  (* location task's buffer information *)
  b := binf[lbufs]; (* first buffer *)
  if j < 3 then (* no vote *)
    while b>0 do
      if j>0 then (* use P1's value *)
        begin
          postvote[b]:= datafile[D1 + b];
          datafile [tpbase + b]:= postvote[b];
          lbufs:=lbufs+1;
          b:=binf[lbufs]; (* next buffer *)
        end
    else
      begin
        postvote[b]:= default;
        datafile [tpbase + b]:= postvote[b];
        lbufs:=lbufs+1;
        b:=binf[lbufs]; (* next buffer *)
      end;
end;
else
  if j<5 then
    while b>0 do
      begin
        V1 := datafile[D1+b];
        V2 := datafile[D2+b];
        V3 := datafile[D3+b];
        postvote[b] := vote3(default);
        datafile[tpbase+b] := postvote[b];
        lbufs := lbufs+1;
        b := binf[lbufs]; (* next buffer *)
      end
  else
    while b>0 do
      begin
        V1 := datafile[D1+b];
        V2 := datafile[D2+b];
        V3 := datafile[D3+b];
        V4 := datafile[D4+b];
        V5 := datafile[D5+b];
        postvote[b] := vote5(default);
        datafile[tpbase+b] := postvote[b];
        lbufs := lbufs+1;
        b := binf[lbufs]; (* next buffer *)
      end;
end; (* VOTE *)

****** GETVOTE ******

GLOBAL FUNCTION GETVOTE(B: BUFFER): INTEGER;
(* the getvote function is how application task access the postvote array. this way they aren't mapped to the postvote area. *)

begin
  getvote := postvote[b];
end; (* GETVOTE *)

****** VSCHEDULE ******

PROCEDURE VSCHEDULE;
(* Vote those items scheduled for this subframe. *)

var
  tk: task;

begin
  tk := scheds[vp]; (* get taskid to vote *)
  while tk>0 do
    begin
      vote(tk,-1); (* default = -1 *)
      vp := vp+1;
      tk := scheds[vp] (* get next taskid *)
    end; (* while *)

if tk \geq 0 then \text{vp} := \text{vp}+1; (* \text{tk}=-1 \text{ is end of schedule} *)

end; (* V\text{SCHEDULE} *)

(********** T\text{SCHEDULE} **********)

PROCEDURE T\text{SCHEDULE};
(* Find the next task to schedule. *)

var
  tk: task;

begin
  tk := scheds[tp];
  if tk = -1 then (* end of schedule *)
    begin
      taskid := nullt;
      rpcnt := -2;
      end
  else
    begin
      taskid := tk;
      tp := tp + 1;
      rpcnt := -scheds[tp]; (* load interrupt repeat counter *)
      tp := tp + 1;
      end;
  end; (* T\text{SCHEDULE} *)

(********** B\text{UILDTASK} **********)

PROCEDURE B\text{UILDTASK}(\text{TASKNAME}: TASK);
(* Initialize a task table entry *)

begin
  reinit(tt[taskname].stkptr,tt[taskname].state);
  tt[taskname].status := tasktermination;
end; (* buildtask *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION SCHEDULER(CAUSE:SCHED_CALL; STATE:INTEGER); INTEGER;
(* save task stack pointer, if clock interrupt and not null task
and not zero task (system startup) and not suspendable then rebuild
 task. then get new subframe, next task, do vote. if task termination
 select null task. return new task stack pointer. *)

begin
tt[taskid].stkptr := state;
if cause<>tasktermination then  (* --- clock interrupt --- *)
begin
  if (taskid<>nullt) then (* nullt can be interrupted *)
  begin
    tt[taskid].errors := tt[taskid].errors+1;
pause(16#BAD0 bor taskid);
buidtask(taskid);
end
else tt[taskid].status := clockinterrupt;
if sfcount >= maxsubframe then  (* new frame *)
begin
  if framecount >= maxframe then framecount := 0
else framecount := framecount+1;
gframe := gframe+1;
sfcount := 0; vp := vpi; tp := tpi;
end
else sfcount := sfcount+1;
tschedule;  (* changes taskid and rpont *)
vschedule;  (* the vote *)
end
else
  taskid := nullt;
  scheduler := tt[taskid].stkptr;
end; (* SCHEDULER *)

GLOBAL FUNCTION NULLTASK: INTEGER;
(* This is the task that wastes time. It never terminates. In
the final system the nulltask will be the diagnostic task. *)

begin
  while true do (* loop forever *)
end; (* NULLTASK *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION ERRTASK: INTEGER;
(* Compute and broadcast a word with bits 7 through 0
   indicating whether processors 8 through 1 have
   failed (1) or are ok (0). *)

const
  threshold = 3;

var
  err: bitmap;
  i: processor;

begin
  err := 0; i := maxprocessors;
  repeat
    err := err*2;
    if (not working[i]) or (errors[i]>threshold) then err := err+1;
    errors[i] := 0; (* clear error count every frame *)
    i := i-1
  until i < 1;

  stobroadcast(err,err);

  errtask := 0;

end; (* ERRTASK *")
GLOBAL FUNCTION FAULTISOLATIONTASK: INTEGER;
(* Compare values from the errtasks. Processors that are reported
by two or more processors (other than itself) for more than
one frame, are considered bad. The rest are considered good.
The report consists of a word, bits 7 through 0 of which
represent processors 8 through 1. (1 failed, 0 working. *)

var
errpt: array[processor] of bitmap;
bitest, reconf: bitmap;
pi, pj: processor;
count: integer;

begin
(* load all error reports from the datafile *)
for pi := 1 to maxprocessor do errpt[pi] := datafile[dbad[pi] + errerr];
reconf := 0;
bitest := 1;
for pi := 1 to maxprocessor do (* is pi faulty? *)
begin
  count := 0;
  for pj := 1 to maxprocessor do (* to count # of pi's accusers *)
    if working[pj] then (* ask pj if pi faulty *)
      if pj <> pi then (* pj isn't pi! *)
        if (errpt[pj] band bitest) > 0 then (* test *)
          count := count + 1; (* countem *)
          if count > 1 then reconf := reconf + bitest; (* if > 1 markem bad *)
      bitest := bitest*2; (* look at next pi *)
  end;
(* remove processor if faulty for two consecutive frames *)
(* send resultant configuration word *)
stobroadcast(gexecreconf, reconf band postvote[gexecmemory]);
waitbroadcast;
stobroadcast(gexecmemory, reconf); (* remember this frame's result *)
faultisolationtask := 0
end; (* FAULTISOLATIONTASK *)
PROCEDURE CLRBUFS;
(* Set the buffer table so that no assumptions are made about what processor is computing the task. *)

var
    p: processor;
    tk: task;

begin
    for p := 1 to maxprocessors do
        for tk := 0 to tasks do
            bt[p,tk] := 0;
    end; (* clrbufs *)

procedure recbufs(nwk,p: processor; s: schindex);
(* s points to the task schedule corresponding to virtual processor p. Figure out which buffers the processor will compute and mark its bit in the bt array. the voter will use the resulting bit map to figure where in the datafile to find good data to vote *)

var
    t: task;

begin
    s := s+3;
    while scheds[s]<-1 do
        if scheds[s] = nullt then  (* repeat count would follow *)
            s := s+2
        else
            begin
                t := scheds[s];
                bt[nwk,t] := bt[nwk,t] bor power2[p];
                s := s + 2;  (* next task, skip repeat count *)
            end;
    end; (* recbufs *)
FUNCTION XRECF(RECONF: BITMAP): INTEGER;
(* from reconf compute working and real to virtual map (rtov) virtual to real map (vtor), virtual to datafile offset and number working (nw). get schedule pointers according to nw. This is done even if configuration hasn't changed to insure validity of the local variables *)

var
   p: processor;
   s: schindex;
   r: bitmap;

begin
   nw := 0; p := 1; r := reconf;
   repeat
      (* rebuild local configuration dependent data *)
      if odd(r) then
         (* not working *)
         begin
            working[p] := false;
            rtov[p] := maxprocessors;
         end
      else
         (* working *)
         begin
            working[p] := true;
            nw := nw+1;
            vtor[nw] := p;
            rtov[p] := nw;
            vtodf[nw] := dbad[p];
         end;
      r := r div 2;
      p := p+1;
   until p > maxprocessors;

   presentconfig := reconf; (* configuration might not have changed *)
   datafile[tpbase+oreconf] := reconf;

   s := 0; (* find schedule for.. *)
   while scheds[s]<nw do s := s+scheds[s+2]; (* current number working *)
   tpi:=0; p := 1;
   repeat
      if vtor[p] = pid then tpi := s+3; (* and in particular, me! *)
      s := s+scheds[s+2];
      p := p+1
   until p > nw;

   if tpi=0 then pause(16#FOOB); (* i've been reconfigured out, oh well *)

   s := s+3; vpi := s; (* establish vote schedule pointer *)
   numworking := nw; (* some procedures use numworking *)
   xrecf := 0;
end; (* XRECF *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION RECFTASK: INTEGER;
(* The reconfiguration task calls xrecf to do the real work. Initialization
   procedure calls xrecf also *)

begin
   recftask := xrecf(postvote[getexec[reconf]])
end; (* RECFTASK *)
PROCEDURE ENABLE; EXTERN; (* To enable and disable the clock *)
PROCEDURE DISABLE; EXTERN; (* interrupt *)

GLOBAL FUNCTION CLKTASK: INTEGER;
(* each working processor has a window within which he's expected to
broadcast his clock. everyone else is waiting for him. when 'seen'
they compute the skew. if they time out he's unseen. the clock is then
updated according to the mean skew. p.s., you have to use global
variables when playing with the clock or the compiler might optimize
your algorithm away *)

const
omega = 134; (* above which the skew is ignored = 209 *)
commdelay = 24; (* expected communications delay = 38.4 *)
clk_buf = 168000; (* offset 0 in datafile *)
clk_trans = 769; (* 2*tpbase-1023, trans file address for clk_buf *)

var
p: processor;
num,sum,term: integer;
x: dfindex;
epsilon: integer;

begin
  disable; (* dont get interrupted during transfer *)
  for p := maxprocessors downto 1 do datafile[dbad[p]] := 0;
    transfile[clk_trans] := clk_buf; (* set transaction file *)
  for p := maxprocessors downto 1 do
    begin
      skew[p] := 0;
      window:=clock;
      if p = pid then
        repeat
          if pideof>0 then
            begin
              datafile[tpbase]:=clock;
              transptr:=tpbase;
            end;
        until clock-window > max_window
    end;
  end;
else
begin
x := dbad[p];
pclock := datafile[x];
repeat
cclock := datafile[x];
aclock := clock;
if cclock <> pclock then
begin
skew[p] := cclock + commdelay - aclock;
repeat
until clock - window > max_window;
end;
until clock - window > max_window;
end;
end;

(* Calculate the clock correction. *)

sum := 0;
um := 0;
for p := 1 to maxprocessors do
begin
if working[p] then
begin
term := skew[p];
if term > omega then term := 0; (* too high *)
if term < -omega then term := 0; (* too low *)
sum := sum + term;
um := num + 1;
end
end;
delta := (sum div num); (* the correction is simple average *)

clock := delta + clock; (* Adjust the clock value. *)

enable; (* ok now *)
clktask := 0;
end; (* CLKTASK *)
GLOBAL PROCEDURE INITIALIZE;
(* initialize system state variables *)

var
  p, nwk: processor;
  s: schindex;
  r, reconf: bitmap;
  b: buffer;
  tk: task;
  i: integer;

begin
  (* who am i, where are the datafile buffers, whose working, sync up *)
  gprocessor; dbaddr; work; synch;

clrbufs;                        (* clear the bt array *)

(* create power of 2 array *)

r := 1;
for p := 1 to maxprocessor do (* build power of 2 array *)
  begin
    power2[p] := r;
    r := r*2;
  end;

(* compute bt array for every configuration *)

s := 0;
for nwk := 1 to maxsched do
  begin
    while scheds[s] <> nwk do s := s + scheds[s+2];
    (* s := schedule for nwk *)
    for p := 1 to nwk do
      begin
        recbufs(nwk, p, s); (* fill bt *)
        s := s + scheds[s+2];
      end;
  end;

synch;                          (* that took a long time lets resynch *)

(* set some variables *)

presentconfig := 0; reconf := 0;
gframe := 0; framecount := 0; sfcount := maxsubframe;
rpont := -2; taskid := zerot; (* zero task gets clock interrupt *)
clock := 0;
(* clear postvote buffer *)
for b := 0 to maxbufs do postvote[b] := 0;

(* build task state vectors *)
for tk := 0 to tasks do
begin buildtask(tk); tt[tk].errors := 0
end;

(* establish initial configuration *)
for p := maxprocessors downto 1 do
begin
errors[p] := 0;
reconf := reconf*2;
if not working[p] then reconf := reconf+1
end;

postvote[gexecmemory] := reconf;  (* set the transient filter *)
1 := xref(reconf);  (* reconfigure *)

appinit;  (* do application initialization *)
icinit;  (* and interactive consistency *)

end.  (* INITIALIZE, SIFTOPERATINGSYSTEM *)
MODULE SIFTIC.MCP

PROGRAM IC;

(* This module performs the Interactive Consistency algorithm. Ict1 obtains new data from the 1553a bus and broadcasts the data. Ict2 rebroadcasts the data. Ict3 votes the replicates and places the results in the POSTVOTE array. Some complications are included due to the realities of this implementation. The 1553a data (aircraft sensor data) is computed by a simulation running on the Eclipse 250. The Eclipse doesn't always respond in time. To keep the SIFT in action (i.e. to avoid a waitfor loop), we save the current iteration's POSTVOTE data, "lock" the outputs and use random data until the "new data" is available from the Eclipse. When we have new data the POSTVOTE area is restored and the output function is unlocked *)

include 'siftdec.con';
include 'siftdec.typ';
include 'siftdec.glo';

const
  reset = -1;

type
  replicate = 1..3;

var
  expndr,ready,oldexpected:integer; (* globals for ict1 *)
  index: dfindex;
  base: buffer;
  seed,bolock: integer;

  tempvote:array[0..appnum] of integer; (* ict3: temporary storage *)
  vp:array[replicate] of processor; (* ict3: virtual processor array *)

PROCEDURE BROADCAST(B:BUFFER); EXTERN;
PROCEDURE STOBROADCAST(B:BUFFER; V:INTEGER); EXTERN;
PROCEDURE WATIBROADCAST; EXTERN;
PROCEDURE PAUSE(I:INTEGER); EXTERN;
FUNCTION GETVOTE(Q:BUFFER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
GLOBAL FUNCTION ICT1:INTEGER;
(* When output is available (unlocked), the data is sent to aircraft. * 
all processors participating in ict will test for arrival of new * 
data. If data ready, receive it. If not use randomized data and * 
lock output.*)

FUNCTION RANDOMIZE (SEED:INTEGER): INTEGER;
begin
  randomize := (25173*seed+13849) mod 65536;
end; (* RANDOMIZE *)

PROCEDURE COMUN1553A(ADR,N,SA,MODE,RT:INTEGER);
(* N words, starting at ADR, are received from/transmitted to sub-address * 
SA, remote-terminal RT, according to MODE *)

const errmask=16#003F; (* bits 0-5 *)
var i,cmd:integer;

PROCEDURE WAIT1553A;
begin
  while (sta1553a band mas1553a)=0 do
  begin
    cmd:=n+sa+ mode+rt;
    adr1553a:=adr;
    cmd1553a:=cmd; (* doit *)
    wait1553;
    if errmask band sta1553a <> 0 then
      begin (* try again if needed *)
        adr1553a:=adr;
        cmd1553a:=cmd; (* requires 45 + n*20 us *)
        wait1553a;
      end
    else
      begin (* allow time for retransmit *)
        bclock:=clock;
        i:= 28 + n*(12); (* clock tick = 1.6 us *)
        while clock-bclock < i do;
      end
  end; (* COMUN1553A *)
BEGIN
(* set buffer area to negative indication *)
for i:=1 to maxprocessors do datafile[dbad[i]]:=0;

(* receive new data ready from Eclipse *)
comun1553a(sbas1553a,1,sa1,rec1553a,rt1);

val:=datafile[sbas1553a]; (* val = new data ready flag *)

(* if ndr set positive indication for me *)
if (val=expndr) or (val=reset) then datafile[tpbase]:=1;

waitbroadcast;
broadcast(r_0); (* let others know *)

bclock:=clock; (* begin wait *)

(* select buffer area for data *)
(* get my virtual processor # *)
p := rtov[pid];
if p > 3 then pause(16#00C1); (* should only be three *)
case p of
  1: base := aalpha;
  2: base := balpha;
  3: base := calpha;
end;
index:=base+tpbase;

while clock-bclock < Max_window do (* wait max skew *);
end; (* GETNDR *)
(******** GETREALDATA *********)

PROCEDURE GETREALDATA;
(* lets all read the new data flag and then read air data *)
begin
  comun1553a(sbas1553a,1,sa1,rec1553a,rt1);  (* get ndr flag *)
  if datafile[sbas1553a]=reset then (* reset mode if necessary *)
    begin
      stobroadcast(xreset,1);
      expndr:=reset;
    end
  else stobroadcast(xreset,0);
  comun1553a(index,num1553a,sa0,rec1553a,rt1);  (* get air data *)
  stobroadcast(ndr,1);  (* unlock outputs *)
end;  (* GETREALDATA *)

(********** PROCEDURE GETRANDOMDATA ***********)

PROCEDURE GETRANDOMDATA;
(* there was no new data ready, so, lets substitute random data and fly *)

var i: dfindex;

begin
  stobroadcast(xreset,0);
  expndr:=oldexpected;  (* set to previous iteration *)
  seed:=gframe*maxsubframe+sfcount;
  for i:= 0 to (num1553a-1) do (* substitute random data *)
    begin
      seed := randomize(seed);
      datafile[i+index] := seed;
    end;
  stobroadcast(ndr,0);  (* lock the outputs *)
end;  (* GETRANDOMDATA *)
(********** PROCEDURE GETNEWDATA **********)

PROCEDURE GETNEWDATA;
(* if at least two processors have received the new data flag
   use real data, else use random data *)

var p: processor;

begin
  getndr;                            (* get ndr flag from Eclipse *)
  ready := 0;
  for p := 1 to numworking do (* is anybody ready?? *)
    if datafile[dbad[vctor[p]]]=1 then ready := ready +1;
    if (ready>=2) or ((numworking<2) and (datafile[tpbase]=1))
      then getrealdatal
    else getrandomdata;
end; (* GETNEWDATA *)

PROCEDURE DISTRIBUTE;
(* send data, real or random, to other processors *)

const
  tfbase = 2*tpbase-1023;

var
  b: buffer; tp: dfindex; bend: integer;

begin
  bend := base + numималь -1;
  for b := base to bend do
    transfile[2*b+tfbase]:=b*8; (* set transaction file *)
  waitbroadcast;

  (* last buffer gets eof *)
  transfile[2*(bend) + tfbase]:=eofbit bor (bend*8);
  pideof:=0;                        (* this enables multiple broadcasts *)
  transptr:= base + tpbase;        (* this does it *)
  waitbroadcast;
end; (* DISTRIBUTE *)
begin (* ICT1 *)
expndr:=getvote(expected);  (* get this iterations ndr flag *)

if getvote(lock)=0 then (* send output and ndr-first time trash *)
begin
comun1553a(obas1553a, onum1553a, sa0, tra1553a, rt1);
datafile[shas1553a]:=expndr;
comun1553a(shas1553a, 1, sa1, tra1553a, rt1);
end;

oldexpected:=expndr;  (* save in case not ready for next iteration *)

if expndr < 0 then expndr := 1 (* compute next ndr flag *)
else if expndr = 32767 then expndr:=1
else expndr:=expndr+1;

getnewdata;  (* if ndr get real data else random data *)
distribute;  (* broadcast to other computers *)
stobroadcast(expected,expndr);  (* save for next time *)
ict1:=0;
end; (* ICT1 *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION ICT2: INTEGER;

(* four processors run ict2. They take the input values
from ict1 and rebroadcast them *)

var more: boolean;
icl1: bitmap;
vpx, p, icl1p: processor;

俦*********** REBROADCAST 俦***********

PROCEDURE REBROADCAST( VPX, P: PROCESSOR);
(* vpx = 0,1,2 corresponds to 1553 buffers a,b,c. p identifies the
processor and therefore which mailbox *)

var
b, bend: buffer;
tp, k: dfindex;

begin     (* broadcast what was received from others *)
k:=dabd[p]; (* datafile offset of p's mailbox *)
b:=aalpha+(num1553a*vpx); (* offset within mailbox *)
bend:=b+num1553a-1; (* end of area a,b, or c *)

while b<=bend do
begin
  tp: = b+tpbase; (* datafile offset of my output area *)
datafile[tp]:=datafile[k+b]; (* move data *)
  transfile[2*tp-1023]:=b*8; (* set transaction file *)
  b:=b+1
end;

waitbroadcast;

transfile[2*tp-1023]:=eofbit bor (bend*8); (* last buffer gets eof *)
pideof:=0; (* this enables multiple broadcasts *)
transptr:=tp-num1553a+1; (* this does it *)
end; (* REBROADCAST *)
begin (*ICT2 *)

(* we need to establish which processors ran ict1 *)

(* vpx keeps track of which 1553 buffers we're dealing with: a,b, or c *)
vpx:=0;

(* ic1v is the virtual processor vector for ict1 *)
ic1v := bt[numworking,ic1id];

(* iclp is the virtual processor number *)
iclp := 1;

repeat

  if odd(ic1v) then (* then vproc iclp produced TASK ictl *)

    if vpx < 3 then (* we always have at least 3 ict1 tasks *)
      begin
        p:=vtor[iclp]; (* p now physical proc *)
        if p <> pid (* dont broadcast my ict1 data *)
          then rebroadcast(vpx,p);
        vpx := vpx + 1;
        end; (* if odd *)

    ic1p := ic1p + 1; (* query next virtual processor *)
    ic1v := ic1v div 2;

  until (iclp > numworking);

ict2:=0;

end; (* ICT2 *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION ICT3:INTEGER;
(* get values replicated by ict2 and vote them *)

var db: integer;  (* db=0,1,2 corresponds to 1553 buffers a,b,c *)
ictlv: bitmap;  (* bitmap of processors producing ictl *)
ictlp: processor;  (* virtual processor number *)
rep: replicate;

PROCEDURE GETIC2PROC (IC1P: PROCESSOR);
(* get set of processors that rebroadcast ic1p's data. set is returned in global array vp *)

var
rep: replicate;  (* will get at most 3 replicates *)
ic2v: bitmap;  (* bitmap of processors that produced ict2 *)
ic2p: processor;  (* virtual processor number *)

begin
rep:=1;  (* begin with first replicate *)
ic2p:=1;  (* assume it was produced by virtual processor 1 *)
ic2v := bt[numworking,ic2id];  (* get bitmap *)

while rep<3 do (* look for at most 3 replicates *)
begin
  while not odd(ic2v) do (* if odd ic2p produced ict2 *)
  begin
    ic2v := ic2v div 2;  (* if not odd get next *)
    ic2p := ic2p + 1;
  end;

  (* ic2p would not rebroadcast data it produced with ict1. if numworking = 3 use the data originally produced by ic2p with ict1, it will be in correct area. If numworking < 3 will use first processor's data *)

  if (ic2p <> ic1p) or (numworking=3) then
  begin
    vp[rep] := ic2p;  (* save processor number *)
    rep:=rep+1;  (* look for next replicate *)
    end;  (* if ic2p *)

  ic2p := ic2p + 1;
ic2v := ic2v div 2;

  end;  (* while rep *)

end;  (* GETIC2PROC *)
PROCEDURE VOTEDATA(DB: INTEGER);
(* vote the data replicates for processors specified by array vp and variable db. db = 0,1,2 corresspends to 1553 buffers a,b,c *)

var
  b,base,nb: buffer;
  v1,v2,v3: integer;

begin
  base:=alpha+(num1553a*db); (* begining of buffer area *)
  for b:=0 to (num1553a-1) do
    begin
      (* vote each data and put in posvote array *)
      nb:=base+b; (* nb buffer number *)
      (* this next statement retrieves the replicate data fran the data file. the statement was originally broken down into a series of statements. this required two more local variables. the compiler couldn't handle this. using a function worked, but took too long. *)

      v1 := datafile[ dbad[ vtor[vp[1]]] + nb ];
      (* the first replicate
      the virtual number of the processor that produced it
      now a physical processor number
      start of the processor's mailbox area
      the total datafile index
      the data value *)

      v2 := datafile[ dbad[ vtor[vp[2]]] + nb ]; (* second rep. *)
      v3 := datafile[ dbad[ vtor[vp[3]]] + nb ]; (* third rep. *)
```
if v1=v2 then postvote[nb]:=v1           (* the vote *)
else
  if v1=v3 then postvote[nb]:=v1
  else
    if v2=v3 then postvote[nb]:=v2
    else
      pause(16#00C3); (* what we have here is a *)  (* failure to communicate *)
      (* for b *)
end; (* VOTEDATA *)

(********** RESTORE **********)

PROCEDURE RESTORE;
(* if ndr and locked then restore temporary storage and unlock, else lock outputs *)

var i: integer;

begin
  if getvote(ndr) > 0 then
    begin
      if getvote(lock) > 0 then
        begin
          stobroadcast(lock,0); (* unlock, and *)
          for i:= 0 to (appnum-1) do (* restore temporary *)
            postvote[onum+i]:=tempvote[i];
        end
    end
  else
    if getvote(lock) = 0 then
      begin
        stobroadcast(lock,1); (* lock outputs, and *)
        for i := 0 to (appnum-1) do (* save data *)
          tempvote[i] := postvote[onum+i];
      end;
end; (* RESTORE *)

begin (* ICT3 *)
ic1v := bt[numworking,icolid];
ic1p := 1;

for db:=0 to 2 do
  begin
    if numworking >= 3 then
      begin
        while not odd(ic1v) do
          begin
            ic1v := ic1v div 2;
ic1p := ic1p + 1;
          end;
getioc2proc(ic1p);
      end
  end; (* ICT3 *)
```

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else (* else use processor 1 *)
for rep:=1 to 3 do vp[rep]:=1;

calledata(db);  (* vote the replicates, putting results in postvote array *)

iclp := iclp + 1;
icl v := iclv div 2;
end; (* for db *)

restore; (* if we have new data, restore temporary data storage *)

ict3:=0;
end; (* ICT3 *)

(********** MEDIAN **********)

GLOBAL FUNCTION MEDIAN(Q:BUFFER):INTEGER;
(* Find the median of the a, b, and c values and set postvote buffer q and return the value. *)

var
res,t,v1,v2,v3: integer;

begin
v1:=postvote[q];
if numworking<3 then res:=v1 (* default case. *)
else begin
v2:=postvote[q+num1553a];
if v1=v2 then res:=v1 (* in this game a pair wins *)
else begin (* no pair, then put them in order *)
v3:=postvote[q+2*num1553a];
if v1>v2 then (* make v1 < v2 *)
begin t:=v1; v1:=v2; v2:=t end;
if v1>v3 then (* and v1 < v3 *)
begin t:=v1; v1:=v3; v3:=t end;
if v2>v3 then (* and v2 < v3 *)
begin t:=v2; v2:=v3; v3:=t end;
res:=v2
end;
end;
datafile[tpbase+q]:=res; postvote[q]:=res; median:=res
end; (* MEDIAN *)
global procedure icinit;
var i: integer;
begin
    postvote[expected]:=0;
    stobroadcast(expected,0);
    postvote[lock]:=0;
    stobroadcast(lock,0);
    for i:=0 to (appnum-1) do
        begin
            tempvote[i]:=0;
            postvote[onum+i]:=0;
        end;
    postvote[olatmo]:=1;
    postvote[opitmo]:=1;
end; (* ICINIT,IC *).

(* we start with 0 as expected flag *)
(* outputs unlocked *)
(* clear temporary area *)
(* or else these guys dont broadcast, oy*)
The Interrupt handler for the SIFT operating system handles clock interrupts, task termination, and system startup.

There are also routines to initialize and reinitialize state vectors. These routines save the state of the currently running task, and then transfer control to the (pascal) scheduler who will start up a new task after restoring its state.

Saving the state: The following is saved in order:
1. RO
2. Flags
3. R1-R13
4. PC

R14 should not be saved as it is the heap pointer. NEW should be noninterruptible for this reason, but since SIFT doesn’t use NEW it isn’t a problem. At this point we change over to the "exec" stack which will be initialized with the function code (termination, clocktick, startup) and the top of the task stack which needs to be saved in the task table for the currently running process. The index of the currently running process is in the global variable TSKID.

ABS
ORG 100H Starting location
CONTEL,1S Disable interrupts for initialization
JU* ASIFT Go execute.
ASIFT LINK SIFT
ORG 400H Address of real time clock interrupt
HALT Halt on powerfail
JMAO* ACINT Go to the realtime routine.

ACINT is location 40H and set up by a DEFPZ instruction to point to label CINT. The DEFPZ is invoked after CINT to avoid an error.

RET 0 INTERRUPT 2
RET 0 INTERRUPT 3
RET 0 ONSUBERRUPT 4
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* ORG 3400H The transaction file
  BSZ 1024
ORG 7400H The datafile
BSZ 1016
* Code to start up the scheduler initially.
* This code is much like the TTERM and CINT, but it is called directly
  from pascal (it is not a return from a task termination, or clock int).
* REL
* EXTRN INITI Initializing routine in SIFTOP
  AINIT LINK INITI
  STACK FIX 5000H
  SIFT LOAD 0,STACK Pick up the stack address
  TRA 15,0 Put it in the stack pointer
  CLAO 1,1
  CLAO 2,2
  CLAO 3,3
  CLAO 4,4
  CLAO 5,5
  CLAO 6,6
  CLAO 7,7
  CLAO 8,8
  CLAO 9,9
  CLAO 10,10
  CLAO 11,11
  CLAO 12,12
  CLAO 13,13
  CLAO 14,14
  JSS* INITI Intialize the OS
  CONT ES Allow Interrupts
  STLP JU STLP And wait for one to happen.
* ENTRY DISAB Routine called from Pascal to
  DISAB CONT ER disable interrupts.
  RPS 0
* ENTRY ENABL Routine called from Pascal to
  ENABL CONT ES enable interrupts.
  RPS 0
* RPCNT LINK 3810H Subframe repeat counter. Set in Tschedule
  ACLK FIX 1 Clock tick function code
  ASTRT FIX 2 System startup function code
  AEND FIX 17 Constant, that when added to the the base of
  a statevector, points you at the end of it.
* Code to handle task termination. This basically means setting things up for next time and then calling the scheduler to process task termination. This should run disabled

ENTRY TTERM

ATERM LINK TTERM

TTERM CONT ER disallow interrupts
LOAD 0,ATERM on task termination return here
PUSHM 0,0
dummy r0 save
PUSHM 0,0 point at top of stack
LOAD 0,-2,0 get start PC in 0
PUSHF 15 save flags
PUSHM 1,13 save registers
PUSHM 0,0 save resume PC (which is the start)
CLA0 0,0 indicate a task termination
to the scheduler

* Here is the main clock interrupt handler. By the time it gets called, R0 has been saved on the stack and now contains the resume address. Increment repeat counter and goto scheduler if necessary (i.e. = 0).

EXTRN SCHED

ASCHE LINK SCHED link to scheduler

CINT PUSHF 15 save the flags
PUSHM 1,1 Save a work register
LOAD* 1,RPcnt Get repeat counter
IAR 1,1 inc the counter
SKNEN 1,NOINT if <> 0 restore
JU DOINT else call scheduler

NOINT STO* 1,RPcnt save for next time
POP M 1,1 Restore the register
POPF 15 and the flags
CONT ES Allow interrupts
RET 0 And return

DOINT PUSHM 2,13 Save registers (14 is heap no need to save)
PUSHM 0,0 and the resume address
LOAD 0,ACLK indicate clock interrupt
SCHG TRA 1,15 save the current stack pointer
LDM 15,15,STACK point at the executive stack
PUSHM 0,1 set function code and resume stack
JSS* ASCHE call the scheduler which is a pascal function
which returns the new task's stack pointer

SCHG TRA 15,12 this puts it in its place
POP M 0,0 restore the resume PC to R0
POP M 1,13 restore some registers.
POPF 15 and the flags
CONT ES allow interrupts
RET 0 and go resume this routine

DEFPZ 40H,CINT,ACINT Map ACINT to CINT thru location 40H
Code to reinitialize a state vector
The initial stack should look like:
- 1. Starting address of the routine (preset in task schedule)
- 2. Address of TTERM
- 3. 15 words of nothing (r0,flags,r1-r13)
- 4. Starting address of the routine

REINI is a procedure called as:

procedure reinit(var stack: integer; var state: statevector);
Upon exit it should set stack to point at the 4th item above.

ENTRY REINI

REINI PUSHM 0,2
TRA 0,15
LOAD 1,-4,0  
LOAD 2,0,1  
STO 2,17,1  
LOAD 2,ATERM  
STO 2,1,1  
ADD 1,AEND  
STO* 1,-5,0  
POPM 0,2  
RPS 0

---

TITLE SIFT: Halt (debugging) routine

ENTRY PAUSE

PAUSE PUSHM 0,1
TRA 0,15
CONT ER  
LOAD 1,-3,0
HALT
CONT ES  
POPM 0,1
RPS 0
TITLE SIFT: Delay routine

procedure wait(X: integer);

wait for approximately X seconds before returning.

ENTRY WAIT

WAIT PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TRA 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET THE NUMBER OF SECONDS
LOAD 1,F10 ; ADJUST FOR TIMING
MPY 2,1 ; MULTIPLY IT OUT
SRLA 2,1 ; RESULT IN 3

OUTER LOAD 1,HFFFF
INNER DECNE 1,INNER ; INNER LOOP TAKES ABOUT .1 SECOND
DECNE 3,OUTER ; OUTER LOOP TAKES ABOUT X SECONDS
POPM 0,3
RPS 0

HFFFF FIX 0FFFFH
F10 FIX 10

function to return global clock value

TITLE GCLOCK
ENTRY GCLOC

GCLOC PUSHM 0,1
ID 0,8
TRA 12,0
POPM 0,1
RPS 0
END
MODULE SCHEDULE.SR

NAME    TASKT
TITLE   SIFT: Equates
DATE    ABS

*       *
*       *
*       * with new improved schedule counters
*       *
*
SLOC    EQU  6D00H
TLOC    EQU  5500H
ILOC    EQU  7800H

*       * Buffer names
*       *
CMDAI   EQU  103
CMDEL   EQU  104
CMDRN   EQU  105
CMDTH   EQU  106
ERROR   EQU  33
EXPEX   EQU  36
GEMEM   EQU  35
GERC    EQU  34
LOCK    EQU  37
NDR     EQU  38
PHIN    EQU  113
PSIN    EQU  114
QDELY   EQU  107
QDELZ   EQU  108
QLATM   EQU  110
QPITM   EQU  109
QX      EQU  116
QY      EQU  117
QZ      EQU  118
RN      EQU  115
TIMER   EQU  119
XRESE   EQU  39
* TITLE SIFT: Task Table

* *

* EXTRN TTERM

* ORG TLOC

TASK MACRO 2
EXTRN %0
FIX 0
FIX %1
FIX 0
LINK *+18
LINK %0
LINK TTERM
BSZ 15
LINK %0
BSZ 111
ENDM

* ZTASK MACRO 1
BSZ 133
ENDM

* T0 ZTASK 0
T1 TASK NULLT,BUF1
T2 TASK CLKTA,BUF2
T3 TASK ICT1,BUF3
T4 TASK ICT2,BUF4
T5 TASK ICT3,BUF5
T6 TASK ERRTA,BUF6
T7 TASK FAULT,BUF7
T8 TASK RECFT,BUF8
T9 TASK MLS,BUF9
T10 TASK GUIA,BUF10
T11 TASK PITCH,BUF11
T12 TASK LATER,BUF12

* PAGE

TITLE SIFT: Buffer Information Table

* *

* ORG ILOC

EVENT MACRO 1
FIX %0 EVENT INDICATION

ENDM
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Software Listings

* STLOC EQU *
* *
Buf2 EQU *-STLOC
FIX 0
*
Buf6 EQU *-STLOC
FIX 0
*
Buf7 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT GERECC
EVENT GEMEM
FIX 0
*
Buf10 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT PSIN
EVENT PHIN
EVENT RN
EVENT QDELY
EVENT QLATM
EVENT TIMER
FIX 0
*
Buf3 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT EXPAX
EVENT XRESE
EVENT NDR
FIX 0
*
Buf4 EQU *-STLOC
FIX 0
*
Buf5 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT LOCK
FIX 0
*
Buf12 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT CMDAI
EVENT CMDRN
FIX 0
*
Buf9 EQU *-STLOC
EVENT QX
EVENT QZ
EVENT QY
FIX 0
*
Buf1 EQU *-STLOC
FIX 0
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Software Listings

| BUF11 EQU  | EVENT CMDEL     | EVENT QDELZ     | EVENT CMDTH     | EVENT QPITM     | FIX 0 |
| BUF8 EQU   | EVENT CMDEL     | FIX 0           | PAGE            | TITLE SIFT: Schedule Table |
| SFLEN MACRO | FIX %0          | ENDM            | SFEND MACRO     | SFEND FIX 0      | ENDM |
| SCHED MACRO | FIX %0          | ENDM            | SEND MACRO      | SEND FIX -1      | ENDM |
| VCSCD EQU  | S11 Sched 1,1,S11,E11 |

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EVENT 1   NULLT
SFLEN 2
EVENT 3   ICT1
SFLEN 3
EVENT 4   ICT2
SFLEN 2
EVENT 5   ICT3
SFLEN 5
EVENT 9   MLS
SFLEN 2
EVENT 10  GUIDA
SFLEN 2
EVENT 11  PITCH
SFLEN 2
EVENT 12  LATER
SFLEN 2
EVENT 7   FAULT
SFLEN 3
EVENT 1   NULLT
SFLEN 2
EVENT 3   ICT1
SFLEN 3
EVENT 4   ICT2
SFLEN 2
EVENT 5   ICT3
SFLEN 5
EVENT 9   MLS
SFLEN 2
EVENT 10  GUIDA
SFLEN 2
EVENT 11  PITCH
SFLEN 2
EVENT 12  LATER
SFLEN 2
EVENT 8   RECFT
SFLEN 2

S199 SCHED 1,VCSCD,S199,E199
SFEND 0
SFEND 1
EVENT 3   ICT1
SFEND 2
SFEND 3
EVENT 5   ICT3
SFEND 4
EVENT 9   MLS
SFEND 5
EVENT 10  GUIDA
SFEND 6
EVENT 11  PITCH
SFEND 7
EVENT 12  LATER
SFEND 8
EVENT 6   ERRTA
Software Listings

SFEND 9
SFEND 10
EVENT 3 ICT1
SFEND 11
SFEND 12
EVENT 5 ICT3
SFEND 13
EVENT 9 MLS
SFEND 14
EVENT 10 GUIDA
SFEND 15
EVENT 11 PITCH
SFEND 16
EVENT 12 LATER
SFEND 17
EVENT 7 FAULT
SFEND 18
EVENT 3 ICT1
SFEND 19
EVENT 5 ICT3
SFEND 20
EVENT 9 MLS
SFEND 21
EVENT 10 GUIDA
SFEND 22
EVENT 11 PITCH
SFEND 23
EVENT 12 LATER
SFEND 24
EVENT 25
SFEND 26
EVENT -1
SFEND

E199 SEND
In the interest of efficiency, the remaining schedules are represented symbolically by the following.

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### SIFT Schedules for 3 Processors

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* HERE WE FIX THE LOCATIONS OF THE GLOBAL SYMBOLS. THE ONLY NEED FOR THIS IS TO GIVE THESE LOCATIONS PROPER SYMBOL NAMES, WHICH PASCAL* DOES NOT

* NOTE SIFTDEC.GLO SUPPLIES THE GLOBAL SYMBOLS TO PASCAL MODULES. FILE GLOBALS.SR SUPPLIES THE LINKER WITH SYMBOL NAMES FOR THESE LOCATIONS. BOTH FILES SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

* const

  * tfloc=16#3400;
  * TRANF EQU 3400H
  * gfrloc=16#3800;
  * GFRAM EQU 3800H
  * sfloc=16#3801;
  * SFCOU EQU 3801H
  * dbloc=16#3802;
  * DBAD EQU 3802H
  * rploc=16#3810;
  * RPCNT EQU 3810H
  * stackloc=16#5000;
  * STACK EQU 5000H
  * TLOC=16#5500;
  * TT EQU 5500H
  * bloc=16#6000;
  * BT EQU 6000H
  * numloc=16#6800;
  * NUMWO EQU 6800H
  * pidloc=16#6801;
  * PID EQU 6801H
  * vtorloc=16#6802;
  * VTOR EQU 6802H
  * rtovloc=16#680A;
  * RTOV EQU 680AH
  * pvl0c=16#6840;
  * POSTV EQU 6840H
  * sloc=16#6D00;
  * SCHD EQU 6D00H
  * dfl0c=16#7400;
  * DATAF EQU 7400H
  * pfloc=16#77F8;
  * PPLOC EQU 77F8H
  * tpl0c=16#77F9;
  * TRANP EQU 77F9H
  * s15loc=16#77FB;
  * STA15 EQU 77FBH
  * clkl0c=16#77FB; *(Address of transaction file. *)
  * gfrloc=16#3800; *(Address of global frame count *)
  * sfloc=16#3801; *(Address of subframe count *)
  * dbloc=16#3802; *(Address of dbad. *)
  * rploc=16#3810; *(Address of rpcnt *)
  * stackloc=16#5000; *("Exec Stack" location - siftih *)
  * TLOC=16#5500; *(Address of tt. *)
  * bloc=16#6000; *(Address of bt. *)
  * numloc=16#6800; *(Address of numworking. *)
  * pidloc=16#6801; *(Address of pid. *)
  * vtorloc=16#6802; *(Address of vtor. *)
  * rtovloc=16#680A; *(Address of rtov. *)
  * pvl0c=16#6840; *(Address of post vote buffer. *)
  * sloc=16#6D00; *(Address of scheds. *)
  * dfl0c=16#7400; *(Address of datafile. *)
  * pfloc=16#77F8; *(Address of pideof. *)
  * tpl0c=16#77F9; *(Address of trans pointer. *)
  * s15loc=16#77FB; *(Address of sta1553a. *)
  * clkl0c=16#77FB; *(Address of real time clock. *)
CLOCK EQU 77FBH
* cmd15loc=16#77FD;
CMD15 EQU 77FDH
* adr15loc=16#77FF;
ADR15 EQU 77FFH
* binef=16#800;
BINF EQU 7800H
* *
* END

(* Address of cmd1553a. *)

(* Address of adr1553a. *)

(* Address of buffer info. *)
MODULE SIFTAP.MCP

PROGRAM SIFTAP;

include 'siftdec.con';
include 'siftdec.typ';

var

s:integer; (* to relieve compiler bugs , thanx chuck *)
v:array[1..25] of integer; (* trig values. *)

(* The following are locals for the applications programs. They are declared globally to facilitate debugging. *)

d,dalpha,db,dbeta,deltax,deltay,deltaz,dist,dp,
dphi,dpsi,dq,dr,dtheta,du,g,h,i,k,l,p,
psiapr,r,rea,t,tad,thresh,thrust,
x,x2,y,y2,ttim:integer;

(* The following exist to circumvent an "optimization" in the compiler. *)
c2,c4,c8,c1024:integer;

PROCEDURE BROADCAST(B:BUFFER); EXTERN;
PROCEDURE STOBROADCAST(B:BUFFER; V:INTEGER); EXTERN;
PROCEDURE WAITBROADCAST; EXTERN;

FUNCTION GETVOTE(Q:BUFFER):INTEGER;EXTERN;
FUNCTION MEDIAN (Q:BUFFER):INTEGER; EXTERN;

(*) these fellows perform scaling operations and are found in module applmd

where md := a*b/c;
and mdii := a*b/2**ii; *)

FUNCTION MD(A,B,C:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD14(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD12(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD11(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD10(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD9(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD8(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD6(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION MD2(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER; EXTERN;
FUNCTION ICOS(X:INTEGER):INTEGER;
(* isin and icos accept arguments in the range -25736 to 25736
which is pi/2 * 2**14. values of isin and icos range from
-16384 to +16384, that is, 2**14 corresponds to real value 1.0
if called with an argument outside the correct range, say 30000
the functions return values of poor accuracy. *)

var i,y:integer;
begin
  if x<0 then x:=-x;
  if x>24575 then icos:=25736-x
  else
    begin
      i := 1 + x div 1024; y := v[i];
      delty := y - v[i+1]; deltx := 1024;
      tad:=x-1024*(i-1);
      while (tad>=180) or (delty>=180) do
        begin
          deltx:=deltx div C2; delty:=delty div C2;
          if tad>deltx then
            begin y:=y-delty; tad:=tad-deltx end
          end;
      end;
      icos:=y-(tad*delty) div deltx
    end;
end;  (* ICOS *)

FUNCTION ISIN(X:INTEGER):INTEGER;
begin
  if x<0 then isin:=-icos(x+25736)
  else isin:=icos(x-25736)
end;  (* ISIN *)

FUNCTION ISQRT(X:INTEGER):INTEGER;
(* the isqrt function simply hands back a negative argument.
otherwise it returns the correct value for all 16-bit inputs
less than about 32500. *)

var j,guess:integer;
begin
  if x<=1 then isqrt:=x
  else
    begin
      guess:=128; j:=1;
      while j<7 do
        begin guess:=(guess+x div guess) div C2; j:=j+1 end;
      isqrt:=guess
    end;
end;  (* ISQRT *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION MLS:INTEGER;
(* This routine converts MLS data to x,y, and z.
Localizer > 0 is fly right. Glideslope angle is always positive. *)
begin
  d:=median(adistance); d:=-d; g:=median(aglideslope);
  l:=median(aresolver); dist:=md14(d,icos(g));
  stobroadcast(qx,md14(dist,icos(l)));
  stobroadcast(qy,md11(dist,isin(l)));
  stobroadcast(qz,md10(d,isin(g)));
  mls:=0
end; (* MLS *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION GUIDANCE:INTEGER;
(* This subroutine provides lateral GUIDAN for the aircraft. *)

const rnav=1; intcpt=2; lclzr=3;

begin
  h:=median(acmdhead); x:=getvote(qx); y:=getvote(qy);
  r:=median(aradius); p:=getvote(psin); l:=getvote(olatmo);

  if getvote(xreset)=1 then l:=rnav;

  psiapr:=h div C2; thrsho:=md14(r,16384-icos(h));
  if h>0 then thrsho:=-thrsho;

  (* Perform mode switching logic and reset turn timer clock. *)

  ttim:=getvote(timer);
  if p<0 then p:=-p;
  if (l=rnav) and (y>thrsho) then
    begin ttim:=0; l:=intcpt end;
  if (l=intcpt) and (p<82) then l:=lclzr;
  ttim:=ttim+1;

  stobroadcast(timer,ttim);

  (* Set nominal values according to mode. *)

  if l=rnav then
    begin
      stobroadcast(psin,psiapr);
      stobroadcast(phin,0);
      stobroadcast(rn,0);
      i:=psiapr*2;
      t:=md12(y-median(ay3),icos(i));
      t:=(t-md9(x-median(ax3),isin(i)))*2;
      stobroadcast(odely,t);
    end
  else if l=intcpt then
    begin
      stobroadcast(psin,psiapr + md(ttim,median(arturn),320));
      (* the preceding constant was 800, but then l changed dt=.05 in de3 *)
      stobroadcast(phin,median(aphitrn));
      stobroadcast(rn,median(arturn));
      t:=x-median(axcntr);
      x2:=md8(t,t);
      t:=y-median(aycntr);
      y2:=md14(t,t);
      dist:=isqrt(x2+y2)*128;
      t:=(r-dist)*8;
      if psiapr>0 then t:=-t;
      stobroadcast(odely,t);
  end
else if l=lclizr then
  begin
    stobroadcast(psin,0);
    stobroadcast(phin,0);
    stobroadcast(rn,0);
    stobroadcast(odely,y * 8)
    end;
    stobroadcast(olatmo,1);
    guidance:=0
  end; (* GUIDANCE *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION LATERAL: INTEGER;
(* Lateral control. First, calculate deviations from nominal. *)

begin
  dp := median(ap);
  dp := median(ar) - getvote(rn);
  dbeta := median(abeta);
  dpsi  := median(apsi) - getvote(psin);
  dphi  := median(aphi) - getvote(phin);

  (* dely is not modified *)

  (* calculate aileron. *)
  t := md(-98, dp, 400) + md(98, dr, 400) + md(-6, dbeta, 8);
  t := md(-130, dphi, 100) + (t div c2);
  stobroadcast(omdai1,
               md(-6, getvote(odely), 10) + md(-102, dpsi, 200) + (t div C4));

  (* Next the rudder. *)
  t := md(8, dr, 10) + md(126, dp, 400);
  t := md(27, dbeta, 20) + (t div C4);
  t := md(7168, getvote(odely), 4000) + md(3, dphi, 8) + (t div C4);
  t := md(67, dpsi, 80) + (t div C4);
  stobroadcast(omdrud,t);

  lateral := 0
end; (* LATERAL *)
GLOBAL FUNCTION PITCH:INTEGER;
(* This subroutine controls the aircraft in pitch. *)

const. armed=1; engaged=0;

begin
  p:=getvote(opitmo);
  if getvote(xreset)=1 then p:=armed;
  if (median(aglideslope)>=858) and (p=armed) then p:=engaged;

  (* Calculate deviations from nominal when glideslope is armed. *)
  if p<>engaged then
    begin
      dq:=median(aq);
      du:=median(au);
      dalpha:=median(aalpha);
      dtheta:=median(atheta);
      delz:=getvote(qz) + median(acmdalt);
      thrust:=0;
    end
  else (* Calculate deviations from nominal when glideslope is engaged *)
    begin
      dq:=median(aq);
      du:=median(au)+4096;
      dalpha:=median(aalpha)-1678;
      dtheta:=median(atheta)+634;
      delz:=getvote(qz) + md(837,getvote(qx),1000);
      thrust:=-699;
    end;

  (* Calculate elevator deflection and throttle command. *
    first elevator: *)
  t:=md(-112,dq,200) + md2(5,dalpha);
  t:=(t div C4) + md(3113,delz,100);
  t:=(t div C4) + md(220,du,500) + md(-42,dtheta,40);

  stobroadcast(oemdele,t div C2);

  (* then throttle: *)
  t:=md1(245,dq) + md11(4739,dalpha);
  t:=(t div C8) + md6(-107,du);
  t:=(t div C2) + md12(-4058,dtheta);
  t:=(t div C4) + md2(11,delz) + thrust;

  stobroadcast(oelz,delz);
  stobroadcast(oemdthr,t);
  stobroadcast(epitmo,p);

  pitch:=0
end;  (* PITCH *)
GLOBAL PROCEDURE APPINIT;
begin
  v[1]:=16384; v[2]:=16352; v[3]:=16256; v[4]:=16097;
  v[5]:=15875; v[6]:=15590; v[7]:=15245; v[8]:=14841;
  v[9]:=14378; v[10]:=13860; v[11]:=13287; v[12]:=12662;
  v[13]:=11988; v[14]:=11267; v[15]:=10502; v[16]:=9696;
  v[17]:=8852; v[18]:=7974; v[19]:=7064; v[20]:=6127;
  v[21]:=5166; v[22]:=4185; v[23]:=3188; v[24]:=2178;
  v[25]:=1159;
  c2:=2; c4:=4; c8:=8; c1024:=1024;
end. (* APPINIT, SIFTAP *)
MODULE APPLMD.SR

NAME APPLMD

TITLE SIFT: Multiple precision Multiply/Divide

These routines provide scaling functions for SIFT's applications routines

ENTRY MD, MD2, MD6, MD8, MD9, MD10, MD11, MD12, MD14

MD := (A*B)/C

MDn := (A*B)/2**n

FUNCTION MD(A,B,C:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD
PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TR A 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-7,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-6,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,-5,0 ; GET C
M D D O
MPY 2,1 ; PERFORM THE MULTIPLICATION
DIV 2,0 ; DIVIDE
TRA 12,3 ; STORE RESULT
POPM 0,3 ; RESTORE REGISTERS
RPS 0 ; AND RETURN

FUNCTION MD2(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD2 := (A*B) DIV 4;

MD2
PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TR A 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F4 ; SET C TO 4
JU M D D O ; GO DO IT
F4
FIX 4

FUNCTION MD6(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD6 := (A*B) DIV 64;

MD6
PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TR A 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F64 ; SET C TO 64
JU M D D O ; GO DO IT
F64
FIX 64
FUNCTION MD8(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD8 := (A*B) DIV 256;

PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TRA 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F256 ; SET C TO 256
JU MDDO
F256 FIX 256

FUNCTION MD9(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD9 := (A*B) DIV 512;

PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TRA 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F512 ; SET C TO 512
JU MDDO
F512 FIX 512

FUNCTION MD10(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD10 := (A*B) DIV 1024;

PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TRA 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F1024 ; SET C TO 1024
JU MDDO ; GO DO IT
F1024 FIX 1024

FUNCTION MD11(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD11 := (A*B) DIV 2048;

PUSHM 0,3 ; SAVE SOME REGISTERS
TRA 0,15 ; POINT AT THE DISPLAY
LOAD 1,-6,0 ; GET A
LOAD 2,-5,0 ; GET B
LOAD 0,F2048 ; SET C TO 2048
JU MDDO ; GO DO IT
F2048 FIX 2048

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FUNCTION MD12(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD12:=(A*B) DIV 4096;

FUNCTION MD14(A,B:INTEGER):INTEGER;

MD14:=(A*B) DIV 16384;

END
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