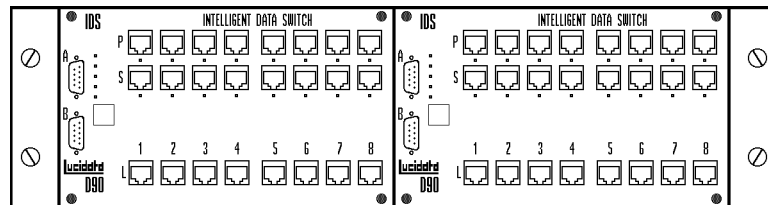


Lucidata D90-IDS Intelligent Data Switch User Guide



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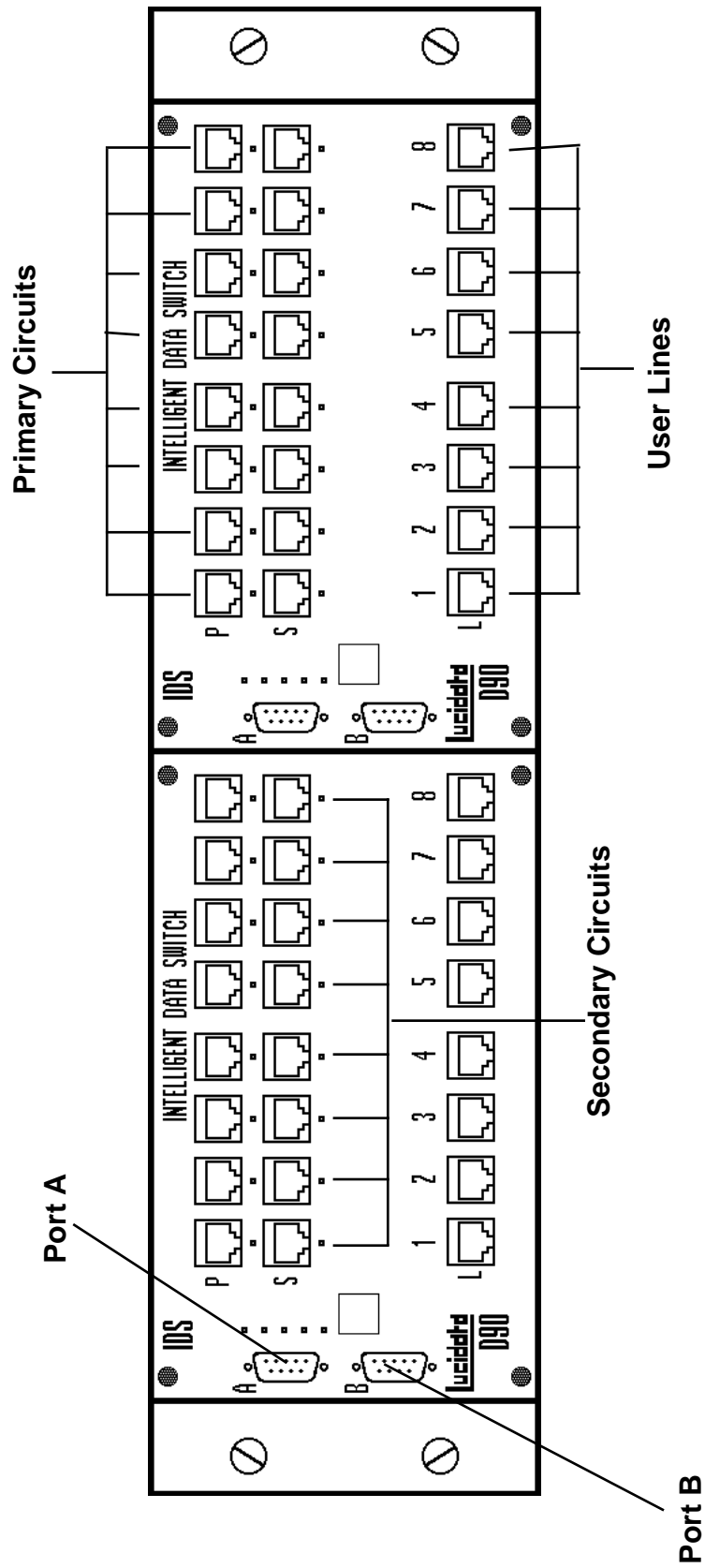
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Introduction

The D90 Intelligent Data Switch (IDS) enables user Lines connected to it to be switched between a Primary circuit and a Secondary circuit. A typical example would be where the Primary circuit is from the main system, and the Secondary circuit is from a backup system. The user Lines can be switched individually, in groups, or all at once under the control of a Simple Command Language (SiCL). The switching commands can either be entered manually from a terminal connected to Port A of the master bank, or generated by a higher level network management system. Used this way the Intelligent Data Switch can be configured to act as a remotely operated patch panel.

A physical switch (panic button) is also provided to switch all connected lines in one simple manual operation.

The Intelligent Data Switch (IDS) is part of the D90 range of modular datacommunication products and can communicate with other modules via the D90 bus.

One IDS module can switch eight, four-pair Lines to either a Primary or Secondary circuit. The user lines (L) are connected to the bottom row of 8 RJ45 sockets. The Primary service (P) is connected to the top row of sockets and the Secondary service (S) to the middle row. Each set of eight Lines is called a Bank and a single D90 rack can hold a maximum of two Banks.

Each IDS module has two standard 9 pin female D-type connectors. These are used to daisy-chain any number of racks together via cross-over cables from Port B on one IDS module to Port A on the next rack.

The very first IDS module in the chain is considered to be the Master module and it can be controlled by a Simple Command Language (SiCL) either via Port A or over channel 1 of the D90BUS.

Setup

All the IDS modules can be controlled from the Master Module which is the first module. Up to 128 racks (each containing 2 IDS modules) can be daisy-chained together by connecting Port B of the left-hand module to Port A of the left-hand module in the next rack. The pin connections are described later in this document.

Communication with the Master Module is via Port A. This can be connected to a terminal, or a to a PC running a terminal emulation. The pin connections for Port A are given in the *Control Port* section of this manual. Port A of the Master Module can also be connected to the physical switch (panic button). If a VT100 or Wyse50 terminal or emulation is used, a simple formatted display may be obtained by first selecting the terminal type. This is done by typing CTRL/P and entering the digit indicated on the resulting menu to select the desired terminal.

A power lead should be connected to each rack and an appropriate Mains supply (220-240 volt 50Hz).

Operation

Initialisation	<p>On power-up the IDS automatically determines how many IDS modules are daisy-chained together, identifies them, and initialises itself. If there is a configuration stored in Battery-Backed RAM then this will automatically be invoked. Otherwise all lines will be set to the Primary circuit.</p>
Program Control	<p>One way of simply changing the configuration is to use the program Dataswitch which is supplied as the executable file IDS.EXE. This is written in Borland Turbo Pascal and a listing is given in the Appendix.</p>
Configuration File	<p>The program loads a Configuration File which can be created by any simple text editor such as MS-DOS's EDIT. An example of a Configuration File is given in the Appendix.</p> <p>Each line is uniquely identified by the Bank number and Line number within that Bank. The user can also give a unique identifier (up to 8 characters) to each cable or plug. He can also choose a name of up to 24 characters for the Primary and Secondary services and an abbreviation for that name of up to 8 characters.</p> <p>By running IDS.EXE, the configuration can be inspected, altered and saved as a new Configuration File by using the simple keystrokes indicated at the bottom of the screen.</p> <p>The displayed configuration will not be implemented until the "Use Current" Command is invoked - ie Function Key F5 is pressed.</p>
Print Configuration	<p>The displayed configuration can be printed on a suitable printer via the LPT1: port on a PC. The printout forms a useful record for the Network Manager and his engineers. An example of the format is given in the Appendix.</p> <p><i>Note: The supplied program contains the printer control sequences for a Hewlett-Packard Deskjet printer and may need to be changed for other printers.</i></p> <p>For users wishing to write their own control program, or to generate the command strings in some other way, a description of the Simple Command Language SiCL follows.</p>

The following paragraphs describe the Simple Command Language (SiCL) that can be used to activate the switches in the IDS modules. The language has been kept simple so that it can be easily incorporated into the user's own Network Management System.

SiCL is a true command language in that commands are only defined in the direction Master module to Subordinate module. All other data flow are responses.

Lexical Tokens

These are as follows:

Commands

? P S N

Symbols

*** ' , - B L 0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**

Delimiter and Editor

CR BS (The ASCII characters with value 13 and 8)

Language Syntax

COMMAND ::= '?'!P'<IDENTIFIER>!S'<IDENTIFIER>!N'<NUMBER>CR

IDENTIFIER ::= '*'!B'<BANKLIST>!B'<BANKLIST>'L'<LINELIST>

BANKLIST ::= NUMBER<'<BANKLIST>!NUMBER'-NUMBER<'<BANKLIST>

LINELIST ::= DIGIT<'<LINELIST>!DIGIT'-DIGIT<'<LINELIST>!*

DIGIT ::= 1..8

NUMBER ::= 1..255 (Release 1.0)

A command is not actioned until a CR terminator is received so editing of a command line can be performed using the destructive BS prior to sending the CR.

SiCL has been kept spartan so that it is easy to remember and so that command strings can be easily generated by a Network Management program for example.

Language Semantics

The semantics of the language follows:

Initialise

The Next Bank command, 'N', informs the module that it is the Nth bank in the chain and that it should note the fact and use the value in future messages.

Status

The Enquiry command '?', causes the module to report the connection state of each of its Lines in the following format

Bnnnnlllllll CR

where nnnn is the Bank number and llllll are the connections of the lines one to eight.

Examples: B1PPPPSPSS or B123SSSSPSSS

It is the only command that invokes a response from the IDS module.

The switch commands, 'P' or 'S', instruct the module to switch the identified lines to either the Primary or Secondary circuit. The identification is hierarchical, thus minimizing the number of characters needing to be sent. Thus to cause all lines in the system to be switched to their Secondary circuits requires only the sequence:

S* CR

This is equivalent to the longer

SB1-(maximum bank number) CR

Whole banks of lines can be switched by specifying a list of banks

SB1,3,4,8-20 CR PB2,5,6,7 CR

To switch just a single line, a command such as

SB99L3 CR

will just switch line 3 on bank 99 to the secondary circuit.

To switch a selection of lines in a single bank

SB99L1,3,6-8 CR

Weight & Dimensions

Height of subrack	132.5mm (3U)
Width of subrack	482.6mm (19")
Depth of subrack	240mm
Weight of subrack and power supply	7kg(approx)

Electrical Requirements

Frequency	47-440Hz single phase
Voltage	180-264/90-132V (factory selectable)
Internal Power Supply	20 watt switched mode

Operating environment

Temperature	0-50°C
Humidity	0-90% non-condensing

External connectors

Power	IEC mains plug
24 x RJ45	
2 x 9-pin D-type	

External Indicators

5 x LEDs	On Port A
8 x LEDs	On Primary Sockets
8 x LEDs	On Secondary Sockets

Configuration

At power up	Automatic - all lines switched to Primary or to values in Battery backed RAM (if present)
-------------	---

Data Circuits

Designed to support data rates in excess of 100 Mbps on 100ohm UTP cabling and plugs wired to T568A, T568B, 10BASE-T, Token Ring or TP-PMD formats.

Control Circuits

Data rate of 9600 bps, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.
Supports dumb terminal or genuine VT100 or WY50.

Control Port A

The table below shows the pin connections to Port A when it is connected to a VDU or IBM PC COM port.

PIN NO.		
1	CD	Carrier Detect asserted high by IDS when port enabled
2	RXD	Received Data - IDS transmits data on this pin
3	TXD	Transmitted Data - IDS receives data on this pin
4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready - enables IDS transmitter
5	SG	Signal Ground
6	DSR	Held high by IDS as long as unit powered up
7	RTS	Request To Send - sensed by IDS
8	CTS	Clear To Send - internally connected to pin 7
9	RI	Ring Indicator - not used

Both pin 4 and pin 7 must be held high for the control Port A to function.

Panic Mode

If pin 7 on Port A is lowered it will force an immediate switch over of all lines to their Secondary circuits. If this feature is not required, pins 4 and 7 of Port A on Bank 1 should be connected to pin 6 and only a simple three wire connection (pins 2,3 and 5) made to the terminal or PC. This will prevent unwanted switching when the PC is turned on or off.

Port B

This port can be connected to Port A *in the next rack*. If there are two IDS modules in a rack, they are internally connected via the D90 rack BUS. The pin connections for Port B are the same as those given for Port A.

LED Indicators

There are five LEDs located to the right of Port A and one red LED by each of the eight Primary and eight Secondary RJ45 sockets. The LEDs by the sockets simply indicate to which circuit the corresponding Line is connected. The other five have the following meaning.

Starting from the top, the yellow LED will toggle every 2.5 seconds for as long as the module is functioning.

The second LED is red and if illuminated indicates that there are two modules in the rack and they have established a relationship.

The third LED is red and when illuminated indicates that pins 4 and 7 on Port A is high.

The fourth LED is red and when illuminated indicates that pins 4 and 7 on Port B is high.

The fifth green LED flickers if the module is addressed on the D90BUS.

Example Configuration File

Listing of Program Dataswitch

Example of Printout from Program Dataswitch

Configuration File

The following is an example of a Configuration File. This file is the input data for the Pascal program called Dataswitch that follows. After reading in the Configuration File, the Dataswitch program enables the lines to be switched and stored as another Configuration File. In this example there are 4 banks. The first and third bank have all their lines set to the Primary Service and the second and fourth banks have all their lines switched to the Secondary Service. In practice it is not necessary to include the service number at the end of each cable line as they can be set by the Dataswitch program.

```
* ALL COMMENT LINES START WITH AN ASTERIX AND ARE IGNORED
* SERVICES AND CABLE DATA MUST BE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED BY A *SERVICE
* AND A *CABLE LINE AS SHOWN BELOW WITH NO SPACE AFTER THE ASTERIX
* CABLE IDs MAY HAVE A MAXIMUM OF 8 CHARACTERS
*SERVICES: [NO.],[FULLNAME(24 chars max)],[SHORTNAME(8 chars max)]
1,PRIMARY,P
2,SECONDARY,S
*CABLE DATA:[BANK],[LINE],[LINECABLEID],[PRIMARYCABLEID],[SECONDARYCABLEID],[SERVICE NO.]
1,1,L0001,P0001,S0001,1
1,2,L0002,P0002,S0002,1
1,3,L0003,P0003,S0003,1
1,4,L0004,P0004,S0004,1
1,5,L0005,P0005,S0005,1
1,6,L0006,P0006,S0006,1
1,7,L0007,P0007,S0007,1
1,8,L0008,P0008,S0008,1
2,1,L0009,P0009,S0009,2
2,2,L0010,P0010,S0010,2
2,3,L0011,P0011,S0011,2
2,4,L0012,P0012,S0012,2
2,5,L0013,P0013,S0013,2
2,6,L0014,P0014,S0014,2
2,7,L0015,P0015,S0015,2
2,8,L0016,P0016,S0016,2
3,1,L0017,P0017,S0017,1
3,2,L0018,P0018,S0018,1
3,3,L0019,P0019,S0019,1
3,4,L0020,P0020,S0020,1
3,5,L0021,P0021,S0021,1
3,6,L0022,P0022,S0022,1
3,7,L0023,P0023,S0023,1
3,8,L0024,P0024,S0024,1
4,1,L25,P25,S25,2
4,2,L26,P26,S26,2
4,3,L27,P27,S27,2
4,4,L28,P28,S28,2
4,5,L29,P29,S29,2
4,6,L30,P30,S30,2
4,7,L31,P31,S31,2
4,8,L32,P32,S32,2
```

```

(*****
(*
(* THE INTELLIGENT DATA SWITCH CONTROL PROGRAM
(*
(* written by Eileen Bennee for LUCIDATA
(* Version 1.0 14-07-94
(*
(*****
program dataswitch;

uses crt,printer;

const
  nlines=512;          (* total number of lines (16 x No. of racks) *)
  linespp=16;         (* actual data lines displayed per page *)
  sp=#32;
  esc=#27;
  bell=#7;
  ymin=3;             (* top and bottom positions on page *)
                      (* of data lines ymax=ymin+linespp-1 *)

type
  cable = record
    bank:integer;
    line:integer;
    cl:string[8];
    cp:string[8];
    cs:string[8];
    serviceno:byte;
  end;

  service = record
    no:integer;
    fullname:string[24];
    idname:string[8];
  end;

var  i,l,dum,firstline,lastline,firstrecord,nopages,linesonlastpage:integer;
     ch:char;
     servicedata,cabledata:boolean;
     nrec,nservices,page,ybar,ymax,serno:integer;
     dfname:string;
     s:string;
     datafile:text;
     cport:text;
     c:array[1..nlines] of cable;
     ser:array[1..8] of service;

```

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
(*****)  
(* THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES ARE NOT MACHINE INDEPENDENT *)  
(***)  
  
procedure ejectpage; (* eject page on printer *)  
begin  
    write(lst,esc,'&l0H'); (* for HP Deskjet *)  
end;  
procedure resetprinter;  
begin  
    write(lst,esc,'E'); (* for HP Deskjet *)  
end;  
procedure highlight; (* for PC *)  
begin  
    textcolor(red);  
end;  
procedure normal; (* for PC *)  
begin  
    textcolor(white);  
end;  
  
(*****)  
(* INITIALISE *)  
(***)  
  
procedure clearcablearray;  
var i:integer;  
begin  
    for i:=1 to nlines do  
        begin  
            c[i].bank:=0;  
            c[i].line:=0;  
            c[i].cl:='';  
            c[i].cp:='';  
            c[i].cs:='';  
            c[i].serviceno:=0;  
        end;  
end;  
end;
```

```
procedure init;
var ok:boolean;
begin
  clearcablearray;
  ok:=false;
  textcolor(white);
  textbackground(black);
  clrscr;
  gotoxy(28,5);
  write('WELCOME TO THE LUCIDATA');
  gotoxy(28,7);
  write('INTELLIGENT DATA SWITCH');
  gotoxy(32,9);
  write('CONTROL PROGRAM');
  gotoxy(30,15);
  write('Version 1.0 14-07-94');
  gotoxy(28,17);
  write('copyright LUCIDATA 1994');
  gotoxy(25,20);
  write('HIT ANY CHARACTER TO CONTINUE');
  ch:=readkey;

  repeat
    {$I-}
    assign(cport,'AUX');
    rewrite(cport);
    writeln(cport,'N1');
    {$I+}
    if ioresult <> 0 then
      begin
        clrscr;
        gotoxy(20,5);
        write('CHECK THAT THE COM1: PORT IS CONNECTED ');
        gotoxy(23,7);
        write('AND THE IDS UNIT IS POWERED UP !');
        gotoxy(20,20);
        write('HIT RETURN TO CONTINUE      [ESC] TO QUIT' ,bell);
        ch:=readkey;
        if ch=esc then halt;
        end else ok:=true;
      until ok;
end;
```

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
procedure prs(s:string;f:integer); (* prints string in fieldwidth f *)
var i,l:integer;                  (* left justified *)
begin
  l:=length(s);
  if l<=f then
    begin
      for i:=1 to l do write(lst,s[i]);
      for i:=1 to f-l do write(lst,sp);
    end else for i:=1 to f do write(lst,s[i]);
end;

procedure writes(s:string;f:integer); (* displays string *)
var i,l:integer;                  (* in fieldwidth f *)
begin
  l:=length(s);
  if l<=f then
    begin
      for i:=1 to l do write(s[i]);
      for i:=1 to f-l do write(sp);
    end else for i:=1 to f do write(s[i]);
end;
(*****
(* SWITCHING PROCEDURES *)
*****)

procedure linechange(row:integer);
var i:integer;
begin
  i:=(page-1)*linespp+(row-2);

  (* new code will be required here for multiple *)
  (* switching and abbreviated forms of switching *)
  (* commands for very large numbers of lines *)

  if c[i].serviceno=1 then
    begin
      writeln(cport,'SB',c[i].bank,'L',i);
      c[i].serviceno:=2
    end else
    begin
      writeln(cport,'PB',c[i].bank,'L',i);
      if c[i].serviceno=2 then c[i].serviceno:=1;
    end
end;

end;
```



```
procedure bankchange(row:integer);          (* F2 key - switch bank *)
var b,s,j,i:integer;

begin
  i:=(page-1)*linespp+(row-2);
  b:=c[i].bank;
  s:=c[i].serviceno;
  if c[i].serviceno=1 then
  begin
    writeln(cport,'SB',c[i].bank,'L*');
    for j:=1 to nrec do if c[j].bank = b then c[j].serviceno:=2;
  end else
  begin
    writeln(cport,'PB',c[i].bank,'L*');
    for j:=1 to nrec do if c[j].bank = b then c[j].serviceno:=1;
  end;
end;

procedure allprimary;          (* F3 key - set all to Primary Service *)
var i:integer;
begin
  for i:=1 to nrec do c[i].serviceno:=1;
  writeln(cport,'P*');
end;

procedure allsecondary;      (* F4 key - set all to Secondary Service *)
var i:integer;
begin
  for i:=1 to nrec do c[i].serviceno:=2;
  writeln(cport,'S*');
end;

procedure doconfig;          (* F5 key use current configuration *)
var i:integer;
begin
  for i:=1 to nrec do
  begin
    if c[i].serviceno=1 then writeln(cport,'PB',c[i].bank,'L',c[i].line)
    else writeln(cport,'SB',c[i].bank,'L',c[i].line);
  end;
end;

procedure saveconfig;        (* F6 key save current configuration *)
var ch:char;
    filename:string;
    datafile:text;
```

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
procedure writedata;
var i:integer;
begin
  rewrite(datafile);
  writeln(datafile,'*SERVICES');
  for i:=1 to nservices do
    writeln(datafile,ser[i].no,',',ser[i].fullname,',',ser[i].idname);
  writeln(datafile,'*CABLES');
  for i:=1 to nrec do
    begin
      write(datafile,c[i].bank,',',c[i].line,',');
      writeln(datafile,c[i].cl,',',c[i].cp,',',c[i].cs,',',c[i].serviceno);
    end;
end;

begin
  clrscr;
  gotoxy(20,2);
  write('SAVE CURRENT CONFIGURATION');
  gotoxy(20,4);
  write('ENTER FILE NAME - ');
  readln(filename);
  {$I-}
  assign(datafile,filename);
  reset(datafile);
  {$I+}
  if ioresult <> 0 then
    begin
      (* file does NOT exist so we can open one *)
      rewrite(datafile);
      writedata;
      gotoxy(20,6);
      write('CONFIGURATION SAVED ON ',filename);
      ch:=readkey;
    end else
    begin
      gotoxy(20,6);
      write(bell,bell,'WARNING FILE ',filename,' ALREADY EXISTS');
      gotoxy(20,7);
      writeln('DO YOU WANT TO OVERWRITE ? y/n');
      ch:=readkey;
      if ch='y' then begin
        rewrite(datafile);
        writedata;
        gotoxy(20,6);
        write('CONFIGURATION SAVED ON ',filename);
        ch:=readkey;
      end;
    end;
  close(datafile);
end;
```

```
(*****)  
(* DISPLAY PROCEDURES *)  
(*****)  
  
procedure mainhead; (* display heading top and bottom *)  
begin  
  clrscr;  
  textcolor(white);  
  textbackground(black);  
  gotoxy(1,1);  
  write('BANK');  
  gotoxy(10,1); write('LINE');  
  gotoxy(20,1); write('SERVICE NO. OF LINES = ',nrec);  
  gotoxy(1,21);  
  write('SWITCH - [F1] Line [F2] Bank [F3] All ');  
  writes(ser[1].idname,8);  
  write(' [F4] All ');  
  writes(ser[2].idname,8);  
  gotoxy(1,22);  
  write('CONFIG - [F5] Use Current [F6] Save Current');  
  write(' [F7] Print Current [F8] Load New ');  
  gotoxy(1,23);  
  write('FILE - ',dfname);  
  
  gotoxy(1,24);  
  write('USE ARROWS ',chr(24),chr(25));  
  write(' TO SELECT LINE Page Up/Page Down TO SELECT PAGE');  
  write(' [ESC] TO QUIT');  
  
end;  
  
procedure bar(row:integer); (* positions cursor bar at row position*)  
var i:integer;  
begin  
  i:=(page-1)*linespp+(row-2);  
  if (i>0) and (i<=nrec) then  
  begin  
    gotoxy(1,row);  
    highlight;  
    gotoxy(1,row);  
    write(c[i].bank:4,sp:4,c[i].line:4);  
    gotoxy(20,row);  
    writes(ser[c[i].serviceno].fullname,24);  
    normal;  
  end;  
end;  
end;
```

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
(*****)  
(* PRINTOUTDATA *)  
(*****)  
  
procedure printoutdata;  
const maxlinesperpage=60;  
var i,j,k:integer;  
procedure printhead;  
begin  
  writeln(lst);  
  writeln(lst);  
  write(lst,sp:24);  
  write(lst,'- USER CABLE IDENTIFICATION -',sp:5,'CONNECTED');  
  writeln(lst);  
  write(lst,'      BANK      LINE',sp:8,'LINE      PRIMARY');  
  writeln(lst,'      SECONDARY      SERVICE');  
  writeln(lst);  
end;  
begin  
  resetprinter;  
  printhead;  
  for i:=1 to nrec do  
  begin  
    write(lst,sp:4,c[i].bank:4,sp:4,c[i].line:4);  
    write(lst,sp:8);  
    prs(c[i].cl,8);  
    write(lst,sp:4);  
    prs(c[i].cp,8);  
    write(lst,sp:4);  
    prs(c[i].cs,8);  
    write(lst,sp:6);  
    prs(ser[c[i].serviceno].idname,14);  
    writeln(lst);  
    if i mod maxlinesperpage = 0 then  
    begin  
      ejectpage;  
      printhead;  
    end;  
  end;  
  ejectpage;  
end;
```

```

(*****
(*  READINDATA                                          *)
(*****

procedure readindata;
var i,j,k,l,m,n,nr,sr:integer;
    error:integer;
    p:array[1..10] of byte;
    a:array[1..10] of string;
    endcomma,ok:boolean;
    l1,l2,ncommas:integer;

procedure getvalues;
var iclear:integer;
begin
    for iclear:=1 to 10 do a[iclear]:='';
    endcomma:=false;
    l:=length(s);
    if s[length(s)]=',' then endcomma:=true;
    i:=0;
    repeat
        i:=i+1;
        p[i]:=pos(',',s);
        s[p[i]]:=' ';
    until p[i]=0;
    p[i]:=l+1;
    ncommas:=i;
    i:=0;
    l1:=1;
    repeat
        i:=i+1;
        l2:=p[i]-l1;
        a[i]:=copy(s,l1,l2);
        l1:=p[i]+1;
    until i=ncommas;
    if endcomma then n:=i-1 else n:=i;
end;

begin
    cabledata:=false;
    servicedata:=false;
    ok:=false;
    repeat
        clrscr;
        gotoxy(25,8);
        write('ENTER NAME OF DATA FILE - ');
        readln(dfname);
        gotoxy(25,12);
        clreol;

```

(* readindata *)

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
{ $I- }
assign(datafile,dfname);
reset(datafile);
{ $I+ }
if ioresult <> 0 then
begin
  gotoxy(29,12);
  write('FILE ',dfname,' NOT FOUND !',bell);
  gotoxy(18,20);
  write('HIT RETURN TO CONTINUE [ESC] TO QUIT');
  ch:=readkey;
  if ch=esc then halt;
end else ok:=true;
until ok;
nr:=0;
sr:=0;
while not eof(datafile) do
begin
  readln(datafile,s);
  if ioresult<>0 then write('IORESULT NON ZERO');
  if s[1]='*' then (* comment line *)
  begin
    cabledata:=false;
    servicedata:=false;
    if (s[2]='S') or (s[2]='s') then servicedata:=true;
    if (s[2]='C') or (s[2]='c') then cabledata:=true;
  end else
  begin (* data line *)
    getvalues;
    if cabledata then
    begin
      nr:=nr+1;
      val(a[1],c[nr].bank,error);
      if error <>0 then writeln('INPUT ERROR ',error);
      val(a[2],c[nr].line,error);
      if error <>0 then writeln('INPUT ERROR ',error);
      c[nr].cl:=a[3];
      c[nr].cp:=a[4];
      c[nr].cs:=a[5];
      if length(a[6])<>0 then
      begin
        val(a[6],c[nr].serviceno,error);
        if error <>0 then writeln('INPUT ERROR ',error);
        end else c[nr].serviceno:=1;
      end else
      if servicedata then
      begin
        sr:=sr+1;
        val(a[1],serno,error);
        if error <>0 then writeln('INPUT ERROR ',error);
        ser[sr].no:=serno;
        ser[sr].fullname:=a[2];
        ser[sr].idname:=a[3];
      end else
      begin (* type of data not flagged with comment line *)
        write('TYPE OF DATA UNKNOWN!');
        exit;
      end;
    end;
  end;
end;
nrec:=nr;
```

```

nservices:=sr;
end;

(*****
(*   MAIN PROGRAM                               *)
(*****
begin
  init;
  readindata;
  firstrecord:=0;
  firstline:=ymin;
  lastline:=ymax;
  nopages:=nrec div linespp+1;
  linesonlastpage:=nrec-(nopages-1)*linespp;
  page:=1;
  mainhead;
  l:=ymin-1;
  ybar:=firstline;
  repeat
    ymax:=ymin+linespp-1;
    mainhead;
    l:=ymin-1;
    i:=firstrecord;
    repeat
      i:=i+1;
      l:=l+1;
      gotoxy(1,l);
      write(c[i].bank:4,sp:4,c[i].line:4);
      gotoxy(20,l);
      writes(ser[c[i].serviceno].fullname,24);
      bar(ybar);
    until (i mod linespp=0) or (i=nrec);
    if page=nopages then ymax:=ymin+linesonlastpage-1;
    ch:=readkey;

    if ch=#0 then (* function key *)
    begin
      ch:=readkey;
      if ch=#80 then
      begin (* down arrow *)
        if ybar = ymax then ybar:=ymin else ybar:=ybar+1;
      end;
      if ch=#81 then
      begin (* pagedown - go to next page *)
        ybar:=ymin;
        firstrecord:=firstrecord+linespp;
        if i>=nrec then
        begin (* go back to first page *)
          firstrecord:=0;
          page:=1;
        end else
        begin
          firstline:=ymin;
          page:=page+1;

```

Listing of Program Dataswitch

```
    end;
end;

if ch=#72 then                                (* up arrow *)
begin
    ybar:=ybar-1;
    if ybar<ymin then ybar:=ymax;
end;
if ch=#73 then                                (* page up *)
begin
    if page>1 then
    begin
        page:=page-1;
        firstrecord:=firstrecord-linespp;
        ybar:=ymin;
    end else
    begin                                    (* back to first page *)
        page:=1;
        ybar:=ymin;
        firstrecord:=0;
    end;
end;
if ch=#59 then linechange(ybar);
if ch=#60 then bankchange(ybar);
if ch=#61 then allprimary;
if ch=#62 then allsecondary;
if ch=#63 then doconfig;
if ch=#64 then saveconfig;
if ch=#65 then printoutdata;
if ch=#66 then begin
                close(datafile);
                readindata;
            end;
end;
end;                                        (* end of function key choices *)

until ch=esc;
if ch=esc then exit;
end.
```


Example of Printout from Program Dataswitch

BANK	LINE	--- USER CABLE IDENTIFICATION ---			CONNECTED SERVICE
		LINE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
1	1	L0001	P0001	S0001	P
1	2	L0002	P0002	S0002	P
1	3	L0003	P0003	S0003	P
1	4	L0004	P0004	S0004	P
1	5	L0005	P0005	S0005	P
1	6	L0006	P0006	S0006	P
1	7	L0007	P0007	S0007	P
1	8	L0008	P0008	S0008	P
2	1	L0009	P0009	S0009	P
2	2	L0010	P0010	S0010	P
2	3	L0011	P0011	S0011	P
2	4	L0012	P0012	S0012	P
2	5	L0013	P0013	S0013	P
2	6	L0014	P0014	S0014	P
2	7	L0015	P0015	S0015	P
2	8	L0016	P0016	S0016	P
3	1	L0017	P0017	S0017	P
3	2	L0018	P0018	S0018	P
3	3	L0019	P0019	S0019	P
3	4	L0020	P0020	S0020	P
3	5	L0021	P0021	S0021	P
3	6	L0022	P0022	S0022	P
3	7	L0023	P0023	S0023	P
3	8	L0024	P0024	S0024	P
4	1	L25	P25	S25	P
4	2	L26	P26	S26	P
4	3	L27	P27	S27	P
4	4	L28	P28	S28	P
4	5	L29	P29	S29	P
4	6	L30	P30	S30	P
4	7	L31	P31	S31	P
4	8	L32	P32	S32	P
5	1	L33	P33	S33	P
5	2	L34	P34	S34	P
5	3	L35	P35	S35	P
5	4	L36	P36	S36	P
5	5	L37	P37	S37	P
5	6	L38	P38	S38	P
5	7	L39	P39	S39	P