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TO: Distribution
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 SUBJECT: Mark 5C Command Set Version 1.0

Note: The current version of the Mark 5C program is called '*drs*', for the VLBI Data Recording Service and will adhere to the command set in this document.

1. *drs* program

The commands detailed in this memo are implemented by a program named *drs* and control the DIM functionality of the Mark 5C VLBI data recording system. The details concerning the operation of *drs* are available in documents at <http://web.haystack.mit.edu/mark5/Mark5.html>. The DOM functionality is not be handled by this application and will depend on the particular end use of the Mark 5C, e.g., a software correlator with fuseMk5 providing read access to the Conduant disk modules or using mark5 utilities of the software correlator, e.g. m5cp.

The startup command-line for *drs* is as follows:

drs -m [0|1|2|3|4] -e 'command'

drs supports the following command line options:

arg.	Parameter	default	description
-e	<i>command</i>		execute command immediately after starting
-f	<i>file</i>		execute the mark5c commands contained in <i>file</i> upon start
-h			display program version number, print help information, and quit
-m	<i>level</i>	1	set output message level to <i>level</i> (between 0 and 4)
-s	<i>number</i>	5	set maximum number of simultaneous connections to <i>number</i>
-b	<i>path</i>		set STREAMSTOR_BIB_PATH to <i>path</i>
-p	<i>path</i>		set the path where system programs can live (see § 8.4.2)

The order of the supplied arguments is random. Passing of unsupported arguments or parameter will cause the program to print help information and exit. The program will accept multiple -e arguments, each being run in order. Alternatively, a single -e argument can accept a string with multiple semicolon separated commands. Note that for such a string, enclosing quotes will be required to prevent the shell from interpreting the semicolon(s). For convenience, any number of commands that are to be run upon starting *drs* can be listed in a text file specified with the -f option. The order of these commands will be run sequentially. In both the -e and -f

cases, each command will be executed to completion before continuing to the next; commands resulting in delayed completion shall cause startup to wait. Specifying the -b command line argument will force *drs* to use the *setenv()* function call, obviating the need for the environment variable to be set before starting mark5c. This is useful at boot time when the system environment variables are not yet accessible. Examples:

```
-> drs -s 3 -m 0 -e "disk state mask=1:0:1;MAC_list=00.50.8D.E9.36.F4;" &  
-> drs -s 7 -m 1 -b /usr/local/share/streamstor/bib &
```

The behavior of *drs* should not depend on the filename of the executable (or links to it). Command line switches should not change the functionality of the software (i.e., there should be no FIFO mode).

2. Notes on DIM Command set

Note the following with respect to the command set:

1. Processing of all of the commands/queries expect the VSI-S communications protocol and command/response syntax. Later versions will also support *remote procedure calls* (RPCs).
2. Commands/queries are case *insensitive*.
3. Versions of program *drs* with a revision date earlier than the date on this memo may not implement all commands indicated in this memo or, in some cases, may implement them in a different way.
4. Commands that are not implemented have a (TBD) "To Be Done" next to the specific command and will be added in future versions. Note, DTS_id? provides the version number of the Mark5C Command Set that is supported as the last field.

3. VSI-S Command, Query and Response Syntax

The following explanation of the VSI-S syntax may be useful in understanding the structure of commands, queries and their respective responses. This explanation has been lifted directly from the VSI-S specification.

3.1 Command Syntax

Commands cause the system to take some action and are of the form

<keyword> = <field 1> : <field 2> : ;

where <keyword> is a VSI-S command keyword. The number of fields may either be fixed or indefinite; fields are separated by colons and terminated with a semi-colon. A field may be of type decimal integer, decimal real, integer hex, character, literal ASCII or a VSI-format time code. White space between tokens in the command line is ignored, however most character fields disallow embedded white space. For Field System compatibility, field length is limited to 32 characters except for the 'scan label' (see Section 6), which is limited to 64 characters.

3.2 Command-Response Syntax

Each command elicits a response of the form

!<keyword> = < return code > [:<DTS-specific return> :....] ;

where

<keyword> is the command keyword

<return code> is an ASCII integer as follows:

- 0 - action successfully completed
- 1 - action initiated or enabled, but not completed
- 2 - command not implemented or not relevant to this DTS
- 3 - syntax error

- 4 - error encountered during attempt to execute
- 5 - currently too busy to service request; try again later
- 6 - inconsistent or conflicting request¹
- 7 - no such keyword
- 8 - parameter error

<DTS-specific return> - one or more optional fields specific to the particular DTS, following the standard fields defined by VSI-S; fields may be of any type, but should be informative about the details of the action or error.

3.3 Query and Query-Response Syntax

Queries return information about the system and are of the form

<keyword> ? <field 1> : <field 2> : ;

with a response of the form

!<keyword> ? <field 1(return code)> : <field 2> : <field 3> : ...: [<DTS-specific return>] ;

where

<return code> is an ASCII integer as follows:

- 0 - query successfully completed
- 1 - action initiated or enabled, but not completed
- 2 - query not implemented or not relevant to this DTS
- 3 - syntax error
- 4 - error encountered during attempt to execute query
- 5 - currently too busy to service request; try again later
- 6 - inconsistent or conflicting request
- 7 - no such keyword
- 8 - parameter error
- 9 - indeterminate state

Note: A 'blank' in a returned query field indicates the value of the parameter is unknown.

A '?' in a returned query field indicates that not only is the parameter unknown, but that some sort of error condition likely exists.

4. Comments on 'Record pointer'

The Mark 5 system records data to a disk set much as if it were a tape. That is, recording starts from the beginning and gradually fills the disk set as scans are recorded one after another. The 'record pointer' indicates the current recording position (in bytes, always a multiple of 8) which, at any instant, is just the current total number of recorded bytes. **Arbitrary recorded scans cannot be erased**; however, individual scans may be erased in order from last to first. The entire disk set is erased by setting the record pointer back to zero using the 'reset=erase' command.

Command	Comment
reset=erase	Forces record pointer to zero.
reset=erase_last_scan	Sets record pointer to beginning of the disk space occupied by the last scan (effectively erases the last scan).
record=on	Starts writing at current value of record pointer; advances record pointer as data are recorded.

Table 1: Commands that modify the record pointer

Command	Comment
record=on	Starts writing to Mark 5 disks at record pointer; increments record pointer as recording progresses.

Table 2: Commands affected by the record pointer

To determine the current value of the record pointer use the following query ‘pointers?’.

5. Scan names, Scan Labels and Linux filenames

Mark5 defines a ‘scan’ as a continuously recorded set of data. Each scan is identified by a scan name, experiment name and station code, which are normally derived from the information in the associated VEX file used in the scheduling of the experiment (see <http://lupus.gsfc.nasa.gov/vex/vex.html>). An attempt to record a scan with a duplicate scan name on the same disk module will cause a trailing alphabetical character (‘a-z’, then ‘A-Z’) to be automatically appended to the scan name. If there are more than 52 scans with same user-specified name, the suffix sequence will repeat. Information about the experiment name, station code, bit-stream mask, and sample rate are stored in the associated directory entry.

A scan label is defined as the character string

<exp name>_<stn code>_<scan name>

where

<exp name> is the name of the experiment (e.g., ‘grf103’); maximum 8 characters, but by convention corresponds to a standardized 6-character experiment name. If null, will be replaced with ‘EXP’.

<stn code> is the station code (e.g., ‘EF’); maximum 8 characters, but by convention corresponds to standardized 2-character codes. If null, will be replaced with ‘ST’

<scan name> is the identifier for the scan (e.g., ‘254-1056’), usually assigned by the observation-scheduling program; max 31 characters, though may be augmented to 32 characters by automatically generated duplicate-breaking suffix character.

Maximum scan-label length, including embedded underscores and possible scan-name suffix character, is 50 characters. <experiment name>, <station code> and <scan name> may contain only standard alpha-numeric characters, except ‘+’, ‘-’ and ‘.’ characters may also be used in <scan name>. All fields are case sensitive. No white space is allowed in any of these subfields. Lower-case characters in all subfields are preferred. An example scan label is:

grf103_ef_scan001

6. Non-bank mode operation

The normal operation of the Mark 5 is in so-called ‘bank’ mode where only one disk module is active at any given time; bank mode operation is adequate for data rates up to 2048 Mbps. However, for recording at 4096 Mbps, which is possible with the Mark 5C, operating with a single module is marginal in terms of the data-rate capacity of a single module. In this case, it is recommended that the Mark 5 be operated in ‘non-bank’ mode where two modules are active simultaneously and the data are spread across 16 disks, with each disk module comfortably operating at 2048 Mbps.

Rules for non-bank mode operation:

1. A module-pair is initiated into non-bank mode using two methods: 1) By issuing a ‘reset=nberase’ command. The ‘reset=nberase’ command requires that the two disk modules are mounted and ready in

both banks. Bank A must contain eight disks; Bank B may have fewer, but will normally have the same number. 2) Using the optional field in the personality command with the Mark5C type to specifying bank or non-bank modes.

2. After the ‘reset=nerase’ command is completed, each module will have recorded on it (until the module is again erased) the following information: 1) bank position of that module (A or B), and 2) VSN of the companion module in the opposite bank. (This information is written into a special directory entry and does not affect the area where the VSN of each module is stored.) On each subsequent occasion when the modules are mounted for record or read back operation, the location and identification of the modules are checked; only if the proper modules are mounted in the proper bank positions will *drs* place the system into non-bank mode or allow any data read or write operations.
3. If only a single module of a non-bank module pair is ready, no operations involving recording or reading data are permitted, including *data_check*, *scan_check*, etc. A ‘VSN?’ query will return the VSN of the active module as well as the VSN of the missing companion module.
4. A module may be returned to normal bank-mode operation only by issuing a ‘reset=erase’ command.

7. Mark 5 DIM Command/Query Summary (by Category)

7.1 General

<u>DTS_id?</u>	p. 17	Get system information (query only)
<u>OS_rev?</u>	p. 24	Get details of operating system (query only)
<u>protect</u>	p. 28	Set/remove erase protection for active module
<u>recover</u>	p. 31	Recover record pointer which was reset abnormally during recording
<u>reset</u>	p. 32	Reset Mark 5 unit (command only)
<u>SS_rev?</u>	p. 37	Get StreamStor firmware/software revision levels (query only)

7.2 System Setup and Monitoring

<u>error?</u>	p. 18	Get error number/message (query only)
<u>mode</u>	p. 22	Set data recording/readback mode
<u>status?</u>	p. 40	Get system status (query only)
<u>personality</u>	p. 28	Set the personality of the application. Specifies where to store data to, file, disk module.
<u>MAC_list</u>	p. 23	Set the list of MAC addresses to accept (Not supported yet)
<u>SS_ifconfig</u>	p. 38	Set the StreamStor 10G NIC configuration (Not supported yet)

7.3 Data Checking

<u>data_check?</u>	p. 10	Check data starting at position of start-scan pointer (query only)
<u>scan_check?</u>	p. 34	Check data between start-scan and stop-scan pointers (query only)
<u>scan_set</u>	p. 35	Set start-scan and stop-scan pointers

7.4 Data Transfer

<u>net_protocol</u>	p. 23	Set network data-transfer protocol
<u>record</u>	p. 29	Turn recording on/off; assign scan label
<u>fill_pattern</u>	p. 20	Set StreamStor 32 bit fill pattern
<u>packet</u>	p. 29	Set packet acceptance criteria

7.5 Bank Management

<u>bank_info?</u>	p. 8	Get bank information (query only)
<u>bank_set</u>	p. 9	Select active bank for recording or readback

7.6 Disk Info

<u>dir_info?</u>	p. 11	Get directory information (query only)
<u>disk_model?</u>	p. 12	Get disk model numbers (query only)
<u>disk_serial?</u>	p. 13	Get disk serial numbers (query only)
<u>disk_size?</u>	p. 14	Get disk sizes (query only)
<u>disk_state</u>	p. 15	Set/get Disk Module Status (DMS): last significant disk operation
<u>disk_state_mask</u>	p. 16	Set mask to enable changes in DMS
<u>get_stats?</u>	p. 20	Get disk-performance statistics (query only)
<u>pointers?</u>	p. 27	Get current byte values of pointers (query only)
<u>rtime?</u>	p. 33	Get remaining record time on current disk set (query only)
<u>start_stats</u>	p. 38	Start gathering disk-performance statistics.
<u>VSN</u>	p. 18	Read/write extended-VSN

8. Mark 5 DIM Command/Query Summary (Alphabetical)

<u>bank_info?</u>	p. 8	Get bank information (query only)
<u>bank_set</u>	p. 9	Select active bank for recording
<u>data_check?</u>	p. 10	Check data starting at position of start-scan pointer (query only)
<u>dir_info?</u>	p. 11	Get directory information (query only)
<u>disk_model?</u>	p. 12	Get disk model numbers (query only)
<u>disk_serial?</u>	p. 13	Get disk serial numbers (query only)
<u>disk_size?</u>	p. 14	Get disk sizes (query only)
<u>disk_state</u>	p. 15	Set/get Disk Module Status (DMS): last significant disk operation
<u>disk_state_mask</u>	p. 16	Set mask to enable changes in DMS
<u>DTS_id?</u>	p. 17	Get system information (query only)
<u>error?</u>	p. 18	Get error number/message (query only)
<u>fill_pattern</u>	p. 21	Set the fill pattern for missing packets in PSN Mode 1 or 2
<u>get_stats?</u>	p. 20	Get disk-performance statistics (query only)
<u>MAC_list</u>	p.23	Acceptable MAC source addresses that will be filtered (not supported yet)
<u>mode</u>	p. 22	Set data recording mode
<u>net_protocol</u>	p. 23	Set network data-transfer protocol
<u>OS_rev?</u>	p. 24	Get details of operating system (query only)
<u>packet</u>	p. 27	Set the packet acceptance criteria
<u>personality</u>	p. 28	Set the personality of the application
<u>pointers?</u>	p. 27	Get current byte values of pointers (query only)
<u>protect</u>	p. 28	Set/remove erase protection for active module
<u>record</u>	p. 29	Turn recording on/off; assign scan label
<u>recover</u>	p. 31	Recover record pointer which was reset abnormally during recording
<u>reset</u>	p. 32	Reset Mark 5 Streamstor card (command only)
<u>rtime?</u>	p. 33	Get remaining record time on current disk set (query only)
<u>scan_check?</u>	p. 34	Check data between start-scan and stop-scan pointers (query only)
<u>scan_set</u>	p. 35	Set start-scan and stop-scan pointers
<u>SS_ifconfig</u>	p. 38	Set the StreamStor 10G daughter card interface (not supported yet)
<u>SS_rev?</u>	p. 37	Get StreamStor firmware/software revision levels (query only)
<u>start_stats</u>	p. 38	Start gathering disk-performance statistics
<u>status?</u>	p. 40	Get system status (query only)
<u>VSN</u>	p. 18	Read/write extended-VSN

9. Mark 5C DIM Command Set Details

This section contains a complete description of all Mark 5C commands/query in alphabetical order. Highlights in red are changes and updates from Revision 1.0.

bank_info – Get bank information (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: bank_info? ;

Query response: !bank_info ? <return code> : <selected bank> : <#bytes remaining> : <other bank> : <#bytes remaining> ;

Purpose: Returns information on both selected and unselected banks, including remaining space available.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<selected bank>	char	A B nb	Currently selected bank, or 'nb' if operating in non-bank mode. '-' if disk module is faulty; see Note 1.
<#bytes remaining>	int		Approximate #bytes remaining to be recorded on active module or on a non-bank-mode module pair. =0 if no module selected or faulty module.
<other bank>	char		Bank mode: Unselected bank, if module in unselected bank is mounted and ready; if no module or faulty module, '-' is returned. 'nb' mode: returned null
<#bytes remaining>	int		Bank mode: Approximate #bytes remaining to be recorded on inactive module; =0 if no module active, faulty module. 'nb' mode: returned null

Notes:

1. If no modules are inserted, an error code 6 is returned.
2. The estimate of <#bytes remaining> is made without taking into account any slow or bad disks. When recording is not in progress, an 'rtime?' query gives a more precise estimate of the available space for the selected bank.

bank_set – Select active bank for recording or readback

[command list]

Command syntax: bank_set = <bank> ;

Command response: ! bank_set = <return code> ;

Query syntax: bank_set? ;

Query response: ! bank_set ? <return code> : <active bank> : <active VSN> : <inactive bank> : <inactive VSN> ;

Purpose: When in bank mode, the selected bank becomes the ‘active’ bank for all Mark 5 activities.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<bank>	char	A B inc	A	‘inc’ increments to next bank in cyclical fashion around available bank; see Note 1. ‘bank_set’ command will generate an error when operating in ‘nb’ mode; see Note 2.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<active bank>	char	A B nb	‘A’ or ‘B’ if there is an active bank; ‘-’ if no active bank; ‘nb’ if operating in ‘non-bank mode’.
<active VSN>	char		VSN of active module, if any; if operating in ‘nb’ mode, VSN of module in Bank A.
<inactive bank>	char	B A -	‘B’ or ‘A’ if inactive bank is ready; ‘-’ if module not ready
<inactive VSN>	char		VSN of inactive module, if any; if operating in ‘nb’ mode, VSN of module in Bank B

Notes:

1. If the requested bank is not the bank already selected, a completion code of ‘1’ (delayed completion) is returned. Bank switching takes a variable amount of time up to about 3 seconds. While bank switching is in progress, many commands and queries will return a code of 5 (busy, try later) or 6 (conflicting request; in effect, neither bank is selected during this transition). If an attempt to switch the bank fails (e.g., if there is no ‘ready’ disk module in the other bank), a ‘status?’ or ‘error?’ query will return error 1006, “Bank change failed.” A ‘bank_set?’ query will indicate whether the bank has changed. Switching banks can also generate other errors if there are problems with the target bank.
2. When operating in ‘nb’ (i.e., non-bank) mode, a ‘bank_set’ command is illegal and will generate an error; a ‘bank_set?’ query is allowed to gather information. The system will switch automatically to ‘nb’ mode if (and only if) both ‘nb’ modules are properly mounted and ready.
3. The ‘bank_set’ command may not be issued during recording or readback (will return an error).
4. When operating in bank mode, a ‘bank_set?’ query always returns the currently active module.

data_check – Check data starting at position of start-scan pointer (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: data_check? ;

Query response: !data_check ? <return code> : <data source> : <start time> : <date code> : <frame#> :
<frame header period> : <total recording rate> : <byte offset> : <#missing bytes> ;

Purpose: Reads a small amount of data starting at the start-scan pointer position and attempts to determine the details of the data, including mode and data time. For most purposes, the ‘scan_check’ command is more useful.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<data source>	char	ext ?	ext – data from Mark 5C DIM input port ? – data not in Mark5B emulation or VDIF Mark 5C format (might be Mark5A, for example); all subsequent return fields will be null
<start time>	time		Time tag at first disk frame header. See Note 4 below.
<date code>	int		3-digit date code written in first disk frame header (module 1000 value of Modified Julian Day)
<frame#>	int		Extracted from first disk frame header; frame# is always zero on second tick
<frame header period>	time		Each disk frames contains a 16-byte header followed by 10000 bytes of data
<total recording rate>	real	(Mbps)	
<byte offset>	int		Byte offset from start-scan pointer to first disk frame header.
<#missing bytes>	int	bytes	Number of missing bytes between last and current ‘data_check’; Should be =0 if immediately previous ‘data_check’ was within same scan Meaningless if immediately previous ‘data_check’ was in a different scan, or if data are not formatted VLBI data. Null if <#missing bytes> cannot be calculated; see Note 5.

Notes:

1. Starting at the start-scan pointer position, the ‘data_check’ query searches to find the first valid disk frame header.
2. The ‘data_check’ query will be honored only if record is off.
3. The ‘data_check’ query does not affect the start-scan pointer.
4. Regarding the <start time> value returned by the ‘data_check?’ and, ‘scan_check?’ queries: The year and DOY reported in <start time> represent the most recent date consistent with the 3-digit <date code> in the frame header time tag (modulo 1000 value of Modified Julian Day as defined in VLBA tape-format header); this algorithm reports the proper year and DOY provided the data were taken no more than 1000 days ago.
5. The <#missing bytes> parameter is calculated as the difference the expected number of bytes between two samples of recorded data based on embedded time tags and the actual observed number of bytes between the same time tags. The reported number is the *total* number of bytes missing (or added) between the two sample points.

dir_info – Get directory information (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: dir_info? ;

Query response: !dir_info ? <return code> : <number of scans> : <total bytes recorded> : <total bytes available> ;

Purpose: Returns information from the data directory, including number of scans, total bytes recorded and total module size.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<number of scans>	int		Returns number of scans currently in the data directory.
<total bytes recorded>	int		Sum over all recorded scans
<total bytes available>	int		Sum of total available disk space (unrecorded plus recorded)

Notes:

1. The scan directory is automatically stored each time data are recorded to the disks.

disk_model – Get disk model numbers (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: disk_model? ;

Query response: !disk_model ? <return code> : <disk model#> : <disk model#> : ... ;

Purpose: Returns a list of model numbers in currently selected disk module.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<disk model#>	literal ASCII		Returned in order of drive number (0=0M, 1=0S, 2=1M, 3=1S, etc.); a blank field is returned for an empty slot. When operating in 'nb' mode, disks in banks A and B are treated as a single module.

disk_model

disk_model

disk_serial – Get disk serial numbers (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: disk_serial? ;

Query response: !disk_serial ? <return code> : <disk serial#> : <disk serial#> : ... ;

Purpose: Returns a list of serial numbers in currently selected disk module.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<disk serial#>	literal ASCII		Returned in order of drive number (0=0M, 1=0S, 2=1M, 3=1S, etc.); A blank field is returned for an empty slot. When operating in 'nb' mode, disks in banks A and B are treated as a single module.

disk_serial

disk_serial

disk_size – Get disk sizes (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: disk_size? ;

Query response: !disk_size ? <return code> : <disk size> : <disk size> : ... ;

Purpose: Returns individual capacities of currently selected module.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<disk size>	int	bytes	Returned in order of drive number (0=0M, 1=0S, 2=1M, 3=1S, etc.); A blank field is returned for an empty slot. When operating in 'nb' mode, disks in banks A and B are treated as a single module.

disk_size

disk_size

disk_state –Set/get Disk Module Status (DMS): last significant disk operation

[command list]

Command syntax: disk_state = <DMS> ;

Command response: !disk_state = <return code> : <DMS> ;

Query syntax: disk_state? ;

Query response: !disk_state? <return code> : <active bank> : <active-bank DMS> : <inactive bank> : <inactive-bank DMS> ;

Purpose: Set/get Disk Module Status (DMS), which logs the last significant operation that happened on the disk module.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<DMS> (disk Module Status)	char	recorded played erased unknown error	none	To be used only if automatically-set DMS parameter is to be overwritten. Requires a preceding 'protect=off' and affects only the active module. Current value of 'disk_state_mask' is ignored.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<active bank>	char	A B	Currently selected bank; '-' if disk module is judged faulty.
<active-bank DMS>	char	recorded played erased unknown error	recorded – last significant operation was record or a record-like function (net2disk or file2disk). played – last significant operation was playback; disk2net and disk2file do not affect DMS. erased – last significant operation was erase or conditioning, either from 'reset=erase' or SSErase. unknown – last significant operation was performed with version of <i>drs</i> or <i>SSErase</i> prior to implementation of the DMS function. error – error occurred; for example, an interrupted conditioning attempt or a failure during one of the significant operations above
<inactive bank>	char	B A -	Unselected bank, if module is mounted and ready; if no module or faulty module, '-' is returned.
<inactive-bank DMS>	char	recorded played erased unknown error	See above.

Notes:

1. Normally, the setting of the DMS parameter happens automatically whenever a record, play or erase command is issued. However, the <disk_state=...> command is provided to manually overwrite the current DMS parameter. This command requires a preceding 'protect=off' and affects only the active module. A 'disk_state=...' command ignores the current value of the disk_state_mask (see 'disk_state_mask' command).
2. The DMS logs the last significant operation that occurred on a disk module. It is designed to distinguish between disk modules waiting to be correlated, have been correlated, or have no data (erased) and ready to be recorded. The DMS is saved on the disk module in the same area as the permanent VSN so that the DMS from both active and inactive disk banks are accessible. Commands scan_check, data_check, disk2net, and disk2file, do not affect DMS.
3. The 'disk_state' and 'disk_state_mask' commands were requested by NRAO and are designed primarily for use at a correlator.
4. If no modules are inserted, an error code 6 is returned.
5. When operating in 'nb' mode, disks in banks A and B are treated as a single module.

disk_state_mask – Set mask to enable changes in DMS

[command list]

Command syntax: disk_state_mask = <erase_mask_enable> : <play_mask_enable> : <record_mask_enable>;

Command response: !disk_state_mask = <return code> : <erase_mask_enable> : <play_mask_enable> : <record_mask_enable>;

Query syntax: disk_state_mask?;

Query response: !disk_state_mask? <return code> : <erase_mask_enable> : <play_mask_enable> : <record_mask_enable>;

Purpose: Set mask to enable changes in disk state mask (DMS).

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<erase_mask_enable>	int	0 1	1	0 – disable an erase operation from modifying the DMS. 1 – enable erase operation to modify the DMS.
<play_mask_enable>	int	0 1	1	0 – disable a play operation from modifying the DMS. 1 – enable play operation to modify the DMS.
<record_mask_enable>	int	0 1	1	0 – disable a record operation from modifying the DMS. 1 – enable record operation to modify the DMS.

Notes:

1. The disk_state_mask is intended to prevent accidental changes in the DMS. When a module is at a station, the disk_state_mask setting of 1:0:1 would disable a play operation from modifying the DMS. Likewise, at a correlator one might want to disable the record_mask_enable.

DTS_id – Get system information (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: DTS_id? ;

Query response: !DTS_id ? <return code> : <system type> : <software version number> : <serial number> : <command set revision>;

Purpose: Get Mark 5 system information

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<system type>	char	Mark5C	
<software version number>	char		Version number for current version of <i>drs</i>
<serial number>	ASCII		System serial number; generally is in the form 'mark5-xx' where xx is the system serial number
<command set revision>	char		Mark 5C DIM command set revision level corresponding to this software release (e.g., '0.9')

error – Get error number/message (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: error? ;

Query response: !error ? <return code> : <error#> : <error message> ;

Purpose: Get error number causing bit 1 of 'status' query return to be set

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<error#>	int		Error number associated with 'status' query return bit 1
<error message>	literal ASCII		Associate error message, if any

Notes:

1. Most errors are 'remembered' (even if printed with debug) and printed (and cleared) by either a 'status?' or 'error?' query. Thus, errors may be remembered even after they have been corrected.

fill_pattern – Set/get StreamStor 32-bit fill pattern

[command list]

Command syntax: fill_pattern = <pattern> ;

Command response: !fill_pattern = <return code>;

Query syntax: fill_pattern? ;

Query response: !fill_pattern ? <return code> : <pattern> ;

Purpose: Set / get the 32-bit fill pattern that replaces data that cannot be recovered.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<fill_pattern>	hex	0x0 – 0xffffffff	The fill pattern

Notes:

1. This fill pattern is used both at record time to replace invalid data when recording in PSN monitor mode 1 or 2.
2. If failures occur at both record time (bad packets) and read time (disk went bad), then it is possible that two different fill patterns need to be detected, and the duration of the bad-packet fill pattern could be less than the length of a packet data frame. The use of two different fill patterns has the potential advantage of distinguishing between record and playback problems.
3. If the same fill pattern is used at record time and read time, the 64-bit data granularity will ensure that the fill patterns are always in phase with each other.

get_stats – Get disk performance statistics (query only) [command list]

Query syntax: get_stats? ;

Query response: !get_stats ? <return code> : <drive number> : <bin 0 count> : <bin 1 count> :...: <bin 7 count> :
<replaced-block count> ;

Purpose: Get detailed performance statistics on individual Mark 5 data disks.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<drive number>	int		0=0M, 1=0S, 2=1M, 3=1S, ..., 14=7M, 15=7S
<bin 0 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 0 (see 'start_stats' command for explanation)
<bin 1 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 1
<bin 2 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 2
<bin 3 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 3
<bin 4 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 4
<bin 5 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 5
<bin 6 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 6
<bin 7 count>	int		Number of drive transactions falling in its bin 7
<replaced-block count>	int		Number of 65KB (actually 0xFFFF8 bytes) data blocks unavailable on <u>readback</u> from this drive; these blocks have been replaced with fill pattern with even parity. See 'replaced_blks?' query for more information.

Notes:

1. Each subsequent 'get_stats' query returns current performance statistics for the next mounted drive; recycles through mounted drives. Bin counts are not cleared. See details in Notes on 'start_stats' command.
2. The 'get_stats' query may not be issued during active recording or readback.
3. Drive statistics and replaced-block counts are cleared and re-started whenever a new disk module is mounted or a 'start_stats' command is issued.
4. The 8 bin counts in the 8 bins correspond to drive-response (transaction completion) times, with response time increasing from left to right. A good disk will have large numbers in bins 0 and 1 and small numbers (or 0) in the last few bins. See 'start_stats' for additional information.
5. When operating in 'nb' mode, disks in banks A and B are treated as a single module.

MAC_list – Set /get list of MAC Address to accept

[command list]

Command syntax: MAC_list = <action> : [<MAC #1>] : [<action>]: [<MAC #2>] : ... ;

Command response: !mode = <return code> ;

Query syntax: MAC_list? ;

Query response: !MAC_list ? <return code> : <state>: [<MAC #1>] : [<state>]: [<MAC #2>] : ... ;

Purpose: Set / get the list of MAC addresses (up to 16) from which to accept data.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<action>	ACII	add delete disable enable flush	-	add – add a MAC source address to the filter and enable filter checking delete – delete a MAC source address that matches MAC #n passed after action disable – disable a MAC source address that matches MAC #n, but leave it in the filter bank enable – enables a disabled a MAC source address that matches MAC #n in the filter bank flush – remove all MAC source address from filter, and disable MAC filter checking
<MAC #n>	ASCII	hex		Destination MAC Addresses used for packet filtering ¹

Monitor parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<state>	ASCII	enabled disabled	enabled – that the MAC address following this state is enabled in the source address filtering disabled – that the MAC address following this state is disabled in the source address filtering
<MAC #n>	ASCII	XX.XX.XX.XX.XX	Destination MAC Addresses used for packet filtering

Notes:

1. All MAC addresses should be period separated 8-bit hexets, e.g., 00.50.8d.e9.36.f4. Traditionally colons are used to separate the digits, but this is incompatible with VSI-S.
2. A MAC address of 00.00.00.00.00.00 can be specified to accept valid data from any source.

mode – Set data recording mode

[command list]

Command syntax: mode = <data source> : <bit-stream mask> : [<decimation ratio>] ;

Command response: !mode = <return code> ;

Query syntax: mode? ;

Query response: !mode ? <return code> : <data source> : <bit-stream mask> : <decimation ratio> ;

Purpose: Set the recording mode of the Mark 5C DIM

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<data source>	char	vdif mark5b	vdif	'vdif' – record in vdif format with Mark5C profile 'mark5b' – record in mark5b compatibility mode
<data submode1>	int hex	>0 != 0x0		(vdif) number of channels (mark5b) bit-stream mask
<data submode2>	int	1 2 4 8 16	1	(mark5b) decimation ratio (vdif) not used

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<data source>	int	vdif mark5b	Format of data stored on disk module
<data submode1>	int /hex	>0 / !=0x0	Channels per packet / bit stream mask
<data submode2>	int	- / 1 2 4 8 16	Decimation ratio

Notes:

1. For VDIF formats the parameters required to completely specify the setup a scan is split between commands mode and packet. The parameters set by packet are lower-level and are used by the StreamStor card to determine the acceptance of packets. The parameters set by mode are used in the generation of the scan directory listing to aid in the unpacking of data and are not used on the StreamStor card.

net_protocol – Set network data-transfer protocol

[command list]

Command syntax: net_protocol = <protocol>;

Command response: !net_protocol = <return code> ;

Query syntax: net_protocol? ;

Query response: !net_protocol? <return code> : <protocol> ;

Purpose: Set network data-transfer protocol for when the personality is set to file, unused otherwise.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<protocol>	char	udp L2	udp	'udp' - the UDP transport protocol is expected on the incoming data stream 'L2' - the VLBI data frame will be directly encapsulated in a Layer 2 MAC packet

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<protocol>	char	udp L2	'udp' - the UDP transport protocol is expected on the incoming data stream 'L2' - the VLBI data frame will be directly encapsulated in a Layer 2 MAC packet

Notes:

1. This command is primarily used with personality set to file specifying the transport protocol of the incoming data stream. When the personality is set to Mark5C, the packet offsets will determine where and how much of the VLBI payload to record.

OS_rev – Get details of operating system (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: OS_rev? ;

Query response: !OS_rev? <return code> : <OS field1> : <OS field2>: : <OS fieldn> ;

Purpose: Get detailed information about operating system.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<OSfield1> through <OSfieldn>	literal ASCII		Primarily for diagnostic purposes. The character stream returned from OS, which is very long, is divided into 32-character fields separated by colons to stay within Field System limits. See Notes.

Notes:

1. 'OS_rev?' is a replacement for the old 'OS_rev1?' and 'OS_rev2?' queries; all three of these queries are now synonyms.

packet – Set/get packet acceptance criteria

[command list]

Command syntax: packet = <DPOFST> : <DFOFST> : <length> : <PSN Mode> : <PSNOFST> ;

Command response: !packet = <return code>;

Query syntax: packet? ;

Query response: !packet? <return code> : <DPOFST> : <DFOFST> : <length> : <PSN Mode> : <PSNOFST> ;

Purpose: Set / get the packet acceptance criteria.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
< DPOFST >	int	≥ 0	0	payload byte offset from beginning of payload to first recorded data
< DFOFST >	int	≥ 0	0	payload byte offset to beginning of recording
< length >	int	> 0	5008	number of bytes to record per packet (see Note 1)
< PSN Mode >	int	0 1 2	0	Packet Serial Number (PSN) monitor mode (see Note 2)
< PSNOFST >	int	≥ 0	0	payload byte offset from beginning of payload to PSN (for PSN monitor mode 1 or 2)

M onitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
< DPOFST >	int	≥ 0	payload byte offset from beginning of payload to first recorded data
< DFOFST >	int	≥ 0	payload byte offset to beginning of recording
< length >	int	> 0	number of bytes to record per packet (see Note 1)
< PSN Mode >	int	0 1 2	Packet Serial Number (PSN) monitor mode (see Note 2)
< PSNOFST >	int	≥ 0	payload byte offset from beginning of payload to PSN (for PSN monitor mode 1 or 2)

Notes:

1. The length of data to be recorded must be a multiple of 8 bytes.
2. PSN-monitor 0 mode will disable packet serial number checking and record all data in the order received. PSN-monitor mode 1 will replace invalid packets with the specified fill pattern and guarantee order. PSN-monitor mode 2 will prevent packets from being written to disk if the most significant bit is set.

personality – Set/get personality

[command list]

Command syntax: personality = <type> : <root > ;

Command response: !personality = <return code> ;

Query syntax: personality? ;

Query response: !personality? <return code> : < type >: < root > ;

Purpose: Set / get the application personality (i.e., the emulation mode).

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
< type >	char	mark5C file	NULL	Mark5C– Normal operating mode (default) file – write data to the OS system disk, not streamstor (see Note 3)
< root >	char	ascii bank non bank	NULL	For <type> file this is the root file system path on where to store the incoming scans. (see Note 3) For <type> Mark5C sets up the StreamStor disk module to store data in either bank or non-bank mode.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
< type >	char	mark5C file	Mark5C– Normal operating mode (default) file – write data to the OS system disk, not streamstor (see Note 3)
< root >	char	system path bank non bank	For <type> file this is the root file system path on where to store the incoming scans. (see Note 3) For <type> Mark5C sets up the StreamStor disk module to store data in either bank or non-bank mode.

Notes:

1. A personality is here defined as a set of functions bound to the commands and queries described in this document. A possible implementation of this is for witch personality to have a setup() function and a shutdown() function that are called to initialize and clean up from a personality change, and a set of functions that are mapped to the commands and queries. Nothing is to preclude the various personalities from sharing a subset of functionality. The implementation of *drs* should make it easy to add new personalities to the program.
2. This command cannot be issued while a delayed completion operation is in effect or while data is being recorded on any type of medium.
3. The file personality causes incoming data received through the system NIC to be written to a file system (e.g., RAID Array). The optional parameter should be a directory specifying the root of the file system to write. Files written to this directory will have systematically determined file names bearing close resemblance to scan names on Mark5 Modules.. Additionally, a file containing the equivalent of a Mark5 scan list will be created in the specified directory.
4. Implementation of this command is optional; its absence will not imply non-conformance with the Mark5C software specification.

pointers – Get current value of record, start-scan and stop-scan pointers (query only)

[\[command list\]](#)

Query syntax: pointers? ;

Query response: !pointers? <return code> : <record pointer> : <start-scan pointer> : <stop-scan pointer> ;

Purpose: Get current value of record, start-scan and stop-scan pointers.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<record pointer>	int	bytes	If stopped, returns position at which 'record=on' command will begin recording (always appends to existing); if recording, returns current record position.
<start-scan pointer>	int	bytes	Current value of <start-scan pointer>
<stop-scan pointer>	int	bytes	Current value of <stop-scan pointer>; '-' if undefined.

Notes:

1. Note that the returned byte numbers may have values as large as $\sim 2 \times 10^{13}$ (~ 44 bits), so pointer arithmetic must be handled appropriately.
2. When recording, the <record pointer> will be updated to show the approximate current recording position. If the record pointer is noted not to be incrementing during recording, unlike previous version of Mark5 an error flag is NOT set in the 'status?'. This is due to the Mark5C being attached to a digital backend via an 10G Ethernet cable and data does not have to be continuously transmitted.

protect – Set write protection for active module

[command list]

Command syntax: protect = <state> ;

Command response: !protect = <return code> ;

Query syntax: protect? ;

Query response: !protect? <return code> : <state> ;

Purpose: Set write protection on/off for active disk module.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<state>	char	on off	off	

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<state>	char	on off	

Notes:

1. A 'protect=on' command prevents any additional writing to module.
2. A 'protect=off' command allows writing to a module.
3. A 'protect=off' command is required to *immediately* precede a 'reset=erase', 'reset=erase_last_scan' or 'VSN=...' command, even if protection is already off. This protects the module from any accidental erasure or rewriting of the VSN.

record – Turn recording on/off; assign scan label

[command list]

Command syntax: record = <record on/off> : <scan label/name> : [<experiment name>] : [<station code>] ;

Command response: !record = <return code> ;

Query syntax: record? ;

Query response: !record ? <return code> : <status>: <scan#> : <scan label> ;

Purpose: Turn recording on/off; assign scan name, experiment name and station code.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<record on/off>	char	on off		'on' automatically appends to the end of the existing recording. 'off' stops recording and leaves system in 'idle' mode.
<scan name>	ASCII	32 chars max		Relevant only if record is 'on'. If in <scan label> format, field is parsed for <exp name>, <station code> and <scan name>. Otherwise, interpreted as <scan name>, in which case <experiment name> and <station code> should be specified separately. If <scan name> is duplicate of already-recorded scan, a suffix will be added to the <scan name> part of the <scan label> -- see Note 6.
<experiment name>	ASCII	8 chars max		Experiment name; ignored if <record on/off> is 'off'
<station code>	ASCII	8 chars max		Station code; ignored if <record on/off> is 'off'

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<status>	char	on off halted throttled overflow waiting	'halted' indicates end-of-media was encountered while recording. 'throttled', 'overflow' and 'waiting' are all error conditions.
<scan#>	int		Sequential scan number; starts at 1 for first recorded scan.
<scan label>	ASCII		Scan label – see Notes 5 & 6. See Section 6 for definition of scan label.

Notes:

1. After record is turned 'on', the user should periodically query 'status' for details; if recording stops on its own accord (due to end-of-media, etc.), this will be reflected in the response to the 'status' query as 'recording stopped', and a 'record' query will show the status as 'halted'; a subsequent command to turn record 'off' or 'on' will reset the relevant bits (5-4) in the 'status' response.
2. When recording, the record pointer will update to show the approximate position. If the record pointer is noted not to be incrementing, an error flag is set in the 'status?' query which can be used as a first order check of proper recording.
3. When <status> is 'off', a 'record?' query returns the <scan label> of the last recorded scan, if any.
4. Typical causes for status errors:
 - a. "throttled" – data rate from Mark 5C I/O card is too fast for disks to keep up (flag received by I/O board from StreamStor card)
 - b. "overflow" – FIFO overflow on StreamStor 10G Ethernet daughter card
 - c. "waiting" – CLOCK has stopped or is faulty

5. The <scan label> field is created in the standardized format specified in Section 6, namely '<exp name>_<station code>_<scan name>'. If <experiment name> and/or <station code> are null, they will be replaced with 'EXP' and 'ST', respectively.
6. An attempt to record a scan with a duplicate scan name on the same disk module will cause a trailing alphabetical character ('a-z', then 'A-Z') to be automatically appended to the scan name (example: '312-1245a'). If more than 52 scans with same user-specified name, the suffix sequence will repeat.

recover – Recover record pointer which was reset abnormally during recording

[command list]

Command syntax: recover = <recovery mode> ;

Command response: !recover = <return code> : <recovery mode> ;

Query syntax: recover? ;

Query response: !recover ? <return code> ;

Purpose: Recover record pointer which was reset abnormally during recording.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<recovery mode>	int	0 1 2	1	0 – attempt to recover data from scan that was terminated abnormally during recording; see Note 1. 1 – attempt to recover from accidental use of 'sstest' or 'WRSpeed Test'; see Note 2. 2 – attempt to recover from StreamStor abnormality; see Note 3.

Notes:

1. A scan terminated abnormally during recording (for example, by a power failure or a keyswitch being accidentally turned to the 'off' position) will not be accessible unless special actions are taken to recover it by forcing the record pointer to the end of recorded data; the scan will be overwritten if a new 'record=on' command is issued before a recovery attempt is made. It is suggested that a 'record=off' command be tried before a 'recover=0' command; this will not cause any harm and might fix the problem by itself. **It has also been reported that success with 'recover=0' is demonstrably higher if a 'scan_set' command to select a scan [seemingly any scan, but perhaps preferably to the last (incomplete) scan] is issued before the 'recover=0' is attempted.**
2. The utility programs 'sstest' and 'WRSpeedTest' will overwrite any existing data near the beginning of a disk module, but will prevent access to user data recorded beyond that point. A 'recover=1' command will attempt to recover the data beyond the overwritten section; the overwritten data are irrecoverable.
3. (Most common) Try recover=2 to recover data that were erased, or if the record pointer has been set to a point near the beginning (often to zero).

reset – Reset Mark 5 unit (command only)

[command list]

Command syntax: reset = <control> : [< bank>] ;

Command response: !reset = <return code> ;

Purpose: Reset system; erase, mount, or dismount disk modules.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<control>	char	erase nberase erase_last_scan abort mount dismount		'erase' sets record, start-scan and stop-scan pointers to zero (i.e., beginning of media); effectively erasing media; 'nberase' is a 'non-bank' erase that performs the same actions as the 'erase' command except the modules in Banks A and B are initialized as a single unit and recording takes place across the disks in both modules; normally used only for 2Gbps operation with Mark 5C+. 'erase_last_scan' erases the last recorded scan; sets record pointer to end-of-scan just prior to erased scan; sets start-scan and stop-scan pointer to beginning and end, respectively, of scan just prior to erased scan. 'abort' aborts active disk2net, disk2file or file2disk transfers (only) ; see Note 2 System is always left in 'idle' mode after any reset command. See Note 1. 'mount' causes the module in bank <bank> to be mounted. 'dismount' causes the module in bank <bank> to be dismounted.
<bank>	char	A B		used only for mount and dismount options.

Notes:

1. 'reset=abort' returns immediately, but there may be a delay of up to two seconds before the data transfer stops. During this delay, a 'status?' query will show what is happening. The 'reset=abort' command simulates the end of data by setting 'nowbyte=endbyte', which then executes a normal termination.
2. A 'protect=off' command is required *immediately* prior to a 'reset=erase' or 'reset=erase_last_scan' command, even if protection is already off.
3. The 'reset=nberase' command requires that disk modules are mounted and ready in both banks. Bank A must contain eight disks; bank B may have fewer, though it will normally have the same number. After the 'reset=nberase' command is completed, each module will have recorded on it (until the module is again erased) the following information: 1) bank position of the module (A or B), and 2) VSN of the module in the opposite bank. Each subsequent occasion when the modules are mounted for record or readback operation, the location and identification of the modules is checked; only if the proper modules are mounted in the proper positions will *drs* place the system into non-bank mode or allow any read or write operations.

rtime – Get remaining record time on current disk set (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: rtime? ;

Query response: !rtime ? <return code> : <remaining time> : <remaining GB> : <remaining percent> : <data source> :
<bit-stream mask> : <decimation ratio> : <total recording rate> ;

Purpose: Get remaining record time of current disk set; assumes recording will be in the mode currently set by the ‘mode’ command and data rate set by ‘play_rate’ command.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<remaining time>	real	seconds	Approximate remaining record time for current ‘mode’ and ‘play_rate’ parameters; Requires that ‘play_rate’ be set to current record rate – see Notes.
<remaining GB>	real	GB	GB remaining on current disk set (1 GB = 10 ⁹ bytes)
<remaining percent>	real	0-100	Remaining percentage of disk space still available
<data source>	char	ext tvg	Assumed to be same as specified in last ‘mode’ command
<bit-stream mask>	hex		Assumed to be same as specified in last ‘mode’ command
<decimation ratio>	int		Assumed to be same as specified in last ‘mode’ command
<total recording rate>	real	Mbps	Net recording rate assumed in calculation of <remaining time>, based on current clock frequency and ‘mode’ parameters

Notes:

1. Each ‘rtime?’ query returns an updated estimate during recording; a somewhat more accurate estimate is obtained when recording is stopped and the effects of any slow or bad disks can be more accurately measured.

scan_check – Check recorded data between start-scan and stop-scan pointers (query only) [command list]

Query syntax: scan_check? ;

Query response: !scan_check ? <return code> : <scan#> : <scan label> : <data type> : <date code> : <start time> :
<scan length> : <total recording rate> : <#missing bytes> ;

Purpose: Check recorded data between the start-scan and stop-scan pointers (e.g., returned by ‘pointers?’ query).

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<scan#>	int		Start at 1 for first recorded scan
<scan label>	ASCII		
<data type>	char	vdif mark5b tvg SS ?	vdif – Mark 5C format, but undetermined data type mark5b – Mark5B emulation mode data tvg – undecimated 32-bit-wide tvg data (see Note 4) SS – raw StreamStor test pattern data ? – recording not in Mark 5C format (might be Mark 5A, for example); all subsequent return fields are null.
<date code>	int		3-digit date code written in first disk frame header
<start time>	time		Time tag at first frame header in scan. See Note 5.
<scan length>	time		
<total recording rate>	real	Mbps	
<#missing bytes>	int	See Note 5	Should always be =0 for normally recorded data. >0 indicates #bytes that have been dropped somewhere within scan <0 indicates #bytes that have been added somewhere within scan

Notes:

1. The ‘scan_check’ query will be honored only if record and play are both off.
2. The ‘scan_check’ query does not affect the start-scan or stop-scan pointers.
3. The ‘scan_check’ query essentially executes a ‘data_check’ starting at the start-scan pointer, followed by a ‘data_check’ just prior to the stop-scan pointer. This allows information about the selected scan to be conveniently determined.
4. Only tvg data that were recorded with a bit-stream mask of 0xffffffff and no decimation will be recognized.
5. Regarding the <start time> value returned by the ‘data_check?’ and, ‘scan_check?’ queries: The year and DOY reported in <start time> represent the most recent date consistent with the 3-digit <date code> in the frame header time tag (modulo 1000 value of Modified Julian Day as defined in VLBA tape-format header); this algorithm reports the proper year and DOY provided the data were taken no more than 1000 days ago.
6. The <#missing bytes> parameter is calculated as the difference the expected number of bytes between two samples of recorded data based on embedded time tags and the actual observed number of bytes between the same time tags. The reported number is the *total* number of bytes missing (or added) between the two sample points.

scan_set – Set start-scan and stop-scan pointers for data readback

[command list]

Command syntax: scan_set = <search string> : [<start scan>] : [<stop scan>] ;

Command response: !scan_set = <return code> ;

Query syntax: scan_set? ;

Query response: !scan_set? <return code> : <scan label> : <start scan> : <stop scan> ;

Purpose: Set start-scan and stop-scan pointers for data_check, scan_check, disk2file and disk2net.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<search string>	int or ASCII	scan number scan label 'inc' 'dec' 'next'	last recorded scan	First attempts to interpret as scan number (first scan is number 1); if not numeric or no match, attempts to match all or part of existing scan label, case insensitive (see Note 1). 'inc' increments to next scan; cycles back to first scan at end; 'dec' decrements to previous scan. 'next' finds next scan with previous value of <search string>. If null field, defaults to last fully recorded scan.
<start read>	char time int	s c e s+ <time> +<time> -<time> +<bytes> -<bytes>	s	s c e s+: Set start scan position to 'start', 'center', 'end' (actually ~1MB before end) of scan, or specified <time> within scan; this is convenient if you want to do a subsequent 'data_check' at a prescribed position. 's+' sets the start-scan pointer to 65536 bytes past the start of the scan. <time>: time within scan: see Notes 2 & 3 +<time>: offset time from beginning of scan (i.e., '+30s' will start 30 seconds from beginning of scan) -<time>: offset time from end of scan (i.e., '-30s' will start 30 seconds before end of scan) +<bytes>: offset number of bytes from beginning of scan. -<bytes>: offset number of bytes from end of scan
<stop read>	time int	<time> +<time> -<time> +<bytes> -<bytes>	end-of scan	<time>: Time at which to end readback; see Notes 2 & 3. If preceded by '+', indicates duration of data (in record-clock time) from <start scan> time. +<time>: offset time from <start scan> position. -<time>: offset time from end-of-scan +<bytes>: offset bytes from <start scan> position -<bytes>: offset bytes from end of scan

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<scan label>	ASCII		Scan label of scan matching <search string>
<start play>	bytes		Start byte position of scan.
<stop play>	bytes		End byte position of scan.

Notes:

1. If <search string> is all numeric, scan_set will first try to interpret it as a scan number. If it is not all numeric or the scan number does not exist, scan_set will find the first scan label that matches all or part of the corresponding non-null subfields in <search string>; null subfields in <search string> match all scans. All searches start from the first scan except if 'scan_set=next'; if 'scan_set' is already pointing at last scan, then 'scan_set=next' will start search at first scan. Searches are case insensitive.

Examples:

<search string>	Matches
105	Scan #105, if it exists; otherwise, first scan label containing '105' <u>anywhere</u> (e.g., 'grf103_ef_123-1056')
grf103_	First scan label with 1 st subfield containing 'grf103'
_EF	First scan label with 2 nd subfield containing 'EF' (searches are case insensitive)
__1056	First scan label with 3 rd subfield containing '1056'
_ef_1056	First scan label with 2 nd subfield containing 'ef' and 3 rd subfield containing '1056'

2. When 'record=off' is issued or end-of-media (following a 'record=on') is encountered, the start-scan and stop-scan pointers are set to span the entire just-recorded scan.
3. If the <start scan> or <stop scan> parameter is a <time> value, this time must be specified with sufficient significance to resolve any ambiguity within the scan. For example, '30s' would set the start-scan pointer to start at the first '30s' mark in the scan (regardless of the value of the minute). If a calculated byte position is outside the bounds of a scan, an error code '0', but the default will be retained and an error code will be posted, which can be recovered by an 'error?' or 'status?' query.
4. A 'scan_set=' command is not allowed during active data transfers.
5. The specified values of <start scan> and <stop scan> must be within the target scan.
6. The 'pointers' query can be issued at any time to retrieve the current value of the start-scan and stop-scan pointers.

SS_ifconfig – Set/ get StreamStor 10G NIC configuration (TBD)

[command list]

Command syntax: SS_ifconfig = <state> : <MTU> : <Mode> : <MAC Address> ;

Command response: !SS_ifconfig = <return code> ;

Query syntax: SS_ifconfig? ;

Query response: !SS_ifconfig ? <return code> : <state> : <MTU> : <Mode> : <MAC Address> ;

Purpose: Get and set StreamStor network configuration.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<state>	char	active inactive	enable 10G interface disable 10G interface.
< MTU>	int	$64 \leq X \leq 9000$	maximum packet size (bytes) to accept, default 9000
<mode>	char	normal all	apply packet filtering (default) accept all packets
<MAC Address>	ASCII		see Note 2

Notes:

1. All parameters specified by this command apply only to the 10G Ethernet interface on the StreamStor daughter card.
2. The format for the MAC address shall be a period separated 8 bit hexet, e.g., 00.50.8d.e9.36.f4 .

SS_rev – Set / get StreamStor 10G NIC configuration

[command list]

Query syntax: SS_rev? ;

Query response: !SS_rev ? <return code> : <SS field1> : <SS field2> : : <SS fieldn> ;

Purpose: Get information on StreamStor firmware/software revision levels.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<SSfield1> through <SSfieldn>	literal ASCII		Primarily for diagnostic purposes. The character stream returned from StreamStor, which is very long, is divided into 32-character fields separated by colons to stay within Field System limits. See Notes.

Notes:

1. 'SS_rev?' is a replacement for the old 'SS_rev1?' and 'SS_rev2?' queries; all three of these queries are now synonyms.

start_stats – Start gathering disk-performance statistics

[command list]

Command syntax: start_stats = [<t0> : <t1> :.....: <t6>] ;

Command response: !start_stats = <return code> ;

Query syntax: start_stats? ;

Query response: !start_stats ? <return code> : <t0> : <t1> :.....: <t6> ;

Purpose: Start gathering disk performance statistics.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
<tn>	time		0.001125s 0.00225s 0.0045s 0.009s 0.018s 0.036s 0.072s	Clears and restarts gathering of drive statistics. See Notes. Seven optional values define 8 bins corresponding to drive-response (i.e., transaction completion) times; values must increase monotonically; a separate set of bins is maintained for each mounted drive. The count in a bin is incremented according to the following rules, where 't' is drive-response time of a single read or write transaction: Bin 0: t<t0 Bin 1: t0<t<t1 . Bin 6: t5<t<t6 Bin 7: t>t6

Notes:

1. Drive statistics and replaced-block counts are cleared and re-started whenever a new disk module is mounted or a 'start_stats' command is issued. Read drive statistics with 'get_stats' query. Bin values are common for all drives. Each count within a bin represents a transfer of 65528 bytes ($2^{16}-8$).
2. The 'start_stats' command may not be issued during active recording or readback.

status – Get system status (query only)

[command list]

Query syntax: status? ;

Query response: !status ? <return code> : <status word> ;

Purpose: Get general system status.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Values	Comments
<status word>	hex	-	<p>Bit 0 – (0x0001) system ‘ready’ Bit 1 – (0x0002) error message(s) pending; (message may be appended); messages may be queued; error is cleared by this command. See also ‘error?’ query Bit 2 – (0x0004) system command has control of StreamStor Bit 3 – (0x0008) one or more ‘delayed-completion’ commands are pending. Also set whenever any data-transfer activity, such as recording.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bit 4 – (0x0010) one or more ‘delayed-completion’ queries are pending Bit 5 – (0x0020) not used Bit 6 – (0x0040) record ‘on’ Bit 7 – (0x0080) media full (recording halted)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bit 8 – (0x0100) not used Bit 9 – (0x0200) not used Bit 10 – (0x0400) recording can’t keep up; some lost data Bit 11 – (0x0800) not used</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bit 12 – (0x1000) not used Bit 13 – (0x2000) not used Bit 14 – (0x4000) not used Bit 15 – (0x8000) net2disk active or waiting</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bit 16 – (0x10000) not used Bit 17 – (0x20000) not used Bit 18 – (0x40000) DIM ready to record Bit 19 – (0x80000) not used</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bits 20-27 are set properly even if a data transfer is in progress. Bit 20 – (0x100000) Bank A selected Bit 21 – (0x200000) Bank A ready Bit 22 – (0x400000) Bank A media full or faulty (not writable) Bit 23 – (0x800000) Bank A write protected</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Bit 24 – (0x1000000) Bank B selected Bit 25 – (0x2000000) Bank B ready Bit 26 – (0x4000000) Bank B media full or faulty (not writable) Bit 27 – (0x8000000) Bank B write protected</p>

VSN – Write extended-VSN to permanent area

[command list]

Command syntax: VSN = <VSN> ;

Command response: !VSN = <return code> ;

Query syntax: VSN? ; Query response: !VSN ? <return code> : <extended VSN> : <status> :
[: <disk#> : <original S/N> : <new S/N> : 'Disk serial-number mismatch'] :
<companion extended VSN> : <companion bank> ;

Purpose: Write module extended-VSN (volume serial number) to permanent area on active module.

Settable parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Default	Comments
VSN	char			Permanent 8-character VSN, analogous to tape VSN, which survives 'reset=erase' command and module conditioning (example: 'MPI-0153'). VSN format rules are enforced; see Note 5. The module capacity and maximum data rate for the extended-VSN are calculated and appended to the VSN to create the 'extended-VSN' (example 'MPI-0153/960/1024'). For non-bank-mode modules, see Note 8.

Monitor-only parameters:

Parameter	Type	Allowed values	Comments
<extended VSN>	char		Example: 'MPI-0153/960/1024'; see Notes 5 and 6. For non-bank-mode modules, see Note 7.
<status>	char	OK Unknown Fail	OK – disk serial #'s on current set of disks matches serial #'s when VSN was last written. Unknown – disk serial #'s have not been written Fail – current disk serial #'s do not match serial #'s when VSN was last written. See Note 7.
Following parameters are returned only if <status> is 'Fail':			
<disk#>	int	0-7	First disk# in module in which there is a serial-number discrepancy
<original S/N>	char		Serial number of disk in position <disk#> when VSN was written
<new S/N>	char		Serial number of disk now in position <disk#>
'Disk serial-number mismatch'	char		Warning message
<companion extended VSN>	char		If non-bank-mode module, returns VSN of companion non-bank module. See Note 9.
<companion bank>	char	B A	Bank position of companion non-bank module

Notes:

1. The 'VSN=..' command is normally issued only when the module is first procured or assembled, or when the disk configuration is changed. The serial numbers of the resident disks are noted.
2. The 'VSN?' query compares the serial numbers of the original disks to the serial numbers of the currently-resident disks and reports only the first discrepancy. Issuing a 'VSN=...' command or a 'reset=erase' command will update the disk-serial# list to the currently-resident disks.

3. A 'protect=off' command is required *immediately* preceding a 'VSN=' command, even if protection is already off.
4. The format of the extended-VSN is "VSN/capacity(GB)/maxdata(Mbps)" – example 'MPI-0153/960/1024'. The following rules are enforced by the *drs*:
 - a. VSN – Must be 8 characters in length and in format "ownerID-serial#" (for parallel-ATA modules) or "ownerID+serial#" (for serial-ATA modules)
 - b. ownerID – 2 to 6 upper-case alphabetic characters (A-Z). The 'ownerID' must be registered with Jon Romney at NRAO (jromney@nrao.edu) to prevent duplicates. Numeric characters are not allowed. Any lower-case characters will automatically be converted to upper case.
 - c. serial# - numeric module serial number, with leading zeroes as necessary to make the VSN exactly 8 characters long. Alphabetic characters are not allowed in the serial#.
5. *drs* will compute the capacity of the module in GB and the maximum data rate in Mbps (number of disks times 128 Mbps) and append these to the VSN to create the extended VSN. Module capacity in GB is calculated as capacity of the smallest disk, rounded down to nearest 10GB, and multiplied by the number of disks in the module.
6. The recorded disk serial #'s are updated each time a scan is recorded.
7. A "VSN=" command may not be issued to any module which has been initialized in non-bank mode.
8. When a non-bank-mode pair of modules is mounted and the unit is operating in non-bank mode, a "VSN?" query will return the VSN of both modules as indicated in the return parameters.
9. When only a single module of a non-bank-mode module-pair is mounted, a "VSN?" query will return the both the VSN of the mounted module plus the VSN and bank position of its unmounted companion; however, no reading or writing of data will be allowed in this situation.