1720A

Instrument Controller

Console Monitor
User Manual

FLUKE ®

INTRODUCTION

The Console Monitor (CONMON) is a machine-language system program on the
System Disk with the file name CONMON.SYS. It processes keyboard inputs,
giving the user access to utility programs and programming languages. Each
utility program and language includes a command to return to CONMON.

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS MANUAL

Introduction

The following paragraphs describe conventions used in this manual. Individual
sections of this manual may define additional conventions.

Command Definitions

Each 1720A command is defined in a standard format that allows a maximum of
80 characters in any command line.

O   The command is named on a title line.

O   A syntax diagram or syntax statement follows the title line.

O   The command definition follows the syntax diagram or syntax
statement.

1.   The body of the command definition is a short paragraph that
describes the basic function of that command.

2.   Amplifying information is separated by item and organized in a
top down outline format similar to this description.

3.   A cross-reference to any associated information or documents
ends the command definition.

Syntax Diagrams

Syntax diagrams define correct spelling, punctuation, and sequence of words, symbols, and expressions for system and utility commands. The following guidelines define proper use of these diagrams:

O   Any path through a diagram starting from the left that does not run contrary to an arrowhead forms a legitimate command construct. The text accompanying the diagram explains legal usage.

O   Boldface words in a circular enclosure are to be entered exactly as shown. Example:

```
─────────────────────────( LIST )─────────────────────▶
```
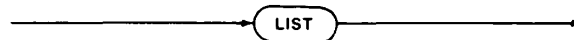
O   Key entries with names, such as ESC or RETURN, are shown in a box with rounded corners. Example:

```
( RETURN )
```
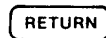
O   A required space character entry is always shown as:

```
────────────────────────▶( ⟨ space ⟩ )───────────────▶
```
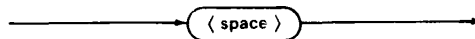
O   Control character entries are shown in circular enclosures within angle brackets. The representation CTRL/ means to hold the CTRL key depressed while typing the character that follows. Example:

```
────────────────────────▶( ⟨ CTRL/C ⟩ )──────────────▶
```

O   Lower case words enclosed in a box represent other information to be supplied.

```
──────────────────────▶│ file │────────────▶
```
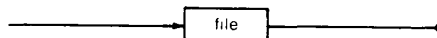
O   Words outside the path of the diagram, usually in parentheses, provide supplementary information. These words are normally not part of the definition of the statement. Example:

```
                         (input)
──────────────────────▶│ file │────────────▶
```
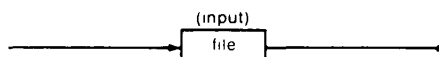
ENTERING THE CONSOLE MONITOR

Several different paths are provided for gaining access to CONMON. The
start-up sequence of the 1720A Instrument Controller terminates with the
loading of CONMON when a system command file is not provided. Each utility
program and language includes a command to return to CONMON. Also, a direct
access method is provided that overrides all other operations. Each of these
is discussed below.

Start-Up Access

Refer to Figure 1. Whenever power is turned on, or RESTART is pressed, the
1720A loads CONMON after completing a self-test, loading FDOS, and checking
for a system command file. If the file COMMND.SYS is not found on the system
device, the operation stops with CONMON loaded and command file status
inactive.

To save a system command file without allowing it to intercept the start-up
sequence, use FUP to rename the file to COMMND.CMD. The file will then be
ignored at start-up time. However, the file can be used any time COMMND is
given as an input to CONMON.

Access From Utility Programs
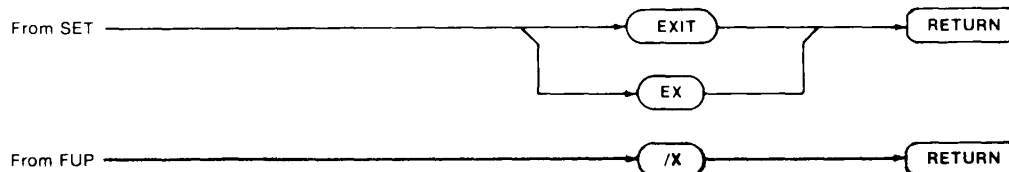
Each utility program includes a command to return to CONMON. When the command
is entered, the utility program properly completes and terminates any
operation that was in progress before requesting FDOS to load CONMON. This
process deletes the utility program from Main Memory.

Access From BASIC

When the BASIC interpreter processes an EXIT statement, all open files are
closed and terminated and a request is made to FDOS to load CONMON. This
process deletes BASIC and the user program that was in memory. The EXIT
statement may be part of a running program, or may be directly executed as an
immediate mode command.

Direct Access
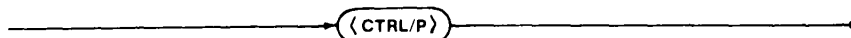
Whenever a <CTRL/P> entry from the keyboard is detected by FDOS, any other
operation in progress is immediately suspended, the file CONMON.SYS is loaded
from the System Device, and control is transferred to it. Other Main Memory
contents (except FDOS) are no longer usable. If a file was being written to
the floppy or electronic disk, it will appear on the file directory, but may

not be accessible to FDOS if the <CTRL/P> entry interrupted file completion and termination. This direct access method should not generally be used except as a back-up when other methods do not work and when the user is certain that the operation in process is not writing to a file.

USING CONMON

When accessed, CONMON displays the message:

    Console Monitor Version <x.y>   (time)(date)
    #

NOTE

Verify that the version number is the same as on the front page of this manual. If it is not, contact a Fluke Customer Service Center for advice.

CONMON processes inputs in the following way:

1. The directory of the system device is searched for a file with the entered name, having a .CMD extension. If found, it is loaded into memory, command file status in FDOS is set active, and the contents of the file are processed as if they were received as inputs from the keyboard.

2. If the .CMD file is not found, the directory of the system device is searched for a file of the entered name, having a .CIL extension. If found, it is loaded into memory as a machine language program and control is transferred directly to it.

3. If neither the .CMD file nor the .CIL file is found, CONMON displays:

?File not found.