HP 82401A HP-IL Interface Owner's Manual Addendum

This addendem contains updating information for the *HP 82401A HP-IL Interface Owner's Manual*, part number 82401-90001, dated November 1983.

Section 3, "Mass Storage Operations"

Page 29, under "Working With Files": The following three statements should be added to the list of statements that can use mass storage files:

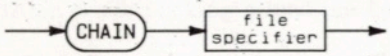
CHAIN RUN TRANSFORM

Keyword Dictionary

The three statements described below aren't included in the Keyword Dictionary. The operation of each statement is simply an extension of its HP-71 operation (as described in the *HP-71 Reference Manual*). The following descriptions are for operations using mass storage files.

CHAIN

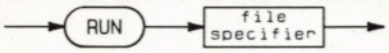
Purges the current file in the HP-71, copies the specified file into main RAM, and begins executing that file. (Controller and device.)



For operation as a device, the device specifier must be :LOOP.

RUN

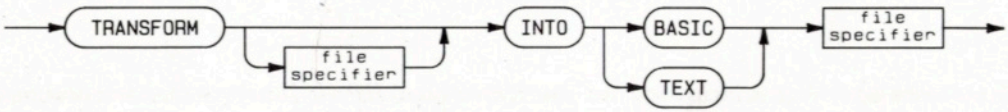
Copies the specified file into main RAM and begins executing that file. (Controller and device.)



For operation as a device, the device specifier must be :LOOP.

TRANSFORM

Creates a new TEXT (or LIF1) file from a BASIC file, or a new BASIC file from a TEXT (or LIF1) file. (Controller only.)



A mass storage file can't be transformed "in place"—a new file must be created.

Special Considerations

The following information applies to an HP 82401A HP-IL Interface that is version *1A*. To determine if this is the version of your interface, execute `VER$` (press `VER$` END LINE) and look for `HPIL:1A`.

Page 118, under ENTER: If an underflow or overflow condition may occur during the entry of numeric data, either enter numeric data into a string variable and then use the `VAL` function to generate the numeric value, or else don't suppress warning messages (don't set flag −1) and don't put other variables after a numeric variable in an enter list.

For example, you can use either of the techniques below.

```
ENTER 2;A$,B$
A=VAL(A$) @ B=VAL(B$)
```

Converts string input into numeric data (no numeric error can occur during string input).

```
F=FLAG(-1,0)
ENTER 2;A
ENTER 2;B
F=FLAG(-1,F)
```

Saves, clears, and restores flag −1. Numeric variables not followed by other variables.

If you don't take one of the preceding precautions, an incoming value that causes underflow or overflow may also cause one or more of these results: most user flags and math trap values are altered, variable values aren't stored, an `Insufficient Memory` condition occurs.

Pages 140 and 154, under OUTPUT and PRINTER IS: Avoid the remote possibility of a `Memory Lost` condition during `OUTPUT` and `PRINT` operations by taking either of the following precautions: use `ENDLINE` to set the end-of-line sequence to be either *zero* or *three* characters long, or use `OUTPUT` and `PRINT` statements that don't send end-of-line sequences (such as ending the statements with ";" and also setting an infinite print-width for `PRINT`).

For example, you can use any of the following techniques.

`ENDLINE " "&CHR$(13)&CHR$(10)`	Sets end-of-line length to 3. (This puts a space before carriage return, line feed—you can use any character that's ignored by the receiving device.)
`ENDLINE ""`	Sets end-of-line length to 0.
`OUTPUT 2;A$&CHR$(13)&CHR$(10);`	Suppresses end-of-line sequence, sends carriage return, line feed.
`PWIDTH INF` `PRINT S,T,U;`	Suppresses end-of-line sequence.

If you don't take one of the preceding precautions, the occurrence of a loop error (errors 255032 through 255052) while an end-of-line sequence is being sent by an `OUTPUT` or `PRINT` operation may cause a `Memory Lost` condition, resulting in memory being cleared.

Pages 92 and 94, under CAT and CAT$: Avoid certain conditions that can cause a `Memory Lost` condition during a catalog operation by taking either of these precautions: *don't* press any keys while the mass storage device is busy (while its BUSY light is on), or be sure that the first file on the medium *isn't* purged (such as by packing the medium whenever you purge the first file). If you take either of these precautions, the `Memory Lost` condition won't occur.

If the first file *is* purged and you've pressed keys while the mass storage device was busy, a `Memory Lost` condition can occur when the catalog operation finishes. You may avoid this condition by performing `INIT:1` (by pressing [ON]/[/] 1 [END LINE]) before terminating the catalog operation.

Pages 148 and 150, under PACK and PACKDIR: Avoid the possibility of a `Memory Lost` condition while packing a medium by *not* using a user-defined function in the device specifier.

Portable Computer Division
1000 N.E. Circle Blvd., Corvallis, OR 97330, U.S.A.

European Headquarters
150, Route Du Nant-D'Avril
P.O. Box, CH-1217 Meyrin 2
Geneva-Switzerland

HP-United Kingdom
(Pinewood)
GB-Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham
Berkshire RG11 3LL

82401-90019 English

Printed in Singapore 12/83