NAME

xiload - For control of Xilinx Teaching Boards

SYNOPSIS

xiload [−h *hostname*] [−p *portnumber* | −s *servicename*]

INTRODUCTION

Please read the documentation on the Xilinx Teaching Board (XTB) if you have not already done so.

XILOAD is a simple program for communicating with XTBs connected to the port of some machine. It allows direct entry of the commands accepted by the XTB (M,N,K,R, etc.) and displays the reults or error codes of those commands which return them.

It also allows easy downloading of data to the XTBs, most typically the format' ie. just consist of XTB commands. It also supports Tek Hex files. More formats will be added soon.

It is menu-driven and should be easy to use without documentation. From the main menu, the Xilinx submenu allows sending of XTB commands, and the File submenu allows sending of files, change of directory etc. The status command updates the display status.

SYNTAX

The syntax is as follows:

xiload [−h *hostname*] [−p *portnumber* | −s *servicename*]

eg. xiload -h kilburn -p 9100

(which connects to an XTB on the serial port of kilburn)

hostname

specifies the host. Default is grosvenor-8r,because that's what I use most!

servicename

can be used for ports associated with a service name. Default is telnet.

portnumber

can be used instead of servicename to specify the port. eg. '-p 23' is equivalent to '-s telnet'. See /etc/services.

NOTES

Xiload reads all its commands from stdin, so if you type the same keystrokes regularly you can put them in a file and redirect the input. I have a script called 'download' which consists of the following:

```
xiload <<end
FUTrammerout.xil
QQ
end
```

This selects the **F**ile menu, turns off screen **U**pdating, and sends the **T**eaching board format file rammerout.xil. It then **Q**uits from the file menu, and **Q**uits from the xiload program.

Turning off screen updating during file transfers will speed them up by a factor of about 3 or 4, depending on your display. This is an option in the File menu.

BUGS

Xiload uses curses for its screen display. Not all xterm windows handle this very robustly, so the display may not be as neat as it should be. Running xterm with the -cu option many help.

There is currently no way to capture received data in a log file. See *xidump* for a better way of doing this.

SEE ALSO

xidump, RAMPROM documentation

AUTHOR

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