

SCRAMNet[®] + Network

Software Installation Manual
for x86 and x64 Platforms
Running Windows[®] 7, 8, Vista,
Server 2003, Server 2008, and Server 2012
Using SCRAMNet+ PCI

Document No. C-T-MI-NTPCPC5#-A-0-A1

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 How to Use This Manual

1.1.1 Purpose

This manual describes the installation of SCRAMNet software for all x86 and x64 based Microsoft Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2012 systems.

1.1.2 Scope

This information is intended for systems designers, engineers and network installation personnel.

To benefit from the manual the reader should have at least a systems-level understanding of general computer processing, memory and hardware operation.

1.1.3 Style Conventions

- Hexadecimal values are written with a “0x” prefix; for example, 0xFB001040
- Called functions are italicized; for example, *OpenConnect()*
- Function parameters are bolded; for example, **Action**
- Path names are italicized; for example, *utility/sw/cfg*
- File Names are bolded; for example, **config.c**
- Absolute path file names are italicized and bolded; for example, ***utility/sw/cfg/config.c***
- Code and monitor screen displays of input and output are boxed and indented on a separate line. Operator input is in boldface type. For example:

```
C:\>ls
File1      File2      File3
```

1.2 Related Information

SCRAMNet+ Network PCI Hardware Interface Reference (D-T-MR-PCI)

SCRAMNet Network Utilities User Manual (C-T-MU-UTIL)

SCRAMNet Network NT DLL Reference Guide (C-T-ML-NTDLL)

SCRAMNet Network SC150e PCI,PMC,& CPCI Bus (universal Signaling) Hardware Reference (D-T-MR-PCPMCPE)

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- World Wide Web address: www.cwcdefense.com

2. PRODUCT OVERVIEW

2.1 Overview

These installation procedures apply to SCRAMNet+ host interface node.



NOTE: Please read this entire document before attempting to install the SCRAMNet software.

2.2 Hardware Installation

Install the SCRAMNet hardware **before** installing the SCRAMNet Utility software.

See the *SCRAMNet Hardware Reference Manual* for details on installing SCRAMNet hardware in the host system.

2.3 Software Distribution

The SCRAMNet software for Windows systems is distributed on one CD. The package contains software utilities, a monitor application, a diagnostic application, EEPROM Programming Utility, and an Installation Utility. In addition, the CD includes a driver for Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Vista, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2012. Source code for the SCRAMNet libraries and utilities is included to allow for user customization.

2.4 System Requirements

The Windows 7, Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 requirements:

- 1 GHz or faster processor
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 or later.
- 5.1 MB hard drive space.
 - 1 GB RAM 32-bit, 2 GB RAM 64-bit

The Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 requirements:

- 1 GHz (x86 processor) or 1.4 GHz (x64 processor)
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 or later.
- 5.1 MB hard drive space.
- 512 MB RAM.

The Windows Server 2003 requirements:

- Intel Pentium III 500 MHz (or faster) or equivalent x86 CPU.
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 or later.
- 5.1 MB hard disk space.
- 256 MB RAM.

2.4.1 Byte Ordering

In the case where PCI hardware is located on an Intel-based (Little Endian) backplane, but is accessed by way of a Motorola-type (Big Endian) host, then the byte order on the PCI must be changed to Big Endian.

2.4.2 Byte Order in SCRAMNet RAM

Memory operations to SCRAMNet RAM should not be a problem since byte ordering of host accesses is programmable through software.

The SCRAMNet PCI card has two distinct memory apertures that can be set up to access SCRAMNet memory and control/status registers (CSRs) with different transaction sizes. A PCI configuration register on the SCRAMNet card controls the fixed-transaction byte swapping for each memory aperture (offset 0x40 for aperture 0, and offset 0x44 for aperture 1). Align this byte swapping to match the other nodes on the SCRAMNet network. Aperture 0 is set up by default to be 32-bit access only. Aperture 1 is set up by default to be 8-bit access only, but may be set to 16-bit or 32-bit access only if desired.

The SCRAMNet PCI DLL exports a function named **sp_stm_mm**. This function reconfigures the byte-swapping mode of Aperture 1 to perform 8-, 16- or 32-bit byte swapping. Aperture 1 is used by the *get_base_mem()* function and the other memory access functions. Aperture 0 is used by the CSR register access routines. Therefore, if the byte-swapping mode of Aperture 0 is altered, the CSR access routines must also be altered to function in the new byte-swapping mode.

See the *SCRAMNet Network PCI Hardware Reference Manual* for a detailed description of the registers used to perform byte-ordering operations to SCRAMNet RAM apertures.

2.4.3 Byte Order in SCRAMNet Control/Status Registers

The access to the SCRAMNet Control/Status Registers (CSRs) is not sequential on the PCI board. These are 16-bit registers and are accessed as 16-bit values. When accessing registers directly through locally-written software, as opposed to using the SCRAMNet library routines *scr_csr_read()* and *scr_csr_write()*, the byte offsets are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 CSR Byte Offsets

CSR	Byte Offset	CSR	Byte Offset
0	0x2	8	0x812
1	0x100	9	0x910
2	0x206	10	0xA16
3	0x304	11	0xB14
4	0x40A	12	0xC1A
5	0x508	13	0xD18
6	0x60E	14	0xE1E
7	0x70C	15	0xF1C

The SCRAMNet library routines make this transparent. If using an unsigned short array in 'C' code (16 bit values), divide this byte offset by two to get the correct index.

2.4.4 Byte Order in SCRAMNet Auxiliary Control RAM

When accessing the SCRAMNet Auxiliary Control RAM (ACR), normal RAM is disabled. This allows configuration of the 5-bit ACR field that corresponds to each longword memory location in SCRAMNet RAM. This 5-bit field is defined as the least-significant byte of every longword location. Using 32-bit access through Aperture 0, the ACR value would be written to bits [4:0] of a longword address.

EXAMPLE

Set bits 0 and 1 of ACR location 1 to enable TX and RX Network Interrupts.

```
\* Aperture 0 PCI SCRAMNet Device *\n    Write 0x00000003 to memory address 1
```

ACR read and write routines are provided in the SCRAMNet library.

2.5 System Considerations

Since the SCRAMNet hardware, software and installation utilities are host to such a large variety of backplanes and operating systems, some minor differences may be apparent in these instructions such as file names and operating system commands.

2.6 Installation Procedures

Complete the following steps to load, configure, and install the SCRAMNet software.

1. Install the SCRAMNet hardware.
2. Install the software. (Chapter 3)
3. Configure the board. (Chapter 5)
4. Run SCRAMNet Monitor software (Chapter 6).

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3. INSTALLATION

3.1 Overview

This chapter contains the software load procedures, the directory structure, and information on building the SCRAMNet Utilities. Prior to loading the SCRAMNet software, hardware must first be installed as described in the SCRAMNet PCI Hardware manual.



NOTE: The screen displays shown are from Windows 8. Screen displays from other Windows versions may vary.

3.1.1 Power Up Host

When the SCRAMNet hardware is installed, power up the host and wait for Windows to load.

3.1.2 PCI Ethernet Controller

When the system is started for the first time users will be informed by the operating system that the host has located a PCI Ethernet controller as shown in Figure 3-1.

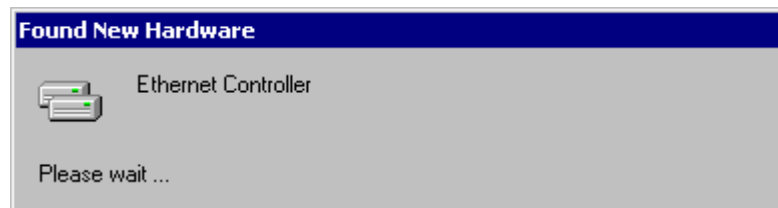


Figure 3-1 PCI Ethernet Controller Message

The **Found New Hardware Wizard** is displayed. Click **Next** to continue.



Figure 3-2 Found New Hardware Wizard

3.1.3 Load the Driver

Once the **Install Hardware Device Drivers** dialog is displayed, click **Display a list of the known drivers for this device so that I can choose a specific driver**, then click **Next**.



Figure 3-3 Select to Display Drivers List

When the **Locate Driver Files** dialog is displayed, check the **CD-ROM Drives** selection box, then click **Next** to continue.

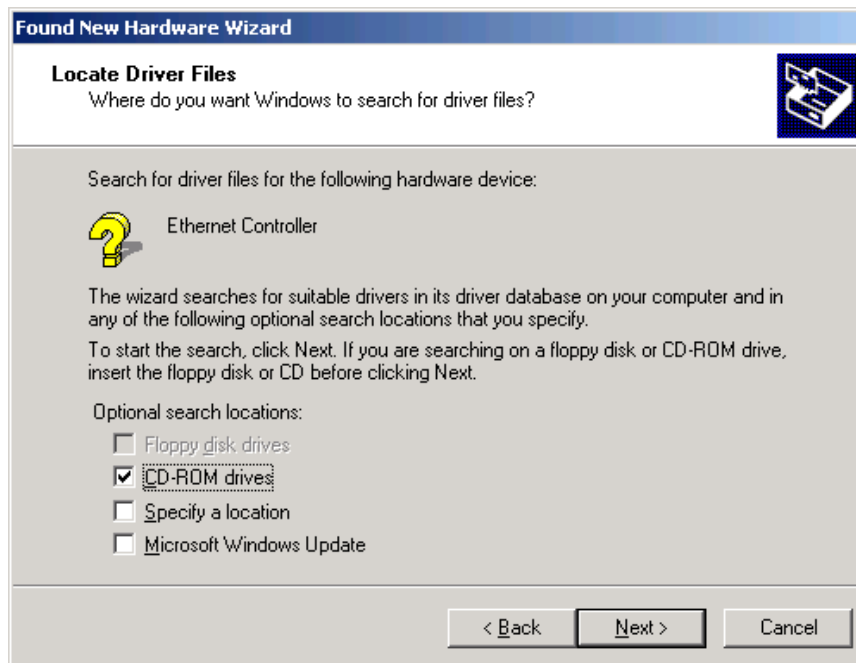


Figure 3-4 Locate Driver Files

When the **Driver Files Search Results** dialog is displayed as shown in Figure 3-5, click **Next** to continue.

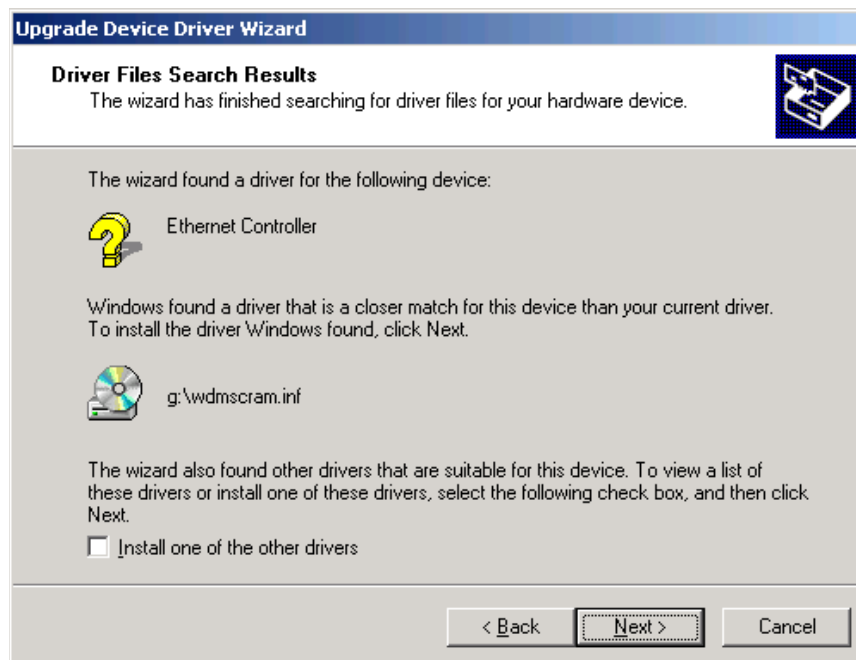


Figure 3-5 Select a Device Driver

Windows will indicate it has completed installation of the hardware device driver. Click **Finish** to close the wizard.

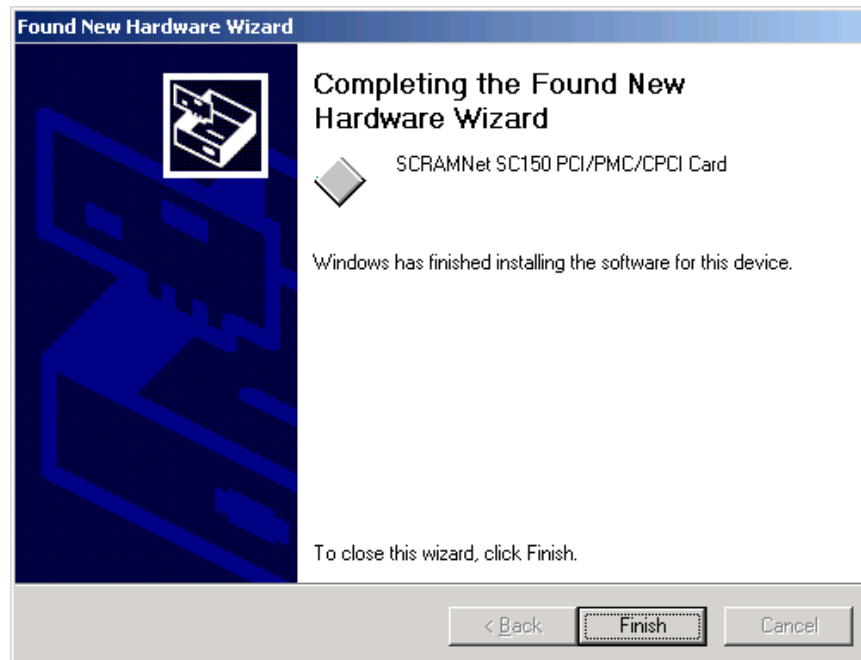


Figure 3-6 The Driver is Installed

3.2 Load the SCRAMNet Applications

Using Windows Explorer, browse the contents of the SCRAMNet Installation CD-ROM to locate the automated installation file **setupSCRAMNet.exe**. Launch the installation program by double clicking the **setupSCRAMNet.exe** file.

When the screen shown below (Figure 3-7) is displayed, click **Next** to continue.

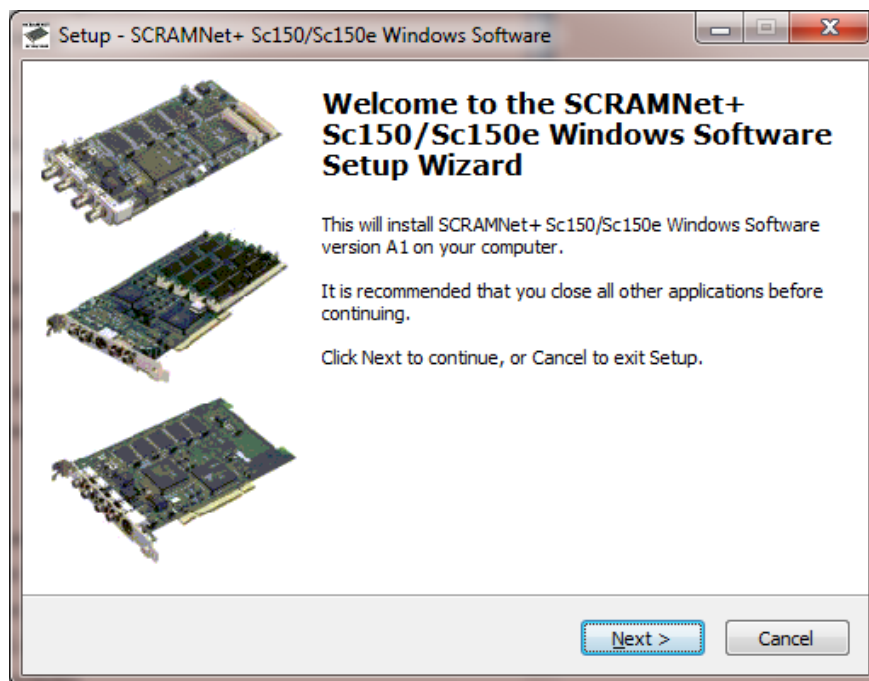


Figure 3-7 SCRAMNet Software Installation Wizard

A dialog containing the Curtiss Wright Controls licensing agreement will be displayed. Please read and understand the licensing agreement before continuing the installation. Click the **I agree** radio button and then click **Next** to continue.

The SCRAMNet readme file is displayed. The file contains information regarding recent changes to the package. Click **Next** to continue.

The **Select Destination Location** dialog is then displayed. Indicate to Windows the folder where the source and executable files are to be installed (the default is *c:\program files\scramnet*). Click **Next** to continue

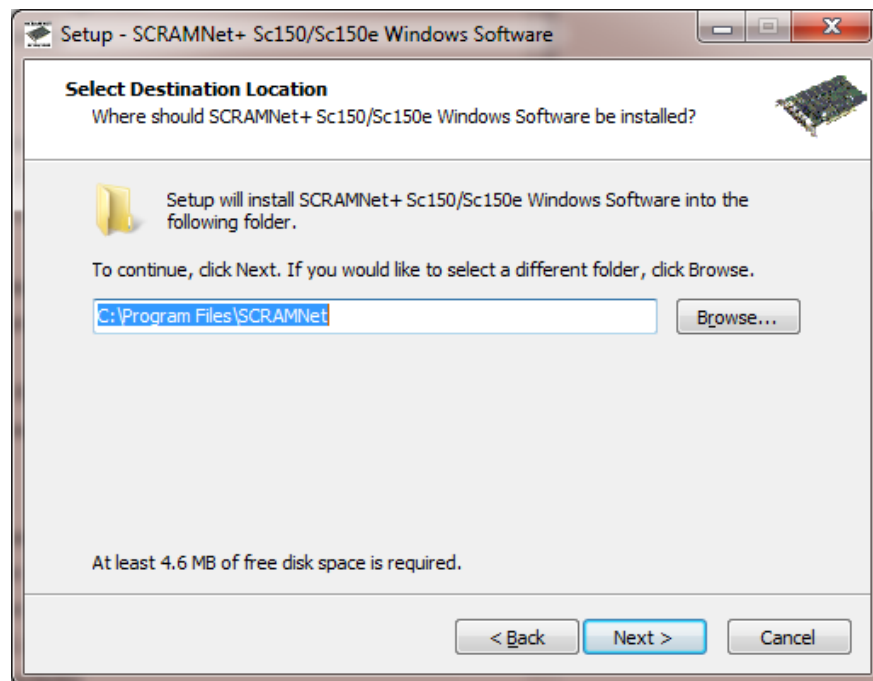


Figure 3-8 Select Destination Location

The **Select Components** dialog is now displayed. In most cases, “Full installation” should be selected because it installs all application executables and source files, whereas the “Compact” selection only installs application executables. Make a selection and then click **Next**.

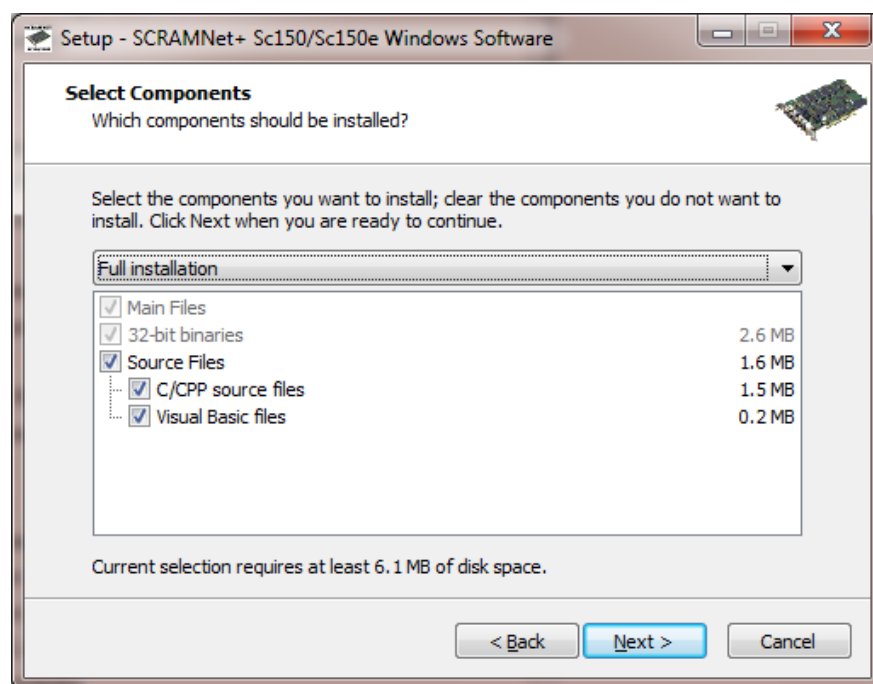


Figure 3-9 Select Components

The **Select Start Menu Folder** dialog is now displayed. Click **Browse** and Select a Start Menu folder or Click **Next** to accept the default folder and continue.

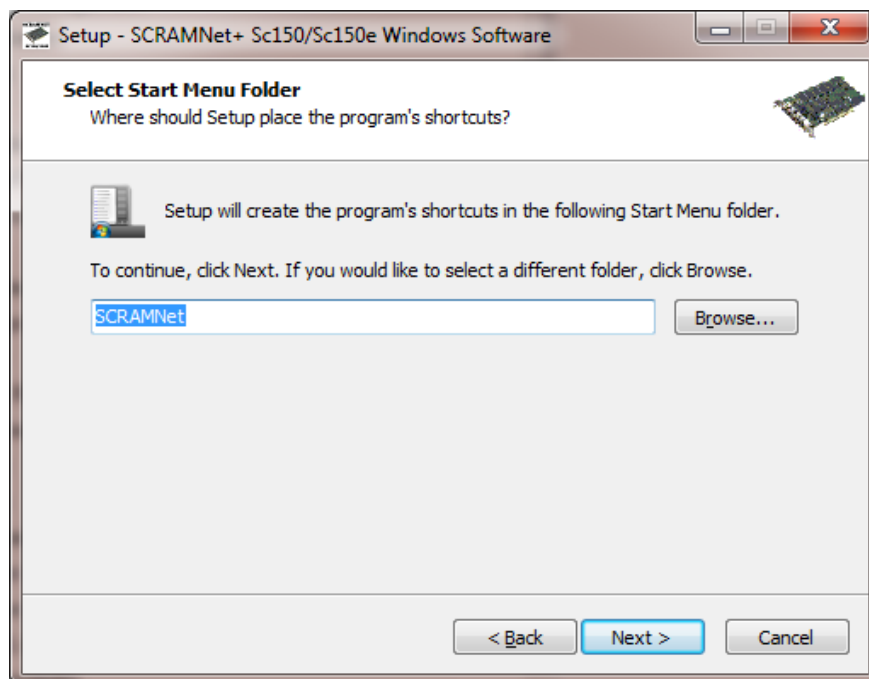


Figure 3-10 Select Start Menu Folder

The **Ready to Install** dialog is now displayed. Review the options selected and then click **Install** to start the installation.

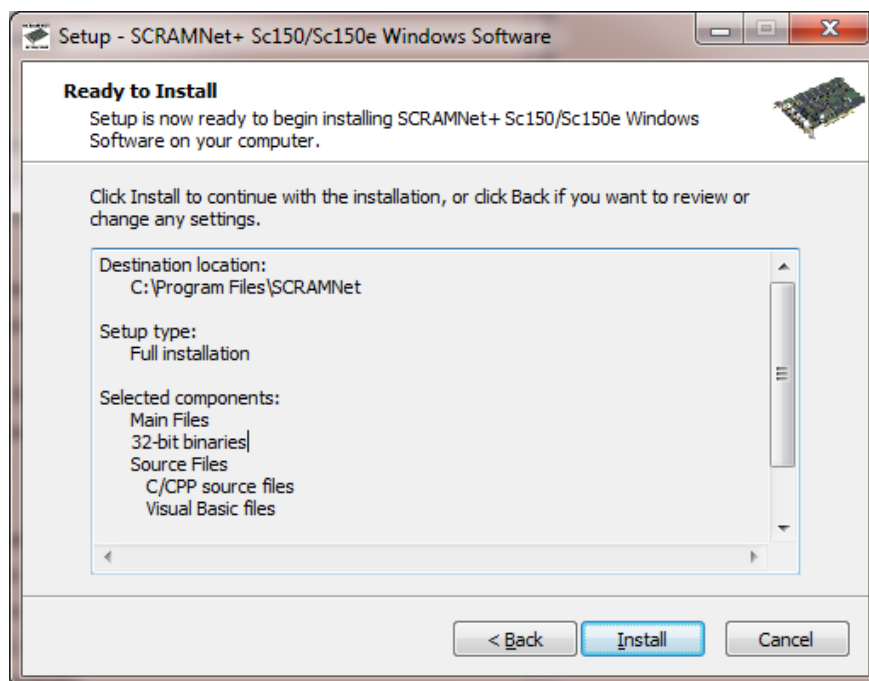


Figure 3-11 Ready to Install

Once the automated installer has completed copying files, the **WinInst** application is displayed. Click the **Install** button to register the SCRAMNet+ device driver. If changes are needed to the card's default node ID, memory size, or timeout value, click **Edit**. Click **Exit** to close the **WinInst** application.

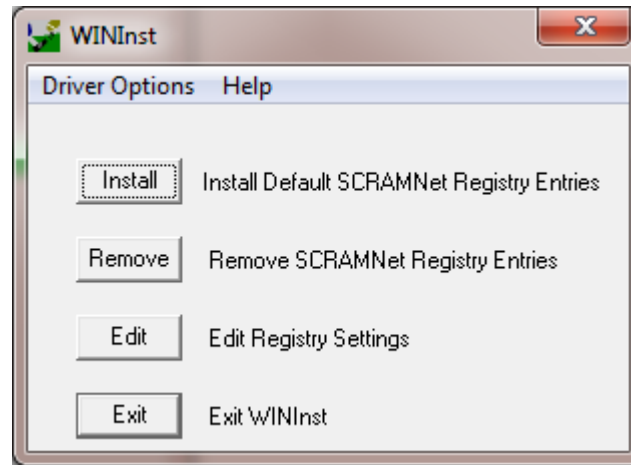


Figure 3-12 Installation Successful Dialog

An installation complete dialog is now displayed as shown in Figure 3-13. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.

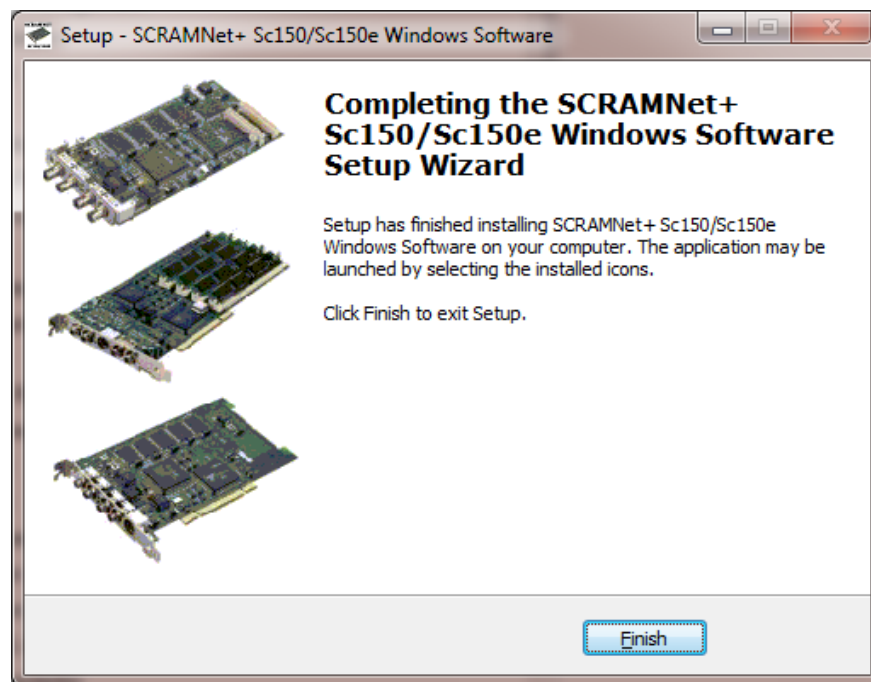


Figure 3-13 Installation Complete

3.3 Verify Driver Installation:

To verify the installation of the SCRAMNet+ device driver using Windows 7, Windows Vista, or Windows Server 2008 click Open the **Control Panel**. Next, double-click **System Maintenance** or **System and Security**, shown in Figure 3-14 below:

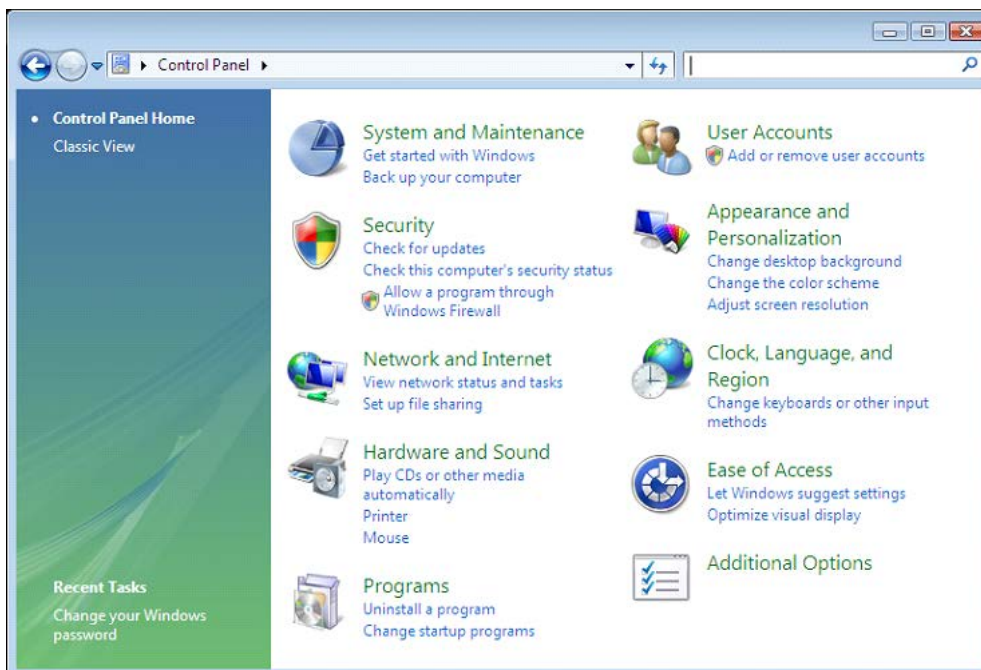


Figure 3-14 Windows Control Panel (view by Category)

From the System Maintenance Screen select **System**.

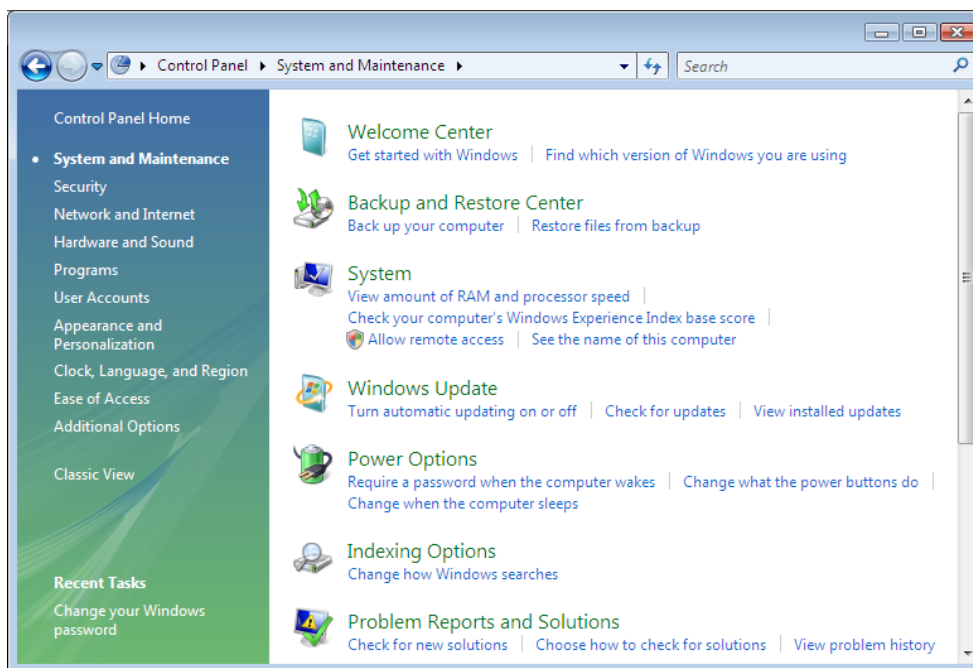


Figure 3-15 System and Maintenance

From the “System” dialog, select **Device Manager**.

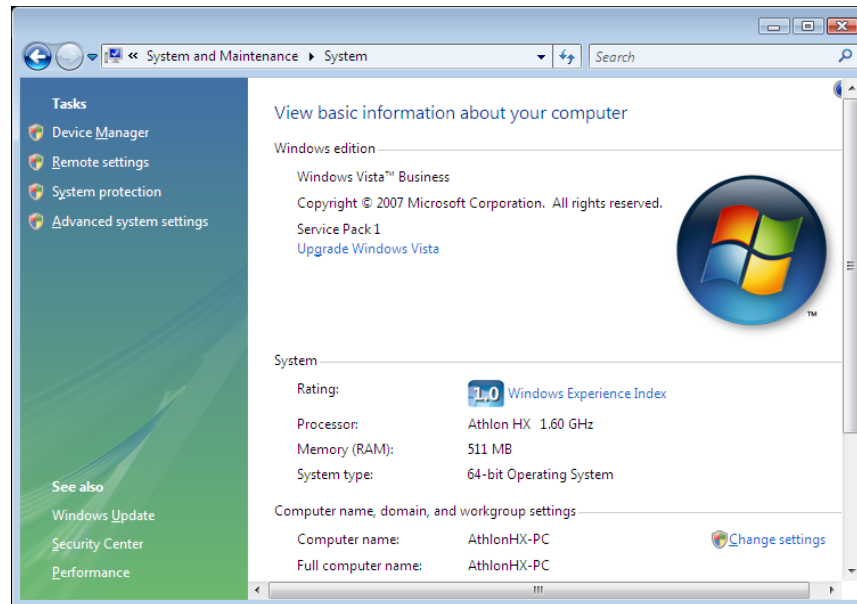


Figure 3-16 System

From the list in the **Device Manager** dialog, find the SCRAMNet+ device driver as shown in Figure 3-17 below.

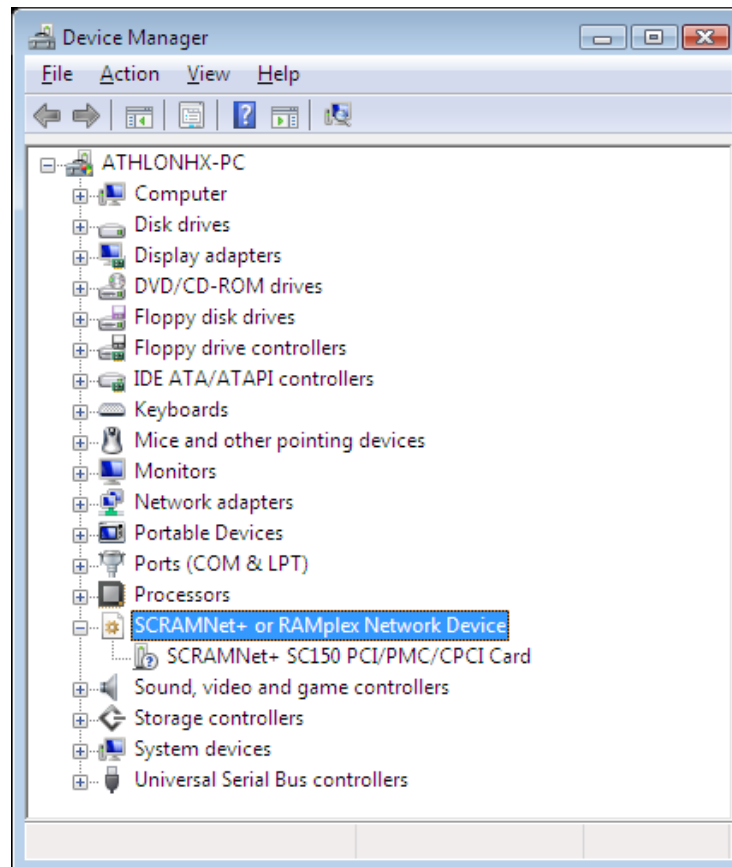


Figure 3-17 SCRAMNet+ Driver Listed in the Device Manager

To verify the SCRAMNet+ device driver installation using Server 2003, click **Start | Settings | Control Panel**. Next, double-click the **System** icon as show in the Figure 3-18 below.

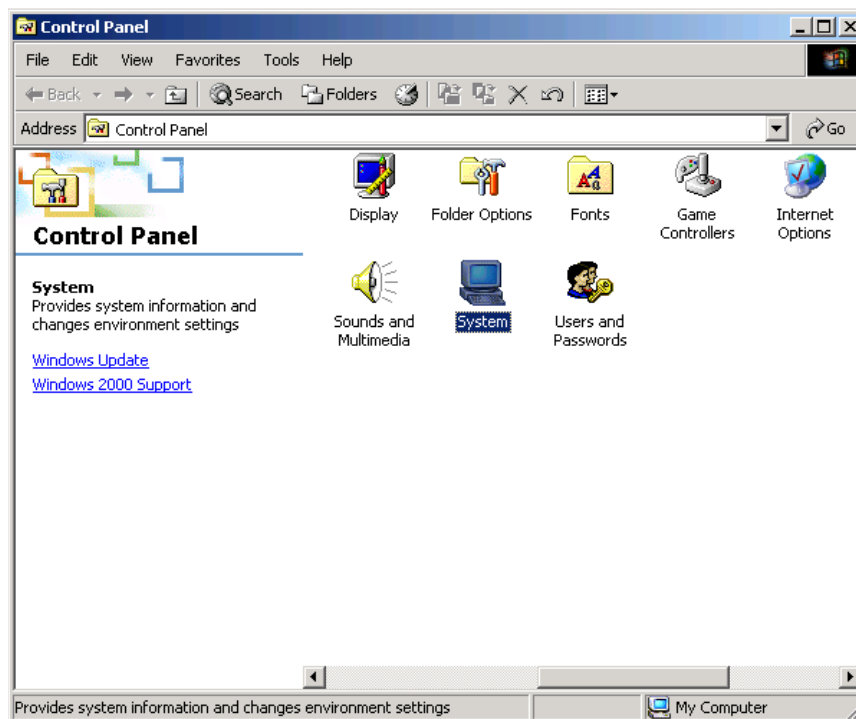


Figure 3-18 Control Panel—System Icon

From the Systems Properties dialog select the **Hardware** tab then click **Device Manager**. From the list in the **Device Manager** window, find the SCRAMNet+ device driver as shown in Figure 3-19 below.

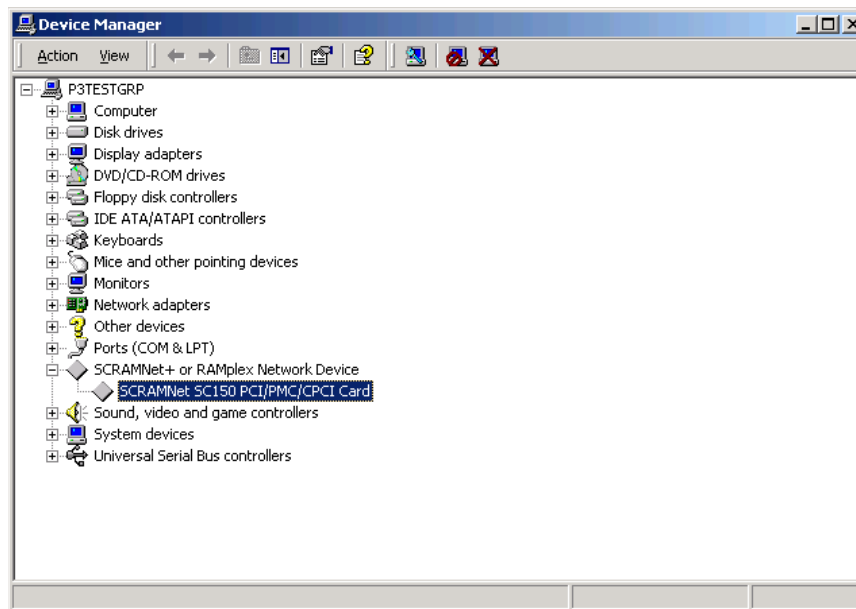


Figure 3-19 SCRAMNet+ Driver Listed in the Device Manager

3.4 Uninstall the SCRAMNet Applications

To uninstall the SCRAMNet applications, from server 2003, select Start->Settings->Control Panel->Add/Remove Programs, and the following dialog is displayed.

Scroll down the list of installed packages and locate the one entitled SCRAMNet. Click the **Remove** button and follow the on-screen prompts to complete removal of the software.

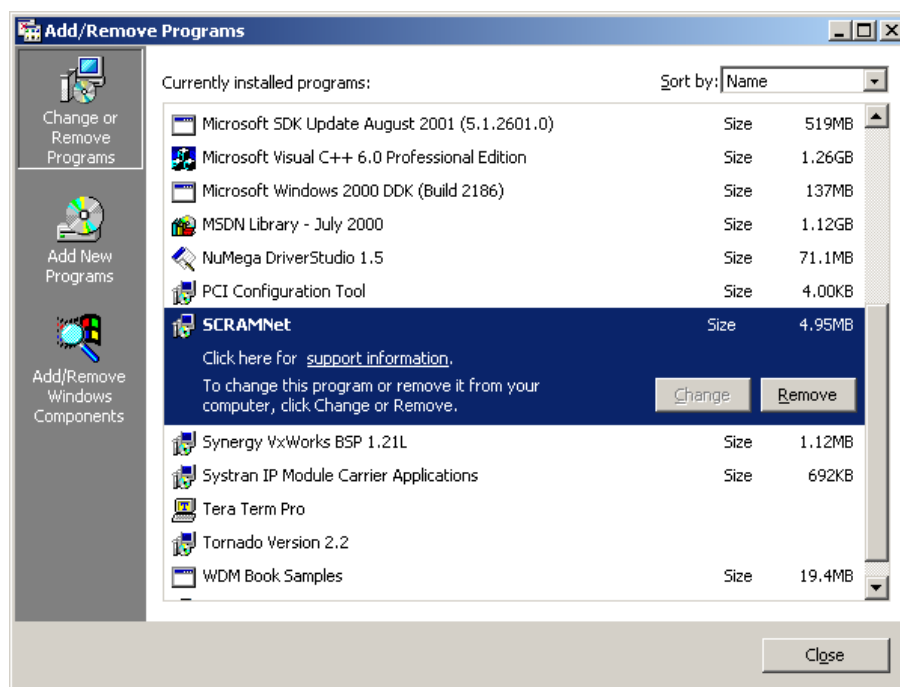


Figure 3-20 Uninstall the SCRAMNet Software from Server 2003

To uninstall the SCRAMNet applications from Windows Server versions, Vista and later systems, open the control panel and select Programs, then select Uninstall a program. The following dialog shown in Figure 3-21 is displayed.

Scroll down the list of installed packages, and select the one entitled SCRAMNet, click Uninstall to remove the software.

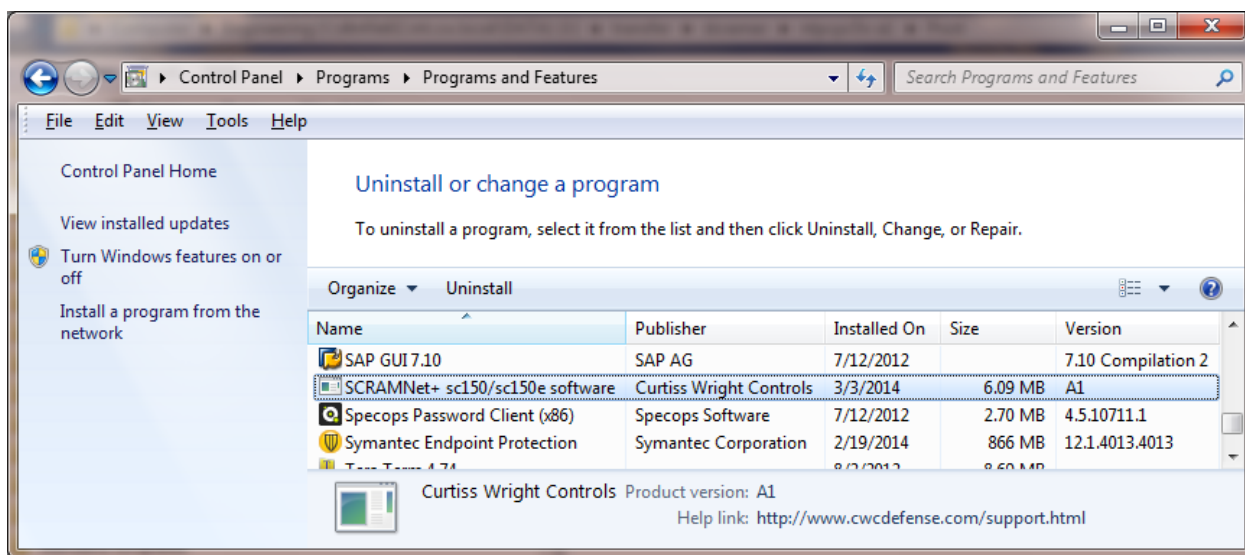


Figure 3-21 Uninstall the SCRAMNet Software

3.5 Directory Structure

The SCRAMNet software and related files are placed into several subdirectories as shown:

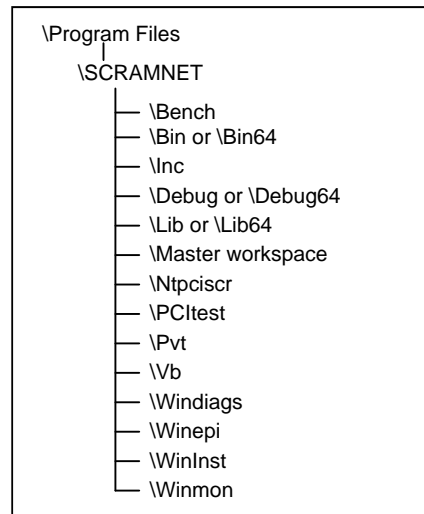


Figure 3-22 Illustration of Directory Structure

- The *Bench* directory contains the source files for a utility, which reports PIO and DMA benchmarking results and can run DMA-read and DMA-write tests on SCRAMNet memory.
- The *Bin* directory contains the 32-bit release (non-debug) versions of all the utilities.
- The *Bin64* directory contains the 64-bit release (non-debug) versions of all the utilities.
- The *Debug* directory contains 32-bit debug versions of the binaries.
- The *Debug64* directory contains 64-bit debug versions of the binaries.
- The *Inc* directory contains the header files for SCRAMNet Network library routines.
- The *Lib* directory contains the 32-bit debug and release version of the DLL's as well as files required to link to the API.
- The *Lib64* directory contains the 64-bit debug and release version of the DLL's as well as files required to link to the API.
- The *Master Workspace* directory contains a Microsoft Visual Studio workspace used to rebuild all of the SCRAMNet project files.
- The *NtPciScr* directory contains the source code for creating the PCI DLL as well as the SCRAMNet API library.
- The *PCIttest* subdirectory contains the source code for an example interrupt application.
- The *pvt* directory contains SCRAMNet Performance Verification Tool program used to read, write and verify SCRAMNet.
- The *Vb* directory contains the Visual Basic definitions for the API as well as an example of their usage.
- The *WinDiags* directory contains the source files for an interactive utility used to test the SCRAMNet PCI hardware.
- The *WinEpi* directory contains the source files for a utility used to modify the SCRAMNet EEPROM.

- The *WinInst* directory contains the source files for a utility that installs and removes the SCRAMNet device driver, as well as functionality for modifying the device registry values.
- The *WinMon* directory contains the source files for an interactive utility used to read/write SCRAMNet CSRs and memory locations.
- The root *SCRAMNet* directory contains release notes and **readme** files with information and updates not available in the printed manuals. It also contains a batch file to build the software from the command line.

3.6 SCRAMNet Device and Vendor IDs

All PCI devices are required to have a Device ID and Vendor ID. All Curtiss-Wright PCI and PMC products have received a new Device ID and Vendor ID from the PCI SIG. Table 3-1 shows the old and new SCRAMNet IDs.

Table 3-1 SCRAMNet ID's

	Vendor ID	Device ID
New	0x1387	0x5300
Old	0x11B0	0x4750

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4. SELECT MEMORY AND REGISTER ADDRESSES

4.1 Memory Addresses

The SCRAMNet+ Node is a physical memory device, which requires the SCRAMNet+ memory to be mapped into the PCI Bus Address space. Available host system RAM is also mapped into the same address space on the PCI Bus. The host computer will assign SCRAMNet two 16 MB address ranges for aperture 0 and aperture 1 that do not conflict with other boards/devices in the system.

4.2 Register Addresses

The register address will always be at an 8 MB offset from SCRAMNet Memory. For example, if the memory base address is at 0xFD000000, the register address will be 0xFD800000.

4.3 PCI Configuration

The system will automatically determine SCRAMNet base addresses and IRQ level, which is known as “Plug & Play” capability. The addresses for Aperture 0 and Aperture 1 are different but will be mapped to the same local side address; that is, they will both access SCRAMNet memory at the same offsets. The two apertures are useful for setting the fixed transaction byte swapper separately for each. Aperture 0 default is 32-bit access and aperture 1 default is 8-bit access (see Section 2.4.2).

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5. CONFIGURE THE BOARD

5.1 Software Configuration

The PCI SCRAMNet board boots up with minimal system configuration needed. In order for the card to function properly, the software may need to alter this configuration to assign the card all of the necessary resources needed for its operation.

When an application calls the function *sp_scram_init()* to map the SCRAMNet memory and registers, the program also reads values from the Windows registry. The registry contains values that the program will use to set initial values for the SCRAMNet card's **Node ID**, **Memory Size**, and **Timeout** parameters. These registry values can be modified using the SCRAMNet installation utility. To modify, click the “WinInst” icon. From the utility dialog, press the **Edit Registry Settings** button. This will bring up a registry-editing dialog as shown in Figure 5-1.

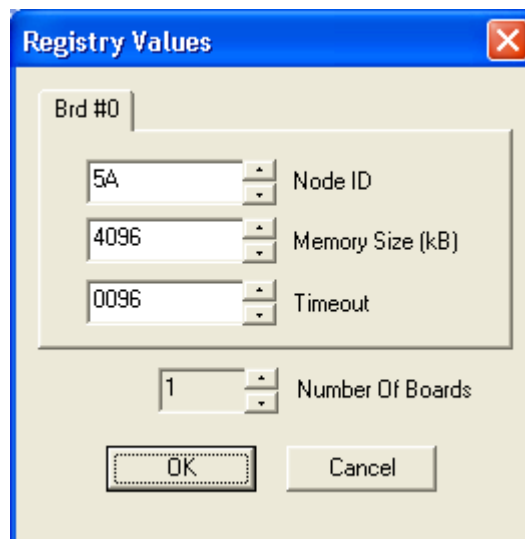


Figure 5-1 Registry Editor Dialog

The editor provides the ability to modify the registry settings for each installed SCRAMNet device, as well as increase or decrease the number of boards installed. Note that upon installing the SCRAMNet driver, the PCI bus is scanned to identify the number of boards installed. The Registry Editor automatically defaults to the proper number of boards. If this number is different from the number of boards installed, power down the system and reseal each of the installed SCRAMNet boards. Once the registry values are set as required, clicking the **OK** button rewrites the registry values.

Under Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008, WinInst must be run as administrator so that the program can alter the registry values.

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6. RUN THE APPLICATION

6.1 Overview

There are three basic ways to run one of the SCRAMNet programs:

- From an icon created for the program in the Start Menu under Programs | SCRAMNet
- From Windows Explorer
- From the Start Menu's Run dialog box

Once the application is started, follow the directions in the *SCRAMNet Network Windows NT Utilities* (C-T-MU-NTUTIL) user manual.



NOTE: For Vista and 2003 the programs, Wininst and Pvt must to be run as administrator. To run a program as administrator left click the program icon and select run as administrator from the pop up menu.

6.2 Running from the Start Menu Program Icons

To run the program from the Start Menu:

1. Click the Start Menu and select Programs.
2. Select SCRAMNet and then click the application to run.

6.3 Running from File Manager

To run the program from Windows Explorer:

1. Open Windows Explorer from the Start Menu.
2. Change to the appropriate subdirectory.
3. Double-click the executable file.

6.4 Running from Run dialog box

To run the program from the Run dialog box:

1. Click the **Start Menu** and select **Run....**
2. Type the full path name of the executable file in the Command Line box, or select the executable file by clicking the "Browse" button and double-clicking the proper file.
3. Click/select "OK".

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7. CONNECTING INTERRUPTS

7.1 Overview

Interrupts are connected at the user level by creating an event object with the name SCR_INTERRUPT_OBJECT#. Where # is the board number 0, 1, 2, etc.



NOTE: The software only allows one application at a time to connect an interrupt event handler. The software will return an error if an attempt is made to connect multiple interrupt event handlers. If another program needs to be forced to release its handler, the function `sw_int_flush()` may be called to cause the release of all registered interrupt event handlers.

The following code provides a simple example of how to connect interrupts for a single device system. (Refer to the source code in PCITEST or WINDIAGS/TST/SCR_INT.C for an example of using this interrupt):

```
#include <scr.h>
#include <scrplus.h>

int main( void )
{
    char intString[30];
    sp_scram_init(); // map CSRs and memory
    if ( sw_int_connect() )
    {
        /* Create interrupt event object. */
        sprintf(intString, "%s%d", SCR_INTERRUPT_OBJECT, 0);
        hIntEvent = CreateEvent(NULL,FALSE,FALSE,intString);

        /* Wait forever, or until SCRAMNet interrupts. */
        if (WAIT_OBJECT_0 ==
        WaitForSingleObject(hIntEvent,INFINITE)) {
            printf("SCRAMNet interrupted!\n");
            sw_int_disconnect(); // disconnect interrupts
            CloseHandle(hIntEvent); // close interrupt object
        }
    }
    return(0);
} /* main */
```

For more information on connecting interrupts, refer to the *SCRAMNet Network Windows NT DLL Reference Guide*.

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