# IBM 7010 Simulator Usage

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# Contents

- Introduction
- Simulator Files
- IBM 7010 Features
- Stop conditions
- CPU
  - Registers
- I/O Channels (CH1..CH4)
  - Registers
- Unit record devices.
  - Inquiry Station (INQ)
  - 1402 Card Reader (CDR)
  - 1402 Card Punch (CDP)
  - Stack Device (STKR)
  - 1403 Line Printer (LP)
- Magnetic Tape devices
  - 729 Magnetic Tape (MTA-C)
  - ChronoClock
- 7909 Devices
  - -1301/1302/2302/7320 Disk devices
  - 7750 Communications Controller (COM and COML)
    - \* Registers
- Symbolic Display and Input
- Character Codes
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# Introduction

The IBM 1410 and 7010 were designed as enhancements to the IBM 1401, these were somewhat source compatible, but not binary compatible.

The 1410 was introduced on September, 12 1960 and the 7010 in 1962. The 1410 was withdrawn on March 30, 1970.

The 7010 featured 4 I/O channels where the 1410 had 2. Also the 7010 could access 100,000 characters of memory as opposed to the 80,000 for the 1410. The 7010 also featured optional decimal floating point instructions.

Memory was divided into fields separated by a special flag called a word mark. Instructions end at the first character with the word mark set. They consist of a operation code, followed by 1 or 2 5-digit addresses, and an optional instruction modifier.

If the 10's and 100's digit have zone bits set the address is modified by the contents of the five characters at locations 25-100.

Each register is 5 characters long and word marks are ignored. The 1410 and 7010 could also be optionally equipped with priority mode to allow for device complete interrupts.

The 7010 or 1410 CPU has no registers. All operations on done from memory.

# Simulator Files

To compile the IBM 7010:

Subdirectory	File	Contains
17000	i7000_defs.h	IBM 7000 simulators general definitions
	$i7010\_defs.h$	IBM 7010 simulator specific definitions
	$i7000$ _chan.c	Generic channel interface.
	i7010_cpu.c	7010 CPU, Channel, interface
	$I7010$ _chan.c	7010 Channel.
	$i7010$ _sys.c	7010 System interface
	i7000_cdr.c	1402 Card reader
	$i7000\_cdp.c$	1402 Card punch
	i7000_com.c	7750 Communications Controller
	$i7000\_con.c$	Inquiry console.
	$i7000\_dsk.c$	1301/2302 disk and $7238$ drum controller
	$i7000$ _ht.c	7340 Hypertape controller.
	$i7000\_lpr.c$	1403 Line printer
	i7000_mt.c	729 Tape controller.
	i7000_chron.c	Chrono Clock.

# IBM 7010 Features

The IBM 7010 simulator is configured as follows:

Device Name(s)	Simulates
CPU	7010 CPU with 10-60K of memory
CH14	7010 Channels.
MTA	729 Magnetic Tape Controller (Channel 20)
MTB	729 Magnetic Tape Controller (Channel 21)
MTC	729 Magnetic Tape Controller (Channel 22)
CHRON	Chrono Clock
CDR	1402 Card Reader
CDP	1402 Card Punch
STKR	1402 Card Punch Stacker
LP	1403 Line Printer
DK	1301/2302/7304 disk.
COM	7750 communications controller.
COML	7750 Communications lines.

# Stop conditions

The 7010 simulator implements several unique stop conditions:

- I/O Device not ready.
- Unknown CPU instruction
- I/O Check
- Divide Error
- No Word Mark
- Invalid Addresses
- Invalid Instruction Length
- Program Check
- Protection Check
- $\bullet$  invalid message to 7750
- $\bullet\,$  No buffer storage available for input character on  $7750\,$
- no buffer storage available for output character on 7750

# CPU

The CPU options include setting memory size and CPU type.

SET	CPU	1401	Emulate a 1401
SET	CPU	7010	Emulate a 7010
SET	CPU	10K	Sets memory to 10K
SET	CPU	20K	Sets memory to 20K
SET	CPU	30K	Sets memory to 30K
SET	CPU	40K	Sets memory to 40K

SET	CPU	50K	Sets memory to 50K
SET	CPU	60K	Sets memory to 60K
SET	CPU	70K	Sets memory to 70K
SET	CPU	80K	Sets memory to 80K
SET	CPU	90K	Sets memory to 90K
SET	CPU	100K	Sets memory to 100K
SET	CPU	NOPRIORITY	No Priority Mode
SET	CPU	PRIORITY	Priority Mode
SET	CPU	NOFLOAT	No Floating Point
SET	CPU	FLOAT	Floating point
SET	CPU	NOPROT	No memory protection
SET	CPU	PROT	Memory Protection

Memory size is  $10 \mathrm{KW}$  on a standard CPU, extended option must be enabled to use memory sizes over  $10 \mathrm{KW}$ .

### Registers

CPU registers include the visible state of the processor as well as the control registers for the interrupt system.

$\overline{Name}$	Size(digits)	Comments
IAR	5	Instruction Address Register
AAR	5	A Address Register
BAR	5	B Address Register
CAR	5	C Address Register
DAR	5	D Address Register
E	5	Channel 0 Address Register
F	5	Channel 1 Address Register
G	5	Channel 2 Address Register
H	5	Channel 3 Address Register
ASTRISK	1	Asterix Mode
SW06	1	Sense Switch
SW	6	Sense Switches.

The CPU can maintain a history of the most recently executed instructions.

This is controlled by the SET CPU HISTORY and SHOW CPU HISTORY commands:

SET CPU HISTORY	clear history buffer
SET CPU HISTORY=0	disable history
SET CPU HISTORY=n	enable history, length = n
SHOW CPU HISTORY	print CPU history
SHOW CPU HISTORY=n	print first n entries of CPU history

The history trace shows the Instruction counter, the AAR and BAR before and

after the instruction executed. The result of the instruction is displayed followed by the symbolic instruction.

# I/O Channels (CH1..CH4)

The 7010 supported 4 channels.

SET CHAN UREC=dev

Sets device to cause interrupts on a channel.

#### Registers

Channels have the following registers:

$\overline{Name}$	Size(digits)	Comments
ADDR	5	Channel Data Address
CMD	1	Channel Command.
FLAGS	32 (binary)	Channel Flags

For meaning of bits in FLAGS see i7000 defs.h.

#### Unit record devices.

### Inquiry Station (INQ)

The inquiry station allows for communications with the operating system.

The station is half duplex and will either print or accept input.

Whenever the computer sends a message it is prefixed with a 'R' character.

When the station is ready to receive input it prompts with a 'I'. Input is buffered until the return character is entered.

Backspace will remove the last character typed.

An <esc> will send an interrupt to the processor to request it read a record from the console.

An <esc> while in input mode will cancel input mode and clear any typed message.

### 1402 Card Reader (CDR)

The card reader (CDR) reads data from a disk file.

Cards are simulated as ASCII lines with terminating newlines.

Card reader files can either be text (one character per column) or column binary (two characters per column). The file type can be specified with a set command:

SET CDRn FORMAT=TEXT Sets ASCII text mode

SET CDRn FORMAT=BINARY Sets for binary card images

SET CDRn FORMAT=BCD Sets for BCD records.

SET CDRn FORMAT=CBN Sets for column binary BCD records.
SET CDRn FORMAT=AUTO Automatically determines format.

or in the ATTACH command:

ATTACH CDRn <file> Attaches a file

ATTACH CDRn -f <format> <file> Attaches a file with the given format.

ATTACH CDRn -s <file> Added file onto current cards to read.

ATTACH CDRn -e <file> After file is read in, the reader will receive an end of :

The channel can be changed by the following command:

SET CDRn CHAN=c Set this device to channel c

The default assignments are:

CDRO Channel 1 CDR1 Disabled

The card reader can be booted with:

BOOT CDRn

The CDR Reads first card into address 1 and starts execution at location 1.

Error handling is as follows:

error	processed as
not attached end of file	report error and stop out of cards
OS I/O error	report error and stop

## 1402 Card Punch (CDP)

The card reader (CDP) writes data to a disk file. Cards are simulated as ASCII lines with terminating newlines. Card punch files can either be text (one character per column) or column binary (two characters per column). The file type can be specified with a set command:

SET CDPn FORMAT=TEXT Sets ASCII text mode

SET CDPn FORMAT=BINARY Sets for binary card images.

SET CDPn FORMAT=BCD Sets for BCD records.

SET CDPn FORMAT=CBN Sets for column binary BCD records.

SET CDPn FORMAT=AUTO Automatically determines format.

or in the ATTACH command:

ATTACH CDPn <file> Attaches a file

ATTACH CDPn -f <format> <file> Attaches a file with the given format.

The channel can be changed by the following command:

SET CDPn CHAN=c Set this device to channel c.

The default assignments are:

CDP0 Channel 1 CDP1 Disabled

Error handling is as follows:

error	processed as
not attached	report error and stop
OS I/O error	report error and stop

### Stack Device (STKR)

The stacker device can be enabled, and files can be attached to individual bins of the stacker.

The file format follows that of the CDP device.

The individual unit reflects the stacker code sent by the computer.

If no file is attached the output will go to the file attached to the CDP device.

### 1403 Line Printer (LP)

The line printer (LP) writes data to a disk file as ASCII text with terminating newlines. Currently set to handle standard signals to control paper advance.

SET LPn NO/ECHO Sets echoing to console of line-printer output.

SET LPn CHAN=n Sets channel for this device

SET LPn LINESPERPAGE=lpp Sets number of lines per page on printer.

The default assignments are:

LP0 Channel 1 LP1 Disabled

The printer supports the following control codes to control spacing.

Character (Octal)	Action
060	Suppress spacing.
020	Single space after.
040	Single space before.
063	Skip to channel 3 (every 5th line)
062	Skip to channel 2 (every 8th line)

Character (Octal)	Action
061 & 069	Skip to channel 1 (or 9), (top of form).

Error handling is as follows:

error	processed as
not attached	report error and stop
OS I/O error	report error and stop

### Magnetic Tape devices

### 729 Magnetic Tape (MTA-C)

These come in groups of 10 units each.

Each individual tape drive support several options: MTA used as an example.

S	EΤ	$\mathtt{MTAn}$	REWIND	Sets	the	${\tt mag}$	tape	to	the	load p	oint
S	ET	${\tt MTAn}$	LOCKED	${\tt Sets}$	the	mag	tape	to	be	read on	Ly.
S	ΕT	${\tt MTAn}$	WRITEENABLE	Sets	the	mag	tape	to	be	writable	Э.
S	ET	${\tt MTAn}$	LOW	Sets	mag	tape	e to	low	den	sity.	
S	ET	MTAn	HIGH	Sets	mag	tape	e to :	high	ı de	nsity.	

Options: Density LOW/HIGH does not change format of how tapes are written. And is only for informational purposes only.

Tape drives can be booted with:

BOOT MTxn Read in record into location 0.

#### ChronoClock

Disabled by default. This is a special 729 tape drive which returns the current time. It supports the option of setting the channel and drive that it will occupy.

Note: You must disable the real 729 drive that is is replacing.

The clock responds to Read and Backspace commands. A read results in a 10 character buffer being generated that has the Month, Day, Hour, Minutes, Seconds and Milliseconds.

This time is taken from the local computer time.

SET CHRON CHAN=n Set channel for chrono clock. SET CHRON UNIT=n Sets the unit for the chrono clock.

Example: To set Chronoclock to unit A9 do the following:

```
SET MTA9 DISABLE
SET CHRON UNIT=9 CHAN=1
```

### 7909 Devices

These devices must be attached to a 7909 channel to work.

### 1301/1302/2302/7320 Disk devices

The 7631 file control supports up to ten devices, which can be 7320 drums, 1301 disks, 1302 disks, or 2302 disks. Unit types are specified with the SET command.

```
      SET DKn TYPE=7320
      Unit *n* is a drum

      SET DKn TYPE=7320-2
      Unit *n* is a drum (two modules)

      SET DKn TYPE=1301
      Unit *n* is a 1301 disk

      SET DKn TYPE=1301-2
      Unit *n* is a 1301-2 disk (two modules).

      SET DKn TYPE=1302
      Unit *n* is a 1302 disk

      SET DKn TYPE=1302-2
      Unit *n* is a 1302-2 disk (two modules).

      SET DKn TYPE=2302
      Unit *n* is a 2302 disk
```

Units can be SET ENABLED or DISABLED. In addition, units can be set to enable or disable formatting:

SET	DKn	FORMAT	Enable formatting
SET	DKn	NOFORMAT	Disable formatting
SET	${\tt DKn}$	HA2	Enable writing of home address 2
SET	${\tt DKn}$	NOHA2	Disable writing of home address 2
SET	${\tt DKn}$	MODULE=n	Sets modules for unit, modules can only be even. 0 to 8.
SET	${\tt DKn}$	CHAN=n	Sets channel for unit (A-H).
SET	${\tt DKn}$	SELECT=n	Sets select on channel (0 or 1).
SET	${\tt DKn}$	CTSS	Sets disk to use CTSS bootstrap
SET	${\tt DKn}$	IBSYS	Sets disk to use IBSYS bootstrap.

Formatting is disabled by default.

All Disk units support bootstrapping with boot command. Bootstrap code is build based on whether CPU is in CTSS mode or not.

BOOT DKn Insert custom Loader into lower memory and start.

Error handling is as follows:

error	processed as
not attached	report error and stop
OS I/O error	report error and stop

#### 7750 Communications Controller (COM and COML)

The 7750 is modeled as a terminal multiplexer with 33 lines. It consists of two device: COM is the multiplexer controller, and COML is the individual lines.

For the first 32 lines, the 7750 performs input and output through Telnet sessions connected via a user-specified listening port.

The 33rd line is permanently attached to the simulator console window.

The ATTACH command specifies the port to be used for Telnet sessions:

```
ATTACH COM <port> set up listening port
```

where port is a decimal number between 1 and 65535 that is not being used other TCP/IP activities.

Each line (each unit of COML) can be set to one of twp modes: KSR-35 and KSR-37. In KSR-35 mode, lower case input and output characters are converted automatically to upper case, and parity is ignored. In KSR-37 mode, lower case characters are left alone, and even parity is generated on input. KSR-37 is the default.

Once COM is attached and the simulator is running, the 7750 listens for connections on the specified port. It assumes that any incoming connection is a Telnet connections. The connections remain open until disconnected either by the Telnet client, a SET COM DISCONNECT command, or a DETACH COM command.

SET COM	DISCONNECT=n	Disconnect	line n	
---------	--------------	------------	--------	--

SET COM CHAN=n Set channel for com controller.

The 7750 implements the following special SHOW commands

SHOW COM CONNECTIONS	Displays current connections to the 7750
SHOW COM STATISTICS	Displays statistics for active connections

The 7750 implements the following special SET commands:

SET COMLn LOG=filename	Log output of line n to filename
SET COMLn NOLOG	Disable logging and close log file
SET COMLn KSR35	Set line *n* to ksr-35
SET COMLn KSR37	Set line *n* to ksr-37
SET COMLn 2741	Set line *n* to 2741

**Registers** The controller (COM) implements these registers:

Name	Size	Comments
ENABLE	1	Enable flag
STATE	6	Controller state
MSGNUM	12	Input message sequence number

# Symbolic Display and Input

The IBM 7010 simulator implements symbolic display and input. These are controlled by the following switches to the EXAMINE and DEPOSIT commands:

```
-m Display/Enter Symbolic Machine Code
-c Display/Enter BCD Characters
-n Display 1401 Symbolic Machine Code
(none) Display/Enter Octal Characters
```

The symbolic input/display supports several formats for instruction display:

- <opcode>
- <opcode> <character>
- <character> <character> <character>
- $\bullet$  <opcode> <address>
- <opcode> <address>,<address>
- <opcode> <address>,<character>
- <address>,<address>,<character>

An address is a decimal number optionally followed by a +Xnn specifying an index register.

# **Character Codes**

This is the mapping between character codes used by the simulator:

Commercial	Scientific	ASCII	BCD	Card	Remark	C	ommercial	Scientific	ASCII	BCD	Card	Remark
			00		Blank	-			-	40	11	also -0
1		0	01	1		J			J	41	11-1	
2		0	02	2		K			K	42	11-2	
3		0	03	3		L			L	43	11-3	
4		0	04	4		M	ſ		M	44	11-4	
5		0	05	5		N			N	45	11-5	
6		0	06	6		o	1		0	46	11-6	
7		0	07	7		P			P	47	11-7	
8		0	10	8		Q			Q	50	11-8	
9		0	11	9		R			R	51	11-9	
0		0	12	10		1			!	52	11-2-8	
#	=	=	13	3-8		S			\$	53	11-3-8	
@		'/@	14	4-8		*			*	54	11-4-8	
:		:	15	5-8		]			]	55	11-5-8	
>		>	16	6-8		;			;	56	11-6-8	
√		"	17	7-8	Tape Mark	Δ	7		٨	57	11-7-8	
Ъ		_	20	2-8		&	:	+	&/+	60	12	also +0
/		/	21	10-1		A			A	61	12-1	
S		S	22	10-1		В			В	62	12-2	
T		T	23	10-2		C			С	63	12-3	
U		U	24	10-3		D			D	64	12-4	
V		V	25	10-4		E			E	65	12-5	
W		W	26	10-5		F			F	66	12-6	
X		X	27	10-6		G	1		G	67	12-7	
Y		Y	30	10-7		H	•		H	70	12-8	
Z		Z	31	10-8		I			I	71	12-9	
#		#	32	10-2-8	Word Mark	?			?	72	12-2-8	
,		,	33	10-3-8						73	12-3-8	
%	(	%/(	34	10-4-8				)	)	74	12-4-8	Lozenge
•		•	35	10-5-8		]			]	75	12-5-8	
\		\	36	10-6-8		<			<	76	12-3-8	
#		{	37	10-7-8	Segment Mark	#	*		I	77	12-7-8	Group Mark

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