Script Launcher

This program is meant to be a supplement to the AmazonReader project that runs a script as defined by the specifications for that project. This runs as a separate entity that communicates with AmazonReader when it is run with the -network option. This causes AmazonReader to wait for commands to be sent from the network on a TCP port. The interface between the programs uses TCP protocol and the AmazonReader can be set to a specified port selection. It will initially set this value to the port selected by the user the last time the program was run (it is saved in the file .amazonreader/site.properties in the directory that ScriptLauncher is executed from. If this file is not found, it will default to port 6000. The same way, ScriptLauncher has a file .scriptlauncher/site.properties that is used to hold the last port used by this program, and the startup screen allows the user to specify another value to override this value.

CLIENT Messages Sent

The commands (ASCII text) that are sent from ScriptLauncher to the AmazonReader server are:

```
LOAD <filename> - loads a script into memory

COMPILE - compile the script

RUN - execute the script

STOP - stop the script (if it is running)

PAUSE - pause the execution (so it can be resumed)

RESUME - resume execution from the current point

STEP - execute the next line in the script

RESET - reset the program counter (next line to execute) to the begining

BREAKPT <line> - set a breakpoint in the script to stop execution when running
```

DISCONNECT - disconnect the TCP port from the server

EXIT - terminate the server

SERVER Responses Received

The responses sent back from the server are:

```
STATUS: <state> - a change of state in the server

LINE: line> - the current line number

SUBSTACK: <stack info> - the current list of subroutine calls

ALLOC: <variable info> - each variable allocation created during compile

VARMSG: <variable info> - variables that have changed during script execution

LOGMSG: <log info> - debug log info (info the server also saves in log file)

OUTPUT: <message> - output generated by the script using the PRINT command
```

STATUS Response Format

```
CONNECTED
                 - the client has connected to the server
DISCONNECTED
                 - the client has disconnected from the server
LOADED - the script file has completed compilation
- the execution of the script has comp

    the script file has completed loading

                - the execution of the script has completed
STOPPED .
                - the execution has stopped due to client request
PAUSED
                - the execution has paused due to client request
                - the execution has completed for the current line
STEPPED
                 - the execution has paused due to reaching the set breakpoint
BRFAK
RESUMED
                 - the execution has resumed
BREAKPT SET
                 - the breakpoint change has been accepted
BREAKPT INVALID - the breakpoint change was rejected (not a valid exacutable line)
```

This status value will be displayed in the Status text message location.

LINE Response Format

The LINE entry is simple enough: it will be the line number of the script that is the next to be executed. If the end of the script has been reached, the value will be END.

SUBSTACK Response Format

```
SUBSTACK: MAIN :: Subroutine1 :: Subroutine2
```

The current subroutine will be the furthest name on the right, and the caller of each subroutine listed preceds it with a double colon seperating them. The leftmost entry will always be MAIN. This information is displayed in the Sub stack text message location.

ALLOC Response Format

```
ALLOC: [<name> VarName :: <type> String :: <owner> *MAIN*]
```

The entries are again seperated by a double colon and consist of an id tag followed by its corresponding value. The tags are: <name>, <type>, and <owner>, although <owner> will be omitted for the RESERVED section. <name> refers to the name of the variable, <type> is the data type, and <owner> is either MAIN or the subroutine in which the allocation was made. This is more important in LOCAL section variables, since they are only accessible to that subroutine. This information is formatted and displayed in the Variables tab.

VARMSG Response Format

This message is similar to ALLOC, but has additional fields. It has the following format:

```
VARMSG: [<section> RESERVED :: <name> VarName :: <type> Integer :: <value> 32 :: <writer> FileStatusCheck :: line> 166 :: <time> 00:00.000]
```

The additional sections here are <section>, to identify whether it is a RESERVED, GLOBAL, LOCAL or LOOP variable; <value> which is the current value of the variable, <writer> is the subroutine that wrote the value, is the line in the script that wrote the variable, and <time> is the execution time when the value was written (same values that are used in the log messages, for reference). This information is also formatted and displayed in the Variables tab, with any variable changes indicated by marking the values in red.

LOGMSG Response Format

LOGMSG info consists of the debug information that is saved in the AmazonReader test log file. It has the format of:

```
LOGMSG: 00000664 00:00.062 [PROG ]: Path selection: /home/user/Projects/AmazonLogger/logs
```

Where the 8-digit entry is a counter value (for reference), followed by the timestamp value in msec resolution as MM:SS.mmm, followed by the type, of debug message enclosed in square brackets, followed by the message itself. This information is displayed in the Debug log tab.

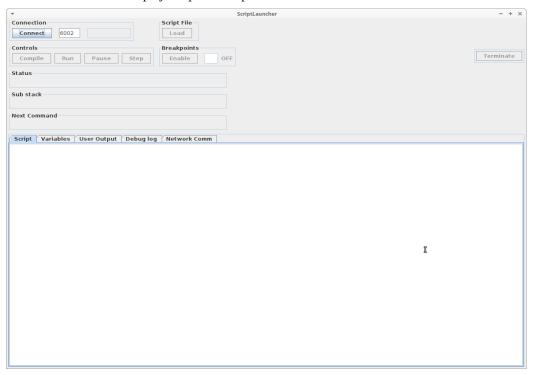
OUTPUT Response Format

OUTPUT info is simply the text output generated by the PRINT messages in the script. This information is displayed in the User Output tab.

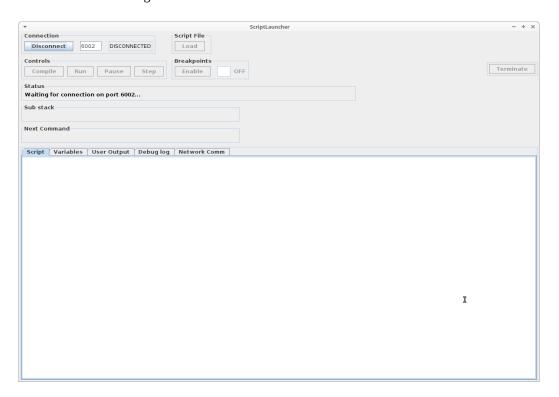
Note that all communication between the client and server are also displayed in the Network Comm tab with client messages displayed in blue and server messages in green. Additional status info is displayed in black.

Startup

This is the GUI that is displayed upon startup:

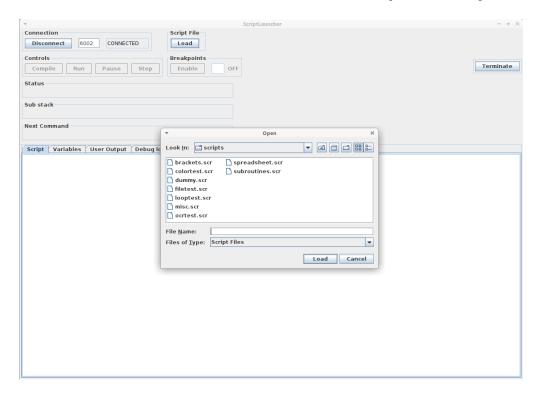


Note that all the buttons are disabled except for the Connect on powerup, so you must first connect to the server before doing anything else. The AmazonReader must be running with the -network option in order to connect. If not, the Status display will indicate it is waiting for the server and will connect after AmazonReader server is started.

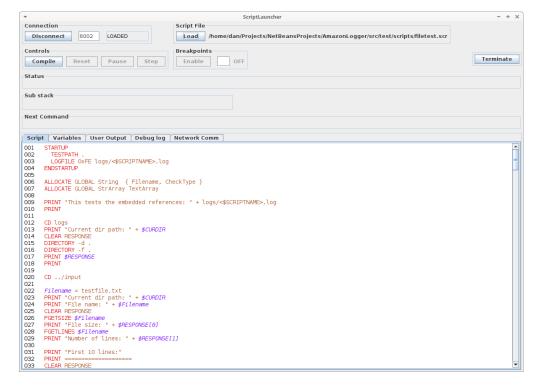


When the server accepts a connection, it will send the client a CONNECTED status message to this client, and the Connect button will change to a Disconnect button and the Load button will become available to press.

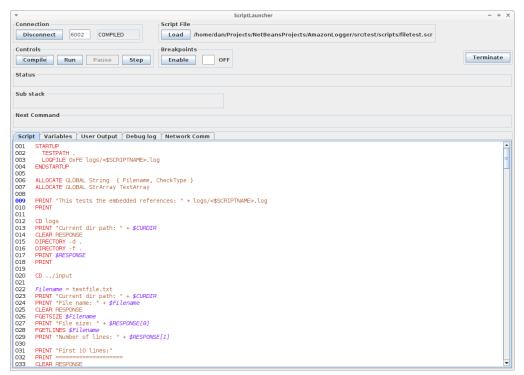
Pressing the Load button allows you to select a test script to run. The filename will be passed to the server in the LOAD command, and the server will load the file and return a LOADED response when complete.



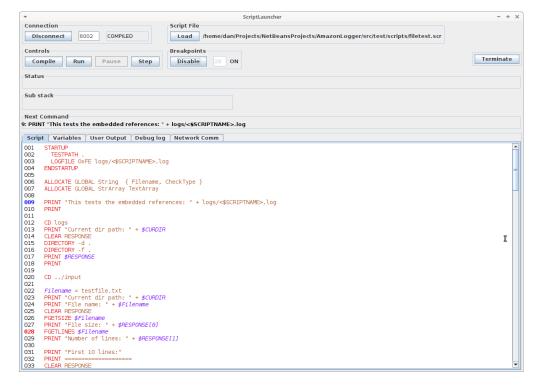
After a file has been loaded, the loaded file will be displayed in the Script tab and the Compile button becomes available to press. Line numbers are displayed at the left of each line for reference. The window will show script commands in red, variable references in violet, comments in green and the rest of the script in brown.



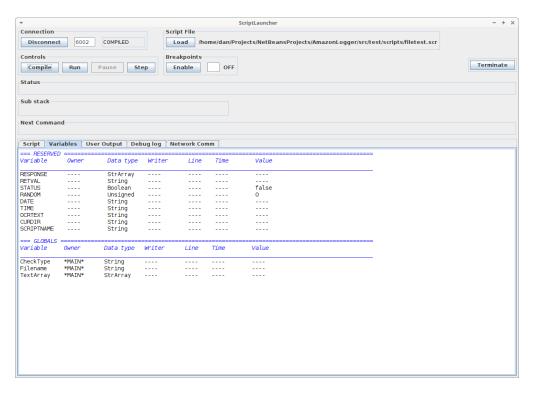
Pressing the Compile button will send the COMPILE command to the server, which will compile the script, sending LOGMSG messages that show its progress (note that the desired debug messages to report must be enabled at the start of the script in order to obtain reports). These log messages will always include error and warning messages, whether enabled or not, which can allow the user to debug the script to get it to at least compile. During the compile is when all variable allocations that were made in the script are allocated. These will be sent to the client using the ALLOC response messages. A COMPILED message will be sent upon completion, which will enable the Run, Step, and Breakpoint Enable buttons.



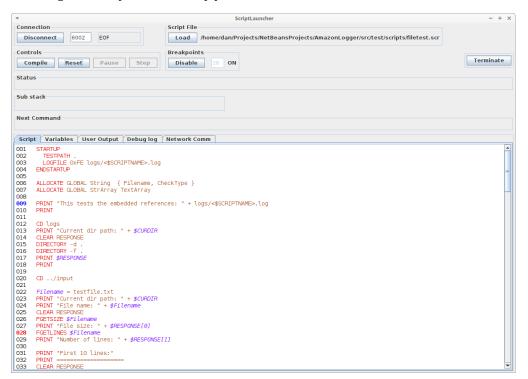
The line number of the initial executable line will be displayed in blue to indicate what line will be executed next. Note that the commands contained in the STARTUP section and all ALLOC commands will be skipped, as these have been executed by the compiler. Also, all blank and comment lines will also be skipped. Here you can enter a line number to break on.



Note that the breakpoint line number will be displayed in red, so you can easily see where the script will stop execution at.

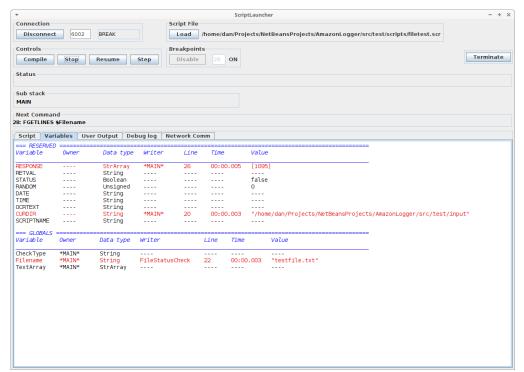


If you look at the Variables tab, you will see all of the Reserved and User defined allocations that the compiler found and their data types, the subroutine (or MAIN) that created them, and their default values if Boolean, Integer, or Unsigned types. All Strings and Arrays default to empty.



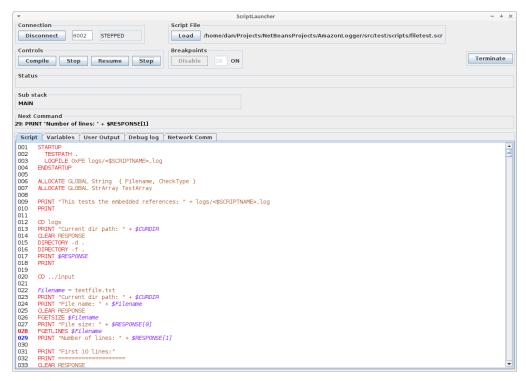
If the Run button is pressed, it will execute the command in the script until either the end of the file is reached, the user presses the STOP or PAUSE buttons, or the enabled breakpoint is reached. The above shows that the breakpoint was reached and indicates it by updating the line numbers to show that the breakpoint line number of 28 is now violet, as well as

displaying in the text area after the port number that a BREAK Status message was received from the server. Looking at the Variables tab, we can see the variables that have changed in value highlighted in red.

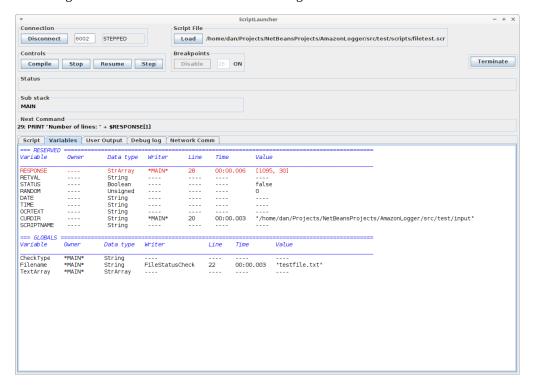


This shows that the RESPONSE string array has been written to by the MAIN routine on line 26 at timestamp 0.005 (5 msec after start of execution). This was from the FGETSIZE \$Filename line executed. This is a String Array, and values are shown enclosed in square brackets with each entry seperated by a comma. In this case, there was only 1 value written, and it was a numeric value of 1095.

Taking a step after the execution break, the next slide again displays the breakpoint in red on line 28, but the next line to be executed is again indicated in blue at line 29.

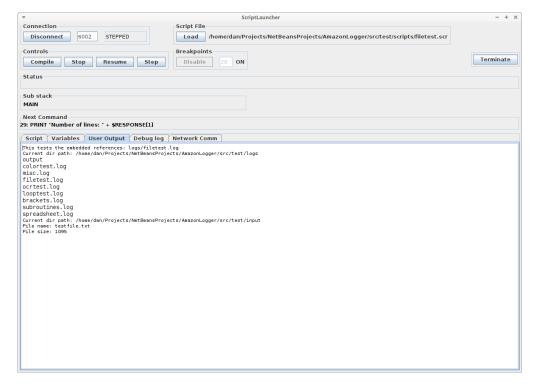


We can again select the Variables tab to see the changes made.

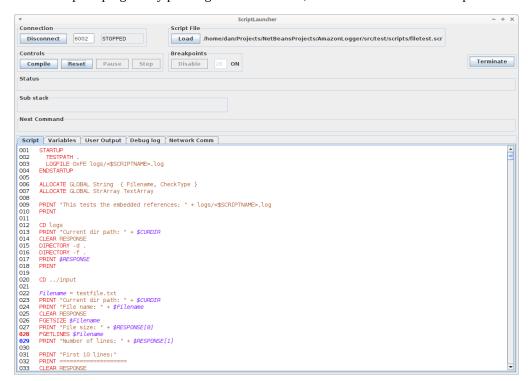


It shows that the variable RESPONSE has been written to by MAIN again line 28 at timestamp 0.006, and now the array contains 2 entries: 1095 and 30. This was performed by line 28 that was FGETLINES \$Filename.

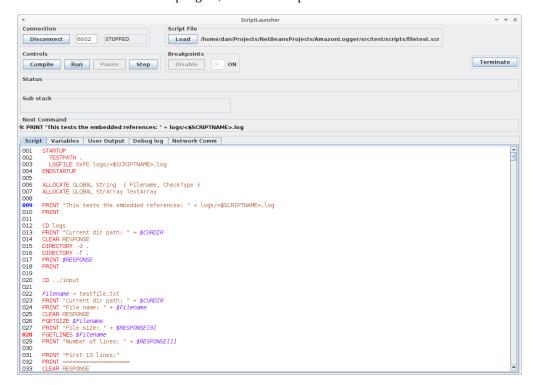
Next we can look at the Output tab to see what the PRINT messages have written.



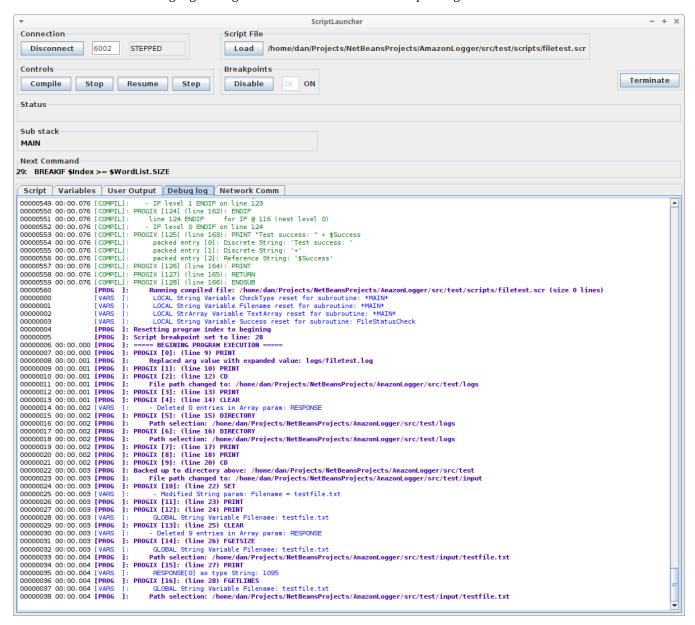
We can stop the program by pressing the STOP button, which will terminate the script.



And if we want to run the script again, we must first press the RESET button.



We can also look at the Debug log messages the server has sent in its corresponding tab.



And the Network Comm tab will show the communication messages between the server and the client.

