**Linac BPM Cheat Sheet**

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# Module Commands

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Command | Action | Comments |
| HE | Print basic help |  |
| H1 | Print a second block of help text |  |
| H2 | Print another block of help text |  |
| H3 | Print another block of help text |  |
| RD 1 | Read one word of data at address=0x0001 | 0x01 is the CSR |
| RDI 1 32 | Print registers 1 through 32 |  |
| SET | Show the Internet configuration parameters |  |
| SET 1 <ip> | Set the IP address to <ip> |  |
| SET <n> | Set the other IP parameters. SET will show you the order in which they come |  |

Generally, these serial parameters work through Putty:

* 8 data bits
* 1 stop bit
* No parity
* 9600 baud

# The OAC

Dennis Nicklaus wrote some comments, describing how the OAC works, at the top of the Java file RemoteIP.java.

The OAC connects to the module via a TCP/IP Socket. The address and socket number is passed in by the entity that creates the OAC.

The node addresses are determined from the ACNET devices L:BPNAME[1:14]. These contain the IP address of each node in the OAC:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| L:BPNAME[0] | 83e183c7 | 131.225.131.199 | LNBP01.fnal.gov |
| L:BPNAME[1] | 83e183cd | 131.225.131.205 | LNBP02.fnal.gov |
| L:BPNAME[2] | 83e183cf | 131.225.131.207 | LNBP03.fnal.gov |
| Etc… |  |  |  |

The SSDN addresses the node by indexing into this array of devices. Then, another part of the SSDN specifies which module (0=Master, 1-5: Slaves) to access.

To access the DCE that is running my OAC:

clx23 $ rdesktop dce49 *# Not complete …*

ugh