

Async

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REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	Async	1
1.1	Async.guide	1
1.2	Module overview	2
1.3	The guy who wrote it	2
1.4	as_open	3
1.5	as_close	4
1.6	as_read	4
1.7	as_fgets	5
1.8	as_fgetc	6
1.9	as_nextbuffer	7
1.10	Information about the examples	8

Chapter 1

Async

1.1 Async.guide

Aynschronous file reading module for AmigaE2.5+

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This document describes the usage of a suite of asynchronous file reading routines designed for the AmigaE language. The interface is designed to follow the V36 dos.library calls as closely as possible.

The following sections are available:

OverView
some of the ideas behind the module

General functions

as_Open()
to open a file

as_Close()
to close a file

as_Read()
reading from the file

High level functions

as_FGetS()
reading text lines

as_FGetC()
reading character by character

Low level functions

```
as_NextBuffer()  
    accessing input buffers direct
```

Examples

NOTE: This module requires Workbench 2.0 (V36) or higher! Please make sure that this version of the system libraries is present before using these functions.

1.2 Module overview

Just what is meant by 'asynchronous i/o'?

When most programs use dos.library to read/write files, they simply call Read() or Write(). What happens then is that these functions examine the filehandle passed to them for information about the handler that handles the file, and creates a dos 'packet' out of this information (see dos/dosexens.m to see what a packet looks like). This packet is then sent via the standard message passing system to the handler handling the file. The dos function calls then wait for a reply to the request via the process's message port pr_MessagePort - i.e. they wait until the filesystem and handler have retrieved the information before returning (incidentally, the fact that the replies come in through pr_MessagePort is the reason dos cannot be called from a standard 'task'). With a slow i.o device (e.g. floppy disk) all of this waiting can mean the cpu is sitting idle a lot of the time waiting for data to come in.

How do you fix this less than ideal situation? Its quite simple. You can create your own packets and send these packets direct to dos. This way, a custom reply port can be set up for the packets, and requests for reads (or writes) can be sent out immediately, and the data read when the packets are returned. If something needs to be done while the filesystem is fetching this data, then your program can get it done - without having to wait.

This is basically what async.m does. Currently only reading is supported, but writing will be added in the future, along with utility functions like Seek() etc. I got the idea from some code i got off the local BBS, something from one of the cool guys at Commodore i think.

1.3 The guy who wrote it

I wrote this code some time ago, mainly for a multi-threaded directory utility i've been working on from time to time. I found it so handy for adding just that extra bit of performance to just about everything i wrote that i thought other people might find it useful too.

Presently, i study 'from time to time' (:-) in order to obtain a Computer

Systems Engineering degree from the Univerity Of South Australia.
I'm 'Zed' of FRONTIER in my anti-os hours.

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to my door - till i move (?)

1.4 as_open

```
async.m/as_Open  
async.m/as_Open
```

↔

SYNTAX

```
file := as_Open( name:PTR TO CHAR,  
mode:LONG,  
count:LONG,  
size:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

Opens an asynchronous file, and returns a pointer to a (private) file handle. When called, packets will be sent to the appropriate handler to fill all buffers, and the return will call immediately.

INPUTS

name A string, describing the name of the file to open
mode Same as mode in dos.library/Open. Must be MODE_OLDFILE for now.
count Number of buffers to allocate. 3 works very well.
size The size of each buffer to allocate. Above 5000 works well, must be a multiple of 4.

OUTPUTS

file A pointer to a filehandle that may be passed to the other async functions.

NOTES

No sanity checking is done on any of the input values. Use

reasonable values for everything.
The filehandle returned by `as_Open()` is NOT compatible with normal dos filehandles, and system calls!

SEE ALSO

```
as_Close()  
,  
as_NextBuffer()  
,  
as_Read()  
,  
as_FGetS()  
,  
as_FGetC()
```

1.5 as_close

```
async.m/as_Close  
  async.m/as_Close
```

↔

SYNTAX

```
as_Close( file:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

Closes the file, free's all memory buffers and cleans up all outstanding packets. This call may be made as any time on a valid async filehandle.

INPUTS

file valid filehandle from `as_Open()`, or NIL in which case nothing happens.

OUTPUTS

NOTES

SEE ALSO

```
as_Open()
```

1.6 as_read

```
async.m/as_Read  
  async.m/as_Read
```

↔

SYNTAX

```
bytes := as_Read( file:LONG,  
  buffer:PTR TO CHAR,
```



```
number:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

as_Read reads a number of bytes ('number') into the buffer specified by 'buffer', from the async file 'file'.

The number of bytes actually read in is indicated by the return value. A return of zero indicates end of file, and errors are flagged by a return value of -1.

INPUTS

file Only a valid filehandle from as_Open() is allowed.
buffer A pointer to at least 'number' bytes of memory to store the data. May be arbitrarily aligned.
number Specifies the number of bytes to read. number=0 is ignored.

OUTPUTS

bytes The number of bytes actually stored in 'buffer'. A value of zero indicates end of file, and -1 that a file error has occurred, check IoErr() for detail.

NOTES**SEE ALSO**

```
as_Open()  
,  
as_Close()  
,  
as_NextBuffer()  
,  
as_FGetS()  
,  
as_FGetC()
```

1.7 as_fgets

```
async.m/as_FGetS  
async.m/as_FGETS
```

←

SYNTAX

```
buffer := as_FGetS( file:LONG,  
buffer:PTR TO CHAR,  
number:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

Reads upto 'size' bytes from the file 'file' into the buffer pointed to by the buffer parameter. Stops reading at end of file or once a NEWLINE (\$0a) character is encountered. Returns a pointer to that buffer or NIL on end of file or error.

The string stored in the buffer is NULL terminated.

INPUTS

file A valid filehandle from
 as_Open()
 .
 buffer A pointer to at least 'number' bytes of memory to store the
 data. May be arbitrarily aligned.
 number Specifies the number of bytes to read, at maximum. This MUST
 be >2.

OUTPUTS

buffer Same as 'buffer' passed as an input, or NIL on end of file
 or file error.

NOTES

If the line is too long to fit, the input stream is not skipped till
 the next linefeed.

SEE ALSO

```
as_Open()
,
as_Close()
,
as_Read()
,
as_NextBuffer()
,
as_FGetC()
```

1.8 as_fgetc

```
async.m/as_FGetC
async.m/as_fgetc
```

↔

SYNTAX

```
char := as_fgetc( file:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

Reads the next character from the input file. Returns -1 on error
 or end of file. The character is an unsigned 32 bit quantity.

INPUTS

file A valid filehandle from
 as_Open()
 .

OUTPUTS

char The next available byte from the input stream, or -1 on
 error.

NOTES

This call is about as efficient as possible.

SEE ALSO

```

as_Open()
,
as_Close()
,
as_Read()
,
as_NextBuffer()
,
as_FGetS()

```

1.9 as_nextbuffer

```

async.m/as_NextBuffer
as_NextBuffer

```

async.m/ ↩

SYNTAX

```
buffer,valid := as_NextBuffer( file:LONG );
```

PURPOSE

Returns the next available data buffer in the file. If end of file has not yet been reached, and a buffer has now been made free, then another read request is sent to the filesystem, in an asynchronous manner.

INPUTS

```
file A valid filehandle from
as_Open()
.
```

OUTPUTS

```
buffer The address of the internal data buffer, 0 for end of file,
or -1 on a file error.
valid Number of valid bytes in the buffer. This will be the same
as the size of each buffer as specified when the file was
opened, unless it is the last buffer being read.
```

NOTES

The call is NOT compatible with any of the other reading functions. If you call those functions, you must NOT call this function, and visa-versa. It is a low level function which both of the other read functions make use of directly, and should only be used (exclusively) where extra performance/lower memory use is required.

SEE ALSO

```

as_Open()
,
as_Close()
,
as_Read()
,
as_FGetS()
,

```

```
as_FGetC()
```

1.10 Information about the examples

Included with this package are a few examples of using this module.

typedef

This is a simple example demonstrating the use of the `as_FGetS()` call. It simply types a specified file to the current shell - quite a bit faster than `c:type` does.

```
usage:
  typedef [Name] <filename>
```

PlaySamp

This is a non-trivial example of the `as_Read()` function. It is a complete 'raw sample' player that can be used to play ANY sized sample from disk.

```
usage:
  PlaySamp [Name] <file1> [<file2> ... ] RATE <rate>
```

histogram

A simple example of using the `as_NextBuffer()` command. It counts the occurrannces of each byte in a file, and produces a report when done.

```
usage:
  histogram [Name] <filename>
```

Coding a more useful example for `as_NextBuffer()` requires a bit more work than i have time for :)