

Introduction to OpenVMS AST Programming

Session
435

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Room 504

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Introduction to OpenVMS AST Programming
Slide 1

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Agenda –

- **This session will teach you how to use OpenVMS ASTs**
- **The rules presented here ARE stricter than many of the rules presented in COMPAQ manuals.**
- **These rules are designed to ensure correct, efficient applications.**

Introduction

Introduction to OpenVMS AST Programming
Slide 3

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Basics

- Synchronization roughly equivalent to IPL level synchronization in the VMS Executive.
- High Efficiency
- Fewer limits than Event Flags

When Should You Use ASTs?

Realtime Applications
Control
Transaction Processing
Monitoring
Terminal Applications
Network Applications
Time related applications

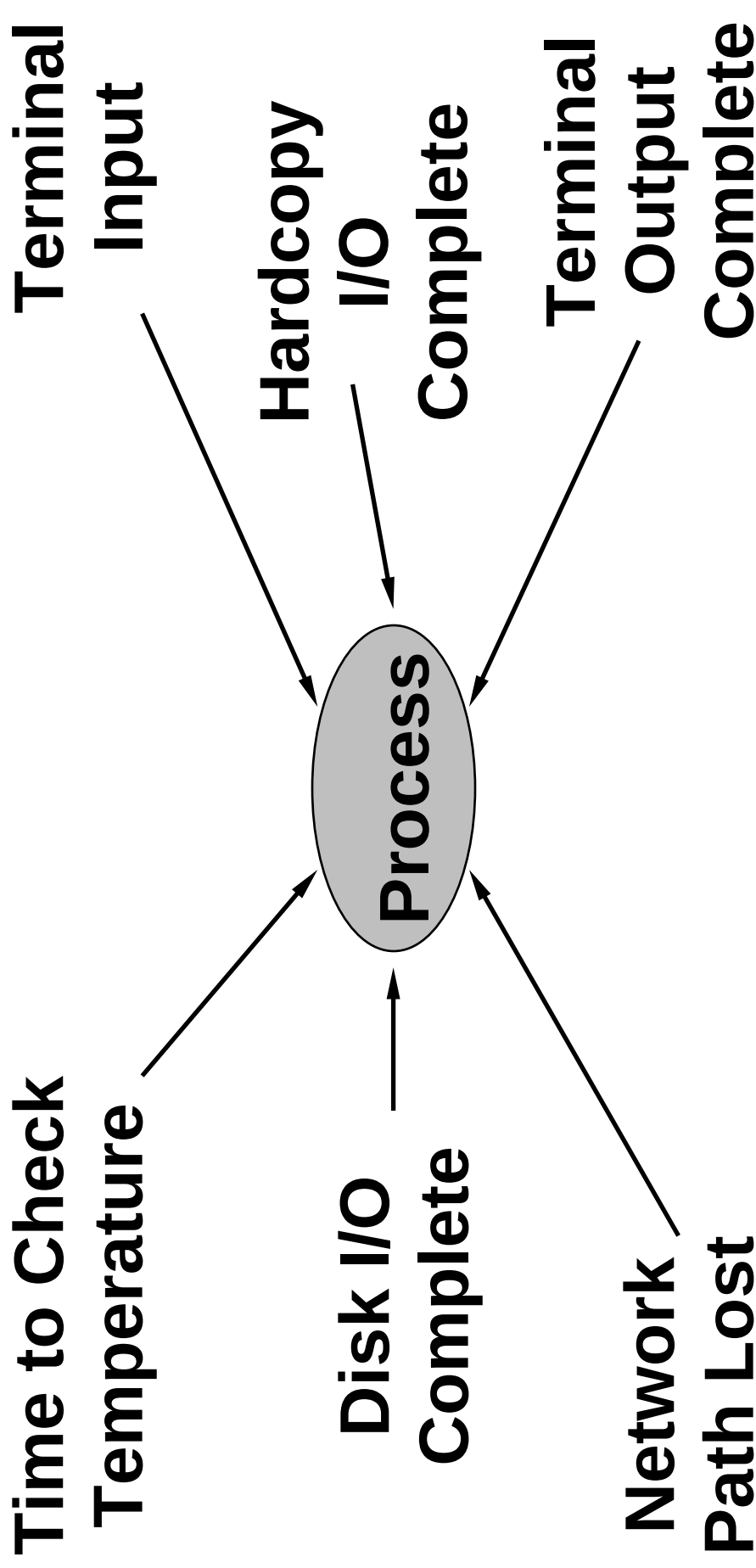
General AST Concepts

- **Non-interruptable by other ASTs at same or lesser Access Modes.**
- **FIFO Execution.**
- **AST Entry is via an asynchronous(!), simulated, CALLS instruction.**

Typical Event Driven Computer Applications

- **Printing**
- **Terminal Management**
- **Process Control**

Typical Event Driven Computer Applications



Common Root —

- **External events control program**
- **Programs need to be efficient**
- **External event sequence is not under program control**
- **No Dispatch Routine**

Generating and Processing ASTs

- **Asynchronous System Services**
 - **\$QIO**
 - **\$ENQ**
- **Record Management Services**
- **Timer Services (\$TIMER)**
- **Declare AST Service (\$DCLAST)**
- **Mailboxes**
- **Unsolicited I/O Events**

Programming Benefits

- Event Flags are limited
 - 64 Local Event Flags
 - 64 Common Event Flags (remappable)
- No limit on ASTs. AST limits enforced by
 - ASTLIM (from SYSUAF)
 - System Resources
- Capable of supporting multiple, alternative sequences without polling or increases in complexity

Keep Programs Simple

**Best main program for AST
based application is
extremely simple.**

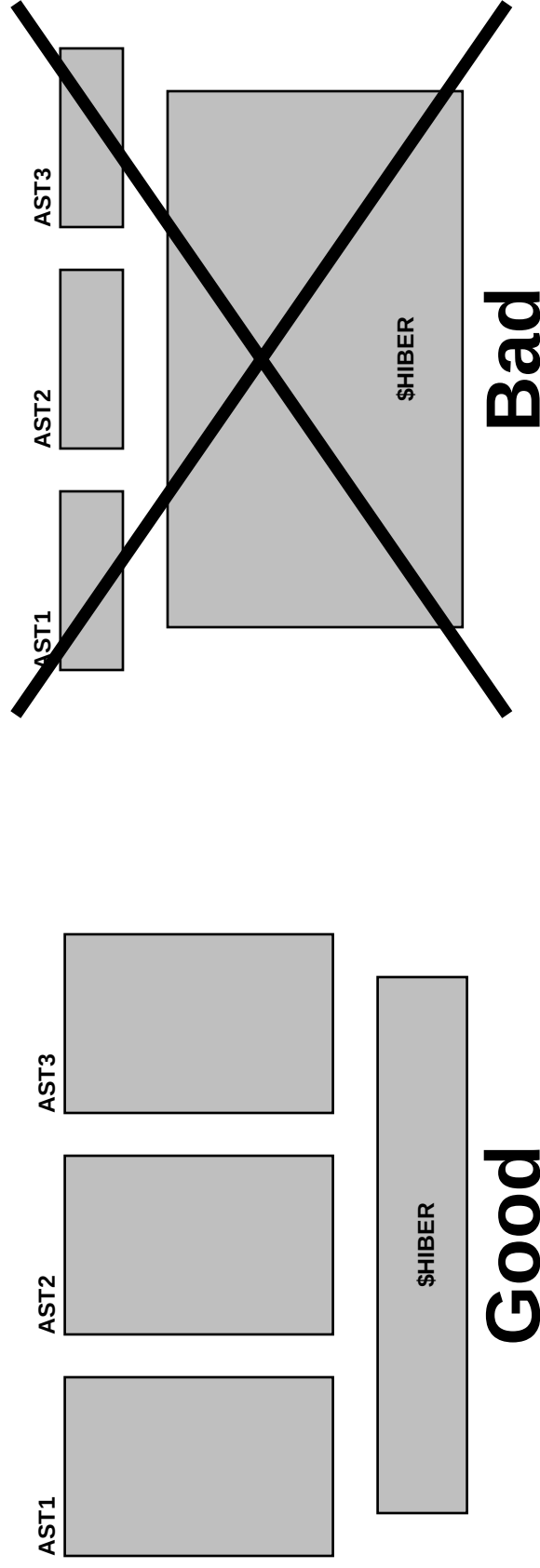
```
PARAMETER NO = 0  
CALL INIT  
EXIT_FLAG = NO  
DO WHILE EXIT_FLAG .EQ. NO  
    CALL SYS$HIBER()  
END DO
```

Keep Programs Simple

- Get in — GET OUT!
- Never use System Service
WAIT forms
- Keep Logic simple

Tricks to Getting It Right

**Do ALL Processing in ASTs.
Avoid Performing Processing at AST level
and normal Process level.**

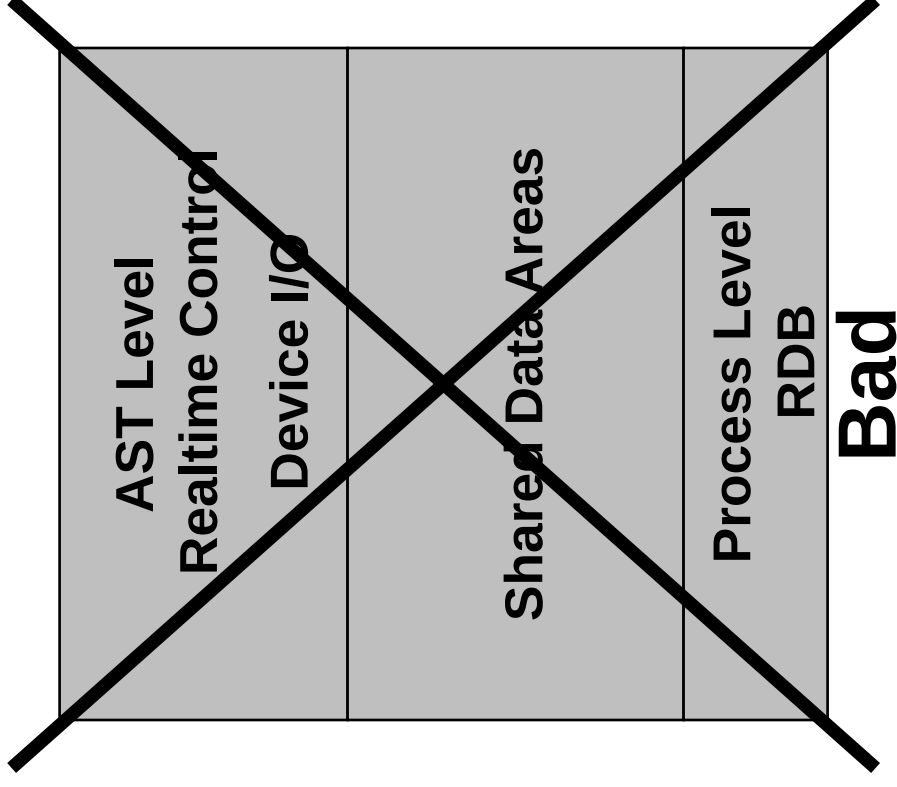
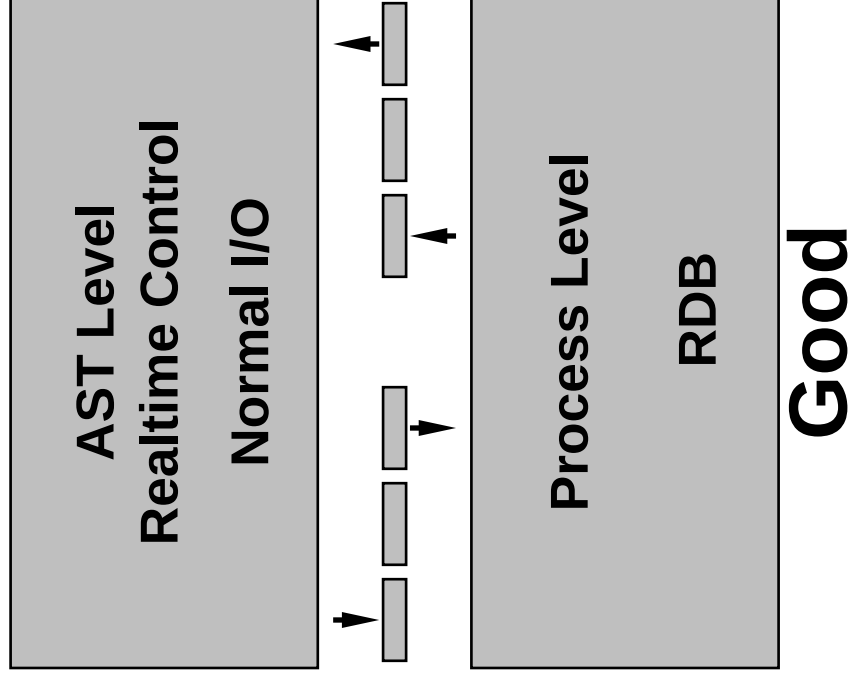


Tricks to Getting It Right

**Some packages (e.g. RDB)
expect to be used only
from normal level,
NOT AST level.**

Tricks to Getting It Right

Use Work, Answer, and Free Queues to communicate.



Communications Between AST Level and Process Level

- Use Queues, Insert/Remove Queue or LIB\$ routines (for HLLs)
- Be careful of queue overflows, handle overflows gracefully
- Remember to **ALWAYS** issue **\$WAKE** call!

Communications Between Process Level and AST Level

- Use queues, Insert/Remove Queue or LIB\$ routines (HLLs)
- Use \$DCLAST service to switch to AST level
- Allow ASTs to be processed in the order they are generated, DO NOT process multiple items at a time!

Initialization

Do as much initialization as possible from AST level to reduce risk of race conditions.

```
SUBROUTINE INIT          SUBROUTINE INIT
X = SYS$DCLAST(INITAST, PARM)  :
END                        END

SUBROUTINE INITAST(PARM)
.
.
END
```

Good

Bad

Avoid Problems

- Kill bugs before they occur
- DO NOT inhibit ASTs.
Use \$DCLAST to avoid interruptions.

Questions?

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Session Notes & Materials:

<http://www.rlgsc.com/cets/2000/index.html>