

The MIPS Download Tool

edown
Version 5.0

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MIPS Technologies Inc

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1 edown

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edown [ -r ] [ -i ] [ -T ] [ -d dev ] [ -s speed ]
      [ -p freq ] [ file ]
```

The `edown` command reads *file*, or its standard input, one “record” at a time, and transmits it down a serial line to a remote evaluation board. After each record it transmits an ETX ‘0x03’ and then waits for an ACK ‘0x06’ before continuing. If the ACK is not forthcoming within a few seconds, or some other character is received, then the transfer is stopped.

For most files a record is defined as everything up to (but not including) a Linefeed (or CR+LF on Windows). The only exception is for files in IDT/sim binary format, whose record format includes a length field.

- i Specifies that the file is in IDT/sim binary format. This is the default if file name ends with ‘.idt’.
- r Use a CR (carriage return) instead of ETX, for monitors which interpret ETX as control-C. This is required for ‘IDT/sim’, and is the default when its binary format is used.
- d *dev* Gives the device name of the serial line. On Unix this will be of the form ‘/dev/ttyS1’, whilst on MSDOS it will be a name like *com1*. Alternatively the DLPORT environment variable can be used to specify the device name. There is no default.
- s *speed* Gives the baud rate of the transfer. Alternatively the DLBAUD environment variable is used, but if neither is specified the speed defaults to 9600 baud.
- T On Unix systems this flag tells `edown` that it is being invoked from the *tip(1)* ‘~C’ command, and that it should use the standard input and output file descriptors provided to it by *tip*. This option is incompatible with the ‘-d’ and ‘-s’ options above.
- p *freq* The program normally displays a record count approximately every 2 seconds. If this option is given it instead reports every *freq* records.

