# PowerView Command Reference

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<td>05-Oct-18</td>
<td>Updated the introduction to the <strong>LOG</strong> command group.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28-Aug-18</td>
<td>The title of the manual was changed from “IDE Reference Guide” to “PowerView Command Reference”.</td>
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<td>21-Aug-18</td>
<td>Added descriptions for the new command group <strong>PATH</strong> and the new commands <strong>SHA1SUM</strong>, <strong>LOG.DO</strong>, and <strong>SETUP.DropCommand</strong>.</td>
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<td>17-Aug-18</td>
<td>Added descriptions for the new commands <strong>InterCom.ENABLE</strong>, <strong>InterCom.NAME</strong>, and <strong>InterCom.PORT</strong>. Updated <strong>InterCom.execute</strong>, <strong>InterCom.executeNoWait</strong>, <strong>InterCom.PING</strong>, <strong>InterCom.WAIT</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22-May-18</td>
<td>Revised <strong>SETUP.QUITDO</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-May-18</td>
<td>The camel casing of <strong>SETUP.INTERCOMACKTIMEOUT</strong> was changed to match the new camel casing of the InterCom commands. Result: <strong>SETUP.InterComACKTIMEOUT</strong>.</td>
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<td>16-Mar-18</td>
<td>The new camel casing of the <strong>INTERCOM</strong> commands is now <strong>InterCom</strong>, thus the command short form is <strong>IC</strong>. See also “<strong>InterCom Functions</strong>” in ide._func.pdf.</td>
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<td>15-Nov-17</td>
<td>You can display the online help for last executed commands by right-clicking in the <strong>HISTORY.type</strong> window and selecting Help.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-Oct-17</td>
<td>New command <strong>TAR</strong>.</td>
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<td>25-Sep-17</td>
<td>New example and screenshots for the <strong>SUBTITLE</strong> command.</td>
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<tr>
<td>07-Aug-17</td>
<td>New command group <strong>SETUP.STORE</strong> with example and screenshot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-Jun-17</td>
<td>Added description, example, and screenshot for the new <strong>SILENT</strong> command.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-May-17</td>
<td>New dialog control <strong>LEDIT</strong>.</td>
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ABORT

Abort driver program

Format: ABORT [<os_return>]

This command works for the following configurations:

- TRACE32-ICD with PODBUS Ethernet Controller
- TRACE32-ICE
- TRACE32-FIRE with PODBUS Ethernet Controller

This command stops the host driver program. All TRACE32 settings are maintained. After restarting the driver program the user can continue to work, without having to reboot the system. This command, for example, is useful when running compilers on the host system. As opposed to the OS command, no host memory is occupied. In ETHERNET environments, this command can be used to log out from one workstation and continue the work on another workstation. The new workstation must have the same environment (mounted file systems, window system, etc.). When the ABORT command is executed from PRACTICE, the command line arguments of the host driver are passed to the PRACTICE parameters. They can be fetched by the ENTRY command.

```bash
E::ABORT ; stop driver on host
... C:>dir ; run command on DOS level
... C:>T32 ; restart host driver
E::Data.dump ; next command on TRACE32 level
```

See also

- QUIT
- SETUP.RESTARTDO

▲ 'Program End' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
Message areas are the IN/OUT windows for error texts or print commands. They work like a standard scrolling terminal. All asynchronous error messages, which appear in the message line, are written to the default message area (named A000), which can is displayed in the AREA.view A000 window. The name of an AREA window is case sensitive, i.e. A000 and a000 are not the same!

If several error messages appear in rapid succession, they can be redisplayed by using the AREA.view command (short form: AREA).

PRACTICE messages can be send to an AREA window with the PRINT command. Interactive keyboard input on an AREA window can be made with the ENTER command.

Multiple AREA windows may be opened and selected by name. This allows very complex display configurations.

How to save the whole content of a long AREA window? Use the AREA.SAVE command or take a look at this example:

```
WinPOS ,,,,,, myAreaWin ;define a window name for an AREA window
AREA.view A000 ;and display the default message area A000
;in that AREA window

PRinTer.EXPORT.ASCII C:\area.txt ;define file format and name
WinPAN 0 -999. myAreaWin ;scroll back to the first line of
;the area window (for windows with
;fewer than 1000. lines)

WinPRT myAreaWin /ALL ;/ALL prints all lines from the
;visible top of the window to the end
```

See also
- AREA.CLEAR
- AREA.CREATE
- AREA.CLOSE
- AREA.LIST
- AREA.OPEN
- AREA.SELECT
- AREA.DATE
- AREA.RESET
- AREA.SAVE
- LOG.toAREA
- SILENT
### AREA.CLEAR

**Clear area**

Format: `AREA.CLEAR [<area_name>]`

Clears the contents from an AREA window. The `<area_name>` is case sensitive! Alternatively, right-click the AREA window you want, and then select **Clear** from the popup menu.

Without an `<area_name>`, the default area **A000** will be cleared.

See also

- `AREA.CLOSE`
- `AREA.Delete`
- `AREA.OPEN`
- `AREA.RESet`
- `AREA.Select`

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

### AREA.CLOSE

**Close output file**

Format: `AREA.CLOSE [<area_name>]`

The output to a file is stopped and the file is closed.

Without an AREA name all AREA output files will be closed.

See also

- `AREA.CLEAR`
- `AREA.Create`
- `AREA.Delete`
- `AREA.OPEN`
- `AREA.RESet`
- `AREA.Select`

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
**AREA.Create**

Create or modify message area

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th><strong>AREA.Create</strong> [&lt;area_name&gt;] [&lt;columns&gt;] [&lt;lines&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Creates a new message area or modifies the number of columns and lines of an existing one. You may create up to 19 additional message areas.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>&lt;area_name&gt;</th>
<th>The <strong>AREA</strong> name must not contain the following characters: * \ / ' '' ; , &amp;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>without &lt;area_name&gt;</td>
<td>If you omit the name for the new message area, TRACE32 will use a unique name in the form Axxx, where x will be replace by a decimal digit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
AREA.Create A000 60. 100. ; change number of columns and lines of the default area
AREA.RESet ; init area system
AREA.Create XMESSAGE 20. 20. ; create new area named "XMESSAGE"
AREA.view XMESSAGE ; open window for area "XMESSAGE"
AREA.Select XMESSAGE ; select area for PRINT and ENTER
PRINT "Test" ; print string constant
AREA.Select A000 ; select standard area
```

**See also**

- **AREA.CLOSE**
- **AREA**
- **AREA.Select**
- **PRINT**

▲ ’Message Windows’ in ’PowerView User's Guide’
▲ ’Release Information’ in ’Release History’
▲ ’I/O Commands’ in ’Training Script Language PRACTICE’
AREA.Delete

Delete message area

Deletes the specified message area, which has previously been created with AREA.Create, and closes the associated AREA window. You cannot delete the default message area A000.

- If there is no message area of the given name, then AREA.Delete will not show any error.
- If there are multiple AREA windows for the same message area name, then the message area with the specified name will be deleted and all window copies will be closed. For an example, see below.

The following example is for demo purposes only. To try this script, simply copy it to a test.cmm file, and then step through it in TRACE32 (See “How to...”).

```
AREA.Create ephone              ;create the message areas 'ephone'
AREA.Create testlog             ;and 'testlog'
AREA.view ephone                ;display the AREA windows for the
AREA.view testlog               ;message areas 'ephone' and 'testlog'
Area.view testlog               ;open two window copies for 'testlog'
Area.View testlog               ;by typing the AREA.view command in
                            ;a different camel casing
AREA.Delete testlog             ;delete the message area 'testlog and
                            ;close all three associated AREA windows
```

See also

- AREA
- AREA.CLEAR

▲ ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
**Format:** AREA.List

Opens the **AREA.List** window, displaying all **AREA** window names, i.e. the default name **A000** and all user-defined names. To add user-defined names to the list, use the **AREA.Create** command.

### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area name</th>
<th>Columns</th>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Output file</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A000</td>
<td>318.</td>
<td>108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbooco</td>
<td>318.</td>
<td>108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my2info</td>
<td>518.</td>
<td>108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testing</td>
<td>318.</td>
<td>108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A** Yellow and bold indicate the active **AREA** window.

Right-click the name of an **AREA** window to open the **Message Area** popup menu:

- **View** brings a window with this window name to the front.
- **Select** highlights a row in yellow and bold to indicate the active **AREA** window. Information can now be printed to this **AREA** window, e.g. with the commands **PRINT** and **ENTER**. Additionally, the same information can be streamed to a file with the **Stream to file** option.
- **Delete** removes the selected message area and closes the associated **AREA** window. If there are multiple windows for the same message area name, then all window copies will be closed as well. For an example, see **AREA.Delete**.
- **Stream to file** displays the **AREA.OPEN** window, where you can create or browse for a streaming file. You can open a streaming file for each **AREA** window, but streaming is possible to only one file at a time, i.e. to the file of the active **AREA** window.
- **Close stream to file** closes the associated streaming file.

Double-clicking an entry selects and opens this **AREA** window.
Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WinExt.AREA.List</td>
<td>overview of existing AREA windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA.Create ephone</td>
<td>create the AREA window names 'ephone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA.Create testlog</td>
<td>and 'testlog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA.view testlog</td>
<td>open the AREA window named 'testlog'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA.SELECT testlog</td>
<td>and select it for screen output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREA.OPEN testlog ~~~\testlog.txt</td>
<td>additionally stream the screen output to the file 'testlog.txt'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- AREA
- AREA.OPEN

▲ ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
The outputs to the **AREA** window are saved in a file. The file can be closed with the **AREA.CLOSE** command.

| **<area_name>** | Specify a user-defined `<area_name>`. Area names are created with the **AREA.Create** command.  
| **<filename>** | If the `<area_name>` is omitted, then **AREA.OPEN** refers to the default message **AREA** window named **A000**.  
| **<option>** | The options are only available if you specify an `<area_name>`, else the message line displays an error message.  
| **Append** | Appends the output to an existing file (if the file does not exist, a new file will be created).  
| **NoFileCache** | Disables the file buffer cache and writes each line to the file immediately. This can be useful to get a complete log file of the **AREA** window output even if TRACE32 is killed by the operation system.  

### Examples:

```
AREA.OPEN A000 protocol.lst ; area will be saved in 'protocol.lst'
DO test
... AREA.CLOSE A000 ; all messages will be saved

AREA.OPEN A000 ~~~\file.txt /Append
```

---

See also:

- **AREA**
- **AREA.CLEAR**
- **AREA.CLOSE**
- **AREA.List**
- **AREA.OPEN**
- **AREA.SELECT**

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
**AREA.RESet**

Reset areas

Format: **AREA.RESet**

All additionally created areas are removed from the area system, and the message **AREA A000** is set to the default size (one page). All print outputs and error messages are routed to this **AREA** window.

**AREA.RESet** closes all open **AREA** windows, which have been created with **AREA.Create**. However, the window displaying the default message area **A000** is not closed by **AREA.RESet**.

See also

- **AREA**
- **AREA.CLEAR**
- **AREA.CLOSE**

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'

---

**AREA.SAVE**

Save AREA window contents to file

Format: **AREA.SAVE [ <area_name> ] <filename>**

Saves the complete and current contents of the specified **AREA** window to file. Alternatively, right-click in the **AREA** window, and then select **Save** from the popup menu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>&lt;area_name&gt;</strong></th>
<th>Specify the name of the <strong>AREA</strong> window you want to save. If <strong>&lt;area_name&gt;</strong> is omitted, then the contents of the default <strong>AREA</strong> window <strong>A000</strong> are saved.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>&lt;filename&gt;</strong></td>
<td>Path and file name. Alternatively, use an asterisk if you want to open a dialog-save window. If the file with the specified name already exists, the file will be overwritten.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```
AREA.SAVE ~~~\areawin.txt ;save the contents of the default
;AREA window A000
```

The path prefix ~~~ expands to the temporary directory of TRACE32.

See also

- **AREA**
- **AREA.OPEN**
- **PRINT**

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
AREA.Select

Selects an output area for the PRINT command, when running under PRACTICE. Internal system and error messages are not affected by this command, they are always displayed in the AREA A000.

Example:

```
AREA.RESet ; init area system
AREA.Create XMESSAGE 20. 20. ; create new area named "XMESSAGE"
AREA.view XMESSAGE ; display window for area "XMESSAGE"
AREA.Select XMESSAGE ; select area for PRINT and ENTER
PRINT "Test" ; print string constant
AREA.Select A000 ; select standard area
```

See also

- AREA
- AREA.CLOSE
- AREA.Create
- AREA.OPEN
- PRINT
- 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
This command displays a message area in an AREA.view window. If no argument is used, the default message area A000 will be displayed in the AREA.view window.

Example:

```
; initialize the area system
AREA.RESet

; display the default message area A000 in an AREA window
AREA.view

; create a new, user-defined message area named 'XMESSAGE'
AREA.Create XMESSAGE 20. 20.

; display the new message area 'XMESSAGE' in a second AREA window
AREA.view XMESSAGE

; select the message area 'XMESSAGE' for a PRINT operation
AREA.Select XMESSAGE

; print a string constant to the message area 'XMESSAGE' (see AREA win.)
Print "Test"

; select the default message area A000
AREA.Select A000
PRINT "Name of this message area: " AREA.SELECTed()
```
AutoSTOre  

Save and restore settings (history, GUI, etc.) automatically

Format:  

AutoSTOre <filename> [<item> …] [<option>]

<iitem>:  

ALL | HISTory | Win | WinPAGE
<device_specific_settings>

<option>:  

NoDate

Restores settings from the previous TRACE32 session and stores specified settings automatically at the end of a TRACE32 session.

When AutoSTOre is executed, the following happens:

•  
AutoSTOre calls the PRACTICE script specified by <filename>. The script is executed as if it was executed by the DO command.

•  
AutoSTOre registers the specified items to be stored when the TRACE32 session ends. The settings will be stored to the PRACTICE script specified by <filename>.

The AutoSTOre command should be used only once per TRACE32 session. Usually it is used within the PRACTICE script file autostore.cmm (which you should not edit), but you can also use it again in the PRACTICE script files system-settings.cmm (in the TRACE32 system directory) or user-settings.cmm (in the user settings directory, on Windows %APPDATA%\TRACE32 or ~/.trace32 otherwise).

Alternatively, you can save settings manually with the STOre command and restore them with the DO command. Therefore you might want to use SETUP.QUITDO to execute STOre at the end of a TRACE32 session.

The AutoSTOre command is available also in other systems, like emulators or analyzers, with more system specific options.

| <filename> or , | User-defined path and file name.  
If a comma is used instead, TRACE32 saves the file in the temporary directory of TRACE32. See example.  
The auto-generated file name consists of the return value of the OS.ID() function and the string store.cmm. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;item&gt;, &lt;option&gt;, and &lt;device_specific_settings&gt;</td>
<td>For a detailed description of &lt;item&gt;, &lt;option&gt;, and &lt;device_specific_settings&gt;, refer to the STOre command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HELP</strong></td>
<td>Store the help settings and the help bookmarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORY</strong></td>
<td>Store the command history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PBREAK</strong></td>
<td>Store the breakpoints created for PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Win</strong></td>
<td>Store the entire window configuration (all pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WinPAGE</strong></td>
<td>Store the current window page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>All other keywords refer to the commands of the same name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** Restore settings saved by **AutoSTOre** in the previous TRACE32 session and register the saving of the following items when TRACE32 gets closed: Command history (**HISTORY**), the address and trace bookmarks (**BOOKMARK**) and the help bookmarks (**HELP**).

```
AutoSTOre , HISTORY BOOKMARK HELP
```

**See also**
- **ClipSTOre**
- **SETUP.STOre**
- **STOre**

▲ 'Window System’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'
BITMAPEDIT

Bitmap editor for user-defined icons

Format:  

BITMAPEDIT [<filename>]

Allows you to edit bitmaps embedded in the following TRACE32 file types: PRACTICE (*.cmm), menu (*.men), or dialog (*.dlg) files. Bitmaps can be included in three different formats and two variants. The bitmap editor can only be used to modify bitmaps. The placeholder [] for the bitmap must be created beforehand with a text editor in the TRACE32 file. For step-by-step procedures, see “Icons” (ide_user.pdf).

MENUITEM "[ ]New Menu" … ; The square brackets will later contain the bitmap.
MENUITEM "[ ]Second New Menu" ; contain the bitmap.

MENU.ReProgram
{
ADD TOOLBAR
{
  TOOLITEM "newbutton" "cmd"
  
} ; The square brackets will later contain the bitmap.
... ENDDO

B::BITMAPEDIT addmybutton.cmm ; Opens a window for defining and modifying the bitmap.

The bitmaps can be placed in one string or into multiple lines. The multiple line format is only suitable for TOOLITEM commands in menu definition files. The string format can be placed in toolbar buttons, dialog buttons, window buttons and menu items. The brackets can contain either a reference to a predefined bitmap (which cannot be edited with the bitmap editor) or the data for a colored bitmap. The bitmap can have three different formats:

- **NATIVE**: In the plain format each character corresponds to one pixel in the bitmap. The character defines the color of the pixel.
- **RLE**: The compressed format adds a simple run-length compression to this format to save space. Both formats (plain and compressed) can also be edited with a regular text editor.
- **SIGNATURE**: The signature format provides the best compression, but the bitmap can only be edited by this bitmap editor.
ChDir

Change directory

Changes or displays the current working directory. On Windows environments the drive may be selected too. When used as a command prefix, the directory is changed to the path used in the command line (implicit change).

Examples:

ChDir \t32 ; change directory

ChDir a: ; change drive

ChDir a:\t32 ; change drive and directory

ChDir.DO c:\sample\x ; change to c:\sample and execute the ; file 'x'

ChDir.DO * ; use the file browser to choose a ; new directory ; and execute a PRACTICE script there

ChDir.Data.LOAD.Elf *

See also

- DO
- MKDIR
- PWD
- OS.DIR()

▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
ClipSTOre

Store settings to clipboard

ClipSTOre

Format: \texttt{ClipSTOre [\%<format>] [<item> …]}

\texttt{<format>}: \texttt{sYmbol | NosYmbol}

\texttt{<item>}: \texttt{HISTory | Win | WinPAGE | …}

<device_specific_settings>

Stores settings to the clipboard. Press \texttt{Ctrl+V} to paste the clipboard contents into a file, e.g. a PRACTICE script file (*.cmm). The \texttt{ClipSTOre} command is available also in other systems, like emulators or analyzers, with more system specific options.

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\texttt{<item>, <format>} & For a detailed description of \texttt{<item>} and \texttt{<format>}, refer to the \texttt{STOre} command. \\
\hline
\texttt{HELP} & Store the help settings and the help bookmarks. \\
\hline
\texttt{HISTory} & Store the command history. \\
\hline
\texttt{PBREAK} & Store the breakpoints created for PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm). \\
\hline
\texttt{Win} & Store the entire window configuration (all pages). \\
\hline
\texttt{WinPAGE} & Store the current window page. \\
\hline
… & All other keywords refer to the commands of the same name. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Example 1:} Copies the current settings of the \texttt{SYstem.state} window to the clipboard.

\texttt{ClipSTOre SYstem}

\textbf{Example 2:} Copies the current settings of the \texttt{SYstem.state} window and the command history to the clipboard.

\texttt{ClipSTOre SYstem HISTory}

\textbf{See also}
- \texttt{AutoSTOre}
- \texttt{PEDIT}
- \texttt{SETUPSTOre}
- \texttt{STOre}
- 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
CmdPOS

Controls the position of TRACE32 in MWI window mode

Format: `CmdPOS <left> <up> <hsize> <vsize> [<item>] [<colormode>]`

- `<item>`: Normal | Iconic | Maximized
- `<colormode>`: Auto | DEFAULT | `<colorindex>`

Controls the position and size of the TRACE32 main window if TRACE32 is configured to work in MWI window mode (Multiple Window Interface). Use the optional `<colorindex>` parameter to set the toolbar and/or MWI background color to one of the available eight colors that can be assigned to cores and windows for multicore debugging.

In MWI window mode, the TRACE32 windows and dialog boxes float freely outside the TRACE32 main window.

- For more information about the user interface, see “Graphical User Interface - Window Modes” (ide_user.pdf).
- For an overview of the eight colors for cores, open the SETUP.COLOR window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>&lt;left&gt;</code></th>
<th>x-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;up&gt;</code></td>
<td>y-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;hsize&gt;</code></td>
<td>Horizontal main window size in cursor width or percentage (only valid for Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;vsize&gt;</code></td>
<td>Vertical main window size in cursor height or percentage (only valid for Normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Normal</strong></td>
<td>The TRACE32 main window is positioned at the given x- and y-coordinate with the chosen horizontal and vertical size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iconic</strong></td>
<td>The TRACE32 main window is minimized and an icon is shown on the taskbar. Position and size values can be set but will have no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| **Maximized** | The TRACE32 main window is maximized and fills the whole desktop. Position and size values can be set but will have no effect. |
| **Auto** | Automatically select background color for the toolbar and MWI background according to the current \texttt{CORE} variable within the configuration file (config.t32). If \texttt{CORE} is not set, then the default coloring is used. |
| **DEFAULT** | Set default colors for toolbar and MWI background. |
| \texttt{<colorindex>} | Integer number between 0 and 7 to select a fixed background color for toolbar and MWI background. |

**Examples:**

- \texttt{CmdPOS 10. 10. 70. 30. Normal} ; Shows the TRACE32 main window ; including the work area
- \texttt{CmdPOS , , , 0. , Normal} ; Hides the work area but shows the ; menubar, toolbar and command line
- \texttt{CmdPOS , , , Iconic} ; Minimized TRACE32 to an icon on ; the taskbar
- \texttt{CmdPOS , , , Auto} ; CORE dependent toolbar color

**See also**
- \texttt{FramePOS}
- \texttt{SETUP.COLOR}
- \texttt{CORE.SHOWACTIVE}

▲ 'PowerView - Screen Display’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
▲ ‘Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
▲ ‘Software Installation’ in ‘TRACE32 Installation Guide’
▲ ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
**ComPare**

**ComPare** <filename1> <filename2> [Case]

Compares two files on a byte-by-byte level. The **ComPare** command stops at the first difference. The different bytes are displayed, together with the position counted in bytes, in lines and columns. The result will be found in the **FOUND()** function. By comparing test results to reference files, complex system tests will become very simple.

**Case**  
Observe case sensitivity, i.e. upper and lower case characters are not the same.

**Examples:**

```
ComPare mcc.c mcc.bak
```

The first difference is displayed in the message line and in the AREA window.

```
PRINT "Comparing files..."
OPEN #1 C:\testfiles\test.log /Append
COMPARE &file_name flash.dump
IF FOUND()  
   WRITE #1 "the files are different"
ELSE  
   WRITE #1 "the files are identical"
// &verifyResult=FOUND()  
// WRITE #1 "&verifyResult"
CLOSE #1
```

**See also**

- **FIND**
- **TYPE**
- **FOUND()**
- **TRACK.COLUMN()**

▲ ‘File and Folder Operations’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'
COPY

Copy files

Format: COPY <source> <destination>

Duplicates one file. No query will be made if the destination file already exists.

Examples:

COPY ~/per68302.t32 per68302.per
COPY text1.txt text1.old
For architectures that do not have the **CLOCK** command group, **CLOCK** is an alias for **DATE**.

**DATE**  
**Display date and time**

Format:  
```
DATE
```

Opens a window with the current system time and date. Useful for documentary purposes in screenshots.

![DATE Window](image)

The date and time values are returned by the functions **DATE.DATE()** and **DATE.TIME()**.

```
DATE
PRINT DATE.DATE() " " DATE.TIME() ;print date and time to message line
```

**See also**

- **CLOCK**  
- **CONVert.TIMEMSTOINT()**  
- **CONVert.TIMESTOINT()**  
- **CONVert.TIMEUSTOINT()**  
- **DATE.DATE()**  
- **DATE.TIME()**

▲ 'DATE Functions' in 'PowerView Function Reference'
This command removes one file. Wildcard characters within the file name will open the browser for selecting one file.

```
DEL "c:/t32/test.bak"
```

See also
- RM
The **DIALOG** command group and its dialog elements, such as buttons and edit boxes, are used to create and display custom dialog boxes. They are normally used to increase the flexibility of **PRACTICE** script files by providing user selectable actions or requesting information from the user, e.g. actual firmware file name for the flash process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE:</th>
<th>Examples of dialog definitions reside in the directories:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ~/demo/practice/dialogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ~/demo/analyzer/trigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about dialog syntax, file types, built-in icons, return values, and **PRACTICE** macros inside dialog definitions, see “**Dialog Programming**” (ide_user.pdf).

For reference information, screenshots, and source code examples of the various dialog elements, see “**Dialog Definition Programming Commands**” in this manual.

See also

- DIALOG.AREA
- DIALOG.END
- DIALOG.OK
- DIALOG.Set
- DIALOG.YESNO
- DIALOG.DIR
- DIALOG.EXecute
- DIALOG.Program
- DIALOG.SetDIR
- DIALOG.Disable
- DIALOG.File
- DIALOG.ReProgram
- DIALOG.SetFile
- DIALOG.Enable
- DIALOG.MESSAGE
- DIALOG.SElect
- DIALOG.view

▲ ‘**DIALOG Functions**’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
▲ ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’

### Dialog Definition Programming Commands

The syntax of a definition file is line oriented. Blanks and empty lines can be inserted to structure the script. Comment lines start with a semicolon.

Commands which define a dialog element can have a label in front of the command. This label can be used to access the value of the dialog element.

The initial position and size of a custom dialog box on the screen can be governed with **WinPOS**.

The position and size of buttons, drop-down lists, etc. on a custom dialog box can be governed with **POS**, **POSX**, and **POSY**.
BAR

Format: BAR

Defines a progress bar. The length of the progress bar is governed by the `<width>` of POS. The length of the blue indicator is measured in percentage (%) and can be modified using DIALOG.Set.

A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

B::CD.PEDIT ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_update.cmm
BOX

Define a decorative border

Defines a box around other items. It has no effect on input in the window. Position and size are governed by POS.

Source code for the above example:

```dialview
DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "BOX Demo"

    POS 1. 1. 12. 5.
    BOX "Options:

    POS 2. 2. 10. 1.
    Option1: CHECKBOX "Option1" ""
    Option2: CHECKBOX "Option2" ""
    Option3: CHECKBOX "Option3" ""

    POS 20. 6. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
BUTTON

Raised button with an icon and text

Format:  

BUTTON "<text>" [<command>]

Defines a raised button that can display an icon and text. The button can execute a command when clicked. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script.

Examples

- The position and size of buttons, drop-down lists, etc. on a custom dialog box can be governed with POS, POSX, and POSY. POS is used in the following two examples.
- The third example uses POSY to place the toggle button to the right of the label “Toggle On/Off”.

Example 1:

DIALOG.view
(
    HEADER "BUTTON Demo 1"
    POS 1. 1. 10. ,
    LAB:   EDIT "" ""
    POS 12. 1. 10. ,
    BUTTON "[:edit]Browse..."
    (    
        DIALOG.SetFile LAB ~/demo/practice/dialogs/*.cmm
    )
    POS 30. 3. 5. ,
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO

VLINE
Example 2:

```
wr.DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "Button Demo 2"
    
    ;   x   y   w   height
    POS 23. 1. 1.  3.
    VLINE ""
    ;       height
    POS 25. 1. 10. 1.
    BUTTON "[:edit]Browse..."
    {
        ;your code, see also DIALOG.SetFile
    }
    ;    height
    POS 25. 3. 10. ,
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTINUE"
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

**NOTE:** Regarding source code and screenshot of example 2:
- **VLINE** has a height of 3 units. To prevent the **BUTTON** from receiving the same height, we need to set the height of **POS** to 1.
- The comma for **POS** and **DEFBUTTON** means that the value of the previous **POS** argument is used, i.e. height=1.

Example 3 shows how to implement a toggle button using the two keywords "ON" and "OFF" in the **DIALOG.Set** command.

```
DIALOG
{
    HEADER "BUTTON Demo 3"
    POS 1. 0.
    TEXT "Toggle On/Off"
    POSX 5. 10. 1.
    {
        LOCAL &tmp
        ENTRY &tmp
        IF "&tmp"="ON"
            DIALOG.Set btn "OFF"
        ELSE
            DIALOG.Set btn "ON"
    }
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
CHECKBOX

Format:  CHECKBOX "<text>" [<command>]

Defines a check box item. A check box can have two states: ON or OFF. The <command> is executed when the check box state is changed. If the command string is omitted the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script. The ON or OFF state is passed as parameter to this script. Here, selecting the check box formats 16 as a hex value; clearing the check box formats the hex value as 16 again.

Example:

```
DIALOG.view
{
  HEADER "CHECKBOX demo"

  POS 1. 1. 5.
  cbHEX: CHECKBOX "HEX" "GOTO cbStatus"

  POS 8. 1. 10.
  VAL: EDIT "16" ""
  POS 29. 3. 5.
  DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
}

; Opens the dialog with the checkbox selected
DIALOG.Set cbHEX ; Omit line to start with the checkbox cleared
DIALOG.Disable VAL ; Make the EDIT text box read-only.

; Respond to the status of the checkbox
cbStatus:
IF DIALOG.BOOLEAN(cbHEX)
  DIALOG.Set VAL FORMAT.HEX(8,16.)
ELSE
  DIALOG.Set VAL FORMAT.DECIMAL(8,16.)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_checkbox.cmm
```
CHOOSEBOX

Define a choose box

Format:  

\[
\text{<label>} \text{ CHOOSEBOX "<text>" [<command>]}
\]

\[
\text{<label>:} \text{ <groupname>.<subname>:}
\]

Defines a choose box item (radio button type). Normally a choose box is an element of a set/group of buttons, from which only one button can be active at any time.

NOTE: All choose boxes of one group must share the same label prolog / group name (e.g. “mdo.”).

The differentiation which choose box item belongs to which group will be done only by the group name independent of the definition order of all choose box items.

The optional command is executed when the choose box is activated. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script.

For the source code of this screenshot, refer to the script on the next page.
Another demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:
LOCAL &count &mdo_type &flashsize_selection
    &count="" &mdo_type=""
DIALOG.view

    HEADER "CHOOSEBOX Demo"
    POS 1. 0. 28.
    LINE "Type selection:"
    A.C:         CHOOSEBOX "Number" ""
    A.T:         CHOOSEBOX "Letter" ""
    LINE "MDO selection:"
    mdo.aaaa:    CHOOSEBOX "MD04"
    ( &mdo_type="MD04"
        PRINT "MDO type 04 selected"
    )
    mdo.cccc:    CHOOSEBOX "MD16"
    ( &mdo_type="MD16"
        PRINT "MDO type 16 selected"
    )
    LINE "Flash size selection:"
    flashsize.1: CHOOSEBOX "512KB" "&flashsize_selection="512kb"
    flashsize.2: CHOOSEBOX "16MB" "&flashsize_selection="16mb"
    flashsize.3: CHOOSEBOX "256MB" "&flashsize_selection="256mb"
    POS 24. 10. 5.
    DEFINBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"

STOPL

AREA
AREA.CLEAR

;       check result of choosebox group "A"
    IF DIALOG.BOOLEAN(A.C)
        &count=1.
    ELSE IF DIALOG.BOOLEAN(A.T)
        &count=0.
    ELSE
        PRINT "- no Type selected"
    ENDIF

;       check result of choosebox group "mdo"
    IF "&mdo_type=="
        PRINT "- no MDO type selected"
    ELSE
        PRINT "- MDO type selected: &mdo_type"
        IF POWERNEXUS()
            SYStem.Option.NEXUS &mdo_type
        ENDIF
    ENDIF

;       check result of choosebox group "flashsize"
    PRINT "&flashsize_selection"
DIALOG.END
ENDDO

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CLOSE

Executes a command when the user tries to close the dialog window. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script. The dialog window is NOT closed when this command is present. Closing the window with the DIALOG.END command is still possible.

```
LOCAL &label

DIALOG.view
  (  
    POS 1. 1. 10.
  LAB:   EDIT """
    POS 1. 3. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "JUMPTO okclose"
    CLOSE "JUMPTO winclose"
  )
STOP

okclose:
  &label=DIALOG.STRing(LAB)
winclose:
  DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

COMBOBOX

```
Format:      COMBOBOX "<list_items>" [<command>]
```

Defines a combobox item. A combobox provides a list of pre-defined items like a PULLDOWN, but additionally lets the user enter a value/string which is not pre-defined. You can set the current list item using the DIALOG.Set command. Use DIALOG.STRing() to retrieve the active list item.

```
COMBOBOX

DIALOG.Set
DIALOG.STRing()
```

The demo script for the above example is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```
B::PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_combobox.cmm
```
DEFBUTTON

Define the default button

Format: DEFBUTTON "<text>" [<command>]

Defines a BUTTON item which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

DEFCOMBOBOX

Define a default combo box

Format: DEFCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [command]

Defines a COMBOBOX control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

DEFEDIT

Define a default edit control

Format: DEFEDIT "<initial_text>" [command]

Defines an EDIT control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

DEFHOTCOMBOBOX

Define a default hot combo box

Format: DEFHOTCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [command]

Defines a HOTCOMBOBOX control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

DEFHOTEDIT

Define a default hot edit control

Format: DEFHOTEDIT "<initial_text>" [command]

Defines a HOTEDIT control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.
DEFMEDIT

Define a default multiline edit control

Format: `DEFMEDIT"<initial_text>" [<command>]`

Defines an **MEDIT** control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

DLISTBOX

Define a draggable list box

Format: `DLISTBOX"<list_items>" [<command>]`

Defines a **LISTBOX** control where the list items can be rearranged by drag and drop.

![DLISTBOX Demo](image)

**DLISTBOX**

Click and drag a list item.

**DIALOG.STRing2()** returns the current sequence of list items.

**DIALOG.STRing()** returns the selected list item.

The demo script for the above dialog is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

`B::PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_dlistbox.cmm`
### Dynamic, single-line area

**Format:**

```plaintext
DYNAMIC "<initial_text>"
```

Defines a single-line area that can be dynamically modified using `DIALOG.Set` while the dialog is open.

Source code for the above example:

```plaintext
LOCAL &switch
&switch=0

DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "DYNAMIC Demo"
    POS 20. 1.
    myIcon: DYNAMIC "[:stop]"
    POS 1. 1.
    DEFBUTTON "Toggle icon"
    {
        IF &switch==0
        {
            DIALOG.Set myIcon "[:colorlime]"
            &switch=1
        }
        ELSE
        {
            DIALOG.Set myIcon "[:stop]"
            &switch=0
        }
    }
    STOP
    DIALOG.END
```

An advanced demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```plaintext
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/event_controlled_program/dialog_dynamic.cmm
```
### DYNCOMBOBOX

**Define a dynamic combo box**

| Format: | DYNCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [<command>] |

Defines a dynamic combo box which does not have the input focus when the dialog is opened.

### DYNDEFCOMBOBOX

**Define a default dynamic combo box**

| Format: | DYNDEFCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [<command>] |

Defines a DYNCOMBOBOX control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

### DYNDEFHOTCOMBOBOX

**Define a dynamic default hot combo box**

| Format: | DYNDEFHOTCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [<command>] |

Defines a DYNHOTCOMBOBOX control which has the input focus when the dialog is opened. Only one element of a dialog can have the default input focus.

### DYNHOTCOMBOBOX

**Define a dynamic hot combo box**

| Format: | DYNHOTCOMBOBOX "<list_items>" [<command>] |

Defines a dynamic hot combo box which does not have the input focus when the dialog is opened.
DYNLTEXT Command Reference

Format: `DYNLTEXT "<initial_text>"`

Defines a single-line text area in bold and large font size. This text area can be dynamically modified using `DIALOG.Set` while the dialog is open. This is useful, for example, if you want to toggle the display of text you want to emphasize.

Source code for the above example:

```pascal
DIALOG.view
   (HEADER "DYNLTEXT Demo"
     POS 9. 1. 22.
     myMsg: DYNLTEXT ""
     POS 21. 3. 9.
     StartBTN: DEFBUTTON "Start"
     (DIALOG.Set myMsg "Test started"
      DIALOG.Enable StopBTN
      DIALOG.Disable StartBTN)
     POS 1. , ,
     StopBTN: BUTTON "Stop"
     (DIALOG.Set myMsg "Test stopped"
      DIALOG.Enable StopBTN
      DIALOG.Disable StartBTN)
   )
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
DYNPULLDOWN

Define a dynamic pull-down list

Format: DYNPULLDOWN "<list_items>" [<command>]

Defines a pull-down list that can be dynamically modified using DIALOG.Set while the dialog is open.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;list_items&gt;</th>
<th>The different list items of a pull-down list are defined in the first argument, separated by commas. The selected item is passed as a parameter to the script. Retrieve the currently selected list item with the DIALOG.STRing() function.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;command&gt;</td>
<td>The command is executed when a list item is selected. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script. For an example, see PULLDOWN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: The dialog opens with an empty pull-down list. Clicking the first button loads the list items into the pull-down list. Result: “b” appears as the first item in the pull-down list. In addition, the second button is now activated.

Clicking the second button replaces the previous list items with new ones. Result: “7” appears as the first list item.

The list item that is displayed first (here, “b” and then “7”) is in both cases defined by DIALOG.Set, and not by DYNPULLDOWN. To reproduce this example, see source code below.
The `<list_items>` can be controlled by external data sources (e.g. register contents, etc.) and displayed on screen as members of a dynamic pull-down list using `DIALOG.Set`. However, this is only possible if the string to be displayed really is and remains a member of `<list_items>`. If it is not the case (due to misspelling, other name, etc.), a blank space will be displayed instead. There is no error message.

```c
DIALOG.view
{
HEADER "DYNPULLDOWN Demo"
POS 31. 2. 7.
; the pull-down list is initialized with three empty lines,
; one comma for each line
myEntries: DYNPULLDOWN ",,," ""
POS 1. 1. 25.
BTN1: DEFBUTTON "1. Load pull-down list entries"
   ( ; "b" is the value that is displayed first.
      DIALOG.Set myEntries "b" "a,b,c,"+CLOCK.TIME()
      DIALOG.Enable BTN2
   )
POS 1. 3. 25.
BTN2: BUTTON "2. Modify pull-down list entries"
   ( ; "7" is the value that is displayed first.
      DIALOG.Set myEntries "7" "1,2,3,4,5,6,7,"+CLOCK.TIME()
   )
DIALOG.Disable BTN2 ;Deactivate the 2nd button temporarily
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
DYNTExT "<initial_text>"

Defines a dynamic, single-line text area in regular font size. This text area can be dynamically modified using **DIALOG.Set** while the dialog is open. This is useful, for example, for text that needs to be refreshed while the dialog is open.

Source code for the above example:

```dialog
DIALOG.view
{
  HEADER "DYNTExT Demo"

  POS 1. 1. 22.
  myMsg: DYNTExT "Click Start."

  POS 21. 3. 9.
  StopBTN: BUTTON "Stop"
    {
      DIALOG.Set myMsg "Click Start."
      DIALOG.Enable StartBTN
      DIALOG.Disable StopBTN
    }

  POS 1. , ,
  StartBTN: DEFBUTTON "Start"
    {
      DIALOG.Set myMsg "Click Stop."
      DIALOG.Disable StartBTN
      DIALOG.Enable StopBTN
    }

  DIALOG.Disable StopBTN
  STOP
  DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
EDIT control

A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_edit.cmm

The HOTEDIT control executes the <command> for each character while you are typing.

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HEADER

Format: HEADER "<text>"

Defines the header line of a dialog. You can also customize the icon in the top left corner using ICON.

**Example 1**: Dialog with a static header line.

```plaintext
DIALOG.view
(
    HEADER "HEADER Demo"
    POS 30. 3. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

**Example 2**: To implement a variable header line, remember to use the ampersand character & as shown below.

```plaintext
LOCAL &header_text ;declare local PRACTICE macro
&header_text="HEADER Demo 2" ;assign parameter value to macro

DIALOG.view
(& ;note that the ampersand (&) character is required here.
    HEADER "&header_text"
    POS 30. 3. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
Format: **HELP <name>**

tbd.
HOTEDIT defines an EDIT control. While a normal EDIT control executes <command> when the control loses input focus, HOTEDIT executes <command> whenever the text in the control changes.

In the following example, HOTEDIT is used to validate user input. Without input, the OK button and the icon are grayed out. If the input is valid, the OK button is activated and the icon turns green. If the input is invalid (e.g. a disallowed character), a red icon prompts users to correct their inputs before they can proceed.

Two disallowed characters: blank and ?

```c
DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "HOTEDIT Demo"
    POS 1. 0. 29. 1.
    TEXT "Enter string:"

    myHEDT: HOTEDIT ""
    (; for each keystroke execute <command>:
        PRIVATE &Input
        &Input=DIALOG.STRing(myHEDT)
        DIALOG.Disable btnOK
        ; check the input for the following disallowed characters
        IF STRing.FIND("&Input", "\/:*?<>|äöü",")==TRUE()
            DIALOG.Set myIcon "[:colorred]"
        ELSE IF "&Input"=="
            DIALOG.Set myIcon "[:colorgrey]"
        ELSE
            DIALOG.Set myIcon "[:colorlime]"
            DIALOG.Enable btnOK
    )

    myIcon: DYNAMIC "[:colorgrey]"
    btnOK: DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
}
DIALOG.Disable btnOK    ; disable the OK button
STOP                    ; wait for the user's response to the dialog
&retVal=DIALOG.STRing(myHEDT);
DIALOG.END              ; close the dialog
DIALOG.OK "Result: &retVal" ; display the string
```

A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_hotedit.cmm
```
HOTCOMBOBOX

Defines a COMBOBOX control. While a normal COMBOBOX control executes <command> when the control loses input focus, HOTCOMBOBOX executes <command> whenever the control's text or selection changes.

ICON

New icon in top left corner of dialog

Replaces the default icon in the top left corner of a dialog with a different icon. To display icons from the TRACE32 icon library in a dialog, observe the rules shown in [A] and [B]:

A  To show an icon in the header, use ICON.

B  To show icons below the header, use STATIC or DYNAMIC.

Example:

DIALOG.view
(  
  ; (A) icon in header: omit brackets
  ICON "[:achartnest]"
  HEADER "ICON demo"

  ; (B) icon below header: include brackets
  POS 27. 1. 2.
  STATIC "[:ddraw]"

  POS 30. 3. 5.
  DEFINEBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO

For more information about icons, type at the TRACE32 command line: Help.Index "icons"
INFOTEXT

Define a multiline info text box on a dialog

[Example]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>INFOTEXT &quot;&lt;msg_text&gt;&quot; [&lt;background&gt;] [&lt;border_style&gt;] [&lt;font&gt;] [&lt;scrollbar&gt;] [&lt;padding&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;background&gt;:</td>
<td>GRay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;border_style&gt;:</td>
<td>NoBorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;font&gt;:</td>
<td>Variable1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;scrollbar&gt;:</td>
<td>HScroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;padding&gt;:</td>
<td>0 ... 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defines a multiline info text box for messages you want to display on a dialog. Unlike DIALOG.AREA, an INFOTEXT can be placed anywhere on the dialog. The display of an INFOTEXT box can be formatted with the options listed above.

The message text is write-protected and cannot be directly edited by users. However, the message text can be dynamically modified using DIALOG.Set while the dialog is open. This is useful, for example, if you want to provide embedded user assistance on a dialog.

Max. length 2048 characters.

Default settings

| Default settings | If you omit all formatting options, then INFOTEXT is formatted with GRay, NoBorder, Variable1, and 0 by default. |

HScroll

- If HScroll is included, the INFOTEXT box displays a horizontal scrollbar, and the automatic word wrap is turned off.
- If HScroll is omitted, the horizontal scrollbar is hidden, and the automatic word wrap is turned on.

Your message text automatically adjusts to the width of the INFOTEXT box.
Example:

```
LOCAL &addTxt ;declare local macro

&addTxt="<Your information for script users>"+CONV.CHAR(10.)
&addTxt="&addTxt"+"1. ..."+CONV.CHAR(10.) ;adds a line feed
&addTxt="&addTxt"+"2. ..."+CONV.CHAR(10.)
&addTxt="&addTxt"+"3. ..."+CONV.CHAR(10.)
&addTxt="&addTxt"+"4. ..."

DIALOG.view
  (&+
    ; '++' allows you to pass the local macro to a
    ; dialog block that is embedded in a *.cmm file
    HEADER "INFOTEXT Demo"
    
    ;     x     y      width   height
    POS  0.5   0.25   2.      1.  
    STATIC "[:stop]"
    
    POSX 1.           27.  
    LTEXT "Pre-conditions for ... :"
    
    POSY 0.5          ,       4.25
    myLabel: INFOTEXT "&addTxt" STicker SImple Variable1 7.  
  )

STOP
DIALOG.END
```
LINE

Define a decorative horizontal line

Format: LINE "<text>"

Defines an decorative line. It has no effect on input in the window.

Example:

DIALOG.view
  (HEADER "LINE Demo"
   POS 1.1.20.
   LINE "Options:"
   POS 2.2.25 10.1.
   Option1: CHECKBOX "Option 1" ""
   Option2: CHECKBOX "Option 2" ""
   POS 29.5.5.
   DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
  )
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
LISTBOX Command Reference

**Format:**

```
LISTBOX "<list_items>" [<command>]
```

Defines a listbox control. The control allows to select one of the items in the list. Set the current selection using the `DIALOG.Set` command. Retrieve the current selection with the `DIALOG.STRING()` function.

The demo script for the above example is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_listbox.cmm
```
LTEXT

Defines a static, single-line text area in bold and large font size. This is useful, for example, if you want to format text as a heading or alert users to important things.

Example:

```
DIALOG.view
  (
    HEADER "LTEXT Demo"
    POS 1. 1. 2.
    STATIC "[:stop]"
    LTEXT "Before you proceed:"
    POS 4. 1. 29.
    POS 4. 2.25
    TEXT "1. ..."
    TEXT "2. ...
    POS 29. 5. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
  )
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
LEDIT

Define an edit control in bold and large font

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>LEDIT &quot;&lt;initial_text&gt; [&lt;command&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Defines an edit control in which the user input is formatted in bold and large font. For an illustration of LEDIT and EDIT, see EDIT.

MEDIT

Define a multiline edit control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>MEDIT &quot;&lt;initial_text&gt; [&lt;command&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Defines a multiline edit control. Compared to the normal EDIT control, MEDIT is capable of holding multiple lines of text. Set the edit text using DIALOG.Set. Retrieve the current text with the DIALOG.STRing() function.

MLISTBOX

Define a multiline list box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>MLISTBOX &quot;&lt;list_items&gt;&quot; [command]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Defines a multiline LISTBOX control. The control allows to select one or more items at the same time of the items in the list. Set the selected items using DIALOG.Set. Retrieve the current selection with the DIALOG.STRing() function. The selected items are transferred in a comma-separated string.

A complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_listbox.cmm
Defines an internal name for a dialog. The internal name is not displayed on the GUI. Internal names can be used to manipulate dialogs programmatically. For example, you can programmatically check and respond to the status of a dialog (open or close). The dialog name can also be used to bring a particular dialog to the front when it is hidden behind a lot of other open dialogs and windows.

**Example:** The **Toggle 2nd dialog** button opens and closes the small dialog based on the return value of the `WINDOW.NAME()` function. If you comment or leave out the line `DIALOG.SELECT myDlg2` then the large dialog is closed.

```
DIALOG.view
{
   NAME "myDlg"
   HEADER "NAME Demo"

   POS 1. 4. 29.
   DEFBUTTON "Toggle 2nd dialog"
   {
      IF WINDOW.NAME("myDlg2")==FALSE()
         GOSUB NextDialog
      ELSE
         DIALOG.SELECT myDlg2
      DIALOG.END
   }
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO

;------------------------------------
NextDialog:
DIALOG
{
   NAME "myDlg2"
   HEADER "NAME Demo 2"
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
**POS**

**Define position and size**

Defines the size and position of the next dialog element in units. Buttons in normal dialog windows have a width of 9. units and a height of 1. unit. Without **POS**, the vertical position of a dialog element is advanced by 1. unit, and the default size is 9. x 1. units.

**NOTE:**  
**POS** has no effect on the size of the dialog or window itself. **POS** determines only the size and position of the next dialog element, e.g. a **BUTTON** or an **EDIT** control.

1 **POS** unit is **not equal** to 1 **WinPOS** unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Maximum Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;x&gt;</td>
<td>Max. &lt;x&gt; is 16383.5 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;y&gt;</td>
<td>Max. &lt;y&gt; is 8191.75 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;width&gt;</td>
<td>Max. &lt;width&gt; of an element is 16383.5 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;height&gt;</td>
<td>Max. &lt;height&gt; of an element is 8191.75 units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>Value of the previous <strong>POS</strong> argument is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;no_argument&gt;</td>
<td>Value of the previous <strong>POS</strong> argument is used, starting from right to left. In this example, the &lt;height&gt; and &lt;width&gt; of the previous <strong>POS</strong> are used for the unspecified &lt;height&gt; and &lt;width&gt;:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>; &lt;x&gt; &lt;y&gt; &lt;width&gt; &lt;height&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>POS</strong> 3. 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The horizontal size and position can be selected in half units: (0.0 - 0.5 - 1.0 - 1.5 - 2.0 - ...). The vertical size and position can be selected in half and quarter units: (0.0 - 0.25 - 0.5 - 0.75 - ...).

**Example:** The following script is for demo purposes only. It illustrates how **POS** can be used to determine the positions and sizes of several **BUTTON** dialog elements in a very large custom dialog.
By executing an optional WinPOS command before the dialog block, you can limit the initial size of very large custom dialogs; scrollbars are added automatically.

x and y, height and width are POS units.

To try this script, simply copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to…”).

```c
WinPOS , , 67. 8. ;limit the initial size of this large custom dialog
DIALOG.view

  (  
    HEADER "POS Demo"
    ;No POS command => default width is 9. and default height is 1. unit
    BUTTON "[:t32]"     "PRINT "This is a demo."
    ;No POS command => next element is advanced by 1. unit on the y-axis
    BUTTON "[:config]"

    ;   <x>   <y>   <btn_width>   <btn_height>
    POS 25.      3.           ,             2.
    BUTTON "[:colors]"

    ;   <x>   <y>   <btn_width>   <no_argument>
    POS 500.    100.          10.
    BUTTON "OK"               "CONTinue"
  )
```
**POSX**

**Define position and size on the x-axis**

Format:  

\[ \text{POSX} \ <\text{inc}> \ <\text{width}> \ <\text{height}> \]

Defines the position and size (width and height) of one dialog element or a block of dialog elements on the x-axis relative to the absolute position of the previous **POS** command. For parameter descriptions, see **POS**.

By modifying just the two \(<x>\) and \(<y>\) values of **POS** in the source code below, you can move the entire block up/down, left/right.

```dialog
DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "POSX and POSY Demo"
    ; \(<x>\) \(<y>\) \(<w>\) \(<h>\)
    POS 4. 1. 24. 1.
    myBox1: EDIT "A1" ""
    myBox2: EDIT "A2" ""
    POSY 0.5 , ,
    myBox3: EDIT "A3" ""
    POSX 3. 4. 1.
    POSY -2.5
    myBox4: EDIT "B1" ""
    ; \(<\text{no_arguments}>\)
    POSY 1.5
    myBox5: EDIT "B3" ""
    POSX 1. 6. 1.
    SPACE
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
}
STOP
DIALOG.MESSAGE DIALOG.STRING(myBox1); get value of EDIT box by label
DIALOG.END
```

**POSY**

**Define position and size on the y-axis**

Format:  

\[ \text{POSY} \ <\text{inc}> \ <\text{width}> \ <\text{height}> \]

Defines the position and size (width and height) of one dialog element or a block of dialog elements on the y-axis relative to the absolute position of the previous **POS** command. For parameter descriptions, see **POS**.
Define a static pull-down list.

PULLDOWN "<list_items>" [<command>]

A pull-down list can have different list items. The list items are defined in the first argument, separated by commas. The selected item is passed as parameter to the PRACTICE script. You can retrieve the currently selected item with the DIALOG.STRING() function.

The command is executed when a list item is selected. If the command string is omitted the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script.

Example 1:

DIALOG.view
{
    HEADER "PULLDOWN Demo"

    POS 1. 1. 12.
    BASE: EDIT " " "

    POS 14. 1. 5.
    UNIT: PULLDOWN "ks,ms,us"

    (  
    IF DIALOG.STRING(UNIT)=="ks"
        DIALOG.Set BASE "1000. s"
    IF DIALOG.STRING(UNIT)=="ms"
        DIALOG.Set BASE "1/1000. s"
    IF DIALOG.STRING(UNIT)=="us"
        DIALOG.Set BASE "1/1000000. s"
    
    )
    POS 30. 3. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"

    STOP
    DIALOG.END
    ENDDO
}

Example 2: A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_pulldown.cmm

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Apply previous height to next dialog element

**SPACE**

Applies the `<height>` of the previous **POS**, **POSX**, or **POSY** command to the next dialog element.

**STATIC**

Place an icon in a dialog

**Format:**

```
STATIC "<built_in_icon_name>" | "<user_defined_icon>"
```

Defines a static, single-line area. **STATIC** is typically used to place an icon in a dialog. See also **ICON**.

It is recommended that you use **TEXT** if you want to display text next to the icon. Assigning icon and text directly to **STATIC** is possible, too. But this approach makes it difficult to position the element.

![Image of a dialog with icons](https://example.com/image.png)

**Example:**

```powershell
DIALOG.view
(
    HEADER "STATIC Demo"
    ; x y width height
    POS 2. 0.5 2.
    STATIC "[:aprochart]"
    STATIC "[:aprofile]"
    STATIC "[:pperf]"
    STATIC "[:profile]"
    POS 6 , 6.
    TEXT "Profile"
    POS 30. 4. 5.
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

For more information about icons, type at the TRACE32 command line: **Help.Index "icons"**
Defines a static, single-line text area in regular font size. TEXT can be used to display a user-defined name for a control, here for an EDIT text box.

In addition, you can use TEXT to specify the initial width for any dialog. Simply combine TEXT and POS to create an empty line, see source code below.

Example:

```
DIALOG.view
  
  HEADER "TEXT Demo"
  ; define width of dialog by printing an empty text: width is 29. units
  ; x y w h
  POS 0. 0. 29. 1.
  TEXT ""
  
  POS 1. 1.
  TEXT "any string:"
  
  POS 1. 2. 10.
  myLabel:     EDIT "" ""
  
  POS 1. 4. 5.
  DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

Alternatively, you can set the initial dialog width by moving, for example, the OK button to the right of the dialog as far as required. For information about the maximum values of width and height, see POS.

```
POS 30. 3. 5.
DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
```
TEXTBUTTON "<text>" [<command>]

Defines a flat button with text only. The result is comparable to a clickable area where the borders are not visible. The button can execute a command when clicked. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script.

Example:

DIALOG.view
{
   HEADER "TEXTBUTTON Demo"
   POS 1. 1. 10.
   myLabel: EDIT "" ""

   POS 12. 1. 10.
   TEXTBUTTON "Browse..."
   (  
      DIALOG.SetFile myLabel ~/demo/practice/dialogs/*.cmm
   )

   POS 30. 3. 5.
   DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
}
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
TREEBUTTON  
Implements a +/- toggle button on a dialog. Clicking the button toggles between a [+] icon and a [-] icon. The +/- toggle button can execute a command when clicked. If the command string is omitted, the next line must begin with an open bracket to include a PRACTICE script. You can increase the clickable area, by using TREEBUTTON together with TEXTBUTTON.

In the example below, clicking the +/- toggle button expands and collapses the lower part of a dialog: This dialog part could, for example, be used for (a) making advanced options available or (b) a brief description of a script or (c) quick access to the source code of the script or (d) quick access to the location of the script.

Example:

```plaintext
LOCAL &expand
&expand=0

DIALOG.view
{
  NAME "myDemoDlg"
  HEADER "TREEBUTTON demo"

  POS 1. 1. 1.
  treeBTN: TREEBUTTON ""
  {
    IF &expand==0
      {
        DIALOG.Set treeBTN "ON"
        &expand=1
        WinRESIZE 35. 3. myDemoDlg
      }
    ELSE
      {
        DIALOG.Set treeBTN "OFF"
        &expand=0
        WinRESIZE 35. 2. myDemoDlg
      }
    }
  POS 1. 2. 25.
  DYNTEXT "CPU Family License: "+LICENSE.FAMILY(LICENSE.getINDEX())
}
WinRESIZE 35. 2. myDemoDlg ;Initial dialog size, collapsed
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```

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UPDATE

Executes commands periodically. The default update interval is one second. The `<update_interval>` cannot be interrupted. It is recommended that you comment out the UPDATE line before debugging such a PRACTICE script.

Example 1: Here, the DIALOG.Set command is parametrized with the DATE.Time() function to implement a timer on a dialog.

Example 2: A more complex demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PEDIT ~~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_update.cmm
```

Remember that the `<update_interval>` of UPDATE cannot be interrupted.

An alternative to UPDATE is ON TIME. To access the demo script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PSTEP ~~/demo/practice/event_controlled_program/dialog_ontime.cmm
```

ON TIME can be interrupted.
Format:  

`VLINE ""`

Define a decorative vertical line. It has no effect on input in the window.

Example:

```dialog
DIALOG.view
(
    HEADER "VLINE Demo"

    POS 1. 1. 10. 1.
    TEXT "any string 1:"
myLabelA:     EDIT "" ""

;   x   y   w   height
    POS 12. 1. ,  3.
    VLINE ""

    POS 14.25 1. 10. 1.
    TEXT "any string 2:"
myLabelB:     EDIT "" ""

    POS 30. 4. 5. ,
    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
**DIALOG.AREA**

Adds an output area to a custom dialog

**Format:**

```
DIALOG.AREA [<area_name>] [<file>]
```

Adds a named output **AREA** at the bottom of custom dialogs.

**Example 1 - Source code for the above screenshots (*.cmm and *.dlg file):**

The named **AREA** is created by a *.cmm file. The DIALOG.AREA command in the *.cmm file calls the *.dlg file containing the actual dialog definition.

**.cmm file:**

```
;*.cmm file:
;copy and paste this block in a *.cmm file which calls the *.dlg file:
AREA.Create myMsg ;create a named area that is invisible
AREA.Select myMsg ;select this area for output
DIALOG.AREA myMsg ~~/mytest.dlg ;call the *.dlg file
```

**.dlg file:**

```
;*.dlg file:
;copy and paste this block in the *.dlg file called by the *.cmm file:
    HEADER "DIALOG.AREA Demo"
StartBTN:  DEFBUTTON "Start"
    (  PRINT "Started at: "+CLOCK.TIME()
        ;...<your_code>
    )
    ;move button 6 units on the x axis
    POSX 6.
StopBTN:  BUTTON "Stop"
    (  PRINT " Stopped at: "+CLOCK.TIME()
        ;...<your_code>
    )
CLOSE
    (  ;select default AREA A000 for output again and close the dialog
      AREA.Select A000
      DIALOG.END
    )
```
Example 2 - a single *.cmm file: The entire DIALOG.AREA block is embedded in the same *.cmm file, where the named AREA is created. This demo script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command:
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/dialogs/dialog_area.cmm

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.view

DIALOG.DIR

Display a folder picker dialog

Format:  DIALOG.DIR <directory_name>

Creates a dialog box to choose a directory name. The directory name must contain wildcard characters. The directory must exist. The result of the selection is returned like the result value of a subroutine.

LOCAL &directoryname
DIALOG.DIR *
ENTRY %LINE &directoryname ;%LINE is recommended since the ;return value may contain spaces
;<your_code>

In case of spaces in the selected directory name or its path ENTRY %LINE &directoryname needs to be used.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.view
- DIALOG.SetDIR
- DIALOG.view
DIALOG.Disable

Disables dialog elements. Disabled elements are shaded out and cannot be executed.

Format:

DIALOG.Disable <label>

Disables dialog elements. Disabled elements are shaded out and cannot be executed.

Example:

DIALOG.view
{
  HEADER "Enable/Disable Demo"

  POS 1. 1. 22.
  myMsg: DYNTEXT "Click Start."

  POS 21. 3. 9.
  StopBTN: BUTTON "Stop"
  
  DIALOG.Set myMsg "Click Start."
  DIALOG.Enable StartBTN
  DIALOG.Disable StopBTN

  POS 1. , ,
  StartBTN: DEFBUTTON "Start"

  DIALOG.Set myMsg "Click Stop."
  DIALOG.Disable StartBTN
  DIALOG.Enable StopBTN

  DIALOG.Disable StopBTN
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO

See also

■ DIALOG  ■ DIALOG.Enable  ■ DIALOG.Set  ■ DIALOG.view

▲ 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
DIALOG.Enable

Enable dialog elements

Format: DIALOG.Enable <label>

Enables dialog elements. Disabled elements are shaded out and cannot be executed. For an example with screenshot and source code, see DIALOG.Disable.

<label> User-defined label identifying a dialog element.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.Disable
- DIALOG.Set
- DIALOG.view
- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

DIALOG.END

Close the dialog window

Format: DIALOG.END

Closes the currently active dialog window.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.view
- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

DIALOG.EXecute

Execute a dialog button

Format: DIALOG.EXecute <label>

Executes the command of a button. This can be useful when the commands one button should be included in the sequence executed by another button.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.view
- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
Using the `DIALOG.File` command group, you can incorporate three different types of OS file dialogs in your PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm). This allows users of your script to pick a file via a dialog.

The execution of a script stops when a file dialog is called and waits for the user input. After users have opened, saved, or selected the file they want, the file name is passed to the PRACTICE script and script execution continues right away.

The table below provides an overview of the differences between the three dialog types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialog Type:</th>
<th>File open</th>
<th>File save</th>
<th>File select</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.open</code></td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.SAVE</code></td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.SELECT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default button</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Save</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing file was chosen</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>ask user if file should be replaced</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-existing file was chosen</td>
<td>reject (file must exist)</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Examples</td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.open</code> Data.Load.Elf *</td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.SAVE</code> STOre * WIN</td>
<td><code>DIALOG.File.SELECT</code> Trace.SAVE ► Browse...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** If you want the user input to be passed to your own custom dialogs, then use the commands of the `DIALOG.SetFile` command group.

**See also**
- `DIALOG.File.open`
- `DIALOG.File.SAVE`
- `DIALOG.File.SELECT`
- `DIALOG.SetFile`
- `DIALOG.view`

▲ 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
DIALOG.File.open

Display an OS file-open dialog

Format:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>DIALOG.File.open &lt;filename&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Creates a dialog box for choosing a file name. The file name usually contains a wildcard character. The file selection is returned like the return value of a subroutine.

- Assumes read access to the file.
- The file chosen by the user always exists. (The file-open dialog will refuse to close if the user enters the name of a non-existing file.)

Example: This script opens an OS file-open dialog with the title Open my text file. After you have selected a *.txt file, the dialog closes, and the script reads and prints the first line of the *.txt file it to the TRACE32 message line. To try this script, copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to…”).

PRIVATE &filename &string

WinPOS ,,,,,,,, "Open my text file" ; window title of file-open dialog
DIALOG.File.open "*.txt"  ;%LINE is recommended since the
ENTRY %LINE &filename ;return value may contain spaces

IF "&filename"!="" ;if the user has not clicked Cancel
(  
  OPEN  #1 "&filename" /Read
  READ  #1 %LINE &string
  CLOSE #1
  PRINT "The files first line says: &string"
)

In case of spaces in the selected file name or its path ENTRY %LINE &filename needs to be used.

NOTE: For TRACE32 PowerView older than 2016/03 just write DIALOG.File instead of DIALOG.File.open. For those older versions you must use a wildcard in the file name.

See also
- DIALOG.File
- DIALOG.SetFile.open

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DIALOG.File.SAVE

Display an OS file-save dialog

Format:

DIALOG.File.SAVE <filename>
DIALOG.FileW <filename> (deprecated)

Creates a dialog box for choosing a file name. The file name usually contains a wildcard character. The file selection is returned like the return value of a subroutine.

- Assumes write access to the file.
- The file chosen by the user does not need to exist.
- The dialog box will show a warning if the user selects an existing file.

Example: This script opens an OS file-save dialog with the title *Save my text file*. After you have entered a file name and clicked *Save*, the dialog closes and the *.txt file is created. The script now writes "Hello World" to the newly-created *.txt file. To try this script, copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to…”).

```c
PRIVATE &filename

WinPOS ,, ,,,", "Save my text file" ;window title of file-save dialog
DIALOG.File.SAVE "~~~/*.txt"
ENTRY %LINE &filename

IF "&filename"!=""

(OPEN #1 "&filename" /Create
WRITE #1 "Hello World"
CLOSE #1)

NOTE: For PowerView older than 2016/03 use DIALOG.FileW instead of DIALOG.File.SAVE. For those older versions you must use a wildcard in the filename.
```

See also

- DIALOG.File
- DIALOG.SetFile.SAVE

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DIALOG.File.SELECT

Display an OS file-select dialog

Format: DIALOG.File.SELECT <filename>

Creates a dialog box for choosing a file name. The file name usually contains a wildcard character. The file selection is returned like the return value of a subroutine.

- Assumes proper access rights to the file.
- The file chosen by the user does not need to exist.
- Use DIALOG.File.SELECT if you do not intend to open the file or write to it immediately.

To try this script, copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to...”).

PRIVATE &filename

WinPOS ,,,,,,,,,, "Check Read Permission" ;window title of file select
DIALOG.File.SELECT ".elf" ;dialog
ENTRY %LINE &filename ;%LINE is recommended since the
if OS.FILE.ACCESS("&filename", "cw") ;return value may contain spaces
  PRINT "You may open '&filename'"
else
  PRINT %ERROR "Sorry, you may not open '&filename'"

In case of spaces in the selected filename or its path, ENTRY %LINE &file name needs to be used.

See also

- DIALOG.File
- DIALOG.SetFile.SELECT
DIALOG.MESSAGE  

Create dialog box with an information icon

Format:  

\begin{verbatim}
DIALOG.MESSAGE <message>
\end{verbatim}

Creates a standard dialog box with an information icon and an **OK** button.

**Example:**

\begin{verbatim}
; your code here

l_error:
    DIALOG.MESSAGE "FLASH programming error occurred"

l_end:
ENDDO
\end{verbatim}

For information about line breaks and the line continuation character, see **DIALOG.OK**.

**See also**

- **DIALOG**
- **DIALOG.OK**
- **DIALOG.view**
- **DIALOG.YESNO**
- `FORMAT.Decimal()`
- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
DIALOG.OK

Create dialog box with an exclamation mark icon and an OK button.

Format:

```
DIALOG.OK <message>
```

Creates a standard dialog box with an exclamation mark icon and an OK button.

To create a line break in the message of a dialog box, use for example:

```
+CONV.CHAR(0x0D) +
```

```
DIALOG.OK "Hello" + CONV.CHAR(0x0D) + "World!"
```

; is carriage return
; ’\r’

```
DIALOG.OK "Hello" + CONV.CHAR(0x0A) + "World!"
```

; is line feed ’\n’

```
DIALOG.OK "Hello" + CONV.CHAR(0x0D0A) + "World!"
```

; is carriage return
; + line feed ’\r\n’

```
DIALOG.OK "Hello" "World!" ; an empty space also creates a line break
```

A backslash \ is used as a line continuation character. It allows you to continue with the message text in the next line of the script file. Only the first line may be indented, the other lines must start in the first column.

```
DIALOG.OK "Please switch ON the TRACE32 debugger first" + CONV.CHAR(0x0d) + \n "and then switch ON the target board."
```

```
DIALOG.OK "Please switch ON the hardware \n in this sequence:" \n "1. Switch ON the TRACE32 debugger." \n "2. Switch ON the target board."
```

As the above example shows, the line continuation character \ and the empty-space line break can be combined, too.

See also

- DIALOG
- DIALOG.MESSAGE
- DIALOG.view
- DIALOG.YESNO

- FORMAT.Decimal()

- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'

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This command offers an editor with on-line syntax check to create a dialog definition file. The input is guided by softkeys. The syntax for the dialog definition file is described below. The command is only used to create new dialogs. The programmed dialog can be viewed with the DIALOG.view command. The default extension for <filename> is .dlg.

### Format:

```
DIALOG.Program [<filename>]
```

See also

- DIALOG
- DIALOG.ReProgram
- DIALOG.view

▲ ‚Release Information‘ in ‚Release History‘

**SPACE** <line>  
Define space

**STATIC** <line>  
Defines a static, single-line area. STATIC is typically used to place an icon on a dialog.

**TEXT**  
Defines a text field. A text field is no input element.

**VLINE**  
Define a decorative vertical line. It has no effect on input in the window.
DIALOG.ReProgram

Programmatically focus on this dialog

Format:  DIALOG.ReProgram [<filename>]

Without parameter the default file name in the actual working directory is used (t32.dlg). Without parameter in a PRACTICE script, the definition is embedded in the block following the command. With parameter the corresponding file is compiled. The file should not have any errors, when using this command.

```
DIALOG.ReProgram mydialog.dlg ; opens dialog window
;<your_code>...
```

tbd.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.Program
- DIALOG.view

▲ 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

DIALOG.Select

Programmatically focus on this dialog

Format:  DIALOG.Select [<name>]

Places the programmatic focus on the named dialog. For an example, see NAME. To bring the dialog to the front from a user's point of view, use WinTOP.

See also
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.view

▲ 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
DIALOG.Set

Modify the value of a dialog element

Format: **DIALOG.Set** <label> <value>

Dynamically changes the value or state of a dialog element while the dialog remains open.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;label&gt;</th>
<th>User-defined label identifying a dialog element.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <value> | The value you want to dynamically assign to the dialog element. Type:  
  • Boolean, e.g. **TRUE()**, **FALSE()**, `<logical_expressions>`  
  • String, e.g. "Lauterbach GmbH", function return values, or empty string "". |

**Example 1:** Here, selecting the check box formats 16 as a hex value; clearing the check box formats the hex value as 16 again.

To run, simply copy and paste the entire example into the TRACE32 command line:

```
DIALOG
  (  
    HEADER "DIALOG.Set demo"
    
    POS 1. 1. 5.
    HEX:  CHECKBOX "HEX"
    (  
      IF DIALOG.BOOLEAN(HEX)
        DIALOG.Set VAL FORMAT.HEX(8,16.)  
      ELSE
        DIALOG.Set VAL FORMAT.DECIMAL(8,16.)  
      )
    
    POS 8. 1. 10.
    VAL:  EDIT "16" ""
    
    POS 29. 3. 5.
    DBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
  )
DIALOG.Disable VAL
STOP
DIALOG.END
ENDDO
```
Example 2: This script shows how you can set and toggle the state of `CHECKBOX` and `CHOOSEBOX` using `DIALOG.Set`. Simply copy the script to a `test.cmm` file, and then step through the script (See "How to...").

```c
DIALOG.view
(  HEADER "DIALOG.Set demo"
  POS 0.5 0.5 27.
  CHECK: CHECKBOX "Checkbox Example" ""
  CHOOSE.1: CHOOSEBOX "First Choosebox" ""
  CHOOSE.2: CHOOSEBOX "Second Choosebox" ""
)

; e.g. assign a state to a boolean element, e.g. a CHECKBOX
DIALOG.Set CHECK TRUE()
DIALOG.Set CHECK FALSE()
DIALOG.Set CHECK "ON"
DIALOG.Set CHECK "OFF"

; e.g. using the result value of a boolean expression
DIALOG.Set CHECK VERSION.BUILD()>75234.

; e.g. select a CHOOSEBOX
DIALOG.Set CHOOSE.2 ; now "Second Choosebox" is selected
DIALOG.Set CHOOSE.1 ; now "First Choosebox" is selected and
                   ; "Second Choosebox" is de-selected
```

Example 3: To run, simply copy and paste the PRACTICE script example into the TRACE32 command line.

```c
DIALOG.view
(  HEADER "DIALOG.Set demo"
  POS 0.5 0.5 27.
  myVAL: EDIT "Example String" ""
  btnA: BUTTON "Modify A" "GOTO StringA"
  btnB: BUTTON "Modify B" "GOTO StringB"
)
STOP

StringA: ; e.g. assign a string
DIALOG.Set myVAL "New Example String"
STOP

StringB: ; e.g. using the result value of a boolean expression
DIALOG.Set myVAL "TRACE32 Build "+FORMAT.DECIMAL(0.,VERSION.BUILD())
STOP
ENDDO
```

See also
- `DIALOG`
- `DIALOG.Disable`
- `DIALOG.Enable`
- `DIALOG.view`

*Dialog Programming* in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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DIALOG.SetDIR

Sets a `<folder_path>` to the EDIT box. The `<label>` is the same user-defined label that is assigned to the EDIT box.

If the path contains wildcard characters, e.g. an asterisk *, a **Browse to Folder** dialog opens where you can browse for the folder you want.

**Example:** To run, simply copy and paste the PRACTICE script example into the TRACE32 command line.

```plaintext
DIALOG.view
(
    POS 1. 1. 20.
    myLAB: EDIT "" ""

    POS 11. 2. 10.
    BUTTON "[:coloryellow]Folder"
    (    
        DIALOG.SetDIR myLAB ~/demo/*
    )

    DEFBUTTON "OK" "CONTinue"
)
STOP

&retVal=DIALOG.STRING(myLAB) ;get the string from the EDIT box
DIALOG.END ;and then close the dialog
IF "&retVal"!="" ;if the user has selected a directory or
    DIALOG.OK "&retVal" ;entered a path in the EDIT box
ENDDO
```

**See also**
- DIALOG.SetFile
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.DIR
- DIALOG.view

The DIALOG.SetFile commands are used to pick a file via an OS file dialog. The file name is then assigned to an EDIT or DEFEDIT control of a custom dialog opened with the DIALOG.view command.

The execution of your script-based workflow stops when an OS file dialog is opened. After users have opened, saved, or selected the file they want, the commands after the DIALOG.SetFile command are executed (if there are any).

However, DIALOG.SetFile is usually used within the command (or command block) executed when clicking a BUTTON of a custom dialog. In this case, there are usually no commands to execute after DIALOG.SetFile.

The table below provides an overview of the differences between the three OS dialog types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialog Type:</th>
<th>File open</th>
<th>File save</th>
<th>File select</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default button</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Save</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing file was chosen</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>ask user if file should be replaced</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-existing file was chosen</td>
<td>reject (file must exist)</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**
- DIALOG.SetFile.open
- DIALOG.SetFile.SAVE
- DIALOG.SetFile.SELECT
- DIALOG.SetDIR
- DIALOG
- DIALOG.File
- DIALOG.view

▲ 'Dialog Programming’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'

**DIALOG.SetFile.open**

OS file-open dialog > file name > EDIT element

**Format:**  
DIALOG.SetFile.open <label> <filename>

Creates a dialog box for choosing a file name and assigns that file name to an EDIT dialog element that has the specified <label>. The file name usually contains a wildcard character.

- Assumes read access to the file.
- The file chosen by the user always exists. (The file-open dialog will refuse to close if the user selects a non-existing file.)

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Example:

To run, simply copy and paste the PRACTICE script example into the TRACE32 command line.

```
DIALOG.view
(
    POS 1. 1. 40.
    myLAB: EDIT "" ""

    POS 20. 2. 10.
    BUTTON "[:coloryellow]File..."
    ( ;window title of file-open dialog
        WinPOS , , , , , , , , "Open File"
        ;display the file-open dialog, set file type filter to *.cmm
        DIALOG.SetFile.open myLAB "~/demo/*.*.cmm"
    )

    POSX 1.
    DEFBUTTON "[:edit]Edit"
    ( PRIVATE &file
        &file=DIALOG.STRing(myLAB)
        ;clicking Edit opens the file in the TRACE32 built-in editor
        PEDIT "&file"
    )
) ENDDO
```

See also
- DIALOG.SetFile
- DIALOG.File.open

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**DIALOG.SetFile.SAVE**

**OS file-save dialog > file name > EDIT element**

Format:  

```
DIALOG.SetFile.SAVE <label> <filename>
```

Creates an OS file-save dialog for choosing a file name and assigns that file name to an **EDIT** dialog element that has the specified `<label>`. The file name usually contains a wildcard character.

- Assumes write access to the file.
- The file chosen by the user does not need to exist.
- The dialog box will show a warning if the user selects an existing file.

For an example, see **DIALOG.SetFile.open**.

**See also**

- **DIALOG.SetFile**
- **DIALOG.File.SAVE**

---

**DIALOG.SetFile.SELECT**

**OS file-select dialog > file name > EDIT element**

Format:  

```
DIALOG.SetFile.SELECT <label> <filename>
```

Opens an OS file-select dialog for choosing a file name and assigns that file name to an **EDIT** dialog element that has the specified `<label>`. The file name usually contains a wildcard character.

- Assumes proper access rights to the file.
- The file chosen by the user does not need to exist.
- Use **DIALOG.File.SELECT** if you do not intend to open the file or write to it immediately.

For an example, see **DIALOG.SetFile.open**.

**See also**

- **DIALOG.SetFile**
- **DIALOG.File.SELECT**
DIALOG.view [filename]

Compiles and shows a dialog window. Without parameters the dialog definition follows the command in round brackets.

The default extension for \texttt{filename} is \texttt{.dlg}. If no file name is given, \texttt{DIALOG.view} refers to the file \texttt{t32.dlg} in the current directory.

\textbf{Example}: The PRACTICE script file calls the dialog file, which contains an embedded PRACTICE script.

\begin{verbatim}
;content of *.cmm
DIALOG.view getfile.dlg

;content of getfile.dlg
POS 1. 1. 10.
LAB: EDIT """
POS 11. 1. 5.
BUTTON "File"
  ( ;embedded PRACTICE script
    DIALOG.SetFile LAB *.cmm
  )
POS 1. 3. 5.
DEFBUTTON "OK" "DIALOG.END"
CLOSE "DIALOG.END"
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{See also}
- \texttt{DIALOG}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Area}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Dir}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Disable}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Enable}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Message}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Program}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Rest}
- \texttt{DIALOG.Set}
- \texttt{DIALOG.YesNo}

\textasciitilde 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
DIALOG.YESNO

Create dialog box with YES and NO buttons

Format: **DIALOG.YESNO** <message>

Creates a standard dialog box with a question mark icon and the buttons **Yes** and **No**. The result is returned like the result value of a subroutine.

**NOTE:**
The **DIALOG.YESNO** command is very useful if it is combined with **SETUP.QUITDO**.

With **SETUP.QUITDO** you can define a PRACTICE script which will be executed before TRACE32 quits.

**Example:**

```plaintext
LOCAL &result

DIALOG.YESNO "Program FLASH memory?"
ENTRY &result
IF &result==FALSE()
    ENDDO

PRINT "User clicked Yes."
;... <your_code>
```

For information about line breaks and the line continuation character, see **DIALOG.OK**.

**See also**

- **DIALOG**
- **DIALOG.MESSAGE**
- **DIALOG.OK**
- **DIALOG.view**
- **FORMAT.Decimal()**
- 'Dialog Programming' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
- 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
DIR

List subdirectories and files

Format: 

```
DIR [<pathname>] [/PATH] | [/Recursive <depth>]
```

Opens a DIR window, listing the contents of the specified directory or the contents matching the search criterion. You can use the asterisk character (*) as a wildcard.

You can drag and drop files into the TRACE32 command line in order to execute the file, e.g. a PRACTICE script file (*.cmm). This is useful for executing PRACTICE script files that expect TRACE32 command line arguments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATH</th>
<th>The PATH option displays all directories of the search path, which is defined by the PATH command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recursive &lt;depth&gt;</td>
<td>Depth of recursion. Starting at &lt;pathname&gt;, this option includes the subdirectories and their files in the listing. If &lt;depth&gt; is not specified or set to 0, then all subdirectories and files are included in the listing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Left-click a file to display additional information in the TRACE32 message line (path, size, and date-timestamp).

Right-click a file to open the File popup menu:

- **DUMP** creates a binary file dump.
- **TYPE** opens the file as read-only.
- **EDIT** opens the file in the internal TRACE32 editor, unless you have configured an external editor with SETUP.EDITEXT.
- **DO** starts a PRACTICE script (*.cmm).
- **PSTEP** lets you step through a PRACTICE script.
• **PEDIT** opens the file in the PRACTICE script editor.
• **Open folder** opens the file explorer and selects the file - useful when you want to place a PRACTICE script file under version control in a version manager such as SVN.

Double-clicking directory names printed in bold opens the selected directory in a new **DIR** window.

**Examples**

**Example 1:**

```
DIR *.c ; show all '.c' files
```

**Example 2:** The path prefix `~~` expands to the system directory of TRACE32.

```
;List all cmm files under the specified path and include the next two
directory levels in the listing
DIR ~/demo/arm/compiler/*.cmm /Recursive 2
```

**See also**

- LS
- OS.Hidden
- PWD
- SETUP.EDITEXT
- 'File and Folder Operations’ in 'PowerView User’s Guide’
- 'Release Information’ in 'Release History’
DUMP

**Binary file dump**

**Format:**

```
DUMP [filename] [offset] [/NoHex | /NoAscii | option ...]
```

**<option>:**

```
WIDTH [columns]
Track
```

Displays a binary file in hex and ASCII format. Without arguments the command displays the last file that gave an error during download.

---

- **A** Scroll to file offset.
- **B** File size in bytes.
- **C** A small black arrow indicates the content at the file offset.
- **D** File offset entered in the command line.
- **E** Current selection.
- **F** Right-click for popup menu.
- **G** Offset of current selection in decimal and hex.

---

**<offset>**

<p>| File offset can be specified in decimal or hex. |
| NoHex | Hex display is switched off. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NoAscii</th>
<th>ASCII display is switched off.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIDTH</td>
<td>Define display width in columns. Default is to automatically adjust to selected window setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>With Track enabled, the DUMP window tracks the selections you are making in the TYPE window. Prerequisite: The same file is open in both windows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:**

```plaintext
;display file in hex and ASCII, start at file offset 1000 (hex)  
DUMP mcc.abs 0x1000
```

**Example 2:**

```plaintext
Data.LOAD.Ieee mcc.abs  
;let’s now assume that the following error is displayed in the TRACE32 ;message line: ERROR ENTRY NEAR OFFSET 1234. IN FILE mcc.abs  
;display the file which caused the error  
DUMP
```

**See also**

- PATCH
- TYPE
- Data.dump
- 'File and Folder Operations’ in 'PowerView User's Guide’
The TRACE32 editor is primarily used to create and edit short files. The editor can handle multiple files in separate EDIT windows. In addition, one and the same file can be edited in multiple EDIT windows at the same time.

Use the PEDIT command to create and edit PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) in the PRACTICE script editor PEDIT.

See also

- EDIT.CLOSE
- EDIT.EXTern
- EDIT.file
- EDIT.List
- EDIT.OPEN
- EDIT.QUIT
- EDIT.SAVE

▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

**EDIT.CLOSE**

Close a text file

Format:

```
EDIT.CLOSE [<filename>]
```

The selected file is stored and erased from the editor buffer. This command includes the commands EDIT.SAVE and EDIT.QUIT.

If no file name is defined, all files in the editor buffer will be stored and closed.

Examples:

```
EDIT.CLOSE test.txt ; close one file
EDIT.CLOSE ; close all files opened by an EDIT command
```

See also

- EDIT
- EDIT.file

▲ 'Editing' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
EDIT.EXTern

Use specified external ASCII editor to edit file

Format:  

```
EDIT.EXTern <filename> [<linenumber>]
```

This command opens a file with an external editor. The command line for the OS call of the external editor is defined by the `SETUP.EDITEXT` command.

Examples:

```
EDIT.EXTern my.txt ; opens the file my.txt at line 1
EDIT.EXTern main.c 123. ; opens the file main.c at line 123
```

See also

- EDIT
- SETUP.EDITEXT
EDIT.file

Format:  

EDIT.file [filename] [linenumber]

Lets you edit the specified file in the internal TRACE32 editor - unless you have configured an external ASCII editor. In this case, EDIT.file opens the file in the external editor.

The following command allows to specify an external ASCII editor:

```
SETUP.EDITEXT ON <commandline>  Define command for external editor.
```

TRACE32 provides various special purpose editors:

- **PEDIT [file]**: Editor for PRACTICE scripts.
- **PER.Program [file]**: Editor for programming the peripheral description.
- **MENU.Program [file]**: Editor to write a script that customizes the TRACE32 menu.
- **DIALOG.Program [file]**: Editor to write a custom dialog.
- **BITMAPEDIT [file]**: Bitmap editor for new toolbar buttons.
- **MCDS.Program [file]**: Editor for programming the on-chip trigger unit.

Example:

```
SETUP.EDITEXT ON "C:\Program Files (x86)\TextPad 5\TextPad.exe """
EDIT.file C:\T32_MPC\per5500m.per ;the file now opens in TextPad
```

See also
- EDIT
- EDIT.SAVE
- EDIT.CLOSE
- PEDIT
- EDIT.OPEN
- SETUPEDITTEXT
- EDIT.QUIT
- TYPE

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EDIT.List

Lists all open editor files. By clicking on a file name in this list, the according file will be opened for editing.

Example:

```
EDIT config.t32 ; edit one file
EDIT *.c          ; edit one file with previous select menu
EDIT test.txt     ; open file and edit
EDIT test.txt     ; make new window for the same file
```

See also

- EDIT
- 'Editing' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

EDIT.LOAD

Load text files

Format: `EDIT.LOAD [<filename>]`

Reloads a file from the host system. The temporary work copy of the file is rejected. If no file name is defined, all files opened by the editor will be reloaded from the host system.

Example:

```
EDIT test.txt ; open file with editor
...
...          ; change file
...
EDIT.LOAD test.txt ; reload original file
```

See also

- EDIT
- EDIT.SAVE
- 'Editing' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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EDIT.OPEN

Use internal TRACE32 editor to edit file

Format: **EDIT.OPEN** [<filename>] [<linenumber>] [/<option>]

<**option**>: AutoSave

NoSave

Opens the specified file with the internal TRACE32 editor - regardless of whether you have additionally configured an external editor with the **SETUP.EDITEXT** command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;<strong>linenumber</strong>&gt;</th>
<th>The cursor is placed to a specified line if the &lt;<strong>linenumber</strong>&gt; parameter is used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AutoSave</td>
<td>This option will open a file, which is saved automatically after leaving the editor window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoSave (default)</td>
<td>The file is not saved to disk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following commands allow you to use an external ASCII editor:

**SETUP.EDITEXT ON** <commandline>        Define command for external editor.
**EDIT.file** <file>                      Open specified file in external editor.

TRACE32 provides various special purpose editors:

**PEDIT** [<file>]                        Editor for PRACTICE scripts.
**PER.Program** [<file>]                  Editor for programming the peripheral description.
**MENU.Program** [<file>]                 Editor to write a script that customizes the TRACE32 menu.
**DIALOG.Program** [<file>]               Editor to write a custom dialog.
**BITMAPEDIT** [<file>]                   Bitmap editor for new toolbar buttons.
**Data.PROGRAM** [<address>] [<file>]     Editor to write an assembler program.

If your TRACE32 tool provides a trigger language for your processor architecture, a trigger programming editor is provided:

**MCDS.Program** [<file>]                 Editor for MCDS trigger language (TriCore architecture only).
**Trace.Program** [<file>]                Editor for analyzer trigger language for TRACE32-ICE/FIRE.
EDIT.QUIT

Discard modifications

Example:

EDIT.QUIT test.txt ; don't save file test.txt
EDIT.QUIT ; ignore all changes in all text files

See also

- EDIT
- EDIT.file
- SETUP.EDITEXT

'Editing' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
EDIT.SAVE [filename] [save_as]]

After the file has been stored, it remains in operating memory for further editing. If no file name is defined, all open editor files will be stored. The save function may be defined when opening a window by the AutoSave option.

Examples:

EDIT test.txt ; open edit files
...
EDIT.SAVE test.txt ; save temporary
...
EDIT.CLOSE test.txt ; save and close file
EDIT.SAVE test1.txt test2.txt ; save file test1.txt to test2.txt
EDIT.SAVE ; save all files
EDIT test.txt /AutoSave ; open file with AUTOSAVE option

See also
- EDIT
- EDIT.file
- EDIT.LOAD

▲ ‘Editing’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
**ERROR**

**ERROR.RESet**

Reset PRACTICE error

The information structure of PRACTICE which contains data of the last occurred error will be cleared.

**Example:**

```
ERROR.RESet ; clear PRACTICE error structure

l_system_up:
  SYStem.Up
  IF ERROR.OCCURRED()
  ( ;  check for target power fail
    IF ERROR.ID()="#emu_errpwrf"
    ( ;       PRINT     "Please power up the target board!"
      DIALOG.OK "Please power up the target board!"
      GOTO l_system_up
    )
  ELSE IF ERROR.ID()=""
  ( ;       PRINT     "other error occurred: " ERROR.ID()
    ENDDO
  )
```

**See also**
- ERROR.ADDRESS()
- ERROR.ID()
- ERROR.OCCURRED()

▲ ‘ERROR Functions’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
EVAL

Eval

Evaluates an expression. The result can be returned with the Eval() functions.

Example 1: To try this script, copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to…”).

```c
SETUP.RADIX Hex ;set the default interpretation of numbers that
                   ;do not have the prefix 0x or postfix . to hex
AREA.view        ;open an AREA window

PRINT "NOTE: For a HEX value, start with the prefix 0x"
PRINT "      For an integer, append the postfix . (a period)"

RePeaT          ;run the user prompt in the AREA window
                ;as an endless loop
    ON ERROR CONTinue ;your text for the user prompt
    PRINT "val="       ;generate a user prompt in the AREA window
    ENTER &a          ;and wait for the user input
    Eval &a           ;evaluate the user input with the Eval command

    IF EVAL.TYPE()==0x0004
        PRINT "You have entered the hex value 0x" %Hex &a
    ELSE IF EVAL.TYPE()==0x0008
        PRINT "You have entered the integer " %Decimal &a "."
    ELSE
        PRINT "You have entered '" &a'"

)```

Without the prefix ‘0x’ or the postfix ‘.’ the user input is interpreted as a hex value, see code line SETUP.RADIX Hex in the above example.

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Example 2:

```plaintext
Eval Register(pc)==1000 ; evaluate expression
...;
IF (EVAL()! = 0) ; use in other command
```

Example 3:

```plaintext
ENTRY &delayvalue
Eval &delayvalue ; evaluate user input value
...;
IF EVAL.TYPE()! = 0x400 ; timeval entered?
  GOSUB err_no_timevalue
```

See also

- EVAL()
- EVAL.STRing()
- EVAL.TYPE()

▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
FIND

Search in file

Format: FIND <filename> [ <offset> ] [ <range> ] [ <items> ] [ <options> ]

<options>:
- Back
- NoFind
- NoCase

Searches in a file for the occurrence of a string or bytes.

Example 1:

FIND test.c , "main(" ; search for the string "main(" in whole file

Example 2: This script searches for a string in a file and, if the string is found, opens the file in the TYPE window.

LOCAL &file
&file="~/demo/arm/compiler/gnu/src/sieve.c"

FIND &file , "main(" ; search for the string "main(" in whole file

IF FOUND() == TRUE()
( ; if found, open file in TYPE window and
  ; scroll to the line where the string was found
    TYPE &file TRACK.LINE() /LineNumbers
)

See also
- ComPare
- TYPE
- WinFIND
- TRACK.COLUMN()
- Data.Find
- Data.GOTO
- Data.GREP
- TRACK.LINE()

▲ 'FOUND Functions' in 'PowerView Function Reference'
▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
FramePOS

FramePOS

Controls the position of TRACE32 in MDI window mode

Format: \texttt{FramePOS <left> <up> <hsize> <vsize> [<state>] [<colormode>]}\
\
\texttt{<state>: Normal | Iconic | Maximized | Top}\
\
\texttt{<colormode>: Auto | DEFAULT | <colorindex>}\

Controls the position and size of the TRACE32 main window if TRACE32 is configured to work in MDI window mode (Multiple Document Interface). In MDI mode, the TRACE32 windows and dialog boxes float freely inside the TRACE32 main window. Use the optional \texttt{<colormode>} parameter to set the toolbar and/or MDI background color to one of the available eight colors that can be assigned to cores and windows for multicore debugging.

For more information about the user interface, see “Graphical User Interface - Window Modes” (ide_user.pdf).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\texttt{&lt;left&gt;}</th>
<th>x-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{&lt;up&gt;}</td>
<td>y-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{&lt;hsize&gt;}</td>
<td>Horizontal frame size in cursor width or percentage (only valid for “Normal” state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{&lt;vsize&gt;}</td>
<td>Vertical frame size in cursor height or percentage (only valid for “Normal” state)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Normal}</td>
<td>The TRACE32 application is positioned at the given x- and y-coordinate with the chosen horizontal and vertical size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Iconic}</td>
<td>The TRACE32 application is minimized and an icon is shown in the task bar. Position and size values can be set but will have no effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{Maximized}</td>
<td>The TRACE32 application is maximized and fills the whole desktop. Position and size values can be set but have no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Core Parameters</strong></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Top</strong></td>
<td>The TRACE32 window is activated and positioned above all other top-level windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> This state is currently only available under Microsoft Windows OS. A change of z-order resulting in a loss of input focus of a window can be prohibited by other applications. This is shown to the user as a colored flashing icon in the Windows Explorer taskbar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto</strong></td>
<td>Color TRACE32 instance (MDI parent window) dependent on the <code>CORE=&lt;number&gt;</code> parameter in the config file. If the CORE parameter is not used, no coloring is done. This option is recommended for AMP systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFAULT</strong></td>
<td>Set default colors for toolbar and MDI background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;colorindex&gt;</code></td>
<td>TRACE32 instance (MDI parent window) is colored as defined for the Cores 0 to 7 in the <code>SETUP.COLOR</code> window (see screenshot below).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CORE parameter in config file:**

```
PBI=
USB
CORE=2
```
### Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FramePOS</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FramePOS , , , , Auto</td>
<td>color TRACE32 instance dependent; on the CORE parameter in the config file; CORE=2 -&gt; color of Core 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FramePOS , , , 1.</td>
<td>color TRACE32 instance as specified for Core 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FramePOS 12.286 2.4167 90. 70.</td>
<td>Position and size of TRACE32 GUI specified by fixed values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FramePOS 33% 0% 33% 75%</td>
<td>Position and size of TRACE32 GUI specified by percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FramePOS , , , , Auto</td>
<td>color TRACE32 instance (MDI parent window) dependent on the CORE=&lt;number&gt; parameter in the config file; recommended for AMP systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See also

- **CmdPOS**
- **SETUP.COLOR**
- **WinExt**
- **CORE.SHOWACTIVE**

- 'PowerView - Screen Display' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Software Installation' in 'TRACE32 Installation Guide'
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
The TRACE32 help system is divided in two parts:

- The **HELP** window is used to navigate through the help files and to search for any topic.
- An external PDF viewer displays the selected topics.

You can configure the TRACE32 help system with a few mouse-clicks to display the PDF help files in your favorite PDF viewer; see “**Configure the Help System**” (ide_user.pdf).

The **HELP** window can be accessed by pressing **F1**, using the **Help** menu, or by typing the **HELP** command at the TRACE32 command line.

**See also**

- HELP.Bookmark
- HELP.Find
- HELP.PRinT
- SETUP.PDFViewer

▲ 'HELP System' in 'PowerView User’s Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Opens the bookmark page of the online help and shows the current bookmarks. A double-click will show the bookmarked file at the right place.

![Screenshot of the bookmark page in TRACE32]

**NOTE:** Unsaved help bookmarks are only available during the current TRACE32 session.

If you want to re-use your help bookmarks in future sessions, remember to store your help bookmarks. The best way to accomplish this is to modify your PRACTICE start-up script (*.cmm), so that help bookmarks are stored automatically. See “Store and Load Help Bookmarks Automatically” (ide_user.pdf).

**See also**
- HELP.Bookmark.ADD
- HELP.Bookmark.DELETE
- HELP.Bookmark.show
- HELP
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file

Add file to bookmark list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file &lt;file&gt; [&lt;description&gt; &lt;title&gt; /&lt;option&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;option&gt;:</td>
<td>Page &lt;page_number&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adds a new PDF file to the help bookmark list. When closing the TRACE32 software, all bookmarks will be stored automatically. To store the bookmarks manually, use the STOre command.

- **<page>**
  - Set the bookmark at this page number.
- **<description>**
  - This description will be displayed in the bookmark list
- **<title>**
  - This title will be displayed in the bookmark list

; Add the file "CPUdata.pdf" to the bookmark list - a double click will open this file
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file CPUdata.pdf

; Additionally, the description will be displayed in the bookmark list
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file CPUdata.pdf "Contains CPU info."

; Additionally, the description and the file title will be displayed in the bookmark list
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file CPUdata.pdf "Contains CPU info." "Data of CPU"

; A double click will open the file "CPUdata.pdf" on page 10
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.file CPUdata.pdf " " /Page 10

See also

- HELP.Bookmark.ADD
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.Find <file> <find> [<description> <title> /<option>]

<option>: Page <page_number>

Adds a new PDF file to the help bookmark list. With the Find option, a find text can be added, and the bookmark will be set on the first occurrence of the find string.

- **Page**: Start searching for the find text on this page.
- **<description>**: This description will be displayed in the bookmark list.
- **<title>**: This title will be displayed in the bookmark list.

For example, use the heading text of the desired page you want to see.

```
HELP.Bookmark.ADD CPUdata.pdf
"Register Values"

HELP.Bookmark.ADD CPUdata.pdf
"Register Values" /Page 5
```

For example, use the heading text of the desired page you want to see.

See also
- HELP.Bookmark.ADD
- "Release Information" in "Release History"
**HELP.Bookmark.ADD.Index**  Add file to bookmark list

Add a new PDF file to the help bookmark list. To specify the exact position in the file, you can use “named destinations” as described in the PDF specification. Add a bookmark on a named destination with this command:

```
HELP.Bookmark.ADD.Index <file> <index> [description title]
```

- **HELP.Bookmark.ADD.Index CPUdata.pdf "g154634"**; Add a bookmark on the named destination "g154634" in the file "CPUdata.pdf"
- **HELP.Bookmark.ADD CPUdata.pdf "g154634" "Chapter 17: Registers" "Data of CPU"**; Additionally, the description and the file title will be displayed in the bookmark list

See also
- HELP.Bookmark.ADD
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

**HELP.Bookmark.DELete**  Delete from bookmark list

```
HELP.Bookmark.DELete <value>
```

Deletes a bookmark from the list of bookmarks, `<value>` is the position in the bookmark list (counting starts with 0).

See also
- HELP.Bookmark
- HELP.Bookmark.show
HELP.Bookmark.show

Format: HELP.Bookmark.show

Opens the bookmark page of the online help and shows the current bookmarks.

See also
- HELP.Bookmark
- HELP.Bookmark.ADD
- HELP.Bookmark.DELETE

HELP.checkUPDATE

Format: HELP.checkUPDATE  ON | OFF

With HELP.checkUPDATE ON an automatic update check for new help files is performed.

See also
- HELP

HELP.command

Format: HELP.command [<command_name> | <system_name>]

The command HELP without an argument displays the table of contents. An argument can be a command, or a prompt name.

HELP ;Displays the table of contents
HELP Register ;Displays information about the Register command

Alternatively, you can get help on a command even quicker by entering the command name and a trailing blank, and then pressing the «HELP» key (F1 on WINDOWS).

See also
- HELP
When the TRACE32 software is started, help filters are set automatically by the used TRACE32 hardware and/or software. The TRACE32 online help is filtered in order to display only the information relevant to your debug environment. Information from documents that do not refer to your debug environment is not accessible via the HELP window.

To check which help filters are automatically set by TRACE32, choose Help menu > Index:

You can switch all help filters on/off, add, and delete help filters using the commands listed in the See also block below. The help filters are listed in “Appendix A - Help Filters”, page 312.

See also

- HELP.FILTER.Add
- HELP.FILTER.Delete
- HELP.FILTER.RESet
- HELP.FILTER.set
- HELP

▲ ‘Appendix A - Help Filters’ in ‘PowerView Command Reference’
▲ ‘HELP System’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
HELP.FILTER.Add
Add a filter to the filter list

| Format: | HELP.FILTER.Add <filter> |

The content of the online HELP window is automatically filtered by the used TRACE32 hardware and software. This filter is automatically set at system start-up, so usually you don’t have to use this command. But if you wish to change the filter manually, use this command to add a filter to the filter list.

```
; add information on Linux debugging to the online help
HELP.FILTER.Add rtoslinux

; add information on the integration for the Visual Basic interface to
; the online help
HELP.FILTER.Add intvbas
```

See also
- HELP.FILTER
- HELP.FILTER.set

HELP.FILTER.Delete
Delete filter from filter list

| Format: | HELP.FILTER.Delete <name> |

The content of the online HELP window is automatically filtered by the used TRACE32 hardware and software. This filter is automatically set at system start-up, so usually you don’t have to use this command. But if you wish to change the filter manually, use this command to remove a filter from the filter list.

```
Active help filters:   bdmarm;rtoslinux
HELP.FILTER.Delete    rtoslinux
Remaining help filter: bdmarm;
```

You can use HELP.FILTER.Add to add a filter, and HELP.FILTER.set to disable all filters.

See also
- HELP.FILTER
- HELP.FILTER.set

▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
HELP.FILTER.RESet

Remove all help filters

Removes all help filters and deactivates the use filter checkbox. As a result, information from all documents is now accessible via the HELP window, regardless of whether particular documents refer to your debug environment or not.

See also
■ HELP.FILTER ■ HELP.FILTER.set

HELP.FILTER.set

Enable filters for online help

Format: HELP.FILTER.set [ON | OFF]

HELP.FILTER.set without argument toggles the help filter; see the use filter check box in the HELP window.

ON (default)
Activates the help filters, i.e. the use filter check box is selected. Documents, commands, and index entries that do not match the filter criteria are hidden in the HELP window.

OFF
Deactivates the help filters, i.e. the use filter check box is cleared.
• Documents that do not match the filter criteria are accessible again, but displayed in gray in the HELP window.
• Previously hidden index entries are included in the HELP.Index again.

HELP.FILTER.set OFF ; disable all help filters

See also
■ HELP.FILTER ■ HELP.FILTER.Add ■ HELP.FILTER.Delete ■ HELP.FILTER.RESet

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The command HELP.Find without an argument opens the HELP window on the Find tab. You can use one or more keywords to perform a full-text search.

The filter narrows search results to documents pertaining to the TRACE32 debugger for ARM.

The search can be customized by the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Toggle case sensitive search: If set, the search will find the string “MMU” but not “mmu”.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(GUI: case sensitive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar</td>
<td>Toggle search for similar words: If set, the search will find synonyms and spelling variants for frequent terms, e.g.:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (GUI: similar terms) | • multi-core and multicore  
• onchip, on chip, and on-chip  
• filename and file name  
• logical address and virtual address, which are unavoidable synonyms, as explained in the “TRACE32 Glossary” (glossary.pdf). |
The Find string can be modified using the following operators:

- **text**  
  general find text
- **“text” “text”**  
  find exact the string inside “text” or `text`
- **-text**  
  find only files without text

Here are some examples on how to use the search options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HELP.Find</td>
<td>; Open help find window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP.Find &quot;data&quot;</td>
<td>; Find the string “data”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP.Find &quot;MMU&quot; /case</td>
<td>; Find the string “MMU” but not “mmu”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP.Find &quot; time -out &quot;</td>
<td>; Find the string “time”, but only files without “out”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP.Find &quot; 'time-out' &quot;</td>
<td>; Find exact the string “time-out”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The colors of the find results have the following meaning:

- **black text**  
  Result is normal text.
- **blue text**  
  Result is a command.
- **bold blue text**  
  Result is a heading.
- **cyan**  
  Result is in a table.
- **grey**  
  Result is an example.

**See also**
- **HELP**
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
Opens the **HELP.Index** window, displaying a complete alphabetic list of the TRACE32 commands, functions, and other indexed terms.

By default, the index list is filtered to reduce the keywords - only the keywords which are applicable for your hardware target are shown. If you want to see all keywords, disable the **use filter** check box.

The help index contains the full and short forms of the commands and functions. For more information about short and full forms, see “**Full Form and Short Form of Commands and Functions**” in "**IDE User’s Guide**" (ide_user.pdf).

**Format:** `HELP.Index [<string>] [All | Basic | Command | Function | Short]`

- **All**: Show the complete index list.
- **Basic**: Show only basic commands - these are the most frequently used commands.
- **Command**: Show only commands in the index list.
- **Function**: Show only functions in the index list.
- **Short**: Show only a short index file (no commands, no functions). The Short option refers to the **short index file** check box.

The colors of the index entry show the type:

- **blue text**: command
- **bold blue text**: basic command
- **cyan text**: function
- **black**: other types

**To find help via the Help window:**

1. Choose **Help** menu > **Index**.
2. Type the short form in **Find Index** box, and then press **Enter**.
3. In the **Help** window, double-click the index entry to open the pdf file in a PDF viewer, e.g. Acrobat Reader. Double-clicking takes you right to the description of the selected index entry.

**See also**
- **HELP**
- 'HELP System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
HELP.PDF

Opens a PDF file in a PDF viewer.

```
HELP.PDF ~\pdf\ide_ref.pdf ;Open the IDE Reference Guide of TRACE32
```

The path prefix `~` expands to the system directory of TRACE32, by default C:\T32. In a default installation, the pdf files of the online help reside in the pdf folder.

See also

- HELP

HELP.PICK

Context-sensitive help

```
Format: HELP.PICK
```

Offers a help cursor to get help on buttons, dialog boxes etc. The same command is also available by clicking this button on the TRACE32 main toolbar.

See also

- HELP
HELP.PRinT.PRinTSel  Print selected files

Format:  HELP.PRinT.PRinTSel [/No DiaLoG | /DiaLoG]

Prints all selected files - options see HELP.PRinT.show

See also
- HELP.PRinT
- HELP.PRinT.PRinTSel
- HELP.PRinT.SELect
- HELP.PRinT.show
- HELP.PRinT.UNSELect

HELP.PRinT.SELect  Select files to print

Format:  HELP.PRinT.SELect [<value>]

Selects the file number <value> to add it to the print list. If value is not set, all files are selected.

See also
- HELP.PRinT
- HELP.PRinT.PRinTSel
- HELP.PRinT.show
- HELP.PRinT.UNSELect
HELP.PRinT.show

Show print help files

Opens the print-page of the online help and shows a list of files to print.

**NoDiaLoG**
If set, disable the Acrobat Reader print dialog and print all selected files immediately.

**DiaLoG**
Shows the Acrobat Reader print dialog to change printer options like number of pages, page format.

See also
- HELP.PRinT

HELP.PRinT.UNSELeact

Unselect all print files

Removes the file number \(<value>\) from the print list. If value is not set, unselect all files.

See also
- HELP.PRinT
HELP.Topics

Help content list - document tree

Format: HELP.Topics [/Close | /Open]

Shows the content list of all available help files.

**Close**

Close all open tree branches.

**Open**

Open all tree branches.

The content list is a structural overview of all help files. You should use it to get a quick access to the desired help file. The major headings of every help file are also listed here to jump directly to the right chapter. Which chapters belong to one file can be identified by the shaded plumb line.

The currently selected file title is displayed in a tooltip. A double-click will open this file in a PDF viewer and will scroll to the right chapter if possible.
The content list structure can be seen also in the PDF help files. Every document has an interactive table of contents to navigate quickly over all help documents, and it shows also the position of the current file in the whole content list. Another feature to ease navigation is the bookmark list in the left frame of Acrobat Reader - use it to go directly to a chapter.

By default, a filter is applied to the content list. This filter is created from your currently used hardware at TRACE32 startu-p and is used to remove irrelevant documentation from the list. The filter can be disabled using the HELP.FILTER command - then the complete list of all help files is displayed. The irrelevant documents are shaded to show the difference. The filter can be changed using the commands HELP.FILTER.Add and HELP.FILTER.Del.

See also

■ HELP

▲ 'HELP System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
All available commands for your hardware configuration are listed in alphabetical order. To search for a specific command, type some letters in the **Find Command** input field. The list automatically scrolls to the first command matching your input.

Double-clicking the desired command opens the appropriate help file in a PDF viewer.

**Close**  
Close all open tree branches.

**Open**  
Open all tree branches.

```
HELP.TREE "Register" ; opens the HELP.TREE window, showing the Register command and its subcommands
HELP.TREE /Open       ; open all help tree branches
HELP.TREE /Close       ; close all help tree branches
```

The command tree is a complete reference of all softkeys, and is in the same hierarchical order as the softkeys. For example, the **Register** command has the subcommands: **Register.COPY, Register.Up,**...

These subcommands can be seen:

- In the command tree when you click the tree symbol.
- In the command tree when you type **Register** in the **Find Command** field.
- In the softkey line when you click the **Register** softkey button.
- In the softkey line when you type **Register** in the command line.

See also

- HELP
  - 'PowerView - Screen Display' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
Opens a winhelp file (*.hlp) in the external winhelp viewer.

See also

■ HELP
HISTory

Command history of last executed commands

The last executed commands you have typed at the TRACE32 command line are stored in a history buffer, which can be displayed in the HISTory.type window. The history buffer also records command inputs that contain syntax errors and are thus not executed.

Direct commands, or those commands executed under PRACTICE are not recorded in the history. They can be recorded by the LOG command group.

To recall the last executed commands from the history buffer, you have the following options:

- Press the up-arrow key in the command line to recall the most recent command in the command line. Press the up-arrow key repeatedly to recall older history entries.
- Press the down-arrow key to return to the most recent command in the history buffer.
- Type any string in the TRACE32 command line, and then press the up-arrow key or down-arrow key to perform a search in the history for lines matching the keyword.
- Use the HISTory.type window.

Example: Let’s assume you have typed list at the command line and are pressing the up-arrow key. Only history entries containing the search item list will be suggested in the command line. In the HISTory.type window, the current match for list will additionally be highlighted [A].

See also
- HISTory.eXecute
- HISTory.SAVE
- HISTory.Set
- HISTory.SIZE
- HISTory.type
- LOG

▲ ‘Create a PRACTICE Script’ in ‘Training Script Language PRACTICE’

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HISTory.eXecute

Format: **HISTory.eXecute**

Executes all commands in the history list.

See also

- HISTory
- HISTory:SAVE
- HISTory.type

▲ 'Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
HISTory.SAVE

Store command history log

Format:  HISTory.SAVE [<filename>]

Saves only the commands from the history file to the specified file. The resulting file has the format of a PRACTICE script.

Example:

;save the commands from the history to this PRACTICE script file
HISTory.SAVE ~~/myCommandHistory.cmm

;open the file in the PRACTICE script editor of TRACE32
PEDIT ~~/myCommandHistory.cmm

The path prefix ~~/ expands to the system directory of TRACE32, by default c:\t32.

You can consider this script as your first draft toward your final script. The next step is then to edit the draft version of your script by adding program flow controls, such as IF ... ELSE, WHILE loop, RePeaT loop, etc.

See also
- HISTory.Set
- HISTory.SIZE
- HISTory
- HISTory.eXecute
- HISTory.type

▲ ‘Create a PRACTICE Script’ in ‘Training Script Language PRACTICE’
HISTory.Set

Stores entries into the parameter history. This command is usually only used by the **STORE HISTory** command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>HISTory.Set &lt;item&gt; &lt;string&gt; [&lt;string&gt; &lt;string&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;item&gt;:</td>
<td>CMD FILE HLL ADDRESS RANGE TraceFIND WelcomeScripts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also

- HISTory.SAVE
- HISTory
- HISTory.type
- ‘Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
Using the **HISTore.SIZE** command group, you can define the (a) number of commands that can be stored in the command history as well as (b) the number of recently used files that can be displayed in the **File** menu.

**See also**

- HISTory.SIZE.cmd
- HISTory.SIZE.FILE
- HISTory.SAVE
- HISTory

▲ ‘Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
▲ ‘Create a PRACTICE Script’ in ‘Training Script Language PRACTICE’

---

**HISTory.SIZE.cmd**  
**Define log size of command history**

**Format:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HISTory.SIZE.cmd [&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Define log size of command history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTory.SIZE [&lt;size&gt;]</td>
<td>Clear history and set default size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When defining the log size of the command history, all former entries to the history are erased. Without selecting a size, the history log is erased only. Due to time constraints, the command history log **is always stored in operating memory**. Therefore, its size should be minimized (10. to 100.). The size is the number of lines with a maximum length of 100 character. Due to an optimized storage the effective number of history lines which can be used, is higher (smaller lines results in a longer history).

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HISTory.type</td>
<td>; view command history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTory.SIZE.cmd</td>
<td>; clear history and set default size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTory.SIZE.cmd 100.</td>
<td>; define history with 100 entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

- HISTory.SIZE
**HISTory.SIZE.FILE** Define number of recently used files in "File" menu

Format:  

```
HISTory.SIZE.FILE <size>
```

Defines the number of recently used files that are listed in the file history of the **File** menu.

Increasing the size will not erase the existing file history. Decreasing the size will only erase the oldest entries which no longer fit inside the new size of the file history size.

```
<size>
```

Default size is 10. Maximum size is 30.

---

**HISTory.type** Display command history log of last executed commands

Format:  

```
HISTory.type
```

Displays the command history buffer in the **HISTory.type** window. The highlighted bar indicates the current read position.

- Left-clicking a line copies the selected command to the **TRACE32 command line**. The command is *not* executed unless you press **Enter**.
- Right-clicking opens the popup menu, see below.
- Double-clicking a line immediately executes the selected command.

![Command History Window](image)

A  Displays the online help for the selected command.

---

See also  

- HISTory  
- HISTory.eXecute  
- HISTory.SAVE  
- HISTory.Set  
- HISTory.SIZE  

‘Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
Using the **IFCONFIG** command group, you can configure and test the Ethernet or USB communication between the TRACE32 PowerView GUI and the power debug interface of the Lauterbach hardware. In addition, the usage of resources can be visualized.

You can accomplish these task via the TRACE32 command line or via the **IFCONFIG.state** window.

### See also

- **IFCONFIG.PROfile**
- **IFCONFIG.TEST**
- **IFCONFIG.ETHernetADDRESS()**
- **IFTEST.LATENCY()**

▲ 'IFCONFIG and IFTEST Functions’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
▲ 'Starting a TRACE32 PowerView Instance’ in ‘Debugger Basics - Training’
▲ 'Starting a TRACE32 PowerView Instance’ in ‘Debugger Basics - SMP Training’
▲ 'Starting a TRACE32 PowerView Instance’ in ‘Basic Debugging Intel® x86/x64’

---

#### IFCONFIG.PROfile

**Display operation profiles**

**Format:**

```
IFCONFIG.PROfile /<option>
PROfile.[<item>] (deprecated)
```

**<option>:**

SEND | RECV | COL | ERROR | RETRY | RESYNC | KBYTE
FILECACHEMISSES | FILECACHEHITS | DPACKETS | RCLPACKETS | MAINTHREAD | STREAMIN | STREAMCOM | STREAMBUFFER | STREAMOUT | STREAMFILE | STREAMTHREAD | SIMINST

Display a time profile about the usage of resources.

Window with time profile about the usage of resources.
COL
Collisions when sending packets on Ethernet.

DPACKETS
Debug access packets.

ERROR
Communication errors.

FILECACHEHITS
File cache hits. (CHITS)

FILECACHEMISSES
File cache misses. (CMISSES)

KBYTE
Communication utilization in KBytes, all packets received and sent.

MAINTHREAD
Main thread utilization.

RCLPACKETS
Remote control packets.

RECV
Received packets (including Multicast/Broadcast).

RESYNC
Resyncs after communication fails.

RETRY
Retransmitted packets.

SEND
Sent packets.

SIMINST
Simulator performance.

STREAMBUFFER
Trace streaming buffer fill state.

STREAMCOM
Trace streaming communication rate.

STREAMFILE
Trace streaming file output rate.

STREAMIN
Trace streaming target input rate.

STREAMOUT
Trace streaming processing rate.

STREAMTHREAD
Trace streaming processing thread utilization.

See also

- IFCONFIG
- IFCONFIG.state
- IFCONFIG.TEST

▲ 'Interface' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
IFCONFIG.TEST

Test interface function and speed

Format:  IFCONFIG.TEST [default | Read | Write | ReadWrite [/<option>]]
         IFTEST (deprecated)

<option>:  Download | Upload | Warp [<warp>] | Latency

Measures the performance of upload, download, and latency of the connection to the debug interface. The result is displayed in the message bar and in the AREA.view window.

This test only tests and measures the connection between host and debug interface. It is not directly related to the upload / download performance from / to the target, but a slow connection to the host will effect the max. possible upload / download performance to the target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Download</th>
<th>Download speed from host to TRACE32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upload</td>
<td>Upload speed from TRACE32 to host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warp [&lt;warp&gt;]</td>
<td>High-speed trace upload (for PowerTrace and CombiProbe). TRACE32 automatically determines the optimal warp speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latency</td>
<td>Round-trip time for a small packet, similar to a ping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

AREA.view ;open an AREA window. The test results will be ;displayed in this window
IFCONFIG.TEST ;run the test. The AREA window will be updated ;with the test results
IFCONFIG.state ;alternatively, open the IFCONFIG.state window and ;click the TEST button

See also
- IFCONFIG
- IFCONFIG.PROfile
- IFCONFIG.state
- IFTEST.DOWNLOAD()
- IFTEST.LATENCY()
- IFTEST.UPLOAD()

▲ 'Interface' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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Opens the **IFCONFIG.state** dialog used for configuring Ethernet / USB connections.

The easiest way to set the device name for an Ethernet configuration is to start with a USB connection. Changing an existing TRACE32 USB configuration to a TRACE32 Ethernet configuration involves these main steps:

- Assign a host name to the TRACE32 device.
- Modify the configuration file for Ethernet.
- Power off the device, disconnect USB, re-connect it via an Ethernet cable, and power up again.

For a detailed step-by-step procedure, see "Minimal Manual Setup" (installation.pdf).

Functions can be used in PRACTICE scripts to return individual values from the dialog. For more information, refer to the functions listed in the See Also section below.

**ip address**

IP address for the debug interface. In order to change the field, you need to disable the options RARP, BOOTP or DHCP.

**ethernet address**

Displays the ethernet address of the debug interface (read-only)

**device name**

Device name that is used to retrieve the IP address via DHCP. If the debug interface is connected via USB, this device name can be used to identify the debug interface, especially if multiple debug interfaces are connected via USB.

**RARP**

Use the Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) to retrieve the IP address.
BOOTP
Use the Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) to retrieve the IP address.

DHCP
Use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) to retrieve the IP address corresponding to the device name (see above).

full duplex
Enable full duplex for the ethernet port.

licence key
Licence key to unlock ethernet support for workstations (not any longer required since 07/2011 for workstations and 04/2006 for PC based TRACE32 software).

statistics
Displays a live chart in a IFCONFIG.PROfile window.

TEST
Tests the interface function and speed, see IFCONFIG.TEST.

Save to device
Saves the device name to the internal memory of the TRACE32 device (e.g. PowerDebug / PowerTrace device).

See also
- IFCONFIG
- IFCONFIG.TEST
- HOSTID()
- IFCONFIG.DEVICENAME()
- IFCONFIG.IPADDRESS()
- IFTEST.LATENCY()

▲ 'IFCONFIG and IFTEST Functions’ in 'PowerView Function Reference'
▲ 'Interface' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
The **InterCom** system allows the exchange of data between different TRACE32 systems. The exchange is based on TCP/IP. The destination system is defined by a port number of a UDP port used by this TRACE32 system. This requires an entry in the 'config.t32' file of any participating TRACE32 system:

```
IC=NETASSIST
PORT=20001
NAME=firstInstance
...  
```

**NOTE:** If multiple TRACE32 systems are used on one host, the port numbers must differ!

A good way to familiarize yourself with the **InterCom** command group is to start with the example given in **InterCom.ENable**.

**See also**
- **InterCom.ENable**
- **InterCom.execute**
- **InterCom.NAME**
- **InterCom.PipeCLOSE**
- **InterCom.PipeREAD**
- **InterCom.PORT**
- **SETUP.InterComACKTIMEOUT**
- **TargetSystem.state**
- **InterCom.PODPORT()**
- **InterCom.PORT()**

▲ 'InterCom Functions’ in 'PowerView Function Reference’
▲ 'InterCom’ in ‘PowerView User's Guide’
Assigns a user-defined InterCom name to the current TRACE32 PowerView instance, and TRACE32 automatically chooses and assigns the next free InterCom UDP port number.

If the InterCom name was already set in the config file, this command overrides the initial InterCom name from the config file.

To view or return the current InterCom name and UDP port number, open the TargetSystem.state window or use the functions InterCom.NAME() and InterCom.PORT().

**Format:**
```
InterCom.Enable <intercom_name> [/<option>]
```

**<option>:**
```
INSTance <instance> | UseCore <core>
```

**NOTE:** To assign a user-defined InterCom name and a user-defined UDP port number, use the commands InterCom.NAME and InterCom.PORT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTance &lt;instance&gt;</th>
<th>Changes the InterCom name of a remote TRACE32 instance specified by &lt;instance&gt;. Alternatively, double-click the desired InterCom name in the ic name column of the TargetSystem.state window. For an illustrated example, see InterCom.NAME.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseCore &lt;core&gt;</td>
<td>Changes the InterCom name of that instance where the UseCore &lt;core&gt; index matches the CORE=&lt;core&gt; index in the config file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: The TRACE32 PowerView instance named firstInst starts another instance named secondInst for the purpose of debugging two cores of an AMP system.

```plaintext
; shut down previous debug session
InterCom.execute ALL WinCLEAR
InterCom.execute ALL SYStem.Down

; assign the user-defined InterCom name 'firstInst' to the instance
; executing this PRACTICE script
InterCom.ENable firstInst

; select the 1st CortexA9MPCore core of OMAP4430 for this instance
SYStem.CPU OMAP4430
CORE.ASSIGN 1.
SYStem.CONFIG.CORE 1. 1.

; open a 2nd TRACE32 PowerView instance and assign the user-defined ; InterCom name 'secondInst'
TargetSystem.NewInstance secondInst /ONCE

; select the 2nd CortexA9MPCore core of OMAP4430 for the 2nd instance
InterCom.execute secondInst SYStem.CPU OMAP4430
InterCom.execute secondInst CORE.ASSIGN 2.
InterCom.execute secondInst SYStem.CONFIG.CORE 2. 1.

; display a status overview of the AMP system
TargetSystem.state DEFault /Global /UseICName

; connect to the AMP system
SYStem.Up
InterCom.execute OTHERS SYStem.Up

;<your_code> ... e.g. load your application program with
; InterCom.execute <instance_name> Data.LOAD...

InterCom.execute ALL Go
```

![Image: System state overview](image.png)

See also
- InterCom
- InterCom.execute
- SUBTITLE
- TITLE
- SYnch.Connect
- TargetSystem.NewInstance

▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
InterCom.Evaluate

Evaluate function via InterCom system

Format: \texttt{InterCom.Evaluate <instance> [<function>]} \\

\textbf{<instances>:} \texttt{<intercom\_name> | SELF | ALL | OTHERS | [<host>:]<port>}

Retrieves the result of a function executed on the remote system. Once retrieved, the result can be accessed by using the (local) \texttt{EVAL()} function. If no function is specified, the result of the remote \texttt{EVAL()} function will be retrieved.

\textbf{Example:} This script reads the value of the register DEC of the TRACE32 PowerView instance named \texttt{secondInstance}

\begin{verbatim}
InterCom.Evaluate secondInstance Register(DEC)
&remote_register_value=EVAL()
PRINT "DEC=" EVAL()
\end{verbatim}

See also
\begin{itemize}
  \item InterCom
  \item InterCom.execute
  \item EVAL()
  \item 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
  \item 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
\end{itemize}
Execute command via InterCom system

Format: `InterCom.execute <instances> <command>`

<instances>:  `<intercom_name>` | SELF | ALL | OTHERS | `<name_pattern>` | `[<host>]:<port>`

Executes TRACE32 commands on the remote system. The commands will be executed immediately. The local system will wait until the remote system has completed the command.

**Examples**:
- InterCom.execute localhost:<port_number> <command>
- InterCom.execute 10000 PRINT "Hello world!"
- InterCom.execute 127.0.0.1:10000 PRINT "Hello world!"
- InterCom.execute localhost:10000 PRINT "Hello world"
- InterCom.execute ste1:10000 PRINT "Hello world!"

The following arguments work only in AMP debug scenarios:

**<host>:<port>**
Name of the host and the port number.

**InterCom.execute localhost**: `<port_number> <command>` can execute a command on any TRACE32 instance, even on a TRACE32 instance that is connected to another debugger hardware.

**Examples**:
- InterCom.execute 10000 PRINT "Hello world!"
- InterCom.execute 127.0.0.1:10000 PRINT "Hello world!"
- InterCom.execute localhost:10000 PRINT "Hello world"
- InterCom.execute ste1:10000 PRINT "Hello world!"

**<intercom_name>**
InterCom name of a TRACE32 instance. Names can be assigned to TRACE32 instances with the `InterCom.NAME` command.

**<name_pattern>**
The `InterCom.execute` command supports the use of the wildcards `*` and `?` in InterCom names. See example 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>All known TRACE32 instances.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>ALL except SELF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELF</td>
<td>This TRACE32 instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**
When executing a PRACTICE script (*.cmm) on the remote TRACE32 PowerView instance using `InterCom.execute <...> DO <filename>` the local TRACE32 PowerView instance will wait until the DO command has invoked the script, but not until the script has terminated. For waiting until the script terminated, use `InterCom.WAIT`. 

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Example 1: This script shuts down the previous AMP debug session.

```
InterCom.execute ALL WinCLEAR ;close all windows of the previous AMP debug session
InterCom.execute ALL SYStem.Down
```

Example 2: In this script, two commands are executed on the remote TRACE32 PowerView instance.

```
InterCom.execute localhost:20002 Register.RESet
InterCom.execute localhost:20002 Go.direct
```

Example 3: This script executes the `SYStem.Attach` command on all TRACE32 PowerView instances whose InterCom names start with `cluster1`.

```
InterCom.execute cluster1.* SYStem.Attach
```

See also

- `InterCom`
- `InterCom.NAME`
- `InterCom.PipeREAD`
- `TargetSystem.state`
- `InterCom.ENable`
- `InterCom.PING`
- `InterCom.PipeWRITE`
- `InterCom.Evaluate`
- `InterCom.PipeCLOSE`
- `InterCom.PORT`
- `InterCom.executeNoWait`
- `InterCom.PipeOPEN`
- `InterCom.WAIT`

▲ 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
InterCom.executeNoWait

Execute command via InterCom system

Format:

\[
\text{InterCom.executeNoWait} \ <\text{instances}> \ <\text{command}>
\]

\[
<\text{instances}>: \ <\text{intercom\_name}> \mid \text{SELF} \mid \text{ALL} \mid \text{OTHERS} \mid <\text{name\_pattern}> \mid \\
[<\text{host}>:]<\text{port}>
\]

Executes TRACE32 commands on the remote TRACE32 PowerView instance. The commands will be executed immediately, and the local system will \textit{not wait} until the remote TRACE32 PowerView instance has completed the command.

Use \text{InterCom.executeNoWait} if you don’t need to wait locally until the command has completed, or if the command takes a long time to complete.

Example: Execute commands on the remote TRACE32 PowerView instance named \text{secondInstance}

\[
\text{InterCom.executeNoWait} \ \text{secondInstance} \ \text{Data.LOAD.Elf} \ bigfile.elf
\]

See also

\begin{itemize}
  \item \text{InterCom}
  \item \text{InterCom.execute}
  \item ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
\end{itemize}

InterCom.NAME

Assign user-defined InterCom name

Format:

\[
\text{InterCom.NAME} \ <\text{intercom\_name}> \ [/<\text{option}>]
\]

\[
<\text{option}>: \ \text{INSTance} \ <\text{instance}> \mid \text{UseCore} \ <\text{core}>
\]

Assigns a user-defined InterCom name to the current TRACE32 PowerView instance. If the InterCom name was already set in the config file, this command overrides the initial InterCom name from the config file.

To view or return the current InterCom name, open the \text{TargetSystem.state} window or use the \text{InterCom.NAME()} function.

NOTE:

\[
\text{InterCom.NAME} \ <\text{intercom\_name}> \text{ does not change the current InterCom UDP port number, in contrast to InterCom.ENable} \ <\text{intercom\_name}>.
\]
Example: The following example is for demo purposes only. It shows how to assign a new InterCom name to a TRACE32 instance. See also screenshot below.

```plaintext
;assigns the name 'firstInst' to the current TRACE32 PowerView instance
InterCom.NAME firstInst

;returns: firstInst
PRINT InterCom.NAME()

;displays the name in the 'ic name' column
TargetSystem.state INSTance InterComName DEFault
```

A You can rename an instance by double-clicking a name in the ic name column.

B Double-clicking inserts the command InterCom.NAME into the TRACE32 command line. Simply enter a new name before the /Instance option, e.g. secondInst.

See also
- InterCom
- InterCom.execute
- SUBTITLE
- TITLE
- SYnch.Connect
- InterCom.NAME()
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
InterCom.PING

Test InterCom system

Sends one test message through the InterCom system to another TRACE32 PowerView instance. If everything works, the other instance will display the message 'PING received' and the sending TRACE32 PowerView instance will display the message 'PING response received'.

Format:

```
InterCom.PING <intercom_name> | [<host>]:<port> [/<option>]
```

<option>: Large

For description and examples, see InterCom.execute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</th>
<th>For description and examples, see InterCom.execute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;intercom_name&gt;</td>
<td>InterCom name of a TRACE32 instance. Names can be assigned to TRACE32 instances with the InterCom.NAME command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Sends a large data packet to test the throughput.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1: This script checks the connection of the TRACE32 system with the InterCom UDP port 20002 on host node 'ste':

```
InterCom.PING ste:20002
```

See also

- InterCom
- InterCom.execute
- InterCom.PING()

► 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

InterCom.PipeCLOSE

Close named pipe

Format:

```
InterCom.PipeCLOSE #<fileno>
```

Closes the named pipe.

See also

- InterCom
- InterCom.execute

► 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
InterCom.PipeOPEN

Opens or creates a named pipe. Named pipes allow to exchange data between different applications. The usage depends on the host OS.

Format:  
\texttt{InterCom.PipeOPEN \#<fileno> <filename> [/<option>]}  

\texttt{<option>}:  \texttt{Read | Write | Create}

Opens a pipe for listening on Windows
\texttt{\#NO\textup{TE}: The directory name is fixed for Windows hosts!}
\texttt{InterCom.PIPEOPEN \#1 \\\\pipe\mypipe /r /c}

See also

- InterCom
  - InterCom.execute
  - 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

InterCom.PipeREAD

Read from named pipe

Gets input from a named pipe. Similar to the PRACTICE \texttt{READ} command. If the pipe has no data ready the command returns empty strings.

Format:  
\texttt{InterCom.PipeREAD \#<fileno> <macro>}

See also

- InterCom
  - InterCom.execute
  - 'InterCom' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
InterCom.PipeWRITE

Write to named pipe

| Format: | InterCom.PipeWRITE #<fileno> <arglist> |

Writes data to a named pipe. Similar to the PRACTICE WRITE command.

**See also**

- InterCom
- InterCom.execute
- ‘InterCom’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’

InterCom.PORT

Assign user-defined InterCom UDP port number

| Format: | InterCom.PORT <port_number> | 0. | ![option] |

<option>: INSTance <instance> | UseCore <core>

Assigns a user-defined InterCom UDP port number to the current TRACE32 PowerView instance. If the InterCom UDP port number was already set in the config file, this command overrides the initial port number from the config file.

To view or return the current InterCom UDP port number, open the TargetSystem.state window or use the InterCom.PORT() function.

| 0. | Removes the InterCom UDP port for the currently selected TRACE32 instance. |
| <option> | For a description of the <options>, see InterCom.ENable. |
| <port_number> | Parameter Type: Decimal value. |

**Example:** This script is for demo purposes only. It shows how to assign a new InterCom UDP port number to a TRACE32 instance. See also screenshot below.

```plaintext
;assigns port number 10000. to the current TRACE32 PowerView instance
InterCom.PORT 10000.

;returns: 10000.
PRINT InterCom.PORT()

;displays the port number in the ‘ic port’ column
TargetSystem.state DEFault InterComPort
```
A You can assign a new port number by double-clicking a port number in the ic port column.

B Double-clicking inserts the command `InterCom.PORT` into the TRACE32 command line. Simply enter a new port number before the `/Instance` option, e.g. `20000`.

See also
- `InterCom`
- `InterCom.execute`
- `InterCom.PORT()`
### InterCom.WAIT

The command **InterCom.WAIT** has two main applications:

- Wait until the remote system is responsive and available.
- Wait until the remote system finished executing a running script i.e. until the PRACTICE interpreter becomes “idle”.

**NOTE:** **InterCom.WAIT** does *not* work from the TRACE32 command line.

When a PRACTICE script is interrupted, e.g. by an input dialog, it is considered to be idle and causes the **InterCom.WAIT** command to return.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>&lt;instance&gt;</strong></th>
<th>For parameter descriptions, see <strong>InterCom.execute</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **<condition>** | PRACTICE functions that return the boolean values TRUE or FALSE as well as PRACTICE functions returning 0 and !=0. For more information about the permissible return values, see:  
  - **TRUE()** and **FALSE()**  
  - **Return Value Type**: Decimal value. |

**Example 1:** Start a second TRACE32 system and wait until it can be controlled via InterCom:

```
DO start_trace32_b.cmm ; start debugger that listens on port 10001
InterCom.WAIT localhost:10001
```

**Example 2:**

```
InterCom.WAIT ALL !RUN() ; wait till all instances have stopped  
InterCom.executeNoWAIT ALL Data.LOAD.Elf big.elf /NoCODE  
InterCom.WAIT ALL
```

**See also**
- **InterCom**
- **InterCom.execute**
- ’Release Information’ in ’Release History’
Using the **LICENSE** command group, you can list the serial numbers and maintenance contracts of your debugging product and update your maintenance license.

### LICENSE.List

Display all license information

**Format:**    

```
LICENSE.List
```

Opens a window which shows all **serial numbers** and corresponding **maintenance contracts** of your debugging product.

If you are using a In-Circuit Debugger, the window shows also the **feature keys** stored in your Debug Cable, Nexus Adapter or Preprocessor.

**Example 1:** **LICENSE.List** window for a setup with a debug cable and preprocessor:
Example 2: LICENSE.List window for a software-only setup using LICENSE.REquest:

![LICENSE.List window](image)

See also

- LICENSE
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

### LICENSE.REquest

**Request a license**

Format 1:

```
LICENSE.REQuest.plain <product> [<version>]
```

Format 2:

```
LICENSE.REQuest.<subcmds>
```

```
<subcmds>: FRONTEND | INTEGRATION | MULTICORE | SIMULATOR | TRACE | plain
```

Requests a specific license from TRACE32. If the requested license is not yet available to TRACE32, then the license is checked out from an RLM server. The checked-out license is then blocked for the duration of the TRACE32 session.

You can view the licenses used by TRACE32 in the LICENSE.List window. To check the state of the license in a PRACTICE script (*.cmm), use the function LICENSE.GRANTED().

- **BACKEND**: Requests a license for the currently selected backend.
- **FRONTEND**: Requests a frontend license for the current architecture and version.
- **INTEGRATION**: Requests a license for the currently selected third party integration.
- **MULTICORE**: Requests a multicore license for the current software version.
- **SIMULATOR**: Requests a frontend license for the current architecture and version.
- **TRACE**: Requests a trace license for the current architecture and version.
License request for a particular `<product>` and `<version>`.

`<product>`
License product name as a string, e.g. as given in a lauterbach-*.lic file.
For example: “t32.trace.x86”

`<version>`
License version as a string, e.g. as given in a lauterbach-*.lic file.
For example: “2013.05”
If the version string is empty, e.g. “”, then TRACE32 will try to auto-fill in
the version string, based on the product type.

Please note that it is possible to request and check out Lauterbach licenses (if the license server has them) that are not required to run the current TRACE32 version. This is convenient for testing, e.g. to make sure a particular license is available on the license server.

See also
- LICENSE
- LICENSE.GRANTED()
Format: LICENSE.state

Shows the state of the currently used maintenance contract. You can also update your maintenance license via this window.

NOTE:
This window shows the build-date up to which you may use TRACE32. It does not show which CPU architectures you have licensed. Use LICENSE.List or VERSION.view to show which CPU architectures you can use with your debug system.

See also

- LICENSE
- 'Do you have a valid Software License Key?' in 'Software Updates'
LICENSEUPDATE

Format: LICENSE.UPDATE [<license_file> | <maintenance>]

Updates the maintenance contract(s) inside your plugged Debug Cable or Nexus Adapter.

Examples:

; example for <license_file>
; updates all maintenance contracts in currently used Debug Cable/
; Nexus Adapter from data in given file
LICENSE.UPDATE license095970.t32

; example for <maintenance>
; stores given maintenance contract to currently used Debug Cable/
; Nexus Adapter
LICENSE.UPDATE C09110125362 12/2011 9a090df28631ac9c

LICENSE.UPDATE "C09110125362 12/2011 9a090df28631ac9c"

; stores currently used maintenance contract to Debug Cable/Nexus Adapter
LICENSE.UPDATE

See also

- LICENSE
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Using the **LOG** command group, you can trace all executed TRACE32 commands and the call hierarchy of PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm). Operations activated by the mouse will be changed to line-oriented commands. Commands and PRACTICE script calls are stored in log files which have either a default or a user-defined log file name. Commands can additionally be logged by printing them to an **AREA** window and recording them in a command log file at the same time.

Regardless of which output you choose, the trace information is recorded line by line in the command line format.

### Command Log File

Every new **LOG.OPEN** command generates a new command log file, overwriting the old one. The size of the command log file is *unlimited*. Once the command log file has been activated, command execution (especially in the case of PRACTICE) will slow down due to the recording.

### Log File for PRACTICE Script Calls

The call hierarchy of PRACTICE scripts can be logged automatically or manually. In either case, the log mechanism is based on the **LOG.DO** command.

- The automatic log mechanism is useful for logging the call hierarchy of scripts that are executed automatically on start-up of TRACE32. For more information, refer to “Logging the Call Hierarchy of PRACTICE Scripts” (practice_user.pdf).

- After the start-up of TRACE32, you can manually log the calls of PRACTICE script files using the **LOG.DO** command.

### AREA Window

The size of an **AREA** window is by default limited to about 100 lines. However, you can increase the number of lines with the **AREA.Create** command. To route command log entries to the **AREA** window, use the command **LOG.toAREA**.

See also

- **LOG.CLOSE**
- **LOG.DO**
- **LOG.OPEN**
- **LOG.toAREA**
- **LOG.OFF**
- **LOG.ON**
- **LOG.type**
- **HISTory**

▲ ‘Logging Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
▲ ‘Logging the Call Hierarchy of PRACTICE Scripts’ in ‘PRACTICE Script Language User’s Guide’
LOG.CLOSE  

Close command log

Format:  

LOG.CLOSE

The activated command log file is closed.

```
LOG.OPEN ; opens file 't32.log'
...
LOG.CLOSE ; close file and terminate logging function
```

See also

- LOG
- LOG.OPEN
- LOG.type
- ‘Logging Commands’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- ‘Create a PRACTICE Script’ in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
LOG.DO Log calls of PRACTICE scripts

Logs the calls of PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) to a file. Whenever a PRACTICE script is called by DO, RUN, PSTEP or AutoSTOre or via an event in a DIALOG or PER file, a line is appended to the log file.

Logging will stop when:
- The last PRACTICE script ends (PMACRO window does not show any active scripts).
- The command ENDDO is executed while no script is active.
- The command LOG.DO is executed without a file name.
- The command END is executed.

The name of the active log file can be returned with the PRACTICE function LOG.DO.FILE().

Example:

```
LOG.DO "~~~/myScriptNesting.log" ; start log in temporary directory
DO myScript.cmm
; start PRACTICE script
; log ends when PRACTICE stack becomes empty
```

Possible output in myScriptNesting.log:

```
// LOG.DO, Started via command line, TRACE32 for ARM, GUI ID: myt32
DO C:\T32\tmp\myScript.cmm
   DO C:\T32\tmp\two.cmm 123    // from line 5.
      CD.DO C:\T32\tmp\three.cmm a b c    // from line 2.
      DO C:\T32\tmp\three.cmm d e f    // from line 3.
      ON CMD MYBLUBB DO C:\T32\tmp\three.cmm blubber    // from line 6.
      ON TIME 2000.ms DO C:\T32\tmp\four.cmm    // from line 20.
RUN C:\T32\tmp\three.cmm 456

ENDDO
```

See also
- LOG
- LOG.type
- LOG.DO.FILE()
LOG.OFF

Switch off command log

The commands are no longer logged. However, the command log remains operational. It can be reactivated by the LOG.ON command.

Format: LOG.OFF

LOG.OPEN ; opens file 't32.log' and commands are logged
...
LOG.OFF ; temporarily switch off log function -> commands are
... ; not logged
LOG.ON ; switch on log function -> commands are logged
...
LOG.CLOSE ; close file 't32.log' and terminate log function

See also

- LOG.ON
- LOG
- LOG.type
- 'Logging Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Create a PRACTICE Script' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'

LOG.ON

Switch on command log

Format: LOG.ON

All commands are logged. This command can be used after the log has been turned off with the command LOG.OFF.

LOG.OPEN ; opens file 't32.log' and commands are logged
...
LOG.OFF ; temporarily switch off log function -> commands are
... ; not logged
LOG.ON ; switch on log function -> commands are logged
...
LOG.CLOSE ; close file 't32.log' and terminate log function

See also

- LOG.OFF
- LOG
- LOG.type
- 'Logging Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Create a PRACTICE Script' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
LOG.OPEN

Open command log file

A new command log file will be generated. Only one LOG command can be activated at one time. Nesting of files is not possible. If no file name is defined, the file 't32.log' will be used.

Format:

```
LOG.OPEN [<filename>]
```

LOG.OPEN ; opens file 't32.log'
...
LOG.CLOSE ; close file 't32.log' and terminate log function

See also

- LOG
- LOG.CLOSE
- LOG.type

▲ 'Logging Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Create a PRACTICE Script' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
LOG.toAREA

Log commands by writing them to an AREA window

Format: LOG.toAREA ON | OFF ["<prefix>"] [/<option>]

<option>:</ALL> IndentCalls AREA <name> COLOR <color>

<color>: NORMAL | BLACK | MAROON | GREEN | OLIVE | NAVY | PURPLE
TEAL | SILVER | GREY | RED | LIME | YELLOW | BLUE | FUCHSIA
AQUA | WHITE

Writes log entries about commands to the default AREA window A000 or a user-defined AREA window before they are executed. After pre-processing, the PRACTICE macros are replaced by their contents and comments are stripped before logging.

If an error occurs during the actual execution of the command, the error message is printed directly below the command that has just been executed.

In contrast to the LOG.OPEN command, the executed commands are not recorded in a command log file but printed to the AREA window. However, if you want to additionally record the log entries in a *.txt file, then use the AREA.OPEN command, as shown in example 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;prefix&gt;</th>
<th>User-defined prefix text. Each line in the log output of the AREA window can start with a &lt;prefix&gt;.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ALL      | With ALL:  
• All commands executed by a PRACTICE script (*.cmm) are displayed in the AREA window.  
• Commands you enter on the TRACE32 command line are also shown.  
Without ALL (default):  
• Only commands from the PRACTICE script being executed are displayed in the AREA window.  
• However, the following commands are exceptions; they are not shown: ON, GLOBALON, GOSUB, RETURN, GOTO, JUMPTO, DO, END, ENDDO, IF, ELSE, REPEAT, WHILE, Var.IF, Var.WHILE, GLOBAL, LOCAL, PRIVATE, ENTRY, PARAMETERS, RETURNVALUES. |
| AREA <name> | Specifies the AREA window to which the log entries are written. By default, the log entries are written to the AREA window A000.  
Alternatively, specify a user-defined AREA name you have created with the AREA.Create command. |
| COLOR <color> | Prints the command log entries in color to the AREA window. |
**IndentCalls**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The lines of sub-scripts called with <strong>DO</strong> and sub-routines called with <strong>GOSUB</strong> are indented. The calls themselves are also displayed in the <strong>AREA</strong> window. When using <strong>IndentCalls</strong>, the commands <strong>DO</strong> and <strong>GOSUB</strong> are shown irrespective of whether the <strong>ALL</strong> option is used or not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The commands are indented with a single plus symbol for every hierarchic level opened by <strong>GOSUB</strong> or <strong>DO</strong>. The plus symbol is used instead of a space to allow you to see the hierarchic level of every command more easily. This is especially useful if there are lots of other messages in the <strong>AREA</strong> window in between the log messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Example 1**

In case of an error, an error message is printed in red below the command that has caused the error.

```
AREA.view A000 ;display the default AREA window.

LOG.toAREA ON /ALL /COLOR.GREEN ;log commands by writing them to the AREA window.

CD.DO ~~\my-test-script-012.cmm ;for demo purposes, let's call a non-existing file to cause an error.

SYSem.state ;for demo purposes, a typo in the ;command SYStem.state to cause ;an error.

LOG.toAREA OFF ;terminate the log.
```

![Image of the AREA view](image)

A The commands that have caused the errors. The error messages are printed directly below.
Example 2

The log entries are printed to the default AREA window A000 and are at the same time stored in a *.txt file using the AREA.OPEN command.

```plaintext
AREA.view A000 ;display the default AREA window.
AREA.OPEN A000 ~~\my-log.txt ;save output that will be shown in the AREA window to a file.
LOG.toAREA ON /ALL /COLOR.GREEN ;log commands by printing them to the AREA window.
 ;two commands for demo purposes:
Data.Set VM:0x0 "Hello World!" 0 ;set two zero-terminated strings to the TRACE32 virtual memory.
Data.Set VM:0x30 "Hello Universe!" 0
LOG.toAREA OFF ;terminate the log.
AREA.CLOSE A000 ;close the output file.
EDIT.OPEN ~~\my-log.txt ;open the file in an EDIT window.
```
Example 3

A user-defined **AREA** window is created for command logging, and all lines are preceded by a user-defined prefix.

```plaintext
;create a user-defined AREA window named myLogAREA for command logging
AREA.Create myLogAREA
AREA.view myLogAREA

;optionally, select the default AREA window A000 if you want to prevent
;the result of any PRINT command from showing up in myLogAREA
AREA.Select A000

;log commands by printing them to myLogAREA, and format them in green
LOG.toAREA ON "user-defined prefix - " /AREA myLogAREA /COLOR.GREEN

;these commands are logged to myLogAREA
List.auto
Break.List
Trace.List
PRINT Register(PP)

;deactivate the logging function
LOG.toAREA OFF
```

A The return value of PRINT Register(PP) does **not** show up in the command log because
AREA.Select A000 routes the return value to the default **AREA** window **A000**.

B The return value of PRINT Register(PP) shows up in the command log if AREA.Select A000
is omitted from the above example script.

For information about how to save the contents of the **AREA** window as an *.html file, see **PRinTer.FILE**.

See also

- **LOG**
- **LOG.type**
- **AREA**

▲ 'Message Windows' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
LOG.type

Display command log

Format: LOG.type

Displays the current command LOG file.

A User ID assigned to ID= in the config.t32 file as well as the creation date and time of the command log file.

B This commented-out line indicates that command logging was temporarily suspended by LOG.OFF and resumed later on by LOG.ON.

C Diagonal lines indicate that the command log file has been closed with LOG.CLOSE.

See also

- LOG
- LOG.CLOSE
- LOG.DO
- LOG.OFF
- LOG.ON
- LOG.OPEN
- LOG.toAREA

▲ 'Logging Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

LS

Display directory

Format: LS [pathname] [PATH] [Recursive]

For a description of the LS command, see DIR.

See also

- DIR

▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

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The **MENU** command group allows to customize the following elements of the user interface:

- **Main menu bar**
- Accelerators, see **MENU.AddMenu** or **MENUITEM**
- **Main toolbar**
- **Local popup menus**
- **Local buttons**

The default configuration for the menu and toolbar is loaded from the t32.men file. This file must be present in the TRACE32 system directory. Additional items can be added to this menu by the **ADD** dialog statement without modifying this file.

**See also**
- **MENU.AddMenu**
- **MENU.AddTool**
- **MENU.Delete**
- **MENU.Program**
- **MENU.ReProgram**
- **MENU.RESet**

▲ 'Icons' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

---

### MENU.AddMenu

**Add one standard menu item**

**Format:**

```
MENU.AddMenu <name> <command>
```

Adds a menu to the main menu bar. By default, this menu is named **User**. This command can be used to quickly add one item for temporary use. If more (or more complex) items need to be added, it is recommended to use the **Menu.Program** or **Menu.ReProgram** command. The parameters are the same as described for the **MENUITEM** statement.

```
MENU.AddMenu "In Byte, ALT+F10" "Data.In io:0x100"
```

**See also**
- **MENU.AddTool**
- **MENU**
- **MENU.RESet**

▲ 'PowerView - Screen Display' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
▲ 'TRACE32 PowerView' in 'Debugger Basics - Training'
▲ 'TRACE32 PowerView' in 'Debugger Basics - SMP Training'
▲ 'TRACE32 GUI' in 'Training FIRE Basics'
▲ 'TRACE32 GUI' in 'Training ICE Basics'
Add a button to the main toolbar. This command is useful to quickly add one button for temporary use. This means, the button is only available for the current TRACE32 session. If more (or more complex) items need to be added it is recommended to use the `MENU.Program` or `MENU.ReProgram` command. The parameters are the same as described for the `TOOLITEM` statement.

### Parameters

- `<tooltip_text>`: Max. two letters, case-sensitive, i.e. “sT” is displayed as “sT” on the button.
- `<image>`: To receive an overview of the supported colors, choose Misc menu > Tools > Edit bitmap template.
- `<command>`: To receive an overview of the built-in icons, choose Misc menu > Tools > Display internal icon library.

### Example

Four temporary buttons are added to the main toolbar.

```plaintext
;icon only
MENU.AddTool "List functions" "[:aview]" "Help.Index , /FUNCTION"

;button with red text
MENU.AddTool "Open Data.List window" "DL,R" "Data.List /Track"

;button with white text against background icon. Icon name is :reg
MENU.AddTool "Register window" "R,W,:reg" "Register.view /Spotlight"

;button with black text
MENU.AddTool "Input Byte" "IB,B" "Data.In io:0x100"
```

### See also

- `MENU.AddMenu`
- `MENU.Delete`
- `MENU.RESet`
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
- ‘TRACE32 PowerView’ in ‘Debugger Basics - Training’
- ‘TRACE32 PowerView’ in ‘Debugger Basics - SMP Training’
- ‘TRACE32 GUI’ in ‘Training FIRE Basics’
- ‘TRACE32 GUI’ in ‘Training ICE Basics’
**MENU.Delete**  
Delete nested menu

**Format:**  
```
MENU.Delete <filename>
```

Deletes a previously added menu from the TRACE32 menu definition.

**See also**

- MENU
- MENU.AddTool

---

**MENU.Program**  
Interactive programming

**Format:**  
```
MENU.Program [<filename>]
```

Opens the **MENU.Program** editor, with which you can create menu or toolbar definition files. The editor provides an online syntax check. The input is guided by softkeys. The syntax for the definition file is described in section “Programming Commands”.

**Example:** In the **View** menu, a user-defined menu item called **Set PC to main** is added below the **Dump** menu item.

![Example screen capture showing a menu item added to the View menu](image)

**See also**

- MENU
- MENU.ReProgram
- ‘Customizing the TRACE32 PowerView GUI’ in ‘Training Menu’
### Menu programming

**Format:**

```
MENU.ReProgram [<filename>]
```

If you enter the command at the commandline *without parameter*, then the default menu file t32.men in the system directory is executed.

If the command is used in a PRACTICE script (*.cmm) *without parameter*, a menu or main toolbar definition is embedded in the PRACTICE script. The definition block must be enclosed in parentheses and follow the command `MENU.ReProgram` as shown in *example 2*.

With parameter, the corresponding file is compiled and executed. You receive an error message if the file contains any errors.

**Example 1:** The menu or toolbar definition is stored in a separate *.men file. It is executed by a PRACTICE script (*.cmm) with `MENU.ReProgram <file>.men`

```plaintext
; your code
MENU.ReProgram ~/mymenu.men ; add or modify menu or main toolbar
; using a *.men file
; your code
```

**Example 2:** The menu definition is embedded in a PRACTICE script (*.cmm).

```plaintext
; your code
MENU.ReProgram ; embedded menu definition (...) here
{
    ADD
    MENU
    ( ;    <menu_name>
        POPUP "MyMenu"
        ( ;         <icon><item_name>      <command>
            MENUITEM ":[reg]MyMenuItem"  "Register.view /SpotLight"
            MENUITEM ":[syslog]System Log"  "SYStem.LOG.state"
        )
    )
}
; your code
```

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Example 3: The definition of a user-defined main toolbar button is embedded in a PRACTICE script (*.cmm).

```plaintext
;your code

;embedded toolbar button definition (...) here

MENU.ReProgram
{
  ADD
  TOOLBAR
  ( ;    <tooltip>    <icon>    <command>
    TOOLITEM "MyToolBarButton" "[:colors]" "Register.view /SpotLight"
  )
)
;your code
```

Example 4: The ampersand character & allows you to pass a PRACTICE macro to the user-defined main toolbar button, which is embedded in a PRACTICE script (*.cmm).

```plaintext
LOCAL &myPath

&myPath="%userprofile%\SVN\demo"

MENU.ReProgram
(& ;note that the ampersand (&) character is required here.
  ADD
  TOOLBAR
  ( ;   <tooltip><icon>   <command>
    TOOLITEM "" "[:folder]" "OS.Hidden explorer.exe /root, &myPath"
  )
)
```

See also
- MENU
- MENU.Program
- 'PowerView - Screen Display' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Customizing the TRACE32 PowerView GUI' in 'Training Menu'
MENU.RESet

Restores the default configuration of the menus and the main toolbar.

See also

- MENU
- MENU.AddMenu
- MENU.AddTool
- ‘TRACE32 PowerView’ in ‘Debugger Basics - Training’
- ‘TRACE32 PowerView’ in ‘Debugger Basics - SMP Training’
- ‘TRACE32 PowerView’ in ‘Debugger Basics - SMP Training’
- ‘TRACE32 GUI’ in ‘Training FIRE Basics’
- ‘TRACE32 GUI’ in ‘Training ICE Basics’
- ‘TRACE32 GUI’ in ‘Training ICE Basics’
- ‘Customizing the TRACE32 PowerView GUI’ in ‘Training Menu’
The syntax of a definition file is line oriented. Blanks and empty lines can be inserted to structure the script. Comment lines start with a semicolon. Examples of definitions reside in the directory `~/demo/menu`.

### ADD

Add definition to existing menu

**Format:**

```
ADD
```

The menu definition is added to the existing menu definition. Without this command, the new definition replaces the old one. This command can be used on the top-level of the script only. It is valid for the whole file.

**Behavior of subsequent ADDs after the first ADD:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usage of a <em>different</em> menu file or <em>different</em> PRACTICE script</td>
<td>The existing menu is retained and the new menu items are added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition is embedded in the <em>same</em> PRACTICE script file (<em>cmm</em>)</td>
<td>Executing the embedded block again:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>MENU.Program</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>...</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(<code>replaces the last embedded block with the new one.</code>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition is in the <em>same</em> menu file (<em>men</em>)</td>
<td>Executing <code>MENU.Program &lt;my_men_file&gt;</code> with the same path and name replaces the previous menu definition with the new menu definition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDHERE

Define hook

**Format:**

```
ADDHERE
```

When items are added to an existing menu, they are usually added to the end of the menu. The `ADDHERE` command allows to choose a different insertion point for additional items.
AFTER

Place a new menu option or separator after the named menu option

Format: \texttt{AFTER "<menu\_option\_name>"}

MENU.ReProgram ; embed menu definition in a \texttt{PRACTICE} script file (*.cmm)

\begin{verbatim}
  ( ADD
  MENU
    ( ; in the View menu...
      POPUP "&View"
      ( ; ... place two new menu options after the menu option "Registers"
        AFTER "Registers"
        MENUITEM "[:syslog]System Log" "WinResist.WinExt.SYStem.LOG.state"
        AFTER "Registers"
        MENUITEM "[:config]Interface Config." "WinResist.IFCONFIG.state"
          ; ... place a separator after the menu option "Registers"
          AFTER "Registers"
          SEPARATOR
          ; ... place a separator before the menu option "Dump..."
          BEFORE "Dump..."
          SEPARATOR
        )
    )
  )
\end{verbatim}

A Two new menu options and a separator have been inserted by the menu command \texttt{AFTER}.

B A new separator has been inserted by the menu command \texttt{BEFORE}.

BEFORE

Place a new menu option or separator before the named menu option

Format: \texttt{BEFORE "<menu\_option\_name>"}

For an example, see menu command \texttt{AFTER}.
BUTTONS

Add user-defined local buttons to a window

Add one or more user-defined local buttons to a window. The BUTTONS command can be used on the top-level of the script only. User-defined local buttons cannot be added to all windows.

The <window> parameter must be the short form of a command that opens a window, e.g. F. for Frame.view or R. for Register.view. Simply omit all lower-case letters to get the command short form.

You can include icons in user-defined local buttons and adjust the local button width with WIDTH. If a button text is longer than the permissible number of characters in a button, the button text starts to shrink or is cut off.

- With an icon, the max. width of a button text is 6 characters, if you do not use WIDTH.
- Without an icon, the max. width of a button text is 9 characters, if you do not use WIDTH.

This script adds two user-defined local buttons to the Register.view window, as shown above, for opening the List.auto and BookMark.List window. You can now easily navigate between the current position of the program counter (PC) and your bookmarks - if you have created any bookmarks.

```
MENU.ReProgram
  (ADD
    BUTTONS "R."
    (; 1st button
      MENUITEM "[::list]List at PC"
        (; determine whether the named window is already open
          IF WIN.EXIST("myList")==FALSE()
            (; apply a user-defined name to the window
              WinPOS 0. 0. , , , , , myList
              List.auto /MarkPC /Track
            )
            Data.GOTO Register(PC)   ; go to the program counter (PC)
        )
    ; 2nd button
      MENUITEM "[::bookmark]BookMrk" "Bookmark.List"
    )
  ) ; let's make the modified window float above the other windows
WinExt.Register.view /SpotLight /Stack ; and open the window
```
**DEFAULT**

Define default item

Format: **DEFAULT**

Marks the next item as the default item of a menu. On some hosts, this item can be selected by double clicking on the popup menu which contains the default button.

**DELETE**

Delete a certain item

Format: **DELETE** `<name>`

The user given name string will be searched inside the specified popup menu and deleted if a corresponding menu item is found.

```plaintext
ADD
MENU
(
  POPUP "&OSE Delta"
  (DELETE "Enable OSEDelta awareness"
    DEFAULT
    MENUITEM "Display &Processes" "TASK.DProc"
    ...
  )
)
```

**ELSE**

Conditional compile

Format: **ELSE**

Used together with the **IF** statement to define a block that is only compiled when the **IF** condition is false.
Conditional enable

Enable Command Reference

**Format:**

```
ENABLE <condition>
```

Enables the next **MENUITEM** within a **MENU** block only if the condition is **TRUE**. Otherwise the **MENUITEM** is shaded out and cannot be selected.

**Example:** A menu definition is embedded in a PRACTICE script with **MENU.ReProgram**. The first menu item is always active, because it is used without **ENABLE**. The second menu item is used together with **ENABLE** and two conditions. As a result, the second menu item is only active if the two conditions are true.

```
LOCAL &path &exe
&path="~/demo/arm/compiler/arm" ;declares two PRACTICE macros
&exe=OS.PresentExecutableFile() ;path to PRACTICE demo scripts
&exe=OS.FILE.NAME(&exe) ;get path and file name of TRACE32
MENU.ReProgram ;embeds a menu definition in a PRACTICE script
(& ;'&' activates the PRACTICE macro expansion
  ADD
    MENU
      ( ;this menu block creates a user-defined menu with two menu items
        POPUP "MyMenu"
          ( ;this menu item is always enabled
            MENUITEM "Browse..." "CD.PSTEP ~/demo/*.cmm"

            ;this menu item is enabled if TRACE32 runs as an instruction
            ;set simulator and the TRACE32 executable is t32marm.exe
            ENABLE (INTERFACE.SIM()==TRUE())&&("&exe"=="t32marm.exe")
            MENUITEM "Start Demo" "CD.DO &path/arm9.cmm"
          )
      )
    )
)
```

**A** Both conditions are **TRUE**. As a result, the second menu item is active.

**B** One of the two conditions is **FALSE**. As a result, the second menu item is grayed out and inactive.
HELP

Define a help item

Format: `HELP <name>`

tbd.

IF

Conditional compile

Format: `IF <condition>`

The following block is compiled only when the condition is true. The block may be followed by an `ELSE` statement. The condition is evaluated when the menu is compiled.
The following block contains the definition of a menu.

- Without parameters, a new menu is added to the main menu bar.
- With parameters, the menu can be a local popup menu in a specific window or a special local popup.

This command can be used on the top-level of the script only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;cmd&gt;</th>
<th>Short form of a command. For information about command short forms, see “Long Form and Short Form of Commands and Functions” (ide_user.pdf).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example 1: The MENU command is used without parameter to add a new menu called MyPopup to the main menu bar.

```c
MENU.ReProgram ;embed menu definition in a PRACTICE script file (*.cmm)
(
    ADD
    ;add a menu to the main menu bar
    MENU
    (     
        POPUP "MyPopup"
        (     
            MENUITEM "MyItem" "HELP.Index"
        )
    )
)```
Example 2: The **MENU** command takes a command short form as an argument to add a local popup menu to a specific window, here to the **List.auto** window. The command short form of **List.auto** is `L`.

```plaintext
MENU.ReProgram ;embed menu definition in a PRACTICE script file (*.cmm)
{
  ADD
  MENU "L."
  {
    SEPARATOR
    POPUP "MyPopup"
    {
      MENUITEM "MarkPC" "List.auto Register(PC) /MarkPC /Track"
      DEFAULT
      MENUITEM "Bookmark List" "WinExt.BookMark.List"
    }
  }
}
```

A Local popup menu.

B Menu items on the new local popup menu.
Defines an item in a menu, popup menu or a local button. The name of a menu can optionally contain a hotkey, and a mnemonic or an accelerator.

- The hotkey is the character that can be used to select the item. It must be a character of the name and is marked by prepending a "&" to the character.
- The mnemonic can be an abbreviation of the menu entry, e.g. EBU for External Bus Unit. The menu name and its mnemonic are separated by the semicolon character ";". The mnemonic is displayed right-aligned and has no special meaning.
- The accelerator is the name of a special key or combination, which can be used to activate the menu directly without browsing through the menu (e.g. F10 or ALT-X). The accelerator is separated from the menu name by a comma and displayed right-aligned.

The concurrent use of accelerators and mnemonics is not supported and results in undefined behavior.

The instruction for the menu can either be included as additional parameter, or as an embedded script after the MENUITEM definition.

**POPUP**

Defines a new popup menu. The popup can be part of a main menu or of another popup menu. The definition follows the command, embedded in round brackets.
The following menu item will replace an existing item with the same name. Otherwise the menu item will be added to the menu, even when the names are the same. The names are compared without menu labels and without accelerators. This allows also to change the labels of accelerators of the default menu.

```
ADD
MENU
(
    POPUP "File"
    (
        REPLACE
        MENUITEM "Load..." "Data.Load.Ieee * e: /Puzzled /ZP2"
        ...
    )
    POPUP "Run"
    (
        ; change the accelerator for step over call
        REPLACE
        "Step Over Call,F8" "Step.Over"
    )
    ...
)
```

### SEPARATOR

**Separator definition**

Inserts a separator in a menu or toolbar.

### TEAROFF

**Define tearoff menu**

Marks the next popup menu as tearoff menu. Tearoff menus can be disconnected from the menu and placed anywhere on the screen. Tearoff functionality may not be available on all hosts.
TOOLBAR

Format: \texttt{TOOLBAR}

The following block contains the definition of the main toolbar. This command can be used on the top-level of the script only. This example shows how to add a button to the main toolbar.

\begin{verbatim}
ADD TOOLBAR
(
    TOOLITEM "Switch Operation Mode" "MD,X" "MODE"
)
\end{verbatim}

TOOLITEM

Format: \texttt{TOOLITEM <tooltip_text> [<image>] [<command>]}

\begin{verbatim}
<image>:
":<predefined_image>"
"<text>[,<color>[,<predefined_image>]]"
"[<bitmap_image>]"
\end{verbatim}

Defines a button in the main toolbar. The tooltip text is displayed when the mouse is moved above the button. The toolbar image defines the layout of the button. It can contain a short text, a fixed image, the combination of both, or a user-defined image. A user-defined image can either be embedded in square brackets in the string or included after the \texttt{TOOLITEM} command embedded in square brackets. The instruction for the button can either be included as additional parameter, or as an embedded script after the \texttt{TOOLITEM} definition (round brackets).

The following colors can be used for the image and bitmap definition:

- \texttt{r, R} dark red / light red
- \texttt{g, G} dark green / light green
- \texttt{b, B} dark blue / light blue
- \texttt{m, M} dark magenta / light magenta
- \texttt{y, Y} dark yellow / light yellow
- \texttt{c, C} dark cyan / light cyan
The names of the predefined images can be found in --~/demo/menu/t32icon.h. The images can also be used as a template for new bitmaps. Just copy the desired string contents. The bitmaps can be viewed or modified with the **BITMAPEDIT** command.

```
MENU.ReProgram
(
  ADD
  TOOLBAR
   {
    TOOLITEM "Switch Operation Mode" "MD,X" "MODE"
    TOOLITEM "Dump File" ":Dump" "DUMP *
    TOOLITEM "Load Binary File" "LF" "Data.LOAD.Binary *
    TOOLITEM "Map and Load IEEE File" "LF,R"
    {
      MAP.RESet
      MAP.Default 0--0xffff
      Data.Load.Ieee *.x
    }
    TOOLITEM "Edit .c File" ".c,R,:edit" "EDIT *.c"
    TOOLITEM "Reload File" "DO reload"
    [
      XX
      XXX
      XXXX
      XXXXXXX
      XXXXXXXX
      XX XXXX
      XX XXX
      XX XX
      XX
      XX
      XX  XX
      XXX  XXX
      XXXXXXXX
      XXXXXXX
    ]
   }
)
```
Width

**Format:** \[ WIDTH \ <arg> \]

**<arg>:**
- **NORMAL**
- **WIDER**
- **WIDEST**
- **SMALLER**
- **SMALLEST**

Sets the width of the next button that is defined with `MENUITEM` inside the group `BUTTONS`.

**Example:** The same `PERipherals` button is added five times to the `Register.view` window to illustrate the various button width settings. To try this script, simply copy and paste it into the `TRACE32` command line.

```
MENU.ReProgram
{ ADD
  BUTTONS "R."
  { WIDTH NORMAL
    MENUITEM "[:chip]PERipherals" "PER.view"
  WIDTH WIDER
    MENUITEM "[:chip]PERipherals" "PER.view"
  WIDTH WIDEST
    MENUITEM "[:chip]PERipherals" "PER.view"
  WIDTH SMALLER
    MENUITEM "[:chip]PERipherals" "PER.view"
  WIDTH SMALLEST
    MENUITEM "[:chip]PERipherals" "PER.view"
  }
)
Register.view
```

A NORMAL  B WIDER  C WIDEST  D SMALLER  E SMALLEST
MKDIR

Create new directory

Format: MKDIR <pathname>

This built-in TRAC32 command MKDIR creates a new subdirectory.

Example 1:

MKDIR sub1 ; create directory
ChDir sub1 ; change to directory
ChDir ... ; go back

Example 2: The following example creates a folder only if it does not exist. In addition, the TRAC32 command OS.Command executes the host command start on the host operating system (OS) level: The Windows Explorer is started and the newly created folder is selected in Windows Explorer.

LOCAL &folder
&folder="c:\temp2"

; if the folder does not exist,
IF OS.DIR(&folder)==FALSE()
{
    ; then create it
    MKDIR &folder
}

; start Windows Explorer and select the folder
OS.Command start explorer.exe /select, &folder

The host command is printed in blue. TRAC32 expands the PRACTICE macro &folder before it is passed to the host shell.

For more information about how to execute host commands on the host shell from within TRAC32, refer to the OS command group.

See also
■ ChDir  ■ RMDIR
▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
Renames a file. This command is not possible with wildcard characters in the file name.

See also
- REN
- OS.FILE()
The OS commands allow the execution of host commands on the host shell from within TRACE32.

The OS commands OS.Area and OS.Window and OS.Hidden read back the output of a host command from a temporary file in order to display the output in TRACE32 PowerView. Therefore, the TRACE32 configuration variables SYS= or TMP= in the config.t32 file have to point to a read and writable directory.

Which OS commands are blocking to prevent forks in PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm)?

- **Blocking:** The TRACE32 commands OS.Area, OS.Window, and OS.Hidden block PRACTICE script execution and wait for the host command to finish. Once the host command has finished, PRACTICE script execution continues. Use a blocking TRACE32 OS command if you want the PRACTICE script to process the output of the host command.

- **Non-blocking:** The TRACE32 command OS.screen does not block PRACTICE script execution. Consequently, the PRACTICE script and the host command will run in parallel.

On Windows, the TRACE32 command OS.Command is always non-blocking. On Linux/Unix, append an ampersand ‘&’ to the command called with OS.Command to get a non-blocking behavior.

What is the difference between OS.screen and OS.Window?

- **OS.screen** alone opens just the command prompt window of the host shell. OS.screen cmd /C allows to execute a host command.

- **OS.Window** executes the host command and re-routes all outputs of this host command to a TRACE32 window called OS.Window. Use the OS.Window command if you are interested in immediately displaying the output of a host command in TRACE32, e.g. a directory listing of the host command dir.

NOTE: The Windows dir and the TRACE32 DIR command are not identical.

What is the difference between OS.Window and OS.Area?

- **OS.Window** automatically opens a TRACE32 window with the same name, executes the host command, and displays the host command output; any further user interaction is not necessary.

- **OS.Area** redirects the host command output to the active TRACE32 message area. It is up to you to decide when you want to view the output by executing the AREA.view command at the TRACE32 command line.

See also

- OS.Area
- OS.Command
- OS.Hidden
- OS.screen
- OS.Window

▲ ‘OS Functions’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
OS.Area

Re-route host command output to AREA window

[About Blocking and Non-blocking OS Commands]

Format:  \textbf{OS.Area} \textit{<commandline>}

Executes a command on the host operating system (OS) level. Outputs of this host command are re-routed to the \texttt{AREA} window.

Outputs of the operating system may be viewed only. Running under DOS, most terminal-oriented programs do not use the operating system! During program execution nothing is displayed on the terminal. Therefore interactive program entries cannot be carried out. The host interface of the TRACE32 remains in active mode during execution. Executing the command without parameters will start the shell invisible to the user.

\textbf{Example}: The Windows \texttt{dir} command is executed from within TRACE32, and the output can then be viewed in the \texttt{AREA} window of TRACE32.

\begin{itemize}
\item TRACE32 commands are formatted in bold. Windows commands are formatted in regular font.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{;open an AREA window}
\item \texttt{AREA.view}
\item \texttt{;in the AREA window, list the file names of all PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) that start with ‘dia’ and reside in the system directory of TRACE32.}
\item \texttt{OS.Area dir /b C:\T32\dia*.cmm}
\item \texttt{;list time stamps and file sizes of all *.cmm files starting with ‘dia’}
\item \texttt{OS.Area dir C:\T32\dia*.cmm}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item See also
\item \texttt{OS}
\item \texttt{OS.screen}
\item \texttt{OS.ENV()}
\item \texttt{OS.FIRSTFILE()}
\item \texttt{‘Host Commands’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’}
\end{itemize}
If the command contains an argument, it will immediately be executed by the shell of the host. A single `OS.Command` can also pass multiple host commands to the host. In addition, PRACTICE macros can be used in the `<commandline>` passed from TRACE32 to the host. This allows you to combine PRACTICE, the Lauterbach script language for TRACE32, with the script language of the host. You can run the resulting PRACTICE script from within TRACE32.

If `OS.Command` does not contain any argument, it opens just a system shell.

**Example 1 - Copy files (Windows)**

The `copy` command of the host copies files starting with ‘ide’ from folder A to folder B. The folders A and B are specified by two PRACTICE macros and two PRACTICE functions. After a successful copy operation, the `start` command of the host opens Windows Explorer, directly in the destination folder B.

TRACE32 commands and functions are formatted in bold. Host commands are formatted in regular font. The conditional processing symbols `&&` of the operating system are formatted in red.

To try this script, simply copy it to a `test.cmm` file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See “How to…”).

```plaintext
LOCAL &sFld &dFld ;declare TRACE32 PRACTICE macros

;initialize the PRACTICE macros using two PRACTICE functions
&sFld=OS.PresentHELPDirectory() ;source A: the pdf online help
directory of TRACE32
&dFld=OS.PresentTemporaryDirectory() ;destination B: the temporary
directory of TRACE32

;copy the files, then open Windows Explorer in the destination folder
OS.Command copy &sFld\ide*.pdf &dFld && start explorer.exe &dFld
```

For more information about conditional processing symbols, refer to the *Windows Command-Line Reference*. 

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Example 2

The environment variables are written to a txt file, which is then opened in an editor.

Windows:

```
;write environment variables to txt file
OS.Command set > %temp%\environment_variables.txt

;open txt file in an editor
OS.Command start notepad.exe %temp%\environment_variables.txt
```

Linux: Depending on your Linux installation, the environment variable for your TEMP folder might have a different name. You can list your Linux environment variables within TRACE32 by using the OS.Window command.

```
;write environment variables to txt file
OS.Command env > $TMPDIR/env.txt

;open txt file in an editor
OS.Command emacs $TMPDIR/env.txt &
```

Example 3

*.csv files are exported from TRACE32 and then opened in Excel without starting additional Excel instances.

```
;set the working directory to c:\t32
PWD c:\t32

;export the function nesting to a *.csv file in the working directory
Trace.EXPORT.CSVFunc  func.csv

;export the variables 'flags' and 'ast' to a *.csv file in the working directory
Var.EXPORT  variables.csv  %Type %Location %Index flags ast

;start only one instance of the default application associated with the file type *.csv, e.g. Excel.
;if Excel is already running, then open the two files in that instance, i.e. another Excel instance will NOT be started.
OS.Command start  func.csv
WAIT 0.5s
OS.Command start  variables.csv
```

See also

- OS
- OS.screen
- OS.ENV()

▲ 'Host Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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OS.Hidden

Execute a host command in silent mode

[About Blocking and Non-blocking OS Commands]

Format: \texttt{OS.Hidden <commandline>}

Is similar to the \texttt{OS.Window} command. However, the outputs of the operating system level are discarded. This is suitable for commands that do not require data inputs and whose outputs are not of interest to the user.

Example 1:

\begin{verbatim}
; opens Windows Explorer and selects the file arm9.cmm
; useful when you want to place a PRACTICE script file under version control in a version manager such as SVN
LOCAL &file

&file=OS.FILE.ABSPATH(~~/demo/arm/compiler/arm/arm9.cmm)

OS.Hidden explorer.exe /select, &file
\end{verbatim}

Example 2:

\begin{verbatim}
; opens a hidden shell command window and starts a batch file with two parameters
OS.Hidden cmd.exe /C "D:\my test.bat" "D:\Path To Scripthome\myScript.py" "--signal COMMAND { "path": "MySpecialCommandName" }"
\end{verbatim}

The TRACE32 command is formatted in bold. Host commands are formatted in regular font.

See also
\begin{itemize}
\item OS
\item OS.screen
\item OS.Window
\item DIR
\item OS.ENV()
\item ‘Host Commands’ in ‘PowerView User's Guide’
\end{itemize}
If the `OS.screen` command contains an argument, it will immediately be executed by the shell of the host.

If `OS.screen` does not contain any argument, it opens just a system shell. Returning to the TRACE32 system is then dependent on the host. In the case of the Windows shell, the EXIT command is used; in the case of UNIX, CTRL-D will be the standard function key. Before program execution the host interface is deactivated and the terminal and keyboard operating modes are initialized.

In the examples below, the TRACE32 commands are formatted in bold. Host commands are formatted in regular font. The Windows host command `cmd /C` (or `cmd.exe /C`) is highlighted in red to emphasize its importance for the `OS.screen` command.

**Example 1**

This example shows how to call up the command shell of the host from within TRACE32, run a few host commands, and then return to TRACE32.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRACE32 Command Line</th>
<th>Command Shell of the Host</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>;Call up the command shell</td>
<td><code>OS.screen</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rem Change from a network drive to the system directory of TRACE32</code></td>
<td><code>J:\&gt;cd /d C:\T32</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rem List all PRACTICE script files residing in C:\T32</code></td>
<td><code>C:\T32&gt;dir *.cmm</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rem Close the command shell</code></td>
<td><code>C:\T32&gt;exit</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>;Continue your TRACE32 session</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2 - Start another application from the TRACE32 command line**

;NOTE: omit the Windows "start" command in case of the `OS.screen` command

`OS.screen` `notepad.exe`
Example 3 - Write file names to a txt file (Windows)

The PER files of TRACE32 reside in the system directory of TRACE32, which is C:\T32 by default for Windows. In this example, all *.per file names are written to a txt file. The resulting txt file is saved to your TEMP folder. The exact folder path depends on the parameter assigned to the environment variable %temp% of your host.

```
;list the *.per files
OS.screen cmd /C dir /b C:\t32\*.per > %temp%\perfilenames_only.txt
```

Example 4 - Write a string to a txt file (Windows)

```
OS.screen cmd.exe /C echo Hello World! > %temp%\file1.txt
```

The TRACE32 commands Data.WRITESTRING and WRITE can also be used to write strings to a file.

Example 5 - Print the path of the Windows environment variable %temp% to the command shell

```
OS.screen cmd /C echo %temp% && pause

;produces the same result as OS.screen above, but display the path of
;the environment variable %temp% in the OS.Window of TRACE32
OS.Window echo %temp%
```

See also

- OS
- OS.Area
- OS.Command
- OS.Hidden
- OS.Screen
- OS.ENV()
Re-route host command output to the OS.Window

Format: **OS.Window <commandline>**

A TRACE32 window will be generated and then the host command will be executed. All outputs of this host command are re-routed to the TRACE32 window.

To illustrate the **OS.Window** command, the examples below show how to create a directory listing, a tree structure of a directory, and how to list the environment variables of the host within TRACE32.

Outputs of the operating system may be viewed only. While running under DOS, most terminal-oriented programs do not use the operating system! During program execution nothing is displayed on the terminal. Therefore interactive program entries cannot be carried out. The host interface of the TRACE32 remains in active mode during execution.

TRACE32 commands are formatted in bold. Host commands are formatted in regular font.

**Example 1 - Directory listing, tree structure, and environment variables (Windows)**

```
;display a listing of the TRACE32 system directory in a TRACE32 window
OS.Window dir c:\t32

;display a tree structure of the demo folder in a TRACE32 window
OS.Window tree c:\t32\demo /f /a

;display the environment variables of the host in a TRACE32 window
OS.Window set
```

**Example 2 - Directory listing and environment variables (Linux)**

```
;display a listing of the TRACE32 system directory in a TRACE32 window
OS.Window ls -l /home/user/t32

;display the environment variables of the host in a TRACE32 window
OS.Window env
```

**See also**

- OS
- OS.Hidden
- OS.screen
- OS.ENV()

▲ 'Host Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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The source file is compressed to about 10-60% of the original file size by a Lempel-Ziv-Welch algorithm. The source and destination file names must be different. The PACK command can be used to compress the data files of the analyzer (’.ad’ files), or the boot files generated by the dynamic linker (boot00.t32 etc.). If only one argument is supplied, the source file is packed. When opening files, TRACE32 recognizes all packed files automatically.

See also

- UNPACK
- UNZIP
- ZIP

▲ 'File and Folder Operations’ in 'PowerView User’s Guide’
PATCH

Binary file patching

Format:  PATCH [<filename> [<offset>]] <data> …

Patches bytes in a binary file.

See also

- DUMP
- EDIT
- TYPE

PATH

Define search paths for files used by TRACE32 commands

The command group **PATH** defines or modifies the search path for files which are used from TRACE32 commands listed below.

Please be aware of the followings:

- The search paths are only used for file names **without** a path specification. The files will be searched first in the working directory.
- No recursive search will be done.
- **The directory names are case-sensitive.**
- This command **cannot be used** to search the source files for HLL debugging.

Searching is enabled for the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commands</th>
<th>Default Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DO, RUN, PEDIT, PSTEP</td>
<td>*.cmm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER.Program, PER.ReProgram, PER.view</td>
<td>*.per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERF.Program, PERF.ReProgram</td>
<td>*.ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzer.Program, Analyzer.ReProgram</td>
<td>*.ts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(TRACE32-ICE, TRACE32-FIRE only)

**See also**
- PATH.Delete
- PATH.Set
- PATH.DOWN
- PATH.UP
- PATH.List
- PATH.NUMBER()
- PATH.RESet
- PATH.PATH()  

▲ ‘PATH Functions’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’

PATH

Search path

**Format:**  

```  
PATH [+ | -] [pathname …]  (deprecated)  
```

Defines or modifies the search path for files. This search path is used for some frequent used file formats. The files will be searched first in the current or specified directory.

A **PATH** command without any parameter removes all previous defined search directory entries.
This command **cannot be used** to specify source file search paths for HLL debugging. Please use command group `sYmbol.SourcePATH` instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATH \t32\exam\cmm \use\me\mycmm</td>
<td>; define two search directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH + ..\cmm</td>
<td>; add one more directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH - \use\me\mycmm</td>
<td>; delete a certain directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH</td>
<td>; delete <strong>all</strong> directory entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PATH.Delete**

Delete search path

Format: `PATH.Delete <directory> ...`

Delete one or more search path entries.

The directory names are treated case-sensitive - even under Windows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATH.Delete W:\t32\exam\cmm W:\use\mycmm</td>
<td>; delete 2 search directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH.Delete ..\cmm</td>
<td>; delete one directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH.Set W:\mycmm</td>
<td>; define one directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH.Delete w:\Mycmms</td>
<td>; given directory <strong>isn’t found</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH.Delete W:\mycmm</td>
<td>; delete one directory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

- [PATH](#)
- [‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’](#)
PATH.DOWN

**Format:**

`PATH.DOWN <directory>`

Defines an additional directory entry at the end of the search path order. The files will be searched first in the current or specified directory. An existing entry with the same directory name will be deleted automatically to avoid duplicate entries.

```plaintext
PATH.Set ..\cmm
PATH.Set \t32\exam\cmm \use\me\mycmm

; define three search directories
; directory order:
```

```plaintext
PATH.DOWN ..\cmm

; move a directory at the end
; new directory order:
```

---

**See also**

- PATH
- "Release Information" in "Release History"
### PATH.List

**List search path**

**Format:**

```
PATH.List
```

Displays the defined search path directory entries. The directory index represents the search order after the current or specified directory.

![Image of PATH.List interface](image)

The actual search path settings are saved with command **STOre** in combination with the keyword **PATH**.

**See also**

- **PATH**
- **PATH.NUMBER()**
- **PATH.PATH()**
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

### PATH.RESet

**Reset search path**

**Format:**

```
PATH.RESet
```

Deletes all search path entries.

**See also**

- **PATH**
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Defines the search path for some frequent used file formats (e.g. PRACTICE scripts). The files will be searched first in the working directory and then in all defined search path directories.

e.g.   DO abc.cmm

If a file name contains a certain specified directory a search will be restricted exactly to this directory.

e.g.   DO C:\t32\abc.cmm
        DO ..\abc.cmm
        DO your\abc.cmm

The actual search path settings can be saved with command **STOre** in combination with the keyword **PATH**.

This command **cannot be used** to specify source file search paths for HLL debugging. Please use command group **sYmbol.SourcePATH** instead.

```plaintext
PATH.Set \t32\exam\cmm \use\me\mycmm ; define two search directories

PATH.Set ..\cmm ; add one more directory
```

See also
- **PATH**
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
**PATH.UP**

**Define search path at top of list**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>PATH.UP &lt;directory&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Defines an additional directory entry at the beginning of the search path. The files will be searched first in the current or specified directory.

An existing entry with the same directory name will be deleted automatically to avoid duplicate entries.

```
PATH.Set W:\t32\exam\cmm \use\me\mycmm ; define search directories
; directory order:  
```

```
PATH.UP ..\cmm ; add a directory at the top  
; directory order now:  
```

**See also**

- PATH
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Using the **PRinTer** command group, you can send every window or the complete screen from TRACE32 to:

- The default printer
- The clipboard
- A file
- The default **AREA** window **A000**

You can define the format, e.g. font, font size, file type ASCII, enhanced ASCII, XHTML, XML, and HTML for each output medium. When printing to file, you can specify path and file name or browse for an existing file.

You can configure printouts via the TRACE32 command line or via the **PRinTer.select** window:

![PRinTer.select window](image)

For descriptions of the commands in the **PRinTer.select** window, please refer to the **PRinTer.*** commands in this chapter.

Example: For information about the **FILE** option, see **PRinTer.FILE**.

For PRACTICE script examples, see:

- **PRinTer.FILE**
- **PRinTer.OPEN**
- **PRinTer.HardCopy**
- **PRinTer.Area**

See also

- **PRinTer.Area**
- **PRinTer.FILE**
- **PRinTer.OPEN**
- **PRINT**
- **PRinTer.ClipBoard**
- **PRinTer.FileType**
- **PRinTer.PRINT**
- **WinPrint**
- **PRinTer.CLOSE**
- **PRinTer.HardCopy**
- **PRinTer.select**
- **WinPRT**
- **PRinTer.EXPORT**
- **PRinTer.OFFSET**
- **PRinTer.SIZE**

▲ ‘**PRINTER Function**’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
▲ ‘**Printer Operations**’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
Re-routes the printer output to the currently selected AREA window. To specify the window you want to print to the AREA window, use one of the following commands:

- **WinPrint.<command>**
- **WinPRT**
- **PRinTer.HardCopy**

To select an AREA window to which you want to re-route the printer output, use the **AREA.Select** command.

### Example:

```plaintext
Register.view ;optional step: let's display the window we want  
AREA.Select A000 ;select and display the default AREA window  
AREA.view A000  
PRinTer.Area ;instruct TRACE32 to re-route the printer output  
WinPrint.Register.view ;to the selected AREA window  
Printed to the selected AREA window
```

### See also
- **PRinTer**
- **PRinTer.select**
PRinTer.ClipBoard

Re-route printer output to clipboard in specified format

Format:

**PRinTer.ClipBoard** [\(<format>\)]

**PRinTer.ClipType** (deprecated)

\(<format>\):

ASCIIE | CSV | XHTML

Re-directs the printer output to the clipboard. To specify which window you want to print to the clipboard, use **WinPrint.\<command>**. For an example, see **PRinTer.HardCopy**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(&lt;format&gt;)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the parameter (&lt;format&gt;) is omitted, the format used to print to clipboard stays unchanged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCIIIE</td>
<td>Enhanced ASCII file, underlines are displayed, graphic characters are displayed as ASCII characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Comma-separated value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XHTML</td>
<td>XML-formatted file with HTML tags.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.select
- 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

---

**PRinTer.CLOSE**

Close file after multiple printer outputs

Format:

**PRinTer.CLOSE**

The file, opened by the **PRinTer.OPEN** command, is closed. Alternatively, click the close file button in the **PRinTer.select** window.

**See also**

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.OPEN
- PRinTer.select
- 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Printer Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Document your Results' in 'Training FIRE Basics'
- 'Document your Results' in 'Training ICE Basics'

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PRinTer.EXPORT

Export formatted printer output to file

[Format 1] [Format 2] [Options] [Examples]

**Format 1:**

```
PRinTer.EXPORT.<file_format> [<filename>] [/Append]
```

**<file_format>:** ASCII | CSV | XHTML

**Format 2:**

```
default [<filename>] [/Append] (deprecated)
```

Defines an output file and sets the output format to the specified `<file_format>`. To actually export a TRACE32 window, use the `WinPrint` pre-command. It re-directs the window contents to the output file in the format specified with `PRinTer.EXPORT.<file_format>.

The output file is opened when executing a print function, and closed immediately after it.

### Format 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII</th>
<th>Sets the output format to Enhanced ASCII. Additionally, TRACE32 appends the extension*.txt if you have not specified any extension. You can change the default extension with the command <code>SETUP.EXTension TEXT</code>. Underlines are displayed, graphic characters are displayed as ASCII characters. See example 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Sets the output format to CSV (Comma-Separated Values). Additionally, TRACE32 appends the extension*.csv if you have not specified any extension. You can change the default extension with the command <code>SETUP.EXTension CSV</code>. Use the CSV format if you want to import the exported data to other applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XHTML</td>
<td>Sets the output format to HTML. Additionally, TRACE32 appends the extension*.html if you have not specified any extension. You can change the default extension with the command <code>SETUP.EXTension XHTML</code>. You can set the file extension to *.xml or *.html or *.xhtml depending on how you want the browser to interpret the file. See example 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE:

`PRinTer.EXPORT.<file_format>` and `PRinTer.FILE` are rather similar. The minimal difference between the two commands is:

- `PRinTer.EXPORT.<file_format>` automatically adds the file name extension for the selected format in case you have omitted the extension.
- `PRinTer.FILE` supports more (but uncommon) file formats.
Format 2:

| **default (deprecated)** | Sets the output format to CSV (Comma-Separated Values), but does **not** append the file name extension *.csv automatically. As a result, the exported files do not have an extension - unless you explicitly specify the extension. See example 3.

**NOTE:** If `<filename>` is omitted, the default file name `t32.lst` is used. |

Options for Format 1 and Format 2:

| `<filename>` | In order to simplify multiple file generation, a decimal number contained in the file name (e.g. `exam01.csv`) is incremented automatically after each print to that file.

If `<filename>` is omitted, the printer output gets redirected to the previously chosen output file name (incremented if the file name contained a decimal number). And `PRINTeR.EXPORT.<file_format>` will only append the extension. |

| **Append** | Use the option **Append**, to append new data to the existing file. Without **Append**, contents are overwritten if the file already exists. |

Examples

**Example 1:** The file name extension omitted by the user is added automatically by TRACE32. Using the **Append** option, three windows are printed to the same file.

```plaintext
;TRACE32 automatically completes the file name with the extension .txt
PRinTer.EXPORT.ASCII "~~~\line_tree_var" /Append

;print the first window to the specified file
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.Line

;append the next two windows to the same file
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.TREE
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.Var

;right-click the file in the DIR window to open the file
DIR "~~~\line_tree_var.txt"
```
Example 2:

; in the *.xml file, insert the tag <?xml-stylesheet ...href="..."?>
; with the specified *.xsl file as href="..." attribute
SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET "file://c:/myfiles/mywinprint.xsl"

; export the Register.view and Var.Watch window to the same file
PRinTer.EXPORT.XHTML "c:\t32\win_export.xml" /Append
WinPrint.Register.view
WinPrint.Var.Watch %SpotLight flags ast

; display the file on a browser tab:
OS.Command start firefox "c:\t32\win_export.xml"

; view the XML source code on another browser tab:
WAIT 2.s
OS.Command start firefox "view-source:file:///c:/t32/win_export.xml"

---

A The reference to your XSLT stylesheet is only included if the XSLT stylesheet is explicitly specified with the SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET command. The *.xsl file is not created by TRACE32.

B Basic formatting provided by TRACE32.

C The line with the *.css file name is included for your convenience to allow a user-definable formatting. The *.css file is not created by TRACE32.
Example 3 - regarding the deprecated command PRinTer.EXPORT.default: An output file name with a decimal number is defined. In the next block, three windows are printed to separate files. For each print operation, the decimal number in the file name is incremented.

```plaintext
PRinTer.EXPORT.default "~~~\test-5.csv" ;start with this file name
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.Line ;print to test-5.csv
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.TREE ;print to test-6.csv
WinPrint.Trace.STATistic.Var ;print to test-7.csv
DIR "~~~\test-*.csv" ;list the files in the TRACE32
;DIR window.
;right-click to open a file
```

See also:

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.FILE
- PRinTer.select
- WinPrint

▲ 'Printer Operations’ in 'PowerView User's Guide’
▲ 'Release Information’ in 'Release History’
Re-directs the printer output to a file, which is opened when executing a print function, and closed immediately after it. You can specify the file format together with the file name.

To specify which window you want to print to file, use \texttt{WinPrint.<command>}, as shown in the PRACTICE script \texttt{examples} below.

\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
\texttt{<filename>} & In order to simplify multiple file generation, a decimal number contained in the file name (e.g. \texttt{exam00.lst}) is incremented automatically. If \texttt{<filename>} is omitted, the printer output is redirected to the previously chosen output file name (incremented if the file name contained a decimal number). \\
\hline
\texttt{<format>} & If \texttt{<format>} is omitted, the format used to print to file stays unchanged. \\
\hline
\texttt{Append} & Use the option \texttt{Append} to append new data to the existing file. Without \texttt{Append}, file contents are overwritten if the file already exists. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
\texttt{ASCII} & Pure ASCII file format. All non-ASCII characters are displayed as an '*'. The output is packed without paging. \\
\hline
\texttt{ASCIIP} & Same as ASCII, but paged output format with fixed line length. \\
\hline
\texttt{ASCIIE} & Enhanced ASCII file, underlines are displayed, graphic characters are displayed as ASCII characters. \\
\hline
\texttt{CSV} & Comma-separated value. \\
\hline
\texttt{WS} & Wordstar compatible output format. \\
\hline
\texttt{WSX} & Special Wordstar format. \\
\hline
\texttt{PSxxx} & POSTSCRIPT output format. Different resolutions, orientations and fonts are available. The output styles are defined in the prolog file for postscript. The prolog file ('t32pro.ps') is searched on the current directory and the system directory. For more information, see below. \\
\hline
\texttt{XHTML} & XML-formatted file with HTML tags. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{NOTE}: In the \texttt{PRinTer.FILE} command, where you specify the file name, set the file extension to *.xml or *.html or *.xhtml depending on how you want the browser to interpret the file. See \texttt{example 2} and \texttt{example 3}. 

\begin{Footnotes}

\end{Footnotes}
Example 1

**Data.dump** windows are printed to separate files in ASCIIE format.

```plaintext
PRinTer.FILE ~/exam00.lst ASCIIE ; choose output file name and format
WinPrint.Data.dump 0x100--0x1ff ; print window to exam00.lst
WinPrint.Data.dump 0x200--0x2ff ; print window to exam01.lst
WinPrint.Data.dump 0x300--0x3ff ; print window to exam02.lst
PRinTer.FILE , PSPS12 ; print window to exam03.lst in POSTSCRIPT format
WinPrint.Data.dump 0x400--0x4ff
```

Example 2

**List.Mix** windows are printed to separate files in HTML format.

```plaintext
PRinTer.FILE ~/file01.html XHTML ; choose output file name and format
WinPrint.List.Mix func7--func17 ; print window to file01.html
WinPrint.List.Mix func18--func25 ; print window to file02.html

; display the files on two tabs in a browser:
OS.Command start firefox c:\temp\file01.html c:\temp\file02.html

; view the source on a third browser tab:
WAIT 2.s
OS.Command start firefox "view-source:file:///c:/temp/file01.html"
```

A Basic formatting provided by TRACE32.

B The line with the *.css file name is included for your convenience to allow a user-definable formatting. The *.css file is **not** created by TRACE32.
Example 3

List.Mix windows are exported to separate XML files, and each XML file contains a reference to a user-defined XSLT stylesheet.

;in the *.xml file, insert the tag <?xml-stylesheet ...href="..."?>
;with the specified *.xsl file as href="..." attribute
SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET "file:///c:/myfiles/mywinprint.xsl"

PRinTer.FILE c:\t32\file01.xml XHTML ;choose output file name and format
WinPrint.List.Mix func7--func17 ;print window to file01.xml
WinPrint.List.Mix func18--func25 ;print window to file02.xml

;display the files on two tabs in a browser:
OS.Command start firefox c:\t32\file01.xml c:\t32\file02.xml

;view the source on the third browser tab:
WAIT 2.s
OS.Command start firefox "view-source:file:///c:/t32/file01.xml"

The reference to your XSLT stylesheet is only included if the XSLT stylesheet is explicitly specified with the SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET command. The *.xsl file is not created by TRACE32.
POSTSCRIPT

The style of POSTSCRIPT outputs can be widely varied by modifying the prolog file 't32pro.ps'. This file is prepended to all POSTSCRIPT outputs send to a file or to a printer. The file also contains the definitions of printout formats made available to TRACE32. New printer formats, extra page headers or other fonts can be added by modifying this file. The produced POSTSCRIPT files can use as encapsulated postscript files to include them in documentations produced by desktop publishing software.

For information on POSTSCRIPT:

- Adobe Systems Inc.
  Addison Wesley 1991,
  ISBN 0-201-18127-4

- Adobe Systems Inc.
  Postscript Language Tutorial and Cookbook,
  Addison Wesly 1985
  ISBN 0-201-10179-3

  Emphasizes examples to illustrate the many capabilities of the PostScript language. Should give enough information to make your own prologue.

See also

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRinTer</th>
<th>PRinTer.EXPORT</th>
<th>PRinTer.OPEN</th>
<th>PRinTer.select</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SETUP:XSLTSTYLESHEET</td>
<td>WinPrint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRinTer.FileType

Select file format

Format: PRinTer.FileType [<format>] (deprecated)

Deprecated command. Set file format with the commands PRinTer.FILE or PRinTer.OPEN or PRinTer.EXPORT instead.

See also

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRinTer</th>
<th>PRinTer.select</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Document your Results’ in ‘Training FIRE Basics’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Document your Results’ in ‘Training ICE Basics’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PRinTer.HardCopy

Prints the full screen layout.

The following example is for demo purposes only. It provides an overview of how to use the PRinTer.HardCopy command to send a window from TRACE32 to:

- The default printer
- The clipboard
- A file

Example: To try this script, copy it to a test.cmm file, and then run it in TRACE32 (See "How to...").

Format: PRinTer.HardCopy

;Let's open and print a window and a dialog for demo purposes
Register.view ;open the Register.view window
PRinTer.select ;open the PRinTer dialog with the current
                ;TRACE32 printer settings
                ;output to printer
PRinTer.WINC12 ;select printer, font and size: Windows Courier 10pt
PRinTer.HardCopy ;send hardcopy to your printer (or click Cancel)

;output to clipboard
PRinTer.ClipBoard ASCIIE ;select the clipboard with format ASCIIE
PRinTer.HardCopy ;send hardcopy to your clipboard

;output to file
PRinTer.FILE C:\temp\t32.lst ASCIIE ;specify file path and format
PRinTer.HardCopy ;send hardcopy to specified file

See also

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.select
- WinPRT

▲ 'Printer Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
Format: \texttt{PRinTer.OFFSET [<columns>] [<lines>]} \par

This command is used to adjust the position of the print-out on the paper. It is very useful to leave a white margin on the left side of the page. The size of the print-out must be changed accordingly. \par

\textbf{Example}: \par

\begin{verbatim}
PRinTer.select LJL ; choose printer
PRinTer.OFFSET 12. ; leave space for perforation
PRinTer.SIZE 80. ; adjust printout size, make it smaller
WinPrint.HELP Data.dump ; print chapter of manual
\end{verbatim} \par

\textbf{See also}\par

- \texttt{PRinTer}
- \texttt{PRinTer.select}
- \texttt{WinPrint}\par

\textbf{‘Printer Operations’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’}
PRinTer.OPEN

Re-route multiple printer outputs to the same file

Format: PRinTer.OPEN [<filename>] [<format>] [/Append]

Redirects all printer output generated with the WinPrint pre-command to the same file. You can specify the file format together with the file name.

Use PRinTer.CLOSE to close the file and end the output redirection.

- **<filename>** If <filename> is omitted, the default file name t32.lst is used. If the specified file already exists, it will be overwritten by default.

- **<format>** If <format> is omitted, the format used to print to file stays unchanged. For a list of available file formats, see command PRinTer.FILE.

- **Append** Use the option Append to append new data to the existing file. Without Append, file contents are overwritten if the file already exists.

**NOTE:** Only one file can be open at a time. The message line displays an error if you run the PRinTer.OPEN command again without having closed the open file.

In case of an error, open the PRinTer.select window, and then click the close file button, or run the PRinTer.CLOSE command.
Example 1

The following example is for demo purposes only. The contents of the List window and the sYmbol.Browse.Function window are printed to file. Then the file is opened in TRACE32.

```
PRinTer.select
PRinTer.OPEN "~~~/myfile.txt" ASCIIE ;create and open a file for
;writing in ASCIIE file format

WinPrint.List main                   ;WinPrint.* prints the contents of
WinPrint.sYmbol.Browse.Function      ;the two windows to file

PRinTer.CLOSE                       ;close the file

TYPE "~~~/myfile.txt"               ;show the resulting file
```

Example 2

Some commands require some processing time before the result is complete, like Trace.STATistic or Trace.Chart. The command SCREEN.WAIT will ensure that processing of the window has completed before script execution continues.

```
LOCAL &cmd
&cmd="Trace.STATistic.sYmbol"       ;assign a command to a macro

&cmd                                ;issue the command to open window
SCREEN.WAIT                         ;wait until processing completed

PRinTer.OPEN "~~~/myfile.txt" ASCIIE ;create and open a file for
;writing in ASCIIE file format

WinPrint.&cmd                        ;WinPrint.* prints the contents of
;the completed window to the file

PRinTer.CLOSE                       ;close the file

TYPE "~~~/myfile.txt"               ;show the resulting file
```

The path prefix ~~~ expands to the temporary directory of TRACE32.

See also

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.CLOSE
- PRinTer.FILE
- PRinTer.select
- SCREEN.WAIT
- WinPrint

▲ 'Printer Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Document your Results' in 'Training FIRE Basics'
▲ 'Document your Results' in 'Training ICE Basics'
**PRinTer.PRINT**

Print to opened printer file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>PRinTer.PRINT [&lt;format&gt;] &lt;data&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;format&gt;:</td>
<td>ASCII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Writes the specified data to the file selected with `PRinTer.OPEN`. Use this command to store additional information to the printed windows.

**Example:** A time-stamp is printed at the beginning of the file, and then two windows are printed to file.

```plaintext
PRinTer.OPEN "~~~/myfile.txt" ASCIIIE ;create and open a file for writing in ASCIIIE file format
PRinTer.PRINT "" ;print time-stamp to file
PRinTer.PRINT " Time: "+CLOCK.TIME() ;print time-stamp to file
WinPrint.Register ;WinPrint.* prints the contents of WinPrint.List ;these two windows to file
PRinTer.CLOSE ;close the file
TYPE "~~~/myfile.txt" ;show the resulting file
```

See also

- PRinTer
- PRinTer.select
PRinTer.select

Selects a physical printer or opens the PRinTer.select window, where you can configure all printing options.

- **With argument**: If the command is used with the `<printer>` parameter, all further printing is redirected to the specified physical printer.

- **Without argument**: If the command is used without the `<printer>` parameter, the PRinTer.select window is displayed. In this window, you can choose whether you want to send the printout to a printer, to the clipboard, to a file, or to an AREA window. You can define the format, e.g. font, font size, ASCII, enhanced ASCII for each output medium. You can specify path and file name or browse for an existing file.

To specify which TRACE32 window you want to send to the printer or to the clipboard or to file, use WinPrint, as shown in the PRinTer.FILE example. Printers must be configured in the host system to appear in the printer drop-down list of the PRinTer.select window.

A For descriptions of the commands in the PRinTer.select window, please refer to the PRinTer.* commands in this chapter. Example: For information about FILE, see PRinTer.FILE.

B When is the close file button visible?
- It becomes visible after a file has been opened with PRinTer.OPEN. The button remains visible until you close the file again (a) by clicking the close file button or (b) by running the PRinTer.CLOSE command.
- It is hidden if a file is opened with PRinTer.FILE because TRACE32 automatically closes that file again after the print operation.

C If you select a list entry with a file name extension, then the extension is automatically appended to the file name. In all other cases, you can define your own extension or omit the extension.
This command is used to adjust the size of the print-out to the parameters of the printer. If a file is selected as output, the lines value can be set to zero, to switch to a non-paged file structure. A column value of zero causes a packed file, i.e. trailing blanks are cut.

PRinTer.SIZE 70. 50. ; make printer-output smaller
PRinTer.OFFSET 10. 5. ; shift output to get space for headers
PRinTer.FILE list1 ; redirect output to file
PRinTer.SIZE 0. 0. ; output without paging and without ; trailing blanks

See also
■ PRinTer
■ PRinTer.select
PWD

Change directory

Format: `PWD [<pathname>]`

If used *without* `<pathname>`, **PWD** displays the current working directory in the TRACE32 message bar.

If used *with* `<pathname>`, **PWD** changes the working directory as specified in `<pathname>` and displays the new working directory in the TRACE32 message bar.

On Windows environments, the drive may be selected too. When used as a command prefix, the directory is changed to the path used in the command line (implicit change).

**Example 1:**

```
PWD /t32 ; change directory
```

**Example 2:**

```
; set the working directory to c:\t32
PWD c:\t32

; export the function nesting to a *.csv file in the working directory
Trace.EXPORT.CSVFunc func.csv

; export the variables 'flags' and 'ast' to a *.csv file in the working directory
Var.EXPORT variables.csv %Type %Location %Index flags ast

; start a new Excel instance and open the two *.csv files in the new Excel instance
OS.Command start excel.exe func.csv variables.csv
```

**See also**

- ChDir
- DIR
- OS.DIR()
- OS.PresentWorkingDirectory()

- ▲ 'Commands' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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QUIT

QUIT

Return to operating system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>QUIT [&lt;os_return&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Closes TRACE32.

After executing **QUIT**, all settings and memory contents are lost! If a continuation of the same setting is wanted, the saving via the **STOre** command will be necessary.

With **SETUP.QUITDO** you can define a PRACTICE script (*.cmm) which will be executed before TRACE32 quits.

**Example** for Unix/Cygwin to use the **<os_return>** value in a script:

```bash
./t32marm
echo $?
```

**Example** for Windows to use the **<os_return>** value in a batch file:

```bash
start "" /wait t32marm.exe
echo %ERRORLEVEL%
```

**See also**

- **ABORT**
- **SETUP.QUITDO**
- "'Program End' in 'PowerView User's Guide'"
REN

**Rename file**

Format: \texttt{REN <oldname> <newname>}

Renames a file. This command is not possible with wildcard characters in the file name.

**See also**

- MV
RM, RMDIR

RM

Delete file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>RM &lt;filename&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Removes a file. Wildcard characters within the filename will open the browser for selecting a file.

RM c:\t32\test.bak

See also
- DEL

RMDIR

Remove directory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>RMDIR &lt;pathname&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Removes a sub-directory. The directory must be empty.

See also
- MKDIR
SCreenShot

Save a screenshot of a window to a file


<image format>: BMP | TIFF | PNG | JPG | GIF

Captures a screenshot of the whole user interface or a single window and saves the captured image with a selected image format to a file. The default image type is the BMP format. If the file name contains any wildcards, a file-save dialog opens. File names containing any space characters must be enclosed in quotation marks.

As of build no. 86141 (July 2017), the behavior of the command has changed: It now displays an error message in the TRACE32 message line if the specified <windowname> does not exist.

NOTE: This command is currently only available if running under Microsoft Windows operating system. Depending on the used OS version, some image formats may not be available.

| <imageformat> | • BMP: Windows Bitmap format (default, lossless, uncompressed). |
| | • TIFF: Tagged Image File Format (lossless, uncompressed). |
| | • PNG: Portable Network Graphics format (lossless, compressed). |
| | • JPG: JPEG File Interchange format (lossy, compressed). |
| | • GIF: Graphics Interchange Format (lossy, compressed, 256 colors). Screenshots saved in GIF format are stored with a 256 color lookup table and are dithered to this fixed palette. This reduces the image quality. For higher quality images choose one of the other available formats. |

| <windowname> | • Use the WinPOS command to assign a name to built-in windows or built-in window-style dialogs. |
| | • Use NAME to assign a name to a custom dialog. |
| | • Window names are case-sensitive. That is, the window names w001 and W001 are not the same. |

ACTive Captures a screenshot of the topmost window in the z-order. You can bring a window to the top of the z-order by using the WinTOP command or by clicking inside the desired window. Windows having the window pre-command WinExt are not captured.
Example 1:

; Capture a screenshot of the main window and save in JPEG format:
SCreenShot "~~~/screenshot.jpeg" JPG

Example 2:

; Capture a screenshot of window named W001 and save in GIF format:
WinPOS,,,,,,,,W001
SYstem.state
WAIT 200.ms
SCreenShot "~~~/screenshot.gif" GIF W001

Example 3:

; Open the SYstem.CONFIG window and capture a screenshot of it:
WinPOS,,,,,,,,myWin
SYstem.CONFIG
SCreenShot "~~~/screenshot.png" PNG myWin
Using the **SETUP** command group, many window system and user interface parameters can be modified, and rarely-used system functions can be executed.

For additional **SETUP** commands, refer to the **SETUP** commands in "**General Commands Reference Guide S**" (general_ref_s.pdf).

### See also

- **SETUP.ASCIITEXT**
- **SETUP.CClear**
- **SETUP.DEVNAME**
- **SETUP.DITEXT**
- **SETUP.HOLDDIR**
- **SETUP.InterComACKTIMEOUT**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer**
- **SETUP.RADIX**
- **SETUP.ReDraw**
- **SETUP.SOUND**
- **SETUP.STORE**
- **SETUP.TIMEFORM**
- **SETUP.WARNSTOP**
- **SETUP.BAKfile**
- **SETUP.COLOR**
- **SETUP.DropComMmanD**
- **SETUP.EXTension**
- **SETUP.ICONs**
- **SETUP.MEMory**
- **SETUP.QUITDO**
- **SETUP.RANDOM**
- **SETUP.RESTARTDO**
- **SETUP.STATistic**
- **SETUP.STORE**
- **SETUP.TABsize**
- **SETUP.UPDATERate**
- **SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET**

▲ ‘**SETUP**’ in ‘**General Commands Reference Guide S**’
▲ ‘**Automatic Start-up Scripts**’ in ‘**PRACTICE Script Language User’s Guide**’
Configure ASCII text display

**Format:**

```
SETUP.ASCIITEXT FULL8 | FULL7 | PART8 | PART7 | UTF-8
```

Configures the display mode for all non-standard characters in dump windows.

**FULL8**  
All 8 bits are used for display. Non-standard characters are displayed in graphic mode.

**FULL7**  
Only 7 bits are used for display. Non-standard characters are displayed in graphic mode.

**PART8**  
All 8 bits are used for display. Non-standard characters are not displayed.

**PART7**  
Only 7 bits are used for display. Non-standard characters are not displayed.

**UTF-8**  
Support for UTF-8 characters in the Data.dump and Var.View windows.

---

See also

- SETUP
- Data.dump

▲ 'System Setup and Configuration' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

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SETUP.BAK file

Set backup file mode

**Format:**

```
SETUP.BAK file [ON | OFF]
```

Default: ON.

If active, all 'save' commands will maintain a copy of the old version of the program. This will prevent the loss of data, if a wrong 'save' command is issued. If the option is turned off, the 'backup' files are only generated by the text editor.

Editor commands did not generate a backup file, if the name for the file extension is deleted (see `SETUP.EXT BAK`).

**See also**

- `SETUP`

SETUP.CClear

Erase caches

**Format:**

```
SETUP.CClear
```

This command is used, whenever host file time stamps are incorrect. All TRACE32 system file cache buffers are cleared.

**See also**

- `SETUP`
If the command is entered without parameters, the `SETUP.COLOR` window is opened.

A Table column: `<object>`

B Click *change* to modify a color.

C Scroll down to view the colors that can be applied to TRACE32 windows in multicore debug sessions. For example, if green stands for core 1, then information from core 1 will be displayed in windows with a green window background.

**Under Windows or LINUX and QT only the lower 8 bits** of the 16 bit values are significant (*0xff80* is handled like *0x0080*).

```
SETUP.COLOR 40. 0xff 0x14 0x93 ; Change the Info Message
              ; Background (40.) to DeepPink
```

**Under UNIX and MOTIF the full 16 bit value range is used** e.g. DeepPink (*FF 14 93*) results as command:

```
SETUP.COLOR 40. 0xff00 0x1400 0x9300 ; Change the Info Message
              ; Background (40.) to DeepPink
              ; (RGB values: FF 14 93)
```

For Unix derivates the X11 color values, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/web_colors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/web_colors)

The command modifies the TRACE32 configuration file too. (e.g. config.t32)

```
SCREEN=
PALETTE 40. = 0xff 0x14 0x93 ; Change the Info Message
              ; Background (40.) to DeepPink
```

An additional PRACTICE script is included in your TRACE32 installation. To access the script, run this command: `B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/colors/presentation.cmm`

See also
- `SETUP`
- `sYmbol.ColorDef`
- `sYmbol.List.ColorDef`
SETUP.DEVNAME

Set logical device name

Format:

**SETUP.DEVNAME** [\(<sysname>\)]

Defines a new device name for the selected device. This command is used when more than one device is used in a debug environment, e.g., multicore debugging.

```
B::SETUP.DEVNAME JTAG1 ; sets new name
JTAG1:: ; from now the device name is "JTAG1"
JTAG1::Data.List main ; next command
```

See also

- SETUP
- 'System Setup and Configuration' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
SETUP.DropCoMmanD  Set command for files dropped into command line

Format:  
\[\text{SETUP.DropCoMmanD} \ <\text{type}> [\text{<command>}]\]

\(<\text{type}>:\)  
OTHER | ELF | PER | PRACTICE

When a file is dragged from an application other than TRACE32 into the TRACE32 command line, a command is automatically prepended in the command line in order to open or execute the file. The command used depends on the file extension.

\text{SETUP.DropCoMmanD} allows to change the command which is used when a file of a certain type is dropped into the TRACE32 command line.

\(<\text{command}>\)  
By default, TRACE32 automatically appends an asterisk to the parameter \(<\text{command}>\) \text{ if you omit the asterisk.} \text{ This asterisk will be replaced with the name of the file you drop into the command line. Compare example 1 and 2.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(&lt;\text{command}&gt;)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>A file with an extension unknown to TRACE32. (Default command: Data.LOAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELF (.elf)</td>
<td>Files in the executable and linking format. (Default command: Data.LOAD.Elf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER (.per)</td>
<td>Peripheral files (Default command: PER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICE (.cmm)</td>
<td>PRACTICE scripts (Default command: CD.DO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\text{Example 1} changes the command for PRACTICE scripts to \text{CD.RUN} when they are dropped into the command line:

\[\text{SETUP.DropCoMmanD} \ \text{PRACTICE} \ "\text{CD.RUN}"\]

Before:  
\[\text{B:::}:\text{SETUP.DropCoMmanD} \ \text{PRACTICE} \ "\text{CD.RUN}" \]

After:  
\[\text{B:::}:\text{Drop-Command for PRACTICE script:} \ "\text{CD.DO} \text{~}"\]

\text{Example 2} changes the command for ELF files when they are dropped into the command line, so that they are loaded with the option \text{/CYGDRIVE} by default:

\[\text{SETUP.DropCoMmanD} \ \text{ELF} \ "\text{Data.LOAD.ELF} \ * \ /CYGDRIVE"\]

\text{See also}  
- SETUP  
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
SETUP.EDITEXT  Define an external editor

Format:  SETUP.EDITEXT  ON | OFF  [<commandline>]

Replaces the internal editor call with an external editor call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON</th>
<th>The EDIT.file command starts your external editor - instead of the built-in editor. See example 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>The external editor is only started when you execute the EDIT.EXTERN command. See example 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| <commandline> | This string contains the command that TRACE32 sends to your OS to start the external editor. In this string, the following replacements will be made:
|              | •  * will be replaced by the actual file name.                                                  |
|              | •  # will be replaced by the actual line number.                                                |

Example 1 shows how to configure TextPad (or JEDIT or UltraEdit) as an external editor for TRACE32
PowerView with the ON setting:

```
; configure TextPad as an external editor
SETUP.EDITEXT ON "C:\Program Files\TextPad 5\TextPad.exe ""* ( #)"

; configure JEDIT as an external editor
;SETUP.EDITEXT ON "C:\eclipse\jedit5.0.0\jedit.exe ""*" +line:#"

; configure UltraEdit as an external editor
;SETUP.EDITEXT ON "C:\IDM\UltraEdit\uedit32.exe ""**"

; PRACTICE script file opens in the external editor
EDIT.file ~~~/my-script.cmm
```
Example 2 shows how to configure TextPad as an external editor for TRACE32 PowerView with the OFF setting:

```
; configure an external editor
SETUP.EDITEXT OFF "C:\Program Files\TextPad 5\TextPad.exe ""* (#)"

; Text file opens in the built-in TRACE32 editor as usual
EDIT.file ~/mylog.txt

; Text file now opens in the external editor
EDIT.EXTern ~/mylog.txt
```

See also
- SETUP
- DIR
- EDIT.EXTern
- EDIT.file

- 'External Editors and Syntax Highlighting' in 'PRACTICE Script Language User's Guide'
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
**SETUP.EXTension**

**Set default file name extensions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>SETUP.EXTension &lt;type&gt; [&lt;extension&gt;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;type&gt;:</td>
<td>AL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usually for every type of file, a file name extension is specified. The name of this extension could be changed. The command

```plaintext
E::DO p1
```

executes the PRACTICE script 'p1.cmm' whenever the 'DO' default extension is set to '.cmm'. The default settings are indicated by brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL (.ad)</td>
<td>Extension for the A.LOAD and A.SAVE commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERA (.rbf)</td>
<td>Extension for FPGA images in Raw Binary Format used by the JTAG.PROGRAM.Altera command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP (.ts)</td>
<td>Extension for the Analyzer.Program and Analyzer.ReProgram commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM (.asm)</td>
<td>Extension for the Data.PROGRAM and Data.AssWin command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAK (.bak)</td>
<td>Extension for all backup files. (See also command SETUP.BAKfile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNK (.bnk)</td>
<td>Extension for the SYStem.BankFile command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSDL (.bsdl)</td>
<td>Extension for boundary scan description files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COV (.acd)</td>
<td>Extension for the coverage database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV (.csv)</td>
<td>Extension for CSV formatted files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIALOG (.dlg)</td>
<td>Extension for dialog description files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELF (.elf)</td>
<td>Extension for executable and linking format files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG (.log)</td>
<td>Extension for log-files created e.g. via LOG.OPEN, LOG.DO, HISTORY.SAVE, or SYStem.LOG.OPEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUA (.lua)</td>
<td>Extension for LUA scripts used by command LUA.LOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENU (.men)</td>
<td>Extension for TRACE32 menu description files used by MENU.Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORTI (.ort*)</td>
<td>Extension for the OSEK run-time interface used by TASK.ORTI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS ()</td>
<td>Extension for TYPE and EDIT commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCODE (.pac)</td>
<td>Extension for the Pattern.LOAD and Pattern.SAVE commands for ICE TA32 module programming only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATPROG (.pat)</td>
<td>Extension for the Pattern.Program and Pattern.ReProgram commands for PowerProbe and StimuliGenerator only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER (.per)</td>
<td>Extension for all PER commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERF.Data (.perf)</td>
<td>Extension for Performance Analyzer Results used by the command PERF.SAVE and PERF.LOAD commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERF.program (.ps)</td>
<td>Extension for Performance Analyzer Programs used by the commands PERF.Program and PERF.ReProgram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICE (.cmm)</td>
<td>Extension for the DO, RUN and PEDIT commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT (.lst)</td>
<td>Extension for the PRinTer.OPEN and PRinTer.FILE commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOre (.cmm)</td>
<td>Extension for the STOre and AutoSTOre command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TADATA (.tad)</td>
<td>Extension for the A.LOAD and A.SAVE commands for ICE TA32 module only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT (.txt)</td>
<td>Extension for plain text files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XHTML (.html)</td>
<td>Extension for files formatted in the extensible hypertext markup language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**

- SETUP

  ▲ 'System Setup and Configuration' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
SETUP.HOLDDIR

Configure working directory

Format:  SETUP.HOLDDIR [ON | OFF]

Default: OFF.

When switched to OFF, the working directory of the TRACE32 system can change, if an operating system command or ABORT will be executed. Otherwise the working directory can be changed by the command ChDir only.

See also

■ SETUP
▲ 'System Setup and Configuration' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

SETUP.ICONS

Display icons in popup menus

Format:  SETUP.ICONS [ON | OFF]

Default: ON.

SETUP.ICONS without argument toggles the icons in the popup menus.

ON Displays the icons in the popup menus (also referred to as context menus).

OFF Switches the icons off.

See also

■ SETUP  ■ SOFTKEYS  ■ STATUSBAR  ■ SUBTITLE
■ TITLE  ■ TOOLBAR
▲ 'System Setup and Configuration' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
**SETUP.InterComACKTIMEOUT**  Sets the InterCom acknowledge timeout

Using this command, you can increase the default InterCom acknowledge timeout from 500 milliseconds to a maximum of 5 seconds.

| <time> | You can specify the time in milliseconds or in seconds. The minimum is \(500\, ms\) The maximum is \(5\, s\) |
| <value> | Without time specification (i.e. without \(ms\) or \(s\)), the value is interpreted to mean milliseconds. |

```
SETUP.InterComACKTIMEOUT 5.s ; Increase timeout to maximum
```

See also
- SETUP
- InterCom

**SETUP.MEMory**  Display free and used SCU memory

Displays the amount of free and used SCU memory in the TRACE32 message line.

See also
- SETUP
- 'System Architecture TRACE32-ICE' in 'Training ICE Basics'
Opens the **SETUP.PDFViewer** dialog window, where you can configure TRACE32 to context-sensitively display the *.pdf files of the help system in your favorite PDF viewer.

Configuration takes only a few mouse-clicks. In addition, you do not need to re-start TRACE32 because your settings take immediate effect. Your settings are stored in the TRACE32 user preferences and re-read on the next start-up of TRACE32.

**A** Click the **DEDetect** button to detect your default PDF viewer. The remaining input boxes are automatically populated with the command line parameters for the selected PDF viewer. (The command line parameters are pre-configured in TRACE32.)

**B** Alternatively, click browse to browse for the PDF viewer you want use. Then click the **preset** button. The remaining input boxes are automatically populated with the command line parameters for the selected PDF viewer. (The command line parameters are pre-configured in TRACE32.)

**C** The **test** buttons allow you to immediately test the configuration suggested by the **SETUP.PDFViewer** dialog window.

TRACE32 provides pre-configured parameters for well-known PDF viewers on Windows and Linux in order to reduce the configuration effort for users to a few mouse-clicks.

**See also**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.EXEcutable**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.OPEN**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.PRinT**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary**
- **HELP**
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

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**SETUP.PDFViewer.EXEcutable**  
Path and executable of your PDF viewer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>SETUP.PDFViewer.EXEcutable &lt;executable&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Sets up the PDF executable which is called to open the PDF files of the TRACE32 help system.

This command is only used for scripting and corresponds to the **EXEcutable** input box in the **SETUP.PDFViewer** dialog window.

---

**See also**
- SETUP.PDFViewer

---

**SETUP.PDFViewer.OPEN**  
Open a PDF of the help system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>SETUP.PDFViewer.OPEN.&lt;subcmd&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;subcmd&gt;:</td>
<td>DOCument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOCument**  
Set up the command line parameters for the executable to open a PDF on the first page.

This command is only used for scripting and corresponds to the **OPEN.DOCument** input box in the **SETUP.PDFViewer** dialog window.

**NamedDest**  
Set up the command line parameters for the executable to open a PDF at a named destination.

This command is only used for scripting and corresponds to the **OPEN.NamedDest** input box in the **SETUP.PDFViewer** dialog window.

---

**See also**
- SETUP.PDFViewer

---

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**SETUP.PDFViewer.PRinT**

Sets up the command line parameters for the executable to open a PDF file and start printing it.

This command is only used for scripting and corresponds to the PRinT input box in the SETUP.PDFViewer dialog window.

**See also**
- SETUP.PDFViewer

---

**SETUP.PDFViewer.RESet**

Reset the settings in SETUP.PDFViewer dialog window.

Resets the settings in the SETUP.PDFViewer dialog window. However, the settings continue to remain active for the current TRACE32 session. As soon as the TRACE32 session is closed, the settings are also cleaned from the TRACE32 user preferences.

This command is only used for scripting and corresponds to the RESet button in the SETUP.PDFViewer dialog window.

**NOTE:** As long as no PDF viewer is configured for the TRACE32 help system, TRACE32 tries to access the PDF files through one of the two methods from the previous releases. See “Previous TRACE32 Releases” (ide_user.pdf).

**See also**
- SETUP.PDFViewer
The **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary** command group is only used for internal and support purposes.

**See also**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.EXEcutable**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.PRinT**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.OPEn**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.RESet**

---

**SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.EXEcutable**  **PDF viewer for demo purposes**

Format:

```
SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.EXEcutable
```

Same meaning as **SETUP.PDFViewer.EXEcutable** but nothing is stored in the user preferences.

**See also**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary**

---

**SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.OPEN**  **Open a PDF of the help system**

Format:

```
SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.OPEN.<subcmd>
```

```
<subcmd>:  DOCument  |  NamedDest
```

**DOCument**

Open PDF on the first page; same meaning as **SETUP.PDFViewer.OPEN.DOCument** but nothing is stored in the user preferences.

**NamedDest**

Jump to named destination in PDF; same meaning as **SETUP.PDFViewer.OPEN.NamedDest** but nothing is stored in the user preferences.

**See also**
- **SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary**
SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.PRinT

Format: SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.PRinT

Same meaning as SETUP.PDFViewer.PRinT but nothing is stored in the user preferences.

See also
- SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary

SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.RESet

Format: SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary.RESet

Same meaning as SETUP.PDFViewer.RESet but nothing is stored in the user preferences.

See also
- SETUP.PDFViewer.TEMPorary
**SETUP.QUITDO**

**Define quit PRACTICE script file**

**Format:**

```
SETUP.QUITDO [<file>]
```

Registers a PRACTICE script `<file>` (*.cmm) that is called when leaving the TRACE32 system. The `SETUP.QUITDO` command is typically included in a start-up script.

| `<file>` | Full path to the PRACTICE script to be executed when TRACE32 is closed. The script must end with a `QUIT` command to really quit the TRACE32 system. The `<file>` can be used to automatically save session settings. |

**Example:** When you start TRACE32, the start-up script `start.cmm` calls the `windows.cmm` to restore the window positions of the previous session and registers the `close.cmm`. When you close TRACE32, the `close.cmm` stores the window positions in the `windows.cmm` for re-use in the next session.

**NOTE:** We recommend to execute the command `DO ~~/windows.cmm` only after the start-up procedure in your start-up script has run to completion. For example, load the ELF file before opening windows that refer to symbols.

```plaintext
(a) start.cmm
;<your_start_up_procedure>
DO ~~/windows.cmm ;restore the window positions of the previous session
;instruct TRACE32 to automatically execute the script "close.cmm" when
;you close TRACE32, see (b) close.cmm below
SETUP.QUITDO ~~/close.cmm
ENDDO

(b) close.cmm
DIALOG.YESNO "Save the window positions for the next session?"

LOCAL &answer
ENTRY &answer

IF &answer==TRUE()
    STOre ~~/windows.cmm Win ;save the window positions in a file
                        ;residing in the TRACE32 system directory
QUIT
```

**See also**

- `SETUP`
- `STOre`
- `QUIT`
- `STOre`


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**Radix mode**

The radix mode (number base) is specified by this option. Numbers without type prefix like “0X” or “0Y” respectively postfix “.” are interpreted in the selected number base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;mode&gt;</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classic</td>
<td>Number base is hex - all input formats for operands and operators permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>Number base is decimal - old-fashioned operators and operands are locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex (default)</td>
<td>Number base is hex - old-fashioned operators and operands are locked - default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If `SETUP.RADIX.` is entered at the command line, the currently used RADIX mode is displayed in the message line.

```
R:;\SETUP.RADIX.
Radix mode: Hex
```

The preferred location for a different radix mode (not the default hex mode) is the user’s own start-up script.

**See also**
- SETUP
- RADIX()
**SETUP.RANDOM**

**Set seed for RANDOM() function**

Format:

```
SETUP.RANDOM [<seed>]
```

Sets a seed value for the internal pseudo random number generator. `<seed>` is an unsigned 64bit number. If `<seed>` is skipped, the current system timer is used to define an arbitrary seed number. The seed value affects the pseudo random number sequence delivered by the PRACTICE functions `RANDOM()` and `RANDOM.RANGE()`. Note that some other TRACE32 functions which need random values are also affected by this seed value.

See also

- SETUP
- RANDOM()
- RANDOM.RANGE()

---

**SETUP.ReDraw**

**Update whole screen**

Format:

```
SETUP.ReDraw
```

Usually only some parts of the screen are updated. This command can be used for updating, whenever a background program has overwritten the screen (e.g. messages from network drivers).

See also

- SETUP

---

**SETUP.RESTARTDO**

**Define restart PRACTICE script file**

Format:

```
SETUP.RESTARTDO [<filename>]
```

Defines a PRACTICE script (*.cmm), which is called when restarting the TRACE32 system, after an `ABORT` command. The arguments of the driver program are passed to the PRACTICE script parameters. As a default no PRACTICE script is executed after `ABORT`.

See also

- SETUP
- ABORT
**SETUP.SOUND**

Set sound generator mode

| Format: | SETUP.SOUND [ON | ERROR | OFF] |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| OFF     | Sound generator switched off. |
| ERROR   | Sound generator active for input errors and program execution errors. |
| ON      | Sound generator is active too when mouse is used (click sound). |

*See also*

- SETUP
- BEEP

**SETUP.STATistic**

Cache and memory usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format:</th>
<th>SETUP.STATistic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This command indicates the memory and cache usage of

- PODBUS Ethernet Controller for TRACE32-ICD and TRACE32-FIRE
- System Controller Unit (SCU) of TRACE32-ICE

The displayed values have the following meaning:

- **allocs** memory allocations
- **misses** cache page misses
- **hits** cache page hits
- **frees** cache page frees due to memory request
- **flushes** cache page flushes to host due to memory request

*See also*

- SETUP
## SETUP.STOre

Configure output of the STOre commands

### Format:

```
SETUP.STOre.<subcommand>
```

- `<sub command>`:
  - `INDENTation TAB | <spaces>`
  - `SYMBOLIC [ON | OFF]`
  - `RESet`

## Description

Configures the output of the commands **STOre**, **ClipSTOre**, and **AutoSTOre**, which list the current TRACE32 settings in the format of a PRACTICE script (*.cmm).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INDENTation</strong> (default: 1 space)</th>
<th>Sets the type of indentation inside the generated output: One tab or number of <code>&lt;spaces&gt;</code>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SYMBOLIC</strong> (default: ON)</td>
<td>Saves breakpoints, markers, and groups as addresses or as symbol names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>ON</strong>: Stores the symbol name, but not the address of the symbol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>OFF</strong>: Stores the address, but not the symbol name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESet</strong></td>
<td>Resets the user-defined settings to the TRACE32 default settings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example:

```plaintext
Break.Set func2 ; for demo purposes, let’s set a breakpoint
 ; on the symbol func2
SETUP.STOre.INDENTATION 4. ; let’s indent with 4 spaces
SETUP.STOre.SYMBOLIC OFF ; OFF: store only the address of the symbol
 ; ON: store only the symbol name
STOre ~~~\my-store.cmm Break Analyzer
PEDIT ~~~\my-store.cmm
```

![Image showing setup and output example]

- **A** Indentation: 4 spaces
- **B** Only the address, here `R:0x1064` of `func2`, is stored (**SYMBOLIC OFF**).

### See also

- **SETUP**
- **STOre**
- **AutoSTOre**
- **ClipSTOre**
SETUP.TabSize

Configure tab width

Format: **SETUP.TabSize** [<i>width</i>]

Selects the number of spaces generated by a TAB character. The default is 8. Useful in conjunction with source level debuggers, if the TAB count defines the block nesting level and the TAB expansion value is not 8 (like on DOS).

See also

- **SETUP**
Time values are displayed by TRACE32 in an easily readable format. If this option is activated, time values are displayed in an scientific floating point format. This format is easier to process by external tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>default (OFF)</th>
<th>scientific (ON)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.345us</td>
<td>12.34e-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.345ms</td>
<td>12.34e-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.345s</td>
<td>12.345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.345ks</td>
<td>12.345e3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also**
- SETUP
Format 1 applies to PowerDebug modules: The information of the visible windows is updated 10 times/s by default. This update is done for all windows if the program execution is stopped or for all windows with run-time/dualport access while the CPU is executing the program.

The defined update rate is not guaranteed:

- The update rate is lower e.g. if the host system is busy.
- Immediate updates are done when the mouse is moved.

Format 2 applies to In-Circuit Emulators (ICE): Limits the update rate of the TRACE32 window. As the default the update rate is not limited, i.e. it is as fast as the windows can be calculated. This can lead to update rates of 100 screens/s, e.g. if only a small dump window with a running timer of the target is displayed. This fast updates can cause a slow host to go down under the burden of the fast updates. It causes also a lot of traffic on the ethernet, if the TRACE32 system is connected by net. The SETUP.UpdateRATE command limits the update to the given rate (in updates/s). Updates caused by user input are not slowed down.

See also

- SETUP
- SYstem.POLLING
| Format: | SETUP.WARNSTOP [ON | OFF] |

If enabled, PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) will stop on warnings. Otherwise only errors stop PRACTICE scripts, warnings don’t stop.

**See also**

- SETUP
**SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET**

Reference to XSLT stylesheet for XML files

---

**Format:**

```
SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET ["<xsl_file>"],
```

---

Use this command if you want to configure which of your XSLT stylesheets is used for the transformation of XML files in a web browser after they have been exported by TRACE32.

---

**NOTE:**

The *.xsl* file itself is **not** created by TRACE32.

The **SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET** command only creates a reference to your XSLT stylesheet.

---

**Without parameter:** Resets the XSLT stylesheet to the default (*t32transform.xsl*).

**With parameter:** Inserts the tag `<xml-stylesheet ...href="..."/>` in the XML file during file export from TRACE32 and sets the attribute `href="..."` to the specified `<xsl_file>`.

- The command does not check if the `<xsl_file>` is a valid URL or not.
- To reference an absolute path to a stylesheet, the path must be in URL syntax; for example, if the path of the XSLT stylesheet is `c:\users\john\foo.xsl`, you have to write:

  ```
  SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET "file:///c:/users/john/foo.xsl"
  ```

- If path and file name contain spaces, replace each space with `%23`. Example: \john doe\ must be specified as \john%23doe\.

Examples of TRACE32 commands that create XML export files are the commands of the **List.EXPORT** and **COVerage.EXPORT** command group or the **PRinTer** command group.

For an example of how to use **SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET**, see **PRinTer.FILE**. In contrast to the other XML export commands, **PRinTer.FILE** will only emit the tag `<xml-stylesheet ...href="..."/>` if a stylesheet was explicitly specified with **SETUP.XSLTSTYLESHEET**.

---

**See also**

- **SETUP**
- **PRinTer.FILE**
- **COVerage.EXPORT**
SHA1SUM

SHA1SUM - Calculate SHA1 checksum of a file

Format:     SHA1SUM <file_name> [/<options>]

<option>:   EolToLf

Calculates a 160-bit checksum for the given files using the Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1). The result is displayed in the AREA window. Use the pre-command SILENT to suppress the output in the AREA window. The result is also available via the PRACTICE function FILE.SUM().

<file_name>    Name of the file for which a checksum is calculated.

EolToLf        For calculating the checksum, this option treats the pair of bytes 0x0D and 0x0A (Carriage Return + Line Feed) as a single 0x0A (Line Feed).

See also
- FILE.SUM()
- 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
**SILENT**

Suppress informational messages in AREA window

Format:  

```
SILENT.<command>
```

Pre-command for suppressing informational messages in the default AREA window A000. The SILENT pre-command has no effect on error and warning messages. These messages are always printed to the default AREA window A000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;command&gt;</th>
<th>Examples of commands where the SILENT pre-command suppresses informational messages in the default AREA window A000:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Data.Find, Trace.Find, and FIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Data.LOAD.* , PWD, ChDir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TargetSystem.NewInstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYStem.Option commands that are manually toggled at the TRACE32 command line by omitting the keywords ON / OFF, e.g. SYStem.Option MMUSPACES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** For demo purposes, the same two commands are executed with and without the SILENT pre-command. The result is shown in the AREA window below.

```
AREA.view A000

PRINT %COLOR.Red "With the pre-command SILENT:"
SILENT.Data.Load.ELF "~/demo/arm/compiler/gnu/sieve.elf" /RelPATH
SILENT.Data.Load.ELF "~/demo/arm/compiler/arm/armle.axf" /RelPATH
PRINT " ";print an empty line
PRINT %COLOR.BLUE "Without SILENT, informational messages are printed:"
Data.Load.ELF "~/demo/arm/compiler/gnu/sieve.elf" /RelPATH
Data.Find D:0x0--0xffff 0xE9
```
SOFTKEYS

Toggle the buttons on the softkey bar

Format:

```
SOFTKEYS [ON | OFF]
```

The SOFTKEYS command without argument toggles the buttons on the softkey bar.

- **ON**
  Activates the buttons on the softkey bar.

- **OFF**
  Deactivates the buttons on the softkey bar.

See also

- SETUPICONS
- STATUSBAR
- SUBTITLE
- TITLE

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The `STATUSBAR` command without argument toggles the TRACE32 state line.

- **ON** Displays the state line.
- **OFF** Hides the state line.

**See also**
- SETUPICONS
- SOFTKEYS
- SUBTITLE
- TITLE

**Format:** `STATUSBAR [ON | OFF]`
STOre

Store settings as PRACTICE script

Format: `STOre <filename> [%<format>] <item> … [/<option>]`

- `<format>`: `sYmbol` | `NosYmbol`
- `<item>`: `ALL` | `HISTORY` | `Win` | `WinPAGE` | …
  - `<device_specific_settings>`
- `<option>`: `NoDate`

Stores the settings in the format of a PRACTICE script (*.cmm). They can be executed by using the `DO` command. The command is available also in other systems, like emulators or analyzers, with more system specific options.

- `<format>, <option>`: For a detailed description of `<format>` and `<option>`, refer to the `STOre` command in general_ref_s.pdf.

HELP
Store help settings and bookmarks.

HISTORY
Store command history to file.

PBREAK
Store the breakpoints created for PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm).

Win
Store entire window configuration (all pages).

WinPAGE
Store current window page.

…
All other keywords refer to the commands of the same name.

See also
- `SETUPQUITDO` | `SETUPSTOre` | `AutoSTOre` | `ClipSTOre`
- `DO`
- 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
- 'Breakpoint Handling' in 'Debugger Basics - Training'
- 'Breakpoint Handling' in 'Debugger Basics - SMP Training'
- 'Breakpoint Handling' in 'Training FIRE Basics'
- 'Breakpoints' in 'Training ICE Basics'
Define a window subtitle for AMP debugging

SUBTITLE command allows to automatically add text to the header of each window. This takes effect only for the windows opened after the subtitle definition. A SUBTITLE command without any parameter will delete a previous setting.

The most common field of application is in AMP (asymmetric multiprocessing) debugging. The SUBTITLE command helps you to easily distinguish between different TRACE32 PowerView GUIs of a multicore target.

Example: Let's assume you want to append the flag ; main cluster to the main window and all other windows of the first TRACE32 PowerView GUI. To accomplish this, include these two lines in your PRACTICE start-up script (*.cmm) for the first TRACE32 PowerView instance:

```
;maincluster.cmm
;... your code

TITLE "TRACE32 PowerView ; main cluster"
SUBTITLE %String "     ; main cluster"

;... your code
```

To flag the main window and all other windows of the second TRACE32 PowerView GUI with ; secondary cluster, include these two lines in your PRACTICE start-up (*.cmm) for the second TRACE32 PowerView instance:

```
;secondarycluster.cmm
;... your code

TITLE "TRACE32 PowerView ; secondary cluster"
SUBTITLE %String "     ; secondary cluster"

;... your code
```
A First TRACE32 PowerView instance

B Second TRACE32 PowerView instance

C In this example, the two TRACE32 PowerView instances were started in the FDI window mode. For this mode you need the following setting in the configuration file (config.t32):

```
SCREEN=
FDI
```

Alternatively, you can select the FDI window mode from the WindowMode drop-down list in the T32Start application; see “Advanced Settings and Default Advanced Settings” (app_t32start.pdf).

See also

- SETUPICONS
- SOFTKEYS
- STATUSBAR
- InterCom.NAME
- TITLE
- TOOLBAR
- InterCom.ENable
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
TAR Pack files into an archive

Format: \texttt{TAR <archive\_name> <file\_selector> [\langle options\rangle]} \\
\texttt{<option>: NoRecursion ListOnly}

Packs the selected files \textit{without compression} into a tape archive formatted archive. The files are selected from the directory path given by the \texttt{<file\_selector>}. By default, the given directory from the \texttt{<file\_selector>} and all its subdirectories are scanned recursively down. All selected files from this directory tree are then stored into the archive.

\begin{tabular}{|m{4.5cm}|m{17cm}|} 
\hline
\texttt{<archive\_name>} & File name of the archive to be created. \\
\hline
\texttt{<file\_selector>} & The file selector may contain a directory and a file name with wildcard characters to select appropriate files. \\
\hline
\texttt{NoRecursion} & Switch off subdirectory tree scanning. Store only files from the given directory of the \texttt{<file\_selector>}. \\
\hline
\texttt{ListOnly} & The files are not packed into an archive but just listed in the default \texttt{AREA} window \texttt{A000}. The size of an \texttt{AREA} window is by default limited to about 100 lines. However, you can increase the number of lines with the \texttt{AREA.Create} command. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Example 1:}

\begin{verbatim}
;store all PRACTICE script files (*.cmm) from the TRACE32 demo directory and all its subdirectories. The archive "scripts.tar" is created within the home directory of the user.
TAR ~/scripts.tar  ~~/demo/*.cmm
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example 2:}

\begin{verbatim}
;list all *.c files from the TRACE32 demo directory and all its subdirectories in the default AREA.view window
TAR ~/archive.tar  ~~/demo/*c /ListOnly

;display the file listing
AREA.view
\end{verbatim}
Example 3:

; to compress the *.tar archive to a zipped tape archive file (.tar.gz),
; use the ZIP command afterwards
TAR ~/arm.tar ~/demo/arm/*.cmm
ZIP ~/arm.tar ~/arm.tar.gz

; optional: start Windows Explorer and select the file
OS.Command start explorer.exe /select, %USERPROFILE%\arm.tar.gz

The host command is printed in blue.
TIMEOUT

Specify time-out for TRACE32 command

Format: \texttt{TIMEOUT <timevalue> <command>}

Terminates a \texttt{<command>} after the specified \texttt{<timevalue>} has elapsed. The \texttt{TIMEOUT} command has same effect as clicking the \texttt{STOP} button on the TRACE32 main toolbar after a defined time.

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
; your start-up script

TIMEOUT 500.ms Data.Copy D:0--0x3fffffff VM:0 /Byte /Verify

IF TIMEOUT() == TRUE()
(   PRINT %WARNING "'Data.Copy D:0--0x3fffffff VM:0' canceled after 50.ms"
)
\end{verbatim}

See also

- \texttt{TIMEOUT()}

Define a main window title for a TRACE32 PowerView GUI

The command defines the header of the TRACE32 main window. Running the TITLE command without any parameter will delete the previous setting - the header will be empty.

The most common field of application is to distinguish between different TRACE32 GUIs of a multicore or multi CPU target.

```
TITLE %String "TRACE32 Debugger for CPU0"
TITLE %String "TRACE32 for MPC5676R"
```

See also
- TOOLBAR
- SOFTKEYS
- TITLE()
TOOLBAR

The TOOLBAR command without argument toggles the TRACE32 main toolbar.

ON Displays the toolbar.

OFF Hides the toolbar.

See also

- TITLE
- SETUP:ICONS
- SOFTKEYS
- STATUSBAR
- SUBTITLE

▲ 'PowerView - Screen Display' in 'PowerView User’s Guide'
▲ 'Customizing the TRACE32 PowerView GUI' in 'Training Menu'
Type

Format: TYPE <filename> [<line>] [/<options>]

/options>: Track
LineNumbers

The file will be opened only, if the generated window is active. When exiting from the window, it will be frozen automatically. In the tracking mode the file is always open.

Example:

; display file and scroll to line 7
; display line numbers
TYPE ~/demo/arm/compiler/arm/arm.c 7 /LineNumbers

A Scroll to this line number.
B Current selection.
C Right-click for popup menu.
EDIT opens the file in the TRACE32 editor. To configure an external editor, use SETUP.EDITEXT.
D Offset of current selection in decimal and hex as well as in line and column number.
UNARchive

Using the UNARchive commands, you can extract files from Linux libraries (.a) and Microsoft libraries (.lib) to a directory. UNARchive.Table and UNARchive.Show help to determine the contents of the library and to check the result of the extract operation.

UNARchive.Table displays the files in the library.

UNARchive.Show displays the result of the extract operation.

See also

- UNARchive.extract
- UNARchive.Show
- UNARchive.Table
- UNPACK
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’

UNARchive.extract

Extract files from Linux library and Microsoft library

Format:  

UNARchive.extract <library_name> [<directory>]

Extracts all files of a library into a given directory on disc. If the directory is not given, then the temporary directory of TRACE32 is used instead.

See also

- UNARchive
UNARchive.Show

Extract files from library and list them in window

Format: \texttt{UNARchive.Show <library\_name> [\textless directory\textgreater ]}

Same behavior as the \texttt{UNARchive} command, but additionally lists the names of all extracted files in the \texttt{UNARchive.Show} window.

See also

- \texttt{UNARchive}

UNARchive.Table

Display table of contents of library

Format: \texttt{UNARchive.Table <library\_name>}

Displays the table of contents of the library in the \texttt{UNARchive.Table} window without extracting the library files to disc.

See also

- \texttt{UNARchive}
UNPACK

Expand files (with LZW algorithm)

Format: **UNPACK** *<source>* [*<destination>*]

The compressed file in expanded back to the original file format. The source must be a file in LZW encoding, generated by the **PACK** command. The source and the destination file names must be different. If only one argument is supplied, the resulting file will have the same name as the source file.

::PACK mcc.abs mcc.pak ; compress object file
::UNPACK mcc.pak mcc.abs ; restore original file

See also

- **UNARchive**
- **UNZIP**
- **PACK**
- **ZIP**

▲ 'File and Folder Operations' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
UNZIP

Expand GZIP archive file (with DEFLATE algorithm)

Format: UNZIP <source> [<destination>]

Unzips a file that was compressed to a GZIP archive. The source and the destination file names must be different. If only one argument is supplied, the resulting file will have the same name as the source file.

::UNZIP \t32\man.t32 ; un-pack online manual

See also

- UNARchive
- UNPACK
- PACK
- ZIP

Using the **VERSION** command group, you can display version information about the TRACE32 hardware modules and software as well as the TRACE32 environment settings.

**See also**
- **VERSION.ENVironment**
- **VERSION.HARDWARE**
- **VERSION.SOFTWARE**
- **VERSION.view**
- **LICENSE**

▲ 'VERSION Functions’ in ‘General Function Reference’

---

**VERSION.ENVironment**

Display environment settings

**Format:**

```
VERSION.ENVironment
```

The currently used environment settings of the TRACE32 software are displayed. This includes e.g. the currently started executable, TRACE32 system directory, TRACE32 configuration file, etc.

![VERSION.ENVironment](image)

PRACTICE functions can be used in PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) to return individual values from the window. For more information, refer to the **functions()** listed below.

**See also**

- versions
- OS.ID()
- OS.PresentExecutableDirectory()
- OS.PresentHELPDirectory()
- OS.PresentSystemDirectory()
- OS.PresentWorkingDirectory()
- VERSION.ENVironment()

- VERSION.view
- OS.PresentConfigurationFile()
- OS.PresentExecutableFile()
- OS.PresentHomeDirectory()
- OS.PresentTemporaryDirectory()
- OS.VERSION()
VERSION.HARDWARE

Display the serial numbers and revision information of the TRACE32 hardware modules in the VERSION.HARDWARE window.

PRACTICE functions can be used in PRACTICE scripts to return individual values from the window. For more information, refer to the functions() listed below.

See also

- VERSION
- VERSION.view
- CABLE.NAME()
- ID.PREPROcessor()
- SYStem.USEMASK()
- VERSION.SERIAL.CABLE()
- VERSION.SERIAL.DEBUG()

▲ 'VERSION Functions' in 'General Function Reference'

VERSION.SOFTWARE

Display software versions

The versions of the TRACE32 software modules are displayed in the VERSION.SOFTWARE window.

PRACTICE functions can be used in PRACTICE scripts to return individual values from the window. For more information, refer to the functions() listed below.

See also

- VERSION
- VERSION.view
- OS.PresentExecutableFile()
- VERSION.BUILD()
- VERSION.BUILD.BASE()
- VERSION.SOFTWARE()

The versions of the TRACE32 modules (hardware and software) and TRACE32 hardware serial numbers are displayed.

See also

- VERSION
- VERSION.ENVironment
- VERSION.HARDWARE
- VERSION.SOFTWARE

The **WELCOME** command group provides quick access to important manuals and allows you to search for PRACTICE demo scripts (*.cmm).

We recommend that you familiarize yourself with the **WELCOME** command group by starting with the description of the **Welcome to TRACE32!** dialog, see **WELCOME.view**.

![Welcome to TRACE32!](image)

---

**WELCOME.CONFIG** Configure search paths for PRACTICE demo scripts

Using the **WELCOME.CONFIG** command group, you can add and remove the paths where the **WELCOME.SCRIPTS** window searches for PRACTICE demo scripts (*.cmm). In addition, you can set a filter to limit the search to file names that match the filter criterion. The search directories are automatically re-scanned after you have modified the search paths or the filter. You can abort the re-scan at any time.

We recommend that you use the **WELCOME.CONFIG.state** window for configuration.

Any changes you have made to the default search directories and the default filter can be reset.

---

See also

- **WELCOME.CONFIG.ADDDIR**
- **WELCOME.CONFIG.REMoveDIR**
- **WELCOME.CONFIG.state**
- **WELCOME.view**

---

See also

- **WELCOME.CONFIG.ADDDIR**
- **WELCOME.CONFIG.FILTER**
- **WELCOME.CONFIG.RESet**
- **WELCOME**

---

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WELCOME.CONFIG.ADDDIR

Add a new script search path

Format: WELCOME.CONFIG.ADDDIR <path>

See also
■ WELCOME.CONFIG

WELCOME.CONFIG.FILTER

Set the script search filter

Format: WELCOME.CONFIG.FILTER "<filter>"

Default: *.cmm

See also
■ WELCOME.CONFIG

WELCOME.CONFIG.ReMoveDIR

Remove a script search path

Format: WELCOME.CONFIG.ReMoveDIR <path>

See also
■ WELCOME.CONFIG

WELCOME.CONFIG.RESet

Reset the script search configuration

Format: WELCOME.CONFIG.RESet

See also
■ WELCOME.CONFIG
WELCOME.CONFIG.state

Opens the script search configuration window, listing the directories where the WELCOME.SCRIPTS window searches for PRACTICE demo scripts (*.cmm).

When you initially open the window, you will see the search directories that apply to the TRACE32 executable (t32m<architecture>.exe) you have started.

To reset the search directories, run the WELCOME.CONFIG.RESet command.

See also

- WELCOME.CONFIG
Displays the **Search for scripts** window, where you can search and browse for PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm) in the TRACE32 demo folder. For a step-by-step procedure of how to search for, preview, and execute PRACTICE demo scripts, see “**Demo Scripts in the TRACE32 Demo Folder**” (practice_user.pdf).

**See also**
- WELCOME
- WELCOME.view
- ▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'

---

Displays the **Welcome to TRACE32!** window unless it was disabled by the user; see check box in the **Welcome to TRACE32** window (**WELCOME.view**).

**See also**
- WELCOME
- WELCOME.view
- ▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Format: **WELCOME.view**

Displays the **Welcome to TRACE32!** window. Using this command, the dialog window pops up even if it was disabled by the user, see [C].

- **A** Explains what to observe before you can start debugging.
- **B** Manuals you should read. The list is dynamic, i.e. it adjusts to the TRACE32 executable (t32m<architecture>.exe) you are using.
- **C** Activates/deactivates this window. Your setting is stored in the TRACE32 user preferences.
- **D** Opens the **HELP** window.
- **E** Opens the **Search for scripts** window (see **WELCOME.SCRIPTS** command).

See also

- **WELCOME**
- **WELCOME.CONFIG**
- **WELCOME.SCRIPTS**
- **WELCOME.STARTUP**

▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
Window handling (size, position, font size, etc.)

There are two types of commands in the Win command group:

1. Window commands
   Examples of window commands are **WinPOS**, which determines size, position, and name of the next window, or **WinCLEAR**, which closes a named window.

2. Window pre-commands
   Examples of window pre-commands are **WinLarge.<window>**, which increases the font size for a particular window, and **WinFreeze.<window>**, which creates a frozen window.

The following examples are for demo purposes only. To try a script, simply copy it to a test.cmm file, and then step through the script (See “How to...”).

**Example 1:** The window command **WinPOS** determines size, position, and name of the next window.

```cmm
;   <x>   <y>   <width>   <height> <optional_parameters>   <name>
WinPOS 0. 0. 130. 36. , , ,             myWin01
List.auto ;open the List window displaying the source listing
```

**Example 2:** Window pre-commands are used to open a window in large font size and a frozen window.

```cmm
WinLarge.Register.view ;open the Register window in large font size
WinFreeze.Register.view ;open the Register window as a frozen window
```

**See also**

- WinBack
- WinExt
- WinMid
- WinPAGE.Delete
- WinPAGE.select
- WinPRT
- WinTABs
- WinCLEAR
- WinFIND
- WinOverlay
- WinPAGE.List
- WinPAN
- WinResist
- WinTOP
- WinDEFAULTSIZE
- WinFreeze
- WinPAGE
- WinPAGE.REName
- WinPOS
- WinRESIZE
- WinTrans
- WinDuplicate
- WinLarge
- WinPAGE.Create
- WinPAGE.RESet
- WinPrint
- WinSmall

▲ ‘WINdow Functions’ in ‘PowerView Function Reference’
WinBack

Generate background window

Format:  \textit{WinBack.}\textit{<command>}

Pre-command for creating a background window, i.e., the window is pushed into the background after operations.

\textbf{See also}

- \textbf{Win}
- \textbf{WinFreeze}
- \textbf{WinResist}
- \textbf{WINDOW.NAME()}

\textbullet\hspace{1em} "Window System" in "PowerView User's Guide"

WinCLEAR

\textbf{Erase windows}

\textbf{[Example]}

Format:  \textit{WinCLEAR [WinTOP | \{<windowname>\} | <pagename>]}\n
If no parameters are set, all windows of one page are erased. If multiple window names are specified, only those windows will be cleared.

Resistant windows cannot be cleared by this command. That is, windows with the pre-command \textbf{WinResist}.\textit{<window>} or \textbf{WR}.\textit{<window>} are not cleared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textbf{WinTOP}  (or TOP as an alias)</th>
<th>Deletes the uppermost window.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{&lt;windowname&gt;}</td>
<td>Window names are case-sensitive. They are created with the \textbf{WinPOS} command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{&lt;pagename&gt;}</td>
<td>Page names are case-sensitive. They are created with the \textbf{WinPAGE.Create} command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example:

WinPOS , , , , , W1 ; open window 1 and name it W1
Register.view

WinPOS , , , , , W2 ; open window 2 and name it W2
PER.view

WinPOS , , , , , W3 ; open window 3 and name it W3
List.Mix

WinPOS , , , , , myTraceWin ; open window 4 and name it myTraceWin
Trace.List

WinCLEAR TOP ; clear only the uppermost window
; i.e. window myTraceWin in this example

WinCLEAR W1 W3 ; clear only the windows named W1 and W3
; the remaining window is W2

See also

■ Win
■ WinPAGE.RESet
■ WinResist
■ WINDOW.NAME()

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
WinDEFaultSIZE

Apply a user-defined default size to windows

Format: WinDEFaultSIZE [<hsize> | <vsize>]

Applies a user-defined default size (width and height) to TRACE32 windows that are used to output data. The WinDEFaultSIZE command has no effect on dialog-style windows, such as the SYStem.state or Break.Set window, which are used to configure data.

Your settings are applied to all windows that are opened after executing the WinDEFaultSIZE command. Windows that are already open are not resized. The user-defined default size is valid for the current TRACE32 session or until you specify a new default size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;hsize&gt;</th>
<th>Applies a user-defined default width to windows.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;vsize&gt;</td>
<td>Applies a user-defined default height to windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no parameters</td>
<td>Restores the TRACE32 settings for window default sizes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: You can display the current user-defined default size in the TRACE32 state line by just typing the command and appending a blank.

TRACE32 ignores any user-defined setting (width or height or both) that exceeds the built-in minimum or maximum size for a particular window. A warning is displayed in the TRACE32 state line if the user-defined setting exceeds the desktop size.

Example: This script is just intended to illustrate the effects of the various window-sizing commands on TRACE32 windows. To try this script, simply copy it to a test.cmm file, and then step through the script (See “How to...”).

```
WinDEFaultSIZE 100. 10. ; Defines the user-defined window default size
; The user-defined default size is applied to the next two windows
Trace.CHART
Data.List

; Overrides the user-defined default size - but only for the next window
WinPOS , , 70. 15. , , , myWin01 ; myWin01 is a user-defined window name
Trace.List

; The user-defined window default size takes effect again
AREA.view

WinRESIZE 120. 20. myWin01 ; Resize the window named myWin01

; WinDEFaultSIZE has no effect on dialog-style windows, such as:
SYStem.state
```

See also
- Win
- WinPOS
- WinRESIZE
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
WinDuplicate

Pre-command to duplicate the last active window. The command can only be used for non-dialog windows.

See also
- Win

WinExt

Generate external window

Pre-command for creating an external window, i.e., the window is handled independently of the TRACE32 main window. It's useful in an MDI configuration to move a window out of the main window.

NOTE: Using the WinExt pre-command, you can detach an individual window from the TRACE32 main window - even if TRACE32 is in MDI window mode.

Example:

; In MDI mode, you cannot detach a window from the TRACE32 main window
SYStem.state

; However, by prepending the WinExt pre-command, you can detach the
; window from the TRACE32 main window
WinExt.SYStem.state

The position and size of TRACE32 on start-up can be defined in the SCREEN= section of the configuration file. For more information, refer to "Screen/Windows" (installation.pdf).

See also
- Win
- FramePOS
WinFIND

Search for text in window

Format: \texttt{WinFIND \{[<lines>] "<string>"\} [WinTOP | <windowname>] \{[/<options>]\}}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{WinTOP} (or \texttt{TOP} as an alias)\begin{itemize}
    \item Performs a search operation in the uppermost window.
  \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{<windowname>}\begin{itemize}
    \item Window names are case-sensitive. They are created with the \texttt{WinPOS} command.
  \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{Back}\begin{itemize}
    \item This option is used to search backward.
  \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{Case}\begin{itemize}
    \item This option is used to compare case-sensitive, otherwise lower and upper-case characters are not distinguished.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

Searches for text in the uppermost window or in the window that has the specified window name. The function \texttt{FOUND()} returns TRUE if the search string was found. As an alternative to the \texttt{WinFIND} command, click the window you want, and then press \texttt{Ctrl+F} or choose \texttt{Edit} menu > \texttt{Find}.

As of build no. 86141 (July 2017), the behavior of the command has changed: It now displays an error message in the TRACE32 message line if the specified \texttt{<windowname>} does not exist.
Example:

; open a terminal window
TERM.METHOD COM COM3 115200. 8 NONE 1STOP NONE
TERM.Mode VT100
TERM.SCROLL ON
TERM.SIZE 80. 1000
WinPOS 76.0 25.0 80. 24. 0. 0. TermWin
TERM.view
; your code...

PRINT "Wait for KBoot prompt in terminal window"

RePeaT
(
    WAIT 1.s
; update screen display
    SCREEN.display
    WinFIND "KBoot>" TermWin
)
WHILE !FOUND()
; your code...

See also
- Win
- FIND
- Data.Find
- Data.GOTO
- Data.GREP
- FOUND()
- WINDOW.NAME()

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
WinFreeze

Generate frozen window

Format: \texttt{WinFreeze.<command>}

Pre-command for generating a frozen window. Note that the window is then not updated to the current state.

You can also choose \texttt{Freeze} from the window manager menu (left mouse) to freeze or unfreeze the window contents.

\begin{itemize}
  \item A Diagonal lines indicate that the window contents are frozen.
  \item B Click the top left icon to open the window manager menu.
\end{itemize}

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
WinFreeze.Register.view ;Open the Register window as a frozen window
\end{verbatim}

See also

- \texttt{Win}
- \texttt{WinBack}
- \texttt{WinResist}
- \texttt{WINDOW.NAME()}

- `Window System` in `PowerView User's Guide`
Pre-command for generating a window with large font. Switching to large font is very useful in presentations before large audiences.

Example:

```
WinPOS , , , , , WinL ;user-defined window name
WinLarge.Register.view ;large font

WinPOS , , , , , WinM
WinMid.Register.view ;regular font (default)

WinPOS , , , , , WinS
WinSmall.Register.view ;small font
```
WinMid
Generate window with regular font

Pre-command for generating a window with regular font. This pre-command is included for backward compatibility.

See also
- Win
- WinLarge
- WinSmall
- WINDOW.NAME()


WinOverlay
Pile up windows on top of each other

Superimposes the next window on the active window.

This behavior is used in a List or Data.GREP window to open a new List window on top of and with nearly the same size as the active window. Press Esc to return to the previous window, or drag the new window to a new position to make the previous window visible again.

For example, the Data.List and List.auto windows display the same type of content and can thus be exactly superimposed in terms of position and size.

Data.List ;active window
WinOverlay.List.auto func2 ;next window is superimposed on Data.List,
;displaying a listing for the function func2

Double-clicking a function or variable name in an HLL listing executes the WinOverlay command by default.

NOTE:
- Window sizes may vary for windows that do not display the same type of content.
- The double-click behavior within a List or Data.GREP window can be changed by the SETUP.LISTCLICK command.

See also
- Win
- Data.GREP
- List
- SETUP.LISTCLICK

The **WinPAGE** command group is used to create and manage window pages. A window page is a collection of windows displayed on the screen. The pages allow you to quickly switch between different window collections.

![WinPAGE command group](image.png)

Right-click the toolbar to create a new page or switch to another page. Alternatively, use **WinPAGE.List**.

### NOTE:

Page names are case-sensitive.

### See also

- ![Win](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.Create](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.Delete](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.List](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.REName](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.RESet](image.png)
- ![WinPAGE.select](image.png)
- ![WINPAGE.EXIST()](image.png)

▲ ‘PowerView - Screen Display’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ ‘Window System’ in 'PowerView User's Guide'

---

### WinPAGE.Create

**Create and select page**

[Example]

**Format:**

```
WinPAGE.Create [\<pagename\>] [/NoSELect] | [\, /NoSELect]
```

Creates a new page and selects the new page. If no parameters are set, the new page is assigned an auto-incremented default window page name P000, P001, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>&lt;pagename&gt;</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • If the page name does not exist, then a new page with that name is created and selected.  
| • If the page name corresponds to the name of an existing page, then this page is selected.  
| Page names are case-sensitive. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>,</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auto-increments the name of the next page; additionally you can use <strong>NoSELect</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NoSELect</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A new page is created in the background, but not selected. The current page continues to remain the active page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example:

```
WinPAGE.Create ANALYZER ; create a page for Analyzer windows
Analyzer.List ; create an Analyzer window on this page
WinPAGE.select P000 ; select the default page
```

See also

- WinPAGE
- WinPAGE.List
- Win
- WINPAGE.EXIST()

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'

---

### WinPAGE.Delete

**Delete page**

**Format:**

```
WinPAGE.Delete <pagename>
```

Removes one page from the page list including all windows within it. Page names are case-sensitive.

```
WinPage.Delete P000 ; delete the first page
```

See also

- WinPAGE
- WinPAGE.List
- Win
- WINPAGE.EXIST()

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
WinPAGE.List
Display an overview of all pages and their windows

Format:  WinPAGE.List [/ShowAlways]

Opens the WinPAGE.List window, listing all pages and their windows by name.

A  P000 and P001 are examples of default page names.

B  Three windows on page P001. Default window names are auto-incremented W001, W002, etc. To assign a user-defined name to a window, run WinPOS and then open the window.

C  ANALYZE and EDIT are examples of user-defined page names. To create a new page with a user-defined page name, use WinPAGE.Create <pagename>.

| ShowAlways | Expands all +/- buttons in the WinPAGE.List window and keeps them expanded. Use this option if you want to see at a glance on which page the individual windows are located. |

Left, right, and double-clicking inside the WinPAGE.List window executes these actions:

- Single-clicking any text line selects a page and all windows on that page.
- Double-clicking an empty line creates a new page with an auto-incremented page name, P000, P001, P002, etc. Alternatively, right-click an empty line, and then select New Page.
- Right-clicking any text line opens the Pages popup menu:
  - Rename inserts the WinPAGE.REName command in the command line. Alternatively, double-click the page you want. You can now rename the selected page via the command line.
  - Delete deletes the selected page and all windows on that page right away.
  - Show and Hide toggle the window list of an individual page or of all pages.
  - Show always corresponds to the option ShowAlways.

WinResist.WinPAGE.List ; open a resistant window to navigate ; between pages

See also
- WinPAGE
- WinPAGE.RESet
- WinPAGE.Create
- WinPAGE.Delete
- WinPAGE.REName
- Win
- WINPAGE.EXIST()

▲ "Window System" in 'PowerView User's Guide'

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WinPAGE.REName

Rename page

Format:  \texttt{WinPAGE.REName \textless old\_pagename \textgreater \textless new\_pagename \textgreater}

Renames an existing page. Page names are case-sensitive.

\begin{verbatim}
WinPage.REName PI ANALYZER ; renames page PI to ANALYZER
\end{verbatim}

See also
\begin{itemize}
  \item WinPAGE
  \item WinPAGE.List
  \item Win
  \item WINPAGE.EXIST()
\end{itemize}

WinPAGE.RESet  

Reset window system

Format:  \texttt{WinPAGE.RESet}

All pages and windows are removed, including resistant windows. That is, windows with the pre-command \texttt{WinResist.<window> \textgreater} or \texttt{WR.<window> \textgreater} are also removed.

See also
\begin{itemize}
  \item WinPAGE
  \item WinPAGE.List
  \item Win
  \item WinCLEAR
  \item 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
\end{itemize}

WinPAGE.select

Select page

Format:  \texttt{WinPAGE.select [\textless pagename \textgreater]}

If no parameters are set, the next page will be selected. Page names are case-sensitive.

See also
\begin{itemize}
  \item WinPAGE
  \item WinPAGE.List
  \item Win
  \item WINPAGE.EXIST()
  \item 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
\end{itemize}
WinPAN

Specify a window cut-out

WinPAN [<x>] [<y>] [WinTOP | <windowname>]

This command is used to scroll or pan a window. If no window name is defined, the uppermost window will be modified. This allows to scroll a window by using PRACTICE. Usually, you pan and scroll a window with the mouse.

As of build no. 86141 (July 2017), the behavior of the command has changed: It now displays an error message in the TRACE32 message line if the specified <windowname> does not exist.

| <x>  | Use positive values to pan to the right; negative values to pan to the left. |
| <y>  | Use positive values to scroll down; negative values to scroll up.          |
| <windowname> | Window names are case-sensitive. They are created with the WinPOS command. |

See also

■ WinPOS  ■ Win  ▲ WINDOW.NAME()

**WinPOS**

Define window dimensions and window name

[Examples] [Script in Demo Folder]

Format: \[**WinPOS** \[<pos>\] \[<size>\] \[<scale>\] \[<windowname>\] \[<state>\] \[<header>\] \]

**<state>:** Normal | Iconic | Maximized

Determines the coordinates for the next window opened by a command. The window position can be specified as an integer value, floating point value or in percent of the total screen size. **<header>** allows to replace the default window header, which is the name of the command that generated the window, by a user-defined one.

**NOTE:** As of build 72592, the syntax of the **WinPOS** command was changed. If your script stops at a **WinPOS** command with percentage values, please check the syntax. The PRACTICE script below uses a **WinPOS** switch to illustrate the syntax change.

```coffee
IF (VERSION.BUILD.BASE() > 72592.)
(
    ; as of build 72592, 3 commas are required as separators
    ; after percentage values
    WinPOS 50% 0% 50% 100% ,,, myWinName
)
ELSE
(
    ; before build 72592, only 2 commas were required
    WinPOS 50% 0% 50% 100% ,, myWinName
)
```

| **<pos>** | • \(<left>\) = x-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value.  
          | • \(<up>\) = y-coordinate as a floating point or integer or percentage value. |
| **<size>** | • \(<hsize>\) = width of a window as a floating point or integer or percentage value (range: 0% to 100%).  
              | • \(<vsize>\) = height of a window as a floating point or integer or percentage value (range: 0% to 100%). |
| **<scale>** | • \(<hscale>\) = width of the scale area of a window.  
               | • \(<vscale>\) = height of the scale area of a window. |
| **<windowname>** | The **<windowname>** argument can be used to assign a user-defined name to a window. Usually **WinPOS** commands will be generated by a **STOre** command. Window names are case-sensitive. |
| **<header>** | Specify the user-defined window caption as a quoted string. |
Examples

WinPOS ,,,,,, myName
Trace.List ; open a Trace.List window named myName

; changes the <up> position of the window that is opened next
WinPOS , 20% ,,,,,, myName2
WinPOS , 20. ,,,,,, myName2
WinPOS , 200.0e-1 ,,,,,, myName2
WinPOS , 20.0 ,,,,,, myName2
WinPOS , 0x14 ,,,,,, myName2

; <win_name> <state> <header>
WinPOS 1. 1. 103. 20. 2. 0. myWin Normal "Intermixed Source/Assembly"
Data.ListMix

WinPOS 1. 1. 20. 20. 2. ,, DUMP
Data.dump 0x1000

WinPOS 1. 10.
TYPE ~~~\test.txt

; PRACTICE script generated by the STOre Win command
WinCLEAR
WinPOS 0.0 0.0 120. 36. 16. 1. W000
WinTABS 10. 10. 25. 62.
Data.List

WinPOS 0.0 40.5 58. 36. 5. 0. W001
Var.Frame /Locals /Caller

WinPOS 62.0 40.5 58. 36. 0. 0. W002
Var.Watch %SpotLight flags ast

; the individual arguments can optionally be comma-separated
WinPOS 10. , 20. , 30 , 40. , 1. , 2. , myName3
Frame.view
Due to the **WinPOS** syntax change, you may encounter compatibility problems in PRACTICE scripts that (a) make heavy use of **WinPOS** commands and (b) need to be compatible with old and new TRACE32 software.

As of build 77665, TRACE32 provides a solution in the form of a PRACTICE helper script that allows you to bypass potential **WinPOS** compatibility problems. To preview the PRACTICE helper script, run this command:

```
B::CD.PSTEP ~/demo/practice/winpos.cmm
```

If you encounter **WinPOS** compatibility problems, we recommend the following solution:

1. Include the PRACTICE helper script in your own PRACTICE scripts (*.cmm), see **ON CMD** ... in the example below.
2. Rename all **WinPOS** commands to **WinPOS2**.
3. Separate all existing **WinPOS2** arguments with commas (without spaces, see **WinPOS2** below).
4. Replace each omitted **WinPOS2** argument with a comma, too.

```plaintext
;register the user-defined **WinPOS2** command
ON CMD **WinPOS2** DO "~/demo/practice/winpos.cmm"

**WinPOS2** 0%,0%,50%,50%,,,,myListWindow
List.auto

**WinPOS2** 50%,0%,,,,myRegisterWindow
Register.view /SpotLight
```

**See also**
- **WinPAN**
- **WinTABS**
- **Win**
- **WinTOP**
- **WinDEFaultSIZE**
- **WinRESIZE**
- **WINdow.EXIST()**
- **WINDOW.NAME()**

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
▲ 'Release Information' in 'Release History'
▲ 'I/O Commands' in 'Training Script Language PRACTICE'
The **WinPrint** pre-command is used to generate a hardcopy or a file from one command. The numbers of columns and lines in the window are adapted to the possibilities of the printer. Printer selection can be executed by the **PRinTer** command.

Thus, the output can also be re-routed to a file. In the case of some commands, extended parameters are possible for printing more than one page.

**Example:**

```
WinPrint.Data.dump 0--0xffff
WinPrint.Analyzer.List (-1000.)--100. Address Data sYmbol
```

**PRinTer.FILE** provides an example of how to print the contents of TRACE32 windows to file in XML format.

**See also**
- **WinPRT**
- **PRinTer.EXPORT**
- **PRinTer.FILE**
- **PRINT**
- **PRinTer.OFFSET**
- **PRinTer.OPEN**
- ‘Release Information’ in ‘Release History’
- ‘Document your Results’ in ‘Training FIRE Basics’
- ‘Document your Results’ in ‘Training ICE Basics’
This command can be used to make a hardcopy of the uppermost window or the window that has the specified name. It is the same command as Print in the window manager menu. It can be used to make multi-page printouts controlled by PRACTICE.

As of build no. 86141 (July 2017), the behavior of the command has changed: It now displays an error message in the TRACE32 message line if the specified `<windowname>` does not exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WinTOP (or TOP as an alias)</th>
<th>Prints the uppermost window.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;windowname&gt;</code></td>
<td>Window names are case-sensitive. They are created with the WinPOS command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```plaintext
PRinTer.TYPE PSP12
WinPOS ,, 80. 30. ,,, MYWIN
Analyzer.Chart.TASKState

LOCAL &page
&page=0.

WHILE &page<10.
{
    WinPRT MYWIN
    WinPAN 70. 0. MYWIN
    SCREEN.WAIT
    &page=&page+1.
}
```

**See also**

- WinPrint
- Win
- PRinTer
- PRinTer:HardCopy
- WINDOW.NAME()
- 'Window System’ in ‘PowerView User’s Guide’
WinResist

Generate a resistant window

This pre-command is used to create a resistant window. This window cannot be cleared by the command WinCLEAR. The window is displayed on all window pages and usually used for editing PRACTICE files. Resistant windows can be deleted manually by the mouse-based window functions or by the command WinPAGE.RESet.

Example:

WinResist.PEDIT test.cmm ;open PRACTICE script in a resistant window

See also

- Win
- WinBack
- WinCLEAR
- WinFreeze

▲ 'Window System' in 'PowerView User's Guide'
WinRESIZE

New size for window

Format:  \texttt{WinRESIZE [width] [height] [WinTOP | windowname]}

Resizes the uppermost window or the window that has the specified \textit{windowname}.

As of build no. 86141 (July 2017), the behavior of the command has changed: It now displays an error message in the TRACE32 message line if the specified \textit{windowname} does not exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textbf{WinTOP} (or TOP as an alias)</th>
<th>Resizes the uppermost window.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{windowname}</td>
<td>Window names are case-sensitive. Use \texttt{WinPOS} to assign a user-defined name and an initial size to a window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** \texttt{WinPOS} is used to open a window with a user-defined size and name. \texttt{WinRESIZE} is used to re-apply the user-defined size if the named window is already open. In addition, the named window is displayed on top of all other windows.

```plaintext
; determine whether the named window is already open
IF WINdow.EXIST("myWin01")==FALSE()
 ( ; apply a user-defined size (height, width) and name to the window
   WinPOS , , 120. 20. , , myWin01
   Group.List ; Open the window
 )
ELSE
 ( ; resize the named window by re-applying the initial size
   WinRESIZE 120. 20. myWin01
 )
; bring the named window to the top of the display hierarchy
WinTOP myWin01
```

**See also**

- \texttt{Win}
- \texttt{WinDEFaultSIZE}
- \texttt{WinPOS}
- \texttt{WinTOP}
- \texttt{WINdow.EXIST()}
WinSmall

Generate window with small font

Format: \texttt{WinSmall.<command>}

Pre-command for generating a window with small font.

See also

\begin{itemize}
  \item Win
  \item WinLarge
  \item WinMid
  \item ‘Window System’ in ‘PowerView User's Guide’
\end{itemize}

WinTABS

Specify size of re-sizable columns

Format: \texttt{WinTABS <tabs> [ <tabs>...]}

TRACE32 PowerView display windows may contain fixed columns and re-sizable columns. If the mouse is positioned on the border of re-sizable column, the cursor changes to a re-size cursor (see screenshot below).

\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{screenshot.png}
\end{center}

The command \texttt{WinTABS} is used to specify the size of re-sizable columns for the next display window that will be opened.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{WinTABS 20. 5. 20. 40.}; specify size for the code, label, mnemonic and comment columns of the Data.List window
  \item \texttt{Data.List}
  \item \texttt{WinTABS 50. 20.}; specify the size for the tree and InternalBAR.Log column of a Trace.STATistic.TREE window
  \item \texttt{Trace.STATistic.TREE}
\end{itemize}

See also

\begin{itemize}
  \item Win
  \item WinPOS
  \item ‘Window System’ in ‘PowerView User's Guide’
\end{itemize}
WinTOP [<windowname>]

Brings the named window to the top of the display hierarchy. If the named window is not on the current window page, then the page of the window is selected and the window is moved to the top of the display hierarchy. To check whether a window with given window name exists, use the PRACTICE function WINdow.EXIST().

Example: In this PRACTICE script, a custom dialog my_dialog is brought to the top of the display hierarchy, provided the dialog already exists. Else a new dialog with the window name my_dialog is created.

```plaintext
IF WINdow.EXIST(my_dialog)          ;if the window name exists,
    (                                    ;bring the window to the top
        WinTOP my_dialog
    )
ELSE                                    ;if the window name does not exist,
    (                                    ;assign the window name to this
        WinPOS ,,,,,, my_dialog           ;custom dialog
        DIALOG.view
            (                              ;custom dialog
                HEADER "MyDialog"
                POS 0. 0. 30. 1.
                TEXT "A named dialog window"
                BUTTON "Close" "DIALOG.End"
            )
    )
ENDDO
```

See also

- Win
- WinPOS
- WinRESIZE
- WINdow.EXIST()

▲ 'Window System’ in 'PowerView User's Guide’
WinTrans

Generate transparent window

Pre-command for generating a transparent window. These kinds of external windows will allow windows in the background to shimmer through.

**Prerequisites:**

- Windows 2000 and later.
- Available for the TRACE32 window modes FDI and MTI.
- If the TRACE32 window mode is MDI, then the **WinTrans** pre-command can only be used together with the **WinExt** pre-command.

**Example:**

```
WinExt.WinTrans.Register.view ; open a transparent Register.view window
; while TRACE32 is in MDI window mode
```

**See also**

- Win
ZERO

See also
- ZERO.offset
- ZERO.RESet

ZERO.offset

Set time reference

Format: ZERO.offset <time>

Sets the global reference time. The global time is used to correlate different analyzers within one TRACE32 system, e.g. state analyzer and port analyzer. Usually this function will be used like the reference cursor function. Every analyzer has one reference cursor, but the absolute reference time is unique to the whole system.

Examples:

ZERO 100.s ; move zero reference point by 100 s

; display a trace listing with the ti.zero column as the first column
Trace.List TIme.Zero DEFault /Track

; set the zero reference point to record no. -10000.
ZERO.offset Trace.RECORD.TIME(-10000.)

; go to the zero reference point in the trace listing
Trace.GOTO 0.s

See also
- ZERO.RESet

ZERO.RESet

Reset to original value

Format: ZERO.RESet

Resets the offset to the global reference time.

See also
- ZERO.offset
ZIP

Compress files to GZIP archive (with DEFLATE algorithm)

Format:  

```
ZIP <source> [<destination>]
```

The source file is compressed to a GZIP archive.

```
ZIP refl.ad ; pack file
```

See also

- PACK
- UNPACK
- UNZIP

Appendix A - Help Filters

The following help filters are available for the **HELP.FILTER** command group:

- Help Filters for TRACE32 Hardware/Software
- Help Filters for OS Awareness Manuals
- Help Filters for Third-Party Integrations
- Help Filters for UEFI Debuggers
- Help Filters for Debug Back-Ends

**Help Filters for TRACE32 Hardware/Software**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>TRACE32 Hardware/Software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bdm*</td>
<td>TRACE32 debugger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. bdmarm, bdmsh4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esi</td>
<td>TRACE32 ERPOM simulator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire*</td>
<td>TRACE32-FIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. fire12, firexc166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fireport</td>
<td>TRACE32-FIRE port analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdb*</td>
<td>TRACE32 GDB Front-end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. gdbarm, gdbi386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ice*</td>
<td>TRACE32-ICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. ice51, ice166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iceport</td>
<td>TRACE32-ICE port analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icr*</td>
<td>TRACE32 real-time trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. icretm, icrsh4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icrstm</td>
<td>TRACE32 CombiProbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon*</td>
<td>TRACE32 ROM monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. mon68k, mon166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nat386</td>
<td>Windows native process debugger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nexus*</td>
<td>TRACE32 NEXUS debugger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Help Filters for OS Awareness Manuals**

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### Help Filters for Third-Party Integrations

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### Help Filters for Debug Back-Ends

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<td>backxcp</td>
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