



GCI

# The Generic Call Interface

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# *Generic Call Interface*

- GCI is an extension of the RxFunc...  
function package.
- It allows a REXX-only solution for calling  
external function packages without a  
wrapper library.
- Its home is:  
<http://rexx-gci.sourceforge.net>



## ***Goals***

- easy to use wrapper tool for packages
- reduction of error response time
- support for rapid prototyping
- flexible programmer's interface
- nearly system independent syntax
- usage completely in REXX
- reduction of the distance to state-of-the-art script languages



# Overview

- GCI is a package like many others
- GCI runs on several operating systems
  - Win32, OS/2, unix
  - supports 64 bit systems
- GCI can be compiled for various interpreters
  - Regina, Object Rexx, Classic Rexx, RexxTrans, ...
- GCI is able to be compiled into the core of an interpreter
  - e.g. Regina
- GCI is open source and easy to configure or adapt
- GCI is extensible



# Former Standard

wrapping  
phase

using  
compiler & linker

wrapping  
code

OS shared  
library (DLL)

linking  
phase

RxFuncAdd

+

REXX function  
pool

usage  
phase

registered function  
call

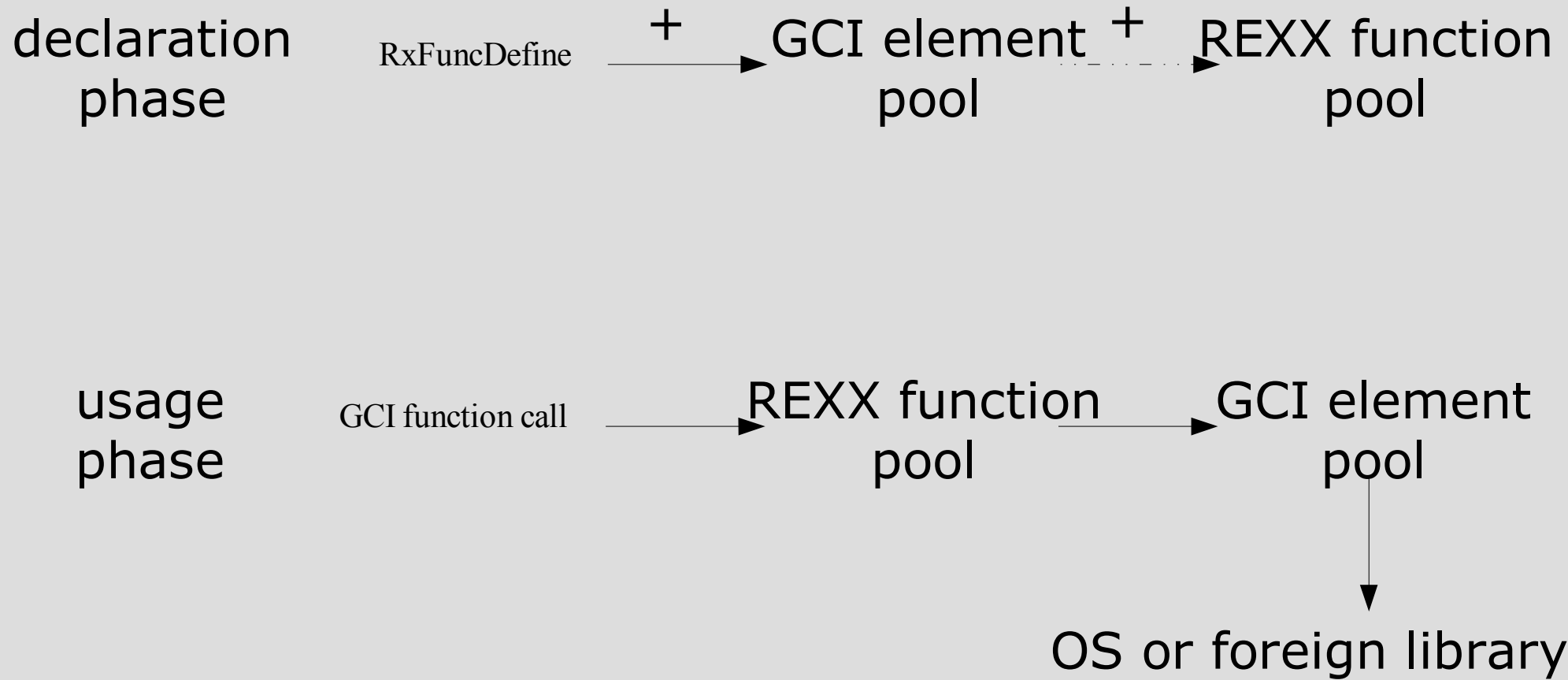
REXX function  
pool

foreign  
library

OS or foreign library



# Design





## *Short example*

```
aStem.calltype = cdecl with parameters as function
aStem.0 = 1 /* # args */
aStem.1.type = float96 /* arg type */
aStem.return.type = float96
call RxFuncDefine sin, "libm.so.6", "sinl", aStem
/* do some error checking */
do i = 0 to 6
  say "sin(" || i || ") =" sin(i)
end
/* --> sin(0) = 0.000000000000000000000000000000E+00
*      sin(1) = 8.414709848078965066646E-01
*... */
```



# *Caveats, Pitfalls, Traps*

- Always use strings: CDECL may not be "CDECL"
- Stem names should be quoted, too
- Although not forced, names are highly recommended
- "AS FUNCTION" doesn't work for complex types
- "WITH PARAMETERS" doesn't work for complex types
- not all types are consistent between OSs, e.g.  
FLOAT96





## Short example 2

```
aStem.calltype = "cdecl with parameters as function"  
aStem.0 = 1 /* # args */  
aStem.1.type = "float96" /* arg type */  
aStem.1.name = "radians" /* convenient name */  
aStem.return.type = "float96"  
aStem.return.name = "sin of the radians"  
call RxFuncDefine "SIN", "libm.so.6", "sinl", aStem  
/* do some error checking */  
  
do i = 0 to 6  
  say "sin(" || i || ") =" sin(i)  
end
```



# *Declaration*

- The declaration phase is done by `RxFuncDefine`.
- The fourth parameter is the only difference from `RxFuncAdd`.
- The fourth parameter's **content** is a stem or a branch, valid values are:
  - `aStem`
  - `aStem.`
  - `aStem.branch`
  - `aStem.branch.`
- The value should be passed as a string e,g, "aStem."



# *RxFuncDefine's syntax*

```
[RC =] RxFuncDefine (iName, Lib, lName, branch)
```

branch elements:

- .CALLTYPE
- .0 = <count arguments>
- .1                    /\* e.g. .1.TYPE = CHAR8 \*/
- .2
- ...
- .<count arguments>
- .RETURN



# Arguments

Each argument and `return` consists of

- `.TYPE = [INDIRECT] <type>`
- `[.NAME = <convenient name>]`
- `[.0 = <array or container element count>]`
- `[.1 = <first container or array element>]`
- `[.n = <last container element>]`



# *Calltype*

The `calltype` leaf describes the nature of the function

syntax: `type [AS FUNCTION] [WITH PARAMETERS]`

type: `CDECL | PASCAL | STDCALL | <other known types>`

- Wrong types may lead to program/system crashes.
- **AS FUNCTION** is convenient, but doesn't allow complex return codes and interferes with error codes
- **WITH PARAMETERS** is convenient, but doesn't allow complex arguments

A parameter passing stem is normally used.



# *Integer Types*

- **Integer types** are defined by the keyword "INTEGER" immediately followed by or blank separated by a bit count. Another type is a plain `integer` using the default integral type.
  - `INTEGER 8`
  - `INTEGER16 /* may be equivalent to integer */`
  - `INTEGER 32 /* may be equivalent to integer */`
  - `INTEGER64 /* may be equivalent to integer */`



# *Integer Example*

```
aStem.calltype = "cdecl as function with parameters"  
aStem.0 = 1  
aStem.1.type = "integer"  
aStem.1.name = "character"  
aStem.return.type = "integer"  
aStem.return.name = "uppercased character"  
call RxFuncDefine "TOUPPER", "libc.so.6",,  
                 "toupper", aStem  
/* do some error checking */  
  
say "toupper(ü) =" d2c(toupper(c2d('ü')))
```



## *Unsigned types*

- **Unsigned types** are defined by the keyword "UNSIGNED" immediately followed by or blank separated by a bit count. Another type is a plain unsigned using the default unsigned integral type.

- UNSIGNED 8
- UNSIGNED16 /\* may be equivalent to unsigned \*/
- UNSIGNED 32/\* may be equivalent to unsigned \*/
- UNSIGNED64 /\* may be equivalent to unsigned \*/





## ***Unsigned example***

```
aStem.calltype = "cdecl as function with parameters"  
aStem.0 = 1  
aStem.1.type = "unsigned"  
aStem.1.name = "size"  
aStem.return.type = "unsigned"  
aStem.return.name = "mem block casted to unsigned"  
call RxFuncDefine "MALLOC", "libc.so.6", "malloc",,  
                aStem  
/* do some error checking */  
  
say "5 byte allocated at" malloc(5)
```



# *Float Types*

- **FLOAT types** are defined by the keyword "FLOAT" immediately followed by or blank separated by a bit count.
  - FLOAT32
  - FLOAT64
  - FLOAT80 /\* sometimes \*/
  - FLOAT96 /\* sometimes \*/
  - FLOAT128 /\* sometimes \*/



# *Float Example*

```
aStem.calltype = "cdecl as function with parameters"  
aStem.0 = 2  
aStem.1.type = "float64"  
aStem.1.name = "X"  
aStem.2.type = "float64"  
aStem.2.name = "Y"  
aStem.return.type = "float64"  
aStem.return.name = "polar angle of (X,Y)"  
call RxFuncDefine "ATAN2", "libm.so.6", "atan2",,,  
                aStem  
/* do some error checking */  
  
numeric digits 16; say "pi =" 2*atan2(1,0)
```



# Char Types

- **Character types** are either "CHAR" or "CHAR8" or defined by the keyword "STRING" immediately followed by or blank separated by a **byte** count.
  - char 8 /\* = char = char8 \*/
  - string 20 /\* occupies 21 byte because a  
\* hidden ASCIIIZ-terminator is  
\* appended. Use arrays of CHAR8  
\* for true character buffers.  
\*/



# *Char Example*

```
aStem.calltype = "cdecl as function with parameters"  
aStem.0 = 1  
aStem.1.type = "integer"  
aStem.1.name = "errno code"  
aStem.return.type = "indirect string 100"  
aStem.return.name = "errno literal description"  
call RxFuncDefine "STRERROR", "libc.so.6",,  
                  "strerror", aStem  
/* do some error checking */  
  
say "errno(13) means" strerror(13) /*double buffer*/  
say "do you know errortext(100+13)?"
```



# Container

- **Containers** are defined by the keyword "CONTAINER" and have additional fields equivalent to arguments for grouping.
  - `c.TYPE = "CONTAINER"`
  - `c.NAME = <convenient name>`
  - `c.0 = <element count>`
  - `c.1` /\* e.g. `c.1.type = char8 */`
  - ...
  - `c.<element count>`



# *Container Example*

```
RxString.type = "container"  
RxString.0 = 2  
RxString.1.type = "unsigned32"  
RxString.1.name = "strlen"  
RxString.2.type = "indirect string 256"  
RxString.2.name = "struptr"  
  
/* Direct siblings are not aligned specially.  
 * Be careful when using small subtypes.  
 */
```



# Array

- **Arrays** are defined by the keyword "ARRAY" and have additional fields equivalent to "CONTAINER".

- c.TYPE = "ARRAY"

- c.NAME = <convenient name>

- c.0 = <element count>

- c.1 /\* e.g. c.1.type = char8 \*/

/\* Just elements .0 and .1 \*/





# Array Example

```
anArray.type = "array"
anArray.name = "a construct"
anArray.0 = 10
anArray.1.type = "indirect string 256"
anArray.1.name = "some string"
/* no anArray.2.type required */

/* The array contains space for 10 pointers. Each
 * pointer points to a hidden allocated buffer of
 * 257 bytes. Each buffer is aligned to a processor
 * friendly address.
 */
```



## *Container Like*

- A Container's content can be taken from another container by using the "LIKE" keyword.
- Set the type field to
  - CONTAINER LIKE <name of a stem or branch>



# Container Like Example

```
aStem.calltype = "pascal as function" /* can't use
"with parameters" because of complex arguments */
aStem.0 = 5
aStem.1.type = "indirect string 256" /* used name */
aStem.2.type = "unsigned32" /* arg count */
aStem.3.type = "indirect array" /* arguments */
aStem.3.0 = 10
aStem.3.1.type = "container like RxString"
aStem.4.type = "indirect string 256" /* queuename */
aStem.5.type = "indirect container like RxString"
aStem.return.type = "unsigned32"

call RxFuncDefine "RxFuncDefine", "libgci.so", ,
"RxFuncDefine", aStem
```



# *Thrown Signals*

Signals are thrown when

- wrong stem values are used when calling `RxFuncDefine`
- a buffer overrun occurs on input for strings
- a value overrun/underrun occurs on input of values
- $\pm\text{INF}$  or `NaN` occurs on output of values

`GCI_RC` is usually set. `RxFuncErrMsg()` returns `GCI_RC` within Regina.



# *Outlook*

- Callback support
- Increase number of supported systems
- Better math unit support while passing parameters