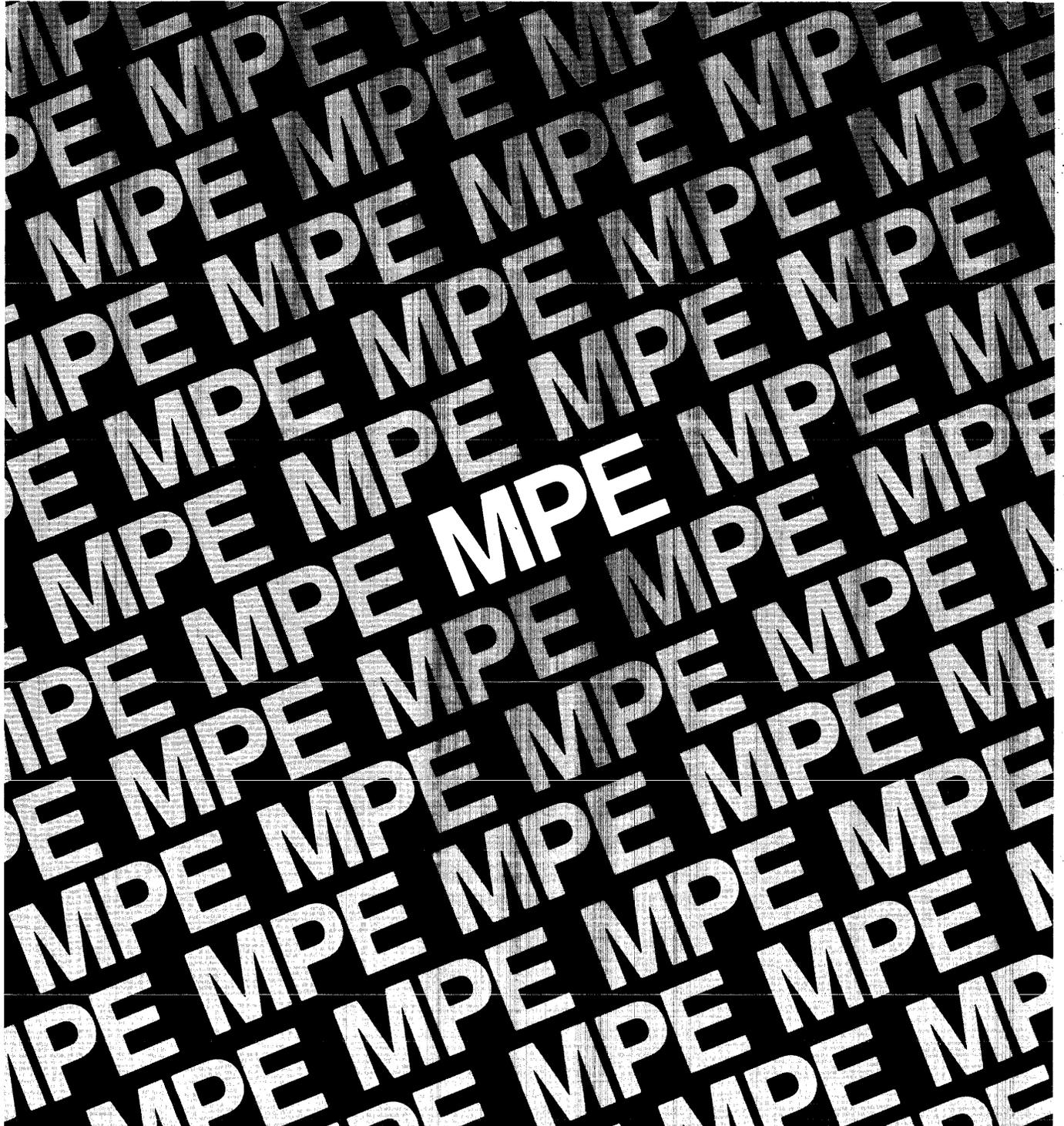


# HP 3000 Computer Systems



System Tables  
reference manual



**HP 3000 Computer Systems**

**MPE IV  
SYSTEM TABLES**

**Reference Manual**



19447 PRUNERIDGE AVENUE, CUPERTINO, CA 95014

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# PREFACE

The information included in this manual is provided by Hewlett Packard to describe the internal organization of MPE. It is not intended to be a guide to the modification of MPE.

Any modification of the tables presented in this manual by HP 3000 users is strongly discouraged as serious damage to the operating system may result. Furthermore, Hewlett-Packard will not support, correct, or attend to any resulting modification of the MPE Operating System Software.

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HP 3000  
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USING  
FILES  
30000-90102

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CHAPTER 1 MEMORY LAYOUT

FIXED LOW MEMORY (SERIES II/III)

ABSOLUTE MEM LOC			
0	CSTB (BASE OF CST TABLE)	0	
1	CSTXB	1	--> CURRENTLY EXECUTING CST EXTENSION POINTER
2	DSTB	2	
3	PCBB	3	
4	CPCB (CURRENT PCB POINTER)	4	
5	QI (INITIAL Q FOR ICS)	5	
6	ZI (INITIAL Z FOR ICS)	6	
7	MASK WORD	7	
10	DRT BANK	8	
11	DRT ADDRESS	9	
12	RESERVED	10	\ RESERVED FOR
13	RESERVED	11	> LOADER MAPPING
			/ FIRMWARE
14	0		
15	P-LABEL FOR INTERRUPT HNDLR		
16	DB SET FOR INTERRUPT HNDLR		
17	U  INTERRUPT INTERVAL VALUE		

U: set if clock interface has been used since coldload

NOTE: ALL POINTERS ARE ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES.

FIXED LOW MEMORY (SERIES 30/33)

%		DEC	
0	CSTB (BASE OF CST TABLE)**	0	
1	CSTXP **	1	--> CURRENTLY EX- ECUTING CST EXTENSION BLOCK POINTER
2	DSTB (BASE OF DST TABLE)**	2	
3	PCBB (BASE OF PCB TABLE)**	3	
4	CPCB (CURRENT PCB POINTER)**	4	
5	QI (INITIAL Q FOR ICS)**	5	
6	ZI (INITIAL Z FOR ICS)**	6	
7	SYSTEM INTERRUPT MASK WORD**	7	
10	DRTBANK (BANK OF THE DRT TABLE)	8	
11	DRTADDR (BASE OF DRT TABLE)	9	
12	DBBANK (FOR INITIAL'S STACK)*	10	
13	DB (FOR INITIAL'S STACK)*	11	
14		12	
15		13	
16		14	
17		15	
20		16	
21	LR (INTERRUPT INTERVAL)+	17	
22	TEMPLR (TEMP STORAGE OF LIMIT REG)+	18	
23	PCLC (PROCESS CLOCK LAST COUNT)**	19	
24	PCHI (PROCESS TIME - MSW)**	20	

FIXED LOW MEMORY (SERIES 30/33) (CONT)

25	PCLO (PROCESS TIME - LSW)**	21
26	SCST (SYSTEM CLOCK STATUS)**	22
27	SCLC (SYSTEM CLOCK LAST COUNT)**	23
30-37		24-31

NOTE: ALL POINTERS ARE ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES.

LEGEND: \*\* NEEDED BY FIRMWARE AND/OR BY SYSTEM, ALWAYS  
\* NEEDED DURING INITIAL  
+ NEEDED BY MPE, SET UP BY INITIAL OR PROGENITOR.

FIXED LOW MEMORY (SERIES 44)

%		DEC	
0	CSTB (BASE OF CST TABLE)**	0	
1	CSTXP **	1	--> CURRENTLY EX- ECUTING CST EXTENSION BLOCK POINTER
2	DSTB (BASE OF DST TABLE)**	2	
3	PCBB (BASE OF PCB TABLE)**	3	
4	CPCB (CURRENT PCB POINTER)**	4	
5	QI (INITIAL Q FOR ICS)**	5	
6	ZI (INITIAL Z FOR ICS)**	6	
7	SYSTEM INTERRUPT MASK WORD**	7	
10	DRTBANK (BANK OF DRT TABLE)	8	
11	DRTADDR (BASE OF DRT TABLE)	9	
12	DBBANK (FOR INITIAL'S STACK)	10	
13	DB (FOR INITIAL'S STACK)	11	
14		12	
15		13	
16		14	
17		15	
20		16	
21	LR (INTERRUPT INTERVAL)+	17	
22	TEMPLR (TEMP STOREAGE OF LIMIT REG)+	18	
23	LR (SYSTEM CLOCK LIMIT REGISTER)	19	
24	////////////////////////////////////	20	

FIXED LOW MEMORY (SERIES 44) (CONT)

25	TR (TIME SINCE LAST SOFT TIMER INTERRUPT)	21
26	SCST (SYSTEM CLOCK STATUS)**	22
27	SCLC (SYSTEM CLOCK LAST COUNT)**	23
30-37		24-31

NOTE: ALL POINTERS ARE ABSOLUTE ADDRESSES.

LEGEND: \*\* NEEDED BY FIRMWARE AND/OR BY SYSTEM, ALWAYS  
\* NEEDED DURING INITIAL  
+ NEEDED BY MPE, SET UP BY INITIAL OR PROGENITOR.

SYSTEM GLOBAL AREA

-----

octal -----		name -----
0	SYSGLOB - SYSBASE	
1	CST BASE - SYS BASE	SYSCST
2	DST BASE - SYS BASE	SYSDST
3	PCB BASE - SYS BASE	SYSPCB
4	ARSBM BASE - SYS BASE	SYSARSBM
5	IOQ BASE - SYS BASE	SYSIOQ
6	SBUF BASE - SYS BASE	SYSBUF
7	ICS QI - SYS BASE	SYSICS
10	LPDT BASE - SYS BASE	SYSLPDT
11	STOPS BASE - SYS BASE	SYSBPT
12	TRL BASE - SYS BASE	SYSTRL
13	JCUT BASE - SYS BASE	SYSSIR
14	SIR BASE - SYS BASE	SYSSDCTAB
15	JPCNT BASE - SYS BASE	SYSJPCNT
16	TBUF BASE - SYS BASE	SYSBUF
17	MONBUF BASE - SYS BASE	SMONBUF
20	FIRST FREE MEMORY ADDRESS	
21		
22	TIME OF LAST CYCLE	
23		
24	RESERVED	
25	SWAPTAB BASE - SYSBASE	SYSSWAPTAB

26	VDSMTAB BASE- SYSBASE	VDSMTAB
27		
30	CURRENT CST BLOCK INDEX	CSTBX
31	DISCREQTAB BASE - SYS BASE	SYSDISCREQTAB
32	DISPLACEMENT TO CODE =@CST(0)-@DST(0)	DFC
33	DISPLACEMENT TO SHARABLE = @CST(LAST)-@DST(0)	DFS
34	Not in use	
35	ABS ADDRESS (SYSDIT(8))	SYSDIT8
36	Not in use	
37	Not in use	
40	RESERVED FOR INITIAL (VDSENTRY)	
41	RESERVED FOR INITIAL (VDSMAP)	
42	SRTTAB BASE - SYS BASE	SRTTAB
43	SPECQ HEAD - SYS BASE	SYSSPECQHEAD
44	ARL BASE - SYS BASE	SY SARLD
45	# PAGES IN LARGEST CURRENTLY AVAILABLE REGION	SYSMAXAVAILREG
46	MAKE OVERLAY CANDIDATE INFORMATION	MOCINFO
47	NUMBER OF MEMORY BANKS CONFIGURED -1	SYSNBANKS
50	SCHEDULER TO AWAKE MESSAGE	SCHEDTOAWAKEMSG
51	POINTER TO CSTBLK TABLE	CSTXBLOCKPOINTER
52	AWAKE TO SCHEDULER MESSAGE	AWAKETOSCHEDMSG
53	WAIT TO SCHEDULER MESSAGE	
54	CURRENT ACTIVITY'S PRIORITY	CURACTPRI

SYSTEM GLOBAL AREA (cont)

-----

octal		name	
-----		-----	
/55	BUSY TABLE POINTER	BUSY	
56	HEAD TABLE POINTER	HEAD	
57	TAIL TABLE POINTER	TAIL	
60	# OF SIO PROGRAMS EXECUTING	SIOCOUNT	
61	PARITY ERROR FLAG (MEM PE)	PARITY	
62	Impeded queue head for message buffer (PIN)	IOMSGPIN	
63	I/O Message system error flags (0:1) - No SYSBUF avail for I/O error logging (1:1) - No SYSBUF for IOMESSAGE (GENMSG)	IOLOGQX	
reserved for I/O <	64	# OF TERMINALS READING	RDCOUNT
system	65	# OF TERMINALS WRITING	WRTCOUNT
	66	DSET B	CRIO
	67	LAST TIMER	CRIO
	70		CRIO
	71	HIGHEST DRT NUMBER	HSYSDRT
	72	POWERFAIL	POWERFAIL
	73	SYSTEM UP FLAG	SYSUP
	74	SYS CONSOLE LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	CONSLDEV
/	75	COLD LOAD COUNT	CLOADID
	76	SHARED FCB DST	SHFCBDST
	77	MONITORING FLAGS	
reserved for file<	100		
system	101	MAX # OF SPOOL SECTORS	MAXSSECT

102	CURRENT # OF SPOOL KILOSECTORS	NUMSSECT
103		
\104	# SECTOR/SPOOFLE EXTENT	EXTSSECT
105	MAX CODE SEGMENT SIZE	
106	MAX # OF CODE SEGMENTS/PROCESS	
107	MAX STACK SIZE (MAXDATA)	
110	DEFAULT STACK SIZE	
111	MAX EXTRA DATA SEGMENT SIZE	
112	MAX # EXTRA DATA SEGMENTS/PROCESS	
113	DST number for MESSAGE buffers	
114	UPDATE LEVEL	UPDATEL
115	FIX LEVEL	FIXL
116	VERSION LEVEL	VERSION
117	DEFAULT CPU TIME LIMIT	
120	# OF SECONDS TO LOGON	
121	JOBSYNCH BITS (13:3)	
122	EXTERNAL PLABEL OF INITIATE	
123	INTERNAL PLABEL OF INITIATE	
124	MAXSYSDST	
125	MAXSYSCST	
126	SL.PUB.SYS LDEV   SL.PUB.SYS	
127	DISC ADDRESS	
130	(DIRECTORY)	
131	(DISC ADDRESS)	

SYSTEM GLOBAL AREA (cont)

-----

octal	name
-----	-----
132	SPOOLINDEX
/133	EXT LABEL FOR SHOWCOM
134	
135	CS IOWAIT PLABEL
reserved< for CS 136	CS FIX LEVEL
137	CS VERSION
\140	CCLOSE PLABEL
141	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (PROGEN) 0
142	////////////////////////////////////
143	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (UCOP) 2
144	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (PFAIL) 3
145	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (DEVREC) 4
146	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (DRUSG) 5
147	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (STMSG) 6
150	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (LOG) 7
151	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (LOAD) 8
152	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE (IOMESSPROC) 9
153	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE SYSIOPRDC 10
154	LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE MEMLOGP 11
155	EXTERNAL LABEL OF "TERMINATE"

156	INTERNAL PLABEL OF "TERMINATE"	
157	EXTERNAL PLABEL OF "COMMANDINTERP"	
160	INTERNAL PLABEL OF "COMMANDINTERP"	
161	EXTERNAL PLABLE OF "SPOOLIN"	
162	INTERNAL PLABLE OF "TRACE0"	
163	EXTERNAL PLABEL OF "TRACE0"	
164	INTERNAL PLABEL OF "SPOOLIN"	
165	EXTERNAL PLABLE OF "SPOOLOUT"	
166	INTERNAL PLABEL OF "SPOOLOUT"	
167	3 WORD	
170	LOGGING	
171	MASK	
172	////////// STATE   DST# - BUFFER 0	STATE: 0 EMPTY
173	////////// STATE   DST# - BUFFER 1	1 CUR 2 FULL
174	BUFFER LENGTH (SECTORS)	
175	FREE AREA POINTER	
176	FLAGX	
177	# RECORDS WRITTEN IN BUFFER 0	
200	# RECORDS WRITTEN IN BUFFER 1	
201	FILE SIZE (BLOCKS) - 1ST HALF	
202	FILE SIZE (BLOCKS) - 2ND HALF	
203	(LOG FILE SIZE)	
204	(BLOCKS)	
205	LOG FILE NUMBER (LOGFILENUM)	
206	NUMBER OF LOGGING [BLOCKS WRITTEN (1ST HALF)]	
207	BLOCKS WRITTEN [BLOCKS WRITTEN (2ND HALF)]	

reserved  
for  
logging

SYSTEM GLOBAL AREA (cont)

-----

octal	name
-----	-----
210	(TOTAL # LOG RECORDS MISSED)
211	(DUE TO LOG FAILURE)
212	TOTAL# RECORDS MISSED - "JOB INITIATION" LOSS
logging 213	TOTAL# RECORDS MISSED - "JOB TERMINATION" LOSS
214	OPERATOR CONSOLE JOBSSESSION # AT STARTUP
215	GLOBAL
216	ALLOW
217	MASK
----- 220	
~	
LOADER MESSAGE TABLE	
-----	
250	
reserved 251	
for 252	
segment 253	
trace	

reserved for segment trace	254		
	255		
	256		
	257		
	260	STMON	
261	MEASINFOTABPTR		
262	MEASUREMENT STATISTICS CLASS MASK	GCLASSENABLEDMASI	
263	CLASS 0 STATISTICS BANK NUMBER	MEASSTATXDSBANK	
264	CLASS 0 STATISTICS ADDRESS	MEASSTSTXDSBASE	
265			
266	SCAN POINT		
267	MEASFLAGS	**	
270	RESERVED		
misc	271	Sysbase index of PCB at head of Dispatching Q	SYSDISQHEAD
	272	Sysbase index of PCB at tail of Dispatching Q	SYSDISPQTAIL
	273	RESERVED	
	274	RESERVED	
	275	RESERVED	
	276	HELP LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
	277	CURRENT LOGON DST	DSTLOGON
300	(STOP)		
301	(BITS) (see p. 2-15)		
302	# PROCESS ENTRIES		
303			

process  
stop  
table

304	DEVREC PIN		2		
305	%20				
306	UCOP PIN		0		
307	%20				
310	LOG PIN		1		
311	%20				
312	IOMESS PIN		3		
313	%20				
314	MEMLOGP PIN		4		
315	%20				
316	RESERVED				
317	RESERVED				
320	DSGLOBAL DATA SEGMENT DST NUMBER				
321	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
322	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
323	SDSLDEV PLABEL				
DS 324	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
325	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
326	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
327	RESERVED FOR DS/3000 (SET TO ZERO)				
330	DISC STATUS			LAST	
331	LDEV		DISC	DISC SIO ERROR	
332	AONESS				
333	MAXQUEUE				
334	DEFAULTQUEUE				JOBPRI

335	DSCHECK PLABEL	
336	DSOPEN PLABEL	
337	DSCLOSE PLABEL	
340	MANAGEWRITE CONV. PLABEL	
341	CONSDSLINE' PLABEL	
342	CXREMOTE PLABEL	
343	CXDSLIN PLABEL	
344	CXRFA PLABEL	
345	DSIMAGE PLABEL	
346	DEFAULT LABEL TYPE	TAPE LBL AUTO REC FUN
347	SYSDB PTR TO TERM INIT CHNL PGM (S30/33 ONLY)	
350		SD Softdeath flag
351	LAST CYCLE DURATION	
352		
353	CYCLE THRESHOLD	
354		
355	BUG CATCH ENABLE CELL	
356	MONITOR BUFFER	TIMESTAMP           MONBUFT0
357	MONITOR BUFFER	TIMESTAMP           MONBUFT1
360	DSBREAK PLABEL	
361	Bank of last memory word	LAST MEMORY
362	Base of last memory word	ADDRESS
/363	PVPROC PIN	
364	PV RECOGNITION COUNT	
Private< Volumes	365	VMOUNT FLAGS                     AUTO   ALL   ON

366	
367	
\370	
371	MSG CATALOG LDEV
372	MESSAGE CATALOG DISC ADDRESS
373	MSG DSTN
374	CONSMPLINE' PLABEL
375	CONSMRJE PLABEL
376	SYSTEM LEVEL UDC FLAG (1 = SYS UDC'S EXIST)
377	SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO SYSGLOB EXTENSION
400	CPU NUMBER ( Set by the firmware )

SYSGLOB EXTENSION (%200 LONG; POINTER AT SYSDB+%377)

% 0	Swap Queue Delay (*100ms)	SWAPQDELAY
1	Bank of First Region in Linked Memory	FIRST
2	Base of First Region in Linked Memory	MEMORY REGION
3	Garbage Collection Enable Flag	GARBCOLLENAB
4	Move Threshold (in pages, for garb coll)	MOVETHRESH
5	Main Memory Page Size (in words)	
6	VDS PAGE SIZE	
7		
8	LAST MAKE ROOM TIME	
9	MEMORY PRESSURE DURATION THRESHOLD	
~		~
~		~

57	////////////////////////////////////	
60	PLABEL USERLOG (EXTERNAL)	
61	PLABEL USERLOG (INTERNAL)	
62	PLABEL RECLOG (EXTERNAL)	
63	PLABEL RECLOG (INTERNAL)	
64	PLABEL RESTART (EXTERNAL)	
65	PLABEL RESTART (INTERNAL)	
66	PMBC LOW CORE BANK # (USER)	
67	PMBC LOW CORE ADDRESS (USER)	
70	RESERVED FOR IMAGE	<i>OST of cosmic control block</i>
71	RESERVED FOR MEASIO	12   MIOCNT *
72	LOADER CACHE SEGMENT NUMBER	
73	PLABEL 3270 (EXTERNAL)	
74	MIT UPDATE	
75	MIT FIX	
76	MIT VERSION	
77	COUNT OF TAPE CONTROLLERS USING MEASIO	
100	PORT DATA SEGMENT NUMBER	
101	RESERVED FOR SECOND PORT DATA SEGMENT	
102	SYSTEM FPMAP OPTION FLAG	SYSFPMAP

\* MIOCNT = MEASIOCOUNT (3 BITS)  
 \*\* MEASFLAGS (15:1) = 1 ==> MONITOR ENABLED  
               (14:1) = 1 ==> BUFFER FLIP/FLOP  
               (13:1) = 1 ==> EOT ON MONITOR TAPE

SYSDB WORDS

-----

ADDRESS	NAME	FUNCTION
DB+55	BUSY	- SYSDB relative pointer to BUSY TABLE for I/O resources
DB+56	HEAD	- SYSDB relative pointer to table containing head pointers to I/O resource queues
DB+57	TAIL	- SYSDB relative pointer to table containing head pointers to tail of I/O resource queues
DB+60	SIO COUNT	- Number of I/O Programs currently executing
DB+72	POWER FAIL	- 0-no power fail 1-system disc recovery 2-all other disc recovery 3-all other device recovery
DB+73	SYSUP	- System is up and operable
DB+74	CONSLDEVN	- System console logical device number

JOBSYNCH job synchronization via jobsynch (sysglob+121(8))

-----

(13:1) - JOBSREADY - set by DEVREC & MORGUE (via procedure STARTDEVICE) indicating a ready job. This prevents UCOP from going to a wait state when a job is just made ready.

(15:1) - DEVFREED - set by DEALLOCATE when device count goes to 0.

NOTE - Both bits above used for synchronization of job-made-ready or devicefreed when UCOP is running.

(14:1) - JOBSWAITING- set by UCOP just before waiting if any job is waiting for list device. Signals DEALLOCATE to awake UCOP when a device is freed.

ALLOW MASK FORMAT

	BIT	COMMAND
	---	-----
WORD 1	0	ABORTIO
	1	ACCEPT
	2	DOWN
	3	GIVE
	4	HEADOFF
	5	HEADON
	6	REFUSE
	7	REPLY
	8	STARTSPOOL
	9	TAKE
	10	UP
	11	MPLINE
	12	DSCONTROL
	13	ABORTJOB
	14	ALLOW
15	ALTSPoolFILE	
WORD 2	0	ALTJOB
	1	BREAKJOB
	2	DELETESPOOLFILE
	3	DISALLOW
	4	JOBFENCE
	5	LIMIT
	6	STOPSPool
	7	SUSPENDSPool
	8	OUTFENCE
	9	RECALL
	10	RESUMEJOB
	11	RESUMESPOOL
	12	STREAMS
	13	CONSOLE
	14	WARN
15	WELCOME	
WORD 3	0	MON
	1	MOFF
	2	VMOUNT
	3	LMOUNT
	4	LDISMOUNT
	5	MRJECONTROL
	6	JOBSECURITY
	7	DOWNLOAD
	8	MIOENABLE
	9	MIODISABLE
	10	LOG
	11	FOREIGN
	12	IMLCONTROL
13	SHOWCOM	

LOGGING RELATED LOCATIONS

-----

SYSDB

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
172																
or																
173																

STATE = 0 if respective buffer empty  
 1 if respective buffer is current  
 2 if respective buffer is full

FLAGX

-----

SYSDB

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
176																

SF = 1 if soft failure  
 HF = 1 if hard failure  
 BUF = 0 if current log buffer is buffer 0  
       = 1 if current log buffer is buffer 1  
 SL = 1 to indicate a switch in log buffers (from 0 to 1 or from 1 to 0)  
 SD = 1 to indicate shutdown in progress

PROCESS STOP LIST GENERAL LAYOUT

SYSDB

300

STOP BITS REPRESENTING WHICH  
PROCESSES TO STOP ON "SHUTDOWN"

# PROCESS ENTRIES

////////////////////////////////////

1ST PROCESS ENTRY

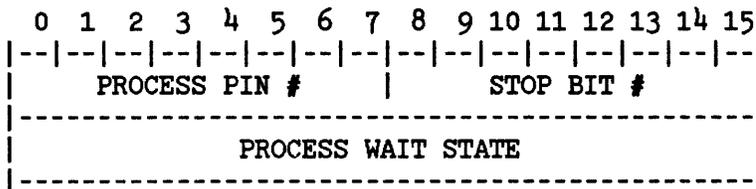
2ND PROCESS ENTRY

.  
. .  
. .  
. .

317

LAST PROCESS ENTRY

ENTRY FORMAT



PREASSIGNED ENTRIES

entry #	process	stop bit #
1	devrec	2
2	ucop	0
3	log	1

## Initial Memory Allocation

-----

This section is a description of the method used by INITIAL to allocate memory for MPE tables and code segments in MPE IV. All memory allocated by INITIAL is permanently allocated. All non-core resident code and data is put on disc before exiting INITIAL.

At the most basic level INITIAL will try to build memory to look exactly as diagrammed below. There are, however, several ways in which to deviate from this structure. Before going into the sources of these deviations, it is necessary to point out which portions of memory are used by INITIAL during the restart and therefore cannot be used by MPE until INITIAL has finished. Before INITIAL begins to allocate any memory space, it relocates its core resident code, its code segment swapping area and its stack to the highest configured memory space. Additionally, it uses the last %240 words of bank 0 on a series III and the last %326 words of bank 0 on series 30, 33 and 44 for its I/O buffer area and temporary code segment table. After INITIAL has built all of core resident MPE (tables and code), it builds the disc resident MPE tables. Since some of the disc resident tables may be too large to be built in INITIAL's stack, these tables are built in unused memory space. Therefore, in addition to the memory space required for INITIAL's code, INITIAL's stack and core resident MPE, there must be enough space left in which to build the largest of the disc resident tables.

INITIAL will essentially build memory in the order shown below, however, there may be an unused fragment of memory between the DRT's and the system global area which INITIAL will fill with the smaller tables. Neither the tables marked with an asterisk nor the code segments will ever be put in this area.

Beginning with the B MIT, all bank 0 dependencies have been removed from core resident MPE code. If there is insufficient space in bank 0 for any core resident code segment, INITIAL will put it into bank 1. At the present time core resident MPE is not large enough to occupy more than all of bank 0 and part of bank 1. If the system being built by INITIAL is configured with 128K words or 160K words of memory then INITIAL's stack will be in bank 1 (the code also on a 128K word memory size). If INITIAL is occupying part of bank 1 and the space is needed for a core resident MPE code segment or to build a disc resident table then INITIAL will print the error message "ERROR #350 OUT OF MEMORY".

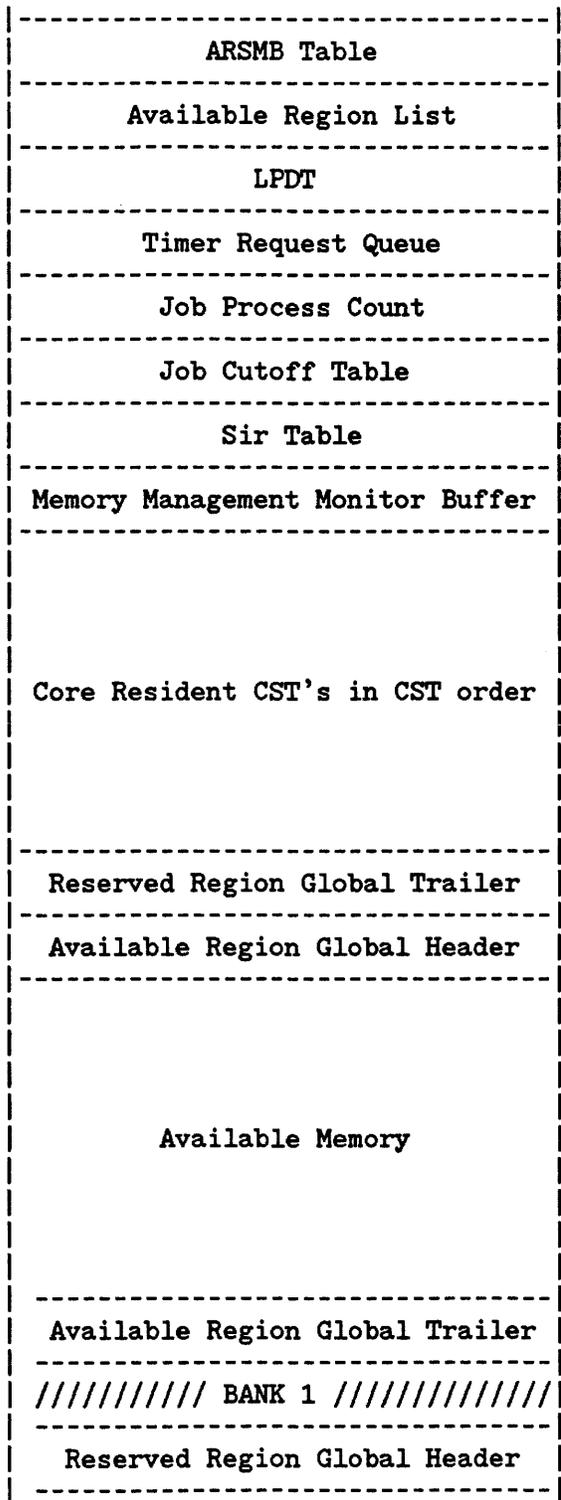
Except for the exceptions stated above, for every allocation of memory INITIAL will first try to allocate any remaining space between the DRT's and SYSDB. It will then try the next available space in bank 0, then the next available space in bank 1. If it were necessary it could continue searching until all all banks were checked for available space.

Immediately before exiting INITIAL, INITIAL lays down all the memory region headers and trailers as shown below. For any one bank of memory there will only be one block of core resident MPE, regardless of its contents. The only block of core resident MPE that does not have a re-

served region global header is in bank 0. It does have the reserved region global trailer though. Before placing any code outside bank 0 the first %23 words of every bank (except bank 0) is reserved for the region global header.

Initial Memory Layout

////////////////// BANK 0 //////////////////////
Low Core memory
DRT
System Global area
Firmware area
SYSGLOB Extension
TBUF's
*DIT's
DST
CST
CSTX
PCB
ICS
*IOQ
Disc Request Table
ILT/DLT
I/O resource Table
*System Buffers
Swap Table
CST Block Table
Special Request Table
Message Harbor Table
Primary Message Table
Measurement Information Table
VDSMTAB



Core Resident CST's that didn't  
fit in BANK 0

Reserved Region Global Trailer

Available Region Global Header

Available Memory

Available Region Global Trailer

////////// BANK BOUNDRY //////////

Available Region Global Header

Available Memory

Available Region Global Trailer

////////// BANK BOUNDRY //////////

ETC.



### 2.1.1 Pointers and DST #'s of Segment Table Components

i. DST

% 2 absolute address of entry 0 of the DST  
%1002 sysbase relative index of entry 0 of DST  
DST# =2

ii. CST

% 0 absolute address of entry 0 of system s1  
%1001 sysbase relative index of entry 0 of system s1  
%1032 displacement from DST base of entry 0 of system s1  
DST# =1

iii. CSTX

% 1 absolute address of entry 0 of current program  
%1033 displacement from DST base to first CSTX entry s1  
= @ CST (LAST) - @ DST (0) = DFS  
DST# =4

iv. CSTXMAP

%1051 sysbase relative index of entry 0 of CSTXMAP  
DST# =43 (%71)

### 2.1.2 Standard Segment Identifier Format

SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:1) = 1 ==> SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM  
                                   ==> (1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX INTO CSTXBLK,  
   (8:8) = LOGICAL SEG NUMBER (0-63)  
 SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = 0 ==> SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
                                   (2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
 SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = 1 ==> SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
                                   (2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
 EQUATE SEGIDDATATYPE=0,

### 2.1.3 DST Entry Formats

#### DST Entry 0 Format

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Word 0	# OF CONFIGURED ENTRIES															
Word 1	ENTRY LENGTH															
Word 2	# OF AVAILABLE ENTRIES															
Word 3	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX TO FIRST FREE ENTRY															

#### DST General Entry Format

##### Case (i) DST Entry for a Present Data Segment

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Word 0	A	0	R														FIRMINFO	
Word 1	D	R	I	S	M	F	S	C	W								VMALLOC	FLAGS
	C	O	M	T	O	W	Y	O	D									
	V	C	I	K	D	I	S	R										
					P	E												
Word 2	BANK																MMBANK	
Word 3	BASE																MMBASE	

Case (ii) DST Entry for an Absent Data Segment

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Word 0	A	0	R														FIRMINFO
	-----																
Word 1	D	R	I	S	M	F	S	C	W								FLAGS
	C	O	M	T	O	W	Y	O	D							VMALLOC	
	V	C	I	K	D	I	S	R									
	-----																
Word 2			L	DEV #													HODA
	-----																
Word 3																	LODA
	-----																

## 2.1.6 CST Entry Formats

### CST Entry 0 Format

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Word 0	# OF CONFIGURED ENTRIES															
Word 1	ENTRY LENGTH															
Word 2	# OF AVAILABLE ENTRIES															
Word 3	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX TO FIRST FREE ENTRY															

### CSTX Entry 0 Format

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Word 0	UNUSED															
Word 1	UNUSED															
Word 2	# OF AVAILABLE ENTRIES															
Word 3	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX TO FIRST ENTRY															

### CST General Entry Format

#### Case (i) CST Entry for a Present SL Segment or CSTX Segment

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Word 0	A	M	R	T	SIZE/4											FIRMINFO	
Word 1	/	R	I	/	/	/	S	C	////////////////////////////////////								FLAGS
	/	O	M	/	/	/	Y	O	////////////////////////////////////								
	/	C	I	/	/	/	S	R	////////////////////////////////////								
	/			/	/	/		E	////////////////////////////////////								
Word 2	BANK																MMBANK
Word 3	BASE																MMBASE

#### Case (ii) CST Entry for an Absent Segment SL or CSTX Segment

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Word 0	A	M	R	T	SIZE/4											FIRMINFO	
Word 1	/	R	I	/	/	/	S	C	////////////////////////////////////								FLAGS
	/	O	M	/	/	/	Y	O	////////////////////////////////////								
	/	C	I	/	/	/	S	R	////////////////////////////////////								



## 2.1.8 Program Blocks and the CSTXMAP

Since programs can be dynamically loaded and unloaded, the segment table must be kept packed or fragmentation would occur. Thus, the block of ST entries for a program segment begins at an ST entry number that changes if a program which was loaded before it gets unloaded. To manage this dynamic structure, an auxiliary structure, the CSTXMAP is used. A program is identified by its index, CSTXEIX, into this map. The program's current beginning physical ST entry number is equal to CSTXMAP (CSTXEIX).

### ENTRY FORMAT-CST EXTENSION BLOCK

```
-----
CSTXMAP(CSTXEIX)-->-----
      0 * M = # OF CST'S IN BLOCK *
      -----
      1 * VALIDITY=%125252 *
      -----
      2 * # OF USERS SHARING BLOCK *
      -----
      3 *           0 *
      -----
%301 -----> * HAS CST ENTRY FORMAT *
      -----
%302 -----> * HAS CST ENTRY FORMAT *
      -----
      .
      .
      -----
%300+M -----> * HAS CST ENTRY FORMAT *
      -----
```

#### COMMENT

The value of CSTXEIX is established when a CST extension block is allocated. This index into the array CSTXMAP is maintained in the PCB of each process sharing the block.

## 2.1.9 Fixed DST Entry Assignments

OCTAL		DECIMAL	TABLE NAME
0		0	
1	CST	1	CST
2	DST	2	DST
3	PCB	3	PCB
4	CSTX	4	CSTX
5	SYSTEM GLOBAL AREA	5	SYS
6	CORE	6	CORE
7	ICS	7	ICS
10	SYSTEM BUFFERS	8	SBUF
11	UCOP REQUEST QUEUE	9	UCRQ
12	PROCESS-PROCESS COMMUNICATION TABLE	10	PPCOM
13	I/O QUEUE	11	IOQ
14	TERMINAL BUFFERS	12	TBUF
15	LOGICAL-PHYSICAL DEVICE TABLE	13	LPDT
16	LOGICAL DEVICE AND CLASS TABLE	14	LDT
17	DRIVER LINKAGE TABLE	15	DLT
20	I/O RESOURCE TABLES	16	BUSY, HEAD, TAIL
21	SECONDARY MSG TABLE	17	SECMSGTAB
22	LOADER SEGMENT TABLE	18	LST
23	TIMER REQUEST LIST	19	TRL
24	DIRECTORY	20	DDS

DST ALLOCATION (CONT.)

25	DIRECTORY SPACE	21	
26	RIN TABLE	22	RIN
27	SWAPTABLE	23	SWAPTAB
30	JOB PROCESS COUNT	24	JPCNT
31	JOB MASTER TABLE	25	JMAT
32	TAPE LABEL TABLE	26	VDD
33	LOG TABLE	27	LOGTAB
34	REPLY INFORMATION TABLE	28	RIT
35	VOLUME TABLE	29	VTAB
36	BREAKPOINT TABLE	30	STOP
37	LOG BUFFER1	31	
40	LOG BUFFER2	32	
41	LOG ID TABLE	33	LIDTAB
42	ASSOCIATE TABLE	34	
43	CST BLOCK	35	CSTBLK
44	JOB CUTOFF TABLE	36	JCUT
45	SYSTEM JIT	37	SJIT
46	SPECIAL REQ TABLE	38	SRTTAB
47	VIRTUAL DISC SPACE MANAGEMENT TABLE	39	VDSMTAB
50	////////////////////	40	
51	ARSBM TABLE	41	ARSBMTAB

DST ALLOCATION (CONT.)

52	ILT	42	ILT
53	SIR TABLE	43	SIR
54	FMAVT	44	FMAVT
55	INPUT DEVICE DIRECT	45	IDD
56	OUTPUT DEVICE DIRECT	46	ODD
57	WELCOME MESSAGE #1	47	LOGONDSTN1
60	WELCOME MESSAGE #2	48	LOGONDSTN2
61	CS DATA SEGMENT	49	CSTAB
62	PROCESS-JOB CROSS REFERENCE	50	PJXREF
63	SYSTEM JDT	51	SYSJDT
64	COMMAND LOGON DST	52	CILOGDST
65	MOUNTED VOL. SET TABLE	53	MVTAB
66	PRI.VOL. USER TABLE	54	PVUSER
67	AVAILABLE REGION LIST	55	ARLDTAB
70	DISC REQUEST TABLE	56	DISCREQTAB
71	MSG HARBOR TABLE	57	MSGHARBTAB
72	PRIMARY MESSAGE TABLE	58	PRIMMSGTAB
73	MEASUREMENT INFO TABLE	59	MEASINFOTAB
74	FIRST FREE DST	60	

## 2.2 Swap Tables

### 2.2.1 SWAPTAB

The Swaptab is a core resident memory management table used to keep track of the locality lists of the competing processes. ep

SWAPTAB DST# = 23 (%27)

%1025 Sysbase relative index of SWAPTAB entry 0.

#### SWAPTAB ENTRY 0 FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SWAPTAB00	# ENTRIES CONFIGURED															
SWAPTAB01	ENTRY SIZE (5)															
SWAPTAB02	# FREE ENTRIES															
SWAPTAB03	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX OF FIRST FREE ENTRY															
SWAPTAB04	0															

#### SWAPTAB UNASSIGNED ENTRY FORMAT

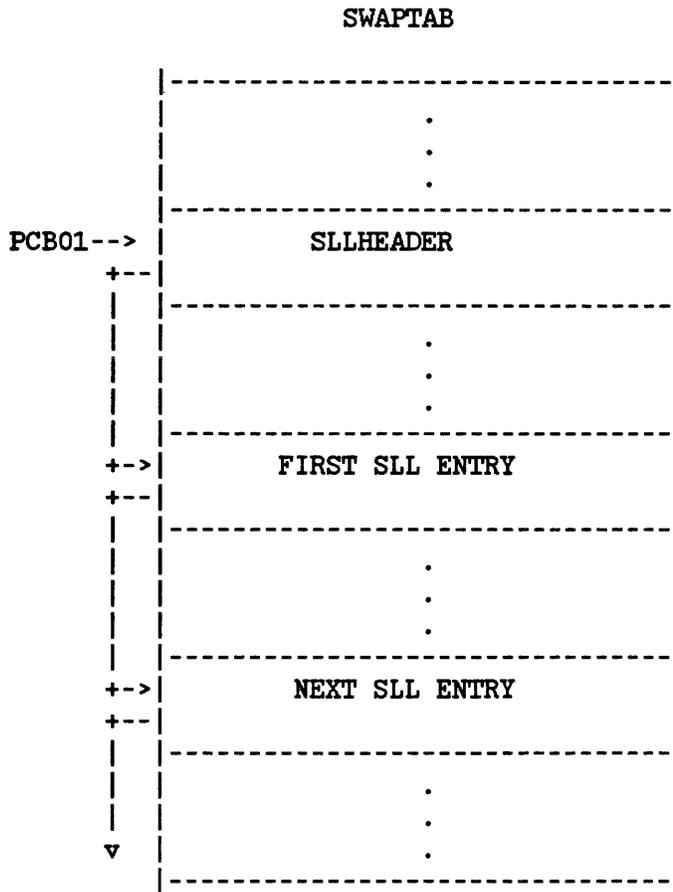
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SWAPTAB00	%100000															
SWAPTAB01	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX OF NEXT FREE ENTRY															
SWAPTAB02	0															
SWAPTAB03	0															
SWAPTAB04	0															

An assigned entry in the swaptab is a process' SLL header or a member of a process' SLL. These formats are now described.

## 2.2.2 Segment Locality Lists (SLL)

The system maintains for each process a segment locality list (SLL) of the segments belonging to that process' current working set. The process' SLL consists of a header and a list of entries. The header and list entries are taken from the SWAPTAB.

A process' SLL is located via the process' pcbentry. PCB01 contains the sysbase relative index of the process' SLL header.



SLL HEADER FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SLLHEAD00	S	S	H	I	P	S										
	W	W	A	N	A	T										
	I	R	S	T	R	R			IOCNT							
	P	E	M	L	T	T										SLL
		Q	E	O	I	O										SCHEDTOIOMSG
			M	C	N	V										
SLLHEAD01	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF FIRST ENTRY IN LIST															SLLFIRSTINX
SLLHEAD02	WORD NOT CURRENTLY USED															
SLLHEAD03	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF MEMORY REQUEST ENTRY															SLLMEMREQINX
SLLHEAD04	# ENTRIES IN PROCESS' SLL															SLLCOUNT

- SLLHEAD00 .(0:1) SWIP, Swap In Progress Flag  
 .(1:1) SWREQ, Swap Required Flag  
 .(2:1) HASMEM, Has Memory Flag  
 .(3:1) INTLOC, Initialize locality list  
 .(4:1) PARTIN, Process partially swapped in  
 .(5:1) STRTOV, Start swap over flag  
 .(6:2) Available  
 .(8:8) IOCNT, Segment read completions until awake

SLL ENTRY FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
SLENTY00	PMPQPIN							NMPQPIN							SLLMPQLINK		
SLENTY01	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF NEXT ENTRY IN LIST																SLLNEXTINX
SLENTY02	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF PREV ENTRY IN LIST																SLLPREVINX
SLENTY03	SEGIDENTIFIER																SLLSEGIDENT
SLENTY04	/	S	/	/	/	/	/	T	F	L	S	D	/	/	/	/	SLLFLAGS
	/	T	/	/	/	/	/	O	Z	K	L	I	/	/	/	/	
	/	K	/	/	/	/	/	S	R	R	L	S	/	/	/	/	
	/		/	/	/	/	/	S	E	E	I	C	/	/	/	/	
	/		/	/	/	/	/		Q	Q	M	I	/	/	/	/	
	/		/	/	/	/	/				I	O	/	/	/	/	

- SLENTY00 .(0:8) PMPQPIN, previous make present deferred queue pin  
 .(8:8) NMPQPIN, next make present deferred queue pin
- SLENTY01 .(0:16) SYSBASE, relative index of next entry in list (=0=> last entry)
- SLENTY02 .(0:16) SYSBASE relative index of previous entry in list (=0==> first entry)
- SLENTY03 Has standard segment identifier format.
- SLENTY04 .(1:1) STK ==> process' stack entry  
 .(7:1) TOSS ==> Toss this entry  
 .(8:1) FRZREQ ==> Process requests a freeze on seg  
 .(9:1) LKREQ ==> Process requests a lock on seg  
 .(10:1) SLLIMI ==> process is queued for this segment  
 .(11:1) DISIOSEG ==> process waiting for disc i/o against this seg

SPECIAL REQUEST TABLE

-----

(USED FOR PASSING DATA SEGMENT SIZE CHANGE INFO AND FOR KEEPING  
A LIST OF DEVICES WAITING FOR A SEGMENT TO ARRIVE IN MEMORY.)

ENTRY 0	0		# entries in table
	1		entry size (5)
	2		# available entries
	3		first available entry
	4		last available entry
			=====
			~
			~
first---->	0		next assigned entry
assigned			
entry	1		segidentifier
(pointed			
to by	2		new data seg size
%1043)			
	3		read displacement
	4		move count
			=====
			~
			~

## 2.3 Main Memory Region Headers and Trailers

---

Main memory is partitioned into regions. Each region is in one of three states: available, reserved, or assigned.

An available region is available for consumption by the free space allocation mechanism. An available region consists of neighboring subregions, each of which is either a hole or an overlay candidate. An available region is linked into the available region list of appropriate size.

A reserved region is a main memory region which is in the transition state from available to assigned. A reserved region has been cleaned, and there is a pending disc read of a segment into the region.

Assigned regions are occupied by present segments. Available and reserved regions consist of one or more adjacent subregions. Region headers and trailers are partitioned into global and local components. The global region header/trailer is only valid for the first/last subregion in regions consisting of more than one subregion.

The region headers and trailers of available, reserved, and assigned regions contain the state and control information pertaining to the current or planned contents of the region.

2.3.1 Available Region Headers and Trailers

Available Region Global Header Format  
(only valid for first subregion)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
RB-19	A	R	A	C	R	R	R	R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	R	RAS
	S	E	V	L	E	E	E	E	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	E	
	S	S		N	S	S	S	S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	S	
				D					/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
RB-18	REGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)																RS	
RB-17	RESERVED																	
RB-16	RESERVED																	
RB-15	REGION BASE OF PREVIOUS IN THIS AVAILABLE																PLINK	
RB-14	REGION LIST																	
RB-13	REGION BASE OF NEXT IN THIS AVAILABLE																NLINK	
RB-12	REGION LIST																	
RB-11	RESERVED																	

Available Region Subregion Header  
(Valid for All Subregions)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
RB-10	SUBREGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)																SS
RB-9	V	SUBREGION DISPLACEMENT (IN MAIN MEM PAGES)															SD
RB-8	WRITE REQUEST POINTER																WREQP
RB-7	SEGMENT IDENTIFIER																SEGIDET
RB-6	RESERVED																
RB-5	RESERVED																
RB-4	LDEV #								HODA							HODA	
RB-3	LOW ORDER DISC ADDRESS																LODA
RB-2	////////////////////////////////////																
RB-1	////////////////////////////////////																



### 2.3.2 Reserved Region Headers and Trailers

#### Reserved Region Global Header Format (Only Valid for First Subregion)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
RB-19	A	R	A	C	S	L	F	I	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	M	RAS
	S	E	V	L	C	K	Z	O	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	I	
	S	S		N		D	N	F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	P	
				D				Z	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
RB-18	REGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)															RS		
RB-17	ON-GOING I/O COUNT															IOCNT		
RB-16	M	E	O	Q	I	E	G	M	R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	M	INITMSG
	S	X	N	S	N	X	A	S	E	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	S	
	G	T	G	E	C	P	R	G	L	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	G	
	P	D	I	G	M	R	B	A	R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	V	
	R	I	O	R	V	R	C	B	E	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	A	
	O	S	D	E		E	O	O	S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	L	
	C		I	A		Q	L	R	P	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	I	
			S				L	T	G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	D	
RB-15	INITIATION MESSAGE INFORMATION															INITINFO		
RB-14	M	M	B	S	I	M	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		COMPMSG
	S	O	K	C	O	S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	G	D	D	H	W	G	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	P	R	L	E	A	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	R	E	K	D	I	B	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	O	Q		M	T	O	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
	C			S		R	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
				G		T	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
RB-13	PIN OF FIRST PROCESS							PIN OF LAST PROCESS							MPQLINK			
RB-12	RELEASE PAGE COUNT															PAGECNT		
RB-11	SPECIAL REQUEST TABLE POINTER															SPECREQTABPTR		

Reserved Region Subregion Header  
 (Valid for all Subregions)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
RB-10	SUBREGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)															SS	
RB-9	C	# PAGES THIS SUBREGION IS DISPLACED FROM THE REGION BASE														SD	
	N																
	T																
	V																
	A																
	L																
	I																
	D																
RB-8	WRITE REQUEST TO POINTER															WREQP	
RB-7	SUBSEGMENT IDENTIFIER															SEGIDENT	
RB-6	FREEZE COUNT							LOCK COUNT							LKFZCNTRS		
RB-5	WRITE DISABLED COUNT							I/O FROZEN COUNT							WDIOFZCNT		
RB-4	LDEV #							HIGH ORDER DA							HODA		
RB-3	LOW ORDER DISC ADDRESS															LODA	
RB-2	////////////////////////////////////																
RB-1	////////////////////////////////////																

RB ==> First Word of Segment

Reserved Region Subregion Trailer  
 (Valid for All Subregions)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	////////////////////////////////////																
	SUBREGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)															TSS	

Reserved Region Global Trailer  
 (Valid Only for Last Subregion)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	R	A	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
S	E	V	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
S	S	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
REGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)															

TRAS

TRS

### 2.3.3 Assigned Region Headers and trailers

#### Assigned Region Global Header Format

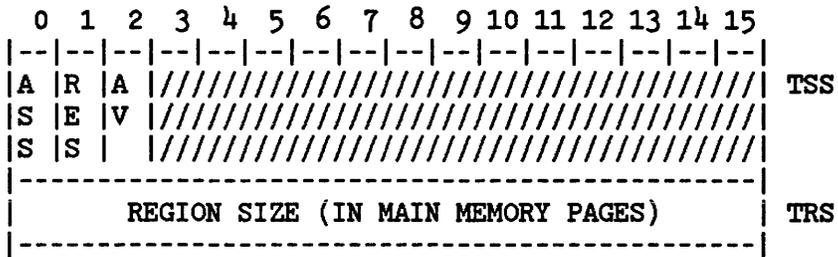
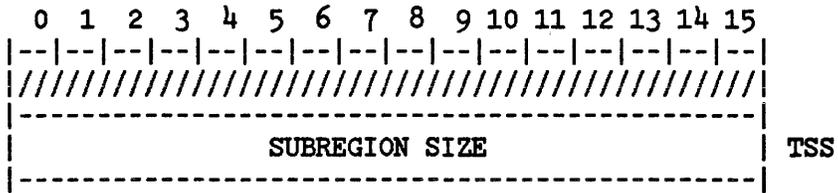
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
RB-19	A	R	A	C	S	L	F	I	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	M	RAS
	S	E	V	L	C	K	Z	O	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	I	
	S	S		N		P	N	F	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	P	
				D				Z	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
								N	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
RB-18	REGION SIZE (IN MAIN MEMORY PAGES)																RS	
RB-17	RESERVED																	
RB-16	RESERVED																	
RB-15	RESERVED																	
RB-14	RESERVED																	
RB-13	RESERVED																	
RB-12	RESERVED																	
RB-11	RESERVED																	

#### Assigned Region Subregion Header

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
RB-10	SUB-REGION SIZE																SS	
RB-9	RESERVED																	
RB-8	RESERVED																	
RB-7	SEGMENT IDENTIFIER																SEGIDENT	
RB-6	FREEZE COUNT									LOCK COUNT								LKFZCNTRS
RB-5	WRITE DISABLED COUNT									I/O FROZEN COUNT								WDIOFZCNT
RB-4	LDEV#									HODA								HODA
RB-3	LOW ORDER DISC ADDRESS																	
RB-2	////////////////////////////////////																	
RB-1	////////////////////////////////////																	

RB==>

Assigned Region Subregion Trailer Format



## 2.3.4 Region Header and Trailer Field Descriptions

**RAS,**           Region Assignment State  
          .(0:1) Region Assigned Flag  
          .(1:1) Region Reserved Flag  
          .(2:1) Region Available Flag  
          .(3:1) Region Cleaned Flag  
          .(4:1) Size Change Pending Flag  
          .(5:1) Region Locked Flag  
          .(6:1) Region Frozen Flag  
          .(7:1) Region I/O Frozen Flag  
          .(8:7) Available  
          .(15:1) Blocked Lock Migration in Progress Flag

**IOCNT,**       On-Going I/O Count  
          = # of on-going I/O's in the region which must complete  
          before the initiation message can be processed.

**INITMSG,**     Initiation Message  
          .(0:1) Message Processed Toggle Switch  
          .(1:1) Message Externally Disabled Flag  
          .(2:1) Message On-going I/O Disabled Flag  
          .(3:1) Queue Segment Read Disc Request Flag  
          .(4:1) Incore Move Request Flag  
          .(5:1) Expansion Request Flag  
          .(6:1) Garbage Collection Flag  
          .(7:1) Message Aborted Flag  
          .(8:1) Release Residual Pages Flag  
          .(9:6) Available  
          .(15:1) Message Valid Flag

**INITINFO,**    Initiation Message Auxiliary Information  
          = Sysbase relative index of segment read disc request if  
          INITMSG, QREADREQ=1  
          or  
          = +/- Displacement to initiation message for moves and  
          expansions.

**COMPMSG,**    Completion Message  
          .(0:1) Message Processed Toggle Switch  
          .(1:1) Segment Modification Required  
          .(2:1) Block Lock Request  
          .(3:1) Send Scheduler A Message  
          .(4:1) Awaken A Device  
          .(5:1) Message Aborted  
          .(6:2) Available

MPQLINK,    Make Present Deferred Queue Link  
             .(0:8) PIN Of First Process Waiting for this Segment  
             .(8:8) PIN of Last Process Waiting for this Segment  
 PAGECNT,    Release Page Count  
             =# of extra pages to release before processing initiation  
             message.  
 SPECREQTABPTR, points into special request table to the list of  
             devices queried on this segment.  
 SS,           Subregion Size  
 SD,           Subregion Displacement  
             .(0:1) Displacement Count Valid Flag  
             .(1:15) # Pages to Base of Region  
 WREQP,       Write Request Pointer  
             = Sysbase Relative Index of Disc Write Request when the  
             Data Segment in the Subregion is in Motion Out  
 SEGIDENT,    Segment Identifier- has standard segment identifier format



Available Region Size Bit Map (ARSBM)

%1004 SYSBASE index of base of ARSBM

ARSBM DST# = 41 (%51)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ARSBM(0)																
	-----															
	-----															
.																
.																
.																
ARSBM(M)																
	-----															
	-----															

M = (# of available region sizes/16) +1

ARSBM (J) . (K:1) = 1 ==> the available region list of size J\*16+K Pages is non-empty.

CHAPTER 3 DISC LAYOUT

SYSTEM DISC LAYOUT

SECTOR #		SECTOR #	
0	DISC LABEL	0	
1	Defective Tracks Table or Defective Sector Table	1	
2	Cold Load Channel Program for /3X, /4X, /6X and for discs on Series III HPIB adapter	2	
3	Mem Dump Channel Program for /3X, /4X, /6X	3	
4	Reserved Area Bit Map	4	Variable Length
5		5	
6		6	
7	CODE FOR INITIAL PROGRAMS		
10	"BOOTSTRAP" SEGMENT		
11			
.			
.			
.			
.			
.			
	LOW CORE (CST POINTER, QI, ZI, POINTER)		Follows immediately after Bootstrap Segment
	TEMPORARY CST (INITIAL PROGRAM)		
	Initial's ININ		
	BOOTSTRAP STACK		
	remainder of SIO cold load program or cold load channel program		

SYSTEM DISC LAYOUT (CONT.)

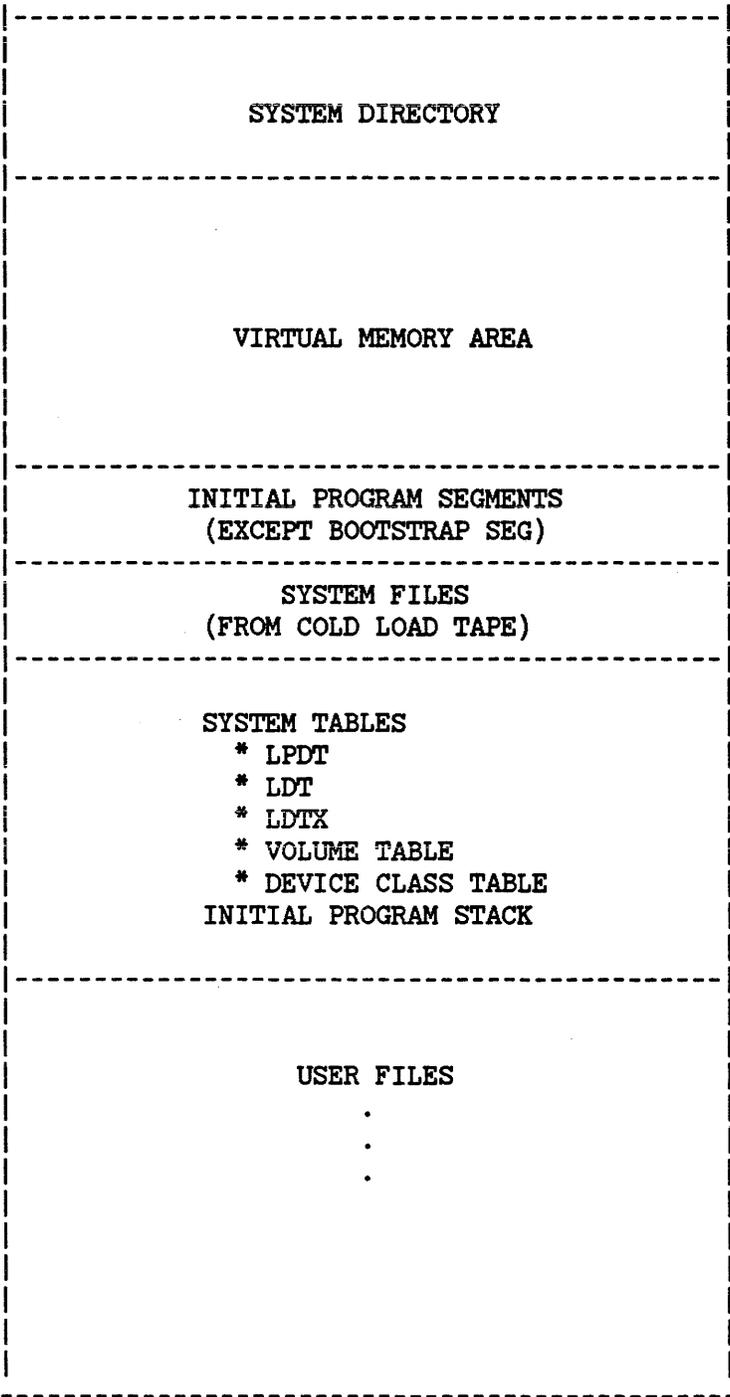
-----

SECTOR # %		SECTOR #
.		.
.		.
34	DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE	28
35	DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE	29

!

SYSTEM DISC LAYOUT (CONT.)

SYSDB  
----->  
%130/131



----> Note: Initial tries to allocate directly after the Free Space Map. However, this may vary depending on deleted or reassigned tracks

DISC LABEL (Sector 0 of disc)

SYSTEM VOLUME

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	CONTROL ORDER															0	
1	<<CYL/ARC #>>															1	
2	READ ORDER															2	DISC BOOTSTRAP SIO PROGRAM (SYSTEM DISC ONLY)
3	<<MEM ADDRESS>>															3	
4	SIO JUMP ORDER															4	
5	<<MEM ADDRESS>>															5	Words 0-5 contain the Ascii string "SYSTEM DISC" for /3X, /4X, /6X (system disc only)
6	//////////	DISK TYPE										DISKSUBTYPE	6				
7	COLD LOAD ID															7	
10	"3"					"0"								8			
11	"0"					"0"								9	If word (%11) contains a "1" a former system volume has been scratched. ! ! !		
12																10	
13	VOLUME NAME															11	
14																12	
15																13	
16																	
.																.	
.	UNUSED															.	
.																.	
24																	
25	CYL																ICF WCS IMAGE POINTER
26	HEAD										SECTOR						
27																	
.																.	
.	RESERVED															.	
.																.	
122																	!

123	CYL	
124	HEAD   SECTOR	
.		.
.		.
.		.
170		120
171	Disc Free Space map OK flag	121
172	Disc Free Space map descriptor table checksum	122
173	Disc Free Space descriptor table dirty flag	123
174		124
	-- Disc Free Space descriptor table address --	
175		125
176		126
	----- Disc Free Space bitmap address -----	
177		127

SERIAL VOLUME

0	0 (:STORE)														0			
1	or														1			
2	Cold-load SIO channel program (non-HPIB														2			
3	machines only). For HPIB machines, cold														3			
4	load channel program is in sector 2 and														4			
	SOFTDUMP channel program is in sector 3.																	
	1 1 1 1 1 1																	
5	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	
6	SC MV SR							TYPE							SUB-TYPE	6	SC = 1 ==>	
7															7	Scratch volume		
10	0														8	MV = 1 ==> Master		
11															9	Volume of PV set.		
12	"S"							"E"							10	\		
13	"R"							"D"							11	VOL NAME		
14	"I"							"S"							12	"SERDISC "		
15	"C"							" "							13	/		
16	Words Per Sector														14	\		
17	Sectors Per Track (Cartridge tape = 1)														15			
20	Sector Address of Beginning of Tape (BOT)														16			
21	Double Address of														17	>		
22	End Of Tape (EOT)														18			
23	Double Address of														19			
24	End Of Data (EOD)														20	/		
25	CYL														21	ICF WCS		
26	HEAD												SECTOR		22	IMAGE		
																POINTER		

Serial volume (continued)

27		23
	RESERVED FOR FUTURE WCS	
122		82
123	CYL	83
124	HEAD   SECTOR	84

DISC LABEL (cont)

SECTOR 0

MASTER VOLUME

0				0	
1				1	
2		0		2	
3				3	
4				4	
5				5	
-----					
SC = SCRATCH	6	SC MV SR	6	TYPE 11 12	SUB-TYPE 15 6
VOLUME					
MV = MASTER	7		GENERATION INDEX		7
VOLUME = 1					
SR = SERIAL	10		0		8
VOLUME	11				9
-----					
12				10	
13		VOLUME		11	
14		NAME		12	
15				13	
-----					
16		INITIAL DATE		14	
-----					
17		DIRBASE		15	0 IF NOT
					MASTER
20		DIRSIZE		16	VOLUME
-----					
21				17	
22		ACCOUNT		18	
23		NAME		19	
24				20	
-----					
25				21	
26		GROUP		22	
27		NAME		23	
30				24	
-----					

MASTER VOLUME (CONT.)

	31		25	
	32	VOLUME SET	26	
	33	NAME	27	HEADER
	34		28	
VS VTAB	35		29	
HEADER +				
8 ENTRIES	36	0 VCOUNT 3	VMASK	30
COPIED FROM				
VSET DEFN	37		31	
IN SYSTEM	40	VOLUME	32	
DIRECTORY	41	NAME	33	VOLUME
	42		34	ENTRY 0
	43		35	.
	44	SUB-TYPE	VTABX	.
	45		37	.
		.		.
	~	.	~	.
		.		VOLUME
		.		ENTRY
116			78	7
.				.
.				.
.				.
.				.
170			120	
171		Disc Free Space map OK flag	121	
172		Disc Free Space descriptor table checksum	122	
173		Disc Free Space descriptor table dirty flag	123	
174			124	
175		-- Disc Free Space descriptor table address -	125	
176			126	
177		----- Disc Free Space bitmap address -----	127	

DISC LABEL (cont)

-----

SECTOR 0

SLAVE VOLUME

-----

0				0
1				1
2		0		2
3				3
4				
5				
6		SC MV SR		6 TYPE 11 12 SUB-TYPE 15 6
7				7
10		0		8
11				9
12				10
13		VOLUME		11
14		NAME		12
15				13
16		INITIAL DATE		14
17		0		15
20				16
21				17
22		ACCOUNT		18
23		NAME		19
24				20
25				21
26		GROUP		22
27		NAME		23
30				24
31				25
32		VOLUME SET		26
33		NAME		27
34				28
.				.
.				.
.				.
.				.

170		120
171	Disc Free Space map OK flag	121
172	Disc Free Space descriptor table checksum	122
173	Disc Free Space descriptor table dirty flag	123
174	-- Disc Free Space descriptor table address -	124
175		125
176	----- Disc Free Space bitmap address -----	126
177		127

DEFECTIVE TRACKS TABLE (DTT -- Sector 1 of Disc)

(the DTT exists on device type 0, 1, & 2 discs)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	# OF DEFECTIVE TRACK ENTRIES (N)															0	
1	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	1	120 DEFECTIVE TRACKS MAXIMUM
2	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	2	
3	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	3	
4	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	4	
5																5	
6																6	
7																7	
10																8	
11																9	
12																10	
.																.	
.																.	
.																.	
~																~	
~																~	
165	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	117	
166	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	118	
167	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER														DTC	119	

DEFECTIVE TRACKS TABLE (CONT.)

170	DEFECTIVE TRACK NUMBER	DTC	120
171			121
172			122
173	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE		123
174			124
175			125
176	NEXT AVAILABLE ALTERNATE TRACK		126
177	LOGICAL DISC PACK SIZE (CYLINDERS)		127
	OR # OF TRACKS IF FH DISC		

DTC	(DEFECTIVE TRACK CODE)
0	suspect
1	suspect alternate
2	deleted
3	reassigned

NOTE: The situation where there are two entries for the same track, n, one having a DTC of 0 (suspect) and the other having a DTC 3 (reassigned) results from a situation where the disc driver could not "read" (unreadable) the address of the particular track.

DEFECTIVE SECTOR TABLE (DSCT -- sector 1 of disc)

(the DSCT exists on device type 3 (CS/80) discs)

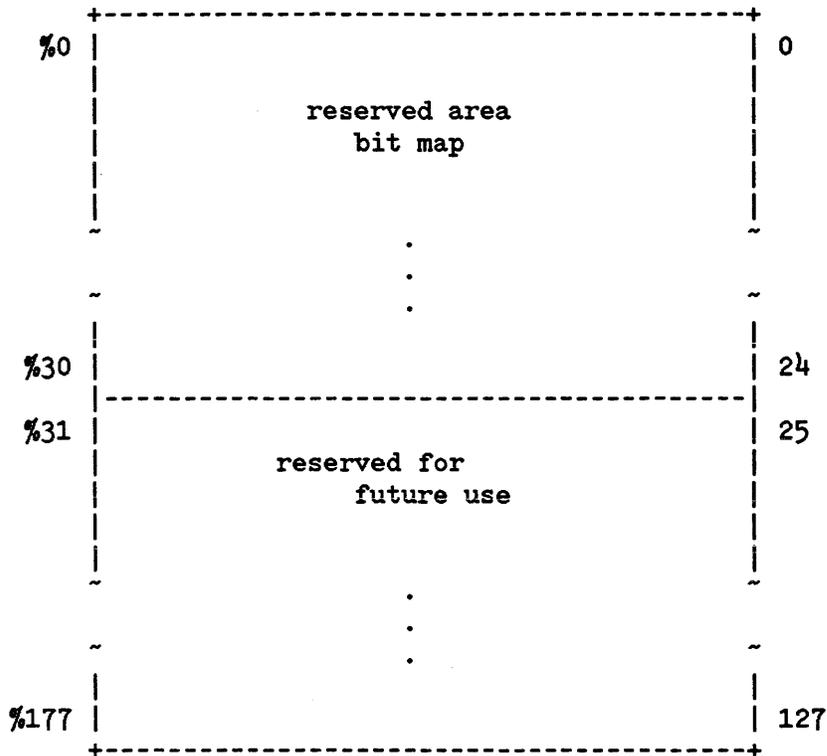
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	number of entries in the table																0
%1	index to the first entry (6)																1
%2	entry size (2)																2
%3	maximum number of entries (61)																3
%4	0 (reserved)																4
%5	0 (reserved)																5
%6	first defective sector entry (double-word logical sector address)																6
%10	second entry																8
%12	third entry																10
	.																
	.																
	.																
%176	maximum defective sector entry																126
%177																	127

Unlike the DTT, entries in the DSCT are not permanent. Once a suspect sector is handled by INITIAL or VINIT, its entry is removed from the table. Thus this table contains only unprocessed suspect sectors.

RESERVED AREA BIT MAP (sector 4 of the system disc)

The first 400 sectors of the system disc are reserved for Initial's use. This area contains permanent data structures for the boot. It is also used as a temporary storage area for data during sparing. All other system volumes and private volumes reserve only the first 10 sectors of the disc. They do not have a reserved area bit map.

The bit map contains 1 bit per sector. A '1' means the sector is free.



DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE (SECTORS 28-29)

0	pointer to table information	FAEFTR	>-----
1	pointer to temporary CST info	TCSTPTR	
2	# of entries to read on disc cold load	NREAD	
3	# of code segments in INITIAL	NVTCST'	
4	INITIAL's DB value	INITDB	
5	INITIAL's DL value	INITDL	
6	INITIAL's Z value	INITZ	
7	INITIAL's Q value	INITQ	
8	INITIAL's S value	INITS	
9	SYSDISC type   subtype	DISCTST	
10	cold load ID	COLD'LOAD'ID'	
11	log file number	LOG'FILE'NUM'	
12	directory disc		
13	address	DIRADR	
14	ldev 1 virtual memory		
15	disc address	VIRMEMADDR	
16	# LOG PROCS		
17	LOG ID's		
18	RIN table		
19	disc address	RINADR	
20	directory size	DIRSECT	
21	#sectors in virtual memory region of LDEV 1	SECTORS IN LDEV1 VM	
22	UNUSED		
23	RIN table size	RINSECT	
24	# of RINS	RINS	

DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE (CONT.)

25	# of global RINS	GRINS
26	TL RL RY	TL=Tape cold load LOAD MODE RL=Reload RY=recovery
27	HIGHEST VOL #   # OF VOLUMES	H'VOL'
28	disc cold load entry point	DISCENTRY
29	system disc DRT number	SYSDISCDRT
30	Job Master Table	JMATLOC
31	Disc Address	
32	IDD Disc Address	IDDLOC
33		
34	ODD Dics Address	ODDLOC
35		
36	Welcome Message (DST 47 10)	LOGONLOC1
37	Disc Address	
38	Welcome Message (DST 48 10)	LOGONLOC2
39	Disc Address	
40		
41	LOG ID ADDRESS	
42		
43	LOG TAB ADDRESS	
44		
45	LOG ID SIZE	
	LOG TAB SIZE	
	SIZE IN WORDS	FAEFTR+0 <-----
	MEMORY ADDRESS	*DRIVER
	DISC ADDRESS	TABLE

DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE (CONT.)

SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+4
MEMORY ADDRESS	*CTABO	
DISC ADDRESS		
SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+8
MEMORY ADDRESS	*CTAB	
DISC ADDRESS		
SIZE IN WORDS	*	FAEFTR+12
MEMORY ADDRESS	COMMUNICA- TION SUB- SYSTEM	
DISC ADDRESS	DRIVER TABLE	
SIZE IN WORDS	*	FAEFTR+16
MEMORY ADDRESS	COMMUNICA- TION SUB- SYSTEM	
DISC ADDRESS	DEFINITION TABLE	
SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+20
MEMORY ADDRESS	COMMUNICA- SUBSYSTEM	
DISC ADDRESS	TABLE	
SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+24
MEMORY ADDRESS	LOGICAL- PHYSICAL	
DISC ADDRESS	DEVICE TABLE	

SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+28
MEMORY ADDRESS	LOGICAL- DEVICE TABLE	
DISC ADDRESS		
SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+32
MEMORY ADDRESS	DEVICE CLASS TABLE	
DISC ADDRESS		

DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE (CONT.)

SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+36
MEMORY ADDRESS	VOLUME TABLE	
DISC ADDRESS		
SIZE IN WORDS		FAEFTR+40
MEMORY ADDRESS	LOGICAL DEVICE TABLE EXTENSION	
DISC ADDRESS		
STACK SIZE		FAEFTR+44
MEMORY ADDRESS	INITIAL'S STACK	
DISC ADDRESS		
SEGMENT SIZE		FAEFTR+48
MEMORY ADDRESS	INITIAL'S SEGMENTS	
DISC ADDRESS		
(MORE SEGMENTS OF INITIAL)		

INITIAL PROGRAM CST MAP

LOGICAL CST#	PHYSICAL CST#	SEGMENT NAME	
0	1	ININ	\
1	2	BOOTSTRAP	-----> core resident
2	3	RESIDENT	/
3	4	MAINSEG1	\

4	5	MAINSEG1A		
5	6	CONFIGURE		non-core resident
6	7	DEFCTRACKS		but present in core
7	10	SETUP	-----	at completion of
10	11	TAPEIO		cold load
11	12	FILEIO		
12	13	DISKSPACE	/	
13	14	DIRECTORY1		
14	15	DIRECTORY2		
15	16	SL PROGRAM		
16	17	PROCESS		
17	20	MAINSEG1B		
20	21	MAINSEG2		
21	22	MAINSEG3		
22	23	MAINSEG4		

\*code segment swapping starts at completion of MAINSEG1

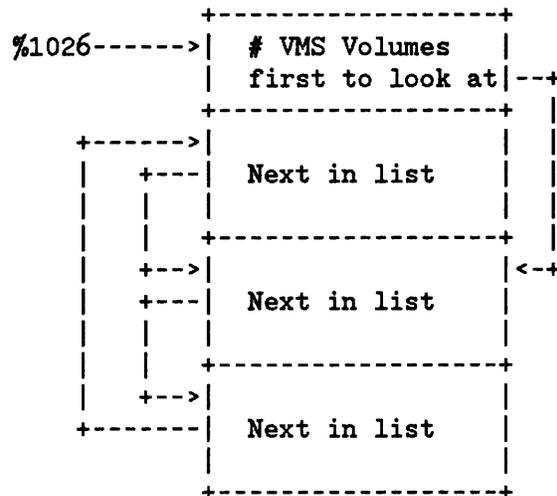
## Virtual Disc Space Management Structures

Disc space for data segments is allocated from reserved regions of system volumes which have been assigned the virtual memory supporting (VMS) attribute. The data structure used for accounting and management of the virtual disc space of the various VMS volumes is the Virtual Disc Space Management Table (VDSMTAB). This structure consists of a circular list of entries, one for each VMS volume. Each entry contains the information defining the state of the virtual memory region on that volume.

### Virtual Disc Space Management Table

VDSMTAB DST# = 39 (%47)  
VDSMTABPTR= %1026

#### General Structure



VDSMTAB Entry 0 Format

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
VDSMTAB00	#WORDS IN VDSMT															TABLELENGTH	
VDSMTAB01	# SYSTEM VOLUMES WHICH HAVE VIRTUAL MEMORY															VMSVOLUMEcnt	
VDSMTAB02	INDEX OF NEXT ENTRY TO ALLOCATE FROM															STARTENTRY	
VDSMTAB03	VM PAGE SIZE (512)															VMPAGESIZE	
VDSMTAB04	# SECTORS/VM PAGE (4)															SECTORS PER VMPAGE	
VDSMTAB05	OFFSET FROM ENTRY TO BITMAP (%20)															OFFSET TO BM	
VDSMTAB06	TOTAL # VM PAGES CONFIGURED IN SYSTEM																
VDSMTAB07	LEAST # OF VM PAGES THAT HAVE EVER BEEN AVAIL.																
	VDSMTAB %10-%17 UNASSIGNED																

VDSMTAB GENERAL ENTRY FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Word 0	INDEX OF NEXT ENTRY IN CIRCULAR LIST															NEXTINLIST	
Word 1	LDEV#															LDEV	
Word 2	STARTING SECTOR OF DEVICE'S															HOSTARTSECTOR	
Word 3	VIRTUAL MEMORY REGION															LOSTARTSECTOR	
Word 4	# SECTORS IN DEVICE'S															TOTAL SECTOR	
Word 5	VIRTUAL MEMORY REGION															COUNT	
Word 6	# PAGES IN DEVICE'S VIRTUAL MEMORY REGION															TOTAL PAGECNT	
Word 7	# OF PAGES AVAILABLE IN DEVICE'S VM REGION															PAGESAVAILABLE	
Word %10	# OF VALID WORDS IN DEVICE'S BIT MAP															BMLENGTH	
Word %11	SIZE OF SMALLEST RECENT MISS															SMALLESTMISS	
WORD %12	SMALLEST NUMBER OF PAGES EVER AVAILABLE																
%13-%20	UNASSIGNED																
	DEVICE'S VIRTUAL MEMORY BIT MAP																

\*\*\*COMMENT: A bit on in a device's VMBIT MAP  
 ==> Corresponding VM page is free.

VOLUME TABLE

---

SIR #22=%26  
DST #29=%35

	zero entry																
word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	# OF ENTRIES (NOT COUNTING ZERO)								ENTRY SIZE=16(8)								0
1	COLD LOAD ID																1
2	SYSVOLNUM																.
3	VIRTUAL MEMORY INTEGRITY NUMBER																.
.																	.
.																	.
15	////////////////////////////////////																13

TYPICAL PRIVATE VOLUME ENTRY

-----

0					0
1	VOLUME NAME				1
2					2
3					3
4	GROUP NAME				4
5					5
6					6
7	ACCOUNT NAME				7
10					8
11					9
12					10
13					11
14	LOGICAL DEVICE # (=0 IF NOT MOUNTED)		VMS UN NS SC		
15	VSET VTABX		MVTABX		

indexed by  
volume #

NS - NON-SYSTEM  
DOMAIN  
SC - SCRATCH  
UN - UNREADABLE/  
UNFORMATTED

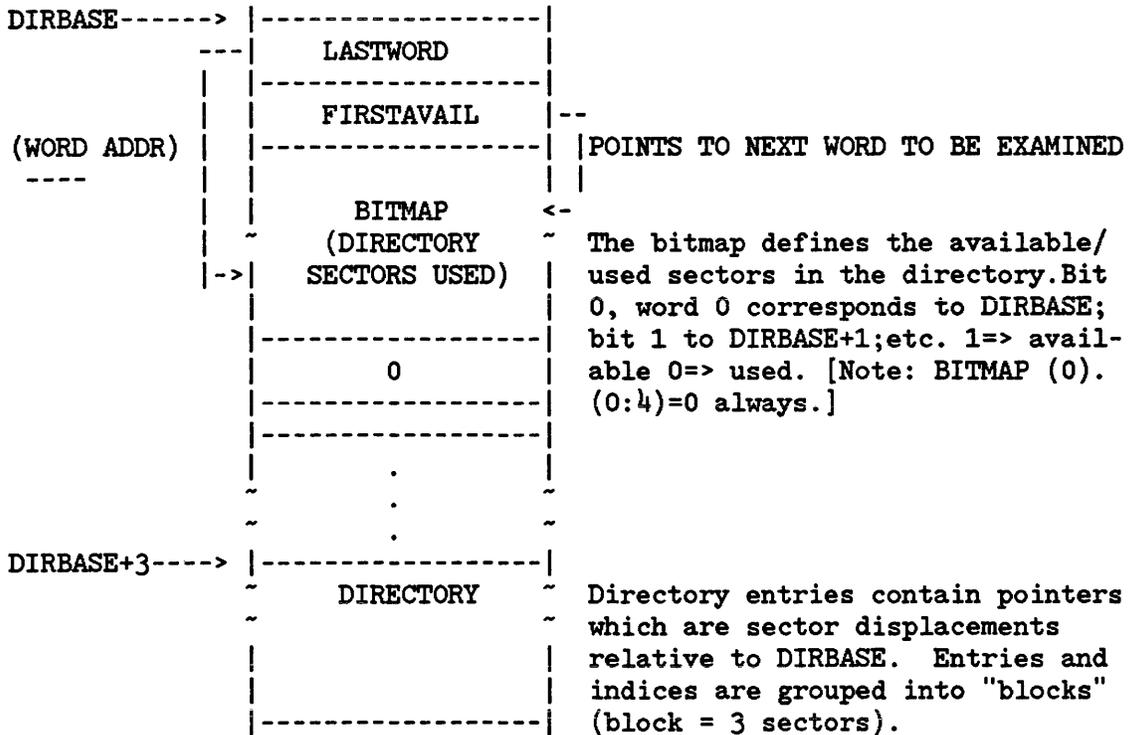
TYPICAL SYSTEM VOLUME ENTRY

0		0	indexed by
1		1	volume #
2	VOLUME NAME	2	
3		3	
4		4	
5	0	5	
6		6	
7		7	
10	STARTING SECTOR OF VOLUME'S VM (0 if none)	8	
11		9	
12		10	
13	NUMBER OF SECTORS RESERVED FOR VM ON VOLUME (0 if none)	11	
14	LOGICAL DEVICE #   VMS   UN   NS   SC (=0 IF NOT MOUNTED)		NS - NON-SYSTEM DOMAIN
15	VSET VTABX   MVTABX		SC - SCRATCH UN - UNREADABLE/ UNFORMATTED
			VMS - VIRTUAL MEMORY SUPPORTING

Directory on disc consists of a contiguous area

SYSGLOB cells:

DIRBASE<-----absolute disk addr of base [SYSGLOB+%130 AND %131]



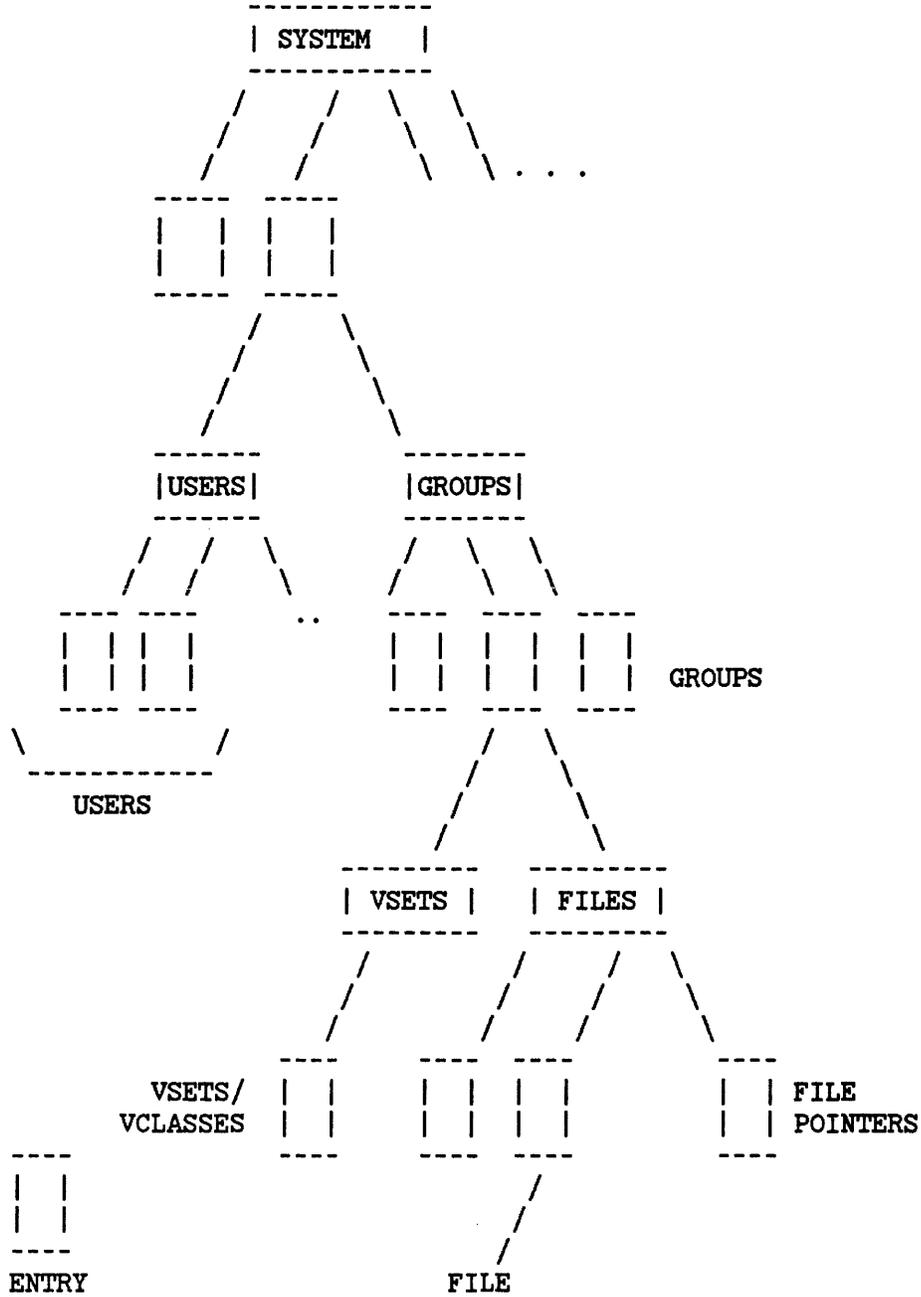
The capacities for accounts/groups/users/files are dependent on their block sizes, described in the directory data segment.

- \* SYSSAIBSIZE           System acct index block size (sectors)
- SYSAUIBSIZE           Acct. user index block size (sectors)
- SYSAGIBSIZE           Acct. group index block size (sectors)
- SYSGFIBSIZE           Group file index block size (sectors)
- SYSGVSIBSIZE          Group volume set definition ind. blk. size(sectors)
- \* SYSAEBSIZE            Acct. entry block size (sectors)
- SYSUEBSIZE            User entry block size (sectors)
- SYSGEBSIZE            Group entry block size (sectors)
- SYSFEBSIZE            File entry block size (sectors)
- SYSMAXBSIZE           Maximum of above. (used to initialize DDS.)
- SYSVSEBSIZE           Volume set definition entry block size (sectors)

\*These values are used once for the creation of the (root) system, account index or new systems. This root index is always at address DIRBASE+3.

OVERVIEW OF DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTS



DIRECTORY DATA SEGMENT

0	-----	0
.	SECTOR	.
.	BUFFER	.
.	128(10) WORDS	.
177	-----	127
200	ADJUST (DB-DL)	128
201	XTYPE (INPUT PARM)	129
202	: XMVTABX	130
203	XINDEXP (FINAL INDEX PRT)	131
204	XANAME (DB REL ADDR)	132
205	XGUNAME (DB REL ADDR)	133
206	XFNAME (DB REL ADDR)	134
207	XASEC (ACCOUNT SECURITY)	135
210	-----	136
211	-XGSEC (GROUP SECURITY) -	137
212	SIRRETURN (FROM GETSIR)	138
213-240	DIRECTORY POINTER "A"	139-160 \
241-266	DIRECTORY POINTER "B"	161-182 /
		> SEE Directory Pointer Area
267	////////////////////////////////////	183
270	LDEV : DIRECTORY	184
271	BASE DISC ADDRESS	185
SYSSAIBSIZE=3	SYS.ACCT.INDEX BLK SIZE	186
AUI=1	ACCT.USER INDEX BLK SIZE	187
AGI=1	ACCT.GRP INDEX BLK SIZE	188
GFI=2	GRP FILE INDEX BLK SIZE	189
GVSI=1	GRP VOL DEF INDEX BLK SIZE	190
AEB=3	ACCT ENTRY BLK SIZE	191

DIRECTORY DATA SEGMENT (CONT.)

UEB=2	USER ENTRY BLK SIZE	192
GEB=2	GRP ENTRY BLK SIZE	193
FEB=2	FILE ENTRY BLK SIZE	194
VSEB=1	VOL DEF ENTRY BLK SIZE	195
DDSBSIZE=3	MAX.SIZE DIRECTORY BLOCK	196
DDSBSIZE=%600	DDSBSIZE*128	197
	DISTRIBUTION	198
GOODPERCENT=.85	-	-
307	FACTOR	199
310	BASE	200
311		201
	DA AREA	DDSBWSIZE
		---
		---
	WORK AREA (SIZE OF LARGEST ENTRY)	MAX
		---
		---
1145		613
	DB AREA	DDSBWSIZE
		---

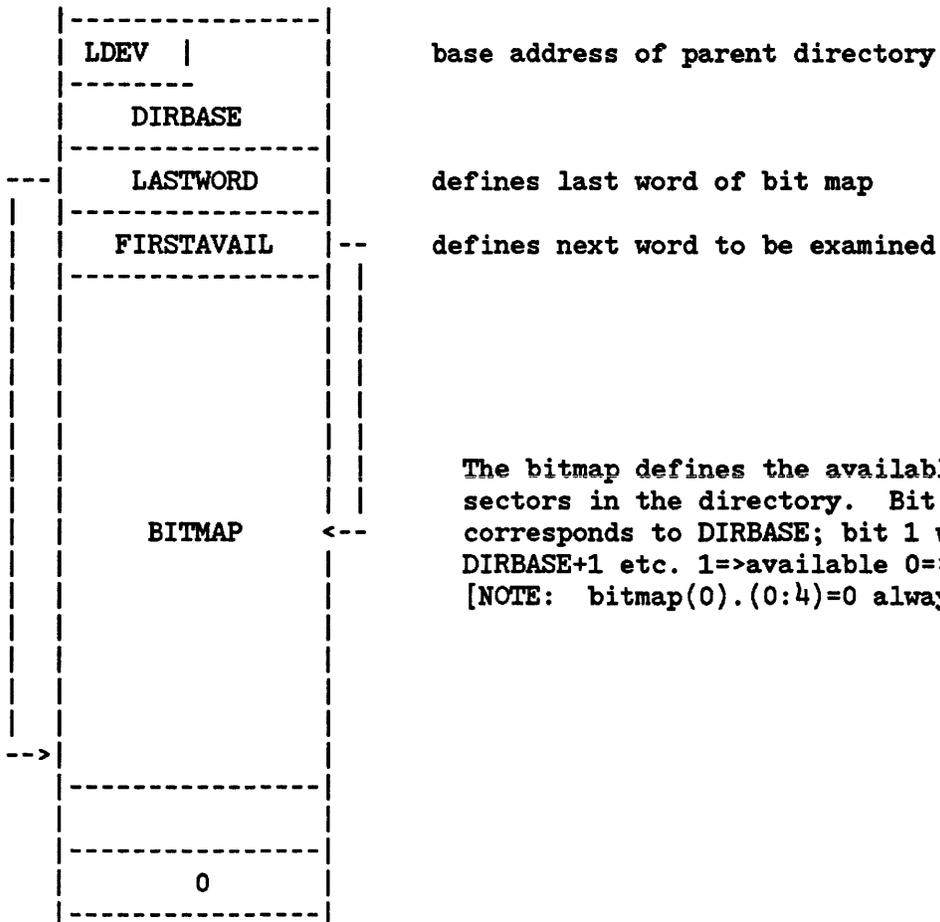
DIRECTORY POINTER AREA [DA OR DB]     DST=20(10)  
 -----                                     SIR=8(10)

^	-----	138/			
	LDEV   DIRECTORY BASE	160	DIRBASE1'		
	-----	139/			
	ADDRESS OF PAGE IN BUFFER	161	DIRBASE2'		
	-----	140/			
	DIRECTORY PAGE IN BUFFER	162	CONTENTS		
	-----	141/			
	DB ADDRESS OF 1ST ELEMENT	163	LPNTR		
	-----	142/			
	STARTING ADDRESS OF BUFFER	164	IOPNTR		
	-----	143/			
	# VALID PAGES IN BUFFER	165	NUMVALID		
	-----	144/			
	DIRTY FLAG	166	DIRTY		
	-----	145/			NOTE:
	ELEMENT SIZE	167	XSIZE		-----
	-----	146/			
**	# WORDS USED IN BLOCK	168	USED	**	INDEXES AND ENTRIES
	-----	147/			
	BLOCK SIZE (SECTORS)	169	BSIZE		
	-----	148/		*	INDEXES ONLY
	BLOCK SIZE (WORDS)	170	BWSIZE		
	-----	149/			
	MAX # ELEMENTS/BLOCK	171	BFACTOR		
	- - - - ----- -----	150/			
	I P TY ELEMENT SIZE BLOCK SIZE	172	MISCWD		
	(WORDS)   (SECTORS)				
	- - - - ----- -----	151/			
	NUMBER OF ELEMENTS	173	XCOUNT		
v	-----	152/			
^	NUMBER OF ACCESSORS	174	PCOUNT		
	-----	153/			
	ENTRY TOTAL	175	ETOTAL		
	- - - - ----- -----	154/			
	O P TY ENTRY SIZE BLOCK SIZE	176	EMISCWD		
	- - - -  (WORDS)   (SECTORS)				
	- - - - ----- -----	155/			
	FATHER INDEX POINTER	177	PINDEXP		
	-----	156/			
	F	178			
*	-----	157/			
	A	179	PNAME	TY = 0-FILE	
	T			1-GROUP	
	N			2-ACCT	
	-----	158/		3-USER	
	H			4-VSD	
	A	180			
	E				
	M	181			
	-----	159/			
	R				
	E				
v	-----				

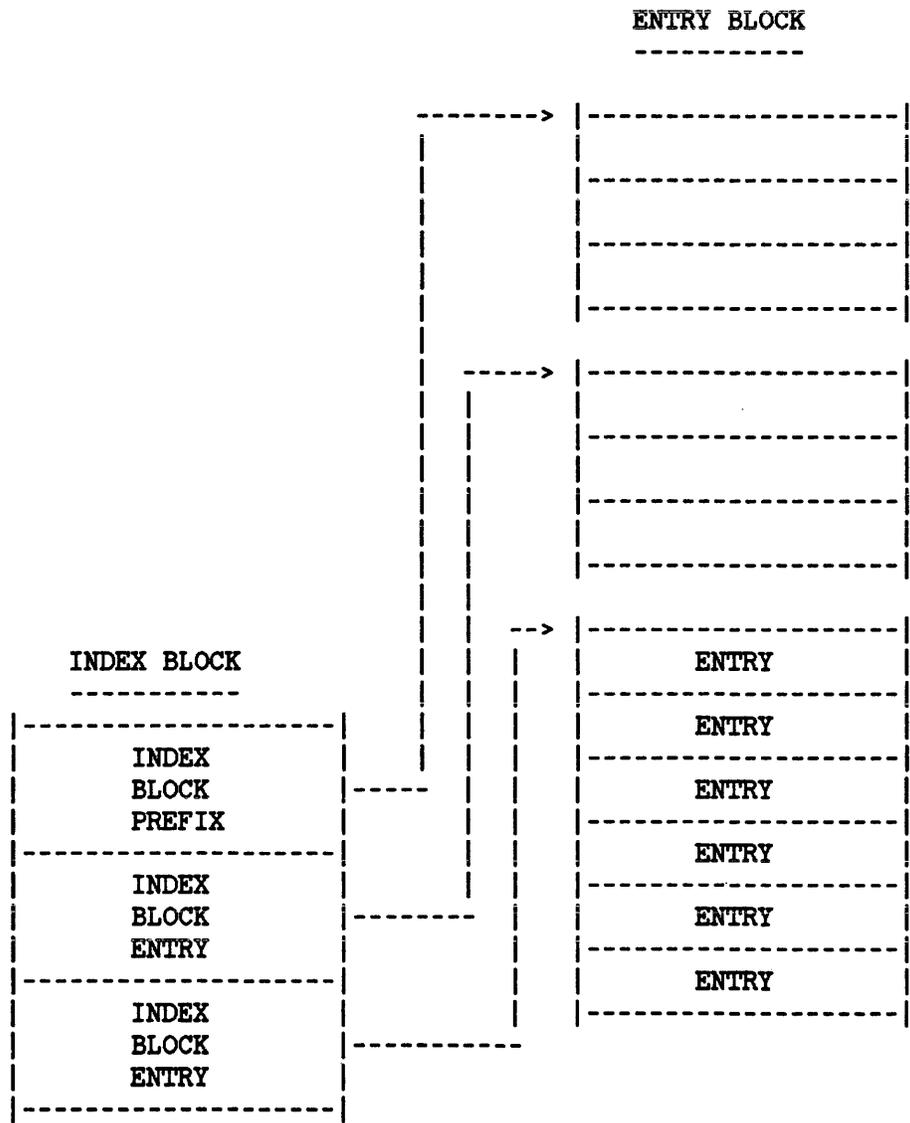
I = 0-ENTRY BLOCK  
 1-INDEX BLOCK  
 P = PURGE FLAG

DIRECTORY SPACE DATA SEGMENT (DIRSDS)

DST=21  
 10  
 SIR=8  
 10



# DIRECTORY STRUCTURE





INDEX ENTRY (6 WORDS)

IELSTNAME	0	1st NAME OF ENTRY BLOCK
	1	
	2	
	3	
IEPNTR	4	POINTER TO ENTRY BLOCK
IECOUNT	5	NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN e BLOCK

ACCOUNT ENTRY (%36 WORDS)

0	0	
ANAME	1	ACCT. NAME
	2	
	3	
AGIPNTR	4	ACCT. GROUP INDEX POINTER
AUIPNTR	5	ACCT. USER INDEX POINTER
ACAP	6	CAPABILITY
	7	
ALATTR	8	LOCAL ATTRIBUTES
	9	
APASS	10	PASSWORD
	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	

ACCOUNT ENTRY (CONT.)

16	ADFSCOUNT	14	DISC FILE SPACE COUNT (SECTORS)
17		15	
20	ADFSLIMIT	16	DISC FILE SPACE LIMIT (SECTORS)
21		17	
22	ACPUCOUNT	18	CPU TIME COUNT (SECONDS)
23		19	
24	ACPULIMIT	20	CPU TIME LIMIT (SECONDS)
25		21	
26	ACONTIMECOUNT	22	CONNECT TIME COUNT (MINUTES)
27		23	
30	ACONTIMELIMIT	24	CONNECT TIME LIMIT (MINUTES)
31		25	
32		26	FLAGS (SEE BELOW)
33	S A /////	27	MAX. JOB PRIORITY
34	COMM FILE REC # ACCT	28	command file location of account udc's
35	COMM FILE REC # SYS	29	command file location of system udc's (SYS acct only)

HARD	CODED
0	1

P	///	R	R	A	A	W	W	L	L	X	X	S	S
->ASECW	///	ANY	AC										

P PURGE flag

FILE SECURITY

S If 1, system level UDC's exist (only in "SYS" account)  
A If 1, account level UDC's exist for account

GROUP ENTRY (%51 WORDS)

0		0	GROUP NAME
1		1	
2	GNAME	2	
3		3	
4	GFIPNTR	4	GROUP FILE INDEX POINTER
5		5	
6		6	PASSWORD
7	GPASS	7	
10		8	
11		9	DISC FILE SPACE COUNT (SECTORS)
12	GDFSCOUNT	10	
13		11	DISC FILE SPACE LIMIT (SECTORS)
14	GDFSLIMIT	12	
15		13	CPU TIME COUNT (SECONDS)
16	GCPUCOUNT	14	
17		15	CPU TIME LIMIT (SECONDS)
20	GCPULIMIT	16	
21		17	CONNECT TIME COUNT (MINUTES)
22	GCONTIMECOUNT	18	
23		19	CONNECT TIME LIMIT (MINUTES)
24	GCONTIMELIMIT	20	
25	*P	21	GROUP SECURITY (SEE BELOW)
26	--  GSEC	22	*P = PURGE FLAG

GROUP ENTRY (CONT.)

27	GCAPABILITY	23	GROUP CAPABILITY
30	GLINKAGE	24	GROUP DIR. BASE LINKAGE
31	GVSDIPNTR	25	GROUP VOL SET DEFN INDX
32	GHVSNAME	26	HOME VOL SET NAME
33	-	-	27
34	GHVSANAME	28	(Definition's acct name)
35	-	-	29
36	-	-	30
37	GHVSGNAME	31	(Definition's group name)
40	-	-	32
41	-	-	33
42	-	-	34
43	GHVSVSNAME	35	(Definition's vol set name)
44	-	-	36
45	-	-	37
46	GSAVEFIPNTR	38	SAVE CELL FOR GFIPNTR
47	GMOUNTREFCNTR	39	GROUP BIND COUNTER
50	0	40	GSPARE

GROUP ENTRY (CONT.)

GLINKAGE (0:1) = 0; System Domain  
 (0:1) = 1; Private Volumes  
 (8:8) = 0; Not Bound  
 (8:8) <>0; Bound

GROUP SECURITY MASK

	P	///	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	W	W	W	W
25		///	ANY	AC	AL	GU	GL	ANY	AC	AL	GU	GL	ANY	AC	AL	GU
	W	L	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	S	S
26	GL	ANY	AC	AL	GU	GL	ANY	AC	AL	GU	GL	ANY	AC	AL	GU	GL

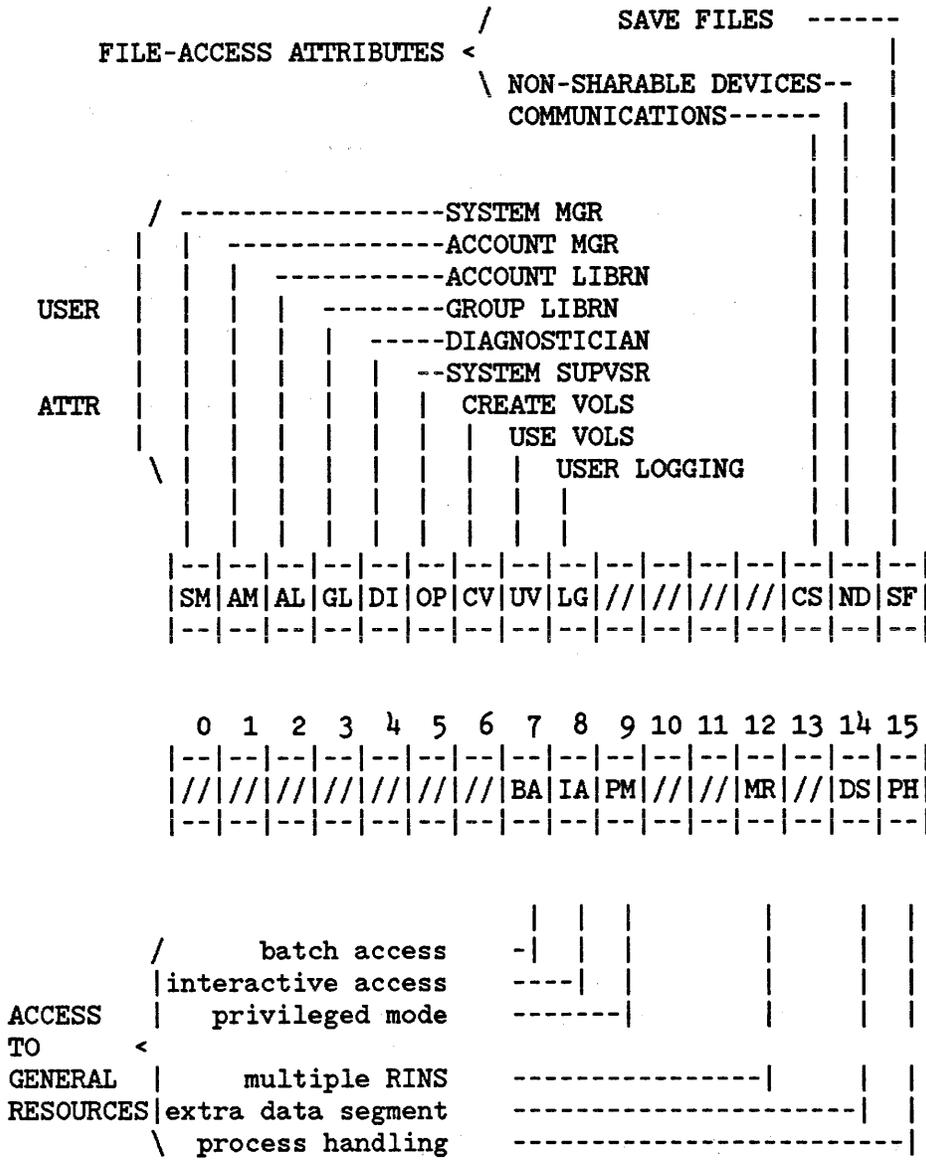
FILE ENTRY (FILE POINTER)(6 WORDS)

-----			
		0	FILE NAME
		1	
	FNAME	2	
		3	
	-----		
	FVTABINX	4	VOL TABLE INDX / FILE LABEL DISC
			ADDRESS
	FLABELADDR	5	
	-----		

USER ENTRY (19 WORDS)

	-----		
0		0	USER NAME
1	UNAME	1	
2		2	
3		3	
	-----		
4		4	CAPABILITY
5	UCAP	5	
6		6	LOCAL ATTRIBUTES
7	ULATTR	7	
	-----		
10		8	PASSWORD
11	UPASS	9	
12		10	
13		11	
	-----		
14		12	HOME GROUP (MAY BE NULL)
15	UHGROUP	13	
16		14	
17		15	
	-----		
20	ULOGCOUNT	16	LOG CNT (# OF USERS LOGGED ON) INIT TO 1 FOR MANAGER.SYS SO THIS USER CANNOT BE PURGED
UMAXJOBW 21	*P U  0   JOBPRI	17	MAX.JOB PRI;*P=PURGE FLAG U=UDC EXIST FLAG
	-----		
22	COMM FILE REC # (command file loc of user udc's)	18	
	-----		

USER ATTRIBUTES/CAPABILITY



VOLUME SET DEFINITION ENTRY

	0				0
	1				1 VOLUME
	2		GVSNAME		2 SET
	3				3 NAME
TY = 0	4	TY 1	7	MVTABX	4 GVS LINKAGE
	5	VOL COUNT 4	7	VMASK	5 GVSINFO
	/ 6				6 MEMBER VOLUME
	7				7 NAME (1ST ENTRY
VOLUME	10		GVS VOLUME		8 IS MASTER
ENTRY 0	< 11				9 VOLUME)
(6 WORDS)	12	0		14  M	10 GVS VOL FLAGS
	\ 13	SUB-TYPE		VTABX	11 GVS VOL INFO
	/ 14				12
VOLUME	.		.		.
ENTRIES	.		.		.
1 - 7	< .		.		.
	.		.		.
	\ 57				47
	60				48
	61				49
	62		GVS VOLUME		50 MEM. VOL.
	63				51 NAME
	64	GVS VOL FLAGS	(MEMBER VOLUME FLAGS)		52
	65	GVS VOL INFO	(MEMBER VOLUME INFO)		53
	66	GVS DREFCNT	(DEFN. REF. CNTR.)		54
	67		0		55 SPARE

TY = 0 VOLUME SET  
 = 1 VOLUME CLASS  
 MV TABX: MOUNTED VOLUME TABLE INDEX (IF MOUNTED)  
 VOL COUNT: NO. OF VOLUMES  
 VMASK: VOLUME MASK  
 M = 0 NOT MOUNTED  
 = 1 MOUNTED  
 VTABX: VOLUME TABLE INDEX

G V S L I N K A G E

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T   A				NOT				MVTABX							
				USED											

T - TYPE

- 1 = Volume Set Definition
- 0 = Volume Set Class

A - ALLOCATING FLAG

- 0 = not initially allocating (not 1st user of set)
- 1 = 1st user of set allocating resources (transitional)

MVTABX - Mounted Volume Table Index

- 0 if volume set not logically mounted

G V S I N F O

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
VOLCNT				NOT				VSMASK							
				USED											

VOLCNT - Number of members in set

VSMASK - Bit mask of volume member usage

Order is from right to left

i.e. bit 15 is 1st member, bit 14 is 2nd member ...

G V S V O L F L A G S

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NOT USED															M

M - Member Mounted Flag

- 0 = not mounted
- 1 = mounted

G V S V O L I N F O

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DISK								VTABX							
SUB-TYPE															

VTABX - Volume Table Index

VOLUME SET CLASS ENTRY

		1 1 1 1 1 1																	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5		
0		-----																0	VOLUME CLASS NAME
1																		1	
2		GVCNAME																2	
3		-----																3	
4		GVCLINKAGE																4	VOLUME CLASS IDENTIFICATION
5		GVCINFO																5	VOLUME CLASS INFORMATION
6		GVCpname																6	PARENT VOLUME SET DEFINITION
7		-----																7	
10		GVCpaname																7	ACCOUNT OF PARENT DEFINITION
11		-----																8	
12																		9	
13		-----																10	
14		GVCpgname																11	GROUP OF PARENT DEFINITION
15		-----																12	
16																		13	
17		-----																14	
20		GVCpvsname																15	VSNAME OF PARENT DEFINITION
21		-----																16	
22		0																17	
23		-----																18	
		0																19	
		-----																	
67		0																55	

G V C L I N K A G E

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
T	0			NOT USED								0			

T - TYPE  
 1 = Volume Set Definition  
 0 = Volume Set Class

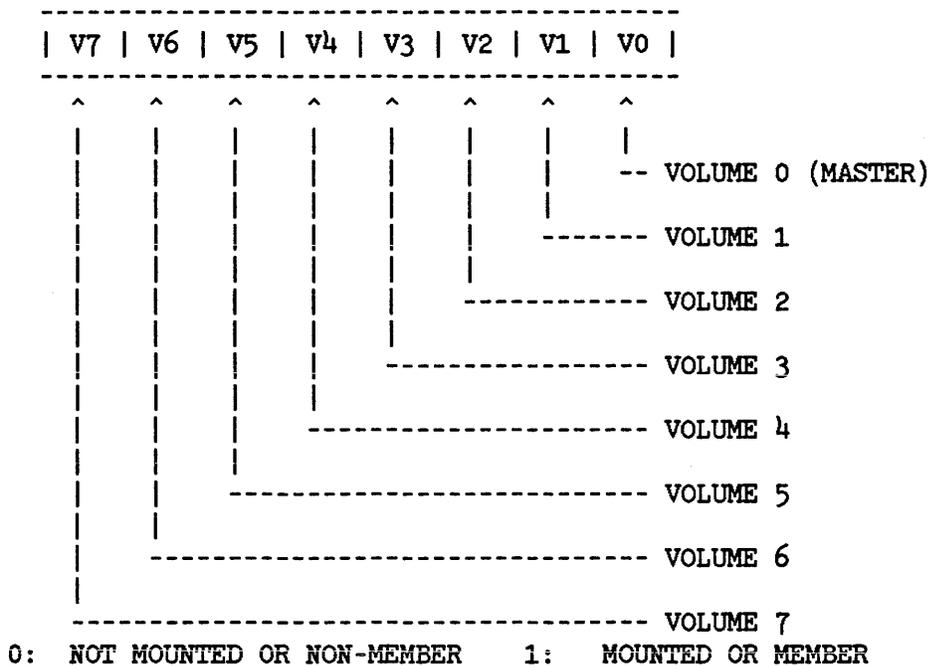
G V C I N F O

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	VOLCNT				NOT USED									VCMASK	

VOLCNT - Number of members in set  
 VCMASK - Bit mask of volume member usage (VOLUME CLASS MASK)  
 Order is from right to left  
 i.e. bit 15 is 1st member, bit 14 is 2nd member ...

VOLUME MASK FORMAT

- USED IN MVTAB, PVUSER, FILE CONTROL BLOCK (FCB), VOLUME SET/CLASS DEFINITION, VOLUME SET VTAB.
- 8-BIT MASK.



CHAPTER 5 LOCK RESOURCES

SIR# ALLOCATION DST %53

decimal SIR #	octal SIR #	SIR NAME
→ 1	1	LOAD PROCESS SIR
2	2	LOCK SEGMENT SIR
3	3	IDD
4	4	ODD
5	5	PROCESS TREE STRUCTURE
6	6	SCHEDULING QUEUE
7	7	CST ENTRIES
8	10	SYSTEM DIRECTORY
9	11	LPDT
10	12	LDT
11	13	STORAGE IN OVERLAY AREA
12	14	DISC FREE SPACE TABLE
13	15	JPCNT
14	16	JCUT
15	17	JMAT
16	20	FMAVT
17	21	LOADER SEGMENT TABLE
18	22	VDD
19	23	SPOOL
20	24	MESSAGE CATALOGUE
21	25	RIT
22	26	VOLUME TABLE
23	27	WELCOME MESSAGE SIR
24	30	ASSOCIATION TABLE
25	31	CS ALLOCATE SIR
26	32	LOGGING BUFFER
27	33	PV MVTAB
28	34	MEASSIR
29	35	PV USER TABLE
30	36	IMAGE
31	37	KSAM
32	40	USER LOGGING
\$ 33	41	DEBUG BREAKPOINT TABLE
\$ 34	42	PCBSIR
35	43	SUB-QUEUE MAPPING TABLE
36	44	CILOG
37	45	FILE INTEGRITY
38	46	RIN
39	47	TAPE LABELS
40	50	1st JOB
41	51	2nd JOB
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.



## SIR TABLE INFORMATION

-----

The system internal resource table is located in non-linked memory (resident table). The SIR table is used to protect critical system elements against access by more than one process, i.e., it provides a "lock out" mechanism. Each critical system resource (usually a table) is assigned a specific SIR number. Procedures are provided within MPE to lock (GETSIR) and unlock (RELSIR) the SIR. Processes attempting to obtain a SIR that is not available are impeded by the system. The SIR table entries form the head of a linked list in this case. If more than one process becomes impeded, word 8 of the PCB entry is used to add the "new" process to the growing list. The method of disimpeding the process depends on the SIR type.

A SIR does not respect process priority and operates in a FIFO manner. As processes become impeded on behalf of a SIR the new entries are entered at the tail of the impeded list. When the current holder of the SIR releases it, only the first process in the list (pointed at by the head pointer) is dis-impeded. The linked list head and all pointers are then updated and the newly dis-impeded process will obtain the SIR.

SIR ENTRY FORMATS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
															0	0	free	
															0	0	(not locked)	
PIN of holder															0	0	SIR locked	
								0							0	0	(no impeded processes)	
PIN of holder								SIR QUEUE LENGTH							0	0	SIR locked	
TAIL OF IMPEDED LIST(P)									HEAD OF IMPEDED LIST(P)							1	1	(impeded processes)

P = PIN#

PIN = PCB table entry number

SIR QUEUE LENGTH- number of processes queued for this SIR

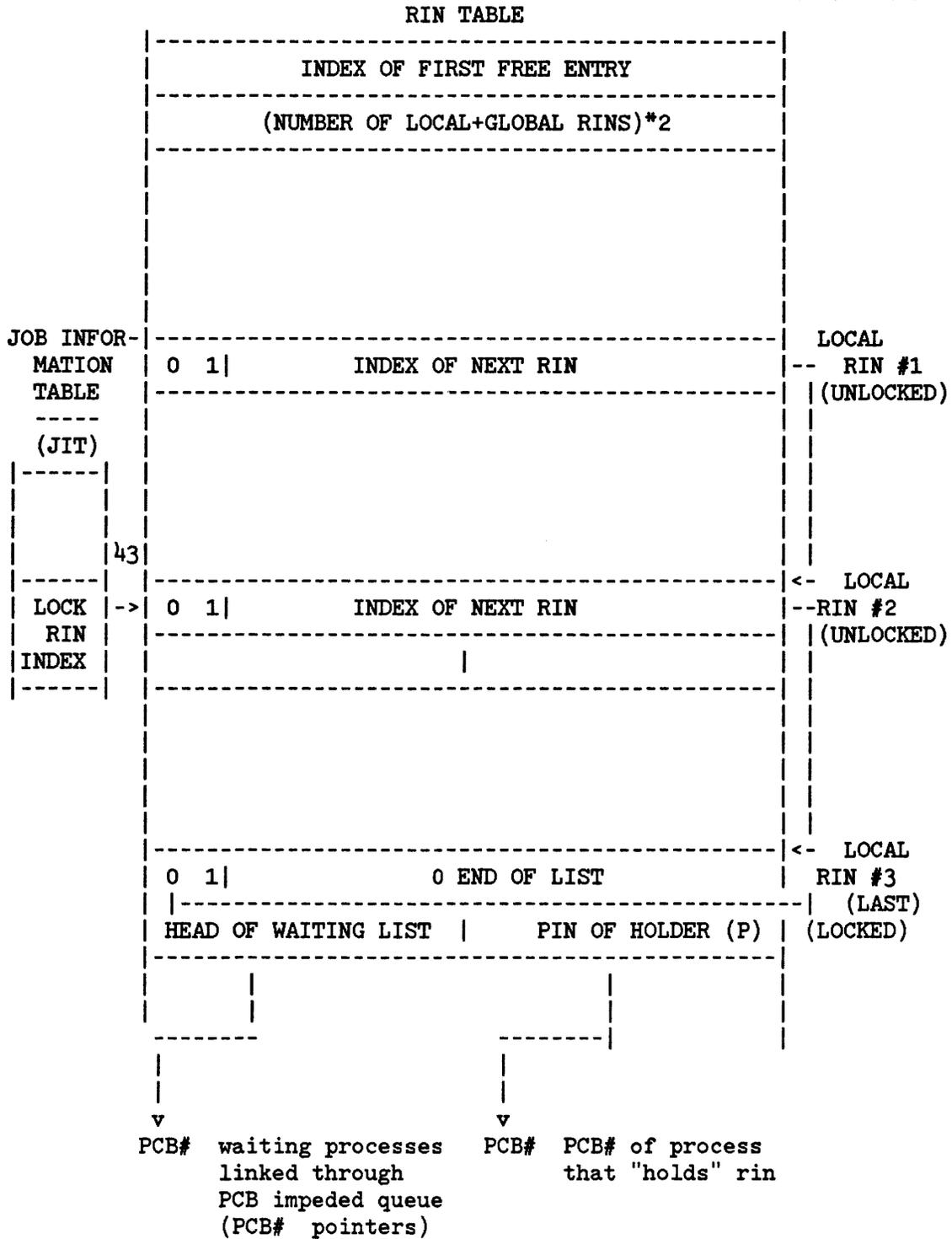
The SIR table is indexed by SIR#, each SIR# corresponding to a unique, preassigned system internal resource. Entry #0 is not used. Impeded lists are established by using the SIR table entry (1). (8:8) as the head of the list and PCB(8). (8:8) for elements. Pin numbers are always used as pointers, with 0 indicating end of list.

RIN TABLE GENERAL LAYOUT (Initialized State)

DST=%26	INDEX OF FIRST FREE ENTRY	
	(# LOCAL+GLOBAL RINS)*2	
RT=RIN TYPE (WHEN ALLOWED)  1-LOCAL RIN 2-GLOBAL RIN 3-FILE RIN	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	<- FIRST FREE ENTRY
	0	
	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	
	0	
	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	<-
	0	
	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	<-
	0	
	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	<-
	0	
	RT   INDEX OF NEXT FREE	<-
	0	
		.
		.
	RT   0 (EOL)	<- LAST FREE ENTRY
	0	
SECONDARY TABLE OF 12- WORD ENTRIES FOR GLOBAL RIN'S ONLY	FREE LIST POINTER	
	TOTAL #OF ENTRIES	
	NUMBER FREE ENTRIES	
	RESERVED	
	IF FREE, PTT TO NEXT FREE	0<
		1
LENGTH= # ALLOCATED GLOBAL RINS *12		
		10
		11

ALLOCATION AND LOCKING OF LOCAL RINS

DST22(10)=26(8)



ALLOCATION AND LOCKING OF FILE RINS

-----

DST22(10)=26(8)

RIN TABLE

INDEX OF FIRST FREE ENTRY	
(NUMBER OF LOCAL+GLOBAL RINS)*2	
1 1 ////////////////////////////////////	
HEAD OF WAITING LIST(P)	PIN OF HOLDER

|  
v

PCB# waiting processes  
linked through PCB  
impeded queue

|  
v

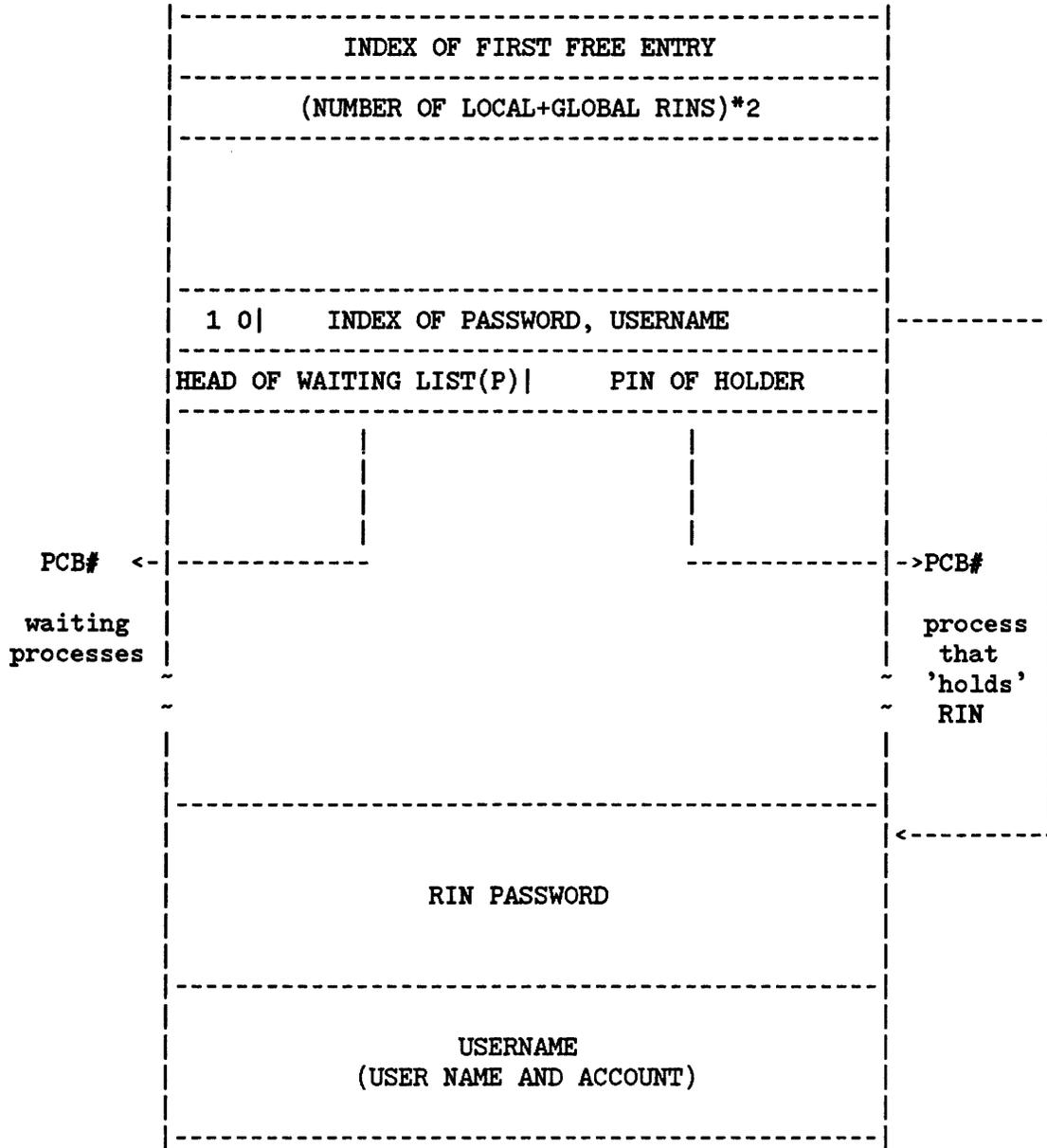
PCB# process that  
"holds" rin

P=pin#

ALLOCATION AND LOCKING OF GLOBAL RINS

DST22(10)=26(8)

RIN TABLE



P=pin#

## 1.0 Introduction

---

This document describes the MPE-IV file system. Section 2 describes the basic concepts. Section 3 describes the table structures used.

## 2.0 File System Overview

---

I/O to files is done by reference to file numbers, which are assigned by calling the FOPEN intrinsic. This establishes an initial "point of attachment", which may be described as a connection between a program (i. e., process) and that particular point in a particular file at which the next FREAD or FWRITE would cause data to be transferred. A point of attachment is described by a control block, of which there are several different kinds (described later). Control blocks may exist in the process's own stack, in an extra data segment assigned by the file system, or (because of file sharing) in some other process' stack. In order to find control blocks quickly, a pointer scheme called vectors is used. A control block is uniquely described by a vector, which consists of one word with the low ten bits containing a segment number, and the upper six containing an index into a table (the "vector table") which describes the location of the control block within that segment. The entire assemblage, consisting of five overhead words, the vector table, and all of the control blocks to which it points, comprises a contiguous piece of storage called the "control block table". If it is in an extra data segment, the control block table comprises the entire segment; if in a stack, it occupies part of the PXFILE part of the PCBX, usually beginning at segment-relative location 106 octal.

The point of attachment is described by a "physical access control block", or PACB, which will exist as a result of an FOPEN to any file (except \$NULL). Any required I/O buffers are associated with the PACB; see section 2.1.

All FOPENs specifying "multi-access" for all processes running under a single job use a single PACB for references to a multi-access file. Although all these are attached to a single point in the file, the type of attachment (i. e., AOPTIONS) may be different. So, each FOPEN specifying a multi-access file establishes a "logical access control block", or LACB, which contains the point-of-attachment local values. The use of a single buffer (i. e., PACB) insures that references by various processes or against various FOPENs within one process are dealt with in strict sequential order. Note that references to a file by other jobs, or by other processes not specifying multi-access, will be through other PACBs, whose buffers will be read or written at the

pleasure of the file system; in order to insure any sort of coherence to such shared references, the jobs must use global RINS and FLOCK and FUNLOCK the file. \$STDIN, \$STDLIST, and spoolfiles are opened multi-access automatically.

In the case of disk files, there is another kind of control block: the file control block, or FCB. It contains copies of information read from the file label, such as the end-of-file pointer, the extent map, and the record and block structure. The EOF pointer is updated in the FCB as the file is written, and all changes made to the FCB are posted to the file label when the file is closed. An FCB is shared by all jobs in the system which reference the file.

The file number assigned by an FOPEN is an index into the Available File Table (AFT), a table of four-word entries which is at the end of the PXFILE part of the PCBX. Two of these words are vectors to the PACB and (if it exists) the LACB.

Because control blocks are shared among processes, it is necessary to have a scheme for coordinating access to them. A control block is "locked" by a process which requires exclusive access to it for a time. Other processes which attempt to lock the block will find it already locked, and will be impeded and queued. It may also be necessary to lock an entire control block table so that a process can create or destroy a control block in it, or lock or unlock an existing control block in the table.

Another table used by FOPEN is the File Multi-Access Vector Table (FMAVT). This table exists in a system extra data segment and is used by all jobs and processes in the system. When a file is being FOPENed with multi-access specified, the FMAVT is searched; if the file is already open, the FMAVT gives the PACB vector for the prior reference for each job.

## 2.1 Buffers

---

A bit in AOPTIONS specifies, when a file is opened, whether access is to be buffered or unbuffered. If unbuffered, data is transferred directly between the I/O device and the user's buffer (usually in his stack), which will be frozen in memory for the duration of the transfer. If buffered, the data is moved between the user's buffer and a file system buffer to which the I/O is actually done.

Buffers are associated with the PACB, attached to it as an appendage.

### 3.0 Table Formats

-----

This section gives a detailed discussion of the main tables constructed and used by the file system. The location and overall structure of each table is given, in addition to the table format and a discussion of each field in the table. Table indices at the right of the table are in octal. Index names apply to the entire word; if in parentheses, the names are defined in the file system listing but not explicitly used there.

### 3.1 File System Section of PCBX (PXFILE)

-----

The PXFILE area is a sub-section of the PCBX. It is a contiguous, expandable and contractable block of storage that is managed by the file system primarily for its own use. Other subsystems, namely CS and DS, also make use of the PXFILE section. In doing so they must conform to the conventions of the file system.

The overall structure of the PXFILE area is:

Overhead	66 (fixed)
Control block table	106 (variable)
Available	(variable)
Active File Table	(variable)
	DL-5

### 3.1.1 Overhead

The part labeled Overhead contains information that pertains to the entire section. It ordinarily begins at segment-relative location 66 octal, but is usually addressed via the pointer at DL-3.

0	1	7	8	15
PXFILE size in words				0 PXFSIZE
Last DOPEN error no.		Last COPEN error no.		1
N				2
Reserved for DS				3 (PXFDSINFO)
Last KOPEN error number		Last FOPEN error number		4
AFT size in words				5 PXAFTSIZE
CS Trace file info				6 (PXCTRINFO)
Last responding NO-WAIT I/O AFT entry number				7 PXFLEFTOFF
1st user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				10 PXFCBT1
2nd user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				11 (PXFCBT2)
3rd user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				12 (PXFCBT3)
4th user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				13 (PXFCBT4)
5th user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				14 (PXFCBT5)
6th user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				15 (PXFCBT6)
7th user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				16 (PXFCBT7)
8th user (NOBUF) control block table DST number				17 (PXFCBT8)

Partial word field identifiers are:

PXFDOPEN	= PXFILE(1).(0:8)#,	last DOPEN error code
PXFCOPEN	= PXFILE(1).(8:8)#,	last COPEN error code
PXFNOCB	= PXFILE(2).(0:1)#,	no CB's in PXFILE CBT?
PXFKOPEN	= PXFILE(4).(0:8)#,	last KOPEN error code
PXFFOPEN	= PXFILE(4).(8:8)#,	last FOPEN error code

Discussion:

PXAFTSIZE This is the size (in words) of the Active File Table (AFT). The size is in words to simplify calculating the size of the available block.

PXFCBT1-8            These are the DST numbers of the user (NOBUF) control block tables. A DST number of 0 indicates that no data segment is allocated.

PXFCOPEN            This contains the last COPEN error number. Not used by the file system.

PXFCTRINFO         This contains information pertinent to the CS trace file. Not used by the file system.

PXFDOPEN            This contains the last DOPEN error number. Not used by the file system.

PXFDSINFO          Reserved for DS. Not used by the file system.

PXFFOPEN            This contains the last FOPEN error number. If it is zero then the last FOPEN completed successfully; otherwise the last FOPEN was unsuccessful and the number is the file system error number.

PXFKOPEN            This contains the last KOPEN error number. KSAM is partly imbedded in the file system, and an FOPEN failure on a KSAM file can be caused by a failure to open either the key file or the data file. This error number is used in conjunction with PXFFOPEN to determine which file caused the KSAM open failure. This error number is not used by the file system.

PXFLEFTOFF         This is the AFT entry number of the last file/line that completed a no-wait I/O; if zero then no no-wait I/O has been completed. This cell is maintained solely by and for the IOWAIT intrinsic.

PXFNOCB            This bit signifies that control blocks are not to be created in the PXFILE control block table. This bit is set by the NOCB parameter to the CREATE intrinsic or the :RUN command. This feature permits the user to have as much stack space as possible; otherwise the file system will take several hundred words of stack for the PXFILE control block table.

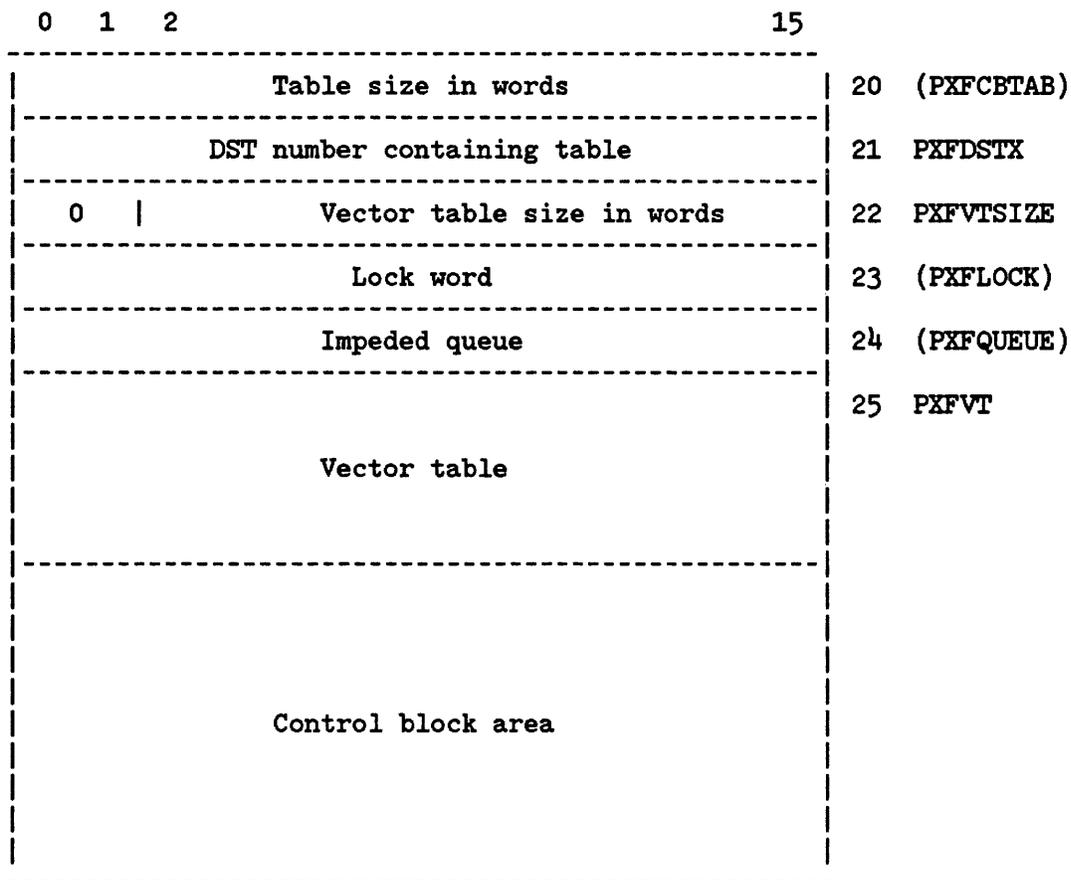
PXFSSIZE            This is the size (in words) of the complete PXFILE area. It is the sum of the overhead block, the control block table, the active file table and the available block.

### 3.1.2 PXFILE Control Block Table (PXFCBT)

Addressing within a PXFILE control block table is somewhat more complicated than addressing an extra data segment CBT since the table does not begin at DB+0. As a result all pointers within the table are table relative; the starting address of the table must be added to a pointer to generate a final DB-relative address. This addressing convention is consistently applied to all control block tables.

When the control block table is expanded, space is taken from the AVAILABLE area. If no space is available then the PXFILE area is expanded and the acquired space is added to the AVAILABLE area.

Refer to section 3.2 for a more detailed description of file control block tables.



The following identifier is also used:

PXFCBTSIZE = PXFILE(16)#, table size in words

Discussion:

PXFCBTAB            This is the first word of the control block table; it is used when referring to the entire table.

PXFCBTSIZE        This is the size in words of the control block table. It is used principally for calculating the size of the available block.

PXFDSTX            This is the DST number of the data segment that contains the control block table. This is the same as the DST number of the stack itself. The common convention of referring to the DST number of the stack as zero is not used, because the file system may refer to a PXFILE control block table in another stack, which would result in an ambiguity since that PXFILE control block table would also have a DST number of zero.

PXFLOCK            This is the lock word for the table and has the same format as the lock word for a control block in the table, i. e. lock bit, break bit, lock count, and locking PIN.

PXFQUEUE          This is the impeded queue for the table and has the same format as the impeded queue for a control block in the table.

PXFVT              This is the first word of the vector table. It is used when referring to the vector table in general.

PXFVTSIZE         This is the size, in words, of the vector table. This is the length of the table and does not reflect the number of entries used or unused.

### 3.1.3 Available Block

-----

The part labeled Available is used to provide space when the Control Block Table or the Active File Table is expanded. These two tables grow towards each other, and when more space is needed it is simply taken from the Available Block.

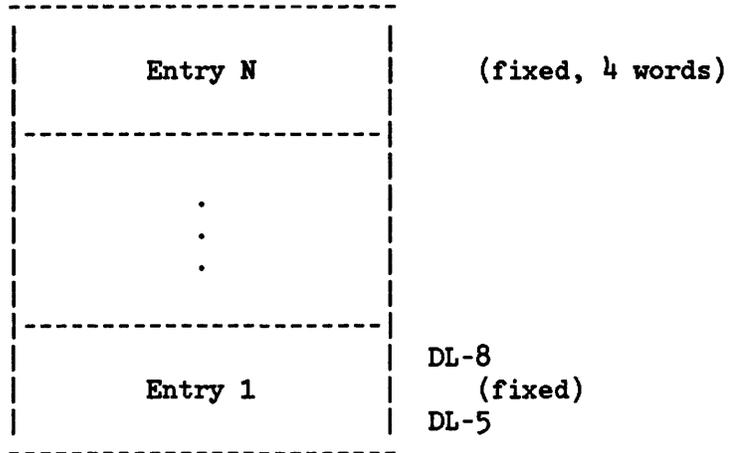
When the Available area is exhausted, the PXFILE area is expanded, the AFT is relocated and the new space is added to the Available Block.

Currently the PXFILE area is only expanded; it is never contracted.

### 3.1.4 Active File Table (AFT)

The part labeled Active File Table contains information used by the file system (or CS, DS, etc.) to grossly characterize the file access and, most importantly, to give the location of the control blocks.

The overall structure of the AFT is:



where  $N = \text{PXFAFTSIZE}/4$ .

The length of the AFT is specified by PXFAFTSIZE. Unused entries are all zeroes. When the table is full it is expanded by taking space from the Available block.

The AFT is negatively indexed by file number: the entry at DL-8 corresponds to file number 1, the entry at DL-12 corresponds to file number 2, etc.

The structure of a file system AFT entry is:

0	1	2	3	4	5	15	
Entry type   N						0	
Physical ACB Vector						1	AFTPACBV
Logical ACB Vector						2	AFTLACBV
NO-WAIT I/O IOQX						3	AFTIOQX

The entry format depends on the entry type; the file system uses entry type 0.

The following partial word field identifiers are used:

AFTTYPE	= AFT.(0:4)#,	entry type
AFTNULL	= AFT.(4:1)#,	\$NULL file

Discussion:

**AFTIOQX** This is the IOQ index of the pending no-wait I/O (if any). This is applicable iff the file was opened with the NOWAIT option specified. Also, CS and DS have the same capability and use this cell in a consistent manner. This is because the IOWAIT intrinsic services the file system as well as CS and DS, and is the principal user of this cell. In the case of a message file the accessor's reply port (file system basic IPC port) is stored in this cell. If this cell is zero there is no no-wait I/O pending.

**AFTLACBV** This is the vector of the Logical ACB (LACB) (if any). This is applicable iff the file was opened with the multi-access option specified.

**AFTNULL** This bit signifies that the file is \$NULL and that there are no control blocks.

**AFTPACBV** This is the vector of the Physical ACB (PACB). A PACB exists for all files except \$NULL.

**AFTTYPE** This is the AFT entry type number. At present the following entry types are defined:

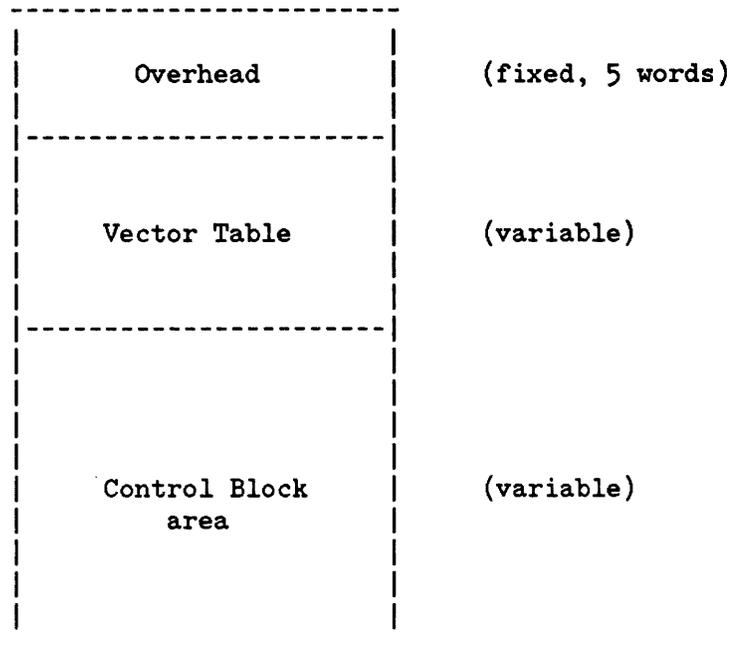
- 0 - file system
- 1 - remote file
- 2 - DS (no-wait I/O disallowed)
- 3 - DS (no-wait I/O allowed)
- 4 - CS
- 5 - CS
- 6 - KSAM
- 8 - Message File

### 3.2 File Control Block Table (CBTAB)

-----

A file control block table can be located in two places: (a) as a sub-part of the PXFILE area, as discussed in section 3.1.2; or (b) in a data segment. Although putting control block tables in PXFILE has the advantage of providing rapid access, it detracts from the space for the user's stack; so the larger control blocks (or optionally, all control blocks) are put into extra data segments. On the other hand, referencing extra data segments may result in an absence trap, which is slow. Extra data segment control block tables are of three kinds: expandable, non-expandable, and shared FCB. Non-expandable CBT's are used for a single PACB with buffers, i. e. where the control block is large, or where the control block can't be local to a single process, i. e., for multi-access. Expandable (or NOBUF) CBT's are used for small control blocks, to wit, LACB's, PACB's with no buffers, and FCB's which are local to a single process. A list of the expandable CBT's associated with a process is kept in the overhead area of PXFILE (cf. section 3.1.1). When a small control block is needed, these CBT's are checked in order to see if one of them has room. Shared FCB CBT's are like expandable CBT's except that they belong to the system rather than to a single process; the system keeps a list of DST's which it has assigned for this purpose.

The overall structure of a control block table is:



### 3.2.1 Overhead

The part labeled Overhead contains information pertaining to the entire table.

0	1	2	6	7	15
Table size in words					0 CBTSIZE
DST Number containing table					1 CBTDSTX
Type				Vector table size in words	
Lock word					3 CBTLOCK
Impeded queue					4 (CBTQUEUE)

Other identifiers used:

CBTTYPE = CBTAB(2).(0:2)%; control block table type  
CBTVTSIZE = CBTAB(2).(7:9)%; vector table size

Discussion:

CBTDSTX This is the DST number of the data segment that contains the control block table. If the table is contained in a stack, i.e. in the PXFILE area, then this is the DST number of the stack and not 0.

CBTLOCK This is the lock word for the table and has the same format as the lock word for a control block in the table, i. e. lock bit, break bit, lock count, and locking PIN. The table is locked, thus insuring exclusive access, whenever a control block is being created or destroyed. It isn't necessary to lock the table while locking a control block within it because control block locking is done pseudo-disabled.

CBTQUEUE This is the impeded queue for the table and has the same format as the impeded queue for a control block in the table. There is no second impeded queue because that facility is used exclusively for BREAK requests against the PACB for \$STDIN/\$STDLIST.

CBTSIZE This is the size in words of the table. It is initialized when the table is created and changed when the table is expanded. At present a table is never contracted, even though this is possible.

**CBTTYPE**

This field is the type of the control block table.  
Possible values are:

- 0 - stack [PXFILE]
- 1 - NOBUF (expandable)
- 2 - System shared FCB
- 3 - Buffered (contains a single PACB)

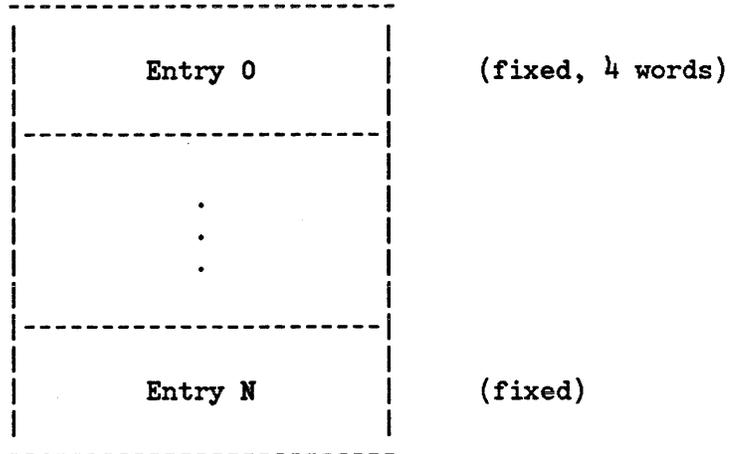
**CBTWSIZE**

This is the size, in words, of the vector table area in the control block table. It does not reflect the number of entries used or unused.

### 3.2.2 Vector Table

The part labeled Vector Table contains information used to locate and lock or unlock control blocks in the control block table.

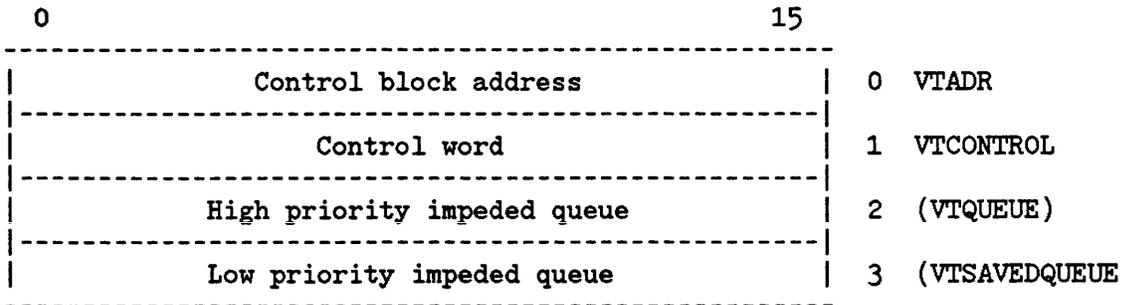
The overall structure of the vector table is:



where  $N = (CBTVTSIZE/4)-1$ . Since only six bits are available for a vector table index, the vector table can contain at most 64 entries.

An unused vector table entry will have zeroes in all the words of the entry. A used vector table entry will have a non-zero value in the first word of the entry (the control block address is necessarily non-zero).

The general structure of a vector table entry is:



**Discussion:**

**VTADR** Control block address is the table relative address of the control block associated with the vector table

entry. It is a word displacement from the beginning of the control block table.

**VTCONTROL** The control word is used to coordinate access to the control block. It contains a bit which indicates that the control block is being accessed, and therefore "locked", and a byte which contains the PIN of the process which has exclusive access to the control block. Other processes attempting to access the block will be impeded and queued.

**VTQUEUE** The high priority impeded queue is a byte pair of PINs that are the head and tail of the impeded queue of processes waiting for access to the control block. Processes are impeded and unimpeded by the file system using the normal mechanisms available under MPE.

**VTSAVEDQUEUE** The low priority impeded queue is a byte pair of PINs and has the same format as VTQUEUE. The only time this word is used is when the control block is in BREAK mode, which can only happen to an ACB corresponding to \$STDIN/\$STDLIST. It is used to save the current VTQUEUE when the control block goes into BREAK mode and to restore VTQUEUE when the control block goes back into non-BREAK mode.

The last three words of a vector table entry comprise a sub-block for the locking system that is used to coordinate access to a particular control block.

The structure of the vector table entry control sub-block is:

0	1	2	7	8	15	
L   B		Lock count			Lock PIN	0 CBLCONTROL
High priority tail PIN			High priority head PIN		1 CBLQUEUE	
Low priority tail PIN			Low priority head PIN		2 CBLSAVEDQUEUE	

The following partial word field identifiers are used:

CBLLOCK	= CBL.(0:1)#,	lock bit
CBLBREAK	= CBL.(1:1)#,	break bit
CBLCOUNT	= CBL.(2:6)#,	lock count
CBLPIN	= CBL.(8:8)#,	PIN holding lock
CBLTAIL	= CBL(1).(0:8)#,	high priority tail PIN
CBLHEAD	= CBL(1).(8:8)#,	high priority head PIN
CBLSAVEDTAIL	= CBL(2).(0:8)#,	low priority tail PIN

CBLSAVEDHEAD = CBL(2).(8:8)#; low priority head PIN

Discussion:

CBLBREAK This is the BREAK bit and is used only for the ACB corresponding to \$STDIN/\$SDTLIST.

CBLCONTROL This identifier is used when referring to the first word of the vector table control sub-block.

CBLCOUNT This is a count of the number of times that the control block is locked by CBLPIN. It is 0 if the control block is not locked and is greater than 0 if the control block is locked.

CBLHEAD This is the PIN of the process at the head of the high priority impeded queue.

CBLLOCK This is the lock bit for a control block; 1 denotes locked.

CBLPIN This is the PIN of the process which has locked the control block and has exclusive access to it. If the control block is not locked then this field is 0.

CBLQUEUE This is the high priority impeded queue.

CBLSAVEDHEAD This is the PIN of the process at the head of the low priority impeded queue.

CBLSAVEDQUEUE This is where CBLQUEUE is saved when creating a break queue.

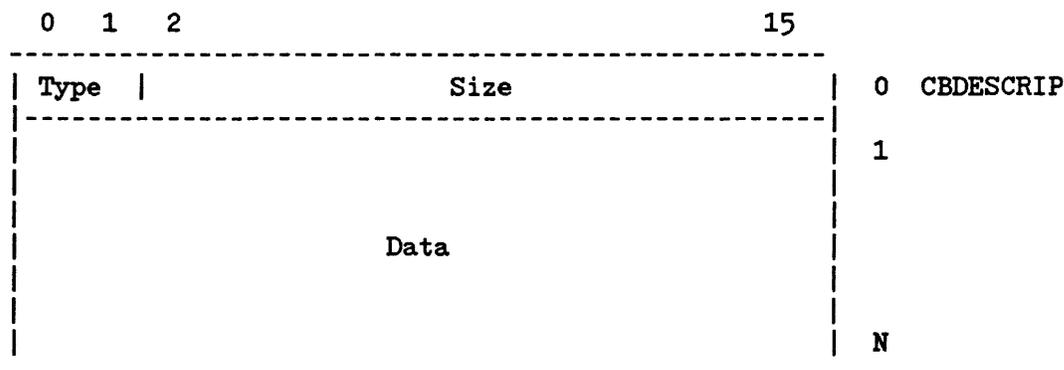
CBLSAVEDTAIL This is the PIN of the process at the tail of the low priority impeded queue.

CBLTAIL This is the PIN of the process at the tail of the high priority impeded queue.

### 3.2.3 Control Block Area

The part labeled CONTROL BLOCK AREA contains the control blocks used by the file system.

To facilitate storage management, all control blocks have the same overall structure:



where  $N = \text{Size} - 1$ .

Partial word field identifiers are:

CBTYPE	= CB.(0:2)#,	control block type no.
CBSIZE	= CB.(2:14)#;	control block size

Discussion:

**CBDESCRIP** This is the first word of a control block; the format is common for all control blocks.

**CBSIZE** This is the size (in words) of the control block. The size includes the descriptor word.

**CBTYPE** This is the type number of the control block. There are four types of control blocks:

- 0 - Garbage
- 1 - FCB
- 2 - PACB
- 3 - LACB

When a control block table is created the initial control block area is completely allocated to a single control block of type garbage. When space is requested for a new control block the control block area is scanned (using a first fit algorithm) for a garbage control block that is as large as the size requested. The space for the new control block

is taken from this garbage control block and the space remaining becomes the new garbage control block size.

When space is returned it becomes a new garbage control block. To reduce fragmentation the new garbage control block is combined with either of the two neighboring control blocks if they are of type garbage.

If space is requested and no garbage control block is large enough to contain the new control block then the control block area and control block table are expanded by a sufficient amount. If expansion is not possible, some other control block table must be used.

#### 3.2.4 Access Control Block (ACB)

-----

Virtually every file system intrinsic constructs an ACB as its first action. When using the multi-access option, each accessor shares a single PACB. However each accessor is permitted to view the shared file in a slightly different manner than the other accessors. For example, one accessor may access the file in a read-only mode while the other accessors may access the file in a read-write mode. To do this, each accessor must, during his access, have a slightly different ACB.

The PACB holds information that is global to all accessors of the file. The LACB holds information that is local to each accessor of the file. At the beginning of a particular access, an ACB is constructed by calling LOC'ACB, which copies information from both the LACB and the PACB. At the end of the access, the ACB is released by calling UNLOC'ACB; this updates the PACB and LACB from the ACB since some of the fields may have been modified due to the access. This scheme nearly eliminates EXCHANGEDB's to access the various data segments.

### 3.2.5 Logical Access Control Block (LACB)

All LACBs have the same structure:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
3			Complete LACB size												0					
								File number								1				
File name - 1st char.				File name - 2nd char.				File name - 3rd char.				File name - 4th char.				2				
File name - 5th char.				File name - 6th char.				File name - 7th char.				File name - 8th char.				3				
File name - 5th char.				File name - 6th char.				File name - 7th char.				File name - 8th char.				4				
File name - 7th char.				File name - 8th char.				File name - 7th char.				File name - 8th char.				5				
FOPTIONS															6					
AOPTIONS															7					
Record size in bytes															10					
Block size in words															11					
Reserved for PACBV															12					
Carriage control code															13					
EOF Pg		Ln		St		FK		TC		TB		8B		Car DB		EOF T		EOF M		14
TE IC Q								Terminal stop character								15				
Error code															16					
Last I/O transmission log															17					

Partial word field identifiers are:

LACBSIZE = LACB.(2:14)#, size in words  
 LACBSTOPCHAR = LACB(2).(0:8)#, terminal stop character

Discussion:

LACBAOPTIONS See ACBAOPTIONS.

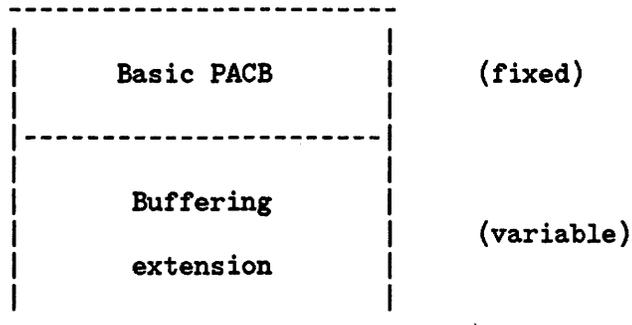
LACBBSIZE See ACBBSIZE.

LACBCTL	See ACBCTL.
LACBERROR	See ACBERROR.
LACBFNUM	See ACBFNUM.
LACBFOPTIONS	See ACBFOPTIONS.
LACBMODE	See ACBMODE.
LACBNAME1-8	See ACBNAME.
LACBPACB	This is the vector of the Physical ACB (PACB) for the file.
LACBRSIZE	See ACBRSIZE.
LACBSIZE	This is the size, in words, of the LACB. All LACBs are sixteen (decimal) words long.
LACBSTATE	See ACBLSTATE.
LACBSTOPCHAR	See ACBSTOPCHAR.
LACBTLOG	See ACBTLOG.

### 3.2.6 Physical Access Control Block (PACB)

---

The overall structure of the PACB is:



The buffering extension is optional; it is present if and only if the file is accessed with buffering. There are thus two possible formats for an ACB:

1. No buffers; the buffering extension is not present.
2. PACB buffers; the buffering extension is present and the buffers are in the buffering extension.

If multiple PACB buffers exist, there will be a buffering extension for each, immediately preceding the buffer. The basic PACB (or NOBUF PACB) is copied into the the ACB as words 0 thru 57 octal; an ACB "extension" is then generated in words 60 thru 67. The resulting ACB thus has the following format:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	2		Complete ACB size												0		
1									File number							1	
2	File name - 1st char.							File name - 2nd char.						2			
3	File name - 3rd char.							File name - 4th char.						3			
4	File name - 5th char.							File name - 6th char.						4			
5	File name - 7th char.							File name - 8th char.						5			
6	FOPTIONS															6	
7	AOPTIONS															7	
8	Record size in bytes															10	
9	Block size in words															11	
10	(Reserved for PACBV, if multi-access)															12	
11	Carriage control code															13	
12	EOF Pg	Ln	St	FK	TC	TB	8B	Car	DB	EOF T	EOF M					14	
13	TE IC Q							Terminal stop character							15		
14	Error code															16	
15	Last I/O transmission log															17	
16	File pointer															20	
17																21	
18	Current variable block number															22	
19																23	
20	Record transfer count															24	
21																25	
22	Block transfer count															26	
23																27	
24	Highest block number started															30	
25																31	
26	FCB Vector															32	

27	Spare			33
28	No. input LACB'S		Total no. LACB'S	34
29	Bk	Device type	Last logical I/O status	35
30	AE  RW  ABR NE	SEOFS	EOFS   Blocking factor	36
31	PF  Hit	Current buffer	Tape Displace.  No. buffers	37
32	Current record word index			40
33	Buffer size			41
34	Spare			42
35	FMAVT index			43
36	Volume table index			44
37	Name type		File disposition	45
38	Access bit map		Logical device number	46
39	S   M   Q   R   D		Virtual logical device no.	47
40	Spooled device type		Spooled device record size	50
41	Spooled device FOPTIONS			51
42	Spooled device AOPTIONS			52
43	IDD or ODD Index			53
44	No-Wait disk address			54
45				55
46	Spare			56
47	Spare			57

The above words, 0-%57, are physically located in the PACB of the file. Below, words %60-%67, are used by file system intrinsics and are placed onto the stack by the procedure LOC'ACB when locking the ACB. Therefore, the buffering extention, if present, will immediately follow word %57 of the actual ACB in the Control Block Table of the file.

48	PACB DST nr.			60
49	PACB offset (DST-rel.)			61

50	LACB DST nr.	62
51	LACB offset (DST-rel.)	63
52	ACB offset (Stack-DST-rel.)	64
53	DB offset (Stack-DST-rel.)	65
54	Stack-DST-rel location of PXFILE CBTAB	66
55	CBTAB-rel vector table entry address	67

The following identifiers are used when referring to an ACB:

(ACBSIZE)	= ACB.(2:14)#,	size in words
ACBFNUM	= ACB(1).(8:8)#,	file number
ACBNAME	= ACB(2)#,	file name
ACBNAME1	= ACBDBL(1)#,	file name - first half
ACBNAME2	= ACBDBL(2)#,	file name - second half
ACBFOPTIONS	= ACB(6)#,	FOPTIONS
ACBAOPTIONS	= ACB(7)#,	AOPTIONS
ACBRSIZE	= ACB(8)#,	record size (bytes)
ACBBSIZE	= ACB(9)#,	block size (words)
ACBCTL	= ACB(11)#,	carriage control word
ACBLSTATE	= ACB(12)#,	local state flags
ACBEOF	= ACBLSTATE.(1:1)#,	end of file sensed
ACBLPCTL	= ACBLSTATE.(2:2)#,	page and line control
ACBPAGECTL	= ACBLSTATE.(2:1)#,	page control
ACBLINECTL	= ACBLSTATE.(3:1)#,	line control
ACBSTREAM	= ACBLSTATE.(4:1)#,	stream I/O
ACBFKEYS	= ACBLSTATE.(5:1)#,	restore function keys
ACBXMITCRLF	= ACBLSTATE.(6:1)#,	transmit CR,LF to user
ACBTBLOCK	= ACBLSTATE.(7:1)#,	disable block mode
ACBBINARYIO	= ACBLSTATE.(8:1)#,	8-bit terminal transfers
ACBCARRIAGE	= ACBLSTATE.(9:1)#,	carriage control flag
(ACBDEFBLOCK)	= ACBLSTATE.(10:1)#,	default blocking
ACBREADCODE	= ACBLSTATE.(11:4)#,	input EOF check
ACBREADTYPE	= ACBLSTATE.(11:2)#,	input EOF type
ACBREADMODE	= ACBLSTATE.(13:2)#;	input EOF mode
ACBMODW	= ACB(13)#,	mode word
ACBMODE	= ACBMODW.(0:8)#,	mode setting
ACBTAPEERROR	= ACBMODW.(4:1)#,	report recovered tape error
ACBINHIBCRLF	= ACBMODW.(5:1)#,	inhibit terminal CR/LF
ACBQUIESCE	= ACBMODW.(6:1)#,	critical output verify
ACBSTOPCHAR	= ACBMODW.(8:8)#,	terminal stop character
ACBERROR	= ACB(14)#,	error code
ACBTLOG	= ACB(15)#,	last I/O transmission log
ACBFPTR	= ACBDBL(08)#,	current record number
ACBBLK	= ACBDBL(09)#,	current variable block

ACBRTFRCT	= ACBDBL(10)#,	logical record tfr count
ACBBTFRCT	= ACBDBL(11)#,	block transfer count
ACBHIBLK	= ACBDBL(12)#,	highest block started
ACBFCB	= ACB(26)#,	FCB vector
ACBSHCNTS	= ACB(28)#,	LACB counts
ACBSHCNTIN	= ACBSHCNTS.(0:8)#,	# of Read LACB'S
ACBSHCNT	= ACBSHCNTS.(8:8)#,	# of LACB'S
ACBSTATW	= ACB(29)#,	access class, status, etc.
ACBBREAK	= ACBSTATW.(1:1)#,	break (\$STDIN/LIST only)
ACBDTYPE	= ACBSTATW.(2:6)#,	device type
ACBACCCL	= ACBSTATW.(2:3)#,	device access class
ACBSUBCL	= ACBSTATW.(5:3)#,	device sub-class
ACBSTATUS	= ACBSTATW.(8:8)#,	last logical I/O status
ACBQSTATUS	= ACBSTATW.(8:5)#,	qualifying status part
ACBGSTATUS	= ACBSTATW.(13:3)#,	general status part
ACBGSTW	= ACB(30)#,	global state flags
ACBNOWAITEOF	= ACBGSTW.(0:1)#,	EOF advanced?
ACBNOWAITMODE	= ACBGSTW.(1:1)#,	last I/O: 0 = read, 1 = write
ACBABORTREAD	= ACBGSTW.(2:1)#,	abort broken re-read?
ACBNEWEOF	= ACBGSTW.(3:1)#,	EOF advanced - tape file
ACBSAVEEOF	= ACBGSTW.(4:2)#,	for saving ACBEofs
ACBEofs	= ACBGSTW.(6:2)#,	EOF flags - :EOD/:
ACBBLKFACT	= ACBGSTW.(8:8)#,	records/block
ACBBUFx	= ACB(31)#,	buffer data & misc. flags
ACBPRIV	= ACBBUFx.(0:1)#,	privileged access only
ACBHIT	= ACBBUFx.(1:1)#,	buffer hit flag
ACBCURRBUF	= ACBBUFx.(4:4)#,	current buffer nr.
ACBTAPEDISP	= ACBBUFx.(8:8)#,	tape displacement
ACBNUMBUFS	= ACBBUFx.(12:4)#,	number of buffers less 1
ACBBUFUSED	= ACB(32)#,	used block word count
ACBBUFsize	= ACB(33)#,	buffer size (words)
ACBXXXX	= ACB(34)#,	spare
ACBFMAVTX	= ACB(35)#,	FMAVT index
ACBVDADDR	= ACB(36)#,	volume table index
ACBDNTD	= ACB(37)#,	type & disposition
ACBDNTYPE	= ACBDNTD.(0:8)#,	name type for dir. search
ACBDISP	= ACBDNTD.(8:8)#,	file disposition
ACBAMLd	= ACB(38)#,	access mask & LDEV
ACBACCESS	= ACBAMLd.(0:8)#,	access mask
ACBDADDR	= ACBAMLd.(8:8)#,	logical device number
ACBSPFL	= ACB(39)#,	spool control flags
ACBSPOOLED	= ACBSPFL.(0:1)#,	spooled device flag
ACBSPOOLIO	= ACBSPFL.(0:2)#,	spooled IN/OUT
ACBSPSQ	= ACBSPFL.(2:2)#,	squeeze flags
ACBSPSQZ	= ACBSPFL.(2:1)#,	file squeezed
ACBSPRSQ	= ACBSPFL.(3:1)#,	request to sqz
ACBSPDSQ	= ACBSPFL.(4:1)#,	squeeze just done
ACBSPVDEV	= ACBSPFL.(8:8)#,	spooled virtual device
ACBSPTYRC	= ACB(40)#,	spooled dev type/recsize
ACBSPTYPE	= ACBSPTYRC.(0:6)#,	spooled dev type
ACBSPREC	= ACBSPTYRC.(6:10)#,	spooled dev rec size
ACBSPFOPT	= ACB(41)#,	spooled dev FOPTIONS
ACBSPAOPT	= ACB(42)#,	spooled dev AOPTIONS

ACBSPXDDX = ACB(43)#,                    IDD/ODD index  
ACBNOWAITDA = ACBDBL(22)#,                No-wait disk address  
ACBNOWAITLDEV = ACB(27)#,

Discussion:

**ACBABORTREAD**           This flag is used to abort a broken terminal re-read. The flag is set via the ABORT parameter to FUNBREAK. If the flag is set then the READ PENDING message will be aborted along with the re-read. This feature is needed to handle the BREAK...:ABORT, etc. situation.

**ACBACCCL**               This is the access class part of the device type number. The following are legal values:

- 0 - direct (e.g. disc)
- 1 - serial input (e.g. card reader)
- 2 - parallel input/output (e.g. terminal)
- 3 - serial input/output (e.g. mag tape)
- 4 - serial output (e.g. line printer)

**ACBACCESS**             This is the access bit map for the file. The following are the bit definitions of this eight-bit field:

- (0:1) - unused
- (1:1) - unused
- (2:1) - read
- (3:1) - append
- (4:1) - write
- (5:1) - lock
- (6:1) - execute
- (7:1) - save

This access security is determined by the ACCCHECK intrinsic and enforced by the file system.

**ACBAOPTIONS**           This is the AOPTIONS in effect for this file access.

**ACBBINARYIO**           This bit controls full eight bit transfers on the 2644 page mode terminal. It is adjusted by FCONTROL(26) and FCONTROL(27).

**ACBBLK**                 This is the block number of the current variable record format block. Applicable iff the record format is variable.

**ACBBLKFACT**            This is the blocking factor for the file. It is the number of records in a block. Legal values range from 1 to 255.

**ACBBREAK**              This is the break mode flag. It is applicable iff the ACB is for \$STDIN or \$STDLIST. If set it means that the BREAK key has been hit and that the CI should have high priority access to the ACB. The flag will be

cleared when a RESUME or ABORT is issued.

ACBBSIZE This is the block size, in words, of the file.

ACBBTFRCT This is the total number of blocks transferred to and from the file. The initial value is 0D.

ACBBUFUSED This is the word index, relative to the base of the block, for the selected record within the block. This is applicable iff the file access is buffered.

ACBCARRIAGE This bit signifies that the file has carriage control. It is the same as the carriage control bit in ACBFOPTIONS if the file is spooled. If not spooled, the bit is zero, and IOMOVE will pass the FWRITE carriage control parameter directly to the driver rather than imbedding it as the first character of the output record.

ACBCTL This is the CONTROL parameter from the last FWRITE. This value is pertinent iff the file was opened with carriage control.

ACBCURRBUF This is the buffer number (0-relative) containing the most recently referenced record. Applicable iff the file access is buffered.

ACBDADDR This is the logical device number of the file. For a disc file this is the logical device number of the first extent.

ACBDEFBLOCK This bit signifies that the file is to be accessed with default blocking. The bit is initialized from the FOPEN stateword STATE. It does not need to be in the ACB; it is mentioned here only to signify that the bit is effectively used due to the way ACBLSTATE is initialized from STATE.

ACBDISP This is the file close disposition derived from the FOPEN call. The only way this can be specified is via a file equation. The legal values are the same as those for FCLOSE.

ACBDNTYPE This is the file reference format type number and is derived from the FOPEN call. The following are legal values:

- 0 - full name
- 1 - account name absent
- 2 - group and account name absent
- 3 - null name

This information is needed by FRENAME.

ACBDTYPE This is the device type number of the file. The following are legal values (octal):

- 0 - moving head disc
- 1 - fixed head disc
- 7 - foreign disc
- 10 - card reader
- 11 - paper tape reader
- 20 - terminal
- 24 - card reader/interpreter/punch
- 26 - SSLC
- 27 - programmable controller
- 30 - magnetic tape
- 31 - serial disc
- 40 - line printer
- 41 - card punch
- 42 - paper tape punch
- 43 - CALCOMP 500 plotter
- 44 - CALCOMP 600 plotter
- 45 - CALCOMP 700 plotter

- ACBEOF** This bit is set when EOF has been sensed.
- ACBEOFS** This is the type of EOF detected on \$STDIN(X). This field consists of two bits:
- (0:1) - super colon (i.e. EOF for \$STDINX)
  - (1:1) - regular colon (i.e. EOF for \$STDIN)
- Applicable for multi-access to \$STDIN(X) only.
- ACBERROR** This is the error number for the file. It is used by all intrinsics except FOPEN. When an error is detected the error number is placed in this cell. The error number is cleared at the beginning of each callable intrinsic except FCHECK (which reads it).
- ACBFCB** This is the FCB vector for the file. Applicable only to disc files.
- ACBFKEYS** This bit controls the definition of the f1 and f2 function keys on the 2644 page mode terminal; it is adjusted by FCONTROL(32) and FCONTROL(33). (Obsolete function)
- ACBFNUM** File number, range from 1 to 255. Used mostly for calling routines that access things such as labels by file number.
- ACBFOPTIONS** This is the FOPTIONS in effect for this file access.
- ACBFPTR** This is the sequential access record pointer; it contains the next sequential record number. The initial value is 0D. This value is used only by the FREAD, FWRITE and FUPDATE intrinsics. However the value is maintained by all data transferring file system intrinsics.

ACBFMAVTX This is the entry index into the file multi-access vector table (FMAVT). This is valid iff the file access is multi-access.

ACBGSTATE These are miscellaneous state flags. These are "global" in nature in that they are the same for all accessors in a multi-access environment. The constituent bits are described individually.

ACBGSTATUS This is the general part of the last I/O status for the file. The following are the legal values:

- 0 - pending
- 1 - successful
- 2 - end of file
- 3 - unusual condition
- 4 - irrecoverable error

ACBHIBLK This is the highest block number for which an anticipatory read has been issued, and is applicable iff the file access is buffered. The initial value is -1D.

ACBHIT This is the buffer hit flag. If set it indicates that the last read or write request was serviced without any physical I/O required. This flag is used only for performance measurement. The code which manipulates it is optional to the file system, and is controlled by compiler toggle X3.

ACBINHIBCRLF This bit controls the termination of lines written to the terminal. If not set then each line is terminated with a CR and LF; if set then no line termination characters are used. This bit is valid iff the file is a terminal file; it is adjusted by FSETMODE.

ACBLINECTL This is the line control bit. If not set then each line is post-spaced; if set then each line is pre-spaced. This bit is used by line printers and terminals only. It is adjusted by FCONTROL(1) and FWRITE with the appropriate carriage control.

ACBLPCTL This are the line and page control bits, which are described separately.

ACBLSTATE These are miscellaneous state flags. They are "local" in nature in that they may be different for each accessor in a multi-access environment. Bits (9:6) are initialized from the stateword local variable called STATE in FOPEN; the ten remaining bits are initialized individually. The constituent bits are described individually.

ACBMODE            These are miscellaneous mode flags. The constituent bits are described individually.

ACBNAME            This is the local file name. The name is eight bytes in length with trailing blanks added.

ACBNEWEOF         This flag when set indicates that a new tape mark should be written before the tape is rewound or backspaced. Applicable only to mag tape files.

ACBNOWAITEOF      This bit is used to save the value of the local EOF advanced flag NEWEOF in IOMOVE between the I/O initiation and I/O completion calls. This flag is applicable iff the file is accessed in no-wait I/O mode.

ACBNOWAITMODE     This cell is used to save the I/O mode between no-wait I/O initiation and completion calls. If the bit is set then the last I/O request was a write; otherwise it was a read. This cell is pertinent iff the file is accessed in no-wait I/O mode.

ACBNUMBUFS        This is the number of buffers, less one, used for the file access. Applicable iff the file access is buffered.

ACBPAGECTL        This is the page control bit. If not set then a page is assumed to consist of 60 lines (auto page eject); if set then a page is assumed to consist of 66 lines (no auto page eject). This is used primarily for line printers but is also valid for terminals; these are the only devices for which this is valid. This bit is adjusted by FCONTROL(1) and FWRITE with the appropriate carriage control.

ACBPRIV            This flag when set indicates that the file is privileged in that it has a negative file code; the user must be in privileged mode to access it.

ACBQSTATUS        This is the qualifying part of the last I/O status for the file. The values are unique for each general status part. See I/O System IMS for all legal values.

ACBQUIESCE        This bit controls critical output verification. If set, buffered output is guaranteed to have been written to the device when control is returned to the user. This bit is adjusted by FSETMODE.

ACBREADCODE        This field consists of the input EOF checking type and mode, and is used to generate the P1 parameter to ATTACHIO. These fields are described individually.

ACBREADMODE        This field controls the input EOF checking mode. It is 00 for reading \$STDIN, 01 for reading \$STDINX, and 10 for the command interpreter.

ACBREADTYPE	This field controls the input EOF checking type. It is 01 for JOBS, 10 for SESSIONS, and 00 for DATA.
ACBRSIZE	This is the file's record size in positive bytes.
ACBRTRFCT	This is the total number of records transferred to and from the file. The initial value is 0D.
ACBSAVEEOFs	This field is used to save the contents of ACBEOFS during BREAK mode processing.
ACBSHCNT	This is the total number of LACBs that exist for this PACB. Valid iff the file access is multi-access.
ACBSHCNTIN	This is the total number of input-only LACBs that exist for this PACB. Valid iff the file access is multi-access.
ACBSHCNTS	This is the total LACB and total input-only LACB counts, each of which is described separately.
ACBSIZE	This is the size, in words, of the complete ACB. It includes the buffering extension, if present.
ACBSPAOPT	This is the AOPTIONS for the spooled device. Applicable iff the file access is to a spooled device.
ACBSPFOPT	This is the FOPTIONS for the spooled device. Applicable iff the file access is to a spooled device.
ACBSPOOLED	This is the spooled device flag. If set then the file access is to a spooled device.
ACBSPOOLIO	This field is a combination of the spooled device flag and the input/output mode of the spooled device. Legal values are:  00 - not spooled 01 - illegal 10 - input spooling 11 - output spooling
ACBSPREC	This is the record size, in bytes, of the spooled device. Applicable iff the file access is to a spooled device.
ACBSPTYPE	This is the device type (from the LDT) of the spooled device. Applicable iff the file access is to a spooled device.
ACBSPTYRC	This cell contains the spooled device type and record size, which are described separately.
ACBSPVDEV	This is the logical device number of the spooled device. Applicable iff the file access is to a spooled device.

device.

ACBSPXDDX This is the index into the IDD or ODD for a spoolfile. Applicable iff the file access is to either a spooled device or a spoolfile.

ACBSTATUS This is the last I/O status for the file. It comes from the I/O status part of the IOCB returned by ATTACHIO. Not all ATTACHIO calls update this cell.

ACBSTOPCHAR This is the record termination character used for terminal reads. This character can be changed via FCONTROL(25).

ACBSTREAM This bit signifies inter-block garbage for disc files. If set, the block size is a multiple of 128 words and therefore there is no garbage data between blocks. This fact is used to improve multi-record I/O by mapping the request into as few ATTACHIOs as possible.

ACBSUBCL This is the sub-class part of the device type number. The sub-class is unique for each access class. The following are the legal sub-class values for each device class:

- 0 - direct
  - 0 - moving head disc
  - 1 - fixed head disc
  - 7 - foreign disc
- 1 - serial input
  - 0 - card reader
  - 1 - paper tape reader
- 2 - parallel input/output
  - 0 - terminal
  - 4 - card reader/punch
  - 6 - SSLC
  - 7 - programmable controller
- 3 - serial input/output
  - 0 - mag tape
  - 7 - serial disc
- 4 - serial output
  - 0 - line printer
  - 1 - card punch
  - 2 - paper tape punch
  - 3 - CALCOMP 500 plotter
  - 4 - CALCOMP 600 plotter
  - 5 - CALCOMP 700 plotter

ACBTAPEDISP This number is used to keep track of the difference or displacement between the physical and logical tape locations. The tape could be mispositioned due to pre-reads and this variable is used to properly backspace the tape before an FWRITE, FSPACE, FCONTROL(6) or FCLOSE(DISP=3).

ACBTAPEERROR      This bit controls the reporting of recovered mag tape errors. If not set the recovered errors are not reported to the user; if set then recovered errors are reported to the user by returning CCL and error number 39. Valid iff the file is a mag tape file. This bit is adjusted by FSETMODE.

ACBTBLOCK        This bit controls block mode transfers on the 2644 page mode terminal. This bit is adjusted by FCONTROL(28) and FCONTROL(29).

ACBTLOG          This is the last I/O transmission log for the file. It comes from the I/O transmission log part of the IOCB returned by ATTACHIO. Not all ATTACHIO calls update this cell.

ACBVDADDR        This is the volume table index for the file. Applicable iff the file is a disc file.

ACBXMITCRLF     This bit controls CR and LF insertion into the user buffer on the 2644 page mode terminal. This bit is adjusted by FCONTROL(30) and FCONTROL(31).

If present, the PACB buffering extension contains from one to sixteen block buffers each having the following format:

0	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	
IOQ entry index								0 BLKIOQX
U   R   D   W   M   P								1 BLKFLAGW
IOCB - Status								2 BLKLSTAT
IOCB - Transmission log								3 BLKTLOG
Block number								4 BLKBLOCK
Block log. device no.								5
Block sector number								6 BLKDADDR
Block Extent Base								7
Block Extent Size								8 BLKEXTBASE
Not Used								9
Buffer								10 BLKEXTSIZE
								11
								12 BLKBUFFER

Other identifiers used:

BLKIOCB	= BLKDBL(1)#,	IOCB
(BLKLDEV)	= BLK(6).(0:8)#,	block logical device number
BLKFLAGS	= BLK(1).( 8:8)#,	block I/O flags
BLKUNALLOCEXT	= BLK(1).(10:1)#,	block from un-allocated extent
BLKREVERSE	= BLK(1).(11:1)#,	block for tape FREADBACKWARDS
BLKDONTWAIT	= BLK(1).(12:1)#,	I/O status not checked.
BLKIOOUT	= BLK(1).(13:1)#,	last I/O was write?
BLKDIRTY	= BLK(1).(14:1)#,	buffer modified?
BLKIOPEND	= BLK(1).(15:1)#,	I/O in progress?
BLKIOCOMP	= BLK(1).(14:2)#,	I/O complete - not dirty

Discussion:

BLKBLOCK	This is the block number of the data contained in the buffer. A value of -1D indicates that the buffer is empty.
BLKBUFFER	If ACB buffering is used, this is the buffer location. When system buffers were used, the buffer location was given by BLKSYSBUF and BLKSYSBUFDISP.
BLKDADDR	This is the block's logical device and sector number.
BLKDIRTY	This flag is set if the contents of the buffer has been modified. When the block buffer is reused this flag is checked to see if the block needs to be written to the device.
BLKDONTWAIT	This bit is on if the buffer's I/O was completed and the BLKIOQX and pending bits cleared, but the status of the I/O was not checked. This is done to free valuable DRQ entries. If the bit is on, then BLKLSTAT must be checked before using the block.
BLKEXTBASE	This is the sector address of the base of the extents in which the block resides. It is used for I/O disk caching.
BLKEXTSIZE	This is the size, in sectors, of the extent in which the block resides. Also used for I/O disk caching.
BLKFLAGS	These are the miscellaneous flags associated with the block, which are described separately.
BLKIOCB	This is the IOCB returned by the I/O system when the block I/O has completed. On a blocked I/O request this is obtained from the ATTACHIO call; on an unblocked I/O request this is obtained from WAITFORIO.
BLKIOCOMP	This is the buffer modified flag (BLKDIRTY) and the I/O in progress flag (BLKIOPEND), which are described separately. This field is usually interrogated to see if it contains the value 2, which means that the buffer has been modified but not yet written to the device.
BLKIOOUT	This is the mode of the I/O operation for the block. It is set by a write and cleared by a read.
BLKIOPEND	This is the I/O in progress flag. It is set if the I/O is pending; it is cleared when the I/O has completed.
BLKIOQX	This is the IOQ index of the unblocked I/O request for the block. It is used as the argument to WAITFORIO, which insures the completion of the I/O request.
BLKLDEV	This is the logical device number of the block.

BLKLSTAT           The I/O status part of the IOCB consists of the PCB number and the error code for the completed I/O request.

BLKREVERSE         This bit is not currently used but has been reserved for FREADBACKWARDS (reading a tape backwards) to a buffered file which is not currently supported.

BLKTLOG            The transmission log part of the IOCB is the number of words or bytes transferred by the the I/O request.

BLKUNALLOCEXT     This bit is on if the block in this buffer was read from unallocated extent. In this case, the extent was not allocated and the buffer was simply flushed with fill characters. The block must be allocated before writing to it.

### 3.2.7 File Control Block (FCB)

The FCB coordinates access to a file on a sharable device. At present the only sharable device is a disc, so only disc files have FCBs.

The information contained in an FCB is derived from the file label. The FCB is used to hold this information, rather than the file label, since it can be accessed more quickly.

The FCB can be contained in a stack when first created. If another process opens the file, the FCB will be moved to a system data segment (which will be created if it doesn't already exist) so that the first process' entire stack need not be present when the second process is dealing with the file. The number of a data segment containing a list of numbers of shared file system data segments is kept in system global location 1076 octal. The size of the FCB depends on the maximum number of extents specified at FOPEN; there are 44 (octal) words plus two per extent. There will be at least one extent, since the file label always exists in the first extent. The FCB extent map is in terms of logical device and sector number. The extent map in the file label is in terms of volume rather than logical device; the map is converted by VTABTOLDEV when the label is read, and converted back by LDEVTOVTAB when the label is written to disk.

The FCB has the following format:

	0	1	2	3	7	8	12	13	14	15	
0	Complete FCB size										0
1	New FCB vector										1 FCBNEWFCBV
2	FOPTIONS										2 FCBFOP- TIONS
3	Device specification										3 FCBDEVICE
4	Prev. lock	Dev. type	C	Device subtype							4
5	No. opens for output					No. opens for any mode					5
6	Creator ACB vector										6 FCBACB
7	RIN number										7 FCBRIN
8	Exclusive status										10 FCBEXC- STAT
9	Private volume information										11 FCBPVINFO
10	File limit										12 FCBFLIM
11											13

12	Reserved for IMAGE	14	FCBIMAGE
13		15	
14	End of data pointer	16	FCBEOF
15		17	
16	No. user labels written   No. user labels avail.	20	FCBUSERLBL
17	Extent size in sectors	21	FCBEXTSIZE
18	Blocking factor   Sectors per block	22	
19	Sector offset to data   Disp   No. extents - 1	23	
20	Last extent size in sectors	24	FCBLAST- EXTSIZE
21	No. opens input mode	25	
22	Group name - 1st char.   Group name - 2nd char.	26	FCBGN
23	Group name - 3rd char.   Group name - 4th char.	27	
24	Group name - 5th char.   Group name - 6th char.	30	
25	Group name - 7th char.   Group name - 8th char.	31	
26	Acct name - 1st char.   Acct name - 2nd char.	32	FCBAN
27	Acct name - 3rd char.   Acct name - 4th char.	33	
28	Acct name - 5th char.   Acct name - 6th char.	34	
29	Acct name - 7th char.   Acct name - 8th char.	35	
30	Start of file block number	36	FCBSTART
31		37	
32	Current number of data blocks in the file	40	FCBEND
33		41	
34	Number of open and close records (message file)	42	FCBNUM- OPENCLSREC
35		43	
36	Logical device number	44	FCBEXTMAP
37	First extent sector number	45	
	.		
	.		
	.		

Logical device number
Last extent sector number

Other identifiers used:

FCBSIZE	= FCB(2:14)#,	size in words
FCBLKST	= FCB(4).(0:2)#,	previous lock state
FCBDTYPE	= FCB(4).(2:6)#,	device type
FCBCRUNCH	= FCB(4).(8:1)#,	pending crunch disposition
FCBSUBTYPE	= FCB(4).(12:4)#,	device subtype
FCBOCNTOUT	= FCB(5).(0:8)#,	no. accessors - output
FCBOCNT	= FCB(5).(8:8)#,	no. accessors
FCBLBLEOF	= FCB(16).(0:8)#,	no. labels written
FCBLBL	= FCB(16).(8:8)#,	no. labels available
FCBBLKFACT	= FCB(18).(0:8)#,	blocking factor
FCBSECTPBLK	= FCB(18).(8:8)#,	sectors per block
FCBSECTOFF	= FCB(19).(0:8)#,	sector offset to data
FCBDISP	= FCB(19).(8:3)#,	pending disposition
FCBNUMEXTS	= FCB(19).(11:5)#,	no. extents less 1
FCBOCNTIN	= FCB(21).(8:8)#,	no. accessors - input
FCBLABEL	= FCDBL(18)#,	label LDEV and sector
FCBLDEV	= FCB(36).(0:8)#,	label LDEV

Discussion:

FCBACB	This is the vector of the ACB that was created at the same time as the FCB. This is used in conjunction with FCBNEWFCBV when relocating the FCB.
FCBAN	This is the account name of the file. It is eight bytes in length with trailing blanks added.
FCBBLKFACT	This is the blocking factor of the file. It is the number of logical records in a physical block. Legal values range from 1 to 255.
FCBDEVICE	This specifies the device on which the file resides. If it is positive then it represents a logical device number; if negative it represents a (negative) device class index.
FCBDISP	This is the pending FCLOSE disposition for the file. Legal values are:

- 0 - no change
- 1 - save permanent
- 2 - save temporary and rewind
- 3 - save temporary but do not rewind
- 4 - release

7 - invalid file (file label access error)

FCBCRUNCH            This bit governs if space will be returned beyond the EOF up  
the last FCLOSE of the file.

                      0 - no change  
                      1 - return space beyond EOF

FCBDTYPE            This is the device type number of the first extent of  
the file. See ACBDTYPE for a list of legal values.

FCBEND               Block number of the file's EOF, relative to FCBSTART.

FCBEOF               This is the end-of-file pointer for the file. It is a  
double integer representing the number of records in  
the file. It can also be viewed as the record number  
of the next record past EOF.

FCBEXCLSTAT         This is the exclusive status of the file access. If -1  
then the file is being accessed exclusively; otherwise  
it is the number of semi-exclusive accessors.

FCBEXTMAP           This is the extent map of the file. The number of  
extents is specified by FCBNUMEXTS; a 0D extent  
descriptor indicates that the extent has not been  
allocated.

FCBEXTSIZE          This is the extent size, in sectors, of the file. All  
extents in the file except possibly the last have this  
size. This is a logical value, and legal values range  
from 1 to 65535 sectors. This restricts the maximum  
file size to 2097120 sectors (268,431,360 words).

FCBFLIM             This is the end-of-space pointer for the file. It is a  
double word integer representing the maximum number of  
records (fixed length record format) or blocks  
(undefined or variable length record format) in the  
file.

FCBFOPTIONS         This is the FOPTIONS in effect for the file.

FCBGN                This is the group name of the file. It is eight bytes  
long with trailing blanks added.

FCBLABEL            This is the logical device and sector number of the  
file label, which is the same as the first extent  
descriptor.

FCBLASTEXTSIZE      This is the size, in sectors, of the last extent in the  
file. If the file has one extent then this is the same  
as FCBEXTSIZE; otherwise this value may be different  
from FCBEXTSIZE. This is the size of the last physical  
extent for the file; it is not the size of the last  
allocated extent.

FCBLBL This is the number of user labels allocated for the file. Since each label is a sector long, this is also the number of sectors allocated for user labels.

FCBABLEOF This is the end-of-data pointer for the user labels. It is analogous to FCBEOF in that it represents the number of labels written. The initial value is 0.

FCBLDEV This is the logical device number of the first extent of the file.

FCBLKST This is the previous lock state of the file and is derived from the file label. Legal values are:

- 0 - no accessors
- 1 - read
- 2 - write
- 3 - read/write

FCBNEWFCBV This is the vector of the new FCB for the file. It is used in conjunction with FCBACB to move the FCB to a system (shared FCB) control block table when the second accessor is established. If this value is zero then there is no new FCB; if non-zero then a new FCB has been created.

FCBNUMEXTS This is the maximum number of extents, less one, allowed for the file. It is not the number of extents presently allocated, which is always determined by counting non-zero entries in the extent map.

FCBNUMOPENCLSREC Number of open and close records in the message file.

FCBOCNT This is the number of accessors for the file. Alternatively it can be viewed as the number of PACBs created for the file.

FCBOCNTIN This is the number of file accessors having input access.

FCBOCNTOUT This is the number of file accessors having output access.

FCBRIN This is the RIN number used to support dynamic locking (i.e. FLOCK and FUNLOCK) for the file. If there is no dynamic locking then this number is zero.

FCBSECTOFF This is the sector offset from the file label to the first block of the file. This is not necessarily equal to FCBLBL+1 since an integral number of blocks are allocated for the file and user labels.

FCBSECTPBLK	This is the number of sectors in a block for the file.
FCBSIZE	This is the size, in words, of the complete FCB. It includes the extent map.
FCBSTART	Block number of the file's start, excluding the file label block.
FCBSUBTYPE	This is the device sub-type number of the first extent.
FCBUSERLBL	This field describes the user labels for the file. It consists of FCBLBL and FCBLBLEOF, described separately.

### 3.3 File Label (FLAB)

The file label has the following format:

0	1	2	3	7	8	12	13	14	15		
File name - 1st char.				File name - 2nd char.				0	FLLOCNAME		
File name - 3rd char.				File name - 4th char.				1			
File name - 5th char.				File name - 6th char.				2			
File name - 7th char.				File name - 8th char.				3			
Group name - 1st char.				Group name - 2nd char.				4	FLGRPNAME		
Group name - 3rd char.				Group name - 4th char.				5			
Group name - 5th char.				Group name - 6th char.				6			
Group name - 7th char.				Group name - 8th char.				7			
Acct name - 1st char.				Acct name - 2nd char.				10	FLACCTNAME		
Acct name - 3rd char.				Acct name - 4th char.				11			
Acct name - 5th char.				Acct name - 6th char.				12			
Acct name - 7th char.				Acct name - 8th char.				13			
Creator name - 1st char.				Creator name - 2nd char.				14	FLUSERID		
Creator name - 3rd char.				Creator name - 4th char.				15			
Creator name - 5th char.				Creator name - 6th char.				16			
Creator name - 7th char.				Creator name - 8th char.				17			
Lockword - 1st char.				Lockword - 2nd char.				20	FLLOCKWORD		
Lockword - 3rd char.				Lockword - 4th char.				21			
Lockword - 5th char.				Lockword - 6th char.				22			
Lockword - 7th char.				Lockword - 8th char.				23			
Security matrix							24	FLSECMX			
							25				
Reserved								26	SR   S		

Creation date	27	FLCREATE
Last access date	30	FLLASTACC
Last modification date	31	FLLASTMOD
File code	32	FLFILECODE
FCB vector	33	FLFCBVECT
S   R   L   X   Subtype   Disc type   R/W	34	FLLOCK
No. user labels written   No. user labels avail.	35	FLUSERLBL
File limit in blocks	36	FLFLIM
	37	
	40	
<i>Walker okw</i> } <del>PRIVATE VOLUME INFORMATION</del>	41	
Checksum	42	FLCHECKSUM
Cold load ID	43	FLCLID
FOPTIONS	44	FLFOPTIONS
Record size in bytes	45	FLRECSIZE
Block size in words	46	FLBLKSIZE
Sector offset     No. extents -1	47	
Last extent size in sectors	50	FLLASTTEXT-SIZE
Extent size in sectors	51	FLEXTSIZE
End of data pointer	52	FLEOF
	53	
Volume table index	54	FLEXTMAP
1st extent sector number	55	
.		
.		
.		
Volume table index		
Last extent sector number		
.		

	154	FLALLOCTIME
File allocation time	155	
File allocation date	156	FLALLOCDATE
	160	FLSTART
Start of file block number	161	
	162	FLEND
Block number of end of file	163	
	164	FLNUMOPENCLSREC
Number of open and close records (message file)	165	
Device name - 1st char.   Device name - 2nd char.	174	FLDEVNAME
Device name - 3rd char.   Device name - 4th char.	175	
Device name - 5th char.   Device name - 6th char.	176	
Device name - 7th char.   Device name - 8th char.	177	

Other identifiers used:

FLSECURE	= FLAB(22).(15:1)#,	file secure bit
(FLSRRELEASE)	= FLAB(22).(14:1)#,	STORE/RESTORE released bit
(FLSTORE)	= FLAB(28).(0:1)#,	file being stored
FLRESTORE	= FLAB(28).(1:1)#,	file being restored
(FLLOAD)	= FLAB(28).(2:1)#,	file loaded
FLEXCL	= FLAB(28).(3:1)#,	exclusive access
FLSR	= FLAB(28).(0:2)#,	S & R bits
FLSRL	= FLAB(28).(0:3)#,	S, R, & L bits
(FLSRLX)	= FLAB(28).(0:4)#,	S, R, L, & X bits
FLSUBTYPE	= FLAB(28).(4:4)#,	device sub-type
FLDTYPE	= FLAB(28).(8:6)#,	device type
FLSTATUS	= FLAB(28).(14:2)#,	write/read status
(FLLBLEOF)	= FLAB(29).(0:8)#,	no. labels written
(FLLBL)	= FLAB(29).(8:8)#,	no. labels available
FLSECTOFF	= FLAB(39).(0:8)#,	sector offset to data
FLNUMEXTS	= FLAB(39).(11:5)#,	no. extents less 1
FLLABEL	= FLABDBL(22)#,	label VTAB and sector
FLVTAB	= FLAB(44).(0:8)#,	label VTAB index

Discussion:

**FLACCTNAME** This is the account name of the file. It is eight bytes in length with trailing blanks added.

**FLALLOCDATE** Date that the file was allocated on this system.

**FLALLOCTIME** Doubleword containing the time that the file was allocated on this system.

**FLBLKSIZE** This is the block size, in sectors, of the file.

**FLCHECKSUM** This is the exclusive-OR checksum of the file label (excluding words 34, 42, and 43 octal) and is used for error detection. Each time the file label is read from disc the check sum is calculated and compared against the value recorded in the file label. Similarly, each time the file label is written to the disc the check sum is calculated and inserted into the file label.

**FLCLID** This is the cold load number in effect the last time that the file was accessed. This should always be the current cold load number. If it is not it means that the system crashed while the file was open and that the data in the file label should be "reset" (principally the FCB vector FLFCBVECT).

**FLCREATE** This is the creation date of the file. It is in the format defined by the intrinsic CALENDAR.

**FLDEVNAME** This is the FOPEN device specification that was used when the file was created. This information is needed when new extents are allocated.

**FLDTYPE** This is the device type number of the first extent of the file; see ACBDTYPE for a list of legal values. This value is determined by configuration.

**FLEND** Number of current data blocks (that is, the end of file block number relative to the start of file).

**FLEOF** This is the end-of-file pointer for the file. It is a double word integer representing the number of records in the file. It can also be viewed as the record number of the next record past EOF.

**FLEXCL** This is the exclusive access flag for the file. If set it means that the file has been opened exclusively by a single accessor. If not set then the file is potentially accessible by others.

**FLEXTMAP** This is the extent map of the file. The number of extents is specified by FLNUMEXTS; a 0D extent descriptor indicates that the extent has not been allocated.

**FLEXTSIZE** This is the extent size, in sectors, of the file. All extents in the file, except the last, have this extent size. This is a logical value, and legal values range from 1 to 65535 sectors. This limits the maximum file size to 2097120 sectors.

**FLFCBVECT** If non-zero, this is the vector of the FCB for the file. If zero, the file is not being accessed.

**FLFILECODE** This is the file code of the file. Known values are:

- 401 IMAGE data set
- 400 IMAGE root file
- 1024 USL file
- 1025 BASIC data file
- 1026 BASIC program file
- 1027 BASIC fast program file
- 1028 RL file
- 1029 Program file
- 1030 STAR file
- 1031 SL file
- 1040 Cross Loader ASCII file (SAVE)
- 1041 Cross Loader relocatable binary file
- 1042 Cross Loader ASCII file (DISPLAY)
- 1050 EDITOR KEEPQ file (non-COBOL)
- 1051 EDITOR KEEPQ file (COBOL)
- 1060 RJE punch file
- 1069 RSAM (Bob Strand's ISAM) file
- 1070 QUERY procedure file
- 1071 QUERY work file
- 1072 QUERY work file
- 1080 KSAM key file
- 1081
- to Reserved for KSAM
- 1089
- 8000
- to Reserved for APL
- 8099

**FLFLIM** This is the end-of-space pointer for the file. It is a double integer representing the maximum number of records (fixed length record format) or blocks (undefined or variable length record format) in the file.

**FLFOPTIONS** This is the FOPTIONS of the file.

**FLGRPNAME** This is the group name of the file. It is eight bytes long with trailing blanks added.

**FLLABEL** This is the volume table index and sector number of the file label, which is the same as the first extent descriptor.

**FLLASTACC** This is the last access date of the file. It is in the format defined by the intrinsic CALENDAR.

**FLLASTMOD** This is the last modification date of the file. It is in the format defined by the intrinsic CALENDAR.

**FLLASTTEXTSIZE** This is the size, in sectors, of the last extent in the file. If the file has one extent then this is the same as FLEXTSIZE; if the file has more than one extent then this value may be different from FLEXTSIZE. This is the size of the last physical extent for the file; it is not the size of the last allocated extent.

**FLLBL** This is the number of user labels allocated for the file. Since each label is a sector long, this is also the number of sectors allocated for user labels.

**FLBLEOF** This is the end-of-data pointer for the user labels. It is analogous to FLEOF in that it represents the number of labels written.

**FLLOAD** This is the LOADED flag for the file. If set it means that the file is a loaded program or SL file and cannot be modified except by a privileged accessor. This flag is set and cleared by the loader, not the file system.

**FLLOCK** This identifies the word containing the lock bits, which are described separately.

**FLLOCKWORD** This is the lock word of the file. It is eight bytes long with trailing blanks added. If it is all blanks then the file does not have a lockword.

**FLLOCNAME** This is the local name of the file. It is eight bytes long with trailing blanks added.

**FLNUMEXTS** This is the number of extents, less one, allowed for the file. It is not the number of extents allocated. Legal values range from 0 to 31, i. e., 1 to 32 extents.

**FLNUMOPENCLSREC** Number of open and close records in the message file.

**FLRECSIZE** This is the record size of the file in negative bytes.

**FLRESTORE** This is the RESTORE flag for the file. If set it means that the file is being RESTORED and cannot be accessed. RESTORE also sets the STORE bit for the file (FLSTORE); see FLSR for a full description of the use of these bits. This flag is set and cleared by STORE/RESTORE, not the file system.

**FLSECMX** This is the security matrix of the file. The bits are organized into five groups of six bits each. (Bits 0:2 are not used.) The groups correspond to the access types: READ, APPEND, WRITE, LOCK, and EXECUTE. Within each group, each bit specifies who may have the access: ANY, ACCOUNT MGR, ACCOUNT LIB-

RARIAN, GROUP, GROUP LIBRARIAN, CREATOR.

**FLSECTOFF**

This is the sector offset from the file label to the first block of the file. This is not necessarily equal to FLLBL+1 since an integral number of blocks are allocated for the file and user labels.

**FLSECURE**

This is the file security enforcement flag for the file. If not set then the file has been RELEASED and the security matrix FLSECMX should be ignored. If set then secured as specified by the security matrix.

**FLSR**

This is the STORE and RESTORE flags for the file, which are described separately. STORE and RESTORE decode the two-bit field to indicate their operation. Legal values are:

- 0 - file not in use by either STORE or RESTORE
- 1 - illegal value
- 2 - file being STORED
- 3 - file being RESTORED

The file system interprets the leftmost bit as indicating that the file is being accessed by either STORE or RESTORE. The rightmost bit is interpreted as indicating what access should be permitted: 0 (file being STORED) allows read access; 1 (file being RESTORED) allows no access. This field is set and reset by STORE/RESTORE, not the file system.

**FLSRL**

This is the STORE, RESTORE and LOADED flags for the file, which are described separately.

**FLSRLX**

This is the STORE, RESTORE, LOADED and exclusive flags for the file, which are described separately.

**FLSRRELEASE**

This flag is used by STORE/RESTORE. If a file is STORED with the ";RELEASE" keyword, STORE will set this flag in the tape copy of the file label. RESTORE will allow any user to access such files, regardless of the file's normal security. If this bit is off in the tape copy of the file label, RESTORE applies normal security checks (as defined by the information in FLSECMX and FLSECURE). This bit is zero for files on disc.

**FLSTART**

Block number of the file's start, excluding the file label block.

**FLSTATUS**

This is the read/write status of the file. Legal values are:

- 0 - no accessors
- 1 - read
- 2 - write
- 3 - read/write

FLSTORE This is the STORE/RESTORE flag for the file. If set it means that the file is being either STOREd or RESTOREd. The RESTORE bit (FLRESTORE) must be interrogated to determine which operation is taking place; see FLSR for a full description of the use of these bits. This flag is set and cleared by STORE/RESTORE, not the file system.

FLSUBTYPE This is the device sub-type number of the first extent of the file. This value is determined by configuration.

FLUSERID This is the creating user name of the file. It is eight bytes long with trailing blanks added.

FLUSERLBL This field describes the user labels of the file. It consists of FLLBL and FLLBLEOF, which are described separately.

FLVTAB This is the volume table index of the first extent of the file.

### 3.4 File Multi-Access Vector Table (FMAVT) DST(%54)

-----

The FMAVT is used to locate shared PACB's for files opened multi-access. When an old disc file has been opened multi-access, the FMAVT is searched to determine if the file has previously been opened. The JITDST and the DADDR found in the FMAVT are compared to the JITDST of the job and the DADDR of the device or disc file being opened multi-access. If an entry exists for the file, then the PACB can be easily located for that file. If this is the first process opening the file then an entry is created and inserted into the FMAVT for the file.

Spoolfiles are opened multi-access, therefore, they will have entries in the FMAVT. \$STDIN and \$STDLIST also have entries in the FMAVT since they too are opened multi-access.

#### Zero Entry Format

Current Table Size	0 FM'CURREN'T SIZE
Entry Size = 4	1 FM'ENTR'Y SIZE
Maximum Table Size	2 FM'MAX' SIZE
0	3

#### Descriptions:

**FM'CURREN'T SIZE** The current size of the FMAVT in words. This value increases in increments of %200 words until FM'MAX' SIZE is reached.

**FM'MAX' SIZE** The maximum allowable size in words that the FM'CURREN'T SIZE can get. The current value of this is %4000. FM'MAX' SIZE can be changed only by changing the code in Initial. The FOPEN fails when the maximum is reached.

**FM'ENTR'Y SIZE** Size in words of an FMAVT entry, 4 words at present.

Typical Entry Format

0	1	2	3	6	7	8	12	13	14	15	
1	G	D					JIT DST				0
			Logical Device								1 FM'DADDR
				Disk Address							2
						PACB Vector					3 FM'PACBV

FM'DEVICE = FMAVT(0).(2:1)#, Device bit  
 FM'GLOBAL = FMAVT(0).(1:1)#, Global multi-access bit  
 FM'JITDST = FMAVT(0).(6:10)#, JIT DST number of job opening file  
 FM'LDEV = FM'DADDR(0).(0:8)#, Logical device number of file

Descriptions:

**FM'DADDR** The disc address of the file label for disc files. For device files, the disc address is zero.

**FM'DEVICE** This bit is 1 for device files and 0 for disc files.

**FM'LDEV** Logical device number of device files or the LDEV of the disc containing the file label for disc files.

**FM'JITDST** The DST number of the JIT for the job that has the file open. If this field is non-zero, then only processes in the family tree of this particular job can open the file. This field is zero if the file was open global multi-access.

**FM'GLOBAL** This bit is 1 if the file was opened global multiaccess, this allows multi-access to the file between jobs.

**FM'PACBV** The PACB vector for this multi-access file. Used to easily find the Physical Access Control Block for files opened multi-access.

### 3.5 System Global Area (SYSGLOB)

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The file system uses several words in the system global area for its own use.

SHFCBDST	= SYSDB+%76,	shared FCB DST no.
MONITOR	= SYSDB+%77,	monitoring flag word
MAXSSECT	= SYSDB+%100,	max # spoolfile sectors
NUMSSECT	= SYSDB+%102,	current # spoolfile sectors
EXTSSECT	= SYSDB+%104,	# sectors/spoolfile extent
SPOOLINDEX	= SYSDB+%132,	class spool index
CSIOWAIT	= SYSDB+%135,	CSIOWAIT PLABEL
CCLOSEPLABL	= SYSDB+%140,	CS CCLOSE PLABEL - FPROCTERM
DSCHKPLABL	= SYSDB+%335,	DSCHECK PLABEL
DSOPENPLABL	= SYSDB+%336,	DSOPEN PLABEL
DSCLOSEPLABL	= SYSDB+%337,	DSCLOSE PLABEL
SDSLDEVLABEL	= SYSDB+%323,	PLABEL for SDSLDEV
MANWCPLABL	= SYSDB+%340;	MANAGEWRITECONV PLABEL

### 3.6 SIRs, Locks, and Deadlocks

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The file system uses two SIRs: the File SIR, which is intended to protect file label integrity, and the FMAVT SIR, which is to guarantee the integrity of the FMAVT. Since the file system locks these resources, and also locks control blocks, deadlocks can occur if locking is done in the wrong order. Not only must the file system handle locking correctly, but the entire ensemble of the file system, its callers, and its callees must do so also. These include KSAM, which has a SIR of its own, and SYSDUMP and STORE, which lock the File SIR because they tweak bits in file labels. The presently accepted order is:

Get FMAVT SIR  
Lock ACB  
Get File SIR  
Lock FCB

It may not be necessary to do all of these things in any particular procedure. In modifying a procedure, you should be sure that any of these locks which you change are consistent not only within your own code, but also with its callers and callees.

## 7.1 Introduction

The operating system maintains state, control, and accounting information on each process. The data structures for this purpose are the process control block table (PCB; core resident, 1 entry per process) and the process control block extension (PCBX; contained in the process' stack below DL). Process related information which must be accessible even when the process stack is not present in main memory is maintained in the process' PCB entry. All other process related information is maintained in the process' PCBX.

A process is identified in the system by its PCB entry number, referred to as its PIN (process identification number), or by its PCBPT=(PIN)\*(PCB entry size).

The structure of the PCB table, PCB entry format, PCBX structure, and PCBX format are specified in this chapter.

## 7.2 Process Control Block Table Structure and Format

### 7.2.1 Fixed Cells Related to PCB

- 3 Absolute address of base of PCB table
- 4 Absolute address of current process' PCB entry
- %1003 Sysbase relative address of PCB table base
- %1271 Sysbase relative address of head of dispatching queue's PCB entry
- %1272 Sysbase relative address of tail of dispatching queue's PCB entry

7.2.2 PCB Entry 0 Format

0	# OF CONFIGURED ENTRIES
1	ENTRY LENGTH (%20)
2	# OF UNASSIGNED ENTRIES
3	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX TO FIRST UNASSIGNED ENTRY
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0

7.2.3 Unassigned PCB Entry Format

0	%100000
1	TABLE RELATIVE INDEX TO NEXT UNASSIGNED ENTRY
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0

7.2.3 Assigned PCB Entry Format

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
PCB00	S	B	C	H	P	H	I	P	D	L	S	T	U	H	S	R	RESABORTINFO	
	A	F	R	S	I	S	P	C	S	W	W	R	S	I	T	I		
	R		I	I	O	P	E		O			W	E	P	O	T		
			T	R	V	R	X		F				D	R	V	B		
				R	I	P		T					Q	I	A	K		
PCB01	SYSBASE RELATIVE ADDRESS OF PROCESS' SEGMENT LOCALITY LIST															SLLPTR		
PCB02	A	XDS					DST#					RESERVED					DBXDSINFO	
PCB03	A	STK					DST#					S RESERVED					STKINFO	
PCB04	M	R	R	M	I	I	C	N	I	S	O	F	A	M	I	I	E	WAKEMASK
		G	L	A	O	O	P	K	M	G	N		P	R	M	M		
PCB05	FATHER'S PIN							SON'S PIN							FATHERSONINFO			
PCB06	NEXT BROTHER'S PIN							BLKIDX							BROTHERINFO			
PCB07	PIMP PIN							BPTLINK							PIMPINBREAKLINK			
PCB08	PSIM		W	S	O	OA	D	E	F	NIMPPIN							PIINFONIMPPIN	
			F				D	C										
			T															
PCB09	L	BMS	PPC	S	PTYPE			S	HK	SK	ST	HB	CY	BK	PROCSTATE			
	I			O				I										
	V			V														
PCB10	EVENT FLAGS															WS	EVENTFLAGS	
PCB11	SEGIDENTIFIER OF LAST REF. SWAPPABLE SEGMENT															LASTREFSWAPSEG		
PCB12	CSTX BLOCK MAP INDEX															PBX		
PCB13	D	L	C	D	E	I	C	A	PRIORITY							QUEUEINGINFO		
	I	Q				N	O	S										
	S					T	R	O										
	P					E	E	F										
	Q					R	R	T										
PCB14	SYSBASE INDEX OF NEXT PCB ENTRY IN QUEUE															NQPTR		
PCB15	SYSBASE INDEX OF PREVIOUS PCB ENTRY IN QUEUE															PQPTR		

## 7.2.4 PCB Assigned Entry Field Descriptions

PCB00 .(0:1) SAR ==> scheduling attention required  
.(1:1) Bounds Flag -- Priv mode bounds check  
.(2:1) CRIT ==> process is critical  
.(3:1) HSIR ==> process has a sir  
.(4:1) PIOVR ==> pending PI, process critical  
.(5:1) HSPRI ==> hold sir priority  
.(6:1) IPEXP ==> incore protect expired  
.(7:1) PC ==> preempt capability  
.(8:1) DSOFT ==> Delayed soft int processing. A pending  
soft int cannot be processed because of sir  
or critical state. PSEUDOINT will be invoked  
when these condition(s) go away.  
.(9:1) LW ==> long wait  
.(10:1) SW ==> short wait  
.(11:1) TRW ==> terminal read wait  
.(12:1) USEDQ ==> used a quantum since transaction began  
.(13:1) HIPRI ==> hold impeded priority  
.(14:1) STOVA ==> processing abort due to stack overflow.  
.(15:1) RITBK

PCB01 .(0:16) SLLPTR, SYSBASE relative index to process' segment  
locality list

PCB02 .(0:1) ADB, set if db pointing to an absolute address  
.(1:10) XDS, DST entry number of extra data seg. to which  
DB is set; zero if none.  
.(11:4) Reserved for expansion of DST entry number field

PCB03 .(0:1) STOVRALL FLAG ==> stack overflow is already allocated  
.(1:10) DST entry number of process' stack  
.(11:1) SC, set if executing system code  
.(12:3) Reserved

PCB04 .(0:1) M, mourning wait.  
.(1:1) RG, global RIN wait.  
.(2:1) RL, local RIN wait.  
.(3:1) MA, mail wait.  
.(4:1) BIO, blocked I/O wait.  
.(5:1) IO, I/O wait.  
.(6:1) UCP, UCOP wait and RIT wait.  
.(7:1) JNK, junk wait.  
.(8:1) TIM, timer wait.  
.(9:1) MSG, file system basic ipc message wait.  
.(10:1) SON, son wait.  
.(11:1) FA, father wait.  
.(12:1) IMP, process waiting to be unimpeded.  
.(13:1) SIR, process waiting for a sir.  
.(14:1) TIM, process waiting for a time out.  
.(15:1) MEM, process waiting for memory.

PCB05 .(0:8) FPIN, father's PCB entry number  
.(8:8) SPIN, son's PCB entry number

PCB06 .(0:8) BPIN, brother's PCB entry number  
.(8:8) BLKIDX (reserved)

PCB07 .(0:8) PIMPPIN, previous impeded pin.  
.(8:8) BPTLINK, breakpoint link for process.

PCB08 .(0:3) PSIM, pseudo - interrupt mode  
1: hard kill  
2: soft kill  
3: stop  
4: hibernate  
5: escape  
6: break  
7: normal

.(3:1) ASOFT, OK for soft int to wake process !  
even though it is waiting on another event. !

.(4:2) OA  
0: other source  
1: father  
2: son  
3: reply done on RIT wait

.(6:1) DEAD, set during expiration.

.(7:1) FAC, if set, the father is to be activated on process  
termination.

.(8:8) NIMPPIN, next impeded process' pin

PCB09 .(0:1) LIVE, set if process is alive.

.(1:2) BMS, block mail, valid if MA set  
0: sent to father  
1: rec from father  
2: send to son  
3: rec from son

.(3:2) PPC, process to process communication, set with  
respect to son.  
0: null  
1: son to father  
2: father to son  
3: blocked

.(5:1) STOV, stack overflow bit

.(6:3) PTYPE, process type  
0: user  
1: user, son of main  
2: user, main  
3: user, main, task  
4: system  
5:  
6: system, UCOP  
7:

.(9:1) SI, set when the Dispatcher (and PSEUDOINT) !  
should be aware of a pending soft interrupt. !

.(10:1) HK, hard kill pseudo interrupt

.(11:1) SK, soft kill pseudo interrupt

.(12:1) ST, stop pseudo interrupt  
 .(13:1) HB, hibernate pseudo interrupt  
 .(14:1) CY, control-y pseudo interrupt  
 .(15:1) BK, break pseudo interrupt

PCB10 .(0:15) EVENTFLAGS, one for each wait class in PCB04  
 .(15:1) WS, wake up waiting switch set if an awake is missing.

PCB11 .(0:16) LASTREFSWAPSEG, segment identifier of last referenced swappable code segment.

PCB12 .(0:16) PBX, CSTX block map index of process' program.

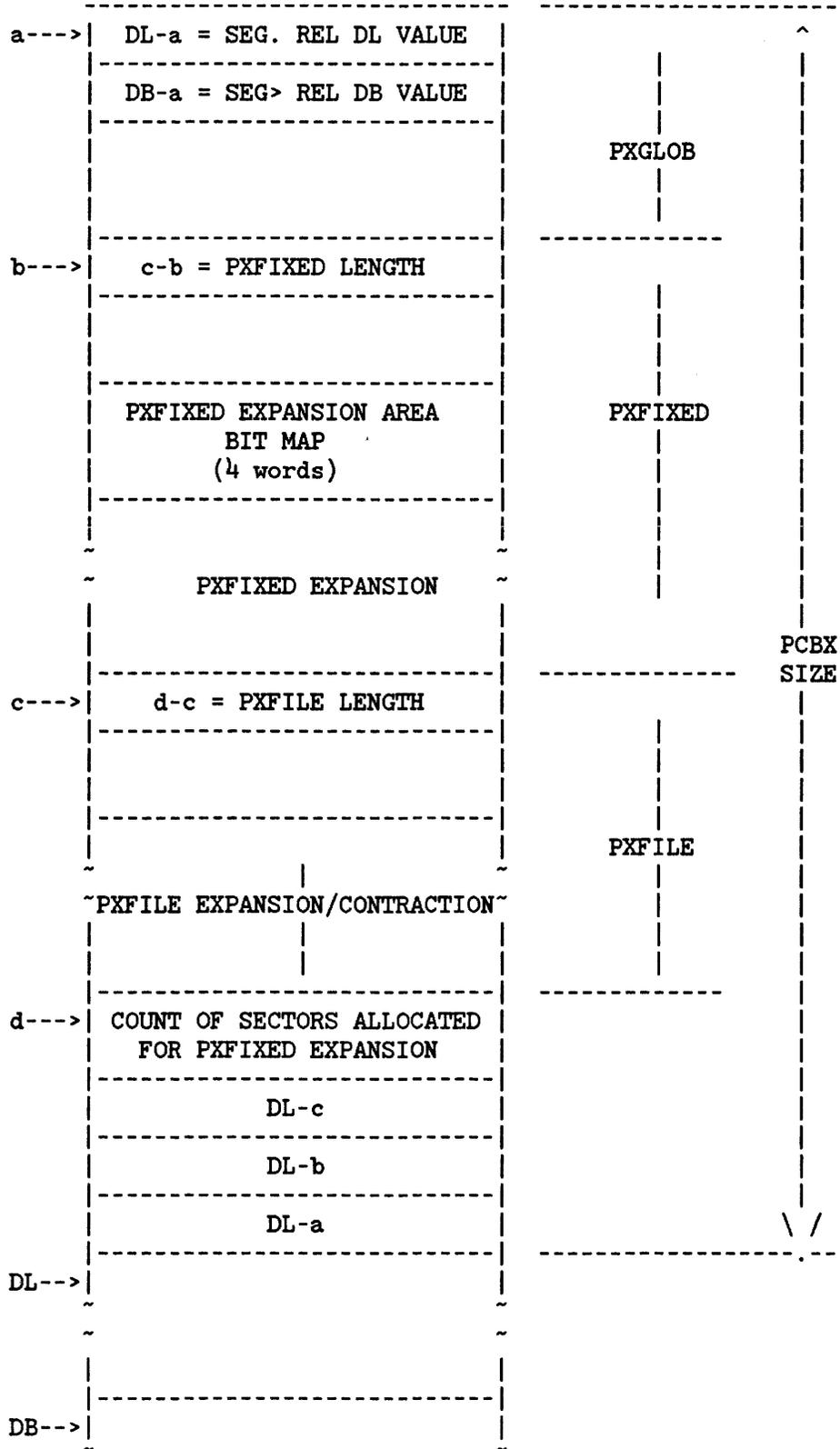
PCB13 (QUEUEING INFO)  
 .(0:1) DISPQ ==> on dispatching queue  
 .(1:1) L scheduling class  
 .(2:1) C scheduling class  
 .(3:1) D scheduling class  
 .(4:1) E scheduling class  
 .(5:1) INTER ==> process is interactive  
 .(6:1) CORER ==> process is core resident  
 .(7:1) ASOFT, Allow soft interrupt. A value of 1 implies that user soft interrupts will be processed. A zero value inhibits user soft ints (they are queued). This bit is managed by FINSTATE and FINTEXTIT intrinsics.  
 .(8:8) Process' scheduling priority

PCB14 .(0:16) NQPTR, sysbase index of PCB entry of next process in scheduling queue

PCB15 .(0:16) PQPTR, sysbase index of PCB entry of previos process in scheduling queue

### 7.3 PCBX Structure and Format

#### 7.3.1 PCBX General Structure



### 7.3.2 PXGLOB FORMAT

The PXGLOB portion of the pcbx is for job information, and contains the same job related information for all processes belonging to the same job.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DL-a=SEG. REL DL VALUE															0
DB-a=SEG. REL DB VALUE															1
USER ATTRIBUTES															2
JMAT INDEX							ACTUAL JOB INPUT LDN								3
JPCNTINDEX(RelByteAddr)							ACTUAL JOB OUTPUT LDN								4
STACK DUMP FLAGS							JDT DST INDEX								5
//		R	TY		D	I	JIT DST INDEX								6
JCUT INDEX							**// ***** //////////								7

R = restart bit  
 I = job in/list interactive  
 D = job in/list duplicative  
 TY = job type  
 0 = undefined  
 1 = session  
 2 = job  
 3 = task  
 \* = reserved:

Stack Dump Flags  
 Bit 0 = Armed  
 Bit 1 = Suppress traceback  
 Bit 2 = Suppress ASCII  
 Bit 3 = Q-63 to S  
 Bit 4 = QINIT to S  
 Bit 5 = DL to QINIT

### 7.3.3 PXFIXED ASSIGNMENTS

The PXFIXED portion of the pcbx contains specific information and control information.

0	c-b PXFIXED SIZE	0	
1	RELATIVE S(S-DB)	1	
2	RELATIVE Z(Z-DB)	2	
3	INITIAL Q(Q-DB)	3	
4	INITIAL RELATIVE DL (DB-DL)	4	
5	GENERAL RESOURCE CAPABILITY(FROM PROG-FILE)	5	Trap Modes .MAT(12:1)-Arith.
6	RESERVED  MAT MLT MST MCY	6	.MLT(13:1)-Library .MST(14:1)-System .MCY(15:1)-Ctl-Y
7	LINK TO XDS ENTRIES IN EXPANSION AREA  XDS CNT	7	(XDS CNT- 12:4)
10	P  S  EXTRA DATA SEGMENT DST INDEX	8	
11	P  S  EXTRA DATA SEGMENT DST INDEX	9	
12	P  S  EXTRA DATA SEGMENT DST INDEX	10	/ 0:1 RESERVED FOR CST EXPANSION
13	P  S  EXTRA DATA SEGMENT DST INDEX	11	1:1 = 1 IF ABORT IN PROGRESS
14	X  A  ABORT Y  RW  INITIAL CST INDEX	12	< 7:1 = 0 IF HAVE R/W ACCESS TO PROG FILE = 1 OTHERWISE
15	MAXIMUM STACK SIZE(MAXDATA LIMIT)	13	8:8 = CST # OF SEG INITIALLYEXECUTED AT PROC CREATION
16	ARITHMETIC TRAP MASK	14	
17	ARITHMETIC TRAP LABEL	15	
20	LIBRARY TRAP LABEL	16	
21	SYSTEM TRAP LABEL	17	
22	CONTROL Y LABEL	18	
23	JOB   TYPE   JOB#	19	JOB TYPE: 1=SESSION 2=JOB
24	ACTUAL SIZE OF VIRTUAL SPACE ALLOCATED TO STACK	20	
25	USER ABORT LABEL	21	
26	U  L   C ////////// A   LOAD PROCEDURE I.D.	22	U user udcs exist L logging A acct udcs exist
27	CUR.MAX STACK SIZE(largest value ever for Z-DL)	23	C process shares clock 1 => clock shared

(reserved)

PXFIXED (CONT.)

30	PROCESS CPU TIME	24
31	(MSEC)	25
32	MAXIMUM DATA SEG SIZE USED(IN SECTORS)	26
33	TOTAL VIRTUAL STORAGE USED(IN SECTORS)	27
34	CURRENT EXTRA DATA SEGMENT SPACE	28
35	MAXIMUM EXTRA DATA SEGMENT SPACE	29
36	PRIV MODE BOUNDS FLAGS  STOV COUNT	30
37	PROCESS EXECUTION TIME REMAINDER (IN MSEC)	31
40	SET TO-1 WHEN IN BREAK MODE*	32
41	CONTINUE FLAG (:CONTINUE COMMAND)**	33
42	IMAGE PLABL	34
43	ERROR LEVEL	35
44	INTRINSIC ERRORS	36
45	INTRINSIC ERRORS	37
46	INTRINSIC ERRORS	38
47	INTRINSIC ERRORS	39
50	INTRINSIC ERRORS	40
51	INTRINSIC ERRORS	41
52	TSLR, virtual time since last rescheduled	42
53	TSTB, virtual time since transaction began	43
54	TSSWAPIN, virtual time since swapin	44
55	TSLA, virtual time since last absence	45
56	TSLD, virtual time since last deallocation	46
57	QCNT, quanta used since transaction began	47
60	D  O  RESERVED FOR FUTURE SOFT INT USE   C  S	48

	Y  I	
61	TRLX INDEX FOR KERNEL TIMEOUT PROCEDURE	49
62	DATACOMM TERMINATION TRAP PLABEL	50
63	# SL FAULTS	51
64	# PCB FAULTS	52
65	# DATA SEG FAULTS	53
66	# BLOCKED DISC I/O's ISSUED	54
67	# UNBLOCKED DISC I/O's REQUESTED	55
70	# UNBLOCKED DISC I/O's WAITED ON	56
71	# IMPEDES (SUBSYSTEM)	57
72	# IMPEDES (SYSTEM)	58
73	# SIR BLOCKS	58
74	CY   SI	60
75	TIMEOUT TRLX	61
76	RESERVED	62
77	RESERVED FOR DEBUG	63
100	PCLASSMASK	64
101	PROCQUESTOPWORD	65
102		66
103	PROCSTOPTIME	67

NOTES: P = 1 if opened by priv user  
S = 1 if data seg is sharable

PCLASSMASK = BIT MASK OF CLASSES THIS PROCESS HAS ENABLED

PROCQUESTOPWORD.(0:4) = PROCESS PRIORITY: 7 => L QUEUE

6 => C QUEUE

2 => D QUEUE

1 => E QUEUE

.(4:12) = REASON STOPPED: 1 => STOP SEG FAULT

2 => STOP DISC WAIT

3 => BLOCKED I/O, NON TERMINAL

4 => TERMINAL READ

5 => STOP IMPEDE

6 => STOP ACTIVE

PROCSTOPTIME = DBL WORD TIMESTAMP OF WHEN PROCESS STOPPED FOR

REASON GIVEN IN PROCQUESTOPWORD

DCY            A DELAYED CONTROL Y IS PENDING (THIS BIT IS CHECKED BY ININ ON BOUNDS VIOLATION TO DETERMINE IF GOT: 1) TRUE BOUNDS VIOLATION OR 2) AN INDUCED BOUNDS VIO THAT INDICATES THAT THE CONTROL Y TRAP PROCEDURE MAY NOW BE ENTERED).

OSI            STATE OF THE "ASOFT" PCB BIT WHEN CONTROL Y TRAP WAS ENTERED. ASOFT = 1 ALLOWS USER SOFT INTERRUPTS AGAINST THE PROCESS. IT IS SET TO ZERO WHEN THE CONTROL Y HANDLER IS ENTERED. IT IS SET TO ITS PRIOR STATE WHEN THE USER CALLS RESETCONTROL.

\* SET TO COMMAND RECORD LENGTH WHEN COMMAND PENDING (I.E. COMMAND ENTERED DURING BREAK OR ENCOUNTERED DURING FLUSHING).

\*\* CONTINUE FLAG VALUES

0 = NO CONTINUE IN EFFECT  
1 = CONTINUE JUST ENCOUNTERED  
2 = CONTINUE IN EFFECT FOR THIS COMMAND

CY FLAG

PCBXFIXED(61).(1:1)        = SET BY PSEUDOINT WHEN THERE IS A PENDING CONTROL Y WHICH CANNOT BE PROCESSED BECAUSE OF SYSTEM CODE OR PRIVILEGED CODE. ININ CHECKS THIS BIT ON BOUNDS VIOLATION OR TRACE TRAP.

SI FLAG

PCBXFIXED(61).(3:1)        = SPECIFIES THE STATE OF THE USER INTERRUPT FLAG WHEN THE CURRENT CONTROL Y WAS PROCESSEI

### 7.3.4 PXXFIXED EXPANSION BITMAP

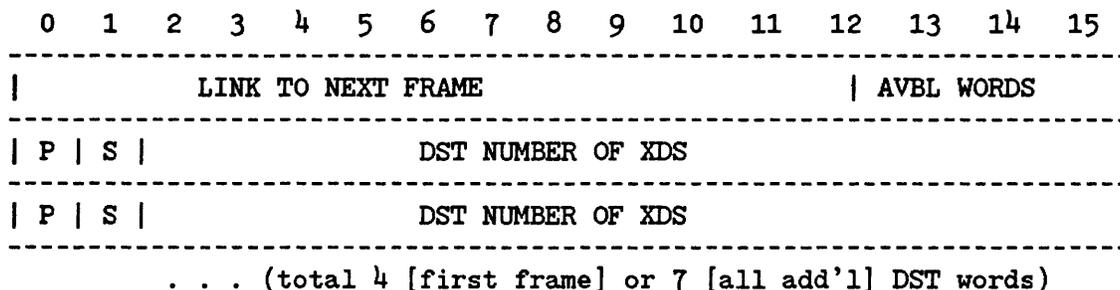
The PXXFIXED bitmap and expansion area is for use in accounting for extra data segments acquired by the process.

The names of extra data segments allocated by and belonging to a process are kept in the PXXFIXED part of the PCBX. Up to four such names (DST numbers) can be kept in cells that are permanently allocated for this purpose at PXXFIXED locations 8 through 11. If more than four extra data segments are allocated, an expansion of PXXFIXED occurs in which it is enlarged by one sector (128 words). Up to three such sectors can be allocated.

The expansion area is managed by a cumbersome scheme in which each sector is divided up into "frames" of eight words. The first word of each frame contains the frame size in the low 4 bits, and a pointer to the next frame (or zero, if none) in the upper 12 bits. The frames are allocated by a bitmap; one bitmap word is needed for each expansion sector, and the words are stored at locations 76,77, and 78 in PXXFIXED. Although a procedure exists to de-allocate a frame, it is never called. The original intent presumably was to permit use of frame space by activities other than DST management, but nothing of this sort has been done.

In order to permit the four PXXFIXED words to be managed as a frame, they are preceded by a word at PXXFIXED(7) which is in the frame header format described above; initially, the frame size field is 4 and the pointer is 0.

Pictorially, a frame looks like this:



P=0 if DST is privileged; i.e., creator was in privileged mode.

Non-privileged DSTs are subject to a SYSGLOB limit on the number of such DSTs per process. Also, non-privileged users of the extra data segment intrinsics see only a "logical" index which is basically the negative ordinal position of the PXXFIXED slot containing the DST number, but with the sign bit cleared. Privileged callers get the actual DST number to use, so they can do privileged instructions such as MFDS.

S=0 if DST is specified as sharable between processes within the job. There is a list of shared DSTs in the JDT.

File System Section of PCBX (PXFILE)

The PXFILE area is a sub-section of the PCBX. It is a contiguous, expandable and contractable block of storage that is managed by the file system primarily for its own use. Other sybsystems, namely CS and DS, also make use of the PXFILE section. In doing so they must conform to the conventions of the file system.

The overall structure of the PXFILE area is:

OVERHEAD	(fixed)
CONTROL BLOCK TABLE	(variable)
AVAILABLE	(variable)
AVAILABLE FILE TABLE	(variable)

VECTOR FORMAT

0	5 6	15
ENTRY		DST NUMBER

Overhead (PXFILE)

The part labeled OVERHEAD contains information that is pertinent to the entire table.

0	1	7	8	15	
PXFILE SIZE IN WORDS				0	
LAST DOPEN ERROR NUMBER			LAST COPEN ERROR NUMBER		1
N				2	
LAST DF AFT			SLAVE AFT NUMBER		3
LAST KOPEN ERROR NUMBER			LAST FOPEN ERROR NUMBER		4
AFT SIZE IN WORDS				5	
CS TRACE FILE INFO				6	
LAST RESPONDING NO-WAIT I/O AFT ENTRY NUMBER				7	
1st USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				8	
2nd USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				9	
3rd USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				10	
4th USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				11	
5th USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				12	
6th USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				13	
7th USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				14	
8th USER (NOBUF) CONTROL BLOCK TABLE DST NUMBER				15	

In general the following identifiers are used when referring to this part of the PXFILE area:

```

DEFINE
PXFSIZE           = PXFILE#,          <<PXFILE SIZE>>
PXDSOPENERR      = PXFILE(1).(0:8)#, <<LAST DOPEN ERROR CODE>>
PXCOPENER        = PXFILE(1).(8:8)#, <<LAST COPEN ERROR CODE>>
PXFNOCB          = PXFILE(2).(0:1)#, <<NO CB'S IN PXFILE CBT?>>
PXLASTDSAFT      = PXFILE(3).(0:8)#, <<DSNUM OF LAST DS OPEN>>
PXSLAVEAFT       = PXFILE(3).(8:8)#, <<DSNUM OF SLAVE PTOPTOP DSOPEN>>
PXFKOPEN         = PXFILE(4).(0:8)#, <<LAST KOPEN ERROR CODE>>
PXFFOPEN         = PXFILE(4).(8:8)#, <<LAST FOPEN ERROR CODE>>
PXFAFTSIZE       = PXFILE(5)#,       <<AFT SIZE IN WORDS>>
PXFCRINFO        = PXFILE(6)#,       <<CS TRACE FILE INFO>>
OVERHEAD (CONT.)

```

-----

PXFLEFTOFF	= PXFILE(7)#,	<<LAST RESPONDING AFT NR.>>
PXFCBT1	= PXFILE(8)#,	<<1ST USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT2	= PXFILE(9)#,	<<2ND USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT3	= PXFILE(10)#,	<<3RD USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT4	= PXFILE(11)#,	<<4TH USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT5	= PXFILE(12)#,	<<5TH USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT6	= PXFILE(13)#,	<<6TH USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT7	= PXFILE(14)#,	<<7TH USER CBT DST NR.>>
PXFCBT8	= PXFILE(15)#;	<<8TH USER CBT DST NR.>>

The following is an alphabetized list of the above identifiers along with a discussion of their meaning.

**PXFAFTSIZE**

This is the size (in words) of the Available File Table. Note that the size is in words and not in terms of number of entries. The reason for this is that it simplifies the calculation for the size of the available block.

**PXFCBT1-8**

These are the DST numbers of the user (NOBUF) control block tables. A DST number of 0 indicates that no data segment is allocated. Note that a DST number is representable with ten bits; a full word is used to simplify the code.

**PXFCOPEN**

This contains the last COPEN error number. It is not used by the file system; it is included here for completeness only.

**PXFCTRINFO**

This contains information pertinent to the CS trace file. It is not used by the file system; it is included here for completeness only.

**PXFDOPEN**

This contains the last DOPEN error number. It is not used by the file system; it is included here for completeness only.

**PXFDSINFO**

This cell is reserved for DS. It is not used by the file system; it is included here for completeness only.

**PXFFOPEN**

This contains the last FOPEN error number. If it is zero then the last FOPEN completed successfully; if it is non-zero then the last FOPEN completed unsuccessfully and the number represents the file system error number. Note that only eight bits are needed to hold the error number; a full word is used to simplify the code.

-----

**PXFKOPEN**

This contains the last "KOPEN" error number. Since KSAM is imbedded in the file system, an FOPEN failure on a KSAM file can be caused by a failure to open either the key file or the data file. This error number is used in conjunction with PXFFOPEN to determine which file caused the KSAM open failure. Note that this error number is not used by the file system; it is included here for completeness only.

**PXFLEFTOFF**

This is the AFT entry number of the last file/line that completed a no-wait I/O; if zero then no no-wait I/O has been completed. This cell is maintained solely by and for the IOWAIT intrinsic.

**PXFNOCB**

This bit is used to signify that no control blocks are to be created in the PXFILE control block table. This bit is set by the NOCB parameter to the CREATE intrinsic or the :RUN command. The reason for this feature is to permit the 3000/20 user to have as much stack space as possible; otherwise the MPE/30 file system will take away several hundred words of stack for the PXFILE control block table.

**PXFSSIZE**

This is the size (in words) of the complete PXFILE area. It is the sum of the overhead block, the control block table, the available file table and the available block.

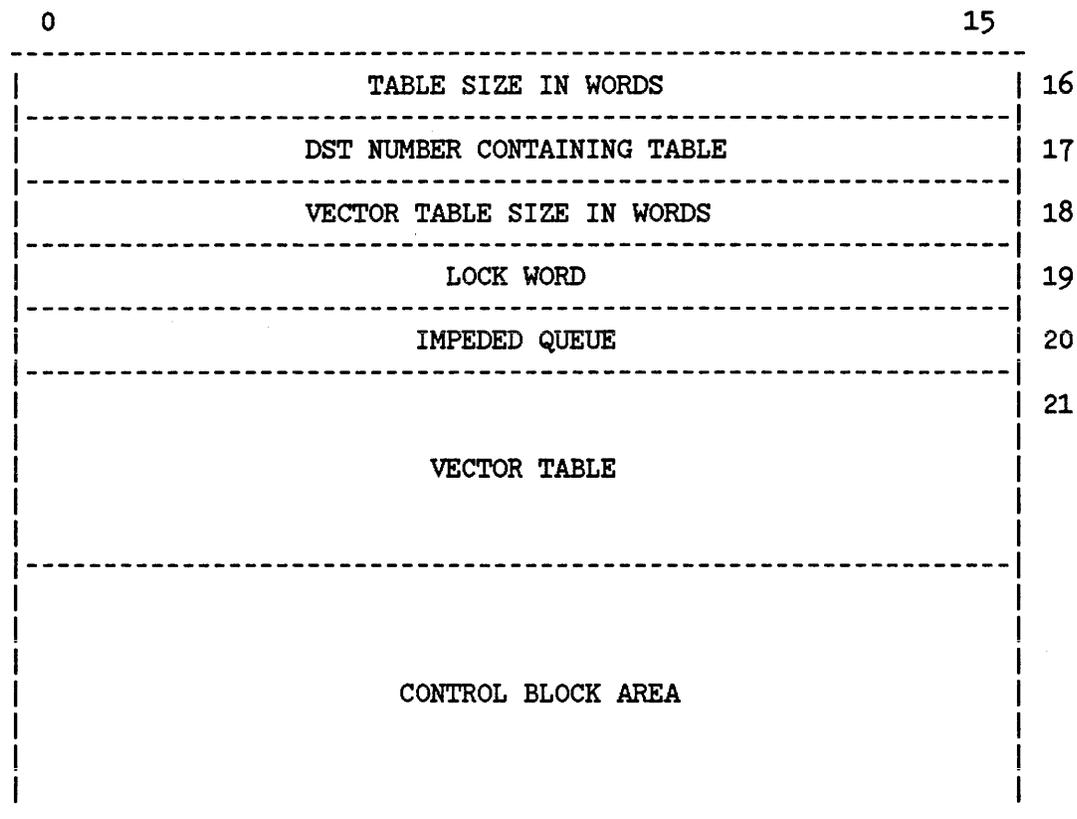
Control Block Table (PXFILE)

The part labeled CONTROL BLOCK TABLE contains a file control block table. This is a new feature with MPE/30; it is not present under MPE/20.

The format of the control block table is the same as any other file control block table. The only difference is that addressing is slightly more complicated since the table does not begin at DB+0. As a result all pointers within the table are table relative; the starting address of the table must be added to a pointer to generate a final DB-relative address. This addressing convention is consistently applied to all file control block tables. When the control block table is expanded, space is taken from

the AVAILABLE area. If no space is available then the PXFILE area is expanded and the acquired space is added to the AVAILABLE area.

The interested reader is referred to section 3.2 for a more detailed description of file control block tables.



In general the following identifiers are used when referring to this part of the PXFILE area:

```

DEFINE
PXFCBTAB      = PXFILE(16)#,    <<CONTROL BLOCK TABLE>>
PXFCBTSIZE   = PXFILE(16)#,    <<TABLE SIZE IN WORDS>>
CONTROL BLOCK TABLE (CONT.)

```

-----  
PXFDSTX           = PXFILE(17)#,       <<TABLE DST NUMBER>>  
PXFVTSIZE         = PXFILE(18)#,   <<VECTOR TABLE SIZE IN WORDS>>  
PXFLOCK           = PXFILE(19)#,   <<TABLE LOCK WORD>>  
PXFQUEUE          = PXFILE(20)#, <<TABLE IMPEDED QUEUE>>  
PXFVT             = PXFILE(21)#; <<VECTOR TABLE>>

The following is an alphabetized list of the above identifiers along with a discussion of their meaning.

**PXFCBTAB**

This is the first word of the control block table. In general this is used only when referring to the entire control block table.

**PXFCBTSIZE**

This is the size in words of the control block table. In general this is used only when calculating the size of the available block.

**PXFDSTX**

This is the DST number of the data segment that contains the control block table. This is the same as the DST number of the stack. Note that the convention of referring to the DST number of the stack as zero is not used. The reason for this is that the file system may refer to a PXFILE control block table in another stack. This would result in an ambiguity since that PXFILE control block table would also have a DST number of zero.

**PXFLOCK**

This is the lock word for the table and has the same format as the lock word for a control block in the table.

**PXFQUEUE**

This is the impeded queue for the table and has the same format as the impeded queue for a control block in the table.

**PXFVT**

This is the first word of the vector table. It is used when referring to the vector table in general.

**PXFVTSIZE**

This is the size, in words, of the vector table. Note that this is the length of the table and does not reflect the number of entries used or unused.

### Available Block Area (PXFILE)

-----

The part labeled AVAILABLE BLOCK is used to provide space when the Control Block Table or the Available File Table is expanded. These two tables grow towards each other, and when more space is needed it is simply taken from the Available Block.

When the Available Block is exhausted, the PXFILE area is expanded, the AFT is relocated and the new space is added to the Available Block.

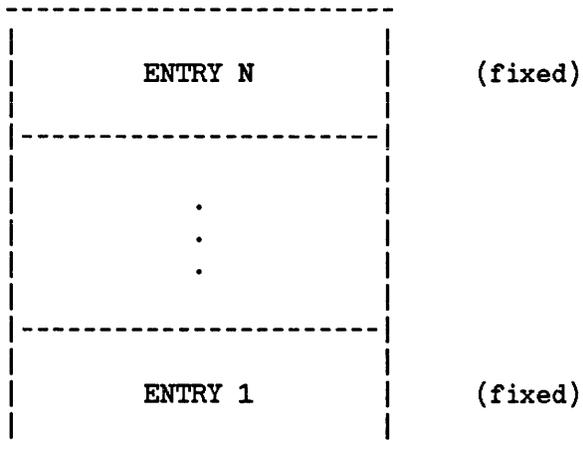
Note that currently the PXFILE area is only expanded; it is never contracted.

### Available File Table, AFT (PXFILE)

-----

The part labeled AVAILABLE FILE TABLE contains information used by the file system (or CS, DS, etc.) to grossly characterize the file access and, most importantly, to give the location of the control blocks.

The overall structure of the AFT is:



where  $N = \text{PXFAFTSIZE}/4$ .

The AFT is as long as specified by PXFAFTSIZE. Unused entries are all zero's. When the table is full it is expanded by taking space from the AVAILABLE block.

The AFT is negatively indexed by file number: the entry at DL-8 corresponds to file number 1, the entry at DL-12 corresponds to file number 2, etc.

AFT (CONT.)

---

The structure of an AFT entry is:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ENTRY TYPE				N												0
PHYSICAL ACB VECTOR															1	
LOGICAL ACB VECTOR															2	
NO-WAIT I/O IOQX															3	

Note that the entry format is dependent on the entry type. The one shown above is the one used by the file system.

In general the following identifiers are used when referring to an AFT entry:

```

DEFINE
AFTTYPE          = AFT.(0:4)#,      <<ENTRY TYPE>>
AFTNULL          = AFT.(4:1)#,      <<$NULL FILE>>
AFTPACBV         = AFT(1)#,         <<PACB VECTOR>>
AFTLACBV         = AFT(2)#,         <<LACB VECTOR>>
AFTIOQX         = AFT(3)#;         <<NO-WAIT I/O IOQX>>
    
```

AFT (CONT.)

---

The following is an alphabetized list of the above identifiers along with a discussion of their meaning.

**AFTIOQX**

This is the IOQ index of the pending no-wait I/O (if any). Note that this is applicable iff the file was opened with the NOWAIT option specified. Also, CS and DS have the same capability and use this cell in a consistent manner. The reason for this is that the IOWAIT intrinsic services the file system as well as CS and DS, and is the principal user of this cell. If the cell is zero then there is no I/O pending; otherwise the cell contains the IOQ index corresponding to the pending I/O.

Exception: a nonzero value for message files specifies the accessors reply port (instead of an IOQ entry).

**AFTLACBV**

This is the vector of the Logical ACB (LACB) (if any). Note that this is applicable iff the file was opened with the multi-access option specified.

**AFTNULL**

This bit signifies that the file is \$NULL and that there are no control blocks.

**AFTPACBV**

This is the vector of the Physical ACB (PACB). Note that a PACB exists for all files except \$NULL.

**AFTTYPE**

This is the AFT entry type number. At present the following entry types are defined:

- 0 - file system
- 1 - remote file
- 2 - DS (no-wait I/O disallowed)
- 3 - DS (no-wait I/O allowed)
- 4 - CS
- 5 - CS (AUTO DIAL)
- 6 - KSAM
- 8 - message file

PCBX FOR CORE RESIDENT SYSTEM PROCESS STACKS

0	DL-a (Seq Rel DL Value)	0		
1	DB-a (Seq Rel DB Value)	1		
2	USER ATTRIBUTES (always -1)	2		
3	0   INPUT DEV LDEV	3	PXGLOB	
4	0   OUTPUT DEV LDEV	4		
5	0	5		
6	0   D   I   0	6		
7	0	7		
10	PXFIXED SIZE (c-b)	8		PXFIXED
11	RELATIVE S (S-DB)	9		
12	RELATIVE Z (Z-DB)	10		
13	INITIAL Q (Q-DB)	11		
14	RELATIVE DL (DB-DL)	12		
15	GENERAL RESOURCE CAPABILITY(-1)	13		
16	RESERVED	14		
17	0	15		
20	DL-c	16		
21	DL-b	17		
22	DL-a	18		

- NOTES: 1. there is no PXFILE area.  
 2. the PXFIXED area is much smaller than a normal PCBX.

PROCESS TO PROCESS COMMUNICATION TABLE

-----

This table is used as the communication link by which father and son processes communicate with one another via the mailbox scheme. This table contains two words per entry and is indexed by PCB# (entry index 0 is meaningless). Each two word entry of index N essentially relates where, as well as how much, mail may be found for a process N with respect to communications between N and his father process.

ENTRY FORMAT

-----

word 0	-----
	WORD COUNT
word 1	-----
	MAIL WORD OR DST#
	-----

where word 0 = the # of mail words to be transferred.  
word 1 = the only word of mail itself if word 0 = 1  
          otherwise  
          it contains the DST# of the extra data segment where "word count" words of mail exist.

NOTE: Assume process S is the son of process F. Then the process to process communication table index which will be used for mailbox communication between son S and father F will be that of the son (i.e. S).

SUB-SYSTEM RESERVED DL AREA

REMAINING DL AREA

DB-12	RESERVED FOR SORT/MERGE	DB-10
DB-11	RESERVED FOR TRACE & TOOLBOX	DB-9
DB-10	EXTERNAL PLABEL OF OUTER BLOCK	DB-8
DB-7	RESERVED FOR TRACE & SYMBOLIC DEBUG	DB-7
DB-6	DB ADDRESS OF STLT	DB-6
DB-5	RESERVED FOR COBOL	DB-5
DB-4	RESERVED FOR COBOL	DB-4
DB-3	RESERVED FOR COBOL	DB-3
DB-2	RESERVED FOR FORMATTER & PASCAL	DB-2
DB-1	DB ADDRESS OF FLUT	DB-1

DB AREA



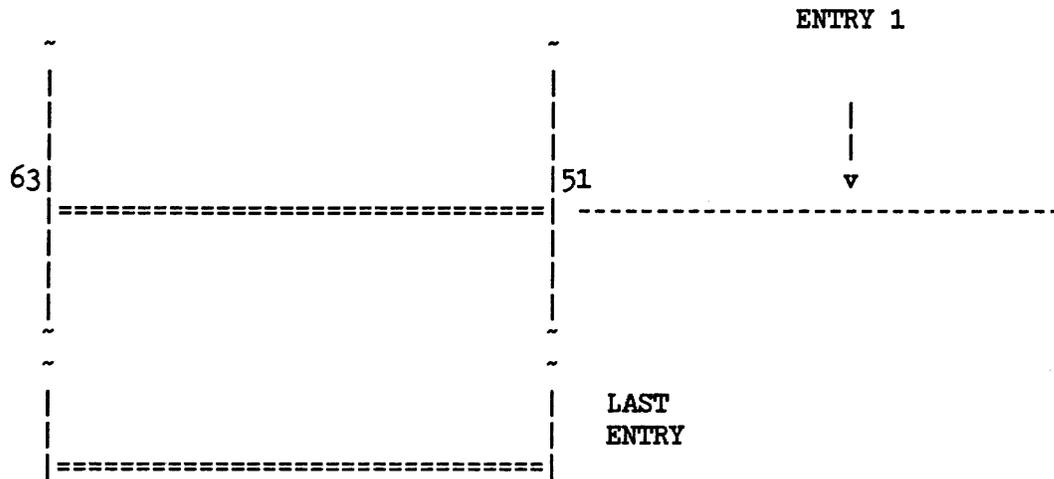
JMAT - JOB MASTER TABLE STRUCTURE

SIR = 15(10) = %17  
 DST = 25(10) = %31

ZEROETH  
 ENTRY

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									
0	MAXSIZE		CURSIZE		0	max JMAT size (words/128)																		
1	VMOUNT INFO		ENTRY SIZE		1	current JMAT size (words/128) :VMOUNT state saved for WARMSTARTs JMAT entry size (26)																		
2	ENTRY POINTER				2	DB pointer to first entry (26)																		
3	SCHEDULING HEAD POINTER				3	DB pointer to word 0 of head entry in scheduling queue																		
4	SCHEDULING TAIL POINTER				4	DB pointer to word 0 of tail entry in scheduling queue																		
5	TY	SCOUNTER			5	next assignable session #, TY=1																		
6	TY	JCOUNTER			6	next assignable batch #, TY=2																		
7	LG	SEC	JOBFENCE											7	LG=1, logoff in progress SEC=0,high;=3,low JOBSECURITY									
10	SLIMIT				8	maximum number sessions																		
11	SNUM				9	current number sessions																		
12	JLIMIT				10	maximum # batch jobs																		
13	JNUM				11	current # batch jobs																		
14	=====				12																			
15	WORKAREA				13																			
16	(14WDS)				14																			
31					25																			
32					26																			

-----



SCHEDULING QUEUE

-----

WAITING SESSIONS

FIFO WITHIN HIPRI/INPUT PRIORITY

[ ERROR JOBS ]

[ FIFO ]

WAITING JOBS

FIFO WITHIN HIPRI/INPUT PRIORITY

JMAT - Job Master Table Entry

		1 1 1 1 1 1					0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5								
0	state	:	D	I	G	A	U	C	INPRI	0	state				
1	ty:	job/session number					1	1 = introduced, in STARTDEVICE							
2	user name						2	%40 = waiting, job in scheduling queue							
3							3								
4							4	%60 = initial, UCOP has created JSMP							
5							5	2 = executing, JSMP finished initial.							
6	account name						6	3 = terminating.							
7							7	4 = suspended.							
10							8	D = duplicative							
11						9	I = interactive								
12	job name						10	{G = group password							
13							11	{(QUIET mode, if state=2)							
14							12	{A = account password (STDLIST DELETE, if state=2 or 3)							
15						13	{U = user password								
16	group logon name						14	{0 = password validated (STARTDEVICE)							
17							15	{1 = must validate							
20							16	{ password (INITJSMP)							
21							17								
22	JIN device	:	JLIST device			18	C = JLIST is device class index								
23	Julian date (CALENDAR)					19									
24	time (CLOCK)					20	ty = 1 - session								
25						21	2 - job								
26	main pin	:	XPRI			22									
27	CPU lim. (0 deflt, -1 no lim.)					23									
30	S R:N:FT	:	OUTPRI		:	NUMCOPIES		24			ORIGJIN/ORIGJLIST is used as a scheduling link by UCOP (state=%40). DB rel. ptr. to next entry. Last entry in list contains 0.				
31	ORIGJIN : ORIGJLIST					25									
		0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5													
		1 1 1 1 1 1													

R = RESTART  
 N = SEQUENCED  
 S = ORIGJIN is spooled.

FT = funny terminal  
 00 - regular term.  
 01 - regular term., special logon  
 10 - APL term.  
 11 - APL term.

JOB STATES  
-----

JOB STATES - JMAT ENTRY WORD 0.(0:6)

SHOWJOB - Displays job states by scanning JMAT DST (%31)

LOGON USES ALL STATES EXCEPT "SUSPEND"

STATE NO.	STATE NAME	PROCESS	SEGMENT	PROCEDURE(S)
1	INTRO	DEVREC JSMP SPOOLER	NURSERY	STARTDEVICE ->PUTJMAT ->ALLOCENTRY IN SEGMENT ALLOCCUTIL
%40	WAIT	DEVREC JSMP SPOOLER	NURSERY \ SPOOLING /	STARTDEVICE ->SCHEDULEJOB SPOOLSTUFFIN ->SCHEDULEJOB
%60	INIT- IALIZAT- ION	UCOP	UCOP	LAUNCHJOB
2	EXEC	JSMP	NURSERY	INITJSMP
3	TERMIN- ATING	JSMP	MORQUE	TERMINATE ->EXPIRE -> CLEANUPJOB
0	FREE ENTRY	JSMP	MORQUE	TERMINATE ->EXPIRE -> CLEANUPJOB ->DEALLOCENTRY IN ALLOCCUTIL
4	SUSP	JSMP	OPLOW	CXBREAKJOB

For states INTRO and WAIT,

DEVREC => logon command originated on terminal or other unspooled device.

SPOOLER => logon command originated on spooled device.

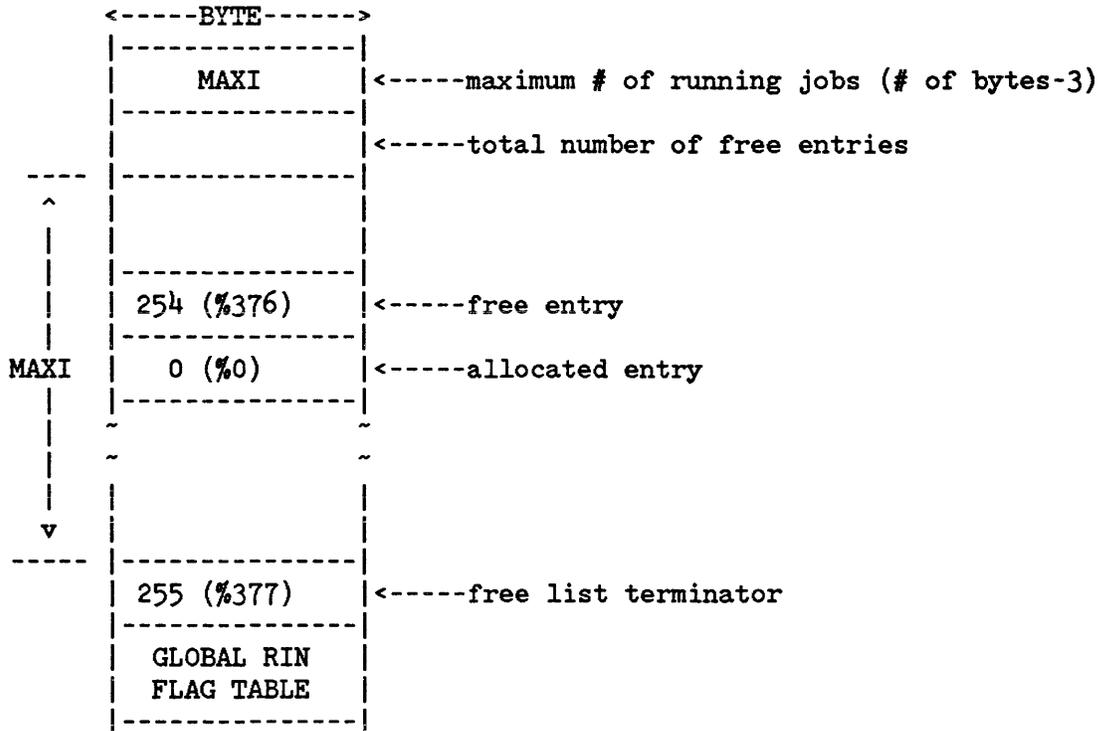
JSMP => logon command is the result of the execution of a :STREAM command. (This also includes USER processes which have done programmatic :STREAMs.)

JPCNT - JOB PROCESS COUNT TABLE

(1 Entry/Running Job)

CORE RESIDENT

-----  
 SYSGLOB BASE = DB+13(%15)  
 DST = 24(10)  
 SIR = 13(10)



A JPCNT entry must be allocated before the main process can be procreated.

The job SIR (PXGJSIR) = some base+JPCNT index.

NOTE: This table is completely byte oriented with each entry consisting of one byte. Entries are taken from available pool on a "first found" basis. 254 (376 octal) in a byte denotes a free entry. 255 (377 octal) denotes the end of table.

GLOBAL RIN FLAG TABLE

-----  
 This table is a bit table which immediately follows the "free list terminator" byte. It is initialized to 0 and is indexed by JPCNT index for each job. When any process in a job/session locks a global rin, the appropriate bit is turned on.



JIT -Job Information Table

JIT DST is word 6 in PXGLOB

		1 1 1 1 1 1				
		0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5				
0	not used - 0					0
1	6 : JIT DST					1
2	pointer to job info			8		2
3	pointer to acct info			48		3
4	pointer to reserved area			59		4
5	association table index					5
6					:F	6
7	not used					7
10					7	8
11	ty : job number					9
12	JITMAXP : JITMPN					10
13	EOF: not used					11
14	DS DATASEG					12
15	JITASEC					13
16	JITGSEC (2 words) group security					14
20	JITHAN (4 words) account name					16
24	JITHGN (4 words) home group					20
30	JITLGN (4 words) log-on group					24
		+				
		0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5				
		1 1 1 1 1 1				

F - Job/Session-wide  
FPMAP option flag  
(JSFPMAP)

ty - 1 = Session  
2 = Job

JITMAXP - MAXJOBPRI capability  
JITMPN - Job main PIN.  
JITEOF - used by FCLOSE to tell CI  
that a \$STDIN(X) file was closed  
w/out encountering an EOF.  
(0:1)=\$STDIN, (1:1)=\$STDINX

JIT - Continued

---

		1 1 1 1 1 1					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
34		-----					28
35	JITUN						29
36	user name						30
37		-----					31
40	pointer to JITAIP				53		
41	P M: pointer to JITGIP				55		
42	LATTR						34
43	local attributes						35
44	PASSF						36
45	passed file pointer						37
46	UCAP						38
47	user capability *						39
50		-----					40
51	allow mask						41
52		-----					42
53	local RIN pointer						43
54		-----					44
55	JITJN						45
56	job name						46
57		-----					47
		-----					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
		1 1 1 1 1 1					

P - Group's home volume is a private volume  
M - Private volume mounted (i.e. group bound to home volume set), JITGIP = 57

For bit mask definitions, see OPCOMMAND listing or COMSEARCH of segment CIINIT.

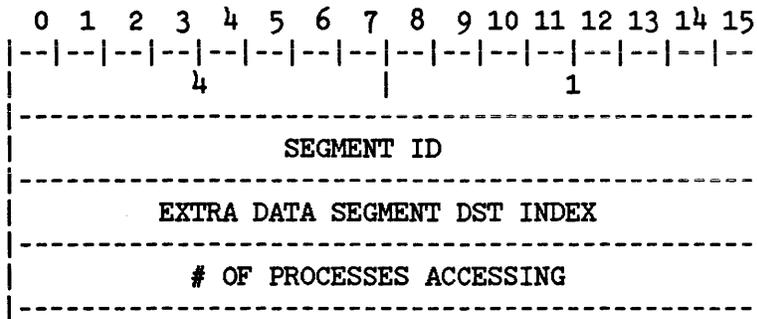


JDT - JOB DIRECTORY TABLE

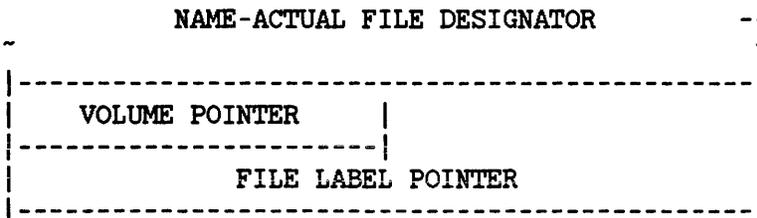
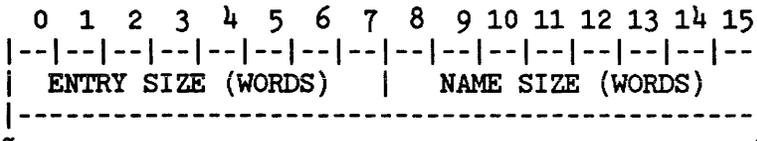
0	MAX SEG SIZE(WDS)	1 entry per job DST # in PXGLOB						
1	POINTER TO JSD							
2	POINTER TO JTFD							
3	POINTER TO JFEQ							
4	POINTER TO JLEQ							
5	POINTER TO JJCW							
6	POINTER TO FREE SPACE							
~ WORK AREA ~ ~ 15 words ~								
JDSJNUM	TY   NUM	job number						
	//////////   JSMPIN	main process number						
JSD	~ JOB DATA SEGMENT DIRECTORY ~							
JTFD	~ JOB TEMPORARY FILE DIRECTORY ~							
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ENTRY</td> <td>NAME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIZE (WDS)</td> <td>SIZE (WDS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1</td> <td>C2</td> </tr> </table>	ENTRY	NAME	SIZE (WDS)	SIZE (WDS)	C1	C2
ENTRY	NAME							
SIZE (WDS)	SIZE (WDS)							
C1	C2							
JFEQ	~ JOB FILE EQUATION TABLE ~							
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CN</td> <td>(%40)</td> </tr> </table>	CN	(%40)				
CN	(%40)							
JLEQ	~ JOB LINE EQUATION TABLE ~							
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">ENTRY INFORMATION</td> </tr> </table>	ENTRY INFORMATION					
ENTRY INFORMATION								
	~ JOB CONTROL WORD TABLE (JJCW) ~							
	~ FREE SPACE ~							

The name is a concatenation of up to 3 subnames. Bit 0 of the 1st character of each subname is 1.

JOB DATA SEGMENT DIRECTORY ENTRY - (IN JDT)



JOB TEMPORARY FILE ENTRY - (IN JDT)



----- Name is a concatenation of up to three subnames. Bit 0 of the first character of each subname is 1.



JOB LINE EQUATION ENTRY

	ENTRY SIZE (WORDS)	DESIG. SIZE (WORDS)	
	FORMAL LINE DESIGNATOR (1-4 WORDS)		
0	PMASK1		0
1	REF CNT      5 P	PMASK2	1 P=FLAG
2	NAME LENGTH	DEV LENGTH	2
3			3
4	NAME		4
5	( END OF LEQ ENTRY IF NON-BLANK )		5
6			6
7			7
10	DEVICE		8
11			9
12			10
13	PMASK3		11
14	DRIVER NAME LENGTH		12
15			13
16	DRIVER NAME		14
17			15
20			16
21	LIST PNTR		17
22	COPTIONS		18
23	AOPTIONS		19
24	DOPTIONS		20

JLEQ ENTRY (CONT.)

25	NUMBER OF BUFFERS	21	
26	BUFFER SIZE IN WORDS	22	
27	INSPEED (2 words)	23	
31	OUTSPEED (2 words)	25	
33	POLL REPEAT	27	
34	POLL DELAY	28	
35	C TRACE INFO	29	
36	LOCAL ID PNTR	30	REL TO ORIG OF LEQ ENTRY
37	REMOTE ID PNTR	31	
40	SUPLIST PNTR	32	
41	PHONE LIST PNTR	33	
42	POLLIST PNTR	34	
43	MISC ARRAY PNTR	35	

JJCW JOB CONTROL WORD TABLE

NAME SIZE (BYTES)	Name may be any alpha-numeric string, beginning with an alpha, between 1 and 255 characters long.
NAME	
TY   MODIFIER	TY 00 = OK 01 = WARN 10 = FATAL 11 = SYSTEM

MODIFIER = VALUE FROM 0 TO %377777

-----  
 AOPTIONS AND FOPTIONS WORD BREAKDOWN  
 -----

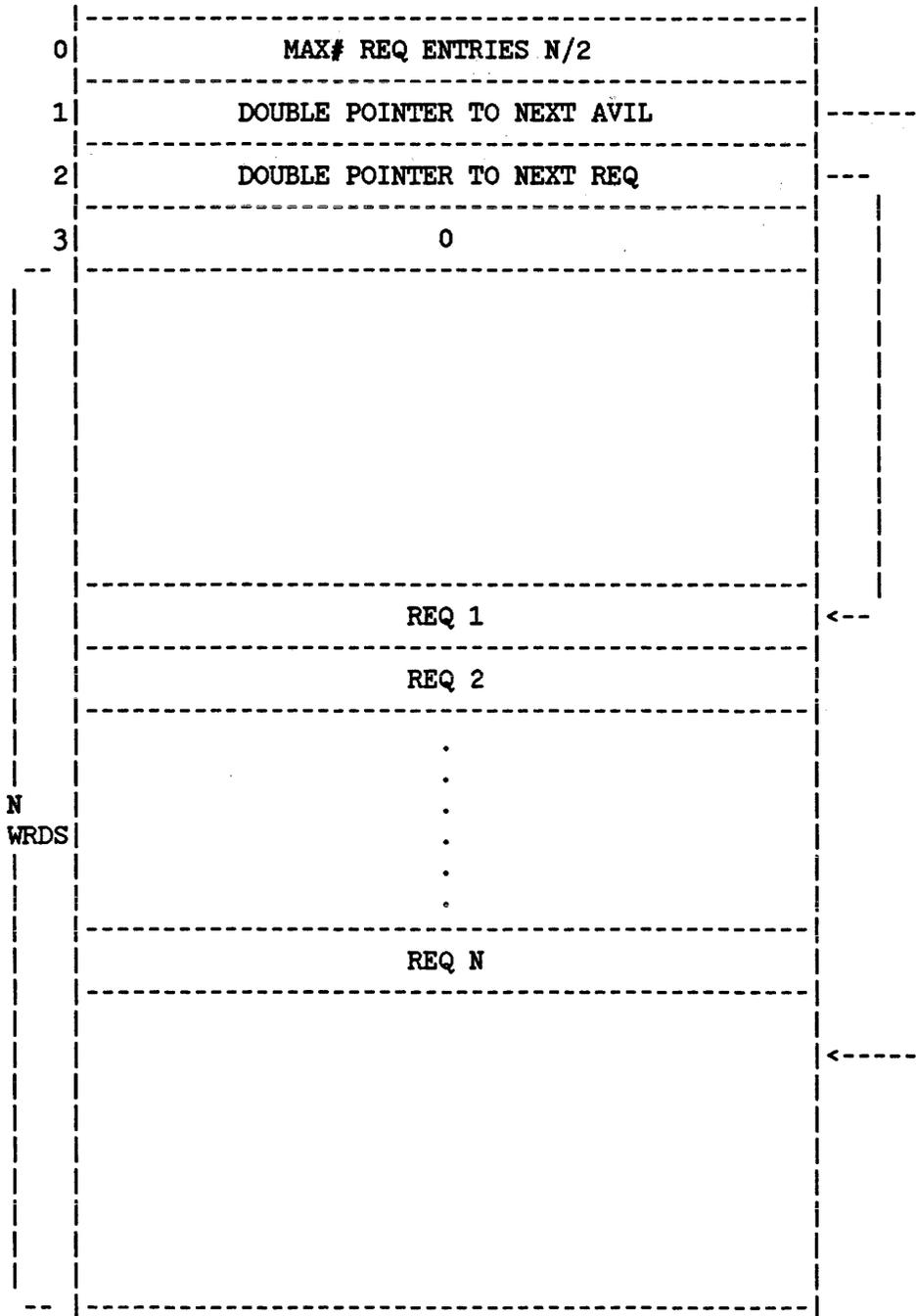
OPTION WORD 2 (AOPTIONS)	OPTION WORD 1 (FOPTIONS)
0   0	0   0
0	0
0	---
3       copy	2       file type
---	3
4       no-wait	0
---	---
5       multi-	5   0   disallow files
6       access	---
---	6       labelled tape
7       inhibit buff.	---   carriage
---	7       control
8       exclusive	---
---	8       record format
9	9
10       dynamic locking	10       default
---   multi-	---   designator
11       record	---
---	12
12       access type	13       ascii/binary
---	---
	14       domain
15	15
---	---

PMASK WORD BREAKDOWN

			PMASK WORD 2
			PMASK WORD 1
			0
FILE TYPE			BLOCK FACTOR
LABELLED TAPE			RECSIZE
FRMS MESSAGE			DISPOSITION
USER LABELS			NUMBUFFERS
	4		INHIBIT BUFFERING
	5		EXCLUSIVE
POINTER ENTRY			MULTI-RECORD
DYN.LOCKING			ACCESS TYPE
WAIT,NOWAIT			COPY,NOCOPY
MULTI ACCESS			CARRIAGE CONTROL
NUMCOP			RECORD FORMAT
OUTPRI			DEFAULT DESIGNATOR
FILECODE			ASCII/BINARY
FILESIZE			DOMAIN
NUMEXTS			DEVICE
INIT ALLOC			NAME
			15

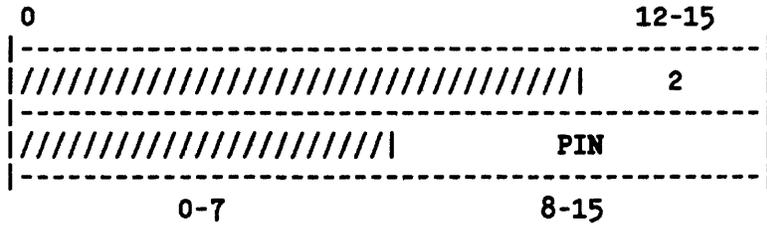
1->info present  
0->info absent

UCOP REQUEST QUEUE (DST#9)



UCOP ENTRY FORMAT  
-----

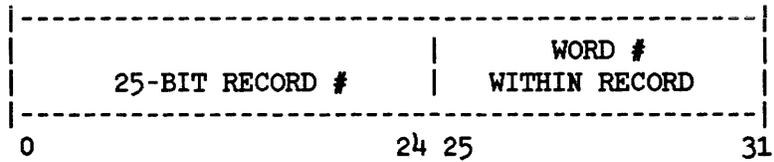
Request Codes  
-----



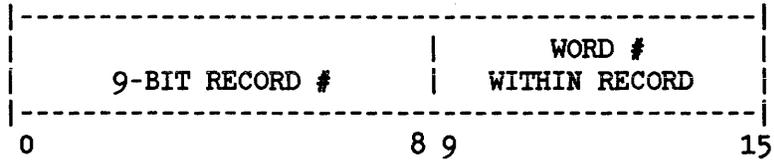
- 0 null
- 1 null
- 2 process deletion

USL FILES - GENERAL INFO

- \* USL record length 128 words always.
- \* Layout of doubleword disc addresses



- \* Hash links join all entries with the same hash key regardless of type.
- \* Linear lists terminate with a zero link
- \* Circular lists containing only the list head point directly to themselves.
- \* Single-word disc addresses



Uninitialized fields are reserved for future use and should be set to zero.

RECORD 0 AND OVERALL USL FILE FORMAT

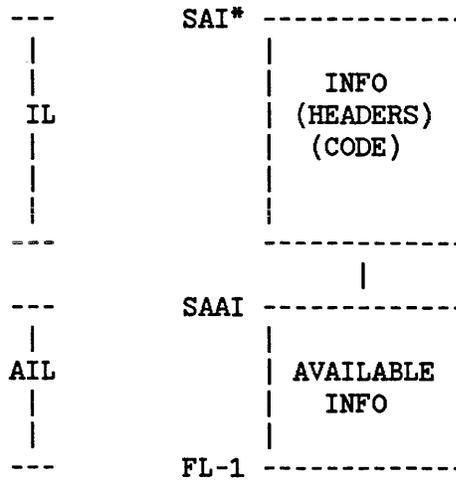
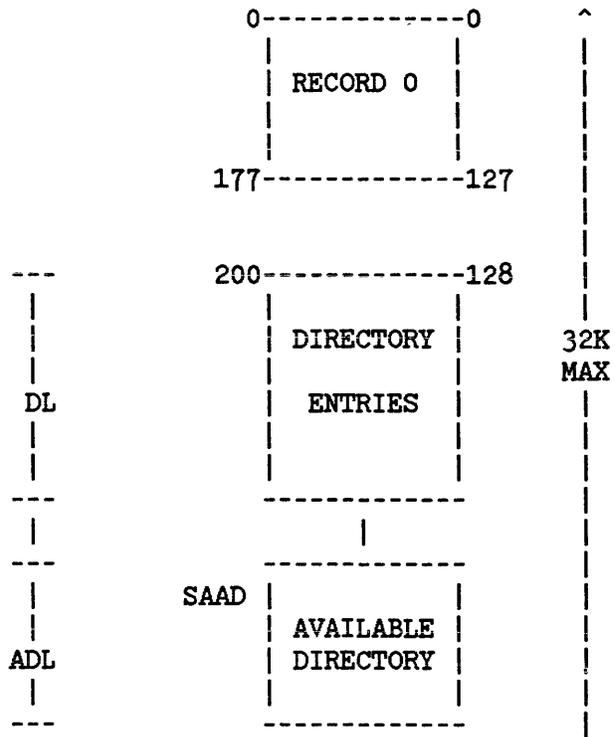
0	LID		0	LOADER ID		NOTE:
-----			-----		S.A. = Starting Address	
1	NE		1	NR. DIRECTORY ENTRIES		
-----			-----			
2	DL		2	DIR. LENGTH		
-----			-----			
3	SUMDG		3	TOTAL DIR. GARBAGE		
-----			-----			
4	NDG		4	NR. DIR. GARB. ENTRIES		
-----			-----			
5	SABDL		5	S.A. BLOCK DATA LIST		
-----			-----			
6	SAIPL		6	S.A. INTERRUPT PROC. LIST		
-----			-----			
7	SASL		7	S.A. SEGMENT LIST		
-----			-----			

USL FILE FORMAT (CONT.)

10	FL	8	FILE LENGTH	-----
11		9		
12	SAAD	10	S.A. AVAIL. DIR.	
13	ADL	11	AVAIL. DIR. LENGTH	
14	SAI	12	S.A. INFO BLOCK	
15		13		
16	IL	14	INFO BLOCK LENGTH	
17		15		
20	SAAI	16	S.A. AVAIL. INFO	
21		17		
22	AIL	18	AVAIL. INFO LENGTH	
23		19		
24	TOTAL	20	TOTAL INFO GARBAGE	
25	I.G.	21		
26	NIG	22	NR. INFO GARB. ENTRIES	
27		23		
30		24		
31		25		
32		26		
33		27		
34		28		
35		29		
36		30		
37		31		
40		32		
41	HL	33	HASH LINKS	
	0			
	.			
	.			
177	HL	127		
	94			

USL FILES - GENERAL INFO (CONT.)

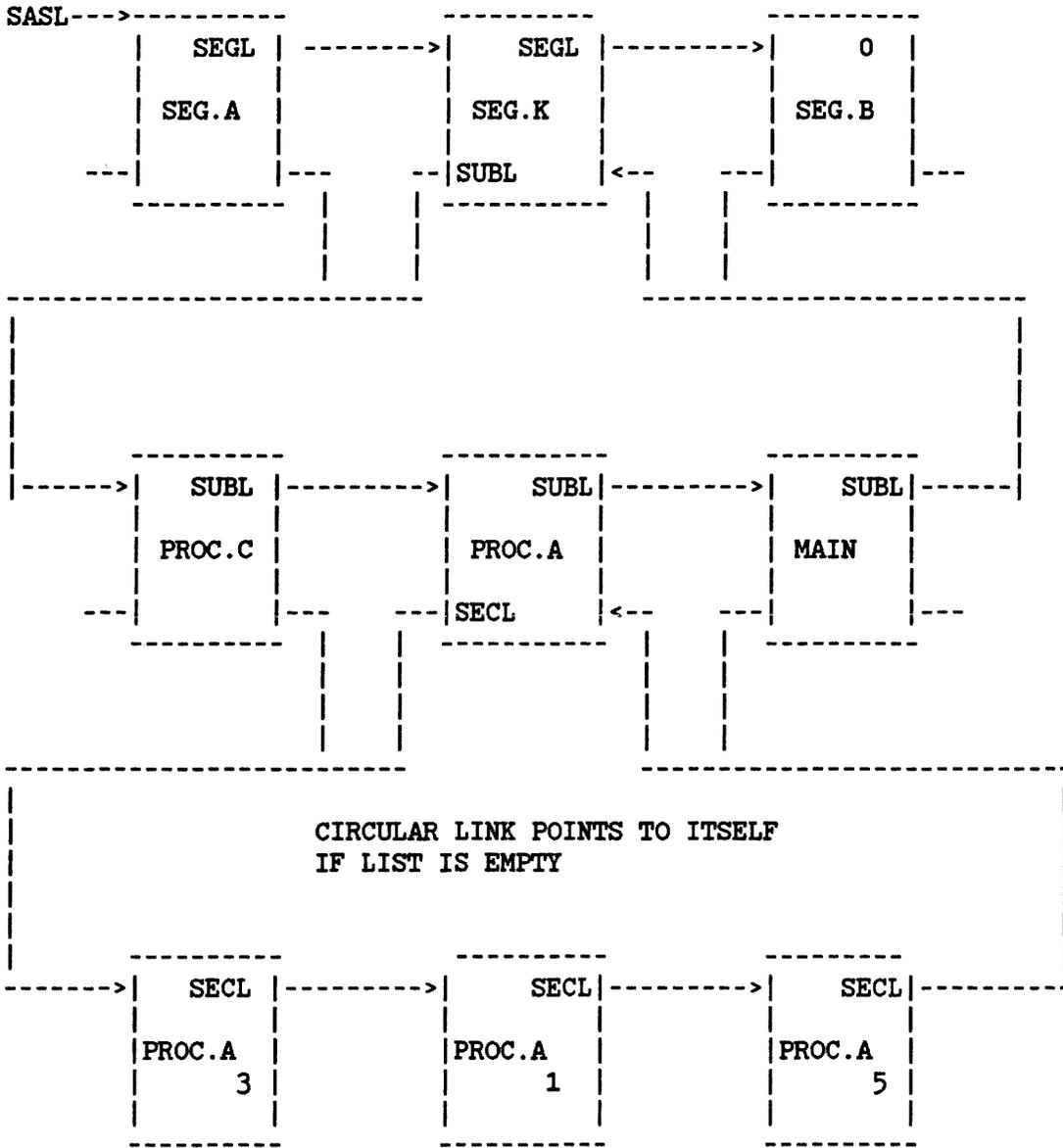
-----



\*SAI MUST BE ON A RECORD BOUNDRY

NOTE: ALL ADDRESSES IN RECORD 0 ARE WORD ADDRESSES.

USL FILES - GENERAL INFO (CONT.)



A \  
 K >SEGMENT NAME ENTRIES  
 B /

PROC C \  
 PROC A >SUBPROGRAM  
 MAIN / ENTRIES

A \  
 3 |  
 A |  
 1 } SECONDRY ENTRY POINT ENTRIES  
 A |  
 5 /

DATA DESCRIPTORS, PASSED PARAMETERS

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODE   | STRUCTURE |           | TYPE           |
-----|-----|-----|-----|

```

TYPE	WORDS	CODE
NULL		0
LOGICAL	1	1
INTEGER	1	2
BYTE	1/2	3
REAL	2	4
DOUBLE	2	5
LONG	3	6
COMPLEX	4	7
LABEL (SPL)		10
CHARACTER	N/2	11
LABEL (FORTRAN)		12
UNIVERSAL (MATCHES ANY TYPE)		13

STRUCTURE

SIMPLE VARIABLE	0
POINTER	1
ARRAY	2
PROCEDURE	3

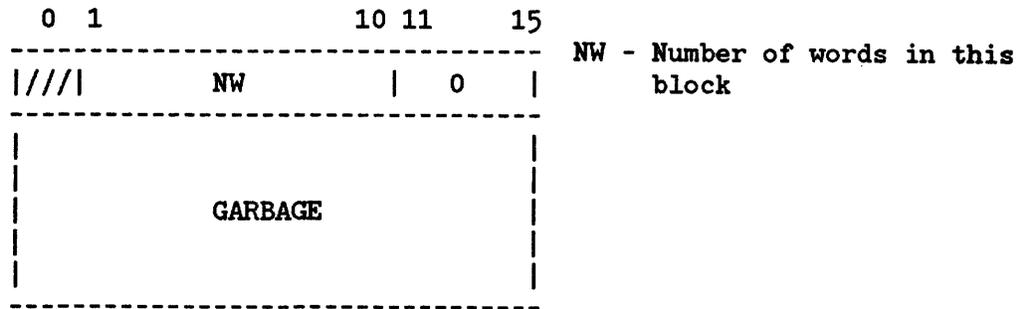
MODE

NULL	0
VALUE	1
REFERENCE	2
NAME	3

NOTE: A descriptor of 0 results in an automatic match.

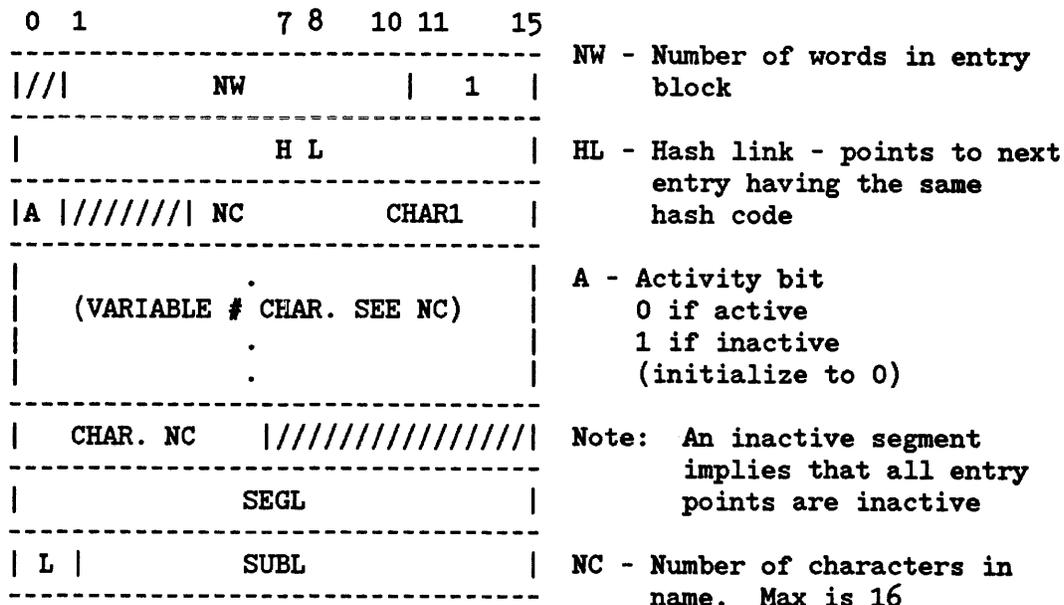
ENTRY TYPE 0  
-----

GARBAGE



ENTRY TYPE 1  
-----

SEGMENT NAME



- CHAR. 1 - First character in variable field
- CHAR. NC - Last character in variable field
- SEGL - Segment link - points to next segment name entry
- SUBL - Subprogram link - points to next entry having the same segment name
- L - Last entry in list  
0 if not last  
1 if last

CLARIFICATION NOTES ON ENTRY TYPES 2 AND 4

-----  
 WITH RESPECT TO SPL AND FORTRAN  
 -----

*ENTRY TYPE 2 SPL O.B.	**ENTRY TYPE 4 SPL PROC	*ENTRY TYPE 2 FORTRAN MAIN	**ENTRY TYPE 4 FORTRAN SUB.
TPDB	0	0	0
1,5 TSDB	1 TSDB	1,2,3,4 TSDB	1,2,3,4 TSDB
NWPUST	NWPUST	NWPUST	NWPUST
5 NWSDB	NWO	NWD	NWD

WHERE: TPDB = Total primary DB length in words  
 TSDB = Total secondary DB length in words  
 NWPUST = Number of words in "TRACE" array  
 NWSDB = Number of words in secondary DB array  
 NWO = Number of words in own array  
 NWD = Number of words in data array

- Notes:
1. Does not include the length of the STLT
  2. Does not include the length of the FLUT
  3. Does not include the length of any common array
  4. Includes the length of any DB-allocated format array array
  5. Are not necessarily equal

In general TPDB and TSDB are summations of storage allocated in the global area of the program's data segment. They are not, however, complete since the compilers are not aware of all storage actually allocated! The STLT and FLUT are examples of this since these tables are constructed by the segmenter. Common arrays also present a problem since their inclusion in TPDB and TSDB might cause their storage requirements to be counted more than once.

ENTRY TYPE 2

OUTER BLOCK

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15
///				NW						2	
						HL					
A	C	I	///	NC					CHAR	1	
				(VARIABLE #		CHAR.SEE	NC)				
				CHAR	NC	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////
L						SUBL					
L						SECL					
						SSA					
						SAC					
						RELATIVE TO SAI (SEE RECORD 0)					
F	W					NWC					
						SE					
						TPDB					
						TSDB					
						NWPUST					
						NWD/NWSDB					
T						NH					
						SAH					
						RELATIVE TO SAI (SEE RECORD 0)					
						HDW					

ENTRY TYPE 2 (CONT.)

	:
	:
	:
	HDW
	:
	:
	:
T	NH
	SAH
	HDW
	:
	:
	:
	HDW

- NW - Number of words in entry block.
- HL - Hash link - points to next entry with same hash code.
- A - Activity bit. 0 if active, 1 if inactive outer block.
- C - Callability bit set if entry point is uncallable.
- I - Priv mode bit - set if program unit is to be executed in priv mode..
- NC - Number of characters in name. Max is 16.
- CHAR. 1 - First character in variable field.
- CHAR. NC - Last character in variable field.
- L - Last entry in list.
  - 0 if not last
  - 1 if last

ENTRY TYPE 2 (CONT.)

-----

SUBL - Subprogram link - points to next entry  
Entry having the same segment name.

SECL - Secondary entry point list link.

SSA - Program unit starting PB address.

SAC - Starting 8FILE9 address of code  
module

F - Set if fatal error

W - Set if non-fatal error

NWC - Number of words in code module.

SE - Stack size estimate

TPDB - Total number of words of primary  
DB to be allocated

TSDB - Total number of words of secondary  
DB to be allocated.

NWPUST - Number of words in trace array  
(PUST)

NWD - Number of words in data array  
(FORTRAN)

NWSDB - Number of words in secondary  
DB array (SPL)

T - Terminating bit - set if last set of  
headers in entry

NH - Number of headers

SAH - Starting address of header (relative  
to SAI)

HDW - Header (pointer)

ENTRY TYPE 3  
-----

OUTER BLOCK - SECONDARY ENTRY POINT

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15	
//			NW							3		
HL												
	A		C	// //	NC				CHAR 1			
(VARIABLE # CHAR.SEE NC)												
CHAR NC				////////////////////////								
	L		SECL									
SSA												

ENTRY TYPE 4  
-----

PROCEDURE

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15	
//			NW							4		
HL												
	A		C		I		H		NC		CHAR.1	
(VARIABLE # CHAR. SEE NC)												
CHAR.NC				////////////////////////								
	L		SUBL									
	L		SECL									
SSA												

ENTRY TYPE 4 (CONT.)

SAC			
F	W	NWC	
SE			
TPDB			
TSDB			
NWPUST			
NWD/NWO			
P	NP	CN	
TN			
PARM.1			
. (VARIABLE # OF PARMS. SEE CN) .			
PARM. NP			
T	NH		
SAH			
HDW			
.			
.			
.			
HDW			
.			
.			
.			
ETC			

ENTRY TYPE 4 (CONT.)

-----

NW - Number of words in entry block  
HL - Hash link - points to next entry with same hash code  
A - Activity bit. 0 if active, 1 if inactive entry point  
C - Callability bit set if entry point is uncallable  
I - Priv mode bit. Set if procedure is to be executed in priv mode.  
H - Hidden entry point. Set if entry point will not be in library directory.  
NC - Number of characters in name. Max is 16.  
CHAR1 - First character in variable field.  
CHAR NC - Last character in variable field.  
L - Last entry in list  
    0 if not last  
    1 if last  
SUBL - Subprogram link. Points to next entry having the same segment Name  
SECL - Secondary entry point list link.  
SSA - Unit starting PB address  
SAC - Starting (file) address of code module  
F - Set if fatal error  
W - Set if non-fatal error  
NWC - Number of words in code module  
SE - Stack size estimate  
TPDB - Total number of words of primary DB to be allocated.  
TSDB - Total number of words of secondard DB to be allocated.  
NWPUST - Number of words in trace array (PUST)  
NWD - Number of words in data array (FORTRAN)  
NWO - Number of words in own array (SPL)  
P - Parm checker  
    00 no checking. (Implies NP undefined, FN and PARM's absent)  
    01 check procedure type. (Implies NP is undefined and PARM's absent)  
    10 check procedure type and number of PARM's (implies PARM's absent)  
    11 check procedure type, number of PARM 's and type of each PARM.  
NP - Number of PARM's  
CN - Character count of PARM's  
TN - Terminating bit. Set if last set of headers in entry.  
NH - Number of headers  
SAH - Starting address of header  
HDW - Header (pointer)

ENTRY TYPE 5

-----

PROCEDURE - SECONDARY ENTRY POINT

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15
///			NW						5		
HL											
A	C	///	H	NC	CHAR. 1						
(VARIABLE #CHAR. SEE NC)											
CHAR. NC				////////////////////							
L	SECL										
SSA											

NW - Number of words in entry block

HL - Hash link - points to next entry with same hash code

A - Activity bit. 0 if active, 1 if inactive entry point

C - Callability bit set if entry point is uncallable.

H - Hidden entry point set if entry point will not be in library directory

NC - number of characters in name, max is 16

CHAR 1 - First character in variable field.

L - Last entry in list  
0 if not last  
1 if last

SECL - Secondary entry point list link

SSA - Unit starting PB' address

ENTRY TYPE 6

-----  
 INTERRUPT PROCEDURE  
 -----

0 1  2  3  4 5 6 7 8	10 11	15
----------------------	-------	----

	NW	6	
--	----	---	--

HL			
----	--	--	--

A   IT		NC	CHAR.1
--------	--	----	--------

(VARIABLE # CHAR. SEE NC)			
---------------------------	--	--	--

A   IT		NC	CHAR.1
--------	--	----	--------

(VARIABLE # CHAR. SEE NC)			
---------------------------	--	--	--

CHAR. NC	
----------	--

IPL
-----

DBS
-----

SSA
-----

SAC
-----

F   W	NWC
-------	-----

T	NH
---	----

SAH
-----

HDW
-----

.
.
.

HDW
-----

ENTRY TYPE 6 (CONT.)  
 -----

NW - Number of words in entry block

HL - Hash link. Points to next entry with same hash code

A - Activity bit. 0 if active, 1 if inactive entry.

IT - Interrupt procedure type number

NC - Number of characters in name (maximum is 16)

CHAR 1 - First character in variable field.

CHAR NC Last Character in variable field

IPL Interrupt procedure link

DBS Number of words of DB storage required.

SSA Unit starting PB' address

SAC Starting (file) address of code module.

F Set if fatal error

W Set if non-fatal error

NWC Number of words in code module

T Terminating bit. Set if last set of headers in entry.

NH Number of headers

SAH Starting address of header.

HDW Header (pointer)

ENTRY TYPE 7

-----

BLOCK DATA

-----

0	1	2	3	4567	8	10	11	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
///				NW			7	
-----								
HL								
-----								
A	F	W	///	NC		CHAR.1		
-----								
.								
BLOCK DATA NAME								
.								
-----								
CHAR.NC					////////////////////////////////////			
-----								
BDL								
-----								
CAL								
-----								
	////////////////////////////////////	NC		CHAR.1				
-----								
.								
COMMON ARRAY NAME								
.								
-----								
CHAR.NC					////////////////////////////////////			
-----								
T				NH				
-----								
SAH								
-----								
HDW								
-----								
.								
.								
.								
-----								
HDW								
-----								
.								
.								
.								
-----								

ENTRY TYPE 7 (CONT.)

```

-----
|           CAL           |
-----
|////////////////////| NC |           CHAR.1           |
-----
|           .           |
|           COMMON ARRAY NAME           |
|           .           |
-----
| CHAR.NC |////////////////////|
-----
| T |           NH           |
-----
|           SAH           |
-----
|           HDW           |
-----
|           ETC           |
-----

```

- NW      Number of words in block
- HL      Hash link. Points to next entry with same hash code.
- A      Activity bit. 0 if active, 1 if inactive block.
- F      Set if fatal error.
- W      Set if non-fatal error.
- CHAR 1 First character in variable field.
- CHAR NC Last character in variable field.
- BDL      Block data link
- CAL      Common array length
- T      Terminating bit. Set if last set of headers in entry.
- NH      Number of headers.
- SAH      Starting address of headers.
- HDW      Header (pointer)

ENTRY TYPE 8

PROCEDURE - SECONDARY ENTRY POINT

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15
///								NW			8
HL											
A	C	///	H					NC			CHAR. 1
(VARIABLE #CHAR. SEE NC)											
CHAR. NC  ////////////////////											
L											SECL
SSA											
P											CH
TN											
PARAM. 1											
.											
.											
.											
PARAM. NP											

- NW - NUMBER OF WORDS IN ENTRY BLOCK
- HL - HASH LINK - POINTS TO NEXT ENTRY WITH SAME HASH CODE
- A - ACTIVITY BIT. 0 IF ACTIVE, 1 IF INACTIVE ENTRY
- C - CALLABILITY BIT SET IF ENTRY POINT IS UNCALLABLE
- H - HIDDEN ENTRY POINT. SET IF ENTRY POINT WILL NOT BE IN LIBRARY DIRECTORY
- NC - NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN NAME. MAX IS 16

ENTRY TYPE 8 (CONT.)

-----  
CHAR 1 - FIRST CHARACTER IN VARIABLE LIST

CHAR NC - LAST CHARACTER IN VARIABLE  
LIST

L - LAST ENTRY IN LIST  
0 IF NOT LAST  
1 IF LAST

SECL - SECONDARY ENTRY POINT LIST LINK

SSA - UNIT STARTING PB' ADDRESS

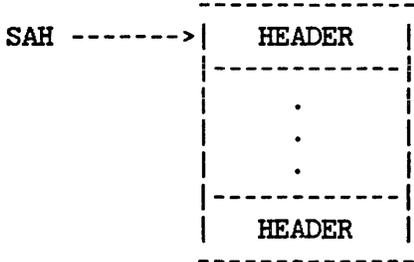
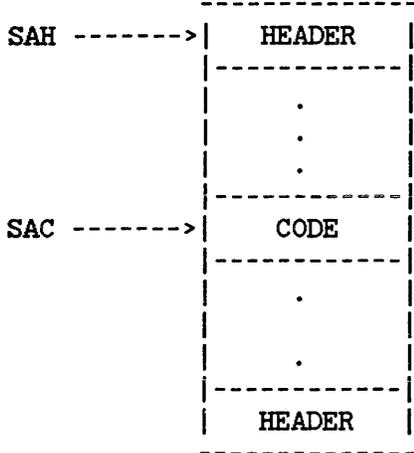
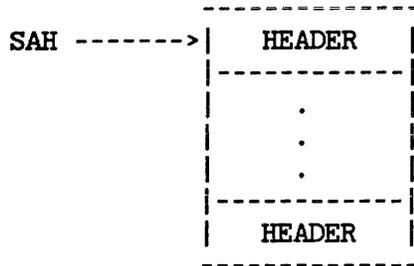
P - PARM CHECKER  
00 NO CHECKING (IMPLIES NP UNDEFINED,  
TN AND PARMS ABSENT)  
01 CHECK PROCEDURE TYPE (IMPLIES NP  
IS UNDEFINED AND PARMS ABSENT)  
10 CHECK PROCEDURE TYPE AND NUMBER  
OF PARMS. (IMPLIES PARMS ABSENT)  
11 CHECK PROCEDURE TYPE, NUMBER OF  
PARMS AND TYPE OF PARM.

NP - NUMBER OF PARMS

CN - CHARACTER COUNT OF PARMS

TN - PROCEDURE TYPE

ENTRY HEADER FORMAT



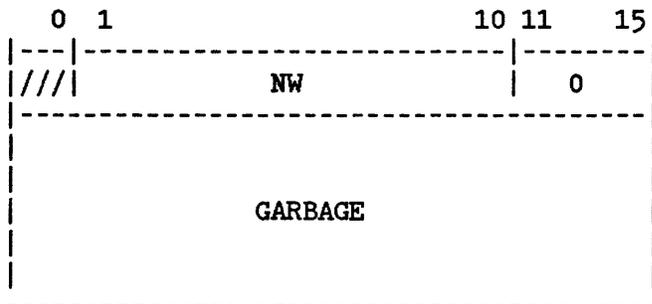
EACH ENTRY (EXCEPT SECONDARY ENTRY POINT ENTRIES) MAY DESCRIBE N > 0 SETS OF HEADERS. THE HEADERS IN EACH SET MUST BE CONTINUOUS AND IN THE SAME ORDER AS THE HOW LIST DESCRIBING THE SET.

THE CODE MODULE MAY BE PLACED IN ANY POSITION IN A HEADER SET. NOTE THAT IF THE CODE MODULE IS AT THE BEGINNING OF A SET, SAC = SAH.

IF THE ENTRY HAS NO HEADER SET, THEN NH, SAH SEQUENCE IS ABSENT.

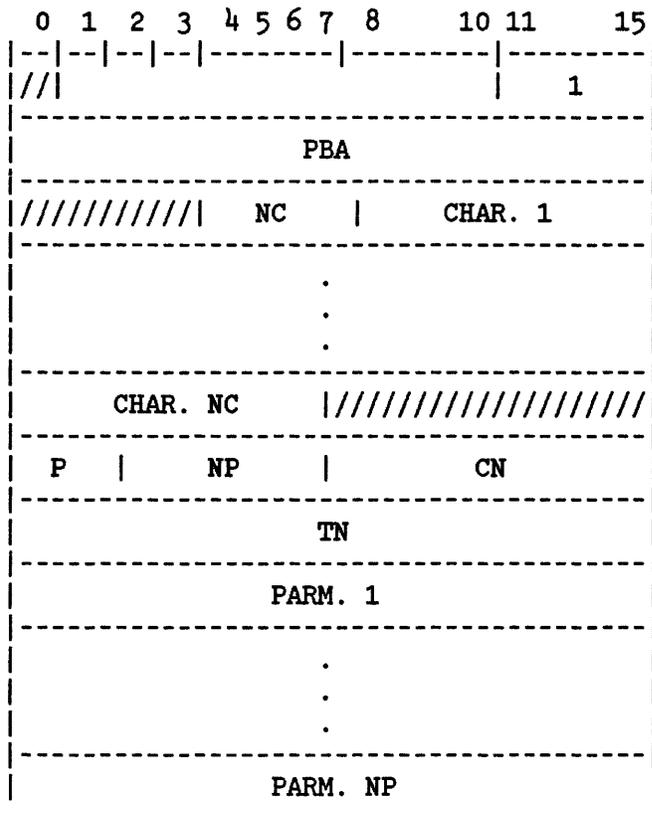
HEADER TYPE 0

GARBAGE



PCALs

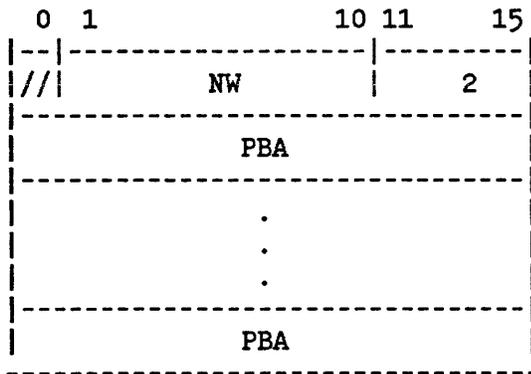
HEADER TYPE 1



PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF LINKED LIST OF PCAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BE REPAIRED - LOWER 14 BITS USED AS NEGATIVE DISP. - BIT 0 SET MEANS THAT WORD IS NOT A PCAL INSTRUCTION BUT A POINTER TO A SST LABEL OF 'EXTERNAL' FORMAT - A LINK OF 0 TERMINATES THE LIST - BIT 1 SET MEANS THAT THE WORD IS TO BE INITIALIZED WITH THE PB ADDRESS OF THE PROCEDURE.

HEADER TYPE 2

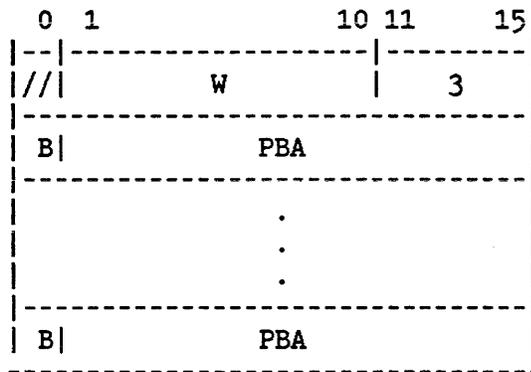
PB ADDRESSES



PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF PB ADDRESS  
TO BE CORRECTED

HEADER TYPE 3

OWN/DATA VARIABLES



PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF OWN VARIABLE  
POINTER TO BE CORRECTED

HEADER TYPE 4

DSDB/OWN/DATA/VALUES

0	1	10	11	15
///		NW		4
LD				
B		IN		
INITIAL VALUES				

- LD - LOGICAL WORD DISPLACEMENT  
IN OWN ARRAY FOR INITIAL VALUES
- B - BYTE BIT-SET IMPLIES THAT LD IS  
TYPE BYTE AND THAT THE FIRST  
WORD OF THE INITIAL VALUE BLOCK  
IS A COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF BYTES  
IN THE INITIAL VALUE BLOCK
- IN - INTERATION NUMBER - NUMBER OF  
TIMES THE BLOCK OF INITIAL VALUE  
IS TO APPEAR IN THE SECONDARY BD -  
1->NO DUPLICATION,  
2->DUPLICATION, ETC

HEADER TYPE 5

PUST

0	1	10	11	15
///		NW		5
PBA				
INITIAL VALUES				

- PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF LINKED LIST OF  
POINTERS TO BE INITIALIZED WITH  
DB ADDRESS OF PUST (SAME LIST  
FORMAT AS FOR FORMAT STRINGS)  
A PBA of -1 INDICATES NO FIX-UPS.

NOTE: ALL REFERENCES TO THE PUST INCLUDE THE FOUR-WORD HEADER THAT IS APPENDED BY THE SEGMENTER. THESE WORDS ARE NOT PRESENT IN THE HEADER; THEY ARE AUTOMATICALLY ALLOCATED AND INITIALIZED BY THE SEGMENTER.

HEADER TYPE 6

GLOBAL VARIABLES

0	1	7	8	10	11	15
///		NW				6
TN						
DBA		//////////				NC
CHAR. 1			CHAR. 2			
.						
.						
CHAR. NC		//////////				

HEADER TYPE 7

EXTERNAL VARIABLES

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15
///											7
TN											
M	////////				NC	CHAR. 1					
.											
.											

PBA-PB' address of linked lists of instructions to be repaired; lower 8 bits of inst. used as neg. displacement to next instruction; a link of 0 terminates the list.

M - Monitored variable bit; set  
 itored by debug.

DA - Logical word disp. in PUST;

EXTERNAL VARIABLES (Continued)

CHAR. NC	//////////
	DA
	PBA
	.
	.
	.
	PBA

lower 8 bits of word will be  
init. with prim.DB address  
of variable;DA is present  
if M=1.

NOTE:PBA of -1 implies null list



COMMON VARIABLES

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	15
//									NW		9
NWC											
////////			NC						CHAR. 1		
.											
.											
.											
CHAR. NC						//////////					
B  M			NL								
LD											
DA											
PBA											
.											
.											
.											
B  M			NL								
LD											
DA											
PBA											
.											
.											
.											
PBA											

-----  
|  
|  
NL  
|  
|  
-----

HEADER TYPE 9 (CONT.)

NWC - NUMBER OF WORDS IN COMMON ARRAY

NC - NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN COMMON  
NAME- IF BLANK COMMON 4 COM'

DA - LOGICAL WORD DISP. IN PUST - LOWER  
8 BITS OF WORD WILL BE INIT. WITH  
PRIM. DB ADDRESS OF VARIABLE - NOTE  
DA IS PRESENT IF M = 1

B - BYTE BIT  
0 IF THE PRIMARY DB POINTER TO BE  
ALLOCATED AND INITIALIZED AND LD  
ARE OF TYPE WORD  
1 IF TYPE BYTE

M - MONITORED VARIABLE BIT - SET IF  
VARIABLE IS BEING MONITORED BY  
DEBUG

NL - NUMBER OF ADDRESS LISTS FOR  
VARIABLE

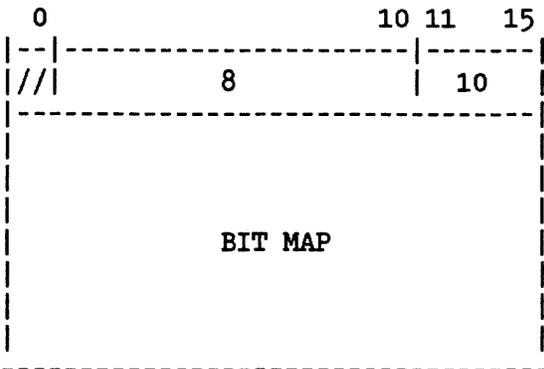
LD - LOGICAL DISPLACEMENT OF VARIABLE  
IN COMMON ARRAY

PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF LINKED LISTS OF  
INSTRUCTIONS TO BE REPAIRED  
LOWER 8 BITS USED AS NEGATIVE  
DISPLACEMENT TO NEXT INSTRUCTION  
A LINK OF 0 TERMINATES THE  
LIST

PBA = -1 INDICATES NO FIX-UPS

HEADER TYPE 10

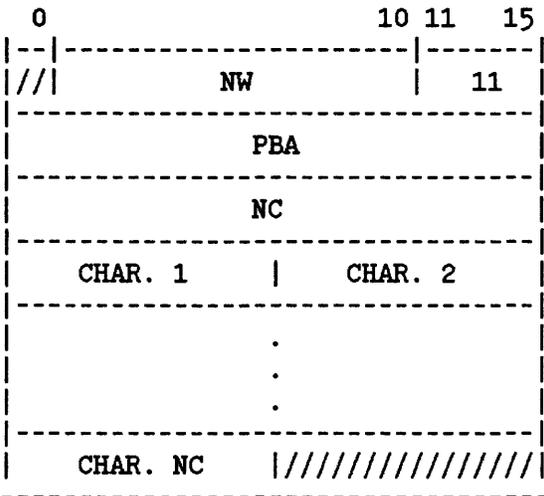
LOGICAL UNITS



BIT MAP - BIT MAP OF LOGICAL UNITS REFERENCED; BIT 0 CORRESPONDS TO LU 0, ETC. (1 LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO LU LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 99)

HEADER TYPE 11

FORMAT STRING



PBA - PB' ADDRESS OF LINKED LIST OF POINTERS TO BE INITIALIZED LOWER 14 BITS OF WORD USED AS NEGATIVE DISPLACEMENT TO NEXT POINTER - BIT 0 SET MEANS THAT THE POINTER IS TO BE TYPE BYTE - A LINK OF 0 TERMINATES THE LIST.



STORAGE MANAGEMENT

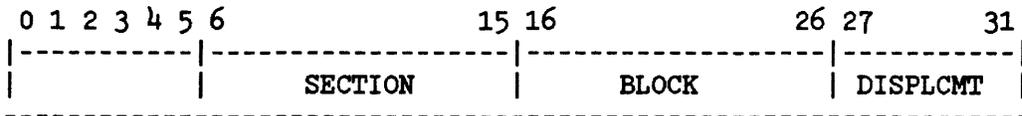
-----

FILE SPACE IS MANAGED IN TERMS OF 32 WORDS BLOCKS (4 BLOCKS PER 128 WORD RECORD).

FREE SPACE (BLOCKS) IS ACCOUNTED FOR IN A BIT MAP, WHICH IS PARTITIONED INTO RECORDS (2K BLOCKS PER SECTION). A 0 INDICATES THAT A BLOCK IS USED, A 1 INDICATES THAT IT IS FREE.

FILE SPACE IS ALSO PARTITIONED INTO 512 RECORD SECTIONS (64 MAX. SECTIONS, 2K BLOCKS PER SECTION, 1 MAP PER SECTION). THE NUMBER OF SECTIONS IN A FILE IS  $NS=(FL+511) \& LSR(9)$ . THE FIRST NS RECORDS FOLLOWING RECORD 0 (RECORDS 1 TO NS) ARE RESERVED FOR THE SECTION MAPS.

A COMPLETE FILE ADDRESS WOULD HAVE THE FOLLOWING CONFIGURATION:



FILE (WORD) ADDRESS  
DOUBLE WORD



TYPICAL DIRECTORY ENTRY

0 1 2 3 4567 8 15

S	U	I	////	NC	CHAR. 1
.					
.					
.					
CHAR. NC			////////////////////		
S.A. INFO BLOCK					
S.A. ENTRY					
F	W	NW CODE			
LC	NP	CN			
TN					
PARAM. 1.					
.					
.					
.					
PARAM. NP					

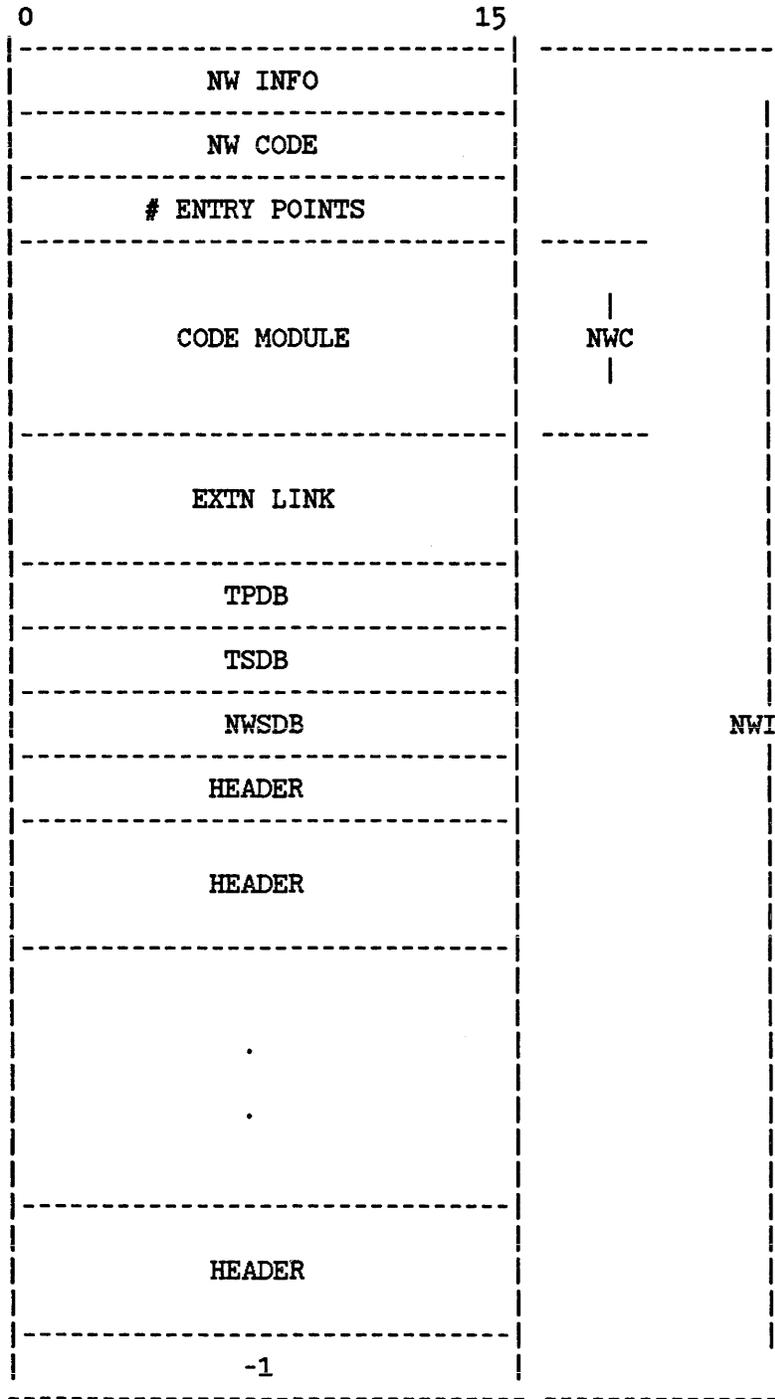
S - SECONDARY ENTRY POINT BIT - SET IF THE ENTRY POINT WAS ORIGINALLY A SECONDARY ENTRY POINT.

U - UNCALLABLE BIT - SET IF ENTRY POINT IS UNCALLABLE.

I - PRIVILEGED MODE BIT - SET IF CODE MODULE IS TO BE RUN IN PRIV. MODE.

LC is (0:2)...Level of Checking  
 0 = No checking  
 1 >= Check for procedure type  
 2 >= Check for # parameters  
 3 >= Check for parameter type  
 NP is (2:6) is # parameters

PROCEDURE INFO BLOCK



ALL HEADERS FOR THE PROCEDURE ARE APPENDED TO THE INFO BLOCK. THE HEADER SETS (EXTERNAL LISTS) ARE LINKED BY INCREASING FILE ADDRESS; A LINK OF %1777777777D TERMINATES THE LIST.

HEADERS

-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
///				NW								1							
F		W		NW CODE															
S.A. INFO BLOCK																			
S.A. ENTRY																			
PBA																			
S		U		I		///		NC								CHAR. 1			
:																			
:																			
:																			
CHAR. NC								////////////////////											
P		NP				CN													
TN																			
PARM. 1																			
:																			
:																			
:																			
PARM. NP																			

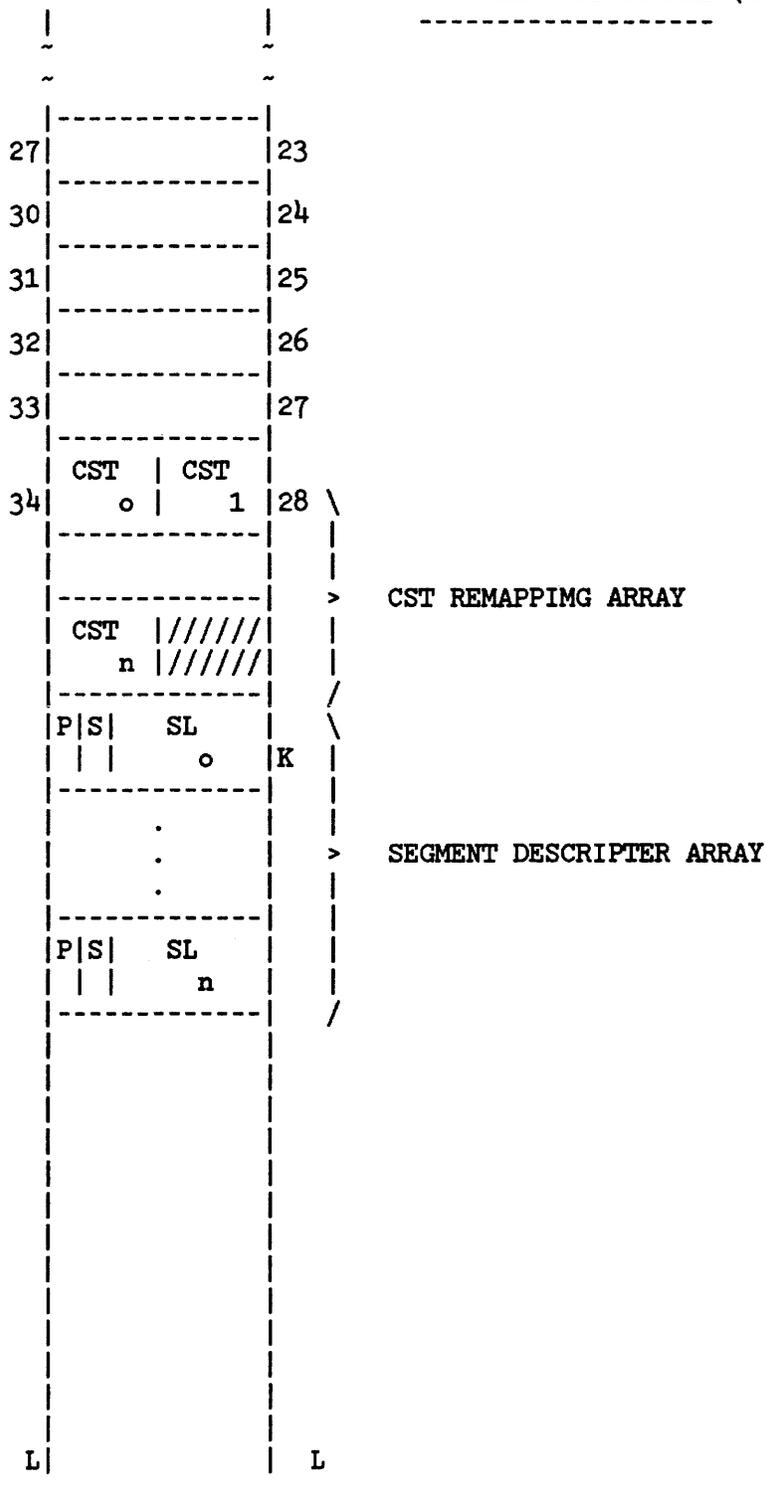
- F - SET IF FATAL ERROR
- W - SET IF NON-FATAL ERROR
- S - SATISFIED BIT - SET IF EXTERNAL IS SATISFIED WITHIN RL.
- U - UNCALLABLE BIT
- I - PRIVELEGED BIT

ALL HEADERS ARE THE SAME AS IN A USL EXCEPT FOR THE PCAL HEADER.

PROGRAM FILE FORMAT

0	FLAGS	0	
1	NS	1	NUMBER OF CODE SEGMENTS
2	GS	2	GLOBAL SIZE (DB TO QI) IN WORDS
3	SAG	3	GLOBAL AREA RECORD #
4	SAS		SEGMENT SET RECORD # (EACH SEG. STARTS IN NEW RECORD)
5	ISS	5	INITIAL STACK SIZE IN WORDS
6	IDLS	6	INITIAL DL SIZE IN WORDS
7	MAXD	7	MAX. DATA SEGMENT SIZE (DL TO Z) IN WORDS
10	SAE	8	ENTRY POINT LIST RECORD #
11	SSEG	9	STARTING SEGMENT #
12	SADR	10	PRIN. ENTRY PT PB ADDRESS
13	SASTLT	11	DB ADR. OF STLT (-1 IF NO STLT) (STLT=Segment Length Table)
14	SAFLUT	12	DB ADR. OF FLUT (-1 IF NO FLUT)
15	SAX	13	EXTERNAL LIST RECORD #
16	SSTT	14	PRIN. ENTRY PT SST #
17	SATC	15	STARTING ADDRESS OF TRAPCOM'
20	SAPMAP	16	STARTING RECORD OF PMAP INFO
21	SASI	17	STARTING RECORD OF SYMBOLIC ITEMS
22	FLAGS2	19	
23	CKSUM	19	TOTAL CHECKSUM OF ALL SEGMENTS
24		20	NOTE : ALL UNUSED WORD ARE RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE AND SHOULD BE SET TO ZERO.
25		21	
26		22	

PROGRAM FILE FORMAT (CONT.)



P-PRIVILEGED MODE

S-Segment STT format: 0=> old format, 1=> new (extended) format

N=NS -1

K=28 + (NS +1) & LSR (1)

L=((28 + NS + (NS + 1)&LSR(1) + 127)/128)128 - 1

FLAGS

-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F	W	Z	P	/	/	/	/	BA	IA	PM			MR	/	/
													DS		PH

-----

- F - FATAL ERROR IN PROGRAM
- W - NON-FATAL ERROR IN PROGRAM
- Z - ZERO UNIT DL AREA
- P - SET IF ANY SEG IS PRIV. (IF NOT SET NORMAL=NONPRIV MODE)

CAPABILITIES

	/	BATCH ACCESS (9)	[BA]
		INTERACTIVE ACCESS (8)	[IA]
		PRIVILEGED MODE (7)	[PM]
ACCESS TO			
GENERAL	<		
RESOURCES			
		MULTIPLE RINS (4)	[MR]
		EXTRA DATA SEGMENT (2)	[DS]
		PROCESS HANDLING (1)	[PH]
	\		

FLAGS2

-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	T														

-----

- T - PATCH AREA EXISTED IN ALL CODE SEGMENTS
- K - CHECKSUM VALID

#### CST REMAPPING ARRAY

-----

CONTAINS THE LAST CST NUMBERS ASSIGNED TO THE SEGMENTS;  
INDEXED BY SEGMENT NUMBER. WHEN A PROGRAM FILE IS  
PREPARED, THE ARRAY IS INITIALIZED TO 0, 1...,N.  
THIS ARRAY IS USED TO RE-ESTABLISH INTRA-PROGRAM  
LINKAGE WHEN THE PROGRAM IS LOADED.

#### SEGMENT DESCRIPTER ARRAY

-----

CONTAINS THE SEGMENT LENGTH AND A FLAG INDICATING IF THE  
SEGMENT IS TO BE LOADED IN PRIV. MODE. INDEXED BY  
SEGMENT NUMBER. ALL SEGMENTS BEGIN ON A RECORD BOUNDARY.  
THE NUMBER OF RECORDS FOR A GIVEN SEGMENT IS  $(SL + 127)$   
&  $LSR(7)$ . THE RECORD NUMBER, SAS, OF SEGMENT N IS

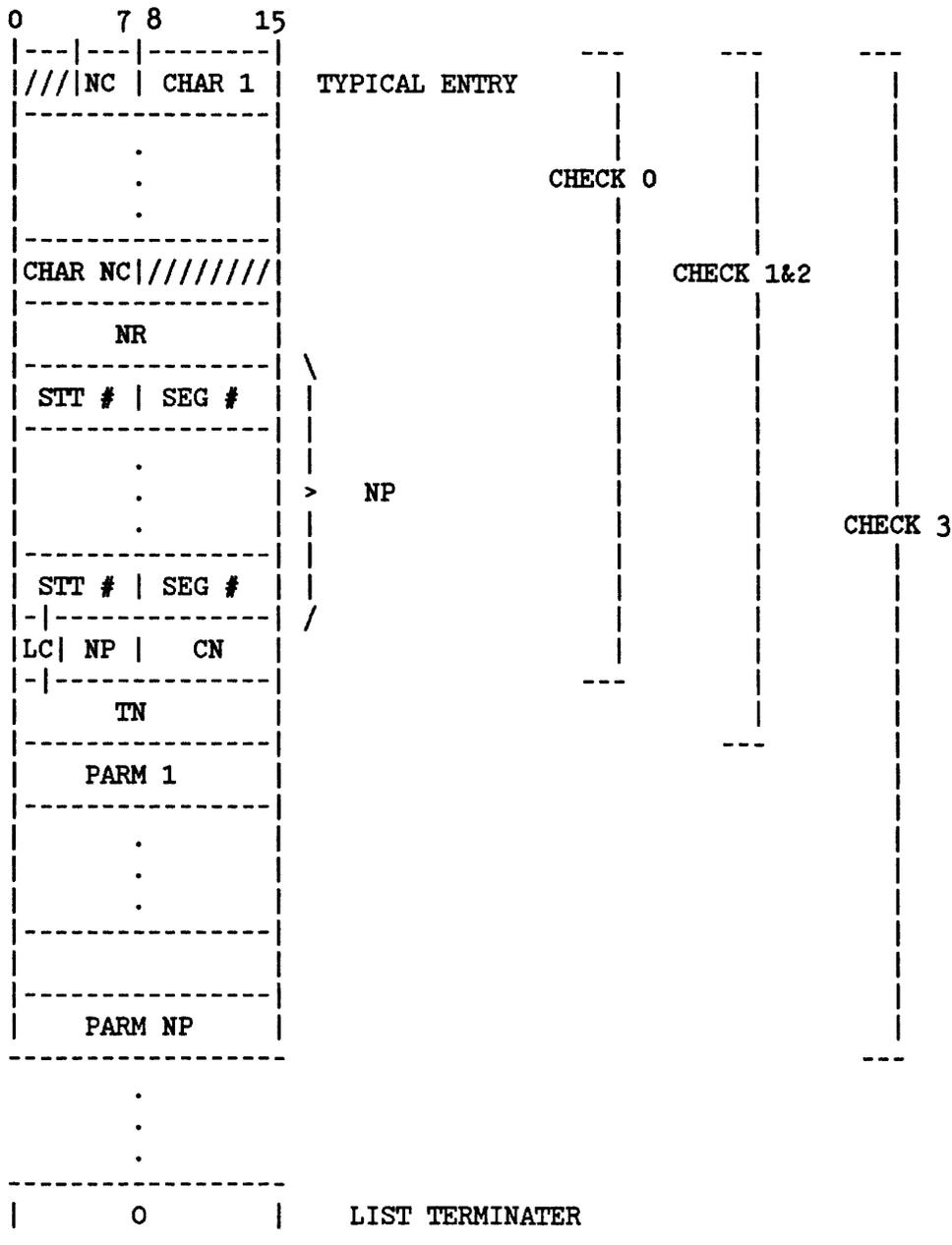
```
SAS:=0
FOR I=0 TO N-1
  BEGIN
    SAS:=SAS + (SL(I) + 127)&LSR(7)
  END
```

#### GLOBAL AREA FORMAT

-----

A SET OF RECORDS CONTAINING THE INITIAL VALUES FOR THE  
GLOBAL AREA OF THE DATA SEGMENT. THIS SET BEGINS AT  
RECORD SAG (WORD 3) AND CONSISTS OF  $(GS + 127)$  &  $LSR(7)$   
RECORDS.

EXTERNAL LIST



LC (0:2) = LEVEL OF CHECKING  
 0 = NO CHECKING  
 1 >= CHECK FOR PROCEDURE TYPE  
 2 >= CHECK FOR # PARAMETERS  
 3 >= CHECK FOR PARAMETER TYPE

NP (2:6) IS # PARAMETERS

ENTRY POINT LIST

////  NC   CHAR 1
.
.
CHAR NC  ////////
P.B. ADR
STT #

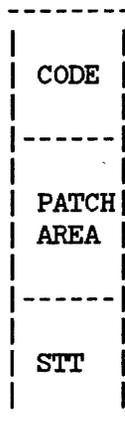
.

////  NC   CHAR 1
.
.
CHAR NC  ////////
P.B. ADR
STT #
0

LIST TERMINATER

NOTE THAT THE ENTRY POINT LIST MUST IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW THE EXTERNAL LIST.

THE CODE SEGMENT WITH PATCH AREA



PATCH AREA

PROGRAM NAME	4-WORD PROGRAM NAME
SEGMENT NAME	8-WORD SEGMENT NAME
//	1-WORD UNUSED
CHECKSUM	1-WORD CHECKSUM
PREP TIME	2-WORD PREP TIME
PATCH TIME	2-WORD PATCH TIME
PATCH AREA	
PALEN	1-WORD PATCH AREA LENGTH
STT	

PMAP INFO

PTT	PMAP TYPE TABLE
SPP	SEGMENT PMAP POINTERS
APD	ACTUAL PMAP DATUM

PMAP TYPE TABLE

PTTL	TYPE TABLE LENGTH
LPRO	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE 0
LPR1	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE 1
:	
:	
LPRn	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE n

NOTE : n = PTTL - 2

PMAP RECORDS

TYPE 0 SEGMENT PMAP RECORD

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
				0	NC				char 1						
										.					
										.					
char NC				////////////////////											
STT LEN						SEG NUM									
SEG LENGTH															

TYPE 1 PROCEDURE PMAP RECORD

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
				1	NC				char 1						
										.					
										.					
char NC				////////////////////											
H				////////////////////											
SA OF CODE															
CODE LENGTH															
PRIMARY ENTRY POINT ADDR															
COBOL TOOL BOX ID LINK															
TOOL BOX PROCEDURE ID															

TYPE 2 SECONDARY ENTRY PMAP RECORD

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5

2	NC	char 1
:	:	:
char NC	////////////////	
H	////////////////	
SECONDARY ENTRY POINT ADDR		
NUMBER OF ENTRY POINTS		

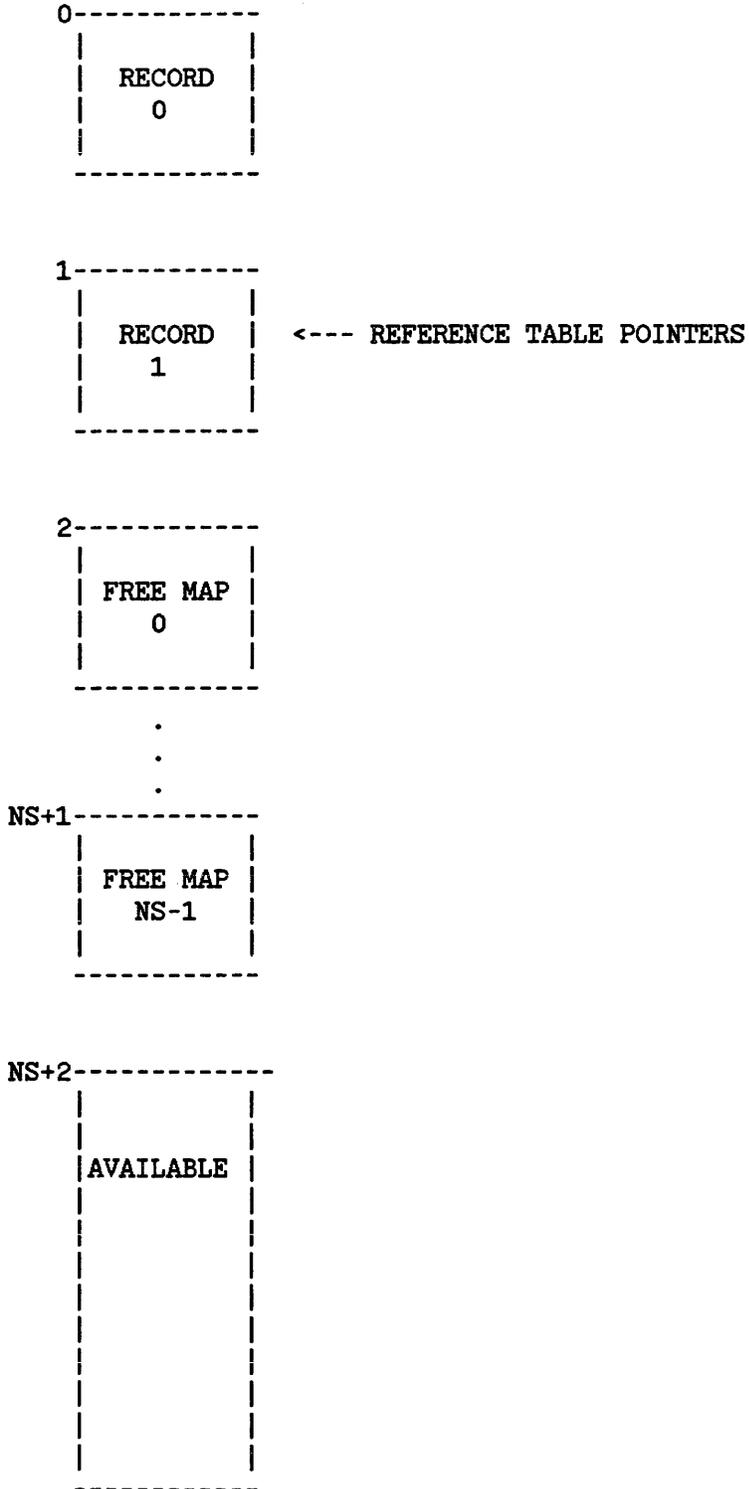
H : HIDDEN ENTRY FLAG

SL FILE FORMAT

0	LID	0
1	FL	1 FILE LENGTH (IN RECORDS)
2	EL	2 EXTENT LENGTH (IN RECORDS)
3		3
4	NSEG	4 # SEGMENTS
5		5
6		6
7	FRTL	7 S.A. OF FREE R.T. ENTRY LIST (-1 IF NONE)
10		8
11	NRT	9 # REFERENCE TABLE ENTRIES
12		10
13	NS	11 # SECTIONS
14		12
41	HLO	33
	.	
	.	
	.	
177	HL94	127

NOTE:  
 SHADED AND UNINITIALIZED FIELDS ARE  
 RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE AND  
 SHOULD BE ZERO. HL = HASH LIST.

SL FILE FORMAT (CONT.)



STORAGE MANAGEMENT

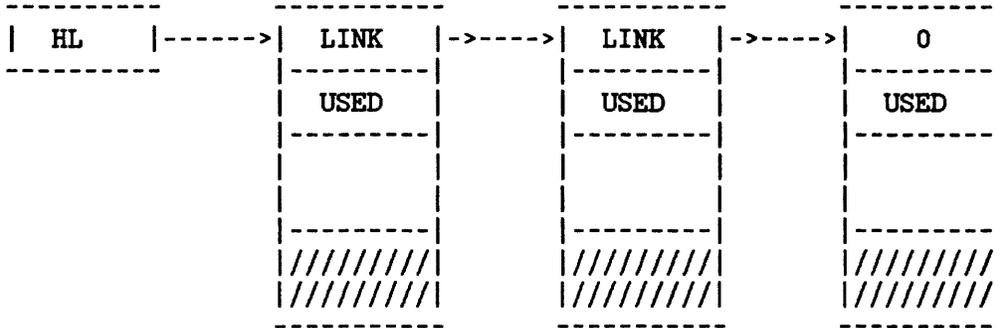
FILE SPACE IS MANAGED IN TERMS OF 128 WORD BLOCKS (1 BLOCK PER 128 WORD RECORD).

FREE SPACE (BLOCKS) IS ACCOUNTED FOR IN A BIT MAP, WHICH IS PARTITIONED INTO RECORDS (2K BLOCKS PER SECTION). A 0 INDICATES THAT A BLOCK IS USED; A 1 INDICATES THAT IT IS FREE.

FILE SPACE IS ALSO PARTITIONED INTO 2048 RECORD SECTIONS (16 MAX. SECTIONS, 2K BLOCKS PER SECTION 1 MAP PER SECTION). THE NUMBER OF SECTIONS IN A FILE IS  $NS = (FL + 2047) \& LSR(7)$ . THE FIRST NS RECORDS FOLLOWING RECORDS 0, 1 (RECORDS 2 TO NS+1) ARE RESERVED FOR THE SECTION MAPS.

IF THE SECTION MAPS SPECIFY MORE SPACE THAN IS POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE, THOSE RECORDS BEYOND FLIMIT ARE MARKED AS "USED".

ENTRY POINT DIRECTORY



THE DIRECTORY IS PARTITIONED INTO 95 HASH LISTS (SAME HASH FUNCTION AS USL); EACH HASH LIST IS A LINKED LIST OF RECORDS.

EACH RECORD CONTAINS A SUCCESSOR LINK (RECORD #) AND A USED SPACE COUNT. A LINK OF 0 TERMINATES A LIST. WHEN A RECORD IS VOID OF ENTRIES (USED=2), ITS SPACE IS RETURNED TO THE FREE STORAGE AREA.

THE HASH LIST HEAD POINTERS (HL IN THE DIAGRAM ABOVE) ARE IN RECORD 0 WORDS %41 TO %177.

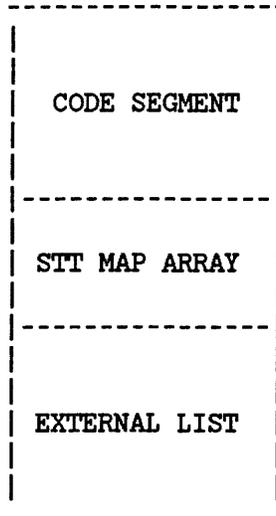
TYPICAL DIRECTORY ENTRY

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
///   U		///   P		NC			CHAR 1								
								.							
								:							
								.							
CHAR NC								////////////////////							
STT #								SEG #							
LC		NP						CN							
								TN							
								PARM 1							
								.							
								:							
								.							
								PARM NP							

LC is (0:2)...Level of Checking  
 0 = No checking  
 1 >= Check for procedure type  
 2 >= Check for # parameters  
 3 >= Check for parameter type  
 NP is (2:6) is # parameters  
 P - 0= Not permanently allocated  
 1= Permanently allocated  
 U - Uncallable bit - set if entry  
 point is uncallable.

## CODE SEGMENT LINKAGE STRUCTURE

---



EACH CODE SEGMENT OCCUPIES AN INTEGRAL NUMBER OF RECORDS. THIS BLOCK OF INFORMATION CAN BE SUB-DIVIDED INTO THREE TABLES: THE CODE SEGMENT PROPER, AN STT SEGMENT MAP ARRAY, AND AN EXTERNAL LIST.

### STT MAP ARRAY

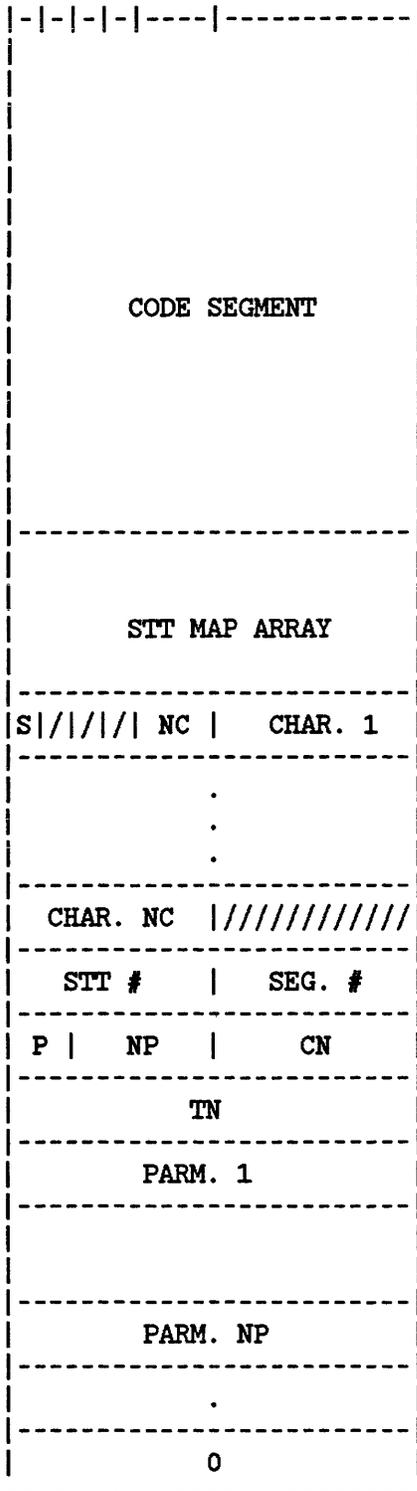
A 1 BYTE X 256 BYTE ARRAY. IT IS INDEXED BY STT NUMBER AND RETURNS (IF THE STT CORRESPONDS TO AN EXTERNAL OF THE SEGMENT) THE SEGMENT NUMBER OF THE EXTERNAL AND 255 OTHERWISE. THIS ARRAY IS USED WHENEVER THE SEGMENT IS LOADED AND IS UPDATED WHENEVER THE SL IS BOUND BY THE SEGMENTER.

### EXTERNAL LIST

A SYMBOLIC LIST OF THE EXTERNALS OF THE SEGMENT. EACH ENTRY CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXTERNAL: PARAMETER CHECKING LEVEL AND PARAMETER MATCHING INFORMATION, AND THE SEGMENT NUMBER AND STT NUMBER IF THE EXTERNAL IS SATISFIED WITHIN THE SL.

CODE SEGMENT LINKAGE STRUCTURE (CONT.)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 15



S - SATISFIED BIT - SET IF EXTERNAL IS SATISFIED WITHIN SL

EXTERNAL LIST TERMINATOR

## REFERENCE TABLE STRUCTURE

-----

FOR EACH SEGMENT THERE IS A REFERENCE TABLE ENTRY OF 32 WORDS. THE REFERENCE TABLE ENTRIES ARE PACKED FOUR TO A RECORD. THE RECORDS CONTAINING THE REFERENCE TABLE ENTRIES ARE LISTED IN RECORD 1. THE RECORD CONTAINING REFERENCE TABLE ENTRY N IS REC 1 (N.(0 : 14)); THE FIRST WORD OF THE ENTRY IS REFTAB (N.(14 : 2) & LSL (5)).

WHEN A SEGMENT IS DELETED, THE REFERENCE TABLE ENTRY CORRESPONDING TO THE SEGMENT IS RELEASED. THESE FREE ENTRIES ARE LINKED TOGETHER IN A LIST; THE SEGMENT # IS USED AS A LINK AND IS PLACED IN THE FIRST WORD OF THE ENTRY.

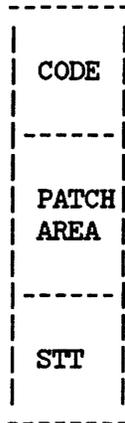
WHEN A SEGMENT IS ADDED IT IS ASSIGNED A SEGMENT NUMBER (0 LESS THAN/EQUAL TO N LESS THAN/EQUAL TO 254); THE NUMBER IS THAT OF THE FIRST FREE REFERENCE TABLE ENTRY, OR, IF NONE ARE FREE, THE NEXT AVAILABLE REFERENCE TABLE ENTRY (CAUSING SPACE ALLOCATION FOR THE ENTRY).

REFERENCE TABLE (256 MAX. ENTRIES)

TYPICAL ENTRY

DREC. 1	R.T. REC.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	15 %
RL 0	E 0	P N  SEGMENT LENGTH	0
	E 1	SEGMENT ADDRESS (REC. #)	1
.	E 2	# REC'S FOR SEG. & EXTN. LIST	2
.	E 3	F S / / A C X / /  # ENTRY PTS.	3
RL 63	E 3	SAPMAP	4
		SASI	5
(FILE REC1)	(1 SECTOR)	T K	6
SEG.NAME -16 BYTE ARRAY WITH NO CHARACTER COUNT AND TRAILING BLANKS ADDED.		SEGMENT NAME	7 10
REF.MAP -256 BIT ARRAY (INDEXED BY SEG#); BIT SET IF SEG IS REFERENCED DIRECT- LY OR INDIRECTLY.		REFERENCED SEGMENTS BIT MAP	20
F SEGMENT DELETED S EXTERNAL SATISFIED A PERMANENTLY ALLOCATED C CORE RESIDENT SEGMENT X MPE SEGMENT P PRIV.INST. IN SEGMENT N SLSEGFLAG T PATCH FLAG K CHECKSUM FLAG  SLSEGFLAG: = 0 => SEG STT IS IN OLD FORMAT = 1 => SEG STT IS IN NEW FORMAT -- EXTENDED CSTS			

THE CODE SEGMENT WITH PATCH AREA



PATCH AREA

SEGMENT NAME	8-WORD SEGMENT NAME
//	1-WORD UNUSED
CHECKSUM	1-WORD CHECKSUM
PREP TIME	2-WORD PREP TIME
PATCH TIME	2-WORD PATCH TIME
PATCH AREA	
PALEN	1-WORD PATCH AREA LENGTH
STT	

PMAP INFO

PTT	PMAP TYPE TABLE
APD	ACTUAL PMAP DATUM

PMAP TYPE TABLE

PTTL	TYPE TABLE LENGTH
LPRO	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE 0
LPR1	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE 1
:	
:	
LPRn	LENGTH OF PMAP RECORD TYPE n

NOTE : n = PTTL - 2

PMAP RECORDS

TYPE 0 SEGMENT PMAP RECORD

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
0					NC					char 1					
					.										
					.										
					.										
char NC					////////////////////										
STT LEN										SEG NUM					
SEG LENGTH															

TYPE 1 PROCEDURE PMAP RECORD

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
1					NC					char 1					
					.										
					.										
					.										
char NC					////////////////////										
H ////////////////////															
SA OF CODE															
CODE LENGTH															
PRIMARY ENTRY POINT ADDR															
COBOL TOOL BOX ID															
LINK															
TOOL BOX PROCEDURE ID															

TYPE 2 SECONDARY ENTRY PMAP RECORD

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5

2		NC	char 1
		.	
		.	
		.	
char NC	////////////////		
H	////////////////		
SECONDARY ENTRY POINT ADDR			
NUMBER OF ENTRY POINTS			

H : HIDDEN ENTRY FLAG

-----  
GENERAL INFORMATION  
-----

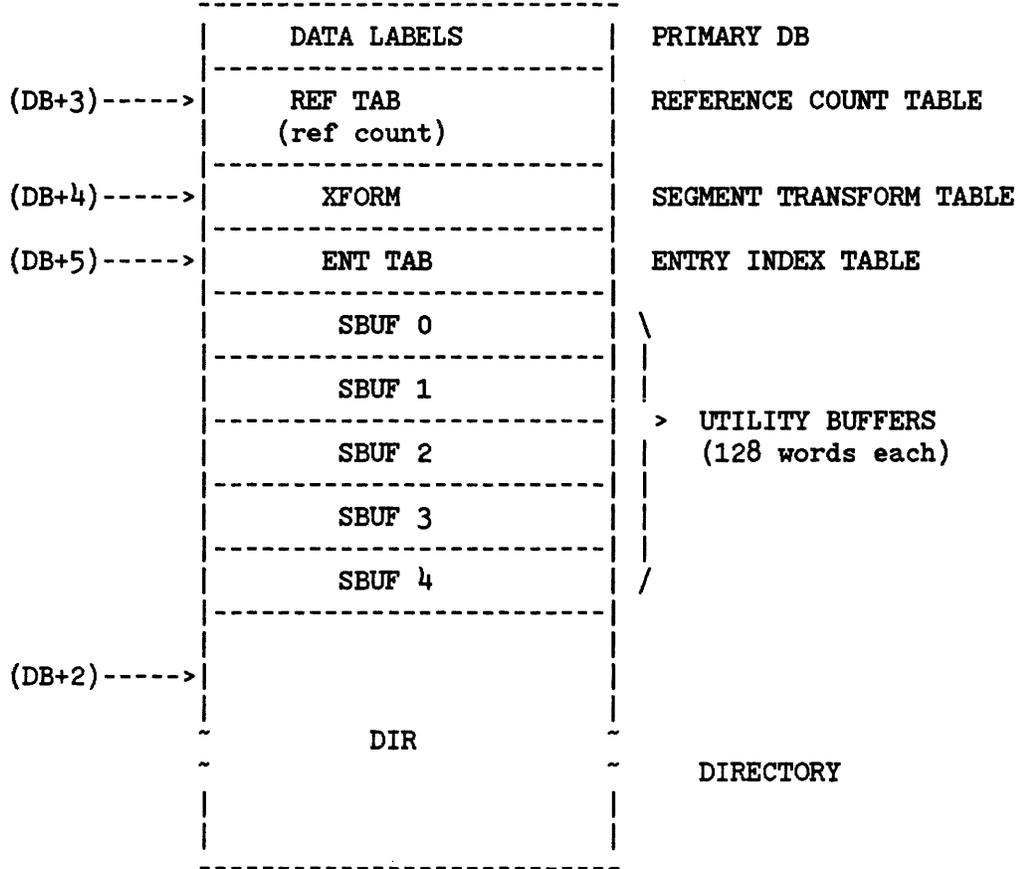
The first area of the CST, pointed to by absolute 0, contains system and library segments. Its size is configurable but it may not contain more than 191 entries. This area is assigned CST numbers 1-%277. The second area is used for programs. The total number of entries in this area is not hardware limited. This area is allocated a block at a time with one program per block. A block may contain from 1 to 63 segments, which will be assigned CST entry numbers %301-%377. The maximum number of segments in a program file is 63 and segments of different programs will have the same CST number. Thus both a block number and a CST# are required to uniquely identify a program segment. A fallout of this is that logical segment=physical CST-%301.

The loader is a system process which will do loads sequentially. If a process needs code to be loaded, it will get the load process' SIR, fill a communication data segment and then awake the loader. Upon completion, the loader will return its status through the communication data segment and then activate the waiting process.

LOADER SEGMENT ALLOCATION

-----

The order in which storage is allocated for arrays is arbitrary, with one exception: The storage for array DIR must be last in the data segment. This allows the data segment expansion/contraction intrinsics to be applied so that DIR storage may be dynamically allocated.



LOADER SEGMENT TABLE PRIMARY DB (DST %22)

0	UTILITY INTEGER	SO	
1	DIRECTORY LENGTH	DIRLEN	
2	ENTRY TABLE POINTER	DIR	
3	REFERENCE COUNT TABLE POINTER	REFCOUNT	
4	CST TO LCST AND FLAG TABLE POINTER	XFORM	
5	CST TO ENTRY INDEX TABLE POINTER	ENTTAB	
6	SECONDARY ENTTAB POINTER	ENTP2	
7	ENTRY POINTER	ENTP	
10	SECONDARY ENTRY POINTER	ENTP1	
11	SECOND RECORD DISC BUFFER POINTER	SBUF0	
12	"	SBUF1	
13	"	SBUF2	
14	"	SBUF3	
15	"	SBUF4	
16	UTILITY INTEGER	SI	
17	"	SJ	
20	"	SK	
21	"	SL	
22	"	SM	
23	"	SN	
24	"	SP	
25	"	SQ	27   "   SS
26	"	SR	30   "   ST

REFERENCE COUNT TABLE

(DB + 3)

REFTAB
--------

Indexed by CST number; contains the reference count for each code segment. Contains -1 if the CST entry is not allocated.

SEGMENT TRANSFORM TABLE

(DB + 4)

LEFT BYTE	RIGHT BYTE
LOG CST#	FLAGS
XFORM	

Indexed by CST number; contains the file-relative (logical) segment number and segment attributes.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SEG#								T	A	C	X	////////			

T-Segment Type: System SL =0  
 Public SL =1  
 Group SL =2  
 Program Seg =3

A-Perm.Allocated Segment (1/0)  
 C-Core Resident Segment (1/0)  
 X-System (MPE) Segment (1/0)

ENTRY INDEX TABLE

-----  
(DB + 5)



Indexed by CST number; contains the directory index of the file entry corresponding to the CST number.

DIRECTORY

-----  
(DB + 2)



Accessed by entry key - contains variable length entries, each entry describing a set of CST numbers.

The directory is completely filled with variable length entries. The empty state is represented by a single garbage entry. It is accessed by a sequential search using a double word entry key, or by direct indexing using ENTITAB.

The first word of each entry has the same format and includes an entry type number. In addition, most entries (all entries except type garbage) have an implicit double word entry key. Those entries that have an explicit single word key have an additional word that is implicitly 0. The entry key immediately follows the entry descriptor (first) word.

For file entries, the key is the double word sector number of the file label with the first byte of the double word replaced with the logical device number. For process entries, the key is the single word PIN with the first byte of the single word replaced with the extension number (LOADPROC id number).

ENTRY POINTER (ENTP)

-----

(DB + 7)

	0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15	
0	-----	
	A  LS  F  P    ET	
1	-----	
ID1	#wds in garbage entry/process id	ENWG,EPID*,EF
2	-----	
	Second word of file ID	EF102
3	-----	
	Working set pointer	EWSP
4	-----	
	CST block index	ECST
5	-----	
	Prog file reference count	ESHR
6	-----	
	#Segments in file	ESEG
	-----	

A = Program Allocated  
 LS = Library Search  
 F = File Mode  
 P = Program Mode  
 ET = Entry Type

\*EPID

0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15
-----
EXTENSION NUMBER   PIN NUMBER
-----

EFID1 = First word of file ID

SBUFO (DB + 9)

-----

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
0	F	N	Z	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	CAP LIST	SFAGS
1	Number segments																SNRSEGS	
2	Global area size																SGLOBALSIZE	
3	REC. NR. of global area																SGLOBALRECD	
4	Rec. nr. of segment list																SSEGMENTRECD	
5	Stack size																SSTACKSIZE	
6	DL size																SDL SIZE	
7	Max. data seg. size																SMA XDATA	
10	Rec. nr. of entry point list																SENTRYRECD	
11	Starting segment nr.																SSTARTINGSEG	
12	Starting PB address																SSTARTINGADR	
13	Starting address of STLT																SSASTLT	
14	Starting address of FLUT																SSAFLUT	
15	Rec. Nr. of external list																SEXTERNALRECD	
16	Starting SST Nr.																SSTARTINGSST	
17	Starting address of trapcom.																SSATRACOM	

F = Fatal Error  
 N = Non-Fatal Error  
 Z = Zero DB



A: set if program file is allocated  
 DIRECTORY ENTRIES (CONT.)

										10	11	12	13	14	15		
																LOADING (3)	
										M	P			3		0	-----
3	FID															1	Indicates that
															2	the program	
															3	file is being	
															4	loaded.	

										10	11	12	13	14	15		
																WAITER(4)	
										M	P			4		0	-----
5	FID															1	Indicates that
															2	a process is	
															3	waiting for the	
															4	program file to	
CREATER PIN															5	be loaded.	
(NOT USED)															6		

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
																LOADED(5)	
										M	P			5		0	-----
5	FID															1	Indicates that
															2	a program file	
															3	has been loaded	
LOAD PROCESS STATUS															4		

										10	11	12	13	14	15		
																SHARER(6)	
										M	P			6		0	-----
4	0										PIN					1	Indicates that
															2	a process is	
															3	running the	
															4	program file.	



DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

T - entry type

- 0 GARBAGE self explanatory
- 1 SL indicates which CST's are being used for segments of the file. Currently F=1 and M=0 for all SL entries.
- 2 PROGRAM indicates which CST's are being used for segments of the file and all its externals. Currently M=0 for all program entries.
- 3 LOADING indicates that a program file (FID) is being loaded on behalf of a process (PIN).
- 4 WAITING indicates that a process (PIN) is waiting for a program file (FID) to be loaded.
- 5 LOADED transformed entry of type 4 that is used to return status of load.
- 6 SHARER indicates that a process (PIN) is currently running a program file (FID).
- 7 EXTENSION indicates that a process (PIN) has LOADPROCed a procedure (1<=EXT<=225).

P - program mode bit=0 (normal) everything that should be in priv is in priv mode and likewise for non-  
=1 (NOPRIV) everything in non-priv mode.

\$\$\$\$\$

LOADER CACHE

-----

SYGLOB extension area + %72 contains DST number of cache  
BUCKETSIZE = %52

CACHE DATA SEGMENT FORMAT

-----	
0	
1	HIT COUNTER
-----	
2	
3	MISS COUNTER
-----	
4	BUCKET 0
-----	
4+ BUCKETSIZE	BUCKET1
-----	
.	
.	
.	
-----	
4+94* BUCKETSIZE	BUCKET 94
-----	
4+95* BUCKETSIZE -1	
-----	

BUCKET FORMAT

-----	
0	Length of SLDIR1 +1
-----	
1	SLDIR 1   Most recently referenced system SL directory entry from this SL directory bucket
-----	
	LENGTH OF SLDIR2 + 1
-----	
	SLDIR 2   Second most recently referenced entry
-----	
-----	
	LENGTH OF SLDIRN + 1
-----	
BUCKET SIZE-1	SLDIRN   Nth most recently referenced entry; if not complete then indicates end of bucket

All bucket words are initialized to BUCKETSIZE +1, indicating no entries.

LOADER COMMUNICATION TABLE (LCT) SYSDB + %220

Form incoming to Loader

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	CMD	LIB	M	L					PROG		PIN						COMMAND
1	LOGICAL DEVICE #							DISC							PROGRAM FILE		
2	ADDRESS															DESCRIPTOR	
3	# CHARS IN NAME														CMD=loader cmd		
4															0=load prgm		
5	PROCEDURE														1=load proc		
6															2=alloc prog		
7	NAME														3=alloc proc		
8															LIB=library		
9															search		
10															0=SYS		
11	WAITER PCB INDEX														1=PUB		
12								BA	IA	PM	MR	DS	PH	2=GROUP			
13															M=NONPRIV MODE		
14	GROUP														L=LOAD MAP REQ.		
15	NAME																
16																	
17																	
18	ACCOUNT																
19	NAME																
20																	
21	PVINFO (see "DIRECTORY ENTRIES")															\$	
																\$	

LCT (CONT.)

---

Form returned to WAITER

0	F.S. ERROR OR STARTING CST #		
1	LOAD PROCESS ERROR NUMBER		
2	LOAD MAP FLAG		TRUE IF LMAP PROVIDED
3		LDEV	\
4	DISC		LOAD MAP DISC FILE DISCRIPTOR
5	ADDRESS		/

MVTAB (Mounted Volume Table)

	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	entry size	:	max entries			0
1	# of mounted volume sets					1
2	ldev	:	DIRBASE			2 master volume of
3	of SYSTEM volume set					3 ldev = 1.
4			0			4
5			0			5
17			0			21
18			0			22
19			0			23
20			0			24

-- entry 0  
(MVTABX = 0)



MVTAB (CONT.)

0	0:cycl:////////////////////	0		
1	hvol:nvol: ucnt	1		
2	ldev : DIRBASE	2		
3	of volume set	3		
4	generation number	4		
5	ldev : VTABX	5		
6	////////////////://: vcnt	6	- vol entry 0 (double)	-- entry n (MVTABX = n)
	:			
	:			
19	ldev : VTABX	23		
20	////////////////://: vcnt	24	- vol entry 7 (double)	

cycl - cyclical volume index (local VTABX) for disc space allocation

hvol - highest (ordinal) volume index (volume index being the volume set's local VTABX) of a mounted member of the volume set(class).

nvol - # of volumes mounted for the volume set(class).

ucnt - # of users having mounted the volume set.

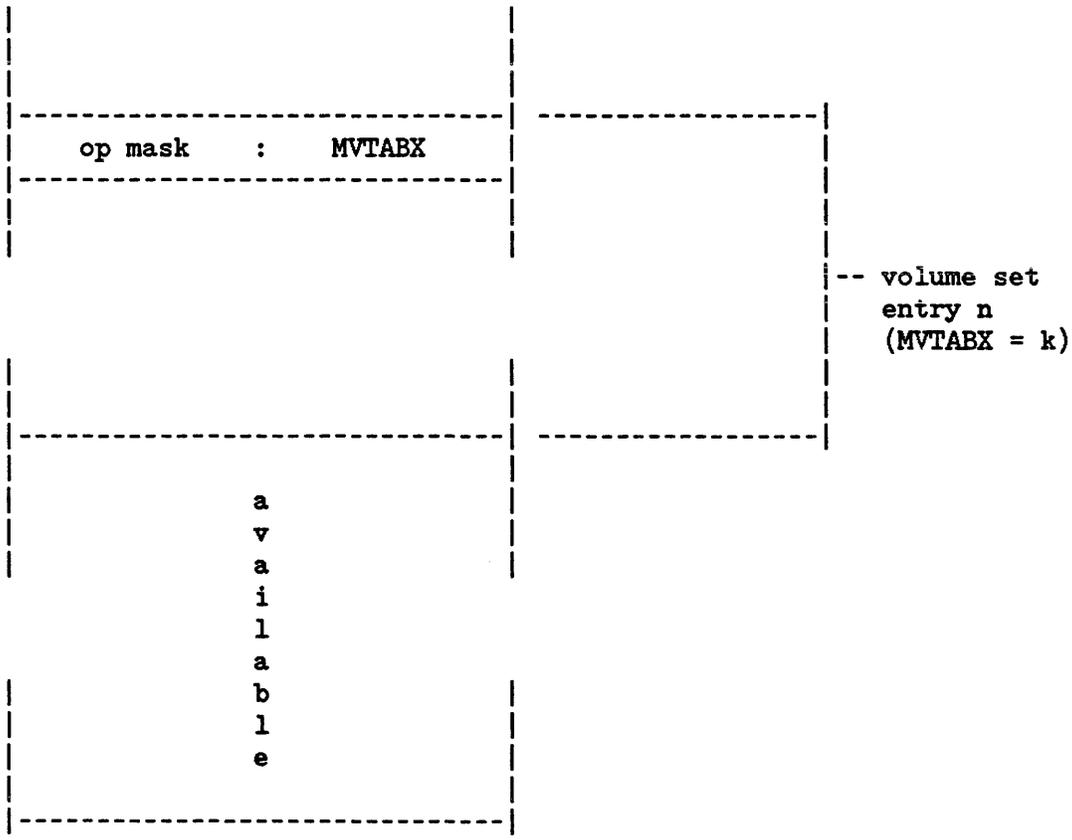
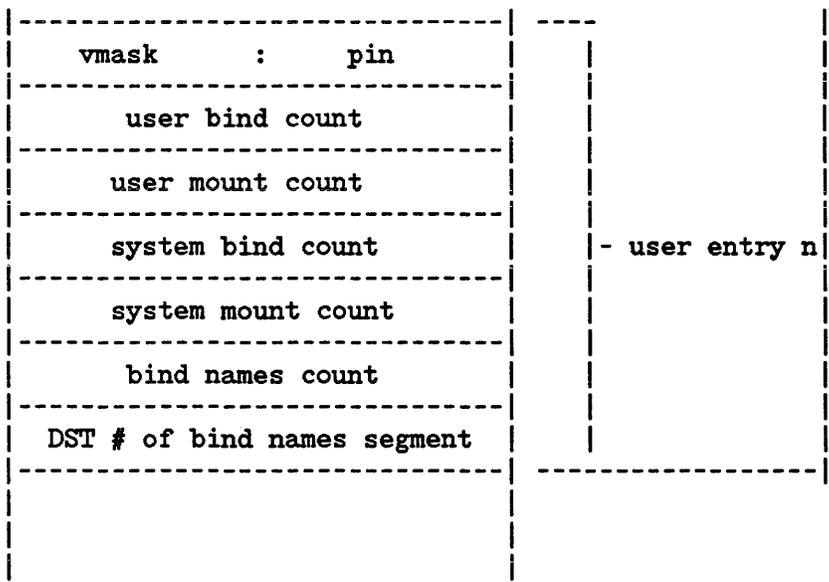
vcnt - # of users having mounted the volume.

PVUSER (Private Volume User Table)

		1 1 1 1 1 1				
		0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5				
0	table size (words)	0				
1	//////////: # of entries	1				
2	bitmask of MVTABX's represented	2				
\$3	maximum table size ( words )	3	-- table head (5 words)			
4	available pointer	4				
	op mask : MVTABX					
	max users : # pins					
	current size of entry		- entry head (4 words)			
\$	PV flags  OP					
	vmask : pin					
	user bind count					
	user mount count					
	system bind count		- user entry 1			
	system mount count					
	bind names count					
	DST # of bind names segment					
	vmask : pin					
	user bind count		-- volume set entry 1 (MVTABX = j)			
	user mount count					
	system bind count		- user entry 2			
	system mount count					
	bind names count					
	DST # of bind names segment					
	.					
	.					

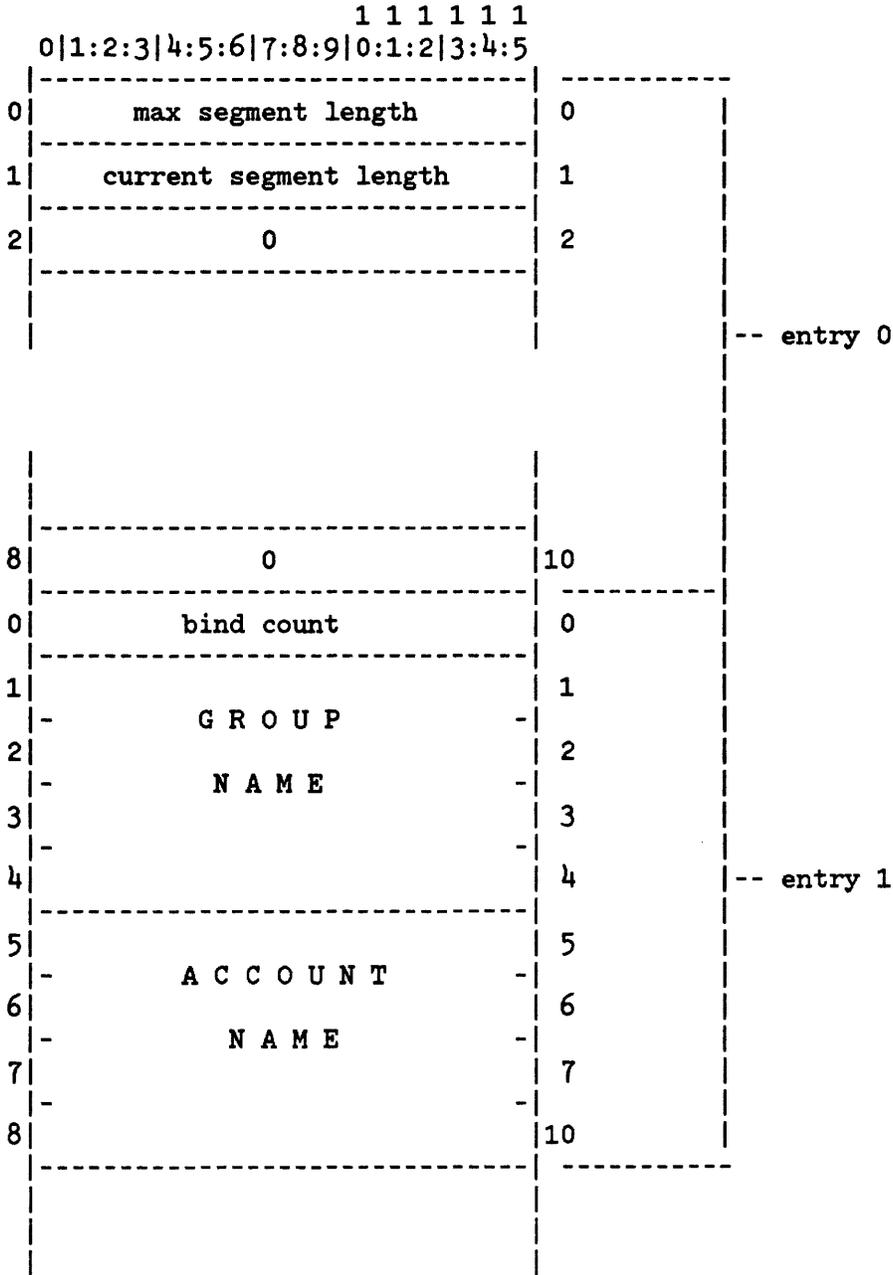
PVUSER (CONT.)

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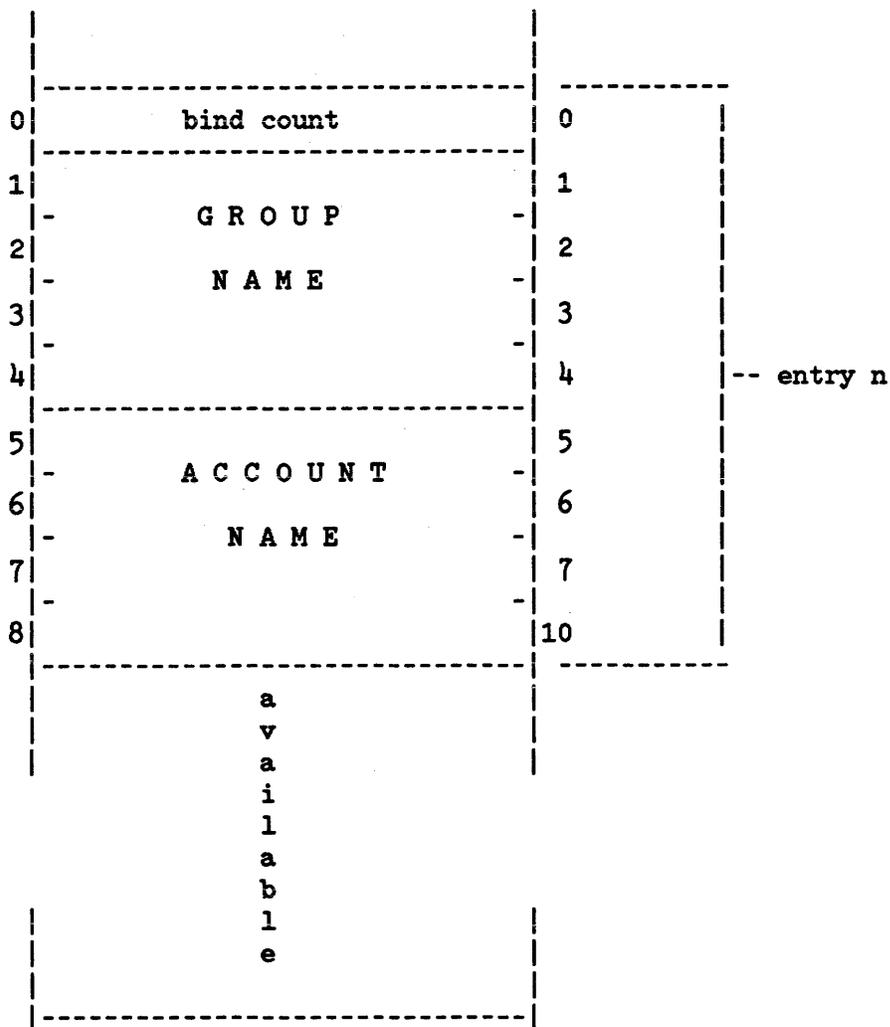


Bind Names Data Segment

(Created and managed via PVUSER Table)



BIND NAMES DATA SEGMENT (CONT.)



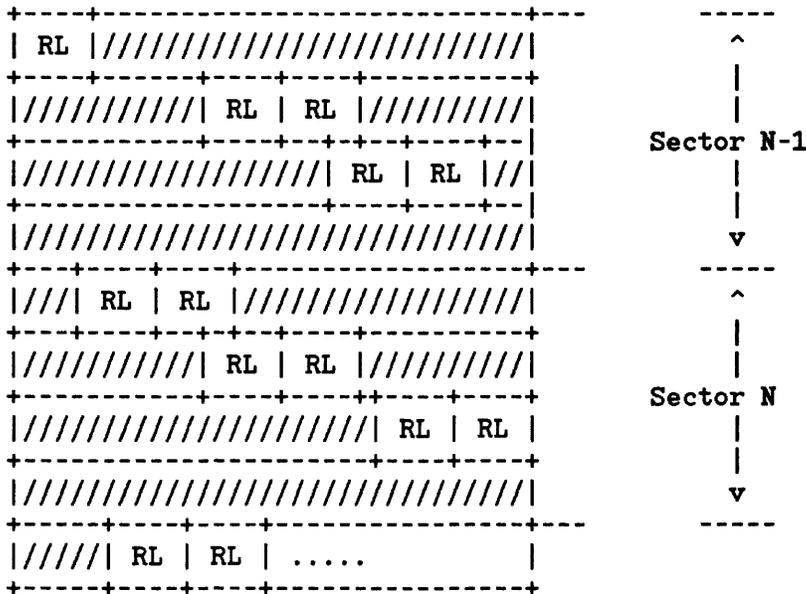
Serial Disc Tables and Data Structures

Data Record format

The primary purpose of the Serial Disc Interface (SDISC) is to adapt the undefined length transfers characteristic of mag tape to the fixed length environment of a disc or integrated cartridge tape (ICT). To accomplish this, data is buffered within SDISC. The buffer is an integral number of sectors (blocks for the ICT) long. Files always start on a sector boundary, but data records within files may start anywhere and straddle sector boundaries. A record in the buffer is structured as follows:



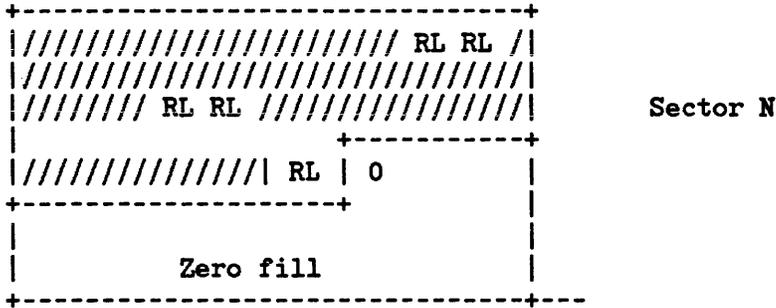
The record length is always a one-word positive byte count which includes only the data portion of the record, not the length words themselves. Records within a file might be stored on the disc as follows:



The reason for the trailing byte count is to implement an easy way to back-space records.

End of File format

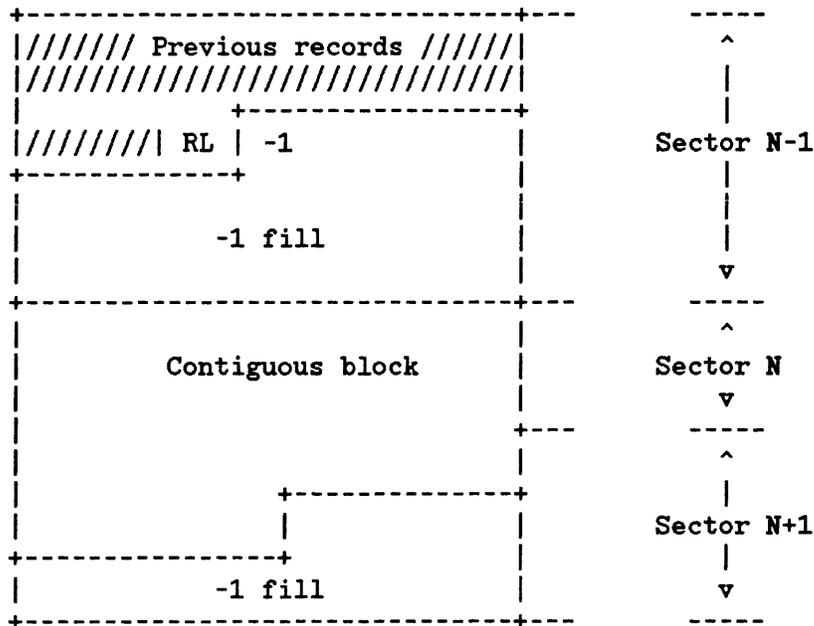
Since files always start on a sector boundary, it follows that they also end on one. End of files consist of a 0 record length and 0-fill to the end of the current sector as follows:



In addition, an End-of-File entry is made in the Gap Table, so that files may be skipped by scanning Gap Table entries instead of serially scanning the data area. The Gap Table is described a few pages from now.

Contiguous Block format

A serial disc, if it can do everything a mag tape can do, must also be a cold-load device. This means that machine microcode must be able to read a bootstrap channel program and the resident segments of INITIAL from the disc into memory. The microcode and channel programs cannot deal with the record length words which surround standard data records, so for them we have a structure, called a CONTIGUOUS BLOCK, which has the data without the length words. Information as to the length of each contiguous block must therefore be kept elsewhere, so there are Gap Table entries which hold the beginning and ending sector addresses of each contiguous block. This implies that each block must begin and end on a sector boundary. In this way they are similar to data files. To set contiguous blocks off from normal data, and to reach a sector boundary, a record length and fill character = %177777 is used, as follows:



Hole format

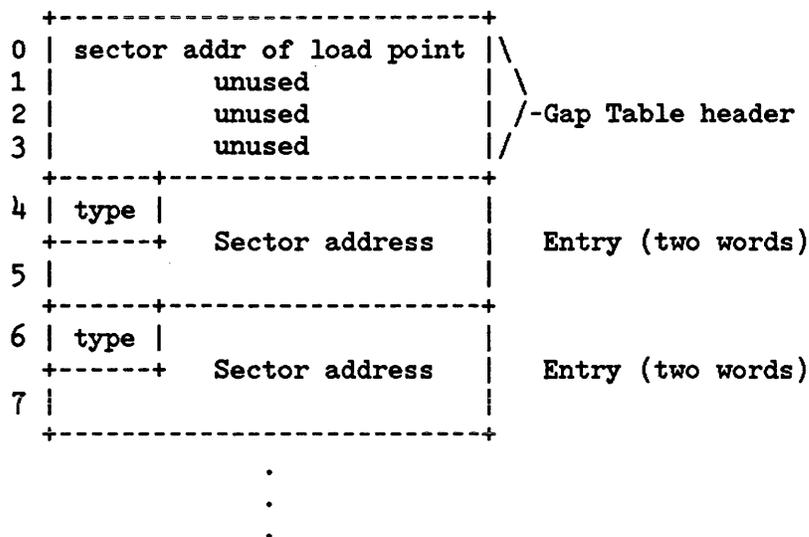
Holes on the serial disc have the same format as contiguous blocks (that is, they start and end on sector boundaries with -1 fill characters as required). They are generated during write error processing on the HP7920 or HP7925 large discs, or the HP7902 or HP9895 floppy discs. They are at least one track long. Write errors rarely occur in actual use, so holes are similarly rare. Further details may be found in the Serial Disc IMS.

## Gap Table format

The Gap Table is a four-word header followed by a series of two-word device address entries. A permanent copy lives on the device, starting in sector 4, while a working copy lives in main memory. The copy in memory is posted to the disc only when a backspace or rewind operation occurs after writing (in other words, when the copy in main memory has changed). The length of the Gap Table is device-dependent according to the table below:

<u>Device</u>	<u>Number of sectors (or ICT blocks)</u>
HP7920	44
HP7925	106
HP7935	219
HP7902/9895	26
ICT	4 blocks ("S" cartridge) 5 blocks ("L" cartridge)

The Gap Table looks like this:



The type field is bits 0, 1 and 2 of the first word. The eight possible types are:

0. End of File. The associated sector address contains one or more end of file fill characters (0) to fill out that sector. In the worst case (the previous record ended exactly at the end of the previous sector), the end of file sector contains all zeros.
1. End of data. The associated sector address is the last address of valid data plus 1, in other words, the next available address. In practice, such an entry is usually preceded by an end-of-file entry, since the EOD entry is written when you stop writing, and the file system will not let you backspace or rewind after writing without sending a Write End of File. An EOD entry is also written at the beginning of the Gap Table when new (unwritten) media is inserted. This prevents erroneous reading of blank media.

2. Beginning of Hole. The starting address of a "defective" area of the disc. Usually on a track boundary, but may be in mid-track if a contiguous block was being written when the "defect" was encountered.
3. End of Hole. The corresponding ending address of the "defective" area. Always at a track boundary.
4. Beginning of (contiguous) Block. The starting address of a contiguous block, exclusive of the -1 fill characters which may have been required to get us to a sector boundary. Unlike the End of File fill characters, there need not be any -1 characters if the previous record or contiguous block (with or without the trailing length word) ended exactly on a sector boundary.
5. End of (contiguous) Block. The address of the last sector containing contiguous block data. The sector may also contain -1 fill characters to get us to a sector boundary, but as with the beginning of block they are not required if the contiguous block ends exactly on a sector boundary.
6. End of Tape mark. The sector address of the simulated End of Tape reflector. This type is now written only to floppy discs for use by INITIAL's serial disc interface. When read by MPE's SDISC, it will be skipped no matter what device it is found on. This ensures compatibility with older serial discs.
7. End of Gap Table. No associated sector address. If you hit this while scanning the Gap Table, you've gone too far. In practice, this type is created whenever the Gap Table is cleared, by the simple device of initializing the table to -1.

## SDISC Extra Data Segment

With insignificant exceptions, SDISC operates entirely in split-stack mode, that is, using an extra data segment for its working storage. Since SDISC runs on the user's stack (under the File System and ATTACHIO), it really wouldn't do to have the user support a 16K RECBUFF (for an ICT) or a 13.6K Gap Table (for a 7925) on his stack.

The extra data segment (XDS) is usually acquired by the external procedure ALLOCATE when the serial disc device is first assigned to a user as part of a FOPEN. The external procedure DEALLOCATE makes the XDS go away as part of its processing of the final FCLOSE against the device. The system program PVPROC may also acquire and release an XDS so that the tape label routines in LABSEC may also use SDISC for their work when DEVREC processes a device on-line interrupt.

In addition to the Gap Table already described, the XDS contains a data buffer (RECBUFF), SDISC's global storage area and a small buffer (called WORKTABLE) used to hold data while moving it from a "defective" disc area to its new location as part of the process of creating a hole. WORKTABLE also holds the contents of the Serial Disc label sector when SDISC reads it in as part of its self-configuration.

The three arrays in the XDS (WORKTABLE, RECBUFF and GPT (Gap Table)) are all dynamically configured by SDISC as vanilla indirect arrays, such as might have been constructed by SPL. This is done by declaring the array names as pointers, then inserting appropriately computed element-0 addresses in them.

The extra data segment is organized as follows:

0	WORDSPERSECTR .....	These twelve words are reserved for use by ALLOCATE when the data segment is created. However, ALLOCATE only stuffs the last five of them. We fill the first seven ourselves with information we get from the label sector.	
1	SECTORSPEPTRAK .....		
2	STARTADDRESS (BOT) .....		
3	EOTSECTR (disc address of simu-		
4	lated end of tape) .....		
5	EODSECTR (last sector of disc)		
6	.....		
7	JUSTALLOCATED .....		Tells us to initialize SDISC parameters to BOT if true.
8	WRITERING .....		Simulation of tape write ring.
9	FATALERROR .....		Disables SDISC when true.
10	LPERRORLOG .....		Dumps XDS and user stack to LP if true and FATALERROR occurs. Currently may be set only in DEBUG.

11	.....	
	MAX'DSEG'SIZE	
	SDISC global variables, including array pointers.	
	W O R K T A B L E	
	R E C B U F F	
	G A P  T A B L E	

Max size of our XDS, so we can check that it's big enough.

Length is WORDSPERSECTR.

Length is calculated as 32 \* WORDSPERSECTR.

Length varies with device, and is calculated by SDISC as part of its self-configuration.

Serial disc organization

The disc is organized as follows:

Label sector	0	See expanded view in Chapter 3.
Defective Trk Tbl	1	Maintained by disc driver, not used by SDISC.
Cold load	2	HP-IB cold load channel prog.
Soft dump	3	SOFTDUMP channel program.
Gap Table	4	to STARTADDRESS - 1.
.		
.		
Data	STARTADDRESS	
.	.	
.	.	
.	to	
. . . . .	.	
.	EOTSECTR	
.	.	
.	to	
. . . . .	.	
Last data sector	EODSECTR	



DEVICE REFERENCE TABLE (DRT)

(SERIES II/III)

SIOP
PI
DBI
RESERVED

SIOP - absolute address of SIO program  
 PI - interrupt handler plabel  
 DBI - this is the absolute address of the ILT

(/33, /44)

ABS		
8	Bank of DRT	}-----
9	Offset of DRT in Bank	
DRT ENTRY ON /33, /44		
	SIOP	}-----
	DBI	
	PI	
	Channel Flags	

DRIVER LINKAGE TABLE (DLT)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	QUEUE NUMBER								DF	MC	CR	0		MTYP			DPROC
1	MONITOR PLABEL																DMNTR
2	INITIATOR PLABEL																DINIT
3	COMPLETOR PLABEL																DCOMP
4	INTERRUPT PLABEL																DINTP
5	DIT SIZE								DEVICE TYPE								DTYPE
6	CS DRIVER EDITOR PLABEL																
7	INITIALIZATION PLABEL																

There is one DLT for each type of driver. A pointer in the DIT allows different devices on a controller to have different drivers and interrupt handlers.

- DPROC.QNUMB - This field contains the I/O process request queue number for type 2 drivers. Zero for all other types.
- .(8:1).DRVRFRZN (DF) - Driver code frozen. Set by MAM when the driver code segment has been made present and frozen from a request from SIODM.
- .(9:1).MAMERRORC (MC) - MAM Error on Code Makepresent
- .(10:1).CORERES (CR) - If set both initiator and completor code are core resident.
- .(14:2).DRVRTYPE (MTVP) - DRIVER/MONITOR TYPE
  - 0 - not used
  - 1 - driver can be executed on any stack
  - 2 - driver can be executed in the user process or in the I/O process identified by IDNUMB
  - 3 - run only in process whose PCB number is in IDNUMB

DMNTR - I/O Monitor Plabel.

DINIT - Driver Initiator Procedure Plabel.

DCOMP - Driver Completor Procedure Plabel.

DINTP - Special interrupt hanler Plabel. This procedure is called by GIP if ISPEC is set DFLAG. No other action is taken by GIP except to set the Interupt Status in DSTAT.

DTYPE.DITSIZE - The length of the DIT in words for this driver.

## LOGICAL-PHYSICAL DEVICE TABLE (LPDT)

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The system uses the Logical-Physical Device Table (LPDT) for many purposes. For every physical device on the system, there is an entry which is used to communicate to the system the various states the device may be in. Included in the entry is the DRSTATE (device recognition state) used by DEVREC and the I/O drivers for the handling of unexpected interrupts (e.g., a tape mount, a carriage return on an available terminal). Also in the LPDT is an entry for every open spoolfile, which allows a large part of the operating system to treat open spoolfiles in much the same way as physical devices are treated.

Much of the low-level operating system software accesses the LPDT. Specifically, DEVREC (the device recognition system process) and many I/O drivers modify both the LPDT header and the DRSTATE for specific devices. Although there is an LPDT SIR, these low-level modules don't use it: we do not wish an I/O driver to impede while waiting for a SIR. Thus, whenever either the LPDT header or the second word of an LPDT entry are modified, the modifying software first DISABLEs in order to lock the LPDT. Software that accesses the spooling information in the LPDT typically uses the SIR mechanism to lock the table.

Although it would seem that SIR locking is the proper method for locking the LPDT, not all software that modifies the LPDT uses it. As a result, improper LPDT locking could lead to incorrect information in the LPDT header. Included in the header is the service request count for DEVREC. Occasionally, this count is decremented once too often; thus, the highest numbered logical real device requesting DEVREC service will never get serviced.

In summary, if you are modifying the LPDT for a real device, you must first DISABLE, do all your modifications, and then ENABLE. This is also the case if you want to be sure of the LPDT data you are reading.

If you are modifying the LPDT for a virtual device (an open spoolfile), you must lock the LPDT SIR before the table can be safely modified.

It is easy to determine that the LPDT was improperly locked after the fact, but it is impossible to determine who was improperly locking the table. To avoid improper LPDT locking, it is imperative that you eye-check all code for improper locking.

LPDSTDST=%15  
LPDTSIR=%11

LOEV = 2

HIGH ENTRY #	ENTRY SIZE
SERV. REQ INT	

0	
-- same --	

NORMAL DEVICE ENTRY

I	XDD INDEX
1 0	
-- same --	

VIRTUAL DEVICE ENTRY-ASSIGNED

IO = 0 IDD  
= 1 ODD

1	0
-- same --	

VIRTUAL DEVICE FREE ENTRY

LPDT (CONT.)

```

-----
                LPDT ENTRY
                -----
    0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10 11 12 13 14 15
-----
0 | V |           DITP/VIRTUAL DEVICE INFORMATION           |
  | FLAG |
-----
  |           |           |           | CY |           |           | BR | LG |
  |           |           |           | --- | DUP | INTR |           | --- | --- |
1 | DRSTATE | JOBS | DATA | BOT |           | EOF |           | DR | SUBTYPE |
  |           |           |           | --- | --- | --- |           | --- | --- |
  |           |           |           | NSD | M | RV |           | SF | FS |
-----

```

There is one two-word entry in the LPDT for each Logical Device.

The base of the entry for a given Logical Device is equal to the Logical Device number multiplied by the entry size (word 0.(8:8)), currently two. The physical device characteristics are maintained in the DIT and ILLT.

The field definitions for each entry are:

WORD 0 --

- VFLAG - Virtual device flag
- DITP - When VFLAG = 0, SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT  
1, Virtual device information

WORD 1 --

The following fields are defined for all devices:

- DRSTATE - Device Recognition State
  - 0-Not owned
  - 1-Owned or recognized
  - 2-Service requested - set by driver upon unexpected interrupt and awake DEVREC
  - 3-Service granted - set by DEVREC  
(sequence for logon:0-2-3-1)
- JOBS - Accepting Jobs or Sessions
- DATA - Accepting Data
- EOF - End of File condition
  - 0-No EOF
  - 1-HARDWARE EOF
  - 2-:DATA
  - 3-:EOD
  - 4-:HELLO
  - 5-:BYE
  - 6-:JOB
  - 7-:EOJ

LPDT (CONT.)

----

SUBTYPE - Device subtype. For tapes, the SUBTYPE is divided into two subfields as follows:

WORD1.(13:3) - actual device subtype  
WORD1.(12:1) - 0 = operator allocation  
                  1 = automatic allocation

The definitions for bits 4,5,6,10, and 11 in word 1 are device dependent.

For terminal-like devices only,

CY - Control Y is allowed and has been detected  
BR - Break detected or ignore break if main running  
LG - The terminal is logging on. This bit is set by PROGEN and DEVREC when the logon sequence starts. If the bit is off when polled by INITJSMP, the terminal has disconnected. For now, only IOTERMO and HIOTERMO support the use of this bit. MULTIPOINT and DS pseudo-terminals do not.

For tape drives only,

BOT - Tape is at load point or no tape mounted  
DR - DEVREC is performing Automatic Volume Recognition (AVR) on tape drive or suppress AVR on job/data-accepting tapes

For all devices except disc drives,

DUP - Duplicative  
INTR - Interactive

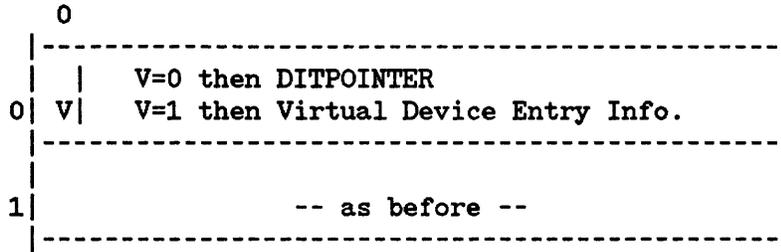
For disc drives only,

NSD - The disc is a non-system domain disc drive

For non-system domain disc drives (NSD=1) only,

M - Mounted private volume  
RV - Reserved volume for multiple pack mount requirement  
SF - Serial or foreign disc physically and logically mounted ←  
FS - If SF = 1, then: FS = 0, Serial disc  
                  FS = 1, Foreign disc

----



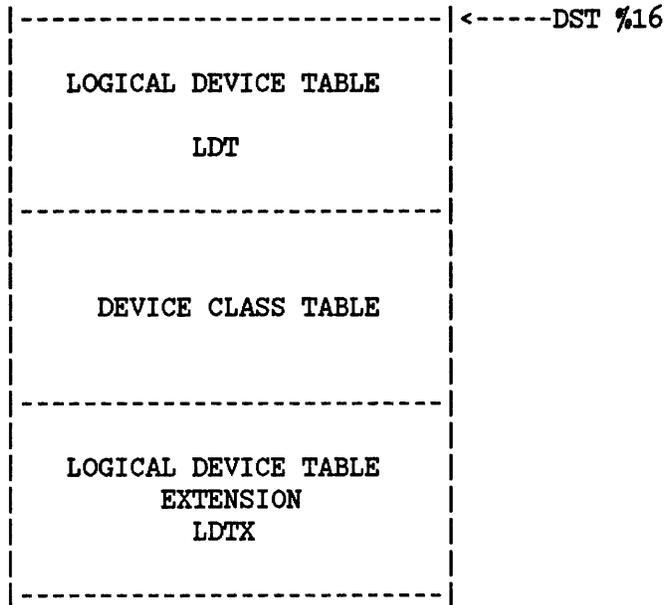
The first word of each entry in the LPDT has changed to reflect the addition of Virtual Devices.

A "real" logical device (ie. one on which an ATTACHIO call may be performed) has the sign bit set to "zero".

A "virtual" logical device has the sign bit set to "one". Thus anyone who loads the DIT pointer for use must check this sign bit.

OVERVIEW OF DEVICE TABLES IN DST %16

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LOGICAL DEVICE TABLE

(Indexed by Log Dev#)

DST 16(8) = 14(10)  
 SIR 12(8) = 10(10)

ZERO ENTRY FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	HIGHEST ENTRY #							ENTRY SIZE=5								
1	POINTER TO FIRST DEVICE CLASS ENTRY (RELATIVE TO TABLE BASE)															
2	NUMBER OF DEVICE CLASS ENTRIES															
3	SIZE OF DEVICE CLASS TABLE															
4	////////////////////// STREAMS DEVICE NUMBER															

TYPICAL ENTRY FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	FILE USE COUNT																0
	VOL TABLE INDEX IF DEV TYPE<8 OTHERWISE *							CONTROL Y PIN									1
	MAIN PROCESS PIN #																
	RECORD WIDTH							CS	FO	DEVICE TYPE							2
	SS	F	M	R	HT	C	DEFAULT OUTPUT DEVICE OR CLASS INDEX(C=1)									3	
	MISC						S	Q	VDD INDEX							4	

\*or process # of  
 I/O spooler for  
 this device

LDT (CONT.)

---

SS. . . spool state  
    0 not spooled           reserved  
    1 spooled input         for  
    2 spooled output        spooling  
SQ = 1 SPOOLING ENABLED  
C . . . default device is class index     CS . . . CS device  
F . . . avail to system                   FO . . . Special Forms  
M . . . avail to diagnostics             HT . . . 0 = Header/Trailer on  
R . . . down requested                    1 = Header/Trailer off  
MISC. . . miscellaneous information, device dependent:

- 1) For terminal-like devices, default terminal type to be used when not specified in HELLO command.
- 2) For variable density tape drives, contains density information.  
    WORD4.(1:3) -- actual tape density  
        0 = density not yet determined  
        1 = 1600 BPI  
        2 = 6250 BPI  
    WORD4.(4:3) -- density requested in FOPEN for writes to tape, unlabelled tapes only  
        0 = no FOPEN with write access yet  
        1 = 1600 BPI  
        2 = 6250 BPI



Logical Device Table Extension (LDTX)

DST %16 = #14  
 SIR %12 = #10

Zero Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	Highest Entry #							Entry Size								
1	-----															
2	-----															
3	-----															
4	-----															

Typical Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	S	SD	CP	NS	reserved				DB	TBRC						
1	device specific															
2	information fields															
3	See the following examples															
4	LDTX descriptor															

Legend for all entries:

- S.....Seek ahead enable/disable flag (system or PV disc only).
- SD.....This logical device is a Serial Disc.
- CP.....This logical device uses the CIPER protocol.
- NS.....This is a non-shareable (system or PV) disc device.
- DB.....If set to 1, then debugging in effect (CIPER calls DEBUG)
- TBRC...Terminal's baud rate code.

Logical Device Table Extension (LDTX)

Terminal Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	reserved						TBRC					
1	0															
2	TB	reserved for ATP														
3	0															
4	0															

TB.....used only on Series 3X, 4X, 6X

1 = terminal connected to ATP

0 = terminal connected to ADCC

TBRC...Terminal's baud rate code.

Series III (ATC)		Series 3X, 4X, 6X (ATP or ADCC)		
TBRC	chars/second	TBRC		chars/second
1	240	%6	6	60
2	120	%7	7	240
3	60	%10	8	960
4	30	%11	9	480
5	15	%12	10	unused
6	10	%13	11	120
7	14	%14	12	unused
		%15	13	30
		%16	14	15
		%17	15	10
		%20	16	1920
		%21	17	3840
		%22	18	180

Serial Disc Entry

-----

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0		1	0	0	reserved											0
1	Serial disc extra data segment #															
2	0															
3	0															
4	0															

Logical Device Table Extension (LDTX)

CIPER Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	1	0	reserved				DB	0						
1	CIPER Device Control Data Segment # (CDCDS)															
2	DN	CTM Index for this device (CTMI)														
3									0							
4									0							

DB.....If set to 1, then debugging in effect

DN.....If 1, the CIPER facility has been de-activated for this device because of error.

CTMI...Control Table Map Index (an index into the Control Table Map (CTM) which is located in the CIPER Data Segment (CDCDS)

System or Private Vol. Disc Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	S	0	0	1	reserved						0					
1									0							
2	Disc Free Space DST number (DFSDST)															
3	Disc Free Space error status (DFSERR)															
4									0							

S.....Seek ahead enable/disable flag.

INTERRUPT LINKAGE TABLE (ILT)

-----  
 ILT FOR SERIES II/III

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
0	0															ICPVA0		
1	0															ICPVA01		
2	0															ICPVA02		
3	0															ICPVA03		
4	0															ICPVA04		
5	0															ICPVA05		
6	0															ISRQL/ICPGM		
7	M	CHANQUE							DRT NUMBER									IDRTN
%10	SYSDB relative pointer to I/O program area.															ISIOP		
%11	0															ISTAP		
%12	single instruction that is executed to extract  the device unit number from the status.															IUNIT		
%13	0															ICDP		
%14	SIOPSIZE								CQUEN									IQUEUE
%15						0											IFLAG	
%16	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit 0															IDITP0		
	.																	
	.																	
	.																	
	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit n															IDITPN		
	Seekmask (Disc only)																	
	I/O Program Area																	

SIOPSIZE - SIO PROGRAM SIZE / 2.

ILT FOR SERIES 30/33/44 & SERIES II/III (HP-IB)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
0	Channel															ICPVA0		
1	Program															ICPVA01		
2	Variable															ICPVA02		
3	Area (ICPVA)															ICPVA03		
4	DMA Abort															ICPVA04		
5	Address															ICPVA05		
6	0															ISRQL/ICPGM		
7	M	CHANQUE							CHAN			DEV						ICNTRL
%10	SYSDB relative pointer to channel program area.															ISIOP		
%11	SYSDB relative pointer to status return area.															ISTAP		
%12	single instruction that is executed to extract  the device unit number from the status pointed  to by ISTAP.															IUNIT		
%13	SYSDB relative DIT pointer of the device  currently using the channel to perform a data  operation.															ICDP		
%14	SIOPSIZE						CQUEN											IQUEUE
%15	RW	WP	IG	SC	SQ						HCUNIT						IFLAG	
%16	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit 0															IDITPO		
	.																	
	.																	
	.																	
	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit n															IDITPN		
	Program status return area pointed to by ISTAP																	
	Seekmask (Disc only)																	
	I/O Program Area																	

## ILT TERMINOLOGY

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- IPCVA - These four words comprise the channel program variable area where information is stored concerning a channel program Interrupt instruction or abort. CPVA0 should be used only for channel program aborts.
- ICPVA<sub>4</sub> - Words 4 and 5 contain DMA address, when channel program aborts during DMA transfer.
- ISRQL - Serial poll request queue length. Series 33 currently does not support any serial poll devices. This should always be zero.
- ICPGM - This is the SYSDB relative address of the channel program to be started for this device after receiving a HIOP interrupt in GIP. GIP will call STARTIO when the flags word indicates "ignore halt interrupt" and "start channel program" bits are set.
- ICNTRL - Contains controller information.
  - .M If set, the controller is sharing a software channel resource in order to limit bandwidth.
  - .CHNQ The software channel resource number.
  - .DRTN The DRT number for a Series 33 device is equivalent to:
    - .CHAN - channel number (4 most significant bits of DRTN)
    - .DEV - device number (3 least significant bits of DRTN)
- IFLAG - Used for controller flags.
  - .RW Runwait flag. An idle channel program should be started when there are no active requests to process.
  - .WP Waitprog flag. An idle channel program has been started for this controller. This bit is reset by an interrupt.
  - .IG Ignorehi flag. An HIOP instruction has been issued against this controller, but the channel program was not in a wait statement. Therefore, ignore the interrupt generated by the channel code when this program halts.
  - .SC Start channel program flag. When set along with the IG flag, GIP will start a previously attempted SIOP on this device.
  - .SQ Start channel program "queued" flag. When bit SC is set, this bit will determine if the call to START'HPIB will have logical parameter QUEUED true or false.
- .HCUNIT Highest configured unit number for this controller.

DEVICE INFORMATION TABLE (DIT)

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There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the I/O queue element. Although details of DIT's vary with device, the following structure is common to all:

DIT for Series II/III

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
0	T	D	AC	RQ	CE	MU	SP	IO	IA	NO	ST	NS	STATE				DFLAG
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next															DLINK	
	device requesting this resource or service																
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in															DIOQP	
	request list for this device																
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3	IOT	Phys. unit #				Logical device number						DLDEV					
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table															DDLTP	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table															DILTP	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	Controller hardware status															DSTAT	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver															DSERR	
	detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver																
	monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word																
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
	Device Dependent Area															(DTIME)	
	+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

-----  
 DFLAG - DEVICE RELATIVE FLAGS

T SET IF DEVICE IS A TERMINAL.  
 D SET IF DEVICE IS A DISC.  
 AC ACTIVE BIT. 1 IMPLIES A MONITOR CURRENTLY SERVICING THIS DEVICE.  
 RQ REQUEST BIT. 1 IMPLIES SERVICE REQUESTED WHILE MONITOR IS ACTIVE.  
 MU IF SET, MULTIPLE UNIT CONTROLLER.  
 IO IF SET, THEN A CHANNEL PROGRAM IS CURRENTLY EXECUTING.  
 IA IF SET, AN INTERRUPT OR RESPONSE HAS OCCURRED.  
 NO IF SET, DEVICE IS IN A NOT READY OR OPERATOR WAIT.  
 CE CACHING ENABLED ON THIS DEVICE (MASS STORAGE ONLY)  
 SP SIO PREEMPTION  
 ST START WAIT CHANNEL PROGRAM  
 NS DO NOT SHORT WAIT THIS DISC  
 STATE CURRENT DRIVER STATE AS DEFINED BY THE MONITOR.

ALLOWABLE STATES ARE:

- 0 - START REQUEST
- 1 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- 2 - CALL DRIVER INITIATOR
- 3 - CALL DRIVER COMPLETOR
- 4 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- 5 - COMPLETE REQUEST
- 6 - UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT OCCURED
- 7 - START OPERATOR INTERVENTION WAIT
- %10 - WAITING (ON OPERATOR). RESTART AT 0
- %11 - WAITING (DATA MAKEPRESENT/FREEZING)
- %12 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT/FREEZE)
- %13 - WAITING (FOR COMPLETION INTERRUPT)
- %14 - WAITING (FOR DEVICE CONTROLLER AVAILABILITY)
- %15 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- %16 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)
- %17 - WAITING (COMPLETOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)

IOT - I/O System type 0-Series II/III I/O System  
 1-HP-IB  
 2-unused  
 3-unused

DIT FOR SERIES 30/33/44

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	T	D	AC	RQ	CE	MU	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	NS		STATE			DFLAG
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next															DLINK	
	device requesting this resource or service																
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in															DIOQP	
	request list for this device																
3	IOT		Phys. unit #				Logical device number										DLDEV
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table															DDLTP	
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table															DILTP	
6	Controller Hardware Status															DSTAT	
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver															DSERR	
	detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver																
	monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word																
	Device Dependent Area															(DTRQX)	

DTRQX Used by some device drivers, it denotes timer request index.

-----

DFLAG - DEVICE RELATIVE FLAGS

- T SET IF DEVICE IS A TERMINAL.
- D SET IF DEVICE IS A DISC.
- AC ACTIVE BIT. 1 IMPLIES A MONITOR CURRENTLY SERVICING THIS DEVICE.
- RQ REQUEST BIT. 1 IMPLIES SERVICE REQUESTED WHILE MONITOR IS ACTIVE.
- MU IF SET, MULTIPLE UNIT CONTROLLER.
- IO IF SET, THEN A CHANNEL PROGRAM IS CURRENTLY EXECUTING.
- IA IF SET, AN INTERRUPT OR RESPONSE HAS OCCURRED.
- NO IF SET, DEVICE IS IN A NOT READY OR OPERATOR WAIT.
- ST IF SET, AN IDLE CHANNEL PROGRAM SHOULD BE STARTED FOR THIS DEVICE.
- CE CACHING ENABLED ON THIS DEVICE (MASS STORAGE ONLY)
- NS DO NOT SHORT WAIT THIS DISC
- STATE CURRENT DRIVER STATE AS DEFINED BY THE MONITOR.

ALLOWABLE STATES ARE:

- 0 - START REQUEST
- 1 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- 2 - CALL DRIVER INITIATOR
- 3 - CALL DRIVER COMPLETOR
- 4 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- 5 - COMPLETE REQUEST
- 6 - UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT OCCURED
- 7 - START OPERATOR INTERVENTION WAIT
- %10 - WAITING (ON OPERATOR). RESTART AT 0
- %11 - WAITING (DATA MAKEPRESENT/FREEZING)
- %12 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT/FREEZE)
- %13 - WAITING (FOR COMPLETION INTERRUPT)
- %14 - WAITING (FOR DEVICE CONTROLLER AVAILABILITY)
- %15 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- %16 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)
- %17 - WAITING (COMPLETOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)

- IOT - I/O System type 0-Series II/III I/O System
- 1-HP-IB
- 2-unused
- 3-unused

DIT for SIO Devices  
-----

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	TERM	DISC	ACT	REQ	CE	M	SIO	IO	IAK	M	NT	STATE					DFLAG
							UNIT	PREMP	PROG		HEAD	RY					
1	NEXT DITP															DLINK	
2	IOQP															DIOQP	
3	IOT		UNIT						LDEVN						DLDEV		
4	DLTP															DLTP	
5	ILTP															DILTP	
6	Controller Hardware Status															DSTAT	
7	Hardware Error Status															DSERR	
8																DTRQX	
DRIVER DEPENDENT DIT AREA																	

- 
- DFLAG.TERMINAL** - Device is a terminal
- .DISC - Device is a Disc (Bit 0 = 0)
  - .ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device
  - .REQUEST - Service requested while monitor was active
  
  - .MUNIT - device controller servicing multiple units
  - .SIOPREMP - If set then a preemptive request has been queued for this device. Preempt code is set in IOQ.
  - .IOPROG - I/O program in progress. Decrement SIOCOUNT and check for multi-channel when complete
  - .IAK - Interrupt or Response has occurred.
  - .M HEAD -Moving head disc
  - .NT RDY -Not ready for SIO. SIODM holds off next SIO until ALLOWPOLL is done.
  - .CE - Caching is enabled on this device (mass storage only)
- DTRQX** - Used by some device drivers, it denotes timer request index.

DIT FOR SIO DEVICES (CONT.)

- 
- DFLAG.STATE - this quantity specifies the next action to be taken in servicing the request.
- 0-new - start request.
  - 1-not used.
  - 2-call Driver Initiator Procedure
  - 3-call Driver Completor Procedure
  - 5-complete request
  - 6-device recognition
  - 7-start operator intervention wait (%10)
  - %10-restart request on interrupt
  - %11-wait for data to be frozen then state 2
  - %12-wait for driver code to be frozen then state 2
  - %13-call completor on interrupt
  - %14-wait for device controller
  - %15-not used
  - %16-wait for initiator make present then state 2
  - %17-wait for completor make present then state 3
- DLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service.
- DIOQP - SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in the request list for this device
- DLDEV.LDEVN - Logical Device Number
- .UNIT - unit number of the physical device.
- .IOT - IO type 0=> Series III I/O, 1=> HPIB I/O
- DDLTP - SYSDB relative pointer to the DLT.
- DILTP - SYSDB relative pointer to the ILT.
- DSTAT - interrupt status for this device. Set each time the device interrupts.
- DSERR - Hardware Device Controller Status. Set when the driver detects an error. whenever not zero SIODB logges an I/O error and clears this word.
- DTIME - time out completed flags. If a timeout occurs in response to a timer request type %20 (I/O request), the sign bit is set in this word. The IA bit in DFLAG is also set, and the monitor for this device is awakened. (Only used if timer services are requested. Must be word #8 if timer services are requested.)

DIT FOR FIXED HEAD DISK

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	
	0	1	ACT	REQ	CE	0	0	I/O	IAK	0	0	0	STATE		DFLAG
1	NEXT DITP													DLINK	
2	CURRENT REQUEST SYSBASE INDEX													DCURRREQP	
3	IOT												LDEVN		DLDEV
4	DLTP													DDLTP	
5	ILTP													DILTP	
6	DEVICE STATUS													DSTAT	
7	DEVICE STATUS (ERROR)													DSERR	
8	SYSBASE INDEX OF FIRST REQUEST IN QUEUE													DQHEAD	
9	SYSBASE INDEX OF LAST REQUEST IN QUEUE													DQTAIL	
10	XFER COUNT													DXFER	
11	LOGICAL DISK ADDR													DDADR	
12	SYSBUF ADDRESS													DSYSBA	
	ERROR & RETRY INFORMATION														
	B	W											RETRY COUNT		QMISC OF IOQ

IOT - I/O Devices  
 0 - Series II/III  
 1 - HP-IB  
 3 - unused  
 4 - unused

B - modify bad track table  
 W - write bad track table

DIT FOR 7900A & 2888A MOVING HEAD DISC

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	
	0	1	ACT	REQ	CE	M	0	I/O	IAK	1	0	0	STATE		DFLAG
					UNIT			PROG							
1	NEXT DITP													DLINK	
2	CURRENT REQUEST SYSBASE INDEX													DCURREQP	
3	IOT				UNIT								LDEVN		DLDEV
4	DLTP													DDLTP	
5	ILTP													DILTP	
6	CURRENT DEVICE STATUS													DSTAT	
7	DEVICE ERROR STATUS													DSERR	
8	SYSBASE INDEX OF FIRST REQUEST IN QUEUE													DQHEAD	
9	SYSBASE INDEX OF LAST REQUEST IN QUEUE													DQTAIL	
10	CURRENT DISC ADDRESS													DADR	
11															
12	ALTERNATE TRACK DISC ADDRESS													DALTADR	
13															
14	CURRENT CYLINDER													CURCYL	
15	CURRENT DATA BUFFER ADDRESS													DBUFF	
16	NEXT DATA BUFFER ADDRESS													DNXTBUFF	
17	WORD COUNT REMAINING													WCR	
18	CURRENT WORD COUNT													CWC	
19	SYSBUF ADDRESS													DSYSBA	

IOT - I/O Devices  
 0 - Series II/III  
 1 - HP-IB  
 3 - unused  
 4 - unused



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	
0	0	1	ACT	REQ	CE	M	0	I/O	IAK	1	0	0	STATE	0	DFLAG
1	NEXT DITP													1	DLINK
2	CURRENT REQUEST SYSBASE INDEX														DCURRREQP
3	IOT	UNIT					LDEVN					3	DLDEV		
4	DLTP													4	DDLTP
5	ILTP													5	DILTP
6	CURRENT DEVICE STATUS													6	DSTAT
7	ERROR DEVICE STATUS													7	DSERR
8	SYSBASE INDEX OF FIRST REQUEST IN QUEUE														DQHEAD
9	SYSBASE INDEX OF LAST REQUEST IN QUEUE														DQTAIL
10	CURRENT LOGICAL													12	
11	DISK ADDRESS													13	CLDA
12	CURRENT PHYSICAL													14	CURCUL
13	DISK ADDRESS													15	CPDA
14	CURRENT DATA BUFFER ADDRESS													16	CDBA
15	WORD COUNT REMAINING													17	WCR
16	CURRENT WORD COUNT													20	CWC
17	SYSBUF ADDRESS													21	SYSBUFA
18	STATUS 1 RETURN													22	STAT1
19	STATUS 2 RETURN													23	STAT2
20	CYL													24	CEDA
21														25	
22	HEAD					SECTOR					26				
23	STATUS 1 RETURN													27	
24	CYL													30	

DIT FOR 7905/7906/7920/7925 (CONT.)

25	HEAD	SECTOR	31	
26	DISPLACEMENT		32	REQUEST SYNDROME
27	PATT 1		33	
28	PATT 2		34	
29	PATT 3		35	
30	SCOUNT (SECTOR COUNT)		36	
31	INITIALIZE ADDRESS		37	
32			40	
	POINTER TO THIS DIT'S STATTAB WORD		41	

IOT - I/O Devices  
 0 - Series II/III  
 1 - HP-IB  
 3 - unused  
 4 - unused

ERROR & RETRY INFORMATION															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	S	E	M	W	O	O	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

QMISC OF IOQ

D - retry determination  
 S - request syndrome  
 E - request error info  
 M - update track map  
 W - writing track map  
 C - issued a recalibration

There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element. For the CS'80 disc controller, there will only be one device. The following diagram shows the DIT used by the CS'80 disc driver.

NOTE: Integrated Cartridge Tape's DIT has the same format.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
0	TM	DS	AC	RQ	CE	0	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0	STATE			DFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
2	Current request sysbase index														DCURREQP		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
3	IOT		Phys. unit #				Logical device number										DLDEV
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table														DDLTP		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
5	SYSDB relative pointer to Intrp Linkage Table														DILTP		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
6	DSTAT is -1 when a system powerfail occurred														DSTAT		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%10	Sysbase index of first request in queue														DQHEAD *		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%11	Sysbase index of last request in queue														DQTAIL *		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%12	LK	IF														DMISC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%13	SYSDB relative ptr to system buffer element														DSBUFADDR		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%14	High order logical sector address of bad blk														DBADBLK1		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%15	Low order logical sector address of bad blk														DBADBLK2		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%16	Byte transfer left when bad block occurred														DBADXFER		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%17	Hardware logged error status - CPVA (0)														DLOGERROR		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%20	Channel program aborted relative offset														DSIOPSTOP		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%21	Disc status (20 bytes)-Logged on status error														DSTATUS		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
.																	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
.																	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	



DFLAG - Flags and request state

- TM TERM - Set if device is a terminal.
- DS DISC - If TM = 0 and this bit is set then the device is a disc, otherwise device dependent.
- CE - Caching is enabled.
- AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.
- RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.
- IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
- IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
- NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
- ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.
- STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention) restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLINK - A SYSDB relative pointer to the next DIT requesting this resource or service.

DCURREQP - A current request sysbase index.

DLDEV.(0:2) - I/O system type

- 0 - HP3000 Series 2/3
- 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HPIB)
- 2 - Unused
- 3 - Unused

DLDEV.(2:6) - Unit number of this device. Zero if a single unit.

DLDEV.(8:8) - Logical device number of this device.

DSTAT - Set to a -1 when a system powerfail has occurred.

DSERR - Pointer to status to be logged.

Bits(0:7) - Number of words to be logged.

Bits(8:15) - Offset relative to DITP(0).

DMISC - Device dependent processing flags

LOCK'FLG - Lock flag denoting unload status of the disc volume.

0 - Allow operator unload to the volume.

1 - Deny operator unload to the volume.

IGNORE'INT'FLG - Ignore unexpected interrupt flag.

SUBSTATE - Indicates state of the idle channel program:

0 - Normal idle channel program wait

1 - Idle request being serviced wait

DSBUFADDR - SYSDB relative pointer to the system buffer element used to read the DSCT. Zero, if no element gotten.

DBADBLK1 - High order logical sector address of the bad block for the Defective Sector Table (DSCT) entry.

DBADBLK2 - Low order logical sector address of the bad block for the DSCT entry.

DBADXFER - Byte transfer left when bad block occurred.

DLOGERROR - CPVA(0) logged on hardware error status.

DSIOPSTOP - Stopped channel program relative offset location due to an error in CPVA(0).

DSTATUS - 20 bytes disc status logged on status error.  
(See CS'80 Disc Drive Status).

Caution: \* Since the "C" MIT, word %10 and %11 of the DIT for disc devices have been used for DQHEAD and DQTAIL pointers for disc request queues. Word %10 is also used by the timer procedure to hold a timer request index (DTRLX). Unless word %10 of the DIT is freed up in a future MIT, timers cannot be implemented on any disc drivers.

Device Information Table (DIT)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC	
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	MU	0	IO	IA	0	0	0	STATE			DFLAG	
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK		
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device														DIOQP		
3	IOT	Phys. unit #				Logical device number										DLDEV	
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Device Linkage Table														DDLTP		
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table														DILTP		
6	RW	RU	SH	CE	BO											AA	DSAVE
7	Hardware error pointer. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR		
%10	Bit 0 is set at completion of timer														DTIME		
%11	Interrupt status for this unit. Set by the driver each time it processes an interrupt.														DSTAT		
%12	Holds the time out request entry index while a timer is active.														DRQST		
%13	Hardware logged error status														DLOGERROR		

DFLAG - Flags and request state

- AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.
- RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.
- MU MUNIT - This device is on a multi-unit controller.
- IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
- IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
- NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
- ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.

STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention) restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - I/O system type, unit and logical device number

IOT I/O TYPE- Type of I/O system

- 0 - HP3000 Series II/III
- 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HP-IB)
- 2 - unused
- 3 - unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

RW RWBIT - Indicates tape has been rewound.

RU RWUNLD - Indicates that a rewind/unload was performed to allow a write-ring mount.

SH SHORT - A short read is in progress. After completion of read, EOF is checked for and if not present, the requested bytes are transferred from the short-read buffer to the user's buffer.

CE CESTAT - Channel parity error processing is in progress.

BO BODEOF - Backspace record due to a data EOF processing is in progress.

AA AB'ACK - Abort Channel Program is executing.

\$PAGE

DSTAT - Mag tape controller status

BITS	USE
0	END OF FILE
1	BEGINNING OF TAPE
2	END OF TAPE
3	SINGLE TRACK ERROR (NOT LOGGED FOR READS)
4	COMMAND REJECT
5	FILE PROTECT
6	MULTIPLE TRACK ERROR

7	UNIT ONLINE	
8	(NOT USED)	
9	UNIT NUMBER (MSB)	
10	UNIT NUMBER (LSB)	
11	TIMING ERROR	
12	TAPE RUNAWAY	
13	REWINDING	*
14	UNIT BUSY	** (REPORTED AS UNIT NOT READY)
15	INTERFACE BUSY	*

FOR STATUS READ (3RD BYTE STATUS) DENOTES:

BITS	USE
----	---
0	0 (NOT USED)
1	0 (NOT USED)
2	POWER ON
3	COMMAND PARITY ERROR
4	*UNIT 3 PLACED ON LINE
5	*UNIT 2 PLACED ON LINE
6	*UNIT 1 PLACED ON LINE
7	*UNIT 0 PLACED ON LINE

\*NOTE: BITS 4,5,6,7 NOT USED BY DRIVER.



STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention) restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DSAVE - Device processing flags

RW RWBIT - Indicates tape has been rewound.  
 RU RWUNLD - Indicates that a rewind/unload was performed to allow a write-ring mount.  
 SH SHORT - A short read is in progress. After completion of read, EOF is checked for and if not present, the requested bytes are transferred from the short-read buffer to the user's buffer.  
 DC DSFLAG - Transfer used data chaining - used for computing the transmission log.  
 PF POWER - Device power up indication.

DSTAT - Mag tape controller status

BITS	USE
0	END OF FILE (EOF)
1	BEGINNING OF TAPE (BOT) / LOAD POINT (LP)
2	END OF TAPE (EOT)
3	SINGLE TRACK ERROR (NOT LOGGED FOR READS)
4	COMMAND REJECT (REJECT)
5	FILE PROTECT (NOT WRITE ENABLED; NO WRITE RING)
6	MULTIPLE TRACK ERROR (MTE)
7	UNIT ONLINE
8	GCR (6250 BPI DENSITY)
9	UNIT NUMBER (MSB)

10 UNIT NUMBER (LSB)  
11 TIMING ERROR  
12 TAPE RUNAWAY  
  
13 REWINDING \*  
14 UNIT BUSY \*\* (REPORTED AS UNIT NOT READY)  
15 INTERFACE BUSY \*

DIT for Series III Card Reader  
-----

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	0	0	ACT	REQ	0	0		I/O	IAK	READ	NR		MSTATE				DFLAG
								PROG		DONE	MSG						
1	DITP LINK TO NEXT DIT															DLINK	
2	IOQP POINTER TO 1st REQUEST															DIOQP	
3	UNIT #								LOGICAL DEVICE #							DLDEV	
4	DRIVER LINKAGE TABLE POINTER															DDLTP	
5	INTERRUPT LINKAGE TABLE POINTER															DILTP	
6	(SEE BELOW)															DSTAT	
7	ERROR STATUS IF NOT 0															DSERR	
10	REQUESTED WORD COUNT															DWCNT	

DSTAT bits:

BIT0=SIO OK  
 BIT1=0  
 BIT2=INT PENDING  
 BIT3=TIMING ERROR  
 BIT4=LIGHT DARK CHECK  
 BITS 5-6 =   00 COLUMN BINARY MODE  
               01 UNUSED  
               10 PACKED BINARY MODE  
               11 HOLLERITH-TO-ASCII MODE  
 BIT7=COMPARE ERROR  
 BIT8=EOF DETECTED  
 BITS 9-10 =   00 NORMAL  
               01 HOPPER EMPTY  
               10 UNUSED  
               11 STACKER FULL  
 BIT11=INVALID HOLLERITH  
 BIT12=PICK FAIL OR MOTION CHECK  
 BIT13=TEST  
 BIT14=TROUBLE  
 BIT15=NOT READY

CARD READER DIT FIELD DEFINITIONS

-----

DFLAG - Flags and device state

ACTIVE            Monitor is currently active servicing this device.

REQUEST          Service for this device was requested while the monitor was active.

IOPROG           SIO program in progress.

IAK              Interrupt occurred or request aborted or preempted.

READDONE        Previous read resulted in an EOF with a backup save requested. The data has been saved in an auxiliary buffer and will be passed back on the next read request.

NRMESSAGE       Set when a not ready message has been issued, and cleared when the reader is found ready. Used to prevent multiple Not Ready messages when power is turned on.

MSTATE          Monitor State. See SIODM specifications for details.

DLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting service for this resource.

DIOQP - SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ element in the request list for this device.

DLDEV - Logical device number and unit number.

UNIT            Unit number of device.

LDEVN           Logical device number.

DDLTP - SYSDB relative pointer to driver linkage table (DLT).

DILTP - SYSDB relative pointer to interrupt linkage table (ILT).

DSTAT - Device interrupt status. Contains the device interrupt status at the last interrupt. See hardware ERS for details.

DSERR - Device interrupt error status. If not zero, then holds the device interrupt status from an operation with an erroneous completion status. Causes SIODM to log an error.

DWCNT - Holds the requested transfer count in words.

DIT for HPIB Card Reader  
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There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element. The following diagram shows the DIT used for the card reader driver.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+																
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	MU	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0	STATE			DFLAG
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device														DIOQP	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3	IOT		Phys. unit #			Logical device number						DLDEV				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table														DDLTP	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table														DILTP	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	RD		AF											DSAVE		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR	
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+																
%10	Not Used														DTIME	
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+																
%11	Request word count														DWCNT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%12	Device Status. Read from device during each execution of the channel program.														DSTAT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%13	Logging will be done from here.														DLOGERROR	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

DFLAG - Flags and request state

- AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.
- RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.
- MU MUNIT - This device is on a multi-unit controller.
- IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
- IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
- NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
- ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.

STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention)  
restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then  
allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - Device logical device number

IOT I/O TYPE - I/O System type

- 0 = Series II / III I/O system
- 1 = HP-IB
- 2 = unused
- 3 = unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

RD READDONE - A card has already been read.

AF ABORTFLAG - A device clear has already been sent for  
this series of aborted IOQs. |

LINE PRINTER DIT (SERIES II/III)

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There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element. The following diagram shows the DIT used for IOLPRT0.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	0	IO	AK	PS	NE	TF	STATE			DFLAG
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK	
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device														DIOQP	
3	Phys unit #		Logical device number												DLDEV	
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table														DDLTP	
5	SYSDB relative ptr to Interrupt Linkage Table														DILTP	
6	Controller interrupt status. Set by GIP each time it processes an interrupt for this DIT. See individual field descriptions on next page.														DSTAT	
7	Hardware error pointer. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <> 0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR	
%10	Bit 0 is set at completion of 2-second timer.														DTIME	
%11	Timer Request List Index. Not used except to clear the request after timing out.														DTRLX	
%12	Last byte if odd bytcnt Data byte for VFC or left margin download														DLAST	
%13	VF	PF	BT	TL	Left margin				Vertical Format Code						DVFC1	
%14	Lines left to skip (subtypes 1, 2, >15 line slew request)				%202 (2608) or %102. Skip to channel 3 pre- to postspace print.											DVFC2
%15	HARDWARE ERROR LOGGING STATUS														DLOGERROR	
%16	DVR DEPENDENT FLAGS => PS NE TF														DDF	

- DFLAG.AC - Active. A monitor is currently servicing this device. \*
- DFLAG.RQ - Request. A service request is pending while the monitor is active. \*
- DFLAG.IO - An I/O channel program is in progress. Decrement SIOCOUNT and check for multiple channels when complete. \*
- DFLAG.AK - Interrupt Acknowledge. An interrupt has occurred. \*
- DDF .PS - Prespace. The last request was a prespace (space then fill buffer) operation.
- DDF .NE - Not Empty. The print buffer is not empty. Causes a print when changing from pre- to postspace or before ejecting a page for a File Open, File Close or Device Close.
- DDF .TF - Top of Form. The last request ended with a skip to channel 1 (page eject).

\* Not examined or modified by IOLPRT0.

DFLAG.STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken by SIODM in servicing the request. Not used within IOLPRT0.

- DSTAT.(0:1) - SIO OK. Set when no SIO channel program is in progress, that is, it is OK to start one.
- .(1:1) - WIO OK. Set when it is OK to execute a WIO instruction or a doubleword WRITE channel order. If clear, indicates that a one word transfer is in progress.
- .(2:1) - Interrupt Pending. If set, indicates one or more bits of the Interrupt Status Byte (DSTAT.(8:8) are set.
- .(3:2) - U.I. Transfer State. Used mostly for hardware maintenance. See U.I. card manual (30051-90001) for details.
- .(5:1) - Device Flag. Indicates a print-and-advance-paper sequence in progress. Since the 2608 buffers such commands, this signal may be shorter than with other printers.
- .(6:1) - Always 0. DSTAT.(8:8) always contains the Interrupt Status Byte.
- .(7:1) - Not used. Always 0.
- .(8:3) - Varies among HP-supported line printers according to the table below:

SUBTYPE	MODEL(S)	BIT 8	BIT 9	BIT 10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0	2610, 2614	LINE PRINTED	READY	NOT READY
1	2607	Not used	READY	NOT READY
2	2613, 2617, 2618, 2619	Not used	READY	NOT READY
3	2617J (KATAKANA)	Not used	READY	NOT READY
4	2608	ON LINE	NOT READY	VFC CHAN 9

- .(11:1) - Data Transfer Interrupt bit. Always 0.
  - .(12:1) - Not used. Always 0.
  - .(13:1) - Programmed Interrupt bit. True if interrupt request was generated by:
    - a) SIN machine instruction,
    - b) INTERRUPT channel order, or
    - c) END-WITH-INTERRUPT channel order.
  - .(14:1) - Transfer Error Interrupt bit. True if interrupt was generated by:
    - a) an illegal memory address,
    - b) a memory parity error, or
    - c) a multiplexer parity error during data xfr to U.I.
  - .(15:1) - Time-out Interrupt bit. Set if 5-second timer on U.I. card is enabled, then times out without being cleared.
- 
- DLAST.(8:8) - Request dependent. If a print request has an odd number of bytes, this word holds the final byte. For VFC downloads, contains the associated data byte (6 or 8 lines per inch and number of lines in VFC). For left margin downloads, also contains the associated data byte (the number of columns to offset).
  - DVFC1.(0:1) - VFC Modified. 2608 only. Indicates that an external VFC has been downloaded into the 2608.
  - DVFC1.(1:1) - Power Fail/Reset. 2608 only. The 2608 has suffered a Power Failure or someone has pressed the front panel Reset button. In either case, the printer's operating environment has been destroyed, and must be reloaded by the operator.
  - DVFC1.(2:1) - Between Jobs. Set when a Device Close is executed, cleared when an FOPEN is performed. 2608 Power Fail/Master Reset's will be cleared but not reported while this bit is set (thus avoiding an extraneous console message when the printer is powered up).
  - DVFC1.(3:1) - TALLY'NOT'READY. Set when an off-line condition is detected on a 2607. Causes a three-second delay when the 2607 comes back on-line.
  - DVFC1.(4:4) - Left margin offset (2608 only). Stored during each :DOWNLOAD which specifies a left margin and restored to printer following a 2608 power fail or reset. Set to 0 when system is initialized.
  - DVFC1.(8:8) - Request dependent. Contains the carriage control byte sent to the printer during a print request.

DVFC2.(0:8) - LINES'LEFT'OVER. Has two functions:

- 1) The 2607/13/17/18/19 can only slew (skip) a maximum of 15 lines per print command (not counting VFC skips, which can be of any length). Slew requests > 15 lines must be broken up. This byte holds the number of lines (greater than 15) which remain to be slewed at any point of a request to such a printer, or 0 if the number of lines to skip is <= 15. This mechanism is not needed (and this field is therefore 0) for CDC and 2608 line printers, which can slew up to 63 lines at a time.
- 2) The carriage control characters "0" and "-" specify double and triple spacing, respectively. But if you use the equivalent channel skip, you get skips to the next odd and third lines, respectively, which is not the same as double and triple spacing. If you slew (advance paper) 2 or 3 lines, you can easily print over the paper perforations unless your program watches out for such things. We avoid this by examining the NO'AUTO'PAGE eject bit (IOQ(QPAR2).(14:1)). If it is set, then the request is treated like a normal slew and LINES'LEFT'OVER is not used. If it is clear (auto eject desired), then we simulate the multiple line skip by doing two ("0") or three ("-") skips to channel 3 (single spaces with auto page eject for the standard VFC). In this case, LINES'LEFT'OVER holds the number of such single spaces remaining in the request.

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DVFC2.(8:8) - %202 for 2608, %102 otherwise. Causes skip to channel 3 (single space with auto page eject). Used when last request left data in print buffer (prespace) and current operation is postspace. Buffer is dumped first, using this byte as carriage control.

2608 LINE PRINTER DIT (HPIB SYSTEMS)

There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element (however, there is only one device per 2608 controller.) The following diagram shows the DIT used for the 2608 line printer driver.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0	STATE			DFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device														DIOQP		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
3	IOT	Phys. unit #				Logical device number											DLDEV
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table															DDLTP	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table															DILTP	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
6	VM	TAB									PS	FL	TP				DSAVE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
7	Hardware error pointer. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%10	Bit 0 is set at completion of timer														DTIME		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%11	Holds the time out request entry index while a timer is active.														DRQST		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	
%12	Hardware logged error status														DLOGERROR		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																	

DFLAG - Flags and request state

- AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.
- RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.
- IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
- IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
- NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
- ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.

- STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:
- 0 - start new request
  - 1 - not used
  - 2 - call driver initiator procedure
  - 3 - call driver completor procedure
  - 4 - not used
  - 5 - process request completed
  - 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
  - 7 - start operator intervention wait
  - %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention)  
restart at state 0
  - %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
  - %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then  
allocate controller (state 2)
  - %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
  - %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
  - %15 - not used
  - %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
  - %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - I/O system type, unit and logical device number

- IOT I/O TYPE- Type of I/O system
- 0 - HP3000 Series II/III
  - 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HP-IB)
  - 2 - unused
  - 3 - unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

- VM VFCMOD - VFC has been modified.
- TAB TABDEFAULT - System tab default.
- PS PRESPEC - Last request used prespacing.
- FL FULL - Line printer buffer is full.
- TP TOP - Printer is at top of form

## 2608 Line Printer Status

-----

### BYTE 1 & BYTE 2:

BITS	USE
0	ON LINE
1	NOT READY
2	VFC CHANNEL 9 (BOTTOM OF FORM)
3	VFC CHANNEL 12 (TOP OF FORM)
4	VFC INITIALIZED
5	6/8 LINES PER INCH
6	(NOT USED)
7	POWER RESTORED/UNIT RESET
8	ON LINE
9	PRINT MECH ERROR
10	SELF TEST FAILURE
11	PAPER ERROR
12	SELF TEST MODE
13	6/8 LPI
14	PLATEN/RIBBON ERROR
15	(NOT USED)

### BYTE 3: PRINT MODE

BITS 0-7 MODE NUMBER

### BYTE 4: PRIMARY/SECONDARY

BITS 0-3 SECONDARY CHARACTER SET CODE

BITS 4-7 PRIMARY CHARACTER SET CODE

### BYTE 5: SELF TEST

BITS 0 PASS FAIL

BITS 1-7 SUBTEST NUMBER

### BYTE 6: 6 LPI DOT ROW COUNT

### BYTE 7: 6 LPI FORM LINE NUMBER

### BYTE 8: 6 LPI FORM LENGTH IN LINES

### BYTE 9: 8 LPI DOT ROW COUNT

### BYTE 10: 8 LPI FORM LINE NUMBER

### BYTE 11: 8 LPI FORM LENGTH IN LINES

### BYTE 12: FIRMWARE IDENTIFICATION CODE

### BYTE 20: POWER-UP LANGUAGE

BITS 0-3 SECONDARY CHARACTER SET CODE

BITS 4-7 PRIMARY CHARACTER SET CODE

HIOCIPRO DIT (HP2608S)

There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element (however, this driver only supports one device per controller.) The following diagram shows the DIT used for the HP-IB CIPER physical driver.

Word #	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC	
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0						
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service																DLINK	
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device																DIOQP	
3	IOT		Phys. unit #				Logical device number											DLDEV
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table																DDLTP	
5	SYSDB relative pointer to Intrp Linkage Table																DILTP	
6	VS	AB	RE	TP	NR	NR CNT		DEVICE STATUS										
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word																DSERR	
8	Bit 0 is set at completion of timer																DTIME	
9	Holds the time out request entry index while a timer is active.																DRQST	
10	RF	UE	DE	TO	UNIT CNT		DATA CNT		TO CNT		PRTY CNT							
11	Error logging location #1																DLOGERROR	
12	Error logging location #2																DLOGCOUNT	

DFLAG - Flags and request state

AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.

RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.

- IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
- IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
- NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
- ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.
- STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:
  - 0 - start new request
  - 1 - not used
  - 2 - call driver initiator procedure
  - 3 - call driver completor procedure
  - 4 - not used
  - 5 - process request completed
  - 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
  - 7 - start operator intervention wait
  - %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention) restart at state 0
  - %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
  - %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then allocate controller (state 2)
  - %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
  - %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
  - %15 - not used
  - %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
  - %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - I/O system type, unit and logical device number

- 0 - HP3000 Series 2/3
- 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HPIB)
- 2 - Unused
- 3 - Unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

- VS - VALID STATUS - Set to indicate Device Status has been updated.
- AB - DVRABFLAG - Sequence Abort in progress due to ABORT request.
- RE - RETRYFLAG - Sequence Abort in progress due to an error.
- TP - TIMERPOPPED - Current error is due to software timer popping.
- NR - NOTRDYFLAG - Not Ready Wait in progress.
- NR CNT - Number of Not Ready Waits during this request.
- DEVICE STATUS - Device status returned during a Sequence Abort.

- BIT 8 - CRC available and enabled.
- BIT 9 - Reserved.
- BIT 10 - Reserved.
- BIT 11 - Reserved.
- BIT 12 - Power fail or reset has occurred.
- BIT 13 - A protocol error has been detected.
- BIT 14 - A parity error has been detected.
- BIT 15 - The peripheral has data to send.

DSERR - Pointer to status to be logged.

- Bits.(0:8) - Number of words to be logged.
- Bits.(8:8) - Offset relative to DITP(0).

DCOUNTS - Error flags and error counts (4).

- RF - REQ FAILED - An error has forced this request to be aborted.
- UE - UNIT ERROR - The current error is a Unit Error.
- DE - DATA ERROR - The current error is a Data Error.
- TO - TIME OUT - The current error is a GIC Time Out Error.
- UNIT CNT - Number of Unit Errors during this request.
- DATA CNT - Number of Data Errors during this request.
- TO CNT - Number of GIC Time Outs during this request.
- PRTY CNT - Number of HP-IB Parity Errors during this request.

2631 OR 2619A LINE PRINTER DIT (FOR HPIB SYSTEMS)

-----

There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element (however, there is only one device per 2631 controller.) The following diagram shows the DIT used for the 2631 line printer driver.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0	STATE			DFLAG			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service														DLINK				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device														DIOQP				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
3	IOT	Phys. unit #			Logical device number							DLDEV							
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table														DDLTP				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
5	SYSDB relative pntr to Interrupt Linkage Table														DILTP				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
6	BJ														AB	PS	FL	TP	DSAVE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <>0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word														DSERR				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
%10	Bit 0 is set at completion of timer														DTIME				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
%11	Holds the time out request entry index while a timer is active.														DRQST				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			
%12	Hardware logged error status														DLOGERROR				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																			

- DFLAG - Flags and request state
- AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.
  - RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.
  - IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.
  - IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.
  - NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.
  - ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.

STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention)  
restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then  
allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - I/O system type, unit and logical device number

IOT I/O TYPE - Type of I/O system

- 0 - HP3000 Series 2/3
- 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HPIB)
- 2 - Unused
- 3 - Unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

BJ BETJOB - Between jobs flag. If set, suppress  
Powerfail message.

AB ABORT - Abort (caused by Powerfail or Operator)  
has occurred.

PS PRESAPCE - Last request used prespacing.

FL FULL - Line printer buffer is full.

TP TOP - Printer is at top of form

2680A DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DIT0	!0	!0	!AC	!RQ	!0	!0	!SP	!CP	!IA	!NR	!SW	!	STATE	!			DFLAG
1	!																DLINK
2	!																DIOQP
3	!	IOT	!		UNIT NUMBER	!				LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	!						DLDEV
4	!																DDLTP
5	!																DILTP
6	!																DSTAT
7	!																DSERR
8	!T	!								TIMEOUT INDICATION IN BIT 0	!						DTIME
9	!																DTRLX
10	!																DCBCNT
11	!																DCWCNT
12	!																DRCNT
13	!																DOFFSET
.FLAG=ON																	
14	!															!D	DDEBUG
15	!																DLOGBUFFER
16	!																
17/32	!																DIOSTAT

DFLAG - DEVICE RELATIVE FLAGS.

AC ACTIVE BIT. 1 IMPLIES A MONITOR CURRENTLY SERVICING THIS DEVICE.

RQ REQUEST BIT. 1 IMPLIES SERVICE REQUESTED WHILE MONITOR IS ACTIVE.

SP SIO PREEMPTION. IF SET THEN A PREEMPTIVE REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED FOR THIS DEVICE. PREEMPT CODE IS SET IN IOQ ELEMENT.

CP CHANNEL PROGRAM IN PROGRESS. IF SET, THEN A CHANNEL PROGRAM IS CURRENTLY EXECUTING.

IA IF SET, AN INTERRUPT OR RESPONSE HAS OCCURED.

NR IF SET, DEVICE IS IN A NOT READY OR OPERATOR WAIT.

SW IF SET, AN IDLE CHANNEL PROGRAM SHOULD BE STARTED FOR THIS DEVICE.

MSTATE CURRENT DRIVER STATE AS DEFINED BY THE MONITOR.  
ALLOWABLE STATES ARE:

- 0 - START REQUEST
- 1 - NOT USED (BUT RESERVED)
- 2 - CALL DRIVER INITIATOR
- 3 - CALL DRIVER COMPLETOR
- 4 - UNUSED (BUT RESERVED)
- 5 - COMPLETE REQUEST. .PERHAPS RETURN TO USER.
- 6 - UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT OCCURRED.
- 7 - START OPERATOR INTERVENTION WAIT.
- %10 - WAITING (ON OPERATOR). RESTART AT 0.
- 11 - WAITING (DATA MAKEPRESENT/FREEZING)
- 12 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT/FREEZE)
- 13 - WAITING (FOR COMPLETION INTERRUPT)
- 14 - WAITING (FOR DEVICE CONTROLLER AVAILABILITY)
- 15 - UNUSED (BUT RESERVED)
- 16 - WAITING (INITIATOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)
- 17 - WAITING (COMPLETOR CODE MAKEPRESENT)

DLDEV - I/O SYSTEM TYPE, UNIT AND LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER.

IOT I/O SYSTEM TYPE.

- 0 - HP3000 SERIES II/III (SIO/DIO)
- 1 - HP-IB
- 2 - RESERVED
- 3 - RESERVED

DCBCNT - CURRENT BYTE COUNT TO BE TRANSFERRED.

DCWCNT - CURRENT WORD COUNT TO BE TRANSFERRED.

DRCNT - REMAINING WORD COUNT TO TRANSFER.

DOFFSET - OFFSET IN BUFFER OF NEXT # WORDS TO TRANSFER.

DDEBUG - IF BIT 15=1 THEN DEBUGGING INFO WILL BE SENT TO CONSOLE

DLOGBUFFER - STATUS WORDS 1 & 3 ARE MOVED HERE TO BE LOGGED  
IF THEY WERE LOGGED FROM THE I/O STATUS BLOCK  
THEIR CONTENTS MIGHT BE CHANGED BEFORE THEY  
WERE LOGGED.

DIOSSTAT - I/O STATUS AREA 16 WORDS, SEE I/O STATUS BLOCK DEFINITION.

I/O STATUS BLOCK

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	!0 !--THE "OR" OF WORDS 1/15 IS LOCATED HERE----															DIT 17	
1	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	18
2	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	19
3	!	MCS FAULT NUMBER														!	20
4	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	21
5	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	22
6	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	23
7	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	24
8	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	25
9	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	26
10	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	27
11	!	!	!	!	!	!	(RESERVED)	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	28
12	!	RECORD NUMBER OF ERROR														!	29
	---	IF WORD 4 TO 6 <> 0														---	
13	!	NON-ZERO														!	30
14	!	SHEET NUMBER OF ERROR IF WORD 4 TO 6 <> 0														!	31
	---	OR														---	
15	!	LAST SHEET TRANSFERRED IF "JOB" & POWER-ON														!	32

WORD 0 - EACH BIT IS THE 'OR' OF ONE WORD IN THE TABLE (EXCEPT BIT 0 WHICH IS NOT USED). THEREFORE, BIT .(1:1) IS SET IF WORD 1 IN THE TABLE IS NON-ZERO.

WORD 1 - BIT= 0 - (OF) ONLINE/OFFLINE BIT.  
 1 - (MS) MESSAGE BEING DISPLAYED ON THE 2680A CONSOLE.  
 2 - (PW) POWER UP COMPLETED SINCE LAST I/O STATUS READ.  
 3 - (PE) PARITY ERROR DETECTED ON PHI COMMAND.  
 4 - (TE) TRANSMISSION ERROR DETECTED IN THE PRINTER.  
 5/15 - RESERVED. UNUSED.

WORD 2 - NOT USED. RESERVED.

WORD 3 - MCS FAULT NUMBER. CONTAINS AN INTEGER DESCRIBING THE LAST FAULT TO OCCUR SINCE THE LAST TIME THE I/O STATUS WAS READ OR THE HP2680A WAS POWERED DOWN. IF THE WORD IS ZERO THERE IS NO MCS FAULT. SEE DCS ERS FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE MCS FAULT NUMBERS.

- WORD 4 - BIT= 0 - (CL) NO ROOM FOR ATTEMPTED CHARACTER SET LOAD.  
1 - (FL) NO ROOM FOR ATTEMPTED FORM LOAD.  
2 - (VL) NO ROOM FOR ATTEMPTED VFC LOAD.  
3 - (CU) ATTEMPT TO PRINT DATA AND THERE IS NO CURRENTLY  
SELECTED CHARACTER SET.  
4 - (FU) ATTEMPT TO SELECT AN UNDEFINED FORM SET.  
5 - (VU) ATTEMPT TO PRINT DATA AND THERE IS NO CURRENTLY  
SELECTED VFC SET.  
6 - (IL) ATTEMPT TO PRINT DATA AND THERE IS NO CURRENTLY  
SELECTED LOGICAL PAGE TABLE (LPT) ENTRY.  
7 - (IP) ATTEMPT TO MOVE PEN OFF THE LOGICAL PAGE.  
8 - (ST) THE 2680A COULD NOT PROCESS ALL OF THE DATA  
BEFORE IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE  
DRUM/PAPER. DATA WAS LOST!  
9 - (SB) SPOOLER BLOCK CONTAINS FORMAT ERROR.  
10 - (IR) INVALID RECOVERY BLOCK RECEIVED FROM SPOOLER.  
11 - (MP) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COPIES PER PHYSICAL PAGE  
HAS BEEN EXCEEDED. THIS IS A RESULT OF THE  
SPOOLER PROCESS SETTING THE MAXIMUM COPIES PER  
PAGE WITH FUNCTION CODE 132.  
12 - (NJ) A COMMAND OR FUNCTION CODE WAS RECEIVED WHEN NO  
"JOB" WAS IN PROGRESS. THE COMMAND OR FUNCTION WAS  
IGNORED BY THE DCS.  
13 - (NM) NO MEMORY. 2680A DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION HAS  
DETECTED THAT MAIN MEMORY IS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED WITH  
CHARACTER SETS, VFC'S, FORMS AND DATA SUCH THAT THE  
2680A CANNOT PROCESS THE CURRENT INPUT DATA. DATA  
WILL BE LOST!  
14 - (TL) ATTEMPT TO PRINT DATA AND THERE ARE MORE THAN  
THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOGICAL PAGE TABLE (LPT)  
ENTRIES SELECTED.  
15 - (NC) A NON-EXISTENT VFC CHANNEL WAS SKIPPED TO.

- WORD 5 - BIT= 0 - (LP) LOGICAL PAGE TRUNCATED TO FIT PHYSICAL PAGE.  
1 - (PF) PAGE SIZE PEQUIRED BY PROGRAMMER DID NOT  
MATCH PAGE SIZE SET BY OPERATOR. OPERATOR PAGE  
SIZE PREVAILS.  
2 - (NC) NO CHARACTER SET SELECTED.

- WORD 6 - BIT= 0 - (PL) NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR PICTURE DOWNLOAD.  
1 - (OP) ATTEMPT TO PRINT MORE THAN 64 PICTURES ON A  
PHYSICAL PAGE.  
2 - (IP) ATTEMPT TO PRINT A PICTURE WHICH IS NOT PRESENT.

WORDS 7/11 NOT USED. RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE.

WORDS 12/13 - THE RECORD NUMBER WHICH CONTAINS THE OFFENDING ERROR  
AS DEFINED BY WORD FOUR. IF A POWER FAIL OCCURS DURING  
A "JOB", THE POWER FAIL BIT IS SET AND A SHEET NUMBER IS  
MADE AVAILABLE IN WORDS FOURTEEN AND FIFTEEN. HOWEVER,  
THE RECORD NUMBER IS LOST AND CANNOT BE REPORTED. THESE  
WORDS OCCUR IN A "JOB" ONLY.

WORDS 14/15 - THE SHEET NUMBER ON WHICH THE ERROR OCCURED AS DEFINED BY WORD FOUR. IF AN ERROR OCCURS IN THE ENVIRONMENT FILE AT THE START OF A "JOB", THEN THIS NUMBER WILL BE ZERO. IN ADDITION, WHEN A POWER FAIL OCCURS DURING A "JOB", THE POWER ON BIT IS SET IN WORD ONE AND THE SHEET NUMBER OF THE LAST SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFERRED PAGE IS PLACED HERE. THIS INFORMATION IS FOR USE BY THE SPOOLER SHOULD A RECOVERY OF A "JOB" BE DETERMINED. THESE WORDS OCCUR IN "JOB" ONLY.

ALL WORDS OF THE I/O STATUS ARE CLEARED WHENEVER THE STATUS BLOCK IS RETURNED TO THE HOST. IT IS UP TO THE HOST CPU TO RETAIN ANY ON-GOING STATUS BITS REQUIRED.

QMISC -

```

      0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
IOQ3 !MB!RB!AB!IO!TO!           ! XFER ! PARITY ! ! QMISC
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

WHERE:

- .(0:1) - MB            USER REQUESTED TRANSFER IN EXCESS OF 4096 WORDS. THE DRIVER CAN WRITE UP TO 4096 WORDS TO THE 2680A. IN ORDER TO HANDLE UP TO 32K WORDS, MULTIPLE WRITES ARE USED WITHOUT A RETURN TO THE USER WHO CALLED THE DRIVER. THIS BIT INDICATES THAT MULTIPLE WRITES ARE BEING DONE TO THE 2680A.
- .(1:1) - RB            THE CURRENT WRITE BLOCK MUST BE RETRIED.
- .(2:1) - AB            USER REQUESTED ABORT IN PROGRESS FLAG.
- .(3:1) - IO            I/O STATUS HAS BEEN READ AND IS AVAILABLE.
- .(4:1) - TO            GENERAL I/O CONTROLLER TIMED OUT.
- .(5:4) - RESERVED    NOT CURRENTLY USED.
- .(9:3) - XFER          2680A TRANSFER ERROR COUNTER.
- .(12:3)- PARITY        CHANNEL PROGRAM COMMAND PARITY ERROR COUNTER.
- .(15:1)- RESERVED    NOT CURRENTLY USED.

**\*\*NOTE\*\*** IN THE ABOVE, SINGLE BIT FIELDS ARE AS DEFINED WHEN THE BIT IS A LOGIC "1".

30119 CARD READER/PUNCH DIT

Everything is the same as the SIO DIT  
and standard IOQ except as noted below:

1. DIT (9)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12,13	14	15	
%11	C	S	S	H	I	E	I	P	P	S	E	S	M	C	T	DACCP
	B				I	O				P			O	O		
	F	C	S	S	F	F	B	R	N	D	C	m	D	N	R	

- DIT(9).(0:1)            CBF        Clear Buffer Full - 0= the next card leaving the hopper will be read by the device. 1= the read buffer will be cleared when next card leaves the hopper.
- DIT(9).(1:1)            SC        Stacker Control - 0=all cards are stacked in right hopper until device goes not ready. 1= cards are stacked per bit 2.
- DIT(9).(2:1)            SS        Stacker Select - 0=Right stacker (stacker 1) 1= Left Stacker (stacker 2).
- DIT(9).(3:1)            HS        Hopper Select - 0= Pick from rear hopper (primary hopper). 1= Pick from front hopper (secondary hopper).
- DIT(9).(4:1)            IIF        Inhibit Input Feed - Inhibit picking a card when card currently in wait station is eject to a hopper.
- DIT(9).(5:1)            EOF        End Of File has been detected on a read oper
- DIT(9).(6:1)            IB        Internal Buffer -An internal buffer is being used. The buffer is the SIO area in the ILT.
- DIT(9).(7:1)            PR        Print - Print on the next card to pass the print station.
- DIT(9).(8:1)            PN        Punch - Punch 80 columns of data on the next card to pass the punch station.
- DIT(9).(9:1)            SPD        Separate Print Data - Print data other than that being punched on the next card to pass the punch and print station.
- DIT(9).(10:1)           EC        Eject Card - Eject on a write after a read. Used when reading one card then punching one card (last card was read).

30119 CARD READER/PUNCH (CONT.)

```

DIT(9).(11:1)      Sm      Stacker Mode -Saved staker mode on last read
DIT(9).(12:2)      MODE     Access Mode -
                        0= File opened for Read only
                        1= File opened for Write only
                        2= File opened for Read/Write
DIT(9).(14:1)      CON      Control - 0= no FCONTRL has occurred for this
                        file (use default settings). 1= FCONTROL has
                        been done on this file (use settings in this
                        DIT word for controlling this device).
DIT(9).(15:1)      TR       Timer Request - A timer request is pending.
                        Timer request index is in word %12.

```

2. DIT(10) Timer request index (see DIT(9).(15:1)).

3. QMISC{IOQ(4)}

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	N	W													
	R														
O	I	R													

```

IOQ(4).(0:1)      IO       I/O initiated - waiting for completion
                        interrupt.
IOQ(4).(1:1)      NRI      Waiting for a "Not Ready Interrupt" to
                        bring the device back online.
IOQ(4).(2:1)      WR       Write - current operation is a write
                        operation.
IOQ(4).(3:13)     Not Used

```

INP DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DIT0	0	AC	RQ	TI	0	PR	IO	IN	SM	MAMSTATE	IOSTATE						DFLAG
1	POINTER TO NEXT DIT															DLINK	
2	INPUT REQUEST QUEUE															DIOQP	
3	LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER															DLDEV	
4	DRIVER LINKAGE TABLE POINTER															DDLTP	
5	INTERRUPT LINKAGE TABLE POINTER															DILTP	
6	INTERRUPT STATUS															DSTATUS	
7	SOFTWARE TIMER REQUEST INDEX															DTRLX	
8	TO															DTIME	
9	READY QUEUE HEAD POINTER															READYQ	
10	READY QUEUE TAIL POINTER															READYQTL	
11	ACTIVE QUEUE HEAD POINTER															ACTIVEQ	
12	ACTIVE QUEUE TAIL POINTER															ACTIVEQTL	
13	WAITED QUEUE HEAD POINTER															WAITEDQ	
14	WAITED QUEUE TAIL POINTER																
15	EO	WP	TR		PFSTATE	UF	PR	NR	SD	OS					AB		DSTATE
16	RESERVED MESSAGE TO INP TYPE															DOUTMSG	
17	REQUEST IDENTIFIER (@IOQP)															DOUTID	
18	PARAMETER 1 (QMISC)															DOUTP1	
19	OUT COUNT															DOUTCNT	
20	PARAMETER 2 (QPAR2)															DOUTP2	
21	SEND DIALOGUE COUNTER															DSEND	
22	RECEIVE DIALOGUE COUNTER															DRECV	
23	"MESSAGE SENT" EOT BUFFER															DEOT	

INP DIT (cont)

24	RESERVED	MESSAGE FROM INP TYPE	DINMSG
25	REQUEST IDENTIFIER (@IOQP)		DINID
26	ERROR CODE	LS  CSTATUS	DRSTATUS
27	IN COUNT		DINCNT
28	TRANSMISSION LOG		DXLOG
29	PARAMETER		DINPARM
30	TRACE READY REQUESTS COUNT		DTRCNT
31	EXTERNAL TRACE EXTRA DATA SEGMENT NUMBER		DDSTN
32	RESERVED	OUT MSG TYPE AT ERROR	DERROR
33	REQUEST IDENTIFIER (@IOQP)		
34	PARAMETER 1 (QMISC)		
35	OUT COUNT		
36	PARAMETER 2 (QPAR2)		
37	LAST CS ERROR CODE		DCSERR
38	IOQP POINTER AT TIME OF ERROR		DSAVE
39	!TP!PHY DRVR VERSN # ! LOGICAL DRIVER VERSION # !		DVERSION
40	RESERVED	! IN MSG TYPE AT ERROR !	DERRORI
41	REQUEST IDENTIFIER (@IOQP)		
42	ERROR CODE	!LS! STATUS !	
43	IN COUNT		
44	TRANSMISSION LOG		
45	PARAMETER		
46	DRIVER ERROR CODE		DDVRERR
47	MONITOR ERROR CODE		DMNTRERR

INP DIT (cont)

```

-----
48 !HARDWARE ERROR STATUS ! SIO PROGRAM INDEX ! DSERR
-----
49 ! TOOTHPICK HARDWARE ERROR STATUS ! DTP'ERROR
-----
50 | ADDITIONAL TOOTHPICK HARDWARE ERROR STATUS |
-----
51 ! DRIVER TRACE READ IOQ POINTER ! DTR'IOQP
-----

```

DFLAG - Flags, IOSTATE and MAMSTATE

- ACTIVE - If set, the Driver is active servicing this device
- REQUEST - If set, service for this device was requested while the Driver was active. The Driver is run again to insure servicing of the condition which caused REQUEST to be set.
- DO'TIMING - If set, the hardware and software timers are started in the normal manner when performing an operation. If clear, no timing is done.
- SIOPREEMPT- Preemptive request queued by ATTACHIO. Not used by this Driver.
- IOPROG - If set, an I/O program is in progress. Set by STARTIO and cleared by GIP. Not used by the Driver.
- IAK - Interrupt Acknowledge If set, an interrupt has occurred or a software timeout has completed.
- SIMULATOR - If set, all I/O is to be simulated. The Driver will set flags in the DRT instead of calling STARTIO.
- MAMSTATE - Memory Manager State
  - 0 - Null, no Memory Management requests or condition
  - 1 - Not used
  - 2 - Data segment associated with the first request in the Active Queue is being made present and frozen.
  - 3 - Data segment associated with the first request in the Active Queue is frozen in memory.
  - 4 - Data segment associated with the second request in the Active Queue is being made present and frozen. Implies the data segment associated with the first request is frozen.
  - 5 - Data segments associated with the first and second requests on the Active Queue are frozen in memory.
  - 6 - Not used
  - 7 - Not used

INP DIT (cont)

-----

- IOSTATE - Current I/O program operation being performed
- 0 - Inactive No I/O in progress
  - 1 - Idle Read The Idle Read I/O program has been started.
  - 2 - Sending message An I/O program which sends a message without data and then goes to the Idle Read section of the I/O program has been started.
  - 3 - Sending data An I/O program which sends a message and data and then goes to the Idle Read section has been started.
  - 4 - Send message and interrupt An I/O program which sends a message without data then interrupts and halts when the message is sent has been started.
  - 5 - Send data and interrupt An I/O program which sends a message with data then interrupts and halts has been started.
  - 6 - Receive data An I/O program which sends a message and receives data then interrupts and halts has been started.
  - 7 - Do not start I/O Used to hold off requesting any I/O activity during a power on reset or when an error occurs.
- DLINK - Link word for the linked list of devices waiting to be serviced by the I/O process associated with this device
- DIOQP - System DB relative pointer to the first element in the requests to be processed list for this device The requests are queued to this list by ATTACHIO but in processing, they are moved to other queues depending on the state of the request The Driver always attempts to keep this list empty.
- DLDEV - Logical Device Number of this device
- DDLTP - System DB relative pointer to the Driver Linkage Table. (DLT)
- DILTP - System DB relative pointer to the Interrupt Linkage Table. (ILT)
- DSTATUS - Controller hardware status Set by GIP on interrupt and the Physical Driver during certain service operations See INP ERS for description. For the Toothpick version, this word contains the software timeout flags as described for the word DTIME below.

INP DIT (CONT)

-----

- DTRLX - Timer request index for software timeouts as returned by the MPE procedure TIMEREQ
- DTIME - Timed out flags and type 3 driver process PCB Number
- TIMED - If set, a software timeout has completed
- READYQ - System DB relative pointer to the IOQ for the first request in the Ready Queue. If zero, the Ready Queue is empty.
- READYQTL - System DB relative pointer to the last IOQ in the Ready Queue. When the queue is empty, this word points to the word preceding the queue head pointer in the DIT.
- ACTIVEQ - System DB relative pointer to the IOQ for the first request in the Active Queue. If zero, the Active Queue is empty.
- ACTIVEQTL - System DB relative pointer to the last IOQ in the Active Queue. When the queue is empty, this word points to the word preceding then queue head pointer in the DIT.
- WAITEDQ - System DB relative pointer to the IOQ for the first request in the Waited Queue. If zero, the Waited Queue is empty.
- WAITEDQTL - System DB relative pointer to the last IOQ in the Waited Queue. When the queue is empty, this word points to the word preceding then queue head pointer in the DIT.
- DSTATE - Driver state and control flags
- ERRORONLY - If set, the Driver trace record is to be returned to the Trace Process only when an error occurs.
- WRAP - If set, the Driver will overlay the oldest trace entry when a trace record overflow occurs. If clear, entries are lost when an overflow occurs.
- TRACEON - If set the Driver trace facility is enabled and the Driver generates trace entries for most of its local

INF DIT (CONT)

-----

subroutine calls.

- PFSTATE** - Power failure recovery state
- 0 - No power failure recovery in progress
  - 1 - Powerfailure detected on the mainframe before INP indication. Check for completion of any pending I/O and then wait in PFSTATE 2 for INP to pfail.
  - 2 - Power failure detected on the Mainframe before INP has indicated a power failure. Wait for INP to indicate a power failure.
  - 3 - Power failure indicated by INP before being informed by the Mainframe power failure routines. Wait for the Mainframe power failed request.
  - 4 - Power failure indicated both on the Mainframe and by INP. Power failure recovery may be started.
  - 5 - Send Redo The Mainframe receive count was less than INP's send count so the dialogue must be restarted. The Driver is sending the Redo message.
  - 6 - Send Ignore The Mainframe send count was greater than INP's receive count so any part of a dialogue so far received is to be ignored and the entire dialogue will retransmitted. The Driver is sending Ignore message.
  - 7 - Recovered. The Mainframe and INP dialogue counters agree or mainframe not sending, so no recovery is necessary. The Driver is sending the recovered message informing INP to go back to its normal mode.
- UNFRZ** - If set, the source data segment is to be unfrozen when the data has been transmitted to the INP. If clear, the source data segment remains frozen until a request complete indication is returned by the INP.
- PASSREADS** - If set, then read requests are to be passed around other requests which have been impeded because no buffers are available on the INP.
- NOTRDYWAIT**- If set, then a request has been impeded because no buffers were available on the INP.
- SENDING** - If set, an I/O program which send sends a message, with or without associated data has been started but not completed.
- OPENSTATE** - Operational state of the Driver and INP
- 0 - Not opened or closed

INP DIT (CONT)

-----

- 1 - In ROM The device has been opened but the RAM Operating System has not been entered
- 2 - Crashed Some catastrophic error has occurred
- 3 - In RAM. The device has been opened, down loaded and is in the RAM Operating System.

ABORT - If set one or more requests have been aborted but the abort was not done because the aborted request was in the process of doing a Memory Management function or I/O when when request to abort was processed. The actual abort will take place when the Memory Management function completes.

The following five words hold the message block which is sent to INP when the Physical Driver is called to send a message with or without associated data. The Logical Driver sets the message contents into this area and calls the Physical Driver to send the message.

DOUIMSG - Message type code for messages sent to INP

DOUITID - Request identifier associated with the message being sent.

DOUITP1 - Parameter one of the message being sent to INP

DOUITCNT - Count parameter of the message being sent to INP

DOUITP2 - Parameter two of the message being sent to INP

DSEND - Messages sent counter. This word contains the number of messages sent since the RAM Operating System was entered. It is used for power failure recovery.

DRECV - Messages received counter. This word contains the number of messages received from INP since the RAM Operating System was entered. It is used for power failure recovery.

DEOT - End of dialogue flag. When a message has been sent and the EOT indicating INP has received the message is transmitted, it is received into this word. This flag is used to indicate to the Logical Driver that a transmission has been completed and that the Physical Driver should be called to check the completion status and update the IOSTATE.

INP DIT (CONT)

-----

The following six words are the data area into which messages from INP are received. The Physical Driver constructs I/O programs which reference this area.

- DINMSG - Message type code of message from INP
- DINID - Request Identifier associated with message from INP
- DRSTATUS - Request Completion status
- DINCNT - Number of bytes of data to be received associated with the completion of a request which results in data being sent from INP.
- DXLOG - Transmission log to be returned when the request identified by DINID is completed.
- DINPARM - Parameter associated with the completion of this request. This word is return in the X register by IOSTATUSX.
  
- DTRCNT - Trace ready pending count. This word contains the number of Trace Ready messages recieved but not satisfied by Trace Read requests.
  
- DDSTN - If not zero then internal Driver extra data segment tracing is enabled and this is the data segment number into which the trace entries are to be set.
  
- DERROR - Driver Error block. The following sixteen words are used to store information describing the current operations being performed when a catastrophic Driver error occurred. A catastrophic error occurs on illogical Driver control data, MPE errors or when INP does not respond in an expected manner. The first five word block is used to hold the current or last message transmitted to INP when a catastrophic error condition was detected. It contains the data in the same format as message to INP block.
  
- DCSERR - CS Error Code associated with a catastrophic Driver error
  
- DSAVE - Request Identifier of the request being processed when a catastrophic Driver error was detected

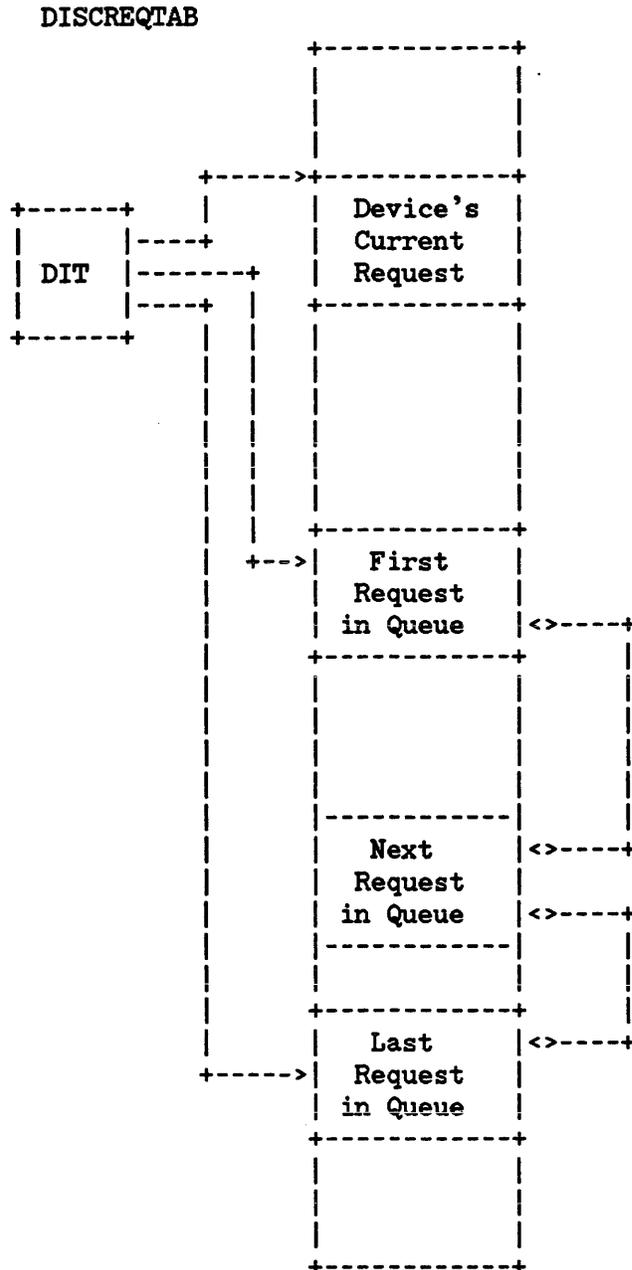
INP DIT (CONT)

-----

- DVERSION - Version numbers of the Physical and Logical Drivers
- TP - If set, the Physical Driver is for the Toothpick System
- PVERSION - Physical Driver version number
- LVERSION - Logical Driver version number
- DERROR1 - The six word block beginning here is used to hold the last message received from INP before a catastrophic Driver error was detected. It contains the data in the same format as the message from INP block.
- DDRVREERR - Holds the code specifying the catastrophic error detected by the Physical Driver. See ERRORS under the PHYSICAL DRIVER INTERNAL SPECIFICATIONS for the definition.
- DMNTRREERR - Holds the code specifying the catastrophic error detected by the Logical Driver. See ERRORS under the LOGICAL DRIVER INTERNAL SPECIFICATIONS for the definition.
- DSERR - Hardware Controller status when a catastrophic Driver error was detected.
- HSTATUS - Left byte of the DSTATUS word at time of error
- SIOFX - SIO program area relative index to the last order executed or current order being executed at time of error.
- DTP'ERROR - Toothpick hardware error status. To be defined.
- DTR'IOQP - If not zero then an IOQP pointer to the Trace Read request which is supplying the locked and frozen buffer into which the Driver places trace entries to generate a trace record.
- DLOGX - Driver local trace buffer index. This is the index relative to the Driver local trace buffer to place the next trace entry.
- DLOGBUF - Driver local trace buffer. This buffer extends from here to the end of the DIT.

# DISC REQUEST TABLE AND DISC REQUESTS

Requests for disc transfers are effected by acquiring an entry from the Dis Request Table (DISCREQTAB), filling the proper information, and calling the DISCOMANAGER to link the request into the device's doubly linked request queue. The head and tail of a device's request queue are contained in the device's DIT.



DISC REQUEST TABLE

DISCREQTAB DST ENTRY# = 56 (%70)  
DISCREQTAB PRT = %1031

DISC REQUEST TABLE ENTRY 0 FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DISCREQTAB00	TOTAL ENTRIES							PRIMARY ENTRIES									
DISCREQTAB01	IMPEDED PROCESS PCB							ENTRY SIZE (%20)									
DISCREQTAB02	TABLE INDEX OF HEAD OF AVAILABLE ENTRY LIST																
DISCREQTAB03	TABLE INDEX OF TAIL OF AVAILABLE ENTRY LIST																
DISCREQTAB04	MAX ENTRIES IN USE							CURRENT ENTRIES IN USE									
DISCREQTAB05	OVERFLOWS																
DISCREQTAB06	TOTAL REQUESTS																
DISCREQTAB07																	
DISCREQTAB08	SYSBASE INDEX OF HEAD OF DISABLED REQ Q														DISCQHEAD		
DISCREQTAB09	SYSBASE INDEX OF TAIL OF DISABLED REQ Q														DISCQTAIL		
DISCREQTAB10	////////////////////////////////////																
DISCREQTAB15	////////////////////////////////////																

DISC REQUEST ELEMENT FORMAT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Word 00	A	M	D	S	I	B	C	D	M	Q	S	P	C	D	D	M	
	B	M	I	B	O	K	O	A	M	U	I	F	U	I	I	S	
	O	R	A	U	W	D	M	T	E	E	O	A	R	S	S	G	
	R	E	G	F	A		P	A	R	U	F	I	R	A	A	D	
	T	Q			K			F	R	E	A	L	E	B	T	O	
				E							I	Q				N	
											L						
Word 01	REQUEST URGENCY CLASS															URGCLASS	
Word 02	UNIT #							LDEV #							LDEVN		
Word 03	MISCELLANEOUS															MISC	
Word 04	S	DST					(IF PROCESS DISC I/O)					DSTN					
	BANK (IF SEGMENT TRANSFER)															S=STACK	
Word 05	OFFSET INTO DATA SEG (IF PROCESS DISC I/O)															ADDR	
	ADDRESS IN BANK (IF SEGMENT TRANSFER)																
Word 06	FUNCTION															FUNC	
Word 07	COUNT/XLOG/CONTROL RETURNS															XFERCNT	
Word 08	P1 (HODA IF SEGMENT TRANSFER)															PAR1	
Word 09	P2 (LODA IF SEGMENT TRANSFER)															PAR2	
Word 10	PCBN							QUALIFIER			STATUS					STAT	
Word 11	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF PREV REQUEST IN QUEUE															PREVREQP	
Word 12	SYSBASE RELATIVE INDEX OF NEXT REQUEST IN QUEUE															NEXTREQP	
Word 13	SEGIDENTIFIER (IF SEG TRANSFER)															SEGIDENT	
Word 14	DISPLACEMENT OF READ OR WRITE FROM SEG BASE(MM)															SEGDISP	
Word 15	////////////////////////////////////															AUXREQFLAGS	
	////////////////////////////////////																
	////////////////////////////////////																

Note: Upon return to free list, word (#1) becomes index of next EE free entry.

Word 0 - QFLAG - Request dependent flags

Bit 0	.ABORT	Request has been aborted externally.
Bit 1	.MMREQ	Request is for a segment transfer.
Bit 2	.DIAG	Diagnostic request (not used).
Bit 3	.SBUF	System Buffer. Target is a system buffer whose index is relative to the start of the SBUF table.
Bit 4	.IOWAKE	Wake caller on completion of request.
Bit 5	.BLOCKED	Blocked I/O. Caller is waited in ATTACHIO until request is completed.
Bit 6	.COMPLETED	Request has been completed and caller woken if he had specified.
Bit 7	.DATAFRZN	Data segment has been made present and is frozen.
Bit 8	.MAMERRORD	MAM error on data segment make present.
Bit 9	.PREQUEUEUED	Request is queued into disc's req queue
Bit 10	.SFAIL	Start SIO failure in GIP.
Bit 11	.PFAIL	The I/O has been aborted because of a powerfail.
Bit 12	.CURREQ	Request is device's current request.
Bit 13	.DISABLED	Request is disabled.
Bit 14	.DISATMPT	Attempted to disable this request.
Bit 15	.MSGDONE	A message request reply has completed.

Word 2 - QLDEV.QLDEVN - Logical Device Number

Word 3 - QMISC - Device dependent.

Word 4

QDSTN - If SYSBUFRs is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If bit 0 is set then buffer address is a DB offset value instead of segment relative offset (implemented for NOWAIT IO and NOBUFF).

Word 5

QADDR - Offset in data segment or sys buff table to target data buffer.

Word 6

QFUNC.FUNC - Function code and qualifiers as specified by driver.

Word 7

QXFERCNT-On initiation specifies the word count if positive or byte count if negative. At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units as the call. Certain control requests return data through this location.

Word 8

QPAR1 - Parameter one, defined by driver

Word 9

QPAR2 - Parameter two, defined by driver

QMISC - Miscellaneous request dependent storage available to driver.

Word 10

QSTAT.PCBN - PCB Number of process which made this request. Zero if not associated with any process and IOQ is to be returned by the system.

.QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. Defined by driver.

.STATUS - General Status. Indicates current and result state of the request according to the following codes.

0 - not started or awaiting completion.

1 - successful completion.

2 - end of file detected.

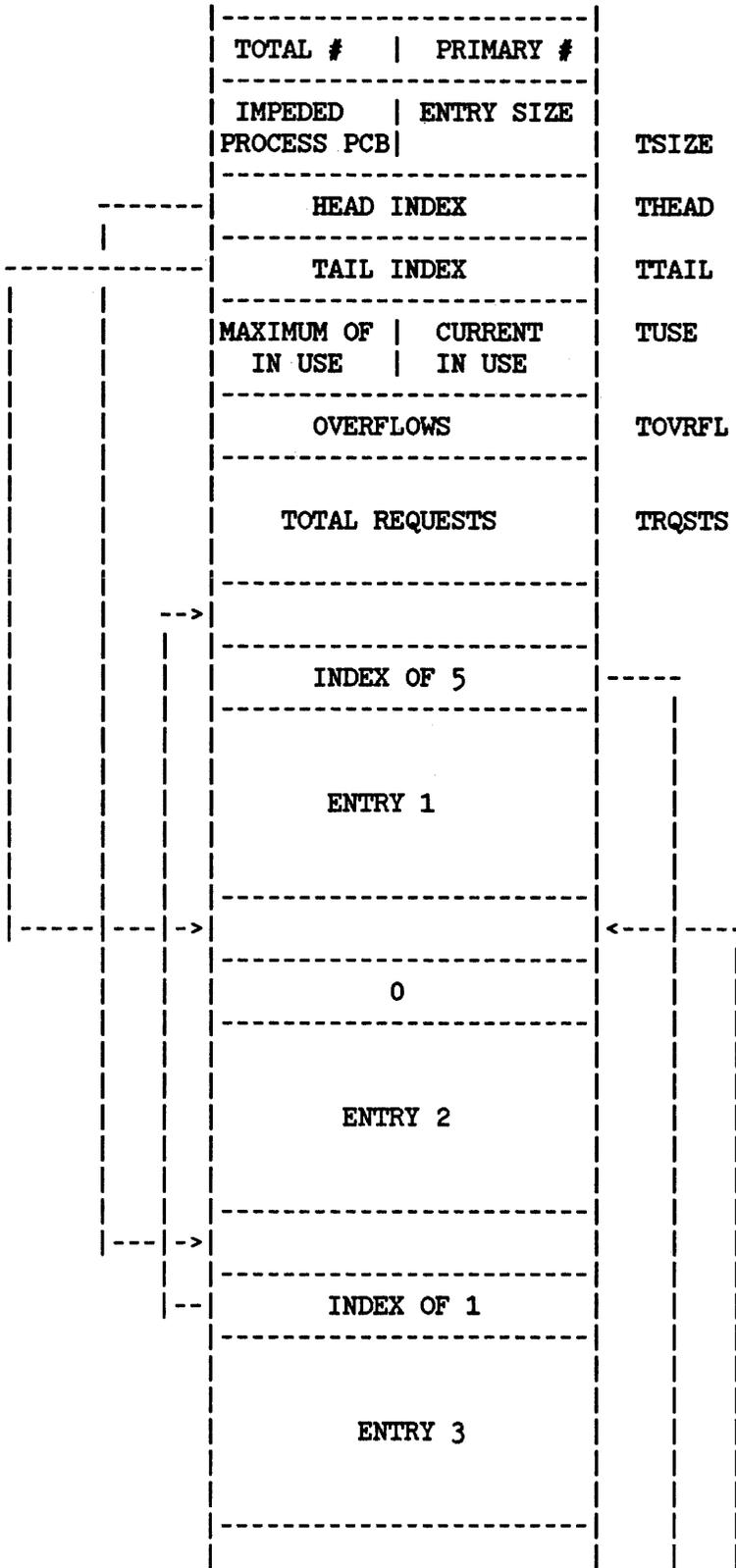
3 - unusual condition.

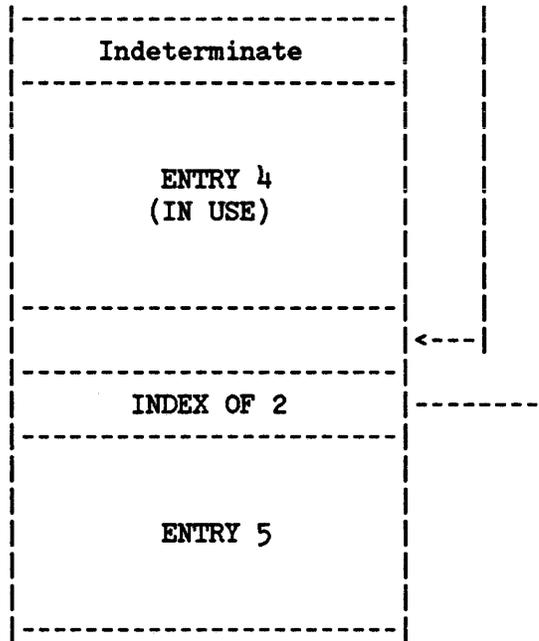
4 - irrecoverable error.

NOTE: See I/O System Status Returns.

IOQ TABLE LAYOUT

---





IOQ ELEMENT  
-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
REQUEST DEPENDENT FLAGS																	
0																QFLAG	
1	IOQ POINTER															QLINK	
2	UNIT #							QLDEVN								QLDEV	
3	MISCELLANEOUS															QMISC	
4	S	DATA SEGMENT DST NUMBER														QDSTN S(Word 4(0:1) Stackflag If set QADDR is DB rel.	
5	ADDRESS															QADDR	
6									FUNCTION								QFUNC
7	COUNT/XLOG/CONTROL RETURNS															QWBCT	
8	P1															QPAR1	
9	P2															QPAR2	
10	PCBN							QUALIFIER					STATUS				QSTAT

**QFLAG - Request dependent flags**

- Bit 0     **.ABORT**           Request has been aborted externally.
  
- Bit 1     **.SPECIAL**       Special handling is to be applied to this request. For disc, indicates a memory management request.
  
- Bit 2     **.DIAG**           Diagnostic request (not used).
  
- Bit 3     **.SBUF**           System Buffer. Target is a system buffer whose index is relative to the start of the SBUF table.
  
- Bit 4     **.IOWAKE**        Wake caller on completion of request.
  
- Bit 5     **.BLOCKED**       Blocked I/O. Caller is waited in ATTACHIO until request is completed.
  
- Bit 6     **.COMPLETED**   Request has been completed and caller woken if he had specified.

IOQ ELEMENT (CONT.)

-----

Bit 7      .DATAFRZN      Data segment has been made present and is frozen.

Bit 8      .MAMERRORD      MAM error on data segment make present.

Bit 9      .PREQ            This request has been started but was preempted by a MAM request.

Bit 10     .SFAIL          Start SIO failure in GIP.

Bit 11     .PFAIL          The I/O has been aborted because of a powerfail.

Bits12-13 .PREMPT        Preemptive type code: 1-soft, 2-hard.

Bit 15     .MSGDONE        A message request reply has completed.

QLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.

QLDEV.QLDEVN - Logical Device Number

QMISC - Device dependent.

QDSTN - If SYSBUFrs is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment.If bit 0 is set then buffer address is a DB offset value instead of segment relative offset (implemented for NOWAIT IO and NOBUFF).

QADDR - Offset in data segment or sys buff table to target data buffer.

QFUNC.FUNC - Function code and qualifiers as specified by driver.

QWBCT - On initiation specifies the word count if positive or byte count if negative. At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units as the call. Certain control requests return data through this location.

QPAR1 - Parameter one, defined by driver

QPAR2 - Parameter two, defined by driver

QMISC - Miscellaneous request dependent storage available to driver.

QSTAT.PCBN - PCB Number of process which made this request. Zero if not associated with any process and IOQ is to be returned by the system.

.QUALIFIER - A code which further defies or qualifies the general status. Defined by driver.

.STATUS - General Status. Indicates current and result state of the request according to the following codes.

0 - not started or awaiting completion.

1 - successful completion.

2 - end of file detected.

3 - unusual condition.

4 - irrecoverable error.

I/O SYSTEM STATUS RETURNS

-----

	STATUS %
0 - PENDING	
1 - WAITING FOR COMPLETION	10
2 - DOING ERROR RECOVERY	20
3 - NOT READY WAIT	30
4 - NO WRITE RING WAIT	40
5 - NEW PAPER TAPE WAIT	50
1 - SUCCESSFUL	
0 - NORMAL	1
1 - READ TERMINATED WITH SPECIAL CHARACTER	11
2 - TAPE RETRY FOR SUCCESS REQUIRED	21
3 - LOW TAPE OR END OF TAPE AFTER WRITE	31
2 - END OF FILE	
1 - PHYSICAL END OF FILE	12
2 - DATA	22
3 - END OF DATA	32
4 - HELLO	42
5 - BYE	52
6 - JOB	62
7 - END OF JOB	72
3 - UNUSUAL CONDITION	
1 - TERMINAL PARITY ERROR	13
2 - TERMINAL READ TIMED OUT	23
3 - I/O ABORTED EXTERNALLY	33
4 - DATA LOST	43
5 - DATA SET NOT READY OR DISCONNECT OR UNIT NOT ON LINE	53
6 - ABORTED BECAUSE OF POWER FAIL	63
7 - BOT AND BSR, BSF REQUEST	73
10 - TAPE RUNAWAY	103
11 - EOT AND WRITE REQUEST	113
12 - NO WRITE RING AFTER REQUEST TO OPERATOR	123
13 - END OF TAPE (PAPER TAPE LOW)	133
14 - PLOTTER LIMIT SWITCH REACHED	143
15 - ENABLE SUBSYSTEM BREAK AND NO CONTROL Y PIN	153
16 - READ TIME RETURNED OVERFLOW	163
17 - BREAK STOPPED READ	173
20 - WRITE AND NO CARD IN WAIT STATION	203
21 - DEVICE POWERED ON - OPERATING ENVIRONMENT LOST	213
27 - VFC HAS BEEN RESET	273

I/O SYSTEM STATUS RETURNS (CONT.)

4 - IRRECOVERABLE ERROR

0 - INVALID REQUEST	4
1 - TRANSMISSION ERROR	14
2 - I/O TIME OUT	24
3 - TIMING ERROR	34
4 - SIO FAILURE	44
5 - UNIT FAILURE	54
6 - INVALID DISC ADDRESS	64
7 - TAPE PARITY ERROR	74
11 - PAPER TAPE TAPE ERROR	114
12 - SYSTEM ERROR	124
13 - INVALID SBUF INDEX	134
14 - CHANNEL FAILURE, TIMEOUT OR NO RESPONSE FROM CONTROLLER	144
15 - UNINITIALIZED MEDIA (LINUS)	154
16 - NO SPARE BLOCKS AVAILABLE	164
17 - DELETED RECORD DETECTED ON IBM FLOPPY DISC	174
20 - LABELED DEVICE UNAVAILABLE AFTER REELSWITCH	204
21 - PARITY ERROR DETECTED ON PHI COMMAND (EPOC)	214

IOQ ELEMENT FOR 7976A MAGNETIC TAPE

-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
0	Request dependent flags (see below)														QFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element.   Points to first word of element.														QLINK	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	Logical device number														QLDEV	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3	R	B	F	G	BO	TOUT	FSCNTR	BSCNTR	RTCNTR							QMISC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	S   If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the     DST number of the target data segment. If     S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer   table to the target data buffer.														QADDR	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	Function code for   this request. (See   next section.)														QFUNC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (>0)   or byte count (<0). At completion of the   request this location contains the actual   transmission count in the same units (bytes   or words) as in the request.														QWBCT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%10	Parameter 1. Used only for reads. Contains   the EOF specification in bits (13:3).														QPAR1	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%11	Parameter 2. Used only for writes. If bit   (13:1) is set, writing past EOT is allowed.														QPAR2	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%12	PCBN				QUALIFIER				STATUS							QSTAT
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem. (Not used)
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller

awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).

- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to START'HPIB resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QMISC - Driver request dependent flags and counters. Used mostly for error retries.

- RETRY - Indicates an error retry is in progress.
- BACK - Backspace record processing for an error retry is in progress.
- FORWARD - Forward space record processing for an error retry is in progress.
- GAP - Gap processing for an error retry is in progress.
- BODEOF - Backspace record due to a data EOF processing is in progress.
- TOUTCNTR - GIC timed-out counter.
- FSCNTR - Forward space record counter.
- BSCNTR - Backspace record counter.
- RTCNTR - Error retry counter.

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

- PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.
- STATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
  - 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - End-of-file detected.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
- QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. (See the section Driver Return Status Codes.)

SERIES II/III LINE PRINTER IOQ ELEMENT

-----

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
0	Request dependent flags (see below)														QFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.														QLINK	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	Physical unit number					Logical device number										QLDEV
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3						WAITFLD			RT MC PS PP							QMISC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	S  If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer table to the target data buffer.														QADDR	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	Not used					Function code for this request. See next section.										QFUNC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (>0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request. The count is truncated to produce a max of 256 characters.														QWBCT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%10	Parameter 1 of QFUNC. See next section.														QPAR1	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%11	Parameter 2 of QFUNC. See next section.														QPAR2	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%12	PCBN					QUALIFIER					STATUS					QSTAT
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 .ABORT - Request has been aborted externally, either by the operator or a system intrinsic.
- Bit 1 .SPECIAL - Not used.
- Bit 2 .DIAG - Not used.
- Bit 3 .SYSBUFERS - Target is a system-buffer-relative index to the data buffer. \*
- Bit 4 .IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request. \*
- Bit 5 .BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE. \*
- Bit 6 .COMPLETED - Request has been completed, and the caller awakened if s/he had requested (with IOWAKE). \*

- Bit 7 .DATAFRZN - If set, then the data segment has been made present and frozen in memory. Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed. \*
- Bit 8 .MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory. \*
- Bit 9 .PREQ - Not used.
- Bit 10 .SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 .PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.
- Bits 12-13 .PREMPT - Not used.
- Bit 14 . - Not used.
- Bit 15 .MSGDONE - Not used.
- QMISC.WAITFLD - This field contains a code describing the current idle state of the driver. The driver orients itself at each entry, based on the state of this field.
- 0 - The current entry is the start of a new request.
  - 1 - The normal state while waiting for a completion interrupt of a print, fill or control operation.
  - 2 - An SIO channel program was in progress when an asynchronous interrupt (usually an external abort) occurred, or a 2607 printer was placed on-line after going off-line while printing. The driver enters this state and waits for three seconds for the channel program or 2607 printer to complete, so as not to pose control conflicts to the U.I. card between the driver and the program.
  - 3 - A Not Ready, Off Line or Paper Out (or Jammed) condition has been detected. The request will be continued or retried when the operator has corrected the condition and placed the printer on line.
  - 4 - A 2607 (Tally) printer has come on-line after going off-line while printing. One line of data is buffered in the printer. This state causes the driver to shift to state 2 to allow the 2607 to print and space the buffered line before sending it the next line.
- QMISC.(12:1) - RETRY (RT). Kludge to catch an LDEV configured as a 2608 when the physical device is a different subtype. Prevents Master Clear'ing and retrying a request more than once when the Power Fail/Reset device status bit is "set" by a non-2608.
- QMISC.(13:1) - MASTER' CLEAR (MC). Set when a 2608 Master Reset, required because of a printer Power Fail/Reset, is configured and executed.
- QMISC.(14:1) - PRESPEACE (PS). The current operation is a pre-

- space (space then print) request. This bit alerts the continuation section to fill the print buffer after spacing.
- QMISC.(15:1) - PRE'TO'POST (PP). The previous request was a prespace operation while the current operation is a postspace.
- QSTAT.PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process, and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed. \*
- QSTAT.STATUS - General status. Indicates the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
- 0 - Not started, or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - Not used.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition (such as Request Aborted Externally).
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error (such as SIO failure, memory parity error, etc.).
- QSTAT.QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status.

2608 LINE PRINTER IOQ ELEMENT -- HPIB SYSTEMS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
0	Request dependent flags (see below)														QFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element.   Points to first word of element.														QLINK	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	Logical device number														QLDEV	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3	PP	PE	MC	TOUTCNTR				WAITCODE							QMISC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	S	If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the     DST number of the target data segment. If     S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer   table to the target data buffer.														QADDR	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	Function code for   this request. (See   next section.)														QFUNC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (>0)   or byte count (<0). At completion of the   request this location contains the actual   transmission count in the same units (bytes   or words) as in the request.														QWBCT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%10	Parameter 1. Vertical Format specification.   (See next section for detail.)														QPAR1	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%11	Parameter 2. Space Mode Flags. (See next   section for details.)														QPAR2	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%12	PCBN				QUALIFIER				STATUS						QSTAT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem. (Not used)
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller

- awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).
- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QMISC - Driver request dependent flags and counters.

- PRE'TO'POST - Pre to post spacing change flag.
- PEJECT - Last operation was a page eject.
- MASTERCLR - Master clear done to clear powerfail bit in status. Master clear needs to be done from not ready conditon.
- TOUTCNTR - Channel time-out retry counter.
- WAITCODE - Indicates type of wait:
  - 0 - new request
  - 1 - completion wait
  - 2 - not ready wait

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

- PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.
- STATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
  - 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - End-of-file detected.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
- QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. (See the section Driver Return Status Codes.)

2608 Line Printer Request Codes

Operation	Function	Parameters
WRITE	1	<p>P1 - Vertical Format Specification            1 - use 1st data char as format spec</p> <p>%53 - "+", print and suppress spacing            %55 - "-", print and triple space            %60 - "0", print and double space            %61 - "1", print and top of form</p> <p>%200-%277, print and space N-%200 lines            %300-%377, print with channel N-%277</p> <p>All others, print and single space.</p> <p>P2 - Space Mode Flags            (15:1) - Prespace flag                if set, print then fill buffer                if clear, fill buffer then print            (14:1) - No page stepover flag                if set, single and double space                without stepover (66 lines/page)                if clear, single and double space                with stepover (60 lines/page)</p>
FILE OPEN	2	Page eject if not at top of form
FILE CLOSE	3	Page eject if not at top of form
DEVICE CLOSE	4	Page eject if not at top of form
READ STATUS	%17	<p>Read I/O status            Count - buffer must be at least 2 bytes</p>
VFC SET	%100	<p>Load VFC RAM            Count - form length in words                (0 loads RAM form internal ROM)            P1 - 6 for 6 LPI or 8 for 8 LPI                any other value defaults to 6 LPI</p>
TAB SET	%101	<p>Sets logical column definition            P1 - 0 to 15, any other value defaults to 15</p>

CIPER IOQ Element

Word #	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	Request dependent flags (see below)															QFLAG	
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.															QLINK	
2								Logical device number								QLDEV	
3																QMISC	
4	S	If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN	
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer table to the target data buffer.															QADDR	
6	Used by the new Disc routines for special status returns.							Function code for this request. (See next section.)								QFUNC	
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request.															QWBCT	
8	Parameter 1.															QPAR1	
9	Parameter 2.															QPAR2	
10	PCBN					QUALIFIER					RSTATUS					QSTAT	

**QFLAG - Request dependent flags**

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem.
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.

- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).
- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

- PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.
- RSTATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
  - 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - End-of-file detected.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
- QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status.

General Status (13:3)	Qualifying Status (8:5)	Overall (8:8)
0 - Pending	1 - Waiting For Completion	%10
	3 - Not Ready Wait	%30
1 - Successful	0 - No Errors	%1
2 - End of File	(Not Used)	
3 - Unusual Condition	3 - Request Aborted	%33
	6 - Powerfail Abort	%63
	%21 - Device Powered Up	%213

4 - Irrecoverable Error	0 - Invalid Request	%4
	1 - Transfer Error	%14
	2 - I/O Timed Out Before Complete	%24
	4 - SIO Failure	%44
	5 - Unit Failure	%54
	%12 - System Error	%124
	%14 - Channel Failure	%144
	%21 - Parity Error	%214

2619A AND 2631 LINE PRINTER IOQ ELEMENT -- HPIB SYSTEMS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
Request dependent flags (see below)															QFLAG	
SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.															QLINK	
Logical device number															QLDEV	
PP PE PF TOUTCNTR					WAITCODE										QMISC	
S  If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If S is set, QADDR is DB relative.															QDSTN	
Offset in the data segment or system buffer table to the target data buffer.															QADDR	
Function code for this request. (See next section.)															QFUNC	
On initiation, specifies the word count (>0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request.															QWBCT	
Parameter 1. Vertical Format specification. (See next section for detail.)															QPAR1	
Parameter 2. Space Mode Flags. (See next section for details.)															QPAR2	
%12  PCBN					QUALIFIER					STATUS					QSTAT	

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem. (Not used)
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller

- awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).
- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QMISC - Driver request dependent flags and counters for 2631.

- PRE'TO'POST - Pre to post spacing change flag.
- PEJECT - Last operation was a page eject.
- TOUTCNTR - Channel time-out retry counter.
- POWERFAIL - Power fail flag indicates power fail occurred.
- WAITCODE - Indicates type of wait:
  - 0 - new request
  - 1 - completion wait
  - 2 - not ready wait

Format for 2619A

0	1	2	3	4		12	15
PP PE PF TO BF					WAITCODE		

- TOUT - Channel timed out flag
- BUF'FILL - Buffer fill operation in progress

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

- PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.
- STATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
  - 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - End-of-file detected.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
- QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. (See the section Driver Return Status Codes.)

2619 Line Printer Request Codes

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Operation	Function	Parameters
WRITE	1	<p>P1 - Vertical Format Specification</p> <p>1 - Use 1st data char as format specification.</p> <p>%53 - "+", print and suppress spacing</p> <p>%55 - "-", print and triple space</p> <p>%60 - "0", print and double space</p> <p>%61 - "1", print and top of form</p> <p>%200-%277, print and space N-%200 lines</p> <p>%300-%312, print with channel N-%277</p> <p>%320 - Fill Line Printer Buffer Only</p> <p>All others, print and single space.</p> <p>P2 - Space Mode Flags</p> <p>(15:1) - Prespace flag</p> <p>if set, print then fill buffer</p> <p>if clear, fill buffer then print</p> <p>(14:1) - No page stepover flag</p> <p>if set, single and double space without stepover (66 lines/page)</p> <p>if clear, single and double space with stepover (60 lines/page)</p>
FILE OPEN	2	Page eject if not at top of form
FILE CLOSE	3	Page eject if not at top of form
DEVICE CLOSE	4	Page eject if not at top of form
READ STATUS	%17	Read I/O status Count - buffer size
*IDENTIFY	%110	Return ID value in Bank & Buffaddr
*SELF TEST:		
INITIATE	%111	Subtest number to execute in Bank and Buffaddr (subtest number ranges from 0 to 7)
STATUS	%112	Subtest result returned in Bank & Buffaddr
*LOOPBACK TEST:		
WRT DATA	%113	Data to LP in Bank & Buffaddr [PING]
READ DATA	%114	Data from LP read into Bank & Buffaddr [PONG] Count - Buffer Size (256 bytes max)

2631 Line Printer Request Codes - HPIB

Operation	Function	Parameters
WRITE	1	<p>P1 - Vertical Format Specification</p> <p>1 - Use 1st data char as format specification.</p> <p>%53 - "+", print and suppress spacing</p> <p>%55 - "-", print and triple space</p> <p>%60 - "0", print and double space</p> <p>%61 - "1", print and top of form</p> <p>%200-%277, print and space N-%200 lines</p> <p>%300-%307, print with channel N-%277</p> <p>%320 - Fill Line Printer Buffer Only</p> <p>All others, print and single space.</p> <p>P2 - Space Mode Flags</p> <p>(15:1) - Prespace flag</p> <p>if set, print then fill buffer</p> <p>if clear, fill buffer then print</p> <p>(14:1) - No page stepover flag</p> <p>if set, single and double space without stepover (66 lines/page)</p> <p>if clear, single and double space with stepover (60 lines/page)</p>
FILE OPEN	2	Page eject if not at top of form
FILE CLOSE	3	Page eject if not at top of form
DEVICE CLOSE	4	Page eject if not at top of form
READ STATUS	%17	<p>Read I/O status</p> <p>Count - 1 byte minimum required</p>
VFC SET	%100	<p>LOADS VFC RAM</p> <p>P1 - 1 - 1 LPI (lines per inch)</p> <p>2 - 2 LPI</p> <p>3 - 3 LPI</p> <p>4 - 4 LPI</p> <p>5 - 5 LPI</p> <p>6 - 6 LPI</p> <p>8 - 8 LPI</p> <p>12 - 12 LPI</p> <p>Any other value defaults to 6 LPI.</p>

SERIES III CARD READER IOQ  
-----

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	--- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- --- ---																	
0	(SEE BELOW)																QFLAGS	
1	IOQP POINTER TO NEXT REQUEST																QLINK	
2	UNIT #								LOGICAL DEVICE #								QLDEV	
3	AUXILIARY BUFFER FLAG																QMISC	
4	DST NUMBER OR 0																QDSTN	
5	OFFSET IN DST OR BANK 0																QADDR	
6								FUNCTION CODE									QFUNC	
7	WORD(+) OR BYTE(-) COUNT																QWBCT	
%10													EOF				QPAR1	
%11	BINARY																QPAR2	
%12	PCB NUMBER								QUALIFIER						STATUS			QSTAT

- BIT0 ABORT
- BIT1 SPECIAL
- BIT2 DIAGNOSTIC
- BIT3 SYS BUFFER
- BIT4 IO WAKE
- BIT5 BLOCKED
- BIT6 COMPLETED
- BIT7 DATA FREEZE
- BIT8 MAM ERROR
- BIT9 0
- BIT10 SFAIL
- BIT11 PFAIL

CARD READER IOQ (CONT.)

-----  
QFLAG - Flags and request state.

ABORT            Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.

SPECIAL         Special handling is to be applied to this request. Has no meaning for card reader requests.

DIAGNOSTIC      This is a request from a diagnostic subsystem. Not used by card reader driver.

SYSBUFERS       Target is an index relative to the SBUF table of the data buffer.

IOWAKE          Wake caller on completion of request.

BLOCKED         Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies wake.

COMPLETED      Request has been completed and caller woken if requested.

DATAFRZN        If set then the data segment has been frozen in memory. Set by MAM when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed.

MAMERRD         An error has occurred in trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in core.

SFAIL           SIO program failed to start because a) device didn't respond, or b) request has queued because device was busy.

PFAIL           This request has been aborted because of a power failure.

QLINK -         SYSDB relative pointer to the next IOQ element. Points to the first word of the next element.

QLDEV -         Logical device number.

QLDEVN          Logical device number.

QMISC -         Auxiliary buffer flag. When odd. Data is being read into an auxiliary buffer because the requested count is less than 40 words.

QDSTN -         Contains the data segment number of the target data area.

QADDR -         Offset to the target data area in the data segment or bank.

CARD READER IOQ (CONT.)

-----

QFUNC - Function code. See ATTACHIO description for details.

FUNC           Function code field.  
    0 - read  
    2 - file open           (no operation)  
    3 - file close         (no operation)  
    4 - device close       (clear EOF field in LPDT)

QWBCT - Word or byte count and control returns. On initiation specifies a word count if positive or a byte count if negative. At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units as the call specified. Odd counts are rounded up to produce reads of an even number of bytes. All counts are truncated to produce maximum reads of 40 words for ASCII or 80 words for column binary.

QPAR1 - End of file specification. See EOFCHECK write up for details.

QPAR2 - Binary/ASCII specification.

BINARY         If 0 then ASCII code conversion; 40 words maximum read.  
               If not 0 then column binary read; 80 words maximum read.

QSTAT - Request completion status and PCB number associated with this request.

PCBN           PCB number associated with request. If zero this IOQ element is returned by the system when the request is completed.

STATUS         General Status. See general IOQ entry for specifications.

QUALIFIER      Driver specific status. See general IOQ entry.

IOQ ELEMENT FOR HPIB CARD READER

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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
0	Request dependent flags (see below)														QFLAG	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.														QLINK	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
2	Logical device number														QLDEV	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
3	Auxillary buffer flag.														QMISC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
4	S   If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer table to the target data buffer.														QADDR	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
6	Function code for this request. (See next section.)														QFUNC	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (>0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request.														QWBCT	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%10	Parameter 1. Contains the EOF specification														QPAR1	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%11	Parameter 2. Contains the data mode specification in bits (11:2). (See below card reader request codes for detail information)														QPAR2	
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																
%12	PCBN				QUALIFIER				STATUS				QSTAT			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+																

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem.
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).

- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QMISC - Auxillary buffer flag used to indicated a read into the driver's buffer and not the user's buffer.

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

- PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.
- STATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:
  - 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
  - 1 - Successful completion.
  - 2 - End-of-file detected.
  - 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
- QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. (See the section Driver Return Status Codes.)

CS 80 DISC IOQ ELEMENT (IOQ)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
	Request dependent flags (see below)															QFLAG	
	Request urgency class															QURGCLASS	
	Unit#							Logical device number							QLDEV		
	CHANF	RS	OP	IM	SR	RTRAN	LF	SP	WAITCODE							QMISC	
	S	DST (If process disc I/O)														QDSCTN	
	DST (If segment transfer) [S=Stack]																
	Offset in the data seg (If process disc I/O)															QADDR	
	Address in Bank (If segment transfer)																
								Function code for this request.							QFUNC		
	On initiation, specifies the word count (>0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request.															QWBCT	
%10	P1 - Parameter 1 (Usually High Order of Current Logical Disc Address [CLDA1])															QPAR1	
%11	P2 - Parameter 2 (Usually Low Order of Current Logical Disc Address [CLDA2])															QPAR2	
%12	PCBN							QUALIFIER				STATUS				QSTAT	
%13	Sysbase relative indx of previous req in queue															QPREVREQP	
%14	Sysbase relative indx of next req in queue															QNEXTREQP	
%15	Segidentifier (If segment transfer															QSEGIDENT	
%16	Displacement of read or wrt from seg base (MM)															QSEGDISP	
%17	S	////////////////////															
	W	////////////////////															
	A	////////////////////															
	P	////////////////////															

## QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Request has been aborted externally.
- Bit 1 MMREQ - Request is for a segment transfer.
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem.
- Bit 3 SBUF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.
  
- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).
- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Data segment has been present and is frozen.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
  
- Bit 9 PREQUEUED - Request is queued into disc's request queue
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
  
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.
- Bit 12 CURREQ - Request is device's current request.
- Bit 13 DISABLED - Request is disabled.
- Bit 14 DISATMPT - Attempt to disable this request.
- Bit 15 MSGDONE - A message request reply has completed.

## QLDEV.QLDEVN - Logical Device Number

## QMISC - Driver request dependent flags and counters.

- CHAN'ERR'FLG - Channel error retry flag.
- RSTAT'FAIL'FLG - Request status failed flag.
- OPER'REQ'FLG - Operator requested release flag.
- IM'FAULT'FLG - Internal maintenance fault flag.
- STAT'RTRY'FLG - Status error single retry flag.
- RTRANS'FLG - Retransmit required flag.
- LOAD'FLG - Media load flag.
- SYS'PFAIL'FLG - System powerfail flag.

## WAITCODE - Indicates type of wait:

- 0 - new request
- 1 - completion wait
- 2 - not ready wait
- 3 - release/release deny wait
- 4 - IOQ defer wait
- 5 - DSCT read wait
- 6 - DSCT write wait
- 7 - synchronization wait

- QDSTN - If system buffer is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If bit 0 is set then buffer address is a DB offset value instead of segment relative offset (implemented for NOWAIT I/O and NOBUFF).
- QADDR - Offset in data segment or system buffer table to target data buffer.
- QFUNC - Function code and qualifiers as specified by driver.
- QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.
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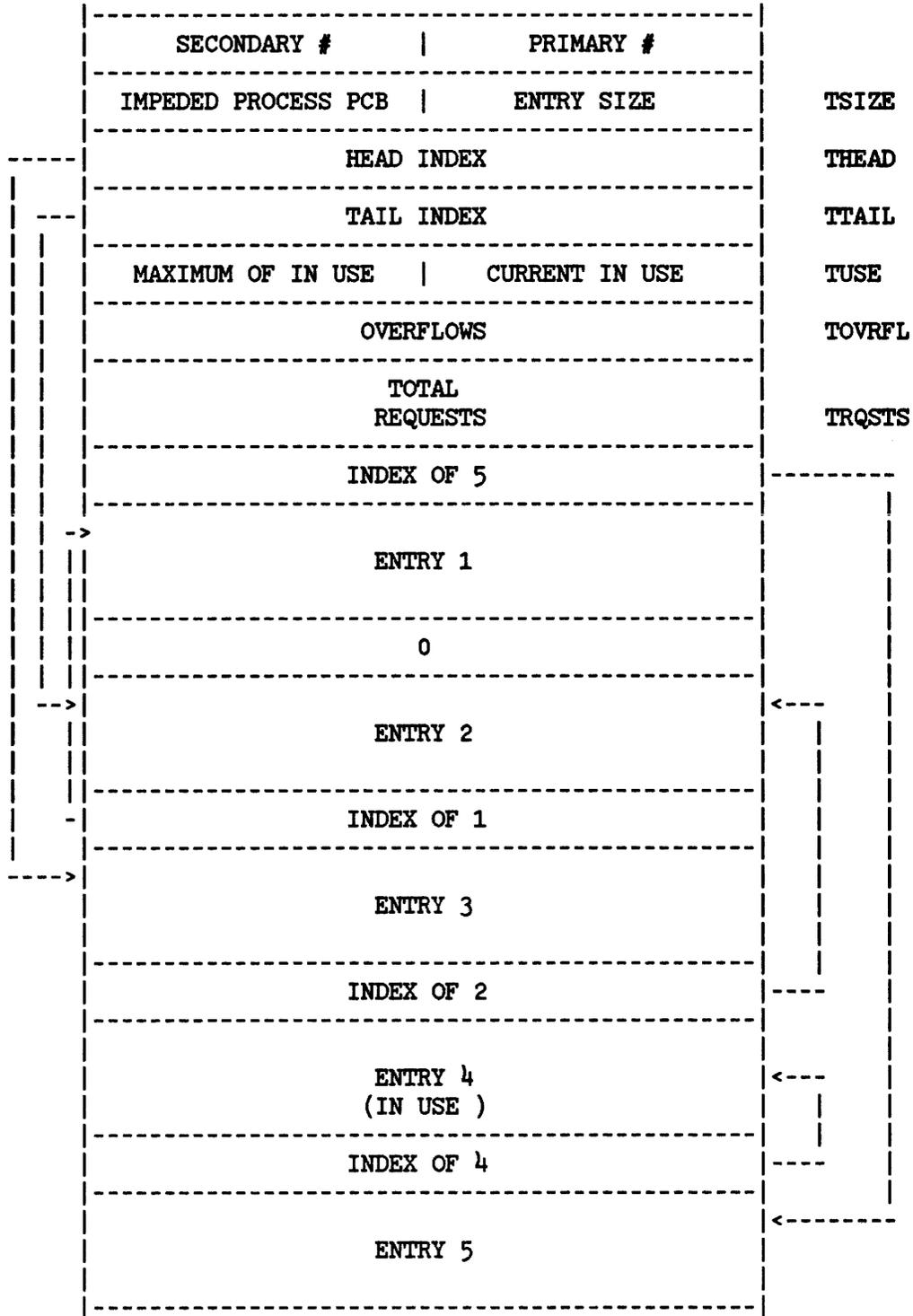
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- RSTAT'FAIL'FLG - Request status failed flag.
- OPER'REQ'FLG - Operator requested release flag.
- IM'FAULT'FLG - Internal maintenance fault flag.
- RETRY'COUNT - Retry count area.
- LOAD'FLG - Media load flag.
- SYS'PFAIL'FLG - System powerfail flag.

- WAITCODE - Indicates type of wait:
  - 0 - new request
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  - 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.
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SBUF AND TBUF TABLE LAYOUT



3 - 1 - 5 - 4 - 2

## TABLE ELEMENT ALLOCATION (TBUF AND SBUF)

-----

The allocation of the elements in the IOQ terminal buffer (TBUF) and system buffer (SBUF) tables is of concern to the I/O system.

### FREE LIST OF TABLE ELEMENTS

These tables are in the form of a free-linked list of the free elements. For the SBUF's the -1 word of entry is the link to the next element. For the TBUF's, word zero is the link and word 1 is the link for the IOQ elements.

Each word has an 8-word header beginning at the base of the table. The first four words of the header are for managing the table and the second four are for monitoring table activity.

The entries follow the header at word eight.

### ELEMENT ALLOCATION

Elements are obtained from the beginning of the free list, pointed to by the head and returned to the end of the free list pointed by the tail.

When the free list is empty, the head index is zero and the tail index is set to point at the head index.

The tables are divided into two areas: a primary and a secondary area. Most requests are obtained from the primary area. The secondary area is used only for critical requirements when the primary area is exhausted. These areas are logical areas determined by parameters in the header.

The utility of the core resident tables is seriously reduced if their use is not restricted to dynamic situations.

One of three responses must be specified to the routines which allocate elements from the I/O system tables.

1. Impede caller if primary is empty.
2. Get from primary area only.
3. Get from secondary area if primary area is empty.

TABLE ELEMENT ALLOCATION (CONT.)

Request types 2 and 3 return an indication to the caller if the request could not be satisfied. The following table specifies the types of calls for element allocation and the action if an element is not activated.

BUFFER USER	CALL TYPE	FINAL ACTION
<b>SBUF's</b>		
File system	Impede	---
Ptape	Impede	---
Bad track	Primary	Forget request
<b>TBUF's</b>		
Terminal write (impedable)	Impede	---
Terminal write (not impedable)	Primary	I/O error
Terminal read on ICS	Secondary	I/O error
Log error	Primary	Forget request
<b>IOQ's</b>		
ATTACHIO (not impedable)	Primary	Return IOQX-0
ATTACHIO (impedable)	Impede	---
SIODM (memory management)	Secondary	Sudden death
IOMESSAGE	Secondary	I/O error

HEADER DEFINITION

Primary #	- Number of elements in the primary area.
Total #	- Total number of elements in the table.
Size	- Size in words of each element.
Impeded PCB	- If not zero then contains the PCB number of the first process waiting for an element in this table.
Head index	- Index of first free element.
Tail index	- Index of last free element.
In use	- Current number not in free list.
Overflows	- Number of requests made for an element.
Total requests	- Total number of elements requested.

QI -

63	RESERVED
50	
49	CANDPIN
48	LAST WEIGHT
47	PAUSETIME
46	
45	LISTSTATE
44	CUREFILTER
43	CURDFILTER
42	CWINUM
41	CWIDENOM
40	CURCFILTER
39	MAXCFILTER
38	MINCFILTER
37	ESCHEDBASE
36	DSCHEDBASE
35	CSCHEDBASE
34	WORSTEPRI
33	WORSTDPRI
32	WORSTCPRI
31	XDSEG Bank for PMBC
30	XDSEG Addr for PMBC
29	XDSEG lim for PMBC
28	Status for PMBC

27	RESERVED	
22		
21	PAUSETIME	MPE III ONLY!
20		MPE III ONLY!
19	PAUSECODE	MPE III ONLY!
18	DISAP	PSEN, PSDB counter
17	Reserved	
16	SDST	process' stack DST#
15	PSTA	pseudo-interrupt status
14	PADDR	pseudo-interrupt address
13	TRACE FLAG	flag set non-zero on IEXIT away from ICS
12	PFAIL	PTR to powerfail PCB
11	JCUT	absolute JCUT address
10	XP	pointer to executing process PCB
9	PCBX	absolute stack address
8	Z	stack DB relative Z
7	DL	stack DB relative DL
6	S	stack DB relative S
5	SBANK	stack bank
4	STDB	absolute stack DB
3	0	
2	P	
1	STATUS	> DISPATCH stack marker
0	P   0	
+1	DB BANK RETURN	
	DB RETURN	> FOR DISPATCH
	D   PARM	



CS 80 DISC Interrupt Linkage Table (ILT)

-----

There is one ILT for each device controller configured on the system.  
 A controller may support more than one unit, however the CS'80 disc driver will only concern itself with the single unit controller.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC	
0	Channel															ICPVA0		
1	Program															ICPVA1		
2	Variable															ICPVA2		
3	Area (ICPVA)															ICPVA3		
-----																		
4	DMA Abort															ICPVA4		
5	Address															ICPVA5		
-----																		
6	0															ISRQL		
-----																		
7 LI	CHANQUE							CHAN				DEV						ICNTRL
-----																		
%10	SYSDB relative pointer to channel program area															ISIOP		
-----																		
%11	SYSDB relative pointer to idle status area															ISTAP		
-----																		
%12	single instruction that is executed to extract the device unit number from the status pointed to by ISTAP. [Since only Unit 0 exists on the CS'80 discs, ANDI 0 is used to return Unit 0]															IUNIT		
-----																		
%13	SYSDB relative DIT pointer of the device currently using the channel to perform a data operation.															ICDP		
-----																		
%14	SIOPSIZE						CQUEN									IQUEUE		
-----																		
%15 RW WP IG												HCUNIT						IFLAG
-----																		
%16	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit 0															IDITP0		
-----																		
%17	20 bytes status area for idle channel program															ISTAT		
-----																		
.																		
-----																		
.																		
-----																		
%31	CS'80 Discs																	
.	Channel																	
	Program																	
-----																		

ICPVA0 - Channel Program Variable Area

The first word is used by the channel program processor to store status information after I/O channel aborts. The next word is used by the driver to indicate if status should be examined for special conditions or errors. The other two words are not used.

ICPVA4 - DMA abort address

If a DMA abort occurs, the absolute address where the abort occurred is stored in this area.

ICNTRL - Contains controller information

LIM - If this bit is set, the controller is sharing a software channel resource in order to limit bandwidth.  
CHANQUE - The software channel resource number.  
CHAN - Channel number (four most significant bits of DRTN).  
DEV - Device number (three least significant bits of DRTN).

IQUEUE -

SIOPSIZE - (number of words + 1)/2 in the channel program area.  
CQUEEN - For a multi-unit controller this field contains the software controller resource number.

IFLAG - Controller and Channel Program state flags

RUNWAIT - An Idle Channel Program should be started when there are no active requests to process.  
WAITPROG - An Idle Channel Program has been started for this controller. This bit is reset by an interrupt.  
IGNOREHI - An HIOP instruction has been issued against this controller but the channel program was not in a wait statement. Therefore ignore the interrupt generated by the channel code when this program halts.  
HCUNIT - Highest configured unit number for this controller.

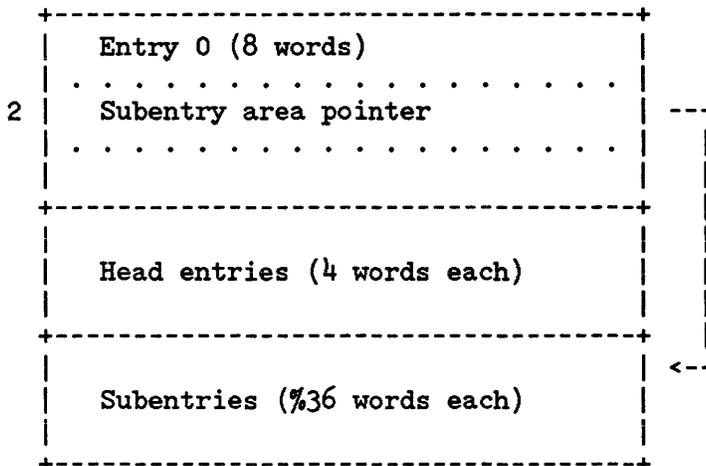
ISTAT - 20 bytes of status from the idle channel program.

INPUT DEVICE DIRECTORY/OUTPUT DEVICE DIRECTORY

IDD/ODD (Common attributes referred to as XDD)

IDD: DST = 45 (= %55)            ODD: DST = 46 (= %56)  
      SIR = 3                        SIR = 4

Overview of table structure



Entry 0 (overall table definitions)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	Maximum size								Current size							0 (sectors)
1	Head entry size = 4					Subentry size = %36										1 ( words )
2	Subentry area pointer (segment relative)														2	
3 DD	Next avail device file ID (DFID)													3		
4	////////////////////////////////////													Fence  4		
5	////////////////////////////////////													5		
6	////////////////////////////////////													6		
7	////////////////////////////////////													7		

DD:     0 ==> This is the IDD,  
        1 ==> This is the ODD.

Fence: For spooled output devices (ODD), the system-wide out-  
        fence. For spooled input devices (IDD), the jobfence.



Typical subentry (%36 words)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	TL	State	Outpri									Device				10
1	Type															1
2																2
3																3
4																4
5																5
6																6
7																7
10																8
11																9
12																10
13																11
14																12
15																13
16																14
17																15
20																16
21																17
22	IO															18
23	FS	DA	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	//////////	19
24		Logical device														20
25																21
26		Number of extents														22
27																23
30	SQ	///	RS	FD	SO	AB	///									24
31																25
32																26
33																27
34																28
35																29

NOT ~~CL~~ ( )  
MPE ~~V~~ V

MPE V: 3:13  
slightly diff in MPE

Word 0: TL -- A bit reserved for tape labels.  
State -- State of subentry:  
0 ==> Active  
1 ==> Ready  
2 ==> Open  
3 ==> Locked  
CL -- 1 ==> DEVICE field is a class index into  
the Device Class Table.  
0 ==> DEVICE field is an LDEV number.

Word 1: Type -- Describes which environment created the  
subentry:  
0 ==> Session' (SPOOK)  
1 ==> Session  
2 ==> Job  
3 ==> Job' (SPOOK)

Word %22: IO -- 1 ==> Output DFID  
0 ==> Input DFID

Word %23: FS -- There are one or more forms message re-  
quests in the spoolfile.  
DA -- The spoolfile was created via a :DATA record  
(input spooling only).

Word %24: LDEV -- The logical device in class SPOOL where  
the file label (first extent) of the spool-  
file lives.

Word %26: LDEV -- LPDT index of virtual device LDEV. Simulates the  
properties of a real LDEV to the process which  
FOPENs a new (previously non-existing) spool  
file (State field (XDD(0).(1:2)) = 2 (Open)).

Word %30: SQ -- 1 ==> Squeeze (purge) spoolfile extents as  
the final copy is printed.  
0 ==> Purge only when final copy printed.  
RS -- 1 ==> Restart job when warmstarting (input  
spooling only).  
FD -- 1 ==> There are non-standard forms on the  
device.  
SO -- Spaced Out bit. File System could not ac-  
quire a new extent when creating spoolfile.  
AB -- This is the \$STDLIST of an aborted job.

Head index: The (segment-relative address)/4 of the head en-  
try with which this subentry is linked. Since  
head entries are four words long, this can be  
thought of as an index into the head entry por-  
tion of the XDD -- if you disallow values of 0  
and 1. Cute, huh?

## SPOOK Output Tape Format

The overall format of output tapes produced by the SPOOK "OUTPUT" command is shown below. The various components of the tape are then described in detail. The format described here is subject to change as MPE evolves. Also, there may be errors in SPOOK which would cause the actual tape format to differ from the one described here in some cases. All numeric information is in integer format unless otherwise specified.

EOF

EOF

Label Record

EOF

File Directory Records

Device and Class Directory Record

EOF

Spoolfile

EOF

Spoolfile

EOF

.....

Mechanisms for End-of-tape and tape switching are the same as for STORE/RESTORE tapes.

### Label Record

Words 0-13: "SPOOLFILETAPE LABEL-HP3000."

Word 23: reel number (first reel is number 1)

Word 24: date (from CALENDAR intrinsic)

Words 25&26: time (from CLOCK intrinsic)

30+31 "MPE V" if from MPE V

All other words are zero.

### File Directory

The File Directory has one entry for each spoolfile on the tape. Each entry is 12 words, and entries are packed into as many 1020-word records as needed. The last record will be padded with zeros if necessary. The entry format is:

Word 0: Device file id number (bit 0 is on to indicate that the file is an output spoolfile)

Words 1-3: zero

Words 4-7: User name

Words 8-11: Account Name

### Device and Class Directory

The Device and Class Directory is contained in one 1024-word record. There is no EOF separating this record from the File Directory. This directory contains one entry for each logical device or device class linked to the spoolfiles on the tape. Also, there is an entry for each logical device in each class in the directory, whether or not that logical device was directly referenced by a spoolfile. The entries are packed into the tape record one after another in no particular order. The entry formats are shown below.

#### Logical Device Entry

Word 0: logical device number

Word 1: Bits 0:8 : device subtype  
Bits 8:8 : 3 (=length of this entry in words)

Word 2: device type

Device Class Entry

Word 0: Device class number (negated). This is the number of the entry of this device class in the system's Device Class Table.

Word 1: Total number of words in this entry.

Words 2 on: The entire contents of the Device Class Table entry for this device class.

There is one known bug in the Device and Class Directory. The last logical device in each class will be skipped when generating device entries for the members of the class. Unless that logical device is entered into the directory for some other reason, it will not be present.

) apparently.  
Fixed  
in  
MPE V

Spoolfile Format

← 32 in MPE V

ODD entry (30-word tape record)

Spoolfile block ---> Two spoolfile blocks packed into one  
Spoolfile block 1024-word tape record.

Two spoolfile blocks

Two spoolfile blocks

.....

The first few spoolfile blocks have been modified to contain user label information from the spoolfile. This is explained later.

Spoolfile Block Format

A spoolfile block is a 512-word block that contains variable length records in spooler format. The 2680 is intimately familiar with this structure. Any effort to change this format should be cleared with the 2680 project in Boise first! Spoolfile records start at the first word of the block. The last record is followed by a -1 to indicate that no more records follow. The last two words of the block contain a doubleword which is the record number of the first record in the block.

## Spoolfile Record Format

Word 0: Byte count of record - 2

Word 1: Byte count of data portion of record. Note that this count includes trailing blanks. However, trailing blanks are truncated in the actual record, so this count may be more than the number of bytes actually present in the data portion.

Word 2: Function Code: 1=Fwrite  
2=Fcontrol  
3=Fopen  
4=Fclose  
%200 and beyond=Fdevicecontrol

Word 3: P1 -- ATTACHIO parameter

Word 4: P2 -- ATTACHIO parameter

Words 5 on: Data Portion of Record

## User Labels Information

In the C-Mit and newer MPE versions, spoolfiles have a number of user labels with several kinds of information. These are:

1. Master: user label 0.
2. FOPEN entry catalog: user labels 1-10.
3. Circular queue for restart checkpointing: user labels 11-27.

Since older versions of MPE did not use user labels, a way was needed to incorporate them into the SPOOK tape format without losing forward and backward compatibility. The method used is to add several special spoolfile blocks to the beginning of the spoolfile on tape. Each of these blocks has exactly one FOPEN record at its beginning. This record is followed by a -1. Thus old versions of MPE will assume that the rest of the block is garbage. However, the rest of the block is actually used to contain user label information. The first two spoolfile blocks (i.e. the first tape record of the spoolfile proper) contain only the FOPEN records. The next 5 tape records actually contain user labels in addition to the FOPEN records. The user labels are packed 3 to a spoolfile block, 6 to a tape record. Each spoolfile block of 512 words has the following format:

Words	0-4:	FOPEN record
Word	5:	-1 (to "terminate" the block)
Words	%200-%377:	user label
Words	%400-%577:	user label
Words	%600-%777:	user label

Following this special group of blocks, the spoolfile resumes a normal format. The special FOPEN records all have the number of user labels in P2.

It is often the case that some of the 27 user labels have not been initialized before the tape is written. In that case, their places will be filled with garbage. There is no easy way of detecting this except by careful inspection.

Since user labels are written 6 to a tape record and there are 28 user labels, the last %400 words of the final user label tape record are always uninitialized.

REPLY INFORMATION TABLE (RIT)

DST %34; SIR %25

0	NUMBER OF ENTRIES	TABLE 57 HEADER wd
1	MAX NUMBER OF ENTRIES	
2	POSITION OF NEXT FREE ENTRY SPACE IN QUEUE	
3	NUMBER OF QUEUED ENTRIES	
	(52 WORDS TO HOLD PIN#'s OF QUEUED ENTRIES)	
	UNUSED	
0	PROCESS NUMBER (PIN)	ENTRY (51 wds)
1	DST# (FOR REPLY)	
2	BUFFER ADDRESS (DST RELATIVE)	
3	MAX LENGTH OF STRING   REPLY TYPE EXPECTED	
4		
5		
6		
7	# BYTES IN MESSAGE	
	MESSAGE IN ASCII  (UP TO 86 CHARS.)	

NOTE: Process Number = 0 means entry is empty

- Reply Type = 0 for number (num)
- = 1 for yes or no (y/n)
- = 2 for string (sxx)
- = 3 for yes, no, or STRING
- = 4 for string

TABLE SIZE = 2046 words

MAX # OF ACTIVE ENTRIES = 39

MAX # OF QUEUED ENTRIES = 52

The message system consists of the following parts:

- Callable intrinsic GENMESSAGE.
- Uncallable procedure GENMSG which is used by MPE.
- System message catalog (CATALOG.PUB.SYS) and any number of user catalogs.
- Program MAKECAT which builds message catalogs.
- MESSAGE SIR %24
- MESSAGE SYSGLOB CELLS %371-373
- MESSAGE DATA SEGMENT

The message system is used by calling GENMESSAGE (or GENMSG) with a message number. The message system fetches the message from a message catalog, inserts parameters, then routes the message to a file or returns the message in a buffer to the caller.

A message catalog is a numbered editor-type file containing sets of messages. The sets serve to break a catalog into manageable portions. A message system user may call GENMESSAGE using either his own message catalog or using MPE's catalog (CATALOG.PUB.SYS).

After creating a message file, run the program MAKECAT in order to build a catalog that is readable by the message system. This file is still readable by the editor (it can be "texted") but it contains a directory (written as a userlabel).

In order to use the message catalog, the program must first open the message catalog, then call GENMESSAGE with the file number, set number and message number. (MPE users don't need to open the catalog, GENMSG automatically uses CATALOG.PUB.SYS.) The file must be opened with the aoptions "NOBUF" and "MULTI" -record access.

#### MESSAGE CATALOG

Messages in the catalog can be of any length and can contain up to five parameters. Continuation of a message is indicated by "%" or "&" at the end of a line. The "%" symbol indicates that the message is continued and that a carriage return, line feed be issued the terminal. The "&" symbol indicates that the message is continued on the same line with no carriage return, line feed.

Parameters may be inserted into the message fetched from the catalog. The parameters are passed in the GENMESSAGE (or GENMSG) call and inserted wherever a "!" is found. Message sets are indicated by "\$SET n" starting in column 1 (the rest of the line is treated as a comment). Maximum value for n is 63. Comments can be inserted in the catalog by placing "\$" in column 1. Message numbers are positive integers, need not be contiguous, but must be in ascending order. After processing by the program MAKECAT, the catalog file contains records of 80 bytes, blocked 16, in 32 extents. (The system message catalog is only one extent, however). The format of the message catalog is as follows:

MESSAGE SYSTEM (CONT.)

-----  
\$SET 1 SYSTEM MESSAGES

1 LDEV #! IN USE BY FILE SYSTEM

2 LDEV #! IN USE BY DIAGNOSTICS

3 LDEV IN USE, DOWN PENDING

5 IS "!" ON LDEV#! (Y/N)?

.

.

\$ MESSAGE 35 IS TWO LINES LONG, A PARAMETER STARTS THE

\$ FIRST LINE AND THE SECOND LINE IS "HP32002"

35 !%

HP32002B.00.!

.

.

276 LDEV # FOR "!" ON ! (NUM)!

\$

\$SET 2 CIERROR MESSAGES

82 STREAM FACILITY NOT ENABLED: SEE OPERATOR. (CIERR 82)

200 MORE THAN 30 PARAMETERS TO BUILD COMMAND. (CIERR 200)

.

.

204 FILE COMMAND REQUIRES AT LEAST TWO PARAMETERS, INCLUDING  
THE

FORMAL NAME OF THE FILE (CIERR 204)

.

.

MAKECAT PROGRAM

-----

The program MAKECAT.PUB.SYS is used to build message catalogs (and also HELP catalogs). The program's input file has the formal designator INPUT, which must be used for all entry points. The program has the following entry points:

(no entry - Reads from input file and builds a temporary file  
point) (formal designator CATALOG). Also renames any old temporary CATALOG, CATnn, using an archival numbering scheme (i.e., CAT1, CAT2, etc.).

BUILD - (Must log on under MANAGER.SYS.) Reads from input file, build the system message catalog (formal designator CATALOG), and installs the message system. Existing catalog is renamed CATnnnn according to the same scheme as for no entry point (above). Installation of the message system means moving the directory contained in the userlabel of the catalog into a data segment. The DST number and the disc address of CATALOG are placed in system global area. The message system may be installed while the system is running.

MESSAGE SYSTEM (CONT.)

- 
- DIR - (Must have PM or OP capability.) Installs the system message catalog (does not build a new one). Opens input file, moves the directory in the CATALOG into a data segment, and places the DST number and disc address of CATALOG in system global area. This may be done when the message system seems to be "broken", but the catalog is intact. (MPE is issuing "MISSING MSG. SET=mm. MSG=nn" at terminals and at the console.) This may be done while the system is running.
  
  - HELP - Used to build the HELP catalog. Reads input file and builds a HELP catalog (formaldesignator HELPCAT).

-----  
-----

- \$SET 1 - System messages.
- \$SET 2 - CI errors and warnings messages.
- \$SET 3 - Miscellaneous ABORT messages.
- \$SET 4 - Program error abort messages.
- \$SET 5 - Intrinsic abort messages.
- \$SET 6 - Run-time abort messages.
- \$SET 7 - CI general messages.
- \$SET 8 - File System error messages.
- \$SET 9 - Loader error messages.
- \$SET 10 - CREATE error messages.
- \$SET 11 - ACTIVATE error messages.
- \$SET 12 - SUSPEND error messages.
- \$SET 13 - MYCOMMAND error messages.
- \$SET 14 - LOCKGLORIN error messages.
- \$SET 15 - Private Volumes error messages.
- \$SET 16 - DS/3000 messages.
- \$SET 17 - HELP facility error messages.
- \$SET 18 - Graphic devices messages.
- \$SET 19 - Serial Disc error messages.
- \$SET 20 - User Logging error messages.
- \$SET 21 - Association Utility (ASOCTABL) messages.
- \$SET 22 - 2680A Page Printer messages.
- \$SET 25 - 2680A Page Printer error file messages.
- \$SET 26 - Disc Free Space messages.
- \$SET 27 - System Internal Error messages.
- \$SET 28 - CIPER Device Error messages.

MESSAGE SET DIRECTORY

DST # IN SYSGLOB %373

CAT DISC ADDR IN SYSGLOB %371-372

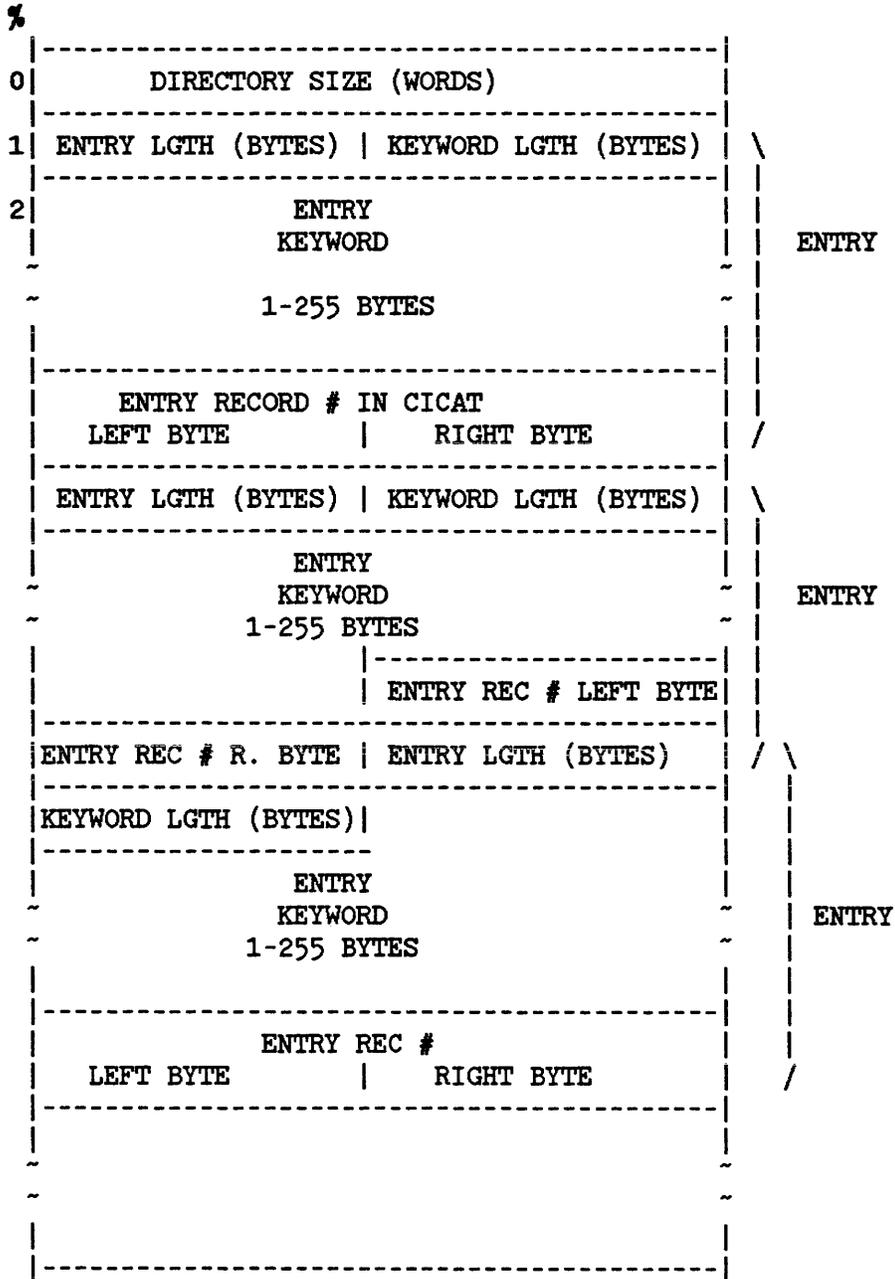
CREATED BY RUNNING MAKECAT.PUB.SYS.  
 KEPT IN A DATA SEGMENT AND IN A USER LABEL.

%	DATA SEGMENT	#		
0	MAX. SET #	0 \	HEADER	
1	# OF MESSAGE RECORDS	1 /		
2	RECORD OFFSET TO FIRST MESSAGE	2 \	SET 1	USER LABEL
3	FIRST MESSAGE #	3 /		
4	RECORD OFFSET TO FIRST MESSAGE	4 \	SET 2	
5	FIRST MESSAGE #	5 /		
~	EMPTY ENTRY	~		
50	RECORD OFFSET TO FIRST MESSAGE	40 \	SET 63	
51	FIRST MESSAGE #	41 /		
52	0	42 \	CUR MSG	
53	RECORD OFFSET TO CURRENT MESSAGE	43 /		
54	MESSAGE BUFFER (640 WORDS)	44		
~		~		
1253		683		

EMPTY ENTRY:

RECORD OFFSET OF NEXT IN-USE SET
-1

KEPT AS USER LABEL  
 READ ONTO USER'S STACK  
 USES SEARCH INTRINSIC FORMAT  
 VARIABLE ENTRY SIZE



\*EXTRA DATA SEGMENT - DST # IN DB+%250 OF UMAIN STACK

\*BUILT BY INITUDC

0	1	2	3	6	7	8	15
LT LN NH NB				TY		ENTRY SIZE	
-----							
HEADER RECORD NUMBER							
-----							
BODY RECORD NUMBER							
-----							
FILE NUMBER				COMMAND LENGTH			
-----							
COMMAND							
NAME							
(1-16 BYTES)							
-----							
ENTRIES							
-----							
0							
-----							

\ LT-OPTION LIST  
 LN-OPTION LOGON  
 NH-OPTION NOHELP  
 NB-OPTION NOBREAK  
 TY- 00=USER UDC  
     01=ACCOUNT UDC  
     10=SYSTEM UDC

> ENTRY

/

ENTRY SIZE=0 ENDS  
 DIRECTORY

UDC'S

COMMAND.PUB.SYS

\*RECORD SIZE = 20(10) WORDS, 6 RECORDS/BLOCK

\*KEEPS TRACK OF WHO IS USING WHAT UDC CATALOG

\*CAN BE PURGED TO DISABLE UDC'S

\*CAN BE REBUILT TO REENABLE UDC'S

%	RECORD 0	#	%	FREE ENTRY	#
0	1st FREE ENTRY #	0	0	NEXT FREE ENTRY #	0
1	not used	1	1	ENTRY TYPE=0	1
2	MAX IN USE	2	2		2
3	# IN USE	3	~	not used	~
4	not used	4	~		~
~		~			
~		~			
23		19	23		19

COMMAND.PUB.SYS (cont.)

%	USER ENTRY	#	%	FILE ENTRY	#
0	CATALOG ENTRY #	0	0	NEXT CAT. ENTRY #	0
1	ENTRY TYPE=0	1	1	ENTRY TYPE = 2	1
2	USER*	2	2	FILE NAME	2
3		3	3	FOPEN FORMAT:	3
4		4	4		4
5		5	5		5
6		6	6	FILE	6
7	ACCOUNT*	7	7	[/LOCKWORD]	7
10		8	10	GROUP	8
11		9	11	ACCOUNT	9
12		10	12	0	10
13	not used	11	13		11
14		12	14	(UP TO 36 BYTES)	12
15		13	15		13
16		14	16		14
17		15	17		15
20		16	20		16
21		17	21		17
22		18	22		18
23		19	23		19

\* IF THE USER FIELD AND THE ACCOUNT FIELD CONTAIN "@\_\_\_\_\_", THIS INDICATES SYSTEM LEVEL UDC'S.

IF ONLY THE USER FIELD CONTAINS @ AND 7 SPACES, THIS INDICATES ACCOUNT LEVEL UDC'S.

CI STACK DEFINITION

---

DB+%0	BCOMIMAGE (Byte Ptr. To Command)
DB+%1	COMMAND IMAGE (280 bytes)
DB+%215	LINELENSTACK (30 words)
DB+%253	NEXTMSG (Not currently used)
DB+%254	THIS IS SPARE
DB+%255	UDC0
DB+%256	UDC1
DB+%257	UDC2
DB+%260	UDC3
DB+%261	UDC4
DB+%262	IFNESTING
DB+%263	IFSKIP
DB+%264	ELSESEEN
DB+%265	CIFLAGS
DB+%266	CONTINUE STATE STACK (2 words)
DB+%270	PENDINGCOMLEN
DB+%271	BLASTCOMIMAGE (Byte Ptr.)
DB+%272	LAST COMMAND IMAGE (280 bytes)

## Field Definitions

**BCOMIMAGE:** Byte pointer to COMIMAGE (sometimes called WCOMIMAGE) in the CI stack.

**COMMAND IMAGE:** Command character string currently being executed.

**LINELENSTACK:** A CI command can span up to 30 input lines. This stack holds the length of each input line.

**NEXTMSG:** Used to be used to link messages together. No longer being used.

**THIS IS SPARE:** Not used.

**UDC0:** Holds the DST number of the UDC definitions.

**UDC1:** Holds the old S register value for UDCs.

**UDC2:** (0:1)--FLUSHUDC, used by :SETCATALOG

**UDC3:** UDC options for current UDC.

**UDC4:** (0:1)--UDC Fatal Ci Error  
(1:1)--UDC EXITBREAK  
(2:1)--UDC BREAKDETECTED  
(3:1)--UDC NOPRINT  
(4:1)--UDC IMAGEADJUST  
(10:6)--UDC NESTLEVEL

**IFNESTING:** Level of nesting of :IF commands.

**IFSKIP:** Whether the current commands are being skipped as the false part of a :IF command.

**ELSESEEN:** Level of the :ELSE commands.

**CIFLAGS:** (13:1)--Sequenced: line numbers at rear.  
(15:1)--Not REDOable (last command).

**CONTINUE STATE STACK:** History of the :CONTINUE commands.  
= 0--no :CONTINUE  
= 1--just seen  
= 2--in effect.

**PENDINGCOMLEN:** If <> 0, command is already in stack and this word is the command string length.

**BLASTCOMIMAGE:** Byte pointer to last command image.

**LAST COMMAND IMAGE:** When a command completes execution, the command string is copied here for use by the :REDO command.



CHAPTER 16 SYSDUMP/INITIAL

CTABO (Memory Size Independent Configuration Values)

RECORD 0 OF CONFDATA FILE

0	MEMORY SIZE IN K WORDS	0
1	CORE SIZE INDEX	1
2	STANDARD STACK SIZE	2
3	HIGHEST DRT #	3
4	TERMINAL BOUND PRIORITY	4
5	NORMAL PRIORITY	5
6	CPU BOUND PRIORITY	6
7	# OF SECONDS TO LOG-ON	7
10	LOG FILE RECORD SIZE (SECTORS)	8
11	LOG FILE SIZE (RECORDS)	9
12	LOG FILE #	10
13	LOG BITS (ONLY 11 USED)	11 <sup>%</sup> 7717
14		12
15	<<DEFINES WHAT IS BEING LOGGED>>	13
16		14
17		15
20	DEFAULT JOB/SESSION CPU TIME LIMIT	16
21	FILES DUMPED	17
22	HIGHEST LOGICAL DEVICE #	18
23	HIGHEST VOLUME #   HIGHEST SYS. VOLUME NO.	19
24	DEVICE CLASS TABLE SIZE	20



RECORD 0 (CONT.)

-----

54	TAPE RECORD SIZE (WORDS)	44
~////////////////////~.		
~////////////////////~.		
~////////////////////~.		
177	RESERVED 124(10)-127(10)	127

SERIAL DISC LOAD (Word %44)

FD - Date given for sysdump was future date

SD - Sysdump was to serial disc

CTAB (Memory Size Dependent Configuration Values)

RECORDS 1-8 OF CONFDATA FILE

record	memory size k words
1	64
2	80
3	96
4	128
5	160
6	192
7	224
8	256 and larger

This table describes the CTAB format in detail and is typical of any record (1-8)

0	# OF CST ENTRIES	0
1	# OF DST ENTRIES	1
2	# OF PCB ENTRIES	2
3	# OF IOQ ENTRIES	3
4	# OF TERMINAL BUFFERS PER PORT	4
5	# OF CST EXTENSION ENTRIES	5
6	INTERRUPT CONTROL STACK SIZE (Q1 to Z1)	6
7	# UCOP REQUEST QUEUE ENTRIES	7
10	# BREAKPOINT ENTRIES	8
11	# TRL ENTRIES	9
12	# LOCAL RINS	10
13	# GLOBAL RINS	11
14	# OF SYSTEM BUFFERS	12
15	# OF CONCURRENT PROGS	13
16	# OF MAM TABLE ENTRIES	14
17	reserved for type-ahead buffer size	15

RECORDS 1-8 (CONT.)

20	////////////////////////////////////	16
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
24	////////////////////////////////////	20
25	DIRECTORY SIZE (SECTORS)	21
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
36	MAXIMUM CODE SEGMENT SIZE	30
37	MAXIMUM # OF CODE SEGMENTS/PROCESS	31
40	MAXIMUM STACK SIZE (MAXDATA)	32
41	MAXIMUM EXTRA DATA SEGMENT SIZE	33
42	MAXIMUM # OF EXTRA DATA SEGMENTS/PROCESS	34
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
	~////////////////////////////////~	.
50	MAXIMUM # RUNNING SESSIONS	40
51	MAXIMUM # OF RUNNING JOBS	41
52	# LOG PROCS	42
53	LOG ID's	43
54	# DISC REQUEST TABLE ENTRIES	44
55	# SPECIAL REQUEST TABLE ENTRIES	45
56	# PRIMARY MESSAGE TABLE ENTRIES	46
57	# SWAP TABLE ENTRIES	47
60	# SECONDARY MESSAGE TABLE ENTRIES	48

DRIVER TABLE

The Driver Table consists of 6 word entries, in correspondence to the LDEV entries, up to the highest LDEV used, entry zero is a dummy entry.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DRT #								UNIT #							
CR	CHAN #			DS			MASTER LDEV								
D								R							
I								V							
N								A							
M								E							

TYPICAL ENTRY  
FORMAT

DS                    DS DEVICE (if set DRT is zero)  
 CR                    CORE RESIDENT  
 CHAN #                CHANNEL #  
 MASTER LDEV         LDEV of device which this DS device is linked to.

Words 2-6 contain the driver name.

SYSDUMP FORMAT

READ - SIO - PROGRAM PROGRAM	<---TAPE LOAD POINT
SIO PROGRAM	<---SERIAL DISC LOAD POINT
ICS	
LOW CORE	
TCST	
CS TABLE	
DRIVER TABLE	
LPDT	
LDT	
DEVICE CLASS TABLE	
LDTX	
VTAB	
OLDVTAB	*
DISC COLD LOAD INFORMATION TABLE	*
CTAB	
CTABO	
CSDVR	
CSDEF	
INITIAL'S DB AREA	
STACK MARKER	
INITIAL'S SEGMENTS	
RIN TABLE	*

\* NOT DUMPED IF DATE =CARRIAGE RETURN

LOGGING IDENTIFIER TABLE	*
DIRECTORY HEADER	*
DIRECTORY	*
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
SYSTEM PROGRAMS, SL, NON-STD. DRIVERS	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
STORE/RESTORE HEADER	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
STORE/RESTORE DIRECTORY	*
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
USER FILES (SEPARATED BY "EOF's")	*
STORE/RESTORE TRAILER	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

\* NOT DUMPED IF DATE = CARRIAGE RETURN

NOTE: ON DISC, READ-SIO-PROGRAM KEPT IN DISC LABEL.

STORE TAPE FORMAT

FIRST VOLUME

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
"STORE/RESTORE LABEL - HP/3000."	0 13	
"VIIB"	14 15	
PARTIAL FIRST FILE FLAG	16	
CHECKSUM	17	
DIRECTORY INDEX OF FIRST FILE	18	
	19	HEADER 40 WORDS
	22	
VOLUME NUMBER	23	
DATE	24	DATE: 0:7 last 2 digits of year
TIME	25 26	7:9 Julian date
TAPEBLOCKSIZE (#WORDS/BLOCK;def=4096)	27	TIME: 25.(0:8) hours (8:8) minutes
	28	26.(0:8) seconds (8:8) .1 secs.
	39	/



STORE FORMAT

SUBSEQUENT VOLUMES

"STORE/RESTORE LABEL- HP/3000."	0 13	\	/		
"VIIB"	14 15				
PARTIAL FIRST FILE FLAG	16			FLAG=1:	
CHECKSUM	17			1st FILE	
DIRECTORY INDEX OF FIRST FILE	18			ON THIS	
	19			VOL IS A	
	22			PARTIAL.	
VOLUME NUMBER	23			HEADER	
DATE	24			40 WDS.	
TIME	25 26				
TAPEBLOCKSIZE	27				
	28				
	39			/ NOTE: NO EOF.	
.				\	/
.					
.					
.					
FILE NAME	\			TYPICAL FILE ENTRY	VOLUME DIRECTORY
GROUP NAME					
ACCT NAME	/				
.		/	/		
.					
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		\	/		
<FILES> (separated by "EOF's)				FILES	

STORE FORMAT

-----  
END OF VOLUME  
-----

<FILES>  
(separated by "EOF's")

FILES

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

"STORE/RESTORE LABEL-HP/3000."

0  
13

14

20

FLAG: PRECEDING EOF MARKS FILE ENDED

21

TRAILER

FLAG: PRECEDING EOF MARKS TAPESET ENDED

22

40 WDS.

VOLUME NO.

23

DATE

24

TIME

25

26

27

39

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX EOF XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LABELED TAPE SUBSYSTEM

The MPE labeled tape subsystem permits convenient access to tapes labeled to either ANSI or IBM standards. It operates as a set of subprocedures to the file system.

A labeled tape consists of one or more logical files. Each logical file consists of three physical files, i. e. tape areas delimited by tapemarks. The first physical file contains header labels, the second contains the data, and the third contains trailer labels which are (except for minor differences) copies of the header labels. The tape mark following trailer labels will be followed either by header labels for the next file, or by another tapemark if there is no next file.

Format of MPE Tape Labels

Labels are 80 bytes long, and conventionally are identified by their first four characters (three letters and a digit) and contain information as follows (CP := character position; L:= length):

VOL1: Present only on the first file of a volume, the volume label contains the volume identifier, which is usually the number on the tape strap, and is thus not expected to be changed.

CP	Field Name	L	Content
1/3	Label identifier	3	"VOL"
4	Label Number	1	"1"
5/10	Volume Identifier	6	Vol ID
11	Accessibility	1	"0" if IBM, else " "
12/79	Not used	62	Blanks
80	Label-Standard Version	1	"1" if H-P ANSI else " "

UVLn: User volume labels. May be present on tapes from foreign shops, but are not written by MPE. If encountered, they are ignored.

HDR1: First header label. Required for each file. Specifies:

CP	Field Name	L	Content
1/3	Label identifier	3	"HDR"
4	Label Number	1	"1"
5/21	File Identifier	17	File name, if tape was not written by MPE, only the first eight are significant.
22/27	Volume Set Identifier	6	Names the volume on which the set of files begins
28/31	Reel Number	4	Counts the reels that contain this file (1 starts)
32/35	File sequence number	4	Counts the files in the set of files (1 starts)
36/41	Not Used	6	MPE writes blanks
42/47	Creation Date	6	Year and day within year when the file was written.
48/53	Expiration Date	6	Year and day within year when the file may be overwritten without permission.
54	Accessibility	1	%230 if Lockword, "0" if IBM
55/60	Block count	6	Number of blocks if IBM.
61/73	System Code	13	"HP MPE 3000 "
74/80	Not Used	7	Blanks

HDR2: Second header label. Although defined by the standard, may be missing on foreign tapes. Contains:

CP	Field Name	L	Content
1/3	Label identifier	3	"HDR"
4	Label Number	1	"2"
5	Record Format	1	"F" = Fixed "V" = Variable "U" = Undefined Others treated as Undefined
6/10	Block Length	5	Block length (in character format).
11/15	Record Length	5	Record length (adhering to to MPE rules) in characters.
16/23	Lockword	8	MPE File Lockword.
24/36	Not Used	13	MPE writes blanks
37	Record Type	1	"A" = ASCII "B" = Binary.
38	Carriage Control	1	"C" = control " " = no control.
39/80	Not Used	42	Blanks

IBM: IBM has a slightly different format. It is:

CP	Field Name	L	Content
1/3	Label identifier	3	"HDR"
4	Label Number	1	"2"
5	Record Format	1	"F" = Fixed "V" = Variable "U" = Undefined Others treated as Undefined
6/10	Block Length	5	Block length (in character format).
11/15	Record Length	5	Record length (adhering to MPE rules) in characters.
16	Not Used	1	Blank.
17	IBM Position	1	"0" = no volume switch "1" = a switch has occurred.
18/38	Not Used	11	Blanks.
39	IBM Block Attribute.	1	"B" = Blocked records. "S" = Spanned records. "R" = Blocked and Spanned. " " = No blocked or spanned.
40/80	Not Used	41	Blanks

User header labels: optional. Standard prescribes UHLn in the first four characters, but MPE doesn't care.

EOV1: End of Volume; used as first trailer label. Required if the logical file is continued onto another reel. Identical to HDR1, except contains the number of physical blocks of data in the data area.

CP	Field Name	L	Content
1/3	Label identifier	3	"EOV"
4	Label Number	1	"1"
5/54	Same as HDR1	50	
55/60	Block Count	6	Number of data blocks since last beginning of file section label group.
61/80	Same as HDR1	20	

EOV2: Defined by the standard, but may be missing on foreign tapes. Follows EOV1; format same as HDR2.

EOF1: End of File; used as first trailer label. Required if this is the end of the logical file. Format same as EOV1.

EOF2: Same as EOV2 except used after EOF1.

User trailer labels: optional. Standard prescribes UTLn in the first four characters, but MPE again doesn't care.

TAPE LABEL TABLE

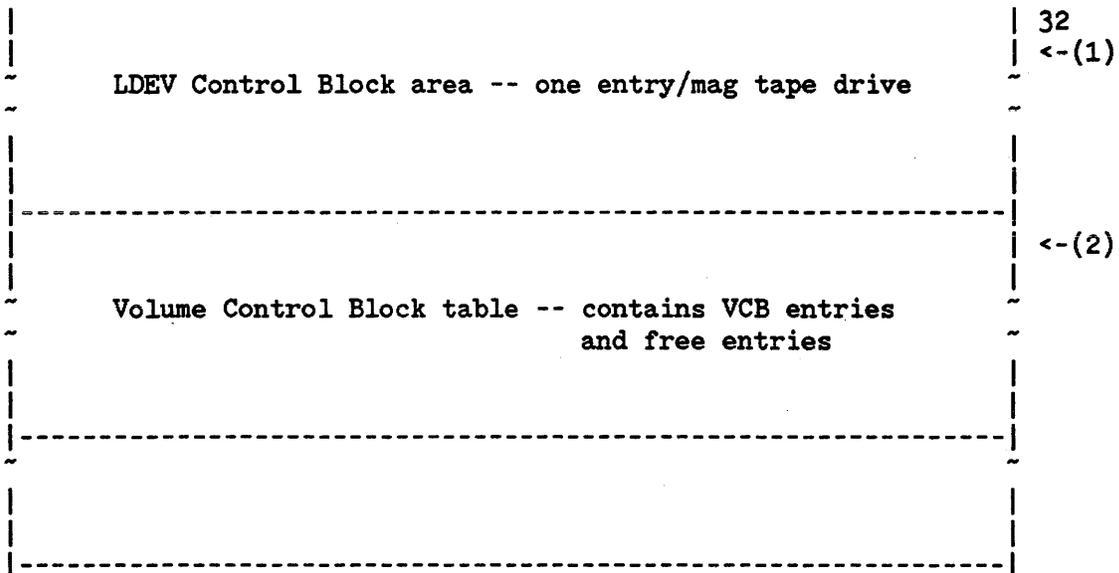
The tape label table is the private playground of the tape label subsystem. It consists of two parts: LDEV Control Blocks (LCBs) and Volume Control Blocks (VCBs). The LDEV area is set up at system initialization and contains one entry for each magnetic tape LDEV and serial disc device in the system. As is common in MPE, the first entry is a dummy which tells where the other things in the table are. The volume area contains one entry for each labeled tape volume requested or active on the system.

Although table entries are stored in an extra data segment, they are generally manipulated via local copies on the stack. The procedures GETLDEV and GETFNUM look for LDEV and volume entries as specified; they copy them to stack buffers and return the DST address for use in copying them back. POSTVTENT copies the entries back, and in the case of a new volume entry, allocates space for it in the volume section of the tape label table.

Tape Label Table Header Entry

During PROGEN, SETUP'TAPES is called to initialize the table. The overall structure of the initialized TLT is:

TLTDST -- %32,#26																TLTSIR -- %47,#39															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Table initialization word (=1 when initialized)																0															
Entry size (ESIZE) = %32,#26																1															
Table relative pointer to base of LCB entries (LTBASE) (1)																2															
Table relative pointer to base of VCB entries (VTBASE) (2)																3															
Table relative pointer to top of Volume table (VITOP) (3)																4															
Size of Tape Label Table, in words (VIMAX)																5															
not used																6															
																7															
																10															
																30															
not used																31															



Uninitialized Table (INITIAL)

INITIAL will build the "uninitialized" TLT as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Size of the table, in words (always > 1)															0	
Number of LDEVS in the table = X															1	
LDEV#															T	2
Total of LDEVS (X) entries of above																
LDEV#															T	X+2
Expansion area during SETUP'TAPES																

T: 1 if Tape drive  
0 if not Tape drive (ie. serial disc)

LCB Entry Format

The LCB entries have the following structure:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Type   T   L   B   HP															0
Logical device number															1
VCB address															2
Reel number															3
File sequence number															4
Creation date															5
Expiration date															6
File name															7 10
															16
															17
(not used)															20 21 22 23
Volume set identifier															24 25 26
Volume identifier															27 30 31

Type: 00 = no tape mounted  
01 = unlabelled  
10 = ANSI  
11 = IBM

L: 1 if file has lockword.

T: 1 if device is a tape drive.

B: 1 if tape is from Burroughs, which has incorrect block/record size  
in the HDR2 label. Code can be patched to correct the size.

HP: 1 if tape is Hewlett-Packard ANSI format.

VCB address: Pointer to VCB entry describing volume mounted on  
tape drive, only if linked. Otherwise, 0.

VCB Entry Format

The VCB format is:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
A	F	D		Position		W	SeqTyp	LblTyp	L	M	R	B				0
LDEV #															1	
PIN															2	
File number (AFT index)															3	
File sequence number															4	
S	R	D	C	Density		V										5
Expiration date															6	
File name															7	
															10	
															16	
															17	
Lockword															20	
															21	
															22	
															23	
Volume set identifier															24	
															25	
															26	
Volume name															27	
															30	
															31	



PCB BREAKPOINT EXTENSION TABLE

-----   # ENTRIES	ENTRY SIZE = 1
-----   HEAD SYSTEM LIST	FREE ENTRY = 0
-----   # USED USER ENTRIES	ACTIVE ENTRY = Index 1st Entry in breakpoint chain
-----   USER ENTRIES	
-----	

BREAKPOINT ENTRY TABLE

ENTRY (0)		FREE ENTRY	
0	# WORDS BREAKPOINT TAB	1:	SIZE
1	HEAD FREE LIST		FORWARD LINK
2	UNUSED		BACKWARD LINK
3			
4			
	LAST ENTRY		
0			1

The breakpoint entry table consists of variable length entries  
 The minimum entry size is 5.

ACTIVE ENTRY

0 1:2:3 4:5:6 7:8:9 0:1:2 3:4:5		
0	0 P:L:V D:F:T U:P:C U: SIZE	
	: :   : :   :M:  P:	
1	BLOCKLABEL	
2	PLOC	
3	INSTRUCTION	
4	LINK	
	USERLABEL	
	CONDITION/COUNT	
	COND DESCRIPTOR	

. . .  
variable  
. . .

BREAKPOINT ENTRY TABLE (CONT.)

ENTRY(0).(0:1) = FR:	FREE ENTRY 1 = FREE 0 = USED
ENTRY(0).(1:1) = P:	PRIVILEGED MODE BREAKPOINT 1 = PRIV. 0 = NON-PRIV
ENTRY(0).(2:1) = L:	PROCESS-LOCAL BREAKPOINT 1 = PROCESS-LOCAL 0 = SYSTEM
ENTRY(0).(3:1) = V:	VALIDATION BIT 1 = INSTRUCTION IN ENTRY(3) 0 = INSTRUCTION NOT IN TAB.
ENTRY(0).(4:1) = D:	DOUBLE TRAP 1 = BREAKPOINT OSCILLATES BETWEEN P/P+1 0 = NOT DOUBLE TRAP
ENTRY(0).(5:1) = F:	FAKE 'DUMMY' TRAP 1 = BREAKPOINT AT P+1 0 = BREAKPOINT AT P (ORIG. LOC)
ENTRY(0).(6:1) = T:	TWO WORD INSTRUCTION 1 = TWO WORD INSTRUCTION 0 = NOT TWO WORD INSTRUCTION
ENTRY(0).(7:1) = U:	USER LABEL PRESENT 1 = TRAP TO USER SUPPLIED LABEL 0 = TRAP TO DEBUG
ENTRY(0).(8:1) = PM:	PERMANENT BREAKPOINT 1 = PERM 0 = TEMPORARY
ENTRY(0).(9:1) = C:	CONDITION/COUNT 1 = CONDITION/COUNT SPECIFIED 0 = NO COND/COUNT
ENTRY(0).(10:1) = UP:	UPDATING 1 = ENTRY IN PROCESS OF BEING UPDATED/REMOVED 0 = NOT BEING UPDATED/REMOVED
ENTRY(4) = LINK:	LINK 0 = END OF CHAIN >0= INDEX NEXT ENTRY

BREAKPOINT ENTRY TABLE (CONT.)

COUNT		CONDITION	
1)	ORIGINAL CNT.	2)	OPERAND1
	# OF HITS		OPERAND2
	1		OPT1 OPT2  RELOP

RELOP -> (8:8) RELOP NUMBER:

3 = LT      9 = LTE  
 4 = GT      10 = GTE  
 5 = EQ      11 = NEQ

OPT1 -> (0:2) OPERAND1'S TYPE

OPT2 -> (2:2) OPERAND2'S TYPE

OPERAND TYPES:

0 -> CONSTANT (SINGLE WORD)  
 1 -> ADDRESS (DOUBLE WORD)  
 3 -> INDIRECT ADDRESS (TRIPLE WORD)

OPERAND FORMS:

CONSTANT -> -----  
CONST

ADDRESS -> -----  
 | REG | BASE |  
 -----  
OFFSET
IND. OFFSET
 -----

REG -> (0:6) CORRESPONDING INDEX INTO 'REGY':

3 = A      10 = DL  
 4 = SY      11 = Q  
 7 = DA      12 = S  
 8 = DX      17 = EA  
 9 = DB

BASE -> (6:10) SEG #/BANK #

TIMER REQUEST LIST (TRL)

-----

The system clock interrupts every 100 ms, with the CR being automatically cleared. An exception is the Shared Clock Interface measurement service which allows rates as fast as 5 ms. The interrupt handler is the procedure TICK. On entry, DB is pointing to the base of timer request list. Besides timeout requests, the clock also controls time slicing.

	/ 0	FREE LIST PTR	
ENT0	1	NR ENTRIES   ENTRY SIZE(4)	
	2	TRACE WORD	
	\ 3	# of days since last start	Series 30/33 only
	/ 4	QUANTUM/100 ms	QTIME
	5	TIME OF DAY*	DTIME*
ENT1	6		
	\ 7	YEAR   JULIAN DAY	
	/ 8	PTR TO MOST ACTIVE REQUEST	HEAD
	9	0	
ENT2	10	0	
	\ 11	0	dummy time
	/12	A  CODE   PTR TO NEXT	
	13	REQ	
ENT3		TIME TO SERVICE AFTER REQUEST IN FRONT (UNIT= 100ms)	assignable entries
	\		

A: 0 if inactive request  
1 if active request

TRL (CONT.)

---

CODE & REQ indicate the type of request.

CODE:	REQ:	TYPE:
0	DITP	Hangup
1	DITP	Carrier failure
2	DITP	202 turnaround
3	DITP	Read
4	DITP	Logon
5	PCBB index to process	Delay
6	DITP	LP not ready
7	DITP	2640
%10	Port mask	Msg port timeout
%11	DITP	Block mode read timeout (30 secs)
%12	PCBB index to process	Watchdog timer for process

The list of pending requests is kept ordered by time with later entries at the tail.

%20-%37	DITP	SIO device timeout: DIT8. (code 1 on expiration, cleared on Timereq.
---------	------	---

%5/%6	*DTIME	For Series 30/33, DTIME is # of TICS (0.091457 ms) since last midnight.
-------	--------	---

MPE USER LOGGING enables users and subsystems to log changes to data sets on disc or serial files. This "change" file can later be used to recover data lost due to a system or program failure. The log file can itself be used for auditing purposes.

I. GENERAL DESIGN OVERVIEW

A. Hardware Environment

No special hardware is required to operate the system. However, if logging to a tape file is desired, the hardware configuration must include a tape drive.

If there is no tape drive, then may log to a serial disc class device.

B. Software Environment

MPE USER LOGGING is an integral part of MPE. No other special software is required.

C. Design Narrative

User Logging enables users and subsystems to journalize additions and modifications to MPE and subsystem files. The journal can reside on either disc or serial logfiles.

User Logging consists of a logging process, a memory buffer, a disc resident logging buffer (for serial logging) and a user defined destination log file on disc or serial media.

The logging process has two functions depending on whether the destination file resides on disc or serial media. If the destination file is serial, the logging process performs all output to the destination file. If the destination file is on disc, the logging process allocates additional space (extents) as it is required by the user.

The logging buffer is divided into communication and buffer areas. The communication area is used to pass information among the users and the logging process. This information includes status of the logging process and logging file, space remaining in the logging file and error information important to users or the logging process. The buffer portion of the logging data segment blocks inputs into the logging file before the data is actually posted. The buffer is flushed any time a user requests to close a log file or when a logging process

is terminated. (The buffer is also flushed by the begin/end transaction or buffer flush requests).

#### D. Error Recovery Description

The error recovery mechanisms provided by User Logging are: power fail recovery and recovery from system failure.

Power failure recovery applies only to tape log files since MPE provides adequate recovery for disc files during power fail. When a power failure is detected, a message will be printed on the console asking the operator to place the tape drive back on-line. (If the operator places the tape on-line before the message valid data may be overwritten). (To reset the tape drive the operator must hit the load button until the tension returns to the drive. Then hit the reset button followed by placing the tape drive back on-line).

At this time the log process will recover the file by rewinding to the load point and then forward spacing to the point where the power fail occurred. Writing to the log file will continue at that point.

In the event of a system failure, the warm start load option initiates recovery of User Logging files. In the case of a serial file, the file is read and compared to the disc logging buffer. All records found in the disc buffer that are not on the serial log file are posted and a proper end of file written. If the destination file is a disc file, all records are read and verified and an end of file posted to the file. In order to continue logging to a User Logging file that has been recovered in this manner, the logging process for the file must be restarted using the console command :LOG.

#### NOTE:

Any records in the buffer area of the logging buffer will be lost.

User logging has been enhanced to work with labeled serial discs. Internally the log process handles serial disc (or cartridge tape) log files the same as for tape files.

II. DESIGN STRUCTURES

A. USER LOGGING TABLE

ENTRY SIZE = #38 words  
DST %33

Table containing an entry for each activated user logging process. Each entry is created when the process is started, and deleted when the process terminates. (Via :LOG command). The information is extracted from the Logging Identifier Table (LIDTAB).

#	ENTRY 0	%
0	NUMBER OF ENTRIES	0
1	FREE ENTRY HEAD PT.	1
2	INUSE ENTRY HEAD PT.	2
3	NEXT BUFFER NUMBER	3
4	MAX # PROCESSES	4
5	MAX # USERS/PROCESS	5
6		6
7	ENTRY SIZE	7
	.	
	.	
37	.	45

WORD ENTRIES

NUMENTRIES	=	LOGTAB
FREE	=	LOGTAB(1)
INUSE	=	LOGTAB(2)
BUFNUM	=	LOGTAB(3)
MAXLOGPROC	=	LOGTAB(4)
MAX'USR'PROC	=	LOGTAB(5)
LOGTAB'ESIZE	=	LOGTAB(7)

**NUMENTRIES**

The number of entries in the logging table.

**FREE**

A table relative pointer to the first free entry in the logging table. (-1 = table full).

**INUSE**

A table relative pointer to the first entry in the logging table that is being used (-1 = no entries in use).

**BUFNUM**

The number of the buffer associated with this logging process. Used to create the name of buffer file if serial logfile. (i.e. ULOGxxxx.PUB.SYS).

**MAXLOGPROC**

The maximum number of user logging processes allowed.

**MAX'USR'PROC**

The maximum number of users per logging process.

**LOGTAB'ESIZE**

The size (in words) of each entry in the table.

TYPICAL ENTRY

#		%
0	LOGGING IDENTIFIER	0
4	BUFFER NAME	4
8	FILE NAME	10
12	LOCK WORD	14
16	GROUP	20
20	ACCT	24
24	NUMBER OF USERS	30
25	BUFFER DST NO	31
26	LOG STATUS	32

27	CURR AUTO   CURR TYPE	33
28	LOG DEV	34
29	LOG PCB #	35
30	SWITCH FLAG	36
31	NEW AUTO   NEW TYPE	37
32	ADDRESS OF LOGGING BUFFER	40
34	SIZE OF LOGGING BUFFER	42
36	FWRD ENTRY PT	44
37	BWRD ENTRY PT	45

TABINDEX = WORD INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY  
BTABINDEX = BYTE INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY  
DTABINDEX = DOUBLE INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY

LGNAME = BTABINDEX  
BNAME = BTABINDEX+8  
LFNAME = BTABINDEX+16  
LFLOCKW = BTABINDEX+24  
LFGROUP = BTABINDEX+32  
LFACCT = BTABINDEX+40

NUMUSERS = TABINDEX+24  
DST = TABINDEX+25  
STATUS = TABINDEX+26  
LGAUTO = TABINDEX+27.(0:8)  
LGTYPE = TABINDEX+27.(8:8)  
LGDEV = TABINDEX+28  
PIN = TABINDEX+29  
LGSWITCH = TABINDEX+30  
LGNEWAUTO = TABINDEX+31.(0:8)  
LGNEWTTYPE = TABINDEX+31.(8:8)

LGADDR = DTABINDEX+16  
BSIZE = DTABINDEX+17

NEXT = TABINDEX+36  
PREV = TABINDEX+37

**LGNAME**

The name of the logging process (logging identifier).

**BNAME**

The name of the disc buffer used if the logging process destination file is a serial file. This is a file that resides in PUB.SYS. The format of the name is ULOGxxxx where xxxx is the buffer number padded on the left with zeroes.

If the switch flag is true, the following will be the fully qualified file name of the new log file.

**LFNAME**

The name of the logging file.

**LFLOCKW**

The lockword of the disc logging file.

**LFGROUP**

The group that the destination logging file resides in if the file is a disc file.

**LFACCT**

The account that the destination logging file resides in if the file is a disc file.

**NUMUSERS**

The number of users currently accessing the logging file.

**DST**

The dst number of the logging data segment (LOGBUFF).  
(-1 = LOGBUFF not created yet)

**STATUS**

The status of the logging process.

ACT = 1, INACT = 0, RECOVERING = 2, INITIALIZING = -1.

**LGAUTO**

True if the automatic changelog facility was enabled.

**LGTYPE**

The type of destination file of the logging process.

DISC = 0, TAPE = 1, SDISC = 2, CTAPE = 3

**LGDEV**

The logical device number of the disc logging file or the disc logging buffer.

**PIN**

The PCB number for the logging process.

**LGSWITCH**

Flag indicating a CHANGELOG is pending (if true).

**LGNEWAUTO**

True if the automatic changelog facility was requested for the new log file.

**LGNEWTTYPE**

If a switch is pending, this will be the type of the new log process.  
(-1 = no switch pending)

**LGADDR**

Sector number of the current extent in the disc logging file or the disc buffer file. (Disc buffer file has only 1 extent)

**BSIZE**

The number of records in the current extent (for disc logging) or the number available in the disc logging buffer.

**NEXT**

A table relative pointer to the next entry in the logging table.  
(-1 = this is last entry)

**PREV**

A table relative pointer to the previous entry in the logging table. (-1 = this is first entry)

## B. USER LOGGING BUFFER

There will be one of these tables around for the life of any active user logging process. The table consists of three parts:

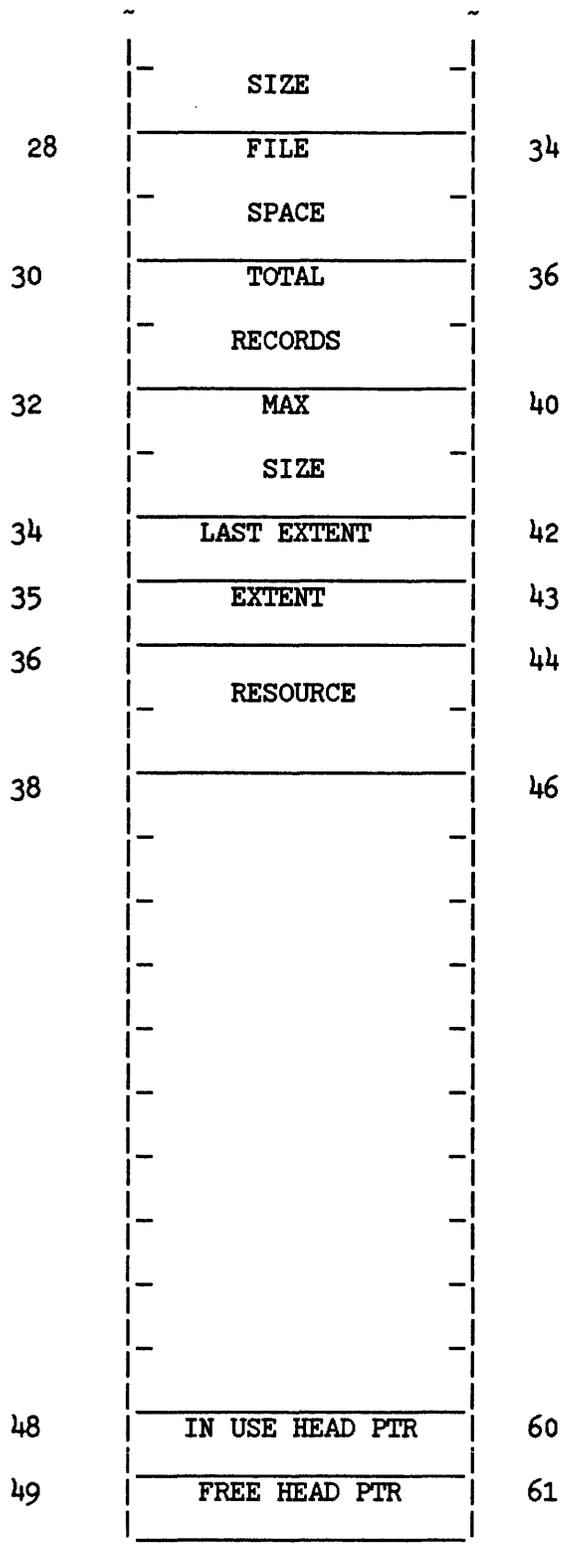
- COMMUNICATIONS AREA - Info about status of the process, etc. that is common to all users of the process. Also the cells for messages to/from the process.
- USER ENTRIES - Info for a specific user of the process. One of these for every user of a process (Setup by OPENLOG, released by CLOSELOG).
- BUFFER AREA - Buffer used to hold logging records from all users before writing to the log file.

COMMUNICATIONS AREA		
ENTRY #2	FPT	BPT
ENTRY #3	FPT	BPT
ENTRY #4	FPT	BPT
.		
.		
.		
.		
ENTRY #N	FPT	BPT
BUFFER AREA		
4K WORDS		

COMMUNICATIONS AREA

#		%
0	LOGGING IDENTIFIER	0
4	SWITCH FLAG	4
5	NEW AUTO   NEW TYPE	5
6	AUTO   TYPE	6
7	BUFFER DST	7
8	LOG PIN	10
9	NUMBER OF USERS	11
10	MAX NUMBER OF USERS	12
11	NEXT USER NUMBER	13
12	SLEEP COUNT	14
13	STATE	15
14	MSG	16
15	LOG MSG	17
16	USER MSG	20
17	LOG ERROR	21
18	LOG DEVICE	22
19	BUFFER SPACE	23
20	USED SPACE IN BUFFER	24
21	FILE SET NUMBER	25
22	LOG ADDRESS	26
24	INPUT RECORD	30
26	FILE	32

USER LOGGING BUFFER (CONTINUED)



LOGID	=	BLOGBUFF(0)
SWITCH'	=	LOGBUFF(4)
NEWAUTO	=	LOGBUFF(5).(0:8)
NEWTYP	=	LOGBUFF(5).(8:8)
AUTO	=	LOGBUFF(6).(0:8)
LOGTYPE	=	LOGBUFF(6).(8:8)
BDST	=	LOGBUFF(7)
LOGPIN	=	LOGBUFF(8)
NUMUSER	=	LOGBUFF(9)
MAXUSER'	=	LOGBUFF(10)
USERNO	=	LOGBUFF(11)
SLPCT	=	LOGBUFF(12)
STATE	=	LOGBUFF(13)
MSG	=	LOGBUFF(14)
LOGMSG	=	LOGBUFF(15)
USERMSG	=	LOGBUFF(16)
LOGERR	=	LOGBUFF(17)
LOGDEV	=	LOGBUFF(18)
BSPACE	=	LOGBUFF(19)
BUFUSED	=	LOGBUFF(20)
VSETNO	=	LOGBUFF(21)
LOGADDR	=	DLOGBUFF(11)
INBUFREC	=	DLOGBUFF(12)
FSPACE	=	DLOGBUFF(13)
FSPACE'	=	DLOGBUFF(14)
TRECS	=	DLOGBUFF(15)
MAXFSPACE	=	DLOGBUFF(16)
LASTEXT'	=	LOGBUFF(34)
EXTENT	=	LOGBUFF(35)
RESOURCE	=	DLOGBUFF(18)
UHEAD	=	LOGBUFF(48)
FHEAD	=	LOGBUFF(49)

LOGID

The name of the logging process.

SWITCH'

True if log file switch is pending.

NEWAUTO

True if the automatic changelog option has been specified for the new log file.

NEWTYPE

If a switch was requested, this will be the type of the new logging file. (-1 = no switch pending)

AUTO

True if the automatic changelog option was specified for the current log file.

LOGTYPE

The type of destination file for the logging process.  
DISC = 0, TAPE = 1, SDISC = 2, CTAPE = 3

BDST

The data segment number of this table.

LOGPIN

This is the PCB number for the logging process (PIN\*16).

NUMUSER

The number of users currently accessing the logging file.

MAXUSER'

The maximum number of users allowed to access the logging file.

USERNO

The next sequential number to be assigned users accessing the system. It will get incremented for every unique OPENLOG - used as the log # in the logging record format.

SLPCT

The number of users currently waiting for activation by the logging process.

STATE

The state of the user logging process.  
ACTIVE = 1, INACTIVE = 0.

MSG

An internal message word used to indicate an error or operator request.

- 6 - Continue processing, all o.k.
- 2 - Suspend - error reading buffer file or writing to serial file
- 3 - Stop - set when issue :LOG logid,STOP or when an EOF condition is found on the disc log file.

#### LOGMSG

A messages from the logging process.

- 6 - Continue processing, all O.K.
- 15 - EOF - if there are no more extents available to be allocated.
- 12 - Disc space - could not allocate the new extent because no space left in the group.
- 9 - Write error - error occurred while writing to log file

#### USERMSG

A messages from the user process.

- 6 - Continue processing, all O.K.
- 12 - Disc space - user process needs another extent allocated for disc logging.

#### LOGERR

Last error found.

After changelog:

- +N - File System error number encountered
- 0 - No error
- 1 - New disc log file was not empty
- 2 - New disc log file did not have file code LOG
- 3 - New disc file is too small

#### LOGDEV

The logical device number of the current extent of the disc log file or the disc buffer file (buffer file has only 1 extent).

#### BSPACE

The amount of space, in records, that are currently available to the users. On the last block of the last extent, one record will be saved by the logging process so that the proper close information can be posted to the file - either the trailer record (if the log logging process is stoppped) or the change'to'new record because of an EOF condition (and the AUTO option had been specified).

#### BUFUSED

The number of records currently in the buffer. On all extents, except the last extent  $BUFSPACE+BUFUSED = 32$  (number of records in a complete block). However, on the last block of the last extent this will NOT be true since one record is always held in reserve by the logging process.

#### VSETNO

This shows the order in the log file "set" of the currently opened log file.

#### LOGADDR

The disc address of the current extent of the disc log file. If it's a serial file, this is the disc address of the disc buffer for the file.

#### INBUFREC

The record number of the next block to be written to the logging destination file or the disc logging buffer for serial files. (Used as an offset into the current extent for the writes - since

each record is one sector in length).

#### FSIZE

The current extent size of the logging destination file or disc logging buffer file for serial destination files.  
(on the last extent this will be the last extent size minus 1).

#### FSPACE'

The space in records that remains in the current extent of the disc logging destination file or disc buffer for tape destination files. (On the last extent of the disc log file, this is the amount of space minus 1).

#### TRECS

The total number of records written to the logging destination file (including those records currently in the buffer).

#### MAXFSPACE

The total file size, in records, minus 1. (Need that last record to post close information).

#### LASTEXT'

The extent number of the final extent in the disc logging file or disc buffer file.

#### EXTENT

The current extent number of the disc logging file or disc logging buffer.

#### RESOURCE

Used for resource management (i.e. locking the LOGBUFF).

Format is:

RESOURCE.(0:8) = Owner's pin, RESOURCE.(8:8) = Queue length,  
RESOURCE1.(0:8) = Q tail pin, RESOURCE1.(8:8) = Q head pin.

#### UHEAD

A table relative pointer to the first entry into the logging data segment. (-1 = no entries currently in use)

#### FHEAD

A table relative pointer to the first free entry in the logging data segment. (-1 = no free entries)

TYPICAL LOGBUFF ENTRY

#		%
0	USER NAME	0
4	GROUP NAME	4
8	ACCOUNT NAME	10
12	USER PCB #	14
13	OPENLOG COUNT	15
14	WAIT STATE	16
15	ERROR CODE	17
16	LOG NUMBER	20
17	SUBSYSTEM CODE	21
18	TOTAL RECORDS	22
23	FRWD ENTRY PTR	27
24	BKWRD ENTRY PTR	30

BINDEX	=	BYTE INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY
INDEX	=	WORD INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY
DINDEX	=	DOUBLE INDEX TO CURRENT ENTRY
USER	=	BINDEX
GROUP	=	BINDEX+8
ACCT	=	BINDEX+16
UPIN	=	INDEX+12
OPENCNT	=	INDEX+13
WSTATE	=	INDEX+14
ERROR	=	INDEX+15
LGNUM	=	INDEX+16
SCODE	=	INDEX+17
RECS	=	DINDEX+9
NENTRY	=	INDEX+23
PENTRY	=	INDEX+24

**USER**

The name of the user who opened the logging file through this entry.

**GROUP**

The group of the user who opened the logging file.

**ACCT**

The account of the user who opened the logging file.

**UPIN**

The process identification number for the user's process.

**OPENCNT**

Counter of how many times this user called OPENLOG. (Incremented for every OPENLOG, decremented for every CLOSELOG).

**WSTATE**

The wait status of the users process.

ACTIVE = 1, INACTIVE = 0.

**ERROR**

Used to hold error information for this user.

0 = O.K.            -1 = no room in disc (or disc buffer) and NOWAIT.

**LGNUM**

The logging number assigned to the user.

(From USERNO in global area to be used as log # in the log record).

**SCODE**

The subsystem code for the caller. This applies only to privileged callers.

**RECS**

The number of records written by this user.

**NENTRY**

A table relative pointer to the next entry in the logging data segment. (-1 = this is the last entry)

**PENTRY**

A table relative pointer to the previous entry in the logging data segment. (-1 = this is the first entry)

**C. LOGGING IDENTIFIER TABLE**

ENTRY SIZE = #33 words  
DST %41

Table containing an entry for each potential logging process. Entries are added via :GETLOG and released via :RELLOG.

#	ENTRY #0	%
0		0
1	MAX NUMBER OF ENTRIES	1
2		2
3		3
4	ENTRY SIZE	4
	.	
	.	
32	.	40

**ENTRIES**

MENTRIES = LIDTAB(1)  
ENTRYSIZE = LIDTAB(4)

**MENTRIES**

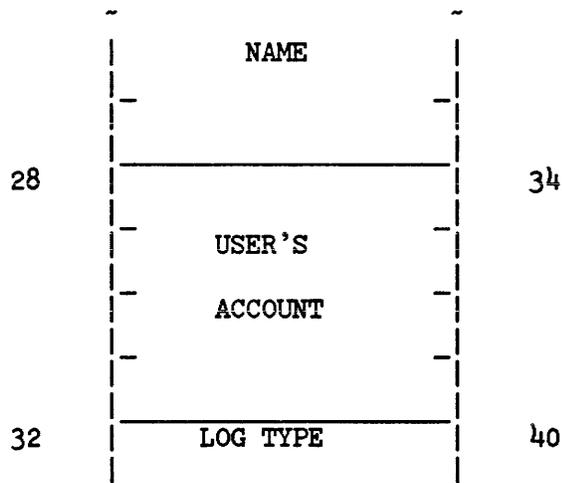
The maximum number of entries in the table. (i.e. maximum number of user logging processes. 1 entry for every process - activated or not).

**ENTRYSIZE**

The size of each entry in the table.

TYPICAL ENTRY

#		%
0	LOGGING IDENTIFIER	0
4	PASSWORD	4
8	FILE NAME	10
12	FILE LOCK WORD	14
16	FILE GROUP	20
20	FILE ACCOUNT	24
24	USER'S	30



**BYTE ENTRIES**

LID	=	BLIDTAB
PW	=	BLIDTAB(8)
FNAME'	=	BLIDTAB(16)
LW	=	BLIDTAB(24)
FGROUP	=	BLIDTAB(32)
FACCT	=	BLIDTAB(40)
UNAME	=	BLIDTAB(48)
UACCT	=	BLIDTAB(56)

**WORD ENTRIES**

TYP	=	LIDTAB(32)
-----	---	------------

**LID**

The logging identifier name. This is a maximum of eight characters long.

**PW**

The pass word for the logging identifier. This is a maximum of eight characters long.

The following is the fully qualified file name of the current log file.

**FNAME'**

The name of the destination file.

**LW**

The lock word on the destination file if the file is on disc.

**FGROUP**

The group that the file resides in.

**FACCT**

The account that the destination file resides in.

**UNAME**

The name of the user who created the logging identifier.

**UACCT**

The account of the user who created the logging identifier.

**TYP**

The status of the entry.   -1 = null entry  
                              0 = disc logging file  
                              1 = tape logging file  
                              2 = serial disc logging file  
                              3 = cartridge tape logging file

D. LOGGING RECORD FORMAT

RECORD SIZE = 128 words

USER AREA = 119 words

LOG RECORD AT OPENLOG

0    2    3    4    6    7    11 12            24 25            127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	logid	log#	creator	pcb	
------	-------	------	------	------	-------	------	---------	-----	--

USER OR SUBSYSTEM/CONTINUATION LOG RECORD (from WRITELOG)

0    2    3    4    6    7    8 9            127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	log#	len	user area
------	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----------

LOG RECORD AT CLOSELOG

0    2    3    4    6    7    11 12            24 25            127 128

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	logid	log#	creator	pcb	
------	-------	------	------	------	-------	------	---------	-----	--

CRASH MARKER

0    2    3    4    6    7            127 128

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	
------	-------	------	------	------	--

HEADER RECORD (START/RESTART)

0    2    3    4    6    7            11            127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	logid	
------	-------	------	------	------	-------	--

TRAILER RECORD (STOP)

0 2 3 4 6 7 11 127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	logid	
------	-------	------	------	------	-------	--

NULL RECORD

0 2 3 4 6 7 127 128

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	
------	-------	------	------	------	--

BEGIN TRANSACTION MARKER

0 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	log#	len	user area
------	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----------

END TRANSACTION MARKER

0 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 127

rec#	cksum	code	time	date	log#	len	user area
------	-------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----------

CODE DEFINITION

CODE.(8:8) =

- 1 Open log record
- 2 User/subsystem record (writelog)
- 3 Close log record
- 4 Header record
- 5 Trailer record
- 6 Restart record
- 7 Continuation of a user or subsystem record
- 9 Crash marker
- 10 End transaction record
- 11 Begin transaction record
- SPACE NULL record

## DATA FIELDS OF LOG RECORDS

REC#	=	DOUBLE INTEGER
CKSUM	=	INTEGER
CODE	=	INTEGER
TIME	=	DOUBLE (from intrinsic CLOCK)
DATE	=	INTEGER (from intrinsic CALENDAR)
LOGID	=	ASCII
LOG#	=	INTEGER
LEN	=	INTEGER
USERAREA	=	ASCII
CREATOR	=	ASCII
PCB	=	INTEGER

### NOTE:

1. The checksum algorithm uses the exclusive or (XOR) function against a base of negative one.
2. Null record is used for filler.
3. The code word of the logging record can contain a subsystem code defined by the user in the first half of the word (0:8). User logging allows privileged users to pass this code in the index parameter of the Openlog intrinsic.
4. The "len" field will contain the entire length of the data in the transaction (i.e. the length passed to WRITELOG, BEGINLOG, ENDLOG). If a continuation record is part of the transaction, it will also contain the entire length of the data. For example, a length of 140 was passed to the intrinsic. The "len" field of the first record will be 140, the "len" field of its continuation record will also be 140 - even though the actual amount of data found in the first record will be 119 and the data found in the continuation record will be 21.  
(Positive length = # words, negative length = # bytes)

Reserved for MEASIO control	0	LDEV # OF MEASIO	MEASLDEV
	1	MEASIO PLABEL	MEASPLAB
	2	MEASIO DST #	MEASDSTN
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
Reserved for performance tunning parameters	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	20	GLOBAL STATISTICS XDS NUMBER	MEASSTATX- DSNUM
	21	PROCESS STATISTICS XDS BANK	MEASPROC- XDSBANK
	22	PROCESS STATISTICS XDS BASE	MEASPROC- XDSBASE
	23	PROCESS STATISTICS XDS NUMBER	MEASPROC- XDSNUM
	24	CLASS 14 STATISTICS XDS BANK	
	25	CLASS 14 STATISTICS XDS BASE	



MEASINFOTAB (CONTINUED)

	55	CLASS 10 EN.CNT.	CLASS 11 EN.CNT.
	56	CLASS 12 EN.CNT.	CLASS 13 EN.CNT.
	57	CLASS 14 EN.CNT.	CLASS 15 EN.CNT.
	60		
	61		
reserved	62		
for	63		
shared	64		
clock	65		
interface	66		
user	67		

This chapter contains the data structures necessary to support message files. The first section details the message file's version of the familiar file system data structure; ie, the file label, file control block, access control block, etc..

The second section show the tables used by the basic ipc mechanism which is a set of internal, MPE procedures designed to support the "boundary conditions" of ipc files. For example, signalling a no wait reader that its record has arrived. See the section's introduction for a detailed description.

{File Structure}

{File label/FCB extent map}

	End of file block	Start of file block
.....		
: Disc addr of extent 0	: .	.
:.....	: .	.
: Disc addr of extent 1	: v	.
:.....	: -	.
: Disc addr of extent 2	:	.
:.....	:	.
: Disc addr of extent 3	:	.
:.....	:	.
z	z	.
:.....	:	.
: Disc addr of extent n-1	:	v
:.....	:	-
: Disc addr of extent n	:	
:.....	:	

The EOF and SOF are examples only, meant to show that 1) the start of file moves into the extent map as records are read and 2) that the file can wrap around and, hence, cause the SOF to be greater than the EOF.

When a file becomes empty the SOF and EOF are reset to the first block of extent zero.

Each extent is composed of a number of blocks. Extents all have the same number of blocks. Extent zero also contains space for the file label and user labels in the exact same format as standard files. Starting with block zero, sufficient blocks are allocated to the file label/user labels to satisfy their space requirements.

Extents outside of the SOF/EOF range may not exist. They are deleted at close time when there are no more writers accessing the file.

{Block Structure}

```
..... *****
: First data record      :
:.....: Exact same format as standard
: Second data record    : variable length blocks.
:.....:
z           z
:.....:
: Last data record      :
:.....:
: Record delimiter (-1) :
:.....: *****
:
: Empty space (next record :
: would not fit)         :
:
:.....:
: Header delimiter (%??) :
:.....:
: Last header record     :
:.....:
z           z
:.....:
: Second header record   :
:.....:
: First header record    :
:.....:
```

Separating the data portion of the records from their header enables the standard file system access procedures to read the records with no knowledge that they are msg file records.

{Record Format}

```
.....  
: Number of bytes in record :  
:.....:  
: First data word of record :  
:.....:  
z                               z  
:.....:  
: Last data word of record :  
:.....:
```

Length word's value does not include itself.

{Header Format}

```
.....  
: C:LC:           : Header Type: 0  
:.....:  
: Writer's ID     : -1  
:.....:
```

C (0:1) - Set on if this was the last record written before the system crashed. This bit is set on by the first open on the file after the crash.

LC (1:1)- Valid only for close headers. Set to one if this is the last writer to close the file.

Type(8:8)- 0 data  
1 open  
2 close

{Message Access Control Block}

Notes:

1. Words/fields that do not pertain to message files are left blank.
2. This diagram shows the "combined" ACB as it appears to the message access procedures (the procedures in IPC). Thus it is a combination of the LACB and the PACB.

```

.....
0 :      : Size of the ACB including buffers (words)      : 0
.....
1 :      : File number                                     : 1 *
.....
2 : File name                                             : 2 *
.....
z      : z                                               : z *
.....
6 : Foptions                                             : 6 *
.....
7 : Aoptions                                             : 7 *
.....
8 : Record size (bytes)                                  : 10 *
.....
9 : Block size (words)                                   : 11 *
.....
z      : z                                               : z *
.....
11 : Carriage control code (writers)                     : 13 *
.....
z      : z                                               : z *
.....
14 : Error code                                           : 16 *
.....
15 : Transmission log (units same as last read/write) : 17 *
.....
16 : Total number of unread records (includes opens     : 20
.....
17 : and closes)                                         : 21
.....
18 : Block number of the file's tail (relative to the   : 22
.....
19 : start of file block)                                : 23
.....
20 : Logical record transfer count                       : 24
.....
21 :                                                     : 25
.....

```

22	: Physical block transfer count	:	26
23	:	:	27
24	: Address of the head record's header	:	30
25	: Address of the next write header	:	31
26	: FCB control block vector	:	32
	z	z	
28	: Number readers	: Number readers & writers	: 34
29	z	z	
30	:	: Records per block	: 36
31	:Wrt buf indx:	: # buf - 1	: 37
32	: Address of the head record's data	:	40
33	: Size of the buffer (words)	:	41
	z	z	
38	:	: Logical device number	: 46
39	:0:# rd buf	: # wt buf	:er :qw :m :c :d :s :f : 47
40	: Number of max sized free records	:	50
41	:	:	51
42	: Number of free words in the current free record	:	52
43	: Address of the next write record	:	53
44	: Number of nondata records in the file	:	54
45	:	:	55
46	: # of read requests that have a claim on file	:	56
47	: Last read error	: Last write error	: 57
48	: DST number of the physical ACB	:	60
49	: Address of the physical ACB	:	61

50	: DST number of the logical ACB	: 62
51	: Address of the logical ACB	: 63
52	: DST rel address of the stack access control blk	: 64
53	: DST rel address of the DB area	: 65
54	: PACB vector table entry address	: 66
55	: PACB control block vector table address	: 67
56	: Target area's DST number	: 70
57	: Reserved for calling parameters	: 71
58	:	: 72
59	:	: 73
60	: Reserved for the stack marker from file system	: 74
61	: intrinsics	: 75
z		z
64	: User's soft interrupt plabel	: 100*
65	: Number of seconds to wait on boundary condition	: 101*
66	: O:Ex:Nd:Vr:Bt:Cls :C : Carriage control	: 102*
67	: Reply Port (basic IPC port)	: 103*
68	: Writer ID	: 104*
69	: Control block index for nowait writer record buf	: 105*
70	: DST relative addr of nowait writer record buffer	: 106*
71	: No wait I/O resultant error code	: 107*
72	: No wait I/O resultant transmission log	: 110*
73	: Write wait queue (basic IPC port)	: 111
74	: Read wait queue (basic IPC port)	: 112
75	: Head record's length (bytes)	: 113
76	: Head record's record type (same values as header)	: 114

77	: Head record's writer ID	: 115
78	: Head record's header word value	: 116
79	: Max size record plus its overhead (words)	: 117
80	: ACB wait queue message - contains same info as	: 120
81	: the wait queue message in the Message Queue	: 121
82	: Entry	: 122
83	:	: 123
84	:	: 124
85	: Waiter's reply port, 0 if using ACB compltn area	: 125
86	: ACB completion message area - see Message Queue	: 126
87	: Entry for completion message format	: 127
88	: Waiting process's pin	: 130
89	: Waiting process's file number	: 131
90	: Waiting process's soft interrupt plabel	: 132
91	: DST rel address of buffer one	: 133
92	: DST rel address of buffer two	: 134
93	: Etc.	: 135

\* Value is private to a particular accessor.

Word	Field	Description
66		Accessor's local flags.
	(0:1)	O 1 - have not yet issued an FREAD/FWRITE against the file.
	(1:1)	ex 1 - extended wait mode.
	(2:1)	nd 1 - do not destroy the next record read.
	(3:1)	vr 1 - writer has not yet written his first record (ie., he is a virgin).
	(4:1)	bt 0 - transmission log should be expressed in words. 1 - " " " " " " bytes.
	(5:1)	cls Not currently used (reserved for group IPC standard).
	(6:1)	C No wait completion message is in LACB area.
	(8:8)	car ctl carriage control character to be used for the writer's record (a value of one indicates no carriage control character).

Word	Field	Description
39		File's global flags.
	(9:1)	er 1 - extended read
	(10:1)	qw 1 - one or more writers has been queued on the wait queue.
	(11:1)	m 1 - wait msg is located in the ACB
	(12:1)	c 1 - completion msg is located in the ACB
	(13:1)	d 1 - the current write buffer has dirty bit set
	(14:1)	s 1 - the start of file is block zero
	(15:1)	f 0 - the ACB buffers have not been filled

{MMSTAT Definitions}

Octal Value	Event Type	Parameter 1	Parameter 2
72/0	Read init	# free rec	
72/1	Read compl	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	Number of records
72/2	Write init	(0:8) # rec, (8:8) ID	Number of free records
72/3	Write compl	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	Number of free records
72/4	Control	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	(0:4) func, (4:12) parm
72/5	EOF	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	Number of records
72/6	Open	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	Number of records
72/7	Close	(8:8) #free, (8:8) ID	Number of records
72/10	Initiation	0	(0:8) fix, (8:8) update
73/0	Put record	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	(0:3) rec type, (3:13) number of records
73/1	Delete rec	(0:8) error, (8:8) ID	(0:3) rec type (3:13) number of records
73/2	Delete blk	Start of file block #	End of file block #

Notes:

1. The aa/bb notation in the "octal value" column denotes type/subtype. Type is the actual MMSTAT event number. Subtype is (0:4) of parameter 0.

2. Several items can possibly exceed their fields, in that case the bits beyond the field are lost. These items are number of records, number of free records, start of file, and end of file.
3. Parameter word zero has a common format for all the MMSTAT events.

Field	Description
(0:4)	Event's subtype.
(4:2)	File's state 0 - empty 1 - partially full 2 - only a fraction of a free record is left 3 - completely full
(6:1)	Nonzero indicates that there is one or more waiting readers.
(7:1)	Nonzero indicates that there is one or more waiting writers.
(11:1)	Nonzero indicates that the write has a carriage control character.
(12:4)	Flags local to the accessor. (12:1) - the accessor has done no FREADs/FWRITES (13:1) - extended wait (14:1) - nondestructive read (15:1) - writer has not written any records

{File System Basic IPC Definitions}

The objective of this set of uncallable procedures is to provide a simple ipc mechanism to support the ipc file access procedures. It enables one process to send short, control messages to another process.

{General behavior}

{FCPORTOPEN procedure}

The heart of this mechanism is the port. A process desiring to receive messages would first open (create) a port. This process is termed the "port manager." When the port is created, a port number is returned to the opener. Since the port number value cannot be known in advance, potential senders need some method of obtaining the port number from the port manager.

Both the ports and the messages are contained in a single disc resident data segment. There can be a total of over thirty-five hundred open ports and outstanding messages. Thus neither ports nor message blocks are scarce resources.

{FCPORTSEND procedure}

This procedure sends a 0 to 5 word message to a port. Optionally a timeout value may be specified which will limit the duration the message will remain attached to the port. Expiration of the timeout causes the message to be deleted from the target port's queue and placed on the sender's reply port (specified by the sender in the FCPORTSEND procedure call).

{FCPORTRECEIVE}

Reads and deletes the head message from a port. The sender's return port number is also given to the receiver, enabling him to send a reply message.

{FCPORTCLOSE}

Demolishes the port.

{IPC File's Use of the IPC Mechanism}

All open message files have two ports open for the file (read wait queue and write wait queue), plus one port per accessor (reply port). Their use is described in the following.

{Reader and writer wait queues}

When an empty message file is accessed by more than one reader (share), then there must be a way of having the readers' FREADs satisfied in the same order that they were issued. That is, there must be queue of waiting readers. The ipc access procedures accomplish this by dedicating a basic ipc port as a "read wait queue." Whenever a reader's request is stalled because the file is empty, a message is sent to the read wait queue. Subsequent FREADs by other processes will queue up behind the first reader in a FIFO manner. An FWRITE will take the first entry from the wait queue and send a "read may be done" message to the reader's reply port.

In a like manner multiple writers will queue on the write wait queue when the file is full.

{Completion notification for nowait I/O}

The IOWAIT intrinsic waits for a message to be sent to the reply port (s) of the specified user files.

{Timeouts}

When an accessor encounters a boundary condition (ex, a reader accesses an empty file), it may specify that the condition must be satisfied in x seconds (FCONTROL 4). To this end the ipc access procedures merely issue the FCPORTSEND to the wait queue with the user's timeout value specified. The timeout will tear the message from the wait queue and place it on the accessor's reply port.





{Port Data Segment Global Area}

0	: Data segment number of this port data segment	: 0
1	: Block size in words	: 1
2	: Total number of blocks	: 2
3	: Maximum number of blocks	: 3
4	: Current number of free blocks	: 4
5	: Number of open ports	: 5
6	: Head of free list	: 6
7	: Tail of free list	: 7
10	: Head of impeded process list	: 8
11	: Tail of impeded process list	: 9
12	: Head of timeout thread (TQE address)	: 10
13	: TRLX of timeout	: 11
14	: Value returned by TIMER intrinsic when	: 12
15	: Timeout was initiated.	: 13
16	: Head of port list (in units of port numbers).	: 14
17	: Not used.	: 15

{Port}

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
.....
0 : Head MQE address : 0
.....
1 : Tail MQE address : 1
.....
2 :E : W : Next port number in port list thread: 2
.....
3 : Soft int subtype : Pin of port's owner : 3
.....
4 : Soft interrupt parameter one : 4
.....
5 : Number of MQEs in the port's queue : 5
.....
6 : Number of sends to this port : 6
.....
7 : Soft interrupt plabel : 7
.....
:0 :1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10:11:12:13:14:15:
```

E Enable wake up bit  
0 - Do not awaken the process  
1 - Awaken the process

W type Action to be taken on an enabled port when a message is received.

- 0 - Awaken the process on a message wait bit.
- 1 - Generate user software interrupt
- 2 - Generate system software interrupt

{Message Queue Entry (MQE)}

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
.....
0 : Next MQE entry; if last, (port addr) LOR 7 : 0
.....
1 : Port number of return port : 1
.....
2 :Time List Entry (TLE),0=no timeout,-1=timed out: 2
.....
3 : Parameter zero : 3
.....
4 : Parameter one : 4
.....
5 : Parameter two : 5
.....
6 : Parameter three : 6
.....
7 : Parameter four : 7
.....
:0 :1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10:11:12:13:14:15:

```

Timer entry definitions - 0 - no timeout  
1 - timeout expired  
2 - TLE address for a pending timeout

File System Message Files

-----

Wait Message

parm#

- 0 - WRITER ID
- 1 - LOCAL FLAGS (differ with each accessor)
  - (0:1) - accessor just opened file
  - (1:1) - will wait on boundary condition if no symbiotic process
  - (3:1) - writer has not written a record
  - (4:1) - transmission log in bytes
  - (8:1) - carriage control code
- 2 - DST# of data buffer
- 3 - Address of data buffer (DST relative)
- 4 - Length of data buffer in bytes

Completion Message

- 0 - Resultant error code
- 1 - Resultant transmission log in bytes

{Timer List Entry (TLE)}

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
.....
0 : Next TLE (sorted in incr time val), 0 if last: 0
.....
1 : Preceding TLE entry (0 if first entry) : 1
.....
2 : Number of milliseconds the timeout value : 2
.....
3 : of this TLE is beyond the previous TLE. : 3
.....
4 : Address of the affected MQE : 4
.....
5 : Address of the MQE's port : 5
.....
6 : Value of TIMER when this timeout expires : 5
.....
7 : (Milliseconds) : 7
.....
:0 :1 :2 :3 :4 :5 :6 :7 :8 :9 :10:11:12:13:14:15:

```

{MMSTAT Definitions}

Octal Value	Event Type	Parameter 0	Parameter 1	Parameter 2
62	Open	Port number	Port DST num	Flags parameter
63	Receive completion	Port number	MQE address 15:1 Waitspc	Return port
64	Send	Port number	MQE address 15:1 Q type	Return port
65	Change status	Port number	0 = enable 1 = disable	Head MQE address
66	Abort	Port number	Parameter zero	Return port
67	Close	Port number	Port DST	# open ports left
70	Expand	Port DST num	# expand blks	Total # blocks
71	Timeout expired	Port num	MQE address	Return port

## I. Overview

The memory resident message facility of MPE IV addresses the need for an efficient, simple, and uniform method for system code to send short status-type messages to processes.

Each process is created with a message harbor which supports a set of message ports which are private to that process. There is a maximum of four ports per harbor in the initial implementation. This limit can be easily extended when new ports are required.

Any system code, even code running on the ICS, can send a message to any port of any process. The destination process' PIN must be known, and a priori conventions on portnumber and message formats must be established. The caller of SENDMSG may optionally specify that the destination process be awakened from a message wait.

The caller of SENDMSG specifies whether the message is to be buffered in the primary message table or the secondary message table. When the secondary table is specified, if the pool of secondary message entries is exhausted, the calling process is queued for a message table entry and blocked until one becomes available. Use of the primary message table is reserved for code running on the ICS or during critical sections (Pdisabled or Disabled intervals) in which it is not possible to release control of the processor to queue for a free message table entry. If the primary table is specified and no free entries are available, the SENDMSG crashes the system.

Messages can be of any length up to the configured maximum. Message length is specified in the call to SENDMSG and RECEIVMSG. In the initial implementation, messages are limited to 4 words in length. This maximum can be easily increased if the need arises.

By calling PORTSTATUS, a process may at any time determine whether a specified port is non-empty or obtain the portnumber of his most urgent non-empty port (lowest numerical port number =most urgent port).

By calling RECEIVMSG, a process may receive the message at the head of his specified message port. This receive is optionally non-destructive.

A process can wait on a message wait, or on a combination of message wait and other wait types.

## II. Message Intrinsic

- A. Procedure SENDMSG(Destpin, Destport, Msglength, Flags);  
Value Destpin, Destport, Msglength, Flags;  
Integer Destpin, Destport, Msglength;  
Option Privileged, Uncallable;  
Logical Flags;

Destpin, Destport, and Msglength had better be within range and reasonable (process and port exist), since SENDMSG checks and will crash if the parameters are bad.

The caller of SENDMSG stacks the message contents before calling the procedure. SENDMSG expects the first msg word to be at Q-7-Msglength, and the last msg word at Q-8. The message contents at Q-8 to Q-7-Msglength are deleted from top of stack by the exit from SENDMSG to the caller.

Flags.(1:1)=1 ==> Wake-up destination process from a  
message wait  
. (0:1)=1 ==> place message in secondary message  
table

Return CC=CCG if process was already awake else CC=CCE.

- B. Logical Procedure PORTSTATUS(Portnumber);  
Value Portnumber;  
Integer Portnumber;  
Option Privileged, Uncallable;

When supplied a valid port number, PORTSTATUS returns a true value if the port is non-empty and a false value if the port is empty.

When passed a -1 as portnumber parameter, PORTSTATUS returns the portnumber of the process' most urgent non-empty port (the smaller the number, the more urgent the port).

If all ports are empty, PORTSTATUS returns CC=CCE. If at least one port is non-empty, PORTSTATUS returns CC=CCG.

C. Procedure RECEIVMSG(Portnum,Msglength,Flags);  
Value Portnum,Msglength,Flags;  
Integer Portnum,Msglength;  
Option Privileged,Uncallable;  
Logical Flags;

Portnum and Msglength had better be within range or else  
its Suddenddeath time.

The caller of RECEIVMSG does an ADD S Msglength to make  
space for the message contents. RECEIVMSG stores the  
message contents into Q-8,Q-9,...,Q-7-Msglength.  
Q-7-Msglength contains the first word of the message.

Flags.(0:1)=1 ==> do not release message from head of  
port's message queue (non-destructive  
read)

Return CC=CCG if port was empty, else CC:=CCE.

### III. Supporting Data Structures

#### A. Message Harbor Table [DST #57 (%71)]

-----

The message facility is presently used only by the Dispatcher and should not be used by any process. The Message Harbor Table is created during system generation. It is a resident structure, though needn't reside in bank 0. Its base is located through the DST entry which describes it.

```
*.....*
* LINK TO FIRST MSG PORT 0 * MESSAGE HARBOR
*-----*
* LINK TO FIRST MSG PORT 1 * TABLE ENTRY
*-----*
* LINK TO FIRST MSG PORT 2 * FORMAT
*-----*
* LINK TO FIRST MSG PORT 3 *
*-----*
* NON-EMPTY PORT MASK *
*.....*
```

FIRST MSG QUEUE LINK .(0:1) =1 ==> NEXT MESSAGE IN SECONDARY  
MESSAGE TABLE  
. (1:15) = INDEX OF NEXT ENTRY IN  
APPROPRIATE TABLE

#### B. Message Tables

-----

Prim Msg Tab DST = #58 (%72)  
Sec Msg Tab DST = #17 (%21)

There are two types of tables which are used to buffer sent messages, the primary and secondary message tables. The tables are identical in format, but independently configurable with respect to size. Both tables are resident structures, though they needn't be located in bank 0. The bases of the message tables are located by looking up their addresses in the DST entry describing them.

```
*****
* # OF CONFIGURED ENTRIES *
*-----*
* # ENTRY SIZE (5) * MESSAGE TABLE
*-----*
* # ENTRIES AVAILABLE * ENTRY ZERO
```

```

*-----*
* INDEX OF FIRST FREE ENTRY *          FORMAT
*-----*
* PIN OF FIRST IMPEDED PROCESS *
*.....*

*.....*
* NEXT MSG IN QUEUE LINK *          MESSAGE TABLE
*-----*
* MSG WORD 1 *          ASSIGNED ENTRY
*-----*
* MSG WORD 2 *          FORMAT
*-----*
* MSG WORD 3 *
*-----*
* MSG WORD 4 *
*.....*

*.....*
* %100000 *
*-----*
* INDEX NEXT FREE ENTRY *          FREE ENTRY
*-----*
* Don't Care *          FORMAT
*-----*
* Don't Care *
*-----*
* Don't Care *
*.....*

```

NEXT MSG IN QUEUE LINK .(0:1) =1 ==> NEXT MESSAGE IN SECONDARY  
MESSAGE TABLE  
.(1:15) = INDEX OF NEXT ENTRY IN  
APPROPRIATE TABLE

C. Message Port Assignments

```

-----
Message Port 0 : Junk Port (to be used when no message
interference can occur.)
Message Port 1 : Reserved (for message facility)
Message Port 2 : Reserved (for message facility)
Message Port 3 : Image Port / deferred IOMESSPROC task

```

## MMSTATS CATALOG INDEX

EVENT NAME	EVENT NO.		EVENT NAME	EVENT NO.	
-----	DEC.	%	-----	DEC.	%
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ALLOCMEM	12	014	* FREADDIR	64	100 (-)
BINREAD	233	351 (-)	* FREADLABEL	76	114 (-)
BREAK	237	355 (-)	* FREADSEEK	68	104 (-)
CABORTIO	142	216	* FRENAME	80	120 (-)
CCLOSE	146	222	* FSETMODE	72	110 (-)
CCLOSETRACEFILE	154	232	* FSPACE	69	105 (-)
CCONTROL	152	230	* FUNLOCK	79	117 (-)
CGARBAGE	7	007	* FUPDATE	66	102 (-)
CONFIG-INFO	221	335 (-)	* FWRITE	63	077 (-)
CONFIG-INFO	222	336 (-)	* FWRITEDIR	65	101 (-)
CONFIG-INFO	223	337 (-)	* FWRITELABEL	77	115 (-)
COPEN	140	214	* GIPINTERRUPT	192	300
COPENTRACEFILE	153	231	* IOBUFTRAP	125	175
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CREAD	147	223	* IOWAIT	67	103 (-)
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CSDRIVER	150	226	* MONINIT	228	344 (-)
CSIOWAIT	144	220	* MONOFF	229	345 (-)
CWRITE	149	225	* PROCESS COMPLETE	211	323 (-)
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DEALLOCM	13	015	* QUIESCE	40	050
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DISKBUGCATCHER	200	310	* SEGIOINIT	5	005
			* SIODM-ENTRY	194	302
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FCLOSE	81	121 (-)	* SYSPINS	225	341 (-)
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FGETINFO	75	113 (-)	* TERMLOGOFF	235	353 (-)
FLOCK	78	116 (-)	* TERMLOGON	234	352 (-)
FOPEN/(DA)	60	074 (-)	* TERMREAD	230	346 (-)
FOPEN/(DA)	61	075 (-)	* TERMWRITE	232	350 (-)
FPOINT	70	106 (-)	*		

```

*****
*
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 0
*
*           MEMORY MANAGER
*
*****

```

EVENT 0

EVENT NAME: QONSEG  
DESCRIPTION: ABSENCE TRAP ON CODE/DATA SEGMENT

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC  
CALLING PROCEDURE(S): QUEUEONSEGMENT

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION  
-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
= 0 => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
= 1 => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
= 2,3 => SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
      .(1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX  
              INTO CSTBLK  
      .(8:8) = LOGICAL SEGMENT  
              NUMBER (0-255)

P2 = PCB01(CPCB) - SLL POINTER  
P3 = STATUS (IN STACK MARKER) OF CALLING (TRAPPING) SEGMENT

EVENT 1

-----

EVENT NAME: MAKEOC

DESCRIPTION: MAKE SEGMENT AN OVERLAY CANDIDATE - RELEASE SEGMENT  
TO THE POOL OF AVAILABLE SPACE

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC

CALLING PROCEDURE: MAKEOC

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
= 0 => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT  
          .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
= 1 => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT  
          .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
= 2,3 => SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
          .(1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX  
          .(8:8) = LOGICAL SEGMENT NUMBER  
                  (0-255)

P2 = 0 (UNUSED)  
P3 = 0 (UNUSED)

EVENT 2

-----

EVENT NAME: SPECIALRO

DESCRIPTION: REQUEST OF SEGMENT EXPANSION/CONTRACTION, UNLOCK,  
UNFREEZE, IOUNFREEZE, LOCK, IOFREEZE, FREEZE

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC, KERNELD, ININ

CALLING PROCEDURES: UNLOCKSEG', IOFREEZE', FETCHSEGMENT-(KERNELC)  
DLSIZE, ZSIZE, GETPXSEG, ALTDSEGSIZE,  
ALTPXFILESIZE - (KERNELD)  
STACKOVERFLOW - (ININ)

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
 = 0 => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
       .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
 =1 => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
       .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
 =2,3 => SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
       .(1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX  
               INTO CSTBLK  
       .(8:8) = LOGICAL SEGMENT  
               NUMBER (0-255)

P2 = .(0:1) =1 => REQUEST IS THROUGH FETCHSEGMENT (TYPES  
               0,1,2)

.(12:4) TYPE OF REQUEST  
 = 0=> IOFREEZE  
 = 1=> FREEZE  
 = 2=> LOCK  
 = 3=> IOUNFREEZE  
 = 4=> UNFREEZE  
 = 5=> UNLOCK  
 = 6=> DLSIZE EXPANSION  
 = 7=> DLSIZE CONTRACTION  
 = 8=> PXFIXED EXPANSION  
 = 9=> PXFILE EXPANSION  
 = 10=> PXFILE CONTRACTION  
 = 11=> XDS EXPANSION  
 = 12=> XDS CONTRACTION  
 = 13=> ZSIZE EXPANSION  
 = 14=> ZSIZE CONTRACTION  
 = 15=> STACKOVERFLOW

P3 = FOR TYPES (P2.(12:4))  
 = 0,2,3,5 => P3.(8:8) = LOCK OR IOFREEZE COUNT  
 = 1,4 => P3.(0:8) = FREEZE COUNT  
 = 6-15 => REQUESTED SIZE OF AREA IN WORDS

EVENT 4

-----

EVENT NAME: FETCHSEG

DESCRIPTION: SEGMENT REQUEST (FOR I/O SYSTEM OR PROCESS)

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FETCHSEGMENT

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
= 0 => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
= 1 => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
= 2,3=> SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
      .(1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX  
              INTO CSTBLK  
      .(8:8) = LOGICAL SEGMENT  
              NUMBER (0-255)

P2 = REQUESTORID  
      .(0:1) = 1 => I/O SYSTEM REQUEST  
              .(8:8) = LDEV #  
      .(0:1) = 0 => PROCESS REQUEST  
              .(8:8) = PIN # OF REQUESTING PROCESS  
      .(1:1) = 1 => IOFREEZE REQUEST  
      .(2:1) = 1 => BLOCKED LOCK REQUEST  
      .(3:1) = 1 => LOCK REQUEST  
      .(4:1) = 1 => FREEZE REQUEST

P3= .(13:3)= 0 => SEGMENT ALREADY PRESENT  
      = 1 => SEGMENT IS RECOVERABLE OVERLAY CANDIDATE  
      = 2 => SEGMENT ALREADY ON ITS WAY IN FOR SOMEONE  
      = 3 => SEGMENT NOT PRESENT -- MUST FETCH

EVENT 5

-----

EVENT NAME:  SEGIOINIT

DESCRIPTION:  MEMORY MANAGEMENT READ/WRITE OF SEGMENT FROM/TO  
                  DISC QUEUED

CALLING MODULE:  KERNELC

CALLING PROCEDURES:  PROCESSINITMSG, STARTSEGWRITE

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
      = 0   => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
          .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
      = 1   => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
          .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
      = 2,3 => SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
          .(1:7)  = PROGRAM INDEX  
                  INTO CSTBLK  
          .(8:8)  = LOGICAL SEGMENT  
                  NUMBER (0-255)  
P2 = DISCREQUEST INDEX - INDEX INTO THE DISC REQUEST TABLE  
                  (SYSDB RELATIVE)  
P3 = .(0:1) = 1  => WRITE START  
      = 0   => READ START  
      .(2:15) = LDEV #

EVENT 6

-----

EVENT NAME: SIODONE

DESCRIPTION: MEMORY MANAGEMENT SEGMENT READ/WRITE FROM/TO DISC  
COMPLETE

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC

CALLING PROCEDURES: SEGREADCOMPLETOR, SEGWRITECOMPLETOR

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SEGIDENTIFIER.(0:2) = SEG TYPE FIELD  
= 0 => SEG IS A DATA SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = DST ENTRY NUMBER  
= 1 => SEG IS AN SL SEGMENT,  
      .(2:14) = SL ENTRY NUMBER  
= 2,3=> SEG IS PART OF A PROGRAM,  
      .(1:7) = PROGRAM INDEX  
              INTO CSTBLK  
      .(8:8) = LOGICAL SEGMENT  
              NUMBER (0-255)  
P2 = DISCREQUEST INDEX - INDEX INTO THE DISC REQUEST TABLE  
      (SYSDB RELATIVE)  
P3 = .(0.1) = 1 => WRITE COMPLETE  
      = 0 => READ COMPLETE

EVENT 7 (%7)

-----

EVENT NAME: CGARBAGE

EVENT DESCRIPTION: GARBAGE COLLECTION HAS JUST TAKEN PLACE

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC

CALLING PROCEDURE: COLLECTGARBAGE

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = BANK OF SOURCE JUST MOVED FROM

P2 = ADDR OF SOURCE JUST MOVED FROM

P3 = MOVEPAGECNT, NUMBER OF PAGES JUST MOVED FROM

EVENT 8 (%10)

EVENT NAME: SWAPIN  
DESCRIPTION: SWAP IN A PROCESS

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC  
CALLING PROCEDURE: SWAPIN

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1 = PIN OF PROCESS BEING SWAPPED IN  
P2 = .(0:1) = 0 => BEING SWAP  
          = 1 => END SWAP  
      .(1:1) = 0 => NORMAL (PARTIAL SWAP OK)  
          = 1 => SWAP REQUIRED  
      .(12:4) = 0 => PROCESS SWAPIN COMPLETE  
              2 => NO ROOM, HARD REQ MAY SUCCEED  
              3 => NO ROOM, HARD REQ FAILED  
              4 => SWAPIN STOPPED - MORE URGENT ACTIVITY  
              8 => NO LOCK SPACE  
P3 = HARDREQUEST = TRUE => HARD REQUEST ON SWAPIN  
                  FALSE=> NORMAL

```
*****
*
*
*          MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 1
*
*          MEMORY MANAGER
*
*****
```

EVENT 12 (%14)

-----

EVENT NAME: ALLOCMEM  
DESCRIPTION: FOUND A HOLE FOR A SEGMENT REPLACEMENT REQUEST

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC  
CALLING PROCEDURE: RESERVEREGION

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = REQUESTED SIZE IN PAGES  
P2 = BANK OF SELECTED REGION  
P3 = ADDRESS OF SELECTED REGION

EVENT 13 (%15)

-----

EVENT NAME: DEALLOCM  
DESCRIPTION: RELEASE REGION OF MEMORY TO AVAILABLE STATUS

CALLING MODULE: KERNELC  
CALLING PROCEDURE: RELEASEREGION

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1 = SIZE RELEASED IN PAGES  
P2 = BANK OF RELEASED REGION BASE  
P3 = ADDRESS OF RELEASED REGION BASE

```

*****
*
*
*          MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 2
*
*          MEMORY MANAGER
*
*
*****

```

EVENT -20 (-%24)

-----

EVENT NAME: ALCSTBLK  
DESCRIPTION: REQUEST TO RESERVE A BLOCK OF ENTRIES IN THE CSTX

CALLING MODULE: KERNELD  
CALLING PROCEDURE: ALCSTBLOCK

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

P1=EIX	CST BLOCK INDEX ASSIGNED
P2=CSTX	DST RELATIVE INDEX OF WORD 0 OF THE FIRST RESERVED CSTX ENTRY
P3=N	NUMBER OF CSTX ENTRIES RESERVED

EVENT -21 (%25)

EVENT NAME: DEALCSTBLK  
DESCRIPTION: INDICATES THAT A CST EXTENSION BLOCK HAS BEEN  
DEALLOCATED

CALLING MODULE: KERNELD  
CALLING PROCEDURE: DEALCSTBLOCK

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=EIX	CST BLOCK INDEX ASSIGNED TO THE BLOCK OF CST ENTRIES
P2=CSTX	DST RELATIVE INDEX OF WORD 0 OF THE FIRST CST ENTRY TO BE RELEASED
P3=MCNT	=(#ALLOCATED CSTX ENTRIES- #ENTRIES BEING RELEASED)*4

EVENT -23 (-%27)

EVENT NAME:RELRESOURCES

DESCRIPTION: RESOURCES (VDS,MAIN MEMORY, ST ENTRY) RESERVED FOR THE  
FOR THE SEGMENT HAVE BEEN RELEASED

CALLING MODULE: KERNELD

CALLING PROCEDURE: RELDATASEG

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1=NEW DB DST NUMBER	
----------------------	--

P2=DELTA P AT EXCHANGEDB CALL	
-------------------------------	--

P3=STATUS AT EXCHANGEDB CALL	
------------------------------	--

```
*****  
*  
*  
*          MMMSTAT EVENT GROUP 3          *  
*          (NOT CURRENTLY ASSIGNED)      *  
*  
*****
```

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 4
*
*           SCHEDULING
*
*****

```

EVENT 40 (%50)

-----

EVENT NAME: QUIESCE  
DESCRIPTION: PROCESS SWITCH - STATE OF PROCESS SAVED  
  
CALLING MODULE: KERNELC  
CALLING PROCEDURE: DSP

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

-----

- P1 = PCB00(CPCB)
- .(0:1) = 1 => SAR - SCHEDULING ATTENTION REQUIRED
  - .(2:1) = 1 => CRIT - PROCESS IS CRITICAL
  - .(3:1) = 1 => HSIR - PROCESS HAS SIR
  - .(4:1) = 1 => PIOVR - PENDING PI, PROCESS CRITICAL
  - .(5:1) = 1 => HSPRI - HOLD SIR PRIORITY
  - .(6:1) = 1 => IPEXP - INCORE PROTECT EXPIRED
  - .(7:1) = 1 => PC - PREMPT CAPABILITY
  - .(8:1) = 1 => MP - MUST PREMPT
  - .(9:1) = 1 => LW - LONG WAIT
  - .(10:1)= 1 => SW - SHORT WAIT
  - .(11:1)= 1 => TRW - TERMINAL READ WAIT
  - .(12:1) =1 => USEQD - USED A QUANTUM SINCE TRANSACTION  
BEGAN
  - .(13:1)= 1 => HIPRI - HOLD IMPEDED PRIORITY
  - .(14:1)= 1 => ALLOW SOFT INTERRUPTS EVEN THOUGH IN  
SYSTEM CODE
  - .(15:1)= 1 => RITBK - PROCESS IN RIT BREAK

P2 = PCB04(CPCB)

- .(0:1) = 1 => M - MOURNING WAIT
- .(1:1) = 1 => RG - GLOBAL RIN WAIT
- .(2:1) = 1 => RL - LOCAL RIN WAIT
- .(3:1) = 1 => MA - MAIL WAIT
- .(4:1) = 1 => BIO - BLOCKED IO WAIT
- .(5:1) = 1 => IO - IO WAIT
- .(6:1) = 1 => UCP - UCOP WAIT, RIT WAIT
- .(7:1) = 1 => JNK - JUNK WAIT
- .(8:1) = 1 => TIM - TIMER WAIT
- .(9:1) = 1 => INT - INTERRUPT WAIT
- .(10:1) = 1 => SON - SON WAIT
- .(11:1) = 1 => FA - FATHER WAIT
- .(12:1) = 1 => IMP - PROCESS WAITING TO UNIMPEDED
- .(13:1) = 1 => SIR - PROCESS WAITING FOR SIR
- .(14:1) = 1 => TIM - PROCESS WAITING FOR TIME OUT
- .(15:1) = 1 => MEM - PROCESS WAITING FOR MEMORY

P3 = PCB13(CPCB)

- .(0:1) = 1 => DISPQ - PROCESS ON DISPATCHING QUEUE
- .(1:1) = 1 => L SCHEDULING CLASS
- .(2:1) = 1 => C SCHEDULING CLASS
- .(3:1) = 1 => D SCHEDULING CLASS
- .(4:1) = 1 => E SCHEDULING CLASS
- .(5:1) = 1 => INTER- PROCESS IS INTERACTIVE
- .(6:1) = 1 => CORER- PROCESS IS CORE-RESIDENT
- .(8:8) = PROCESS' SCHEDULING PRIORITY

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 6
*
*           FILESYS
*
*   THESE EVENTS ARE FOR DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY
*****

```

EVENT -60(%74)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN  
DESCRIPTION: OLD FILE OPEN

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPENDA

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:2)=2 -> NON-SPOOLER ACCESS (0:2).NE.2 ->
P2= AOPTIONS	SEE INTRINSICS MANUAL
P3= FILE LABEL FOPTIONS	SEE INTRINSICS MANUAL

EVENT -61(%75)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN'  
DESCRIPTION: OLD DISC FILE OPEN (CONTINUATION OF EVENT -60)

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPENDA

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= RECORD SIZE	
P2= FILE LABEL BLOCK SIZE	
P3= # OF BUFFERS	

EVENT -61(%75)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN'

DESCRIPTION: OLD FILE OPEN (CONTINUATION OF EVENTS -60 & -61)

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPENDA

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE LABEL FILE LIMIT	MSW
P2= FILE LABEL FILE LIMIT	LSW
P3= FILE LABEL # OF EXTENTS	

EVENT -60(%74)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN  
DESCRIPTION: NEW DISC FILE OPEN

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPEN

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:2)=2 -> NON-SPOOLER ACCESS (0:2).NE.2 ->
P2= AOPTIONS	SEE INTRINSICS MANUAL
P3= FOPTIONS	SEE INTRINICS MANUAL

EVENT -61(%75)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN'  
DESCRIPTION: NEW DISC FILE OPEN (CONTINUATION OF EVENT -60)

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPEN

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= RECORD SIZE	
P2= BLOCK SIZE	
P3= # OF BUFFERS	

EVENT -61(%75)

EVENT NAME: FOPEN'

DESCRIPTION: NEW DISC FILE OPEN (CONTINUATION OF EVENT -60 & -61)

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FOPEN

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=	FCB FILE LIMIT
P2=	FCB MAX # EXTENTS
P3= (0:8)=	INITIAL ALLOCATION EXTENTS

EVENT -62(%76)

EVENT NAME: FREAD  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FREAD

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= ACBTLOG	TRANSFER COUNT
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -63(%77)

EVENT NAME: FWRITE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FWRITE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= TCOUNT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -64(%100)

EVENT NAME: FREADDIR  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FREADDIR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= ACBTLOG	TRANSFER COUNT
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -64(%100)

EVENT NAME: FREADDIR'  
DESCRIPTION: CONTINUATION OF EVENT -64 FREADDIR

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FREADDIR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= REC #	MSW
P2= REC #	LSW
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -65(%101)

EVENT NAME: FWRITEDIR  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING MODULE: FWRITEDIR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILENUM	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= TCOUNT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -65(%101)

EVENT NAME: FWRITEDIR'  
DESCRIPTION: CONTINUATION OF EVENT -65 FWRITEDIR

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FWRITEDIR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= REC #	MSW
P2= REC #	LSW
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -66(%102)

EVENT NAME: FUPDATE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FUPDATE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= TCOUNT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -67(%103)

EVENT NAME: IOWAIT  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: IOWAIT

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= ACBTLOG	TRANSFER COUNT
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -68(%104)

EVENT NAME: FREADSEEK  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FREADSEEK

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	(0:1) BUFFER HIT FLAG
P2= REC #	MSW
P3= REC #	LSW

EVENT -69(%105)

EVENT NAME: FSPACE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FSPACE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= DISPLACEMENT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= NOT USED	

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 7
*
*           FILESYS
*
*   THESE EVENTS ARE FOR DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY
*****

```

EVENT -70(%106)

EVENT NAME: FPOINT  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FPOINT

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= REC #	MSW
P3= LSW	LSW

EVENT -71(%107)

EVENT NAME: FCONTROL  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FCONTROL

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= CODE	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= NOT USED	

EVENT -72(%110)

EVENT NAME: FSETMODE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FSETMODE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= MODEFLAGS	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3=	

EVENT -74(%112)

EVENT NAME: FCHECK  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FCHECK

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= ERRORCODE	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= 0	

EVENT -75(%113)

EVENT NAME: FGETINFO  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FGETINFO

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= FOPTIONS	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= AOPTIONS	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL

EVENT -76(%114)

EVENT NAME: FREADLABEL  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE:

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= TCOUNT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= 0	

EVENT -77(%115)

EVENT NAME: FWRITELABEL  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FWRITELABEL

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= TCOUNT	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= 0	

EVENT -78(%116)

EVENT NAME: FLOCK  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FLOCK

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FILE #	
P2= LOCKCOND	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
P3= COND CODE	SEE INTRINSSIC MANUAL

EVENT -79(%117)

EVENT NAME: FUNLOCK  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEIO

CALLING PROCEDURE: FUNLOCK

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1= FILE #	
------------	--

P2= 0	
-------	--

P3= 0	
-------	--

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 8
*
*   THESE EVENTS ARE FOR DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY
*
*****

```

EVENT -80(%120)

EVENT NAME: FRENAME  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FRENAME

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1= FILE #	
------------	--

P2= 0	
-------	--

P3= 0	
-------	--

EVENT -81(%121)

EVENT NAME: FCLOSE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: FILEACC

CALLING PROCEDURE: FCLOSE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1= FILE #	
------------	--

P2= DISP	SEE INTRINSIC MANUAL
----------	----------------------

P3= SECCODE	SEE INTRINSIC CODE
-------------	--------------------

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 9
*
*           DISC I/O TRANSFER REQUESTS
*
*           THESE EVENTS ARE FOR DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY
*****

```

EVENT -98(%142)

EVENT NAME: DISK TRAFFIC  
DESCRIPTION: DISC I/O REQUEST HAS BEEN QUEUED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: ATTACHIO

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=CNT	DATA TRANSFER COUNT: WORDS IF >0; BYTES IF <0
P2=FLAGS.(0:4)	
P3=FNCT	=0 ==>READ =1 ==>WRITE =2 ==>OPEN FILE =3 ==>CLOSE FILE =4 ==>CLOSE DEVICE

```

*****
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*****

```

MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 10

DISC ERRORS

EVENT 100(%144)

EVENT NAME: DISK ERROR  
DESCRIPTION: RECORD DISC ERROR

CALLING MODULE: IOFDISC1

CALLING PROCEDURE: FHDDVR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=DIPT(DSTAT)	HARDWARE STATUS
P2=S0	QMISC
P3=IOQP(QLDEV).QLDEVN LOR STOCOUNT&LSL(8))	=LDEV/SIO PROGRAM COUNTER

EVENT 101(%145)

EVENT NAME: DISK ERROR  
DESCRIPTION: RECORD DISC ERROR

CALLING MODULE: IOMDISCO

CALLING PROCEDURE: MHDDVR

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=DIPT(DSTAT)	HARDWARE STATUS
P2=S0	QMISC
P3=IOQP(QLDEV).QLDEVN LOR STOCOUNT&LSL(8))	=LDEV/SIO PROGRAM COUNTER

```

*****
*
*
*          MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 11
*
*          SIO
*
*
*****

```

EVENT -110(%156)

EVENT NAME: START I/O  
DESCRIPTION: DRIVER INITIATOR FOR SIO DEVICE HAS BEEN CALLED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=IOQPL(QSTAT) LOR IOQPL(QLDEV).LDEVN	
	= (0:8) PCB ENTRY # OF PROCESS MAKING REQUEST
	(8:8) LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER OF DEVICE FOR I/O
P2=IOQP(QWBCT)=WORD COUNT IF>0; BYTE COUNT IF<0	
P3=(0:2) = FUNCTION CODE SPECIFIED BY DRIVER	
	= 0 => READ
	= 1 => WRITE
	= 2 => CONTROL
	= (6:10) = DSTN OF TARGET DATA SEG

EVENT -111(%157)

EVENT NAME: I/O COMPLETION  
DESCRIPTION: SIO COMPLETION

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=IOQP(QLDEV).LDEVN	= LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER OF DISC INVOLVED IN TRANSFER
P2=IOQP(QPAR1)	(DEFINED BY DRIVER)
P3=IOQP(QPAR2)	(DEFINED BY DRIVER)

```

*****
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*****

```

MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 12

SOFT DEATH

EVENT 120(%170)

EVENT NAME: SOFT'DEATH  
 DESCRIPTION: BUG CATCHER

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SOFT'DEATH

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	SOFT'DEATH I.D. NUMBER
P2	CALLERS STATUS REGISTER
P3	CALLERS DELTA P

EVENT 125 (%175)  
 -----

EVENT NAME: IOBUFTRP  
 EVENT DESCRIPTION: IOSYSTEM BUFFER TRAP

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES  
 CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION  
 -----

P1 = IOQP  
 P2 = IOQP(QDSTN).DSTN = DST NUMBER OF BUFFER  
 P3 = 0

```

*****
*
*
*          MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 13
*
*          MPE I/O DISC ATTACHIO INFO
*
*****

```

EVENT -130 (-%202)

EVENT NAME: ATTACHIO disc  
DESCRIPTION: Additional ATTACHIO disc info to supplement group 9.

CALLING MODULE: Unknown

CALLING PROCEDURE: Unknown

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	LDEV# of disc
P2	P-offset of calling code segment
P3	STATUS register of caller

EVENT -131 (-%203)

EVENT NAME: ATTACHIO disc  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: Unknown

CALLING PROCEDURE: Unknown

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	High-order file extent base sector address (if instrumented).
P2	Low-order file extent base sector address (if instrumented).
P3	Extent size in sectors (if instrumented).

EVENT -132 (-%204)

EVENT NAME: ATTACHIO disc  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: Unknown

CALLING PROCEDURE: Unknown

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	P1 or high-order sector address of requested transfer.
P2	P2 or low-order sector address of requested transfer.
P3	FLAGS word of ATTACHIO call, where
.(0:4) = 0	Unknown I/O requestor
1	general file sys, no instrumentation
2	spooler, no instrumentation
3	directory I/O
4-7	unassigned as of Q-MIT
8	GENMESSAGE, where extent base is is message-set base and extent size is message-set sectors.
9	File sys, BUF, FQUIESCEIO.
10	File sys, NOBUF, sequential
11	File sys, NOBUF, direct access
12	File sys, BUF, sequential
13	File sys, BUF, direct access
14	File sys, KSAM
15	File sys, IMAGE

```

*****
*
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 14
*
*           CS/3000
*
*****

```

EVENT 140 (%214)

EVENT NAME: COPEN  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS2

CALLING PROCEDURE: COPEN

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) =	CS ERROR CODE
(8:8) =	LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER
P2 PMAP1	
P3 PMAP2	

EVENT 142 (%216)

EVENT NAME: CABORTIO  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS1

CALLING PROCEDURE: CABORTIO

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	LOGICAL DEVICE
P2	IOQINDEX
P3	0

EVENT 144 (%220)

EVENT NAME: CSIOWAIT  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS1

CALLING PROCEDURE: CSIOWAIT

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2	TRANSMISSION LOG
P3	

EVENT 146 (%222)

EVENT NAME: CCLOSE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS3

CALLING PROCEDURE: CCLOSE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2	LINE NUMBER
P3	0

EVENT 147 (%223)

EVENT NAME: CREAD  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS4

CALLING PROCEDURE: CREAD

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2 INCOUNT	
P3 STATION	

EVENT 149 (%225)

EVENT NAME: CWRITE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: COMSYS4

CALLING PROCEDURE: CWRITE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2 OUTCOUNT	
P3 INCOUNT	

```

*****
*
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 15
*
*
*           CS/3000
*
*****

```

EVENT 150 (%226)

EVENT NAME: CSDRIVER  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: BSCLCM

CALLING PROCEDURE: CSDRIVER

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 TIMER	LSW
P2 CURRENTSTATE	WHERE THE DRIVER IS IN THE STATE TRANSITION TABLE
P3 CURRENTEVENT	(0:8) = CURRENT EVENT (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE WHAT CAUSED THE DRIVER TO BECOME ACTIVE

EVENT 152 (%230)

EVENT NAME: CCONTROL  
DESCRIPTION

CALLING MODULE: GOMSYS5

CALLING PROCEDURE: CCONTROL

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	(0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER
P2	CONTROL CODE
P3	PARAMETER

EVENT 153 (%231)

EVENT NAME: COPENTRACEFILE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE:

CALLING PROCEDURE: COPENTRACEFILE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2 CTRACEINFO	
P3 0	

EVENT 154 (%232)

EVENT NAME: CCLOSETRACEFILE  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE:

CALLING PROCEDURE: CCLOSETRACEFILE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 (0:8) = CS ERROR CODE (8:8) = LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER	
P2 0	
P3 0	

EVENT 155 (%233)

EVENT NAME: CPOLLIST  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE:

CALLING PROCEDURE: CPOLLIST

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1	LOGICAL DEVICE
P2	CS ERROR CODE
P3	PMAP

```

*****
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*****

```

MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 16

CS/3000

EVENT 160(%240)

EVENT NAME: CREAD  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: DSMON

CALLING PROCEDURE:

PARAMETERS            PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1= TIME STAMP

P2= (0:4) NOT USED  
(4:1) BLOCK  
(5:2) STATE  
(7:3) NEXT  
(10:1) :=0 INITIALIZATION EVENT  
:=1 COMPLETION EVENT  
(11:5) SUB EVENT NUMBER

P3= DEPENDS ON THE SUB EVENT NUMBER AND  
IF ITS A INTIALIZATION OR COMPLETION EVENT.  
MSG: (0:4) STRMTYPX  
(4:6) MSG CLS  
(10:16) STRMTYP

SUB EVENT NO.	SUB EVENT NAME	INIT PARAM	COMP PARAM
0	CREAD	0	LEN
1	CWRITE	X MSG	LEN
2	IOWAIT	0	LEN
3	CCHECK	0	ERRCOD
4	DSATTN	0	0
5	DSWC	X MSG	R MSG
6	CHNGEWAIT	PARAM	0
7	MONREQ	REQ	0
10	CABORT	0	T/F
11	CRESET	0	0
12	CSDATA	R MSG	
13	CSREREAD		

```

*****
*
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 19
*
*           DISC CONTROLLER INTERRUPT
*
*
*****

```

EVENT 191(%277)

EVENT NAME: DISKINTRPT  
DESCRIPTION: A 7905/7920 CONTROLLER IS PROCESSING AN ATTENTION INTERRUPT  
(OFFLINE/OFFLINE)  
CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= @DITP	(US)--ie.WHO GOT THE INTERRUPT
P2= @DITP	(THEM)--ie. WHO RAN THE POLL PROGRAM
P3= DITP	"OUR" DIT FLAGS WORD

THERE SHOULD BE AT LEAST AN %300 AND AN %303 FOR EACH SIO PRGM.  
A SINGLE ISOLATED (IN TIME) REQUEST WILL GENERATE AT LEAST A  
%303, %300, %303. IF THE QUEUE OF IOQE'S ON A DIT NEVER EMPTIES,  
THERE WOULD BE ONE %300 AND ONE %303 PER SIO PRGM.

EVENT 192(%300)

EVENT NAME: GIPINTERUPT

DESCRIPTION: INTERRUPT JUST PROCESSED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: GIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= (0:7)	LDEV note a) its easy to read in octal b) ldevs > 127 will be recorded mod 128
(8:9)	ADDRESS CONTAINED IN DRT WORD 0 RE- LATIVE TO SIO PROGRAM AREA (ie where did it stop?) ABS(DRTN*4)-(ILTP(ISIOP)+SYSDB))
P2= DEVICE STATUS	(the TIO GIP just did)
P3= LSW of a call to TIMER	

EVENT 193(%301)

EVENT NAME: STARTIO

DESCRIPTION: Issuing SIOP machine instruction.

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: START'HPIB, STARTIO

PARAMETERS

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1= DRT number.

P2= Absolute address of SIO program to start.

P3= LSW of TIMER

EVENT 194(%302)

EVENT NAME: SIODM-ENTRY  
DESCRIPTION: Entering SIODM

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= (0:7) LDEV	-- SAME AS 192(%300)
(8:9)	a IOQ table relative index to convert this into the number that is formatted by DPAN2, multiply this number by %13 and add %10, that will be the number in the left column of returned IOQ'S-- add the table base to get the DPAN number for "in-use" entries.
P2= DIT WORD 0 (DIT FLAGS)	-- note that P2.(12:4) contains the state we are "leaving"
P3= (0:4) THE CONTENTS OF DIT0.(12:4)	ie, the state we entered in
(4:12) LSW OF TIMER	-- note the difference between P3 of %300 and P3 of %303, these 12 bits will hold ~4.1 seconds which is enough for 30229 controllers purpose and DS timeouts (some types).

EVENT 195(%303)

EVENT NAME: SIODM-EXIT

DESCRIPTION: Leaving SIODM main loop.

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: SIODM

PARAMETERS

PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1= (0:7) LDEV -- SAME AS 192(%300)

(8:9) a IOQ table relative index  
to convert this into the number that  
is formatted by DPAN2, multiply this num-  
ber by %13 and add %10, that will be the  
number in the left column of returned  
IOQ'S-- add the table base to get the  
DPAN number for "in-use" entries.

P2= DIT WORD 0 (DIT FLAGS) -- note that P2.(12:4)  
contains the state we are "leaving"

P3= (0:4) THE CONTENTS OF DITO.(12:4)  
ie, the state we entered in

(4:12) LSW OF TIMER -- note the difference  
between P3 of %300 and  
P3 of %303, these 12 bits  
will hold ~4.1 seconds which  
is enough for 30229 con-  
trollers purpose and DS  
timeouts (some types).

```

*****
*
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 20
*
*           PRIVATE VOLUMES
*
*           THESE EVENTS ARE FOR DEVELOPMENT USE ONLY
*
*****

```

EVENT 200(%310)

EVENT NAME: DISKBUGCATCHER  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: PVSYS

CALLING PROCEDURE: MVTABLE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FUNCT	
P2= MVTABX	
P3= DELTAP	

EVENT 201(%311)

EVENT NAME: DISKBUGCATCHER  
DESCRIPTION:

CALLING MODULE: PVSYS

CALLING PROCEDURE: USERTABLE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1= FUNCT	
P2= MVTABX	
P3= DELTAP	

```

*****
*
*
*          MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 21          *
*
*          PROCESS CREATIONS AND TERMINATIONS      *
*
*          LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE                *
*
*****

```

EVENT -211(%323)

EVENT NAME: PROCESS COMPLETION  
DESCRIPTION: PROCESS HAS TERMINATED

CALLING MODULE: MORGUE

CALLING PROCEDURE: TERMINATE

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=0	
P2=0	
P3=0	



EVENT 222(%336)

EVENT NAME: CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION: MPE VERSION FIX UPDATE

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1=	VERSION
-----	---------

P2=	FIXL
-----	------

P3=	UPDATEL
-----	---------

EVENT -223 (-%337)

EVENT NAME: CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION: SYSTEM TABLE LOCATIONS AND AVAILABLE LINKED MEMORY  
INFORMATION

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1=F(%1032)=@CST(0)-@DST(0)	=DISPLACEMENT TO CODE
-----------------------------	-----------------------

P2=F(%1033)=@CST(LAST)-@DST(0)	=DISPLACEMENT TO SHARABLE
--------------------------------	---------------------------

P3=LOGICAL(TOTAL&DLSK(4))	=LINKED MEMORY SIZE
---------------------------	---------------------

EVENT -224 -(%340)

EVENT NAME: SYSPINS  
DESCRIPTION: LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

	P1=ABSOLUTE(%1141)=PROGEN'S PCB ENTRY NUMBER
	P2=ABSOLUTE(%1142)=MAM'S PCB ENTRY NUMBER
	P3=ABSOLUTE(%1143)=UCOP'S PCB ENTRY NUMBER

EVENT -225 (-%341)

EVENT NAME: SYSPINS(CNTD.)  
DESCRIPTION: LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

	P1=ABSOLUTE(%1144)=PFAIL'S PCB ENTRY NUMBER
	P2=ABSOLUTE(%1145)=DEVREC'S PCB ENTRY #
	P3=ABSOLUTE(%1146)=PRMSG'S PCB ENTRY #

EVENT -226 (-%342)

EVENT NAME: SYSPINS(CNTD.)  
DESCRIPTION: LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

	P1=ABSOLUTE(%1147)=STMSG'S PCB ENTRY #
	P2=ABSOLUTE(%1150)=LOG'S PCB ENTRY #
	P3=ABSOLUTE(%1151)=LOAD'S PCB ENTRY #

EVENT -227 (-%343)

EVENT NAME: SYSPINS(CNTD.)  
DESCRIPTION: LOGICAL PROCESS TABLE

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=ABSOLUTE(%1152)	=IOMESSPROC'S PCB ENTRY #
P2=ABSOLUTE(%1153)	=SYSIOPROC'S PCB ENTRY #
P3=ABSOLUTE(%1154)	=MEMLOGP'S PCB ENTRY #

EVENT -228 (%344)

EVENT NAME: TIMESTAMP  
DESCRIPTION: TIMESTAMP

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=CALENDER	(0:7)=YEAR OF CENTURY (7:9)=DAY OF YEAR
P2=CLOCK(WORD1).	(0:7)=HOUR OF DAY (8:8)=MINUTE OF HOUR
P3=CLOCK(WORD2).	(0:7)=SECONDS INTO MINUTE (8:8)=TENTHS OF SECONDS

EVENT -229 (-%345)

EVENT NAME: MONOFF  
DESCRIPTION: END EVENT TRACING

CALLING MODULE: OPCOMMAND

CALLING PROCEDURE: CXMON

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1=0	
P2=0	
P3=0	

```

*****
*
*           MMSTAT EVENT GROUP 23
*
*           TERMINAL I/O
*
*****

```

EVENT 230 (%346)  
-----

EVENT NAME: TERMREAD  
DESCRIPTION: TERMINAL READ COMPLETION

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1 = LDEV	
P2 = READ DURATION	
P3 = BYTES READ	

EVENT 231 (%347)  
-----

EVENT NAME: DC1DC2ACK  
DESCRIPTION: DC1/DC2 HAS BEEN SATISFIED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1 = LDEV	
P2 = DURATION (BETWEEN START AND DC2)	
P3 = BYTES READ (EXCLUDING DC2)	

EVENT 232 (%350)

-----

EVENT NAME: TERMWRITE  
DESCRIPTION: WRITE COMPLETION

CALLING MODULE: IOTERMO  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TERMIOM

PARAMETERS                      PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1 = LDEV  
P2 = 0  
P3 = BYTE COUNT OF TRANSFER

EVENT 233 (%351)

-----

EVENT NAME: BINREAD  
DESCRIPTION: BINARY READ COMPLETED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS                      PARAMETER DESCRIPTION

P1 = LDEV  
P2 = DURATION  
P3 = BYTES READ

EVENT 234 (%352)

-----

EVENT NAME: TERMLOGON  
DESCRIPTION: TERMINAL JUST LOGGING ON

CALLING MODULE: IOTERMO  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TERMIOM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 = LDEV	
P2 = 0	
P3 = 0	

EVENT 235 (%353)

-----

EVENT NAME: TERMLOGOFF  
DESCRIPTION: TERMINAL JUST LOGGED OFF

CALLING MODULE: IOTERMO  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TERMIOM

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 = LDEV	
P2 = 0	
P3 = 0	

EVENT 236 (%354)

-----

EVENT NAME: SPECCHAR  
DESCRIPTION: PROCESSED SPECIAL CHARACTER

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 = LDEV	
P2 = SPECIAL CHARACTGER PROCESSED	
P3 = 0	

EVENT 237 (%355)

-----

EVENT NAME: BREAK  
DESCRIPTION: PROCESSED BREAK

CALLING MODULE: HARDRESS  
CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
P1 = LDEV	
P2 = DSTATE	
P3 = 0	

EVENT 238 (%356)

-----

EVENT NAME: SPECREAD

DESCRIPTION: SPECIAL READ TERMINATION CHARACTER DETECTED

CALLING MODULE: HARDRES

CALLING PROCEDURE: TIP

PARAMETERS	PARAMETER DESCRIPTION
------------	-----------------------

P1 = LDEV	
-----------	--

P2 = DURATION	
---------------	--

P3 = BCNT	
-----------	--

## LOWER LEVEL DS/3000 TABLES

## DATA COMMUNICATIONS IOQ ENTRY

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	(SEE BELOW)																
1	NEXT IOQP																
2	UNIT #								QLDEVN								
3	IOQ STATN/LAST STATN REF																
4	S	BUFFER DST														S=STACKFLAG	
5	BUFFER1 ADDR																
6									FUNCTION								
7	COUNT/TLOG																
8	BUFFER2 ADDR/CONTROL CODE																
9	TCOUNT2/PARAMETER																
10	USER PCBN								I/O QS				I/O GS				QS=QUALIFIED STATUS GS=GENERAL STATUS

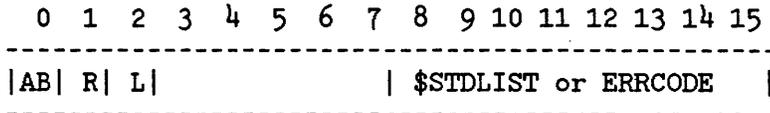
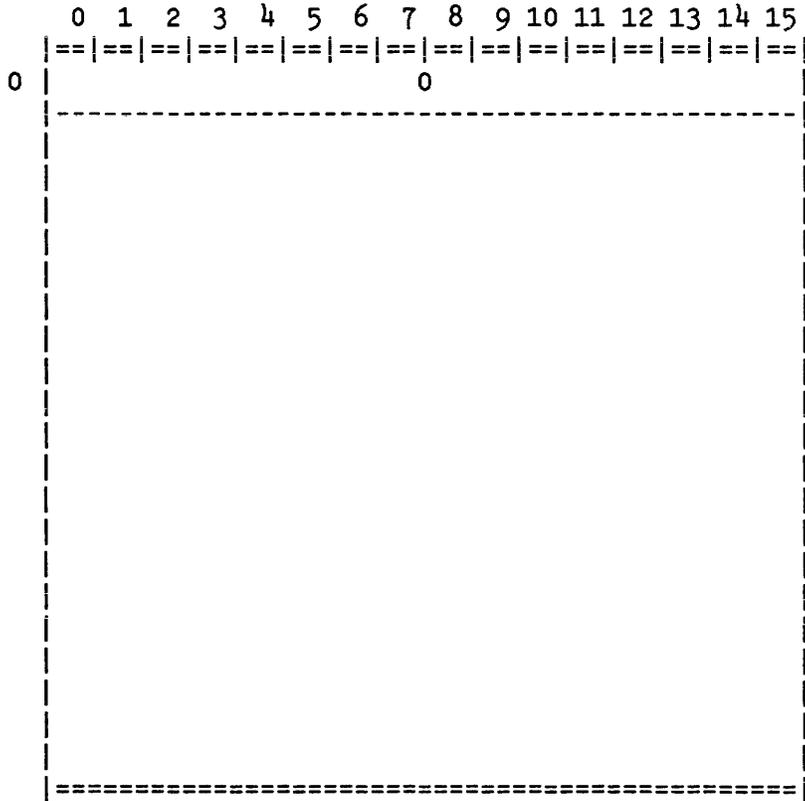
BIT0 ABORT  
 BIT3 SYS BUFFER  
 BIT4 IO WAKE  
 BIT5 BLOCKED  
 BIT6 COMPLETED  
 BIT7 DATA FROZEN  
 BIT8 MAM ERROR  
 BIT 10 SFAIL  
 BIT11 PFAIL  
 BIT14 TIMER  
 BIT15 MSG ERROR

GS 0=PENDING  
 GS 1=SUCCESSFUL  
 GS 2=END OF TRANSMISSION  
 RECEIVED  
 GS 3=UNUSUAL CONDITION

Word 0 .ABORT - Abort this I/O request  
 .SYSBUF - Data is in system buffers  
 .IOWAKE - Wake caller upon completion  
 .BLOCKED - Blocked I/O, do blocked AWAKE  
 when I/O is complete  
 .COMPLETE - Request has been completed  
 .DATAFRZN - The DST has been frozen

.MAMERRORD - MAM failed to freeze the DST  
.SFALL - The I/O program failed to start  
due to no SIO OK  
.PFALL - The Abort bit was set because  
of a power failure  
.TIMED - An I/O timeout request has completed  
.MSGDONE - A message reply has been completed

DS Line Control Block (DSLCLB)



ENTRY FORMAT

- AB - Set when a line error occurs (ABORT bit)
- R - Request is in progress
- L - Line opened
- (8:8) - If AB set then ERRCODE, else if session then \$STDLIST LDEV, else a zero.

NOTES

Contained in DSMON'S DL-DB area Line Control Block. One entry is created for each DSOPEN main process, otherwise the entry is set to zero. DSLCLB table size (in words) is the number of PCB's in system+1. Indexed by PIN.

DSGLOBAL DATA SEGMENT

0	DSGLOBINFO TABLE BASE OFFSET (SEG. REL)	
1	DSXREF TABLE BASE OFFSET (SEG. REL)	
2	DSDEVICE TABLE BASE OFFSET (SEG. REL)	
	DS GLOBAL INFORMATION TABLE	(-1) ( 0)
	DSXREF TABLE	(-1) ( 0)
	DSDEVICE TABLE	(-1) ( 0)

NOTES

The DSGLOBAL data segment is referenced by a DST number stored at SYSDB+%320. All tables in this segment have a standard format which require the negative oneth and zeroth entries to contain the number of entries and an entry size respectively. Segment relative table bases point to entry zero.

DSGLOBINFO

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NUMBER OF REAL ENTRIES															(-1)
ENTRY SIZE															( 0)
NUMBER OF CONFIGURED DS LINES IN SYSTEM															( 1)
// RS RE RM //  DS CAPABILITY MASK (WORD)															( 2)
DS INFO DATA SEGMENT NUMBER															( 3)

NOTES

This table is used to hold information which is global in respect to the DS/3000 software within the system.

CURRENT NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 3  
 CURRENT ENTRY SIZE (WORDS): 1

- RS - Remote can use sequence numbers.
- RE - Remote can use exclusive mode w/o excl. protocol.
- RM - Remote supports multi-packet algorithm.



DSXREF TABLE NOTES (DS1)

The DSXREF table will contain an entry for each process in the system. For pseudo terminals for which a session exists, the entry corresponding to the main PIN contains one of the preceding single word entry formats. If this is a master request, the Request Control Word is contained as the DSXREF entry. If the current request is initiated by a slave, the RCW is contained in word 9 of the IODSTRMO (pseudo terminal) DIT.

Request state:

- 0 = Command out
- 1 = PTOP out
- 2 = PTOP in break mode; reply pending
- 3 = PTOP in break mode.

SLAVE ENTRY FORMAT (DS1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-----															
1   P		SLAVE PSEUDOTERM LDEV													
-----															
0															
-----															
0															
-----															

MASTER ENTRY FORMAT (DS1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-----															
0   P		PB   REQ. STATE				CURR MASTER REQ. LDEV					RCW				
-----															
0															
-----															
0															
-----															

- P - Inhibit next breakmode request across line.
- PB - Current BREAK request issued by PCLOSE.
- RCW - Request control word.

DSXREF table notes (X.25)

The DSXREF table will contain an entry for each process in the system. The current entry size is 3 words, which contains Request Control Word (RCW), Line Control Word (LCW) and Saved IOQ Word (SIOQW).

The format for master ( or slave master ) entries is:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
RCW	0		PB	REQ.	STATE	Curr master req LDEV.											
LCW		R	Num. son proc.				Curr master req UC.										
SIOQW	save IOQ index ( PTOP break )																

If the current request is initiated by a slave process (slave (acting as a master), and the process number is equal to the mainpin then the RCW, LCW and SIOQW are contained in IODSTRMX DIT.

IODSTRMX DIT

.	
RCW	%11 TMSTR
.	
LCW	17 TLCW
.	
SIOQW	20 TSIOQW
.	
.	

For pseudo terminals for which a session exists, the entry corresponding to the mainpin in DSXREF table contains the following:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RCW	0		PB	REQ.	STATE	Slave	Pseudo	Term	LDEV							
LCW		R							UC	number						
SIOQW					save	IOQ	index	(	PTOP	break	)					

Notes:

R - Request in progress  
 PB - Current break request issued by PCLOSE break  
 Num. son proc. - Current number of sons processing  
                   DSbreak (Break, Abort, Resume).

REQ. STATE -

Master or Slave Master States

- 0 = Command Out
- 1 = PTOPI Out
- 2 = PTOPI in break mode reply pending
- 3 = PTOPI in break mode, flow issued
- 4 = PTOPI in break mode
- 5 = PTOPI in break, resume issued
- 6 = PTOPI in break, saved IOQ on line
- 7 = PTOPI in break, abort issued

Slave States

- 0 = Null
- 1 = PTOPI in break
- 2 = PTOPI in break flow not issued
- 3 = PTOPI in break flow issued
- 4 = PTOPI in break Resume/Abort received
- 5 = PTOPI in break PCLOSE BREAK received



DS LPDT ENTRY

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|
|//|          DIT pointer (SYSDB-relative)          | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|STATE|JA|DA|CY|DU|IN| EOF   |BR| C|  SUBTYPE  |
|=====|

```

STATE - Device recognition state  
           (For DS device)                   (For virtual terminal)

0 - Available (for use)	Available (not owned)
1 - Not available	Owned or recognized
2 - :DSCONTROL device lock	DEVREC service request
3 - not used	DEVREC service granted

(For virtual terminals only)

J - Job accepting  
DA - Data accepting  
CY - Control Y detected  
DU - Duplicative  
IN - Interactive  
      (For DS device) Remote side can compress data

EOF - End of file condition

0 - No :EOF
1 - Hardware EOF
2 - :DATA
3 - :EOD
4 - :HELLO
5 - :BYE
6 - :JOB
7 - :EOJ

BR - (For virtual terminal) Break detected  
      (For DS device)                   DSMON not created

C - Default is data compression.

SUBTYPE - (For DS device)

0 - default is no data compression
1 - default is data compression

IODSO DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
#0	0	0	A	NR	Q		P		D	N	PS	STATE	X	M	S	%0	
1	NEXT DITP (ALWAYS 0)															1	
2	IOQP															2	
3	UNIT NUMBER								LDEV							3	
4	DLTP															4	
5	SAVEIOQ															5	
6	USECOUNT															6	
7	CS LDEV								FWDLDEV							7	
8	HDLEN								MSG CLASS							10	
9	0															11	
10	R	E	C	B				STREAM TYPE							12		
11	SUBSTREAM															13	
12	FROM PROCESS								TO PROCESS							14	
13	RTE TIME STAMP															15	
14	MULTI-PACK ACTL RECV CNT (APND+DATA/+BYTES)															16	
15	DATA LENGTH (+ BYTES)															17	
16	HDX1/TEMP1															20	
17	HDX2/TEMP2															21	
18	HDX3/TEMP3															22	
19	DSIOM DELAY PARMS															23	
20	MORE DSIOM DELAY PARMS															24	
21	DSXREF TEMP															25	
22	CR	RS	RE	RM	///	REMOTE'S DS CAP. MASK (WORD)										26	

## IODSO DIT NOTES

A - Monitor is currently executing  
NR- New request has occurred while processing  
Q - X21 Queued flag  
P - Pre-emptive  
R - Reply  
E - Reject  
C - Continuation  
B - Break mode  
D - DSMON request bit  
N - Keeps DSIOM delay in effect (NULLF)  
PS- Primary/Secondary CSline  
CR- Capability mask reply bit  
RS- Remote can use sequence numbers  
RE- Remote can use exclusive mode w/o excl. protocol  
RM- Remote supports multi-packet algorithm

### STATE - CSline state

0 = unconnected  
1 = control  
2 = text

X - Exclusive mode valid if set.  
M - Master mode valid if set.  
S - Slave mode valid if set.

Note: Bits 0 and 1 of the IODSO DIT must be 0 to fit MPE IO system conventions.

IODSX DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
# 0	0	0	A	N			P							X			%0 DFLAG
1	NEXT DITP															1 DLINK	
2	IOQP															2 DIOQ	
3	UNIT NUMBER								LDEV							3 DLDEV	
4	DLTP															4 DDLTP	
5	SAVEIOQ															5 SAVEIOQ	
6	USECOUNT															6 DUSECOUNT	
7	CS LDEV								FWDLDEV							7 DLINKDEV	
8	T	TIME OUT COMPLETED FLAGS														10 DTIMWD	
9	TIMER REQUEST INDEX															11 DTIMINDEX	
10	DSX DATA SEGMENT DST #															12 DXDST	
11	HDLEN								MSG CLASS							13 DXHEADR	
12	USER CHANNEL NUMBER															14 1-HDUC	
13	R	E	C	B				STREAM TYPE							15 2-HDSTRMTYP		
14	SUBSTREAM TYPE															16 3-HDSUBSTRM	
15	FROM PROCESS								TO PROCESS							17 4-HDPROCN	
16	RTE TIME STAMP															20 5-HDRTE	
17	0															21 6-	
18	DATA + APPENDAGE LENGTH															22 7-HDMSGLEN	
19	HDX1/TEMP1															23 10-HDX1	
20	HDX2/TEMP2															24 11-HDX2	
21	HDX3/TEMP3															25 12-HDX3	
22	REMOTE DS LEVEL NUMBER															26	
23	MONG/ MONP/ GETQ/ PUTQ BUFFER AREA															27	
24	BUFFER AREA (1)															30	



IODSTRM0 DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
#0	T	B			SY	A	MC	CB	D	F	S	L	E	R	P	O	%0
1	NEXT DITP															1	
2	IOQP															2	
3	UNIT NUMBER								LDEV							3	
4	DLTP															4	
5	SAVEIOQ															5	
6	SYSBUFADR															6	
7	DS LDEV								FWDLDEV							7	
8	M									TDSTN							10
9	MAST. STATE							MASTER LDEV							11		
10	MESSAGE CLASS								STREAM TYPE							12	
11	FROM PROC								TO PROC							13	
12	RTE TIME STAMP															14	
13	RESERVED FOR X.25															15	
14	RESERVED FOR X.25															16	
15	RESERVED FOR X.25															17	
16	RESERVED FOR X.25															20	
17	PRINT BUFFER SIZE ON MASTER SYSTEM															21	

## NOTES

T - Terminal  
B - Break  
SY - System Read  
A - Session being aborted  
MC - Master is compressing  
CB - Clear break (CLRBRK)  
D - Read abort  
F - Flush  
S - Session  
L - LOGF (Set during logon process)  
E - Tells terminal driver that line error occurred  
R - SYSLOADF (RTE down load in progress)  
P - Prompted  
O - Pending  
M - Terminal pre-empt  
TDSTN - Slave DS extra data segment

IODSTRMX DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
# 0	T	TB	EX	RT	O	A	MC	CB		F	S		TE	CL	P	TT	%0 DFLAG		
1	NEXT DITP																1 DLINK		
2	IOQP																2 DIOQ		
3	UNIT NUMBER							LDEV							3 DLDEV				
4	DLTP																4 DDLTP		
5	SAVEIOQ																5 SAVEIOQ		
6	SYSBUFADR																6 SYSBUFAD		
7	DS LDEV							FWDLDEV							7 DLINKDEV				
8	M								TDSTN							10 TDSTN			
9	RCW (SLAVE MASTER)																11 TMSTR		
10	R	E	C	B	MESSAGE CALSS							STREAM TYPE							12 TCLSTYP
11	FROM PROC							TO PROC							13 TPROCN				
12	RTE TIME STAMP																14 TRTE		
13	USER CHANNEL TYPE							USER CHANNEL I.D.							15 TCHANID				
14	X.25 XDS OFFSET TO TERMINAL DIT EXTENSION																16 TXDSTOFF		
15	LCW (SLAVE MASTER)																17 TLCW		
16	SIOQW (SLAVE MASTER)																20 TSIOQW		
17	PRINT BUFFER SIZE																21 TPBUFSZ		
18	PRINT IOQ																22 TPIOQ		
19	PRINT BUFFER POINTER																23 TPBUFPNTR		
20	FCLOSE IOQ																24 TFCLOSEIOQ		

IODSTRMX DIT NOTES

T => TERMINAL = 1  
TB => TERMINAL BREAK  
EX => EXPANSION REQUEST IN PROGRESS (PRINT)  
RT => INCOMING RESET REPLY PENDING  
A => SESSION BEING ABORTED (ABORT JOB)  
MC => MASTER IS COMPRESSING (not used)  
CB => CLEAR BREAK (CLBRK)  
F => FLUSH  
S => SESSION  
TE => TERMINAL ERROR (LINE ERROR)  
CL => INCOMING CLEAR REPLY PENDING  
P => PROMPTED  
TT => PS TERMINAL TYPE  
    = 0 IF DS PSEUDO TERMINAL  
    = 1 IF DS PAD PSEUDO TERMINAL  
O => PENDING  
M => TERMINAL PRE-EMPT  
R => REPLY  
E => REJECT  
C => CONTINUATION  
B => BREAK MODE  
TDSTN - SLAVE DS EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

```
<<*****>>
<< PAD TERMINAL DEVICE INFORMATION TABLE (DIT) >>
<<*****>>
```

1	UP AC		AB		IC SL RS IP E!	Xc LD P	1	0			
	NEXT DIT POINTER (SYSDB-RELATIVE)							1			
	SYSDB-REL PTR TO FIRST IOQ ELEMENT ON DIT							2			
F1 NE NP	UNIT NUMBER				LDEV			3			
DLTP: SYSDB-REL PTR TO DS LOGICAL DEVICE TABLE								4			
	0							5			
							RT		DC LT Br Es EF	6	DRQST
	DS LDEV				FWD LDEV			7			
PT Tr PC PF	PTY		LO RB Edit in		TMode LP lev	8		DMODEM			
TERMINAL TYPE				Ec LogTp EO BO TR Ti Bl	9						
PAD TERMINAL EXTRA DATA SEGMENT DST#								10			
Utility/temporary storage								11			
CURRENT PAD TERMINAL XDS SIZE								12			
USER CHANNEL NUMBER (0-255)								13			
NO. WORDS AVAILABLE IN READ BUFFER								14			
EOFCHECK BUFFER WORD 1								15			
EOFCHECK BUFFER WORD 2								16			
EOFCHECK BUFFER WORD 3								17			
								18			
DST# PREMPTIVE PRINT PARITY CHANGE BUFFER								19			
MAXIMUM READ TIME (in seconds)								20			
READ TIME (1st word of double timers)								21			
(2nd word of double timers)								22			
DEF TERMTYPE		DSPEED					23				

USER CHANNEL NUMBER	24
REQUEST CODE/STATUS	25
IOQ INDEX	26
OUTGOING HEADER DST NUMBER	27
OUTGOING HEADER OFFSET	28
OUTGOING BYTE COUNT (+BYTES)	29
INCOMING HEADER DST NUMBER	30
INCOMING HEADER OFFSET	31
INCOMING HEADER BYTE COUNT (+BYTES)	32
OUTGOING APPENDAGE DST NUMBER	33
OUTGOING APPENDAGE OFFSET	34
OUTGOING APPENDAGE + BYTE COUNT	35
INCOMING APPENDAGE DST NUMBER	36
INCOMING APPENDAGE OFFSET	37
INCOMING + BYTE COUNT	38
OUTGOING DATA DST#	39
OUTGOING DATA OFFSET	40
OUTGOING + BYTE COUNT	41
INCOMING DATA DST#	42
INCOMING DATA OFFSET	43
INCOMING + BYTE COUNT	44
USER MAIN PROCESS ID#	45
MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFFER 0 DST#	46
MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFFER 0 WORD LENGTH	47
MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFFER 1 DST#	48
MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFFER 1 WORD LENGTH	49
BW   WBUF0 WBUF1 NOB  F1 A1 F0 A0 R1 R0	50

BYTES OF WRITE DATA IN BUFF0 READ XDS	51
BYTES OF WRITE DATA IN BUFF1 READ XDS	52
BYTES OF WRITE DATA IN MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFF0	53
BYTES OF WRITE DATA IN MULTIPAGE WRITE BUFF1	54
SI   Prev. Req. Func. Code	55
Previous request IOQ QPAR1 (usually for write)	56
Previous request IOQ QPAR2 (usually for write)	57
Timer request list number	58
SS Break Character   Record End Character	59
STORED READ DST NUMBER	60
STORED READ OFFSET	61
STORED READ POSITIVE BYTE COUNT	62

## DIT FIELDS AND THEIR MEANINGS

EQUATE GETQ'OFFSET'IN'DIT = 24;

EQUATE DIT'STATUS'WORD = 0;

```

<<The 0'th DIT word contains the following flags and>>
<<status bits:                                     >>
<<
<< 0:1 = 1, indicating a pseudoterminal             >>
<< 2:1 = 1, indicating driver is active             >>
<< 5:1 = 1, set by DSKILLJOB to mean ABORTJOB done>>
<< 7:1 = 1, interrupt received, owe 'resume output>>
<< 8:1 = 1, suppress CR/LF after a read             >>
<< 9:1 = 1, reset request received, not processed >>
<< 10:1 = 1, set initial PAD parameters for logon  >>
<< 11:1 = 0, echo !!! after CTRL X                 >>
<< 12:1 = 1, means a read was cancelled by CTRL X >>
<<                                     and must be restarted >>
<< 13:1 = 1 if a line disconnect has been sent     >>
<<                                     from the network.         >>
<<
<< 14:1 = 1, if prespace carriage control in write >>
<<                                     = 0, if postspace carriage conts. in write >>
<< 15:1 = 1, indicating a PAD pseudoterminal       >>

```

```

DEFINE DIT'DRIVER'IS'ACTIVE = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(2:1)#;
<<If set, the driver is working on another request when called.>>

```

```

DEFINE INTERRUPT'NEEDS'ACTION= PAD'DIT'ARRAY.(7:1)#;

```

```

DEFINE SUPPRESS'CR'LF'AFTER'READ
= PAD'DIT'ARRAY( DIT'STATUS'WORD ).(8:1)#;
<<If set, suppress CR/LF after a read. This is passed to the >>
<<driver via a read IOQ. This is set using FSETMODE intrinsic.>>

```

```

DEFINE LINE'RESET'REQUESTED = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(9:1)#;
<<Set when the completor finds a request for a line reset. >>
<<The initiator responds to the request. >>

```

```

DEFINE SET'INITIAL'PAD'PARMS = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(10:1)#;
<<Set when the completor detects a terminal logging on. The >>
<<initiator then sends a PAD message to initialize the PAD >>
<<parameters. >>

```

```

DEFINE CONTROL'X'ECHO'ON = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(11:1)#;
<<If set, the driver initiator will send a !!! to the terminal >>
<<after a control X is sent from the terminal. >>

```

```

DEFINE CONTROL'X'RESTART'READ
= PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(12:1)#;
<<If set, the initiator will restart a read after a CTRL X. >>

```

```

DEFINE DIT'PRESPACE'BIT      = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(14:1)#;
    <<This bit is set when carriage control characters are to be>>
    <<sent before the write data itself.                >>

DEFINE LINE'DISCONNECTED
                                = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'STATUS'WORD).(13:1)#;

EQUATE SYSDB'REL'NEXT'DIT'POINTER = 1;

    <<This DIT word contains the SYSDB-relative offset to>>
    <<the next DIT. This is usually 0. It is only used  >>
    <<when several DIT's are using the same system     >>
    <<resource.                                         >>

EQUATE SYSDB'REL'IOQ'POINTER = 2;

    <<The first DIT words contains the SYSDB- relative >>
    <<offset to the first IOQ element associated with  >>
    <<this DIT.                                         >>

EQUATE UNIT'NUMBER'LDEV = 3;

    <<The third word of the DIT contains the unit number >>
    <<and the logical device number of this terminal. The>>
    <<unit number is assigned by SYSDUMP.               >>

DEFINE FLUSH = (0:1)#;<<When set, flush writes and return will >>
    <<have IOQ status 0; reads completed with>>
    <<IOQ status = %173. Keep doing this for>>
    <<all requests until a request 25, clear >>
    <<flush and write is received.                     >>

DEFINE LDEV = (8:8)#;

EQUATE SYSDB'REL'DLTP = 4;

    <<The fourth word of the DIT contains the SYSDB    >>
    <<relative offset to the DS logical device table.  >>

    <<The fifth word of the DIT contains a 0. This is  >>
    <<expected by POWERFAIL.                            >>

EQUATE DRQST = 6;

DEFINE READ'TIME'OUT = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DRQST).(8:1)#;
    <<This bit is set by TIMERREQ if a timer has expired >>
    <<on a timed read request. It is reset by driver   >>
    <<if the read was completed in time.               >>

DEFINE DATASEG'CLEANUP = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DRQST).(10:1)#;
    <<This bit is set after a logon timeout has expired >>
    <<following a :BYE - we can finally release the PAD >>
    <<XDS when we get to the completion section.       >>

```

```

DEFINE LOGON'TIME'OUT = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DRQST).(11:1)#;
  <<This bit is set by TIMERREQ if a timer has expired   >>
  <<for a logon timeout. It is reset by the driver if the>>
  <<logon came in time.                               >>

DEFINE IN'BREAK'STATE = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DRQST).(13:1)#;
  <<This bit, if set, indicates that break was allowed   >>
  <<and was found. This bit is only set by an IOQ with   >>
  <<a function code of 30. If QPAR1 of this IOQ is odd,   >>
  <<the break state is set. If QPAR1 of this IOQ is even,>>
  <<the break state is reset, i.e., end of break state. >>
  <<This is issued via a direct ATTACHIO from the command >>
  <<interpreter.                                       >>

EQUATE OTHER'LDEVS = 7;

  <<The left eight bits are the ldev of the DS device. The right>>
  <<eight bits are the forward pointer to the next DS logical   >>
  <<device. DSINIT fills these fields.                   >>

EQUATE DMODEM = 8;

DEFINE DIT'PREEMPT'BIT = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(%10).(0:1)#;
  <<This bit is set when a pre-emptive print is   >>
  <<posted to this DIT. The IOQ is reordered.   >>

DEFINE TIME'UP = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(1:1)#;

  <<This bit is set when a timer request expires and the >>
  <<driver is awakened. This usually happens when a   >>
  <<conversational write is waiting for the next request >>
  <<to actually send the write data. The timer request >>
  <<is made to be sure that the data is sent even if no >>
  <<further request is made or the system is too slow. >>
  <<It is reset either when the driver is called for a   >>
  <<new write or read request or the driver sends out the>>
  <<write data anyway.                               >>
  <<The procedure TIMEREQ requires this bit be in this   >>
  <<word. This bit position is specified by the %21   >>
  <<value of the first parameter of TIMEREQ.           >>

DEFINE PARITY'CHECK = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(2:1)#;
  <<If set, this indicates that driver will check incoming>>
  <<parity and generate outgoing parity.             >>

DEFINE PARITY'FOUND = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(3:1)#;
  <<If set, this indicates that the driver has determined >>
  <<the parity of the remote terminal.               >>

```

```

DEFINE PARITY = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(4:2)#;
  <<This holds the value of the parity which was determined>>
  <<by the driver procedure FIND'PARITY. >>
  <<
  << 0: Parity bit is always 0; >>
  << 1: Parity bit is always 1; >>
  << 2: Parity is even; >>
  << 3: Parity is odd; >>
  <<
  << Note that this driver only supports 0 and 3. >>

DEFINE TERMINAL'LOGGED'ON = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(6:1)#;
  <<This bit is set when the terminal is logged on. It is >>
  <<initially set to 0 and is reset to 0 whenever the >>
  <<there is a log off. >>

DEFINE READ'DATA'BUFFERED = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(7:1)#;
  <<This bit is set whenever there is read data which has >>
  <<been buffered awaiting a read. This happens when the >>
  <<terminal has received a logon message, but the terminal>>
  <<has not yet been logged on. It also occurs when an >>
  <<end of file was found and data must be buffered for the>>
  <<the next read. This is changed by the procedure >>
  <<called STORE'INCOMING'MESSAGE. The address of the >>
  <<stored data and its byte length are stored in the DIT. >>

DEFINE EDIT'INPUT = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DMODEM).(8:3)#;
  <<If 0, don't edit any incoming data characters. >>
  << 1, edit incoming data. >>
  << possibly other cases >>

EQUATE TERM'INFO = 9;

DEFINE USER'TERM'TYPE = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(0:8)#;

DEFINE LOGON'TYPE = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(9:2)#;
  <<This contains the logon type. It is determined >>
  <<by an IOQ with function code 21. It values are as >>
  <<follows: >>
  <<
  << 0: DATA, break not enabled. >>
  << 1: SESSION, break enabled. >>
  << 2: JOB, break not enabled. >>
  <<
  <<When these are set, the logon timeout is stopped. >>

DEFINE ECHO'SETTING = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(8:1)#;
  <<If 0, allow PAD to echo terminal input. >>
  <<If 1, don't allow PAD to echo. >>

DEFINE CONTROLY'OK = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(11:1)#;
  <<If this bit is set, subsystem break is enabled. >>
  <<Note that the subsystem break character need not >>
  <<be EM (control Y). This bit is set by an IOQ with >>

```

```

    <<function code 13 (fcontrol 17). The bit is reset >>
    <<by an IOQ with function code 12 (fcontrol 16). >>
    <<These bits are changed in the initiator but provide >>
    <<control information to the completor. >>

DEFINE BREAK'OK = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(12:1)#;
    <<If this bit is set, the driver will allow system >>
    <<break to take place. This will be signalled to the >>
    <<the driver by a level 0 interrupt packet to a level >>
    <<1 indication of break PAD message. >>
    <<This bit is set by an IOQ with function code 11 >>
    <<(fcontrol 15). It is reset by IOQ function 10, >>
    <<(fcontrol 16). >>

DEFINE READ'TIMER'ON = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(14:1)#;
    <<If this bit is set by an IOQ with function code 17 >>
    <<the time since the last read is being stored in the >>
    <<DIT to be returned when an IOQ with a function 18 >>
    <<is found. This bit is reset by function codes 16 >>
    <<and 18. >>

DEFINE READ'TIMEOUT'ENABLED = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(TERM'INFO).(13:1)#;
    <<If this bit is set by an IOQ with function code 5, >>
    <<all reads are to be timed out. The time out value >>
    <<is stored (as seconds) in word 20 of the DIT. If >>
    <<QPAR1 of an IOQ with function code 20 is 0, this bit>>
    <<will be reset, indicating that there is no timeout >>
    <<interval. >>

DEFINE BLOCK'MODE = (15:1)#;

    <<If this is 1, the terminal is in block mode; if 0 the>>
    <<terminal is in character mode. >>

EQUATE PAD'TERMINAL'XDS'DST = 10;

    <<This word contains the DST number of the PAD terminal>>
    <<extra data segment. >>

EQUATE UTILITY = 11;

DEFINE DIT'UTILITY'WORD = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(UTILITY)#;
    <<This word is a utility word used to transfer single >>
    <<words between data segments. It is in the DIT so >>
    <<that the DB register does not have to be set to the >>
    <<stack to use a local variable. In general, when a >>
    <<single byte must be transferred from one data area >>
    <<area to another, a whole word is moved to this place >>
    <<and the unwanted byte is removed before the remaining>>
    <<byte plus a null byte is moved to the final location.>>

```

EQUATE CURRENT'PAD'TERMINAL'XDS'SIZE = 12;

<<This word contains the current number of words which >>  
<<are available in the PAD terminal extra data segment.>>

EQUATE USER'CHANNEL'NUMBER = 13;

<<This word contains the user channel number for the >>  
<<the current session. It maximum value is 255. >>  
<<DSIOMX assumes that the word in this position has the UC. >>

DEFINE USER'CHANNEL = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(USER'CHANNEL'NUMBER)#;

EQUATE NO'WORDS'IN'FREE'R'W'BUFFER = 14;

<<This word contains the CURRENT number of words that >>  
<<can be placed in the free read/write buffer of the >>  
<<the PAD terminal extra data segment. >>

EQUATE EOF'CHECK'1'WORD = 15;

EQUATE EOF'CHECK'2'WORD = 16;

EQUATE EOF'CHECK'3'WORD = 17;

<<These three words will hold copies of the first three>>  
<<words of incoming data. They will be examined by >>  
<<the procedure EOFCHECK to determine if they contain >>  
<<an end-of-file indication. >>

<<WORD 18 IS UNUSED PRESENTLY. ITS VALUE IS 0. >>

EQUATE PARITY'CHANGE'BUFF = 19;

DEFINE PRE'EMPT'PARITY'CHANGE'BUFFER =  
PAD'DIT'ARRAY( PARITY'CHANGE'BUFF )#;

<<This word contains the DST number of an extra data >>  
<<segment obtained to buffer data while changing the >>  
<<parity of pre-emptive prints. This is only acquired >>  
<<when even parity has been detected in incoming logon >>  
<<data. It is released with a device close IOQ. >>

EQUATE READ'MAX'SECONDS = 20;

DEFINE MAXIMUM'READ'SECONDS = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(READ'MAX'SECONDS)#;

<<This word contains the number of seconds allowed for a>>  
<<timed read. The value is derived from the IOQ(QPAR1) >>  
<<field of a request with function code 5, i.e., set >>  
<<read time out. >>

EQUATE READ'TIME'1 = 21;  
EQUATE READ'TIME'2 = 22;

<<These two words are used to hold the timer value >>  
<<for the time taken to complete a read request. >>  
<<The double word logical value is determined by the >>  
<<TIMER intrinsic. This value is read by an IOQ >>  
<<request with function code 18. >>

EQUATE INITIAL'TERMTYPE'AND'SPEED = 23;

<<This word contains the terminal type and speed the >>  
<<is set by INITIAL. The user terminal type is held >>  
<<in word labelled TERMINFO. >>

<<\*\*\*\*\*>>  
<< WORDS 24 THROUGH 45 ARE USED FOR FORMATTING THE GETQ >>  
<< ELEMENT. THESE ARE DEFINED EARLIER IN THIS LISTING. >>  
<<\*\*\*\*\*>>

GETQ'ELEMENT'LENGTH = 22, Length of a GETQ element in words

The following offsets refer to the GETQ formatting  
area in the PAD terminal DIT.

The values below are DIT relative offsets.

GETQ'UC'WORD = 24, <<This holds the user channel #>>  
GETQ'REQ'STATUS'WORD = 25, <<This holds the request/status>>  
<<word for the current request >>  
<<in bits (8:15) for requests >>  
<<with IOQ index: >>  
<< >>  
<< Code Meaning Data >>  
<< >>  
<< 3 UC clear clear parms.>>  
<< 4 UC IO level 0 data >>  
<< 5 UC IO level 1 data >>  
<< >>  
<<Bit positions (0:8) are used >>  
<<to specify the EOR character >>  
<<for DSMONX: >>  
<< >>  
<< CR: 0 >>  
<< RS: 1 >>  
<< any non-printing >>  
<< character : 2 >>  
<< >>  
<<For responses to requests >>  
<<that don't have an IOQ, the >>  
<<status to the request is >>  
<<coded as follows: >>  
<< >>  
<< 3: incoming clear completed >>

```

<< 4: incoming interrupt >>
<< completed >>
<< 5: incoming reset completed >>

GETQ'IOQ'INDEX'WORD = 26, <<The IOQ index of the current >>
<<request being formatted >>

GETQ'O'H'D'1 = 27, <<This holds the first header >>
<<descriptor; >>

GETQ'O'H'D'2 = 28, <<The second header >>
<<descriptor >>
GETQ'O'H'D'3 = 29, <<The third header >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'I'H'D'1 = 30, <<Holds the incoming descriptor>>
<<for the header >>

GETQ'I'H'D'2 = 31, <<Holds incoming header >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'I'H'D'3 = 32, <<Holds incoming header >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'O'A'D'1 = 33, <<Holds the outgoing appendage >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'O'A'D'2 = 34, <<Holds the outgoing appendage >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'O'A'D'3 = 35, <<Holds the outgoing appendage >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'I'A'D'1 = 36, <<Holds the incoming appendage >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'I'A'D'2 = 37, <<Holds the incoming appendage >>
<<descriptor >>

GETQ'I'A'D'3 = 38, <<Holds the incoming appendage >>
<<descriptor >>
GETQ'OUT'DST = 39, <<Holds the source DST# for >>
<<outgoing data >>
GETQ'OUT'OFFSET = 40, <<Holds the offset for outgoing>>
<<data >>
GETQ'OUT'DATA'COUNT = 41, <<Holds the data count for >>
<<outgoing data in + bytes >>

GETQ'IN'DST = 42, <<Holds the target DST# for >>
<<incoming data >>
GETQ'IN'OFFSET = 43, <<Holds the target offset >>
<<for incoming data >>
GETQ'IN'DATA'COUNT = 44, <<Holds expected data >>
<<count in + bytes >>
<<for incoming data >>

```

```

GETQ'MAINPIN          = 45  <<User main process number    >>

                        <<This is not needed now, but    >>
                        <<may have to be used later.     >>
                        <<Its value is returned in the   >>
                        <<corresponding PUTQ.  It will   >>
                        <<be set to zero for now.       >>
EQUATE BUFF0'DST'MULTIPAGE'WRITE = 46;

                        <<This word holds the DST# of the buffer 0 used to store>>
                        <<outgoing multipage VIEW writes.   >>

EQUATE BUFF0'LENGTH'MULTIPAGE'WRITE = 47;

                        <<This word holds the word length of the buffer 0 for   >>
                        <<outgoing multipage VIEW writes.   >>

EQUATE BUFF1'DST'MULTIPAGE'WRITE = 48;

                        <<This word holds the DST# of the buffer 1 used to store>>
                        <<outgoing multipage VIEW writes.   >>

EQUATE BUFF1'LENGTH'MULTIPAGE'WRITE = 49;

                        <<This word holds the word length of the buffer 1 for   >>
                        <<outgoing multipage VIEW writes.   >>

EQUATE BUFFER'STATUS'MULTIPAGE = 50;

                        <<This word holds status information concerning the use >>
                        <<of the multipage write buffers and the read buffer >>
                        <<extra data segment with the fixed length write buffers>>
                        << >>
                        <<Meaning of the fields: >>
                        << >>

                        << 8:2 Next outgoing write buffer >>
                        << Values: >>
                        << >>
                        << 0: buffer 0 in read extra data segment >>
                        << 1: buffer 1 in read extra data segment >>
                        << 2: multipage write buffer 0 >>
                        << 3: multipage write buffer 1 >>

                        << 4:2 Write buffer 0 status >>
                        << 6:2 Write buffer 1 status >>
                        << Values: >>
                        << >>
                        << 0: buffer empty (available) >>
                        << 1: data buffered - waiting for next req. >>
                        << 2: data shipped - waiting for completion >>

```

```

DEFINE WR'BUFO'STAT =
    PAD'DIT'ARRAY(BUFFER'STATUS'MULTIPAGE).(4:2)#;

DEFINE WR'BUF1'STAT =
    PAD'DIT'ARRAY(BUFFER'STATUS'MULTIPAGE).(6:2)#;

DEFINE NEXT'OUTGOING'WRITE'BUFFER =
    PAD'DIT'ARRAY(BUFFER'STATUS'MULTIPAGE).(9:1)#;

EQUATE WR'BUFO'XDS = 51;
    <<This word holds the number of bytes of outgoing write >>
    <<data stored in buffer 0. >>

    DEFINE WRITE'BUFO'XDS = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(WR'BUFO'XDS)#;

EQUATE WR'BUFF1'XDS = 52;
    <<This word holds the number of bytes of outgoing write >>
    <<data stored in buffer 1. >>

    DEFINE WRITE'BUFF1'XDS = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(WR'BUFF1'XDS)#;

EQUATE WR'BUFO'BYTES = 53;
    <<This word holds the number of bytes of outgoing write >>
    <<data stored in write buffer 0. >>

    DEFINE WRITE'BUFO'BYTES = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(WR'BUFO'BYTES)#;

EQUATE WR'BUFF1'BYTES = 54;
    <<This word holds the number of bytes of outgoing write >>
    <<data stored in write buffer 1. >>

    DEFINE WRITE'BUFF1'BYTES = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(WR'BUFF1'BYTES)#;

EQUATE PREV'QFUNC = 55;
    <<This word holds the previous request function code in>>
    <<its left 8 bits. This is used for conversational >>
    <<write/read requests. Usually it is a previous read >>
    << function = 1. >>

    DEFINE PREVIOUS'FUNCTION'CODE = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(PREV'QFUNC).(8:8)#;

EQUATE PREV'QPAR1 = 56;
    <<This word holds the IOQ QPAR1 parameter value from >>
    <<the previous request, usually a write. This is also >>
    <<used to make conversational GETQ requests. It >>
    <<usually holds formatting information for the previous>>
    <<write request that has already had its IOQ returned. >>

    DEFINE PREVIOUS'QPAR1 = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(PREV'QPAR1)#;

EQUATE PREV'QPAR2 = 57;
    <<Like the word above, it holds the value of IOQ QPAR2 >>
    <<parameter for the same purpose. >>

```

```

DEFINE PREVIOUS'QPAR2 = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(PREV'QPAR2)#;

EQUATE DIT'TIMER = 58;

DEFINE TIMER'REQUEST'LIST'NUMBER =
    PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DIT'TIMER)#;

    <<This word holds the value of the timer request list >>
    <<entry returned from the procedure TIMERREQ. It is >>
    <<stored here so that the timer request can be aborted>>
    <<using this value as a reference. >>

EQUATE DSTOP = 59;
    DEFINE SS'BREAK'CHARACTER = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DSTOP).(0:8)#;
        <<This byte is the character used as a subsystem break>>
        <<character by the completor. Default is control Y >>
        <<which is ASCII EM. This is set by an IOQ with a >>
        <<function code 37. >>

    DEFINE EOR'CHARACTER = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(DSTOP).(8:8)#;
        <<This byte is the character used as the end-of-record>>
        <<character for use by the completor. It is set by >>
        <<an IOQ with function code 37. >>
        <<Default is Carriage Return in character mode and >>
        <<Record Separator in block mode. >>

EQUATE CARRIAGE'RETURN = 13;
EQUATE RECORD'SEPARATOR = 30;
EQUATE CONTROL'Y = 25;

EQUATE STORE'READ'DST = 60;

    DEFINE BUFFERED'READ'DST = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(STORE'READ'DST)#;
        <<This contains the DST # of a temporary extra data >>
        <<segment used to temporarily buffer incoming data >>
        <<that was not expected, e.g., logon hello requests, >>
        <<data held when EOF found. >>

EQUATE STORE'READ'OFF = 61;
    DEFINE BUFFERED'READ'OFFSET = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(STORE'READ'OFF)#;
        <<This holds the offset in the extra data segment for>>
        <<buffered read data. >>

EQUATE STORE'READ'B'C = 62;
    DEFINE BUFFERED'READ'BYTE'COUNT = PAD'DIT'ARRAY(STORE'READ'B'C)#;
        <<This holds the positive byte count of the number >>
        <<characters stored in the temporary read buffer. >>

```

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* PAD TERMINAL EXTRA DATA SEGMENT \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

The PAD terminal extra data segment is a buffer for storing both write and read data as well as carriage control characters. This extra data segment is acquired at logon time and is released when the terminal logs off. It is never frozen in memory.

Its areas include:

- (1) Five words giving the segment relative offsets to tables and buffers. The offsets are byte offsets. Note that at the present time, the parity conversion tables are not used. These offsets are used only for parity conversion, but not implemented now.
- (2) A table of carriage control characters to be sent with the user write data.
- (3) Two areas for parity conversion tables, unused at the present time.
- (4) The initial PAD parameters set for the terminal user when he logs on to the host.
- (5) The values of the PAD parameters that are to be set by this driver, sent as a SET or SET AND READ PAD command.
- (6) The area in which to read in the values of the PAD parameters following a SET AND READ level-1 data message to the PAD.
- (7) Two write buffers, each of length defined below.
- (8) The buffer area for level-0 reads, of length defined below.

This buffer area is expandable when larger reads are needed. The maximum size allowable for the entire extra data segment (XDS) is 31232 words.

PAD TERMINAL DIT EXTENSION IN EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17%  
 ==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|

Byte offset of even incoming parity conv. tab.	0
Byte offset of even outgoing party conv. tab.	1
Byte offset of write buffer 0	2
Byte offset of write buffer 1	3
Byte offset of read buffer	4
Formfeed = %14   Null	5
Formfeed   Carriage Return = %15	6
Carriage Return   Line feed = %12	7
Line feed   Line feed	8
.	
.	
.	
v	
(total of 31 words of 2 line feeds)	
Line feed   Line feed	38
Exclamation Point!   Exclamation Point = !	39
Exclamation Point!   Carriage Return = %15	
Line feed = %12	
Table to convert incoming even parity to 0	42
(Unused now)   (128 words)	
v	
Table to convert outgoing data to 0 parity	170
(Unused now)   (064 words)	
v	
0 0 0 0   MC   Parm # = 1	234
Parm 1 initial value   Parm # = 2	
Parm 2 initial value   Parm # = 3	

Parm 12 initial value	Null	
0 0 0 0   MC	Parameter# a	246
SET value for parm. a	Parameter # b	
SET value for parm. b	Parameter # c	

SET value for parm. n	Null	
0 0 0 0   MC	Parameter # a	258
READ area for parm. a	Parameter # b	
READ area for parm. b	Parameter # c	

READ area for parm. n	Null	
LEVEL-0 WRITE BUFFER 0		272
V	Length can be changed by a new equate of LENGTH'READ'WRITE'BUFFERS	

LEVEL-0 WRITE BUFFER 1		1232
V	Length = LENGTH'READ'WRITE'BUFFERS	

LEVEL-0 READ BUFFER		2192
V	Initial length = LENGTH'READ'WRITE'BUFFERS	

=====		3152 (initially)
-------	--	------------------

The MC is the message code. For a description of this and the PAD parameters and their values, see CCITT X.3 and X.29 specifications.

<<End of Comment>>;

IODS0 IOQ

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
#0	AB	SP	B	BC	IO	BL	CO	CF	CI			PF	HA	SO	ST	DO	.QFLAG
1	NEXT IOQP															.QLINK	
2	MULTI-PACK HEAD+APP LN										LDEV					.QLDEV	
3	HEADER ADDRESS (DSDS REL)															.QMISC	
4	REQUESTING DST NUMBER															.QDSTN	
5	XMIT ADDRESS (DSDS REL)															.QADDR	
6	DSDST										FUNC CODE					.QFUNC	
7	XMIT COUNT (+WORDS/-BYTES)															.QWBCT	
8	RECEIVE ADDRESS (REQUESTING DS REL)															.QPAR1	
9	RECEIVE COUNT															.QPAR2	
10	PCBN										ERROR CODE					.QSTAT	

## IODSO IOQ NOTES

### .QFLAG

AB - Abort request and return error to caller.  
SP - :DSCONTROL operator request from CONSDSLINE'.  
B - Broken.  
BC - Sense of request is in bytes.  
IO - Wake caller on completion of request.  
BL - Blocked I/O. Wait in attachio until completion.  
CO - Request is completed and caller waken if requested.  
CF - Continuation record flag (are processing cont recds)  
CI - Continuator record initiator IOQ.  
PF - IOQ aborted because of power failure.  
HA - Hard Pre-empt. This is a DSMON request.  
SO - Soft Pre-empt. This is a non-DSMON request.  
ST - Request started.  
DO - DSMON request is complete. (Two part requests only)

.QLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to first word of next IOQ.

.QLDEV - Logical Device number.

.QMISC - If DSMON request, then DSLCB address. (DSMON DST relative) Else, the offset in DS data segment of the header address.

.QDSTN - Contains the DST number of the target data area.

.QADDR - Transmit address.

### .QFUNC

DSDST - DS DST number in AFT(1) for non-DSMON requests.  
Set to zero for DSMON requests.

FUNC - 0 = Reserved for DSWRITECONV.

1 = DSWRITE.

2 = DSOPEN.

3 = DSCONTROL.

4 = DSCLOSE.

5 = DSWRITECONV.

.QWBCT - Transmit count.

.QPAR1 - Receive address. (DSWRITECONV only)

.QPAR2 - Receive count. (DSWRITECONV only)

.QSTAT - Request completion status and PCB number which is associated with this request.

.QPCBN - PCB number associated with this request.

If zero, this IOQ element will be returned by the system when the request is completed.

DS DEVICE (IODS0) ATTACHIO CALLS

	QMISC	DSTX	ADDR	FUNC	COUNT	P1	P2	FLAGS
BREAK (DSBREAK)	0	0	0	0	0	Break Type	Pin	%203
REJECT (DSREJECT)	0	0	0	0	0	Reject Stuff	From/To Process	%203
WRITE (DSWRITE)	Header	Data DST	Output Buffer	1	Output Length	0	0	DSparm
OPEN (DSOPEN)	0	Stack DST	Info Buffer	2	Info Length	DSoptions	0	%201
CLOSE (DSCLOSE)	0	Stack DST	Dummy Buffer	3	0	Close Type	0	%201
CONSREQ (CONDSLIN')	0	Stack DST	as below	4	-----	as below	-----	%241
TRACEON			TraceFile Name		TraceFile Name Length	0	Trace Options	
TRACEOFF			Dummy Buffer		0	1	0	
OPEN/SHUT			LineSpeed (double)		2	3	Open Options	
MON			Dummy Buffer		0	7	Monitor Options	
DEBUG			Dummy Buffer		0	8	Debug Options	
RETRIES			RetryCount (integer)		1	9	0	
WRITECONV	Header	Data DST	Output Buffer	5	Output Length	Input Buffer	Input Length	DSparm
WRITECONV (DSMON)	LCB	DSMON Stack	BUF2 (output)	5	Output Length	BUF1 (input)	Input Length	

DS DEVICE (IODS0) ATTACHIO CALLS

RETURN := ATTACHIO( LDEV, QMISC, DSTX, ADDR, FUNC, COUNT, P1, P2, FLAGS)

LDEV - logical device number of DS device

QMISC - miscellaneous request-dependent parameter

HEADER - address of DSCB header area in device-process DS XDS  
 LCB - address of Line Control Block in DSMON's stack  
 RTE TIMESTAMP - ???

DSTX - DST number for data segment containing ADDR buffer

Data DST - DST number for stack or extra data segment with data  
 Stack DST - DST number for stack (of course)

ADDR - address of data or other request information (in DSTX)

Output Buffer - address of buffer holding outgoing data  
 Info Buffer - address of buffer holding open info (see OPEN MON REQ)  
 BUF2 - address of DSMON's BUF2, holding incoming messages  
 Trace file name - character string name of trace file (optional)  
 Line Speed - double value for CS line speed  
 Retry Count - integer value for CS error retry count  
 Dummy Buffer - address not used by request

FUNC - function code identifying request

COUNT - length of data in ADDR buffer

Output Length - length of data in Output Buffer (+words/-bytes)  
 Info Length - length of data in Info Buffer (+words)  
 Trace File Length - length of Trace File Name (+words)

P1 - request-dependent parameter

Break Type - ???  
 Reject Stuff - ???  
 DS Options - master/slave enabled (see OPEN MON REQ)  
 Close Type - if bit 14 = 1 then final close else not final close  
 Input Buffer - address of buffer to holding incoming data  
 BUF1 - address of DSMON's BUF1, to hold outgoing messages  
 Request Type - code selecting type of CONSREQ

P2 - request-dependent parameter

Pin - ???  
 From/to process - ???  
 Input Length - length of Input Buffer (+words/-bytes??)  
 Trace Options - see TRACE DSMON REQUEST  
 Open Options - see OPEN/SHUT DSMON REQUEST  
 Monitor Options - see MON DSMON REQUEST  
 Debug Options - see DEBUG DSMON REQUEST

FLAGS - flags specifying wait/no wait IO, preemption, etc.

%200 - Soft preempt, no wait (slave PTOP DSWRITECONV)  
 %201 - Soft preempt, wait (other user DSWRITECONVs)  
 %203 - Soft preempt, nowait, no PCB (DSREJECT and DSBREAK)  
 %241 - Soft preempt, wait, special (CONSREQ)

%400 - Hard preempt, no wait (DSMON DSWRITECONV)  
 %401 - Hard preempt, wait (DSMON DSWRITECONV)  
 DSparm - %200, %201, %400, or %401

DS DEVICE (IODSO) ATTACHIO RETURN VALUES

	Word 1		Word 2
	(0:8)	(8:8)	
REJECT			
BREAK	main pin		
DSWRITE - nowait	IOQ index		
DSWRITE - wait		comp code	
OPEN		comp code	actual buffer size
CLOSE		comp code	
CONSOLE REQ - all		comp code	
DSWRITECONV - nowait	IOQ index		
DSWRITECONV - wait		comp code	received data length

Word 1:

main pin - apparently not used in DSBREAK??  
 comp code - completion code:  
           0 = IO request not yet completed  
           1 = IO request successfully completed  
           > 1 = IO request failed; CS error code  
 IOQ index - pointer to IOQ for nowait IO request

Word 2:

actual buffer size - actual size of DSMON buffer  
 received data length - actual length of data moved into INBUF

IODSX IOQ

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
# 0	AB	SP			IO	BL	CO		RE				HA	SO	ST	DO	% 0 QFLAG
1	NEXT IOQP																1 QLINK
2	0								LDEV								2 QLDEV
3																	3 QMISC
4																	4 QDSTN
5																	5 QADDR
6	DSDST								FUNC CODE								6 QFUNC
7																	7 QWBCT
8																	10 QPAR1
9																	11 QPAR2
10	PCBN								ERROR CODE								12 QSTAT
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

IODSX IOQ NOTES

.QFLAG

AB - ABORT REQUEST AND RETURN ERROR TO CALLER  
SP - :DSCONTROL OPERATOR REQUEST FROM CONDSLIN  
IO - WAKE CALLER ON COMPLETION OF REQUEST  
BL - BLOCKED I/O. WAIT IN ATTACHIO UNTIL COMPLETION  
CO - REQUEST IS COMPLETED AND CALLER WAKEN IF REQUESTED  
RE - RESET REQUEST ISSUED TO DSMONX.  
HA - HARD PRE-EMPT. THIS IS A DSMONX REQUEST.  
SO - SOFT PRE-EMPT. THIS IS A NON DSMONX REQUEST.  
ST - REQUEST STARTED.  
DO - MESSAGE DONE.

.QLINK

SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO FIRST WORD OF NEXT IOQ.

.QLDEV

LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER OF DSDEVICE.

.QMISC

MISCELLANEOUS REQUEST-DEPENDENT PARAMETER:

.QDSTN

DST NUMBER FOR DATA SEQMENT CONTAINING ADDR BUFFER

.QADDR

ADDRESS OF DATA OR OTHER REQUEST INFORMATION IN DSTN

.QFUNC

DSDST - DS DST NUMBER IN AFT(1) FOR NON-DSMONX REQUESTS.

FUNC - FUNCTION CODE IDENTIFYING REQUEST

FUNC 0	DSBREAK
	DSREJECT
FUNC 1	DSWRITE
FUNC 2	DSOPEN
FUNC 3	DSCLOSE
FUNC 4	DSCONSREQ
FUNC 5	DSWRITECONV
FUNC 6	ABORT READ
FUNC 7	INCOMING REPLY
FUNC 8	TIMER
FUNC 9	ABORT TIMER
FUNC 10	RESET
FUNC 11	FLOW CONTROL
FUNC 12	PAD CLEAR REQUEST

.QWBCT

LENGTH OF DATA IN ADDR BUFFER

.QPAR1

.QPAR2

REQUEST DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

.QSTAT

REQUEST COMPLETION STATUS AND PCB NUMBER WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REQUEST.

PCBN - PCBN ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REQUEST. IF ZERO, THIS IOQ ELEMENT WILL BE RETURNED BY THE SYSTEM WHEN THE REQUEST IS COMPLETED.

DS DEVICE (IODSX) ATTACHIO CALLS

Q	MISC	DSTN	ADDR	FUNC	COUNT	P1	P2	FLAGS
BREAK	0	0	0	0	0	Break Type	Pin	%203
(DSBREAK)								
REJECT	RTE TIME	0	0	0	UC number	Reject Stuff	From/To process	%203
(DSREJECT)								
WRITE	Header	Data	Output	1	Output	0	0	DSparm
(DSWRITE)		DST	Buffer		length			
OPEN	0	Stack	Info	2	Info	DSoptions	0	%201
(DSOPEN)		DST	Buffer		Length			
CLOSE	UC NUM.	Stack	Dummy	3	0	Close	0	%201
(DSCLOSE)		DST	Buffer			Type		
CONSREQ	0	Stack	as below	4	----	as below	-----	%241
(CONDSLIN')		DST						
TRACEON			Trace file		Trace file	0	Trace	
			Name		Name Length		Option	
TRACEOFF			Dummy		0	1	0	
			Buffer					
OPEN/SHUT			LineSpeed		2	3	Open	
			(double)				Options	
DEBUG			Dummy		0	8	Debug	
			Buffer				Options	
WRITE	Header	Data	Output	5	Output	Input	Input	DSparm
CONV		DST	Buffer		Length	Buffer	Length	
ABORT	Termianl	0	0	6	0	UC	MainPin	%203
READ	DIT PTR					Number		
INCOMING	Request	0	0	7	0	UC	0	%203
REPLY	Code					Number		
TIMER	Time	0	0	8	0	0	0	
	Requested							

ABORT TIMER	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
RESET	0	0	0	10	0	UC MainPin Number	%203
FLOW CONTROL	0	0	0	11	0	UC From/To Number Process	%203
PAD CLEAR	0	0	0	12	0	UC Number	0 %203

DS DEVICE (IODSX) ATTACHIO CALLS (NOTES)

RETURN := ATTACHIO( LDEV,QMISC,DSTN,ADDR,FUNC,COUNT,P1,P2,FLAGS)

LDEV - logical device number of DS device.

QMISC -

RTE Time - RTE time stamp used by 1000 systems.  
HEADER - Address of DSCB header area in device-process DS XDS. The DST number for this XDS is given in DSDST field of QFUNC.  
UC Num - UC number associated with the close request.  
Terminal DITP - Terminal DIT pointer.  
Request Code - Request code associated with incoming request. (Clear or Reset)  
Time Requested- Time requested by DSMONX for Timer request.

DSTN -

Data DST - DST number for stack or extra data data segment.  
Stack DST - DST number for stack.

ADDR - Address of data or other request information in DSTN.

Output Buffer - Address of buffer holding outgoing data.  
Info Buffer - Address of buffer holding call information to be used by DSMONX or passed to high levels.  
Dummy Buffer - Address not used by request.  
Line Speed - Double value for CS line speed.  
TraceFile name- Character string name of trace file (optional).

FUNC - Function code identifying request.

COUNT - Length of data in ADDR buffer.

Output length - Length of data in Output buffer (+words/-bytes).  
Info length - Length of data in Info buffer (+words/-bytes).  
Trace File Len.- Length of trace file name (+words).

P1 - Request-dependent parameter.

Break Type - Break = -1  
Control Y = 0  
Resume = 1  
Abort = 2

Reject Stuff - This word contains the following:  
( 0: 4) := R.E.C.B  
( 4: 6) := Message Class  
(10: 6) := Stream Type

DSOptions - Master/Slave enabled. If bit 10=1 then slave first DSOPEN.

Close Type - If bit 14=1 the final close else not final close.

Input Buffer - Address of buffer holding incoming data.

Console code - Code selecting type of CONSREQ.

**P2** - Request-dependent parameter  
**Pin** - Current Pin.  
**From/To process**- From and To process number.  
**Input Length** - Length of input buffer (+words/-bytes).  
**Trace Options** - see Trace DSMON REQUEST.  
**Open Options** - see OPEN/SHUT DSMON REQUEST.  
**Debug Options** - see DEBUG DSMON REQUEST.  
**MainPin** - Mainpin associated with this request.

**FLAGS** - Flags specifying wait/no wait IO, preemption, etc.  
**%200** -Soft preempt, no wait (slave PTOP DSWRITECONV)  
**%201** -Soft preempt, wait (other user DSWRITECONV)  
**%203** -Soft preempt,no wait,no PCB  
**%241** -Soft preempt,wait,special (CONSREQ)  
**DSPARM** - %200, %201

DS DEVICE (IODSX) ATTACHIO RETURN VALUES

	WORD 1		WORD 2	
	(0:8)	(8:8)		
REJECT	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
BREAK	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
DSWRITE - no wait	IOQ INDEX		/////////	/////////
DSWRITE - wait	/////////	COMPCODE	/////////	/////////
OPEN	/////////	COMPCODE	UC NUMBER	
CLOSE	/////////	COMPCODE	/////////	/////////
CONSOLE REQ - ALL	/////////	COMPCODE	/////////	/////////
DSWRITECONV - wait	/////////	COMPCODE	received data ln	
ABORT READ	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
INCOMING REPLY	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
TIMER REQUEST	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
ABORT TIMER REQ	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
RESET	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
FLOW CONTROL	/////////	1	/////////	/////////
PAD CLEAR	/////////	1	/////////	/////////

WORD 1:

- COMPCODE - Completion code:
  - 0 = IO request not yet completed.
  - 1 = IO request successfully completed.
  - >1 = IO request failed, CS error code
- IOQ INDEX - Pointer to IOQ for nowait IO request

WORD 2:

- Received data ln - Actual length of data moved into INBUF

IODSTRM0 IOQ

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
#0	AB	CI	XR	BC	IO	BL	CO	CR	CF	MO			HA	SO	ST	DO	.QFLAG
1	NEXT IOQP															.QLINK	
2	UNIT NUMBER							LDEV								.QLDEV	
3	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE (SET TO ZERO)																
4	D	DATA SEGMENT NUMBER														.QDSTN	
5	TARGET ADDRESS OFFSET															.QADDR	
6	UNUSED							FUNCTION CODE								.QFUNC	
7	COUNT (+WORDS/-BYTES)															.QWBCT	
8	PARAMETER 1 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)															.QPAR1	
9	PARAMETER 2 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)															.QPAR2	
10	PCBN							QUAL STAT				GEN STAT				.QSTAT	

## IODSTRMO IOQ NOTES

### .QFLAG

- AB - Abort request and return error to caller.
  - CI - Currently in CI prompt/read sequence.
  - XR - Print buffer expansion requested.
  - BC - Request is in bytes.
  - IO - Wake caller on completion of request.
  - BL - Blocked I/O. Wait in attachio until completion.
  - CO - Request is completed and caller waken if requested.
  - CF - Continuation record flag (are processing cont recds).
  - CI - Continuation record initiator IOQ.
  - MO - IOQ modified by driver
  - HA - Hard Pre-empt. This is a DSMON request.
  - SO - Soft Pre-empt. This is a non-DSMON request.
  - ST - Request started.
  - DO - DSMON request is complete. (Two part requests only)
- 
- .QLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to first word of next IOQ.
  - .QLDEV - Logical Device number.
  - .UNIT - Logical unit number.
  - .QDSTN - Contains the DST number of the target data area.
    - D - 1 = DB relative offset.
    - 0 = Segment relative offset.
  - .QADDR - Offset to the target area data segment.
  - .QFUNC - Function code field.
  - .QWBCT - Word count or byte count and control returns.
  - .QPAR1 - Parameter one. (Function dependent use)
  - .QPAR2 - Parameter two. (Function dependent use)
  - .QSTAT - Request completion status and PCB number which is associated with this request.
  - .QPCBN - PCB number associated with this request.
    - If zero, this IOQ element will be returned by the system when the request is completed.
  - .QUAL - A code that further defines the general status.
  - .GEN - General status. Indicates the current status according to the following codes:
    - 0 = Not started or awaiting completion.
    - 1 = Successfully completed.
    - 2 = End of file detected.
    - 3 = Unusual conditon encountered.
    - 4 = Irrecoverable error encountered.

IODSTRMX IOQ

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
# 0	AB	CI			IO	BL	CO		RE	MO			HA	SO	ST	DO	% 0 QFLAG	
1	----- NEXT IOQP -----															1 QLINK		
2	UNIT NUMBER								LDEV							2 QLDEV		
3	----- RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE ( SET TO ZERO ) -----															3 QMISC		
4	----- DATA SEGMENT NUMBER -----															4 QDSTN		
5	----- TARGET ADDRESS OFFSET -----															5 QADDR		
6	UNUSED								FUNC CODE							6 QFUNC		
7	----- COUNT (+WORDS/-BYTES) -----															7 QWBCT		
8	----- PARAMETER 1 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT) -----															10 QPAR1		
9	----- PARAMETER 2 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT) -----															11 QPAR2		
10	PCBN								QUAL STAT					GEN STAT				12 QSTAT
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		

IODSTRMX IOQ NOTES

.QFLAG

AB - ABORT REQUEST AND RETURN ERROR TO CALLER.  
CI - CURRENTLY IN CI PROMPT/READ SEQUENCE.  
IO - WAKE CALLER ON COMPLETION OF REQUEST.  
BL - BLOCKED I/O. WAIT IN ATTACHIO UNTIL COMPLETION.  
CO - REQUEST IS COMPLETED AND CALLER WAKEN IF REQUESTED.  
RE - RESET REQUEST ISSUED TO DSMONX.  
MO - IOQ MODIFIED BY DRIVER.  
HA - HARD PRE-EMPT.  
SO - SOFT PRE-EMTP.  
ST - REQUEST STARTED.  
DO - MESSAGE DONE.

.QLINK - SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO FIRST WORD OF NEXT IOQ.  
.QLDEV - LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER.  
.UNIT - LOGICAL UNIT NUMBER.  
.QDSTN - CONTAINS THE DST NUMBER OF THE TARGET DATA AREA.  
.QADDR - OFFSET TO THE TARGET AREA IN DATA SEGMENT.  
.QFUNC - FUNCTION CODE FIELD.

0. READ	%20. DISABLE TIMER
1. WRITE	%21. ENABLE TIMER
2. FILE OPEN	22. READ TIMER
3. FILE CLOSE	23. DIABLE PARITY
4. DEVICE CLOSE	24. ENABLE PARITY
5. SET TIMEOUT	25. LOGGED ON
6. SET INSPEED	26. SET PARITY
7. SET OUTSPEED	27. SET TERMINAL TYPE
%10. ECHO ON	30. ALLOCATE TERMINAL
11. ECHO OFF	31. CLEAR FLUSH AND WRITE
12. DISABLE BREAK	32. ENABLE CONTROL X !!! ECHO
13. ENABLE BREAK	33. DISABLE CONTROL X !!! ECHO
14. DISABLE ESCAPE	34. NOT USED
15. ENABLE ESCAPE	35. PTAPE READ
16. DISABLE TAPEMODE	36. SET/RESET BREAK MODE
17. ENABLE TAPEMODE	37. SET/RESET CONSOLE MODE

.QWBCT - WORD OR BYTE COUNT AND CONTROL RETURNS.  
.PCBN - PCB NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REQUEST. IF ZERO THIS IOQ ELEMENT IS RETURNED BY THE SYSTEM WHEN THE REQUEST IS COMPLETED.  
.QUAL - A CODE WHICH FURTHER DEFINES OR QUALIFIES THE GENERAL STATUS.  
.STATUS - GENERAL STATUS. INDICATE THE CURRENT OR RESULTANT STATUS OF THE REQUEST ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CODES:  
0 - NOT STARTED OR AWAITING COMPLETION.  
1 - SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.  
2 - END OF FILE DETECTED.  
3 - UNUSUAL CONDITION.  
4 - IRRECOVERABLE ERROR.

IOPADO IOQ

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
	== == == == == == == == == == == == == == == ==																		
0	AB				IO	BL	CO							HP	SP	ST	DN	.QFLAG	
1	-----																		
	POINTER TO NEXT IOQ POINTER																.QLINK		
2	-----																		
	UNIT NUMBER							LDEV											.QLDEV
3	-----																		
	FL								READSTOP								RSTATE		
4	-----																		
	ST	DATA SEGMENT NUMBER															.QDSTN		
5	-----																		
	TARGET ADDRESS OFFSET																.QADDR		
6	-----																		
	UNUSED							FUNCTION CODE											.QFUNC
7	-----																		
	DATA COUNT (+WORDS/-BYTES)																.QWBCT		
8	-----																		
	PARAMETER 1 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)																.QPAR1		
9	-----																		
	PARAMETER 2 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)																.QPAR2		
10	-----																		
	PCBN							QUAL STAT					GEN STAT				.QSTAT		
	=====																		

IOPADO IOQ ELEMENT FIELD NAMES

```

EQUATE QFLAG          = 0; <<Flags field of IOQ element  >>

    <<  Flags and Request State Information  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 0:1  ABORTED bit.  When set, abort this  >>
    <<           request and return an error condition >>
    <<           to the caller.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bits 1:3  Unused.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 4:1  Wake caller on completion of request.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 5:1  Blocked I/O.  The caller is waited in  >>
    <<           ATTACHIO until request is completed.  >>
    <<           Implies wake.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 6:1  Completed.  The request has been  >>
    <<           completed and callwaking caller is requested>>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 7:5  Unused.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 12:1 Hard pre-empt write request.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 13:1 Soft pre-empt write request.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 14:1 This request has been started.  >>
    <<  >>
    <<  Bit 15:1 This request is done.  Used for 2-step  >>
    <<           request operations.  >>

ABORTED          = (0:1)
WAKE             = (4:1)
BLOCKED         = (5:1)
COMPLETED      = (6:1)
PRE'EMPT'LEVEL = (12:2)
SOFT'PRE'EMPT  = (12:1)
HARD'PRE'EMPT  = (13:1)
STARTED        = (14:1)
MSG'DONE       = (15:1)
STARTED'MSGDONE = (14:2)

QLINK           = 1; <<Pointer to next IOQ element  >>
                <<on PAD terminal DIT if <> 0  >>
QLDEV           = 2; <<The left byte is the logical  >>
                <<unit number, the right byte  >>
                <<byte is the logical device  >>
                <<number.  >>
QMISC           = 3; <<Unused, =0  >>
QDSTN           = 4; <<The source DST# (if outgoing)>>
                <<or target DST# (if incoming)>>
                <<of data to be transferred  >>
QADDR           = 5; <<The source offset (if  >>

```

```
<<outgoing) or target offset >>  
<<(if incoming) of data to be >>  
<<transferred >>
```

```
<<The first bit, ST, is set to >>  
<<1 if the address is DB >>  
<<relative; it is 0 if it is >>  
<<segment relative. >>
```

QFUNC

```
= 6; <<The right byte of this word >>  
<<is the function code: >>  
<< >>  
<< 0: read >>  
<< 1: write >>  
<< 2: file open >>  
<< 3: file close >>  
<< 4: device close >>  
<< 5: set read timeout >>  
<< 6: set input speed >>  
<< 7: set output speed >>  
<< 8: enable echo >>  
<< 9: disable echo >>  
<< 10: disable break >>  
<< 11: enable break >>  
<< 12: disable subsystem break >>  
<< 13: enable subsystem break >>  
<< 14: disable tape mode >>  
<< 15: enable tape mode >>  
<< 16: disable read timer >>  
<< 17: enable read timer >>  
<< 18: return timed read >>  
<< 19: disable parity check >>  
<< 20: enable parity check >>  
<< 21: set logon type >>  
<< 22: unused >>  
<< 23: set terminal type >>  
<< 24: allocate terminal >>  
<< 25: clear flush & write >>  
<< 26: ctrl X echo on >>  
<< 27: ctrl X echo off >>  
<< 28: unused >>  
<< 29: ptape read >>  
<< 30: set break mode >>  
<< 31: set console mode >>  
<< 32: set parity >>  
<< 33: allocate terminal >>  
<< 34: set terminal type >>  
<< 35: return terminal type >>  
<< 36: return terminal speed >>  
<< 37: set new stop and >>  
<< subsystem break chars. >>
```

```

QWBCT          = 7; <<The + word or - byte count of>>
                <<the data to be transferred  >>
QPAR1          =%10; <<The first parameter, function>>
                <<dependent; see table below.  >>
QPAR2          = %11; <<The second parameter,function>>
                <<dependent; see table below.  >>

QSTAT          = %12; <<The status of the IOQ request>>
                <<the left byte is the process >>
                <<control block number (if it  >>
                <<is zero, this IOQ element is >>
                <<returned by the system when  >>
                <<I/O is complete, the right  >>
                <<byte contains status      >>
                <<status information        >>

IOQ'PCBN = (0:7) ; <<PCB number associated with this >>
                  <<request. If zero, this IOQ   >>
                  <<element is returned by the system>>
                  <<when the request is complete. It >>
                  <<will be zero if driver does an  >>
                  <<ATTACHIO itself.              >>

IOQ'QUALIFIER = (8:4) ; <<Qualifying status, see   >>
                    <<ATTACHIO for details.     >>

IOQ'STATUS = (12:4) ; <<General status of the request:>>
                    << 0: Not started           >>
                    <<                          >>
                    << 1: Sucessfully completed; >>
                    << 2: End-of-file detected;  >>
                    << 3: Unusual condition;     >>
                    << 4: Irrecoverable error;   >>
                    <<                          >>
                    << 7: This request, presumably a >>
                    << print is to be sent as soon >>
                    << as there is a GETQ available;>>
                    << used for pre-emptive prints. >>

```

IOPADO IOQ PARAMETERS 1 AND 2 AND IOQ FUNCTIONS

IOQ FUNCTION	MEANING OF QPAR1 AND QPAR2	
0: Read	P1.(0:1) P1.(13:3)	1: Suppress line feed following read. 0: reset EOF and read 1: detect :EOF: 2: detect all data EOF's 3: detect all session EOF's 4: detect all job EOF's 5: no EOF check; don't return saved EOF data on this read.
	P2.(0:8) P2.(9:1) P2.(10:1) P2.(11:2)	Special end-of-read character if not 0. V/3000 read if set. User block mode read if set. Binary read.
1: Write	P1	Vertical format specification  %01 : Use first character of user data as vertical format specification. %53 : Carriage return only. %55 : Triple space and carriage return. %60 : Double space. %61 : Formfeed. %200-277 : (n-%200) LF's then carriage return. %320 : No vertical formatting. others : carriage return and line feed.
	P2.(15:1)	: If set, prespace vertical formatting characters, e.g. in Fortran.
2: File open	P1 P2	: Terminal type. : Terminal speed.
3: File close	P1,P2	: Unused.
4: Device close	P1,P2	: Unused.
5: Set read timeout	P1	: Read time out in seconds; if 0 disable read timeout.
6: Set input speed	P1,P2	: This function is done by PAD, not driver.
7: Set output speed	P1,P2	: This function is done by PAD, not driver.
8: Enable echo	P1,P2	: Unused. Old echo setting returned in returned byte count.

9: Disable echo P1,P2 : Unused. Old echo setting returned in returned byte count.

10-20: P1,P2 : The parameters in these function requests are not used.

21: Set logon type P1 : 0 data, break not enabled  
1 session, break enabled  
2 job, break not enabled.

22: Unused.

23: Set terminal type P1 : Terminal type.

24: Allocate terminal P1 : Terminal type.  
P2 : Line speed. (unused).

25: Clear flush and write : Same parameters as write.

26-29: : No parameter values checked.

30: Set break mode P1 : Odd, terminal in break;  
Even, terminal not in break.

31: Set console mode, unused.

32: Set parity, unused presently.

33: Same as function 33.

34: Same as function 23.

35: Return terminal type : Terminal type returned in byte count.

36: Return output speed : Return speed in CPS in byte count.

37: Set new stop and subsystem  
break characters P1 : if 0, disable special character;  
. (0:8) : subsystem break character  
. (8:15): stop character



Q-Relative values for drivers IODSO,IODSTRM0 and procedures DSKILLALL, DSLOGON, DSXIO, and DSREJECT.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
XLDEV (DSABORT ENTRY)															Q-5
-----															
FLAGS															Q-4
-----															
X															Q-3
-----															
DELTA P															Q-2
-----															
STATUS															Q-1
-----															
DELTA Q															Q
-----															
HEADER															Q+1
-----															
DSINFO, DSDITP															Q+2
-----															
DSIOQP, DSIOQPD															Q+3
-----															
DSDST, DSLOC															Q+4
-----															
DSADDR															Q+5
-----															
DSLBC (DSDST REL)															Q+6
-----															
DSBUFSZ, DSBUFSZD															Q+7
-----															
DSCOUNT															Q+8
-----															
DITP															Q+9
-----															
IOQP															Q+10
-----															
TOPROC															Q+11
-----															
MSGCLS															Q+12
-----															
STRMTYP, ERROCD (IF HEADER = -1)															Q+13
-----															
MSGLEN															Q+14
=====															

DSMON <---> DSIOM  
PSEUDO HEADER/CONTROL BLOCK

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
0	- 1																					
1	- 1 or DSMON REQ. NUMBER															.REQ						
2	ERROR CODE															.ERRCOD						
3	BUFFER SIZE															.BUFSIZE						
4	UNUSED								N		Q		L		STATE		X		M		S	.FLAGS
5	0																					
6	0																					
7	0																					

NOTES

This pseudo-header may at times be seen in words 8-15 (%10-%17) of the IODSO DIT.

.REQ - If DSMON request number is still the same when returned from DSIOM, then the request was processed. If a -1 is returned, and if ERRCOD = 0, then request was discarded due to a CWRITE in progress and DSIOM has to resubmit the request. If a -1 returned and ERRCOD <> 0, then a CSERROR occurred on this request, and ERRCOD contains the CSERROR code.

.FLAGS - Same as in the IODSO DIT. (DIT0.(9:7))

N - DSMON has a null CWRITE outstanding

Q - DSMON has a CREAD ENQ outstanding

L - CS line is a secondary

STATE - CS line state

0 - unconnected

1 - control

2 - text

X - exclusive mode enabled

M - master mode enabled

S - slave mode enabled

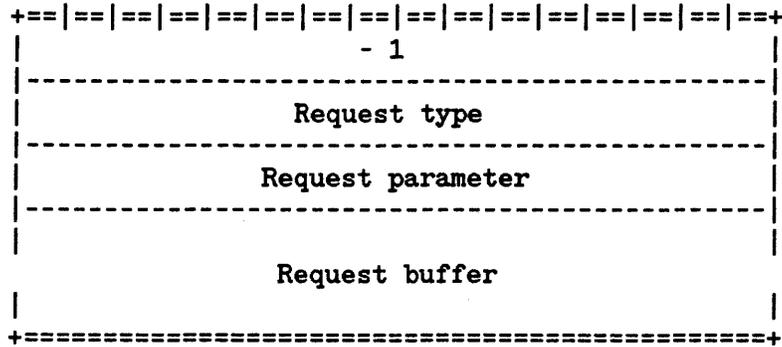
## DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

DSMON requests are internal messages sent from a user to a DSMON process to request some service (opening or closing a CS line, turning on CS tracing, etc.) The request is sent and executed by the following mechanism:

1. The user calls ATTACHIO to initiate an IO request. (See DS DEVICE ATTACHIO PARAMETERS)
2. ATTACHIO calls DSIOM, which calls the IODSO driver to execute the IO request.
3. IODSO calls DSMONREQ to transmit the request to DSMON.
4. DSMONREQ formats a DSMON request message, and moves it to DSMON's incoming message buffer BUF1.
5. DSIOM completes a pending DSWRITECONV from DSMON.
6. DSMON awakes and notices the DSMON request in its BUF1. It executes the appropriate MONxxx procedure based on the request type, then calls DSWRITECONV to return the results of the request in a DSMON-DSIOM communications block.
7. DSWRITECONV calls ATTACHIO which calls DSIOM.
8. DSIOM processes the DSMON-DSIOM communications block and notices that a DSMON request has been completed. It calls IODSO again to finish completion of the IO request.
9. IODSO does associated bookkeeping (incrementing usecounts, etc) sets the ATTACHIO status returns to reflect the success or failure of the request, and calls DSCOMPLETE to complete the pending IO request.
10. The user's ATTACHIO call completes, giving the user the status of its request. (See DS DEVICE ATTACHIO RETURNS).

## DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

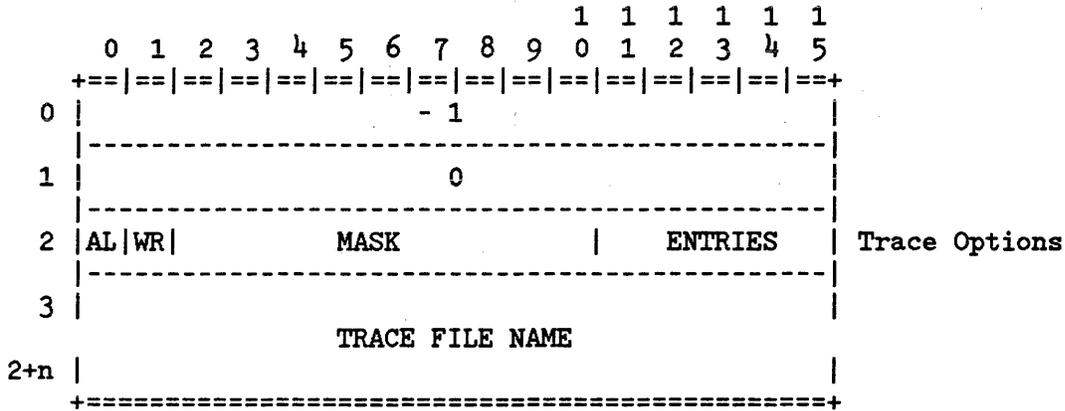
The general format of a DSMON request is



- 1 - identifies the message as a DSMON request
- Request type - selects specific request
- Request parameter - one word of request-specific information
- Request buffer - more request-specific information (may be omitted)

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 0 - MONTRCON - turns on CS tracing



Request type = 0

- Request parameter - Trace Options
- AL (0:1) - 0 = trace I/O errors only  
1 = trace all activity
  - WR (1:1) - 0 = no wrap on trace entries  
1 = wrap trace entries if table is full
  - MASK (2:8) - 0 = use default trace mask  
>0 = mask indicating driver actions to trace
    - bit 2 - STN
    - bit 3 - OPR and EDT
    - bit 4 - RCT
    - bit 5 - RTX
    - bit 6 - SCS, POL, SEL
    - bit 7 - STX
    - bit 8 - 3270 STN
    - bit 9 - not used
    - bit 10 - mainframe IC
  - ENTRIES (11:5) - 0 = use driver default for max entries per record  
>0 = (max number of entries per record)/8
- Request buffer - Trace file name, a string of 2n ascii characters with one or two trailing blanks

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 1 - MONTRCOFF - turns off CS tracing

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
0								-	1							
1									1							
2										0						

Request type - 1

Request parameter - unused

Request buffer - none

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 2 - MONOPEN - first open to DS device; causes DSMON to COPEN CS device

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5					
0	- 1																				
1	2																				
2	STDLIST LDEV (X.21)													Q	SL	QU	NC	CO	CI	EX	DS options
3	BUFSIZE																Open Info				
4	IDLIST LENGTH (+BYTES)																				
5	total number of IDs													local ID length							
	local ID																				
	remote ID length																				
	remote ID 1																				
	remote ID n length																				
	remote ID n																				
	PHONELIST Length																				
	total phone numbers = 1													phone number 1 length							
	phone number																				

## DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type - 2

Request parameter - DS (open) options

Q (9:1) - X.21 queued flag  
SL (10:1) - first slave DSOPEN  
QU (11:1) - QUIET  
NC (12:1) - NOCOMP  
CO (13:1) - COMP  
CI (14:1) - open from DSLINE or REMOTE HELLO  
EX (15:1) - EXCLUSIVE mode

Request buffer - COPEN related parameters

BUFSIZE - size of DS line buffer (from :DSLIN LINEBUF)  
IDLIST - local and remote IDs (from :DSLIN LOCID and REMID)  
IDLIST length = 0 - configured default id sequences  
PHONELIST - remote phone number (from :DSLIN PHNUM)  
PHONELIST length = 0 - configured default phone list

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 3 - MONCONSCMD - opens or shuts master and slave access

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	- 1															
1	3															
2	NETWORK ID (X.21)										SL  X  M  S		Open options			
3	LINE SPEED															

Request type - 3

Request parameter - Open options (from :DSCONTROL command)

- SL (12:1) - Dev is X.21 switched line
- X (13:1) - Dev is X.21 related
- M (14:1) - MASTER mode enabled
- S (15:1) - SLAVE mode enabled

Request buffer - Line speed (double word value, from :DSCONTROL)  
(Line speed = 0 - use configured default)

DSMON REQUEST FORMAT

Request type 4 - MONCLOSE - last DSCLOSE to DS device; causes DSMON to CCLOSE the CS line

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0																		
1									4									
2									0									

Request type - 4

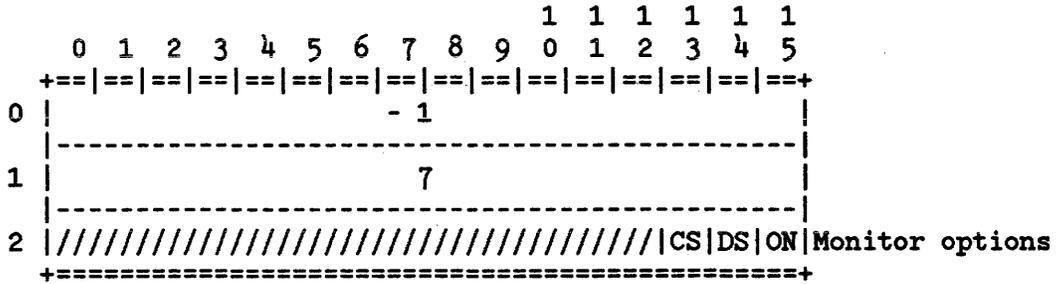
Request parameter - not used

Request buffer - none

NOTE: Request types 5 (MONSYSOPEN) and 6 (MONSYSREAD) no longer exist. They appear to have been a planned feature of DS that fell through the cracks and was lost and forgotten. Remains of this prehistoric code can be found in DSMON.

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 7 - MONMON - turns on (off) CS and DS MMSTAT monitoring



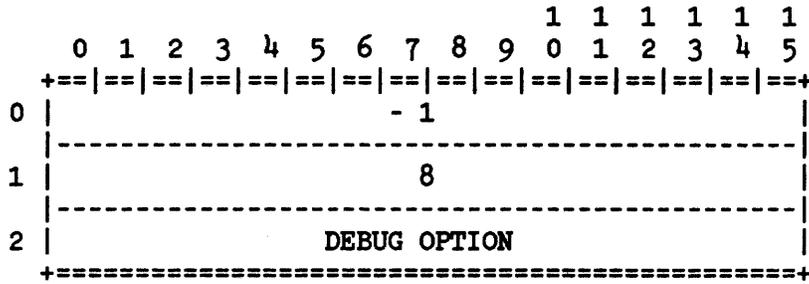
Request type - 7

- Request parameter - Monitor options
- CS (14:1) - 0 = doesn't effect CS monitoring  
1 = turn on (off) CS monitoring
  - DS (15:1) - 0 = doesn't effect DS monitoring  
1 = turn on (off) DS monitoring
  - ON (15:1) - 0 = turn off monitoring  
1 = turn on monitoring

Request buffer - none

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 8 - MONDEBUG - activates or deactivates DSMON breakpoints



Request type - 8

Request parameter - Debug option

0 = deactivate DSMON breakpoint

1 = activate DSMON breakpoint

2 = activate fatal error traps:

if DS error, cause System Failure 915

if CS error, cause System Failure 916

Request buffer - none

DSMON REQUEST FORMATS

Request type 9 - MONRETRIES - changes number of CWRITE error retries

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	- 1															
1	9															
2	0															
3	NUMBER OF RETRIES															

Request type - 9

Request parameter - not used

Request buffer - number of retries (single word value)

DSMONX Communication Buffers Format  
 DSGETQ & DSPUTQ buffer format

DSGETQ BUFFER

# OF ENTRIES
ENTRY 1
ENTRY 2
ENTRY N

DSPUTQ BUFFER

# OF ENTRIES
ENTRY 1
ENTRY 2
ENTRY N

ENTRY FORMAT

USER CHANNEL NUMBER
REQUEST/REPLY CODE
IOQINDEX / ZERO
T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 1
R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 1
T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 2
R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 2
T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 3
R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 3
MAINPIN

USER CHANNEL NUMBER
IOQINDEX / ZERO
R-DATA DESCRIPTOR
REQUEST/REPLY CODE
REQUEST STATUS
CHAN. TYPE   MAINPIN

```

dsgetq'fc=%20,
<< ATTACHIO function code for DSGETQ request >>

dsgetq'entlen=22,
<< each request entry size in DSGETQ buffer >>

dsgetq'buflen=dsgetq'entlen*max'num'of'entries+1;
<< the buffer size for DSGETQ request >>

dsgetq'num'of'entries=dsgetq'bufptr#,
<< the first word of DSGETQ indicates number of requests in>>
<< DSGETQ buffer >>

dsgetq'ucno=dsgetq'entptr#,
<< user channel number of this request associated with >>

dsgetq'req'code=dsgetq'entptr(1).(8:8)#,
<< if dsgetq'ioqindex <> 0, this word has the following >>
<< definition: >>
<< >>
<< 1 - DS call request >>
<< 2 - reserved for PAD call (PAD emulator) >>
<< 3 - call clear request >>
<< 4 - level-0 I/O request >>
<< 5 - level-1 I/O request (PAD messages) >>
<< 6 - interrupt request >>
<< 7 - restart request >>
<< 8 - reset request >>
<< 9 - info request >>

dsgetq'status=dsgetq'entptr(1).(8:8)#,
<< if dsgetq'ioqindex = 0, this word has the following >>
<< definition: >>
<< >>
<< 3 - incoming clear has been completed >>
<< 5 - incoming reset has been completed >>

dsgetq'subcode=dsgetq'entptr(1).(0:8)#,
<< if dsgetq'ioqindex <> 0 and requestor is a PAD driver, >>
<< this byte has the following definition: >>
<< >>
<< 0 - read terminator is a carriage return >>
<< 1 - read terminator is a record seperator >>
<< 2 - read terminator is a non-printing character >>
<< >>
<< otherwise, this byte should be zero >>

```

```

dsgetq'ioqindex=dsgetq'entptr(2)#,
<< the ioqindex associated with this request >>

dsgetq'odes1=dsgetq'entptr(3)#,
dsgetq'odst1=dsgetq'entptr(3)#,
dsgetq'oaddr1=dsgetq'entptr(4)#,
dsgetq'olen1=dsgetq'entptr(5)#,

<< the first piece of the outgoing message >>

dsgetq'ides1=dsgetq'entptr(6)#,
dsgetq'idst1=dsgetq'entptr(6)#,
dsgetq'iaddr1=dsgetq'entptr(7)#,
dsgetq'ilen1=dsgetq'entptr(8)#,

<< the first buffer for the incoming message >>

dsgetq'odes2=dsgetq'entptr(9)#,
dsgetq'odst2=dsgetq'entptr(9)#,
dsgetq'oaddr2=dsgetq'entptr(10)#,
dsgetq'olen2=dsgetq'entptr(11)#,

<< the second piece of the outgoing message >>

dsgetq'ides2=dsgetq'entptr(12)#,
dsgetq'idst2=dsgetq'entptr(12)#,
dsgetq'iaddr2=dsgetq'entptr(13)#,
dsgetq'ilen2=dsgetq'entptr(14)#,

<< the second buffer for the incoming message >>

dsgetq'odes3=dsgetq'entptr(15)#,
dsgetq'odst3=dsgetq'entptr(15)#,
dsgetq'oaddr3=dsgetq'entptr(16)#,
dsgetq'olen3=dsgetq'entptr(17)#,

<< the third piece of the outgoing message >>

dsgetq'ides3=dsgetq'entptr(18)#,
dsgetq'idst3=dsgetq'entptr(18)#,
dsgetq'iaddr3=dsgetq'entptr(19)#,
dsgetq'ilen3=dsgetq'entptr(20)#,

<< the third buffer for the incoming message >>

dsgetq'mainpin=dsgetq'entptr(21)#;

<< the main pin associated with this request >>

```

```

dsputq'fc=%21,
<< ATTACHIO function code for DSPUTQ request >>

dsputq'entlen=8,
<< each request entry size in DSPUTQ buffer >>

dsputq'buflen=dsputq'entlen*max'num'of'entries+1;
<< the total buffer size for the DSPUTQ request >>

dsputq'num'of'entries=dsputq'bufptr#,
<< number of request/reply entries in DSPUTQ buffer >>

dsputq'ucno=dsputq'entptr#,
<< user channel number associated with this entry >>

dsputq'ioqindex=dsputq'entptr(1)#,
<< ioqindex associated with this entry >>

dsputq'dst = dsputq'entptr(2)#,
dsputq'addr = dsputq'entptr(3)#,
dsputq'len = dsputq'entptr(4)#,

<< the descriptor for the unsolicit incoming message >>
<< or in DS message case, this will be the descriptor for >>
<< the actual user data portion. the length shows the >>
<< actual data received even if a truncation happened due >>
<< to insufficient buffer size >>

dsputq'req'code=dsputq'entptr(5)#,

<< if dsputq'ioqindex = 0, this word has the following >>
<< definition: >>
<< >>
<< 1 - unsolicit incoming data ( level-0 ) >>
<< 2 - unsolicit incoming data ( level-1 ) >>
<< 3 - incoming clear >>
<< 4 - incoming interrupt >>
<< 5 - incoming reset >>
<< >>
<< otherwise, the request code will be the same as given >>
<< in the DSGETQ >>

dsputq'status=dsputq'entptr(6)#,

<< if dsputq'ioqindex <> 0, this is the completion status >>
<< for the given ioqindex, otherwise should be zero >>

```

```
dspuq'uctype=dspuq'entptr(7).(0:8)#,
```

```
<< there are three different types of user channels: >>
```

```
<< >>
```

```
<< 0 - HP3000 to HP3000 channel >>
```

```
<< 1 - HP3000 to PAD channel >>
```

```
<< 2 - HP3000 to HP1000 channel >>
```

```
dspuq'mainpin=dspuq'entptr(7).(8:8)#;
```

```
<< the main pin associated with the given user channel >>
```

DSMONG & DSMONP buffer format  
 DSMONG BUFFER DSMONP BUFFER

# OF ENTRIES
ENTRY 1
ENTRY 2
...
ENTRY N

# OF ENTRIES
ENTRY 1
ENTRY 2
...
ENTRY N

ENTRY FORMAT

REQUEST CODE
PARAMETER
IOQINDEX
PARAMETER DESCRIPTOR

IOQINDEX
STATUS

```

dsmong'fc=%22,
<< ATTACHIO function code for DSMONG request >>
dsmong'entlen = 6,
<< the entry size for each request in DSMONG buffer >>
dsmong'buflen = dsmong'entlen * max'monreq'entries + 1;
<< the buffer size for DSMONG request >>

dsmong'num'of'entries = dsmong'bufptr#,
dsmong'req'code=dsmong'entptr#,
dsmong'parm = dsmong'entptr(1)#,
dsmong'ioqindex = dsmong'entptr(2)#,
dsmong'des = dsmong'entptr(3)#,
dsmong'dst = dsmong'entptr(3)#,
dsmong'addr = dsmong'entptr(4)#,
dsmong'len = dsmong'entptr(5)#;

<< the requests in DSMONG buffer are defined in the >>
<< following table: >>
<< >>
<< COMMAND          REQ'CODE          PARM          DESCRIPTOR >>
<< -----          ->>
<< OPEN              3              %(2)11        LINE'SPEED >>
<< OPEN MASTER       3              %(2)10        LINE'SPEED >>
<< OPEN SLAVE        3              %(2)01        LINE'SPEED >>
<< SHUT              3              %(2)00        LINE'SPEED >>
<< TRACE ON          0              C'TRACEINFO   TRACE'FILE >>
<< TRACE OFF         1 >>
<< MON                7              %(2)111 >>
<< MON DS            7              %(2)011 >>
<< MON CS            7              %(2)101 >>
<< MOFF              7              %(2)000 >>
<< DEBUG ON          %10            1 >>
<< DEBUG OFF         %10            0 >>
<< DEBUG N           %10            N >>

```

```

dsmonp'fc=%23,
<< ATTACHIO function code for DSMONP request >>

dsmonp'entlen=2,
<< the entry size for each request in DSMONP buffer >>

dsmonp'buflen=dsmonp'entlen*max'monreq'entries+1;
<< DSMONP buffer size >>

dsmonp'num'of'entries=dsmonp'bufptr#,
<< number of entries in DSMONP buffer >>

dsmonp'ioqindex = dsmonp'entptr#,
<< the completed ioqindex >>

dsmonp'status = dsmonp'entptr(1)#;
<< the completion status associated with the ioqindex >>

```

DSMONX  
USER CHANNEL INFORMATION TABLE

	POINTER TO NEXT UCIT
	A M L W L'    TYPE
	REQUEST QUEUE POINTER
-----	
T R A N S M I T T E R	T-REQUEST CODE   T-MAINPIN
	T-IOQINDEX
	T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 1
	T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 2
	T-DATA DESCRIPTOR 3
	TOTAL MESSAGE LENGTH (IN PACKETS)
	PACKETS ACKNOWLEDGED
	PACKETS LEFT
-----	
R E C E I V E R	R-IOQINDEX
	R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 1
	R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 2
	R-DATA DESCRIPTOR 3
	UNSOLICIT DATA DESCRIPTOR
	TOTAL MESSAGE RECEIVED IN BYTES
	TOTAL UNSOLICIT MSG RCVD IN BYTES
	R-REQUEST CODE   R-MAINPIN
	READ TYPE
-----	
	SPECIAL REQUEST IOQINDEX
	CURRENT VCIT CONNECTED
	STATUS
	REMOTE NODE NAME IN ASCII (8 BYTES)
	HIGH LEVEL BUFFSIZE

```

ucit'entlen = 41;

<< user channel information table size >>

ucit'nextent      = ucit'entptr#,
<< pointer to next free UCIT, used only in free list >>

ucit'a'bit        = ucit'entptr(1).(0:1)#,
<< indicate the UCIT is currently allocated if set >>

ucit'master       = ucit'entptr(1).(1:1)#,
<< indicate the local end is the call originator if set >>

ucit'msglevel     = ucit'entptr(1).(2:1)#,
<< indicate a level-1 message is sent if set >>

ucit'wait         = ucit'entptr(1).(3:1)#,
<< indicate this UCIT is dequeued from active UC queue >>
<< because the associated VC is busy if set >>

ucit'msglevel'    = ucit'entptr(1).(4:1)#,
<< indicate the message currently received is a level-1 >>
<< pad message if set >>

ucit'type         = ucit'entptr(1).(13:3)#,
<< 0 - remote is DS/3000 >>
<< 1 - remote is PDN PAD >>
<< 2 - remote is DS/1000 >>

ucit'next'ucioqp  = ucit'entptr(2)#,
<< point to next request queued onto this UCIT >>

ucit'wreqcode     = ucit'entptr(3).(0:8)#,
<< write request code, same definition as in DSGETQ >>

ucit'wmainpin     = ucit'entptr(3).(8:8)#,
<< the mainpin associated with this write request >>

ucit'wioq         = ucit'entptr(4)#,
<< the ioqindex associated with this write request >>

ucit'odes1        = ucit'entptr(5)#,
ucit'odst1        = ucit'entptr(5)#,

```

```

ucit'oaddr1      = ucit'entptr(6)#,
ucit'olen1      = ucit'entptr(7)#,

<< the first piece of the outgoing message ( DS HEADER ) >>

ucit'odes2      = ucit'entptr(8)#,
ucit'odst2      = ucit'entptr(8)#,
ucit'oaddr2     = ucit'entptr(9)#,
ucit'olen2     = ucit'entptr(10)#,

<< the second piece of the outgoing message (DS APPENDAGE) >>

ucit'odes3      = ucit'entptr(11)#,
ucit'odst3      = ucit'entptr(11)#,
ucit'oaddr3     = ucit'entptr(12)#,
ucit'olen3     = ucit'entptr(13)#,

<< the third piece of the outgoing message (USER DATA) >>

ucit'no'of'pkts = ucit'entptr(14)#,

<< total number of packets worth of the outgoing message >>

ucit'pkts'acked = ucit'entptr(15)#,

<< total number of packets being acknowledged so far >>

ucit'pkts'left  = ucit'entptr(16)#,

<< number of packets left to be transmitted >>

ucit'rioq       = ucit'entptr(17)#,

<< the ioqindex associated with read, maybe the same value>>
<< as write ioqindex if a writeconversational request >>

ucit'ides1     = ucit'entptr(18)#,
ucit'idst1     = ucit'entptr(18)#,
ucit'iaddr1    = ucit'entptr(19)#,
ucit'ilen1     = ucit'entptr(20)#,

<< the first buffer for incoming message (DS HEADER) >>

ucit'ides2     = ucit'entptr(21)#,
ucit'idst2     = ucit'entptr(21)#,
ucit'iaddr2    = ucit'entptr(22)#,
ucit'ilen2     = ucit'entptr(23)#,

<< the second buffer for incoming message (DS APPENDAGE) >>

ucit'ides3     = ucit'entptr(24)#,
ucit'idst3     = ucit'entptr(24)#,
ucit'iaddr3    = ucit'entptr(25)#,
ucit'ilen3     = ucit'entptr(26)#,

```

```

<< the third buffer for incoming message (USER DATA) >>

ucit'ides4      = ucit'entptr(27)#,
ucit'idst4      = ucit'entptr(27)#,
ucit'iaddr4     = ucit'entptr(28)#,
ucit'ilen4      = ucit'entptr(29)#,

<< the temporary buffer used by DSMONX to keep unsolicit >>
<< messages >>

ucit'rln123     = ucit'entptr(30)#,

<< the total length (in bytes) of the incoming message >>

ucit'rln4       = ucit'entptr(31)#,

<< the total length of the unsolicit incoming message >>

ucit'rreqcode   = ucit'entptr(32).(0:8)#,

<< the read request code , same definition as in DSGETQ >>

ucit'rmainpin   = ucit'entptr(32).(8:8)#,

<< the mainpin associated with this read request >>

ucit'intioq     = ucit'entptr(33)#,

<< the ioqindex associated with interrupt request >>

ucit'vcit'entptr = ucit'entptr(34)#,

<< the VCIT associated with this UCIT >>

ucit'status     = ucit'entptr(35)#,

<< the completion status of the completd ioq >>

ucit'lnode      = ucit'entptr(36)#,

<< the remote logical node name in ASCII form >>

ucit'buffsize   = ucit'entptr(40)#;

<< the buffer size used by high level DS software >>

```

DSMONX  
VIRTUAL CIRCUIT INFORMATION TABLE

+-----+		
POINTER TO NEXT VCIT		
+-----+		
CURRENTLY CONNECTED UCIT		
+-----+		
VIRTUAL CIRCUIT NUMBER		
+-----+		
RETRY COUNT		
+-----+		
P'(S)		P(S)
LWE		W
LWE'		W'
		WA
+-----+		
Q Q' I I'	M M'	F
+-----+		
TIMER LENGTH		
+-----+		
TIMER ENTRY POINTER		
+-----+		

```

vcit'entlen = 11;

<< the size of virtual circuit information table in words >>

vcit'nextent      = vcit'entptr#,
<< pointer to next available VCIT in free list          >>

vcit'ucit'entptr  = vcit'entptr(1)#,
<< pointer to the associated UCIT which connected to    >>

vcit'vcno         = vcit'entptr(2)#,
<< the virtual circuit number relative to LOW'VC       >>

vcit'retry'cnt    = vcit'entptr(3)#,
<< the retry count, for clear and reset requests      >>

vcit'p's          = vcit'entptr(4).(0:8)#,
<< send packet sequence number of last received data pkt >>

vcit'ps           = vcit'entptr(4).(8:8)#,
<< send packet sequence number of the ready-to-be-send  >>
<< data packet                                         >>

vcit'lwe          = vcit'entptr(5).(0:8)#,
<< local receiving buffers' lower window edge,        >>
<<  $LWE \leq \text{data packet} \leq LWE+W-1$  are legal if not out of >>
<< sequence                                           >>

vcit'w            = vcit'entptr(5).(8:8)#,
<< local window size                                  >>

vcit'lwe'         = vcit'entptr(6).(0:8)#,
<< remote receiving buffers' lower window edge, local site>>
<< should send data packet only within                >>
<<  $LWE' \leq \text{data packet} \leq LWE'+W'-1$                     >>

vcit'w'           = vcit'entptr(6).(8:8)#,
<< remote window size                                >>

vcit'wa           = vcit'entptr(7).(8:8)#,
<< the number of data packets outstanding allowed before >>
<< RR to remote                                       >>

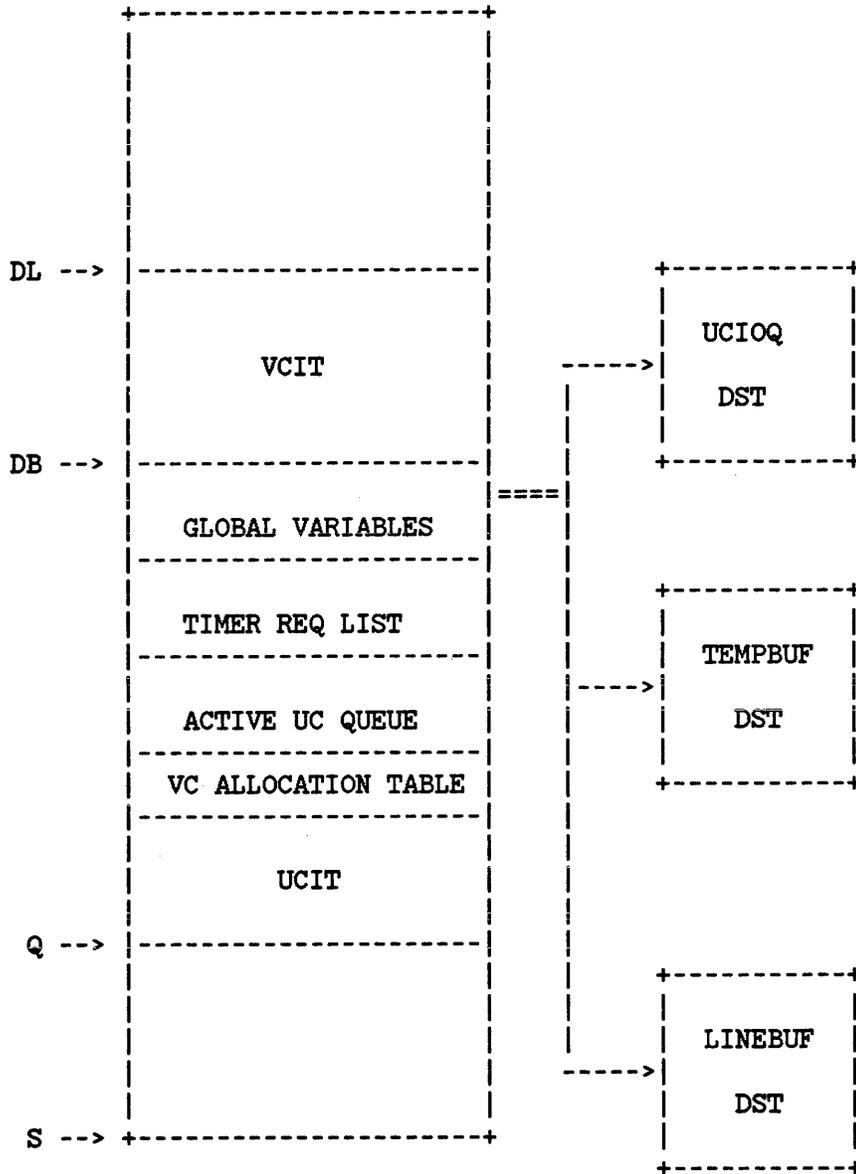
```

```

vcit'qbit          = vcit'entptr(8).(0:1)#,
<< indicate if Q-bit should be set or not when sending >>
vcit'qbit'        = vcit'entptr(8).(1:1)#,
<< indicate if Q-bit is set or not when data received >>
vcit'ibit         = vcit'entptr(8).(2:1)#,
<< indicate there is a interrupt request outstanding >>
vcit'ibit'        = vcit'entptr(8).(3:1)#,
<< indicate an interrupt indication has been received but >>
<< has not been confirmed yet >>
vcit'mbit         = vcit'entptr(8).(8:1)#,
<< indicate M-bit should be set when sending >>
vcit'mbit'        = vcit'entptr(8).(9:1)#,
<< indicate M-bit is set when data received >>
vcit'f'bit        = vcit'entptr(8).(15:1)#,
<< indicate the remote window is temporarily closed >>
vcit'timer        = vcit'entptr(9)#,
<< indicate there is a timer outstanding if <> -1 >>
vcit'tmr'entptr   = vcit'entptr(10)#;
<< index to associate the outstanding timer in TRL >>

```

# DSMONX Layout



UPPER LEVEL DS/3000 TABLES

DS INFO DATA SEGMENT

The data segment no. for this XDS is in DSGLOBINFO(3).  
 DSGLOBINFO is a table in DSGLOBAL data segment.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
TABLE'SIZE	Number of real entries																%0	0
ENTRY'SIZE	Entry size																%1	1
NUMLDEVS	Number of IODS0 ldevs																%2	2
LDEVSLISTSTART	First IODS0 ldev																%3	3
	Second IODS0 ldev																%4	4
	.																	
	Last IODS0 ldev																	
	0																	
	0																	
	.																	
	.																	
	0																	
	Entry for first PIN																	
	.																	
	Entry for second PIN																	
	.																	
	.																	
	Entry for last PIN																	
	.																	

FORMAT FOR AN ENTRY IN THE DS INFO DATA SEGMENT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
JOBNOX	S/J		Job number														%0	0
TERMNOX	0							Terminal number									%1	1
NAMEX	User name (four words)																%2	2
ACCTX	User account (four words)																%6	6
FIRSTLDEVX	Info on first IODS0 ldev (two words)																%12	10
	Info on second IODS0 ldev (two words)																%14	12
	.																	
	.																	
	Info on last IODS0 ldev																	

NOTES

S - Session

J - Job

The code for S or J is the same as in the Job Information Table. (JIT)

FORMAT FOR INFO ON AN IODSO LDEV  
 (THIS INFORMATION IS FOR EACH PIN)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
ENTRXLDEVX	Number of DSOPENS								IODSO ldev								%0	0
ENTRXLDEVX1	L	N	M	S	X	C	Q	////////////////////////////////////								%1	1	

NOTES

ENTRXLDEVX

- No of DSOPENS - This corresponds to the PIN and IODSO ldev under consideration.
- IODSO ldev - The logical device number of the IODSO device under consideration.

ENTRXLDEVX1

- L - On if the PIN is on the remote (slave) side of the DS line.
- N - On if a session exists for the PIN.
- M - On if Master access is opened for this DS line.
- S - On if Slave access is opened for this DS line.
- X - On if the user has exclusive access over the DS line.
- C - On if the user has set the compress option for the DS line.
- Q - On if the user has set the quiet option for the DS line.

## NOTES ON THE DS INFO DATA SEGMENT

This XDS contains information that is global to the system. Entry zero contains some header information. The number of real entries is the no of PINs allowed on the system. The ENTRY'SIZE is variable with each system and is:

$$\text{ENTRY'SIZE} = \text{FIRSTLDEVX} + \text{NUMLDEVS} * 2$$

This allows two words of information for each IODSO ldev. Real entries contain information only if the corresponding PIN is alive and at least one DSOPEN has been executed by that PIN. If the first word of the entry is non-zero then it has information according to the above format else all the other words are also zero. An entry contains information on IODSO ldevs in the same order as in the header entry. A non-zero entry has non-zero information on all IODSO ldevs for which at least one DSOPEN has been executed. This XDS is initialized as a fixed size data segment at system startup time.

DS AFT  
AVAILABLE FILE TABLE

( FSTYPE = 1 ONLY )

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	FSTYPE			UNUSED						MR				.AFT0			
1	RFNUM						LINENUM									.AFT1	
2	RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE (SET TO ZERO)														.AFT2		
3	IOQX														.AFT3		

NOTES

AFT0

- FSTYPE - 0 = Local File
- 1 = Remote File
- 2 = DSNUM
- 3 = DSNUM (No Wait)
- 4 = CS File
- 5 = CS File (With Auto Dial)
- 6 = KSAM

MR - Multi-record access

AFT1

- RFNUM - Remote file number
- LINENUM - Local line number of remote file

AFT2

Not currently used.

AFT3

IOQX - No wait IOQX

DS AFT  
 AVAILABLE FILE TABLE  
 ( FSTYPE = 2 OR 3 )

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	FSTYPE		C	M	P	R	LDEV NUM									.AFT0	
1	DSDSCB INDEX				DSDST NUM											.AFT1	
2	PREVIOUS AFT POINTER							DS ERROR NUM									.AFT2
3	IOQX																.AFT3

NOTES

AFT0

- FSTYPE - 0 = Local File
- 1 = Remote File
- 2 = DSNUM
- 3 = DSNUM (No Wait)
- 4 = CS File
- 5 = CS File (With Auto Dial)
- 6 = KSAM
- C - On if DSOPEN called by CXDSLIN or REMOTE'HELLO.
- M - On if Master PTOF AFT.
- P - On if PTOF related.
- R - On if remote main process.
- LDEV NUM - Logical device number.

AFT1

- DSDST NUM - DS Data segment table pointer.
- DSDSCB INDEX - DS Dataseg control block index.

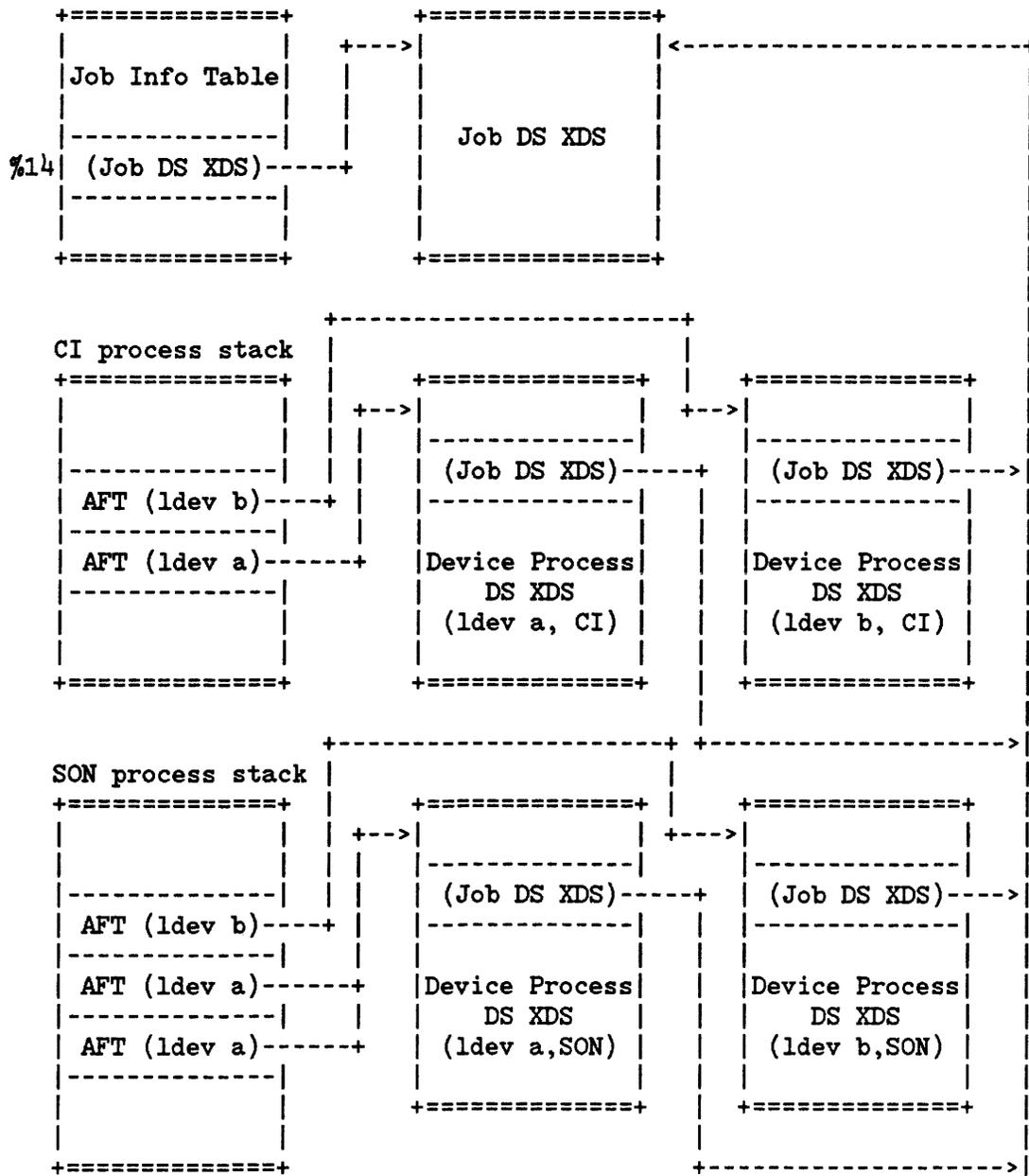
AFT2

- PREVIOUS AFT POINTER - Preceding DS open AFT Pointer.
- DS ERROR NUMBER - DS error number.

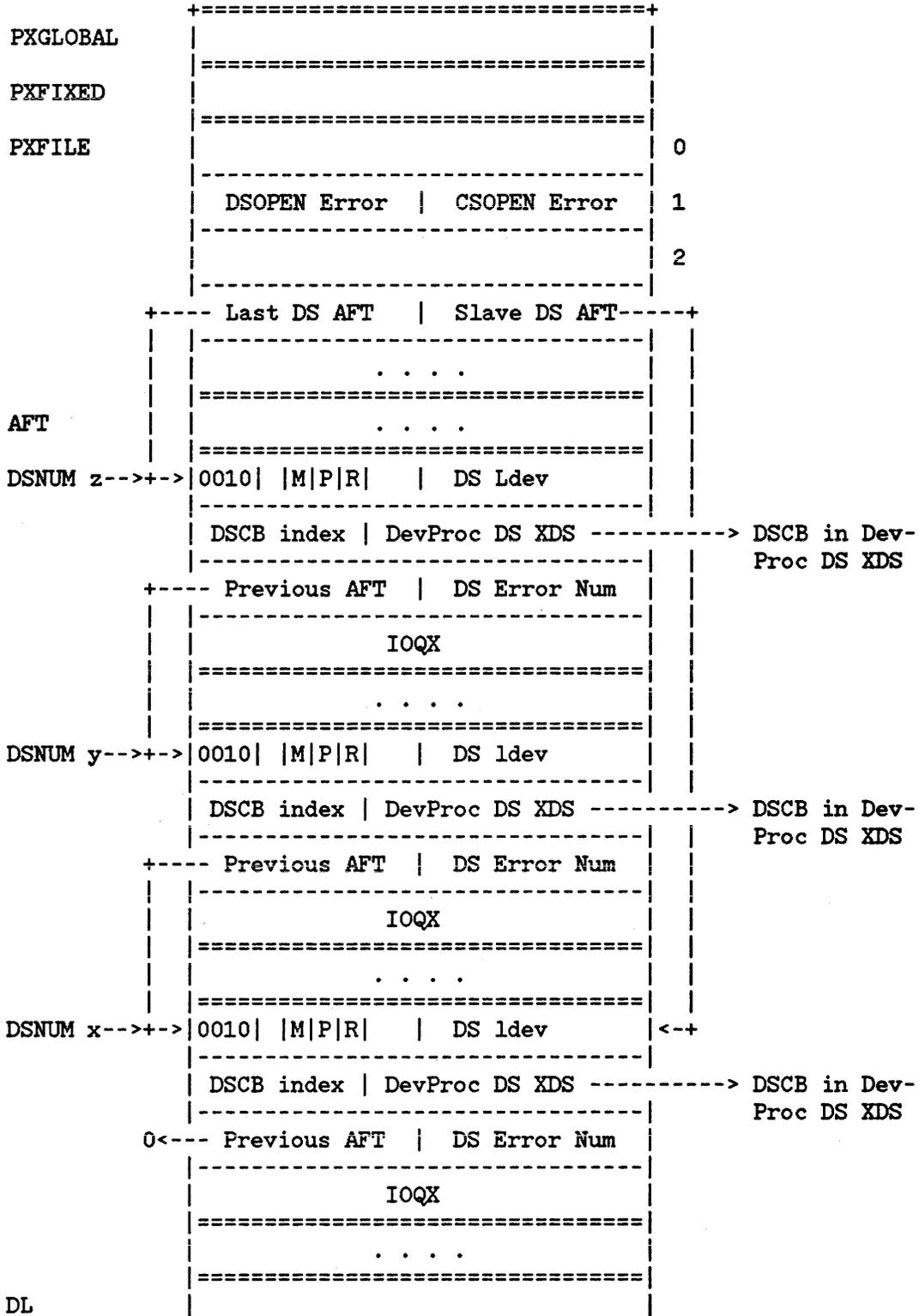
AFT3

- IOQX - No wait IOQX

OVERALL SESSION/JOB DS DATA STRUCTURE



DS-RELATED PCBX STRUCTURES



JOB DS EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	+== == == == == == == == == == == == == == == == ==+																	
DSDSMAXSIZE	Maximum size of Job DS XDS (16K Max.)																%0	0
DSDSALLOC	Present size of Job DS XDS																%1	1
DSDSFREESPPT	Pointer to free space area																%2	2
DSOSOPENS	Number of DSOPENS active in this job																%3	3
	Print Buffer Pointer (SEG REL)																%4	4
	Print Buffer Size (+WORDS)																%5	5
	.																	
	.																	
	Unused																	
	.																	
	.																	
	.																	
DSLDCB area	Job DS Line Control Block Extension for open device																%14	12
(one DSLDCB for each network node. max. 8 )	.																	
	.																	
	.																	
DSLDCB area	Job DSLDCB for first opened device																%114	76
(one DSLDCB for each configured DS device)	Job DSLDCB for second opened device																%120	80
	.																	
	.																	
	.																	
	Job DSLDCB for last opened device																	
	.																	

Print Buffer

·  
·  
·

Size of free area (+words)

DEVICE/PROCESS DS EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
DSDSMAXSIZE	Maximum size of this DS XDS (=16K)															%0	0	
DSDSALLOC	Present size of this DS XDS															%1	1	
DSDSFREESPT	Pointer to free space area															%2	2	
DSDSOPENS	No. of DSOPENS in process for device															%3	3	
DSDSRFAPT	RFA buffer pointer															%4	4	
DSDSRFASIZE	RFA buffer size (+words?)															%5	5	
DSDSIMAGE'PT	IMAGE control block pointer															%6	6	
DSDSCOMPBUFP	Compression buffer pointer															%7	7	
DSDSCOMPBUFSZ	Compression buffer size (+words?/2)															%10	8	
DSDSJOBXDS	Job DS XDS data segment number															%11	9	
	Reserved as a temporary sratchpad area															%12	10	
	Multi-Packet total message length (+bytes)															%13	11	
DSCB Pointer Area	Pointer to DSCB for first DSOPEN															%14	12	
	Pointer to DSCB for second DSOPEN															%15	13	
(one for each DSOPEN in process for device; 64 maximum)	.																	
	.																	
	Pointer to DSCB for last DSOPEN															%113	75	
DSLCLB Area	DSLCLB for device and process															%114	76	
(one for each configured DS device; but only one used)	.															%120	80	
	.																	

DSCB Area  
(elements in  
any order)

DS Control Blocks (DSCBs)  
(one for each DSOPEN)

Remote File Access (RFA) Buffer  
(one for slave side only)

Program-to-program (PTOP) Buffer  
(one for slave side PTOPI only)

IMAGE Control Block  
(one for remote IMAGE only)

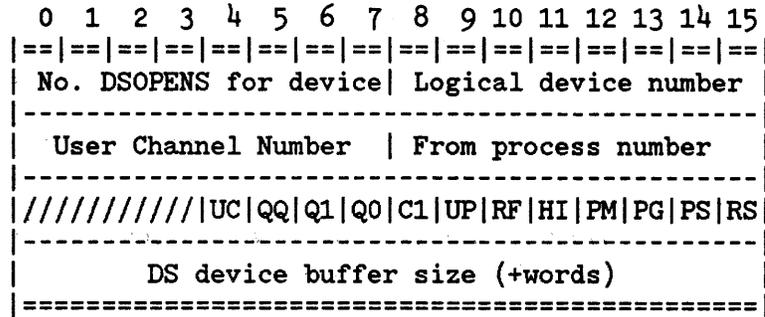
Compression Buffers  
(two for comp, READ/PRINTs)??

·  
·  
·

Size of free space area (+words?)

Free Space Area

DS LINE CONTROL BLOCK (DSLCLB)



		Job DSLCLB	Device-process DSLCLB
DSLCLBCOUNT	- No of DSOPENS for device	x	x
DSLCLBLDEV	- Logical device number	x	x
DSLCLBRMPNUM	- From process number		x
DSLCLCBFRMNUM	- From process number		x
UC - DSLCLCBUCF	- User Channel on this line		x
QQ - DSLCLCBQTOQ	- QTOQ flag		
Q1 - DSLCLCBQUIET1	- Suppress next output		x
Q0 - DSLCLCBQUIET0	- QUIET mode specified	x	
C1 - DSLCLCBCOMP	- Compress on this line	x	x
UP - DSLCLCBSESSION	- Remote session up	x	
RF - DSLCLCBFOPEN	- Remote FOPEN in progress		x
HI - DSLCLCBHELLOP	- DSOPEN on REMOTE HELLO	x	
PM - DSLCLCBPTOPMSTR	- PTOp master on this line	x	x
PG - DSLCLCBPTOPGET	- Slave PTOp was GET		x
PS - DSLCLCBPTOP	- PTOp slave on this line		x
RS - DSLCLCBRMPFLAG	- Process is remote slave	x	x
DSLCLCBBUFSIZE	- DS device buffer size	x	x

DS Line Control Block Extension (DSL CBX)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
# 0	Logical Device Number							User Channel Number							%0	
1	-----							Logical	-----							1
2	-----							Node	-----							2
3	-----							Name	-----							3
4	-----								-----							4
5	Virtual Buffer Size															5
6																S   6
7	-----															7

NOTES

S => DSL CBX entry is remote slave

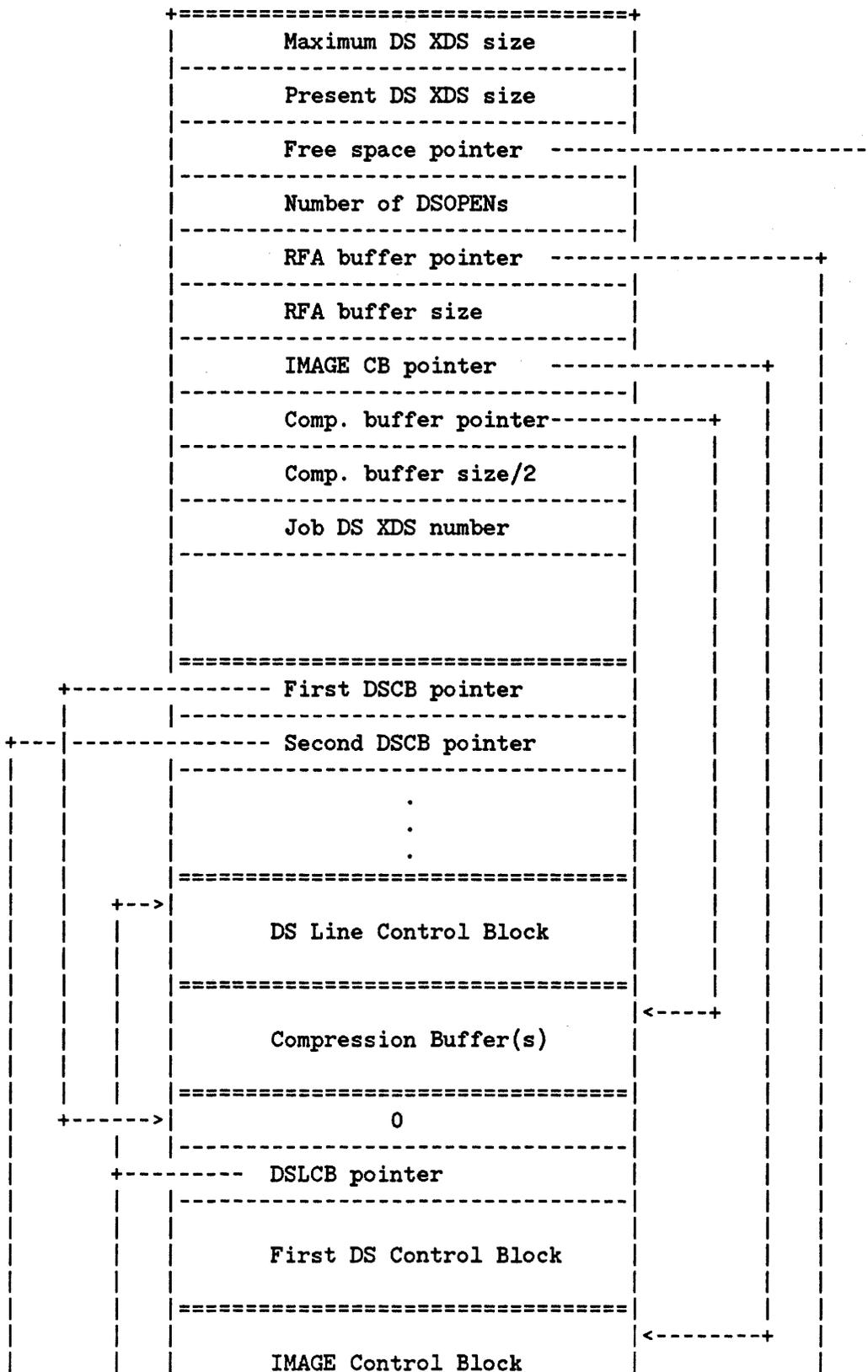
DS CONTROL BLOCK (DSCB) WITH MESSAGE HEADER FORMAT

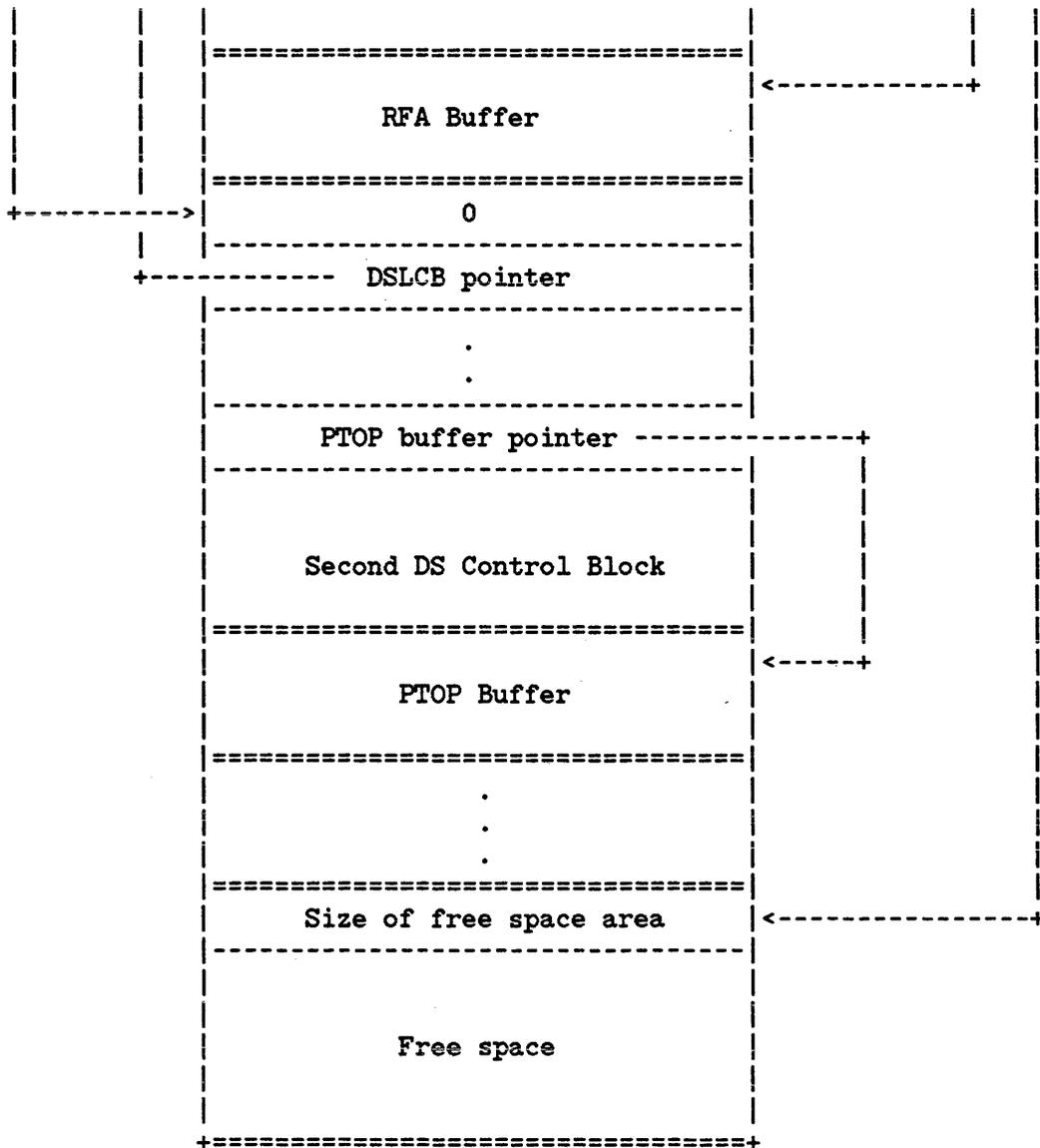
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
	0																0	%0
DSLCPBT	Pointer to DSLCB for opened DS device																1	%1
DSPROGNUM	Program number (only for remote RTE)																2	%2
DSIOCLASSNUM	I/O class number (only for remote RTE)																3	%3
DSTERMNUM	Terminal number (only for remote RTE)																4	%4
DSPTOPBUFPT	PTOP buffer pointer																5	%5
DSPTOPBUFL	PTOP buffer size (+words??)																6	%6
DSRMTLENGTH	PTOP transfer length (+words/-bytes??)																7	%7
DSPTOPFUNCT	PTOP function code (from last GET)																8	%10
	////////////////////////////////////																9	%11
HEADBUF(0)	Headlength (+words)   Message class																10	%12
HEADBUF(1)	Remote computer id (always 0)																11	%13
HEADBUF(2)	R E C B C0 P /////  Stream type																12	%14
HEADBUF(3)	Substream type (always 0)																13	%15
HEADBUF(4)	From process number   To process number																14	%16
HEADBUF(5)	////////////////////////////////////																15	%17
HEADBUF(6)	////////////////////////////////////																16	%20
HEADBUF(7)	Dsdatal (Appendage + data length, +bytes)																17	%21
	=====																18	%22
	Appendage Section (see message formats for specifics)																	
	=====																	
	Unused (for appendage)																	
	=====																153	%231

HEADER Definitions:

	HEADLENGTH	- length of header and appendage (+words)
	MESSAGETYP	- classifies message
	COMPUTERID	- unused
R	- REPLYRECORD	- on if message is a reply
E	- REJECTRECORD	- on if message has been rejected
C	- CONTUFOLLOW	- on if continuation record to follow
CO	- COMPREC	- on if data in message is compressed
B	- ???	- on if in break mode
P	- NOT'IN'PTOP	- on if in master PTOP mode
	STRMTYP	- identifies message within message class
	SUBSTRMTYPE	- unused
	FROMPROCESS	- PIN of process from which message transmitted
	TOPROCESS	- PIN of process to which message sent
	DSDATAL	- length of appendage and data (+bytes)

POINTER LINKAGE IN DEVICE/PROCESS DS XDS





# DESCRIPTION OF SESSION/JOB DS DATA STRUCTURE

## OVERALL SESSION/JOB DS DATA STRUCTURE

Each session and job which is using DS has its own data structure consisting of a set of extra data segments and areas within MPE tables. The MPE structures include:

- . Job Information Table (JIT): one word with the data segment number of the job's DS extra data segment.
- . Available File Table (AFT) entries: one for each active DS service within each process.

The DS extra data segments provide space for control information and data buffers. There are two types:

- . Job DS XDS: one for the entire job/session, with global DS information.
- . Device-process DS XDS: one for each remote system (i. e., DS device) being accessed by each process.

The following is a sample list of actions and the DS data structures created by those actions :

ACTIONS	CREATED STRUCTURES
:DSLIN to DS device a	Job DS XDS; sets JIT pointer DeviceProcess DS XDS for ldev a, CI AFT (to ldev a) in CI stack
:DSLIN to DS device b	DeviceProcess DS XDS for ldev b, CI AFT (to ldev b) in CI stack
:RUN son process	
.	
.	
.	
POPEN to DS device a	DeviceProcess DS XDS for ldev a, SON AFT (to ldev a) in SON stack
FOPEN to DS device a	AFT (to ldev a) in SON stack
POPEN to DS device b	DeviceProcess DS XDS for ldev b, SON AFT (to ldev b) in SON stack

## AFT AND PCBX STRUCTURES

The PCBX area, at the beginning of each process stack below the DL address, is used by MPE, the File System, and datacomm subsystems to hold process-related information.

The File System's Available File Table (AFT) is the primary structure used by DS. Each DS service (remote commands, remote files and data bases, PTOP, etc.) in use by the process has assigned an AFT entry. An active DS service is identified by a DS number, which is equivalent to an opened file's file number. The DS number is used to index into the AFT to select the proper entry. Since the AFT starts at the end of the PCBX and grows back towards the beginning of the segment, DS numbers are used to compute a DB-minus address with the formula

$$\text{AFT address (relative to DB)} := \text{DL address} - \text{AFTsize} * \text{DSnumber}$$

There are two types of AFTs associated with DS:

A DS AFT supplies limited information about the DS service, including the ldev of the DS device to the remote. The DSCB Vector (word 2 of the AFT) specifies the DS Control Block in the Device-process DS XDS associated with the service. Each successful call to DSOPEN creates a new DS AFT. The AFT is deleted by DSCLOSE when the service is terminated.

A REMOTE FILE AFT is created by the File System when a remote file is FOPENed in a local process. It supplies the file number to be used by the remote File System (RFNUM) and the DS number of the DS AFT created for the remote file.

The active DS AFTs are linked in a chain, with the Last DS AFT field (PXFILE(3).(0:8)) giving the DS number of the most recently created DS AFT, and each Previous AFT field supplying the DS number of the preceding DS AFT. If the process is a remote CI, the slave DS AFT field (PXFILE(3).(8:8)) indicates the DS number of the DS AFT opened to reply to the master. Otherwise, the slave DS AFT field is zero.

Finally, error numbers for the last DSOPEN and COPEN executed are held in PXFILE(1). DSCHECK and CCHECK can look there for errors on opens.

## JOB DS EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

The job DS XDS contains information that is global to the job, and is known to all processes using DS within the job. This includes the total number of active DS services (DSOPENS) and some control information for each DS device (line to a remote) access by the session. The job DS XDS has the same general format as the Device-Process DS XDS, with the unused data structures deleted.

## DEVICE-PROCESS DS EXTRA DATA SEGMENT

A device-process DS XDS is created for each DS device (remote system) in use within the process. It holds control information and data buffers to be used for the process' communication with the remote. Originally (see above) there was only one DS XDS for all processes, but it was discovered that certain types of concurrent DS activity required separate sets of buffers and control blocks. The current data segment per device per process scheme solves these problems. Each of these segments has essentially the same format as the old DS XDS, so changes to DS code have been minimized.

Elements of the device-process DS XDS:

- . DSCB pointer area: holds up to 64 pointers that link AFTs to DSCBs
- . DSLCBs: see below; only one DSLCB in the segment
- . DSCBs: see below
- . RFA buffer: used for intermediate buffering of remote FREAD and FWRITE data
- . PTOP buffer: used for intermediate buffering of PWRITE data on the slave side
- . IMAGE control block: holds plabels for IMAGE intrinsics used in processing remote data base access requests; dynamically loaded via LOADPROC when the first remote DBOpen executed. (When DS was released, both DS and IMAGE were optional products, so calls to IMAGE from DS could not be coded directly.)
- . Compression buffers: one or two (depending on your point of view) buffers used during compression and decompression of data; also used to hold READ and PRINT data to and from the remote pseudo terminal.

### DS LINE CONTROL BLOCK (DSLCLB)

The DS Line Control Block holds control information pertaining to the use of a DS device, that is, access to a remote system. There are two types of DSLCLBs:

There is a JOB DSLCLB (in the Job DS XDS) for each DS device being accessed by any process within the job. This DSLCLB holds control information that is global throughout the job and/or must be available to all processes in the job. Some of this information is used for occasional processing, like the establishment and termination of the remote session (DSLCLBHELLOP, DSLCLBSESSION). A job DSLCLB is created when a

:DSLIME DSdevice;OPEN is executed (the first DSOPEN for the DSdevice), and is destroyed when the :DSLIME DSdevice;CLOSE is performed.

There is one DEVICE-PROCESS DSLCB in each Device-process DS XDS. This DSLCB contains information relating to a particular process' access to a DS device. Some of the information is copied from the corresponding job DSLCB (e.g. DSLCBBUFSIZE, DSLCBLDEV). Other fields are used in DS activity local to the particular process (e.g. DSLCBFOPEN, DSLCBPTOPGET). The device-process DSLCB is created when its associated DS XDS is created (on the first DSOPEN in the process for the DS device), and is deleted when the DS XDS is released.

These two types of DSLCBs resulted when the original single DS data segment was split for the Moulinex fix. The format of the original DSLCB was retained, but certain fields are maintained only in the job or the device-process copies, and some fields are present in both. This was done on a functional basis -- those fields that are job-specific in nature and are rarely accessed are in the job DSLCB; those fields that are process-specific and/or frequently accessed are in the device-process DSLCB. Hopefully this minimizes the data segment switches, with most of the DS processing done with DB pointing at a device-process DS XDS.

NOTE: There are, unfortunately, TWO data structures called DS Line Control Blocks within DS. One (this one) is found in the DS XDSs and is used by the user services ("higher") level (DSSEG1-DSSEG5). The other is found in the DL-DB area of the DSMON process stack and is used by the DS IO ("lower") level (DSIOM, DSMISC, IODSO, IODSTRMO). Do not confuse them!

## DS CONTROL BLOCK (DSCB)

A DS Control Block exists for each DS service in use by a process. Each DSOPEN (for a :DSLIN, FOPEN of a remote file, POPEN, etc.) creates a DSCB, and the corresponding DSCLOSE deletes the DSCB. The DSCB holds control information specific to a service and provides space for the header and appendage of messages relating to the service. There are three sections in the DSCB:

- . Miscellaneous control information
  - . a pointer to the DSLCB for the remote system
  - . three words used for messages to RTE (HP1000) remotes
  - . four words used for PTOP slave processing
- . Message header - built by MANAGEWRITECONV for each request
  - . message identification (class and stream type)
  - . routing information (from and to processes)
  - . various lengths (headlength, dsdatalength)
  - . various status flags (rejection, continuation, etc.)
- . Message appendage - supplied by the caller of MANAGEWRITECONV contains request specific information (such as FOPEN parameters). See Message Formats for details.

The DSCB is always allocated as a 153 word block to hold the largest appendage. Normally there will be unused space after the appendage.

CS TABLES

BINARY SYNCHRONOUS COMMUNICATION FOR CS DIT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			AC					SI IN						DR ON			ACTV=ACTIVE
0			TV					O-T-						V-LI			INT-AC=INTERRUPT
								ON AC						EN NE			ACKNOWLEDGE
1	NEXT DITP															1	DRV-EN=DRIVER ENTERED
2	IOQP															2	
3	UNIT								DLDEVN							3	
4	DLTP															4	
5	ILTP															5	
6			TO LO														TO=TIMEOUT
			C-														LOC=LOCAL
			TO														
7	HARDWARE STATUS															7	
10	RESERVED															8	
11	CONTROL P															9	
12	LCM' DITP															10	
13	EDIT' DITP															11	
14	PD' DITP															12	
(0)15	CM	PW	HD SF	TO	BF ID US	LO											13(0) MASK
	P-	R-	AB AB		FZ FZ ER	C-											
	IN	FL	T T		RQ	TO											
(1)16	CM	PW	HD SF	TO	BF ID US	LO											14(1) FLAG
	P-	R-	AB AB		FZ FZ ER	C-											
	IN	FL	T T		RQ	TO											
(2)17	SUBTYPE			DEV. TYPE								LCN				15(2) LINE INFO	
(3)20	TRANSFER LENGTH															16(3)	
(4)21	LAST RECOVERABLE ERROR							ERROR CODE								17(4)	
(5)22	WAIT QUEUE															18(5)	

CS DIT (CONT.)

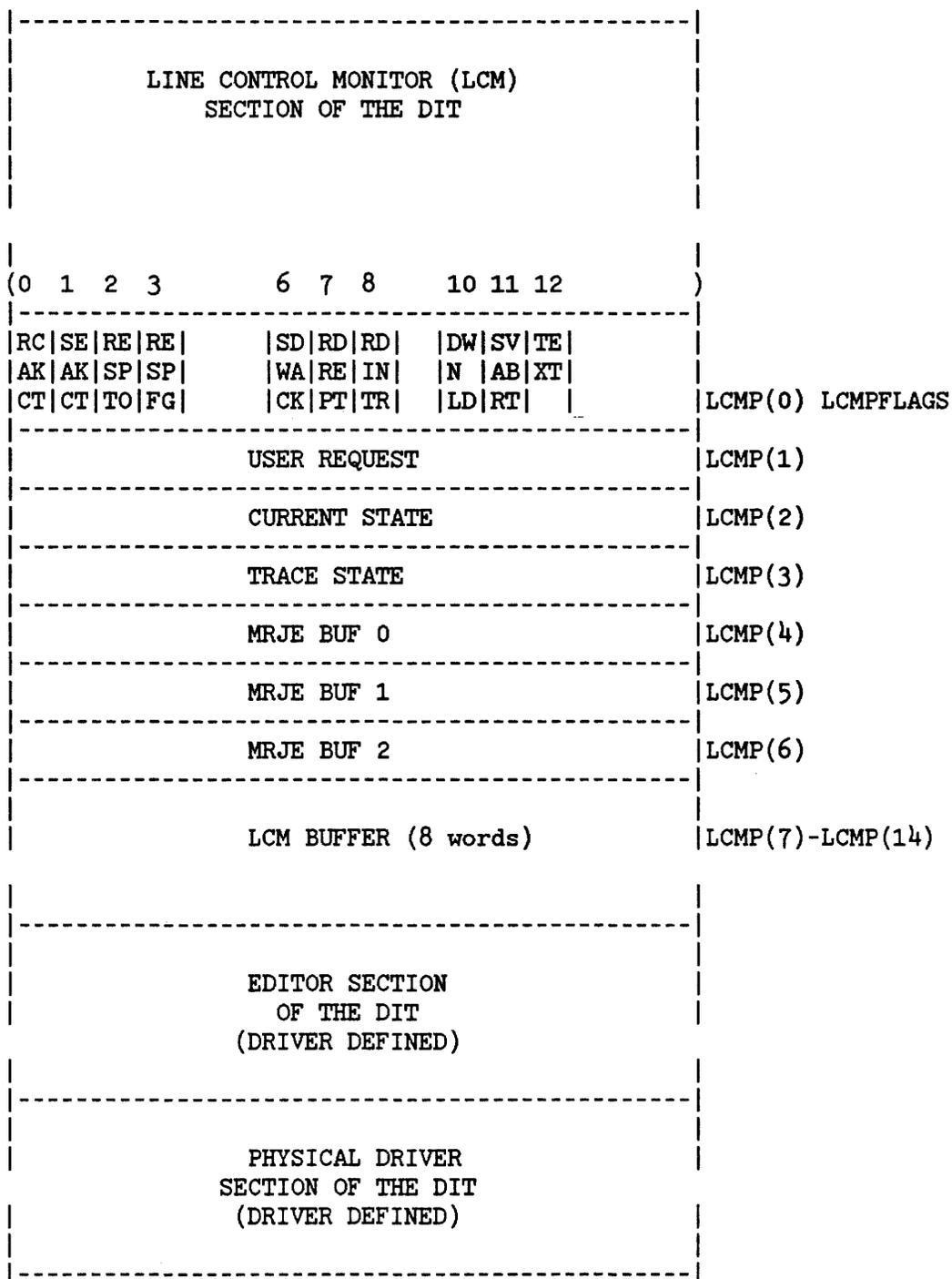
(6)23	IN IN TR IN SPEED	CS	CS	
	H- H- C- H- SELEC	MODE	CODE	19(6) COPTIONS
	TO ID SP CL			
(7)24	PROTOCOL		DIAL IN CO	20(7) AOPTIONS
			TYPE H- N-	
			BF IO	
(10)25	( 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15)			21(8) DOPTIONS
	RE NO DS END LD AS DB DB EX MFW CH NUM			
	M- -R B- SEQN -G -B WK T -I TYPE A- SYNCS			
	WT VI CT PH CC TD TB WR			
(11)26	CO	AB DU HA XMSN SP		MISC
	DE	T- AL LF D-		
	SN  HSI CHAN	AK SP SP MODE CH		22(9)
(12)27		IO		DSTINFO
		PR	CS MISC DSTN	23(10)
		ES		
(13)30		RECEIVE TIMEOUT		24(11)
(14)31		LOCAL TIMEOUT		25(12)
(15)32		CONNECT TIMEOUT		26(13)
(16)33		INSPEED CHRS/SEC		27(14)
(17)34				28(15)
(20)35		OUTSPEED CHRS/SEC		29(16)
(21)36				30(17)
(22)37	(0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15)			31(18) FLAGS
	RE RE TR TR IN DI ID ID ID 1 2 MS AB FI PA AB			
	QU CV CO PD HN RT BI FR ER ST ND TA TL ND DA PO			
	SD ER MP RV DL BF TS ZN R IN IN TR AT ID DD LL			
(23)40		MISC ARRAY		32(19)
(24)41		TIME		33(20)
		(CHRONOS TIME OF LAST		
		CONNECTION) (CALENDAR&CLOCK)		
(25)42				34(21)
(25)43		# MESSAGE SENT		35(22)



	RR OM LH	PL DL	
(57)74	BID TIMEOUT		60(47)

CS DIT (CONT.)

(60)75	(0   PO   LC   HG	4 BLOCK SIZE	) 61(48)
(61)76		SEND MFW	62(49)
(62)77		AGGREGATE XLOG	63(50)
(63)100	(	REQ STATION   8 CURRENT STATION	) 64(51)
(64)101		# POLL ENTRIES   POLL LIST INDEX	65(52)
(65)102		TRACE IOQ	66(53)
(66)103		POLL ENTRY DELAY	67(54)
(67)104		POLL REPEAT	68(55)
(70)105		POLL LOOP DELAY	69(56)
(71)106		CONFIG BUFFER SIZE	70(57)
(72)107		REQUEST IOQ	71(58)
(73)110		HARD ABORT IOQ	72(54)
(74)111		SOFT ABORT IOQ	73(60)
(75)112		RETRANSMISSIONS	74(61)
(76)113		# RESPONSE TIMEOUTS	75(62)
(77)114		# BCC ERRORS	76(63)
100)115		# RECV TIMEOUTS	77(64)
101)116		# OVERRUNS	78(65)
102)117		PREVIOUS RECOV ERROR	79(66)
103)120		BUF 1 BYTES LEFT	80(67)
104)121		BUF 2 BYTES RIGHT	81(68)
105)122		RECV MFW	82(69)



CS DIT FIELDS AND DEFINITIONS

MASK and FLAG  
Words 13 and 14

CMP-IN	Completion Interrupt
PWR-FL	Power Fail
HD-ABT	Hard Abort
SF-ABT	Soft Abort
TO	Timeout
BF FZ	Buffer Frozen
ID FZ	ID Frozen
USER RQ	User Request
LOC-TO	Local Timeout

COPTIONS  
Word 19

INH-TO	Inhibit Timeout
INH-ID	Inhibit ID
TRC-SP	CS Trace
INH-CL	Inhibit :CLINE

AOPTIONS  
Word 20

INH-BF	Inhibit Buffering Override
CON-IO	Concurrent IO

DOPTIONS  
Word 21

REM-WT	Delay Sequence Wait
NO-RVI	Poll Termination Sequence
DSB-CT	Disable Control Read
END-SEQN	Ending Sequence
LD-GPH	Leading Graphics
AS-BCC	Value of US ASCII BCC
DB WK	Disable WACK
DB-TTD	Disable TTD
EX ITB	Expect ITB
MWF TYPE	Message Format Word
CHA-WR	Chain Writes
NUM-SYNCS	Number of Leading SYNCS

MISC  
Word 22

CODE SN	Code Sensing
ABT-AK	Abort ACK
DUAL SP	Dual Speed
HALF SP	Half Speed
XMSN MODE	Transmission Mode
SPD-CH	Speed Changeable

DST INFO

Word 23

ID PRES

ID Present

FLAGS

Word 31

REQ USD  
 RECV ER  
 TR COMP  
 TR PDRV  
 IN HNDL  
 DIRT BF  
 ID BITS  
 ID FRZN  
 ID ERR  
 1ST IN  
 2ND IN  
 MSTA TR  
 ABT LAT  
 FIND ID  
 PAD ADD  
 AB POLL

Request Used  
 Recoverable Error  
 Trace Out Completion  
 Trace Out Physical Driver  
 Interrupt Handler  
 Dirty Buffer  
 ID Frozen Bits  
 ID Frozen  
 ID MAM Error  
 First Interrupt  
 Second Interupt  
 MMSTAT Trace  
 Abort Later  
 Find Station ID  
 Pad Added  
 Abort Poll

STANDARD (46)

Word 54

TRC ERR  
 TRC COM  
 TRC FLH  
 IN & PL  
 DSR DL

Trace Error Toggle  
 Trace Complete  
 Trace Flush  
 Increment and Poll  
 Date Set Ready Delay

LCMFLAGS

LCMP(0)

RC AKCT  
 SE AK CT  
 RESP TO  
 RESP FG  
 SD WACK  
 RD REPT  
 RD INTR  
 DWN LD  
 SV ABRT  
 TEXT

Received ACK Counter  
 Send ACK Counter  
 Response Timeout  
 Response Flag  
 Send WACK  
 Read Repeat  
 Read Interrupt  
 Download  
 Save Abort  
 Text

TERMINAL TABLES

TERMINAL IOQ ELEMENT

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	REQUEST DEPENDENT FLAGS																
0																	QFLAG
1	NEXT IOQP																QLINK
2	UNIT #							LOGICAL DEVICE NUMB.									QLDEV
	FL				READSTOP				REQUEST STATE								QMISC
4	SF DATA SEGMENT NUMBER																QDSTN
5	TARGET ADDRESS OFFSET																QADDR
6	FUNCTION CODE																QFUNC
7	COUNT/XLOG/CONTROL RETURNS																QWBCT
%10	PARAMETER 1 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)																QPAR1
%11	PARAMETER 2 (FUNCTION DEPENDENT)																QPAR2
%12	PCBN							QUALIFYING STATUS				GENERAL STATUS					QSTAT

- BIT0 ABORT
- BIT1 SPECIAL
- BIT2 DIAGNOSTIC
- BIT3 SYS BUFFER
- BIT4 IO WAKE
- BIT5 BLOCKED
- BIT6 COMPLETED
- BIT7 DATA FREEZE
- BIT8 MAM ERROR
- BIT9
- BIT10-12 READ ERRORS
- BIT13-15 RPLEVEL

-----  
TERMINAL IOQ FIELDS AND DEFINITIONS  
-----

QFLAG - Flags and request state.

ABORT            Abort this request and return an error indication to  
                 the caller.

SPECIAL         Special handling is to be applied to this request. Has  
                 no meaning for terminal requests.

DIAGNOSTIC      This is a request from a diagnostic subsystem. Not used  
                 by terminal system.

SYSBUFFRS       Target is an index relative to the SBUF table of the  
                 data buffer.

IOWAKE          Wake caller on completion of request.

BLOCKED         Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the  
                 request is completed. Implies wake.

COMPLETED      Request has been completed and caller woken if requested.

DATAFRZN        If set then the data segment has been frozen in memory.  
                 Set by MAM when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully  
                 completed.

MAMERRD         An error has occurred in trying to make the target data  
                 segment present and freeze it in core.

READERERRORS   This field contains a code specifying the resulting  
                 status on a read termination.  
                 0 - no error  
                 1 - read terminated on special read termination  
                        character  
                 2 - read completed because break was enabled and  
                        detected and allowed.  
                 3 - read data lost because of no TBUFS available,  
                        PTAPE swing buffer write not completed in time  
                        or term=11 and char following DC2 was not a CR.  
                 4 - character lost because interrupt not service  
                        before next character was input  
                 5 - read parity error occurred and parity checking  
                        enabled  
                 6 - read timed out  
                 7 - block mode read timed out

TERMINAL IOQ (CONT.)

-----

- RPLEVEL Request preempt level. If the preempt type of the request was zero then this is the value of TMODE when the request was queued, otherwise it is the preempt type of the request.
- 0 - terminal in normal mode and non preemptive request
  - 2 - normal request, terminal was in console mode when the request was queued
  - 3 - soft preemptive, preempt reads with no data input
  - 4 - hard preemptive, preempt all non preemptive requests
- QLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to the next IOQ element. Points to the first word of the next element.
- QLDEV - Logical device number.
- QLDEVN Logical device number
- QMISC - Request state and flags
- FLUSH (FL) This flag is set when a control Y is detected and accepted while this request was waiting or being processed. Causes reads and writes to be successfully completed, although no I/O takes place.
- READSTOP Stop read operation if not zero.
- 0 - null or no stop
  - 1 - break has been detected and is allowed
  - 2 - subsystem break has been detected and is allowed
  - 3 - request has been preempted
  - 4 - read operation has been timed out
  - 5 - request has been aborted
  - 6 - block mode read has timed out
- NOTE: BIT 10 is NO STOP bit; suppresses aborts and prompts
- RSTATE Request state. Any codes not described below are unused.
- 0 - Request not started or new.
  - 1 - Request has been started. Reads or writes may be waiting for the current write to finish to be continued.
  - 2 - A read operation is in progress.
  - %43 - A read operation has been completed but the data has not been transferred to the callers buffer.
  - %44 - A read operation has been stopped. The cause and corresponding action to be taken is identified by the STOPREAD field in QMISC.
  - 5 - Read initiation conditions have been checked and the read can be started as soon as the current operation (usually a write) is completed.
  - %30 - Waiting (because 270 bytes tanked or no TBUFs) to enter a CRLF because a post space write follows a previous prespace write.

TERMINAL IOQ (CONT.)

-----

- %31 - Waiting (because 270 bytes tanked or no TBUFs) to enter prespace carriage control bytes.
- %32 - Waiting (because 270 bytes tanked or no TBUFs) to enter callers data into terminal buffers.
- %33 - Waiting (because 270 bytes tanked or no TBUFs) to enter post space carriage control bytes.
- %34 - %37 Correspond to states %30 - %33 but waiting to enter an ENQ for the 2640/44. When the ENQ has been entered into the TBUF, the state reverts to the current state -4.

STACKFLAG(SF) If the QADDR is the offset from DB to target address, otherwise QADDR is offset from DST base.

QDSTN - Contains the data segment number of the target data area.

QADDR - Offset to the target data area in the data segment or bank. For PTAPE reads, this word contains an SBUF index to the first of a pair of SBUFs used to read the data into.

QFUNC - Function code. See ATTACHIO description for details.

FUNC	Function code field.	
	0 - read	%24 - enable parity
	1 - write	%25 - logged on
	2 - file open	%26 - set parity
	3 - file close	%27 - set terminal type
	4 - device close	%30 - allocate terminal
	5 - set timeout	%31 - clear flush and write
	6 - set inspeed	%32 - enable control X !!! echo
	7 - set outspeed	%33 - disable control X !!! echo
%10	- echo on	%34 - not used
%11	- echo off	%35 - PTAPE read
%12	- disable break	%36 - set/reset break mode
%13	- enable break	%37 - set/reset console mode
%14	- disable escape	%40 - set parity
%15	- enable escape	%41 - allocate terminal
%16	- disable tapemode	%42 - set terminal type
%17	- enable tapemode	%43 - return terminal type
%20	- disable timer	%44 - return outspeed
%21	- enable timer	%45 - set stop characters
%22	- read timer	%46 - change console interrupt
%23	- disable parity	%47 - speed sense
		%50 - powerfail recovery

QWBCT - Word or byte count and control returns. On initiation specifies a word count if positive or a byte count if negative. At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units as the call specified. Certain control requests return information through this location.

TERMINAL IOQ (CONT.)

QPAR1 - Parameter one. See first page of driver listing for details.

QPAR2 - Parameter two. See first page of driver listing for details.

NOTE: During PTAPE reads, QPAR1 and QPAR2 contain a double word disc base address of the virtual memory area where the spooled data is saved temporarily.

QSTAT - Request completion status and PCB number associated with this request.

PCBN PCB number associated with request. If zero this IOQ element is returned by the system when the request is completed.

QUALIFIER A code which further defines or qualifies the general status. See ATTACHIO description for details.

STATUS General status. Indicates the current or resultant status of the request according to the following codes.

- 0 - not started or awaiting completion
- 1 - successfully completed
- 2 - end of file detected
- 3 - unusual condition
- 4 - irrecoverable error

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
DFLAG FOR A READ:																	
0	TRM	UP	ACT	REQ	SIH	SPG	WWT	PR	NWL	PTY	TCH	BRD	DSTATE				
DFLAG FOR A WRITE:																	
0	TRM	UP	ACT	REQ	SIH	WWT	1	NWL	AWT			DSTATE					
1	SYS I/O PROC NEXT DIT POINTER														DLINK		
2	FIRST REQUEST IOQ POINTER														DIOQP		
3	FLU	NCE	NPT	UNIT				LOGICAL DEVICE #					DLDEV				
4	DLT POINTER														DDLTP		
5	ILT POINTER														DILTP		
6	HGU	DSC	CFT	TTO	HTO	SPE	SPW	RDT	ONL	DSY	LGO	BRK	ESC	BTO	STD	DRQST	
7	TIM	TMR	DELECHO	FFD	TTYTYPE					EXS		CNP		PAIRCODE			DTYPE
%10	PEM	MTYPE			CF	CB	SB	NSY	RCT	WCT	PMD	TMODE		LPLEVEL			DMODE
11	TPM	RES	SYN	ECH	SPS	ESC	OUTSPEED			FIL		BOK		INSPEED			DSPEE
12	0	0	UNIT				PCL	PTY	NEXT DSTATE			PSL	1	0	DCNTR		
13	REQUESTED COUNT IN BYTES														DRBC		
14	READ/WRITE BYTE COUNT														DBCNT		
15	WAITED STATE				HSTATE			TTW		TURN CHAR						DSAVE	
16	SUB SYS BREAK CHAR							EOR CHAR									DSTOP
17	NEXT DITP OF BANDWIDTH WAITED DEVICE														DWAIT		
%20	WRITE BYTES TANKED SO FAR / TIMEOUT LENGTH FOR BLOCK MODE READ														DXCNT		
21	BYTE COUNT OF EOF SAVED READ														DBTI		
22	COUNT TO END OF READ/WRITE TBUF														DRCNT		
23	COUNT TO END OF READ/WRITE TBUF														DCNT		
23	HEAD POINTER TO READ/WRITE TBUF's														DHEAD		
24	TAIL POINTER TO READ/WRITE TBUF's														DTAIL		

DIT FOR ATC/SERIES II/III (CONT.)

25	BYTE POINTER TO NEXT READ/WRITE BYTE	DPNTR
26	HEAD POINTER TO EOF SAVED READ TBUF's	DRPTR
27	TERMINAL TYPE  BWR PTY SV   NFM  DSPEED	DLAST
%30	POINTER TO NEXT DIT IN TBUF WAIT LIST	DTBLK
31	POINTER TO SAVED TBUF AFTER TBUF WAIT	DNXTB
32	READ TIME/FIRST WORD OF DOUBLE TIMERS	DRTIM DRTI
33	2ND WORD OF DOUBLE READ START TIMER READING	
34	MAXIMUM READ TIME IN SECONDS	DRTMA
35	LF SYNCs   CR SYNCs   SYNC COUNT	DSYNC
36	IOQP TO BROKEN READ SAVED DATE	DBREA
37	2640/SPEED TRLX   LOGON/HANGUP/READ TRLX	DTRLX
%40	CFAIL TRLX   TURN TRLX	DDSET
41	LOGONTY XOW AEJ  CFAIL CNT   MCODE	DMONI
42	MMSTAT TIMING INFO	DMMTI
43		
44	RQS  ESCSEQCNT	DMISC

ATC/SERIES II,III FIELDS AND DEFINITIONS

-----  
DFLAG - FLAGS AND DEVICE STATE  
-----

TERMINAL      Device is a terminal

UP            If set, device is on line, has been speed sensed or has been initialized and can do I/O. If clear then in speed sense mode.

ACTIVE        If set, monitor is currently active servicing this device.

REQUEST      Service for this device was requested while the monitor was active.

SPECIH        Use special interrupt handler.

SPOOLING     Input has been requested through the PTAPE procedure.

WRTWAIT      A character or sync is in the process of being output and a completion interrupt is expected.

PAIR         Pair is set whenever no read is in progress or when the action on the next character is dependent on the previous character input or the previous state. See paircode for details on the various pair conditions.

NEWLINE      A linefeed was the last character input or output. Used to determine if a CR/LF is necessary on mode changes or at FOPEN time.

PTYCHK/  
2645K  
FLAG         Read data is to be checked for correct parity, and if incorrect a parity error indication is to be returned to the caller.

TERMCHAR     A special read termination character has been specified. The read data is to be checked and if the termination character is found the read will be terminated and the character set in the buffer. If the binaryread bit is set then this bit indicates a "transparent" read is in progress with sub system break and EOR characters in DSTOP. Both a termchar and a transparent read may be in progress simultaneously if the termchar field of QPAR2 is not zero.

-----

**BINARYREAD** A binary or transparent read was specified. If TERMCHAR is clear then a binary read is in progress. All 8 bits are transferred and no editing takes place. A binary read is terminated only when the count is satisfied. If termchar is set, then a transparent read is in progress. No editing takes place but only 7 bits are transferred. An EOR and sub system break character are held in DSTOP.

**ACKWAIT** An ENQ was sent to a 2640/44. Waiting for an ack or time out before continuing the write. Has this meaning during write operations only.

**DSTATE** Device state. Specifies the current device activity and is used to determine the next state.

- 0 - null or no activity.
- 1 - writing.
- 2 - reading.
- 3 - XON write, reading next.
- 4 - turning 202 modem to write state, next state in NXTD STATE.
- 5 - wait for less terminal activity to start read/write
- 6 - end of record (EOR) LF in progress, null state next.
- 7 - EOR CR in progress, EOR CR state next.
- %10 - EOR sync in progress, EOR CR state next.
- %11 - write being waited for a break allowed check by term.
- %12 - delete LF or delete echo character being written or start read next. Send XON to start read next.
- %13 - delete CR being written, delete LF state next.
- %14 - "!!!" or syncs being written. Next state is delete CR or saved in WAITEDSTATE if sync set.
- %15 - 1st character of a termtyp 11 read is being echoed.
- %16 - have TIP start a read operation.
- %17 - finish up read then do DSTATE operation held in NXTDSTATE.

**DLINK** - Link word for linked list of the devices waiting for service  
----- by the system IO process. If not zero or -1 (end of list) then a DIT pointer to the next device waiting.

**DIOQP** - SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ element in the request  
----- list for this device.

**DLDEV** - Logical device number and unit number.  
-----

**FLUSH** This flag is set whenever a break has been detected and accepted. While it is set, writes are returned completed without any I/O being done. Reads are returned with an unusual condition status, %173. It also holds off any further break service requests. It is reset with a function code 25 operation.

DIT for ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

-----  
NO'CX'ECHO     if set, then "!!!" is not to be echoed when a control  
                  X is detected to delete a line.

.NO PTY        Termtyp is 8 bit in nature.(no pty set or check allowed)

UNIT           unit number of device.

LDEVN          Logical device number.

DDLTP - SYSDB relative pointer to driver linkage table (DLT).  
-----

DILTP - SYSDB relative pointer to interrupt linkage table (ILT).  
-----

DRQST - Monitor service request flags. The requests are serviced in  
----- a left to right order. The bit position determines the  
                  priority with which the request is serviced.

HANGUPTO       Hangup timeout has been completed.

DISCNCT        Dataset has disconnected (dataset ready has dropped).

CFAILTO        Timeout started when carrier failed has completed. If  
                  103 then hangup else try to turn 202 around again.

TURNT0         CB or SB is not true 5 seconds after starting the read  
                  to write turnaround on the 202. Hangup device.

HP2640T0       An ACKWAIT from an ENQ to 2640/44 has timed out. The  
                  ACKWAIT is terminated and the write restarted.

SPOOLEND       A control Y has been detected terminating PTAPE input.

SPOOLSW        Switch PTAPE input buffers.

READTO         A read operation has been timed out.

ONLINE         A colon has been input and the device speed sensed. If  
                  not connected through a dataset, initiate a log on time  
                  out.

DSETRDY        Dataset ready has been detected.     Initiate a log on  
                  time out.

LOGONT0        A log on time out has occurred. The caller has not  
                  logged on. The device is hungup.

BRK            A break has been detected or SB has dropped while writing.

DIT for ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

-----

ESC            A control Y has been detected.

BLOCK TO      Block mode read has timed out before completion. Read is returned with IO timeout code.

STAT DONE     Logical write and associated status request have been completed for 2631B.

DTYPE - Terminal type and other flags.

-----

TIMING        A request to measure the time taken to complete a read operation has occurred and the time at the initiation of the read has been saved in DRTIMED. When the read is completed, the time taken will be saved in DRTIME.

TIMEREAD     The time required to complete a read operation is to be monitored and saved in DRTIME.

DELECHO      This field contains a code which specifies the character to be output when a delete character (control H) is input. Different characters are output if the word count is zero to keep the carriage at the proper place.

CODE	INPUT<>0	INPUT=0	COMMENT
0	nothing	space	terminal backspaces
1	"/"	nothing	hard copy no backspace
2	line feed	space	hard copy backspaces
3	control Y	nothing	2600 control Y backspaces

FORMFEED     If set then a form feed is output when the form feed character (%14) is to be output. If clear a LF is output in place of the form feed character. In either case, the character is preceded by an XOFF and carriage return. Usually clear for terminals which do not respond to a form feed.

TTYTYPE      terminal type as specified in the MPE ERS.

0 - ASR 33	9 - mini bee (HP2615)
1 - ASR 35	10 - HP2640/44
2 - ASR 37	11 - HP2640/44 & auto enter cap
3 - execuport	12 - HP2645K Katakana/Roman data
4 - datapoint	13 - term connected to packet switching
5 - Memorex	network or other computer
6 - terminet	15 - HP2635A print term (8 bit)
7 - 2741 call 360	16 - HP2635A print term (7 bit)
8 - 2741 PTTC/EBCDIC	18 - Generic CRT
	19 - HP2631B (7 bit)
	20 - HP2631B (8 bit)
	21 - HP2631B (7 bit)
	22 - HP2631B (8 bit)

-----  
ETXSENT           End of Text (ETX) character has been sent to  
                  a 2640X on a 202 to stop the terminal from  
                  listening. Carrier may now be dropped.

CONSTRNTRPT.(11:1) If set then Control A on the Console will  
                  cause PROGEN to be awoken. If clear, then  
                  Control A is ignored.

PAIRCODE        when the action to be taken on the next character is  
                  dependant on the previous state or character input then  
                  this field contains a code specifying the previous  
                  character or condition.

- 0 - no read in progress
- 1 - XOFFPAIR. Last character input was an XOFF during  
      a tapemode read on a terminet. EOR has been  
      returned and if the next char is a CR then ignore  
      it.
- 2 - DELETEDPAIR. A LF was echoed on a char delete. No  
      LF echo is needed if next char is a control H.
- 3 - ESCPAIR. Last character was an escape. Check next  
      character for an escape sequence.
- 4 - NODATAYET. A "NONSYNC" terminal read has been  
      started with echo on but no data has been input  
      yet. If the first character is a DC2 then paircode  
      is set to enter (the DC2 is not saved) otherwise  
      process as a regular character.
- 5 - NOECHO. A termtype 11 read has been started with  
      echo off. If first char is a DC2 then set paircode  
      to enter (1st char not saved) otherwise write  
      character.
- 6 - CRWAIT. A 2640/44 block mode read has  
      been satisfied and stopped and waiting for a CR to  
      complete the read. No Control X checks are made to  
      restart read.
- 7 - CRWAITLF. Same as CRWAIT but an LF is to be echoed  
      if requested after the CR is detected.  
      Continue read with echo on.
- 8 - ENTER. First character of a noecho read was a  
      DC2. If next character not a CR then set Data Lost  
      status, else set PRIMED and if Reading then restart  
      read to input data.
- 9 - DC2PAIR. Last character read was a DC2 from  
      a 2640/44. If the next character is a CR then set  
      primed, delete all data input and restart read.

DMODEM - Modem state and control flags

-----  
PREMPT        When set indicates that at least one request is  
                  preemptive. In this case a scan of the request list is  
                  made to determine which request should be processed  
                  first and if the current request is to be stopped.

DIT FOR ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

-----

**MTYPE** Modem Type  
0 - hardwired 2 - 202S  
1 - 103 3 - 2002  
4-7 -- Same as 0-3 except no speed sensing is done.

**CF** Carrier detected status from dataset.

**CB** Clear to send status from dataset. Request to send delayed.

**SB** Secondary receive status. Senders CB when writing.

**NOSYNC** If set specifies that no delays are used by this terminal. Instead an ENQ is sent after 80 characters and the write doesn't continue until an ACK is received or a timeout occurs. Set for 2640/44 terminals.

**RDCOUNTED** When set, indicates the "number of terminals doing block mode reads counter" has been incremented and when this operation completes the counter is to be decremented.

**WRTCOUNTED** When set, indicates that the "number of terminals doing writes" has been incremented and when this unit completes its operation the counter is to be decremented.

**PRIMED** When set indicates an "ESC D" sequence has been written or a DC2 has been received by a NOSYNC terminal. Before any read operation is initiated to a primed terminal to do a block mode read, the number of terminals doing I/O must be less than 13. If it is greater then a request to start the read is queued.

**TMODE** Terminal Mode.  
0 - normal  
1 - break mode  
2 - console mode  
3 - console mode and return to break mode

**LPLEVEL** Preempt level of last request. If preempt level of new request is higher then generate a CR/LF.  
0 - normal request  
1 - Not Used  
2 - normal request with terminal in console mode  
3 - soft preempt (preempt reads with no input yet)  
4 - hard preempt (preempt all requests)

**DSPEED** - Multiplexor speed and other flags.  
-----

**TAPEMODE** Input from paper tape. No characters are emitted in response to delete commands or at end of record.

-----  
RESTART

If set indicates that a write completion interrupt has occurred while the terminal buffers were being filled. The filling procedure restarts the write by issuing a SYNC. During a read if this bit is set, the read is to be restarted when a CR is detected because a control X deleting the line was detected.

DIT for ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

- 
- SYNC            If set and DSTATE=Repeating then SCOUNT contains the number of SYNC characters to be output after the completion of the current operation. If clear and DSTATE=Repeating, then SCOUNT contains the number of "!" remaining to be output in response to a Control X.
- ECHO            If set specifies that characters read during input are to be echoed if the device is operating full duplex.
- SPDSENSING     If set indicates that the device is in the speed sensing mode. When in the speed sensing mode a control has been sent to the multiplexor connecting the main channel to the diagnostic channels.
- ESC             Control Y breaks have been enabled through an FCONTROL call.
- OUTSPEED       A code used to determine the baud rate and character size of the data output.
- |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 0 - 240 CPS or not determined       | 4 - 30 CPS |
| 1 - 240 characters per second (CPS) | 5 - 15 CPS |
| 2 - 120 CPS                         | 6 - 10 CPS |
| 3 - 60 CPS                          | 7 - 14 CPS |
- FILLING        Set when IOTERMO is putting data into TBUFS. If the last TBUF is to be returned by TIP when this flag is set then the write is waited and DCNT is set to -2 by TIP to indicate TIP is waiting.
- BRKOK          If set then break is allowed otherwise break is ignored. Set and cleared through FCONTROL calls.
- INSPEED        A code used to determine the baud rate and character size to be used to input data. The codes have the same meaning as those specified in outspeed above.
- DCNTRL - This is a control word output to the multiplexor board to  
-----  
send control and data to the particular channel. It also contains other information in the unused areas.
- PCL            - Parity Control bit. If set, parity is enabled. If it is zero, parity is disabled.
- PARITY         This bit is ORED into the eighth bit position on all characters output. If the eighth bit is zero it represents the parity of the character output if the parity control option is selected, otherwise it represents the sense of the eighth bit output. Also represents the parity expected during a read. Set when speed sensed or by function 21.

-----  
NXTDSTATE This is the next DSTATE to be set after a 202 modem  
turnaround is completed. Also contains the next DSTATE  
after a FINISHREAD (DSTATE=%17) operation is completed.

PRESPLAST If set then the last write operation was a PRESPLACE.  
If next write is a postspace and newline is not set then  
a CR/LF is output to clean up the carriage.

DRBCT - For read and write request, this word holds the requested  
-----  
transfer count in bytes.

DBCNT - During reads this word contains the number of characters input.  
-----  
During writes it contains the number of characters remaining  
to be written, including any already written from the current  
TBUF.

DSAVE - Holds next DSTATE after waiting and repeating DSTATES and  
-----  
also the next byte to be output after a 202 turnaround is  
completed.

WAITEDS Holds the current DSTATE when a break is detected and  
an operation is suspended in order that term may check  
that break is allowed. It also holds the next DSTATE  
after "SYNC's" are output in the repeating DSTATE.

HSTATE Hangup state.  
0 - null or hungup  
1 - on line or normal operating condition  
2 - log on time out in progress  
3 & 5 - INITWAIT. speed sense failed, disconnected speed  
4 - DCLOSE issued, disconnect next.  
6 - hangup turn to read is in progress. the 202 dataset  
needed to be put in read state before hanging up.  
7 - hang up settling timeout is in progress.  
sensing delay, then reinitialize channel.

TURNTOVRT If DSTATE is TURN202, then if set indicates a turn to  
write else the turn is a turn to read.

TURNCHAR Holds the character to be output after the 202 is  
turned around from read to write.

DSTOP - Holds the subsystem break and end of record characters if not  
-----  
zero indicating no editing is to be applied to a read. If  
not zero then no editing is to be applied to the characters

-----  
input except for the following characters.

BREAKCHAR    Detection of this character causes the same action as the detection of control Y for a normal read.

EORCHAR      Detection of this character terminates input. if the device is in tapemode or 264X doing block mode input, the read is not terminated until a CR is detected.

DWAIT - Link word for a linked list of the devices waiting to be  
-----  
started when the terminal activity decreases. If not zero then a DIT pointer of the next device waiting. If -1 then signifies that this device is the last one in the list.

DXCNT - Holds the number of bytes transferred so far to the TBUFs  
-----  
during a spacing or user's data transfer operation. Used to restart the TBUF fill operation after a wait because more than 270 bytes have already been tanked. (Valid for write.)

DBTIME- Contains the timeout length for block mode read. (Valid for  
-----  
read. This is the same word of the DIT as DXCNT.)

DRCNT - When read data has been saved because an EOF was returned this word contains the byte count of the saved data.

DCNT - During a write, this word contains the number of characters  
-----  
remaining to be written from the current TBUF. During a read it contains the number of characters remaining to fill the current TBUF or to satisfy the read count. Set to -2 to indicate a write completed during a fill operation. When -1 then new TBUF need to get next byte from.

DHEAD - A SYSDB relative pointer to the current TBUF being written  
-----  
from or the first TBUF of a linked list during a read.

DTAIL - A SYSDB relative pointer to the current TBUF being read  
-----  
into or the last TBUF of a linked list during a write.

DPNTR - A SYSDB relative byte index to the last byte written or  
-----  
to last byte read. During a read if a new buffer is to be gotten to save the current byte input then this pointer is set to -1.

DIT FOR ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

-----  
DRPTR - When not zero, this word points to a linked list of TBUFs  
----- which contain the data saved from a read which returned an  
EOF requesting the read to be saved.

DLAST - Holds the default terminal type, parity save data and  
----- preconfigured speed code.

TERMT           Default terminal type. The terminal is set to this type  
                  when it is speed sensed.

BWRITE           If set the last write was in binary mode and PTYSAVE  
                  contains the original parity control and sense bits.

PTYSAVE          Holds the PTYCNTRL and parity bits during a binary write  
                  when parity generation is disabled and the parity sense  
                  is set to zero.

NEWFORM          Last carriage control was a form feed.

DSPEED           Preconfigured default speed code. See OUTSPEED  
                  for definition.

DTBLK - Link word for a linked list of the devices waiting for a TBUF  
----- to be available. If not zero or -1 (end of list) then a DITP  
                  pointer of the next device waiting.

DNXTB - Holds the pointer to a TBUF allocated to a device which has  
----- been waiting. Used to insure that a waiting device gets at  
                  least one TBUF when it comes to the top of the TBUF waiting  
                  list.

DRTIME- During a times read, this is the reading of the timer at  
----- the initiation of the read. After a timed read is completed,  
                  the time in 1/100 of a second is saved in DRTIME as a  
                  single word. If it is -1 then the time was greater than 32K.

DRTMAX- When a read operation time out is requested, this quantity  
----- represents the maximum time in seconds allowed for the read  
                  to be completed.

DSYNC - CR and LF SYNC counts and the current SYNC count  
-----

LFSYNC           Contains the number of SYNCs to be issued after a carriage  
                  return is output. If >7, then actual count will be (N-6)\*5

DIT FOR ATC/SERIES II,II (CONT.)

-----  
CRSYNC            Contains the number of SYNCs to be issued after a carriage return is output. If >7, then actual count will be (N-6)\*5.

SCOUNT            SYNC COUNTER. Represents the number of SYNCs remaining to be issued after the current SYNC character is completed. This field also holds the number of "!"'s remaining to be echoed after a control X is input.

NOTE - Holds 80 minus the number of characters written since the last read or ENQ for 2640/44 terminals. When this count goes to zero, an ENQ is inserted in the write stream.

DBREAK- On broken reads, this word holds a pointer to an IOQ element which contains the count, head, tail and DPNTR pointers used to restart the broken read.

DTRLX - Holds read and data set time out request indexes.  
-----

2640TRLX        holds the timer request index for 2640/44 block mode reads and ENQ/ACK time outs.

READTRLX        holds logon, hangup and read time out request indexes.

DDSET - Holds the TRLX indexes for the timeouts associated with the data set control operations.  
-----

CFAILTRLX       Holds the TRLX index to time out loss of carrier detect

TURNTRLX        Holds the TRLX index to time out turn the 202 to write  
-----

.LOGONTYPE- indicates type of logon type to this terminal

0= :DATA  
1= :JOB  
2= :HELLO

.XONWAIT - XOFF has been received during write, waiting for XON to continue. This bit is set when a write is paused by a CONTROL S.

.AUTOEJECT- 2631B will skip over perforations.

.CFAILCNT - carrier fail detect count

.MCODE - Monitor function and control code.

.(13:5) - Function

0 - Null or no monitoring  
1 - Call help  
2 - Monitor activity  
3 - Form Delta time histogram  
7 - Monitor calls/counts/initiations

DIT for ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

- .(10:1) - Apply above to DSET1,DSET2 and DSETCONTROL  
.(11:1) - Apply above to TIP  
.(12:1) - Apply above to TERM

DMMTIM - 2 words used for timing statistics

-----  
DMISC - miscellaneous bit fields:

- .REQSTAT - requesting 2631B status  
.ESCSEQCNT- index into escape sequence for 2631B and VIEW

During PTAPE reads, several of the DITP words are used for different purposes than those in a normal read. The words and their use are listed below.

DBCNT - A 16 bit logical quantity representing the total number of characters input during this PTAPE read.

DCNT - SYSDB relative pointer to the base of the SBUF currently being used to hold the data as it is input.

DHEAD - SYSDB relative pointer to the base of the SBUF to be written to virtual, memory or the pointer to the buffer to be used when the current one is full.

DTAIL/

DPNTR- Double word logical disc address to the area where the next SBUF is to be written in virtual memory when it is full or the PTAPE read is terminated.

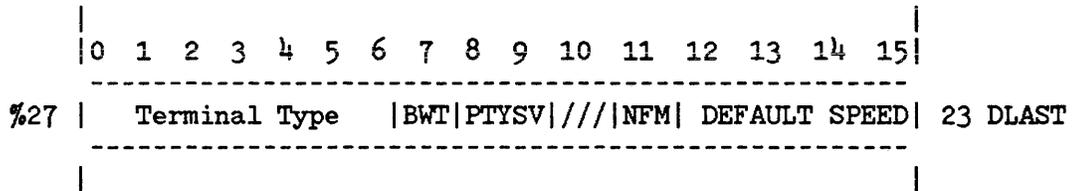
DIT for ATC/SERIES II,III (CONT.)

-----  
 TERMINAL SPEED ENCODING

The default speed code set in the DIT will be used to initialize both the input and output speeds. This parameter will be used to determine the speed when an FCONTROL 37 (Allocate Terminal) is issued which does not specify a speed.

CODE (Future rel)	SPEED (Baud)	CODE (SERIES II/III)
0	Undefined	0
1	Externally Clocked	
2	50	
3	75	
4	110	6
5	134.5	7
6	150	5
7	200	
8	300	4
9	600	3
10	1200	2
11	4800	1
13	7200	
14	9600	
15-63	Reserved for future expansion	

The default speed code will be set in word %27 bits 10 thru 15 of the terminal DIT.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
0	TM	UP	AC	RQ	SH	SP	MA	PR	NL	PC	TC	BR	DSTATE				0	
1	SYSIO PROCESS NEXT DIT POINTER															1	DLINK	
2	FIRST REQUEST IOQ POINTER															2	DIOQP	
3	FL	NE	RF	DO	SYNCSTATE			LOGICAL DEVICE #					STAT REQ				3	DLDEV
4	DLT POINTER															4	DDLTP	
5	ILT POINTER															5	DILTP	
6	HU	DC	CF	TT	TO	AW	SW	SE	RT	OL	DR	LO	BK	SK	BT	SD	6	DRQST
7	TM	TR	DLECH		FF	TTYTYPE			WX		CI	PAIRCODE					7	DTYPE
%10	PM	MITYPE		CF	CB	SB	NS	RC	WD	PR	TMODE	LP LEVEL					8	DMODEM
11	TM	RS	EO	EC	SS	SB	OUTSPEED			RT	BO	INSPEED					9	DSPEED
12	HW	LL	SS	DONXTMOD	DM	PO	OP	NEXTDSTATE				PS	FL	AE	10	DCNTRL		
13	REQUESTED BYTE COUNT															11	DRBCT	
14	RD CHAR ALREADY INPUT/CHARS LEFT TO WRITE															12	DBCNT	
15	WAITEDSTATE			HSTATE	TW	DA	CC	BC	PE	NOT	SR	II	CO	LOGON			13	DSAVE
16	SUBSYS BREAK CHAR							EOR CHAR								14	DSTOP	
17	DITP OF NEXT DEV WAITING FOR BANDWIDTH															15	DWAIT	
%20	WRITE BYTES TRANSFERRED SO FAR															16	DXCNT/DBTIME	
21	BYTE COUNT OF EOF SAVED DATA															17	DRCNT	
22	READ/WRITE COUNT TO END OF CURRENT TBUF															18	DCNT	
23	HEAD POINTER TO READ/WRITE TBUFS															19	DHEAD	
24	TAIL POINTER TO READ/WRITE TBUFS															20	DTAIL	
25	BYTE OFFSET IN TBUF TO START CHANNEL PROGRAM															21	DPNTR	
26	HEAD POINTER TO EOF SAVED READ TBUFS															22	DRPTR	
27	TERM TYPE			BW			EB	NF	DEFAULT SPEED								23	DLAST

ADCC DIT/SERIES 30,33,40,44 (CONT.)

%30	POINTER TO NEXT DIT IN TBUF WAIT LIST	24	DTBL
31	POINTER TO SAVED TBUF AFTER TBUF WAIT	25	DNXTB
32	TOTAL READ TIME / 1ST WORD OF TIMER READING	26	DRTIME/DRTIMED
33	2ND WORD OF TIMER READING	27	
34	MAX READ TIME IN SECONDS	28	DRTMAX
35	LF SYNC   CR SYNC   SYNC COUNT	29	DSYNC
36	IOQP TO INFO ON SAVED BROKEN READ DATA	30	DBREAK
37	2640 TRLX   LGON/HNGUP/RDTIMR TRLX	31	DTRLX
%40	CFAIL TRLX   TURN TRLX	32	
41	NUMBER OF BYTES IN OUTSTANDING TANKS	33	DTANKB
42	LGNTY SYNST  CFAIL COUNT   LF COUNT	34	DMONTR
43	POINTER TO BEGINNING OF SIO PROGRAM	35	DSIOPC
44	POINTER TO SECOND TBUF USED FOR READ	36	DBLKTAIL

DIT INFORMATION

-----

0 - DFLAG

- .TERM (0:1) - SET IF DEVICE IS A TERMINAL
- .UP (1:1) - SET IF DEVICE IS ON LINE AND HAS BEEN SPEED SENSED,  
OR HAS BEEN INITIALIZED (BY ALLOCATING TERMINAL)  
AND READY TO DO IO
- .ACTIVE (2:1)- SET IF IOTERM0 IS CURRENTLY ACTIVE SERVICING THIS  
TERMINAL
- .REQUEST (3:1)- SET IF SERVICE FOR THIS TERMINAL IS REQUESTED  
WHILE IOTERM0 IS ACTIVE
- .SPECIH (4:1) - SET IF SPECIAL INTERRUPT HANDLER IS USED, NOT  
APPLICABLE
- .SPOOLING (5:1) - A READ OPERATION TO USE SYSBUF HAS BEEN REQUESTED  
THROUGH THE PTAPE PROCEDURE
- .MODACTIVE (6:1) - SET IF SIO PROGRAM TO CONTROL MODEMS IS  
CURRENTLY ACTIVE
- .PAIR (7:1) - SET (1) WHEN NO READ IS IN PROGRESS, OR (2) DURING  
READING, THE NEXT CHARACTER INPUT MAY REQUIRE SOME  
SPECIAL ACTION, SEE PAIRCODE FOR DETAILS
- .NEWLINE (8:1) - SET IF THE LAST CHARACTER OUTPUT IS A LF, USED  
TO DETERMINE IF A CR/LF IS NECESSARY DURING  
MODE CHANGES OR AT FOPEN TIME
- .PTYCHK (9:1) - SET IF PARITY CHECKING/GENERATION IS ENABLED, ODD/  
EVEN PARITY IS DETERMINED BY ODDPTY IN DCNTRL
- .TERMCHAR (10:1) - SEE BINREAD
- .BINREAD (11:1) --
 

TERMCHAR	BINREAD	
-----	-----	
0	0	REGULAR READ
0	1	BINARY READ IN PROGRESS, THE READ IS ONLY TERMINATED WHEN THE REQUESTED BYTE COUNT IS SATISFIED
1	0	SPECIAL EOR CHARACTER IS SPECIFIED IN QP2 TO TERMINATE READ
1	1	TRANSPARENT READ IN PROGRESS, NO EDITING IS PERFORMED ON INPUT DATA, READ IS TERMINATED BY EOR CHARACTER SPECIFIED IN DSTOP OR QP2 OR SUBSYS BREAK CHARACTER IN DSTOP
- .ENQACKWAIT (11:1) - DURING WRITE, BIT 11 IS SET WHEN THE CURRENT  
CHANNEL PROGRAM SUSPENDS THE WRITE BY SENDING  
AN ENQ AND THEN WAITS FOR AN ACK FROM THE  
TERMINAL

.DSTATE(12:4) - DEVICE STATE OF THE TERMINAL, SPECIFIES THE CURRENT ACTIVITY AND DETERMINES THE NEXT STATE

- 1 - WRITING
- 2 - READING
- 4 - TURN202; CURRENTLY TURNING AROUND THE 202 MODEM TO DO READ OR WRITE, NEXT DSTATE IS IN DCNTRL.NXTDSTATE
- 6 - EORLF; END OF RECORD CARRIAGE CONTROL IN PROGRESS, NULL STATE NEXT
- 7 - SPDSENSW -- SPEED SENSE SIO IN PROGRESS
- %10 - EORSYNC
- %11 - WAITED; READ OR WRITE OPERATION BEING SUSPENDED, WAITING FOR IOTERMO TO CHECK IF BREAK IS ALLOWED
- %14 - REPEATING; "!!!" BEING WRITTEN AFTER CONTROL X IS DETECTED, EORLF NEXT TO OUTPUT CR/LF
- %16 - MODEMSIO; CHANNEL PROGRAM CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN SETTING UP THE ADCC MODEM CONTROL LOGIC. WHEN THE CHANNEL PROGRAM COMPLETES, IF DCNTRL.DOMOD IS SET, A NEW CHANNEL PROGRAM IS STARTED TO SET THE MODEM LOGIC TO A NEW SET OF CONDITIONS. THE NEXT DSTATE IS IN NXTDSTATE.
- %17 - FINREAD; FINISH UP READ OPERATION AND PERFORM THE DSTATE INDICATED IN NXTDSTATE.

- 1 - DLINK  
LINK WORD FOR A LINKED LIST OF DEVICES WAITING FOR SERVICE BY THE SYSTEM I/O PROCESS.  
0 => NONE WAITING  
-1 => LAST DEVICE ON LINKED LIST  
DITP -- A POINTER TO THE DIT OF THE NEXT WAITING DEVICE
- 2 - DIOQP  
SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO THE 1ST IOQ ELEMENT IN THE SERVICE REQUEST LIST FOR THIS DEVICE
- 3 - DLDEV  
.FLUSH (0:1) - SET WHEN A BREAK HAS BEEN DETECTED AND ACCEPTED. AS LONG AS IT REMAINS SET, ALL WRITE REQUESTS ARE RETURNED AS COMPLETED WITHOUT ANY ACTUAL I/O BEING PERFORMED. READS ARE RETURNED WITH AN UNUSUAL CONDITION STATUS, %173.  
.NOCXECHO (1:1) - IF SET, THEN "!!!" IS NOT ECHOED WHEN A CONTROL X TO DELETE A LINE HAS BEEN DETECTED  
.RDFLUSH (2:1) - NO TBUFS; FLUSH READ, WAIT FOR EOR  
.LDEVN (8:8) - LOGICAL DEVICE NUMBER  
DO STAT REQ (3:1) - SET WHEN A STATUS REQUEST IS NEEDED FROM A 2631B REMOTE SPOOLED PRINTER.  
SYNCSTATE (4:4) - SAVES SYNC CHARACTER INTERRUPT CODE FOR HALF DUPLEX MODES.  
.ABORWRT (5:1) - WRITE SIO HAS BEEN ABORTED
- 4 - DDLTP  
SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO THE DRIVER LINKAGE TABLE (DLT)
- 5 - DILTP  
SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO INTERRUPT LINKAGE TABLE (ILT)

6 - DRQST

REQUESTS FOR IOTERMO SERVICE THAT HAVE BEEN GENERATED BY TIP. THE REQUESTS ARE SERVICED IN A LEFT TO RIGHT ORDER, SO THE BIT POSITION DETERMINES THE REQUEST PRIORITY.

- .HANGUP (0:1) - DATASET HANGUP TIMEOUT HAS BEEN COMPLETED
- .DISCNCT (1:1) - DATASET HAS BEEN DISCONNECTED (CC HAS DROPPED)
- .CFAILTO (2:1) - TIMEOUT FOR CARRIER FAIL HAS BEEN COMPLETED, HANGUP A 103 MODEM OR TRY TO TURNAROUND A 202.
- .TURNTO (3:1) - CB OR SB FROM THE 202 MODEM DID NOT RISE 5 SECONDS AFTER STARTING THE "READ TO WRITE TURNAROUND", HANG UP THE DATASET.
- .2640TO (4:1) - A 10 SECOND TIMEOUT TO WAIT FOR AN ACK FROM THE TERMINAL HAS EXPIRED, TERMINATE THE WAIT AND RESTART THE WRITE OPERATION
- .SPOOLSW (6:1) - ONE OF THE TWO SYSBUFS USED FOR PTAPE READ HAS BEEN FILLED, SWITCH THEM SO THAT IT CAN BE EMPTIED ONTO DISC.
- .SPOOLEND (7:1) - A CONTROL Y TO TERMINATE PTAPE READ HAS BEEN DETECTED
- .READTO (8:1) - A READ OPERATION HAS BEEN TIMED OUT
- .ONLINE (9:1) - ALSO SPFOUND, A CR HAS BEEN INPUT AND SPEED SENSED, INITIATE A LOG ON TIMEOUT
- .DSETRDY (10:1) - DATASET READY (CC) HAS BEEN DETECTED, INITIATE A LOGON TIMEOUT
- .LOGONTO (11:1) - A LOGON TIMEOUT HAS EXPIRED AND THE CALLER STILL HAS NOT LOGGED ON; HANGUP THE DEVICE
- .BRK (12:1) - A BREAK HAS BEEN DETECTED, OR SB FROM THE DATASET HAS DROPPED DURING A WRITE OPERATION
- .SSBRK (13:1) - A SUBSYSTEM BREAK HAS BEEN DETECTED
- .BLOCKTO (14:1) - BLOCK MODE READ HAS TIMED OUT
- .STATDONE (15:1) -

7 - DTYPE

- .TIMING (0:1) - SET IF THE TIME REQUIRED TO DOMplete THE CURRENT READ OPERATION IS TO BE RECORDED, THE STARTING TIME HAS BEEN RECORDED IN DRTIME, WHEN THE READ IS COMPLETED, THE ELAPSED TIME WILL BE SAVED IN DRTIME
- .TIMEREAD (1:1) - SET WHEN THERE IS A REQUEST TO MEASURE THE TIME REQUIRED TO COMPLETE A READ OPERATION, CAUSES TIMING TO GET SET WHEN THE READ IS INITIATED.
- .DELECHO (2:2) - THIS FIELD CONTAINS A CODE WHICH SPECIFIES THE REQUIRED ACTION WHEN A CONTROL H IS DETECTED
- .FORMFEED (4:1) - SET FOR TERMINALS THAT RESPOND TO A FORMFEED, IF CLEAR, A LF IS SENT IN PLACE OF THE FF CHARACTER; THE CHARACTER TO BE OUTPUT (FF OR LF) IS PRECEDED BY A XOFF AND CR.
- .TTYTYPE (5:5) - TERMINAL TYPE, A SUBSET OF THE SERIES III TERM TYPES
- .WAITXON (10:1) - WAITING FOR XON
- .CONSINTRPT (11:1) - SET IF CONTROL A CAN BE ACKNOWLEDGED WHEN THE TERMINAL IS USED AS A SYSTEM CONSOLE

- .PAIRCODE (12:4) - WHEN THE NEXT INCOMING CHARACTER MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL ACTION, THIS FIELD CONTAINS A SPECIAL CODE SPECIFYING THE CONDITIONS AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN:
  - 0 - NO READ IN PROGRESS
  - 1 - CRWAIT; A BLOCK MODE READ HAS BEEN SATISFIED AND STOPPED, NOW WAITING FOR A CR TO COMPLETE THE READ
  - 2 - CRWAITLF; SAME AS CRWAIT BUT AFTRE THE CR IS DETECTED, A LF IS TO BE ECHOED IF REQUESTED
  - 3 - NOECHO; A TERMTYPE 11 READ HAS BEEN STARTED WITH ECHO OFF, IF THE FIRST INCOMING CHARACTER IS A DC2, THEN A BLOCK MODE READ IS ABOUT TO BEGIN, OTHERWISE THE CHARACTER IS TO BE ECHOED BACK TO THE TERMINAL AND ECHO TO BE TURNED BACK ON.
  - 4 - DC2PAIR; THE LAST CHARACTER READ WAS A DC2, IF THE NEXT CHARACTER IS A CR AND IF OWN DC1/DC2 HANDSHAKE IS ENABLED, THE READ OPERATION WILL BE COMPLETE; IF THE NEXT CHARACTER IS A CR AND OWN DC1/DC2 HANDSHAKE DISABLED, THEN THE CR IS IGNORED AND READ WILL CONTINUE.
  - 5 - NODATAYET; A REGULAR READ HAS BEEN STARTED WITH ECHO ON.
  
- 8 - DMODEM
  - .PREMPT (0:1) - WHEN SET BY ATTACHIO, AT LEAST ONE PENDING REQUEST IS PREEMPTIVE
  - .MTYPE (1:3) - MODEM TYPE:
    - 0 - HARDWIRED TERMINAL
    - 1 - 103 MODEM
    - 2 - 202C MODEM
    - 3 - 2002 MODEM
    - 4-7 => SAME AS 0-3, BUT NO SPEED SENSING (6&7 NOT CURRENTLY SUPPORTED)
  - .CF (4:1) - CURRENT CARRIER DETECT STATUS FROM MODEM
  - .CB (5:1) - CURRENT CLEAR TO SEND STATUS FROM MODEM
  - .SB (6:1) - CURRENT SECONDARY RECEIVE STATUS FROM MODEM
  - .NOSYNC (7:1) - SET FOR HP263X, HP264X TERMINALS; INDICATES THAT NO DELAYS BETWEEN CHARACTERS ARE NECESSARY FOR THIS TERMINAL, INSTEAD, AN ENQ IS SENT AFTER EVERY 80 CHARACTERS AND THE WRITE OPERATION IS SUSPENDED UNTIL AN ACK IS RECEIVED OR A 10 SECOND TIMEOUT OCCURS.
  - .PRIMED (10:1) - INDICATES THAT A DC2 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE TERMINAL DOING A FAST READ. A BLOCK MODE READ IS IN PROGRESS.
  - .TMODE (11:2) - TERMINAL MODE:
    - 0 - NORMAL
    - 1 - BREAK MODE
    - 2 - CONSOLE MODE
    - 3 - CONSOLE MODE AND RETURN TO BREAK MODE
  - .LPLEVEL (13:3) - PREEMPT LEVEL OF LAST REQUEST, IF PREEMPT LEVEL OF THE NEW REQUEST IS HIGHER, CR/LF IS TO BE OUTPUT TO THE TERMINAL:
    - 0 - NORMAL REQUEST
    - 2 - NORMAL REQUEST WITH TERMINAL IN CONSOLE MODE
    - 3 - SOFT PREEMPT (PREEMPT READ OPERATION THAT HAS NOT INPUT ANY DATA YET)

## 9 - DSPEED

- .TAPEMODE (0:1) - CURRENT INPUT IS FROM PAPER TAPE, INCOMING CHARACTERS ARE TRANSPARENT
- .RESTART (1:1) - WHEN THE TERMINAL IS IN TAPEMODE OR BLOCK MODE READ AND A CONTROL X HAS BEEN DETECTED, PAIRCODE IS SET TO CRWAIT TO WAIT FOR A CR T TERMINATE THE READ, AT WHICH TIME THE READ IS TO BE RESTARTED
- .ECHOON (2:1) - ECHO WAS TURNED OFF, REENABLE IT FOR CURRENT OPERATION
- .ECHO (3:1) - IF SET, ALL INCOMING CHARACTERS ARE TO BE ECHOED IF OPERATING IF FULL DUPLEX MODE
- .SPDSENSING (4:1) - SET IF CURRENTLY IN SPEED SENSE MODE, THE FIRST PORTION OF A POSSIBLE CR HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AND WAITING TO RECEIVE THE REST OF THE CHARACTER.
- .SSBRKOK (5:1) - SUBSYSTEM BREAKS HAVE BEEN ENABLED VIA A FCONTROL CALL.
- .OUTSPEED (6:4) - CONTAINS AN ADCC CODE FOR THE CURRENT OUTPUT BAUDRATE; ADCC CODES FOR DIFFERENT BAUDRATES:
  - % 7 - 240 CPS
  - %10 - 960 CPS
  - %11 - 480 CPS
  - %13 - 120 CPS
  - %15 - 30 CPS
  - %16 - 15 CPS
  - %17 - 10 CPS
- .RESTARTSPDS (10:1) - RESTART IDLE WAIT OR SPEEDSENSE AFTER CURRENT CHANNEL PROGRAM COMPLETES.
- .BRKOK (11:1) - BREAK IS ALLOWED IF SET, OTHERWISE IGNORED. SET AND CLEARED VIA FCONTROL CALLS.
- .INSPEED (12:4) - CANTAINS AN ADCC CODE FOR THE CURRENT INPUT BAUDRATE

## 10 - DCNTRL

- .HIOPWAIT (0:1) - THE ACTIVE CHANNEL PROGRAM CANNOT BE HALTED IMMEDIATELY WHEN AN HIOP INSTRUCTION WAS EXECUTED; A SUBSEQUENT INTERRUPT WILL OCCUR AND SOFTWARE IS TO IGNORE IT.
- .LFLAST (1:1) - A POSTSPACE LF HAS BEEN TANKED INTHE WRITE TBUF'S
- .SPDSIO (2:1) - SET WHEN AN IDLE WAIT CHANNEL PROGRAM IS ACTIVE, WHEN THE TERMINAL IS NOT ACTIVE DOING READ/WRITE, AN IDLE WAIT PROGRAM IS STARTED TO LISTEN TO THE KEYBOARD.
- .DONXTMOD (3:3) - AN ATTEMPT TO START A CHANNEL PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE ADCC MODEM LINES FAILED BECAUSE A PREVIOUS MODEM CONTROL PROGRAM IS STILL ACTIVE. THIS FIELD CONTAINS A CODE SPECIFYING THE CONTROL TO BE DONE WHEN THE PREVIOUS CHANNEL PROGRAM COMPLETES AND THE NEW ONE CAN BE STARTED.
- .DOMOD (6:1) - ATTEMPT TO START A MODEM CONTROL CHANNEL PROGRAM FAILED BECAUSE A PREVIOUS ONE IS STILL ACTIVE; WHEN IT COMPLETES, START THE MODEM CONTROL CHANNEL PROGRAM AS SPECIFIED IN DONXTMOD

- .PTYON (7:1) - SPECIFIES PARITY GENERATION ON WRITE DATA AND PARITY CHECKING ON READ DATA
- .ODDPTY (8:1) - IF SET, ODD PARITY IS USED FOR GENERATION AND CHECKING, OTHERWISE EVEN PARITY IS USED.
- .NXTDSTATE (9:4) - CONTAINS THE NEXT DSTATE TO BE USED WHEN A 202 MODEM TURNAROUND IS COMPLETED, ALSO CONTAINS THE NEXT DSTATE WHEN A FINISHREAD (DSTATE=%17) OPERATION IS COMPLETED.
- .PRESPLAST (13:1) - INDICATES THAT THE LAST WRITE OPERATION WAS A PRESPLAST WRITE, IF THE NEXT WRITE IS POSTSPACE AND NEWLINE IS NOT SET THEN A CR/LF IS OUTPUT TO START WRITING A NEW LINE.
- .FILLING (14:1) - INDICATES THAT IOTERMO IS CURRENTLY TRANSFERRING WRITE DATA FROM THE CALLER'S STACK INTO A TBUF.
- .ADDENQ (15:1) - IOTERMO IS CURRENTLY PUTTING AN ENQ INTO THE TBUF AFTER 80 BYTES OF WRITE DATA HAVE BEEN TANKED.

11 - DRBCT

HOLDS THE REQUESTED READ/WRITE BYTE COUNT

12 - DBCNT

DURING A READ OPERATION, IT SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF BYTES THAT HAVE BEEN READ. DURING A WRITE OPERATION, IT SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF BYTES REMAINING TO BE WRITTEN.

13 - DSAVE

- .WAITEDSTATE (0:4) - HOLDS THE CURRENT DSTATE WHEN A BREAK IS DETECTED AND THE CURRENT OPERATION SUSPENDED SO THAT IOTERMO MAY CHECK THAT BREAK IS ALLOWED, IF DISALLOWED, THE CURRENT DSTATE WILL BE RESUMED.
- .HSTATE (4:3) - THE MODEM HANGUP STATE:
  - 0 - NULL OR HUNGUP
  - 1 - ON LINE OR NORMAL OPERATION
  - 2 - LOGGINGON; LOG ON TIMEOUT IN PROGRESS
  - 4 - DCLOSE ISSUED, DISCONNECT NEXT
  - 6 - HANGUPTURN; HANGUP TURNAROUND TO READ IN PROGRESS, THE 202 MODEM NEEDS TO BE IN A READING STATE BEFORE HANGUP
  - 7 - HANGUP SETTLING TIMEOUT IN PROGRESS
- .TURN202 (7:1) - WHEN THE 202 MODEM IS BEING TURNAROUND (DSTATE=TURN202), A 1 INDICATES TURNAROUND TO WRITE, A 0 INDICATES TURNAROUND TO READ.
- .DELACK (8:1) - AN ENQ HAS JUST BEEN SENT DURING A WRITE WHEN A BREAK WAS DETECTED, DELAY THE NEXT WRITE FOR 0.5 SECOND TO AVOID OVERRUNNING THE TERMINAL.
- .CC (9:1) - THE CURRENT DATASET READY STATUS FROM MODEM
- .BLOCKRD (10:1) - DURING A READ OPERATION, 2 CHANNEL PROGRAMS, EACH WITH ITS OWN TBUF, ARE USED TO SERVICE INCOMING DATA; THIS BIT IS SET IF THE 2ND CHANNEL PROGRAM IS CURRENTLY ACTIVE RECEIVING DATA.
- .AUTOEJECT (11:1) - 2631B WILL SKIP OVER PERFORATIONS
- .NOTLOGON (12:1) - IF CLEAR AND THERE IS A LOGON TIMER GOING, THEN YOU ARE IN A SPEEDSENSE MODE. IF SET AND

THERE IS A LOGON TIMER GOING, YOU THEN ARE IN  
TIMING SEQUENCE FOR A MODEM.

.REQSTAT (13:1) - REQUESTING 2631B STATUS

.ININ (14:1) - INITIALIZING TERMINAL PORT

.CCON (15:1) - CC ALWAYS ON

14 - DSTOP

IF NOT ZERO, CONTAINS THE USER SPECIFIED SUBSYSTEM BREAK AND  
END OF RECORD CHARACTERS. IF THEY ARE SPECIFIED, THEN NO EDITING  
IS DONE TO THE INCOMING DATA DURING A READ.

.BRKCHAR (0:8) - DETECTION OF THIS CHARACTER DURING READING CAUSES  
THE SAME ACTION AS THAT OF A CONTROL Y.

.EORCHAR (8:8) - DETECTION OF THIS CHARACTER TERMINATES THE READ  
AND IS INCLUDED WITH THE REST OF THE READ DATA TO  
BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CALLERS STACK

15 - DWAIT

LINK WORD FOR A LINKED LIST OF DIT'S WAITING TO DO I/O WHEN THE  
TERMINAL ACTIVITY DECREASES,

0 - NONE WAITING

-1 - THIS DIT IS THE LAST ONE ON THE LIST

OTHER - A DIT POINTER TO THE NEXT DEVICE WAITING

16 - DXCNT(WRITE)/DBTIME(READ)

DXCNT (VALID DURING WRITES) INDICATES THE NUMBER OF BYTES TRANSFERRED  
SO FAR INTO TBUF'S WHEN CARRIAGE CONTROL BYTES OR DATA BYTES ARE  
BEING TANKED. USED TO RESTART THE FILL TBUF OPERATION WHEN 540  
BYTES HAVE ALREADY BEEN TANKED AND THE FILL OPERATION HAS TO BE  
SUSPENDED.

DBTIME (VALID DURING READ) - TIMEOUT PERIOD FOR BLOCKMODE READ.

17 - DRCNT

CONTAINS THE BYTE COUNT OF THE READ DATA SAVED WHEN AN EOF WAS  
DETECTED.

18 - DCNT

DURING A WRITE, IT INDECATES THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS TO BE  
WRITTEN BY THE CURRENT EXECUTION OF THE CHANNEL PROGRAM. DURING  
A READ, IT INDECATES THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS TO BE READ BY THE  
CURRENT CHANNEL PROGRAM. WHEN=-2, IT INDECATES THAT ALL TANKED  
DATA HAS BEEN WRITTEN OUT AND THAT IOTERMO IS INTHE MIDDLE OF  
FILLING A TBUF. FILLING A TBUF.

19 - DHEAD

A SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO

(1) DURING WRITE, THE CURRENT TBUF CONTAINING DATA TO BE WRITTEN,

(2) DURING READ, THE 1ST TBUF ON THE LINKED LIST OF INPUT DATA.

20 - DTAIL

A SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO

(1) DURING WRITE, THE LAST TBUF ON THE LINKED LIST OF TANKED DATA,

(2) DURING READ, THE CURRENT TBUF USED FOR RECEIVING DATA.

- 21 - DPNTR  
A WORD POINTER USED DURING WRITES TO INDICATE THE OFFSET WITHIN A TBUF OF THE 1ST BYTE OF DATA TO BE WRITTEN BY THE CURRENT CHANNEL PROGRAM.
- 22 - DPNTR  
A SYSDB RELATIVE POINTER TO A LINKED LIST OF TBUF'S CONTAINING THE DATA SAVED WHEN AN EOF WAS DETECTED.
- 23 - DLAST  
.TERMTYPE (0:7) - THE DEFAULT OR CONFIGURED TERM TYPE. WHEN THE TERMINAL IS SPEED SENSED, THIS IS THE TERM TYPE USED.  
.BINWRT (7:1) - SET IF THE LAST WRITE OPERATION WAS IN BINARY MODE.  
.EIGHTBITS (8:1) - SET IF THE 8-BIT PROTOCOL IS USED AND PARITY GENERATION/CHECKING IS DISALLOWED. USED FOR TERM TYPES 12 AND 15.  
.NEWFORM (9:1) - LAST CARRIAGE CONTROL WAS A FORM FEED.  
.DEFAULTSPEED (10:6) - THE ADCC CODE OF THE DEFAULT OR CONFIGURED TERMINAL BAUDRATE.
- 24 - DTBLK  
A DIT POINTER TO THE NEXT TERMINAL WAITING FOR A TBUF.
- 25 - DNXTB  
A POINTER TO A TBUF ALLOCATED TO A TERMINAL WHICH HAS BEEN WAITING; THIS IS TO INSURE THAT A WAITING TERMINAL GETS AT LEAST ONE TBUF WHEN IT COMES TO THE TOP OF THE TBUF WAITING LIST.
- 26, 27 - DRTIME  
DURING A TIMED READ OPERATION, THIS IS THE READING OF THE TIMER AT THE INITIATION OF THE READ. AFTER THE READ IS COMPLETED, THE TOTAL ELAPSED TIME IN 1/100 OF A SECOND IS SAVED IN DRTIME AS A SINGLE WORD. IF IT IS -1 THEN THE ELAPSED TIME WAS GREATER THAN 32K.
- 28 - DRTMAX  
WHEN A TIME LIMIT ON A READ OPERATION IS REQUESTED, THIS QUANTITY REPRESENTS THE MAXIMUM TIME (SECONDS) ALLOWED FOR THE READ OPERATION TO COMPLETE; IF THIS LIMIT IS EXCEEDED, THE READ OPERATION WILL BE TERMINATED.
- 29 - DSYNC  
.LFSYNC (0:4) - CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF SYNC CHARACTERS TO BE SENT AFTER A LF IS OUTPUT  
.CRSYNC (4:4) - CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF SYNC CHARACTERS TO BE SENT AFTER A CR IS OUTPUT  
.SYNBCCOUNT (8:8) - SPECIFIED THE NUMBER OF DATA CHARACTERS THAT CAN BE TANKED BEFORE AN ENQ HAS TO BE INSERTED IN THE TBUF. FOR WRITE OPERATIONS TO A 264X TERMINAL, AFTER 80 CHARACTERS HAVE BEEN SENT SINCE THE LAST ENQ OR THE LAST READ OPERATION, AN ENQ HAS TO BE SENT AND THE WRITE SUSPENDED UNTIL AN ACK IS RECEIVED.

- 30 - DBREAK  
 WHEN A BREAK WAS DETECTED DURING A READ OPERATION, THE DATA ALREADY INPUT IS SAVED AND THIS WORD CONTAINS A POINTER TO AN IOQ USED TO STORE THE BYTE COUNT, TBUF HEAD AND TAIL OF THE SAVED DATA.
- 31,32 - DTRLX  
 HOLDS TIMEOUT REQUEST INDICES  
 .2640TRLX (0:8) - HOLDS THEN INDEX OF A 10 SECOND TIMEOUT REQUEST FOR THE ENQ/ACK HANDSHAKE/BLOCK MODE TIMEOUT  
 .RREADTRLX (8:8) - HOLDS THE LOGON, HANGUP AND TIMED READ TIME-OUT REQUEST INDICES  
 .CFAILTRLX (0:8) - HOLDS THE INDEX OF A TIMEOUT REQUEST DUE TO LOSS OF CARRIER DETECT FROM THE DATASET.  
 .TURNTRLX (8:8) - HOLDS THE INDEX OF A TIMEOUT REQUEST FOR A LINE TURNAROUND ON A 202 DATASET.
- 33 - DTANKB  
 A COUNT OF THE BYTES TANKED IN THE LINKED TBUF'S; THIS COUNT IS USUALLY GREATER THAN DBCNT, THE COUNT OF BYTES REMAINING TO BE OUTPUT, BECAUSE THE DATA IN A TBUF IS SENT OUT IN BLOCKS SEPARATED BY AN ENQ.
- 34 - DMONTR  
 .LOGONTYPE (0:2)  
 .SYNCSTATE (2:2) STATE OF TANKING LF/SYNC  
 0 => TANK XOFF/CR; 1=> DETERMINE LF'S TO TANK  
 2 => TANK LF/SYNC  
 .CFAILCNT (4:6) - A COUNT OF THE TIMES WHEN LOSS OF CARRIER DETECT FROM THE DATASET IS DETECTED DURING A READ OPERATION; WHEN THE COUNT EXCEEDS 50, THE USER IS HUNG UP AND THE DATASET DISCONNECTED  
 .LFCOUNT (10:6) - NUMBER OF LF'S FOR %2NN CARRIAGE CONTROL
- 35 - DSIOPC  
 STORES THE POINTER TO THE CHANNEL PROGRAM WHICH IS TO BE STARTED WHEN A DATASET LINE TURNAROUND IS COMPLETE; THE CHANNEL PROGRAM TO BE STARTED IS EITHER FOR A READ OR WRITE OPERATION.
- 36 - DBLKTAIL  
 POINTER TO THE SECOND TBUF SEF FOR A READ OPERATION; 2 READ CHANNELPROGRAMS, EACH WITH ONE TBUF, ARE USED TO INSURE AGAINST DATA OVERRUNS DURING FAST BLOCK MODE READS.

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	PM	0	IA	0	0	0	STATE			0 DFLAG	
															1 DLINK	
															2 DIOQP	
															3 DLDEVT	
															4 DDLTP	
															5 DILTP	
															6	
															7	
RT	LG											0		8 DTIME		
GS	RE	CR	FC	MR	WP	RP	DR	UP	PS	RTR	TIM	BR	SSR	FLU	LP	9 DMISCT
LG	TY	WA	RJ	DW	DR	UR	EOD	LDEVNL					10 DLDEVL			
															11 DDSBUF	
															12 DWLIM	
															13 DFRMAT	
															14 DNEXT	
															15 DNWRT	
LF	DR	BM	AT	SM	WQ	DJST	STATIONINDIT					16 DSTA				
															17 DFIRST	
															18 DBCNT	
															19 DTIND	
															20 DRTRD	
															21	
															22 DRTRMAX	

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
-----																	
TERMINALTYPE							0		SPEED					23 DTYPE			
-----																	
LOGICAL/PHYSICAL WRITE COUNTER															24 DWCNT		
-----																	
HOLDS UNEDITED MODE CHARS, WHILE IN BREAK MODE															25 DBUNM		
-----																	
DSTN OF DATA SEGMENT HOLDING "HELLO" MESSAGE															26 DDSHEL		
-----																	
BYTE COUNT FOR "HELLO MESSAGE"															27 DHBCNT		
-----																	
POINTER TO NEXT DIT IN WACK Q															28 DWACK		
-----																	
POINTER TO NEXT DIT IN REJECT Q															29 DREJT		
-----																	
CURRENT VERSION NO. OF IOMPTRMO (MODULE 1)															30 DMOD		
-----																	
ATTENCHAR							ENDCHAR					31 DUNMD					
-----																	
DSTN OF SECONDARY TERMINAL BUFFER															32 DDSB2		
-----																	
BYTE COUNT (READS), BUFFER LENGTH (WACK or reject)															33 DBCNT		
-----																	
LW ED OB 2W WD							GROUPINDIT					34 DGRP					
-----																	

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

DFLAG - Flags and SIODM state.

.ACTIVE - SIODM is currently active servicing this device.

.REQUEST - Service for this device was requested while SIODM was active.

.PREMPT - Peemptive request flag.

.IAK - Response has occurred (interrupt acknowledge flag).

.STATE - SIODM state.

DLINK - SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting service or this resource.

DIOQP - SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting service or this resource.

DLDEVT - Logical device number and unit number.

.LDEVNT - Logical device number of the multipoint terminal.

.UNIT - Unit number representing terminal address (group and device ID).

DDLTP - SYSDB relative pointer to Driver Linkage Table (DLT).

DILTP - SYSDB relative pointer to dummy Interrupt Linkage Table (ILT) to satisfy SIODM requirements (no real ILT is associated with multipoint terminals).

DTIME - Timer flags.

.READTOF - Read timeout has occurred.

.LOGONTOF - Log on timeout has occurred.

DMISCT - Miscellaneous flags.

.GSIN - Last character received from the terminal was the GS character.

.READEROR - Read error has occurred.

.CRITICAL - If set, IOMPTRMO will not attempt to release extra data segments previously acquired by MPMON

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

-----

- .FILTERCRLFOK - Proper editing of input data with respect to CR and LF characters has already been made.
- .MARKED - This DITT has already been processed during construction of SUPLIST.
- .WPOSTP - Current write request has been postponed.
- .READPEND - Read request is pending against this terminal.
- .DATAREADY - Input data has been received and is ready in the terminal read buffer.
- .UP - Device has been initialized through the log on procedure or has been allocated.
- .PRESPACEF - Last write operation was with a prespace request. If the next write operation is with a post space request, output CR and LF before data.
- .READTIMERF - Read timing requested and not yet in progress.
- .TIMING - Current read request is being timed.
- .BRKOK - System break is enabled.
- .SSBRKOK - Subsystem break is enabled.
- .FLUSH - This flag is set whenever break has been detected and accepted. While it is set, writes are returned completed without any I/O being done. Reads are returned with an unusual condition status %173. It also holds off any further break service requests. It is reset with a function code 25 operation.
- .LASTPREMEPT - Last request was a preemptive request.

DLDEVL

- . LOGONTYPE - 0: JOB  
                  1: SESSION  
                  2: DATA
- . WACK - If set then WACK or EOT condition has been detected and the terminal was placed in the WACK queue.

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

- 
- . REJECT - If set then a terminal error has been detected and the terminal was placed in the REJECT queue.
  - . DOWN - If set then this terminal was declared down through the console operator command or the configuration file.
  - . DOWNREQ - If set then a request is pending to declare the terminal down.
  - . UPREQ - If set then a request is pending to declare the terminal up.
  - .ECHO'OFF'D - For 3270 terminals, set true if no echo print to the terminal is wanted.
  
  - . LDEVNL - Logical device number of the controller servicing the multipoint line.
- DDSBUF - Data segment number of the terminal read buffer.
- DWLIM - Write limit counter.
- DFORMAT
- .FORMATF - This field holds information about vertical format specification for writes obtained from P1 parameter of the IOQ element or from the first data byte.
- DNEXT - SYSDB relative pointer to the DITT for the next terminal on the same line.
- DNWRITE - SYSDB relative pointer to the DITT for the next terminal with postponed write.
- DSTATION - Flags and station number.
- .LFLUSH - This flag is set to indicate that data for this terminal already scheduled to be written from the output buffer should not be physically sent to the terminal (break or subsystem break environment).

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

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- .DISCONREQ - Request to disconnect the terminal.
- .BREAKMODE - Terminal is in break mode.
- .ATTENTERM - Terminal is in attention mode.
- .SSBMODE - Terminal is in subsystem break mode.
- .WLQUEUE - A write request was forced to be queued by MPE I/O system.
- .DJSTATE - State of terminal straps D and J.
  - 0 - Initial state.
  - 1 - Straps D and J are open or will be open before the next write.
  - 2 - Undefined D and J setting.
- .STATIONINDIT - Station number assigned to this terminal by CS.
- DFIRST - Storage for first word for ASCII writes if vertical format is specified by first data byte.
- DBCNT - Actual byte count for reads.
- DTIND - Timer indexes.
  - .READTINDEXF - Read timer index.
  - .LOGONTINDEXF - Log on timer index.
- DRTIME (DRTIMED) - During a timed read, this is the reading of the timer at the initiation of the read. After a timed read is completed, the time in 1/100 of a second is saved in DRTIME as a single word. If it is -1 then the time was greater than 32K.
- DRTMAX - When a read operation timeout is requested, this quantity represents the maximum time in seconds allowed for the read to be completed.

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

-----

DTYPE - Terminal type and speed.

.TERMINALTYPE - Configured terminal type. Multipoint terminal is type 14.

.SPEED - Reserved field for configured terminal speed (not used for multipoint terminals).

DWCNT - Logical/physical write counter.

DBUNMODE - Holds unedited mode characters while in break mode.

DDSHL - DST number of data segment holding "HELLO" message (or backspaced data).

DHBCNT - Byte count for "HELLO" message (or backspaced data).

DWACK - Pointer to next DIT in WACK queue.

DREJECT - Pointer to next DIT in REJECT queue.

DMOD1VER - Current version number of the multipoint terminal driver (IOMPTRMO).

DUNMODE - Unedited mode characters.

.ATTENCHAR - Attention character.

.ENDCHAR - End-of-character. (Effective as a control character is set to %137, otherwise not used).

DDSBUF2 - Data segment number of secondary read buffer.

DBCNT2 - Byte count for read if secondary read buffer is used

DGROUP

.L'WRITE'D - Set true if last I/O request was a write.

.EOS'D - Set true if a write to a 3270 terminal reaches end of screen.

MULTIPOINT TERMINAL DIT (CONT.)

---

.ODD'BYTE'3270 - Set true if there is an odd number of bytes in a write.

.WRITEPEND - Reserved.

.ZERO'WRITE - Set true if no byte is transmitted in a write because of an error other than a conversation write.

.WRITEDONE - Set true after a write issued is completed.  
GROUPINDIT - Logical group number assigned to this terminal by CS.

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	PR	0	IA	0	0	0	STATE			0 DFLAG	
																1 DLINK
																2 DIOQP
																3 DLDEVS
																4 DDLTP
																5 DILTP
																6
																7
WA	RJ															8 DTIME
MP	DU	DE	TO	TOR	TR	SN	SR	BH	MA	MU	GP	GD	GW	GR	CR	9 DMISCS
																10 DLDEVL
																11 DDITSP
																12 DTBOFF
																13 DWLCON
																14 DNEXT
																15 DNWRIT
																16 DMOD2V
																17 DINBA
																18 DOUTBA
																19 DOSPD

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT (CONT.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INDEX OF HEAD ENTRY IN LINE WRITE BUFFER															20 DHEADI
INDEX OF TAIL ENTRY IN LINE WRITE BUFFER															21 DTAILI
INDEX OF LAST AVAILABLE WORD IN LINE WRITE BUFFER															22 DENDI
TERMINAL TYPE					SP DO ID			SPEED					23 DTYPE		
CURRENT VERSION NO. OF MPMONCMD (Module 3)															24 DMOD3V
DSTN OF MPMON STACK															25 DMDSTN
LINE SPEED - 1st WORD															26
DLSPEED															
LINE SPEED - 2nd WORD															27
POINTER TO FIRST DIT IN WACK Q															28 DWACK
POINTER TO FIRST DIT IN REJECT Q															29 DREJ
WACKTINDEX							REJECTINDEX							30 DWRTI	
CFCHAR0							CFCHAR1							31 DCF01	
CFCHAR2							CFCHAR3							32 DCF23	
CFCHAR 4							CFCHAR5							33 DCF45	
CFCHAR6							CFCHAR7							34 DCF67	
RO UDR FB CD FS DI					0					DUS MM  UD MO					35

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT (CONT.)

DFLAG -

DLINK - Same as for DITT

DIOQP -

DLDEVS - Logical device number and unit number.

.LDEVNS - Logical device number of the Multipoint Supervisor.

.UNIT - Unit number (always 0).

DDLTP - Same as for DITT

DILTP

DTIME -

.WACKTO If set, then WACK timeout has expired

.REJECTIO If set, then REJECT timeout expired.

DMISCS - Miscellaneous flags.

.MPOK - If set, then IOMPSO is allowed to process I/O requests against the Multipoint Supervisor.

.DUPLEX - Reserved.

.DEBUGON - If set, then DEBUG will be called from MPMON. This flag is set through the MPLINE command.

.TRACEON - Trace facility is enabled.

.TRACEOFFREQ - Trace facility is to be disabled.

.TRACEONREQ - Trace facility is to be enabled.

.SHUTNOW - Request to shut the line immediately.

.SHUTREQ - Request to shut line after all terminals are released  
New sessions are not allowed to be initiated.

.BUSYHEAD - The line write buffer contains data to be written to a terminal on the line.

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT (CONT.)

- 
- .MPONACT - MPMON process is active.
  - .MPMONUP - MPMON process has been created and activated.
  - .GENWPOSTP - A write request for one or more terminals on the line has been postponed.
  - .GENDISCON - Request to disconnect the line.
  - .GENWACK - If set then there is a terminal in the WACK queue.
  - .GENREJECT - If set then there is a terminal in the REJECT queue.
  - .COMPLREQ - Request to complete dummy read pending against the Multipoint Supervisor.

DLDEVL

- .LDEVNL - Logical device number of the controller servicing the multipoint line.
- DDITSP - SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the Multipoint Supervisor (DITS).
- DTBUFOFFS - Offset to the trace buffer in MPMON stack.
- DWLCON - Write limit constant.
- DNEXT - SYSDB relative pointer to the DITT for the first terminal on the line (the terminal with the lowest logical device number).
- DNWRITE - SYSDB relative pointer to the DITT for the first terminal with postpond write.
- DMOD2VER - Current version number of the Multipoint Supervisor driver (IOMPSO).
- DINBUFA - Address of the line read buffer in MPMON stack.
- DOUTBUFA - Address of the line write buffer in MPMON stack.
- DOSPEED - Output speed.
- DHEADI - Index of head entry in the line write buffer.
- DTAILI - Index of tail entry in the line write buffer.

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT (CONT.)

DENDI - Index of last available word in the line write buffer.

DTYPE

.TERMINALTYPE - Configured terminal type. Multipoint Supervisor is type 14 (same type as multipoint terminals).

.SUPER - This device is a Multipoint Supervisor.

.DITSOK - DIT's for the multipoint terminals and the Multipoint Supervisor on this line have been rearranged and their format corresponds to standard DIT format for SIO devices.

.SPEED - Reserved field for configured terminal speed (not used for Multipoint Supervisor).

.INITDONE - If set then all multipoint terminals belonging to the same multipoint supervisor have been linked.

DMOD3VER - Current version number of the MPLINE command processor (MPMONCMD).

DMONDSTN - Data segment number of MPMON stack.

DLSPEED (DLSPEEDD) - If not equal to 0, then the line is opened with speed specified in this double word.

DWACK - Pointer to the first terminal DIT in the WACK queue.

DREJECT - Pointer to the first terminal DIT in the REJECT queue.

DWRT1

.WACKTINDEX - WACK timer index.

.REJECTTINDEX - REJECT timer index.

DCF01 through DCF67 - String of characters representing:

- a) the name of the configuration file, or
- b) the logical device number of the terminal, or
- c) terminal group and device ID.

DCONFL

.REOPEN - If set then a request for line reopening has been made.

.UPDOWNREQ - If set then a request to set the terminal UP or DOWN has been made.

MULTIPOINT SUPERVISOR DIT (CONT.)

---

.FALLBACK - Reserved.

.CHDUPL - Reserved.

.FORCE'SHUT - If set then a request has been made to shut the  
line immediately.

.DUMP'INP - Reserved.

.DUPLEX'SPEC - Reserved.

.MON'MODE - Reserved.

.UP'DOWN - If true then the terminal is to be set UP else the  
terminal is to be set DOWN. This flag is used in  
conjunction with .UPDOWNREQ flag.

.MSGOFF - If set then certain MTS messages are not displayed on  
the operator console.

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22.1) Disc Resident Data Structures

There are two disc resident free space data structures, the bit map and the descriptor table, for each disc volume that has a free space map, i.e. system discs and private volumes. The addresses of these data structures are kept in the disc label. The symbols that define the descriptor table and bit map are in the include file INCLDFS2.

22.1.1) Bit map

The bit map is divided up into pages, which is the physical block of the map that is read or written. At the moment, a page is defined to be one sector (128 words) long, this may be changed by changing a compile time constant. The last word of the page is a checksum for that page, all other words are data. There is a one to one correspondence between bits in the map and sectors of the disc. A one bit represents a free sector and a zero bit represents an allocated sector. The bit map is a contiguous set of pages, enough to represent the entire disc, excluding spare tracks and spare sectors.

22.1.2) Descriptor table (DT)

The descriptor table is an array of three word entries, one entry for each page of the bit map. Each entry looks like this:

```

=====
=                                     =
word 0 = largest space =
=                                     =
=====
=                                     =
word 1 = starting space =
=                                     =
=====
=                                     =
word 2 = ending space =
=                                     =
=====
    
```

51 Thus the descriptor table looks like this:

```
52
53 -----
54 =          =  entry for page 0
55 -----
56 =          =  entry for page 1
57 -----
58 =          =  entry for page 2
59 -----
60 =          =  entry for page 3
61 -----
62           .
63           .
64           .
65 -----
66 =          =  entry for last page
67 -----
68
```

69 Each entry describes the free space on the corresponding  
70 page of the bit map. The largest space word is the size of  
71 the largest contiguous block of free space on the page, which  
72 is not at the very beginning or very end of the page. That  
73 is, the first bit physically representing the space is not the  
74 first bit of data on the page or the last bit representing the  
75 space is not the last bit of data on the page. Starting space  
76 is the number of sectors of contiguous space represented by  
77 the set of bits whose first bit is the first bit of data on  
78 the page. Ending space is the number of sectors of contiguous  
79 space represented by the set of bits whose last bit is the  
80 last bit of data on the page. The starting space and ending  
81 space fields allow looking across page boundaries, thus pre-  
82 venting fragmentation on page boundaries. Thus, if all sectors  
83 represented on a page are free, then starting and ending space  
84 will be the same and have the total number of free sectors  
85 represented on the page. Largest space will be zero, as there  
86 is no block of space that is not at the beginning or end of  
87 the page. A value of -1 for all the fields in an entry in-  
88 dicates the corresponding page is bad, either from a checksum  
89 or I/O error.

90  
91  
92

## 93 22.2) Virtual Memory Resident Data Structures

94  
95 For each system disc or physically mounted private volume  
96 there is a data segment which has information about the disc  
97 free space map, the current copy of the descriptor table, some  
98 work space for the procedures while in spilt stack mode and  
99 buffers for pages of the bitmap. The DST number of the data  
100 segment for a given disc is found in the LDTX entry for that  
101 disc.  
102

104 22.2.1) Disc Free Space Data Segment

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For each system disc or physically mounted private volume in the up and running system there is a DST which contains info about the disc free space map for that disc, some work area, a copy of the descriptor table and buffers for the pages of the bit map. All symbols that define these data segments are in the include file INCLDFS1, and they are prefixed with "ds'". The structure of the data segment is as follows:

```

=====
0 (%0) = ds'ldev =
-----
1 (%1) = ds'dst =
-----
2 (%2) = =
----- ds'disc'size -----
3 (%3) = =
-----
4 (%4) = ds'last'page'of'map =
-----
5 (%5) = ds'last'buffer'index =
-----
6 (%6) = =
----- ds'map'address -----
7 (%7) = =
-----
8 (%10) = ds'lock =
-----
9 (%11) = ds'lock'count =
-----
10 (%12) = ds'queue'head =
-----
11 (%13) = ds'queue'tail =
-----
12 (%14) = ds'descriptor'table =
-----
13 (%15) = ds'buffer'page'number =
-----
14 (%16) = ds'buffer'dirty =
-----
15 (%17) = ds'buffer'area =
-----
16 (%18) = ds'first'threshold'page =
-----
17 (%21) = =
----- ds'size'of'last'allocation -----
18 (%22) = =
-----
19 (%23) = ds'last'page'allocated'from =
=====

```

```

157          =-----=
158      20 (%24) =      ds'next'buffer'index      =
159          =-----=
160      21 (%25) =      ds'page'number            =
161          =-----=
162      22 (%26) =      ds'word'number            =
163          =-----=
164      23 (%27) =      ds'bit'number             =
165          =-----=
166      24 (%30) =      ds'page'pointer           =
167          =-----=
168      25 (%31) =      ds'starting'word'number   =
169          =-----=
170      26 (%32) =      ds'starting'bit'number    =
171          =-----=
172      27 (%33) =
173          =----- ds'number'of'sectors -----=
174      28 (%34) =
175          =-----=
176      29 (%35) =      ds'bit'count             =
177          =-----=
178      30 (%36) =      ds'entry'type            =
179          =-----=
180      31 (%37) =      ds'buffer'index          =
181          =-----=
182      32 (%40) =
183          =----- ds'disc'address -----=
184      33 (%41) =
185          =-----=
186      34 (%42) =      ds'error'status          =
187          =-----=

```

188  
189 The rest of the data segment contains tables whose size and  
190 location is dependent on the size of the disc and or the num-  
191 ber of buffers in the data segment. They are shown below just  
192 to demonstarate there relation to one another, for there ac-  
193 tual location, the pointers should be examined. The symbol  
194 "ds'array'area" defines the start of the area.

195  
196 The first table is the descriptor table, it is in the same  
197 format as the disc copy, but a dummy entry of all zeros is  
198 added before and after the table, these are needed by proced-  
199 ures "Find'Page" and "Build'Descriptor'Entry". The pointer to  
200 this table is "ds'descriptor'table", it points to the entry  
201 for page zero, not the dummy entry.

```

202  

203  

204          =====
205          =              0              =
206          =-----= dummy
207          =              0              =
208          =-----= entry
209

```

```

210 = 0 =
211 =====
212 = largest space =
213 =-----= entry for
214 = starting space =
215 =-----= page 0
216 = ending space =
217 =====
218 = largest space =
219 =-----= entry for
220 = starting space =
221 =-----= page 1
222 = ending space =
223 =====
224 :
225 :
226 :
227 =====
228 = largest space =
229 =-----= entry for
230 = starting space =
231 =-----= last page
232 = ending space =
233 =====
234 = 0 =
235 =-----= dummy
236 = 0 =
237 =-----= entry
238 = 0 =
239 =====

```

240  
241 The next table is ds'buffer'page'number table, it has a one  
242 word entry for each buffer in the data segment. Each entry  
243 contains the page number of the page currently in the corre-  
244 sponding buffer or -1 if the buffer is empty. This is pointed  
245 to by "ds'buffer'page'number".  
246

```

247 =====
248 = buffer 0 entry =
249 =====
250 = buffer 1 entry =
251 =====
252 :
253 :
255 :
256 =====
257 = last buffer entry =
258 =====
259
260

```

261 The next table is the ds'buffer'dirty table, which has a  
 262 one word entry for each buffer. A TRUE indicates the page in  
 263 the corresponding buffer is dirty, i.e. the disc copy is not  
 264 uptodate. A FALSE indicates that the buffer is clean.  
 265 If DFS was compiled with dirty buffer management turned off,  
 266 this table is not present and the ds'buffer'dirty pointer is  
 267 zero.  
 268

```

269 =====
270 =          buffer 0 entry          =
271 =====
272 =          buffer 1 entry          =
273 =====
274                               :
275                               :
276                               :
277 =====
278 =          last buffer entry       =
279 =====
  
```

281  
 282 The remainder of the data segment contains the buffers,  
 283 each buffer is the size of one page of the bit map, which is  
 284 currently one sector (128 words). The beginning of the buffer  
 285 area is pointed to by "ds'buffer'area" and the number of buf-  
 286 fers is the value in "ds'last'buffer'index" plus one.  
 287

```

288 =====
289 =                                     =
290 =                                     =
291 =                                     =
292 =          buffer 0                  =
293 =                                     =
294 =                                     =
295 =                                     =
296 =====
297 =                                     =
298 =                                     =
299 =                                     =
300 =          buffer 1                  =
301 =                                     =
302 =                                     =
303 =                                     =
304 =====
305                               :
307                               :
308                               :
309 =====
310 =                                     =
311 =                                     =
312 =                                     =
313 =          last buffer                =
  
```

314  
315  
316  
317  
318  
319  
320  
321  
322  
323  
324  
325  
326  
327  
328  
329  
330  
331  
332  
333  
334  
335  
336  
337

=  
=  
=  
=====  
=====

Each of the fields of the data segment is described in the include file INCLDFS1, where they are defined. It should be noted that the following fields are just workspace, used to pass information between procedures while in spilt stack mode and have no meaning between calls to the disc free space management subsystem:

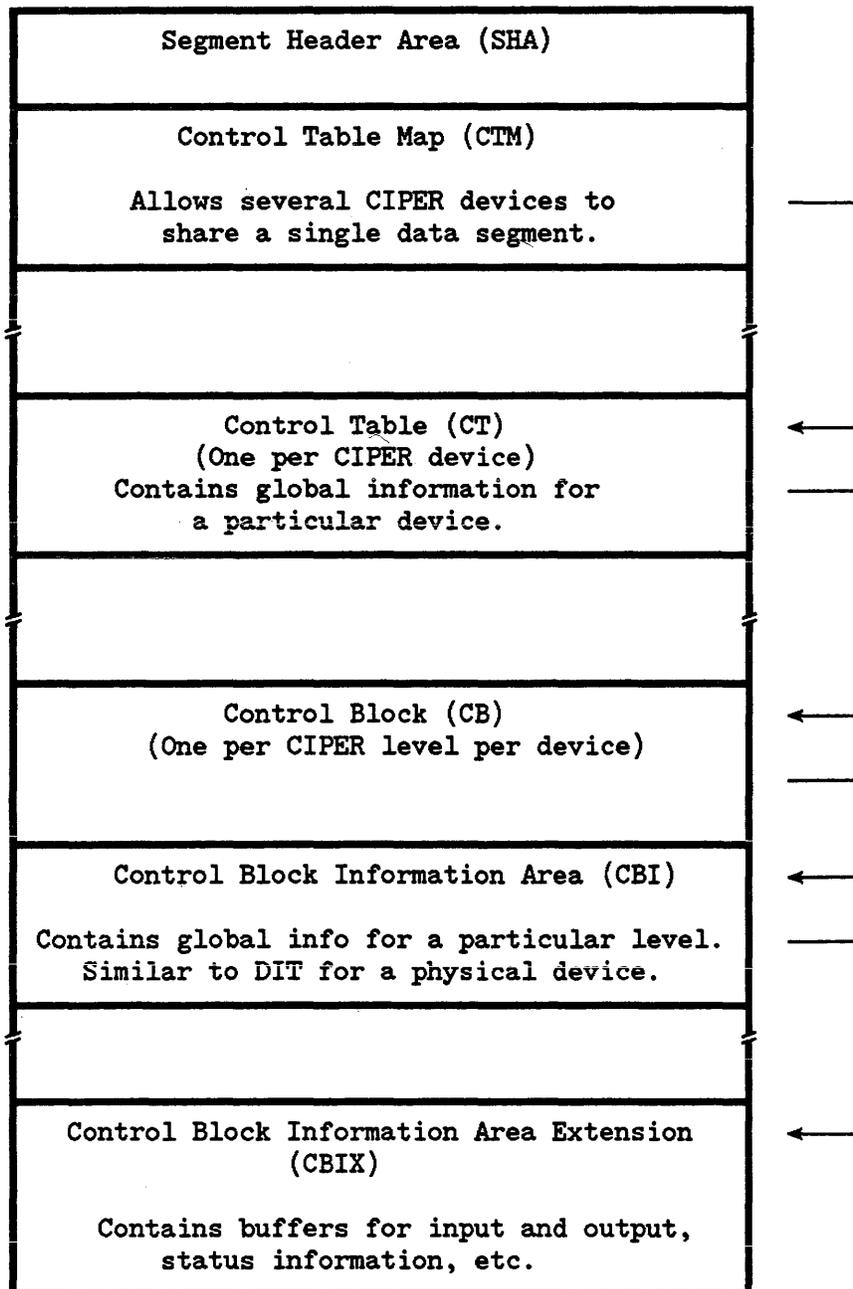
ds'page'number	ds'word'number
ds'bit'number	ds'page'ptr
ds'starting'word'number	ds'starting'bit'number
ds'number'of'sectors	ds'entry'type
ds'bit'count	ds'buffer'index
ds'disc'address	

The field ds'error'status normally has no meaning between calls unless the error'type field has a value greater than "fatal'dfs'error", in which case it means that disc space may no longer be allocated on this disc.

CHAPTER 23 CIPER TABLES

CIPER Data Segment (CDS) Overview

The CIPER data segment (CDS) is the primary data structure accessed by SOFTIO. The general format of the segment is illustrated below. The following data structures are expansions of the general format and are self explanatory within each structure detailed.



## Segment Header Area (SHA)

The SHA is the first data structure encountered within the data segment. There is only one Segment Header Area per segment.

Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	SHA'FREE'SPACE'TBL'PTR															
1	SHA'CDS'DST'NUM															
2	SHA'MAX'SEG'SIZE															
3	SHA'SEG'SIZE															
4	SHA'CTM'PTR															
5	SHA'LIOQ'LIST'PTR															

### Discussion:

SHA'FREE'SPAC'TBL'PTR - Data segment base relative address of the upper stop boundary of the dynamically managed memory area.

SHA'CDS'DST'NUM - The number of this data segment.

SHA'MAX'SEG'SIZE - The maximum size this data segment is configured for in virtual memory (ie, maximum possible size).

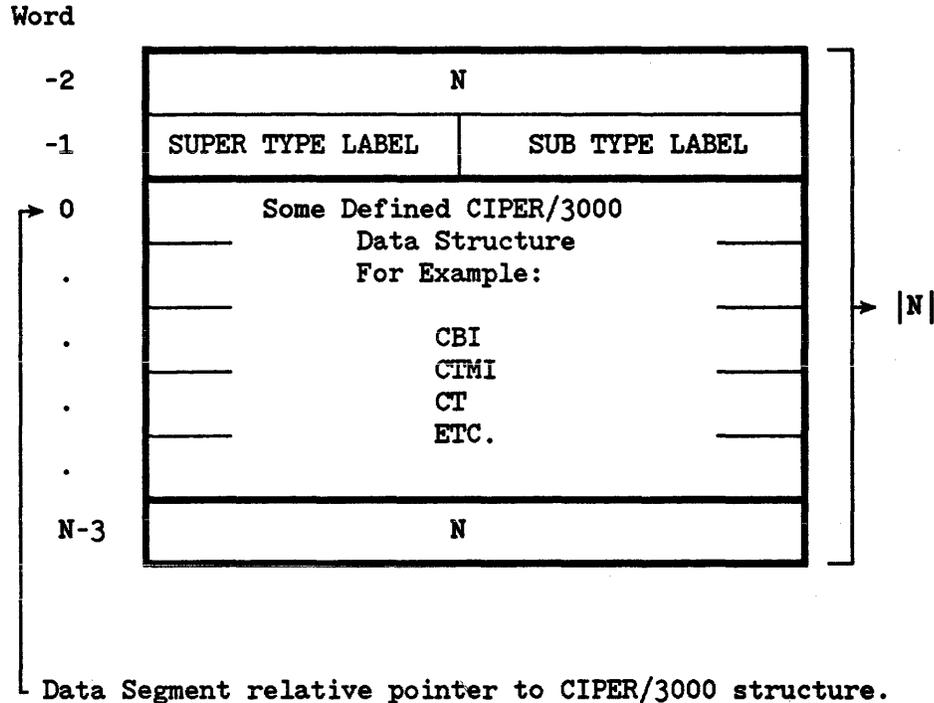
SHA'SEG'SIZE - The current size of this data segment (either main memory or disc).

SHA'CTM'PTR - Data segment base relative address of the Control Table Map.

SHA'LIOQ'LIST'PTR - Data segment base relative address of the Logical IO Queue list (not used at this time).

## Memory Allocation Manager Typical Layout

The SOFTIO module contains a Memory Manager which manages all data structures within the CIPER/3000 data segment (CDS). The structures used are ambles (Pre & Post). The Preamble is two words in length, while the postamble is 1 word in length. The MAM preamble and postamble surround each portion of the CDS allocated.

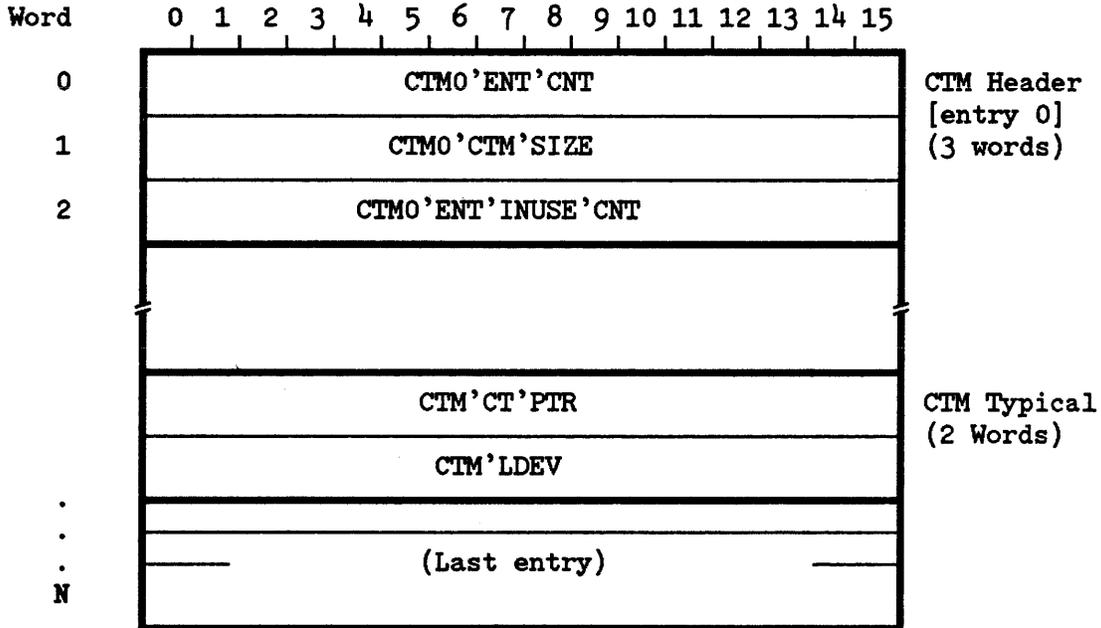


NOTE: If N is less than or equal to zero then the area is currently deallocated.

If N is greater than zero then the area is currently allocated.

## Control Table Map (CTM)

This table is a series of entries, one for each logical device. The LDTX contains an index to the logical device Control Table Map. There is only one logical device per data segment. Therefore, the CTM is comprized of only one entry.



### Discussion:

CTMO'ENT'CNT - The number of entries in the CTM (not counting the header entry).

CTMO'CTM'SIZE - The size of each entry in the CTM (disregarding the size of entry 0, the size of each entry is currently 2).

CTMO'ENT'INUSE'CNT - The number of entries in the CTM (not counting the head entry) currently in use.

CTM'CT'PTR - Data segment base relative address of the Control Table (CT).

CTM'LDEV - The logical device number for which this entry is associated.

Control Table (CT)

The Control Table Map points to the Control Table where specific device, caller, and level control information is stored.

Word

0	CT'SIR
1	CT'SIR'SAVE
2	CT'CDS'DST'NUM
3	CT'CTMI
4	CT'MSW'CALLERS'DB
5	(CT'D'CALLERS'DB)
6	CT'LSW'CALLERS'DB
7	CT'CALLERS'STK
8	CT'CALLERS'STK'DB
9	CT'LVL'CNT
10	CT'LVL'ACTIVE
11	CT'LVL'ACTIVE'PTR
.	CT'VDT'PTR
.	CT'LVL1'CB'PTR
.	CT'LVL2'CB'PTR
.	CT'LVL3'CB'PTR
.	CT'LVL4'CB'PTR
.	CT'LVL5'CB'PTR
.	CT'LVL6'CB'PTR
N	CT'LVL7'CB'PTR

Discussion:

CT'SIR - Not currently used.

CT'SIR'SAVE - Not currently used.

CT'CDS'DST'NUM - The number of this data segment.

CT'CTMI - The control table map index used to reach this control table.

CT'D'CALLERS'DB - The result of the call to CHANGEDB which moved DB to the CIPER data segment (CDS). It is used to return DB to the same spot the caller had it at.

CT'CALLERS'STK - The dst number of the calling processes' stack.

CT'CALLERS'STK'DB - The offset from the data segment base in the calling processes' DB.

CT'LVL'CNT - The number of levels currently loaded into this control table.

CT'LVL'ACTIVE - The level which is currently within this control table.

CT'LVL1'CB'PTR - Not currently used.

CT'LVL2'CB'PTR - Not currently used.

CT'LVL3'CB'PTR - Not currently used.

CT'LVL4'CB'PTR - The pointer to the control block of level four (network protocol).

CT'LVL5'CB'PTR - Not currently used.

CT'LVL6'CB'PTR - Not currently used.

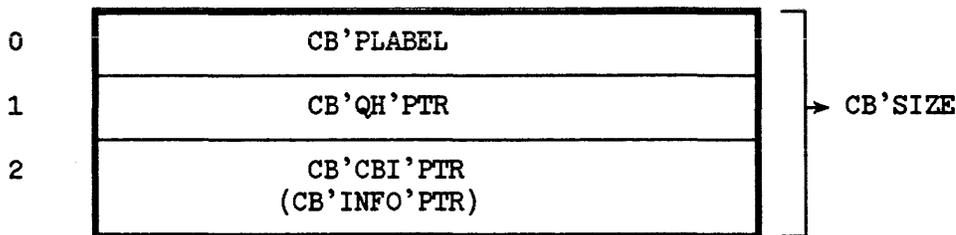
CT'LVL7'CB'PTR - The pointer to the control block of level seven (the logical driver).

## CIPER Level 'N' Control Block

For every level that exists in the CIPER Protocol model, there is a control block which contains specific control information for the level at which the operation is being accomplished. This implementation of CIPER contains level 7, 6, 4, 2, and 1. Therefore, it would seem to follow that there are seven control blocks. However, that is a false assumption. Level 7 is really the user interface in which MPE is the file system, SPOOLER, ATTACHIO and the Logical Driver. Thus, level 7 resides only partially in SOFTIO. Level 6 is the CIPER translator (procedure CPR'XLATOR). In this implementation, it is not a user-callable intrinsic and hence does not need a CB of its own. However, should it ever become a user-callable intrinsic, it will then require a level 'N' CB. Levels 7 and 4 do require control blocks since they use the data segment extensively. Levels 5 and 3 do not exist and do not currently need space. Levels 2 and 1 refer specifically to the physical driver. In the case of the HBIB driver, the DIT and IOQ hold the information that would ordinarily be in the Level 'N' CB. Thus, the HPIB driver does not need this structure. For the Multi-Point Terminal System (MTS), the process and physical driver do not require space in the data segment for control information. However, MTS does access the CIPER data segment for the data being read or written from/to the device.

In summary: there are two level 'N' CBs for this implementation. There is one for Level 7 and one for Level 4. The format for the control block is as follows:

Word



### Discussion:

CB'PLABEL - Control Block Program label. The PLABEL of the module which will be called for this level. Allows multiple modules for any level. Not currently used.

CB'QH'PTR - Control Block Queue Head pointer.  
Data segment relative pointer to the Communication Queue Head.

CB'INFO'PTR - Data segment base relative address to the control block information area. This information area is level dependent. The information within the 'INFO' block pointed to by CB'INFO'PTR contains variable length information which only the level module

called 'knows' about.

CB'SIZE - currently the CB size is set to 3 words.

NOTE: Since there are only two levels (level 4 and level 7), there are only two level 'N' control blocks and two 'INFO' areas at this time.

#### Communication Queue Head

Communication Queue Heads are used for passing internal messages within CIPER. CIPER runs on the caller's stack. The Queue Head mechanism is useful for passing messages between procedures at the same level and to the level above and below the current level. This helps to synchronize all of the events occurring within CIPER. The level 'N' CB contains a data segment relative pointer to the queue head. The queue head mechanism is logically similar to the message harbor table mechanism in the MPE internal message system.

When a message is to be passed by some procedure at some level, it merely calls one of the T'LINK'XXX procedures to do so. The memory manager acquires chunks of free memory in the data segment to hold the data. The pointers in the following table are data segment relative pointers to that chunk (or those chunks) of memory that are reserved for the message data.

Head'entry
Tail'entry
Entry'size
Free'list'ptr
Free'count
In'use'count
Max'used'count
Back'pointer

#### Discussion:

Head'entry: this is a pointer to the first entry in the queue. Items are typically removed from the head.

Tail'entry: this is a pointer to the last entry in the queue.

Entry'size: specifies the queue entry size of all entries in this particular queue. Size is in words.

Free'list'ptr: pointer to a queue of available entries. Elements are added and removed from the head.

Free'count: the number of queue elements available in the freelist.

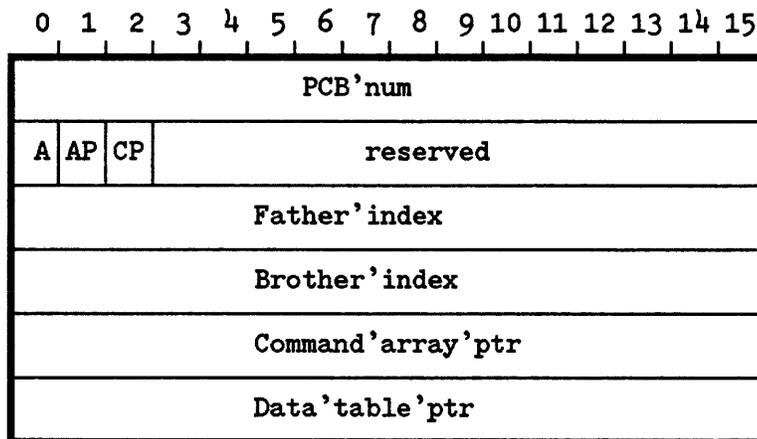
In'use'count: the number of queue elements currently linked in the request queue.

Max'used'count: a high-water mark which tallies the maximum value that In'use'count ever assumes.

Back'pointer: an optional backward reference pointer to the request queue. Could be used for a two-way linked list.

In general, a given level (n) has four request queues associated with it. There is a command queue from the level above (n+1), and a response queue back to that level. There is also a command queue to the next lower level (n-1), and a response queue from that level.

COMQUELEMENT (Communications Queue Element)



Discussion:

**PCB'num:** the Process Control Block number of the process issuing the request. Maintained at all levels to facilitate ABORTPROCIO requests.

**A:** abort bit. Set in response to an ABORTIO(LDEV) command. Allows Ciper'IO'Process to clean up the request as soon as possible.

**AP:** process abort bit. Set in response to an ABORTPROCIO command. Allows Ciper'IO'Process to clean up the request when it is convenient for it to do so.

**CP:** Ciper'IO'Process flag, which is set if CIP issued this particular request, either on its own behalf or for a user process.

**Father'index:** a request queue pointer to level (n+1)'s queue element that caused this request to be generated.

**Brother'index:** a request queue pointer to a level n queue element that is related to this element, by virtue of having the same level (n+1) queue element generating the request.

**Command'array'ptr:** a pointer to a command array specified by the calling level. Contents of the command array depend on the interface established between levels. The first word will always be the request flags passed from the user (or CIP) which must be maintained to the lowest level.

**Data'table'ptr:** a pointer to the virtual data table associated with this request.

## Control Block Information Area

For every level 'N' Control Block, there is a Control Block Information Area (CBI). In this implementation there are 2 CBI's since there is a level 7 and a level 4 Control Block. The CBI is a variable length extension to the CB. It can be different lengths for different levels. The level 7 and level 4 CBI's are outlined below.

### LEVEL 7 CONTROL BLOCK INFORMATION (CBI)

Word

0	CDS'AREA'BASE
1	INITIALIZED
2	JOB'ACTIVE
3	FREE'BUFF'LIST
4	O'R'BASE
5	I'R'BASE
6	DEV'STATUS'BASE
7	COMPOSITE'STATUS'BASE
8	ENV'STATUS'BASE
9	JOB'REPORT'BASE
10	EXPANDED'FEATURES
11	INPUT'SEQUENCE'COUNT
12	OUTPUT'SEQUENCE'COUNT
13	RECEIVE'READY'COUNT
14	CPR'XLATOR
15	FLAGS
16	SEQUENCE'1'BUFFER
17	O'R'DATA'TYPE
18	I'R'DATA'TYPE
19	FILE'OPEN'COUNT

LEVEL 7 CONTROL BLOCK INFORMATION (CBI) CONT.

20	DEVICE 'ALLOCATED
21	LOGICAL 'DEVICE
22	CIPER 'DST
23	OUT 'RECS 'OVERWRITTEN
24	IN 'RECS 'OVERWRITTEN
25	DEVICE 'BUFFER 'SIZE
26	DEVICE 'ENV 'STATUS 'SIZE
27	PRODUCT 'NUMBER
28	STORAGE 'REQUIREMENTS
29	TEMP 'AREA
30	CT 'PTR
31	PACKET 'HEADER 'SIZE
32	PACKET 'TRAILER 'SIZE
33	PACKET 'SIZE
34	DEV 'CLR 'COUNT
35	DEV 'CLR 'IN 'PROGRESS
36	SR 'ENABLE
37	ESB 'FREQUENCY
38	LOGGING 'DST
39	LOGGING 'BUFFER
40	EVENT 'MAP
41	STATUS 'ENABLED
42	STATUS 'RECEIVED
43	STATUS 'REPORTED



Discussion:

CDS'AREA'BASE - contains the CDS relative address of the Control Block Information eXtension (CBIX). The CBIX is the area that contains all record buffer, status tanks, and other arrays used by the logical driver.

INITIALIZED - a logical flag set to true when the entire CBIX and all other information areas have been completely initialized.

JOB'ACTIVE - a logical flag set to true when a command has been sent to start a job, and that command has been passed to the device.

FREE'BUFF'LIST - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the first entry in a linked list of record buffer areas that are currently not in use.

O'R'BASE - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the base of the output record buffer area. This buffer is normally contained within the region pointed to by cds'area'base, but it does not have to be.

I'R'BASE - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the base of the input record buffer area. Like the output record buffer area, this is typically contained within the region pointed to by cds'area'base.

COMPOSITE'STATUS'BASE - word pointer to the area that contains composite status. Composite status is the logical "OR" of any device status reports that are received during any one call to the logical driver.

DEV'STATUS'BASE - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the base of the device status buffer area, which is used to store incoming device status reports.

ENV'STATUS'BASE - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the base of the environmental status buffer, which is used to store incoming device environmental status reports.

JOB'REPORT'BASE - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of the base of the job report buffer area, which is used to store incoming job reports.

EXPANDED'FEATURES - a logical flag which is set to true when a driver call is performed requesting access to the extended features of the peripheral. This access may not be granted if the caller has insufficient capability. The default is that the user is not in expanded features mode.

INPUT'SEQUENCE'COUNT - an integer counter which contains the input record sequence count. This value is used in error checking to determine if the protocol at the logical level has been violated (such as an entire record lost). This counter is set to zero upon completion of a device clear sequence, and increments by one after reception of an input record.

OUTPUT'SEQUENCE'COUNT - an integer counter which contains the output record sequence count. Each time a record is sent to the peripheral, this value is incremented by one. The peripheral maintains a similar count, which it uses to perform error checking on the records it receives. This counter is set to zero upon completion of a device clear sequence.

RECEIVE'READY'COUNT - an integer counter which maintains the number of available buffers in the peripheral. This count is increased by the value the peripheral sends in its RECEIVE READY report, and is decremented by one each time a record is sent to the peripheral. If the count ever reaches zero, then the logical driver must wait for a RECEIVE READY before it can send any more records.

CPR'XLATE'FLAGS - a double integer which is used by the CIPER function code translator during its process of translating MPE function codes into device recognizable commands.

SEQUENCE'1'BUFFER - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of an array used by the CIPER function code translator to buffer any escape sequences which must be placed ahead of the user's data.

O'R'DATA'TYPE - an integer which contains a code signifying the type of data being currently sent to the peripheral. This is initially set to zero (specifies user data with the control mask invoked), but it may be changed by an appropriate call to the logical driver.

I'R'DATA'TYPE - an integer which contains a code specifying the type of data requested from the peripheral by the user. This is initially set to zero (specifies responses to user escape sequences) but may be changed by an appropriate call to the logical driver.

FILE'OPEN'COUNT - an integer which counts the number of nested file open calls that have currently been made against the device. In the final version of CIPER, this count will be used to determine if the user is finished with the device so resources used by the logical driver may be returned to the system.

DEVICE'ALLOCATED - set TRUE when the first FOPEN is requested. Set FALSE upon completion of device close request.

LOGICAL'DEVICE - an integer which is used to store the logical device number of the device for which this data segment has been allocated. The logical driver will pass this value on to lower levels, as it must reach the physical driver.

CIPER'DST - an integer which is used to store the data segment number of this data segment. The logical driver will pass this down to lower levels, as it must reach the physical driver.

OUT'RECS'OVERWRITTEN - an integer counter which tallies the number of times a device clear command had to be written over an output record buffer of user data. This is used for internal debugging and protocol validation only.

IN'RECS'OVERWRITTEN - an integer counter which tallies the number of times a CLEAR RESPONCE has overwritten user's data in the input record buffer area. This is used for internal debugging and protocol validation only.

DEVICE'BUFFER'SIZE - an integer which contains the size, in bytes, of the peripheral's record maximum record size. This information is returned in the peripheral's CLEAR RESPONCE.

DEVICE'ENV'STATUS'SIZE - an integer which contains the size, in bytes, of the peripheral's largest environmental status report. This information is returned in the peripheral's CLEAR RESPONCE.

PRODUCT'NUMBER - a word pointer which contains the CBIX relative address of a buffer area used to store the ASCII encoded product number of the peripheral. This information is returned in the peripheral's CLEAR RESPONCE.

STORAGE'REQUIREMENTS - an integer which contains the size in words, of the region in the CIPER data segment that the logical driver requires for its buffer areas and other storage. The value contained does not include the size of the CBIX.

TEMP'AREA - a word pointer which contains the DB relative address of a small region of the CIPER data segment which is allocated only during the initialization phases, then later released.

CT'PTR - a word pointer which contains the DB relative address of the control table for the logical device. This is a backward pointer.

PACKET'HEADER'SIZE - an integer which contains the size, in bytes, of the Level 2 packet header. This value is used by the logical driver to reserve space at the front of the record for use by the network protocol level.

PACKET'TRAILER'SIZE - an integer which contains the size, in bytes, of the Level 2 packet trailer. This value is used by the logical driver to reserve space at the front of the record for use by the network protocol level.

PACKET'SIZE - indicates size, in bytes, of level 4 packet.

DEV'CLR'COUNT - count of current recursion level in B08'DEVICE'CLR. If preset limit exceeded, we give up.

DEV'CLR'IN'PROGRESS - a count of how many times the DEVICE CLEAR procedure has been recursively entered. If this count exceeds a preset level, then the DEVICE CLEAR has been unable to restore normal communications with the device, probably due to a catastrophic hardware malfunction.

SR'ENABLE - configuration information used to construct a CONFIGURE record in the event the device powerfails and must be initialized.

ESB'FREQUENCY - configuration information that tells the device how many checkpoints can occur before the transmission of an environmental status block becomes mandatory.

LOGGING'DST - the data segment number of a DST used for performance evaluation. This DST will not be allocated when CIPER is released.

LOGGING'BUFFER - contains the CBIX relative address of an area used for construction of log entries for performance logging.

EVENT'MAP - a bit map that describes which performance events (currently there is only one type defined) are to be logged.

STATUS'ENABLED - a bit map set by the caller (spooler) which defines the types of peripheral status reports the caller is interested in receiving. When (if) any of the enabled types is received, the caller will be notified via a special return code (%41).

STATUS'RECEIVED - bit map of which status types have been received since the last time the caller read those status reports.

STATUS'REPORTED - bit map of which status types that have been received have been reported to the caller via the %41 status return code.

DEFAULT'ACCESS'MODE - during initialization, set TRUE if device subtype=9, otherwise, set FALSE. Indicates whether access mode is FEATURE or TRANSPARENT after a start of job request.

COMP'STAT'AVAILABLE - set to TRUE whenever a new version of composite status becomes available. Set to FALSE whenever composite status is either read or cleared.

#### Level 4 Control Block Information (CBI)

Word

0	LVL'2'HEADER'SIZE
1	LVL'2'TRAILER'SIZE
2	LVL'2'PACKET'SIZE
3	HEADER'MOVE'SIZE
4	TRAILER'MOVE'SIZE
5	INITIALIZED

#### Discussion:

LVL'2'HEADER'SIZE - Contains the number of words required by the physical driver (CIPER level 2) for frame headers. Returned by the physical driver during initialization.

LVL'2'TRAILER'SIZE - Contains the number of words required by the physical driver (CIPER level 2) for frame trailers. Returned by the physical driver during initialization.

LVL'2'PACKET'SIZE - Contains the size (in bytes) of the largest frame the physical driver can accept in one call. Returned by the physical driver during initialization.

HEADER'MOVE'SIZE - Contains the combined number of words (level 4 and level 2) that must be moved to make room for packet and

frame trailers.

TRAILER'MOVE'SIZE - Contains the combined number of words (level 4 and level 2) that must be moved to make room for packet and frame trailers.

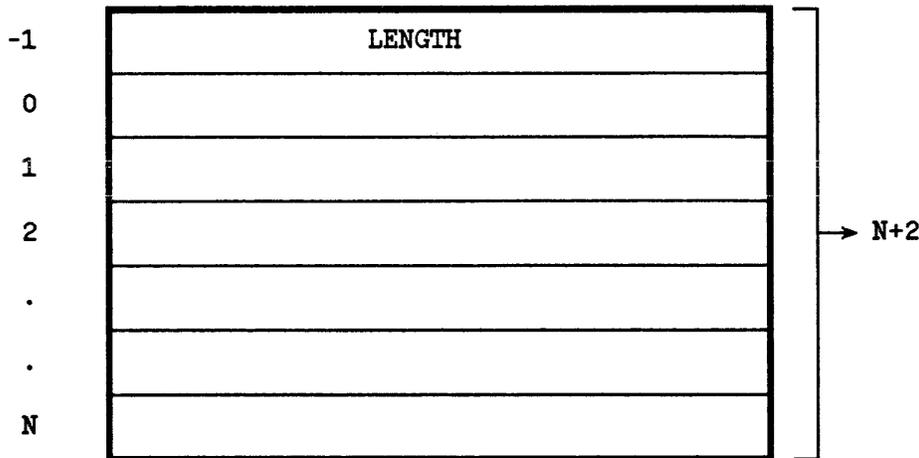
INITIALIZED - Set to TRUE if the CBI has been successfully initialized. Otherwise, set to FALSE.

### Control Block Information Extension

The first table is a typical sub-area within the CBIX, such as is used for status tanks, buffer areas, etc. The second table actually shows the order of the different sub-areas within the CBIX. This CBIX is for Level 7, the Logical Driver.

### General Entry Format

Word



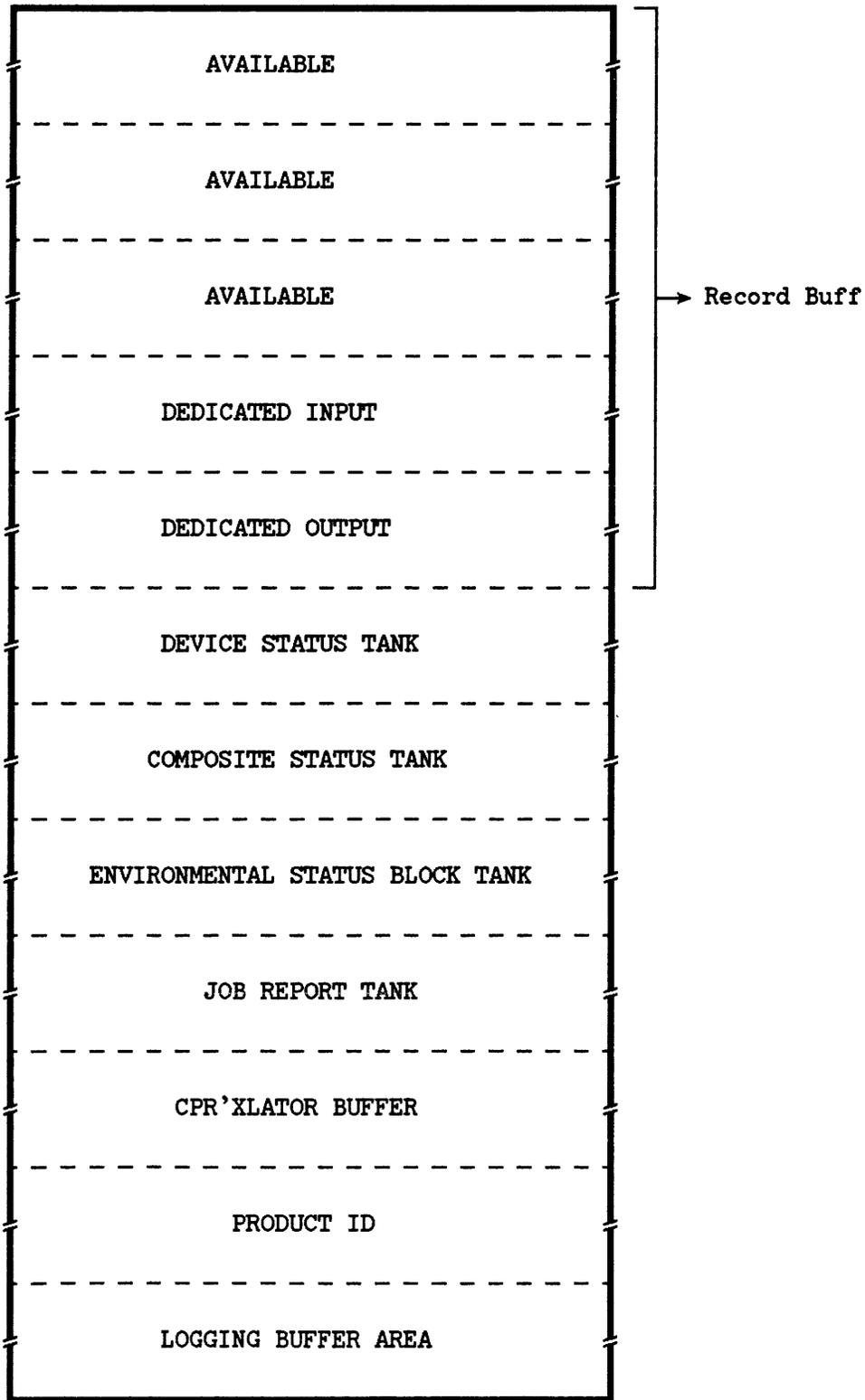
NOTE: LENGTH - Is the size of the sub-area, including the length word itself. Thus, length ALWAYS contains N+2.

Each entry in the CBIX has the general from of the above entry.

### Level Seven Control Block Info Extension (CBIX)

The following describes the current CBIX form for level seven. Note that in this layout, the drawing is not to any scale.

Level Seven CBIX (Continued)



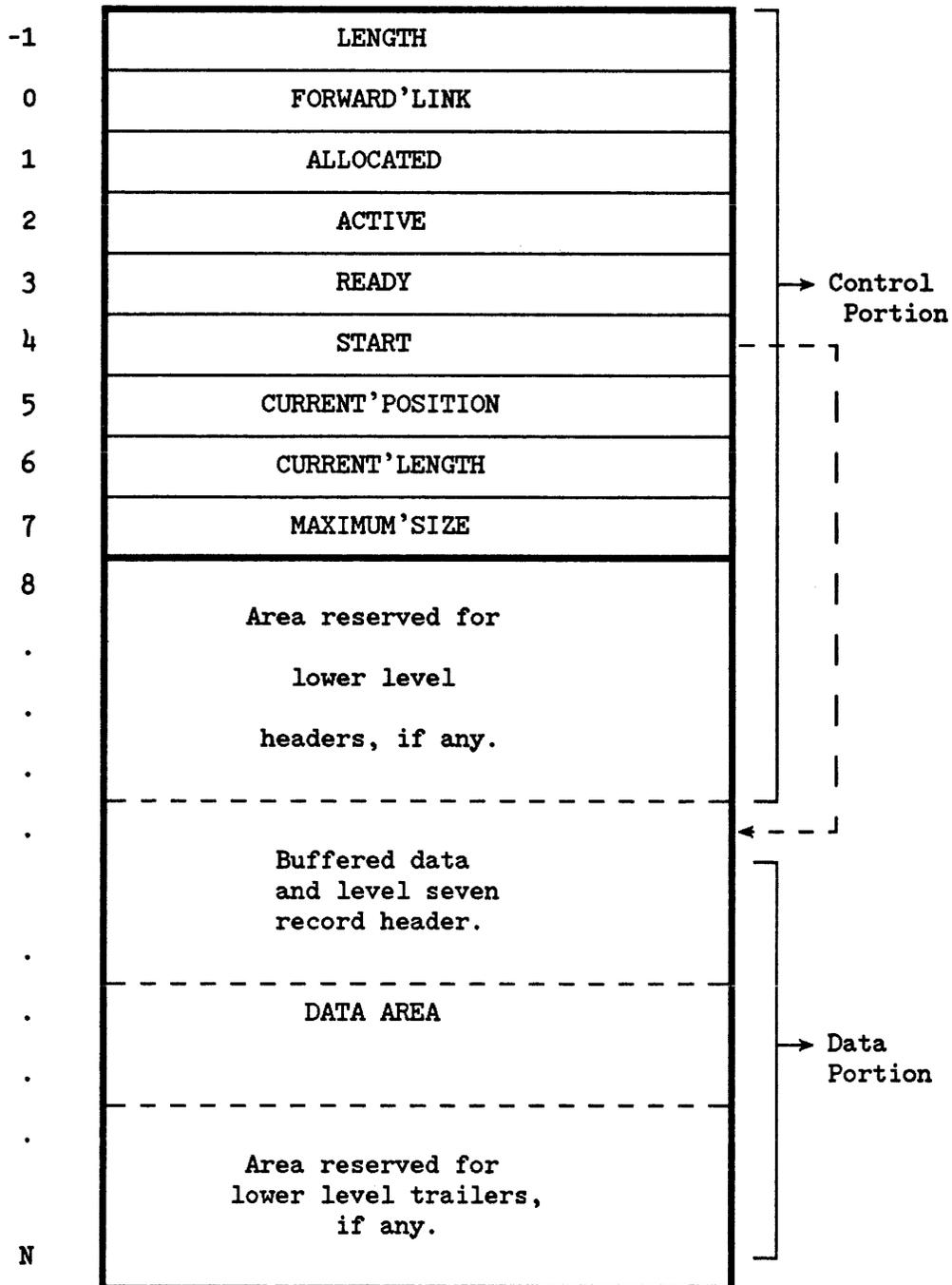
Level 7 CBIx (Continued)

NOTES:

- o Device status tank actually holds two copies - one copy of the previous report is used to compare against a new copy to see if any states have changed (such as going from on-line to offline).
- o Composite status is the logical "OR" of all device status reports received during a particular call to the logical driver. This was done to reduce the possibility of the calling program missing an error condition due to multiple device status reports over-writing themselves. The area is cleared out at the start of most calls to B08'LOGICAL'DVR, so only those status reports which are received during the call will be returned.
- o The logging buffer area is allocated all of the time, but the code to use it is not in place unless SOFTIO is compiled with the X7 toggle set "ON." When logging, this area is used to construct a log record before writing it to a logging data segment. The head entry of the current logging DST is kept in the logging buffer.
- o Five record buffer areas are allocated during initialization. One is used as a dedicated output buffer, one is a dedicated input buffer, and the other three are linked into a free-list. The free-list buffers are used to send asynchronous requests (e.g. ESB Immediate) without disturbing a record under construction (such as a write data record).

Typical Record Buffer Area

Word



## Discussion:

### Control Portion

**LENGTH** - Is the number of words, including the length word, allocated to a particular buffer area.

**FORWARD'LINK** - Is used if the buffer area is linked in a free-list. If so, FORWARD'LINK contains the CBIX relative address of the next buffer in the list. Otherwise, contains a zero.

**ALLOCATED** - Is set FALSE if the buffer area is in the free-list. It is set to TRUE when not in the free-list.

**ACTIVE** - Is set to TRUE if the buffer area contains any pending data.

**READY** - Is set to TRUE when a buffer area being used for output is ready for transmission (currently not being used for this release).

**START** - Is an offset (in words) to the start of the data portion of the buffer area. The offset is relative to the zeroth word of the control portion (not the -1 word!!!).

**CURRENT'POSITION** - Is an offset (in bytes) to the next available byte in the data portion. The offset is relative to the zeroth word of the control portion (not the -1 word!!!).

**CURRENT'LENGTH** - Contains a count (in bytes) of the data currently contained in the data portion.

**MAXIMUM'SIZE** - Contains the maximum number of bytes that a record may contain. This quantity is a device dependent value.

### Data Portion

This is where a record going to or coming from the peripheral is assembled or interpreted. In the case of the HP 2608S, the first four (4) bytes are always the record header.

The amount of space required by lower levels for headers and trailers is determined at initialization and the appropriate number of words allocated when the record buffer area is set up.

### Logical Device Table Extension (LDTX)

The LDTX is the last of three tables in the LDT data segment. Refer to Chapter 13 for a full description of these tables. The procedure B08 'Logical' Driver uses the CIPER entry to locate and access the CIPER data segment.

DST %16 = 14

SIR %12 = 10

#### Zero Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	Highest Entry							Entry Size								
1																
2																
3																
4																

CIPER Entry

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	1	0	reserved				DB	0						
1	CIPER Device Control Data Segment (CDCDS)															
2	DN	CTM Index for this device (CTMI)														
3	0															
4	0															

Discussion:

0.(2:1): This logical device uses the CIPER protocol.

CTMI: Control Table Map Index (an index into the Control Table Map (CTM) which is located in the Ciper Device Control Data Segment (CDCDS)).

DN: Ciper is shutdown. If set, an internal data integrity error has occurred and the device has been locked out from user access.

DB: If set to 1, then debugging in effect.

HIOCIPRO DIT (HP2608S)

There is one DIT per physical device. If a physical device represents more than one logical device, the logical device number is obtained from the IOQ element (however, this driver only supports one device per controller.) The following diagram shows the DIT used for the HP-IB CIPER physical driver.

Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	0	0	AC	RQ	0	0	0	IO	IA	NO	ST	0					
1	SYSDB relative pointer to the DIT for the next device requesting this resource or service																DLINK
2	SYSDB relative pointer to the first IOQ in request list for this device																DIOQP
3	IOT		Phys. unit				Logical device number										DLDEV
4	SYSDB relative pointer to Device Linkage Table																DDLTP
5	SYSDB relative pointer to Intrp Linkage Table																DILTP
6	VS	AB	RE	TP	NR	NR CNT		DEVICE STATUS									
7	Hardware error status. Set when the driver detects an error. Whenever <0, the driver monitor logs an I/O error and clears this word																DSERR
8	Bit 0 is set at completion of timer																DTIME
9	Holds the time out request entry index while a timer is active.																DRQST
10	RF	UE	DE	TO	UNIT CNT		DATA CNT		TO CNT		PRTY CNT						
11	Error logging location 1																DLOGERROR
12	Error logging location 2																DLOGCOUNT

DFLAG - Flags and request state

AC ACTIVE - A monitor is currently servicing this device.

RQ REQUEST - A service request is pending while the monitor is active.

IO IOPROG - An I/O Channel Program is running for this device.

IA IAK - An interrupt or response has occurred for this device.

NO NOTRDY - Go to state %10 after Idle Channel Program is started.

ST STWAIT - The device monitor is starting an Idle Channel Program for this device. There is no IOQ associated with this type of request.

STATE - State of the device monitor. Specifies the next action to be taken in SIODM in servicing the request:

- 0 - start new request
- 1 - not used
- 2 - call driver initiator procedure
- 3 - call driver completor procedure
- 4 - not used
- 5 - process request completed
- 6 - initiate device recognition sequence
- 7 - start operator intervention wait
- %10 - wait for interrupt (operator intervention)  
restart at state 0
- %11 - wait for data segment freeze, then state 2
- %12 - wait for driver initiator to be frozen, then  
allocate controller (state 2)
- %13 - wait for I/O completion interrupt, then state 3
- %14 - wait for controller, then call driver initiator
- %15 - not used
- %16 - wait for initiator make present, then state 2
- %17 - wait for completor make present, then state 3

DLDEV - I/O system type, unit and logical device number

- 0 - HP3000 Series 2/3
- 1 - HP3000 Series 33 (HPIB)
- 2 - Unused
- 3 - Unused

DSAVE - Device processing flags

VS - VALID STATUS - Set to indicate Device Status has been updated.

AB - DVRABFLAG - Sequence Abort in progress due to ABORT request.

RE - RETRYFLAG - Sequence Abort in progress due to an error.

TP - TIMERPOPPED - Current error is due to software timer popping.

NR - NOTRDYFLAG - Not Ready Wait in progress.

NR CNT - Number of Not Ready Waits during this request.

DEVICE STATUS - Device status returned during a Sequence Abort.

BIT 8 - CRC available and enabled.

BIT 9 - Reserved.

BIT 10 - Reserved.

BIT 11 - Reserved.

BIT 12 - Power fail or reset has occurred.

BIT 13 - A protocol error has been detected.

BIT 14 - A parity error has been detected.

BIT 15 - The peripheral has data to send.

DSERR - Pointer to status to be logged.

Bits.(0:8) - Number of words to be logged.

Bits.(8:8) - Offset relative to DITP(0).

DCOUNTS - Error flags and error counts (4).

RF - REQ FAILED - An error has forced this request to be aborted.

UE - UNIT ERROR - The current error is a Unit Error.

DE - DATA ERROR - The current error is a Data Error.

TO - TIME OUT - The current error is a GIC Time Out Error.

UNIT CNT - Number of Unit Errors during this request.

DATA CNT - Number of Data Errors during this request.

TO CNT - Number of GIC Time Outs during this request.

PRTY CNT - Number of HP-IB Parity Errors during this request.

CIPER IOQ Element

Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	Request dependent flags (see below)															QFLAG	
1	SYSDB relative pointer to next IOQ element. Points to first word of element.															QLINK	
2								Logical device number								QLDEV	
3																QMISC	
4	S	If QFLAG.(3:1) is clear then this is the DST number of the target data segment. If S is set, QADDR is DB relative.														QDSTN	
5	Offset in the data segment or system buffer table to the target data buffer.															QADDR	
6	Used by the new Disc routines for special status returns.							Function code for this request. (See next section.)								QFUNC	
7	On initiation, specifies the word count (0) or byte count (<0). At completion of the request this location contains the actual transmission count in the same units (bytes or words) as in the request.															QWBCT	
8	Parameter 1.															QPAR1	
9	Parameter 2.															QPAR2	
10	PCBN					QUALIFIER					RSTATUS					QSTAT	

QFLAG - Request dependent flags

- Bit 0 ABORT - Abort this request and return an error indication to the caller.
- Bit 1 SPECIAL - Apply special handling to this request. (Not used)
- Bit 2 DIAG - This is a request from the diagnostic subsystem.
- Bit 3 SYSBUFF - Target is an index relative to the SBUF Table of the data buffer.

- Bit 4 IOWAKE - Wake caller on completion of request.
- Bit 5 BLOCKED - Blocked I/O. The caller is waited in ATTACHIO until the request is completed. Implies IOWAKE.
- Bit 6 COMPLETED - The request has been completed and the caller awakened if he had requested (with IOWAKE).
- Bit 7 DATAFRZN - Set by the memory management routines (MAM) when a MAKEPRESENT request is successfully completed and indicates the data segment is frozen in memory.
- Bit 8 MAMERRORD - An error has occurred while MAM was trying to make the target data segment present and freeze it in memory.
- Bit 9 PREQ - (Not used)
- Bit 10 SFAIL - Delayed failure of SIO instruction. If a call to STARTIO resulted in the request being added to the channel queue, this bit indicates that the SIO instruction failed when the request was selected for execution.
- Bit 11 PFAIL - The request was aborted because of a system power failure.

QSTAT - PCB number and request completion status.

PCBN - The Process Control Block (PCB) number of the process which made this request. If zero, the request is not associated with any process and the IOQ element is to be returned by the system when the request has completed.

RSTATUS - General status indicating the final state of the request. The following codes are used:

- 0 - Not started or awaiting completion.
- 1 - Successful completion.
- 2 - End-of-file detected.
- 3 - Unusual, but recoverable, condition detected.
- 4 - Irrecoverable error has occurred.

QUALIFIER - A code which further defines or qualifies the general status.

General Status (13:3)	Qualifying Status (8:5)	Overall (8:8)
0 - Pending	1 - Waiting For Completion	%10
	3 - Not Ready Wait	%30
1 - Successful	0 - No Errors	%1

2 - End of File	(Not Used)	
3 - Unusual Condition	3 - Request Aborted	%33
	6 - Powerfail Abort	%63
	%21 - Device Powered Up	%213
4 - Irrecoverable Error	0 - Invalid Request	%4
	1 - Transfer Error	%14
	2 - I/O Timed Out Before Complete	%24
	4 - SIO Failure	%44
	5 - Unit Failure	%54
	%12 - System Error	%124
	%14 - Channel Failure	%144
	%21 - Parity Error	%214

Device Reference Table

There is one DRT per device controller. The contents of this table are used for processing interrupts.

Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	Channel Program Pointer (SIOP)															DRT0	
1	Channel Program Variable Area pointer (CPVA)															DRT1	
2	Interrupt Handler Program Label															DRT2	
3	ST	SH	PF	( status )								WS	GF	DT	WT	DRT3	

DRT3

- Bit 0 - ST, Channel Program Status; 0 - halted, 1 - running
- 1 - SH, SIOP or HIOP instruction pending
- 2 - PF, Power Fail recovery in progress
- 12 - WS, Waiting for device status request
- 13 - GF, GIC FIFO buffer not empty
- 14 - DT, DMA transfer active
- 15 - WT, Channel Program in Wait state

### Interrupt Linkage Table

There is one ILT for each device controller configured on the system. A controller may support more than one unit, however the HP-IB CIPER physical driver currently only supports one unit.

Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	MNEMONIC
0	Channel															ICPVA0	
1	Program															ICPVA1	
2	Variable															ICPVA2	
3	Area (ICPVA)															ICPVA3	
4	DMA Abort															ICPVA4	
5	Address															ICPVA5	
6	0															ISRQL	
7	LI	CHANQUE					CHAN			DEV						ICNTRL	
8	SYSDB relative pointer to Channel Program area															ISIOP	
9	SYSDB relative pointer to Status Return area. (Always zero for this driver.)															ISTAP	
10	single instruction that is executed to extract the device unit number from the status pointed to by ISTAP. (Since there is only one unit on the controller, this entry is not used.)															IUNIT	
11	SYSDB relative DIT pointer of the device currently using the channel to perform a data operation.															ICDP	
12	SIOPSIZE						CQUEN									IQUEUE	
13	RW	WP	IG								HCUNIT						IFLAG
14	SYSDB relative DIT pointer for unit 0															IDITP0	
15	Peripheral Channel Program																
N	(Variable length)																

ICPVA0/3 - Channel Program Variable Area

The first word is used by the channel program processor to store status information after I/O channel aborts. The next word is used by the driver to indicate if status should be examined for special conditions or errors. The other two words are not used.

ICPVA4/5 - DMA abort address

If a DMA abort occurs, the absolute address where the abort occurred is stored in this area.

ICNTRL - Contains controller information

- LIM - If this bit is set, the controller is sharing a software channel resource in order to limit bandwidth.
- CHANQUE - The software channel resource number.
- CHAN - Channel number (four most significant bits of DRTN).
- DEV - Device number (three least significant bits of DRTN).

IQUEUE -

- SIOPSIZE - (number of words + 1)/2 in the channel program area.
- CQUEN - For a multi-unit controller this field contains the software controller resource number.

IFLAG - Controller and Channel Program state flags

- RUNWAIT - An Idle Channel Program should be started when there are no active requests to process. This flag is always 0 for this version of the driver.
- WAITPROG - An Idle Channel Program has been started for this controller. This bit is reset by an interrupt.
- IGNOREHI - An HIOP instruction has been issued against this controller but the channel program was not in a wait statement. Therefore ignore the interrupt generated by the channel code when this program halts.
- HCUNIT - Highest configured unit number for this controller.

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