

CONTROL DATA CORPORATION

CYBER-70 and 600C

PP COMPASS

*SCOPE*

CLASS TRAINING MANUAL

Advanced Software Education  
CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE

DE4020-1

COURSE FH 4020

KRONOS/NOS PPU COMPASS

STUDENT HANDOUT



# 6000 PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR (PP) COMPASS

## PURPOSE

This course is designed to give the system programmer the capability of writing and debugging peripheral processor (PP) programs that interface with the SCOPE operating system.

## OBJECTIVE

Upon completion the student will be expected to write a simple PP program of sufficient completeness to be executable in a running SCOPE system. He will be expected to understand the uses of monitor functions, PP resident routines, PP system macros, SCPTTEXT symbols, PP memory layout, and PP interfacing with both central memory and peripheral equipment.

## DESCRIPTION

This is a lecture/laboratory course where the student will be expected to write a PP program of sufficient completeness capable of being EDITLIBed into a running SCOPE operating system.

## PREREQUISITE

6000 SCOPE Analysis (~~E6002~~) or 6000 SCOPE Workshop (~~E6004~~)

## COURSE NO.

A6002

DE 402

## LENGTH

5 days

## MAXIMUM STUDENTS

16

## CONTENTS

Introduction

PP Hardware Review

Instruction Repertoire

- Assembler Mnemonics
- Pseudoinstructions
- Conditional Operators
- Data Channel Interface

PP Memory Layout

- Direct Cells
- PP Resident
- Transient Programs
- Overlays

Monitor Functions

SCPTTEXT

PP Resident Routines

PP System Macros

Peripheral Equipment Interface

- Converters
- Console Display
- 3000 Type Controllers

CONTROL DATA EDUCATION INSTITUTES

# PPU COMPASS WORKBOOK

## CONTENTS

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SAMPLE PP PROGRAMS	13

*PPU COMPASS*  
*COURSE MATERIALS*

1961 FORM NO.	(19) FORM OR INDICATION NO.	(18) CATALOG DESCRIPTION (INCLUDE PRODUCT DESIGNATION)
1	60183300	ASNER/COMPASS TRAINING GUIDE
2	60347400	CYBER SYSTEM DESCR VOL.1
3	60347300	INSTRUCTION DESCR VOL.2
4	60352500	CHANNEL I/O SETCS
5	60334400	6681/4 CHNL. CONV.
6	60333900	6602 CONSOLE DISPLAY
7	60375300	6642 DDP
8	60334600	6671 DATA SET CTRL.
9	60334500	6673/4 " "
10	38706000	6675. TTY MK (A)
11	60332300	3243/3447/3549 CARD READ CTRL.
12	60332100	3446/3644 CARD PUNCH CTRL
13	60237500	3558 MAG TAPE CTRL
14	60364400	6033/844 DISK & CTRL (GIM)
15	60353900	7054/844 OPER. AND PROG.
16	60273500	3553 MASS STORAGE CTRL
17	60231300	3555 LINE PRINT CTRL
18	60361700	COMPASS INSTR. CARD
19	60164500	CP/PP INSTR. CARD
20	60361000	COMPASS 3. INSTANT
21	60347100	ECS REF MNL.
22	60087500	2" 3-RING BINDER
23	AA2987	CYBER CODING PADS

CYBER 70/6000 SERIES PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR COMPASS

{A6002}

Days	1	2	3	4	5
	Introduction Coding Format	Coding Conven- tions	Monitor Functions	I/O  Concepts	Deadstart  I/O
	Hardware Review	PP Macros		I/O  Instructions and Examples	Advanced Coding (Relocatable Overlays)
	Inter-PP Instruction Set	System Tables And Pointers			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Formats</li> <li>•Addressing Modes</li> <li>•The Non-I/O Instruction Set</li> <li>•CM I/O</li> </ul>	PP Resident			

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K - KROVOS 2.1 WORKSHOP MANUAL  
 H - 170 Hardware ref. man.  
 sec - Handout

CYBER 70/6000 SERIES PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR COMPASS

{A6002}

Days	1	2	3	4	5
projects →	Introduction Coding Format	SYSTEXT INSTANT Coding Conventions	Monitor Functions I 4-2 K 3-10 SYSTEXT	<del>K 20-1</del> I/O	Deadstart
	Hardware Review	SYSTEXT PP Macros		Concepts	I/O
1	Inter-PP Instruction Set	System Tables And Pointers SYSTEXT K 2-2 * INSTANT K 2-4 *	I/O	Instructions and Examples	Advanced Coding (Relocatable Overlays)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formats</li> <li>• Addressing Modes</li> <li>• The Non-I/O Instruction Set</li> <li>• CM I/O</li> </ul> H 4-53 sec 4	PP Resident K 4-1 I 3-34 PPR		K 8-1 H 5-30 H 5-43 INSTANT - Func codes H 5-32 DIDP pg 11 sec 3 H 4-73 H 5-36 H 5-42	K 24-1

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SECTION ONE

P R O J E C T S



SECTION ONE - ASSIGNMENTS

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Projects	1-2

PP CODING CLASS

ASSIGNMENTS

1. WORK THE EXERCISES (INSTRUCTIONS)
  - a. Problem Sets 1 and 2 - page 18
  - b. Problem Set 3 - page 19
  - c. Problem set 4 - page 27
  
2. STUDY TWO CHOSEN CODE EXAMPLES
  - a. LAJ's RA+70 area code - page 33
  - b. PP Resident Routine R.DFM - page 34 or page 122a

3. WRITE A PP PROGRAM

Choose one from the list of "Projects" -

Preferred choices are #2 or #4

Code the program, keypunch it, assemble it, and then prepare the deck for an Editlib run

## PROJECTS

### PP CODING CLASS (Choose One)

Given:

1. Two data words in a central memory program:

BUF DATA 123,456

- a) Write a PP program to get these two numbers, add them together, and return the sum to the CP program at:

ANS BSSZ 1

- b) Write the CP program to check it out. Establish all the linkage necessary to call the PP program, receive the answer, and dump it out.

Note:

The CP and PP programs must obviously communicate with each other via all legal paths. The student must code them properly. However, the student does not have to write the Editlib control cards which would be necessary to put his PP program in the system library.

2. Write a PP Program to find the CP Program's Control Point number. Print the Job Name and CP Number in the job's dayfile. Write a calling CP routine to check it out.
3. Put #2 in LEJ as a mod.
4. Write a relocatable PP overlay; and a transient program to call it, relocate it, and execute it.
5. Add a new control card. CTO (Comment to Operator). Modify LAJ to process the new CTO card.
6. Write 2 PP Programs to communicate via the PP Interlock Register.
7. Modify MTR and R.IDLE to use the Interlock Register (#6 Mod).

**SECTION TWO**

**CODING FORMAT**

SECTION TWO - CODING FORMAT

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Setting Up the Calling PP Program	2-3
Control Cards - SCOPE 3.3	2-4
Control Cards - SCOPE 3.4	2-5

no

## CODING FORMAT

1. On the coding form, PP programs are coded in the same columns as CP programs.

2. There is no entry point in a PP program.

The code is ORG'd to begin at an absolute location in the PF -

Usually, ie, 1000 - Transient Programs  
                  {also called Primary Overlays}

2000 - Secondary Overlays

3000,

4000,

~

7000...

3. The PP instruction set is used.

4. The same pseudo ops as in CP Compass are all available and are used extensively, especially conditional assembly.

5. The PP program must follow special coding rules -

To interface with the system and not  
clobber PP Resident  
hang the PP  
clobber central memory  
steal channels or hang channels

6. To run the PP program and test it, it must be Editlibed into the running system.

A CP test program must be written to call it.

CP  
2/72

# SETTING UP THE CALLING CP PROGRAM

```

IDENT      CPPGM
ENTRY      TEST

TEST
  ~~~~~
  code
  ~~~~~

SA1        CALL      put call in RA+1
BX6
SA6        1
WT         SA1        1      wait till picked up
          'NZ         X1,WT  by MTR
          ~~~~~
          code
          ~~~~~
          ENDRUN
CALL       VFD        24/4LPGMP,36/PARAM
          ~~~~~
PARAM     BSSZ        1
          ~~~~~

END        TEST
  
```

*test  
XJ*

pp program name  
recall bit if desired

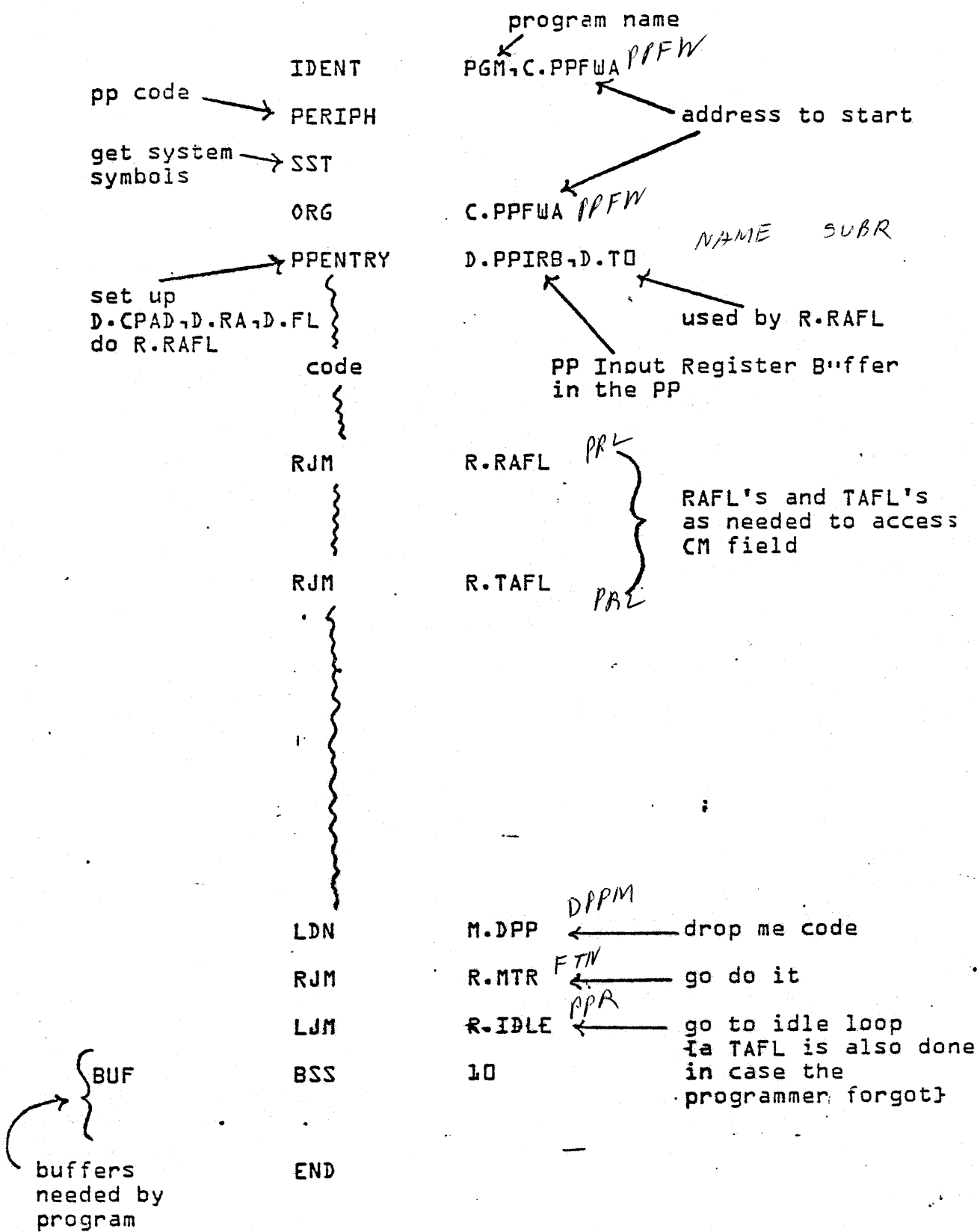
address in CM for  
pp program to  
find parameters or  
set complete bit

PARAM in this case is a  
fake FET in which the PP ocm  
can set the complete bit to  
bring the CP out of recall.

It may be any group of words,  
such as a FET for I/O

*2/72*

# SETTING UP THE PP PROGRAM



**\*\*Note\*\*** Upon entry to the PP program, the Field Access Flag {FAF} is clear. The program must do a PPENTRY or RJM R.RAFL

10  
1/72



# CONTROL CARDS

## PP CODING CLASS PROJECT

ALSO V 3.2

```
***** MASTER DECK --- PP CODING CLASS SCOPE 3.3
***** THIS IS THE CARD DECK TO USE FOR THE COMPASS ASSEMBLY RUN
***** USE YOUR INITIALS AS 2ND TWO DICITS OF SEQ NO (CC 12 AND 13)
$SEQUENCE,L
$CHARGE,
YOURJOB,CM60000,T10,P6.
COMPASS(S=SCPTXT)
000000000000000000000000
***** PUT YOUR PP AND CP PROGRAMS HERE --- TAKE THIS CARD OUT
000000000000000000000000
000000000000000000000000
***** THIS IS THE CARD DECK TO USE FOR THE EDITLIB RUN
YOURJOB,T10.
COMPASS(R=PPTEST,S=SCPTXT)
REWIND(PPTEST)
EDITLIB.
COMPASS.
LGO.
DMP(100,105)
DMP.
DMP(100,400)
EDITLIB(RESTORE)
EXIT.
DMP(100,105)
DMP(100,400)
EDITLIB(RESTORE)
000000000000000000000000
***** PUT YOUR PP PROGRAM HERE --- TAKE THIS CARD OUT
000000000000000000000000
READY(SYSTEM)
ADD(*,PPTEST)
COMPLETE.
000000000000000000000000
***** PUT YOUR CP CALLING PROGRAM HERE --- TAKE THIS CARD OUT
000000000000000000000000
```

\*\*\*\*\* MASTER DECK --- PP CODING SCOPE 3.4 CLASS  
\*\*\*\*\* THIS IS THE CARD DECK TO USE FOR THE COMPASS ASSEMBLY RUN  
YOURJOB.

COMPASS(S=SCPTXT)

000000000000000000000000

PUT YOUR PP AND CP PROGRAMS HERE --- TAKE THIS CARD OUT

000000000000000000000000

000000000000000000000000

\*\*\*\*\* THIS IS THE CARD DECK TO USE FOR THE EDITLIR RUN  
YOURJOB.T100.

COMPASS(R=PPTEST,S=SCPTXT)

REWIND(PPTEST)

EDITLIR(SYSTEM)

COMPASS(S=CPCTXT)

LGO.

DMP.

DMP(100,105)

DMP(100,400)

EDITLIR(SYSTEM,RESTORE)

EXIT.

DMP(100,105)

DMP(100,400)

EDITLIR(SYSTEM,RESTORE)

000000000000000000000000

\*\*\*\*\* PUT YOUR PP PROGRAM HERE ---- TAKE THIS CARD OUT

000000000000000000000000

READY(SYSTEM,OLD)

ADD(\*,PPTEST)

COMPLETE.

ENDRUN.

000000000000000000000000

\*\*\*\*\* PUT YOUR CP CALLING PROGRAM HERE --- TAKE THIS CARD OUT

000000000000000000000000

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2-5

SECTION THREE

HARDWARE

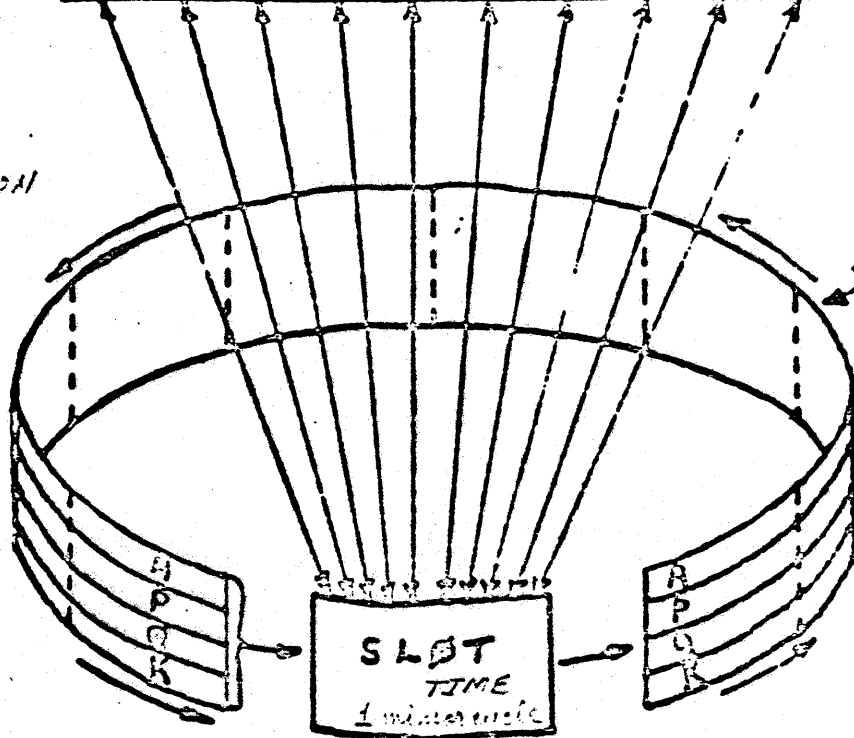
## SECTION THREE - HARDWARE

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PPU  
COMMUNICATION  
PATHS

### 10 INDIVIDUAL MEMORIES

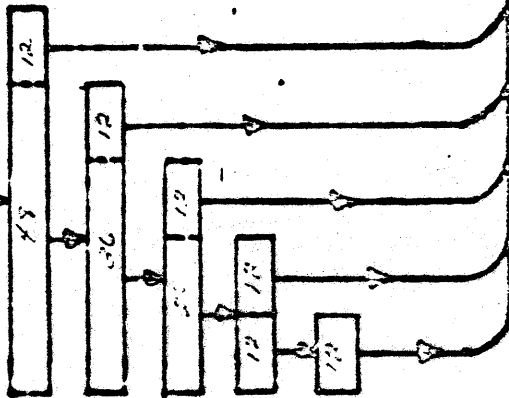


BARREL

SLOT  
TIME  
1 microsecond

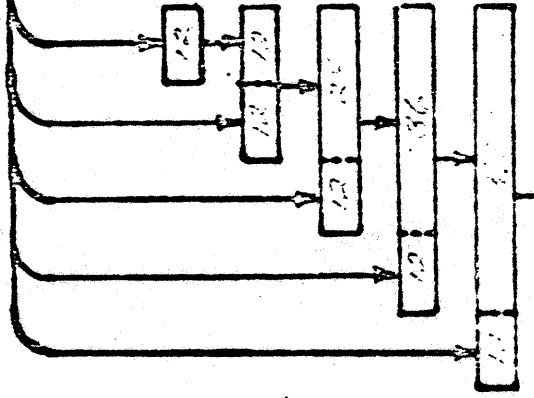
### READ PYRAMID

CENTRAL MEMORY



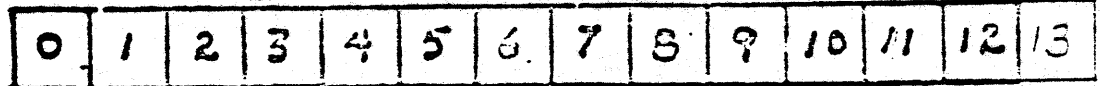
### WRITE PYRAMID

CENTRAL MEMORY



INTERLOCK  
REGISTER

### 13 DATA CHANNELS



I/O EQUIPMENT

CLOCK

draw come

# REGISTERS

A

18 BITS

- MAIN ARITHMETIC REGISTER (ALSO ADDER)  
NO SIGN EXTENSION  
UPPER BITS ARE ZERO WHEN PP 12-BIT OR 6-BIT QUANTITIES ARE PUT THERE
- ALSO USED IN SOME I/O  
AND SHIFT, LOGICAL, INSTRUCTIONS
- HOLDS 18-BIT CM ADDRESSES (ABSOLUTE) FOR CENTRAL I/O

P

12 BITS

- HOLDS ADDRESS OF CURRENT INSTRUCTION
- ALSO USED IN I/O  
(TO HOLD DATA ADDRESS OF WHERE IN THE PP DATA IS GOING TO OR FROM)

Q

12 BITS - HOLDING REGISTER

- HOLDS ADDRESS
  - DELTA OF A 12-BIT INSTRUCTION
  - ADDRESS FROM DELTA FOR INDIRECT ADDRESSING
- HOLDS DELTA OF OTHER INSTRUCTIONS
- ALSO AN ADDER (ADDS +1 or -1 TO ITSELF)

K

9 BITS

- OP CODE - UPPER 6 BITS
- TRIP COUNT - LOWER 3 BITS  
(WHICH TRIP THE INSTRUCTION IS ON, AROUND THE BARREL)

### OTHER REGISTERS:

- I/O CHANNEL REGISTERS
- READ/WRITE PYRAMID REGISTERS

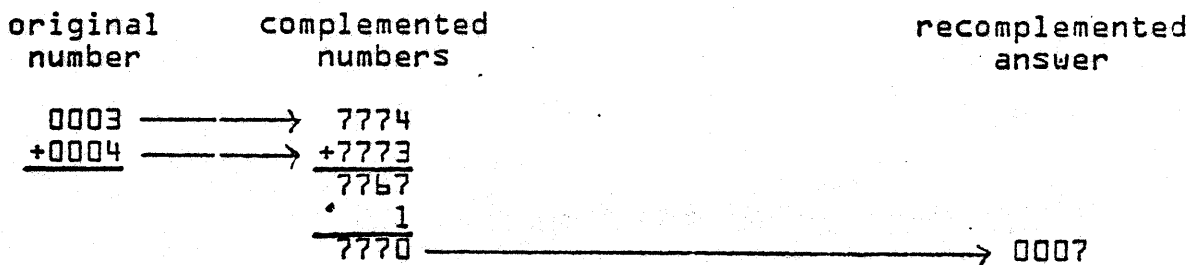
\* ONLY THE A REGISTER IS PROGRAMMABLE \*

2/72

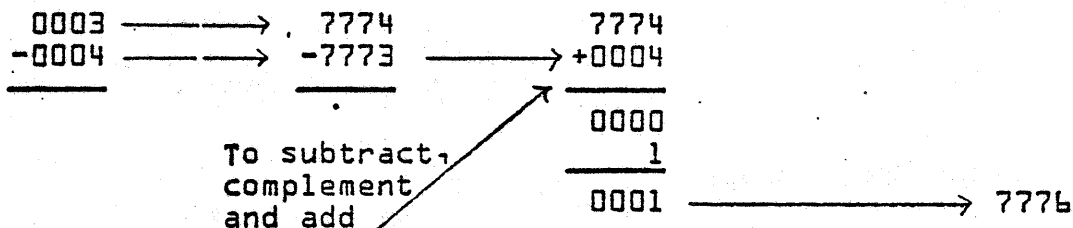
### ADDER

- BOTH OPERANDS ARE COMPLEMENTED GOING INTO THE ADDER
- THE ANSWER IS RECOMPLEMENTED COMING OUT

ie ADD 3+4



ie SUBTRACT 3-4



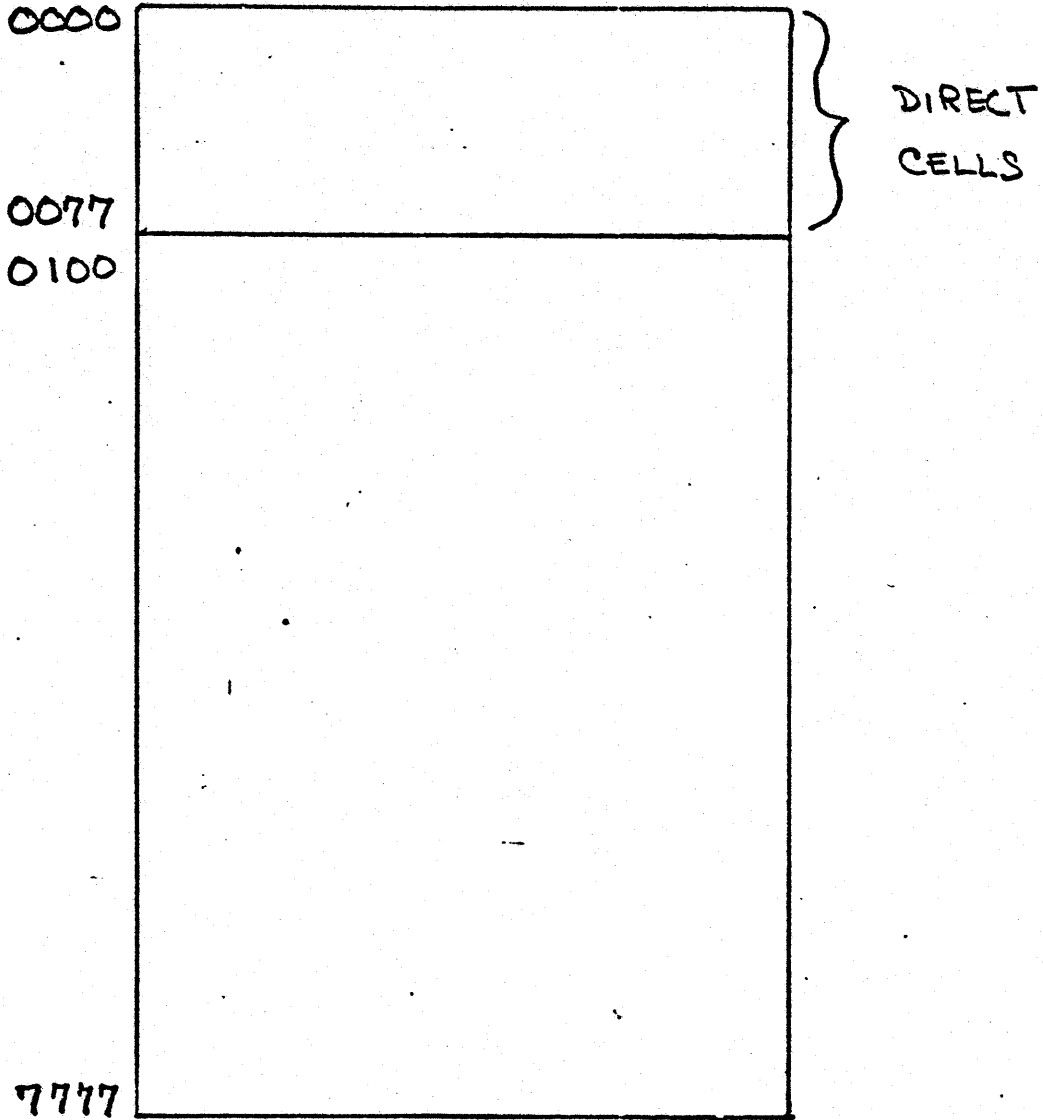
ie ADD +3 and -3



Note a +0 is returned by the adder

CV  
2/12

# PP MEMORY





CYBER 70 HARDWARE FEATURES {What makes them different from LTTT's}

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3-5

{ THE FOLLOWING SET OF  
PAGE IS EXTRACTED  
FROM THE CYBER 70  
IMS, 1965 }

# CYBER 70 HARDWARE FEATURES

## INTRODUCTION

The CDC CYBER 70 series computers have several new hardware features which were not available or optional on the 6000 series machines. Among these new features are the Central Exchange Jump/Monitor Exchange Jump {CEJ/MEJ} capability, the Compare/Move Unit {CMU}, the Distributive Data Path {DDP}, and the Interlock Register. All these hardware features are supported by the SCOPE 3.4 Operating System, and a thorough knowledge of their concepts is essential for full utilization of the CYBER series computers and their associated software.

This chapter is intended as an introduction to these hardware features and the software instructions that use them.

## CENTRAL EXCHANGE JUMP/MONITOR EXCHANGE JUMP {CEJ/MEJ}

### BACKGROUND REVIEW

In most 6000 systems operated under SCOPE 3.3 or older, Monitor runs in a dedicated PP{PP0}. A job accesses or relinquishes the Central Processor each time Monitor issues an exchange jump instruction {EXN}. This is done when a job has used the Central Processor for the maximum interval allowed by SCOPE. Each time the EXN instruction is executed, any job using the Central Processor is interrupted and the job with the next highest priority has access to the Central Processor. When an active job is interrupted, all pertinent information about the job {register contents, RA, FL, etc.} are saved in a 16 word exchange package where they can be picked up later for execution again by another EXN instruction issued by Monitor.

### CEJ/MEJ

In the CYBER series computer, however, a new type of exchange jump is available with the CEJ/MEJ hardware and the SCOPE 3.4 Operating System. In the CYBER series machine, the Central Processor has, in the Central Memory control section, a Monitor mode flag bit. The flag is cleared by Deadstart. Thereafter, it can be set or cleared only by the Monitor exchange jump {MXN} or the central exchange jump {XJ} instructions supplied by SCOPE 3.4. There is no instruction with which to test the status of this flag directly or independently. We can now distinguish two types of Central Processor operations. The CPU executes in either Monitor Mode or User Mode depending on whether this Monitor Mode flag is set or clear. All user programs, as well as many system programs, run in User Mode. The only programs that do run in Monitor Mode are CP Monitor, SPM, and CPCIO. Programs running in User Mode can be interrupted at any time, either because the CPU is needed by a Monitor Mode program or upon the expiration of the time slice. In Monitor Mode, however, the CPU is not interruptible and is permitted to execute until a task has been completed.

To utilize fully the CEJ/MEJ hardware and to provide Monitor with a processor more powerful than a PPU, the Monitor in SCOPE 3.4 is divided into two separate parts, a CP Monitor and a PP Monitor, with each performing different functions. CP Monitor, which resides in Central Memory Resident, controls CPU Monitor Mode execution and CPU scheduling. PP Monitor, which is in general control of the system, operates in PPO. {For details, please refer to the chapter on Monitor.}

When a User Mode program has used up its time slice, or when a PP {e.g., PP Monitor or other PP routine} needs the CP Monitor to perform a certain task it initiates an MXN exchange jump instruction. This will activate the CP Monitor immediately if the Central Processor is running in User Mode. The job that was running is forced to relinquish the CPU to CP Monitor. At the same time the Monitor Mode flag is set putting the CPU in Monitor Mode execution. If, however, the CPU is already in Monitor Mode when MXN is initiated by a PP, it will be ignored and treated as a PASS instruction. The CPU is allowed to execute without interruption until a task is completed.

The Central Exchange Jump instruction {XJ} is used in conjunction with MXN. As mentioned before, the CPU is not interruptable while in Monitor Mode. Hence, the Monitor Mode program must exit itself. When a task is completed, the Monitor Mode program initiates an XJ exchange jump. This will release the Central Processor to a User Mode job and at the same time clear the Monitor Mode flag returning the computer to normal program mode execution. When a User Mode CP program needs the CP Monitor, it too can initiate an XJ. This will activate the CP Monitor immediately {as in the case of the MXN for a PP program} and put the computer in Monitor Mode. Hence, the mode of execution of the Central Processor changes every time upon the completion of the XJ exchange jump.

The CEJ/MEJ hardware operation is enabled or disabled by a control switch on the deadstart panel. If it is enabled, the CEJ/MEJ feature will operate as above. However, if it is disabled or in an installation without the MXN/XJ instruction set, the EXN instruction is used. This is a PP initiated exchange jump which occurs independently of the mode of the CPU and has no effect on the Monitor Mode. PP Monitor is the only program that may perform an EXN. In fact, it simulates the MXN for all PPs in the system and also simulates XJ for the Central Processor as SCOPE 3.3.

SCOPE 3.4 requires either the combination of MXN/XJ or EXN to run.

The different exchange jumps are summarized below:

NAME	INSTRUCTION CODE
PPU Regular Exchange Jump - EXN	260d
PPU Monitor Exchange Jump - MXN	261d
CPU Central Exchange Jump - XJ	013jk

Table 1 summarizes the operational differences between the Normal exchange jump instruction {260} and the Monitor and Central Exchange jumps {261 and 013}.

### EXCHANGE INSTRUCTION DIFFERENCES

INSTRUCTION	CONDITIONAL/ UNCONDITIONAL	OPERATIONAL DIFFERENCES	
		Effect on Monitor Flag Bit	Location of Starting Address of Exchange
260 {Normal Peripheral Pro- cessor Exchange Jump}	Unconditional	No effect on Flag	Peripheral Pro- cessor A Register
261 {Peripheral Processor Moni- tor Exchange Jump}	Conditional {occurs only if Monitor Flag bit is clear; passes if flag is set}	Sets Flag	Peripheral Pro- cessor A Register
013 {Central Exchange Jump} with Monitor Flag bit clear	Unconditional	Sets Flag	Central Process- or Monitor Address Register
013 {Central Exchange Jump} with Monitor Flag bit set	Unconditional	Clears Flag	Address formed by $K+\{Bj\}$

TABLE 1

Their instruction formats are as follows:

OPERATION	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	OCTAL CODE
EXN	d	Exchange jump to CPU d	12 bits	260d
MXN	d	Monitor exchange jump CPU d to {A}	12 bits	261d
MAN	d	Monitor exchange jump CPU d to {MA}	12 bits	262d
XJ		Exchange jump to MA if in Program Mode	30 bits	01300 00000
XJ	Bj	Exchange jump to {Bj}; flag set	30 bits	013j0 00000
XJ	K	Exchange jump to K; flag set	30 bits	0130K
XJ	BJ+K	Exchange jump to {BJ+K}; flag set	30 bits	013jK

In 6500 or 6700 systems for CYBER 70/Model 72-2Z, 73-2Z, or 74-2Z} with dual Central Processors, d can be 0 or 1 and specifies which CPU the exchange jump will interrupt. In single processor systems, this value is not interpreted.

Please also note that the assembler forces upper before and after assembling an XJ instruction.

#### OTHER EXCHANGE JUMP

Besides the MXN/XJ and EXN exchange jump, two other exchange jump instructions are available.

#### 1. MAN

The MAN exchange jump (octal code 262) is a PPU instruction that executes just like the MXN. However, the exchange package address is taken from the 18 bit Monitor Address {MA} Register in the CPU rather than the A register of a PP. Which instruction is set to use {MXN/XJ or MAN/XJ} is determined by an installation parameter {IP.XJ}.

#### 2. Program Stop/Error Exit Operation

The Program Stop instruction PS could execute an exchange jump on the CEJ/MEJ panel switch.

The DISABLE position disables the Central exchange jump or the Monitor exchange jump. In this case, PS halts the Central Processor unit at the current step in the program. An exchange jump is necessary to restart the Central Processor unit. The

ENABLE position enables the jump capabilities. In this case, PS causes an exchange jump to monitor address {MA} in the exchange package.

The contents of the location field become a sub-subtitle on the assembler listing. The assembler forces upper before and after assembling a PS instruction.

Instruction Format:

OPERATION	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	OCTAL CODE
PS		Program stop or exchange jump to {MA}	30 bits	00000 00000
PS	K	Program stop or exchange jump to {MA}	30 bits	0000K

Its operation is summarized as follows {CEJ/MEJ enabled}:

Monitor Flag Clear           Store P+1 at RA  
                                   Clear P  
                                   Exchange Jump to {MA}  
                                   Set Monitor Flag

Monitor Flag Set             Store P+1 at RA  
                                   Clear P  
                                   Stop CPU  
                                   Monitor Flag Remains Set

Program errors can also cause an Exchange Jump to happen. Hardware action during an attempted execution of an illegal instruction will effect the following {CEJ/MEJ switch enabled}:

Monitor Flag Clear           Store P+1 at RA  
                                   Clear P  
                                   Exchange Jump to {MA}  
                                   Set Monitor Flag

Monitor Flag Set             Store P+1 at RA  
                                   Clear P  
                                   Stop the CPU

COMPARE MOVE UNIT {CMU}

The Compare Move Unit is a standard CPU hardware component of the CYBER 70 series Model 72 and 73 and optional on the Model 76 computer system. It provides the capability to move and compare data fields in storage without having to use the registers.



Format:

OPERATION	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	OCTAL CODE
IM	Bj	Move per descriptor at Bj	30 bits	464j000000
IM	K	Move per descriptor at K	30 bits	4640K
IM	Bj±K	Move per descriptor at Bj±K	30 bits	464jK

Execution: The descriptor word is fetched from storage location {Bj}±K. If the data field length is zero, the instruction is executed as a pass but the execution time is longer. Otherwise, the content of the source field is moved to the destination field. If the two fields overlap, the results are undefined. The XD register is used for intermediate storage during execution of the instruction and is cleared upon completion of the instruction.

A pseudo instruction MD is used to generate a descriptor word for use by the indirect move instruction. The MD instruction has the following format:

LOCATION	OPERATION	VARIABLE
locsym	MD	L, K <sub>S</sub> , C <sub>S</sub> , K <sub>D</sub> , C <sub>D</sub>

L is the absolute address expression; its value, in the range  $0 \leq L < 8191$ , is the data field length in characters. The upper 9 bits are placed in bits 56-48 of the descriptor word while the lower 4 bits are placed in bits 29-26.

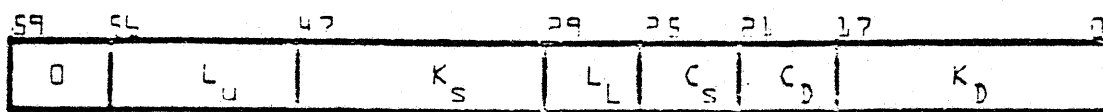
K<sub>S</sub> is any expression, the first word address of the source field.

C<sub>S</sub> is the absolute expression, the starting character position of the source field within the word at location K<sub>S</sub>.

K<sub>D</sub> is any expression, the first word address of the destination field.

C<sub>D</sub> is the absolute expression, the starting character position of the destination field within the word at location K<sub>D</sub>.

Indirect Move Descriptor Word Format:





Where:

$L_U$ : Upper 9 bits of value of L.

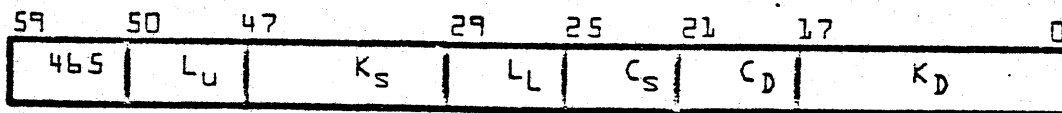
$L_L$ : Lower 4 bits of value of L.

### DIRECT MOVE {DM}

The direct move pseudo instruction generates a CMU instruction that moves a data field in storage to another location in storage. This instruction differs from the indirect move in several ways. It is a 60-bit instruction that cannot be split between words and the descriptor word is part of the instruction. Furthermore, the length of the data field it can move is limited to a maximum of  $127_{10}$  characters.

Instruction Format:

LOCATION	OPERATION	VARIABLE
locsym	DM	$L, K_S, C_S, K_D, C_D$



L is the absolute address expression; its value, in the range  $0 \leq L < 127$ , is the data field length in characters.

$L_U$  is the upper 3 bits of the value of L.

$L_L, K_S, C_S, K_D, C_D$ : Same as in the MD instruction.

Execution: Same as IM, except that the descriptor is in the instruction word itself.

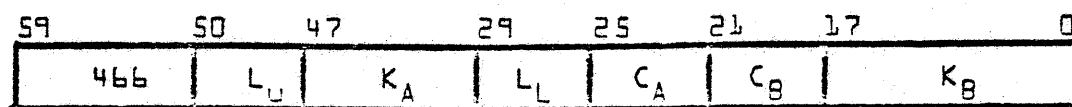
### COMPARE COLLATED {CC}

The compare collated instruction compares the contents of two data fields, one character at a time, from left to right, until a pair of corresponding characters are found to have unequal collating values, or until the data fields are exhausted. It is a 60-bit instruction that occupies one full word (it cannot be split between two words) and contains its own data field descriptor.

It uses register A0 to contain the first word address of a table in storage that contains the collating values to be used in comparing characters. The result of the comparison is placed in register X0.

Format:

LOCATION	OPERATION	VARIABLE
locasym	CC	L, K <sub>A</sub> , C <sub>A</sub> , K <sub>B</sub> , C <sub>B</sub>



L, L<sub>U</sub>, L<sub>L</sub> are same as in the DM instruction.

K<sub>A</sub> is any expression, the first word address of the first data field.

C<sub>A</sub> is the absolute expression, the starting character position of the first data field within the word at location K<sub>A</sub>.

K<sub>B</sub> is any expression, the first word address of the second data field.

C<sub>B</sub> is the absolute expression, the starting character position of the second data field within the word at location K<sub>B</sub>.

Execution: The first word address of the collating table is obtained from register A0. The contents of the data fields are compared from left to right, one character at a time from each field, until two unequal characters are found. The collating value of each character is obtained from the collating table. If these values are equal, the compare continues until another character pair is unequal or until all characters have been compared. If the collating values are unequal, the two data fields are unequal and the field with a larger collating value is the greater of the two fields. The collating values are treated as b-bit unsigned integers.

Note that two unequal characters could have the same collating value and would compare equal. Upon completion, register X0 contains a b0-bit signed integer as follows:

$$X0 = L - N \gg 0 \text{ if field A } \gg \text{ field B}$$

$$X0 = +0 \quad \text{if field A} = \text{field B}$$

$$X0 = N - L \ll 0 \text{ if field A } \ll \text{ field B}$$

where N is the number of pairs of characters that compared equal.

If L=0, then X0=+0.

The format of the collating table is as follows:

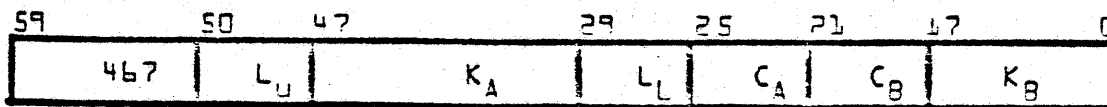
	59	53	47	41	35	29	23	17	11	0
{AO}	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07		
{AO}	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
+										
.										
.										
.										
{AO}	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77		
+7										

COMPARE UNCOLLATED {CU}

The compare uncollated instruction compares the contents of two data fields, one character at a time, from left to right, until a pair of corresponding characters are found to have unequal values, or until the data fields are exhausted. It is a 60-bit instruction that occupies one full word (it cannot be split between two words) and contains its own data field descriptor. The result of the comparison is placed in register X0.

Format:

LOCATION	OPERATION	VARIABLE
locasym	CU	L, KA, CA, KB, CB



Execution: Same as the CC instruction except that A0 and the collating table are not used. Instead, the characters are compared directly with each character, regarded as a 6-bit unsigned binary integer. Register X0 is set in the same manner as by the CC instruction.

## DISTRIBUTIVE DATA PATH - DDP

### PHILOSOPHY

The Distributive Data Path is a new hardware feature designed to increase the performance and throughput of systems equipped with Extended Core Storage (ECS). If DDP is not available, data transfers between ECS and peripheral equipment must pass through central memory using a system double buffer. (For a description of ECS I/O buffering please see the chapter on ECS Extensions.) The Distributive Data Path provides a data path between a PPU and ECS, allowing direct PPU to/from ECS data transfers. The DDP utilizes one access of an ECS controller to communicate with ECS. A PPU in turn communicates with the DDP via I/O data channels. Data is transferred across this channel in 12-bit bytes at a maximum rate of up to one million bytes per second.

The DDP is expandable from one to a maximum of four identical PPU data channel interfaces. Each of these PPU interfaces, called ports, operated independently while sharing a common ECS interface. The first interface is part of the DDP. The second, third, and fourth interfaces are the optional DDPRI's. These interfaces each contain a buffer which is used to assemble 12-bit bytes into an ECS record or to disassemble an ECS record. When 480 bits of the buffer are available, a request for ECS transfer is made. An equal-priority scanner monitors the four Port-ECS-Request signals and connects a requesting port to the ECS Controller interface for an ECS transfer. At the completion of one ECS Record transfer, the scanner moves on to check for a request from the next port.

It takes at least 40 microseconds to transfer a 480-bit ECS record between a PPU and a DDP port. The DDP port has buffering to allow the data channel to maintain its one mega-byte per second transfer rate while data is being transferred between the port and ECS, if no more than two devices are actively accessing ECS. For example, two DDP ports can maintain a one mega-byte rate if nothing else is accessing ECS; one DDP port can maintain a one mega-byte rate if no more than one other ECS controller access is busy, such as, if the CPU is accessing ECS.

Restrictions on the DDP port are that it must be either the first or the second device out of a data channel to maintain a one MHZ transfer rate and it must be the last device on a data channel.

## DDP PROGRAMMING

### FUNCTION CODES

The DDP is controlled via functions from the PPU I/O channel. Function codes are sent to the DDP PPU port with the upper three bits containing the equipment select code {5}, and the remaining bits designating the function to be performed. Functions are sent out on an inactive channel by the PPU and the DDP responds to valid functions by disconnecting the data channel. The function codes used to control a DDP port are:

- 5001 - ECS Read
- 5002 - ECS Write
- 5004 - Status
- 5010 - Clear Port

All other function codes are either illegal or ignored by the DDP. The DDP will respond to all function codes with the correct equipment select code and the remainder of the upper eight bits equal to zero. The remaining four bits of the function code must have only one bit set to select the required function. More than one bit set is illegal and the results of such a condition are undefined.

#### 5001 - ECS READ

This function causes the DDP port to read data from ECS and to present this data to the I/O channel for input to the PPU. The DDP responds to this function by disconnecting the data channel. When the channel is activated by the PPU, the DDP requires an output of two 12-bit bytes from the channel. These bytes are loaded into the 24-bit address register, with the first byte going into the upper twelve bits of the register and the second byte into the lower twelve bits. The address register now designates the ECS address of the first 60-bit word to be presented to the PPU.

The ECS read function has three selectable modes.

- A. The first mode is referred to as Block Read Mode. In this mode a new request to ECS is made whenever a sufficient amount of buffer register space is available for a new ECS Record. The DDP increments the address register once for each 60-bit word it receives such that each subsequent request is made at the next higher ECS record address. The DDP will continue to make these requests until the data channel is made inactive.
- B. The second mode of operation is the Read 1 Mode. In the read 1 mode, a second ECS request is never made. The purpose of this mode is to eliminate the wasteful second request that would be made to ECS under a Block Read when data from only one ECS record is needed. This mode is terminated when the data channel goes inactive.

C. The third ECS Read mode does not cause data to be read from ECS. This mode is called Function Flag Register mode. When this mode is selected, the DDP sends the contents of the address register to ECS and terminates the ECS read condition within the DDP. The PPU must disconnect the data channel. This is the manner in which a flag register operation is performed.

The selection of these modes of ECS Read is determined by the two most significant bits { $2^{23}$  and  $2^{22}$ } of the ECS address given to the DDP at the start of the ECS Read. Any time bit  $2^{23}$  is a '1', Function Flag Register mode is selected. If bit  $2^{23}$  is a '0' and  $2^{22}$  is a '1', then Read 1 mode is selected. If both  $2^{23}$  and  $2^{22}$  are '0', a Block Read is performed.

Graphically, this is:

<u><math>2^{23}</math></u>	<u><math>2^{22}</math></u>	<u>Mode</u>
0	0	Block Read
0	1	Read 1
1	0	Function Flag Register
1	1	Function Flag Register

As stated in the descriptions of the three modes of an ECS Read, this function is terminated by the data channel going inactive. The channel can be disconnected by either the PPU or the DDP. In the Block Read and Read 1 modes, two error conditions exist that will cause the DDP to disconnect the data channel. They are:

- ECS Abort
- ECS Parity Error

If either of these two conditions is received from the ECS Controller in response to an ECS request for data, then the DDP will disconnect the data channel after the last byte of the previous ECS Record has been transferred to the PPU and when the data channel is in the Empty state. The disconnect signal is sent out by the DDP on an Empty channel rather than a Full and data. This is done to give the PPU the ability to determine whether the DDP is going to send a disconnect or not. If the channel is Full, the PPU can send a disconnect without risking a hang-up condition. If the channel is Empty, a PPU-generated disconnect is illegal on the basis that the DDP may disconnect.

When the data channel is disconnected by the DDP, the status word must be read to determine the reason for the disconnect. In the case of Parity Error, the PPU may issue a Read 1 function in Maintenance Mode to input the data contained in the buffer register. The only way to read more data beyond that is to issue a new 'ECS Read' function. Note that any ECS Read function must have an address sent to the DDP before data can be input by the PPU.

The issuance of a Read 1 in Maintenance Mode causes the data in the buffers to be presented to the data channel for input by the PPU without sending a request to ECS. Maintenance Mode is selected by setting bit 221 of the address to a logical '1'.

The upper three bits of the Address Register provide these variations of the 'ECS Read' function.

<u>223</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>Function</u>
0	0	0	ECS Block Read
0	0	1	Block Read in Maintenance Mode
0	1	0	ECS Read 1
0	1	1	Read 1 in Maintenance Mode
1	0	0	Function Flag Register - Ready Select
1	0	1	Function Flag Register - Selective Set
1	1	0	Function Flag Register - Status
1	1	1	Function Flag Register - Selective Clear

These various modes are selected or deselected according to the most recent address sent to the DDP.

It can be seen from the above chart that when bit 223 is set, Maintenance Mode is not selected. 223 dictates a Flag Register operation and Maintenance Mode does not exist for a Flag Register operation.

An instruction sequence to do an ECS Read is:

```

FCN      5001

ACN

OAM      XXXX, Where {A} = 2

IAM      XXXX, Where {A} = 12-bit byte count

NJN      Error: Channel disconnected via DDP: Read Status
          {See para. 3-2.1.5.5}

B  IJM   A } Wait for change from Active and
      EJM   B } Empty State

DCN

A  XXX
  
```

The ECS Read condition within the DDP may be cleared out by a PPU disconnect, a DDF disconnect, a power-on Master Clear, a dead-start Master Clear, or by a functioned port clear.

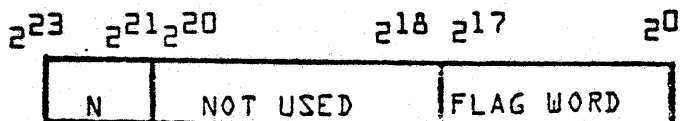
### FUNCTION FLAG REGISTER

This function is performed any time bit 2<sup>23</sup> of the Address Register is set when the address for an ECS Read is loaded into the DDP. The Flag Register in the ECS Controller cannot be read directly but may be interrogated and/or written into.

Interrogation is accomplished by selecting and reading status from the DDP after the Function Flag Register operation has been performed. The status word shows whether an Abort or an Accept has been received from the ECS Controller in response to the Flag Register word.

Four Flag Register operations may be performed with the three most significant bits of the Address Register {N} determining which operation is to be performed.

The Flag Word Format is:



The possible operations are:

#### N=4 {Ready Select}

A bit by bit comparison is made in the ECS Controller of the lower eighteen bits of the Flag Register in the ECS Controller and the Flag Word received from the DDP. If all bits set in the Flag Word are clear in the Flag Register, then the ECS Controller responds with an Accept to the DDP and enters the set Flag Word bits into the Flag Register. The clear bits in the Flag Word have no effect on the Flag Register.

If any of the bits set in the Flag Word are set in the Flag Register, then the ECS Controller responds with an Abort and does not modify the Flag Register.

Examples, using only three bits, are:

Flag Register = 010

Flag Word = 101

Result: Accept and Flag Register = 111

Flag Register = 010

Flag Word = 011

Result: Abort and Flag Register = 010



### N=5 {Selective Set}

Selectively sets bits in the Flag Register from bits set in the Flag Word. The only response is an Accept.

### N=6 {Status}

Same as Ready Select, except that the contents of the Flag Register are not changed. {NOTE: This is a Flag Register Status and has nothing to do with DDP Status, function code 5004.}

### N=7 {Selective Clear}

Selectively clears bits in the Flag Register from bits set in the Flag Word. The only response is an Accept.

### 5002 - ECS Write

This function causes the DDP port to assemble bytes from the data channel and to write data in ECS. The DDP responds to an ECS Write function by disconnecting the data channel. When the channel is activated by the PPU, the DDP will begin accepting data from the PPU. The first two 12-bit bytes received from the channel must be the address at which the first ECS Record is to be written. These bytes are loaded into the 24-bit Address Register. The bytes that come after the second byte are regarded as data and sent to ECS.

The first byte received by the DDP is put into the upper twelve bits of the Address Register. The second byte is put into the lower half. The Address Register now designates the address of the first 60-bit word to be written into ECS. This address is presented to the ECS Controller along with a request signal after the buffer in the DDP is filled by the PPU or after a disconnect is received from the PPU. The Address Register is incremented as the buffer empties into ECS. Unless an error condition is encountered, data will continue to be transmitted in this fashion. A disconnect from the PPU will cause accumulated data to be written into ECS, and the ECS Write condition within the DDP to clear out. If the PPU disconnects the DDP with less than an integer multiple of 60-bit words assembled in the DDP buffer registers, then the partial 60-bit word will be written into ECS with zeros in the missing byte(s).

A program sequence such as the following will produce a partial ECS Write with zero fill.

```
FNC    ECS Write
ACN
LDC    2010
OAM
```

Only one error condition is possible on ECS Write. If the ECS Controller returns an Abort signal to the DDP, the DDP will disconnect the I/O channel. This disconnect will be sent to the I/O channel in the place of an Empty response to a Full signal from the data channel. This will eliminate the possibility of hanging the channel when the PPU performs a disconnect. However, if an Abort comes after the PPU disconnects the channel, the only way to detect it is to do a status check after the disconnect, waiting for the Write status to drop.

An instruction sequence to do an ECS Write is:

FNC	5002	ECS Write
OAM	XXXX	Where {A}=2 + the number of 12-bit bytes of data to be sent {first 2 words are address}
NJN	Error:	Channel disconnected via DDP: Read Status
DCN		Keeping in mind that the channel must be Empty.
FCN	Read Status:	Check for Abort or Accept: continue to read status until one or the other is detected {may take as long as 50 microseconds}.

#### 5004 - Select Status

This function makes the status of a port available for PPU input after the channel is activated by the PPU. The DDP responds to this function code by disconnecting the data channel. The PPU then activates the channel and inputs a 12-bit word. Status may be repeated at this point simply by doing another input. When it is desired terminate the reading of status, the PPU must issue a disconnect to the data channel.

Status bits are assigned to indicate the following

20	ECS Abort
21	ECS Accept
22	ECS Parity Error
23	ECS Write

#### 20 - ECS Abort

This status bit indicates that an Abort signal has been received from ECS.

#### 21 - ECS Accept

This status bit indicates that an Accept signal has been received from ECS.

#### 22 - ECS Parity Error

This status bit indicates that a Parity Error signal has been received from ECS.

### 23 - ECS Write

This status bit indicates that the DDP port is busy with a write to ECS. When the write terminates, this status bit will clear out.

Besides being cleared by a port or master clear, the status bits {Abort, Accept, and Parity Error} are cleared out either by a new request to ECS or by reading status. Status must be read to clear out a DDP generated disconnect due to an ECS Abort or an ECS Parity Error.

### 5010 - Port Clear

This function is a programmable master clear for the data buffers and control logic within the DDP associated with the port to which this function is issued. This function, as does Deadstart Master Clear, clears only that DDP port to which the clear is issued.

## INTERLOCK REGISTER - ILR

### INTRODUCTION

The Interlock Register {ILR} is another new hardware feature that is available on all CYBER 70 machines. It is a 64-bit register which could be expended to 128 bits. It can be accessed by the PPU's through two data paths. An Interlock {channel 15<sub>0</sub>} will be added to each set of 10 PPU's to enable up to 20 PPU's to access the ILR. Initial software utilization of the ILR will include primarily I/O channels and pseudo-channels interlocking.

### Interlock Register

M										MM		
Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	Word	
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0		
127	119	107	95	83	71	63	59	47	35	23	11	0

M - Word 10 is 8 bits.

MM - Word 5 is 4 bits in the 64-bit Interlock Register.

### OPERATIONS

Eight operations can be performed on the Interlock Register from the PPU.

#### 1. Set

Sets a bit specified by the octal translations 0  $\geq$  77<sub>8</sub> or 0  $\geq$  177<sub>8</sub>.

2. Clear

Clears a bit specified by the octal translations 0 > 77<sub>8</sub> or 0 > 177<sub>8</sub>.

3. Test

Checks a bit specified by the octal translations 0 > 77<sub>8</sub> or 0 > 177<sub>8</sub> and sends the PPU a status of '1' or '0', depending on if the bit is set or clear. The status bit will be located in the bit zero position in the 12-bit word. The other 11 bits in the status word will be zero.

4. Read

One of the 6 or 11 words specified by the octal translations 0 > 5<sub>8</sub> or 0 > 12 are read into the PPU. The upper four bits will be zero if word 10 is read. The upper eight bits will be zero if word 5 is read in a 64-bit register.

5. External Set or Clear

Sets or clears one of the lower 13 bits from external sources. In the 128-bit register, bits 64 - 76 may also be set from external sources. Bit 0 will be assigned as the 'power off bit' and will set when the input power to the MG drops. The power to the computer will drop approximately 500 milliseconds after bit 0 sets.

6. Clear All

Clears all 64 or 128 bits.

7. Test All

Tests all 64 or 128 bits and sends the PPU a status of '1' if one or more bits are set.

8. Simultaneous Operations

Test/Set            A test is made on the bit with the bit ending up set.

Test/Clear         A test is made on the bit with the bit ending up clear.

## INSTRUCTION FORMATS

### Instruction Format

LDC	2000
	XXXX
OAN 15 <sup>0</sup>	7215
IAN 08	7015

### Instruction Code

0XXX	Read
1XXX	Test
2XXX	Clear
3XXX	Test/Clear
4XXX	Set
5XXX	Test/Set
6XXX	Clear All
7XXX	Test All

Where XXXX is the descriptor word:

Instruction Code			N.U.	N.U.	Octal Translations					
11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	0

Bits 7 and 8 of the Descriptor Word are reserved for future enhancements and should be zero.

On the Set, Clear, and Clear All operations, zero is returned to the PPU.

The only way bits can be cleared in the Interlock Register is by doing a 2XXX, 3XXX, or a 6XXX.

## CENTRAL MEMORY ACCESS PRIORITY - CMAP

### CMAP's Effect on ECS Transfer

The Central Memory Access Priority (CMAP) is another standard hardware feature on the CYBER 70 machines models 72, 73 and 74. Its primary function is to improve CM-ECS transfer rate by allowing only "priority" CM accesses (read/write) by a PPU to be honored during an ECS transfer. It thus ensures that CM-ECS transfers are maintained at the maximum rate for a given configuration. Without CMAP, any PPU CM request can interrupt an ECS transfer. A maximum of one PPU request can be honored every ECS record or eight CM words. This could reduce the transfer rate of a large ECS system up to 75 percent, although a small (125K) system is not affected.

CMAP prevents non-priority reads or writes from entering the read or write pyramid while ECS is active. But when ECS becomes active, it is possible that some writes could be trapped in the write pyramid. This writes that are hung in the write pyramid will not be serviced until ECS transfer is complete. However, if a priority write appears during this time, CMAP will interrupt the ECS transfer and the priority write as well as any non-priority writes that were trapped in the write pyramid will be serviced.

### CMAP's Effect on PPU Read/Write

By allowing only priority read/write to access central memory, CMAP provides a PPU with an opportunity to access CM at a much improved rate during an ECS transfer. When ECS is inactive, CMAP allows a PPU to place a reservation for the read/write pyramid if it failed to gain access to the pyramid on its initial request. This ensures that a PPU with a priority request will gain entrance to the pyramid within a few major cycles (microseconds). To achieve this, a basic change is made to the read pyramid to allow data to flow unrestricted through the pyramid and give all PPU an equal chance of getting into the read pyramid. This change applies to both priority and non-priority CM accesses.

### CMAP's Effect on SCOPE 3.4

The SCOPE 3.4 rotating mass storage device stack processor (1SP/1EP) uses CMAP priority for one word CM accesses within certain time critical loops. Such priority CM accesses may interrupt an ECS transfer, but will not delay it significantly, since only a single word is being read/written. At the same time, the stack processor can continue executing, rather than waiting for the ECS transfer

to complete. The stack processor would be required to wait unnecessarily if CMAP priority was not used for the CRD/CWD instructions.

The stack processor does not use priority for CM block transfers. This means that CMAP will prevent stack processor CRM/CUM instructions from starting if an ECS transfer is in progress. The reasoning here is that if the PPU CM block transfer and the ECS transfer were allowed to occur simultaneously, both would be slowed and lost disk revolutions would probably result. It is more efficient to allow the ECS transfer to complete, and then honor the PPU CM block transfer.

SECTION FOUR

INSTRUCTIONS



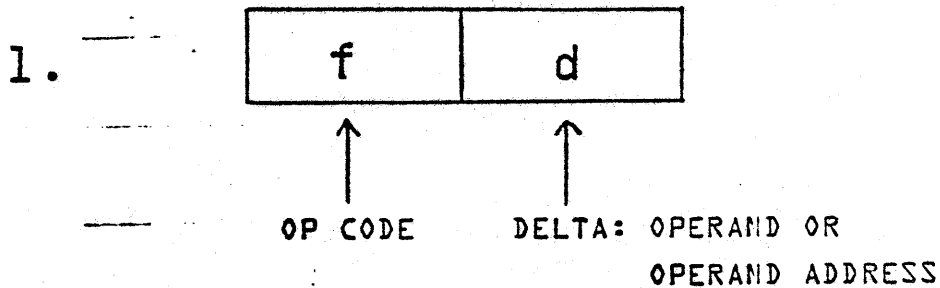
## SECTION FOUR - INSTRUCTIONS

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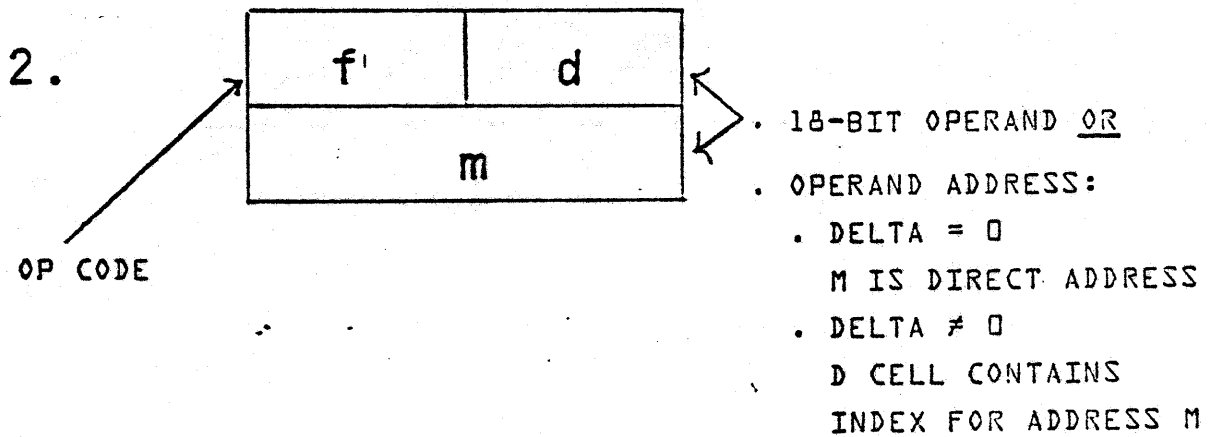
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# INSTRUCTION FORMATS

INSTRUCTIONS OCCUPY ONE OR TWO WORDS



THESE ARE FOR INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINING  
SMALL CONSTANTS OR  
REFERENCING DIRECT CELLS



CS  
2/12

# INSTRUCTION EXAMPLES

14	12
----	----

LDN      10

30	02
----	----

LDD      2

40	20
----	----

LDI      20B

20	12
3456	

LDC      123456B

20	00
0012	

LDC      10

50	00
0773	

LDM      773B

50	00
0074	

LDM      74B

50	70
0773	

LDM      773B, 70B

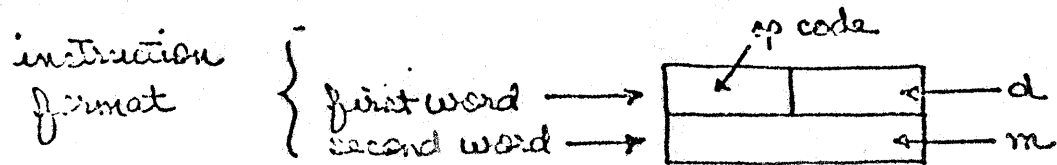
22  
2/12

## ADDRESSING MODES

MODE	OPERAND ADDRESS	OPERAND		EXAMPLE					
<u>NO ADDRESS</u>	P lower 6 bits	d	LDR 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>14</td><td>02</td></tr></table>	14	02	number 2 → A		
14	02								
<u>CONSTANT</u>	P lower 6 bits and P+1	d+m	LDR 123456B	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>20</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>34</td><td>56</td></tr></table>	20	12	34	56	number 123456B → A
20	12								
34	56								
<u>DIRECT</u>	d	(d)	LDR 74B	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>30</td><td>74</td></tr></table>	30	74	contents of loc 74 → A		
30	74								
<u>MEMORY</u> d=0	m	(m)	LDR 773B	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>50</td><td>00</td></tr><tr><td>07</td><td>73</td></tr></table>	50	00	07	73	contents of loc 773 → A
50	00								
07	73								
<u>MEMORY INDEXED</u> d≠0 *	m+(d)	(m+(d))	LDR 773B, 70B	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>50</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>07</td><td>73</td></tr></table>	50	70	07	73	if contents of loc 70 is 1, then contents of loc 774 → A
50	70								
07	73								
<u>INDIRECT</u> **	(d)	((d))	LDR 20B	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>40</td><td>20</td></tr></table>	40	20	if contents of loc 20 is 1500, then contents of loc 1500 → A		
40	20								

4-3

\* indexing is only three direct cells and only on memory mode || there is no indirect  
 \*\* indirect addressing is only three direct cells + only one level || indirect addressing



## Address Modes

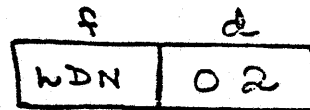
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H-

- 5 modes of addressing
- difference is "where the operand comes from."

N - No Address - one word

L DN 2



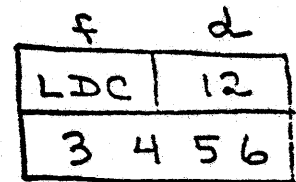
↑ 6 bits

operand is in delta

N mode is for small constants (6 bits)

C - Constant mode - two words

W DC 123456 B



m

↑ 18 bits

operand is in d+m

C mode is for up to 18-bit constants

D - Direct - one word

LDD 74B

f	d
LDD	74

delta is the address of the operand  
(contents of loc  $7\frac{5}{4}$  goes into A)

D mode is for loading  
from the direct cells

M - Memory mode - two words

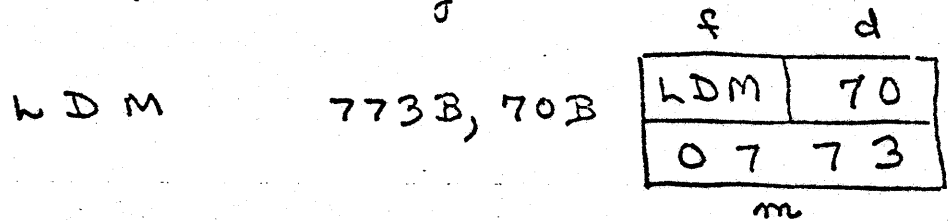
LDM 773B

f	d
LDM	00
0773	
m	

m is the address of the operand  
(contents of loc 773 goes into A)

\* address 7777B may not be addressid \*  
(the instruction is assembled, but  
is a NOP at execution time)

indexed memory mode:



d is a direct cell - 70 -  
its contents are added to 773  
to get address of operand

ie if  $(70) = 1$

load will be from 774

I - indirect - one word



d is the address of the address of op.

d is a direct cell - it contains addr.

ie if  $(20)$  is 1500

load will be from 1500

- \* Indirect addressing goes only thru direct cells
- \* it is not chained (only one level)

# INSTRUCTIONS

## Loads and Stores

LDN	LCN	
LDC		
LDD		STD
LDM		STM
LDI		STI

### Adds and Subtracts

ADN	SBN
ADC	
ADD	SBD
ADM	SBM
ADI	SBI

### Replace Adds

RAD	AOD	SOD
RAM	AOM	SOM
RAI	AOI	SOI

### Shift

SHN

### Logicals

LMN	LPN	SCN
LMC	LPC	
LMD		
LMM		
LMI		

### Jumps

UJN	ZJN
LJN	NJN
RJN	PJN
	MJN

### Miscellaneous

PSN  
EXN  
MXN  
RPN  
  
MAN (Cybers only)

Central Memory Reads/Writes

Peripheral I/O

CD  
2/12



6/7/71 JDC

ACN	D	7400	ACTIVATE CHANNEL DD (PRECEDES INSTRUCTION CODES 70-73)
ADC	C	21CC CCCC	ADD 18-BIT CONSTANT, CCCCC, TO (A)
ADD	D	3100	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (DD), TO (A)
ADI	D	4100	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, ((DD)), TO (A)
ADM	H,D	5100 MMMH	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (MMMM+(DD)), TO (A)
ADN	D	1600	ADD 6-BIT POS. QUANTITY, DD, TO (A)
AJM	H,D	6400 MMMH	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMH IF CHANNEL DD IS ACTIVE
AOD	D	3600	REPLACE ADD 1 TO (D). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
AOI	D	4600	REPLACE ADD 1 TO ((DD)). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
AOM	H,D	5600 MMMH	REPLACE ADD 1 TO (MMMM+(DD)). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
CID	C	6000	CENTRAL READ FROM (A) TO LOCATION DD.
CRH	H,D	6100 MMMH	CENTRAL READ ((DD) WORDS FROM (A) TO LOCATION MMMH.
CWD	D	6200	CENTRAL WRITE TO (A) FROM LOCATION DD.
CRW	H,D	6300 MMMH	CENTRAL WRITE ((DD) WORDS TO (A) FROM LOCATION MMMH.
DCN	D	7500	DISCONNECT CHANNEL DD. I/O EQUIP. STOPS AND BUFFER TERMINATES
EJH	H,D	6700 MMMH	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMH IF CHANNEL DD IS EMPTY
FAN	D	7600	SEND FUNCTION CODE, IN LOWER 12-BITS OF (A), ON CHANNEL DD.
FJM	H,D	6600 MMMH	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMH IF CHANNEL DD IS FULL
FNC	C,D	7700 CCCC	SEND FUNCTION CODE, CCCC, ON CHANNEL DD.
IAM	H,D	7100 MMMH	INPUT (A) WORDS TO LOCATION MMMH FROM CHANNEL DD.
IAN	D	7000	INPUT 1 WORD FROM CHANNEL DD TO LOW 12-BITS OF A REG.
IJM	H,D	6500 MMMH	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMH IF CHANNEL DD IS INACTIVE.
LCH	D	1500	LOAD COMPLETE OF 6-BIT CONSTANT DD (UPPER 12-BITS OF A REG.=1)
LCC	C	20CC CCCC	LOAD A REG. WITH 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
LDD	D	3000	LOAD A REG. WITH (DD). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
LDI	D	4000	LOAD A REG. WITH ((DD)). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
LDM	H,D	5000 MMMH	LOAD A REG. WITH (MMMM+(DD)). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
LDN	D	1400	LOAD A REG. WITH 6-BIT CONSTANT, DD. UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
LJM	H,D	0100 MMMH	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMH+(DD). (DD MAY BE 0 OR OMITTED)
LNC	C	23CC CCCC	EXCLUSIVE OR, (A) AND 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
LND	D	3300	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND (DD)
LMI	D	4300	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND ((DD))
LMM	H,D	5300 MMMH	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND (MMMM+(DD))
LND	D	1100	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 6-BITS OF (A) AND 6-BIT CONSTANT DD
LPC	C	22CC CCCC	AND, (A) AND 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
LPN	D	1200	AND, (A) AND 6-BIT CONSTANT DD. UPPER 12 BITS OF A REG.=0
MJN	P	07RR	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≤ -0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
MJR	R	06PR	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≥ 0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31) (-0 → +0)
OAM	H,D	7300 MMMH	OUTPUT (A) WORDS FROM LOCATION MMMH ON CHANNEL DD
OAN	D	7200	OUTPUT 1 WORD FROM LOW 12-BITS OF A ON CHANNEL DD
PJN	R	06RR	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≥ 0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
PSN	D	0000	PASS (NOP), (MAY ALSO BE INSTRUCTION CODES 2400 OR 2500)
RAD	D	3500	((DD) + (A) TO DD AND A REG. LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) ARE STORED
RAI	D	4500	((DD)) + (A) TO ((DD)) AND A REG. LOWER 12-BITS OF A ARE STORED
RAH	H,D	5500 MMMH	((MMMM+(DD)) + (A) TO LOCATION MMMH+(DD) AND A REG.
RJM	H,D	02DD MMMH	STOP P+2 AT LOCATION MMMH+(DD) AND JUMP TO LOC. MMMH+(DD)+1
SBD	D	3200	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (DD), FROM (A)
SBI	D	4200	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, ((DD)), FROM (A)
SBH	H,D	5200 MMMH	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (MMMM+(DD)), FROM (A)
SBN	D	1700	SUBTRACT 6-BIT POS. QUANTITY, DD, FROM (A)
SCN	D	1300	SELECTIVELY CLEAR THE LOWER 6-BITS OF (A) CORRESPONDING TO DD
SHH	D	1000	SHIFT (A), DD BITS. +=LEFT CIRC; -=RIGHT, END-OFF NO SIGN EXT
SCD	C	37CC	REPLACE SUBTRACT 1 TO (DD). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
SOI	D	4700	REPLACE SUBTRACT 1 TO ((DD)). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
SOH	H,D	5700 MMMH	REPLACE SUBTR. 1 FROM (MMMM+(DD)). RESULT ALSO IN A REG.
STD	D	3400	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN LOCATION DD
SII	D	4400	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN ((DD))
SIH	H,D	5400 MMMH	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN (MMMM+(DD))
UJN	R	03PR	UNCONDITIONAL JUMP, RR LOCATIONS (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
ZJN	P	04PR	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A)=0 (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)

Referenced list of all instructions

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MD

0000		PSN		PASS (NOP), (MAY ALSO BE INSTRUCTION CODES 2400 OR 2500)
0100	MMMM	LJM	M,0	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMM+(DD). (DD MAY BE 0 OR OMITTED)
0200	MMMM	PJM	M,0	STORE P+2 AT LOCATION MMMM+(DD) AND JUMP TO LOC. MMMM+(DD)+1
0300		UJN	R	UNCONDITIONAL JUMP, RR LOCATIONS (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
0400		ZJN	R	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A)=0 (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
0500		NJN	R	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≠ 0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31) (-0 ≠ +0)
0600		PJN	R	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≥ 0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
0700		MJN	R	JUMP, RR LOCATIONS, IF (A) ≤ -0, (-31 ≤ RR ≤ 31)
1000		SHN	D	SHIFT (A), DD BITS. +=LEFT CIRC; -=RIGHT, END-OFF NO SIGN EXT
1100		LNH	D	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 6-BITS OF (A) AND 6-BIT CONSTANT DD
1200		LPN	D	AND, (A) AND 6-BIT CONSTANT DD. UPPER 12-BITS OF A REG.=0
1300		SCN	D	SELECTIVELY CLEAR THE LOWER 6-BITS OF (A) CORRESPONDING TO DD
1400		LDN	D	LOAD A REG. WITH 6-BIT CONSTANT, DD. UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
1500		LCN	D	LOAD COMPLEMENT OF 6-BIT CONSTANT DD. UPPER 12-BITS OF A REG.=1
1600		ADN	D	ADD 6-BIT POS. QUANTITY, DD, TO (A)
1700		SPN	D	SUBTRACT 6-BIT POS. QUANTITY, DD, FROM (A)
2000	CCCC	LCC	C	LOAD A REG. WITH 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
2100	CCCC	ACC	C	ADD 18-BIT CONSTANT, CCCCC, TO (A)
2200	CCCC	LPC	C	AND, (A) AND 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
2300	CCCC	LHC	C	EXCLUSIVE OR, (A) AND 18-BIT CONSTANT CCCCC
3000		LDD	D	LOAD A REG. WITH (DD). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
3100		ADD	D	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (DD), TO (A)
3200		SPD	D	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (DD), FROM (A)
3300		LXD	D	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND (DD)
3400		STD	D	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN LOCATION DD
3500		RAJ	D	((DD) + (A) TO LD AND A REG. LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) ARE STORED
3600		ACD	D	REPLACE ADD 1 TO (DD). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
3700		SOD	D	REPLACE SUBTRACT 1 TO (DD). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
4000		LOI	D	LOAD A REG. WITH ((DD)). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
4100		ADI	D	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, ((DD)), TO (A)
4200		SPI	D	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, ((DD)), FROM (A)
4300		LPI	D	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND ((DD))
4400		STI	D	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN ((DD))
4500		RAI	D	((DD) + (A) TO (DD) AND A REG. LOWER 12-BITS OF A ARE STORED
4600		ACI	D	REPLACE ADD 1 TO ((DD)). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
4700		SOI	D	REPLACE SUBTRACT 1 TO ((DD)). RES. ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
5000	MMMM	LDM	M,0	LOAD A REG. WITH (MMMM+(DD)). UPPER 6 BITS OF A REG.=0
5100	MMMM	ADM	M,0	ADD 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (MMMM+(DD)), TO (A)
5200	MMMM	SPM	M,0	SUBTRACT 12-BIT POS. QUANTITY, (MMMM+(DD)), FROM (A)
5300	MMMM	LHM	M,0	EXCLUSIVE OR, LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) AND (MMMM+(DD))
5400	MMMM	STM	M,0	STORE LOWER 12-BITS OF (A) IN (MMMM+(DD))
5500	MMMM	RAM	M,0	((MMMM+(DD)) + (A) TO LOCATION MMMM+(DD) AND A REG.
5600	MMMM	ADM	M,0	REPLACE ADD 1 TO (MMMM+(DD)). RESULT ALSO IN LOW 12-BITS OF A
5700	MMMM	SOM	M,0	REPLACE SUBTR. 1 FROM (MMMM+(DD)). RESULT ALSO IN A REG.
6000		CPD	D	CENTRAL READ FROM (A) TO LOCATION DD.
6100	MMMM	CEM	M,0	CENTRAL READ (DD) WORDS FROM (A) TO LOCATION MMMM.
6200		CWD	D	CENTRAL WRITE TO (A) FROM LOCATION DD.
6300	MMMM	CWM	M,0	CENTRAL WRITE (DD) WORDS TO (A) FROM LOCATION MMMM.
6400	MMMM	AJM	M,0	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMM IF CHANNEL DD IS ACTIVE
6500	MMMM	IJM	M,0	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMM IF CHANNEL DD IS INACTIVE.
6600	MMMM	FJM	M,0	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMM IF CHANNEL DD IS FULL
6700	MMMM	EJM	M,0	JUMP TO LOCATION MMMM IF CHANNEL DD IS EMPTY
7000		IAN	D	INPUT 1 WORD FROM CHANNEL DD TO LOW 12-BITS OF A REG.
7100	MMMM	IAM	M,0	INPUT (A) WORDS TO LOCATION MMMM FROM CHANNEL DD.
7200		OAN	D	OUTPUT 1 WORD FROM LOW 12-BITS OF A ON CHANNEL DD
7300	MMMM	OAM	M,0	OUTPUT (A) WORDS FROM LOCATION MMMM ON CHANNEL DD
7400		ACN	D	ACTIVATE CHANNEL DD (PRECEDES INSTRUCTION CODES 70-73)
7500		DCN	D	DISCONNECT CHANNEL DD. I/O EQUIP. STOPS AND BUFFER TERMINATES
7600		FAN	D	SEND FUNCTION CODE, IN LOWER 12-BITS OF (A), ON CHANNEL DD.
7700	CCCC	FCN	D	SEND FUNCTION CODE, CCCC, ON CHANNEL DD.

4-6

200

## LOAD AND STORE INSTRUCTIONS

**LDN** - load a 6-bit  
constant into A

**LCN** - load a 6-bit  
(complemented)  
constant into A

**LDC** - load an 18-bit constant into A

**LDD** - load contents of  
direct cell  
into A

**STD** - store contents of  
A into direct cell

**LDM** - load contents of  
memory cell  
into A

**STM** - store contents of  
A into memory cell

**LDI** - load contents of  
any cell into A,  
indirectly thru  
a direct cell

**STI** - store contents of A  
into any cell,  
indirectly thru  
a direct cell

4/10

CS  
2/72

## ADD and SUBTRACT INSTRUCTIONS

ADN	SBN
ADC	
ADD	SBD
ADM	SBM
ADI	SBI

Adds:

a 6-, 12-, or 18-bit number  
is added to the contents of A

Subtracts:

a 6- or 12-bit number  
is subtracted from A

\* 18-bit arithmetic is used \*

## REPLACE ADD INSTRUCTIONS

RAD	AOD	SOD
RAM	AOM	SOM
RAI	AOI	SOI

- a 12-bit number (unsigned) may be added to the A register and to the memory location
- the number 1 may be added to or subtracted from the A register and the memory location

\* 18-bit arithmetic is used \*

\* the result is in A and memory \*

# LOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS

LMN      LPN      SCN

LMC      LPC

LMD

LMM

LMI

*0101  
0011 (CA)  
-----  
0110*

exclusive or:

a 6-, 12, or 18-bit number  
may be exclusive ored with A

and:

only a 6- or 18-bit constant  
may be anded with A

selective clear:

a 6-bit constant  
may selectively clear bits in A

## SHIFT INSTRUCTION

SHN

LEFT shifts:

- end-around
- ie SHN 6  
shifts A left 6 bits

---

before: (A) = 000005  
after: (A) = 000500

---

RIGHT shifts:

- end-off  
no sign extension
- ie SHN -6  
shifts A right 6 bits  
zeroes are filled in from the left

before: (A) = 777774  
after: (A) = 007777 ← note!

## JUMP INSTRUCTIONS

### unconditional:

- UJN - jumps up to 378 locations forward or backward
- LJM - jumps any number of locations forward or backward
- RJM - jumps to any location plants return address there executes instruction in next word

### conditional:

- ZJN - jumps if A is +0
- NJN - jumps if A is not +0
- PJN - jumps if A is positive
- MJN - jumps if A is negative

- \* conditional jumps are up to 378 locations forward or backward
- \* address field may contain a number  
(jump is to P+n)
- or a location symbol  
(jump is to the location)



no

### Instruction Problem Set 1

Contents of the following core locations are given.

All numbers are in octal.

- {0025} = 1234
- {0034} = 1111
- {0100} = 1111
- {0125} = 2222
- {1111} = 7777
- {1234} = 4321
- {1334} = 3333
- {1361} = 1234
- {2345} = 4444

Work each question indepently.

Show the contents of the A register after the instruction has been executed.

	{A} Register
1) LDN 25	_____
2) LDD 25	_____
3) LDM 100	_____
4) LDM 100,25	_____
5) LDI 25	_____
6) LDM 0,25	_____
7) LDC -100	_____
8) LDN -25	_____
9) LDM 1111,25	_____
10) LCN 25	_____
11. How many words of code do the above instructions generate?	_____

30  
2/72

On the following store instructions, indicate:

The contents of the A register after the store

The contents of the core location

The location at which the data is stored

12}	LDC	1234568	{A}	=	_____
	STD	258	{loc}	=	_____
			loc is		_____
13}	LDC	1234568	{A}	=	_____
	STM	10008	{loc}	=	_____
			loc is		_____
14}	LDC	1234568	{A}	=	_____
	STI	258	{loc}	=	_____
			loc is		_____
15}	LDC	1234568	{A}	=	_____
	STM	10008,258	{loc}	=	_____
			loc is		_____
16}	LDD	258	{A}	=	_____
	ADN	258	{A}	=	_____

**Instruction Problem Set 2**

Use the data given in Problem Set 1

Work each problem independently

{Note that each problem has several instructions to be worked cumulatively}

Indicate the contents of A after each instruction is executed  
{The problems are numbers 17-33 on the following page}

17}	LDI	348	{A} =
	SBN	6	{A} =
18}	LDM	1008	{A} =
	ADD	1008	{A} =
19}	LDD	348	{A} =
	SBD	348	{A} =
20}	LDM	12348	{A} =
	ADI	258	{A} =
	SBI	348	{A} =
21}	LDM	12348,348	{A} =
	ADC	1234568	{A} =
	STM	258	{loc} =
22}	LDM	1008	{A} =
	ADM	1008	{A} =
	ADM	1008,258	{A} =
23}	LDM	1258,258	{A} =
	SBM	1258	{A} =
	SBM	1008,258	{A} =
24}	LDC	1234568	{A} =
	SHN	148	{A} =
	SHN	-118	{A} =
	SHN	368	{A} =
25}	LDM	13618	{A} =
	LMN	468	{A} =
26}	LDC	23458	{A} =
	LPN	12348	{A} =
27}	LDI	258	{A} =
	SCN	258	{A} =
28}	LDC	1234568	{A} =
	LMD	258	{A} =
29}	LDN	228	{A} =
	SHN	148	
	ADN	558	
	LMI	348	
30}	LDC	1234568	
	SHN	-6	
	LPC	1234568	{A} =
31}	LDC	1234568	
	SHN	-118	
	LMC	1234568	{A} =
32}	LDM	1008	
	SHN	6	
	LMM	348	{A} =
33}	LDM	1008,258	
	SHN	6	
	STM	348,258	{A} =

Instruction Problem Set 3

Use the data given in the core locations in Problem Set 1.

The A register contains 123456<sub>8</sub>

Work each problem independently.

Indicate the contents of the core location and A register after each instruction is executed.

1.	RAD	348	{34}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
2.	AOD	348	{34}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
3.	SOD	253	{25}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
4.	RAI	253	{loc}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
			loc is		_____			
5.	AOI	343	{loc}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
			loc is		_____			
6.	SOI	343	{loc}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
			loc is		_____			
7.	RAM	12348	{1234}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
8.	AOM	12348	{1234}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
9.	SOM	11118	{1111}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
10.	RAM	1008,258	{loc}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
			loc is		_____			
11.	AOM	253,348	{loc}	=	_____	{A}	=	_____
			loc is		_____			

ANSWERS - PROBLEM SETS

SET #1

- |     |            |     |      |
|-----|------------|-----|------|
| 1.  | 25         | 16. | 1234 |
| 2.  | 1234       |     | 1261 |
| 3.  | 1111       |     |      |
| 4.  | 3333       |     |      |
| 5.  | 4321       |     |      |
| 6.  | 4321       |     |      |
| 7.  | 777767-677 |     |      |
| 8.  | error      |     |      |
| 9.  | 4444       |     |      |
| 10. | 777752     |     |      |
| 11. | 15         |     |      |
| 12. | 123456     |     |      |
|     | 3456       |     |      |
|     | loc 25     |     |      |
| 13. | 123456     |     |      |
|     | 3456       |     |      |
|     | loc 1000   |     |      |
| 14. | 123456     |     |      |
|     | 3456       |     |      |
|     | in 1234    |     |      |
| 15. | 123456     |     |      |
|     | 3456       |     |      |
|     | loc 2234   |     |      |

SET #2

- |     |                |     |              |
|-----|----------------|-----|--------------|
| 17. | 008888         | 25. | 001234       |
|     | 007771         |     | 001272       |
| 18. | 001111         | 26. | 002345       |
|     | error          |     | error        |
| 19. | 001111         | 27. | 004321       |
|     | 000000         |     | 004300       |
| 20. | 004321         | 28. | 123456       |
|     | 010642         |     | 122662       |
|     | 000643         | 29. | 227722       |
| 21. | 004444         | 30. | 001014       |
|     | 130122         | 31. | 123575       |
|     | 0122 in loc 25 |     |              |
| 22. | 001111         | 32. | 110011       |
|     | 002222         | 33. | 333300       |
|     | 005555         |     | 3300 in 1270 |
| 23. | 001234         |     |              |
|     | 777011         |     |              |
|     | 773456         |     |              |
| 24. | 123456         |     |              |
|     | 561234         |     |              |
|     | 000561         |     |              |
|     | 610005         |     |              |

SET #3

- |    |          |          |     |          |          |
|----|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|
| 1. | 4567     | 124567   | 7.  | 7777     | 127777   |
| 2. | 1112     | 001112   | 8.  | 4322     | 004322   |
| 3. | 1233     | 001233   | 9.  | 7776     | 007776   |
| 4. | 7777     | 127777   | 10. | 7011     | 127011   |
|    | 1234     | -010000- |     | loc 1334 |          |
| 5. | 0000     | 010000   | 11. | ?        | (1136+1) |
|    | loc 1111 |          |     | loc 1136 |          |
| 6. | 7776     | 007776   |     |          |          |
|    | loc 1111 |          |     |          |          |

CODING EXAMPLES

1.                    MJN                    ABT                    } What does this code do?

                  {                    }                    }

                  code                    }

                  100                    }

                  instruction                    }

                  words                    }

ABT                    -

2. How to fix a jump that won't reach:

                  PJN                    \*+3

                  LJM                    ABT

                  {                    }

                  code:                    }

                  100                    }

                  words                    }

ABT                    {

                  }

3. HOW THE RETURN JUMP INSTRUCTION WORKS:

                  ORG                    10008

                  LDN                    1

                  STD                    4 <sup>sub</sup>

                  RJM                    TAG+4

                  =

                  =

                  =

                  DATA                    100

                  DATA                    0

                  }                    }

                  a. {TAG} = \_\_\_\_\_

                  b. {TAG+1} = \_\_\_\_\_

                  c. Where does execution continue? \_\_\_\_\_

                  d. Why is P+2 the return address? \_\_\_\_\_

                  \_\_\_\_\_

*sub*  
TAG

4.                    =

                  STM                    \*+3

                  LJM                    TAG

                  =

                  }                    }

                  Where does the STM store? \_\_\_\_\_

                  \_\_\_\_\_

5. HOW TO MAKE A LOOP

	LDN	4
	STD	148
LP	-	
	-	
	SOD	148
	NJN	LP

How many times is this loop executed?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. HOW NOT TO MAKE A LOOP

	LCN	4
	STD	108
LP	-	
	-	
	AOD	108
	NJN	LP

Why is this a hung loop?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. HOW TO MOVE CORE

Given: {15} = 10008  
 {17} = 20008

a.	LDM	0,158
	STM	10008,158
b.	LDI	158
	STI	178
c.	LDC	10008
	STD	1
LOOP	LDI	1
	STM	10008,1
	AOD	1
	ADC	-10778
	NJN	LOOP

In each example, how many words are moved, and from what locations to where?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

5. HOW TO MAKE AN INCLUSIVE OR

	LDM	TAG1
	STM	AND+1
	LDM	TAG
AND	LPC	**
	STD	2
	LDM	TAG
	LMM	TAG1
	ADD	2
	{	
TAG	DATA	1264B
TAG1	DATA	4444B

- a. What is the inclusive OR of 1264 and 4444?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. Is it necessary to load TAG1 and store it in the LPC instruction? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What value does \*\* assemble as?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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9. HOW TO ADD 18-BIT NUMBERS

Given:

(IN) = 0012  
(IN+1) = 7756

} IN and IN+1 represent an 18-bit relative CM address which must be updated

LDC	100B
RAM	IN+1
SHN	-12
RAM	IN

(ie  $\begin{array}{r} 127756 \\ \underline{100} \\ 130056 \end{array}$  ←  $100_8$  is  $64_{10}$  1 pru)



19. ALGORITHM FOR WORKING WITH 12-BIT SIGNED NUMBERS IN MEMORY

a.	DATA1	DATA	12348,76438,00058
	DATA2	DATA	20008,75238,77668
	ANSWER	BSSZ	3
		}	
		LDN	2
		STD	2
	ADD	LDC	7700008
		ADM	DATA1,2
		ADM	DATA2,2
		STM	ANSWER,2
		SOD	2
		PJN	ADD

b.	X	VFD	12/DATA1
	Y	VFD	12/DATA2
	Z	VFD	12/ANSWER
		}	
		DUP	3,7
		LDC	7700008
		ADI	X
		ADI	Y
		STI	Z
		AOD	X
		AOD	Y
		AOD	Z
		}	
	DATA1	DATA	12348,76438,00058
	DATA2	DATA	20008,75238,77668
	ANSWER	BSSZ	3

Question: What type of numbers are in:

DATA1	_____	_____	_____
DATA2	_____	_____	_____
ANSWER	_____	_____	_____

11. INTEGER MULTIPLY

	LDC	800
	STD	1
	SHN	4
	SBD	1
	SBD	1
	SBD	1
	STM	ANS+1
	SHN	-12
	STM	ANS
	↳	
ANS	BSSZ	2



a. What are the numbers multiplied?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. How many words of core does this code occupy?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. INTEGER DIVIDE

DVDN	EQU	10B
DVSR	EQU	11B
ANS	EQU	12B
REM	EQU	13B
	↳	
	LDN	0
	STD	ANS
DIV	LDD	DVDN
	SBD	DVSR
	MJN	OUT
	STD	DVDN
	AOD	ANS
	UJN	DIV
OUT	ADD	DVSR
	STD	REM
	↳	
DVDN	DATA	30
DVSR	DATA	13
ANS	BSSZ	1
REM	BSSZ	1

a. What numbers are divided?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. What is the answer?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. What is the remainder?

\_\_\_\_\_

{10} = 30

{11} = 13

ANSWERS TO CODING EXAMPLES

1. Assembly error.  
ABT is too far away.

11.	+1234	-0134	+0005
	+2000	-0254	-0011
	+3234	-0410	-0004

2. The PJN jumps around  
the LJM.  
The LJM can reach ABT.

Solution formula:

770000	770000	770000
+1234	+7643	+0005
<u>771234</u>	<u>777643</u>	<u>770005</u>
+2000	+7523	+7766
<u>773234</u>	<u>007366</u>	<u>777773</u>
	<u>1</u>	
	007367	

3. a. 100  
b. 1004  
c. TAG+2  
d. RJM is two words

4. Second word of LJM  
instruction.

11. a. 800 x 13  
b. 12

5. four

12. a. 30 + 13  
b. 2  
c. 4

6. The AOD in this case  
always leaves (A) ≠ 0

7. a. one word -  
from 1000 to 2000  
b. one word +  
from 1000 to 2000  
c. 77g words -  
from 1000+ to 2000+

8. a. 5664  
b. yes -  
there is no LPM instruction  
c. 0

9. -

# CENTRAL MEMORY

## READ and WRITE INSTRUCTIONS

- CRD - reads one word
- CRM - reads a block
- CWD - writes one word
- CWM - writes a block

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# FORMAT OF THE CRD

1. Reserve a PP buffer to read the data into:

(Locations 10-14 will be used)

2. Load CM absolute address into A:

LDC            123400B

3. Execute the Central Read instruction:

CRD            10B

↖  
 PP memory location 10  
 is beginning of a  
 5-word PP buffer  
 to contain 1 CM word

\* After the Read, (A) is not destroyed \*

(in this case, 123400<sub>g</sub>)



Instruction Problem Set #4

1.           LDC       400B  
               CRD       50B

} a. (A) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. What does this code do?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2.           LDC       60000B  
               CWD       10B

} a. (A) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. What does this code do?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3.           LDN       16  
               STD       2  
               LDC       400B  
               CRM       BUF, 2  
               {  
 BUF        BSS       80

} When the Read is finished,  
 but before the original P is  
 restored, what is:  
 (A) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Q) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 (P) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 (loc 0) = \_\_\_\_\_

4.    ADDR   DATA       0021B, 2222B

      {  
       LDN       5  
       STD       2  
       LDM       ADDR  
       SHN       12  
       ADM       ADDR+1  
       CWM       BUF, 2  
       {  
 BUF    BSS       25

} What does this code do?

cw  
2/12

SECTION FIVE

SYSTEM DESIGN  
CODING CONVENTIONS



SECTION FIVE - CODING CONVENTIONS

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Coding Conventions	5-1
Symbol Definitions	5-2
Examples of Good Code	5-3

## CODING CONVENTIONS

All the previous coding examples have been slanted toward the use of the instructions. Note that they used absolute CM and PP addresses and constants rather than system symbols.

Good PP programs should always be coded using system symbols. This is for two reasons:

1. The names will become recognizable so one can see what the program is doing.
2. Most important: When the system is changed, a program which used system symbols and proper coding setup can be reassembled and will still run.

The symbols are accessed on the COMPASS control card:

COMPASS (S= SCPTXT)

**\*THIS CANNOT BE EMPHASIZED STRONGLY ENOUGH\*\***

Symbol names on pp. 111, 112  
100--103

## SYMBOL DEFINITIONS

		EXAMPLE
D . XX	A DIRECT CELL IN PP MEMORY	D.FFO is loc 50 D.PPIRB is loc 50
R . XX	A PP RESIDENT ROUTINE	R.IDLE is loc 103
M . XX	A MONITOR FUNCTION	M.DPP is 12 M.ABORT is 13
T . XX	A SYSTEM TABLE IN CMR	T.FNT is FILE NAME TABLE
P . XX	A POINTER IN CMR TO A TABLE	P.FNT byte 0 is ADDRESS OF FNT
C . XX	A BYTE IN A CMR WORD (0-4)	C.CPRA is 3
	or	
	A PP CONSTANT	C.PPFWA is 1000
L . XX	LENGTH OF A CMR TABLE	L.TAPES is LENGTH of TAPES TABLE
	or	
	A PP LENGTH CONSTANT	L.PPHDR is 5
W . XX	A WORD IN CMR:	
	PP COMMUNICATION AREA	W.PPMESL is WORD 2 of PP COMM AREA
	CONTROL POINT AREA	W.CPSTAT is WORD 20 of CP AREA
F . XX	AN ERROR FLAG VALUE	F.ERPP is 3 (PP Abort code passed by M.ABORT)

go to SYSTEM

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EXAMPLES OF GOOD CODE

1. HOW TO READ THE PP INPUT REGISTER FROM CENTRAL MEMORY AND GET THE CP NUMBER AND CP AREA ADDRESS

```

LDD    D.PPIR
CRD    D.PPIRB
LDD    D.PPIRB+1
LPN    7
SHN    7
STD    D.CPAD

```

2. HOW TO GET RA AND FL AND BRING THEM INTO THE PP

```

LDD    D.CPAD
ADN    W.CPSTAT
CRD    D.TO
LDD    D.TO+C.CPRA
STD    D.RA
LDD    D.TO+C.CPFL
STD    D.FL

```

3. HOW TO ABSOLUTIZE A CENTRAL MEMORY ADDRESS

```

LDD    D.IN
SHN    6
ADD    D.RA
SHN    6
ADD    D.IN+1

```

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4. HOW TO CLEAR 5 PP WORDS

```

LDN    P.ZERO    CM ADDR 0 CONTAINS 0
CRD    D.TO      CLEAR D.TO-D.T4

```

This is faster and uses less code than:

```

LDN    0
STD    D.TO
STD    D.T1
STD    D.T2
STD    D.T3
STD    D.T4

```

5. HOW TO CHECK TO SEE IF THE CPU IS RUNNING:

```

RPN
STD    . 2
RPN
LPC    7777B
SBD    2
NJN    OK
LJM    TIMEOUT

```

OK

6. HOW TO WRITE A PP BUFFER TO CENTRAL MEMORY  
 - 32 PP WORDS -

```

LDN 7
STD 7
LDN 0
STM IN+32
STM IN+33
STM IN+34
LDD D.IN
SHN 6
ADD D.RA
SHN 6
ADD D.IN+1
CWM IN,7
LDN 7
RAD D.IN+1
SHN -12
RAD D.IN

```

```

IN    BSS    35

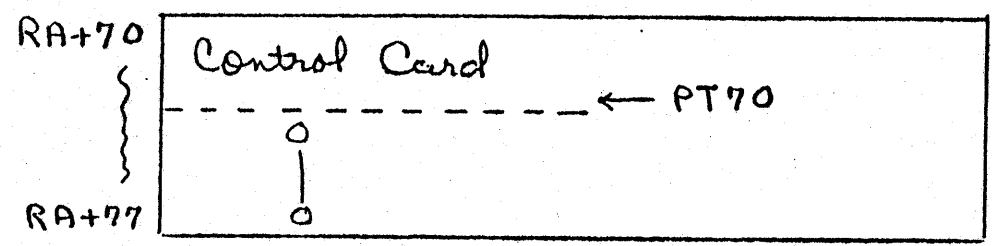
```

The above code wrote 35 PP words, which is 7 CM words, to Central Memory. The last 3 bytes were zero, because only whole CM words may be written.

The code also updates the IN pointer.

GOOD CODE TO STUDY  
(Also Study R.D.F.M.)

Given: PT70 contains a number in the range 70-77. IAJ has just moved a control card into the RA+70 area. Examine the following code to see how IAJ clears the rest of the area. PT70 contains the pointer to the last word stored.

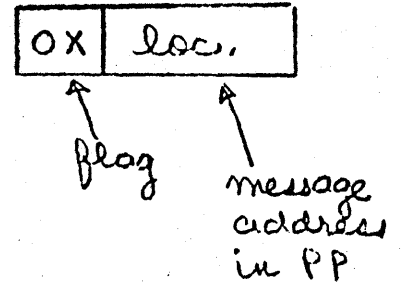


5-6

1400		LUN	P.ZERO			
6010		CRD	D.T0	CLEAR REST OF RA+70B AREA	IAJ	343
3665	UNP6	ADD	PT70		IAJ	344
1377		SCN	77B		IAJ	345
0506		NJN	UNP5		IAJ	346
3055		LDD	D.RA		IAJ	347
1006		SHN	6		IAJ	348
3165		ADD	PT70		IAJ	349
6210		CWD	D.T0		IAJ	350
0370		UJN	UNP6		IAJ	351
					IAJ	352

SCOPE 3.3 & 3.4

Given: (A) contains a flag and a message buffer address:



R.DFM moves the message to pp locs 13+. It then moves 5 pp words (1 CM word) at a time to the PPMES area in Central memory. Study the code.

R.DFM	TRANSMIT DAYFILE MESSAGE	STL	580
		STL	581
	CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	582
		STL	583
LOAD	(FLAG)LOCATION OF MESSAGE	STL	584
RJM	R.DFM	STL	585
		STL	586
	ACTIONS	STL	587
		STL	588
	TRANSMIT MESSAGE TO PP MESSAGE AREA	STL	589
	CALL MONITOR FUNCTION M.DFM (FLAG)	STL	590
		STL	591

5-7

0614		R.DFM	ENH	Y		STL	583
0615	3415		STO	D.T0	LOCATION OF MESSAGE	STL	584
0617	1052		SHN	-12		STL	585
0619	3411		STO	D.T1	STORE FLAG	STL	586
0671	3075		LOD	D.PPMES1		STL	587
0672	3012		STO	D.T2	SET STORAGE (←j) ADDRESS	STL	588
0673	1413	DFM2	LOM	D.T3		STL	589
0674	3400		STO	0	SET ASSEMBLY ADDRESS	STL	590
0675	4010	DFM1	LOI	D.T0	MOVE BYTE	STL	591
0676	4400		STI	0	TO ASSEMBLY AREA	STL	602
0677	0502		ZJM	*2	SENSE END OF MESSAGE	STL	603
0700	3410		ADD	D.T0	ADVANCE IN MESSAGE	STL	604
0701	3100		ADD	0	AND ASSEMBLY AREA	STL	605
0702	112		LMN	D.T3+5		STL	606
0703	0371		NJM	DFM1	SENSE ASSEMBLY NOT FULL	STL	607
0704	3012		LOM	D.T2		STL	608
0705	0213		CWJ	D.T3	WRITE ASSEMBLY TO MESSAGE AREA	STL	609
0706	3412		ADD	D.T2	ADVANCE STORAGE ADDRESS	STL	610
0707	1207		LPN	7		STL	611
0710	0403		ZJM	DFM3	JUMP IF END OF MESSAGE AREA	STL	612
0711	3017		LOD	D.T3+4		STL	613
0712	0503		NJM	DFM2	LOOP IF NOT END OF MESSAGE AREA	STL	614
						STL	615
0713	1551	DFM3	LOM	M.DFM		STL	616
0714	0200 0515		RJM	R.MTR	SEND DAYFILE MESSAGE	STL	617
0716	0345		UJM	R.DFMX		STL	618



SECTION SIX

PP MACROS

SECTION SIX - PP MACROS

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# PP Macros

The following descriptions of the PP Macros are from the PSI Scope 3.3 Handbook, pages 2-104 & 2-105. The actual code is listed from the system routine SCPTTEXT, version 3.3

## SCPTTEXT MACROS

### PPENTRY Macro

Used as first instruction following ORG in a primary level overlay. PPENTRY generates code to set up low core parameter as follows:

D.PPIRB through D.PPIRB+4	Input register contents
D.CPAD	Control point address
D.RA	Reference address/100B
D.FL	Field length/100B

Address field of the PPENTRY macro should contain: D.PPIRB, D.TO.

Code:

```

PPENTRY MACRO S,T
  LOD D.PPIR
  CRD S
  IFEQ T,D.TO
  RJM-R,RAFL
  ELSE
  ERR MACRO CALL ERROR
  ENDIF
PPENTRY ENDM

```

note T parameter required in V 3.3

note a RAFL is also done

The PPENTRY macro is normally used as the first instruction in a primary overlay, for upward system compatibility.

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ENM Macro

Generates standard subroutine entry and exit lines. The name of the subroutine is that declared in location field of ENM: the subroutine may be entered by an RJM to that name. If address field of ENM is blank, no exit symbol is defined; otherwise, contents of address field are appended to location symbol to generate subroutine exit symbol. Typically, address field contains only an X}. An exit from subroutine may then be made by jumping directly to the generated symbol.

Code:

```

MACRO ENM,N,X
IFG NE,IXI,2
N+X LJM
IFGP 1
-LJM
N EQU * 1
ENM ENDM

```

See example on next page.

# HOW TO GET IN AND OUT OF A SUBROUTINE

1.                   RJM       SUB  
                       ⋈  
 SUB               ENM       X generates: { SUBX   0100  
                       ⋈                                { SUB       0000  
                       LJM       SUBX

2.                   RJM       SUB  
                       ⋈  
 SUBX             LJM       \*\*  
 SUB             EQU       \*-1 ← put tag SUB  
                       ⋈                               on second word  
                       LJM       SUBX                   of LJM instruction

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UJK Macro

Generates UJN or LJM instruction, depending on length of jump. In general, the jump must be backward, since symbols used in address field must have been previously defined. Macro is useful for exiting from small subroutines subject to expansion.

note ↗

Code:

```
UJK MACRO P  
IFLT P, 400, 2  
UJN P  
IFCP 1  
LJM P  
UJK ENDM
```

UJK makes a  
UJN or LJM

Example: UJK SUBX

LDCA Macro

Load PP A register with absolute 18-bit central address. Relative CM address is obtained from two consecutive PP low core locations, the first of which is specified in address field of LDCA macro; CM address is assumed to be right justified within these two words. Contents of D.RA are added to CM address. Macro is useful for loading many different CM addresses. Space may be conserved by using a subroutine rather than a macro if the same address is to be loaded three or more times.

Code:

```
LDCA MACRO A  
LDD A  
LPN 370  
SHN 6  
ADD D.RA  
SHN 6  
ADD A+1  
LDCA ENDM
```

Example:

LDCA D.IN

The relative CM address is obtained from D.IN + D.IN+1 and then absolutized

CRI Macro

"Central Read Indirect"

Reads contents of a CM word the address of which is contained in a central memory pointer. Address field of CRI macro contains X, Y, and Z subfields, in that order.

- X      6-bit CM pointer word address
- Y      First of five PP low core cells which will contain the desired CM word.
- Z      Byte within CM pointer word containing 12-bit CM address of desired word.

Code:

```

CRI MACRO X,Y,Z
LDN X
CRD Y
LDD Y+Z
CRD Y
CRD ENDM

```

Example:

CRI . P.EST, I.TO, 0

The first word of the EST will be read into D.TO - D.T4. To search the EST, one can repeatedly add 1 to (A) and reread, since the CRD did not destroy the address of T.EST in A

BIT Macro

Generates no code; merely defines a symbol in the location field. Value assigned to symbol is a 1-bit mask where the bit is positioned according to the value of address field. Bits are counted from right to left, beginning with zero. Thus, the statement MASK BIT 2 would set MASK equal to 4. Macro is useful for generating 1-bit flag values with the S.x SCPTTEXT symbols.

Code:

```
MACRO BIT,R,V
R SET 1
DUP V,1
R SET R+R
BIT ENDM
```

Example:

```
MASK BIT 2
```

generates a constant called MASK containing a bit in bit position 2. Same as:

```
MASK SET 4
```

LDK Macro

Generates LDN, LDC, or LCN instruction depending on size of its argument, which may be any valid address expression. This macro is recommended for referencing SCPTTEXT symbols for CM pointer words.

Code:

```
LDK MACRO A
LOCAL X
IFD IF CEF,A
X SET A
IFLT X,0,5
X SET -Y
IFLT :,1000,2
LCN X
IFCP 6
IFCP 4
IFLT X,1000,2
LDN X
IFCP 7
IFD ENDIF
LDG A
ENDM
```



ADK Macro

Generates ADN, ADC, SBN, or no code depending on size of its argument, which may be an address expression. This macro is recommended for referencing SCPTTEXT symbols for control point additives {W.x symbols}.

Code:

```

ADK MACRO A
LOCAL X
IFB IF DEF, A
X SET A
IFLT X, 0, 3
X SET -X
SBK X
IFCP 1
IFLT X, 1000, 3
IFNE X, 0, 1
ADN X
IFCP 2
IFD END IF
ADC A
ENDM

```

SBK Macro

Generates SBN or ADC depending on size of its argument. All symbols in its argument must be defined.

Code:

```

SBK MACRO ARG
LOCAL CON
CON SET ARG
IF DEF, ARG, 3
IFLT CON, 1000, 2
SBN CON
IFCP 1
ADC CON
ENDM

```

SECTION SEVEN

SYSTEM TABLES  
AND POINTERS  
(SCOPE 3.3 & 3.4)

## SECTION SEVEN-SYSTEM TABLES AND POINTERS

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0		Pointers
57		
60	T.PPC 1	PP Communications Area
70	2	
...	...	
200	T.CPA 1	Control Point Area
400	2	
...	...	
		CP Resident
		Stack Processor Manager
	T.EST	Equipment Status Table
	T.CHTIM	Channel I/O Time (Accounting Package)
	T.CST	Channel Status Table
	T.FNT	File Name Table
*	T.APF	Attached Permanent File Table
	T.SDT	Permanent File Subdirectory Table
	T.DAT	Device Activity Table
*	T.RQS	Request Stack
	T.RBR	RBR Header Words
	T.RBRBIT	RBR Bit Tables
	T.DST	Device Status Table
	T.SEQ	Sequencer Table
	T.RMS	RMS Preallocation Table
	T.INS	Installation Area
	T.ITABL	INTERCOM Table
	T.NOVA	NOVA Table (GP250)
	T.TAPES	Tapes Table
	T.DFB	Dayfile Buffers
	T.ECSBUF	ECS Storage Move Buffer
	T.ICEBUF	Icebox Buffer
	T.ECST	ECS Information Table
	T.ECSTAT	ECS Statistic Table
	T.ECFLAW	ECS Flaw Table
	T.LRD	Logical Record DEF Table
	T.ECLBUF	ECS Resident Library Buffer
-6200	T.LIB	Library Directory

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SCOPE 3.3  
CMR

NEW OR RELOCATED FOR SCOPE 3.3

- \* T.APF cannot start after 10000B
- T.RQS cannot start after 20000B

FIG 3. SCOPE 3.3 CMR

PSI SCOPE 3.3 Handbook

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SCOPE  
3.3

	ZEROS					
RZERO	C.DIRFWA			LWA+1 DIR DIRECTORY		DEAD START
P.LIB	00	FWA LIB DIRECTORY				LOAD FLAG
P.RBR	C.RBRAD	FWA OF RBR AREA		RBT ORIGINAL OF	LENGTH/100B OF	LWA+1/100B OF
P.RBT		EMPTY CHAIN		RBT AREA		CENTRAL MEMORY
P.NPP/RNCP	FWA/B OF DAYFILE	C.NOVA (CP250)	C.NOVAL	C.NP		C.NCP
P.DFB/RNOVA	BUFFER	T.NOVA/B	L.NOVA	IND. OF PPU'S		NO. OF CTL PTS
P.SEQ/RFIT	FWA OF FHT/FST	LWAM OF FHT	C.SEQ	C.SEQL		C.HEC
P.HEC			T.SEQ/B	L.SEQ		HARDWARE ERR CT
P.CST			C.CST	C.CSTL		C.CHRQ
P.EST	FWA OF EST	LWA+1 OF EST	FWA OF CST	LWA+1 OF CST		PHYS REQ. TABLE
P.PFM1	C.SOTL	C.APFL	C.SOT	C.APF		C.PFMCH
	N.SD	L.APF	FWA OF SOT	FWA OF APF		PPF INTERLOCKS
P.PFM2	C.SDL	C.RBTC1	C.RBTC2	C.RBTC3	POINTER TO RBTC CURRENT EOI	
	N.ESD	N.RBTC				
P.INS	RESERVED FOR INSTALLATIONS					
P.ECST	C.ICEBUF	C.ECSTAT	C.ECFLAW	C.LRD	C.ECST	
	T.ICEBUF/B	T.ECSTAT/B	T.ECFLAW/B	T.LRD/B	T.ECSTAT/B	
P.LECST	C.ICEBUF	C.ECSTAT	C.ECFLAW	C.LRD	C.ECST	
	L.ICEBUF	L.ECSTAT	L.ECFLAW	L.LRD	L.ECST	
P.RQS	T.DAT	L.OAT	C.RQSFS	NUMBER OF DST	FWA/B OF DST	
			FWA/2 REQ. STACK	ENTRIES		
P.TAPES	T.TAPES/B	L.TAPES	T.RMS/S	L.RMS		
P.RMS	C.AVMI	C.TMI	C.AVNI	C.TNI		
P.AVTAPE						
P.RINT	C.INT/C.IFL	C.ITADL	C.IDED	C.IBUFF	C.IRES	
			STORAGE		MACHINE	
			MOVE		FL/100B	
			FLAG			
	ASYSTEM Δ Δ Δ Δ					
				C.CPECFL	ECS FL/100B	
	77770		CPU A IDLE TIME			
			SECONDS		MILLISECONDS	
			CPU B IDLE TIME			
			SECONDS		MILLISECONDS	
			ECS TIME			
			SECONDS		MILLISECONDS	
T.CPJ08N	JOB SEQUENCE		JOB COUNT			
	NUMBER					
T.JDATE	(LEADING ZEROS)		YYDD			
T.CLK	HH . MM . SS					
T.SLAB1	MM / DD / YY					
T.DATE						
T.SLAB2						
	SCOPE VERSION 3.X					
T.SLAB6						
T.MSP	RESERVED FOR CDC			DEBUGGER	STEP FLAG	
T.MSC	COUNT OF PP JOB	SECONDS	MILLISECONDS	MILLISECOND CLOCK		
	QUEUE ENTRIES					
T.PPS1	D.CPAD	D.PPSTAT	R.FAF	IO CHANNEL TIME		
T.PPS0						
	CDC					
	CDC					
T.RCHN	SPM-RCH	COMMUNICATION	WORD	1ST RBT WORD TO BE RELEASED		
T.CPT1/UA5	UNASSIGNED	UNASSIGNED	C.STATCP	CPU B STATUS	CPU A STATUS	
T.STATCP	CM/1003	ECS/10000				
T.ECSPAR			ECS FLAW TABLE	ECS PARITY FLAG	ECS PARITY	ADDRESS/10000
			FLAG			

Fig. 6. CMR POINTER AREA

New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.3

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W.PPIR	C.CPNAM	PROGRAM NAME OR O	O	C P .		0
W.PPOR						1
W.PPMES 1						2
W.PPMES 2						3
W.PPMES 3						4
W.PPMES 4						5
W.PPMES 5						6
W.PPMES 6						7

~~ETC~~

PP COMMUNICATIONS AREA

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	EXCHANGE PACKAGE										0
W.CPSTAT (NOTE 1)	C.CPSTAT (NOTE 2)	WX	AS	TY	C.CPEF ERROR FLAG	C.CPSM STORAGE MOVE FL	C.CPRA RA/100B CM	C.CPFL FL/100B CM			17
W.CPJNAM	JOB NAME								C.CPNCSP NEXT CTL. STMT.		21
W.CPPRI	C.CPPRI PRIORITY					C.CPECRA ECS RA/1000B	C.CPECFL ECS FL/1000B				22
W.CPTIML	C.CPTIML TIME LIMIT	SECONDS			CPUA TIME	SECONDS		MILLISECONDS			23
W.CPTIME					CPUB TIME	SECONDS		MILLISECONDS			24
W.CPTIMS					PPU TIME	SECONDS		MILLISECONDS			25
W.PPTIME											26
W.SSW								SENSE SWITCHES			26
W.EQP	CDC Reserved										27
W.CPOFM	LAST DAYFILE MESSAGE (1-5 WORD LINE) (1-3 WORD LINE)										30
	(WORD 37 USED BY INTERCOM AS LAST WORD OF FL)										
W.CKP					C.CPFST FST ADDRESS	C.CFFP dle   sub   prog	C.CCKP # OF CKPTS				40
W.CPERT					C.CPILI INITIAL TIME LIMIT	C.CPECI INITIAL ECS FL	C.CPFLI INITIAL FL				41
W.CPJCP											42
W.CPOPV								C.CPOPV			43
W.CPCC					C.CPPRV	C.CPRPA		C.CPLID			43
W.CPTAPE	C.CPTTSP MT   NT	C.CPATPS MT   NT	C.CPATPS MT   NT								44
W.ID (WD 50)	OWNER ID										50
W.CPCAF	CONTROL CARD BUFFER										51
W.CPCAL	FST ENTRY FOR NEXT CONTROL CARD PRU										51
W.FSTCC	C.CP50				C.CPLDR2 LCADER FLAG	C.CPLDR3 w   s   c   l   r   m	C.CPRO ROLLED OUT FLAG				52
W.CPRO	C.CPREQ REQ FLAG	C.CPFLAG			C.CPRPHI RERUN PRIORITY	C.CPOUT JANUS FLAG	C.CPOAE EQUIP ASSIGNED				53
W.CPLDR	PRIVATE PACK ASSIGNMENT										54
W.CPOAE (NOTE 3)	C.CPDFMC DAYFILE MSG COUNT										55
W.CPVRNO	RESERVED FOR E/I 200-SENTRY										56
W.CPDFMC	Last Auto-Recall Request										57
W.CPRES1	RET. ADDR.	SUBD				CYCLE		PERM		APF	160
W.CPAR											160
W.CPPF1	RBTA	RBTO						ENTRY	MODE		161
W.CPPF2											161
W.CPPF3	RBTA	RBTO						ENTRY			162
W.CPMSLM											162
W.CHTIM											163
W.CPIN											164
W.CPMS	C.ICPST/C.INT STATUS	C.ICPUTP USER TABLE ADDRESS			C.ICPUID USER ID		C.ICPFST ADDR. OF SWAP FST				165
W.CPSR	INTERCOM PP RECALL REGISTER										166
W.CPINS											167
	RESERVED FOR INSTALLATIONS										170
											177

NEW OR RELOCATED FOR SCOPE 3.3

CONTROL POINT AREA

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0		P	A0	B0	0
1		CMRA	A1	B1	1
2		CMFL	A2	B2	2
3		EM	A3	B3	3
4	ECS RA		A4	B4	4
5	ECS FL		A5	B5	5
6		MA	A6	B6	6
7			A7	B7	7
10			X0		8
11			X1		9
12			X2		10
13			X3		11
14			X4		12
15			X5		13
16			X6		14
17			X7		15

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FIG. 8 EXCHANGE PACKAGE



## NOTES: CONTROL POINT AREA CHART

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a	Rerun
b	Rerun priority
c	Exchange dump
d	EXPORT/IMPORT
e	INTERCOM
f	Reprocess
g	Abort bit for exit
h	Clear flag
i	Sequencer flag
l	Labeled dump
m	00-no map, 01-full map, 10-partial map
n	CHECKPOINT has been taken
p	EXIT card encountered
q	Control card end of record
r	REDUCE flag
s	SNAP
t	TRACE
u	Private disk pack flag
w	LOADER 00-PP LOADER, 01-CP LOADER
oq	Private pack overflow

Note 1: also W.CPEF, W.CPSM, W.CPFL

Note 2: W-wait, X-recall, A-requires CPU A, B-requires CPU B,  
Y-auto-recall, M-storage move

Note 3: also W.CPOUT, W.CPFLAG

Reference Words W.CPPF2 and W.CPPF3

A	HICY
B	INCOM
C	NEWNAME
D	PP COMP. FLAG
E	WAIT
F	PRIORITY

CONTROL POINT AREA ERROR FLAG VALUES (E.3)

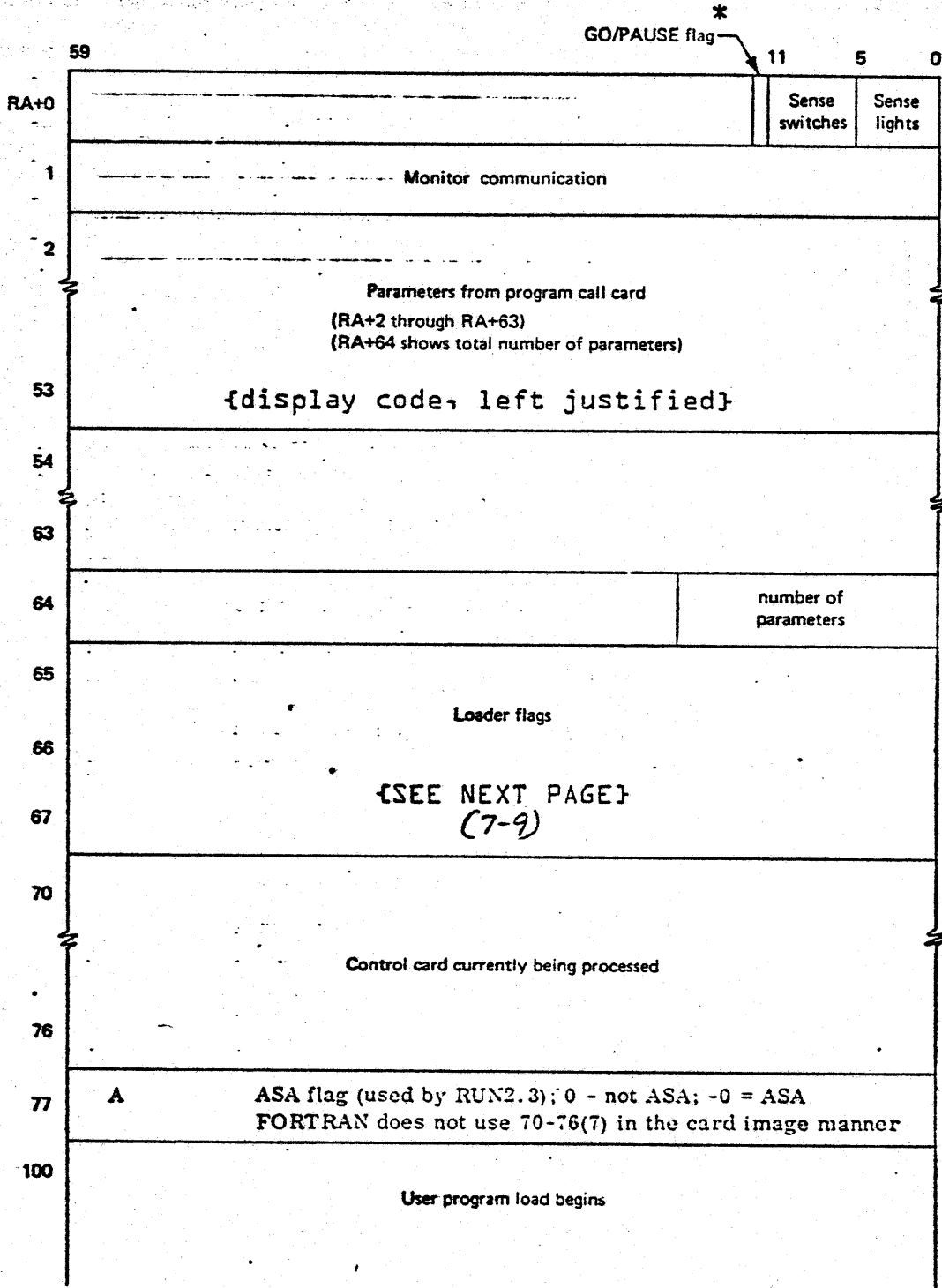
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1	F.ERTL	TIME LIMIT
2	F.ERAR	ARITHMETIC ERROR
3	F.ERPP	PP ABORT (M.ABORT)
4	F.ERCP	CP ABORT (ABT IN RA+1)
5	F.ERFCE	PP CALL ERROR
6	F.EROD	OPERATOR DROP
7	F.ERK	KILL
10	F.ERNR	RERUN
11	F.EREX, F.ERCC	CONTROL CARD ERROR
12	F.ERECR	ECS PARITY ERROR
13	F.ERJC, F.ICCD	JOB CARD ERROR
14	F.ERPA	PRE-ABORT
15	F.ERRCL	AUTO RECALL ERROR
16	F.ERHANG	JOB HUNG IN AUTO RECALL
17	F.ERMSL	MASS STORAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED
20	F.IUABT	USER ABORT
21	F.IHEAD	REQUEST FOR HEADER LINE TOO
22		LONG. ROLLOUT RECALL ERROR
23		NOT AUTHORIZED TO USE
24		PROG. DO NOT UNDERSTAND
25		CONTROL CARD
26		ERROR.
27		LOADER ERROR
30	F.IMYGE	MYSTERY GUEST LOGIN
31		
32		OUT OF TIME
33	F.ITL	TIME EXCEEDS AUTHORIZATION
34	F.IFL	F.L. EXCEEDS AUTHORIZATION
35		
36		
37		
40	F.IOUT	OUTPUT FILE ERROR
41	F.IPNRD	PRINTER NOT READY
42	F.ISYS	SYSTEM ERROR
43	F.ICRD	CARD READ ERROR
44	F.IJBCRD	JOB CARD ERROR
45	F.IINP	INPUT FILE ERROR
46	F.IFMT	FORMAT ERROR (READER NOT READY)
47	F.IFNF	FILE NOT FOUND (ACCOUNTING HEADER)
50	F.IDSPF	ILLEGAL DISPOSITION FOR PERMANENT FILE
51	F.ILLFN	ILLEGAL FILE NAME
52		FILE QUOTA EXCEEDED

CONTENTS OF RA+0---RA+77 IN  
USER'S FIELD

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GO/PAUSE flag; 0 = GO, 1 = Pause, wait for GO

\* G0 bit can be used effectively for operator communication. Set G {bit 12} in the CP program. It will be cleared when the operator hits G0. A CP or PP program can, ie, loop in periodic recall waiting for the bit to be cleared.

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## LOADER FLAGS

*(Detail from User's Field, P. 7-8)*

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+63												17			
+64	Program or File Name											No. of Parameters			
+65	Segment Table Pointer				Reserved						Next Available CM				
+66	FWA Loader Tables				M	P	O	S	T	C	L	OVLVL	2d	FWA of User Object Program	
+67	S.OFLAG				P	E	Q	M	R	C	T	2221		FWA Loader	
+70	59	53	35	31	29	27	23					17	00		

In the above diagram RA+64 through RA+67 are reserved for the SCOPE system-loader interface and bytes are assigned as follows:

- 2d**            Indicator for loader directive
- OVLVL**        Level of incoming overlay
- CT**            Control card type NOGO, LOAD, EXECUTE, PROGRAM
- R**             RSS mode indicator
- M**             No map flag for library load
- Q**             Request flag - communication between LDR and LOADER
- E**             End of load flag
- S.OFLAG**     Segment - FWA of tables for lowest segment in user's job area
- Overlay - FWA blank common

---

- P**             Partial map flag
- S**             SNAP
- T**             TRACE
- C**             Change dump
- L**             Labeled dump
- O**             REDUCE (OBESE) flag
- MP**            Map flag: 001 = Full map, 010 = No map, 100 = Partial map
- Card image**    Upon initial entry from a named routine call or an EXECUTE card, these locations will contain the card image (in display code) of the card which called for execution.

# CENTRAL MEMORY RESIDENT

0		Pointers
100		Channel Status Table
154		PP Status Words
200	T.CPA <sub>n</sub>	Control Point Areas
	T.XPIDLA	System Exchange Packages
	T.PPC <sub>n</sub>	PP Communication Areas
*	T.EST	Equipment Status Table
*	T.FNT	File Name Table
		CIO-CPCIO Special FNTs
		Permanent File FNTs
*	T.ITABL	INTERCOM Table
*	T.DAT	Device Activity Table
*	T.STG	Tape Staging Table
*	T.APF	Attached Permanent File Table
#	T.RQS	Request Stack
	T.RBR	Record Block Reservation Table (Headers)
	T.RBRBIT	RBR Bit Table
	T.DST	Device Status Table
	T.DPT	Device Pool Table
	T.SEQ	Sequencer Table
	T.RMS	Rotating Mass Storage Diagnostic Table
	T.INS	Installation Area
	T.VSNBUF	VSN Buffer
	T.TAPES	Tapes Table
	T.RPT	Removable Pack Table
	T.MAIL	Scheduler Mailbox Buffer
	T.DFB	Dayfile Buffers
	T.PJT	Parameter Storage for Delayed PP Jobs
	T.SCHPT	(Optional) Scheduler Statistics
	T.SCHJCA	Scheduler Job Control Area
	T.SCHJDT	Scheduler Job Descriptor Table
	T.BCFAP	CPMTR CEFAP Buffer
	T.EPAGE	Empty Page Stack
	T.ECSPRM	ECS Parameters
	T.SUBPG	Subpage Buffer
	T.ECTL	Description of T.EBUF Area
	T.EBUF	ECS Buffer for RMS-ECS Transfer
		CM Resident Programs
	T.LIB	Library Directory
		INTERCOM Pointer Area
		INTERCOM Small Buffers and User Tables
		INTERCOM Large Buffers

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\*Table Must Begin Before 10000g

#Table Must Begin Before 20000g

 New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4

# SCOPE 3.4

## CMR TABLE FORMATS

CMR tables are defined as follows:

The CMR Pointer Area which contains 100 words of various flags and pointers to CM tables, many of which are new.

The Channel Status Table which contains one word entry per channel {hardware or pseudo} in the system, has been lengthened to accommodate the new hardware and software channels for SCOPE 3.4 and INTERCOM. The table length is now 44<sub>8</sub> words.

The PP Status Words have been removed from the pointer area and now reside beginning at location 154<sub>8</sub>. These words are defined in the same manner as SCOPE 3.3, i.e., one word per PP defined in the system.

The Control Point Areas are the only areas remaining in the same location as in SCOPE 3.3. There are now fifteen possible areas of 200<sub>8</sub> words, one for each control point. Each area contains the exchange package, job name and information about the job running at the control point.

System Job Exchange Package Area is the exchange package and register area for all Central Processor CM resident systems programs which run in user mode. There will also be one or two {depending upon number of CPUs} idle exchange package areas.

The PP Communications Area contains up to twenty 8-word areas, one for each PP defined in the system. The format is unchanged from SCOPE 3.3 in its function as communication area for the PPs and Monitor.

The Equipment Status Table is comprised of a one word entry for each device attached to the system. The format of the EST has been changed to define each entry type of device rather than allocation.

The File Name Table has one entry for each file in the system, excluding unattached permanent files. These entries may be three or six words in length.

Immediately following the FNT are the special CIO-CPCIO FNTs as well as the Permanent File FNTs. These entries are mentioned separately since they are not included in the length pointers for the FNT; and they are referenced outside the routine system.

The INTERCOM Table, increased to two words, provides software information to INTERCOM. The multiplexor subtables have also been modified, especially to include the new hardware features.

# SCOPE 3.4

The Device Activity Table contains one-word entries for each mass storage device in the system. In addition to recording device activity, a reservation has been made for dual access.

The Tapes Staging Table has four words of information needed to stage tapes. This includes number of units defined, number of units unassigned, units being held up and units needed.

The Attached Permanent File Table is made up of a two-word entry for each permanent file attached to a control point. These words contain status information, PFD pointer, etc.

The Request Stack holds requests for I/O on a mass storage file. Each request entry is not three words long with various pointer and operation code information.

The Record Block Reservation Table (Headers) has two parts to describe; the headers and the RBR Bit Table. The headers in the RBR table are two-word entries each associated with an RBR Bit Table and with an RMS device. The headers contain device and record block information.

The RBR Bit Table contains bit representation of record blocks on a device. The setting of the bit indicates non-availability.

The Device Status Table, as before, contains two-word entries; one for ISS and one for each rotating mass storage controller in the system.

The Device Pool Table is a table of internal information used by IEP and ISP. There is an eight word entry for each RMS device in the system.

The Program Sequencer Table contains two-word entries for each job running under the control of the program sequencer. The first two-word entry is for the Automatic Program Sequencer.

The Rotating Mass Storage Diagnostic Table contains one 30-bit entry for each RMS device that was preallocated for C. E. Diagnostics programs at deadstart time.

The Installation Area is reserved for just that.

The VSN Buffer is used for tape staging via the P display. Job information is recorded in six-word blocks.

The Tapes Table has eight-word entries, one for each tape unit in the system. This area supplies label and status information to insure sufficient tapes for the configurations.

The Removable Pack Table contains status and label information on disk packs which have been designated as sequential packs. Each entry consists of two words.

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The Scheduler Mailbox Buffer is a variable length buffer used to hold dayfile messages for swapped-out jobs.

The Dayfile Buffer Area contains a pointer word (FET) and a buffer area for each control point in the system, the system dayfile, and the C. E. error file.

The Peripheral Job Table is used by PP monitor and consists of a four-word entry for each job entered in the Peripheral Job Queue, the Delay Stack or the Event Stack.

The Scheduler Statistics Table is an optional table containing performance testing information on the Scheduler.

The Scheduler Job Control Area is used by the Scheduler to acquire job class information. Each entry is two words in length. There is an INPUT queue entry as well as entries from five possible classes.

The Job Descriptor Table is another area used by Scheduler. Each job to be executed will have a five-word entry in the table containing status information needed for job scheduling. This information includes field length, priority, RBT information, class, etc.

The CPMTR-CEFAP Buffer is used to communicate between CEM and the CM system routines, mostly ECS. When CPMTR or any other such program detects an ECS or DDP parity error on a read or write the information is put into the buffer and picked up by CEM for the C. E. error file.

The Empty Page Stack in CMR refers to a table used for indexing available ECS pages. The table reflects the empty page stack in the ECS system area.

The ECS Parameter Table contains parameters that would normally be in the CMR pointer area. But space would not allow this. Therefore, the parameters are in the ECS table area.

The Subpage Buffer is an area used to hold a files current subpage, therefore making it available to I/O buffering routines in CM. Each file buffered through ECS will have such system subpages.

The RMS-ECS Transfer table describes the RMS-ECS transfer buffer which follows it. The first word contains total and available buffers. Then there are two entries for each buffered device with first word address information.

The RMS-ECS Transfer Buffer is the system double buffer for ECS. It is used by LEP and CM resident ECS drivers for transfers between the two storages.



## SCOPE 3.4

The CM Resident Programs are those programs such as SPM, CPMTR, etc., which are required to be CM resident. At present, they are:

CP.MTR	Central Processor Monitor
CP.SM	Central Memory Storage Move
CP.ECSM	ECS Storage Move (optional assembly IP.MECS)
CP.SPM	Stack Processor Manager
CP.SCH	Memory Manager
CP.SCHL	Integrated Scheduler
CP.ECOVL	ECS Read/Write PP Overlay
CP.CIO	Central Processor I/O Controller

The Library Directory consists of the Library Name Table, the PP Program Name Table, the PP Program bodies, and finally the CM resident libraries.

The INTERCOM Pointer Area contains some twenty-seven words of pointers to buffers, tables, and interlocks used by INTERCOM.

The Low Speed User Table is used by INTERCOM for CRT and TTY user information such as buffer pointers, FNT pointers, field length, time, etc.

The MUJ Table contains some of the same information as is in the User Tables, such as, ID, pointers, LCI timer, etc.

The High Speed User Table is analogous to the Low Speed User Table except that it is used for high speed import devices. It contains data pointers, buffer pointers and types, etc.

The Auxiliary High Speed User Table is an additional table which is used by each active HS terminal to accommodate the data streams which need extra data and information space.

The 274 IGS User Table is a table assigned to a graphics job by routine GBJ. This table holds information such as data pointers, job class, and descriptor information.

**CMR POINTER AREA**

	59	47	35	23	11	0	
P.ZERO	Zeros						0
P.LIB	a	C.DIRFWA FWA of Library Directory		LWA+1 Library Directory	C.DSFLAG Deadstart Load Flag		1
P.RBR P.RBT		C.RBRAD FWA of RBR Area	RBT Ordinal of Empty Chain	Length/100B of RBT Area	C.CMLWA (LWA+1)/100B of CM		2
P.NPP P.NCP P.DFB		FWA/8 of Dayfile Buffer	(Reserved for 250 Graphics Package)		C.NPP No. of PPs	C.NCP No. of CPs	3
P.SEQ P.FNT P.HEC		FWA of FNT	LWA+1 of FNT	C.SEQ T.SEQ/8	C.SEQL L.SEQ	C.HEC Hardware Error Count	4
P.CST P.PCOM P.ES		FWA of EST	LWA+1 of EST	C.CST FWA of CST	C.CSTL LWA+1 of CST	C.PCOM Address of Comm Area PP1	5
P.PFM1		C.SDTL N.SD	C.APFL N.EAPF	C.PFACT Activity Count	C.APF T.APF	C.PFMCH Toggle Byte	6
P.PFM2		C.SDL C.ESD					7
P.INS	(Reserved for Installations)						10
P.EIRPR		C.LEPAGE L.ECSTK+1		C.ECSPRM T.ECSPRM	ICC Area Address		11
P.ELBST		Max. Length/1000B of ECS Library File	ECS Flaw Table Address		ECS Page Stack Address		12
P.RQS		T.DAT	L.DAT	C.RQSFS FWA/2 of Request Stack	No. of DST Entries	FWA/8 of DST	13
P.DPT P.TAPES P.RMS		T.TAPES/8	L.TAPES	C.RMS T.RMS/8	C.RMSL L.RMS	C.DPT T.DPT/8	14
P.STG						C.STG T.STG	15
P.INT		C.INT/C.IFL Control Point 0 FL	C.ITABL	C.IBUFF Start of INTERCOM pointer area	C.ILTABL		16
P.PFM3		C.RBTC1	C.RBTC2	C.RBTC3	C.RBTCCL N.RBTC	C.PFFNT FWA of PF FNTs	17

**SCOPE**  
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 New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4



# SCOPE 3.4

## CMR POINTER AREA

	59	47	35	23	11	0
T.MSC	Count of PP Job Queue Entries	Number of Idle PPs	Number of Seconds * 4096			40
P.CHRQ				C.CHRQ First 10 Channels	C.CHRQ2 Second 10 Channels	41
P.PPLIB	Position of CIO	0 0 0 0	Number of Programs		Address of First Entry	42
P.VRNBUF	C.VRNFWA T.VRNBUF/8	C.VRNFIN Pointer to First VSN	C.STGFLG Stage ON/OFF	C.VRNINT Buffer Interlock	C.VRNFUL Buffer Full Flag	43
T.CPSTA	Idle Exchange Package Address	* *	Next Slice Time	2 0	Active XP Address	44
		* * * * *		0 3 0 3	* * * *	
T.CPSTB						45
T.MXNCTL	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 P					46
	STL Code	20	Active XP Address	2 6 1 P		
T.PPID	CP-MTR Requests				PP Input Register Address	47
T.PPIP	PP-MTR Requests				PP Input Register Address	50
	(Reserved)					51
	(Reserved)					52
T.SPF	Control Point Number				EST Ordinal	53
	(Reserved)					54
T.RCHN	SPM-1RN Communications Word				First RBT Word Pair to Release	55
T.CPT1 T.UAS	Unassigned CM/100B	Unassigned ECS/100B	ECS Size		Initial CMTR P Address	56
T.ECSPAR P.EPAGE		C.EPAGE T.EPAGE	ECS Flaw Table Flag	ECS Parity Flag	ECS Parity Address/100B	57

L = 0 Turned Off  
 L = 1 Locked Off

P = 0 CPUA  
 P = 1 CPUB

New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4

# SCOPE 3.4

## CMR POINTER AREA

	59	47	35	23	11	0
P.SCH	C.SRSL C.LEJDT LE.JDT	C.SRS T.XPSCH/10B	C.JCA T.SCHJCA/8	C.LJDT L.SCHJDT	C.JDT T.SCHJDT/8	60
P.STR	C.NFL Needed FL/100B	C.JQP Queue Priority of Job in Counter	C.RFL Reserved FL/100B	C.STMF SCH Recall	C.AFL Available FL/100B	61
T.SCHCP	Interlock Word (Scheduler)					62
T.SCHPP	Interlock Word (PP Routines)					63
P.RPT	T.RPT/8	L.RPT				64
P.MAIL P.SWPECS P.SCHPT	C.MAILF T.MAIL/8	C.MAILL L.MAIL	C.SWPECS L.ECSSWP	C.SCHPT T.SCHPT/8		65
	(Reserved)					66
	(Reserved)					76
P.ILR P.PPOVL		C.ILR	C.PPOVL			77
		IP.ILR	T.PPOVL/10B		T.ELIBD	

0 = No ILR  
 1 = 64-bit ILR  
 2 = 128-bit ILR

 New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4

# SCOPE 3.4

## CONTROL POINT AREA

	59	47	44	41	35	29	23	17	14	11	5	0
	Exchange Package											
W.CPUST W.CPLINK	C.CPSTAT Status Byte	C.CPSLIC M.RCLOP Time or Slice Period			.	C.CPLINK Previous Active Control Point			Next Active Control Point			
W.CPTIME	C.CPUQS CPU-A	C.CPUQMS Seconds*4096 This Quantum			C.CPUAS Total CPU-A Time as Number of Seconds*4096							
W.CPTIMB	C.CPUQS CPU-B Seconds*4096 This Quantum	C.CPUQMS Seconds*4096 This Quantum			C.CPUBS Total CPU-B Time as Number of Seconds*4096							
W.PPTIME W.CPPTM	C.CPPQS PP Seconds*4096 This Quantum	C.CPPQMS Seconds*4096 This Quantum			C.CPPTS Total PP Time as Number of Seconds*4096							
W.CPSTAT W.CPFL W.CPEF		C.CPEF Error Flag			C.CPSM Storage Move		C.CPRA RA/100B		C.CPFL FL/100B			
W.CPJNAM	C.CPJNAM Job Name							JDT Ordinal				
W.CPCC	C.CPRPV Relieve CKSM Value	C.CPRPA Relieve Address			C.CPNFL Nominal FL/100g			C.CPNCSP Next Control Card Pointer				
W.CPECS							C.CPECRA ECS RA/1000B		C.CPECFL ECS FL/1000B			
W.CPDFM	Last Dayfile Message											
W.CPPRI W.CPJCP W.CPTIML	C.CPTIML Current Time Limit (15 Bits)	C.CPTLI Initial Time Limit (15 Bits)			C.CPRPRI Job Class	C.CPECSI Initial ECS FL/1000B			C.CPFLI Initial FL/100B			
W.CPSWP W.CPINT	C.CPQNT Quantum				C.CPUTA User Table Address				C.CPORG C.CPEVNT Job Flags   Origin			
W.CPSCH W.CPRO	C.CPFLG Swap Flags	C.CPJQP Job Queue Priority		C.CPRFL Reserved FL		C.CPJDA JDT Address (Absolute)						
W.SSW W.CPSSW											C.CPSSW Sense Switches	
	(Reserved)											
	(Reserved)											
	(Reserved)											
	(Reserved)											

New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4

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# SCOPE 3.4

## CONTROL POINT AREA

	59	47	42	35	23	17	11	5	
W.CPFACT	Account Parameter for Permanent Files								50
W.CPFST	FST Entry for Next Control Card PRU								51
W.CKP W.CPCKP					C.CPCON Console Checkpoint Flag	C.CPCKP Number of Checkpoints			52
W.CPOAE	C.CPREQ Req Flag		Relative Address of Tape Label Info				C.CPOAE Equipment Assigned		53
W.CPVRNO	1 = Extended Label Format Family Pack VID Assignment								54
W.CPLDR1	C.CPLW C.CPLT Loader Flags				Global Library				55
W.CPLDR2 W.CPLS	Set								56
W.CPLDR3	Indicators								57
W.CPAR	RA+1 Contents (and Control Point Number) of Last Auto-recall Request					C.CPAR Reply Word Address			60
W.CPSTG	C.CPTMT MT	C.CPTNT NT					C.CPMNT MT   NT Max   Max		61
W.CPDFMC W.CPDPV W.CPIRB W.CPFP W.CPOUT W.CPFLAG W.CPERT	C.CPDFMC Dayfile Msg Count				C.CPRBID INTERCOM Batch Routing ID			C.CPDPV Job Dep. ID	62
	C.CPFLAG Flags				C.CPFST FST Address			C.CPFP C.CPOUT Flags	63
W.CPMSLM	C.CPMSLO MS Limit Saved During Swap	C.CPMSLM MS Limit in PRU's			C.CPMSRC Running PRU Count				64
W.CHTIM	Channel Time as Number of Seconds*4096								65
W.CPMSI	C.CPSITM Time of Swap-In								66
W.CPSR					C.CPSR		C.CPESR (Non-zero During ECS-Disc Transfer)		67
W.CPCAF W.CPCAL	Control Card Buffer								70
	Reserved for Installations								167 170
									177

New or Relocated for SCOPE 3.4





W.CPEF

C.CPEF Values:

0001	F.ERTL	Time limit exceeded
0002	F.ERAR	Arithmetic error
0003	F.ERPP	PPU abort {M.ABORT}
0004	F.ERCP	CPU abort {ABT in RA+1}
0005	F.ERPCE	PP call error {garbage in RA+1}
0006	F.EROD	Operator drop
	F.IUABT	INTERCOM user abort
0007	F.ERK	Operator kill {batch job only}
0010	F.ERRN	Rerun {batch job only}
0011	F.EREX	Control card error
	F.ERCC	
0012	F.ERECP	ECS parity error
0013	F.ERJC	Job card error
	F.ICCD	
	F.IJBCRD	
0014	F.ERPA	Pre-abort {batch job only}
0015	F.ERRCL	Auto-recall error
0016	F.ERHANG	Job hung in auto-recall
0017	F.ERMSL	Mass storage limit exceeded {batch job only}
0020	F.EROVL	PP overlay not in PP LIB

- Byte 2 {C.CPSM} - Storage move flag set to non-zero by MTR is a storage move requested.
- Byte 3 {C.CPRA} - Control point RA/100B
- Byte 4 {C.CPFL} - Control point field length/100B

W.CPJNAM

Word 25  
 Bytes 0-3 {C.CPJNAM} - Job name {7 characters}  
 Byte 4 contains the Job Descriptor Table Ordinal.

W.CPCC

Word 26  
 Byte 0 {C.CPRPV} - Reprieve {RPV} checksum value  
 Bytes 1-2 {C.CPRPA} - Reprieve {RPV} FWA  
 Byte 3 {C.CPNFL} - nominal FL/100B  
 Byte 4 {C.CPNCSP} - pointer to next control card

W.CPECS

Word 27  
 Byte 3 {C.CPECRA} - RA/1000B of ECS  
 Byte 4 {C.CPECFL} - FL/1000B of ECS

W.CPDFM

Word 30 through 37  
 Last day file message. Words 30-34 contain the first display line. Words 35-36 contain the second display line. Word 37 is the last word of FL {INTERCOM}.

# SCAP 3.7

W.CPPRI  
W.CPJCP  
W.CPTIML

Word 40  
Byte 0 {C.CPTIML} - Current time limit  
Byte 1 {C.CPTLI} - Initial time limit  
Byte 2 {C.CPPIR} - Job Class {Priority}  
Bytes 2-3 {C.CPECSI} - Initial ECS FL/1000B  
Byte 4 {C.CPFLI} - Initial FL/100B

W.CPSWP  
W.CPINT

Word 41  
Bytes 0-1 {C.CPQNT} - Quantum Value  
Bytes 2-3 {C.CPUTA} - User Table Address {INTERCOM}  
Byte 4 {C.CPORG} - Job Origin

### C.CPORG Values {octal}:}

4	Real time
10	Graphics
20	Multi-user
40	INTERCOM
Bit 6	Swap Out Event Bit

W.CPSCH  
W.CPRO

Word 42  
Byte 0 {C.CPFLG} - Swap flag

### C.CPFLG Values:

Bit 0	Unused	
1	Unused	
2	Unused	
3	S.CPLIB	LIB bit
4	S.CPFFL	FNTs in positive FL
5	S.CPEOJ	End of job
6	S.CPCLR	Control point area clear request
7	S.CPRFL	Storage request
8	S.CPROP	Roll out
9	S.CPSEP	Swap in
10	S.CPSOP	Swap out
11	S.CPSWC	Swap out complete

Byte 1 {C.CPJQP} - Job Queue Priority  
Byte 2 {C.CPRFL} - Reserved field length  
Byte 3 {C.CPJCA} - Job class {JCA} index  
Bytes 3-4 {C.CPJDA} - Absolute address of Job Description Table {JDT}

W.SSW  
W.CPSSW

Word 43  
Byte 4 upper 6 bits {C.CPSSW} - sense switch settings.

Words 44 through 47 - RESERVED

W.CPFACT

Word 50  
ACCOUNT parameter for Permanent Files

# SOA 3.1

**W.CPFST** Word 51  
 FST entry for next control card PRU

**W.CKP** Word 52  
**W.CPCKP** Byte 3 {C.CPCON} - Console checkpoint flag.  
 First bit on if there is a checkpoint request.  
 Byte 4 {C.CPCKP} - Number of checkpoints requested.

**W.CPOAE** Word 53  
 Byte 0 contains the request flag for operator assigned equipment.  
 Bit 47 {EL} = 1 for extended label processing  
 Bytes 1-2 is the relative address of tape label information.  
 Byte 4 has the equipment assignment.

**W.CPVRNO** Word 54  
 Sequential pack VID assignment

**W.CPLDR1** Word 55  
 Byte 0 {C.CPLW or C.CPLT} - loader flags

### C.CPLW Values:

Bit	1	S.CPLP	Program loaded from non-system library
	2-3	L	Library set indicator
	4	S.CPLT	Debugging aid flag
	5	R	Reduce flag
	6-9	M	Map Options
	10-11	W	Indicator for loader to be used

**W.CPLS** Word 56  
**W.CPLDR2** The Library Set

**W.CPLDR3** Word 57  
 User library name or indices to LNT entries.

**W.CPLDR1{55}**

**W.CPLDR2{56}**

**W.CPLDR3{57} Global Library Set Indicators:**

00	End of global library set
01-76	LNT ordinal of system library
77	User library; lfn of first user library in W.CPLDR3; lfn of second user library

5073 3.4

W.CPAR Word b0  
Bytes 3-4 {C.CPAR} - Last auto-recall request pointer to program address. Program remains in recall until low order bit of the word addressed is set to 1, indicating operation complete.

W.CPSTG Word b1  
Byte 0 {C.CPTMT}  
Byte 1 {C.CPTNT}  
Byte 4 {C.CPMNT}

W.CPDFMC Word b2  
W.CPDPV Byte 0 {C.CPDFMC} - Dayfile message count  
W.CPIRB Byte 2 {C.CPRBID} - INTERCOM BATCH routine ID.  
Byte 4 {C.CPDPV} - Job Dependency ID

W.CPFP Word b3  
W.CPOUT Byte 0 {C.CPFLAG} - Flags  
W.CPFLAG

C.CPFLAG Values:

Bit	0	S.CPLDAF	MDI interlock
	1		
	2	Reserved	Private pack overflow
	3	S.CPNFNT	If on, do not search FNT
	4-12	Reserved	

Byte 2 {C.CPFST} - FST address  
Byte 3 Lower 6 bits {C.CPRERN} - Rerun priority  
Byte 4 {C.CPFP} - Flags

C.CPFP Values:

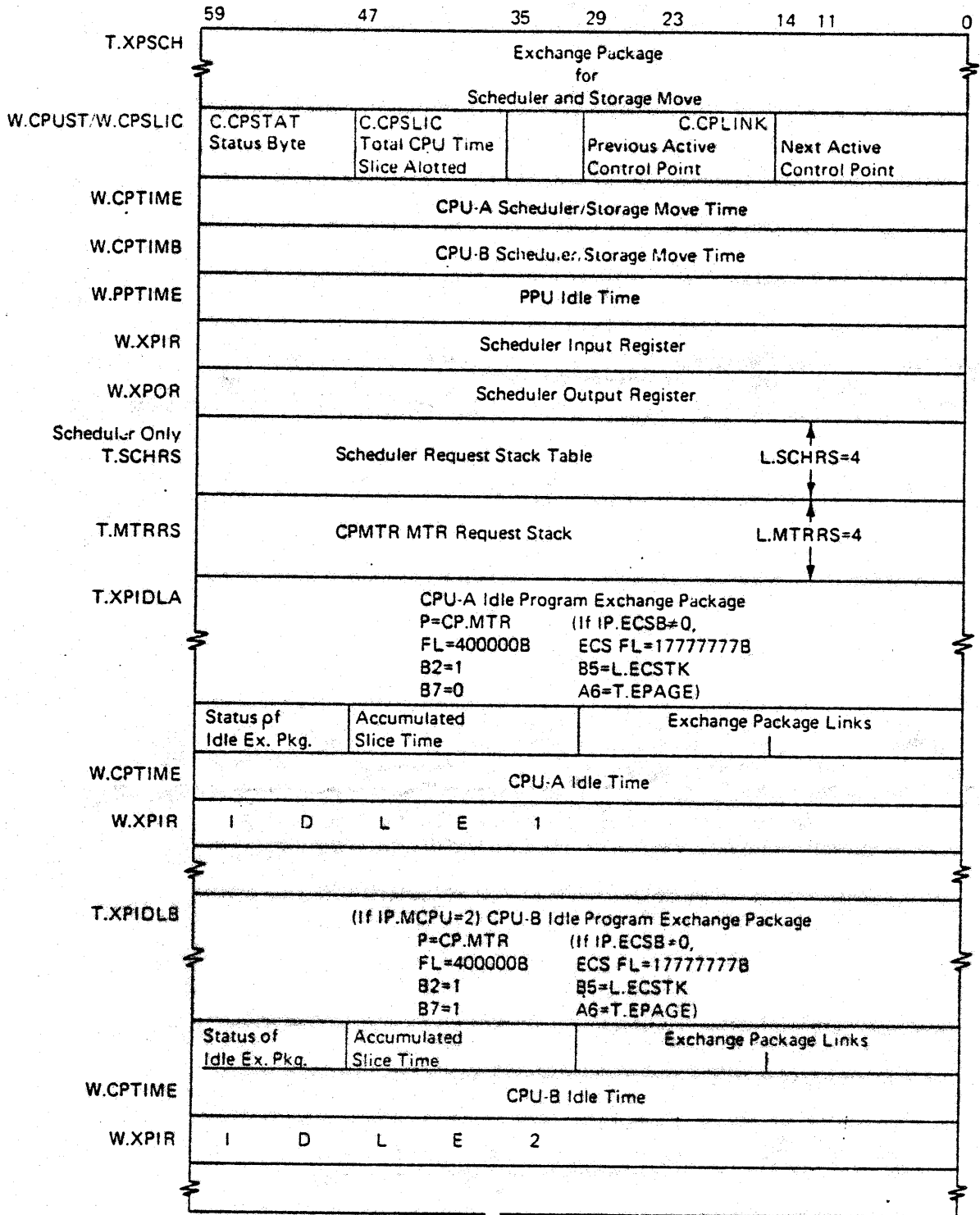
Bit:	0	S.CPL	Reprocess
	1	S.CPG	Abort
	2	S.CPA	No rerun
	3	S.CPS	Sequencer
	4	S.CPN	Checkpoint taken
	5	S.CPX	EXIT card encountered
	6	S.CPDP	Private disk pack
	7	S.CPEOR	Control card EOR unused
	8	S.CPJFL	Job card field length assigned
	9	S.CPJ	JANUS
	10	S.CPR	Remote Batch
	11	S.CPE	INTERCOM

W.CPMSLM Word b4  
Bytes 1-2 contains the mass storage limit in PRUs  
Bytes 3-4 {lower 18 bits} - Running PRU count



SCHEM 0.4

SYSTEM JOB EXCHANGE PACKAGE AREA



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## PP COMMUNICATION AREA

The PP Communications Area contains up to twenty 8-word areas, one for each PP, through which the PPs communicate with each other.

T.PPCX            First word address of each area.  
{where X = 1, 2, ..., 20}

W.PPIR            Word 0 - relative location of the PP input register  
                  within a PP communication area.

W.PPOR            Word 1 - relative location of the PP output register  
                  within PP communications area. For PP<sub>2</sub> - PP<sub>n</sub>  
                  Byte 0 contains a MTR function code.

W.PPMESx         W.PPMESx are the relative locations of the six words  
{where X = 1, 2, ..., 6} of the PP message buffer within a PP communication area.

Each peripheral processor contains pointers to its Input-Register, and Message Buffer in peripheral processor memory locations 74 and 75, respectively. The communication areas are used to provide a means of communication between MTR and peripheral processor programs. When a peripheral processor is idle, its resident program continuously scans its Input Register. When MTR has a task for that processor, it sets the name of the appropriate routine in the Input Register of the idle processor, which when it recognizes the request, loads the routine and executes it.

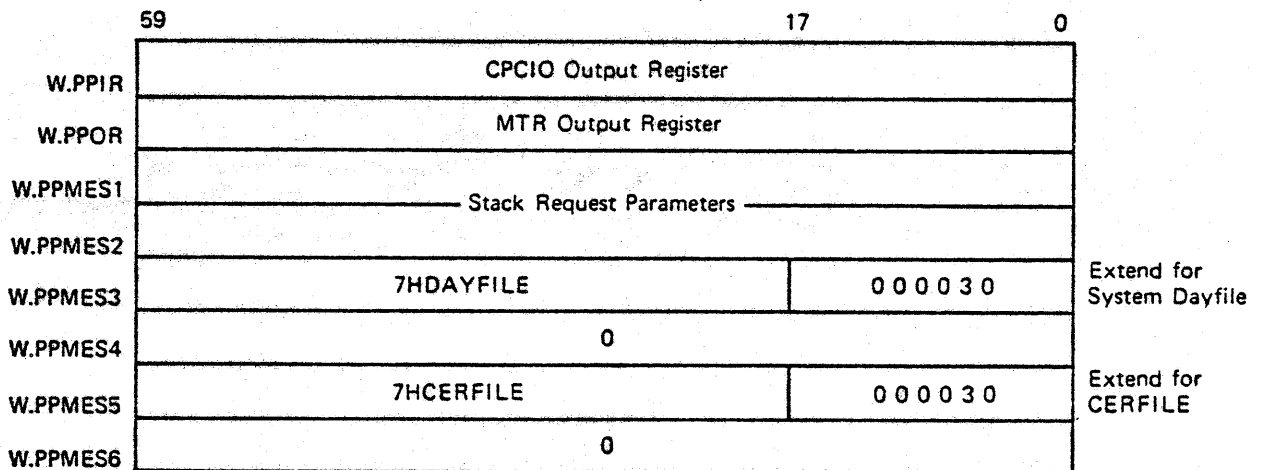
MTR regularly scans the Output Register of each active peripheral processor. When a peripheral processor requires MTR assistance (such as, for example, reserving a data channel), it places a code in its Output Register. MTR detects the request during its scan of the output registers and processes it. When the request has been processed, MTR clears the requesting processor's Output Register; this informs the requesting processor that the request has been processed.

The six-word Message Buffer is used to pass parameters and messages between MTR and the peripheral processor resident programs.

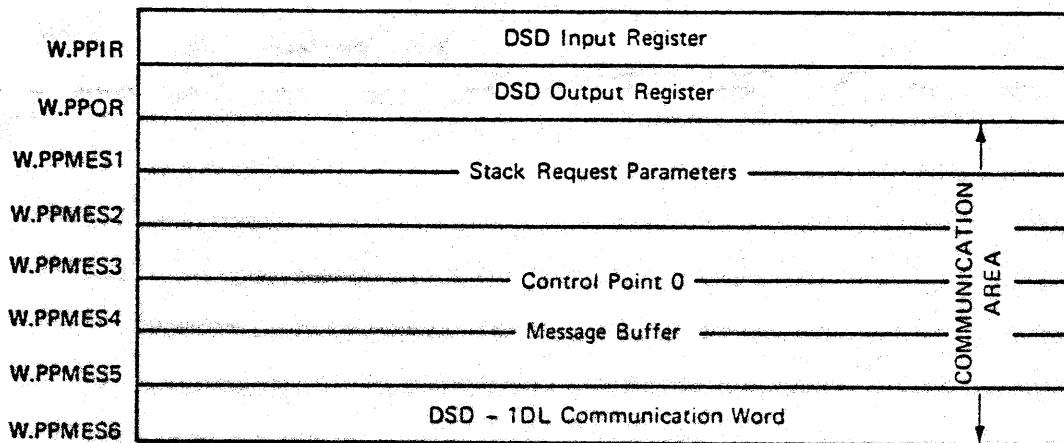
# SCOPE 3.4

## PP COMMUNICATION AREA

### FOR PP0



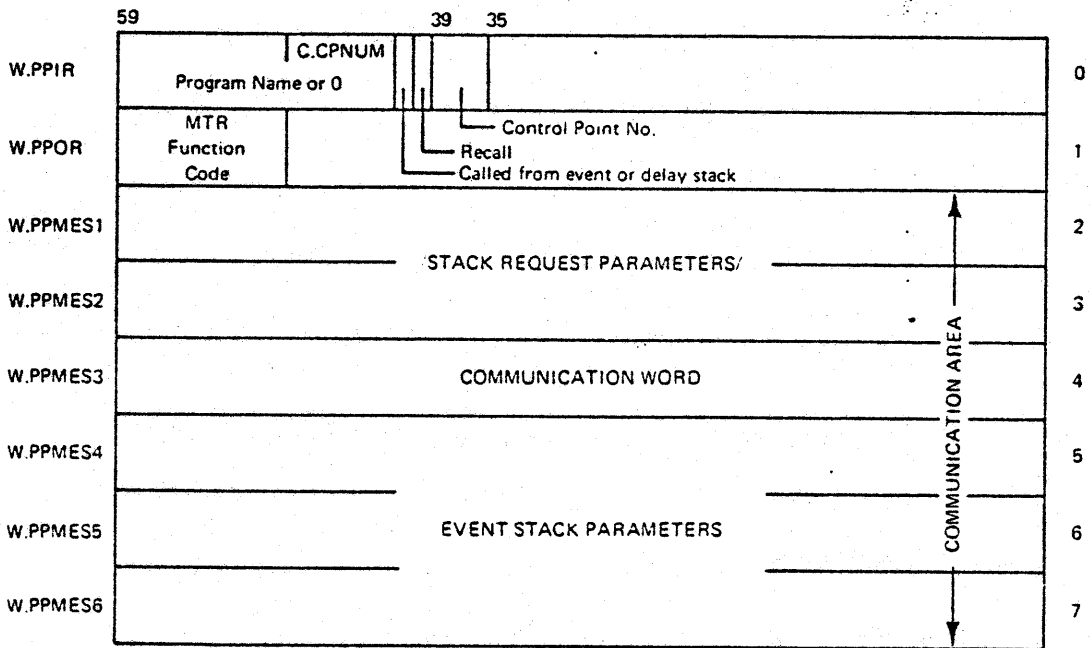
### FOR PP1





SCHEMATIC

PP COMMUNICATION AREA  
FOR PP2 THROUGH PPn



COMMUNICATION WORD

59	47	35	23	17	11	0
C.RWPPCF	C.RWPPWT	C.RWPPWL	C.RWPPCC	C.RWPPWC		
Control Point	Cumulative Byte Count	PP Buffer Length	C.RWPPST	Current PRU Byte Count		
			Code and Status			

Some of

PP PROGRAM NAME RESERVATIONS

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
ACE	Advance control card
CCP	b000 station routine
CEM	Central error manager for ECS
CIO	Preliminary I/O request processor
CKP	Saves information necessary to restart a check-point job
CLO	Dummy program used to call CIO
CON	INTERCOM-connect file to remote terminal
CPL	C.E.-415 card punch test
CRL	C.E.-405 card reader test
CYL	Resets FNT of file being processed by restart
DF4	C.E.-3234 test
DF7	C.E.-3553 test
DF8	C.E.-808 test
DIS	Console display program for a control point
DLE	C.E. Diagnostics
DMP	Dump CM
DPF	Dump permanent files to tape
DSP	Dispose function processor
EKG	Private pack closing-IEJ
EPF	Send audit information to CM
FAD	INTERCOM
FNT	INTERCOM-FNT alter routine
GBJ	INTERCOM-274 Graphics begin job
GEJ	INTERCOM-274 Graphics end job
IAP	INTERCOM-initiate another program
IEF	Routine for CEFAP
IUP	INTERCOM-initiate user program
JDP	Job dependancey count decrementor
LDL	Loader utility program
LDV	Loads CPU absolute overlays
LDW	Loads CPU absolute overlays in conjunction with LDV
LOC	Load octal connections
LPF	In conjunction with LOADPF, reloads permanent files
LPT	C.E.-501 line printer test
LPL	C.E.-512 line printer test
MAC	INTERCOM
MDI	Used by EDITLIB to handle I/O involved in changing and moving directory
MEM	Process memory function
MES	INTERCOM-writes messages to remote terminal
MSD	INTERCOM
MSG	Issues dayfile messages
MTT	C.E.-60X tape test
MVJ	INTERCOM-Multi-User Job
OPE	Dummy program used to call CIO
PFA	Permanent file manager attach function
PFC	Permanent file manager catalog function

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<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
PFD	Attaches permanent file directory to control point
PFE	Permanent file manager extend function
PFP	Permanent file manager purge function
PFR	Permanent file manager rename function
PFS	Permanent file manager position function
PPI	Reserved
PRM	Permission checking function
QAJ	Reserved
REQ	Makes non-allocatable device assignment and formats FNT entries for allocatable devices in response to request control card or a request macro call.
RMS	Routine for CERMS
RPV	Reprive central program
RST	Restores control point area of restart job
RWE	INTERCOM-checks for INTERCOM job
SLT	Reserved
SRB	Used by EDITLIB to complete the disk address of a record
STS	Used by CP program to obtain certain status
TBL	INTERCOM-Get table
TDS	Terminate deadstart
TPF	Transfer permanent files and permanent file table
TPT	Transfer permanent file tables
T76	INTERCOM
VSM	STIMULATOR routine
VSN	Volume serial number card processor
XDQ	PP portion of dump queue
XRQ	PP portion of restore queue
OZA-029	PLIO drivers
LAJ	Advance job
LBR	INTERCOM-buffer manager
LBT	Blank label tape routine
LCI	INTERCOM-Queue Manager
LCL	Close function for all non-tape or non-permanent files
LCR	Tape read recovery - write CM for 9-track tapes
LCS	Tape read recovery - write CM for S tapes
LCT	Tape read recovery - write CM for SCOPE tapes
LCF	Write CM for tape read recovery
LDA	Process private packs
LDF	Dump dayfile
LDL	Overlay loader and dayfile message processor for DSD
LDM	Device queue manager
LDS	INTERCOM - H-display
LDU	Used in conjunction with DPF to clear dump flags and directory entries
LEJ	End of job processor
LEP	Twin stack processor for processing system double buffer stack requests for ECS buffering

SCOPE 3.1

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
LFC	Creates an RBTC entry for PF catalog
LGJ	INTERCOM
LGM	Issues GOOD MORNING when time changes from 23.59 to 00.00
LGR	INTERCOM
LIB	Initiate batch job from input queue
LIS	INTERCOM-Send dayfile message to terminal
LIM	INTERCOM-Send message to terminal
LIQ	Initiate JANUS control point
LIR	Main JANUS routine; drives readers, punches, printers, etc.
LIS	Initialize overlay setup
LIU	Called by JANUS to backspace print file
LIL	INTERCOM-Initialization
LLT	Loads jobs from tapes
LLX	INTERCOM
LMF	Multifile positioning routine
LMH	Tape scheduling/prescheduling routine
LMT	Long record stranger tape driver
LNO	Tape read recovery noise record verifier
INR	9 track tape read driver
LNW	9 track tape write driver
LN2	Tape read recovery noise record read forward 1
LN3	Tape read recovery noise record read forward 2
LOP	File open routine for non-tape files
LPC	Drop permanent file mass storage
LPD	Called by PFA to either enter event stack, call another PP routine or swap out
LPF	Permanent file queue manager
LPJ	INTERCOM - Process job card
LPK	Sequential disk pack close
LPL	Dummy plot program
LPS	6000 Station routine
LPT	INTERCOM-Low speed remote batch processor
LP1	Tape recovery to LGR positioning driver
LP2	Tape recovery write driver
LP3	Tape recovery verification driver
LP4	Tape recovery to LGNR positioning driver
LQM	INTERCOM-Check for MUJ swap-out completion
LQP	INTERCOM-Quantum calculator and MUJ serviceer
LRC	Restores field length of a checkpointed job
LRN	Ages queues, manages RBT chains and statuses tape drives
LRP	End of reel processor
LRQ	REQ overlay
LRS	Read stranger tape driver
LRT	Read SCOPE tape driver
LRV	Tape I/O read recovery driver initializer and terminator
LR2	Tape read recovery - tape parity error recovery 1

# SCOPE 3.4

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1R3	Tape read recovery - tape parity error recovery 2
1R9	SCOPE tape 9 track {b59} read tape driver
1SI	Routine to swap-in or roll-in a job
1SO	Swap-out or roll-out a job
1SP	Mass storage I/O processor {stack processor}
1SX	Error message and abort function for stack processors
1SS	Load and execute 1SP or 3D0 at second entry
1TD	Dump output files to tape
1TF	Tape forward motion routine
1TO	Tape open routine
1TS	Tape sampler
1VG	STIMULATOR routine
1WB	INTERCOM-Wideband driver
1WI	SCOPE internal tape write driver
1WS	Stranger tape write driver
1W9	SCOPE tape 9 track {b59} write tape driver
1XG	INTERCOM-1XP overlay used for graphics
1XP-1XP	INTERCOM-High speed EXPORT processor
1ZA-1Z9	INTERCOM drivers
2GJ	INTERCOM
2IS	Reservoir of routines for 1IS
2LP	3256/3659 driver for an on-line print file
2ME	INTERCOM-Message sending routine
2PC	3446 card punch driver
2RC	3447 card reader driver
2RP	Overlay to 1RP-End-of-reel processor
2TA	Tape assignment overlay
2TB	All backward tape motion
2TC	Extended trailer label group processor
2TJ	Translate job card
3CF	INTERCOM - Overlay to 1CI
3CI	INTERCOM - Overlay to 1CI
3CT	INTERCOM - Overlay to 1CI
3CU	INTERCOM - Overlay to 1CI
3CX	INTERCOM - Overlay to 1CI
3D0	Initialize allocatable device file
3EP	ECS version of 6603-I disk driver
3EQ	ECS version of 6638 disk driver
3ER	ECS version of 855 drum driver
3ES	ECS version of 854 disk packs driver
3ET	ECS version of 6603-II driver
3EU	ECS version of 814 disk driver
3EV	ECS version of 821 disk driver
3EW	ECS version of 341 MDD driver
3LX	INTERCOM-Overlay to 1LX
3ME	INTERCOM-Overlay to 2ME
3PK	User-pack initialization
3PM	Segment of 1P1 used for holding code for future use
3P0	Segment of 1P3 that processes uncorrectable parity error GO or RECHECK codes

SC 3.4

<u>Routine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
3PS	Segment of 1P4 used for holding code for future use
3RQ	REQ overlay containing 2TACOM
3SP	Driver for 6603-I disk
3SQ	Driver for 6638 disk
3SR	Driver for 865 drum
3SS	Driver for 854 disk packs
3ST	Driver for 6603-II disk
3SU	Driver for 814 disk
3SV	Driver for 821 disk
3SW	Driver for 841 MDD
3SY	844 driver
3TT	INTERCOM-Transmit data from CPU to terminal
3T1-3T2	INTERCOM-Overlays to 3TT
4ES	Enter stack request
4LB	ANSI standard label processor
4LC	3000 label processor
4LX	INTERCOM-Overlay to 1LX
5DA	Initiate or destroy file on private pack
6BR	ANSI label processor read function code overlay
6BW	4LB overlay
6CR	3000 label processor read function code overlay
6CW	3000 label processor write function code overlay
6LC	Segment of 4LB or 4LC to load conversion table into MMTc
6LM	Segment of 4LB used to construct tape label messages
6L1	4LB inlay to convert PRU count
6L2	BCD conversion table inlay for 4LB
6L3	4LB inlay to check that proper conversion table is in the MMTc
6L4	4LB inlay for debug message writer
6L5	4LB inlay to format the label information
6L7	4LB inlay to pack and write label to tapes table
6MD	Dummy EDITLIB overlay
6NO	Tape error recovery debug segment assembled to give more detail about segment being read by INO
6PA	Prints system bulletin before header
6SI	Process Swap-in parity errors
6WM	Outputs dayfile error messages for I/O requests
7EC	Generate ECS buffers
7T1	ASCII/Display code conversion table
7T2	EBCDIC/Display code conversion table
7W1-7W2	Overlay for 6WM
8AA-8A9	Reserved
8BA-8B9	Reserved
8CA-8C9	C.E.-Reserved names
8DA	A display overlay for DSD (dayfile buffers)
8DB	B display overlay for DSD (control point status)
8DC	C display overlay for DSD (central memory)
8DE	E display overlay for DSD (equipment status table)

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<u>outine Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
8DF	F display overlay for DSD {file name table}
8DH	H display overlay for DSD {I/O queues}
8DK	K display overlay for DSD {pointers and control point area}
8DL	L display overlay for DSD {central programmable}
8DM	M display overlay for DSD {PP communications area}
8DO	O display overlay for DSD {operator message}
8DP	P display overlay for DSD {tapes table and VSN previewing}
8DQ	Q display overlay for DSD {INTERCOM status}
8DR	R display overlay for DSD {JDT tables and queues}
8DS	S display overlay for DSD {job control area}
8DX	X display overlay for DSD {ECS memory}
8DY	Y display overlay for DSD {command format dictionary}
8DZ	Z display overlay for DSD {display dictionary}
8DL-8D9	DSD
8EA-8E9	DSD {7000 Station Displays}
8FA-8PS	Reserved
8G0	Loaded by LRE when GO or DROP operator decision necessary during tape processing
8N0	Segment to LNE that writes debug messages to day-file if IP.DEBUG=1
8PT	INTERCOM - Overlay to LPT
8PU-8W9	Reserved
8T3	Overlay to load MMTC memory
8XA	Channel commands overlay for DSD
8XB	Debugging commands overlay for DSD
8XC	PPU calling control points requests commands overlay for DSD
8XD	Equipment status commands overlay for DSD
8XE	Control point commands overlay for DSD
8XF	Deadstart commands overlay for DSD
8XG	Priority and tape staging job control commands overlay for DSD
8XH	INTERCOM commands overlay for DSD
8XI	Miscellaneous commands overlay for DSD
8XJ	Miscellaneous commands overlay for DSD
8XK	Tape scheduling commands overlay for DSD
8XL	Operator action manager commands overlay for DSD
8XM	Error flag commands overlay for DSD
8XN	CP-PP interlock commands overlay for DSD
8XO	Initiate system jobs command overlay for DSD
8XP	Tape assignment command overlay for DSD
8XQ	Bring up displays command overlay for DSD
8XR	Divert a file command overlay for DSD
8XL-8X9	DSD
8YA-8Y9	DSD {7000 Station Commands}
8ZA-8Z9	INTERCOM PP drivers
9AA-9A9	Customer Engineering
9YA-9Y9	Customer Engineering
9ZA-9Z9	INTERCOM

SCOPE  
3.4

## SYSTEM TEXTS

System texts provide commonly used macro, micro, and symbol definitions for use in COMPASS source programs. SCOPE provides several text overlays which are loaded by COMPASS from the system libraries when specified by S parameters on the COMPASS control statement. S parameters can also be used on FTN control statements when FORTRAN source programs contain intermixed COMPASS subprograms. Up to seven system texts can be specified, each by a different S parameter, for a given assembler run. The system texts are made up of UPDATE common decks described below.

### COMMON DECKS

System Action Request Macros: ACTCOM

IXi Xj <sup>m</sup> Xk	DISPOSE	RECOVR
IXi Xj/Xk	ENDRUN	REQUEST
IXi Xj/Xk, Bn	FILESTAT	RTIME
ABORT	JDATE	SYSCOM
CHECKPT	LOADREQ	SYSTEM
CLOCK	MEMORY	TIME
CONTRLC	MESSAGE	TRANSR
DATE	RECALL	

Input/Output Macros using CPC: CPSYS

BKSP	READIN	SKIPF
BKSPRU	READN	UNLOAD
CLOSE	READNS	WPHR
CLOSER	READSKP	WRITE
EVICT	REWIND	WRITEC
FILEB	REWRITE	WRITEN
FILEC	REWRITEF	WRITEF
LABEL	REWRITER	WRITER
OPEN	RFILEB	WRITIN
POSMF	RFILEC	WRITOUT
READ	RPHR	
READC	SKIPB	

Record Manager Internal Text: RMCOM

Contains macro, micro, and symbol definitions used within Record Manager modules.

Installation Parameters: IPARAMS

Contains installation parameters as symbol and micro definitions.



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Loader Request Macros: LMACOM

Contains two macros: LOADER and LDREQ.

Permanent File Macros: PFCOM

ALTER	EXTEND	PURGE
ATTACH	FDB	RENAME
CATALOG	PERM	SETP

Peripheral Processor System Definitions: PPSYS

Contains many system symbols and macros, and the following macros:

ADK	CRI	LDK
BIT	ENM	PPENTRY
CEQU	JOB CARD	SBK
CMICRO	LDCA	UJK

Integrated Scheduler Macros: SCHCOM

CISO	SCHLOK	SCHSTOR
ENTRY34	SCHSAVE	STREQ
LDW		

Indexed Sequential Interface Macros: SISICOM

ACCESSK	OPENOLD	SETBLKI
ACCESSN	REPLACE	SETCOLL
DELETE	REPOS	SETERR
FORCEW	SEEKL	SETFET
INSERT	SEEKS	SETKEY
OPENNEW	SETBLKD	TERMNAT

Record Manager Definitions: BRMCOM

Contains macro, micro, and symbol definitions for user programs that use the Record Manager.

SCOPE  
3.7

## TEXT OVERLAYS

The SCOPE system text overlays contain various combinations of the common decks, as shown below:

CPCTEXT	System text for central processor programs using CPC. Common decks ACTCOM, CPSYS, and SISICOM.
IOTEXT	System text for central processor programs using Record Manager. Common decks ACTCOM and BRMCOM.
IPTEXT	Installation parameter system text. Contains a single macro, IPARAMS, whose body is the IPARAMS common deck.
LDRTEXT	System text for central processor programs using Loader. Common deck LMACOM.
PFMTEXT	System text for central processor programs using permanent files. Common deck PFCOM.
PPTEXT	System text for peripheral processor programs. Common deck PPSYS.
SCHTEXT	System text for central and peripheral processor programs interfacing with the Integrated Scheduler. Common deck SCHCOM.
SCPTTEXT	System text for central and peripheral processor programs in SCOPE. Common decks ACTCOM, CPSYS, and PPSYS.
SYSTEXT	System text for central processor programs. This is the default system text used by COMPASS when no S or G parameters are specified. It can be identical to either CPCTEXT or IOTEXT, at installation option. In the released system, SYSTEXT is equal to IOTEXT.
TXTRM	System text for Record Manager modules. Common decks ACTCOM and RMCOM.

In addition to the above system texts provided by SCOPE, the following system texts are provided by product set members.

ALGTEXT	Contains COMPASS coded macros used to expand application areas of ALGOL-60.
FTNMAC	Contains macros used by COMPASS object programs produced by the FORTRAN Extended compiler {FTN}.
SMTEXT	Contains macros for central processor programs that call the SORT/MERGE system.

TEXT

	ACTCOM	LRMCOM	CPSYS	IPARAMS	LDRCOM	PF.COM	PPSYS	SCHCOM	SMCOM	RMCOM	SISICOM	ALGTEXT
IOTEXT	X	X										
CPCTEXT	X		X								X	
SYSTEXT	X X	X	user selected SYSTEXT=IOTEXT or system default								X	
IPTEXT				X								
LDRTEXT					X							
PFMTEXT						X						
PPTEXT							X					
SCHTEXT								X				
SCPTEXT	X		X				X					
SMTEXT									X			
TXTRM	X									X		
ALGTEXT			X									X

SYSTEM TEXT  
COMMON DECKS

7-40

1.5  
5.4  
1.5

SYSTEM COMMON DECKS



## NOTES ON RA COMMUNICATIONS AREA

RA Reserved for use of hardware and software flags in the event of error.

R Job dependency recheck bit  
T Storage move flag {1 = move being attempted}  
P Pause flag {1 = control point pausing}  
SS Sense switches  
SL Sense lights

RA+1 If a user program wants to call a PP program, the call is placed in the RA+1 and then performs and XJ {CEJ - central exchange jump} to initiate CPMTR. CPMTR will execute certain RA+1 calls himself. If, however, the call should be assigned to a PP, the call will be passed to MTR. Should the XJ {CEJ/MEJ hardware} not exist on the machine, the CPMTR will be initiated by MTR, if he finds an RA+1 call in his normal scan.

Periodic Recall is accomplished by placing 'RCL' left-justified into RA+1.

Automatic Recall for an RA+1 request is accomplished by setting bit 40 in RA+1. A CP program may put itself into auto-recall by putting 'RCL' left-justified into RA+1 and setting bit 40 to one. The low order 18 bits will be, in any case, the address of the reply word.

RA+2-RA+63 Contain control card parameters, if they exist. They are stored by 1AJ. As the control card is cracked, the following codes are used for special characters:

CODE	00	=	Continuation
	01	=	Comma
	02	=	Equals sign
	03	=	Slash
	04	=	Left parenthesis
	05	=	Plus sign
	06	=	Minus sign
	07	=	Blank
	10	=	Semi-colon
	11	=	
	12	=	
	13	=	{reserved}
	14	=	
	15	=	
	16	=	Other
	17	=	Termination

RA+64-RA+67

1AJ records the total number of parameters in RA+64. This section is used by the first several Loader routines to record Loader information for modification of additional Loader routines.

L Library/file flag {1 = name is library name}  
X XJ flag: If XJ = 1, an XJ can be issued  
C LDV completion flag {bit 29}  
D DIS RSS flag {bit 18}

SECTION EIGHT

PP RESIDENT

## SECTION EIGHT - PP RESIDENT

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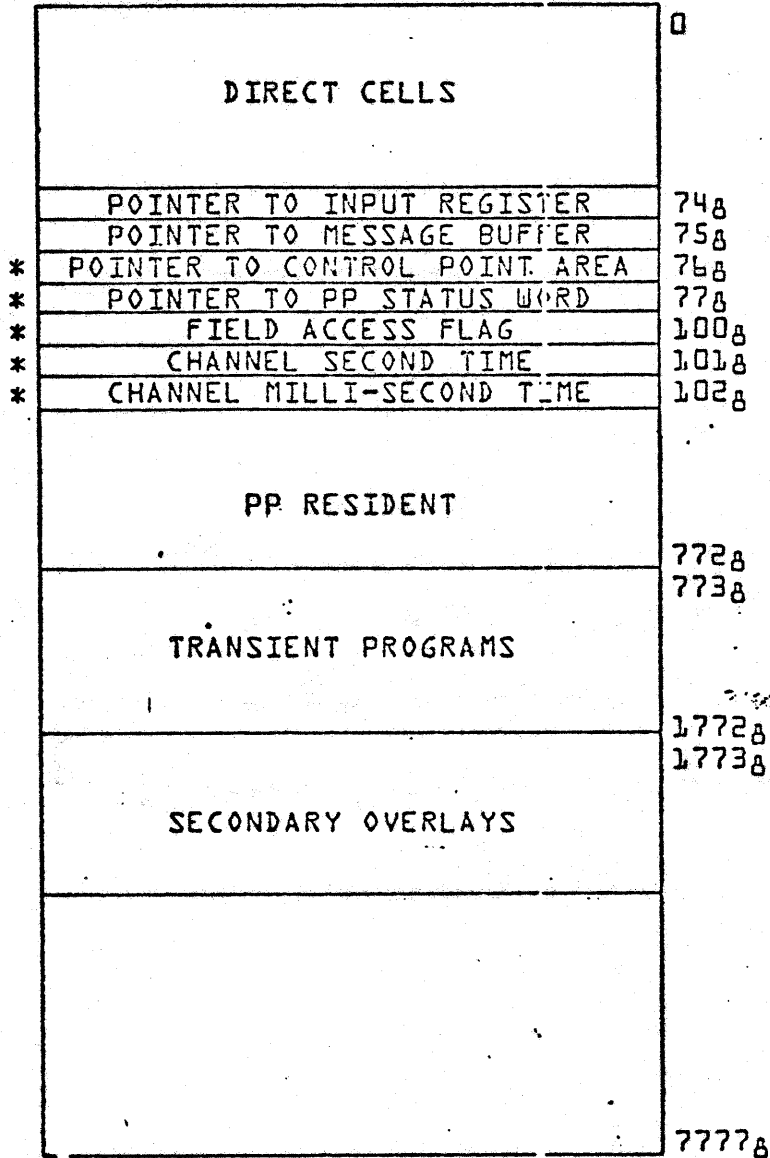


SECTION EIGHT - PP RESIDENT

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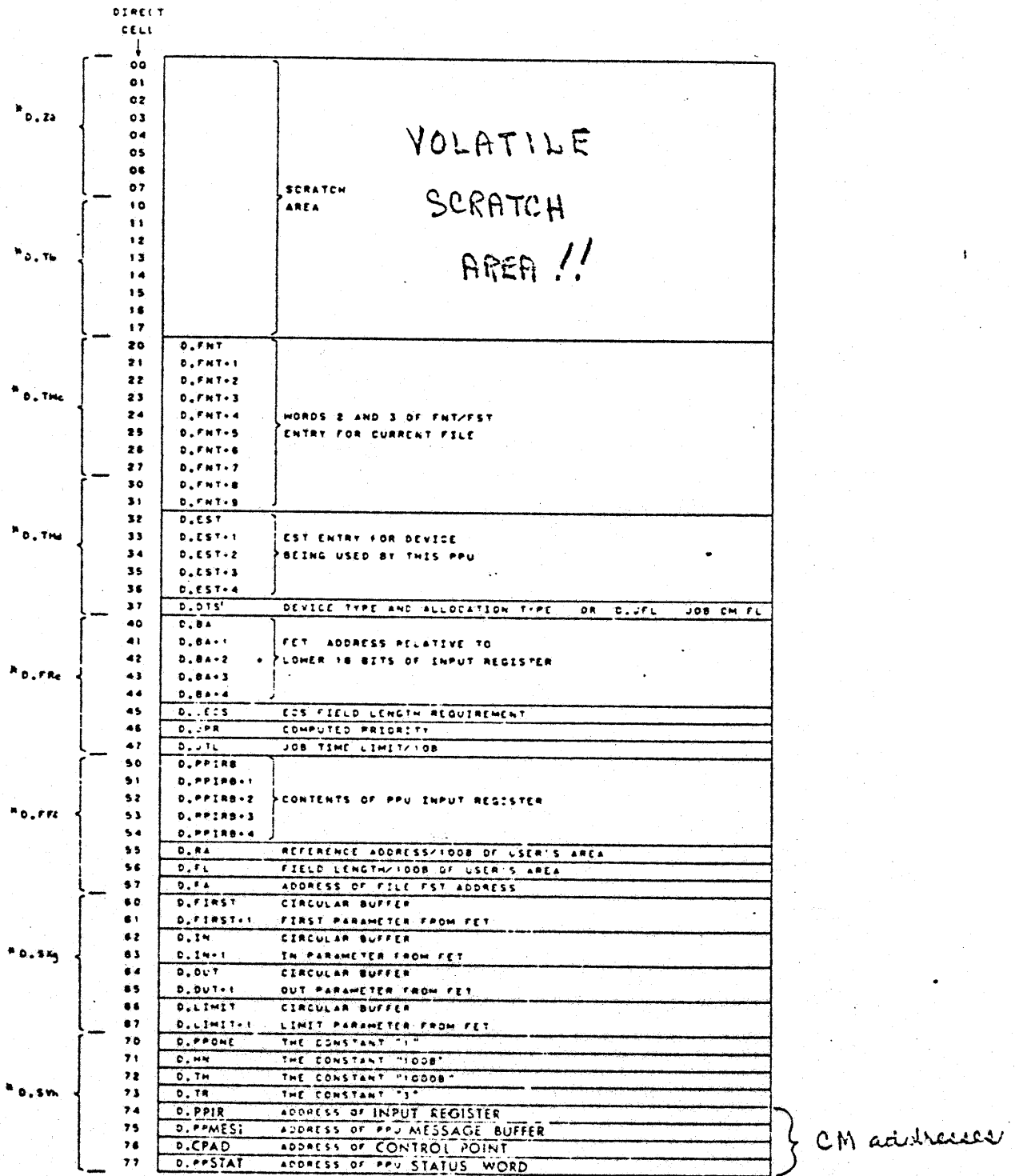
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SCOPE  
3.3



\* Cells 76-102<sub>8</sub> constitute the five bytes of the PPU's central memory status word.

Fig. 1 Pool PP Layout



THE LOWER CASE LETTERS REPRESENT THE LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT OF THE CELL NUMBER IN EACH CASE

Fig. 2 Direct Cells

0103 : 0133 0134 :	PP RESIDENT IDLE LOOP	R.IDLE{103}
0272 0273 :	LOAD PP OVERLAY	R.OVL{134}
0405 0406 :	TRANSMIT DATA VIA CHANNEL FROM {T0} STACK PROCESSOR	R.READP{273} R.WRITEP{302}
0434 0435 :	ENTER REQUEST STACK	R.EREQS{406}
0467 0470 :	REQUEST ACCESS TO THE CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	R.RAFL{445}
0477 0500 0514 0515 0525 0526 :	TERMINATE ACCESS TO CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	R.TAFL{470}
0557 0560 :	COMPARE ACCUMULATOR TO FIELD LENGTH	R.TFL{504}
0575 0576 :	ISSUE MONITOR FUNCTION	R.MTR{515}
0644 0645 :	WAIT FOR OUTPUT REGISTER TO CLEAR	R.WAIT{526}
0663 0664 :	RESERVE CHANNEL	R.RCH{560}
0716	DROP CHANNEL	R.DCH{576}
	MASK BYTE INTO LISTED WORDS	R.STB{656}
	TRANSMIT DAYFILE MESSAGE	R.DFM{664}

Fig. 3 PP RESIDENT ROUTINES

PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR RESIDENT (COMMUNICATION CONVENTIONS)115  
SCOPE 3.3Introduction

In the SCOPE Operating System, the System Display program {DSD} and the Monitor program {MTR} permanently reside in two of the peripheral processors, 1 and 0 respectively. The remaining processors form a pool of processors to which MTR may assign tasks as required. These pool processors have no fixed assignments; any processor may be assigned to the execution of any system routine, and it is possible that more than one processor may be executing the same routine at the same time. All processors contain a small resident program which handles the communications between pool processor programs and the Monitor and initiates the execution of these programs as directed by MTR.

When SCOPE is Deadstarted a series of Deadstart PP programs are loaded into the PP's. The last Deadstart program to be loaded is named STL. It is loaded at location 100<sub>6</sub> in each of the pool PP's. The program STL contains PP Resident. STL starts executing at location 1000<sub>6</sub>. When it is done it jumps to the PP Resident Idle loop, R.IDLE (see below), and the PP is ready to load and run programs as directed by MTR.

Pool Processor Structure (See Fig. 1)

PP resident is contained in locations 0103<sub>6</sub> - 0772<sub>6</sub>. When directed to do so by MTR, the resident loads a program into its memory and executes it; since that program remains in that processor only for the period of time required to perform its function, it is called a transient program. Transient programs occupy locations 0773 - 1772<sub>6</sub>, although the first instruction is at location 1000. Transient programs generally load overlays to perform specific tasks. For example, CIO, which is a transient program, calls various overlays depending on the task {read, write, backspace} and the equipment {disk, tape, etc.} specified. Secondary overlays are loaded into memory beginning at location 1773, the first instruction falling at location 2000. Overlays are generally entered via a return jump. Transient programs have names beginning with a letter {CIO EXU} or the numeral 1 {LAJ, LIQ}; overlays have names beginning with a numeral 2 through 9 {2BP, 4LB, 9DM, etc.}.

Both transient and overlay programs, as well as the resident program, make extensive use of the low core locations 01-73. Figure 2 details these direct cell assignments.

The Resident

The peripheral processor resident program has two main functions to perform:

All communication between MTR and the transient or overlay programs is handled by the resident.

The resident, when directed by MTR, loads transient programs and initiates the execution of these programs.

Communication between MTR and the resident program is carried out through the use of PP communication areas in central memory, one for each processor. Each communication area consists of a one-word Input Register, a one-word Output Register, and a six-word Message Buffer. {See Fig. 7 of Section 2}. Pool processors address these areas by means of pointers in locations D.PPIR, D.PPMES1 and D.PPSTAT {See Figure 2}.

MTR assigns a task to a pool processor by placing the request in the processor's Input Register. The name of the program package which is to be loaded and executed appears in the high-order 18 bits of the Input Register. This name consists of three display code characters, such as 1AJ, CI0, etc. The number of the control point to which this package is assigned appears in the low-order three bits of byte 1 of the Input Register. Package parameters, such as the address of arguments required by the package, appear in the low-order 36 bits of the Input Register. The PP is given control to execute the code just loaded. The request itself remains in the Input Register until the task is completed. On completion of a task, the transient program requests MTR to release the processor; MTR then clears the processor's Input Register. The Input Register of a pool processor is thus clear only when the processor is idle.

All communication between the Monitor and the transient and overlay programs is handled by the resident program. MTR performs a variety of functions, each of which is identified by a function code of one or two octal digits. {See Section 7 for a detailed description of MTR's activity}.

To transmit a request to MTR, the resident places the request in its Output Register. Byte 0 of the Output Register contains the function code in the low-order bit positions. Bytes 1 - 4 are used for arguments; the number of argument bytes depends on the particular function. Thus, for a Request Channel function {R.RCH=2}, the channel number is placed in byte 1. For some functions, the function arguments are placed in the Message Buffer and only the function code appears in the Output Register. MTR regularly scans the Output Register of each processor to determine if a request is present. When the request has been detected, analyzed, and processed, MTR clears the Output Register. The resident, after placing the request in the Output Register, waits for the Output Register to be cleared before proceeding.

The resident contains a routine called R.MTR which handles the transmission of function requests to MTR. The R.MTR

request routine uses locations D.T0-D.T4 in peripheral processor memory as temporary storage for the request to be written in the Output Register. A peripheral processor program may utilize the routine by placing the arguments for the function in bytes D.T0 through D.T4, setting the A register with the function number, and executing a return jump to R.MTR. Resident routine will enter the function number in location D.T0 and write the contents of locations D.T0-D.T4 in the Output Register. Control will be returned to the requesting program upon MTR's clearing the Output Register.

When a pool processor program completes execution, it exits to location R.IDLE, which is the address of the resident idle loop. The entry point to this idle loop is R.IDLE (103). When referring to a PP Resident routine, the name of its entry point is used as the name of the routine. Thus the name of the idle loop is R.IDLE. In this idle loop, the processor's Input Register is scanned at intervals until a request is found in the Input Register. A delay between successive scans avoids unnecessary memory and read pyramid conflicts. Normally the PP Input Register of an idle PP contains zero. If the PP Input Register becomes non-zero, it means MTR wants PP Resident to load a PP transient program into the PP. When a request is detected, the resident stores the routine name and the control point. It then sends function R.TAFL, terminates access to the control point field length, to MTR and waits for MTR to clear the Output Register before continuing. When the Output Register is cleared R.IDLE calls the PP Resident subroutine R.OVL. R.OVL will then search the library directory for the requested routine; if found, the package is read from the resident library into the processor's memory beginning at location 773, {C.PPFWA-L.PPHDR}. If the routine is not found in the directory, the resident enters the message "XXX NOT IN PPLIB" in the dayfile, and requests MTR to abort the job which called the routine. The resident then returns to its idle loop. If the program is located, it is loaded by R.OVL which then returns control to R.IDLE which executes the instruction

LJM C.PPFWA

This transfers control to the first instruction of the transient program. When a transient program terminates, the last instruction it must execute is

LJM R.IDLE

### Resident Routines {See Fig. 3}

Several resident routines and words are used by transient and overlay programs. These routines are described below. Location values are always subject to change.

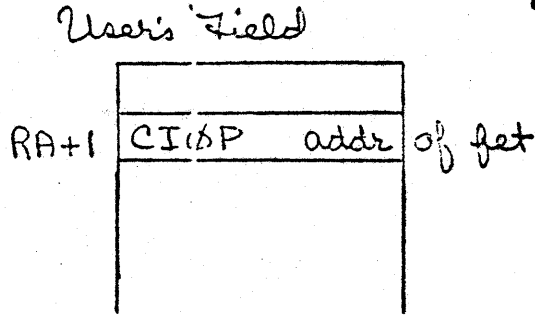
COMMUNICATION : CP → MTR → PP

SCOPE  
3.3

① User

Put Call  
in RA+1

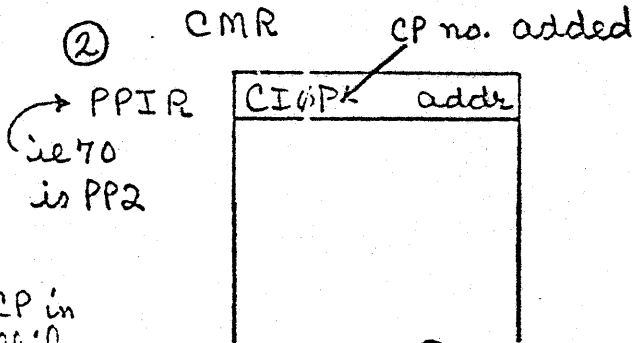
①



② MTR

Picks up call  
from RA+1

②



↓  
A/CPU

Clears RA+1

Puts CP in  
Recall if  
bit 40 set

④

PP PROGRAM

PP Program  
does its job

③ PPRES

Assigns a PP  
& adds CP #  
to the call

R.IDLE picks  
up request,  
Clears FAF

from PPIR

③  
CM:  
R.OVL loadsgm  
DISC:  
R.OVL calls  
R.READP who calls  
R.EREQS who calls  
R.MTR with  
M.ICE function

maybe uses  
resident  
routines

Maybe  
Sets a  
complete bit

R.OVL/R.OVLJ  
finds pgm in  
lib. dir

loads pgm  
from CM or  
disc.

or aborts

R.IDLE  
jumps to pgm  
at addr 1000

MTR brings CP  
out of Recall

MTR clears  
PPIR

Calls R.MTR  
to Drop PP  
M.DPP or M.ABSIT

LJM to  
R.IDLE

cycles for  
next call

④

CP  
2/1/72



# R.IDLE

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3.3

entry point  
name

R.IDLE {103}

location in  
PP Resident

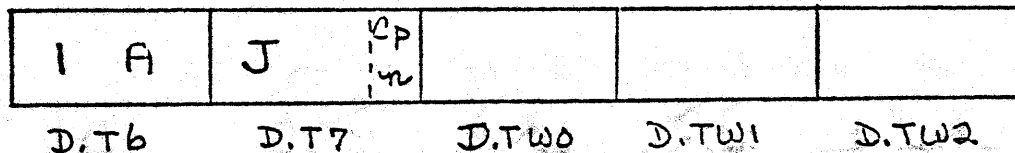
Calling Sequence: LJM R.IDLE

R.IDLE is the idle loop in which PP resident continually scans its input register for something to do.

R.IDLE reads the PP Input Register from Central memory into PP locations D.T6-D.TW2.

This is so that if a name is in the PPIR it will be positioned correctly for calling R.OVLS to load the PP programs.

ie



Note that R.IDLE clears the field access flag (calls R.TAFL) — since R.IDLE is the last routine entered by a PP overlay it must be sure the flag is clear in case the overlay forgot to clear it. This also means a PP overlay called in by R.IDLE is entered with the flag not set.

# Scope v. 3.3 PP Resident listed under 3.3 Systems

ER 1.1	STL--START SYSTEM EXECUTION			08/27/70	PAGE NO.	4
		R.IDLE		PP RESIDENT IDLE LOOP	STL	57
				CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	58
		LJM		R.IDLE	STL	59
				ACTIONS	STL	60
				CYCLE WAITING FOR NON-ZERO INPUT REGISTER	STL	61
				IF AN OVERLAY IS SPECIFIED, WRITE PP STATUS WORD IN CM.	STL	62
				SET D.CPAD, LOAD THE OVERLAY AND TRANSFER CONTROL TO IT	STL	63
					STL	64
					STL	65
					STL	66
					STL	67
					STL	68
	0103	3074	R.IDLE	LDD D.PPIR	READ INPUT REGISTER	STL 70
	0104	6016		CRD D.T6		STL 71
	0105	3017		LDD D.I7		STL 72
	0106	0510	NJM	IDL2	NO REQUEST, CLEAR PP STATUS WORD	STL 73
	0107	3077		LDD D.PPSTAT		STL 74
	0110	6216		CWD D.T6	CLEAR PP STATUS WORD	STL 75
	0111	1470	IDL1	LDM ILDELAY/2-6		STL 76
	0112	1701		SBN 1		STL 77
	0113	0576		NJM 4-1	DELAY ILDELAY MICROSECONDS	STL 78
						STL 79
	0114	3074		LDD D.PPIR	READ INPUT REGISTER	STL 80
	0115	6016		CRD D.T6		STL 81
	0116	3017		LDD D.I7		STL 82
	0117	0471		ZJM IDL1	NO REQUEST, LOOP	STL 83
	0120	1207	IDL2	LPN L.CPNUM		STL 84
	0121	1007		SHN 7		STL 85
	0122	3476		STD D.CPAD		STL 86
	0123	0200 0471		RJM R.TAFL	UPDATE PP STATUS WORD	STL 87
						STL 88
	0125	2000 0773	R.OVLJ	LDC C.PPFWA-L.PPHDR		STL 89
	0127	0200 0135		RJM R.OVL	LOAD OVERLAY	STL 90
	0131	0100 1000		LJM C.PPFWA	ENTER OVERLAY	STL 91
	0133			BSS 1		STL 92

01-8

01-8

R.OVLJR.OVLJ {125}SCOPE  
3.3

Calling Sequence: Store name of overlay in D.T6, D.T7.  
LJM R.OVLJ

note

The R.IDLE routine contains an additional entry point named R.OVLJ. A PP program can load a transient program on top of itself without changing the Input Register by storing the name of the transient program left-justified in D.T6 and D.T7, and then executing a long jump to R.OVLJ. The program will be loaded at C.PPFWA - L.PPHDR and control will be transferred to location C.PPFWA.

\* { R.IDLE destroys direct cells 20<sub>a</sub> through 22<sub>a</sub> and some of the temporaries. R.OVLJ and all other PP Resident routines destroy only temporary cells {0 - 17<sub>a</sub>}. }

Note that when R.OVLJ is called (as from R.IDLE) the PP program will be loaded at address 1000, with its header at 773-777 (an exact copy of the CM library word). It will then be entered at 1000.

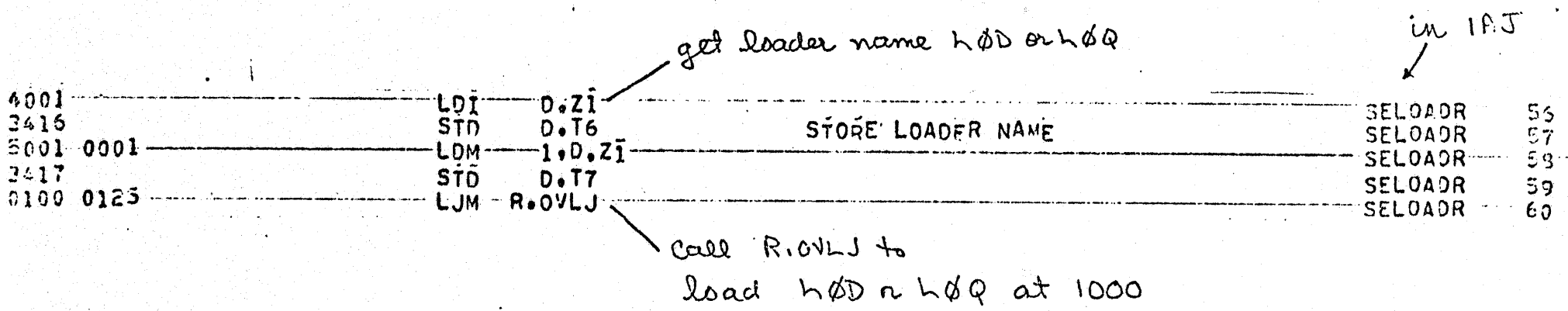
OVLJ means load the overlay and jump to it.

Example -

① R.IDLE calls R.OVLJ to load all transient programs found in the PPIR (ie IAJ)

② IAJ calls LØD or LØQ into the same PP without changing the name in the PPIR. (This is a flag to the loader to know who called him).

5/5



5/5

IRA calls IRN on top of himself (once every second)

2034 2216	LDC	OV.1RN	CALL IRN - RELEASE CHAIN	IRA	1078
1014	SHN	12		IRA	1079
3416	STD	D.T6		IRA	1080
1071	SHN	-6		IRA	1081
1377	SCN	77B		IRA	1082
3417	STD	D.T7		IRA	1083
0100 0125	LJM	R.OVLJ		IRA	1084

IAJ calls REQ on top of himself to handle REQUEST card.

(H) = 0?

				IAJ	710
				IAJ	711
			CALL REQ INTO THIS PP	IAJ	712
				IAJ	713
	220521	OV.REQ	EQU OV.REQ	IAJ	714
6010		REQEND	CRD D.T0	IAJ	715
2000 2205			LDC 2RRE	IAJ	716
3410			STD D.T0	IAJ	717
3076			LDD D.CPAD	IAJ	718
1070			SHN -7	IAJ	719
2100 2140			ADC 1RQ*64*40B	IAJ	720
3411		RPQV	STD D.T1	IAJ	721
3074			LDD D.PPIR	IAJ	722
6210			CWD D.T0	IAJ	723
0100 0103			LJM R.IDLE	IAJ	724

PLACE REQ WITH INTERNAL CALL BIT SET INTO THE PP OUTPUT REGISTER

flag

puts REQ in PPIR

Go CALL IN REQ

2.3

R.OVL [134]

Calling Sequence: STORE NAME OF OVERLAY IN D.T6, D.T7  
 Load A register Load Address  
 RJM R.OVL

The subroutine R.OVL is called by R.IDLE to load transient programs. It can also be called by a transient program to load an overlay, or by an overlay to load another overlay. To load an overlay, the name of the overlay must be stored left-justified in direct cells D.T6 and D.T7. The address in the PP at which the overlay is to be loaded is loaded in the A Register and a return jump is executed to R.OVL. When the overlay is loaded R.OVL returns control to the calling program which can transfer control to the overlay immediately or after some additional processing. For example the overlay 4LB can be loaded and executed as follows:

OV.4LB	EQU	OV.4LB	GENERATE CROSS REFERENCE
	LDC	3RB4L	LOAD "B4L"
	STD	D.T6	STORE "4L" IN D.T6
	SHN	-6	
	SCN	77B	
	STD	D.T7	STORE "B" IN D.T7
	LDD	C.PPFWA-L.PPHDR	ADDR TO LOAD OVERLAY
	RJM	R.OVL	
	RJM	C.PPFWA+1	JUMP TO EXECUTE OVERLAY

A PP program can load another transient program on top of itself by modifying the Input Register to contain the name of the new program and then executing a long jump to R.IDLE. For example, when 1AJ finds there are no more control cards, it calls the program 1EJ into the same PP to terminate the job. This is done as follows:

OV.1EJ	EQU	OV.1EJ	GENERATE CROSS-REFERENCE
	LDD	D.PPIR	LOAD ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER
	CRD	D.TO	READ INPUT REGISTER
	LDN	1RE-1RA	
	RAD	D.TO	CHANGE FIRST BYTE FROM "1A"
			TO "1E"
	LDD	D.PPIR	
	CWD	D.TO	WRITE NEW INPUT REGISTER
	LJM	R.IDLE	JUMP TO LOAD AND EXECUTE 1EJ

R.OVL is used both by PP overlays to load higher level overlays and by PP resident to load the overlay named in the input register. PP resident does not reference the disk directly to load disk resident overlays but makes a call to the stack processor by calling R.READP.

*R.OVL is called to load all overlays. It loads the overlay but does not jump to it*



A.012

SECRET  
3.3

How To Call an Overlay into a PP,  
Execute it, and  
Return to the Caller

```
      LDC  ØV.2BP
      RJM  CRPL
      {

CRX   LJM  **
CRPL  EQU  *-1
      SHN  12
      STD  D.T6
      SHN  -6
      SCN  77B
      STD  D.T7
      LDC  C.PPTWA-L.PPHDR
      RJM  R.ØVL
      RJM  C.PPTWA+1
      UJN  CRX
      }
```

} set up name of  
overlay

← enter 2BP at  
address 2001  
if it begins with  
ENM



		R.OVL	LOAD PP OVERLAY	STL	94
				STL	95
			CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	96
		STORE	OVERLAY NAME IN D.T6,D.T7	STL	97
		LOAD	ADDRESS TO START LOADING OVERLAY	STL	98
		RJM	R.OVL	STL	99
				STL	100
			ACTIONS	STL	101
				STL	102
			SEARCH DIRECTORY FOR OVERLAY	STL	103
			IF NOT FOUND, ISSUE OVL ERROR MESSAGE, ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	104
			AND EXIT TO R.IDLE	STL	105
				STL	106
			IF FOUND, LOAD THE OVERLAY FROM CM, ECS OR DISK	STL	107

0131		R.OVL	ENM	X	STL	109	
0135	5400 0211		STM	READCMOV+1	SAVE INPUT ADDRESS	STL	110
0140	5400 0256		STM	READPREQ+5*W,STPEW+C,STPEW		STL	111
			IFNE	ECSLIR,0,1		STL	112
			STM	READEMOV+1		STL	113
						STL	114
0142	1401	OVL	LDM	P.LID	<i>hang PP while editlib being done</i>	STL	115
0143	6010		CRQ	D.T0	READ LIBRARY POINTER	STL	116
0144	3010		LDD	D.T0+C.DIRFWA		STL	117
0145	1014		SHN	12		STL	118
0146	3111		ADD	D.T1+C.DIRFWA		STL	119
0147	0472		ZJM	OVL		STL	120
0150	6010		CRQ	D.T0	READ FWA-1 OF PROGRAM DIRECTORY	STL	121
0151	1402		LDM	2		STL	122
0152	3415		STD	D.T5		STL	123
0153	1005		SHN	5		STL	124
0154	3513		RAQ	D.T3	FWA OF PROGRAM DIRECTORY	STL	125
0155	3013	OVLPI	LDM	D.T3		STL	126
0156	1014		SHN	12		STL	127
0157	3114		ADD	D.T4		STL	128
0160	6115 0001		CRM	D.Z1,D.T5	READ DIRECTORY ENTRY	STL	129
0162	3414		STD	D.T4	SAVE NEXT ADDRESS	STL	130
0163	1063		SHN	-12		STL	131
0164	2413		STD	D.T3		STL	132
0165	3000		LDD	D.Z6+C.DIRPTR		STL	133
0166			TESTZ	SHN,S.DIRPT,(-)	POSITION PROGRAM TYPE	STL	134
0167			TESTZ	LPN,(R-S.DIRPT),(178)		STL	135
0170	0524		NJN	PPCALLER	SENSE NOT TYPE PP	STL	136
0171	3001		LDD	D.Z1		STL	137
0172	3316		LMD	D.T6		STL	138
0173	7561		NJN	OVLPI	SENSE NO HIT	STL	139
0174	3017		LDD	D.T7		STL	140
0175	1377		SCN	770		STL	141
0176	2302		LMD	D.Z2		STL	142
0177	7555		NJN	OVLPI	SENSE NO HIT	STL	143
0178	3006		LDD	D.Z6+C.DIRPTR		STL	144
0179			TESTZ	SHN,S.DIRPR,(-)	POSITION RESIDENCE BYTE	STL	145
0180	1203		LPN	3		STL	146
			IFNO	ECSLIR,0		STL	147

			ELSE			STL	149	
			ZJM	READCM	JUMP IF RESIDENCE = CM	STL	150	
			SHN	1		STL	151	
			ZJM	READISK	JUMP IF RESIDENCE = DS	STL	152	
			LJM	READECS	JUMP IF RESIDENCE = ECS	STL	153	
			ENDIF			STL	154	
						STL	155	
0204	3007		READCM	LDD	D,Z6+C,DIRCMA	FETCH FWA OF PROGRAM	STL	156
0205	1277			LPN	77B		STL	157
0206	1014			SHN	12		STL	158
0207	3115			ADD	D,Z7+C,DIRCMA		STL	159
0210	6105	0000	READCMOV	CPM	0011,00	READ OVERLAY	STL	160
0212				UJK	R,OVLX		STL	161
							STL	162
							STL	163
0214	3075		PPCALLER	IFFQ	ECSLIB,0		STL	164
				LDD	D,PPHES1		STL	165
0215	6216			CWD	D,T6		STL	166
0216	1403			LDM	M,OVLERR	ISSUE PP CALL ERROR MESSAGE	STL	167
0217	0200	0516		RJM	R,MTR		STL	168
0221	1413		GETOUT	LDM	M,ABORT	ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	169
0222	0200	0516		RJM	R,MTR		STL	170
0224	0100	0103		LJM	R,IDLE	EXIT TO IDLE LOOP	STL	171
			ELSE				STL	172
			PPCALLER	LDM	0	GO ISSUE PP CALL ERROR MESSAGE	STL	173
				LJM	BLAH		STL	174
			ENDIF				STL	175
							STL	176
0226	3010		READISK	LDD	D,Z6+C,DIRRBA	RRT WORD PAIR ADDRESS	STL	177
0227	5400	0247		STM	READPREQ+5*W,STPRBA+C,STPRRA		STL	178
0231	3011			LDD	D,Z6+C,DIRRBN	RRT NUMBER	STL	179
0232	5400	0250		STM	READPREQ+5*W,STPRBN+C,STPRRN		STL	180
0234	3012			LDD	D,Z6+C,DIRPRU	PRU WITHIN RB	STL	181
0235	5400	0251		STM	READPREQ+5*W,STPPRU+C,STPPRU		STL	182
0237	2000	0247		LDC	READPREQ		STL	183
0241	0200	0274		RJM	R,READP	READ OVERLAY	STL	184
0243	3017			LDD	D,T4+C,RWPPST		STL	185
0244	1066			SHN	-9		STL	186
0245	0444			ZJM	READCMOV+2	RETURN TO CALLER IF NO ERROR	STL	187
				IFFQ	ECSLIB,0		STL	188
0246	0362			UJM	GETOUT	ELSE GO ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	189
			ELSE				STL	190
			LJM	GETOUT		ELSE GO ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	191
			ENDIF				STL	192
							STL	193
0247			READPREQ	BSS	10		STL	194
0252				ORG	READPREQ+5*W,STO+C,STO		STL	195
0252	0011			VFD	12/0,RDPNP		STL	196
0257				ORG	READPREQ+5*W,STFR+C,STFB		STL	197
0257			T	RIT	S,STF+S,STFETP		STL	198
0257			S	BIT	S,STF+S,STENTP		STL	199
0257	1400			VFD	12/S+T	NO FNT, NO FET	STL	200
0260				ORG	READPREQ+5*W,STPLW+C,STPLW		STL	201
0260	7777			DATA	-0		STL	202
							STL	203
0261				BSS	READPREQ+10-0		STL	204
0261				BSS	10		STL	205

5-3

R.O.V.L.

extension of R.OVL at end of PPRE5

IFNE	ECSLIB.0		STL	
			STL	620
			STL	621
		R.OVL EXTENSION TO LOAD FROM ECS	STL	622
READECS	LDD	D.T3	STL	623
	STD	D.I2	STL	624
	LDD	D.T4	STL	625
	STD	D.T3	STL	626
	LDD	X.ECOVL	STL	627
	STD	D.I4	STL	628
	LDD	M.ICE	STL	629
	RJM	R.MTR	STL	630
	LDC	** (T.ECLRUF+1)	STL	631
PEADEMOV	CRM	**D.75	STL	632
	SBD	D.75	STL	633
	SBN	1	STL	634
	CWD	D.T0	STL	635
	LDD	D.I4	STL	636
	NJN	BLAH	STL	637
	LJM	B.OVLX	STL	638
		CLEAR INTERLOCK	STL	639
		GO ISSUE MESSAGE IF ERROR	STL	640
		ELSE RETURN TO CALLER	STL	641
BLAH	STD	D.T4	STL	642
	LDD	D.PPMES1	STL	643
	CWD	D.I5	STL	644
	LDD	M.OVLERR	STL	645
	RJM	R.MTR	STL	646
GETOUT	LDD	M.ABORT	STL	647
	RJM	R.MTR	STL	648
	LJM	R.IDLE	STL	649
		ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	650
		EXIT TO IDLE LOOP	STL	651
		ENDIF	STL	652
		END OF PP RESIDENT	STL	653
			STL	654
IFGT		*C.PPFWA-L.PPHDR,1	STL	655
ERR		PP RESIDENT IS TOO LARGE	STL	656

8-19

note

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including a vertical line and some illegible characters.

# R.RAFL

R.RAFL {435}

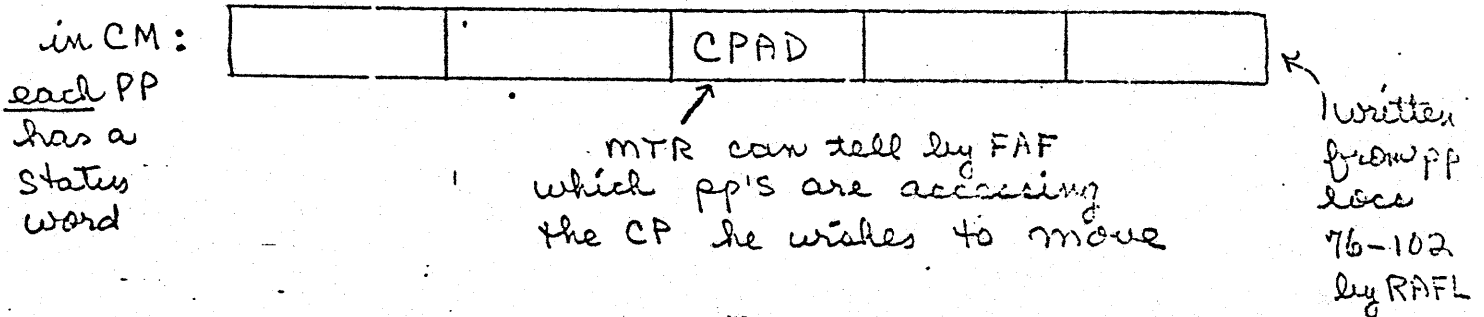
SCOPE  
23

Calling Sequence: RJM R.RAFL

The subroutine is called to request access to the control point field length. A test is made on the storage move flag for the control point. If set, a call is made to R.TAFL to clear the field access flag in the PP status word, then pauses until the storage move is cleared. When it is cleared, set the field access flag in the PP status word and reset RA in D.RA, FL in D.FL.

## Important notes:

When the FAF is set in the pp (loc 100) it contains the CPAD (from loc 76). When the FAF is set in CM it is the middle byte of the PP's status word.

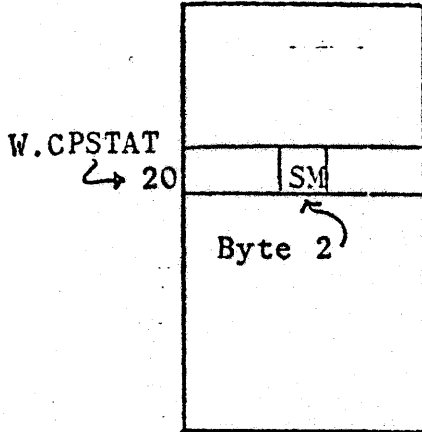


R.RAFL is very tricky in that it sets the FAF, then checks the MOVE flag (in the CP area), resets the FAF flag if MOVE was set & keeps on doing this until it is able to set the FAF & find MOVE not set. This is to keep MTR from accidentally moving the field by getting hung up with R.RAFL.

R.PAUSE (v 3.2) is equal to R.RAFL

FLAGS

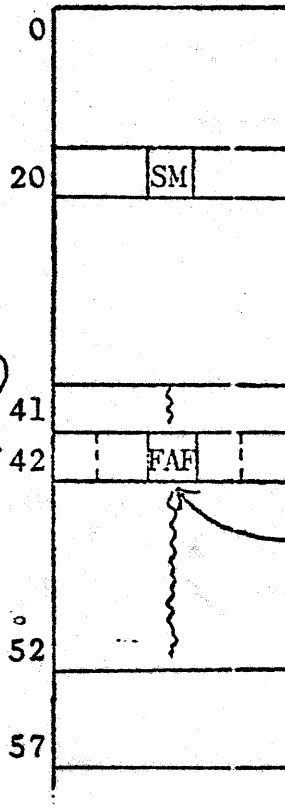
Control Point Area



Word 20 of a CP Area is set

- . when MTR is moving the associated user's field length, or
- . when MTR desires to move the associated user's field length

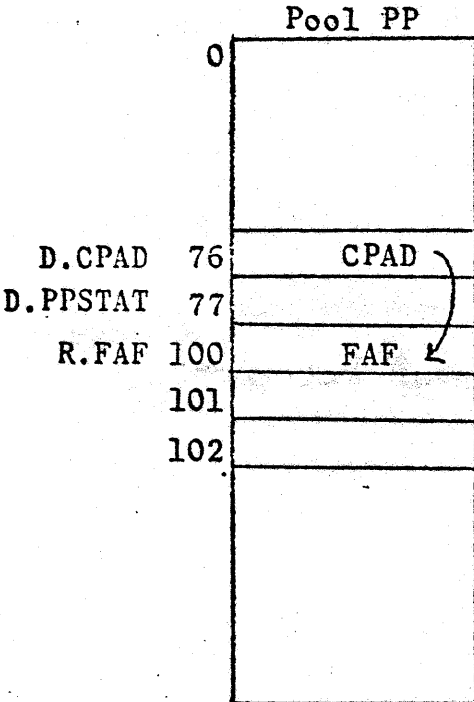
CMR Pointers



Word 20 of CMR Pointers is set when MTR is moving any core

ie, word 42 is T.PPS2 - PP 2's status word

When set, FAF contains CPAD



T.PPS2

WRITE

When a PP desires to work on central memory, it sets the Field Access Flag:

- . FAF in the 1P
- . byte 2 of T.PPSn in CMR Pointers (the PP writes his 76-102 to his T.PPSn)

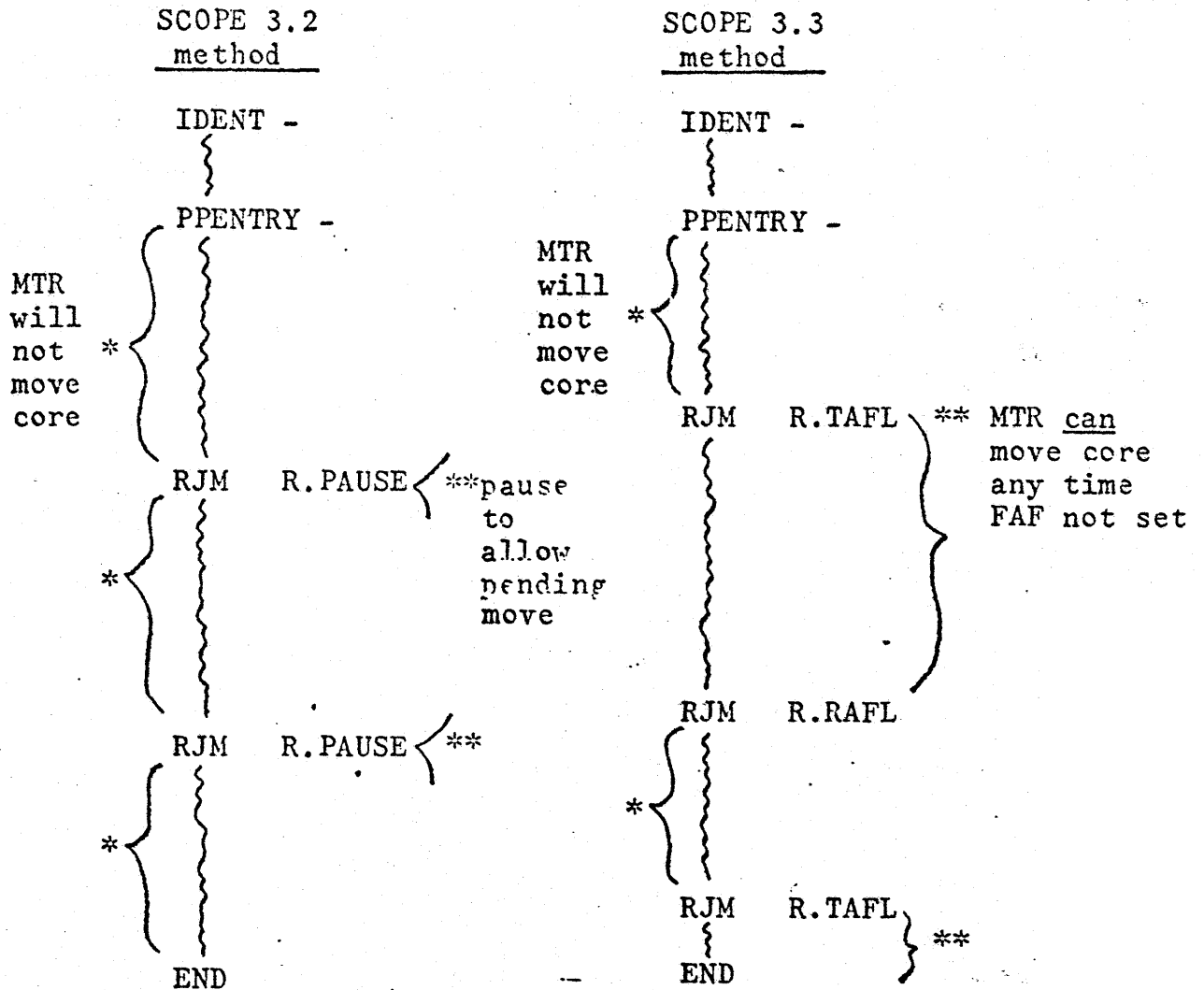
The FAF being set in both the PP and CMR indicates the PP is working on the associated user's field length and prohibits MTR from moving that control point.

# R. RAFL

## Storage Move Philosophy

### CODING

SCOPE  
3.3



The Scope 3.2 philosophy was to not allow MTR to move core until a PAUSE was made.

The user periodically went to R.PAUSE to do this.

The Scope 3.3 and Scope 3.4 philosophy is to allow MTR to move core any time the FAF is not set.

The user must go to R.RAFL to set it - and later to R.TAFL to clear it.

R. RAFL

Scope

3.3

Protection:

- . On entry, the flag is not set.  
The user must set it himself (by PPENTRY or calling R.RAFL)
- . For upward compatibility from Scope 3.2, the PPENTRY macro calls R.RAFL - to set the flag.

R.PAUSE is equated to R.RAFL -  
which stops and calls R.TAFL if a move is pending,  
then resets the flag.

- . On exit, R.IDLE clears the flag.  
This is in case the user forgot to call R.TAFL before exit.

WARNING:

- . Any Scope 3.2 program which did not use the PPENTRY macro may get its core moved before the first call to R.PAUSE.
- . The PPENTRY macro must also now have two parameters:  
D.PPIRB and D.TO.

ie, PPENTRY D.PPIRB,D.TO

Central Memory Storage Move

SUMMARY

MTR MAY MOVE THE CENTRAL MEMORY FIELD LENGTH  
OCCUPIED BY A CONTROL POINT  
AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TIMES:

- . UPON ENTRY TO THE PP PROGRAM
  - . PRIOR TO A PENTRY MACRO  
(PENTRY CALLS R.RAFL)
  - . PRIOR TO A PP PROGRAM CALL TO R.RAFL  
(R.RAFL SETS R.FAF, RESETS D.RA AND D.FL)
- . AFTER (DURING) ANY CALL TO R.RAFL \*
  - . R.RAFL CALLS R.TAFL,  
THEN SETS R.FAF, RESETS D.RA AND D.FL
- . AFTER (DURING) ANY MONITOR FUNCTION \*
  - . R.WAIT CALLS R.RAFL PERIODICALLY
- . AFTER A CALL TO R.TAFL
  - . R.TAFL CLEARS THE FAF's

\*\*\*\*

\* THE PP PROGRAM MUST RE-ABSOLUTIZE  
ANY CENTRAL MEMORY ADDRESSES IT ALREADY HAS

\*\*\*\*



RAFL3

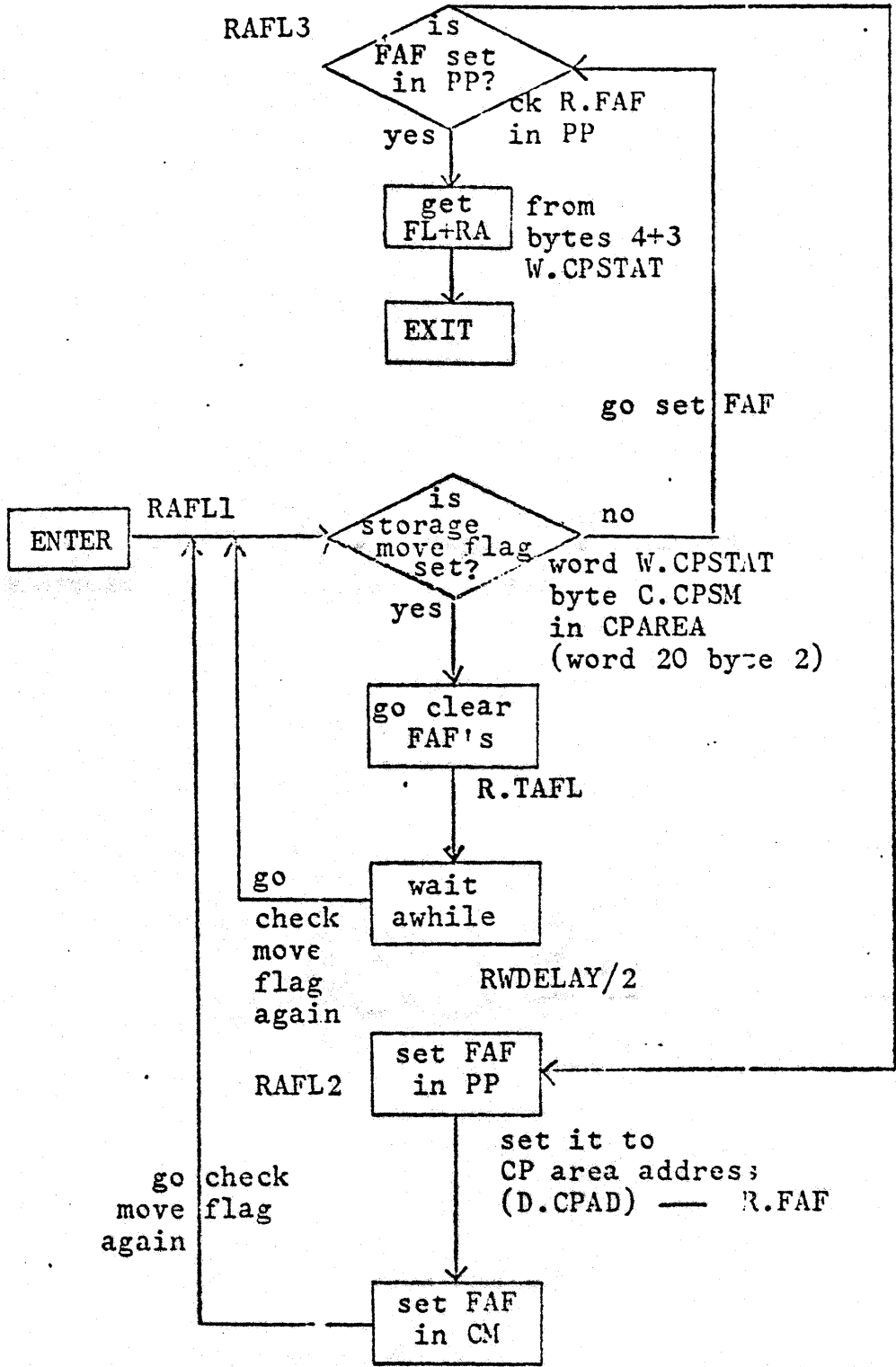
no: go set it

3.3

FINAL EXIT:

when R.RAFL

1. found SM flag not set,
2. set FAF's in PP and CMR, and
3. found SM flag still not set



set byte 2 of this PP's status word to the CP area address (PP locs 76-102) — T.PPSn

*	R.RAFL	REQUEST ACCESS TO THE CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	STL	325
*			STL	327
*		CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	328
*			STL	329
*	RJM	R.RAFL	STL	330
*			STL	331
*		ACTIONS	STL	332
*			STL	333
*		TEST STORAGE MOVE FLAG FOR CONTROL POINT	STL	334
*		IF SET, CLEAR THE FIELD ACCESS FLAG IN THE PP STATUS WORD	STL	335
*		AND WAIT UNTIL THE STORAGE MOVE FLAG IS CLEARED	STL	336
*		SET THE FIELD ACCESS FLAG IN THE PP STATUS WORD	STL	337
*		RESET RA IN D.RA, FL IN D.FL	STL	338
*			STL	339

0435	5000 0100	RAFL3	LDM	R.FAF		STL	341
0437	3376		LMD	D.CPAD		STL	342
0440	0522		NJN	RAFL2	FAF IS NOT SET, TRY AGAIN	STL	343
						STL	344
0441	3014		LDD	D.T0+C.CPFL		STL	345
0442	3456		STD	D.EL	RESET FL	STL	346
0443	3013		LDD	D.T0+C.CPRA		STL	347
0444	3455		STD	D.RA	RESET RA	STL	348
						STL	349
0445		R.RAFL	ENM			STL	350
						STL	351
	0000446	R.PAUSE	EQU	R.RAFL		STL	352
						STL	353
0447	3076	RAFL1	LDD	D.CPAD		STL	354
0450	1620		ADN	W.CPSTAT		STL	355
0451	6010		CPD	D.T0	READ CONTROL POINT STATUS WORD	STL	356
0452	3012		LDD	D.T0+C.CPSM		STL	357
0453	0461		ZJN	RAFL3		STL	358
						STL	359
0454	0200 0471		RJM	R.TAFL	CLEAR FIELD ACCESS FLAG	STL	360
						STL	361
0456	1462		LDD	RWDELAY/2		STL	362
0457	1701		SHN	1		STL	363
0460	0570		NJN	0-1	DELAY RWDELAY MICROSECONDS	STL	364
0461	0365		UJN	RAFL1		STL	365
						STL	366
0462	3076	RAFL2	LDD	D.CPAD		STL	367
0463	5000 0100		SIM	R.FAF	SET FIELD ACCESS FLAG	STL	368
0465	3077		LDD	D.PPSTAT		STL	369
0466	6276		CWD	D.CPAD	UPDATE PP STATUS WORD	STL	370
0467	0397		UJN	RAFL1		STL	371

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D. RAFL

S.M. 10

A.TAF

R.TAFL {470}

SCOPE  
B.3

Calling Sequence: RJM R.TAFL

R.TAFL is called to terminate access to the control point field length by clearing the field access flag in CM byte R.FAF.

---

*	R.TAFL	TERMINATE ACCESS TO CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	STL	373
*			STL	374
*		CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	375
*			STL	376
*	RJM	R.TAFL	STL	377
*			STL	378
*		ACTION	STL	379
*			STL	380
*		CLEAR THE FIELD ACCESS FLAG IN THE PP STATUS WORD	STL	381
*			STL	382

0470		R.TAFL	ENM	X		STL	384
0472	1400		LON	0		STL	385
0473	5400 0100		STM	R.FAF	CLEAR FIELD ACCESS FLAG	STL	386
0475	3077		LDD	D.PPSTAT		STL	387
0476	6276		CWD	D.CPAD		STL	388
0477	0370		UJN	R.TAFLX		STL	389

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R.TAFL

SW  
W  
W  
W

R. TFL

SCOPE  
3.3

R.TFL {500} "Test Field Length"  
 Calling Sequence: Load relative address  
 RJM R.TFL

R.TFL is used to insure that a relative address is within the field length. The 18-bit address is added to the control point reference address {RA} and compared with the field length. If the address is out of range, R.TFL will exit with a negative A register; if the address is legal, the A register will contain the absolute CM address {RA + relative address} upon exit. ~~The control point RA and FL are kept locally within PP resident at R.CPRA and R.CPFL, respectively. Since these locations are set by routine R.RAFL when a new transient program is initiated in a PP, the transient program and its overlays cannot call R.TFL until R.RAFL has been called. Many PP programs do not call R.TFL but do their own checking of addresses.~~

not in 3.3

R.TFL should be used to check any addresses in a user's field to be sure they are within his limits

How To:

```

  {
LDD   D.PPIRB+3
SHN   12
ADD   D.PPIRB+4
RJM   R.TFL
MJN   ABT
  }
```

ABT

•	R.TFL	COMPARES ACCUMULATOR TO FIELD LENGTH	STL	391
•			STL	392
•		CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	393
•			STL	394
•	LOAD	VALUE	STL	395
•	RJM	R.TFL	STL	396
•			STL	397
•		RETURNS	STL	398
•			STL	399
•		ACCUMULATOR=VALUE+RA IF VALUE IS LESS THAN FIELD LENGTH	STL	400
•		ACCUMULATOR=-0 OTHERWISE	STL	401
•			STL	402

8-30

0500	1014	TFL0	SHN	12		STL	404
0501	3156		ADD	D.FL	ADD FIELD LENGTH	STL	405
0502	3155		ADD	D.RA	ADD RA	STL	406
0503	1006		SHN	6	REPOSITION VALUE	STL	407
						STL	408
0504		R.TFL	ENM	X		STL	409
0506	0705		MJN	TFL1	JUMP IF NEGATIVE	STL	410
0507	1014		SHN	12	POSITION TO HUNDREDS	STL	411
0510	3256		SRD	D.FL		STL	412
0511	1006		SHN	6		STL	413
0512	0765		MJN	TFL0	SENSE IN RANGE	STL	414
0513	1500	TFL1	LCN	0	ERROR RETURN	STL	415
0514	0367		UJN	R.TFLX		STL	416

R. TFL

CA  
1000  
1000  
1000

# R.DFM

SCOPE  
3.3

R.DFM {664}

Calling Sequence: LOAD (L(message)+flag bits)  
RJM R.DFM

R.DFM will cause a message to be written from PP memory to the dayfile and/or the console. The flag bits are contained in the high-order 6-bits of the A register upon entry to R.DFM and are used to determine the destinations of the message. Possible values of the flag bits are described below; one or more bits may be on. All are optional.

- Clear these* {
- 1 = Dayfile only {B Display}
  - 2 = Control Point 0 {System} message
  - 4 = System Dayfile {No A Display}
- Set these* {
- 108 = Collation {Accounting} Flag. If set then a \* will be placed in the 20th character of messages that are sent to the system dayfile {not set by any (DC routine. Used by installations}.
  - 208 = C.E. Error File.

*on entry*

(A) = 

flag bits	msg buf addr
-----------	--------------

*default 0  
sends msg  
to dayfiles  
& B display*

R.DFM moves the message to the PP Message Buffer in CM (PP Comm. Area) & then uses MTR function M.DFM to issue the message. It in just word of buffer makes message flush

* R.DFM	TRANSMIT DAYFILE MESSAGE	STL	580
* CALLING SEQUENCE		STL	581
* LOAD (FLAG) LOCATION OF MESSAGE		STL	582
* RJM R.DFM		STL	584
* ACTIONS		STL	585
* TRANSMIT MESSAGE TO PP MESSAGE AREA		STL	586
* CALL MONITOR FUNCTION R.DFM, (FLAG)		STL	587
		STL	588
		STL	589
		STL	590
		STL	591

0566		R.DFM	ENM	X		STL	593
0665	3410		STD	D.T0	LOCATION OF MESSAGE	STL	594
0667	1063		SHM	-12		STL	595
0670	3411		STD	D.T1	STORE FLAG	STL	596
0671	3075		LOD	D.PPMES1		STL	597
0672	3412		STD	D.T2	SET STORAGE (-I) ADDRESS	STL	598
0673	1413	DFM2	LDM	D.T3		STL	599
0674	3400		STD	0	SET ASSEMBLY ADDRESS	STL	600
0675	4010	DFM1	LDI	D.T0	MOVE BYTE	STL	601
0676	4400		STI	0	TO ASSEMBLY AREA	STL	602
0677	0402		ZJN	*+2	SENSE END OF MESSAGE	STL	603
0700	3610		AOD	D.T0	ADVANCE IN MESSAGE	STL	604
0701	3600		AOD	0	AND ASSEMBLY AREA	STL	605
0702	1120		LMN	D.T3+5		STL	606
0703	0571		NJN	DFM1	SENSE ASSEMBLY NOT FULL	STL	607
0704	3012		LDD	D.T2		STL	608
0705	6213		CWD	D.T3	WRITE ASSEMBLY TO MESSAGE AREA	STL	609
0706	3612		AOD	D.T2	ADVANCE STORAGE ADDRESS	STL	610
0707	1207		LPN	7		STL	611
0710	0403		ZJN	DFM3	JUMP IF END OF MESSAGE AREA	STL	612
0711	3017		LDD	D.T3+4		STL	613
0712	0550		NJN	DFM2	LOOP IF NOT END OF MESSAGE AREA	STL	614
						STL	615
0713	1401	DFM3	LON	M.DFM		STL	616
0714	0200 0516		RJM	R.NTR	SEND DAYFILE MESSAGE	STL	617
0716	0345		UJN	R.DFMX		STL	618

R.DFM

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# R.READP/R.WRITEP

R.READP {R.WRITEP} {273} {302}

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Calling Sequence: Load L{request}  
RJM R.READP{R.WRITEP}

When a PP program wishes to issue a stack request for a transfer of data to or from its own memory, the PP program formats the stack request, loads the address of the request into the A Register and calls the PP Resident subroutine R.READP/R.WRITEP. There are two entry points to this subroutine. If the stack request is to read data the entry point R.READP is used. R.WRITEP is used when writing data.

R.READP {R.WRITEP} computes the PP word count from the first and last word addresses given in the already formatted request and adds the computed word count, the address of the PP message buffer, and the control point number to the request. The request is entered in the stack and data is transmitted via channel directly to {from} PP memory. Upon exit from R.READP {R.WRITEP}, the following information will be set:

{D.T3 + C.RWPPWT} = number of PP words transmitted  
{D.T3 + C.RWPLLW} = LWA+1 of data transmitted  
{D.T3 + C.RWPPST} = upper six bits of status in bits 0-5  
{D.T4 + C.RWPPST} = lower twelve bits of status

The 18-bit status has the same format and meaning for PP I/O as the status in bits 0-17 of the first FET word for central memory I/O.

R.READP/R.WRITEP will call R.EREQS to issue the stack request. It then helps control the transfer of data by communicating with stack processor.

See the Scope Systems Programmers Guide page 136A for a good write up on how to format a request stack entry

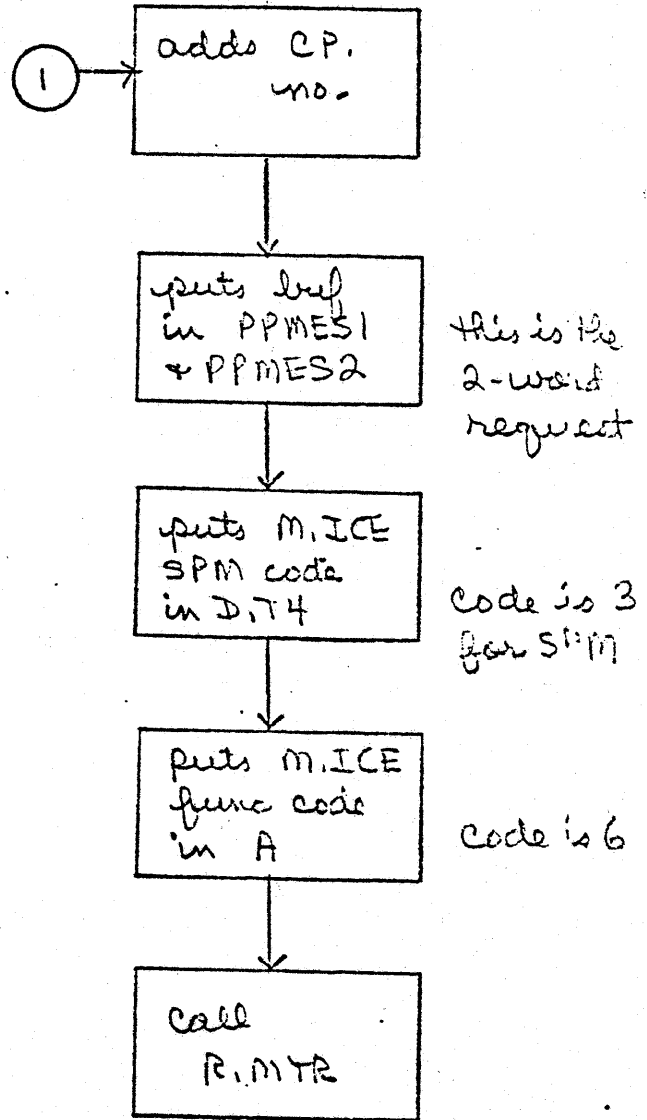
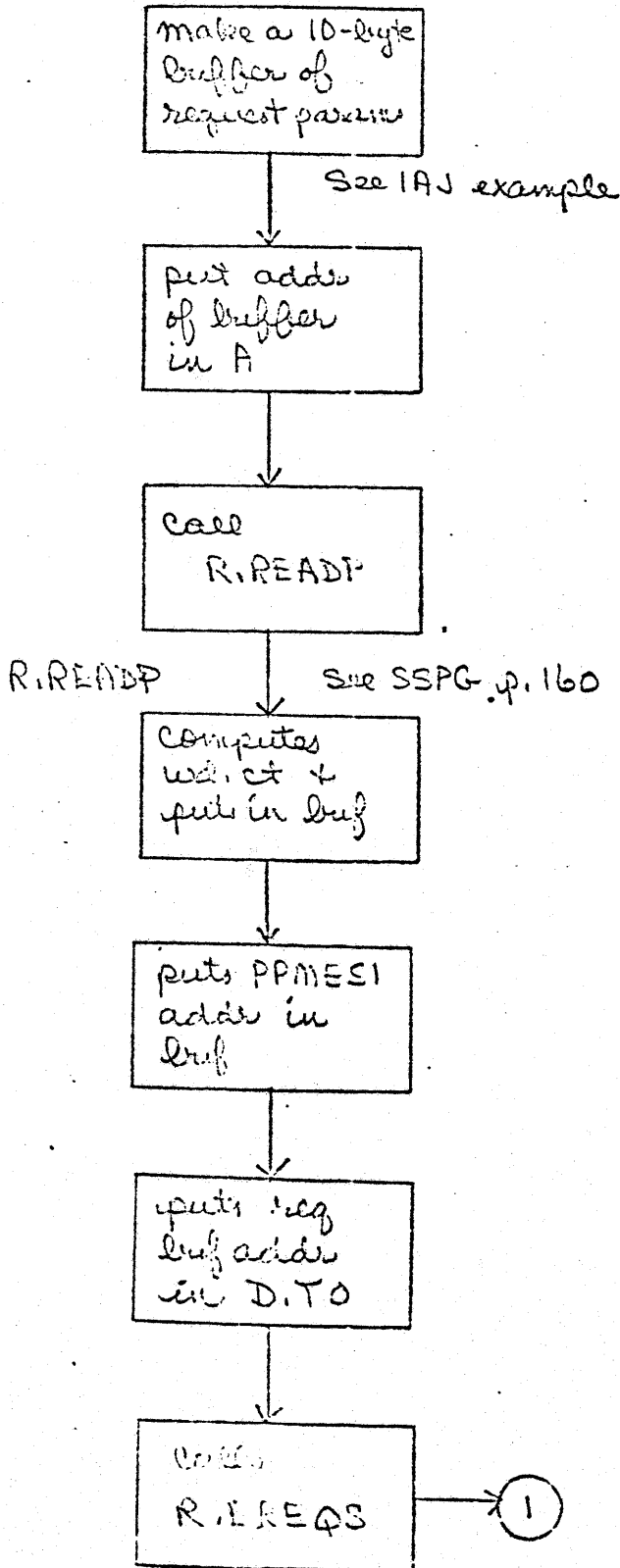
# How to Initiate a Stack Request

Example: a PP Program Inputting to a PP  
**R.READP/R.WRITEP**

SEC. 3  
 3.3

PP Pgm

R.EREQS



R.MTR now gives it to MTR who gives it to SPM for ISP etc. etc.  
 Control does not come back until the stack request is completed



		R.READP (R.WRITEP)		TRANSMIT DATA VIA CHANNEL FROM (TO)	STL	205		
				STACK PROCESSOR	STL	206		
					STL	207		
		CALLING SEQUENCE			STL	208		
					STL	209		
		LOAD L (REQUEST)			STL	210		
		RJM R.READP (R.WRITEP)			STL	211		
					STL	212		
		ACTIONS			STL	213		
					STL	214		
		ADD PP MESSAGE AREA ADDRESS TO REQUEST			STL	215		
		ISSUE STACK REQUEST			STL	216		
		TRANSMIT DATA VIA CHANNEL TO (FROM) PP MEMORY			STL	217		
					STL	218		
		RETURNS			STL	219		
					STL	220		
		(D.T3+C.RWPPWL)=LWA+1 OF DATA TRANSMITTED			STL	221		
		(D.T3+C.RWPPST,D.T4+C.RWPPST)=TERMINAL STATUS OF FILE			STL	222		
		(D.T3+C.RWPPWT)=NUMBER OF PP WORDS TRANSMITTED			STL	223		
					STL	224		
8-36	0273	R.READP	ENM	X	STL	225		
	0275	3415	STD	D.T0	SAVE REQUEST LOCATION	STL	227	
	0276	1475	LDM	71B	READ	STL	228	
	0277	0307	UJM	RCOM		STL	229	
	0300	1512	R.COMA	10		STL	230	
	0301	0671	PJM	R.READPX	EXIT IF IAM	STL	231	
						STL	232	
	0312		R.WRITEP	ENM		STL	233	
	0314	3415	STD	D.T0		STL	234	
	0315	1475	LDM	73B	WRITE	STL	235	
	0316	0200 0320	R.COM	R.RWP	HANDLES READ/WRITE LOGIC	STL	236	
	0318	3413	AOD	D.T3+C.RWPPCF	RELEASE ISP	STL	237	
	0311	3075	LDM	D.PPMES1		STL	238	
	0312	1602	ADN	W.RWPPCW		STL	239	
	0313	6213	CWD	D.T3		STL	240	
	0314	5000 0370	LDM	RWP10T	IAM OR OAM	STL	241	
	0315	0361	UJM	R.COMA		STL	242	
						STL	243	
						STL	244	
	0317		R.RWP	ENM	X	STL	245	
	0321	1005	SHN	6	POSITION IAM/OAM FUNCTION	STL	246	
	0322	5400 0370	STM	RWP10T	SET IAM OR OAM	STL	247	
	0324	5010 0007	LDM	5*W.STPFW+C.STPFW,D.T0		STL	248	
	0326	5400 0371	STM	RWP10A	SET FWA FOR TRANSMISSION	STL	249	
	0328	3075	LDM	D.PPMES1		STL	250	
	0331	5410 0006	STM	5*W.STPMS+C.STPMS,D.T0	ADD MESSAGE AREA ADDRESS	STL	251	
	0332	0200 0407	RJM	R.BRENS	ENTER REQUEST IN STACK	STL	252	
		0000334	R.RWPP	EQU	CHANGED BY LDR	STL	253	
						STL	254	
	0335	5000 0100	RWPP	LDM	R.FAF	IF FIELD ACCESS FLAG IS SET	STL	255
	0337	0402	ZJM	RWPD		STL	256	
	0338	0200 0446	RJM	R.PAUSE	PAUSE FOR STORAGE RELOCATION	STL	257	
	0339	1442	RWPD	LDM	RWDLAY/2	DELAY RWDLAY MICROSECONDS	STL	258
						STL	259	

0344	0576		NJN	*-1		STL	260
0345	0675	RWPL	LDD	D.PPMES1		STL	261
0346	1602		ADN	W.RWPPCW		STL	262
0347	0813		CRD	D.T3	READ CONTROL WORD	STL	263
0350	3013		LDD	D.T3+C.RWPPCF		STL	264
0351	1703		SN	3		STL	265
0352	0413		ZJN	RWPIO	SENSE TRANSMISSION READY	STL	266
0353	0643		PJN	R.RWPX	SENSE END OF TRANSMISSION	STL	267
0354	1602		ADN	2		STL	268
0355	0757		MJN	RWPP	SENSE STILL WAITING FOR CHANNEL	STL	269
0356	0566		NJN	RWPL	SENSE WAITING FOR TRANSMISSION	STL	270
0357	2200 0402		LDC	RWPSTBL		STL	271
0361	0200 0657		RJM	R.STH	STORE CHANNEL NUMBER	STL	272
0363	0613		ADD	D.T3+C.RWPPCF	RESET CONTROL FLAG = 2	STL	273
0364	0312		UJN	RWPWF		STL	274
						STL	275
0365	3017		RWPIO	D.T3+C.RWPPWC		STL	276
0366	5500 0366		RWPIOW	IJM	WAIT FOR CHANNEL ACTIVE	STL	277
0370	2400		RWPIOT	PSN	TRANSMIT	STL	278
0371	2400		RWPIOA	PSN	STARTING AT THIS ADDRESS	STL	279
0372	3017		LDD	D.T3+C.RWPPWC		STL	280
0373	5500 0371		RAM	RWPIOA	BUMP TRANSFER ADDRESS	STL	281
0375	3713		SOD	D.T3+C.RWPPCF	RESET CONTROL FLAG = 2	STL	282
0376	0075	RWPWF	LDD	D.PPMES1		STL	283
0377	1602		ADN	W.RWPPCW		STL	284
0400	0213		CWD	D.T3	RESTORE CONTROL WORD	STL	285
0401	0343		UJN	RWPL		STL	286
						STL	287
0402	0016	RWPSTBL	VFD	12/D.T3+C.RWPPCC.12/RWPIOW.12/RWPIOT		STL	288
0403	0266						
0404	0370						
0405	0000		DATA	0		STL	289

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R.EREQS {406}

*SCOPE*

Calling Sequence: Store L{request} in D.T0

*3.3*

RJM R.EREQS

In order to place a request in the request stack {for the stack processor} this PP subroutine adds the control point number to the request, places a request in the message area, and issues an M.ICE function for SPM.

---

*	R.FREQS	ENTER REQUEST STACK	STL	291
*			STL	292
*		CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	293
*			STL	294
*	STORE	L(REQUEST) IN D.T0	STL	295
*	RJM	R.FREQS	STL	296
*			STL	297
*		ACTIONS	STL	298
*			STL	299
*		ADD CONTROL POINT NUMBER TO REQUEST	STL	300
*		PLACE REQUEST IN MESSAGE AREA	STL	301
*		ISSUE A M.I.CE FUNCTION FOR SPM	STL	302
*			STL	303

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0406		R.EREQS	ENM	X		STL	305
0410	2015		LD0	D.T0		STL	306
0411	5400 0425		STM	ENTRSTKW+1	SAVE LOCATION OF REQUEST	STL	307
0413	3076		LD0	D.CPAD		STL	308
0414	1001		SHN	1		STL	309
0415	5410 0004		STM	SPW.SICPU+C.SICPU,D.T0		STL	310
0417	1402		LDN	2		STL	311
0420	3410		STD	D.T0		STL	312
0421	1400		LDN	P.ZERO		STL	313
0422	6011	<i>loc. of request</i>	CR0	D.T1		STL	314
0423	3075		LD0	D.PPMES1		STL	315
0424	6210 0001		ENTRSTKW	**D.T0	PLACE REQUEST IN MESSAGE AREA	STL	316
0426			TESTZ	ADN.(W.RWPPCW-2)	POINT TO COMMUNICATIONS WORD	STL	317
0426	6211		CWD	D.T1	CLEAR IT (FOR READP/WRIER)	STL	318
						STL	319
0427	1403		LDN	X.SPM	SPM EXECUTIVE CODE	STL	320
0430	3414		STD	D.T4	STORE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE CODE	STL	321
0431	1405		LDN	M.I.CE		STL	322
0432	0200 0516		RJM	R.MTR	ISSUE STACK REQUEST	STL	323
0434			UJK	R.EREQSX	EXIT	STL	324

5  
0  
0  
0

## PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR RESIDENT

*COMMUNICATION CONVENTIONS*

SCOPE  
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### INTRODUCTION

In the SCOPE operating System, the System Display program {DSD} and the Monitor program {MTR} permanently reside in two of the peripheral processors, 1 and 0 respectively. The remaining processors form a pool of processors to which MTR may assign tasks as required. These pool processors have no fixed assignments; any processor may be assigned to the execution of any system routine, and it is possible that more than one processor may be executing the same routine at the same time. All processors contain a small resident program which handles the communications between pool processor programs and the Monitor and initiates the execution of these programs as directed by MTR.

When SCOPE is deadstarted a series of deadstart PP programs are loaded into the PP's. The last deadstart program to be loaded is named STL. It is loaded at location 100<sub>h</sub> in each of the pool PP's. The program STL contains PP Resident. STL starts executing at location 1000<sub>h</sub>. When it is done it jumps to the PP Resident Idle loop, R.IDLE {see below}, and the PP is ready to load and run programs as directed by MTR.

### POOL PROCESSOR STRUCTURE

PP resident is contained in locations 0103<sub>h</sub> - 0772<sub>h</sub>. When directed to do so by MTR, the resident loads a program into its memory and executes it; since that program remains in that processor only for the period of time required to perform its function, it is called a transient program. Transient programs occupy locations 0773<sub>h</sub> - 1772<sub>h</sub>, although the first instruction is at location 1000<sub>h</sub>. Transient programs generally load overlays to perform specific tasks. For example, CIO, which is a transient program, calls various overlays depending on the task {read, write, backspace} and the equipment {disk, tape, etc.} specified. Secondary overlays are loaded into memory beginning at location 1773<sub>h</sub>, the first instruction falling at location 2000<sub>h</sub>. Overlays are generally entered via a return jump. Transient programs have names beginning with a letter {CIO, EXU} or the numeral 1 {1AJ, 1IQ}; overlays have names beginning with a numeral 2 through 4 {2BP, 4LB, 4DM, etc.}.

Both transient and overlay programs, as well as the resident program, make extensive use of the low core locations 01-73. Figure 2 details these direct cell assignments.

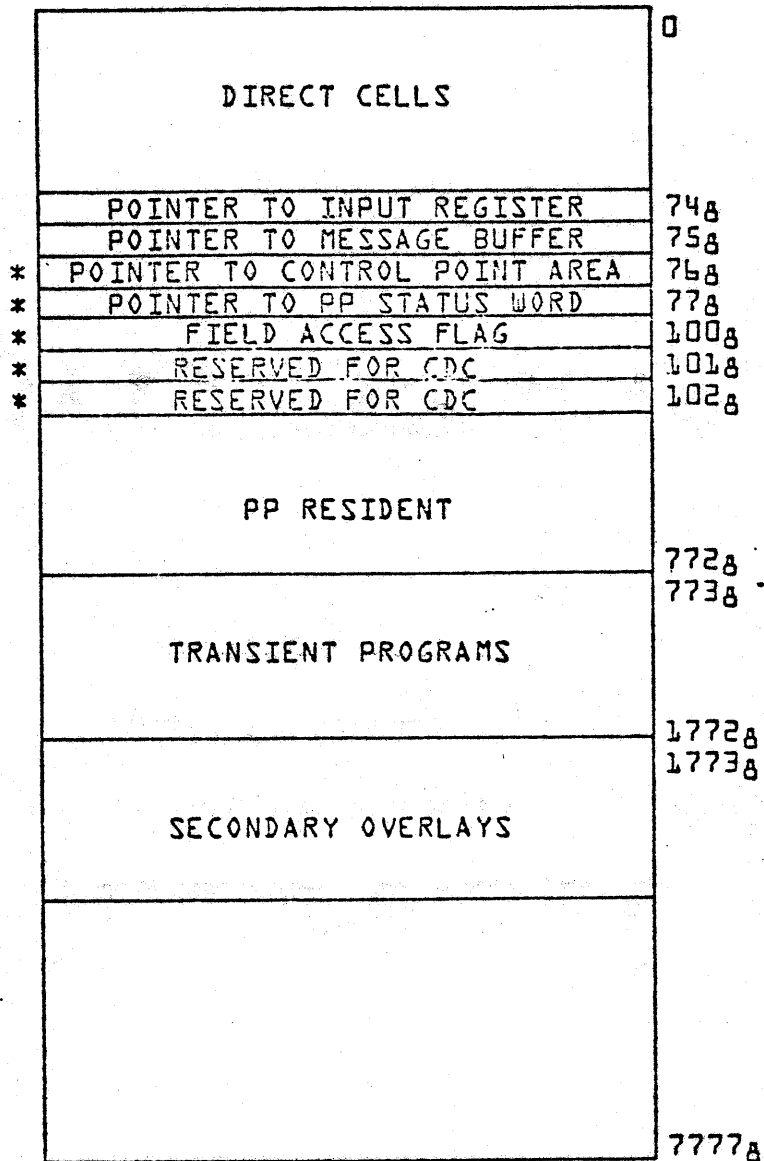
### PP RESIDENT

The peripheral processor resident program has two main functions to perform:



- All communication between MTR and the transient or overlay programs is handled by the resident.

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\* Cells 76-102<sub>8</sub> constitute the five bytes of the PPU's central memory status word.

Pool PP Layout

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DIRECT CELL			
	00		
	01		
D.22	02		
	03		
	04		
	05		
	06		
	07	SCRATCH AREA	
	10		
D.24	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
D.26	20	D.FNT	
	21	D.FNT+1	
	22	D.FNT+2	
	23	D.FNT+3	
	24	D.FNT+4	
	25	D.FNT+5	
	26	D.FNT+6	
	27	D.FNT+7	
	30	D.FNT+8	
31	D.FNT+9		
D.28	32	D.EST	
	33	D.EST+1	
	34	D.EST+2	
	35	D.EST+3	
	36	D.EST+4	
	37	D.DTS DEVICE TYPE AND ALLOCATION TYPE OR D.JFL JOB CH FL	
D.29	40	D.BA	
	41	D.BA+1	
	42	D.BA+2	
	43	D.BA+3	
	44	D.BA+4	
	45	D.ECS ECS FIELD LENGTH REQUIREMENT	
	46	D.JPR COMPUTED PRIORITY	
	47	D.JTL JOB TIME LIMIT/100	
D.30	50	D.PPIRB	
	51	D.PPIRB+1	
	52	D.PPIRB+2	
	53	D.PPIRB+3	
	54	D.PPIRB+4	
		55	D.RA REFERENCE ADDRESS/1000 OF USER'S AREA
		56	D.FL FIELD LENGTH/1000 OF USER'S AREA
	57	D.FA ADDRESS OF FILE FST ADDRESS	
D.31	60	D.FIRST CIRCULAR BUFFER	
	61	D.FIRST+1 FIRST PARAMETER FROM FET	
	62	D.IN CIRCULAR BUFFER	
	63	D.IN+1 IN PARAMETER FROM FET	
	64	D.OL CIRCULAR BUFFER	
	65	D.OUT+1 OUT PARAMETER FROM FET	
	66	D.LIMIT CIRCULAR BUFFER	
	67	D.LIMIT+1 LIMIT PARAMETER FROM FET	
		70	D.PPONE THE CONSTANT "1"
		71	D.HH THE CONSTANT "1000"
D.32	72	D.TH THE CONSTANT "10000"	
	73	D.HR THE CONSTANT "10"	
	74	D.PPIR ADDRESS OF INPUT REGISTER	
	75	D.PPMES1 ADDRESS OF PPU MESSAGE BUFFER	
	76	D.CPAD ADDRESS OF CONTROL POINT	
	77	D.PPSTA ADDRESS OF PPU STATUS WORD	

THE LOWER CASE LETTERS REPRESENT THE LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT OF THE CELL NUMBER IN EACH CASE

Direct Cells

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2. The resident, when directed by MTR, loads transient programs and initiates the execution of these programs.

Communication between MTR and the resident program is carried out through the use of PP communication areas in central memory, one for each processor. Each communication area consists of a one-word Input Register, a one-word Output Register, and a six-word Message Buffer. Pool processors address these areas by means of pointers in locations D.PPIR, D.PPMES1 and D.PPSTAT.

MTR assigns a task to a pool processor by placing the request in the processor's Input Register. The name of the program package which is to be loaded and executed appears in the high-order 18 bits of the Input Register. This name consists of three display code characters, such as IAJ, CIO, etc. The number of the control point to which this package is assigned appears in the low-order four bits of byte 1 of the Input Register. Package parameters, such as the address of arguments required by the package, appear in the low-order 36 bits of the Input Register. The PP is given control to execute the code just loaded. The request itself remains in the Input Register until the task is completed. On completion of a task, the transient program requests MTR to release the processor; MTR then clears the processor's Input Register. The Input Register of a pool processor is thus clear only when the processor is idle.

All communication between the Monitor and the transient and overlay programs is handled by the resident program. MTR performs a variety of functions, each of which is identified by a function code of one or two octal digits.

To transmit a monitor request, the resident routine R.MTR places the request in the PPs output register. R.MTR uses locations D.T0-D.T4 in peripheral processor memory as temporary storage for the request to be written into the output register. Byte 0 of the register contains the function code in the low-order bit positions. Bytes 1-4 are used for the arguments. Thus, for a Request Channel function {M.RCH=12}, the channel number is placed in bite 1. For some functions, the arguments are placed in the message buffer and only the function code appears in the output register. A peripheral processor program may utilize the routine by placing the arguments for the function in bytes D.T1 through D.T4, setting the A register function number and executing a return jump to R.MTR. The resident routine will enter the function number in location D.T0 and write the contents of locations D.T0-D.T4 into the output register. R.MTR will jump to R.WAIT.

If the system is using the XJ/MXN or MAN, R.WAIT will decide whether the monitor request is for CPMTR or MTR. If the request is for CPMTR, the PP input register address is written into word 47 of CMR.T.PPI). CPMTR requests are the first ten functions {12B} unless the ILR is used in which case CPMTR executes the first nine {11B} functions leaving M.RCH{12B} to be handled by MTR.

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If the request is for MTR, the input register address is written into word 59 of CMR, T.PPIP. MTR executes all functions greater 128. The use of T.PPIP saves MTR having to search through all of the output registers. MTR need only check one word in CMR to know if a request is pending. PP resident will issue an MXN or MAN to initiate CPMTR if needed. Otherwise the request will be picked up by MTR in its loop. On an EXN system, only T.PPIP is used by PP resident. Regardless of mode of execution, the resident will wait until the output register is cleared by MTR before proceeding. Control will be returned to the requesting program upon MTR's clearing the output register.

When a pool processor program completes execution, it exits to location R.IDLE, which is the address of the resident idle loop. The entry point to this idle loop is R.IDLE {103g}. When referring to a PP Resident routine, the name of its entry point is used as the name of the routine. Thus the name of the idle loop is R.IDLE. In this idle loop, the processor's Input Register is scanned at intervals until a request is found in the Input Register. A delay between successive scans avoids unnecessary memory and read pyramid conflicts. Normally the PP Input Register of an idle PP contains zero. If the PP Input Register becomes non-zero, it means MTR wants PP Resident to load a PP transient program into the PP. When a request is detected, the resident stores the routine name and the control point. It then sends function R.TAFL, terminates access to the control point field length, to MTR and waits for MTR to clear the Output Register before continuing. When the Output Register is cleared R.IDLE calls the PP Resident subroutine R.OVL. R.OVL will then search the library directory for the requested routine; if found, the package is read from the resident library into the processor's memory beginning at location 773g {C.PPFWA-L.PPHDR}. If the routine is not found in the directory, LEJ enters the message 'XXX NOT IN PPLIB' in the dayfile, and requests MTR to abort the job which called the routine. The resident then returns to its idle loop. If the program is located, it is loaded by R.OVL which then returns control to R.IDLE which executes the instruction

LJM C.PPFWA

This transfers control to the first instruction of the transient program. When a transient program terminates, the instruction it must execute is

LJM R.IDLE

At location 100B of PP resident is the field access flag. There is evidently some need for a better description of the use of the field access flag. The basic principles are:

1. The field access flag must always be set whenever any data is read or written within a user field length.

2. The execution of the R.MTR subroutine while the field access flag is set may cause R.PAUSE to be executed. If an address has been computed and saved, it is invalidated by the execution of R.MTR, because D.RA may change.
3. When a PP program is looping waiting for any external event to occur, the loop must either be performed while the field access flag is not set or must include an execution of R.PAUSE.
4. When no field length access is required for a major process (i.e. searching the FNT) it is best to clear the field access flag while processing. This allows a storage move to be initiated without any delay.

R.RAFL (synonymous to R.PAUSE) will set the field access flag. If a storage move is in progress, the field access flag is not set until the storage move flag has been cleared. If the field access flag is already set, R.RAFL checks the storage move flag and temporarily clears the field access flag to allow the storage move.

R.TAFL is used to terminate access to the field length. It unconditionally clears the field access flag.

#### RESIDENT ROUTINES

Several resident routines and words are used by transient and overlay programs. These routines are described below. The order of the routines has been changed but essentially the function of each routine remains the same with the exception of R.OVL, R.RCH and R.DCH. These three routines have been conditionally modified to accommodate the Distributive Data Path (DDP) and Interlock Register (ILR) in CYBER 70 hardware. Should an installation not use these two hardware features, PPRES is functionally unchanged.

In the diagram of PPRES the labels MAIN, SEG-1 and MAIN2 refer to the segments described at the discussion of the DDP/ILR at the end of this section.

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PP RESIDENT ROUTINES

<u>MAIN</u>	R.IDLE	PP RESIDENT IDLE LOOP	103
	R.OVLJ	LOAD PRIMARY OVERLAY INTERNALLY	125
	R.RAFL	REQUEST ACCESS TO CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	133
	R.TAFL	TERMINATE ACCESS TO CONTROL POINT FIELD LENGTH	172
	R.TFL	COMPARE ACCUMULATOR TO FIELD LENGTH	202
	R.MTR	ISSUE MONITOR FUNCTION	217
	R.WAIT	WAIT FOR OUTPUT REGISTER TO CLEAR	230
	R.RCH	RESERVE CHANNEL	271
	R.DCH	DROP CHANNEL	322
	R.STB	MASK BYTE INTO LISTED WORDS	343
<u>SEG-1</u>	R.OVL	LOAD PP OVERLAY	362
	R.READP	TRANSMITS DATA FROM STACK PROCESSOR	542
	R.WRITEP	TRANSMITS DATA TO STACK PROCESSOR	551
	R.RWP	SUPPLIES DISK READ/WRITE LOGIC	566
	R.EREQS	ENTER REQUEST STACK	655
	R.DFM	TRANSMIT DAYFILE MESSAGE	704
<u>MAIN2</u>		CONDITIONAL CODE	737

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3.7

**.. R.IDLE**

Calling Sequence: LJM R.IDLE

R.IDLE is the idle loop in which PP resident continually scans its input register for something to do.

**.. R.OVLJ**

Calling Sequence: Store name of overlay in D.T6, D.T7.  
LJM R.OVLJ

The R.IDLE routine contains an additional entry point named R.OVLJ. A PP program can load a transient program on top of itself without changing the Input Register by storing the name of the transient program left-justified in D.T6 and D.T7, and then executing a long jump to R.OVLJ. The program will be loaded at C.PPFWA - L.PPHDR and control will be transferred to location C.PPFWA.

R.IDLE destroys direct cells 20g through 22g and some of the temporaries. R.OVLJ and all other PP Resident routines destroy only temporary cells {0 - 17g}.

**.. R.RAFL**

Calling Sequence: RJM R.RAFL

The subroutine is called to request access to the control point field length. A test is made on the storage move flag for the control point. If set, a call is made to R.TAFL to clear the field access flag in the PP status word, then pauses until the storage move is cleared. When it is cleared, set the field access flag in the PP status word and reset RA in D.RA, FL in D.FL.

**.. R.TAFL**

Calling Sequence: RJM R.TAFL

R.TAFL is called to terminate access to the control point field length by clearing the field access flag in CM byte R.FAF.

**.. R.TFL**

Calling Sequence: Load relative address

RJM R.TFL

R.TFL is used to insure that a relative address is within the field length. The 18-bit address is added to the control point reference address {RA} and compared with the field length. If the address is out of range, R.TFL will exit with a negative A register; if the address is legal, the A register will contain the

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absolute CM address {RA + relative address} upon exit. The control point RA and FL are kept locally within PP resident at D.RA and D.FL, respectively. Since these locations are set by routine R.RAFL - the transient program and its overlays cannot call R.TFL until R.RAFL has been called. Many PP programs do not call R.TFL but do their own checking of addresses.

**.. R.MTR**

Calling Sequence: Store function parameters in D.T1 to D.T4  
Load function code  
RJM R.MTR

The PP resident subroutine R.MTR is called by PP transient programs and overlays to transmit requests to MTR. The requesting PP program sets direct cells D.T1 - D.T4 with the values it wants to be put into the four right-most bytes of the PP Output Register. The requesting program then loads the MTR function code into the A Register and executes a return jump to R.MTR. R.MTR stores the function code value from the A Register into cell D.T0 and then writes D.T0 - D.T4 to the Output Register. R.MTR then executes a return jump to the R.WAIT subroutine. R.WAIT checks the leftmost byte of the Output Register at a fixed interval. When the byte becomes zero (meaning that MTR has processed the request), R.WAIT returns to R.MTR which returns to the calling routine.

In order to check byte zero of the PP Output Register, R.WAIT reads the Output Register into direct cells D.T0 - D.T4. When control is returned to the PP routine which called R.MTR, these direct cells are intact (i.e., they contain the value of the Output Register read by R.WAIT). For certain MTR requests, MTR will return parameters to the requesting PP in bytes one through four of the PP's Output Register. The requesting PP routine can pick up these parameters from cells D.T1 through D.T4.

When a PP transient program has completed its function, it must inform MTR, so that MTR can assign a new task to the PP. The program tells MTR it has finished by issuing an M.DPP function. MTR will zero the input register of the PP and record the fact that the PP is available. The last few lines of code of each PP transient program therefore are:

```
LDN M.DPP          DROP THE PP ASSIGNMENT
RJM R.MTR
LJM R.IDLE         EXIT TO IDLE LOOP
```

Note that R.IDLE is not a subroutine and it is entered with a long jump and not a return jump.



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**.. R.WAIT**

Calling Sequence: RJM R.WAIT

R.WAIT has been modified for the use of two monitors and the MXN. R.WAIT is responsible for determining whether a PP request is for MTR or CPMTR. If the request is for CPMTR, the PP input register address is written into T.PPID. T.MXNCTL is read up and executed. This word contains the exchange package address to which the MXN will be issued.

If the request is for MTR, the input register address is written to T.PPIP. In either case, R.WAIT will cause the PP to idle until byte 0 of the output registers clear.

**.. R.RCH**

Calling Sequence: Load channel number

RJM R.RCH

The channel numbers contained in the A-register will be stored in byte D.T1, monitor function M.RCH inserted in D.T0, and D.T0 - D.T4 written to the output register for that PP. Channels will be assigned by MTR on the following priority basis:

If alternate channels are specified MTR will stop looking for alternate channels upon sensing 6 bits of zero. Thus, if one alternate channel is desired, the programmer must clear D.T2 before entering R.RCH so the search will be terminated at that point. The procedure for requesting channel 12 with alternate channel 13 would be:

```
LDN 0
STD D.T2
LDC 13128
RJM R.RCH
```

Monitor will stop looking for alternate channels after four channels have been investigated or 6 bits of zero are detected.

When R.RCH is used, D.T4 is automatically set nonzero; in this case, the function is not considered complete (i.e., output register is not cleared) until a channel can be assigned. When complete, byte 0 of the output register is cleared.

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**.. R.DCH**

Calling Sequence: LOAD channel number  
RJM R.DCH

Since more than one PP can request the same channel at the same time, it is necessary to use a MTR request to reserve a channel.

The only PP which can release a channel, however, is the PP which reserved it and there is no need for an interlock. To release a channel reservation, a PP program loads the number of the channel into the A-Register and executes a return jump to the PP Resident subroutine R.DCH. If the channel is assigned to the PP, R.DCH will modify the Channel Status Table entry for the channel to indicate that the channel is free. If a PP calls R.DCH to release a channel it has not reserved, R.DCH will issue an M.KILL.

**.. R.STB**

Calling Sequence: Load L{List}  
RJM R.STB

where list has the form

- L {byte}
- L {word 1}
- L {word 2}
- .
- .
- L {word n}
- zero

An entry point to R.STB called R.STBMSK is the address of the mask 'anded' with each word in the list before the word is 'exclusive ored' with the byte. This mask is initially 7700B and this value should be restored by any routine which substitutes an alternate mask. R.STB is used primarily to substitute channel numbers in driver overlays.

All the PP hardware instructions used for I/O contain a field which specifies the number of the channel over which the I/O is to take place. For example the instruction

IAM BUFF,5

would be used to read data from hardware channel five into the PP starting at location BUFF.

When a programmer is coding a PP program, he normally does not know what channel will be used for the I/O. The channel number is normally obtained by the PP program from an entry in the EST table. For this reason the above I/O instruction would be written as follows:

IAM BUFF,\*\*

The double asterisks indicate that the value will be filled in by the program itself when it is executed. COMPASS assembles double asterisks as a zero.

Since the channel number goes into the first (or only) byte of an instruction along with the OP code, the first byte of the instruction would contain 7100, (the OP code for an IAM is 71). The second byte of the instruction would contain the value of BUFF. When the PP program is called, and determines the channel number, it must modify all the I/O instructions in itself so that the first byte of each instruction contains the OP code followed by the correct channel number. Normally there would be a list somewhere in the program giving the addresses of all instructions to be modified in this way.

The PP resident subroutine R.STB can be called to insert a channel number into one or more instructions, whether or not the fields to be altered previously contain zero. Before return-jumping to R.STB, the program loads the address of a list in the A-register. The first byte in this list contains the address of some other PP cell that contains the new channel number. The second and following bytes of the list contain the addresses of the instruction words in which the new channel number is to be inserted. The first zero byte in the list terminates it.

Although R.STB is most often called to insert channel numbers into I/O instructions, it can also be called to perform general masking operations.

**.. R.OVL**

Calling Sequence: Store name of overlay in D.T6, D.T7  
Load A register Load Address  
RJM R.OVL

This routine has been changed for SCOPE 3.4. It now performs a binary search upon the PP Program Name Table (PPNT), looking for the name of the overlay. If the name is found, the overlay is loaded from CM, disk, or ECS. If it is not found, an OVL error flag is set and the control point is aborted. Then an exit is made to R.IDLE.

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D.4

Calls - R.READP {Disk resident overlay}  
R.MTR {PP Call Error}

**.. R.READP {R.WRITEP}**

Calling Sequence: Load L {request}

RJM R.READP {R.WRITEP}

When a PP program wishes to issue a stack request for a transfer of data to or from its own memory, the PP program formats the stack request, loads the address of the request into the A-Register and calls the PP Resident subroutine R.READP/R.WRITEP. There are two entry points to this subroutine. If the stack request is to read data the entry point R.READP is used. R.WRITEP is used when writing data.

R.READP {R.WRITEP} computes the PP word count from the first and last word addresses given in the already formatted request and adds the computed word count, the address of the PP message buffer, and the control point number to the request. The request is entered in the stack and data is transmitted via channel directly to {from} PP memory. Upon exit from R.READP {R.WRITEP}, the following information will be set:

{D.T3 + C.RWPPWT} = number of PP words transmitted  
{S.T3 + C.RWPPLW} = LWA+1 of data transmitted  
{D.T3 + C.RWPPST} = upper six bits of status in bits 0-5  
{D.T4 + C.RWPPST} = lower twelve bits of status

The 18-bit status has the same format and meaning for PP I/O as the status in bits 0-17 of the first FET word for central memory I/O.

R.READP/R.WRITEP will call R.EREQS to issue the stack request. It then helps control the transfer of data by communicating with stack processor.

**.. R.RWP**

Calling Sequence: Load IAM/OAM function

71B = IAM

73B = OAM

RJM R.RWP

This routine performs a number of functions in handling the reads and writes on disk. R.RWP will set the functions for the IAM or OAM; sets the FWA for transmission; stores the PP message area address in the stack request and then issues the stack request. If the field access flag was set, R.RWP will pause for storage relocation and then perform the disk I/O. Transmission is governed by control word W.RWPPCW of the PP message area.

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- 0 = Request is in stack
- 1 = Sense waiting for channel
- 2 = Sense waiting for transmission
- 3 = Sense transmission ready
- 4 = Sense end of transmission

Calls = R.EREQS  
 R.PAUSE  
 R.STB

**.. R.EREQS**

Calling Sequence: Store L{request} in D.T0

RJM R.EREQS

In order to place a request in the request stack {for the stack processor} this PP subroutine adds the control point number to the request, places a request in the message area, and issues an M.ICE function for SPM.

**.. R.DFM**

Calling Sequence: LOAD L{message}+flag bits

RJM R.DFM

R.DFM will cause a message to be written from PP memory to the dayfile and/or the console. The flag bits are contained in the high-order 6-bits of the A-register upon entry to R.DFM and are used to determine the destinations of the message. Possible values of the flag bits are described below; one or more bits may be on. All are optional.

Bit 0 = Do not send to B display.

Bit 1 = Do not send to control point dayfile.

Bit 2 = Do not send to system dayfile {no A display}.

Bit 3 = Flag as an accounting message {a \$ will be placed in the 20th character of messages that are sent to system dayfile}.

Bit 4 = Send to hardware error file.

Bit 5 = Do not insert job name in system dayfile.

**.. READECS**

This is an extension to R.OVL which is entered when a load from ECS is needed.

## PERIPHERAL PROCESSOR RESIDENT WITH DDP AND ILR

### INTRODUCTION

This is a discussion of PP resident for those who will be using the two new features of CYBER 70 hardware, namely the Distributive Data Path {DDP} and the Interlock Register {ILR}. Complete descriptions of the hardware are found in the section called CYBER 70 Hardware Features. Likewise, most PP resident functions will remain the same and they are described earlier in this section on PP resident. The concern here is with the segmenting of PP resident and how it accomodates the DDP and ILR.

### CYBER SYMBOLS

There are several parameters and symbols which are relevant to the discussion of the DDP and ILR. They are described here with their default values indicated.

IP.DPLIB = 0      If non-zero, this parameter indicates that the DDP is to be used for PP overlay loading from ECS. Certain code, such as SEG-2 and the PP resident segment loader in MAIN, is conditionally assembled with IP.DPLIB  $\neq$  0.

IP.ELIB = 0      Used with IP.DPLIB in the following manner:  
IP.ELIB = 0; no overlay loading from ECS  
IP.ELIB  $\neq$  0, IP.DPLIB = 0; perform overlay loading from ECS via CM buffer, ICEBOX.  
IP.ELIB  $\neq$  0, IP.DPLIB  $\neq$  0; perform overlay loading from ECS via DDP, if present. Otherwise use ICEBOX. STL makes this decision at initialization time by searching the EST. Certain code in MAIN is conditionally assembled depending upon IP.ELIB  $\neq$  0.

IP.ILR = 0      Indicates the presence of ILR. If no ILR exists everything is assembled with IP.ILR = 0. If ILR is present, all PP code is assembled with IP.ILR  $\neq$  0 but CMR is set zero or non-zero, to indicate whether or not the ILR is to be used. Word 77 of CMR {P.ILR/P.PPOVL} has byte 2 set to the value of IP.ILR. At initialization this byte is checked for the presence of the ILR. There is also a check made for a physical channel 15. If none exists PP resident will clear this byte.

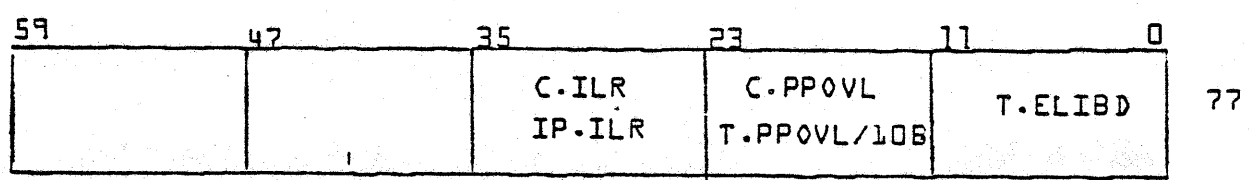
CH.ILR = 15B      The ILR hangs on its own channel 15B. This channel is always active and if no ILR exists,

SEC 3.4

channel 15B is not used. The symbol CH.ILR should be used to refer to this pseudo channel.

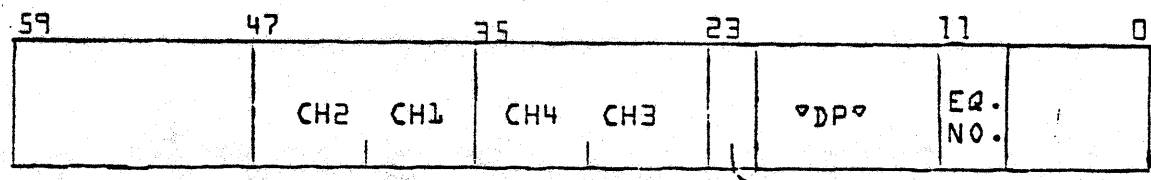
- C.ILR = 2      The number of the byte in P.ILR {77} which contains the value of IP.ILR. This byte serves as the ILR on/off flag.
- C.PP0VL = 3      Number of the byte in P.PP0VL {77} which contains the pointer to the CM buffer used to hold SEG-1 and SEG-2 of PPRES.
- P.ILR = 77B      Word 77 of CMR which contains the ILR on/off flag.
- P.PP0VL = 77B      Word 77 of CMR containing pointer to PPRES overlay buffer and address of the beginning FNT entry for the ECS library.
- S.CHAN = 12D      The ILR has one bit for each channel and pseudo channel in the system, mapped from left to right. These channel numbers begin with channel zero at bit 12 {actual bit 13}. Channel numbers are calculated by biasing the number by S.CHAN.

POINTER WORD - P.PP0VL/P.ILR



- C.ILR/IP.ILR      - Contains value of IP.ILR. Read up by PP's to verify ILR exists.
- C.PP0VL/T.PP0VL - Table in CM holding PPRES overlays, SEG-1 and SEG-2.
- T.ELIBD            - Beginning FNT entry for ECS library.

EST Entry for DDP



°DP° is the hardware mnemonic for the DDP. ON/OFF BIT

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SEGMENTATION OF PP RESIDENT

In order to support the DDP and ILR, considerable code had to be added to PP resident. Not desiring to expand the size of the resident area, it was decided that the most practical solution was to segment PPRES. This segmentation is transparent to the USER and, in fact, will occur only if IP.DPLIB is defined as non-zero.

The structure is as follows:

MAIN	
103	R.IDLE
125	R.OVLJ
133	R.RAFL
172	R.TAFL
202	R.TFL
217	R.MTR
230	R.WAIT
271	R.RCH
322	R.DCH
342	R.STB

This segment permanently resides in PPRES beginning at location 103B. It is not overlaid.

SEG-1		SEG-2	
362	R.OVL	364	DDP overlay loading
542	R.READP	724	
551	R.WRITEP		
566	R.RWP		
655	R.EREQS		
704	R.DFM		

- .SEG-2 is assembled only if IP.DPLIB ≠ 0.
- .R.OVL's entry point is part of MAIN. The real origin of SEG-1 is 364. This allows SEG-1 to be overlaid by SEG-2 and when SEG-2 has finished executing, return jump to R.OVL. SEG-2 is automatically overlaid by SEG-1 again, when execution is finished.

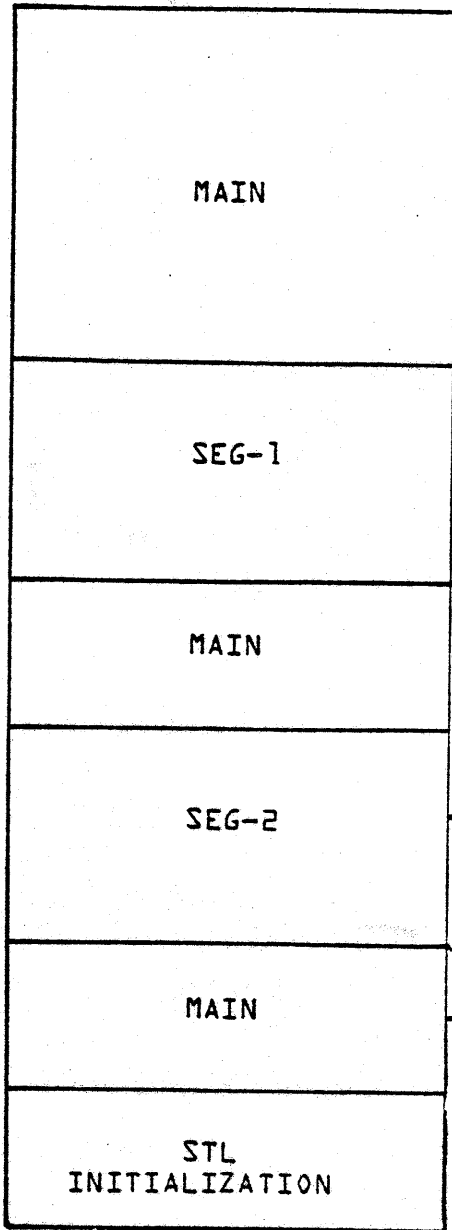
MAIN2 {conditionally assembled}

{IP.ELIB ≠ 0}		{IP.DPLIB ≠ 0}	
737	load from ECS via CP.ECOVL	737	PP res segment loader
766			

This second section of MAIN is determined at deadstart time depending upon the setting of the IPARAMS. Once the decision is made, MAIN remains constant throughout the running of the system.

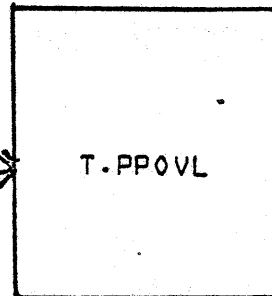


SCOPE  
3.4



..At deadstart, a check is made for the presence of the DDP.

..If the DDP is to be used, SEG-1 and SEG-2 are written to CM.



SEG-1=57B CM wds

SEG-2=55B CM wds

..MAIN following SEG-1 is overlaid by the MAIN following SEG-2 if DDP is to be used.

PP Resident--Segmented

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## PPRES - FUNCTIONING WITH THE DDP

If IP.DPLIB is set non-zero and the PP routines have been assembled with the DDP/ILR code, the procedure is as follows:

PP overlay loading from ECS--

- . PPRES now contains MAIN-SEG-1-MAIN2.
- . A request for a PP overlay is made.
- . R.OVL searches the PPNT for the program name.
- . When the program is found, a check for residency is made.
- . If ECS resident, a jump is made to the portion of MAIN2, which contains the PPRES segment loader and load SEG-2 over SEG-1.
- . SEG-2 check to see if the DDP is operational.
- . If DDP available, the overlay is loaded through the DDP and then SEG-1 is reloaded.
- . A jump is made to the entry point of R.OVL.
- . If the DDP is not available, a jump is made to BACKUP where the residency of this overlay is changed from ECS to disk in the PP Program Name Table {PPNT}.
- . Then SEG-1 is reloaded, a jump is made to the entry point of R.OVL and the overlay loading process is begun again, this time from disk.

It should be noted here that the above procedure for backup is used in any case of DDP unavailability, i.e. the DDP is turned off; the hardware is dead, etc. It is also used in case of ECS parity error in which case the status word is read to check for parity or abort status. After the flaw table has been updated and an entry made in the C.E. Error File, the system will go to disk back up.

## PPRES - Functioning with the ILR

The ILR is used by PPRES for channel reservations. There are several functions available in the ILR but the most commonly used functions are Test and Set, Test and Clear, and Clear.

### . R.RCH

If the ILR is present, R.RCH in PPRES will simply perform a Test and Set on the ILR bit corresponding to the channel to be reserved. In a channel request, PPRES will only test one time. If the R.RCH is unsuccessful {the channel bit is already set}, the request must then wait and be processed by MTR in its loop. If, however, R.RCH was successful, the bit is set meaning the channel is now reserved. Then the Channel Status Table {CST} is updated to reflect the reservation.

Since, normally, channel reservation is performed by CPMTR, in the case of the ILR the number of CPMTR functions is dropped to eleven, eliminating M.RCH with code 12.

SCOPE  
3.4

.. R.DCH

Dropping the channel is simply a matter of clearing the channel bit in the ILR. It is not necessary to update the CST, since channel reservation does not depend upon this information.

SECTION NINE

MONITOR FUNCTIONS

## SECTION NINE - MONITOR FUNCTIONS

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## SECTION NINE - MONITOR FUNCTIONS

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**R.MTR**

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*R.MTR*

Calling Sequence: Store function parameters in D.T1 to D.T4  
 Load function code  
 RJM R.MTR

The PP Resident subroutine R.MTR is called by PP transient programs and overlays to transmit requests to MTR. The requesting PP program sets direct cells D.T1 - D.T4 with the values it wants to be put into the four right-most bytes of the PP Output Register. The requesting program then loads the MTR function code into the A Register and executes a return jump to R.MTR. R.MTR stores the function code value from the A Register into cell D.T0 and then writes D.T0 - D.T4 to the Output Register. R.MTR then executes a return jump to the R.WAIT subroutine. R.WAIT checks the leftmost byte of the Output Register at a fixed interval. When the byte becomes zero (meaning that MTR has processed the request), R.WAIT returns to R.MTR which returns to the calling routine.

In order to check byte zero of the PP Output Register, R.WAIT reads the Output Register into direct cells D.T0 - D.T4. When control is returned to the PP routine which called R.MTR, these direct cells are intact (i.e., they contain the value of the Output Register read by R.WAIT). For certain MTR requests, MTR will return parameters to the requesting PP in bytes one through four of the PP's Output Register. The requesting PP routine can pick up these parameters from cells D.T1 through D.T4.

When a PP transient program has completed its function, it must inform MTR, so that MTR can assign a new task to the PP. The program tells MTR it has finished by issuing an M.DPP function. MTR will zero the input register of the PP and record the fact that the PP is available. The last few lines of code of each PP transient program therefore are:

```
LDN M.DPP          DROP THE PP ASSIGNMENT
RJM R.MTR
LJM R.IDLE         EXIT TO IDLE LOOP
```

Note that R.IDLE is not a subroutine and it is entered with a long jump and not a return jump.

**R.WAIT**

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*R.WAIT*

Calling Sequence: RJM R.WAIT

R.WAIT will cause the PP to idle until byte 0 of the output register is clear.

*R.WAIT calls R.PAUSE every now & then to see if a storage move is pending while he is WAITing.*

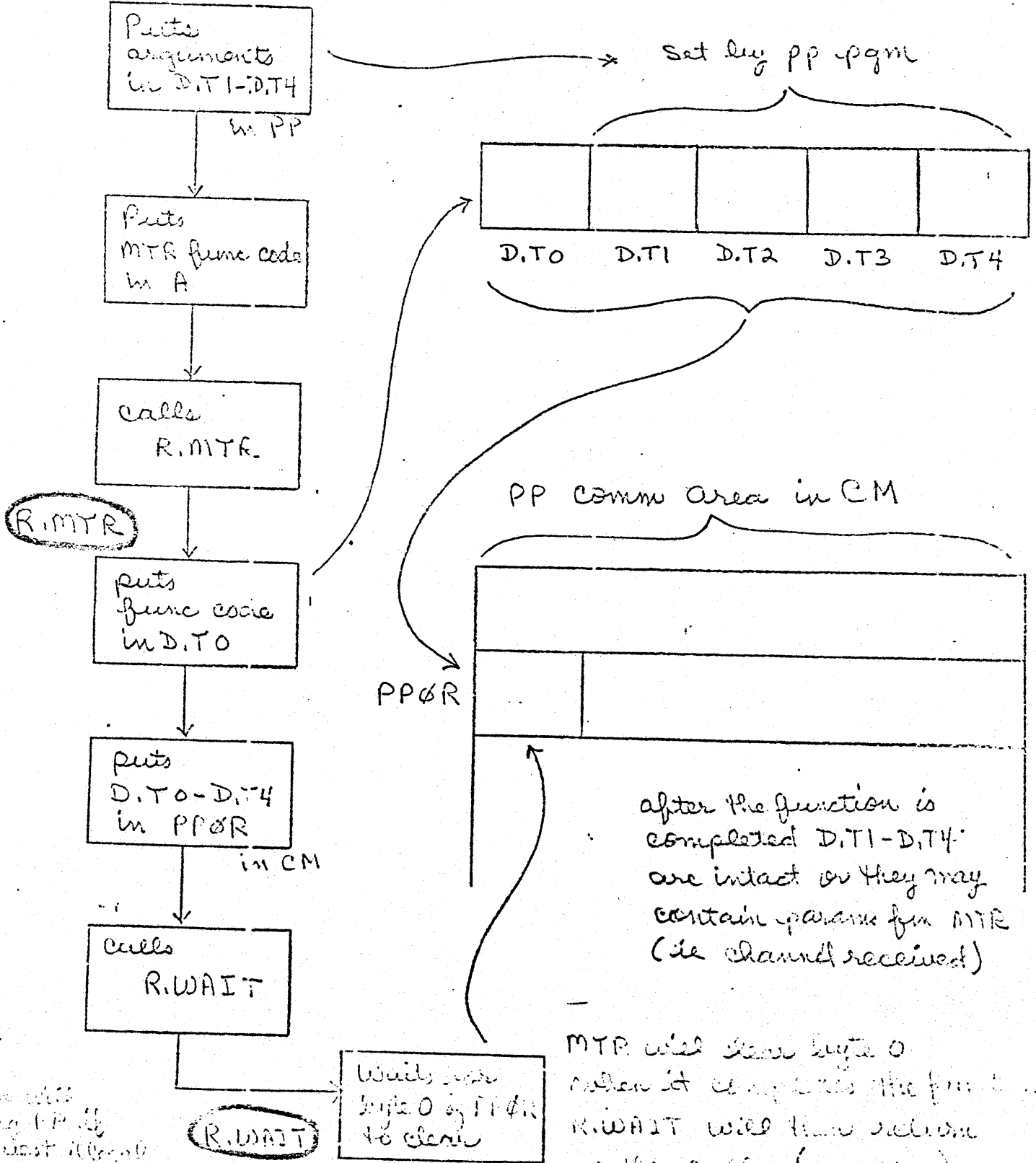
# How a PP makes a MTR Request

(See page 115a)

R.MTR &  
R.WAIT

300  
300

PP Pgm



MTR will clear byte 0 when it completes the function. R.WAIT will then return to the caller (pp pgm).



**R.MTR**

ISSUE MONITOR FUNCTION

STL	418
STL	419
STL	420
STL	421
STL	422
STL	423
STL	424
STL	425
STL	426
STL	427
STL	428
STL	429
STL	430
STL	431
STL	432
STL	433
STL	434
STL	435

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0515		R.MTR	ENM	X		STL	437
0517	3415	0000516	R.PROCES	EQU	R.MTR	STL	438
0520	3074		STD	D.I0	NAME OF ENTRY POINT	STL	439
0521	1601		LDD	D.PPIR		STL	440
0522	6210		ADM	W.PPOR-W.PPIR		STL	441
			CWD	D.T0	WRITE OUTPUT REGISTER	STL	442
0523	0200 0527		RJM	R.WAIT	WAIT FOR FUNCTION ACCEPTED	STL	443
						STL	444
0525	0367		UJM	R.MTRX	EXIT	STL	445
						STL	446

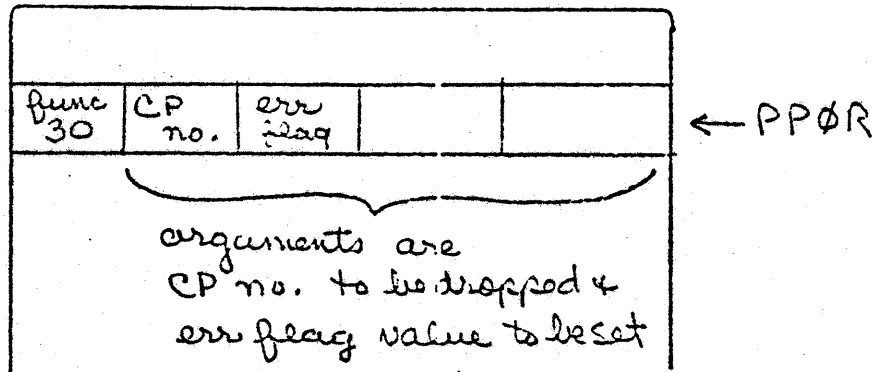


Example Formats the PP Comm Area May Have:

Normal MTR call (all params are in PPOR)

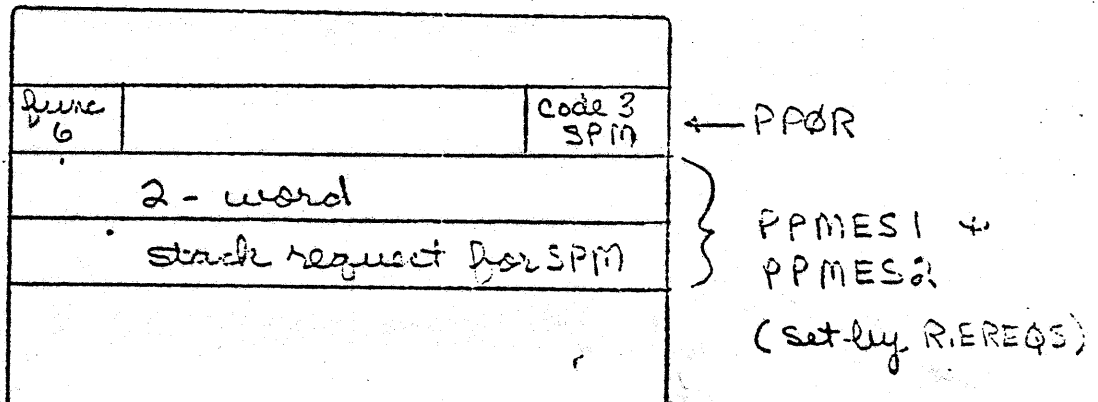
SCOPE  
3.3

ie M.SEF

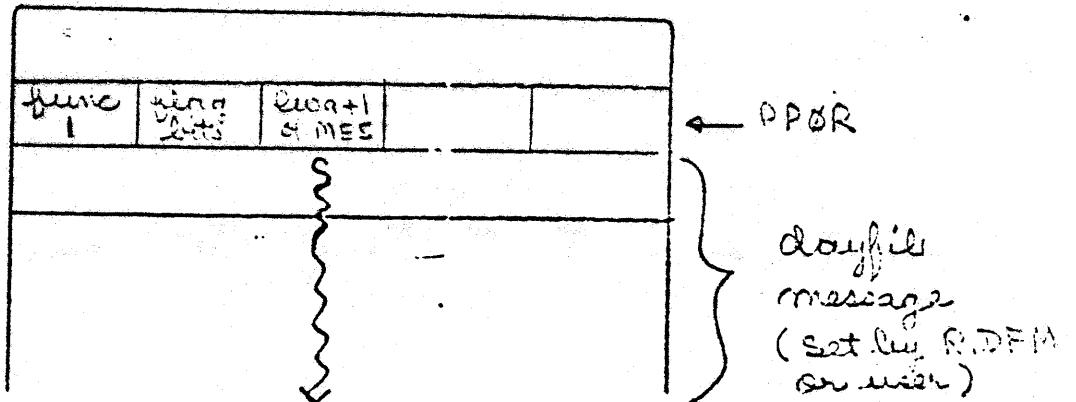


Some params are in PPMES area

ie M.ICF



ie M.DFM



any information required in the PPMES area must be set there by the PP program before calling R.MTR.

PPM - PPM's PP Monitor Request

All PPM requests are made by placing the function code of that request in byte zero of the PPU output register. Parameters for the various requests are supplied to PPM via bytes 1 - 4 of the output register and/or the PPU message buffer. Upon completion of the request, MTR replies by setting byte 0 of the output register to zero and gives the response back to the requesting PP in the remaining bytes of the output register or the message buffer.

If MTR detects that the format of the request is bad, it sets the high order bit of byte 0 of the appropriate PPU output register. This hangs the PPU, since PPM will ignore any request with this bit set. An appropriate message: 'PPn NAMcp BAD MTR REQUEST' is inserted in MTR's message buffer, and will be displayed at the bottom of the B display in flashing characters.

A complete description of the contents of the output register and function parameters for each of the above requests follows. Those bits or bytes irrelevant to the function are denoted by \*'s.

Following, will be a description of each MTR function (from the PSI handbook) along with an example of how to use it.

Each description is formatted as follows:

ie M.ABORT - abort Control Point  
(0013, \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*) ← D.T0-D.T4

func  
code put  
in D.T0  
by R.MTR

D.T1 - D.T4

params may be required  
from pp pgm: to set before calling  
R.MTR.

## MONITOR FUNCTIONS

SCOPE  
3.3

The table below lists all current MTR function codes and corresponding SCPTXT mnemonics.

<u>MONITOR FUNCTIONS</u>		
01	M.DFM	Process Dayfile Message
02	M.RCH	Request Channel
03	M.OVLERR	Issue OVL Error Message
04	M.PPTIME	Assign PPU Time
05	M.STEP	Monitor Step Control
06	M.ICE	Initiate Central Execution
07	M.RBTSTO	Request RBT Storage
10	M.RSTOR	Request Storage
11	M.AVTAPE	Update Available Tapes Count
12	M.DPP	Drop PPU
13	M.ABORT	Abort Control Point
14	M.NTIME	Enter New Time Limit
15	M.RCP	Request Central Processor
16	M.DCP	Drop Central Program
17		Reserved for CDC
20	M.RPP	Request PPU
21	M.RCLCP	Recall Central Program
22	M.REQP	Request Equipment
23	M.DEQP	Drop Equipment
24	M.RPRI	Request Priority Change
25	M.REM	Assign Error Exit Mode
26	M.SEQ	Assign Job Sequence Number
27	M.RACT	Request Control Point Activity
30	M.SEF	Set Error Flag
31	M.ISP	Initiate Stack Processor
32		Reserved for CDC
33		Reserved for CDC
34	M.SPRCL	Stack Processor Recall
35	M.CCPA	Change Control Point Assignment
36	M.CPUST	Change CPU Status
37	M.RPJ	Request Peripheral Job
40-47		Reserved for Installations
50-77		Reserved for CDC

M.CCPA - Change Control Point Assignment  
 {0035,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

The requesting PPU is released from its current control point assignment in the same manner as if it had issued an M.DPP function, but its input register is not cleared. The PPU is then assigned to control point N with the new control point number inserted in its input register.

Example: IRA assigns himself to a "NEXT" control point. (He also uses M.CCPA to assign himself back to CP 0)

6-6

Address	Operation	Operand	Comment	IRA	Address
			ASSIGN THIS PP TO THE *NEXT* CONTROL POINT	IRA	548
				IRA	549
				IRA	550
1400	SUJ	LDN 0		IRA	551
3413		STD D.T3	} put desired CP in D.T4	IRA	552
3433		LOD CPAD		IRA	553
1670		SHN -7		IRA	554
3414		STD D.T4		IRA	555
1435		LDN M.CCPA	} switch to that CP	IRA	556
0200 0516		RJM R.MTR		IRA	557
3465		LOD CPAD	} sets D.CPAD to CP he's going to work on	IRA	558
3476		STD D.CPAD		IRA	559

1400	} how a PP. Clear 5 bytes	LDN P.ZERO	ASSIGN THIS PP BACK TO CP 0	IRA	647
0010		CRD D.T0		IRA	648
1435		LDN M.CCPA	} switch back to CP 0	IRA	649
0200 0516		RJM R.MTR		IRA	650
1400		LDN 0	} now remembers CP 0 in D.CPAD	IRA	651
3476	STD D.CPAD	IRA		652	

Any pp which services many control points (ie ISP) will use M.CCPA

U  
W  
D

M.RSTOR - Request Storage  
 {0010,CCCC,XXXX,0011,\*\*\*\*}

TT = 00 CM request only  
 01 ECS request only  
 02 CM and ECS request

Assign CCCC hundred octal words of central memory and/or XXXX thousand octal words of extended core storage to the control point of the requesting PPU. Monitor replies to this request by setting CCCC and/or XXXX to the values actually assigned to the control point and by setting byte 0 to zero. These values should be compared with the original values requested to determine whether these requests have been honored or not. A request for more storage is rejected if not enough storage is available or if a storage move is already in progress. A request for less storage is always honored immediately. If TT = 02, MTR can honor a part of the request, without honoring the other.

01-6 Example: IRA uses M.RSTOR to request storage for a new job.

REQUEST STORAGE (INSTALLATION WITHOUT ECS)				IRA
	IFEQ	IP.MECS,0	ASSEMBLE IF NO ECS	IRA
SUJ4	LDD	JOBFL		IRA
	STD	D.T1 ← and core wanted		IRA
	LDN	0		IRA
	STD	D.T3 ← CM only		IRA
	LDN	M.RSTOR		IRA
	RJM	R.MTR	REQUEST STORAGE	IRA
	LDD	D.T1	CHECK IF ASSIGNED	IRA
reply → from MTR	SBD	JOBFL		IRA
	M.IN	SUJ5	JUMP IF STORAGE NOT ASSIGNED	IRA
	LJM	SUJ7	JUMP IF STORAGE ASSIGNED	IRA
	ENDIF			IRA

M.AVTAPE - Update Available Tapes Count  
 {0011,000X,00MM,00NN,\*\*\*\*}

Option 1: X is equal to 1  
 Then MM is the number of 7-track tapes and NN is the number of 9-track tapes requested by the PP program. If the requested number of both types of tapes cannot be satisfied, then the whole request is rejected and byte 1 of the PP output register is set non-zero. Byte 1 is set to 0 if the request is accepted.

Option 2: X is equal to 2  
 Then MM is the number of 7-track tapes and NN is the number of 9-track tapes to be returned to the system. This type of request will never be rejected; byte 1 will be set to 0.

MTR uses MM and NN to update bytes C.AVMT and C.AVNT in word P.AVTAPE in CMR.

Example: IRA uses M.AVTAPE to request the tapes from the system that the job needs.

SETUP MTR REQUEST FOR NO OF 7 AND 9 TRACK REQUIRED			IRA	709
			IRA	710
1401	LON 1	requesting tapes	IRA	711
3411	STD D.T1	REQUEST OF TAPES	IRA	712
3435	LDD FST2+C.MT	NO OF SEVEN-TRACK REQUIRED	IRA	713
1471	SHN -6		IRA	714
3412	STD D.T2		IRA	715
3435	LDD FST2+C.NT	NO OF NINE-TRACK REQUIRED	IRA	716
1471	SHN -6		IRA	717
3415	STD D.T3		IRA	718
1411	LON M.AVTAPE	ISSUE REQUEST TO DEDUCT TAPES	IRA	720
0200 0516	RJM R.MTR	FROM SYSTEM	IRA	721
3411	LDD D.T1		IRA	722
3505	RJM SUJBA	REQUEST REJECTED	IRA	723

reply from MTR



M. REM - Assign Error Exit Mode  
 {0025, MMMM,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

MTR assigns the value MMMM to the exit mode field in the control point exchange package area. {The control point cannot be in the waiting status.}

Examples:

- ① IRA uses M.REM to set the mode in the exchange package. note a constant "7" is used, so mode is not an IPARAM.

	•				IRA	832
	•	SETUP THE CONTROL POINT AREA			IRA	833
	•				IRA	834
1407		LON 7		EXIT MODE = 7B (MTR REQUEST)	IRA	835
2411		STD D.TI			IRA	836
1425		LON M.REM			IRA	837
0200 0516		RJM R.MTR			IRA	838

- 9-12  
 ② IAJ uses M.REM to override the 7, for a MODE card.

	•				IAJ	912
	•	MODE CARD PROCESSING			IAJ	913
	•	{			IAJ	914
	•				IAJ	915
	•				IAJ	916
	•	REQUEST EXIT MODE USING MTR FUNCTION M.REM			IAJ	917
	•				IAJ	918
2411		STD D.TI		D.TI HOLDS BINARY MODE	IAJ	919
1425		LON M.REM		ISSUE MTR REQUEST.	IAJ	920
0200 0516		RJM R.MTR			IAJ	921

M.RPRI - REQUEST PRIORITY

{0024,PPPP,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*N}

Assign priority PPPP to the control point of the requesting PPU if it is not control point zero. The parameter N gives the control point number to be considered if the requesting PPU is assigned to control point zero. In any other case, the value of n is irrelevant.

Example: IRA uses M.RPRI to set the priority in the CP Area

	}							
0024	LDD	D.FNT.C.FPRI	PRIORITY (MTR REQUEST)			IRA	839	
0011	STD	D.T1 ←				IRA	840	
14E6	LDN	M.RPRI	← priority from Job Card			IRA	841	
0200 0516	RJM	R.MTR				IRA	842	
	}					IRA	843	

9-13

m. ENPR from the console would also use M.RPRI

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 0100

M.NTIME - Enter New Time Limit  
{00}4,TTTT,T\*\*\*,\*\*\*,\*\*\*N}

A central processor job time limit of TTTT seconds is entered at the control point. Any previous time limit is superseded. If the requesting PPU is assigned to control point zero, the parameter N will give the number of the control point to be considered; in any other case this parameter is irrelevant.

9-14  
Example: M.NTIME is used to change the time limit of a job. For example, n. ENTL from the console will enter a new time limit. M.NTIME is not used by IRA when setting up the control point.

M.CPUST - Change CPU Status  
 (003b,\*\*\*X,\*\*\*N,\*\*\*N)

{6500/6700 ONLY}

- Option 1: N is non-zero, X is non-zero.  
 The request is ignored if a CPU is off. If this is not the case, then the control point status is dedicated to the CPU X {X=1 or 2} and will only be able to use this CPU for the duration of the job.
- Option 2: N is non-zero, X = 0.  
 Control point N is released from dedicated status.
- Option 3: N = 0, X = 0.  
 If either CPU is off, it is returned to the on status. This does not affect a CPU that was locked off at deadstart load time.
- Option 4: N = 0, X = 1 or 2.  
 CPU X is turned off. If any control point was dedicated to this CPU, the dedication is deactivated during period CPU is off; job returns to CPU when CPU is turned on again.

9-15 Example: IRA uses M.CPUST to switch CPUs

CPP	IFNE	IP.MCPU,1	IRA	957.
	LDN	P.ZERO	IRA	958
	CRD	D.T0	IRA	959
	LDD	FST1+C.FEQP	IRA	960
	LPN	30B	IRA	961
	ZJN	CP6700	SCAK33X	43
	SHN	-3	SCAK33X	44
	STD	D.T1 — X	SCAK33X	45
	LDD	CPAD	IRA	967
	SHN	-7	SCAK33X	47
	STD	D.T4 — N	IRA	969
	LDN	M.CPUST }	IRA	970
	RJM	R.MTR }	IRA	971
CP6700	BSS	0	IRA	972
CPP	ENDIF		SCAK33X	48
			IRA	973

SCOPE



M.RPP - Request PPU

{0020,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

This function requests immediate initiation of another PPU program. The first word of the requesting PPU message buffer contains the input register image of the new PPU, including the control point number to which it should be assigned. The input register address of the assigned PPU is placed in the first byte of the requesting PPU message buffer (W.PPMES1, Byte 0). A zero byte is returned and the request is rejected if no PPU is currently available.

M.RPP is for a program which wants an immediate pp, not simply an entry in the job queue or delay stack.

41-6

MTR responds with <sup>byte 0 of PPMES1</sup> ~~D~~/TO = a PPIR if he was able to assign a PP

SCOPE  
3:3

M.SEQ - Assign Job Sequence Number  
{002b,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

Monitor returns in byte 1 of the PPU output register a job sequence number {in display code}.

M.PPTIME - Assign PPU Time  
{0004,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

MTR adds the current time minus the PPU starting time to the accumulated PPU time in the control point area {word W.PPTIME}.

M.RBTSTQ - Request RBT Storage  
{0007,SSSS,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

MTR sets SSSS\*100B as the new RBT starting address.

9-15  
SCM  
R.S

M.RACT - Request Control Point Activity  
 {0027,\*\*\*N,IIII,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

This request allows a PPU to know the various activity counts of control point N at a given time (N cannot be zero). If the parameter IIII is non-zero, the pseudo-activity count will be incremented or decremented by the constant IIII (after sign extension). The reply of monitor is made via the PPU output register:

- Byte 1 control point status {C.CPSTAT}
- 2 Control Point Activity {General Activity} Count
- 3 PP Delay Count
- 4 Pseudo-activity Count

6-19 Example: IAJ uses M.RACT to be sure he is the only pp assigned to a control point before he advances to the next control card. For example, DIS forces IAJ to a control point, in which case IAJ should drop out & let DIS continue.

3076	NEXT1	LOD	D.CPAD		IAJ	269
1070		SHN	-7		IAJ	270
3011		STD	D.T1 ← CP no.		IAJ	271
1000		LON	0	do not set pseudo count	IAJ	272
3012		STD	D.T2		IAJ	273
1027		LON	M.RACT	} REQUEST ACTIVITY COUNT	IAJ	274
0200 0516		RJM	R.MTR		IAJ	275
3712		SOD	D.T2		IAJ	276
0003		ZJN	NEXT2	JUMP IF PP	IAJ	277
1000 0113		LJM	EXXIT	DROP PP IF MORE THAN 1	IAJ	278

see if  
1 or 2 -pp's  
are assigned

go  
drop out if more than 1



M.DCP - Drop Central Program  
{001b,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

Execution of the central processor job at the control point is stopped. The control point status is set to Z {zero status}; the secondary status is not altered.

The control point status bits prior to M.DCP are returned in byte 1 of the output register of the requesting FPU.

Example: The loader will M.DCP while he is loading in the user's field. (He might have been called via RA+1 without recall, & the user could do a memory macro & change his field!) He will reactivate the user's program using M.RCP.

9-20

SCOPE  
B.3

M.RCP - Request Central Processor  
 {0015,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

This request is ignored under the following conditions:

- a. The requesting PPU is assigned to control point zero.
- b. The error flag is set for the control point.
- c. The job is already in the waiting status.

If none of the above conditions exist, MTR will set the job in

- a. The automatic recall status {X+Y} if the auto-recall pointer still points to an incomplete status.
- b. The waiting status {w} in any other case.

9-21 Example: IAS activates the loader (in CM) by using M.RCP after setting the P register in the AE Exchange Package

1405	LDN	55B	SET STARTUP ADDRESS =55B	1AJ	1600
1411	STD	D.T1		1AJ	1601
1416	LDD	D.CPAD		1AJ	1602
1420	CWD	D.T0		1AJ	1603
} Set up RA+65, RA+66, etc					
1415	LDN	M.RCP	REQUEST CENTRAL PROCESSOR	1AJ	1604
0200 0515	RJM	R.MTR		1AJ	1605

§ ← set P to 55 in Exchange Package

M.DFM - Process Dayfile Message  
{0001,FFFF,MMMM,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

The dayfile flag bits FFFF determine {when set} the following message handling {bits 0 - 5 set by the calling PP, bits 6 - 8 by .NTR}:

- Bit 0 Do not sent to B display
- 1 Do not send to the control point dayfile
- 2 Do not send to system dayfile {No A display}
- 3 Flag as an accounting message
- 4 Send to hardware error file
- 5 Do not insert the job name in the system dayfile
- 6 FNT
- 7 Dayfile dump
- 8 Request to be handled by DSD

The parameter MMMM gives the LWA+1 of the message in the PP message buffer or gives a dump index when a dayfile dump is requested.

The possible value of the dayfile dump index is:

- 0 for a system dayfile dump
- 1 through N.CP for a control point dayfile dump
- N.CP+1 for a hardware error file dump

9-22

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100

M.OVLERR - Issue OVL Error Message  
 {0003,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,NNNN}

NNNN = 0000 when the message "XXX NOT IN PP LIB" is to  
 to be issued.

NNNN ≠ 0000 when there has been an ECS error in loading  
 and the message "ERROR LOADING XXX FROM ECS  
 LOC YYYYYY" is to be issued.

When this function is used, W.PPMES1 should contain the  
 overlay name and W.PPMES1+2 should contain the ECS address  
 in octal (if appropriate).

Example: M.OVLERR is used by R.OVL to issue error message  
 before aborting the control point.

9-23

PLAN	STO	D.I4	TELL MTR WHICH MESSAGE...	STL	640
	LDQ	D.PPMES1	ZERO = (XXX NOT IN PP LIB)	STL	641
CWD	D.I6		NON-ZERO = ERROR LOADING XXX FROM ECS	STL	642
	LON	M.OVLERR	PUT PROGRAM NAME IN MESSAGE BUFFER	STL	643
GETOUT	PJM	R.MTR	MTR ISSUES DAYFILE MESSAGE	STL	644
	LON	M.ABORT		STL	645
LJM	PJM	R.MTR	ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	646
	LJM	R.IDLE	EXIT TO IDLE LOOP	STL	647
				STL	648
				STL	649

5  
01  
02  
03

M.ICE - Initiate Central Execution  
 {0006,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,IIII}

The parameter IIII identifies a central memory resident program which will be started by MTR upon recognition of this request. These system programs run at control point N.(CP+), with a priority of 7777B, RA=0 and FL=37777B (ECS RA=0, ECS FL=10000000B). The M.ICE request is delayed if a system program is already active; MTR initiates only one system program at a time. Refer to page 7-8, paragraph 1, for more information on this.

- IIII = 0 CM storage move  
 1 ECS storage move  
 2 ECS transfer {ICEBOX}  
 3 Stack Processor Manager  
 4 load PP program from ECS library

9-24

Example: IAJ uses M.ICE to load from the ECS library.

				LOAD ABSOLUTE OVERLAY WHICH IS LOCATED IN ECS	IAJ	1870
2000	IP.FCLIB	EQU	IP.ECLIB		IAJ	1871
	ECS	IFEQ	IP.ECLIB,0		IAJ	1872
	ECS	ELSE			IAJ	1873
2001	ECERRM	DIS	,*PARITY ERROR LOADING FROM ECS 0000000*		IAJ	1874
3002	ECPR00	LDD	0.Z2	SETUP ICEBOX PARAMETERS...	IAJ	1875
					IAJ	1876
1402		LDN	X.ICE		IAJ	1912
3014		STD	D.T4	INITIATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE ICEBOX	IAJ	1913
1406		LDN	M.ICE		IAJ	1914
0500 0516		RJM	R.MTR	EXECUTE ICEBOX	IAJ	1915
3014		LDD	D.T4	CHECK FOR PARITY ERROR	IAJ	1916
0503		NJN	ECERR		IAJ	1917
0100 4077		LJM	LOADED	NO ERROR, LOADING COMPLETED	IAJ	1918

M.ISP - Initiate Stack Processor

{0031,\*\*\*X,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,CCCC}

The CCCC parameter is the DST ordinal of the stack processor to be initiated. The request is delayed if the PP job queue is full. Otherwise, ISP is either assigned to a PP or put at the top of the PP job queue if no PP is available.

The X parameter indicates whether MTR should activate a Stack Processor despite the fact that one with the same DST is active. This is used only for DST 1 and 3D0.

9-25

M.SPRCL - Stack Processor Recall

{0034,00AA,AAAA,00DF,CCCC}

This function is called with F non-zero when a stack request has been completed to update the exit count of that control point {CPSR}, and to update the IO channel time information {if IOTIME mods are assembled on} using AAAAAA which is the msec. count for PP time inserted by the stack processor. If F is zero, then only the IO channel time information is updated. CCCC is the control point area address.

SCOPE  
B.3

M.STEP - Monitor Step Control

{005,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*N}

This control is initiated by a keyboard request. MTR sets an internal step control flag and at each subsequent request MTR pauses for console keyboard input. A space from the keyboard causes MTR to process the request. A period from the keyboard causes MTR to process the request and clear the step control flag to resume high speed operation. If N = 0, all PPU requests are stepped. If N is non-zero, control point N is the only one to be placed in step mode; only the requests issued by the PPU's assigned to control point N will be stepped.

M.RCLCP - Recall Central Program

{002L,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*}

This request only has an effect if the central processor program associated with the requesting PPU is in the recall status and no error flag is set at the control point. In this case, the status of the control point is set to waiting {W}. In any other case, the status of the control point is not altered.

M.DPP - Drop PP  
 (0012,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*)

MTR clears the PP control point assignment {the PP status word and the PP input register are cleared}.

9-27

Example: The normal exit for any pp is to drop himself and jump to R.IDLE.

1812	EXXIT	LON	M.OPP	EXIT TO IDLE LOOP	1AJ	1820
0009 0516		RJM	R.MTR		1AJ	1821
0100 0103		LJM	R.IDLE		1AJ	1822
					1AJ	1823

0103  
0103



M.ABORT - Abort Control Point

{0013,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,}

The job associated with the requesting PPU is terminated. The requesting processor is responsible for an explanatory message in the dayfile.

The operation of this function is identical with function M.DPP except that the error flag in the control point area is set to F.ERPP{3} to note the abort function.

Example: M.ABORT is used by R:ØVL to abort a control point after issuing a dayfile message

" \_\_\_\_\_ NOT IN PP LIB " or

" ERROR LOADING \_\_\_\_\_ FROM ECS "

9-28

0214	3075	PPCALLER	LDD	D.PPMESI		STL	164
0215	6214		CWO	D.T6		STL	165
0216	1403		LDM	M.OVIERR	ISSUE PP CALL ERROR MESSAGE	STL	166
0217	0200 0516		RJM	R.MTR		STL	167
0221	1413	GETOUT	LDM	M.ABORT	ABORT CONTROL POINT	STL	168
0222	0200 0516		RJM	R.MTR		STL	169
0224	0100 0103		LJM	R.IDLE	EXIT TO IDLE LOOP	STL	170

5007E

M.SEF - Set Error Flag  
 (0030,\*\*\*N,EEEE,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*)

Monitor will drop the central program at control point N by putting the program in the zero status, and set the error flag to the value EEEE.

Example: IAJ uses M.SEF to drop the central program which had a control card error. It first issues a dayfile message. Any pp program can set the error flag (in word 20 CP area) to one of the desired values and then drop the PP.

9-27

				IAJ	635
* ERROR EXIT				IAJ	636
* -----				IAJ	637
<i>entrance for c. card error</i>					
2000 1553	CCERR	LDC	MSG1	IAJ	639
0000 0665	ERRGR	RJM	R.DFM	IAJ	640
1400		LDN	0	IAJ	641
3420		STD	WORD1	IAJ	642
3076	ERR3	LDD	D.CPAD	IAJ	643
1070		SHN	=7	IAJ	644
3411		STD	D.T1	IAJ	645
1411		LDN	F.EREX	IAJ	646
2412		STD	D.T2	IAJ	647
1430		LDN	M.SEF	IAJ	648
0200 0510		RJM	R.MTR	IAJ	649
3020		LDD	WORD1	IAJ	650
0403		ZJN	ERR3	IAJ	651
0100 4143		LJM	EXXIT	IAJ	652
0100 1052	ERR3	LJM	NEXT	IAJ	653
				IAJ	654
0317	MSG1	DIS	,*CONTROL CARD ERROR*	IAJ	655

ISSUE DAYFILE ERROR MESSAGE  
 SET FLAG NOT TO RELOAD IAJ  
 SET ERROR FLAG  
 set N CP no. in D.T1  
 set error flag value to 11  
 go set the error flag in CM CP area  
 go M.DPP - JUMP IF RELOAD NOT NECESSARY  
 GO DROP PP SO AS TO FORCE RELOAD

dayfile message

ERROR NUMBER JUMP TABLE

MMLS 115J  
CS 11/72

IES issues the error message for any error code in this ERRTABLE.  
(note local mods). Otherwise the PP has to issue the message  
(ie IAS issuing CONTROL CARD ERROR message, p 9-27)

9-30

	*				1EJ	3597
	*				1EJ	3598
	*				1EJ	3599
	*	ERROR - IF ERROR FLAG IS SET	ISSUE APPROPRIATE DFILE MESSAGE		1EJ	3600
	*				1EJ	3601
	*				1EJ	3602
9100 0000	*	ERROR	ENM X		1EJ	3603
	*				1EJ	3604
5152 5443		LDM	ERRTABLE, ERRFLAG	GET ADDR OF PROPER ERROR ROUTINE	1EJ	3605
3410		STD	O.T		1EJ	3606
	*				1EJ	3607
0110 0000		LJM	O, O.T	JUMP TO PROPER ROUTINE	1EJ	3608
					1EJ	3609
					1EJ	3610
	*	ERRTABLE	VFD	0 NO ERROR	1EJ	3611
6424			VFD	1 TIME LIMIT	1EJ	3612
6502			VFD	2 ARITH ERROR	1EJ	3613
6502			VFD	3 PP ABORT (M.ABORT)	1EJ	3614
6533			VFD	4 CP ABORT (ABT IN RA+1)	1EJ	3615
6573			VFD	5 PP CALL ERROR	1EJ	3616
6509			VFD	6 OPERATOR DROP	1EJ	3617
6513			VFD	7 KILL	1EJ	3618
6466			VFD	10 RERUN	1EJ	3619
6477			VFD	11 CONTROL CARD ERROR	1EJ	3620
6535			VFD	12 ECS PARITY ERROR	1EJ	3621
6518			VFD	13 JOB CARD ERROR	1EJ	3622
6575			VFD	14 JOB PRE-ABORT	1EJ	3623
6527			VFD	15 AUTO-RECALL ERROR	1EJ	3624
6521			VFD	16 JOB HUNG IN AUTO RECALL	1EJ	3625
6546			VFD	17 MASS STORAGE LIMIT	1EJ	3626
6474			VFD	20 DDS OPERATER DROP	DS33BJ6	29
6516			VFD		TC1EJU	1
6524		IFEQ	IP.RIMTR,1,1		TC1EJ	132
6524		VFD	12/ERRPRT	20 ILLEGAL RTM REQUEST	TC1EJ	133

see p. 9-31

DS33BJ6  
TC1EJU  
TC1EJ  
TC1EJ

at locn. 6505

2300 6752  
0322

\*  
\* PP CALL ERROR  
\*  
ERRPPC LDC PPCM  
UJN FRROR1

}  
1EJ 3649  
1EJ 3650  
1EJ 3651  
1EJ 3652  
1EJ 3653

at locn. 6576

2700 7005  
0100 6531

\*  
\* JOB CARD ERROR  
\*  
ERRJC LDC JCM  
UJK ERPOR1

}  
1EJ 3703  
1EJ 3704  
1EJ 3705  
1EJ 3706  
1EJ 3707

9-31

\*  
\* ERROR MESSAGES  
\*

0317 DROPMG DIS ,\*CONTROL POINT DROPPED\*  
1217 KILLM DIS ,\*JOB KILLED\*  
1217 RRNM DIS ,\*JOB RERUN\*  
2411 TMLM UIS ,\*TIME LIMIT\*  
2920 PPCM DIS ,\*PP CALL ERROR\*  
2404 DOPDM DATA H\*DDS \*  
1720 OPDM DIS ,\*OPERATOR DROP\*  
0903 EGSN DIS ,\*EGS PARITY ERROR\*  
1217 JCM DIS ,\*JOB CARD ERROR\*  
1217 PAM DIS ,\*JOB PRE-ABORTED\*  
1217 HANGM DIS ,\*JOB HUNG IN AUTO-RECALL\*  
1125 RCLM DIS ,\*AUTO-RECALL ERROR\*  
0522 ARIA DATA 12RERROR MODE =  
5533 ARIB DATA 4R U.  
5501 ARIF DATA 10R ADDRESS =  
0300 ARIC DATA 0  
0100 ARID DATA 0  
0300 ARIE DATA 0  
0100 ARIF DATA 0  
1501 ERMSLM DIS ,\*MASS STORAGE LIMIT\*  
IFLQ IP.RTMTR,1,1  
1114 RTERR DIS ,\*ILLEGAL RTM REQUEST\*

1EJ 3768  
1EJ 3769  
1EJ 3770  
1EJ 3771  
1EJ 3772  
1EJ 3773  
1EJ 3774  
1EJ 3775  
1EJ 3776  
1EJ 3777  
1EJ 3778  
1EJ 3779  
1EJ 3780  
1EJ 3781  
1EJ 3782  
1EJ 3783  
1EJ 3784  
1EJ 3785  
1EJ 3786  
1EJ 3787  
1EJ 3788  
1EJ 3789  
1EJ 3790  
1EJ 3791  
1EJ 3792  
1EJ 3793

→ DSS3806

6  
0  
0  
0

MONITOR FUNCTIONSSC072  
3.4

01	M.SETST	Set CPU status bits
02	M.CLRST	Clear CPU status bits
03	M.RCP	Request central processor
04	M.DCP	Drop central processor
05	M.RCLCP	Recall central processor
06	M.ICE	Initiate central executive
00	EX.CMSM	CM storage move
01	EX.ECSM	ECS storage move
02	EX.ECOVL	ECS overlay load
03	EX.SPM	Call stack processor manager
05	EX.SCH	Call scheduler
06	EX.SCH1	Call scheduler
07	EX.REQEB	Request ECS buffer
10	EX.RELEB	Release ECS buffer
11	EX.REQSB	Request system buffer
12	EX.RELSB	Release system buffer
13	EX.MVIN	Move data to ECS from system buffer
14	EX.MVOUT	Move data from ECS to system buffer
15	EX.FLHB	Flush buffer
16	EX.CSWAP	Clean ECS after ECS RPE in swap file
17	EX.AUTEB	Terminate automatic allocation
20	EX.ECD	Display ECS
21	EX.ECR	Release display
22	EX.ECW	Modify ECS
23	EX.CEM	Clear CEM-working flag
24	EX.DDPER	Process DDP overlay loading error
25	EX.ECLDV	Make successive partial reads of ECS record
07	M.CPUST	Change CPU status {IP.MCPU ≠ 1}
10	M.SLICE	MTR interrupts CPMTR at end of time slice for job
12	M.RCH	Reserve channel
13	M.DFM	Dayfile message
15	M.STEP	Enter step mode
16	M.RBTSTO	Request RBT storage
17	M.RSTOR	Request storage
20	M.TSR	Terminate storage request {IP.RTMTR ≠ 0}
21	M.DPP	Drop PP
22	M.ABORT	Abort control point and drop PP
25	M.SEQ	Assign job sequence number
26	M.SEF	Set error flag
27	M.ISP	Initiate stack processor
30	M.SPRCL	Stack processor recall
31	M.CCPA	Change control point assignment
32	M.RPJ	Request peripheral job
33	M.EES	Enter event stack
34	M.CPJ	Capture peripheral job
35	M.SCH	Initiate integrated scheduler
36	M.PASS	MTR ignores it - to be cleared by another routine
37	M.RACT	Request control point activity
41	M.NTIME	Enter new time limit
42	M.NOTE	Null function - cleared immediately by PPMTR
43	M.RPCH	Request channel surveillance
44	M.BUFPTR	Buffer pointer address
45	M.PATCH	Enter a patch into MTR
46	M.TRACE	Turn on MTR trace
47	M.SLPER	XJ other CPU
77	M.KILL	Issues bad monitor request

MONITOR

SCOPE  
3.4

INTRODUCTION - *CPMTR for SCOPE 3.4*

Monitor for SCOPE 3.4 is divided into two parts: The Central Processor Monitor, CPMTR, and the Peripheral Processor Monitor, MTR. CPMTR was designed to manage those functions which are directly executed by the CPU; i.e., CPU scheduling and monitor mode function. MTR maintains control over the system in general, operating in PPO. The following is a discussion of each of these monitors.

CPMTR - CENTRAL PROCESSOR MONITOR

As the name implies, CPMTR executes not in a PP but in the CPU. It is responsible for three main functions:

- 1. Processes those PP output register monitor functions with a value less than or equal to M.MTRCPU.

* 01	M.SETST	Set CPU status bit.
* 02	M.CLRST	Clear CPU status bits.
**03	M.RCP	Request central processor.
**04	M.DCP	Drop central processor.
**05	M.RCLCP	Recall central processor.
06	M.ICE	Initiate central executive.
**07	M.CPUST	Change CPU status {IP.MCPU≠1}.
* 10	M.SLICE	Interrupts user job at end of time slice.
* 11	-	
**12	M.RCH	Reserve channel.

- 2. Processes user program RA+1 requests and system program output registers.
- 3. Schedules CPU{s}.

CPMTR is designed to make use of the CEJ/MEJ feature, if it is available. There is a full description of this feature later in this chapter. Briefly, there are two modes of CPU execution: Monitor mode and user mode. Each time the registers are exchanged, the mode changes. When running in user mode, an exchange may be initiated by an XJ instruction from the CPU or an MXN or MAN instruction from a PP. When running in monitor mode the exchange is only initiated by the XJ instruction, therefore, monitor mode execution is not interrupted until it is finished.

CPMTR, SPM, and CPCIO execute in monitor mode. Integrated Scheduler, Storage Move, control point jobs and IDLE all run in user mode.

---

\* New function for SCOPE 3.4.  
\*\* New function code for SCOPE 3.4.

CPMTR

scope  
3.4

If the CEJ/MEJ feature is not used all exchanges are initiated by MTR using the EXN instruction. CPMTR executes in a simulated monitor mode which it terminates by jumping to a loop that is recognized by MTR from the P address. MTR then EXNs to terminate CPMTR.

RA+1 PROCESSING

TIM is completely executed in CPMTR and control returned to the same control point. Auto recall is ignored.

END causes the CPU to be dropped and the CPU selection routine is called.

ABT is processed like END except that is also causes an M.SEF function to be passed to MTR through T.MTRRS.

RLC causes the recall status bit to be set, call the CP selection routine. An auto-recall bit also causes auto-recall status to be set. The X or Y status bits are set as is appropriate.

CI0 is inspected to see if it is a PP call or a call to the central processor CI0 and is processed accordingly.

Other RA+1 requests are passed to MTR for processing. If the recall bit is not set, control is returned to the same control point. If the auto-recall bit is set, the RCL procedure is followed.

Detailed CPMTR Functions

M.CLRST - Clear Status  
{0002,BBBB,XXXX,XXXX,00NN}

Where:

BBBB = pattern of bits to be cleared.

NN = control point number {only if MTR output register}

Called to clear CPU status bits in control point areas. Will cause linkage or delinkage from chain of control points actively waiting for CPU.

M.CPUST - Change CPU Status  
{0007,XXX,X,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

Option 1 X = 0.  
If either CPU is off, it is returned to the on status. This does not affect a CPU that was locked off at deadstart load time.

Option 2 X = 1 or 2.  
CPU X is turned off. If any control point was dedicated to this CPU, it will not execute during the period the CPU is off; job returns to CPU when CPU is turned on again.

M.DCP - Drop Central Processor  
{0004,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,00NN}

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3.1

NN = Control point number {MTR only}.

Execution of the central processor job at the control point is stopped. The control point status bit C, D, W, X, and Y are cleared. The control point is removed from the active control point ring.

The control point status bits prior to M.DCP are returned to byte 1 of the output register of the requesting PPU.

M.ICE - Initiate Central Execution  
{0006,PPPP,PPPP,PPPP,IIII}

The parameter IIII identifies a central memory program which will be started by CPMTR upon recognition of this request. Some of these programs run in user mode and some in monitor mode. Only one user mode program may be initiated at any time. A user mode program though, may be interrupted by the execution of a monitor mode function.

All programs initiated by an M.ICE operate with RA=0 and a large enough field length to allow access to the entire central memory and ECS.

The parameters passed in the center three bytes are interpreted differently by each of the central executive programs.

- \* 0 CM storage move
- \* 1 ECS storage move
- 2 Load ECS resident overlay
- 3 Stack Processor manager
- 4 Unused
- \* 5 Scheduler
- \* 6 Scheduler {Storage Request Entry}
- 7 Request ECS buffer
- 10 Release ECS buffer
- 11 Request system buffer
- 12 Release system buffer
- 13 RMS-ECS move
- 14 ECS-RMS move
- 15 Flush ECS buffer
- 16 Clean ECS after ECS RPE in swap file
- 17 Terminate automatic allocation
- 20 Display ECS
- 21 Release display
- 22 Modify ECS
- 23 Clear CEM working flag
- 24 ECS transfer through DDP failure; try RMS
- 25 Enable successful partial reads of ECS records

\* Executes in User Mode



000002

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M.RCH - Request Channel  
{0002, BBAA, DDCC, XXXX, RRRR}

AA = first choice channel number  
BB = second choice channel number  
CC = third choice channel number  
DD = fourth choice channel number

RRRR = 0000 Request immediate reply  
RRRR ≠ 0000 No reply until a requested channel has been reserved.

When channel zero is requested, it must be field AA. When BB, CC, or DD is zero it is assumed that this is not a channel request and that there are no alternate choices beyond it.

If none of the requested channels are available and an immediate reply is requested, MTR will set bytes 0 and 4 of the PPU output register to zero.

When a channel is granted, the number of that channel will be returned in the PPU output register byte 1 (location of AA). Byte 4 will be set to a non-zero value.

On exit, if a channel has been reserved, the output register will look like: 0000 XXXX XXXX XXXX YYYY

Where:

XXXX = channel number  
YYYY = PP input register address

If the (EJ/MEJ) feature is not in use, this function is performed by MTR.

M.RCLCP - Recall Central Processor  
{0005, FFFF, XXXX, XXXX, 00NN}

Where:

FFFF = Control point address of CPU if pre-emption is to take place, or address plus 1 to flag I/O in process.  
NN = Control point number (MTR only).

This request has two forms:

1. If bit zero of FFFF is not set this function is used to remove a control point from recall status. The X and Y status bits are cleared. If the resulting status permits, the control point is linked into the ring of jobs waiting for the CPU. If FFFF contains the control point address, the CPU is assigned to the job immediately.

- 2. If bit zero of FFFF is set, this is a function issued by MTR when the value of a buffer pointer has changed while the job is in the active CPU ring but is not currently running. The effect is to schedule the job immediately.

M.RCP - Request Central Processor  
{0003,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,00NN}

Where:

NN = control point number {MTR only}

This request is synonymous with an M.SETST to set the W status, except that the pre-emption flag is set.

M.SETST - Set Status  
{0001,BBBB,XXXX,XXXX,00NN}

Where:

BBBB = pattern of bits to be set

NN = control point number {only if MTR output register}

Called to set CPU status in control point area. Will cause linking or delinking when appropriate.

M.SLICE - Terminate Slice Period  
{0010,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

Only MTR can issue this function. It is issued to interrupt an executing user mode program so that CPMTR can reschedule.

# MTR

## MTR - SCOPE SYSTEM MONITOR - Overview

MTR is in general control of SCOPE. It is loaded into PPO at dead-start time and remains there for the duration of system execution.

The primary function of MTR is to control and coordinate all system activities in order to avoid conflicts between the pool peripheral processors. It allocates the central and peripheral processors, central memory and ECS to the various control points. Additionally, MTR maintains the system clock.

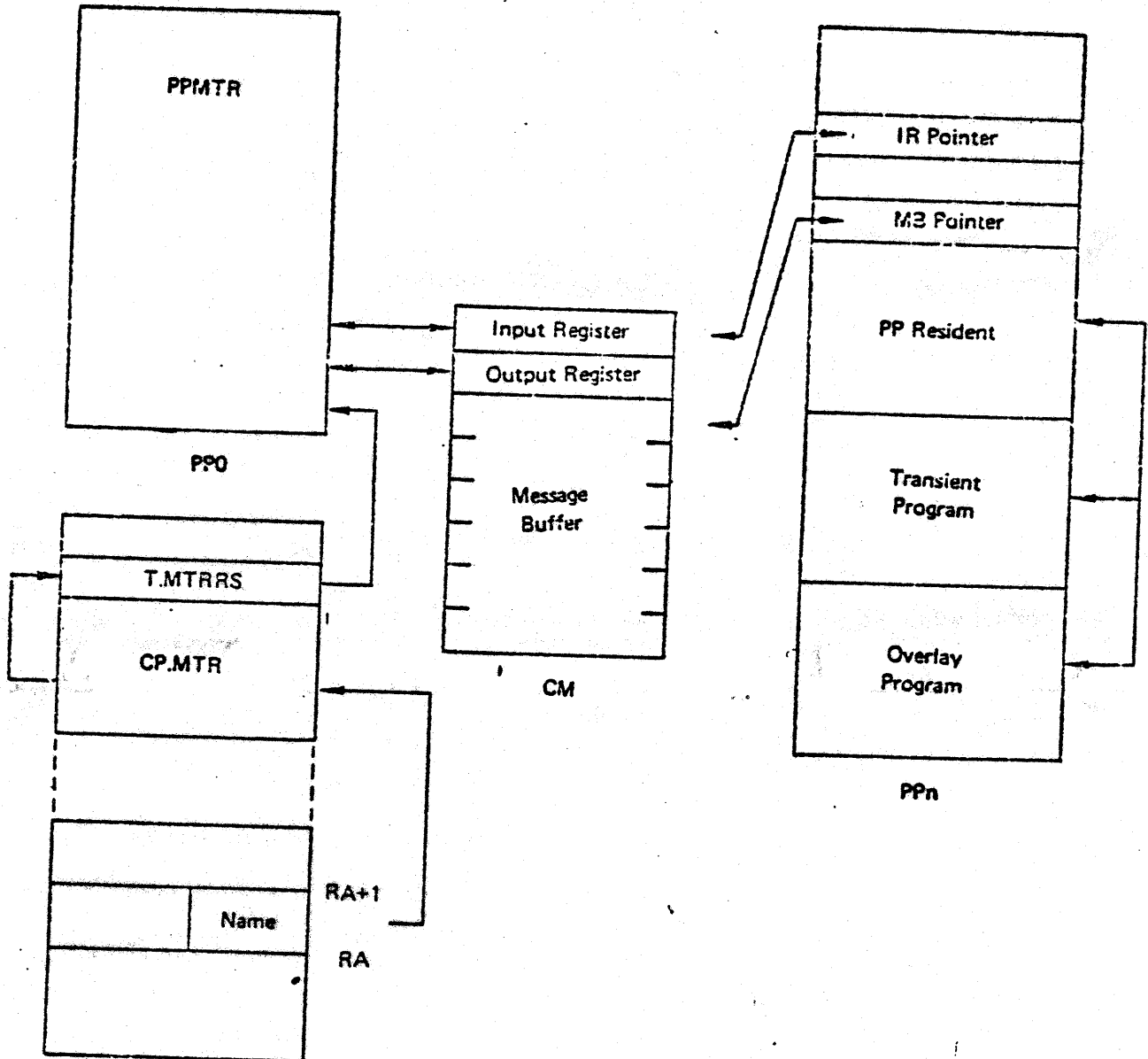
MTR requests may be made in several ways. A PP may issue a MTR request by writing the request into the PPs own output register and going through R.MTR which in turn calls R.WAIT. R.WAIT writes the input address of the PP into T.PPIP. This word {T.PPID} for {CPMTR} is used to hold the latest request for MTR and save MTR the time of searching all the PP output registers.

CPMTR itself can issue a MTR request by setting up the request and passing it through T.MTRRS, a four word circular buffer.

A user program may issue a request through RA+1 call. Both MTR and CPMTR scan for RA+1 requests. If there is an RA+1 request found by MTR, it will immediately initiate CPMTR. Here it is determined that the RA+1 call is to be executed by MTR and CPMTR will pass the request back to MTR through T.MTRRS.

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Monitor Request Processing



MTR

Detailed MTR Functions

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PP Monitor Functions

* 13	M.DFM	Issue dayfile message
* 15	M.STEP	Enter STEP mode
* 16	M.RBTSTO	Request RBT storage
* 17	M.RSTOR	Request storage
** 20	M.TSR	Terminate storage request
* 21	M.DPP	Drop PP
* 22	M.ABORT	Abort control point and drop PP
* 25	M.SEQ	Assign job sequence number
* 26	M.SEF	Set error flag
* 27	M.ISP	Initiate Stack Processor
* 30	M.SPRCL	Stack Processor Recall
* 31	M.CCPA	Change control point assignment
* 32	M.RPJ	Request peripheral job
** 33	M.EES	Enter event stack
** 34	M.CPJ	Capture peripheral job
** 35	M.SCH	Initiate Integrated Scheduler
** 36	M.PASS	To be cleared by another routine
* 37	M.RACT	Request control point activity
* 41	M.NTIME	Enter new time limit
** 42	M.NOTE	Null function, cleared immediately Used as break point.
** 43	M.PPCH	Request channel surveillance by PP MTR
** 44	M.BUFPTR	Buffer pointer address
** 45	M.PATCH	Enter a patch into MTR
** 46	M.TRACE	Turn on MTR TRACE
** 47	M.SLPER	XJ to other CPU
** 77	M.KILL	Bad MONITOR request made

\* New function code for SCOPE 3.4

\*\* New function for SCOPE 3.4

Function 23 {M.REQP} and 24 {M.DEQP} have been deleted because they were used so infrequently that their space (approximately 100 bytes in MTR) could not be justified. Any routines using these functions should be modified accordingly. This implies requesting CH.EST and searching the EST or the equipment needed. When the equipment is found, a check must be made for a control point number in the entry. If a control point number is present, the equipment is reserved; therefore drop the channel and try again later. If there is no control point number, the equipment is free and may be reserved by writing the requesting program's control point into the EST entry.

A complete description of the contents of the output register and function parameters for each of the above requests follows. Those bits or bytes irrelevant to the function are denoted by asterisks {\*}. Functions are in alphabetical order.

MTR

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M.ABORT - Abort Control Point and Drop PP  
{0022,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

The job associated with the requesting PP is terminated. The requesting processor is responsible for an explanation message in the dayfile. The operation of this function is identical with function M.DPP except that the error flag in the control point area is set to F.ERPP {3} to note the abort function.

M.BUFPTR - Address of Buffer Pointer Word  
{0044,XXXX,XXXX,00AA,AAAA}

AAAAAA = Buffer Pointer Address

The address is absolute; the I/O driver has set the field access flag. The function is not cleared by MTR but by the I/O driver itself. When the low order 12 bits of the buffer pointer changes, MTR restarts the associated control point.

M.CCPA - Change Control Point Assignment  
{003,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

The requesting PPU is released from its current control point assignment in the same manner as if it had issued an M.DPP function, but its input register is not cleared. The PPU is then assigned to control point NN with the new control point number inserted in its input register. The calling program must change the control point address at D.CPAD and rewrite the PP status word.

M.CPJ - Capture Peripheral Jobs  
{0034,00XX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

XXXXXX = Address relative to RA of the buffer where captured job data is to be placed.

Issued to find a job either in the event stack or in the PP delay stack for a control point. First the event stack is searched, then the delay stack. If a job is found, its data is written to a buffer specified in the call. When the end of the delay stack is reached, an exit is made.

M.DFM - Process Dayfile Message  
{0013,FFFF,MMMM,XXXX,XXXX}

Where:

FFFF = Dayfile flag bits

MMMM = LWA+1 of message {MMMM PPOR}

= Dayfile dump index {MMMM PPOR}

The dayfile flag bits, when set, determine the following message handling {bits 0-5 set by the calling PP; bits 6-8 by MTR}:

MTR

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- Bit 0 Do not send to B display
- 1 Do not send to the control point dayfile
- 2 Do not send to system dayfile {no A display}
- 3 Flag as an accounting message
- 4 Send to hardware error file
- 5 Do not insert the job name in system dayfile

The possible value of the dayfile dump index is:

- 0 For a system dayfile dump
- 1 thru N.CP For a control point dayfile dump
- N.CP+1 For a hardware error file dump

M.DDP - Drop PP

{0021,XXXXX,XXXXX,XXXXX,XXXXX}

MTR clears the PP control point assignment {the PP status word and PP input register are cleared.}

M.EES - Enter Event Stack

{0040,00AA,AAAA,XXXXX,SYTT}

Where:

- AAAAAA = Word address of Event Status
- Y = Byte address in word
- TT = Bit address in byte
- S = F+B

- F.ESOFF 0000 F=0 Assign when bit = 0
- F.ESON 4000 F=4 Assign when bit = 1
- F.ESABS 0000 B=0 AAAAAA is an absolute address
- F.ESREL 1000 B=1 Relative to RA
- F.ESCPA 2000 B=2 Control point address

The event stack is similar to the delay stack and is used by the Scheduler. This function writes to the peripheral job table, the PP input register and three parameter words. It then sets up the control point number and linkages in the event stack. The new entry is linked to the oldest prior entry. Now it clears the output register and exists. A separate queue is maintained for each control point.

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M.ISP - Initiate Stack Processor  
{002?,000X,XXXX,XXXX,CCCC}

Where:

- X = 0 Initiate LSS only if PP active flag = 0
- ≠ 0 Initiate LSS whether PP active flag is set or not

CCCC = DST ordinal

A check is made to see if a PP is already assigned to this DST ordinal. If no, check for available PP and if one is available, proceed to either set the PP active flag or not and then store the DST ordinal and 'LSS' in the input register. If a PP was assigned to the DST ordinal initially, check if LSS should be initiated anyway. If no, clear the output register and exit. If yes, proceed as above if a PP is available or reserved. Exit if PP job queue is full. After the input register has been set up in the available PP the message buffers are cleared and the LSP count updated. Check for a previously assigned LSP. If no, get pointer to PP reserved when no LSP is assigned. Push down the available PP chain. Whether another LSP was assigned or not, if no PP is available, make an entry into the peripheral job table, identify it as a stack processor and push down the stack placing LSP on top. Then, update the PPQ count and exit clearing the output register. If after LSP assignment check there was a PP available assign LSP to control point zero, set the LSP flag for PP status and job queue and exit, clearing the output register.

M.NOTE - Null Function  
{0042,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

This function is for use in debugging PP programs. It may be used as a breakpoint. M.NOTE is cleared by MTR.

M.NTIME - Enter New Time Limit  
{0041,TTTT,TXXX,XXXX,XX NN}

A central processor job time limit of TTTT seconds is entered at the control point. Any previous time limit is superceded. If the requesting PPU is assigned to control point zero, the parameter NN will give the number of the control point to be considered; in any other case this parameter is irrelevant.

M.PASS - MTR PASS  
{0036,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

Indicates a no operation by MTR and it will be cleared by another routine.



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M.PATCH - Enter Patch into MTR  
{0045,AAAA,BBBB,CCCC,DDDD}

Where:

AAAA = address for BBBB

CCCC = address for DDDD

Simply inserts patch at address indicated. May be used by an operator during debugging of MTR.

M.PPCH - Request Channel Surveillance by PP MTR  
{0043,BBAA,DDCC,XXXX,RRRR}

AA = First choice channel number

BB = Second choice channel number

CC = Third choice channel number

DD = Fourth choice channel number

RRRR = 0 reply immediately ≠ 0 reply after reservation

This function is part of the RCH routine. M.RCH is a CP monitor function. If CP monitor requests a channel and the request is rejected, the M.RCH function is changed to M.PPCH, in order that MTR can keep a surveillance of the channels until the requested channel is free. MTR will update the channel reject history and when the requested channel is available, MTR will change the M.PPCH to M.RCH and initiate CP monitor.

M.RACT - Request Control Point Activity  
{0037,XXXX,N,IIII,XXXX,XXXX}

This request allows a PPU to know the various activity counts of control point NN at a given time (NN cannot be zero). If the parameter IIII is non-zero, the pseudo-activity count will be incremented or decremented by the constant IIII (after sign extension). The reply of monitor is made via the PPU output register:

- Byte 1 control point status {C.CPSTAT}
- 2 control point activity {general activity} count
- 3 PP delay count
- 4 pseudo-activity count

M.RBTST0 - Request RBT Storage  
{0016,SSSS,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

MTR sets SSSS=100B as the new RBT starting address.

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3.4

M.PPJ - Request Peripheral Job  
{0000,0000,0000,XXXX,XXXX}

Where:

DDDDDDDD = time delay {unit = 0.25 msec.}

Requests initiation of a PP program. If the PP job queue is full, exit. If not, check if delay is requested. If no, process the PP job assignment. If delay is requested, enter request into the delay stack, write information out to the peripheral job table and rank it. Then update the control point activity count and the delayed PP count, clear the output register and exit.

M.RSTOR - Request Storage  
{001?,CCCC,XXXX,00TT,XXXX}

Where:

- CCCC = Requested CM/1000
- XXXX = Requested ECS/1000
- TT = 00 CM request only
- = 01 ECS request only
- = 02 CM and ECS request
- = 03 Request reserved CM
- = 04 Request CM - will await request
- = 06 Request CM+ECS will await request
- = 07 IP.POSFL from swapper
- = 20 Priority storage requested

MTR replies to request by setting CCCC and/or XXXX to values actually assigned to the control point and by setting byte 0 to zero. These values should be compared with the original values requested to determine whether these requests have been honored or not. A request for more storage is rejected if not enough storage is available or if a storage move is already in progress. A request for less storage is always honored as soon as possible. If TT = 02 or 06, MTR can honor a part of the request, without honoring the other.

MTR

SCOPE  
3.4

M.SCH - Initiate Integrated Scheduler  
{0035,000X,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

Where:

X = 2 places {0000,0R}=0R4} in stack ELSE initiate Scheduler immediately.

If X≠2, call the Scheduler, clear the output register and exit. Otherwise, check if Request Stack is full and if yes, call the Scheduler to empty it before making stack entry. If stack is not full, make entry. In either case, advance the request stack pointer.

M.SEF - Set Error Flag  
{0026,XXXX,EEEE,XXXX,XXXX}

Monitor will drop the central program at control point NN and set the error flag to the value EEEE.

M.SEQ - Assign Job Sequence Number  
{0025,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

Monitor returns in byte 1 of the PPU output register a job sequence number {in display code}.

M.SLPER - Initiate CPMTR in Other CPU  
{0047,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

M.SLPER is issued to initiate CPMTR in the other CPU. CPMTR itself will check and issue the function if the other CPU should be executing.

M.SPRCL - Stack Processor Recall  
{0030,00SS,AAAA,00DF,CCCC}

This function is called with F non-zero when a stack request has been completed to update the exit count of that control point {CPSR}, and to update the I/O channel time information {if IOTIME mods are assembled on} using SS\*AAAA which is the disk factor {SS=millisecond/PRV\*4}\*PRV count {AAAA}. If F is zero, then only the I/O channel time information is updated. CCCC is the control point area address.

M.STEP - Monitor Step Control  
{0015,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

This control is initiated by a keyboard request. MTR sets an internal step control flag and at each subsequent request MTR pauses for console keyboard input. A space from the keyboard causes MTR to process the request. A period from the keyboard causes MTR to process the request and clear the step control flag to resume high speed operation. If NN = 0, all PPU requests are stepped. If

MTR

SECT  
3.4

When non-zero, control point NN is the only one to be placed in step mode; only the requests issued by the PPU's assigned to control point N will be stepped.

M.TRACE - Trace Output Registers  
{0046,AAAA,FFFF,NNNN,XXXX}

Where:

AAAA = Absolute address of buffer/1008 {typically within job's field length}

FFFF = Field length of buffer/1008

NNNN = Number of next word pair in buffer.

This is a function reserved for CDC development. A buffer is defined for MTR to dump its trace of the monitor functions issued by other PPs. A trace record consists of a two word entry contain function and PP status information.

M.TSR - Terminate Storage Request  
{0020,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX,XXXX}

DSD issues this function when the operator types DIRABT. This function clears the SMABT flag to zero.

This causes the rejection of an M.RSTOR function that is hung up because a control point will not allow itself to be moved.

SECTION TEN

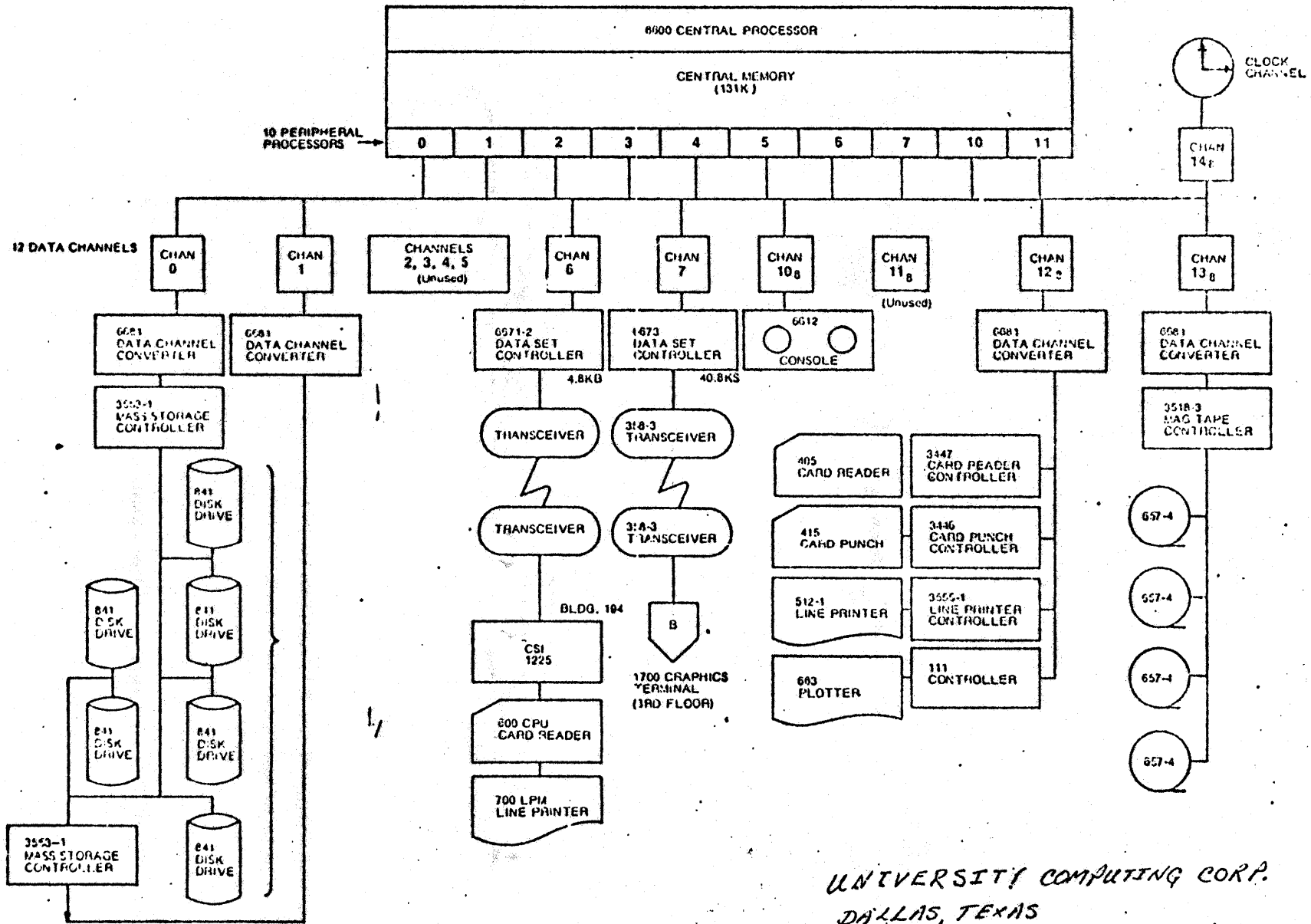
EXTERNAL  
INPUT / OUTPUT

## SECTION TEN - EXTERNAL INPUT/OUTPUT

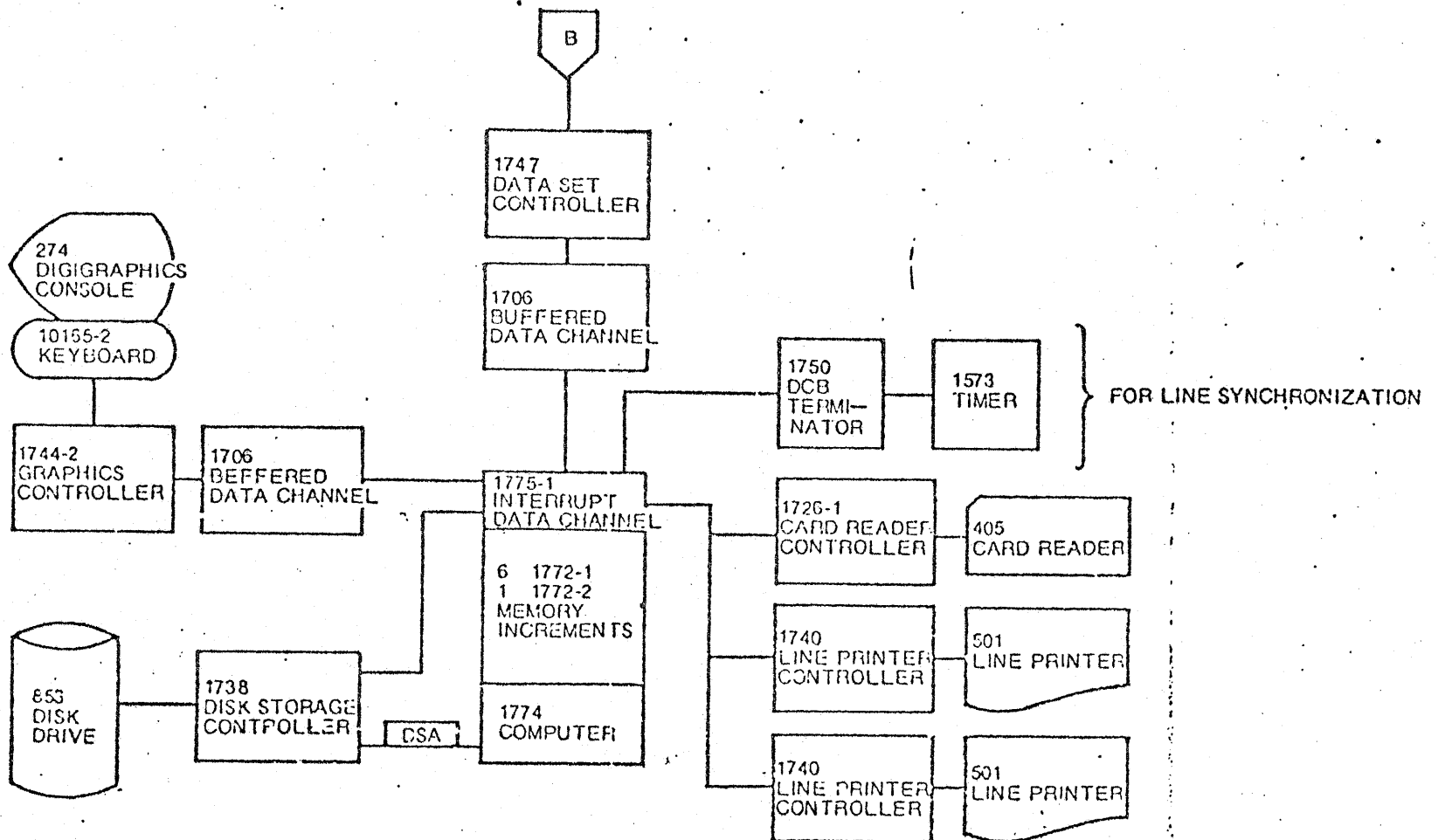
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# 6600 CONFIGURATION

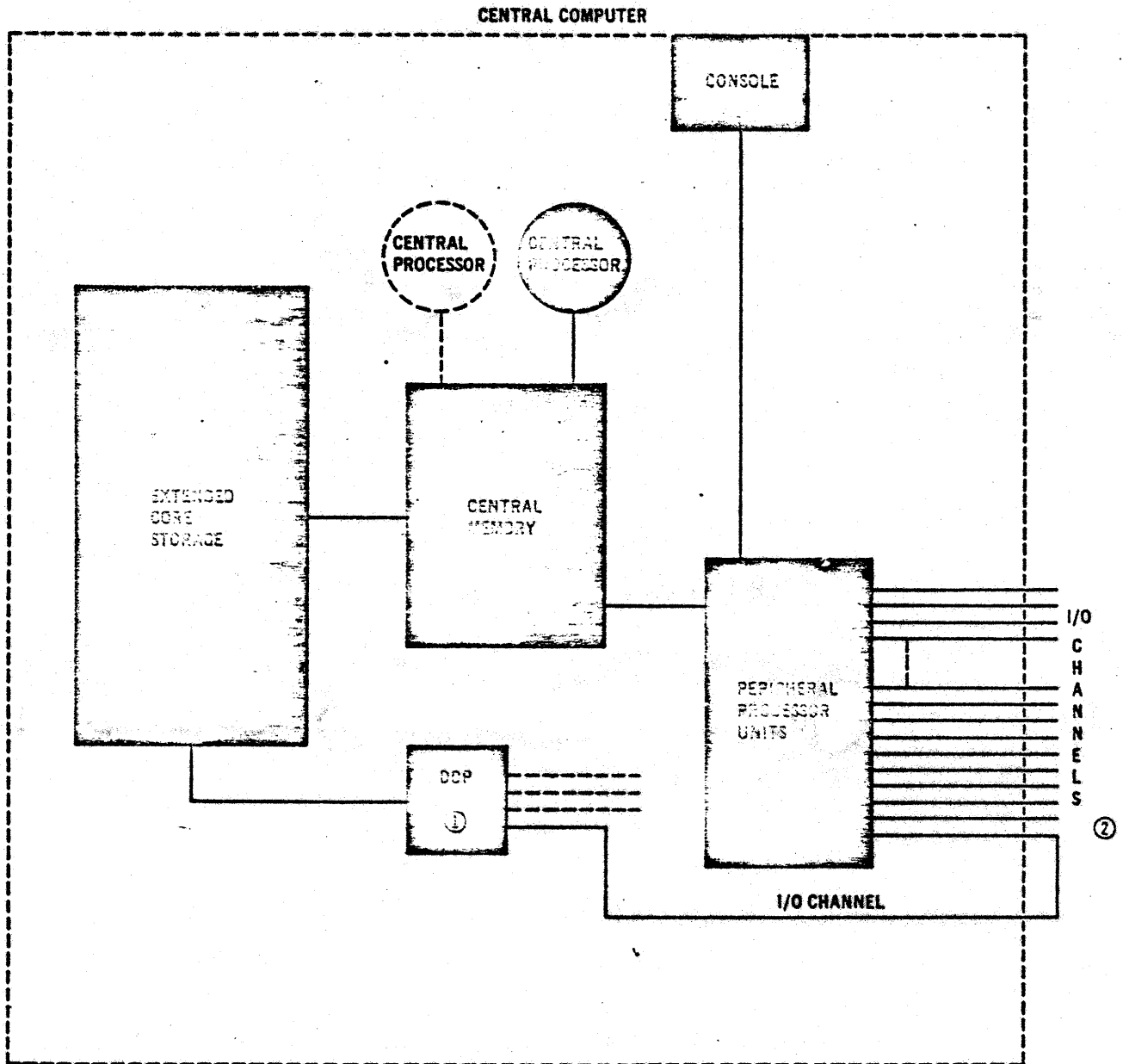


# REMOTE GRAPHICS/ BATCH TERMINAL

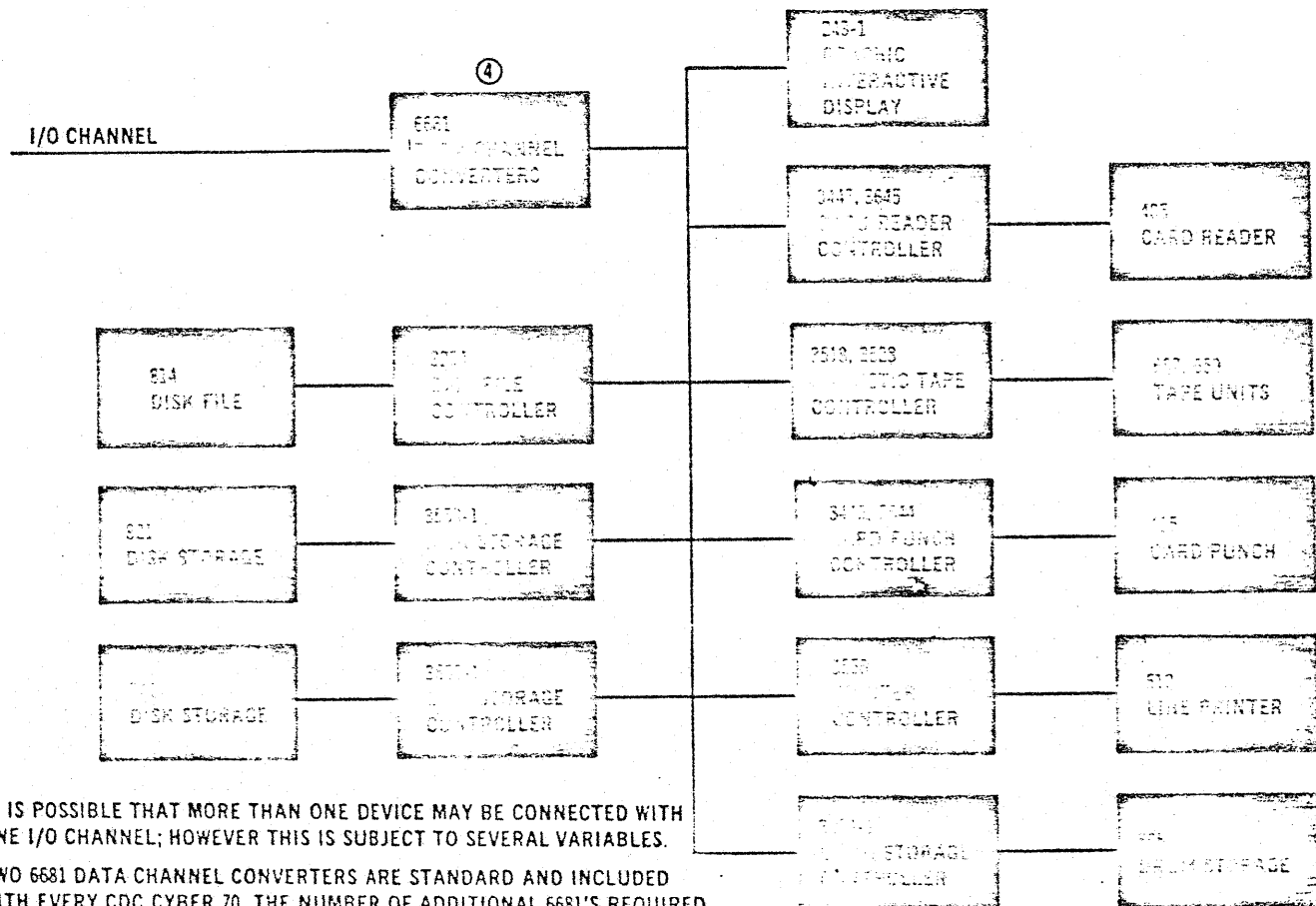
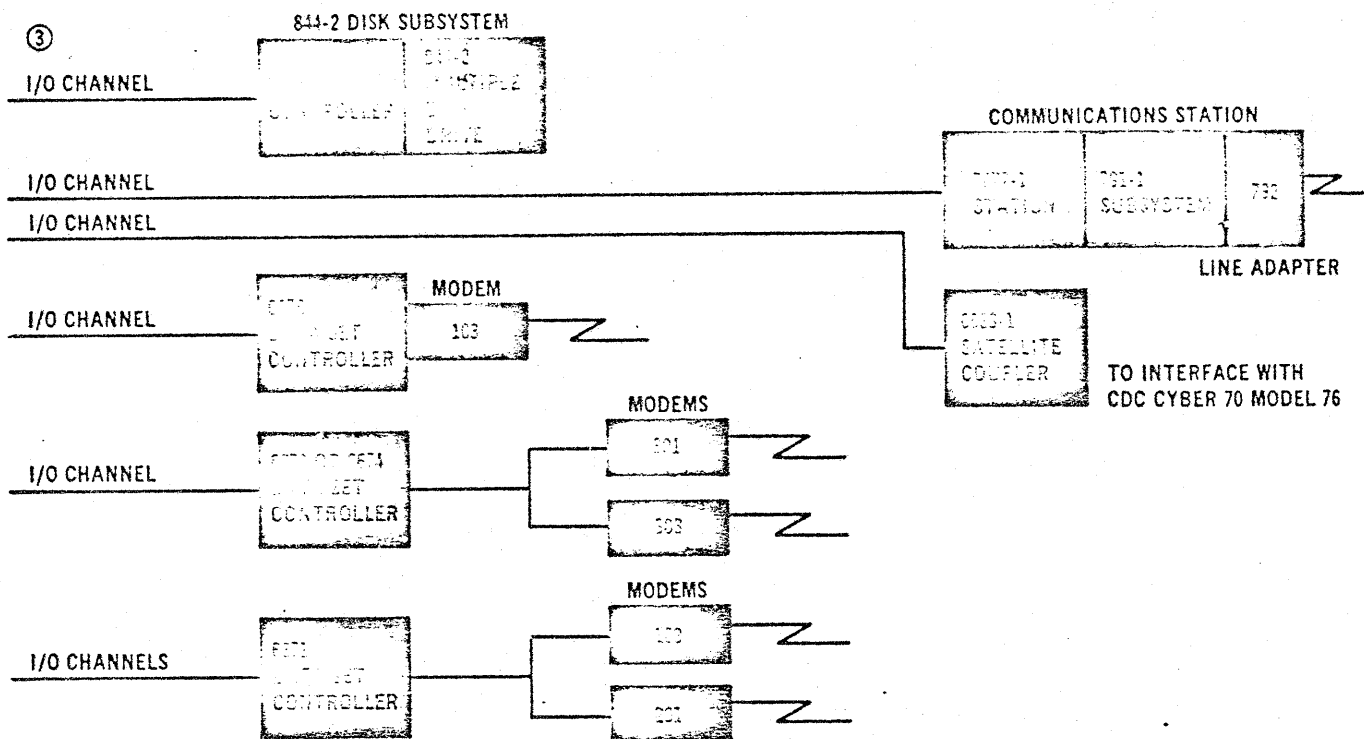




**CDC CYBER 70 MODELS 72, 73, 74 GENERAL CONFIGURATION GUIDE**



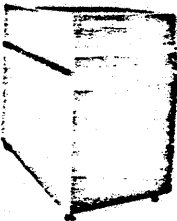

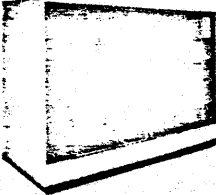
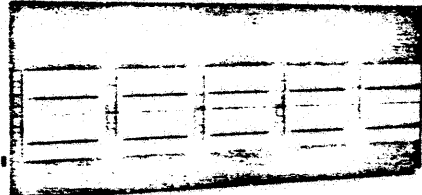
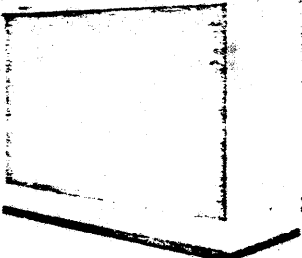
- ① DISTRIBUTIVE DATA PATH.
- ② TO PERIPHERALS AND CONTROLLERS.

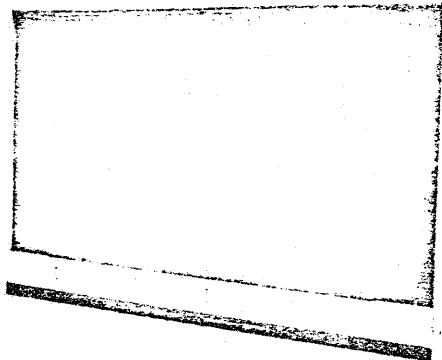


③ IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MORE THAN ONE DEVICE MAY BE CONNECTED WITH ONE I/O CHANNEL; HOWEVER THIS IS SUBJECT TO SEVERAL VARIABLES.

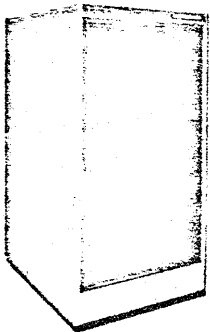
④ TWO 6681 DATA CHANNEL CONVERTERS ARE STANDARD AND INCLUDED WITH EVERY CDC CYBER 70. THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL 6681'S REQUIRED IS A FUNCTION OF SEVERAL VARIABLES, BUT NORMALLY VARIES BETWEEN 1 AND 3, WITH 2 BEING MOST COMMON.

# PERIPHERAL DEVICES

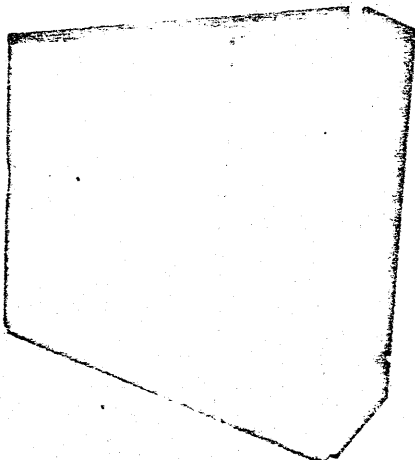
DISK STORAGE DRIVE	Summary Description		844-2
	Controller: Capacity: Positioning Time: Average Access Time: Transfer Rate: Disk Pack:	7054-1 869 million bits 10 to 55 milliseconds 30 milliseconds 6.8 million bps 872	
MASS STORAGE CONTROLLER	Summary Description		7054-1
	Receives from:  Sends to: Controls: Connects to:	Model 72, 73, or 74 Computer System 844-2 Disk Storage Drive Up to 8 Disk Storage Drives One I/O channel	
DISK FILE SYSTEM	Summary Description		7638
	Receives from: Capacity: Positioning Time: Transfer Rate: Number of Disks:	Model 76 Computer System 800 million 6-bit characters 20-140 milliseconds 6.67 million cps 72	
MULTIPLE DISK DRIVE	Summary Description		841
	Controller:  Capacity: Positioning Time: Average Access Time: Transfer Rate: Disk Pack:	3553-1 3553-2 107 to 286 million 6-bit characters 25 to 135 milliseconds 75 milliseconds 420,000 cps One 871	
MASS STORAGE DISK	Summary Description	813	814
	Controller: No. of Disk Files per Controller: Capacity (6-Bit Characters): Positioning Time: Average Latency: Character Transfer Rate:	3234  8  133,000,000 25-110 milliseconds 25 milliseconds 196,000 per second	3234  8  266,000,000 25-110 milliseconds 25 milliseconds 196,000 per second

**MASS STORAGE DISK****Summary Description****821-X**

Controller:	3553
No. of File/Disks per Controller:	8
Capacity (Characters):	419-838,000
Positioning Time:	25-145 milliseconds
Average Latency:	19 milliseconds
Character Transfer Rate:	420,000 per second

**MASS STORAGE DRUM****Summary Description****865**

Controller:	3637
No. of Drums per Controller:	8
Capacity (Characters):	8,300,000
Average Access Time:	17 milliseconds
Storage Transfer Rate:	1,000,000 cps

**EXTENDED CORE STORAGE****Summary Description****7030**

Access Time:	3.2 microseconds per 488 bits
Maximum Storage:	20 million characters
Distributive Data Path:	480-bit buffer register (up to 4)

**7030-1**

Core Storage:	1,259,520 characters
Transfer Rate:	25 million cps

**7030-2**

Core Storage:	2,519,040 characters
Transfer Rate:	50 million cps

**7030-4**

Core Storage:	5,038,080 characters
Transfer Rate:	100 million cps

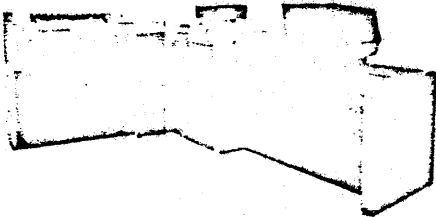
**7030-8**

Core Storage:	10,076,160 characters
Transfer Rate:	100 million cps

**7030-16**

Core Storage:	20,152,320 characters
Transfer Rate:	100 million cps

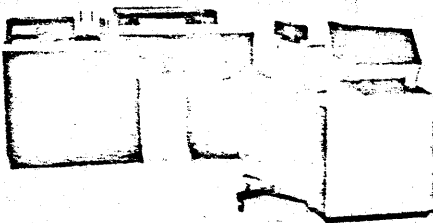
---

**LOW-SPEED BATCH  
TERMINAL****Summary Description****731**

Receives from:  
Memory:  
Card Reader:  
Line Printer:  
Options:

Communications Station/Subsystem  
8K; 8-bit bytes of 16-bit words  
300 cpm  
300 lpm  
730-100 Memory Increment  
730-101 Display  
730-102 Eight-Channel Increment  
730-103 Cyclic Encoder  
730-104 Card Punch/Reader

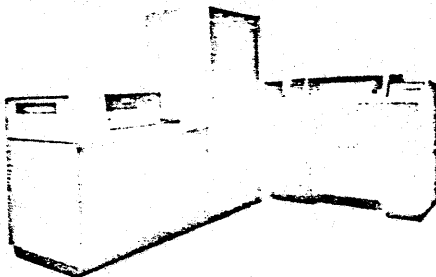
---

**MEDIUM-SPEED BATCH  
TERMINAL****Summary Description****732**

Receives from:  
Memory:  
Card Reader:  
Line Printer:  
Options:

Communications Station/Subsystem  
8K; 8-bit bytes of 16-bit words  
500 cpm  
600 lpm  
730-100 Memory Increment  
730-101 Display  
730-102 Eight-Channel Increment  
730-103 Cyclic Encoder  
730-104 Card Punch/Reader

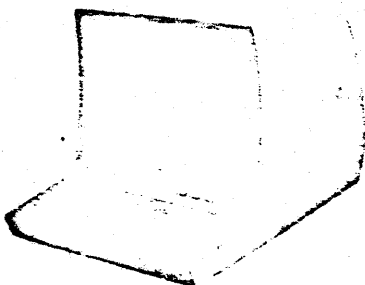
---

**HIGH-SPEED BATCH  
TERMINAL****Summary Description****733**

Receives from:  
Memory (200 nanosecond):  
Card Reader:  
Line Printer:  
Options:

Communications Station/Subsystem  
8K; 8-bit bytes of 16-bit words  
1200 cpm  
1200 lpm (595-X print train)  
733-101  
733-110  
733-120  
733-140 Memory Increment

---

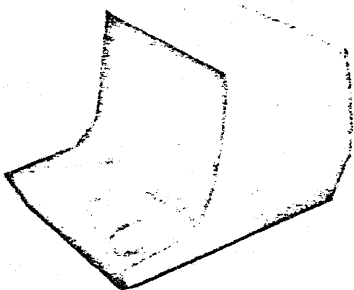
**REMOTE ALPHA/NUMERIC  
DISPLAY TERMINAL****Summary Description****711**

Controller:  
Memory Capacity:  
No. of Consoles per Controller:  
CRT Entry/Display:  
Keyboard:  
No. of Characters per Display:

Included in 711  
256 8-bit words  
1  
8 inches x 10 inches  
Electronic  
640

---

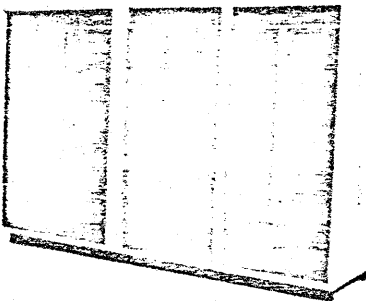
---

**TELETYPEWRITER COMPATIBLE  
DISPLAY TERMINAL****Summary Description****713**

---

Controller:	Included in 713
CRT Entry/Display:	8 inches x 10 inches
No. of Consoles per Controller:	1
Memory Capacity:	256 8-bit words
Keyboard:	Electronic
No. of Characters per Display:	640 or 1280

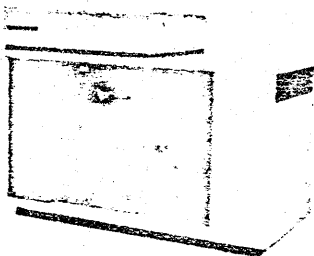
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**COMMUNICATIONS STATION****Summary Description****7077-1**

---

Interfaces to:	CDC Cyber 70 Models 72, 73, 74 input/output channel
Controls:	Up to three 791-1 (144 channels) Communication Subsystems
Memory:	16,384 bytes
Cycle Time:	1.1 microsecond
Memory Expansion:	To 65,536 bytes CDC 10262 Memory Module
Buffer Storage:	8K words

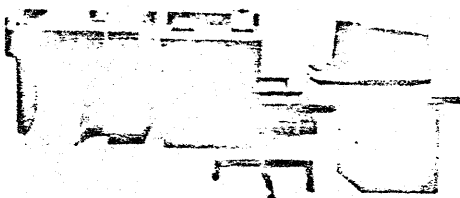
---

**COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEM****Summary Description****791-1**

---

Interfaces to:	7077-1 Communications Station or 7611-10 Service Station
Communication Adapters:	48
Sends to:	(up to 16) 792 Communication Adapters
Core Memory:	4096 16-bit words
Cycle Time:	200 nanosecond
Line Speed:	75 to 50,000 bps
Expansion:	10274-1 Memory Module

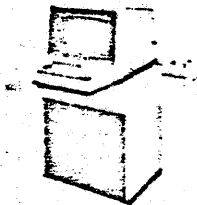



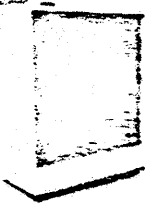
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**REMOTE TERMINAL****Summary Description****200 User Terminal**

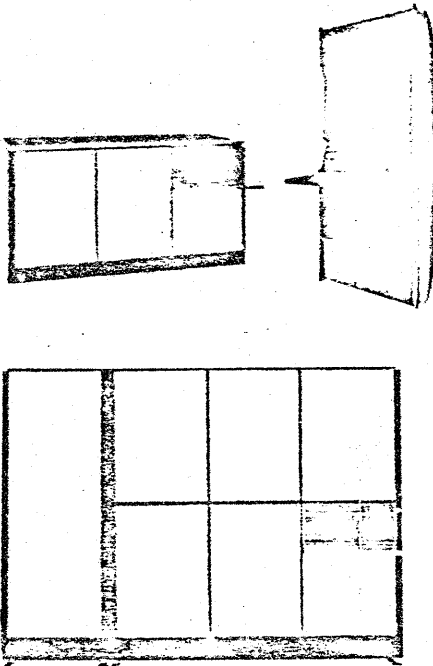
---

CRT Entry/Display:	6 inches x 8 inches
Card Reader:	333 cpm
Printer:	300 lpm
Batch Operations:	Yes
Interactive Operations:	Yes
No. of Printable Characters:	63

---

REMOTE ENTRY/DISPLAY TERMINAL	Summary Description	217-2
	Controller: No. of Devices per Controller: Display Size: Format: No. of Printable Characters: Character Set: Keyboard:	Included in 217-2 1 6 inches x 8 inches 20 x 50 63 BCD coded Included
DATA SET CONTROLLER	Summary Description	6671
	Receives from: Controls:	Model 72, 73, or 74 Computer System Up to 16 103 (110 bps) or 201 (2000, 2400 bps) Data Sets
DATA SET CONTROLLER	Summary Description	6673
	Receives from: Controls:	(same as 6671) Up to 16 103 (110 bps) or 201 (2000, 2400, 4800 bps) Data Sets
DATA SET CONTROLLER	Summary Description	6674
	Receives from: Controls:	(same as 6671) Up to 4 (40.8K bps) 301B Data Sets
DATA SET CONTROLLER	Summary Description	6676
	Receives from: Controls: Compatible with:	(same as 6671) Up to 64 (110 bps) 103 Data Sets Model 33 or 35 TTY

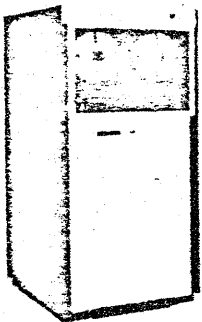
**CENTRAL PROCESSOR**



Summary Description	1704	1774	1714
Storage Capacity:	4,096 to 32,768 words	4,096 to 32,768 words	24,576 to 65,526 words
Cycle Time:	1.1 microseconds	1.5 microseconds	1.1 microseconds
Word Length:	18 bits*	18 bits*	18 bits*
Average Instruction Execution Time:	3.8 microseconds	10.0 microseconds	3.8 microseconds
Addressability:	word, relative	character, word, relative	word, relative
Memory Protect:	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Interrupts:	16	16	16
Number of Channels:	1 Buffered 1 Unbuffered	1 Buffered 1 Unbuffered	1 Buffered 1 Unbuffered
Number of Peripherals per Channel:	8	8	8
Memory Protect:	Yes	Yes	Yes
Memory Parity Check:	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Registers:	9	9	9

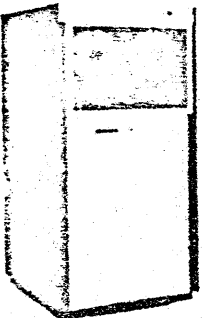
\*Includes one parity and one memory protect bit.

**TAPE TRANSPORTS**




Summary Description	657-1	657-2	657-3	657-4
Tape Speed, IPS:	37.5	75	112.5	150
Densities:	200, 556, 800 bpi	200, 556, 800 bpi	200, 556, 800 bpi	200, 556, 800 bpi
Transfer Rate, KC:	7.5, 20.8, 30	15, 41.7, 60	22.5, 62.5, 90	30, 83.3, 120
Rev. Read:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of Tracks:	7	7	7	7
Controller:	3518-1 3518-2 3518-3 3528-1 3528-2 3528-3			

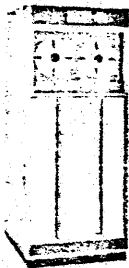
**TAPE TRANSPORTS**

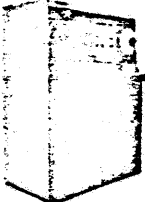


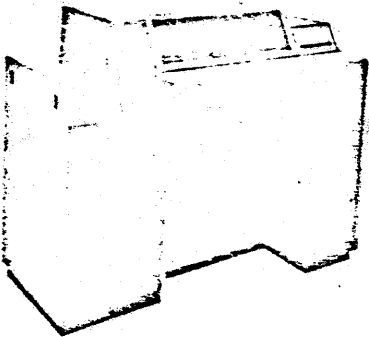
Summary Description	659-1	659-2	659-3	659-4
Tape Speed, IPS:	37.5	75	112.5	150
Densities:	800, 1600 bpi	800, 1600 bpi	800, 1600 bpi	800, 1600 bpi
Transfer Rate, KC:	30, 60	60, 120	90, 180	120, 240
Rev. Read:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. of Tracks:	9	9	9	9
Controller:	3518-2 3518-3 3528-2 3528-3			

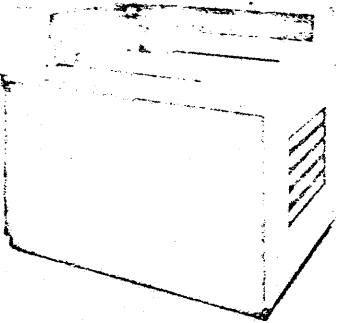


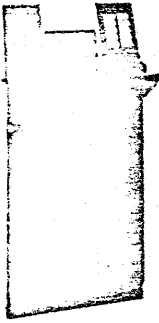
TAPE TRANSPORT	Summary Description	604
	Tape Speed, IPS: Densities: Transfer Rate, KC: Rev. Read: No. of Tracks: Controller:	75 200, 556, 800 bpi 15, 41.7, 60 Yes 7 3228 3229 3421 3423

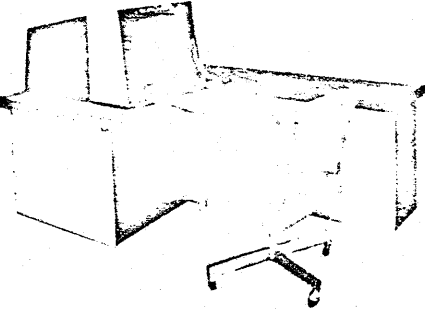
TAPE TRANSPORT	Summary Description	607
	Tape Speed, IPS: Densities: Transfer Rate, KC: Rev. Read: No. of Tracks: Controller:	150 200, 556, 800 bpi 30, 83.3, 120 Yes 7 3228 3229 3421 3423 3522 3621 3625 3626 3623 3624

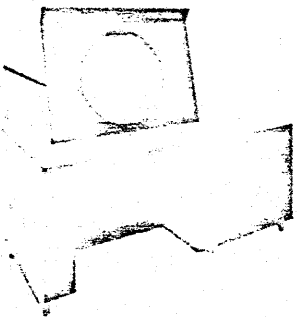
TAPE CERTIFIER	Summary Description	686
	Tape Size: Tape Speed, IPS: Densities:  Format: Microscope:	1/2-inch 150 556, 800, 1600 bpi or 3200 flux change per inch plus one additional density optional  7- or 9-track 10x or 20x

LINE PRINTER	Summary Description	512
	Controller: No. of Printers per Controller: Printing Speed:  No. of Characters per Line: No. of Printable Characters: Horizontal Spacing: Vertical Spacing: Form Advance Rate: Form Width: Form Length: No. of Copies:	3555 1 1200 lines per minute with 48 character font  136 64 10 characters per inch 6 or 8 lines per inch 70 inches per second nominal 3 to 21 inches wide Up to 22 inches long Up to 6 copies

CARD READER	Summary Description	405
	Controllers:	3447 (for one 405) 3649 (for two 405's)
	Number of Controllers per Channel:	8
	Number of Card Readers per Controller:	1
	Card Read Speed:	1200 cpm
	Read Check:	Light Dark Probe
	Input Stacker Capacity:	4000 Cards
	Output Stacker Capacity:	4000 Cards
Secondary Output Stacker Capacity:	240 Cards	

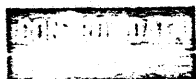
CARD PUNCH	Summary Description	415
	Controllers:	3446 (for one 415) 3644 (for two 415's)
	Number of Controllers per Channel:	8
	Number of Card Punches per Controller:	1
	Card Punching Speed:	250 cpm
	Punch Modes:	Row Punching
	Input Hopper Capacity:	1200 Cards
	Output Hopper Capacity:	1500 Cards

GRAPHICS TERMINAL SUBSYSTEM	Summary Description	240
	Entry/Display:	12 inches x 12 inches
	Capacity (12 bit words):	4,000 to 12,000 words
	Memory Cycle Time:	1.2 microseconds
	On-Line or Off-Line Operation:	Yes

DIGIGRAPHIC CONSOLE	Summary Description	274
	Controller:	1744
	Number of Controllers per Channel:	8
	Number of Digigraphic Consoles per Controller:	1
	Display Surface Area:	300 square inches with 20 inch diameter. Flat faced surface.
	Display Capacity:	Up to 2000 inches of curves or up to 1800 characters of any size or font.

## ROTATING MASS STORAGE - SUMMARY

MODEL	CHARACTER CAPACITY	CHAR/SEC TRANSFER RATE	POSITIONING TIME MSEC	ACCESS MECHANISMS
813 Disk File	133 million	196KC	25 - 110	1
814 Disk File	266 million	196KC	25 - 110	2
821-1 Data File	419 million	420KC	25 - 145	1
✓ 821-2 Data File	838 million	420KC	25 - 145	2
✓ 841-3 Multiple Disk File	107 million	420KC	25 - 135	3
841-4 Multiple Disk File	143 million	420KC	25 - 135	4
841-5 Multiple Disk File	179 million	420KC	25 - 135	5
841-6 Multiple Disk File	214 million	420KC	25 - 135	6
841-7 Multiple Disk File	250 million	420KC	25 - 135	7
841-8 Multiple Disk File	286 million	420KC	25 - 135	8
842-2 Disk Drive	116 million	420KC	10 - 55	1
854 Disk Drive	8.2 million	208KC	30 - 165	1
863 Drum Unit	4.1 million	62.5 - 2000KC	17	fixed heads
865 Drum Unit	8.3 million	1MC	17	fixed heads
6638 Disk File	131 million	1.68MC	25 - 110	2
6638-2 Disk File	65 million	1.68MC	25 - 110	1

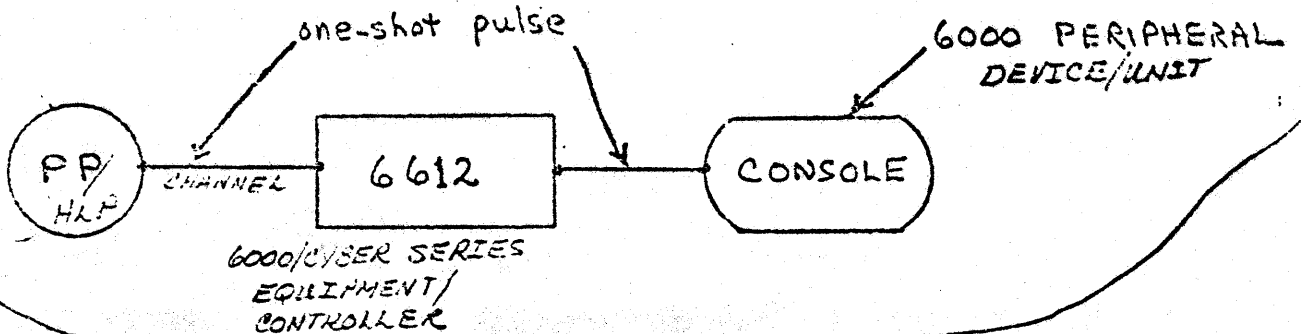


CHANNEL CHARACTERISTICS FOR CYBER 72,73,74  
AND 6000 SERIES  
COMPUTERS

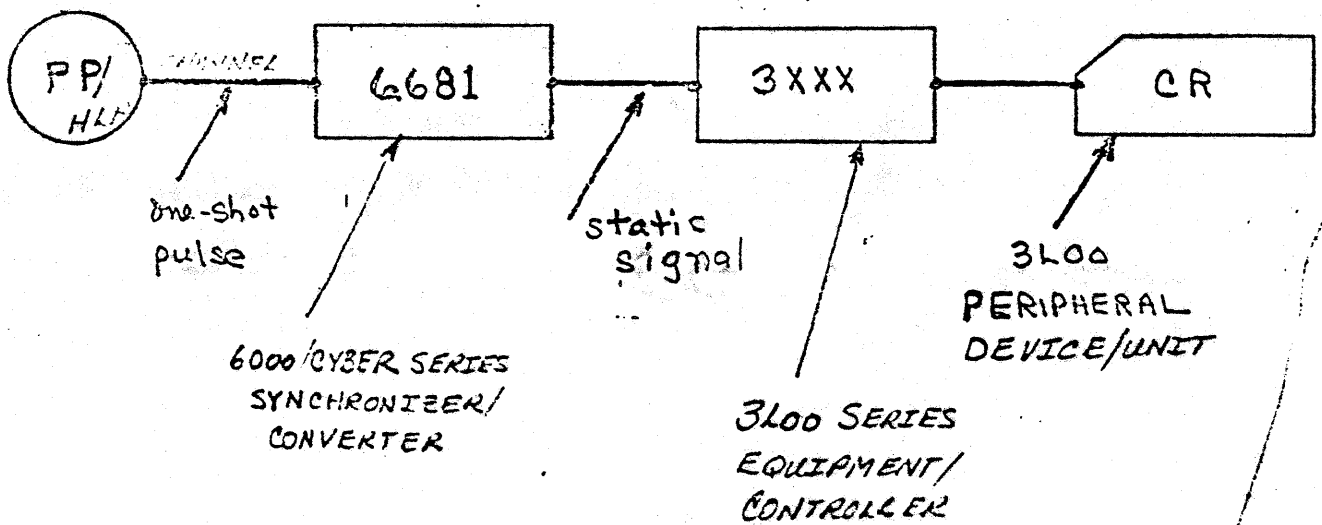
- . Any PP can read/write any channel
- . Software interlock via M.RCH request to monitor provides but does not guarantee disciplined use of a channel by only one peripheral processor
- . Channels can be "hung" by wrong code sequences
- . PPU's are a kind of higher level processor (HLP) in contrast to a controller/equipment which has no processor.
- . The communication language spoken between PPU's and external controllers is composed of functions being sent by the PPU/HLP across the channel and received and acknowledge by the controller by means of a returned status back across the channel to the PPU/HLP
- . The purpose of the communication language is to send data words (12-bits) across the channels
- . The channel is composed of a 12-bit register to hold either a function or data and two flags to express active/inactive and full/empty states

# THE TWO POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT CONFIGURATIONS FOR I/O

## A. NATIVE TO CYBER/6000 MAINFRAMES



## B. NOT NATIVE TO CYBER/6000 MAINFRAMES

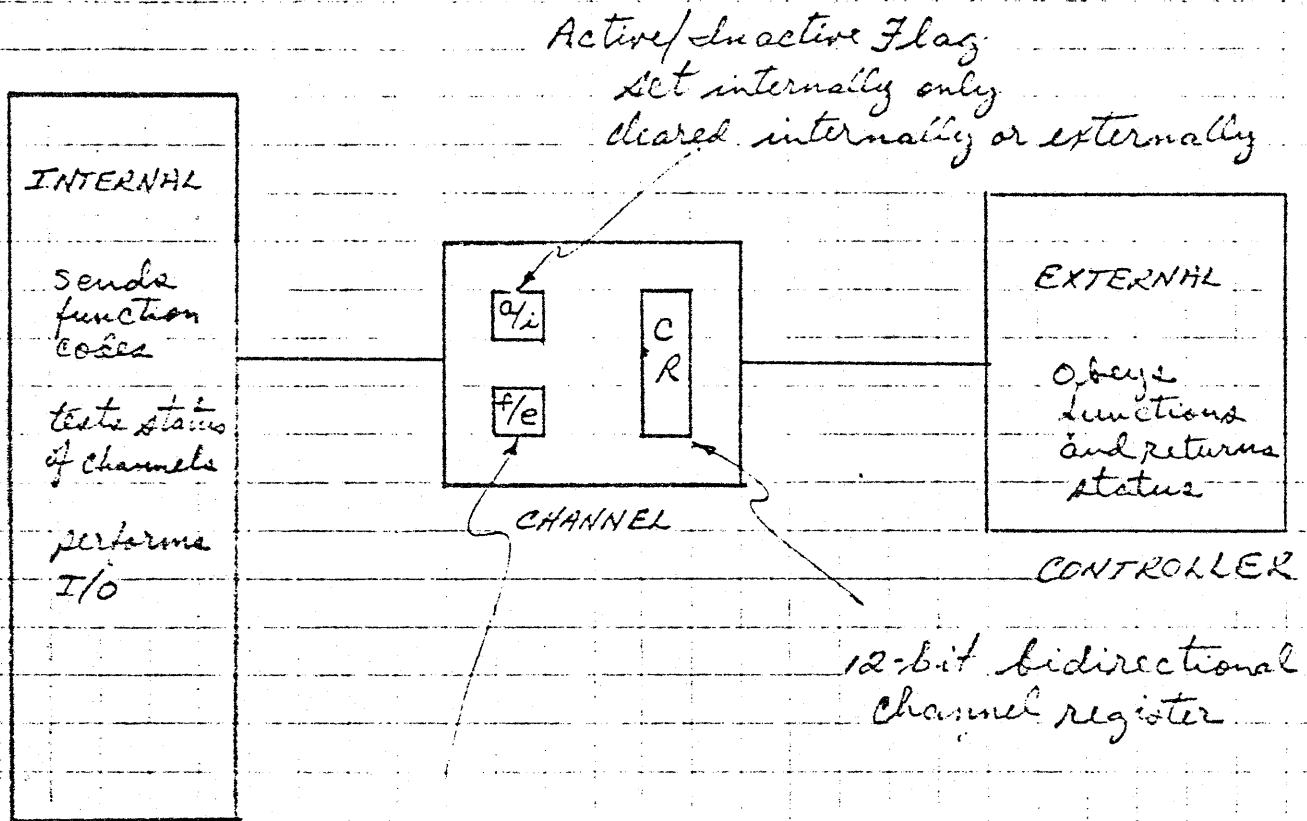


Reference:

I/O SPECS. CH 1 & 4  
Pub. No. 60352500

# MAIN COMPONENTS OF A CYBER/6000

## DATA CHANNEL



PPU

Full/Empty Flag

set internally or externally  
cleared internally or externally

Reference:

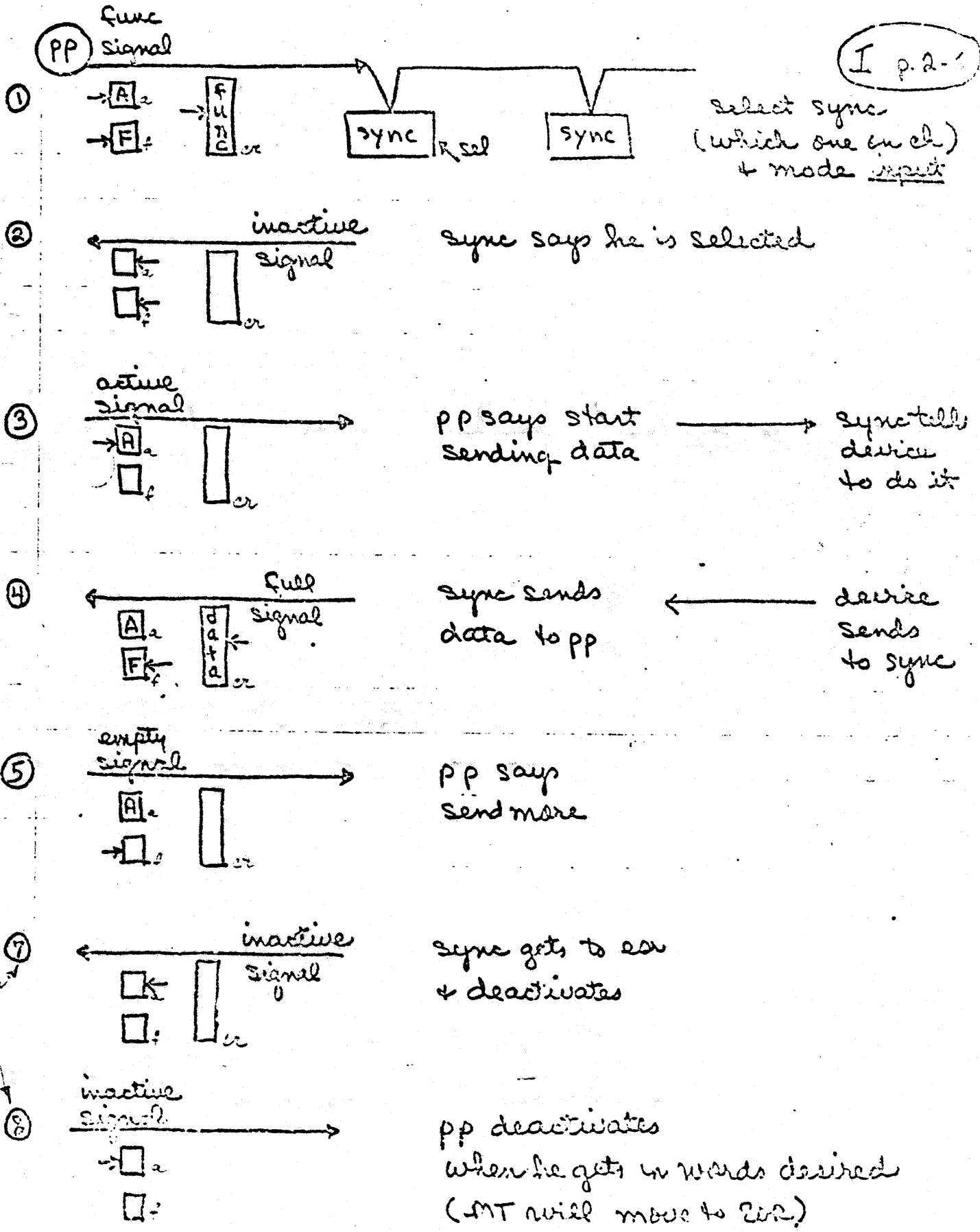
I/O SPEC, 2-1,5

60352500

# How Data Input Works

## Data Input

I p. 2-1



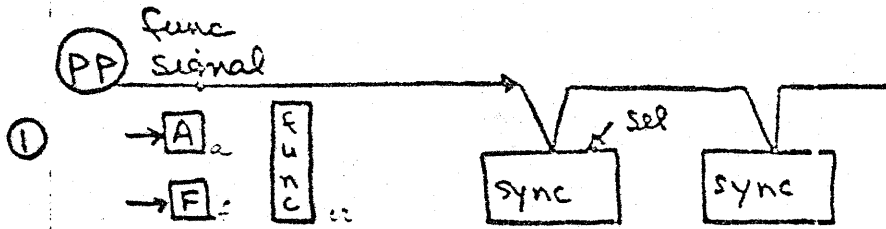
LOOP

now we need register with

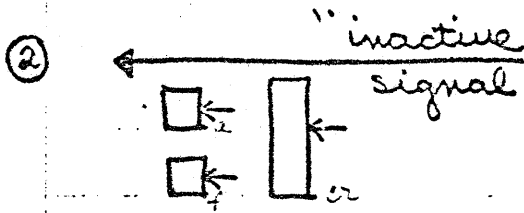
Status

I p. 2 0

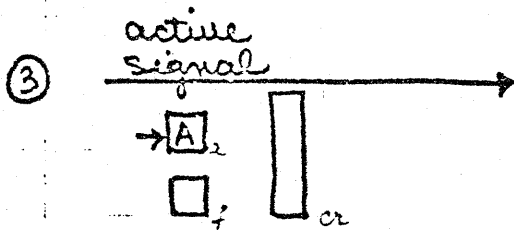
FNC 71200, 000  
(1300, 00)



sel sync  
mode: status

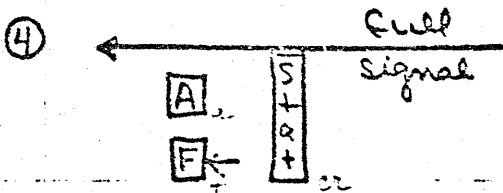


sync says he is selected

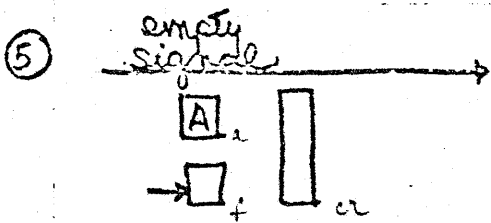


PP says send me status!

ACN ch

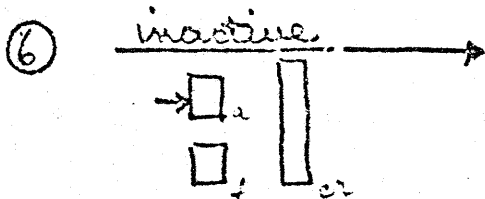


sync sends status



pp says he got it

IAN ch



pp deactivates ch + sync

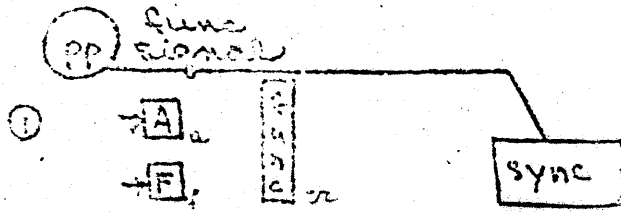
PCN ch



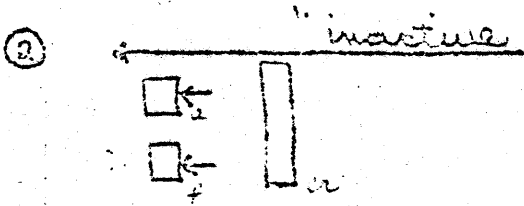
# How Data Output Works

Output

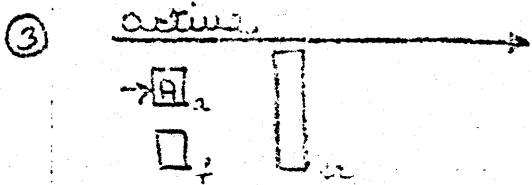
I p. 2-8



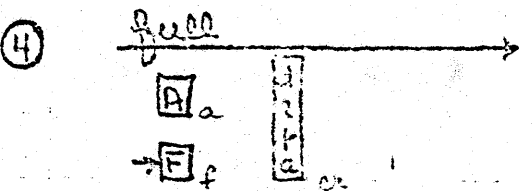
Select sync -  
mode: output



sync says he is selected

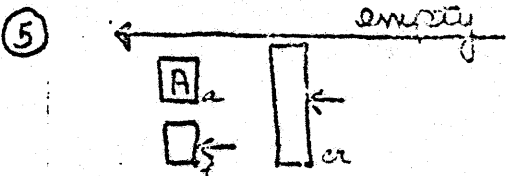


pp says here comes the data



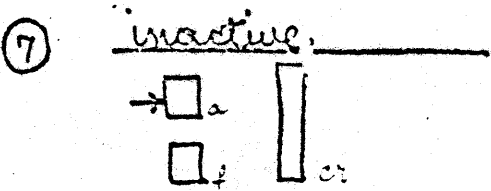
pp sends the data &  
tells sync.

loop



accepts data &  
asks for more

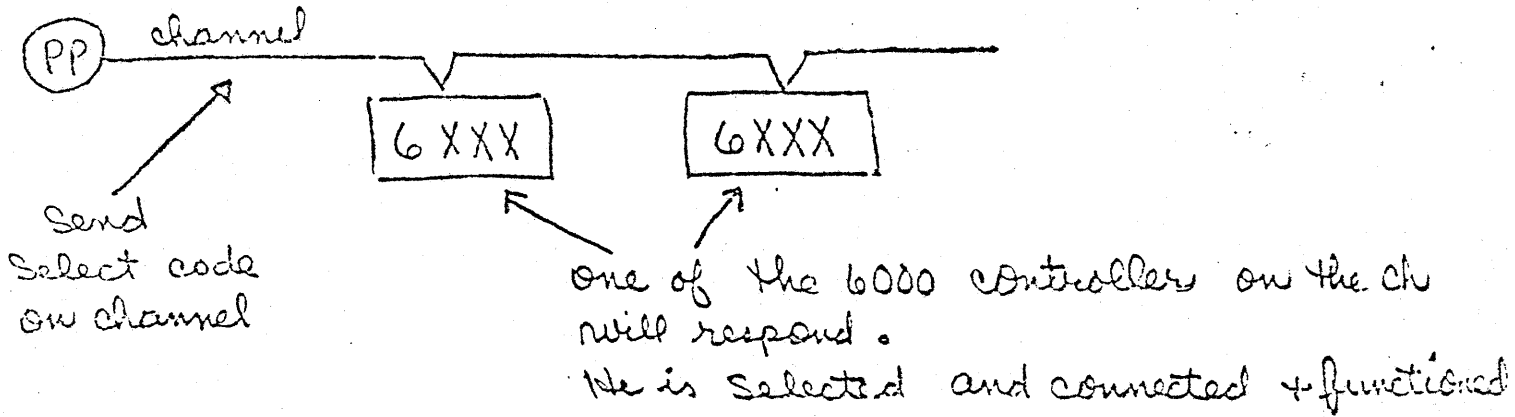
WAIT FOR EMPTY SIGNAL



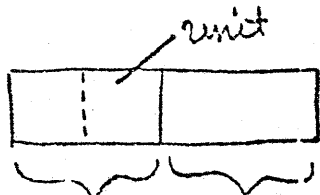
pp deactivates sync.  
when there

(Selecting, Connecting, and Functioning)  
 CYBER70/6000 - Type Equipment Access

The SELECT code selects, connects, and functions a 6000 eq.

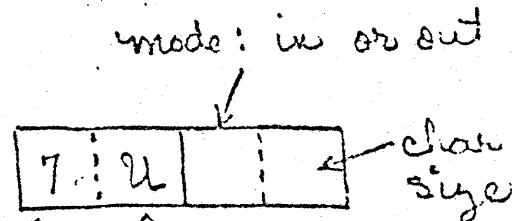


ie  
 select code:



eg. which 6XXX  
 op. what to do (function)

example -  
 console:

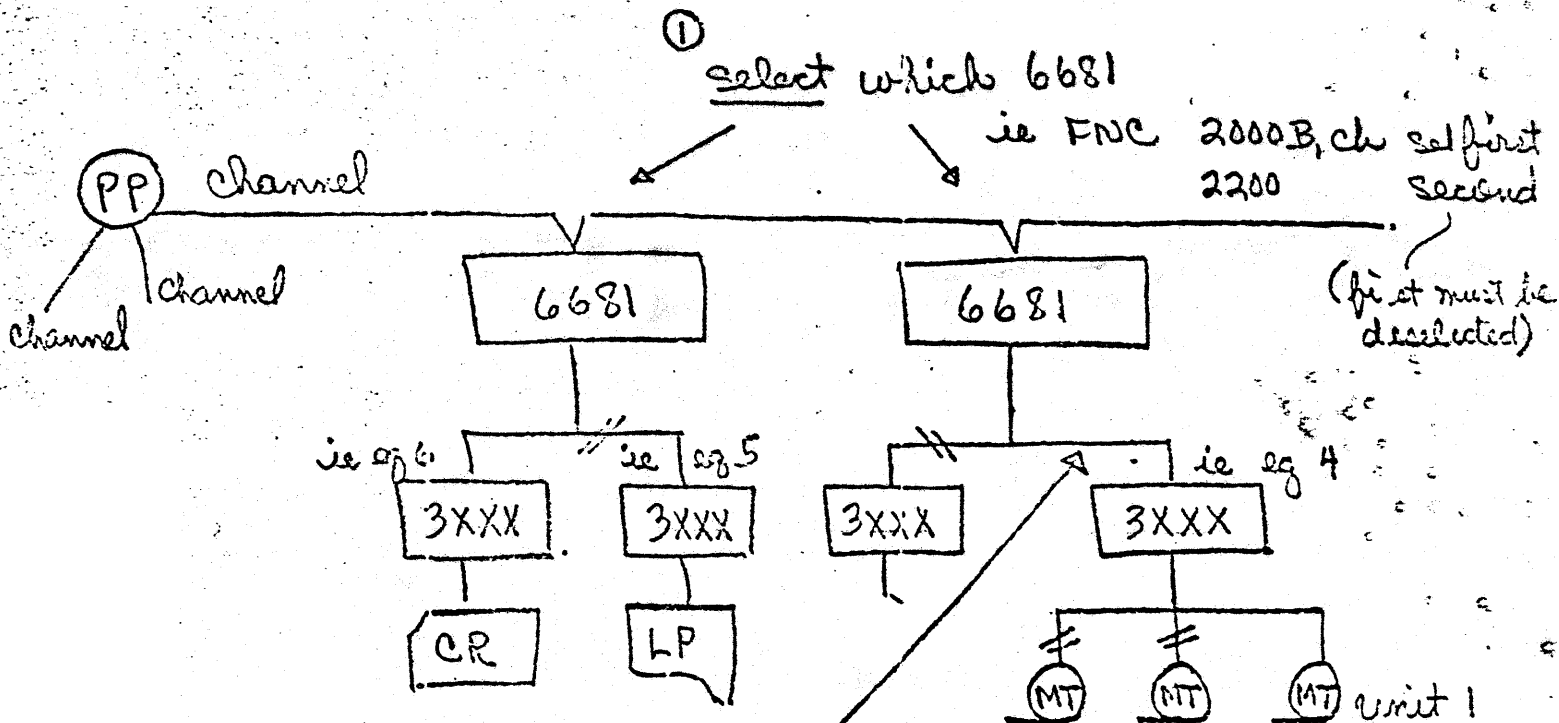


eg 7  
 unit: left or right console  
 mode: in or out

# (Selecting, Connecting, and Functioning) 3000-Type Equipment Access

PE-6681 p.9

- We select a 6681 interface
- We connect and then function a 3000 eq. } thru the selected 6681



② Connect the 3XXX  
ie FNC 4001, ch  
connects MT eg 4 unit 1  
(thru the selected 6681)

③ then function the 3XXX  
(tell it what to do)  
ie FNC 0XXX, ch

PE-6681 p.12

FNC  
acc; thru the  
selected 6681 &  
connected 3XXX

(look at codes under  
3000 eq.)

10-21

func code  
to start motion  
page eject  
etc

# INPUT / OUTPUT INSTRUCTIONS

AJM	}	check CHANNEL ACTIVE flag
IJM		
FJM	}	check CHANNEL FULL flag
EJM		
ACN	*	activate channel
DCN	*	deactivate channel
FNC	*	send function code
FAN	*	send function from A
IAN	*	input a word to A
IAM	**	input a block to PP memory
OAN	*	output a word from A
OAM	**	output a block from PP memory

\* THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAN HANG THE PP  
\*\* THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAN BE A NOP

2/72



# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODE I & II

Mode II Conn

MODE I CONN

Initiate  
Conn

FNC 1000, ch

FNC 4000, ch

Output  
Conn  
Code.

LDC      ← 0-3  
ACN      EQUA ie 1001  
PAN      ch  
FJM      ch  
DCN      \*, ch  
          ch

Mode II Func

MODE I FUNC

Initiate  
Func

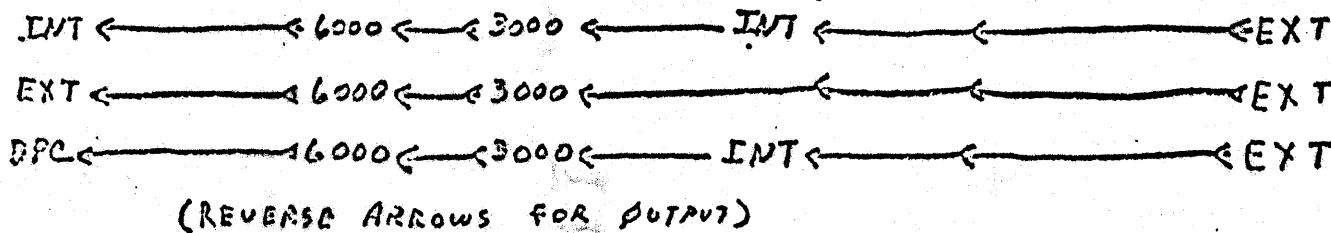
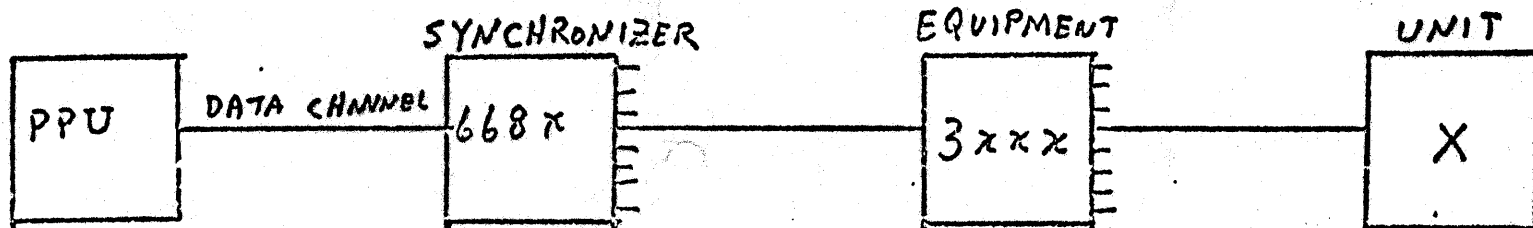
FNC 1100, ch

FNC 0XXX, ch

Output  
Func  
Code

LDC      XXXX, ch    ie 5000  
ACN      ch  
PAN      ch  
FJM      \*, ch  
DCN      ch

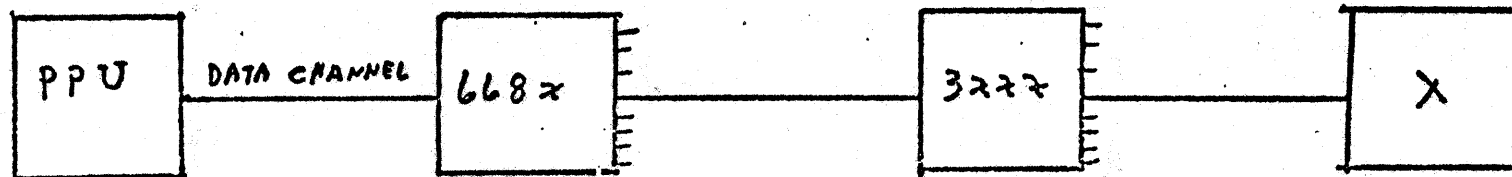
# CODED INPUT - OUTPUT



FUNCTION CODES		SYNCHRONIZER TYPE	
INPUT	OUTPUT		
{ 1400	1600	6684	661
{ 1500			
{ 1401	1601	6684	661
{ 1501			
{ 1410	1610	6684	
{ 1510			

10-25

# BINARY INPUT - OUTPUT



{ 1400 1600 6684 661  
 { 1500

(System 3600 S 2 Manual)

If the number of "1" bits in a data byte is even, a "1" is transmitted on the parity line to make the total number of "1" bits odd. \* If the number of "1" bits in the data byte is odd, a "1" is not transmitted on the parity line.

A transmission parity error exists if the total number of "1" bits transmitted on the 12 data lines plus the parity line is even, indicating that a bit has been lost or picked up.

Parity Error in a Connect Code: If a parity error is detected in a Connect code, the device does not connect\*\* and neither a Reject nor a Reply is returned to the data channel. Instead, a red indicator in the Equipment Number switch of each equipment detecting the error lights. These parity error conditions must be cleared by either a Channel Clear or a Master Clear prior to a new connect attempt.

Parity Error in a Function Code: If a parity error is detected, the requested functions are not performed, a Parity Error signal is returned to the data channel, and a red indicator in the Equipment Number switch lights. Since neither a Reply nor a Reject is returned to the data channel, the central processor generates an Internal Reject after a wait of 100 microseconds. These parity error indications must be cleared by a Channel Clear or a Master Clear\*\*\*. The equipment must then be reconnected before a new function code can be examined by the controller.

Parity Error in Output Data: If a transmission parity error is detected by the control during a Write operation, the control lights a red indicator in its Equipment Number switch and sends both a Reply and a Parity Error signal to the data channel. The data is written on tape. All operations continue\*\*\*\* unless appropriate programming steps have been taken to sense the Parity Error signal and to rewrite the data. These parity error indications must be cleared by either a Channel Clear or a Master Clear. The equipment must then be reconnected and the appropriate functions reselected prior to the new output.

---

\*Do not confuse this line with the parity error line.

\*\*If the device is connected, it automatically disconnects.

\*\*\*Though operations may continue normally, the validity of a new function code and/or data prior to a Master Clear or Channel Clear is questionable.

\*\*\*\*The validity of the data received from this point until a Channel Clear or Master Clear is questionable.



Parity Errors in Input Data: Transmission parity errors may be detected by the data channel on data received from the equipment. If a parity error is detected, a parity error bit in the data channel is set and a Parity Error indicator on either the channel or console lights. The faulty data is entered into either core storage or the A register. All operations continue\* unless appropriate programming steps have been taken to sense for the set bit and reread the data. These parity error indications may be cleared by a Channel Clear or a Master Clear issued by any 3000 Series system and by a new Read or Write from a 3100/3200 system. Following a Channel Clear or a Master Clear, the equipment must be reconnected and the appropriate functions reselected prior to a new input.

not  
SA conn

Input/Output Parity Error Bit in the Data Channel: The input/output parity error bit is set whenever a transmission parity error is detected. If the error is detected by the equipment, the bit is set by the Parity Error signal.

In 3400/3600/3800 systems, an Interrupt signal may be generated when this bit sets. If the interrupt system has not been set to detect the setting of this bit, the bit may be sensed to detect parity error conditions.

In 3100/3200 systems, this bit must be sensed if transmission parity error conditions are to be detected by the central processor. *X mis. PE not included in abn. EOP*

Refer to the appropriate system reference manual for more information on the input/output parity error bit.

*42.C-10 322X  
2 manual 6064607  
3 manual 604/603  
+ 342X*

Equipment Parity Checking

Each character, whether BCD or binary, transmitted between a control and a unit is checked for correct parity. For BCD characters, correct parity is even, and for binary characters it is odd. During a Write operation, the control adds the correct parity bit to each character and relays it to the tape unit. Approximately 2 milliseconds after writing, a vertical parity error check is made. This time interval is used to check-read the tape and transmit the data back to the control. At the conclusion of a record, a record check character is written. This character is used for longitudinal parity checking. During a Read, vertical and longitudinal parity checks are made by the control when the appropriate data is received.

\*The validity of the data received from this point until the indicators are cleared is questionable.

2117

## 2. How to Request a Channel

LDN	0
STD	D.T2
LDC	0506B
RJM	R.RCH

- What is the first choice channel? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where will the assigned channel number be found? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Another Way to Request a Channel:

LDC	0506B
STD	D.T1
STD	D.T4
LDN	0
STD	D.T2
LDN	M.RCH
RJM	R.MTR

- Do there any difference in the reply which will be received by these two sets of code?

4. How to Request a Channel and Ask for Immediate Reply:

LDC	0506B
STD	D.T1
LDN	0
STD	D.T2
STD	D.T4
LDN	M.RCH
RJM	R.MTR

D.T4 being 0 will indicate to MTR to reply immediately if the desired channel is not available. R.RCH would wait until the channel could be assigned.

---

5. How to Drop a Channel:

a. RJM R.DCH

where must the channel number be? \_\_\_\_\_

b. LDN M.DCH  
RJM R.MTR

where must the channel number be? \_\_\_\_\_

6.

when requesting new channel, the driver code must be changed to reflect which channel MTR assigned

X	FRU	5	
CH	FRU	D.ZI	addr to contain ch. no.
	{		
	LDN	0	clear 5 bytes
	CRD	D.TO	
	<del>LDN</del>		
	LDC	0605B	Request 5 or 6
	RJM	R.RCH	
	LDD	D.TI	get ch received
	STD	CH	
	LDC	LIST	
	RJM	R.STB	go change ch no.
	{		

X1	FNC	2000B, X	} driver code (assembled for channel 5)
	{		
X2	FNC	6003B, X	
	{		
X3	FNC	1200B, X	
	}		

LIST	VFD	12/CH	} addr containing ch no. (direct cell)
	VFD	12/X1	
	VFD	12/X2	
	VFD	12/X3	
	{		} all driver addresses containing ch no.
	DATA	0	

The channel no. must be changed in every instruction using it. The ch. no. will always be in the d. portion of the instr.

(10-30)

77	ch
2000	

ie FNC 2000B, X

## 7. A Better Way to Handle Alternate Channels

X	SET	6	first choic ch
CH	EQU	D.Z1	loc. to hold current ch
	LDN	X	initialize CH
	STD	CH	
høøø	LDN	0	
	STD	D.T2	
	LDC	0506B	request ch 5 or 6
	RJM	R.RCH	
	LDD	D.T1	get ch received
X0	SBD	CH	see if same as last time
	ZJN	X1	
	LDD	D.T1	reset CH if different
	STD	CH	
	LDC	LIST	
	RJM	R.STB	go change
X1	FNC	2000B, X	} driver code
	}		
X2	FNC	6003B, X	
	}		
LIST	VFD	12/CH	} addresses where ch needs changing.
	VFD	12/X1	
	VFD	12/X2	
	}		
	DATA	0	

CS  
9/11

CS  
jb  
2/72

STB.C.PPFWA

COMPASS - VER 2.

02/17/72 17.09.26.

PAGE 2 *STB from Intercom. Driver*

FROM  
INTERCOM  
DRIVER

1000			IIDENT	STB.C.PPFWA
			PERIPH	
			SST	
1000	0100 1006		CRG	C.PPFWA
			LIST	G
1002	7776	CHANTAB	USE	CHINIT
			VFD	12/CHANNEL

\* DEFINE MACROS TO CREATE TABLE FOR R.STB

DCN.	MACRO	
	LOCAL	Q
Q	DCN	0
	USE	CHINIT
	VFD	12/Q
	USE	*
DCN.	ENDM	
FAN.	MACRO	
	LOCAL	Q
Q	FAN	0
	USE	CHINIT
	VFD	12/Q
	USE	*
	ENDM	

1006			USE	INIT
1006	2000 1002	INIT	BSS	0
1010	J200 9663		LDC	CHANTAB
			RJM	R.STB
1012	7500	* REST OF	CODE	
1003	1012	DCN.		
1013	7600	VFD	12/Q?000001	
1004	1013	FAN.		
		VFD	12/Q?000002	

DCN. .1  
FAN. .1

7776 CHANNEL EQU 7776B

LOCATION WHERE CHANNEL NUMBER  
WILL BE PLACED

END OF CODE

1005	3000		USE	CHINIT
			DATA	0
1014			END	

54202	STORAGE USED	51 STATEMENTS	713 SYMBOLS	000002 INVENTED SYMBOLS
	6400 ASSEMBLY	0.737 SECONDS	9 REFERENCES	

BUILD CHANNEL INIT. TABLE FOR R.STB

10-32

10-33

7776

channel no.

	1000	0100	LJM	}	ZERO BLOCK
	1001	1006	INIT		
CHANTAB	1002	7776		}	CHINIT BLOCK
	1003	1012			
	1004	1013			
	1005	0000			
INIT	1006	2000	LDC	}	INIT BLOCK
	1007	1002	CHANTAB		
	1010	0200	RJM		
	1011	0663	R.STB		
	1012	7500	DCN.		
	1013	7600	FAN.		

R.RCH {560}

*R.RCH*

*SCOPE  
3.3*

Calling Sequence: Load channel number

RJM R.RCH

The channel numbers contained in the A register will be stored in byte D.T1, monitor function M.RCH inserted in D.T0, and D.T0 - D.T4 written to the output register for that PP. Channels will be assigned by MTR on the following priority basis:

D.T0	D.T1	D.T2	D.T3	D.T4
	2   1	4   3		

If alternate channels are specified MTR will stop looking for alternate channels upon sensing 6 bits of zero. Thus, if one alternate channel is desired, the programmer must clear D.T2 before entering R.RCH so the search will be terminated at that point. The procedure for requesting channel 12 with alternate channel 13 would be:

```
LDN 0
STD D.T2
LDC 1312B
RJM R.RCH
```

Monitor will stop looking for alternate channels after four channels have been investigated or 6 bits of zero are detected.

When R.RCH is used, D.T4 is automatically set nonzero; in this case, the function is not considered complete (i.e., output register is not cleared) until a channel can be assigned. When complete, byte 0 of the output register is cleared, and if IP.CHTIM≠0, bytes 3 and 4 of the output register are set to channel start time in seconds and milliseconds respectively for hardware channel requests. PP Resident will then save these values in the lower two bytes of its status word {CHSEC and CHMSEC}.



R.RCH	RESERVE CHANNEL	STL	479
		STL	480
CALLING SEQUENCE		STL	481
		STL	482
LOAD	CHANNEL NUMBER	STL	483
RJM	R.RCH	STL	484
		STL	485
RETURNS WHEN ASSIGNMENT COMPLETE		STL	486
		STL	487

0540		R.RCH	ENM	X		STL	489
0542	3411		STD	D.T1	CHANNEL NUMBER	STL	490
0563	1492		LDN	M.RCH		STL	491
0564	3414		STD	D.T4	DO NOT RETURN WITHOUT RESERVATION	STL	492
0565	0200 0516		RJM	R.MTR	ISSUE REQUEST CHANNEL	STL	493
			IFNF	IP,CHTIM,0.4		STL	494
0567	3013		LDQ	D.T3	GET	STL	495
0570	5400 0102		STM	CHMSEC	START TIME	STL	496
0572	3012		LDQ	D.T2	AND SAVE	STL	497
0573	5400 0101		STM	CHSEC	IN STATUS WORD	STL	498
0575	0362		UJN	R.RCHX		STL	499
			IFEQ	IP,CHTIM,0.1		STL	500
			BSSZ	R.DCH-1-0		STL	501

R.RCH

10-35

SCOPE  
3.3

M.RCH - Request Channel  
{0002, BBAA, DDCC, \*\*\*\*, RRRR}

AA = 1st choice channel number  
BB = 2nd choice channel number  
CC = 3rd choice channel number  
DD = 4th choice channel number

RRRR = 0000 Request immediate reply  
RRRR ≠ 0000 No reply until a requested channel has been reserved.

When channel zero is requested, it must be field AA. When BB, CC or DD is zero, it is assumed that this is not a channel request and that there are no alternate choices beyond it.

If none of the requested channels are available and an immediate reply is requested, MTR will set bytes 0 and 4 of the PPU output register to zero.

When a channel is granted, the number of that channel will be returned in the PPU output register byte 1 (location of AA). Byte 4 will be set to a non-zero value.

On exit, if a channel has been reserved, the output register will look like: 0000 XXXX TTTT TTTT YYYY where

XXXX is channel number  
TTTT TTTT is a. the current time if the IOTIME mods are assembled on and the PP is not at control point zero, and the channel number is a hardware channel.  
b. 0 if IOTIME mods are on and the PP is at control point zero.  
c. the information from the channel status word if the IOTIME mods are assembled off.  
YYYY is the PP input register address

10-36

M. 2000

0000

M.REQP - Request Equipment  
{0022,EEEE,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*N}

The parameter EEEE consists of two display-coded characters: if numeric it gives an EST ordinal  
if alphabetic it defines an equipment type

MTR will search the Equipment Status Table (EST) to locate the appropriate EST entry. This entry is updated to reflect the assignment to the control point of the requesting PPU or to control point N if the PPU is assigned to control point zero. Finally, MTR places the assigned equipment ordinal in the first byte of the PPU message buffer. If the equipment is not available, a zero byte is returned.

M.DERP - Drop Equipment  
{0023,EEEE,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*\*,\*\*\*N}

MTR drops equipment ordinal EEEE from the control point and updates the EST entry to indicate that this equipment is free for reassignment. There is no check by MTR to ensure that the dropped equipment was assigned to this control point. The parameter N gives the control point number to be considered if the requesting PP is attached to control point zero, otherwise, it is irrelevant.

M.REQP & M.DERP

SCOPE  
3.3

10-37

# R.DCH

R.DCH {575}

Calling Sequence: LOAD channel number

RJM R.DCH

R.DCH will cause the specified channel to be dropped.

Since more than one PP can request the same channel at the same time, it is necessary to use a MTR request to reserve a channel.

The only PP which can release a channel, however, is the PP which reserved it and there is no need for an interlock. To release a channel reservation, a PP program loads the number of the channel into the A Register and executes a return jump to the PP Resident subroutine R.DCH. If the channel is assigned to the PP, R.DCH will modify the Channel Status Table entry for the channel to indicate that the channel is free. ~~If a PP calls R.DCH to release a channel it has not reserved, R.DCH will issue an illegal MTR function {77} which will hang the PP.~~ The time in seconds and milliseconds is taken and stored in a byte in status word.

200  
3.0  
100

Address	Hex	Label	Op	Opnd	Description	STL	Line
		R.DCH	DROP CHANNEL			STL	503
		CALLING SEQUENCE				STL	504
		LOAD	CHANNEL NUMBER			STL	505
		RJM	R.DCH			STL	506
						STL	507
						STL	508
						STL	509
0576		R.DCH	ENM	X		STL	511
0500	2100 0000		ADC	**	T.CST INSERTED AT DEADSTART	STL	512
	0000601	DCH1	EQU	*-1		STL	513
0602	6010		CRD	D.I0		STL	514
0603	3414		STO	D.T4	RELEASE THE CHANNEL	STL	515
0604	6210		CWD	D.I0	WRITE OUT UPDATED CST ENTRY	STL	516
			IFFQ	IP.CHTIM,0,1		STL	517
			UJN	R.DCHX		STL	518
			IFNE	IP.CHTIM,0		STL	519
0605	3076		LDD	D.CPAD		STL	520
0606	0467		ZJN	R.DCHX	EXIT IF ASSIGNED TO CNT. PT. ZERO	STL	521
0607	3011		LDD	D.T1		STL	522
0610	1714		SRN	148		STL	523
0611	0664		PJN	R.DCHX	EXIT IF NOT A HARDWARE CHANNEL	STL	524
0612			LDK	T.MSC		STL	525
0613	6010		CRD	D.T0	OTHERWISE READ CURRENT SEC/MSEC CLOCK	STL	526
0614	3012		LDD	D.T0+MSEC		STL	527
0615	5200 0102		SRN	CHMSEC	COMPUTE NUMBER OF MSEC USED	STL	528
0617	5400 0102		STM	CHMSEC		STL	529
0621	0610		PJN	NOCARRY	TEST FOR MSEC OVERFLOW	STL	530
0622	2100 1750		ADC	D1000	ADJUST IF MILLISECOND OVERFLOW	STL	531
0624	5400 0102		STM	CHMSEC		STL	532
0626	1501		LCN	1		STL	533
0627	3111		ADD	D.T0+SEC		STL	534
0630	0302		UJN	CARRY		STL	535
0631	3011	NOCARRY	LDD	D.T0+SEC		STL	536
0632	5200 0101	CARRY	SRN	CHSEC	COMPUTE NUMBER OF SECONDS USED	STL	537
0634	0603		PJN	*+3		STL	538
0635	2101 0000		ADC	10000B	ADJUST IF CLOCK OVERFLOW	STL	539
0637	5400 0101		STM	CHSEC		STL	540
0641	3077		LDD	D.PPSTAT		STL	541
0642	6276		CWD	D.CPAD	WRITE UPDATED STATUS WORD TO C. M.	STL	542
0643	0100 0576		LJM	R.DCHX	EXIT ROUTINE	STL	543
	0000001	SEC	EQU	1	BYTE IN STATUS WORD FOR SECONDS	STL	545
	0000002	MSEC	EQU	2	BYTE IN STATUS WORD FOR MILLISECONDS	STL	546
	0001750	D1000	EQU	10000	CONSTANT FOR MILLISECOND OVERFLOW	STL	547
			ENDIF			STL	548
			IFFQ	IP.CHTIM,0,1		STL	549
			BSSZ	R.STHMSK-3-*		STL	550

10-39

P. 503

R.STB {b45}

SCOPE  
3.3

Calling Sequence: Load L{List}  
RJM R.STB

where list has the form

- L {byte}
- L {word 1}
- L {word 2}
- .
- .
- .
- L {word n}
- zero

An entry point to R.STB called R.STBMSK is the address of the mask "anded" with each word in the list before the word is "exclusive ored" with the byte. This mask is initially 7700B and this value should be restored by any routine which substitutes an alternate mask. R.STB is used primarily to substitute channel numbers in driver overlays.

All the PP hardware instructions used for I/O contain a field which specifies the number of the channel over which the I/O is to take place. For example the instruction

IAM BUFF,5

would be used to read data from hardware channel five into the PP starting at location BUFF.

When a programmer is coding a PP program, he normally does not know what channel will be used for the I/O. The channel number is normally obtained by the PP program from an entry in the EST table. For this reason the above I/O instruction would be written as follows:

IAM BUFF,\*\*

The double asterisks indicate that the value will be filled in by the program itself when it is executed. COMPASS assembles double asterisks as a zero.

Since the channel number goes into the first {or only} byte of an instruction along with the OP code, the first byte of the instruction would contain 7100<sub>0</sub> {the OP code for an IAM is 71<sub>8</sub>}. The second byte of the instruction would contain the value of BUFF. When the PP program is called, and determines the channel number, it must modify all the I/O instructions in itself so that the first byte of each instruction contains the OP code followed by the correct channel number. Normally there would be a list somewhere in the program giving the addresses of all instructions to be modified in this way.

# R.STB

SCOPE  
3.3

---

The PP resident subroutine R.STB can be called to insert a channel number into one or more instructions, whether or not the fields to be altered previously contain zero. Before return-jumping to R.STB, the program loads the address of a list in the A register. The first byte in this list contains the address of some other PP cell that contains the new channel number. The second and following bytes of the list contain the addresses of the instruction words in which the new channel number is to be inserted. The first zero byte in the list terminates it.

Although R.STB is most often called to insert channel numbers into I/O instructions, it can also be called to perform general masking operations.

---

•	R.STB	MASK BYTE INTO LISTED WORDS	STL	552
•			STL	553
•		CALLING SEQUENCE	STL	554
•			STL	555
•	LOAD	L(LIST)	STL	556
•	RJM	R.STB	STL	557
•			STL	558
•		WHERE LIST HAS THE FORM	STL	559
•			STL	560
•		L(BYTE),L(WORD1),L(WORD2).....L(WORND),0	STL	561
•			STL	562

0645	2412	STB0	ST0	D.I2	SAVE WORD LOCATION	STL	564
0646	4012		LDI	D.I2	FETCH WORD	STL	565
0647	2200 7700		LPC	7700B	CLEAR BYTE FIELD	STL	566
	0000650	R.STBMSK	EQU	0-	MAY BE USED TO CHANGE BYTE MASK	STL	567
0651	4300		LMT	0	OR BYTE INTO WORD	STL	568
0652	4412		STI	D.I2	RESTORE WORD	STL	569
0653	3610	STB1	A00	D.I0	ADVANCE IN LIST	STL	570
0654	4010		LDI	D.I0		STL	571
0655	0567		NJM	STB0	SENSE NOT END OF LIST	STL	572
						STL	573
0656		R.STB	ENM		STORE BYTE FOR I/O CHANNEL	STL	574
0660	3410		ST0	D.T0	SAVE LIST LOCATION	STL	575
0661	4010		LDI	D.T0	FETCH BYTE LOCATION	STL	576
0662	3400		ST0	0		STL	577
0663	0567		UJN	STB1		STL	578

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01/17/71



DSL COM FOLLOWS  
LIST -L  
LIST L

STL 658  
STL 659  
STL 661

0717

BSSZ 1000B-8

STL 663

10-43

10-43

SCS  
3:3

1RT AD X AND I TAPE DRIVER

1RT

2

003620

PROGRAM LENGTH

IDENT 1RT,C.PPFWA

BLOCKS

000000

003620

PROGRAM\* ABSOLUTE

1RT

3

PERIPH

\* AUTHOR T. R. STAEHLE, CONTROL DATA CORP.

1RT

6

1RT

7

1RT

8

1RT

9

1RT

10

1RT

11

1RT

12

1RT

13

1RT

14

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* BASED ON DESIGN LOGIC SUPPLIED BY-  
\* H. R. GILLETTE, CONTROL DATA CORP.\* REVISOR BY MARY C. STEELE  
\* CDC--PALO ALTO  
\* JUNE-1969\* REMOVE REEL INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE  
\* CALL 1RP FOR END-REEL PROCEDURES\* \* \* \* \*  
\* FUNCTION

1RT

16

\* READ BCD OR BINARY RECORDS FROM HALF-INCH MAGNETIC TAPE IN THE  
\* FORMAT OF EITHER EXTERNAL OR SCOPE STANDARD TAPES AND TRANSFER  
\* THE DATA TO CENTRAL MEMORY.

1RT

17

1RT

18

1RT

19

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ENTRY AND EXIT INFORMATION

1RT

21

1RT

22

1RT

23

1RT

24

1RT

25

1RT

26

1RT

27

1RT

28

1RT

29

1RT

30

1RT

31

1RT

32

1RT

33

1RT

34

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* D. EST - EST ENTRY - IF BIT 5 OF D. EST+1 IS SET, A 6604  
\* CONTROLLER IS ASSUMED FOR BCD.

\* D. FNT - SECOND AND THIRD WORDS OF THE FNT ENTRY

\* D. OUT - CM BUFFER POINTER (RELATIVE) - OUT

\* D. IN - CM BUFFER POINTER (RELATIVE) - IN

\* D. LIMIT - CM BUFFER POINTER (RELATIVE) - LIMIT

\* D. PPIR0 - FET ADDRESS (RELATIVE) - FIRST

\* D. RA - REFERENCE ADDRESS

\* D. BA - FET WORD 1

\* D. FA - FNT WORD 2 ADDRESS

\* D. PPHES1 - MESSAGE BUFFER ADDRESS

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* EXIT CONDITIONS

1RT

36

1RT

37

1RT

38

1RT

39

1RT

40

1RT

41

1RT

42

\* D. IN - MODIFIED  
\* CODE AND STATUS REFLECTS END OF RECORD OR END OF FILE  
\* ALSO END OF REEL OR PARITY ERROR IF APPLICABLE.  
\* LEVEL NUMBER RETURNED IF NOT READ SKIP  
\* PRU COUNT IS INCREMENTED

hh-01

*	EXIT TO IOLE NORMALLY	1RT	43
*	EXIT TO 1RP IF EOR OR TAPE MARK	1RT	44
*	EXIT TO IOLE IF EOR AND UP IS SET	1RT	45
*	EXIT TO CIO TO CALL 1TF IF RDSKP AND PRUS MUST BE BYPASSED	1RT	46
*	EXIT TO IOLE WITH ERROR SET ON PARITY ERROR AND OP. DROP OPTN.	1RT	47
*	EXIT TO IOLE WITH PARITY ERROR BIT SET ON GO OPTION	1RT	48

*	MESSAGES	1RT	50
*	MTXX NOT READY - TAPE NOT READY	1RT	51
*	MTXX RESERVED - RESERVED BIT SET IN STATUS	1RT	52
*	MTXX REJECT - CONNECT REJECT FOR UNKNOWN REASON	1RT	53
*	MTXX XMSN PARITY ERROR - BIT SET IN CHANNEL STATUS	1RT	54
*	MTXX PARITY ERROR - UNCORRECTABLE PARITY ERROR OCCURED	1RT	55
*	- RESPOND GO OR DROP	1RT	56
*	MTXX DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED - RECORD SIZE ON TAPE LARGER	1RT	57
*	THAN SPECIFIED.	1RT	58

.DIRECT LOCATION ASSIGNMENTS.

*		1RT	62
*		1RT	63
*		1RT	64
	SST	1RT	65
0000005	HC EQU D.25	1RT	66
		1RT	67
0000004	CS EQU D.24	1RT	68
		1RT	69
0000006	ST EQU D.26	1RT	70
		1RT	71
0000007	FN EQU D.27	1RT	72
		1RT	73
0000036	LEV EQU D.TH6	1RT	74
		1RT	75
0000072	RLTH EQU D.SV2	1RT	76
		1RT	77
0000035	LA EQU D.TH5	1RT	78
		1RT	79
0000037	STATUS EQU D.TH7	1RT	80
		1RT	81
0000045	OVL PST EQU D.FR5	1RT	82
		1RT	83
		1RT	84
0000046	CH EQU D.FR6	1RT	85
		1RT	86
0000047	RC EQU D.FR7	1RT	87
		1RT	88
0001400	INREC EQU 14003	1RT	89
		1RT	90

10-45

0000012	BKSPS	EQU	0012B	BACKSPACE	1RT	91
	*				1RT	92
0005000	BINPRU	EQU	5000B	PP WORD SIZE CF BINARY PRU	1RT	93
	*				1RT	94
	*				1RT	95
0001672	PEZE	EQU	1672B	BCD LINE TERMINATOR	1RT	96
	*				1RT	97
0000055	RA	EQU	0.RA		1RT	98
	*				1RT	99
0002400	PARITY	EQU	2400B	MASK TO DETECT PARITY STATUS	1RT	100
	*				1RT	101
0000020	EXTERN	EQU	20B	MASK TO DETECT EXTERNAL TAPES	1RT	102
	*				1RT	103
0000001	READY	EQU	1	READY UNIT STATUS MASK	1RT	104
	*				1RT	105
0000010	TAPMARK	EQU	10B	MASK TO DETECT TAPE MARK	1RT	106
	*				1RT	107
0000040	ENDTAPE	EQU	40B	MASK TO DETECT END OF TAPE	1RT	108
	*				1RT	109
0002400	BCDC	EQU	1280		1RT	110
	*				1RT	111
0001200	BCDPRU	EQU	BCDC/2	PP BYTES IN A CODED PRU	1RT	112
	*				1RT	113
0000002	BINMOD	EQU	2		1RT	114
	*				1RT	115
0001000	BINCM	EQU	BINPRU/5	NO. OF CM WORDS IN A PRU (BINARY)	1RT	116
	*				1RT	117
0000200	BCDCM	EQU	BCDPRU/5	NO. OF CM WORDS IN A PRU (BCD)	1RT	118
	*				1RT	119
0000040	CLRR	EQU	40B	CLEAR REVERSE READ CODE	1RT	120
	*				1RT	121
0000060	BLANKS	EQU	6060B	MASK FOR BCD BLANKS	1RT	122
	*				1RT	123
0001200	STAT	EQU	1200B	6681 STATUS REQUEST	1RT	124
	*				1RT	125
0000004	XMPER	EQU	0004B	TRANSMISSION PARITY ERROR	1RT	126
	*				1RT	127
0001700	MASCL	EQU	1700B	MASTER CLEAR	1RT	128
	*				1RT	129
0000002	BUSY	EQU	0002B	CHANNEL AND/OR READ/WRITE CONT	1RT	130
	*				1RT	131
0001300	EXSTS	EQU	1300B	EXT EQUIPMENT STATUS REQ	1RT	132
	*				1RT	133
0000104	XBCDPRU	EQU	68	PP BYTE COUNT OF X-BCD RECORD.	1RT	134
	*				1RT	135
0000016	XBCDCM	EQU	14	NUMBER OF CM WORDS PER X-BCD RECORD.	1RT	136
	*				1RT	137
0000003	DEN556	EQU	3	556 CPI DENSITY.	1RT	138
	*				1RT	139
0000007	DEN1600	EQU	7	1600 CPI DENSITY.	1RT	140
	*				1RT	141
0000044	CLCM	EQU	44B	CLEAR CONVERSION MODE.	1RT	142
	*				1RT	143
0000004	DCECNT	EQU	4	EXCESS BYTE COUNT CAUSED BY SKEW.	1RT	144

.PP RESIDENT ENTRY POINTS.

1RT 146

10-46

320

\*  
 \*  
 \* R.DFM DAYFILE MESSAGE  
 \* R.RCH REQUEST CHANNEL  
 \* R.DCH DROP CHANNEL  
 \* R.MTR MONITOR REQUEST  
 \* M.PAUSE PAUSE  
 \* M.DPP PP DROP  
 \* CALL TO CIOCOM (CIO COMMON DECK) FOLLOWS AT THIS IDENT + 2.  
 \*

1RT 147  
 1RT 148  
 1RT 149  
 1RT 150  
 1RT 151  
 1RT 152  
 1RT 153  
 1RT 154  
 1RT 155  
 1RT 156

Lh-01

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```

LIST -R
SCOPE 3 TAPE INSTALLATION PARAMETER COMMON DECK
*
**
INSERT MODIFICATIONS HERE.....
IP.LDEN CEQU 6
IP.TDEN CEQU 2
IP.TSG CEQU 4002030
*
CDC DEFAULT DEFINITIONS FOR TAPE PARAMETERS
*
IP.AL84 CEQU 0 =1 IF ALL TAPE CHANNELS HAVE A 6684
IP.LDFN CEQU 3 TAPE LABEL DENSITY (3=556, 4=200, 5=800)
IP.NBCD CEQU 0 9-TRACK CONVERSION MODE DEFAULT (0=US,1=EP)
IP.NDEN CEQU 2 9-TRACK DEFAULT DENSITY (2=800, 3=1600)
IP.NOISE CEQU 3 MAXIMUM LENGTH IN BYTES OF NOISE RECORD
IP.NOIS9 CEQU 170 MAX LGTH (8-BIT BYTES) FOR PACKED MODE
*
IP.NTCN CEQU 2 NUMBER OF TAPE CHANNELS
IP.PTCN CEQU 130 PRIMARY TAPE CHANNEL NUMBER
IP.RCYC CEQU 3R000 DEFAULT RETENTION CYCLE FOR TAPE LABELS
IP.RPE1 CEQU 120 TOTAL NO. READ PARITY RETRIES
IP.RPE2 CEQU 80 NO. READ PARITY RETRIES ON-THE-FLY
IP.TDEN CEQU 0 DEFAULT TAPE DATA DENSITY (0=556,1=200,2=800)
IP.TSG CEQU 4000338 TAPE STAGING OPTIONS
*
ENDER MICRO 1,,**
*
MACRO IPTSG,Q,X
LOCAL Y,Z
Y SET IP.TSG
Z SET IP.TSG
DUP X+1,1
Y SET Y/2
DUP X,1
Z SET Z/2
Q IFNE Y*2,Z
ENDM
*
THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ARE SET BY CIO BEFORE ANY OVERLAY
IS EXECUTED.
*
CIOC0M MACRO
FSTEOP EQU D.FNT EQP CODE(6),ALLOP OR TAPE STYLE(6)
FST2UN EQU FSTEOP+1 2ND UNIT ORDINAL OR 1ST RBT WD PAIR
FSTFRP EQU FST2UN FIRST RB ADDRESS
FSTORD EQU FSTEOP+2 PRIME UNIT ORD
FSTCRB EQU FSTORD CURRENT RB ADDRESS
FSTRBT EQU FSTEOP+3 CURRENT RBT ORD
FSTPRC EQU FSTEOP+4 CURRENT PR COUNT
FSTFT1 EQU FSTPRC+1 FET ADDRESS (6)
FSTFT2 EQU FSTFT1+1 FET ADDRESS (12)
FSTDSP EQU FSTFT2+1 FST DISPOSITION CODE
FSTSEC EQU FSTDSP+1 PERMISSION (4),WRITE(1), E/N (1)
FSTCST EQU FSTSEC+1 CODE/STATUS
ESTASG EQU D.EST ALLOC ASSIGNMENT
ESTCH12 EQU ESTASG+1 CHANNEL CHOICE 1,2
ESTCH34 EQU ESTCH12+1 CHANNEL CHOICE 3,4
  
```

17-01

```

ESTHDW EQU ESTCH34+1
ESTUNT EQU ESTHDW+1
FETFN1 EQU D.BA
FETFN2 EQU FETFN1+1
FETFN3 EQU FETFN1+2
FETFN4 EQU FETFN1+3
FETCST EQU FETFN1+4
RS EQU D.BA+5
FA EQU D.FA
LGYFET EQU D.PPONE+1
RANDM EQU D.PPONE+1
NEWFNT EQU D.YR
C10COM ENDM
    
```

```

HARDWARE MNEMONIC
DS1 ORD
FET FILE NAME CHARS 1,2
FET FILE NAME CHARS 3,4
FET FILE NAME CHARS 5,6
FET FILE NAME CHAR 7, REC LVL, ERR FLG
ERR FLAG(3), CODE/STATUS(9)
LAST CODE/STATUS FROM FNT(3)
FNT(2) ADDRESS
BIT 9-10 LENGTH FET
BIT 11 RANDOM BIT FROM FET
EXISTING FNT = 0, NEW FNT NE 0
    
```

```

000H 57
C10COM 58
C10COM 59
C10COM 60
C10COM 61
C10COM 62
C10COM 63
C10COM 64
C10COM 65
C10COM 66
C10COM 67
C10COM 68
C10COM 69
C10COM 70
C10COM 71
C10COM 72
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C10COM 100
C10COM 101
C10COM 102
C10COM 103
C10COM 104
C10COM 105
C10COM 106
C10COM 107
C10COM 108
C10COM 109
C10COM 110
C10COM 111
C10COM 112
C10COM 113
    
```

\* THE FOLLOWING ARE USED FOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LABEL PROCESSORS. SYMBOLS WITH -F- PREFIXES ARE FUNCTION CODES FOR LABEL PROCESSORS. SYMBOLS WITH -S- PREFIXES ARE STATUS CODES RETURNED BY LABEL PROCESSORS.

```

LRLCOM MACRO
D.CH EQU D.FR6

FMEOV EQU 0
FMEOF EQU 1
FMVOL EQU 2
FMHDR EQU 3
FMEOS EQU 6
FMTH EQU 7
FRSKPF EQU 10B
FREOS EQU 11B
* EQU 12B
FCHKEXP EQU 13B
FREADC EQU 14B
FNPEC EQU 1
* EQU 15B
FREADCD EQU 16B
* EQU 17B
FSTAT EQU 20B
FSTATD EQU 21B
FREW EQU 30B
FUNL EQU 31B
FRKSP EQU 32B
FSKPF EQU 33B
FSKPB EQU 34B
FSETDEN EQU 37B
FFMT EQU 50B
FMSG EQU 4000B

SEOV EQU 0
SEOF EQU 1
SVOL EQU 2
SHDR EQU 3
SGARBG EQU 4
STM EQU 7
SPARER EQU 20B
SUNEXP EQU 40B
SEXP EQU 44B
    
```

```

CONTROL WORD FOR 4LB/4LC

WRITE *EOV*
WRITE *EOF*
WRITE *VOL*
WRITE *HDR*
WRITE LABEL/DATA SEPARATOR
WRITE TAPE MARK
READ/SKIP FORWARD TAPE MARK
SKIP TO END OF LABEL SET
NOT USED
READ AND CHECK EXPIRATION
READ AND CHECK LABEL RECORD
IF READ PARITY ERROR, NO MESSAGE
FREADC WITH NO PARITY ERROR CHECK
READ/CHECK/DELIVER
NOT USED
RETURN TAPE STATUS
RETURN DYNAMIC TAPE STATUS
REWIND TAPE
REWIND/UNLOAD TAPE
BACKSPACE ONE PHYSICAL RECORD
HARDWARE SKIP FORWARD TAPE MARK
SKIP BACK WARC TAPE MARK
SET DENSITY FOR DATA
FORMAT SPLTFET
    
```

```

VOLUME TRAILER READ
FILE TRAILER READ
VOLUME HEADER READ
FILE HEADER READ
UNRECOGNIZABLE RECRD STATUS
TAPE MARK READ STATUS
READ PARITY ERROR
UNEXP-RED TAPE STATUS
EXPIRED LABEL STATUS
    
```

10-49

SEOR	EQU	20008	END-OF-REPL STATUS BIT	CIO CODE	116
TPFWA	EQU	0.PPWA-1	FWA OF T.TAPES	CIOCOM	117
TPORD	EQU	TPFW-1	RELATIVE ADDRESS OF CURRENT ENTRY	CIOCOM	118
FETFMTEO	EQU	TPORD-1	SPLYFET-ALREADY-FORMATTED FLAG	CIOCOM	119
TPLKA	EQU	FETFMTEO-1	LWA + 1 OF T.TAPES	CIOCOM	120
LBLFLGS	EQU	TPORD-5	CLASS FROM T.TAPES	CIOCOM	121
BLKCNT	EQU	LBLFLGS-6	BLOCK COUNT	CIOCOM	122
SPLTFET	EQU	BLKCNT-40	LABEL INFO FIELDS(FET OR T.TAPES)	CIOCOM	123
SPLTLRL	EQU	7778-46	LABEL INFO FIELDS (ACTUAL LABEL)	CIOCOM	124
LBLRUF	EQU	SPLTLRL-11		CIOCOM	125
LBLCOM	ENOM			CIOCOM	126

\* THE FOLLOWING ARE USED FOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE ERROR MESSAGE OVERLAY, 6MM.  
 \* LIST OF ERROR MESSAGES THAT CAN BE WRITTEN BY 6MM.  
 \* (F) ERRORS ARE FATAL--UNCONDITIONAL ABORT  
 \* (EP) ERRORS ARE FATAL IF THE EP BIT IS ZERO, OTHERWISE, 6MM RETURNS CONTROL TO THE USER WITH AN APPROPRIATE ERROR CODE.  
 \* (NF) ERRORS ARE INFORMATIVE DIAGNOSTICS. THE CALLING PP MUST BE PREPARED TO RECEIVE CONTROL BACK FROM 6MM.  
 \* ANY ERROR NUMBER OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED WILL CAUSE \*UNDEFINED ERROR\* TO BE PRINTED--THE JOB WILL BE ABORTED.  
 \*

ERRCOM	MACRO			CIO CODE	
ERRNO	EQU	0.FNT+1	ERROR NUMBER FOR 6MM	CIOCOM	137
ERRNO2	EQU	0.FNT+2		CIOCOM	138
ERRN1	EQU	10	FET OUTSIDE FL	(F) CIOCOM	139
ERRN2	EQU	20	CIO CODE NOT DEFINED ON DEVICE	(EP) CIOCOM	140
ERRN3	EQU	30	ILLEGAL FILE NAME	(F) CIOCOM	141
ERRN4	EQU	40	READ OR SKIP F AFTER WRITE	(EP) CIOCOM	142
ERRN5	EQU	50	SYSTEM ERROR TAPES-TABLE	(F) CIOCOM	143
ERRN6	EQU	60	WAITING FOR FNT SPACE	(SPECIAL) CIOCOM	144
ERRN7	EQU	70	PHYSICAL/LOGICAL POSITIONS DISAGREE	(NF) CIOCOM	145
ERRN8	EQU	80	BUFFER ARGUMENT ERROR	(F) CIOCOM	146
ERRN9	EQU	90	ERROR CONDITION NOT CLEARED LAST REQUEST	(F) CIOCOM	147
ERRN10	EQU	100	AUTO-TAPE ASSIGNMENT UNSUCCESSFUL	(F) CIOCOM	148
ERRN11	EQU	110	READ PERMISSION NOT GRANTED	(EP) CIOCOM	149
ERRN12	EQU	120	ILLEGAL FUNCTION CODE	(F) CIOCOM	150
ERRN13	EQU	130	DATA BLOCK TOO LONG	(F) CIOCOM	151
ERRN14	EQU	140	ILL-FORMED MULTIFILE SET	(F) CIOCOM	152
ERRN15	EQU	150	MUST POSITION MEMBER FILE	(F) CIOCOM	153
ERRN16	EQU	160	BLANK TAPE READ	(SPECIAL NF) CIOCOM	154
ERRN17	EQU	170	(UNUSED)	CIOCOM	155
ERRN18	EQU	180	FET TOO SHORT	(F) CIOCOM	156
ERRN19	EQU	190	TRIED TO WRITE NOISE RECORD	(F) CIOCOM	157
ERRN20	EQU	200	UBC TOO LARGE	(F) CIOCOM	158
ERRN21	EQU	210	MLRS TOO LARGE	(F) CIOCOM	159
ERRN22	EQU	220	DATA EXCEEDS MLRS	(F) CIOCOM	160
ERRN23	EQU	230	NO MULTIFILE ENTRY	(F) CIOCOM	161
ERRN24	EQU	240	RELEASE ILLEGAL ON PERMANENT FILE	(EP) CIOCOM	162
ERRN25	EQU	250	WRITE NOT AT EOI ON PERMANENT FILE	(EP) CIOCOM	163
ERRN26	EQU	260	(UNUSED)	CIOCOM	164
ERRN27	EQU	270	INDEX BUFFER TOO SMALL	(EP) CIOCOM	165
ERRN28	EQU	280	INDEX ADDRESS NOT IN FL	(F) CIOCOM	166
ERRN29	EQU	290	REWRITE REQUIRES MODIFY PERMISSION	(EP) CIOCOM	167



ERRN30 EQU 300  
 ERRN31 EQU 310  
 ERRN32 EQU 320  
 ERRN33 EQU 330  
 ERRN34 EQU 340  
 ERRN35 EQU 350  
 ERRCOM ENDM

WRITE REQUIRES EXTEND PERMISSION  
 EVICT ILLEGAL ON PERMANENT FILE  
 DEVICE FULL/FILE MAY NOT OVERFLOW  
 FILE MAY NOT RESIDE ON DEVICE ASSIGNED  
 SPECIFIED DEVICE NON-EXISTENT  
 MHC MEMORY PARITY ERROR

(EP) CIOCOM 171  
 (EP) CIOCOM 172  
 (EP) CIOCOM 173  
 (F) CIOCOM 174  
 (F) CIOCOM 175  
 (F) CIOCOM 176  
 CIOCOM 177  
 CIOCOM 178  
 CIOCOM 179  
 CIOCOM 180  
 CIOCOM 181  
 CIOCOM 182  
 CIOCOM 183  
 CIOCOM 184  
 CIOCOM 185  
 CIOCOM 186  
 CIOCOM 187  
 CIOCOM 188  
 CIOCOM 189  
 CIOCOM 190  
 CIOCOM 191  
 CIOCOM 192

• THE FOLLOWING ARE BIT SETTINGS FOR USE IN GENERATING STACK  
 • REQUESTS.

0000  
 0000  
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0000040  
 0000007

STRFNTP BIT S.STFNTP+S.STF  
 STRREL BIT S.STFREL+S.STF  
 STRFETP BIT S.STFETP+S.STF  
 STREOF BIT S.STFEOF+S.STF  
 STRF BIT S.STF  
 STRFA BIT S.STFA+S.STF  
 STRPRI BIT S.STFPRI+S.STF  
 STRPRIN EQU STRPRI/STRFA  
 STREXA EQU S.STF+1  
 LIST R

10-51

0000  
0000

CIOCOM  
ERRCOM

1RT 158  
1RT 159

LOCAL MACROS

1RT 161

DIF MACRO X,Y  
LDD X  
S90 Y  
SHN 12  
ADD X+1  
S80 Y+1  
ENDM

1RT 163  
1RT 164  
1RT 165  
1RT 166  
1RT 167  
1RT 168  
1RT 169

VRM MACRO M  
VFD 12/M  
ENDM  
VRM MACRO  
CVRT SHN 12  
STD D.24  
SHN -12  
STD D.21  
LDH BCDA,D.24  
SHN 6  
LHM BCDA,D.21  
STI D.22  
ADD D.22  
ENDM

1RT 171  
1RT 172  
1RT 173  
1RT 174  
1RT 175  
1RT 176  
1RT 177  
1RT 178  
1RT 179  
1RT 180  
1RT 181  
1RT 182  
1RT 183  
1RT 184

RIGHT JUSTIFY HIGH ORDER CHARACTER  
SAVE FOR INDEXING  
DO THE SAME FOR LOW ORDER

HIGH ORDER DISPLAY CODED

AND LOW ORDER  
STORED BACK IN PLACE  
READY FOR NEXT PAIR

10-52



1.1

1RT- READ X AND I TAPE DRIVER

1052 0100 1052  
 0001053  
 1054 3407  
 1055 0200 1007  
 1057 0472  
 1060 0200 1131  
 1062 3007  
 1063 0371  
 1064 0365

\*  
 \*  
 \*  
 FCNX LJM \*  
 FCN EQU \*-1  
 FCN1 STD FN  
 RJM CFR  
 ZJN FCNX  
 RJM RES  
 LDD FN  
 UJN FCN1  
 UJN FCNX

EXECUTE FUNCTION ON AN EQUIPMENT

SAVE FUNCTION CODE  
 AND GO TRANSMIT IT TO THE UNIT.  
 EXIT IF ACCEPTED AND UNIT READY  
 RESERVE AND RECONNECT  
 THE UNIT, THEN RETRY THE  
 FUNCTION. NOTE \*\*\* THIS INSTR. IS SET  
 \* TO A PSN WHEN THE PRESET SECTION  
 \* IS VERIFYING 657 TRANSPORT ASSIGN-  
 \* MENT, AFTER WHICH IT IS RESET TO AN  
 \* UJN FCN1.

237  
 1RT 239  
 1RT 240  
 1RT 241  
 1RT 242  
 1RT 243  
 1RT 244  
 1RT 245  
 1RT 246  
 1RT 247  
 1RT 248  
 1RT 249  
 1RT 250  
 1RT 251  
 1RT 252  
 1RT 253  
 1RT 254  
 1RT 255

10-54

1055 0100 1065  
 0001066  
 1067 1400  
 1070 1701  
 1071 0576  
 1072 7713 1700  
 1074 0370

\*  
 \*  
 \*  
 DLYMCLX LJM \*  
 DLYMCL EQU \*-1  
 LBN 0  
 SBN 1  
 NJN DLYMCL1  
 DLYMCL2 FNC MASCL, IP.PTCN  
 UJN DLYMCLX

DELAY FOR HALF A SECOND THEN MASTER CLEAR THE CHANNEL.

MASTER CLEAR RETURN.

1RT 257  
 1RT 258  
 1RT 259  
 1RT 260  
 1RT 261  
 1RT 262  
 1RT 263  
 1RT 264  
 1RT 265  
 1RT 266

1075 0100 1075  
 0001076  
 1077 1400  
 1100 7613  
 1101 2000 2100  
 1103 7613  
 1104 3046  
 1105 0200 0577  
 1107 0200 1153  
 1111 0463  
 1112 0100 2236

\*  
 \*  
 \*  
 RELEQX LJM \*  
 RELEO EQU \*-1  
 LDN 0  
 FAN IP.PTCN  
 REL1 LDC 2100  
 REL2 FAN IP.PTCN  
 LDD CH  
 RJM R.DCH  
 RJM PAUSE  
 ZJN RELEQX  
 LJM RTD

RELEASE EQUIPMENT WITHOUT CHECKING STATUS

DESELECT 668X

DROP CHANNEL

RETURN IF NO ERRORS  
EXIT IF EPRORS

1RT 268  
 1RT 269  
 1RT 270  
 1RT 271  
 1RT 272  
 1RT 273  
 1RT 274  
 1RT 275  
 1RT 276  
 1RT 277  
 1RT 278  
 1RT 279  
 1RT 280  
 1RT 281  
 1RT 282  
 1RT 283  
 1RT 284



1160	0100 1160	STX	LJM			1RT	333
						1RT	334
						1RT	335
						1RT	336
						1RT	337
1162	7713 1200	STX	EQU	*-1		1RT	338
1164	7413	STS1	FNC	STAT,IP.PTCN	READ THE CONVERTER STATUS AND	1RT	339
1165	7013	STS2	ACN	IP.PTCN	SAVE THE TRANSMISSION PARITY,	1RT	340
1166	7513	STS3	IAN	IP.PTCN	EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REJECT	1RT	341
1167	1207	STS4	DCN	IP.PTCN	BITS.	1RT	342
1170	3404		LPN	7		1RT	343
1171	7713 1300	STS5	STD	CS		1RT	344
1173	7413	STS6	FNC	EXSTS,IP.PTCN	READ UNIT	1RT	345
1174	7013	STS7	ACN	IP.PTCN	STATUS AND	1RT	346
1175	7513	STS8	IAN	IP.PTCN	SAVE IN ST.	1RT	347
1176	3404		DCN	IP.PTCN		1RT	348
1177	0360		STD	ST		1RT	349
			UJN	STX	EXIT, ST IN A-REG	1RT	350
						1RT	351
						1RT	352
						1RT	353
						1RT	354
						1RT	355
						1RT	356
1200	3076	MSG2	LDD	D.CPAD	COPY TO CP	1RT	357
1201	1635		ADN	35R		1RT	358
1202	6373 1251		CWM	MSG4,D.TR		1RT	359
1204	0100 1204		LJM	*	RETURN EXIT	1RT	360
						1RT	361
						1RT	362
						1RT	363
						1RT	364
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						1RT	500

10-56

1251  
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5315

MSGA

DIS ,\*SMT00\*  
BSSZ 12

1RT 384  
1RT 385  
1RT 386  
1RT 387

IF1  
RESA

IFNE 1,IP.NTCN  
CHANNEL TABLE

IF ONLY ONE TAPE CHANNEL, SKIP THIS.  
CHANNEL ADDRESS

1RT 389  
1RT 390  
1RT 391  
1RT 392  
1RT 393  
1RT 394  
1RT 395  
1RT 396  
1RT 397  
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1RT 399  
1RT 400  
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VRM D.T1  
VRM STS1  
VRM STS2  
VRM STS3  
VRM STS4  
VRM RES4  
VRM REL1  
VRM REL2  
VRM CFR1  
VRM STS5  
VRM STS6  
VRM STS7  
VRM STS8  
VRM DLYMCL2  
VRM BLANK6  
VRM RD1  
VRM RD2  
VRM RD3  
VRM RD4  
VRM RD5  
VRM RD6  
VRM RB1  
VRM RB2  
VRM RB3  
VRM RB4  
VRM RB5  
VRM BYTE1  
VRM BYTE2  
VRM BYTE3  
VRM EB1  
VRM EB2  
VRM EB3  
VRM LD1  
VRM LD2  
VRM IAH184  
VRM IAH184  
VRM IAH284  
VRM EB584  
VRM B584  
VRM RDN1  
VRM RDN2  
VRM BLANK2  
VRM BLANK4  
VRM BLANK5  
VRM C4  
VRM CEF3

10-57

1347			IF1	BSSZ 1 ENDIF		1RT 1RT	438 439
1350	0000		SKPSIZ	DATA 0		1RT	441
1351	0100 1351		RDSX	LJM *		1RT 1RT 1RT 1RT 1RT 1RT	443 444 445 446 447 448 449
		0001352	RDSIN	EQU *-1		1RT	450
1353	1401		RDS	LDN 1	(BINARY) SELECT THE MODE, AND	1RT	450
1354	0200 1053		RJM	FCN	CHECK TAPE READY. CHANGE TO BCD ON BC	1RT	451
1356	7713 1400		RD1	FNC INREC,IP,PTCN	SELECT INPUT TO EOP AND START	1RT	452
1360	7413		RD2	ACN IP,PTCN	TAPE MOTION.	1RT	453
1361	0367		UJN	RDSX	EXIT	1RT 1RT	454 455
1362			PREREAD	DIF D.OUT,D.IN	THE AVAILABLE BUFFER SPACE IS GIVEN	1RT	457
1367	1701			SNB 1	BY OUT-IN-1 OR BY LIMIT-FIRST+OUT-IN-	1RT	458
1370	0603			PJN **3	WHICH EVER IS POSITIVE.	1RT	459
1371	2100 0000			ADC 0	(LIMIT-FIRST)	1RT	460
		0001372	SPACECK	EQU *-1		1RT	461
1373	2177 6777			ADC -BINCH		1RT	462
		0001374	CMPRU	EQU *-1	ONE PRU, START THE TAPE AND READ.	1RT	463
1375	0612			PJN INIT	ELSE TERMINATE AND RETURN.	1RT 1RT 1RT	464 465 466
					THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION IS A NOP IF A READSKP IS BEING	1RT	467
					EXECUTED. ,THIS ALLOWS THE CIRCULAR BUFFER TO BE	1RT	468
					COMPLETELY FILLED FOR THIS OPERATION.	1RT	469
						1RT	470
1376	0315		RDSKP	UJN TORET		1RT	472
1377	2100 1000			ADC BINCH	NO. OF CH WORDS UNFILLED	1RT	473
		0001400	RDSKP1	EQU *-1		1RT	474
1401	0412			ZJN TORET	JUMP IF NONE	1RT	475
1402	3410			STD D.T0	X5 - COMPUTE BYTES NEEDED	1RT	476
1423	1002			SHN 2		1RT	477 478

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1404	3110		ADD	D.T0		1RT	479
1405	5400 1350		STM	SKPSIZ	SAVE CM BYTE COUNT.	1RT	480
1407	1414	INIT	LDN	IP.RPE1	INITIALIZE ERROR RETRY COUNT	1RT	481
1410	3447		STD	RC		1RT	482
1411	3037		LDD	STATUS	EXIT IF STATUS SAYS SO	1RT	483
1412	0403		ZJN	*+3		1RT	484
1413	0100 2136	T0RET	LJM	RETURN		1RT	485
						1RT	486
1415	0200 1352	PRERD1	RJM	RDSIN	TO BEGIN TAPE MOTION	1RT	487
1417	2000 3145	CVSH	LDC	BCDBUF		1RT	488
1421	3435		STD	LA		1RT	489
1422	5400 2776		STM	B484	INITIALIZE 6604 CONV-ON-FLY LOOP.	1RT	490
1424	1603		ADN	3		1RT	491
1425	5400 2631		STM	R84+1	INITIALIZE 6601 CONV-ON-FLY LOOP.	1RT	492
						1RT	493
1427	1400	BLANK1	LDN	0	BEGIN BLANK TAPE CHECK.	1RT	494
1430	6612 1461	BLANK2	FJM	RDI,IP.PTCN	JUMP IF DATA--TO RDI ON BIN, TO	1RT	495
	0001431	BLANK3	EQU	*-1	* RDCV ON BCD/81, TO RDCV84 ON BCD/84	1RT	496
1432	1701		SBN	1		1RT	497
1433	0574		NJN	BLANK2	JUMP AND CONTINUE SCANNING THE TAPE.	1RT	498
						1RT	499
						1RT	500
					THE TAPE IS BLANK SO STOP MOTION AND ISSUE MESSAGE.	1RT	501
						1RT	502
1434	6512 1437	BLANK6	IJM	BLANK5,IP.PTCN	JUMP IF CHANNEL DROPPED ACTIVE	1RT	503
1436	7513	BLANK4	DCN	IP.PTCN		1RT	504
1437	7713 1700	BLANK5	FNC	MASCL,IP.PTCN	STOP TAPE MOTION.	1RT	505
1441	1420		LDN	ERRN16	*BLANK TAPE READ*	1RT	506
						1RT	508
1442	3421	CALL6WM	STD	ERRNO	RELEASE EQUIPMENT AND CHANNEL.	1RT	509
1443	0200 1076		RJM	RELEQ		1RT	510
1445	2000 4127		LDC	2R6M		1RT	511
1447	3416		STD	D.T6		1RT	512
1450	2000 1500		LDC	1RM*100B		1RT	513
1452	3417		STD	D.T7		1RT	514
1453	2000 5773		LDC	C.PP6WA-L.PPHDR		1RT	516
	0412715	CV.6WM	EQU	OV.6WM		1RT	518
1455	0200 0135		RJM	R.OVL	LOAD AND TRANSFER	1RT	519
1457	0200 6001		RJM	C.PP6WA+1	* CONTROL TO 6WM.	1RT	520
						1RT	521
						1RT	522
						1RT	523
					DIRECT READS STORE THE ENTIRE PHYSICAL RECORD INTO	1RT	524
					THE PP MEMORY AND THEN TRANSMITS THE DATA TO CENTRAL MEMORY	1RT	525
						1RT	526
1461	2000 5000	RDI	LDC	BINPRU	THE BYTE COUNT IS PRESET FOR BINARY--	1RT	527
	0001462	PRUSIZ	EQU	*-1	* I.E., FOR A 512 CM WORD PRU.	1RT	528
						1RT	529
1463	7113 2540	RD3	IAM	BINBUF,IP.PTCN	READ A PRU OF BYTES	1RT	530
1465	3405		STD	WC	SAVE RESIDUAL BYTE COUNT.	1RT	531
1466	0403		ZJN	RD4-1	JUMP IF MAX.NO.OF BYTES WERE READ.	1RT	532
1467	0100 1534		LJM	WTCH	JUMP IF LESS THAN MAX READ.	1RT	533
						1RT	534
1471	1404		LDN	DCECNT	CHECK FOR EXCESSIVE RECORD LENGTH.	1RT	535

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1472	7113 0010	RD4	IAM	D.TO,IP.PTCN		1RT	536
1474	0536	RD44	NJN	WTCMA	JUMP IF POSSIBLY NOT EXCESSIVE.	1RT	537
						1RT	538
1475	5400 1474	RD44A	STM	RD44	RECORD LENGTH IS EXCESSIVE SO BLOCK	1RT	539
1477	0471		ZJN	RD4-1	* NORMAL PROCESSING AND	1RT	540
1500	3030	DCEXIT	LDD	D.FNT+8	* SET	1RT	541
1501	1301		SCN	1	* DEVICE	1RT	542
1502	1601		ADN	1	* CAPACITY	1RT	543
1503	3430		STD	D.FNT+8	* EXCEEDED	1RT	544
1504	2000 0321		LDC	INT2-RDSKIP+3008	*	1RT	545
1506	5400 2151		STM	RDSKIP	*	1RT	546
1510	2400	RPHRSW3	PSN		=PSN IF NOT A RPHR REQUEST.	1RT	547
						1RT	548
1511	0200 1161	CCEP	RJM	STS		1RT	549
1513	1010		SHN	8	WAIT FOR END-OPERATION.	1RT	550
1514	0674		PJN	DCEP		1RT	551
1515	2220 0001		LPC	200001B		1RT	552
1517	0506		NJN	DCEP1	JUMP IF BAD PARITY (POSSIBLE SKEW).	1RT	553
1520	3624	DCEP2	ADD	D.FNT+4		1RT	554
1521	1063		SHN	-12	INCREMENT PRU COUNT.	1RT	555
1522	3523		RAD	D.FNT+3		1RT	556
1523	0100 2136		LJM	RETURN	RETURN TO USER.	1RT	557
						1RT	558
1525	2000 0536	DCEP1	LDC	5008+WTCMA-RD44	RESTORE D.C.E.; LOOP.	1RT	559
1527	5400 1474		STM	RD44		1RT	560
1531	0303		UJN	WTCM	ATTEMPT SKEW RECOVERY.	1RT	561
						1RT	562
						1RT	563
						1RT	564
						1RT	565
						1RT	566
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						1RT	592
1532	1704	WTCMA	SBN	DCECNT	GO TO DEV CAP EXCEEDED ROUTINE IF	1RT	568
1533	0544		NJN	DCEXIT	* BYTE COUNT IS EXCESSIVE.	1RT	569
1534	5000 1462	WTCM	LDM	PRUSIZ	COMPUTE RECORD LENGTH IN CM	1RT	570
1536	3205		SBD	WC	WORDS BY DIVIDING THE RECORD SIZE BY	1RT	571
1537	3435		STD	LA	*1 FIVE WHICH IS ACCOMPLISHE BY T	1RT	572
1540	3472		STD	RLTH		1RT	573
1541	5000 1350		LDM	SKPSIZ		1RT	574
1543	0503		NJN	*+3		1RT	575
1544	3072		LDD	RLTH		1RT	576
1545	0305		UJN	RPHRSW1		1RT	577
1546	3272		SBD	RLTH		1RT	578
1547	0603		PJN	RPHRSW1	JUMP IF SHORT PRU WILL FIT IN C.B.	1RT	579
1550	3172		ADD	PLTH	SINCE THE PRU IS G.T. THE SPACE IN	1RT	580
1551	3472		STD	RLTH	* C.B., SET BYTE COUNT TO FIT IN C.B.	1RT	581
1552	0304	RPHRSW1	UJN	NORMAL1	THIS IS A PSN FOR RPHR REQUESTS.	1RT	582
						1RT	583
						1RT	584
						1RT	585
						1RT	586
						1RT	587
						1RT	588
						1RT	589
						1RT	590
						1RT	591
						1RT	592
1553	1604		ADN	4	FOR RPHR INCREMENT BYTE COUNT BY 4	1RT	584
1554	3435		STD	LA	* TO ALLOW FOR TRUNCATION BY THE	1RT	585
1555	3472		STD	RLTH	* DIVIDE BY 5 ALGORITHM.	1RT	586
						1RT	587
						1RT	588
1556	3072	NORMAL1	LDD	RLTH	*2 FOLLOWING APPROX. SUITARLY	1RT	589
1557	1001		SHN	1	*3 REARRANGED. X/5 IS APPROXINAT	1RT	590
1560	3172		ADD	RLTH	*12 EQUAL TO (2**14+1)*X/2**14*5,	1RT	591
1561	1002		SHN	2	*13 IN FACT THE RESULT IS EXACT FO	1RT	592
1562	3172		ADD	RLTH		1RT	592

10-60

1563 1014  
 1564 3411  
 1565 1010  
 1566 3272  
 1567 3111  
 1570 1067  
 1571 3472

SHN 12  
 STD D.T1  
 SHN 0  
 SBD RLTH  
 ADD D.T1  
 SHN -0  
 STD RLTH

/2\*\*6 2\*\*12. THE FORMULA DECOMPOSES  
 (51\*X+13\*X/2\*\*6)/2\*\*8 AND IS CREDITED  
 \*52 TO W. SILVERMAN.  
 \*51  
 +13/2\*\*6  
 /2\*\*8

1RT 593  
 1RT 594  
 1RT 595  
 1RT 596  
 1RT 597  
 1RT 598  
 1RT 599  
 1RT 600

THE READ CHECK ROUTINE CONTROLS THE ERROR RECOVERY  
 PROCEDURE ON READS. IF THE DEFINED PROCEDURE IS EXTENDED  
 BEYOND THE PRESENT CODE, USE OF AN OVERLAY IS RECOMMENDED.

1RT 601  
 1RT 602  
 1RT 603  
 1RT 604

1572 0200 1161  
 1574 1010  
 1575 0674  
 1576 1006  
 1577 0721  
 1600 1220  
 1601 0512  
 1602 5000 1462  
 1604 3205  
 1605 1704  
 1606 0714  
 1607 3006  
 1610 2200 2400  
 1612 0412  
 1613 6513 1616  
 1615 7513  
 1616 0100 2333

RDCK

RJM STS  
 SHN 0  
 PJN RDCK  
 SHN 6  
 MJN RDCKR  
 LPN 200  
 NJN LD1  
 LDM PRUSIZ  
 SBD MC  
 SBN 4  
 MJN RDCKL  
 LDD ST  
 LPC PARITY  
 ZJN RDOK  
 IJN \*+3,IP.PTCN  
 DCN IP.PTCN  
 LJN RCVR

COPY STATUS FROM UNIT  
 DELAY UNTIL THE END-OF-OPERATION  
 COMES UP.  
 EXIT TO RETURN IF FILE MARK  
 STATUS IS UP.

JUMP ON LOST DATA.  
 CHECK FOR A NOISE RECORD

READ A NEW RECORD IF A VERY  
 SHORT (NOISE) RECORD WAS READ  
 TEST IF A PARITY ERROR  
 AND TRY TO RECOVER IF TRUE.  
 ELSE CONTINUE TO PROCESS DATA

DE-ACTIVATE CHANNEL IF NECESSARY

GO TO RECOVERY PROCEDURE

RETURN TO USER.

REREAD RECORD

JUMP IF XMSN PARITY ERROR ON DATA.

THIS INSTRUCTION IS SET TO A PSN IF  
 \* A GO WAS GIVEN TO AN UNRECOVERED  
 \* READ PARITY ERROR (EP BIT OFF).

JUMP IF REC.LENGTH NOT EXCESSIVE.  
 JUMP IF DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED.

LDC 3000+ROOKA-RDOKC  
 STM RDOKC  
 UJN ROOKB

RDOKA

SCN 1  
 STD D.FNT+8  
 LDN IP.RPE1  
 STD RC  
 ADD D.FNT+4  
 SHN -12  
 RAD D.FNT+3

CLEAR SKEW INDICATOR.

RESET ERROR RETRY COUNT

INCREMENT THE PRU COUNT

FOLLOWING IS \*PSN\* IF UP ON AND UNLABELLED.

1RT 605  
 1RT 606  
 1RT 607  
 1RT 608  
 1RT 609  
 1RT 610  
 1RT 611  
 1RT 612  
 1RT 613  
 1RT 614  
 1RT 615  
 1RT 616  
 1RT 617  
 1RT 618  
 1RT 619  
 1RT 620  
 1RT 621  
 1RT 622  
 1RT 623  
 1RT 624  
 1RT 625  
 1RT 626  
 1RT 627  
 1RT 628  
 1RT 629  
 1RT 630  
 1RT 631  
 1RT 632  
 1RT 633  
 1RT 634  
 1RT 635  
 1RT 636  
 1RT 637  
 1RT 638  
 1RT 639  
 1RT 640  
 1RT 641  
 1RT 642  
 1RT 643  
 1RT 644  
 1RT 645  
 1RT 646  
 1RT 647  
 1RT 648  
 1RT 649

10-01

Line	Address	Label	Code	Comment	RT	Count
1651	0316	EXPAS1	UJN RDOK1	HE IS ALLOWED TO KNOW HE IS PAST REFLECT SPOT.	1RT	650
	0001651	UPPAS1A	EQU *-1		1RT	651
1652	3006		LDD ST		1RT	652
1653	1240		LPN ENDTAPE	IF END-OF-TAPE STATUS IS UP,	1RT	653
1654	0413		ZJN RDOK1	RETURN END OF REEL TO STATUS	1RT	654
1655	3037		LDD STATUS		1RT	655
1656	2277 5777		LPC 775777B	TURN OFF AND	1RT	656
1660	2300 2000		LMC 2000B	TURN ON E-O-REEL.	1RT	657
1662	3437		STO STATUS		1RT	658
				IF THE UP FLAG IS SET IN THE FET, THE NEXT	1RT	659
				INSTRUCTION IS CHANGED TO INCREMENT A NON-SENSE CELL.	1RT	660
1663	5600 2265		AOM RTOX	INCREMENT RETURN ADDRESS	1RT	661
	0001664	UPPAS1	EQU *-1	AND CONTINUE	1RT	662
1665	0100 1725		LJM WTDATA		1RT	663
1667	3005	RDOK1-	LDD WC	IF FULL PRU CONTINUE, ELSE	1RT	664
1670	0413		ZJN READ	SET LEVEL NUMBER INTO ITS CELL. THE	1RT	665
1671	5000 1764		LDM RUFLOC	LEVEL NUMBER IS FOUND IN THE LAST	1RT	666
1673	3535		RAD LA	CELL READ.	1RT	667
1674	5035 7776		LDM -1,LA		1RT	668
1676	1277		LPN 77B		1RT	669
1677	3436		STO LEV		1RT	670
				ON READ WITH CONVERTS, THE FOLLOWING IS A PASS	1RT	671
1700	0325	BCDPA51	UJN WTDATA		1RT	672
1701	0100 2556		LJM FILL	GO CHECK FOR FILL ON SHORT PRU	1RT	673
1703		READ	DIF D.OUT,D.IN	THE AVAILABLE BUFFER SPACE IS GIVEN	1RT	674
1710	1701		SBN 1	BY OUT-IN-1 OR BY LIMIT-FIRST+OUT-IN-	1RT	675
1711	0603		PJN *+3	WHICH EVER IS POSITIVE.	1RT	676
1712	2100 0000		ADC 0	(LIMIT-FIRST)	1RT	677
	0001713	BUFLTH	EQU *-1		1RT	678
1714	2177 5777		ADC -BINCH*2	TAPE MOTION FOR NEXT RCD. MAY BE	1RT	679
	0001715	CMPRUSZ	EQU *-1	STARTED EARLY, AT THIS TIME)--JUMP IF	1RT	680
1716	0603	RPHRFIX	PJN READOK	MOTION HAS STARTED.**NOTE* THIS	1RT	681
				INSTR. IS MODIFIED TO AN UJN---WTDATA	1RT	682
				FOR A RPHR REQUEST.	1RT	683
1717	3645		AOD OVL PST	SET FLAG TO INDICATE MOTION NOT START	1RT	684
1720	0505		NJN WTDATA	GO TO WRITE DATA TO CM.	1RT	685
1721	3037	READOK	LDD STATUS	CHECK STATUS. IF LAST RCD. NOT OK, GO	1RT	686
1722	0503		NJN WTDATA	WRITE DATA TO CM WITHOUT TAPE MOTION.	1RT	687
1723	0200 1352		RJN RDSIN	TO BEGIN TAPE MOTION	1RT	688
1725		WTDATA	DIF D.LIMIT,D.IN	COMPUTE THE CM TRANSMIT VALUES	1RT	689
1732	3411		STO D.T1	WHICH REQUIRE TWO PARTS IF THE BUFFER	1RT	690
1733	3272		SBD RLTH	WRAPS AROUND. D.T1 CONTAINS THE	1RT	691
1734	0706		MJN WTI	LENGTH OF THE FIRST SEGMENT AND D.T2	1RT	692
1735	0402		ZJN *+2		1RT	693
1736	1401		LON 1		1RT	694
1737	3413		STO D.T3		1RT	695
1740	3072		LDD RLTH	CONTAINS THE LENGTH OF THE SECOND	1RT	696
1741	3411		STO D.T1	SEGMENT. D.T3 IS ZERO IF IN + RLTH	1RT	697
1742	3072	WT1	LDD RLTH	IS EXACTLY LIMIT	1RT	698
1743	3211		SBD D.T1		1RT	699

10-62

10-63

1744	3412		STD	D.T2				1RT	707
1745	3062		LOD	D.IN				1RT	708
1746	3415		STD	D.T5				1RT	709
1747	3063		LOD	D.IN+1				1RT	710
1750	3416		STD	D.T6				1RT	711
1751	3072		LOD	RLTH				1RT	712
1752	0503		NJN	*+3				1RT	713
1753	0100 2023		LJM	WT4				1RT	714
								1RT	715
								1RT	716
1755			LOCA	D.IN				1RT	717
1763	6311 2540		CWM	BINBUF,D.T1				1RT	718
	0001764	BUFLOC	EQU	*-1				1RT	719
1765	3012		LOD	D.T2				1RT	720
1766	0510		NJN	WT2				1RT	721
1767	3013		LOD	D.T3				1RT	722
1770	0426		ZJN	WT3				1RT	723
1771	3072		LOD	RLTH				1RT	724
1772	3563		RAO	D.IN+1				1RT	725
1773	1063		SHN	-12				1RT	726
1774	3562		RAO	D.IN				1RT	727
1775	0326		UJN	WT4				1RT	728
								1RT	729
1776	3011	WT2	LOD	D.T1				1RT	730
1777	1002		SHN	2				1RT	731
2000	3111		ADD	D.T1				1RT	732
2001	5100 1764		ADM	BUFLOC				1RT	733
2003	5400 2014		STM	SEG2				1RT	734
2005			LOCA	D.FIRST				1RT	735
2013	6312 0000		CWM	D,D.T2				1RT	736
	0002014	SEG2	EQU	*-1				1RT	737
2015	3012		LOD	D.T2				1RT	738
2016	3161	WT3	ADD	D.FIRST+1				1RT	739
2017	3463		STD	D.IN+1				1RT	740
2020	1063		SHN	-12				1RT	741
2021	3160		ADD	D.FIRST				1RT	742
2022	3462		STD	D.IN				1RT	743
2023	1400	WT4	LDM	P.ZERO				1RT	744
2024	6010		CRO	D.T0				1RT	745
								1RT	746
								1RT	747
								1RT	748
								1RT	749
								1RT	751
2025	0321	DORKIN	UJN	WT0				1RT	752
								1RT	753
2026	3023		LOD	D.FNT+3				1RT	754
2027	3412		STD	D.T2				1RT	755
2030	3024		LOD	D.FNT+4				1RT	756
2031	3413		STD	D.T3				1RT	757
2032			LOCA	D.IN				1RT	758
								1RT	759
								1RT	760
								1RT	761
								1RT	762
								1RT	763
								1RT	764
								1RT	765
								1RT	766
								1RT	767
								1RT	768
								1RT	769
								1RT	770
								1RT	771
								1RT	772
								1RT	773
								1RT	774
								1RT	775
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								1RT	784
								1RT	785
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								1RT	791
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								1RT	793
								1RT	794
								1RT	795
								1RT	796
								1RT	797
								1RT	798
								1RT	799
								1RT	800

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION IS A NOP WHEN AN UNCORRECTABLE READ ERROR IS BEING PROCESSED BECAUSE THE EP BIT IS SET.

SEND PRU COUNT TO USERS CIR.BUFFER.  
GET NEW IN LOCATION

2040 6212 0002040 ROSK  
 2041 1400  
 2042 7412  
 2043 2000 4000  
 2045 3544  
 2046 3062 WTO  
 2047 3413  
 2050 3063  
 2051 3414  
 2052  
 2060 6240  
 2061 1602  
 2062 6210  
 2063 1601  
 2064 6910  
 2065 3013  
 2066 1237  
 2067 3464  
 2070 1014  
 2071 3114  
 2072 3465  
 2073 1063  
 2074 3266  
 2075 1014  
 2076 3165  
 2077 3267  
 2100 0707  
 2101 6513 2104 RDN1  
 2103 7513 RDN2  
 2104 1410 DCE  
 2105 0100 1442  
 2107 3037 PNTROK  
 2110 0505  
 2111 3045  
 2112 0506  
 2113 3005  
 2114 0402  
 2115 0321 PHYS  
 2116 0100 1417 WTS  
 2120 1400 WTS  
 2121 3445  
 2122 0100 1362

CHD 0.12  
 EQU \*-1  
 LCN 0  
 STD 0.12  
 LOC 4000B  
 RAD D.BA+4  
 LOD D.IN  
 STD D.T3  
 LOD D.IN+1  
 STD D.T4  
 LOCA D.PPIRB+3  
 CHD D.BA  
 ADN 2  
 CHD 0.T0  
 ADN 1  
 CRD D.T0  
 LOD D.T3  
 LPN 378  
 STD D.OUT  
 SHN 12  
 ADD D.T4  
 STD D.OUT+1  
 SHN -12  
 SBD D.LIMIT  
 SHN 12  
 ADD D.OUT+1  
 SBD D.LIMIT+1  
 MJN PNTROK  
 IJM DCE,IP,PTCN  
 DCN IP,PTCN  
 LCN ERRN8  
 LJM CALL6WM  
 LOD STATUS  
 NJN PHYS+1  
 LOD OVL PST  
 NJN WTS  
 LOD WC  
 ZJN WTS  
 UJN RETURN  
 LJM CVSH  
 LCN 0  
 STD OVL PST  
 LJM PREREAD

WRITE OLD IN POINTER THERE  
 CLEAR T2 SO THAT IN CAN BE UPDATED  
 \* WITH THE H.C. BITS ALL ZERO.  
 SET PARITY ERROR STATUS.  
 WRITE NEW IN VALUE INTO THE  
 USER FET(3)  
 SET PARITY ERROR STATUS IN USERS FET.  
 READ CURRENT OUT FROM THE USER  
 FET(4). UPDATE THE POINTER  
 CHECK TO SEE IF OUT HAS BEEN UPDATED  
 \* PAST CIRCULAR BUFFER LIMIT.  
 JUMP IF OUT POINTER IS O.K.  
 \*BUFFER ARG ERROR\*  
 EXIT IF STATUS SHOWS ANY  
 UNUSUAL CONDITIONS  
 CHECK IF NEXT TAPE MOTION HAS STARTED  
 IF NOT, GO TO SEE IF IT NOW CAN BE.  
 THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION WAS CLEARED TO A PASS TO  
 CAUSE AN UNCONDITIONAL EXIT ON A RPHR REQUEST. EXIT IS  
 ALSO TAKEN ON A SHORT PRU, IE ON END  
 OF LOGICAL RECORD. OTHERWISE WE TRY  
 TO READ THE NEXT PRU.  
 CLEAR FLAG  
 TO CHECK FOR POSSIBLE CONTINUATION

1RT 750  
 SC30019 1  
 1RT 759  
 1RT 760  
 1RT 761  
 1RT 762  
 1RT 763  
 1RT 764  
 1RT 765  
 1RT 766  
 1RT 767  
 1RT 768  
 1RT 769  
 1RT 770  
 1RT 771  
 1RT 772  
 1RT 773  
 1RT 774  
 1RT 775  
 1RT 776  
 1RT 777  
 1RT 778  
 1RT 779  
 1RT 780  
 1RT 781  
 1RT 782  
 1RT 783  
 1RT 784  
 1RT 785  
 1RT 786  
 1RT 787  
 1RT 788  
 1RT 789  
 1RT 790  
 1RT 791  
 1RT 792  
 1RT 793  
 1RT 794  
 1RT 795  
 1RT 796  
 1RT 797  
 1RT 798  
 1RT 799  
 1RT 800  
 1RT 801  
 1RT 802  
 1RT 803  
 1RT 804  
 1RT 805

10-9-01

10-65

Address	Code	Label	Description	Line No
2124	3006	TURNEOF	LDD ST	808
2125	1240		LPN ENDTAPE	809
2126	0410		ZJN RETURN	810
2127	3037		LDD STATUS	811
2130	2277 5777		LPC 775777B	812
2132	2300 2000		LMC 20000	813
2134	5600 2265		AOM RTDX	814
				815
				816
				817
				818
				819
				820
2136	0200 1076	RETURN	RJM RELEQ	821
2140	3006	INT	LDD ST	822
2141	1210		LPN TAPMARK	823
2142	0407		ZJN RDSKIP	824
2143	2000 1000		LDC 10000	825
2145	3537		RAD STATUS	826
2146	5600 2265		AOM RTDX	827
2150	0324		UJN INT2A	828
				829
				830
				831
				832
2151	0321	RDSKIP	UJN INT2	833
				834
2152	3005		LDD WC	835
2153	0407		ZJN INT5	836
2154	3030		LDD D.FNT+8	837
2155	1274		LPN 740	838
2156	1075		SHN -2	839
2157	3236		SBO LEV	840
2160	0412		ZJN INT2	841
2161	0711		HJN INT2	842
2162	5600 2265	INT5	AOM RTDX	843
2164	3031		LDD D.FNT+9	844
2165	1202		LPN 2	845
2166	2100 0240		ADC 2400	846
2170	0100 2300		LJM RECYTF	847
				848
2172	3005	INT2	LDD WC	849
2173	0504		NJN INT3	850
2174		INT2A	BSS 0	851
2174	3031		LDD D.FNT+9	852
2175	3537		RAD STATUS	853
2176	0316		UJN INT4	854
				855
2177	1420	INT3	LON 200	856
2200	3537		RAD STATUS	857
2201	3036		LDD LEV	858
2202	1002		SHN 2	859
2203	3330		LMD D.FNT+8	860
2204	1274		LPN 740	861
2205	3330		LMD D.FNT+8	862
2206	3430		STD D.FNT+8	863
2207	1274		LPN 740	864
2210	1774		SBN 740	

\* TAPE MARK WAS READ...

IF EOT MARKER (NO, GO) TURN OFF AND TURN ON E-O-REEL. CAUSE A CALL TO 1RP.

RELEASE TAPE AND RETURN PROPER STATUS TO LOW CORE FMT BUFFER

RELEASE TAPE AND DROP CHANNEL

TAPE MARK/PHYS EOR NOT HIT RETURN EOI

INCREMENT RETURN ADDRESS GO TO

THE FOLLOWING INST IS ZEROED TO A PASS IF A READ SKIP IS BEING PROCESSED

JUMP IF FULL PRU WAS READ

COMPARE LEVEL NUMBER READ TO THAT REQUESTED

EXIT IF REQUEST IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE ONE READ SET UP TO CALL 2TF.

SET FNT TO A SKIPF REQUEST.

JUMP IF SHORT RECORD READ

RETURN END OF RECORD AND LEVEL NUMBER

IF LEVEL 17, RETURN

99-01

2211 0503  
 2212 1410  
 2213 3537  
 2214 3037  
 2215 2300 7777  
 2217 5400 2230  
 2221 1220  
 2222 0504  
 2223 3031  
 2224 1310  
 2225 3431  
 2226 3031  
 2227 2200 0000  
 0002230  
 2231 3137  
 2232 3431  
 2233 5010 2265  
 2235 0532  
 2236 3030  
 2237 3342  
 2240 1277  
 2241 3343  
 2242 3443  
 2243 1631  
 2244 3444  
 2245 3057  
 2246 6220  
 2247 1601  
 2250 6225  
 2251  
 2257 6240  
 2260 1412  
 2261 0200 0516  
 2263 0100 0103  
 2265

INT4

STAT2

STAT1

RTD

RTDX

NJN INT4  
 LCN 108  
 RAD STATUS  
 LDD STATUS  
 LMC 7777B  
 STM STAT1  
 LPN 208  
 NJN STAT2  
 LDD D.FNT+9  
 SCN 108  
 STD D.FNT+9  
 LDD D.FNT+9  
 LPC \*\*  
 EQU \*-1  
 ADD STATUS  
 STD D.FNT+9  
 LDM RTDX  
 NJN RECYC  
 LDD D.FNT+8  
 LMD D.BA+3  
 LPN 77B  
 LMD D.BA+3  
 STD D.BA+3  
 ADD D.FNT+9  
 STD D.BA+4  
 LDD D.FA  
 CMD D.FNT  
 ADN 1  
 CMD D.FNT+5  
 LDCA D.PPIRB+3  
 CMD D.BA  
 LDN M.DPP  
 PJM R.PROCES  
 LJM R.IDLE

95SZ 2

END OF FILE

FETCH STATUS BITS THAT HAVE TO BE SET

\* AND PUT THEM IN LPC INSTRUCTION.

CLEAR OUT BITS TO BE SET.

TURN ON REQUIRED BITS.

EOR STATUS BITS

REPLACES CLEARED BITS

MAKE FNT COMPLETE  
MAKE FET COMPLETE

UPDATE FNT(2)

UPDATE FNT(3)  
UPDATE FET(1)

DROP PP  
EXIT TO IOLE

1RT 865  
 1RT 866  
 1RT 867  
 1RT 868  
 1RT 869  
 1RT 870  
 1RT 871  
 1RT 872  
 1RT 873  
 1RT 874  
 1RT 875  
 1RT 876  
 1RT 877  
 1RT 878  
 1RT 879  
 1RT 880  
 1RT 881  
 1RT 882  
 1RT 883  
 1RT 884  
 1RT 885  
 1RT 886  
 1RT 887  
 1RT 888  
 1RT 889  
 1RT 890  
 1RT 891  
 1RT 892  
 1RT 893  
 1RT 894  
 1RT 895  
 1RT 896  
 1RT 897  
 1RT 898  
 1RT 899  
 1RT 900

\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

IF A TAPE MARK HAS BEEN READ ON A SCOPE-STANDARD  
 TAPE, 1RP MUST BE EXECUTED REGARDLESS OF LABEL  
 DECLARATIONS AS ALL SUCH TAPES ARE TERMINATED  
 WITH TRAILER LABELS. EOI STATUS IS ON.

0342220 OV.1RP  
 0002267 RECYC

2267 2034 2220  
 2271 1014  
 2272 3416  
 2273 1071  
 2274 1377  
 2275 3417

EQU 3R1RP  
 FOU \*  
 LDC OV.1RP  
 SHN 12  
 STD D.T6  
 SHN -6  
 SCN 77B  
 STD D.TT

1RT 902  
 1RT 903  
 1RT 904  
 1RT 905  
 1RT 906  
 1RT 907  
 1RT 908  
 1RT 909  
 1RT 910  
 1RT 911  
 1RT 912  
 1RT 913  
 1RT 914



2276 0100 0125

LJM R.OVLJ

LOAD AND EXECUTE 1RP

1RT 915  
1RT 916  
1RT 917  
1RT 918  
1RT 919

CALL CIO TO RECALL DRIVER OR CALL ANOTHER DRIVER  
CALL CIO TO LOAD 1TF

2300 3431  
2301 2000 0311  
2303 3450  
2304 3051  
2305 1277  
2306 2100 1700  
2310 3451  
2311 3074  
2312 6250  
2313 3631  
2314 1301  
2315 3444  
2316 3057  
2317 6220  
2320 1601  
2321 6225  
2322  
2330 6240  
2331 0100 0103

RECYTF

STD D.FNT+9  
LDC OV.CIO/64  
STD D.PPIRB  
LDD D.PPIRB+1  
LPN 778  
ADC 1R0\*64  
STD D.PPIRB+1  
LDD D.PPIR  
CWD D.PPIRB  
AOD D.FNT+9  
SCN 1  
STD D.BA+4  
LDD D.FA  
CWD D.FNT  
ADN 1  
CWD D.FNT+5  
LDCA D.PPIRB+3  
CWD D.BA  
LJM R.IDLE

SET INPUT REGISTER TO CIO

COMPLETE THE FNT

EXIT TO IDLE

1RT 921  
1RT 922  
1RT 923  
1RT 924  
1RT 925  
1RT 926  
1RT 927  
1RT 928  
1RT 929  
1RT 930  
1RT 931  
1RT 932  
1RT 933  
1RT 934  
1RT 935  
1RT 936  
1RT 937  
1RT 938  
1RT 939  
1RT 940

RECOVERY CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF BACKSPACES FOLLOWED BY A NEW ATTEMPT TO READ. THE LAST (IP.RPE2) ATTEMPTS BACK UP 3 RECORDS IF POSSIBLE AND MAKE A RUNNING START AT RECOVERY. FAILURE OF THESE ATTEMPTS WILL RESULT IN SOLICITATION OF AN OPERATOR DECISION OR DIRECT RETURN IF THE EP BIT IS SET. IF THE EP BIT IS SET, LOCATION IN WILL CONTAIN THE PRE-UPDATED ADDRESS OF IN.

2333 3004  
2334 5400 2536  
2336 1204  
2337 0407  
2340 0200 1066  
2342 0200 1076  
2344 0200 1131  
2346 3006  
2347 5400 2537  
2351 1491  
2352 3410

RCVR

LDD CS  
STM CEF4  
LPN 4  
ZJM RCVRE  
RJM DLYMCL  
RJM RELEQ  
RJM RES  
LDD ST  
STM CEF5  
LON 1  
STD D.TD

CONV STATUS TO ERROR FILE

JUMP IF NO TRANSMISSION PARITY ERROR.  
DELAY AND MASTER CLEAR.  
RELEASE AND  
\* RE-RESERVE THE EQUIPMENT.

EQUIP STATUS TO ERROR FILE

1RT 943  
1RT 944  
1RT 945  
1RT 946  
1RT 947  
1RT 948  
1RT 949  
1RT 950  
1RT 951  
1RT 952  
1RT 953  
1RT 954  
1RT 955  
1RT 956  
1RT 957  
1RT 958  
1RT 959  
1RT 960  
1RT 961  
1RT 962

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Address	Hex	Label	Instruction	Description	RT	Ordinal
				IF THE EP FLAG IS ON, THE NEXT INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN RESET TO A PASS.		
2446	0311	EPPAS1	UJM RCVR3		1RT	1017
2447	2000 4000		LDC 4000B	SET ERROR FLAG IN STATUS	1RT	1018
2451	3537		RAD STATUS	AND PROCESS BAD DATA AS IS	1RT	1019
2452	1400		LON 0	SET FLAG TO DORK IN	1RT	1020
2453	5400 2025		STM DORKIN		1RT	1021
2455	0100 1644	RCVR2	LJM RDOKB		1RT	1022
2457	0200 1161	RCVR3	RJM STS	CHECK FOR UNIT BUSY.	1RT	1023
2461	1202		LPN BUSY		1RT	1024
2462	0574		NJN RCVR3	JUMP IF STILL BUSY.	1RT	1025
2463	0200 1076		RJM RELEQ	RELEASE EQUIP, UNTIL OPERATOR ACTION.	1RT	1026
2465	2000 1241		LDC CFRB+2	SEND PARITY ERROR MESSAGE TO THE	1RT	1027
2467	0200 1205		RJM MSG	CONTROL POINT AND TO THE	1RT	1028
2471	2001 1251		LDC MSGA+10000B	USERS DAYFILE.	1RT	1029
2473	0200 0671		RJM R.DFM		1RT	1030
2475	2000 0000	GORIT1	LDC **		1RT	1031
2477	6010		CRD 0.T0		1RT	1032
2500	3010		LDD 0.T0	SET *GO* BIT	1RT	1033
2501	1007		SHN 7		1RT	1034
2502	1301		SCN 1		1RT	1035
2503	1601		ADN 1		1RT	1036
2504	1013		SHN 13B		1RT	1037
2505	3410		STD 0.T0		1RT	1038
2506	2000 0000	GORIT	LDC **		1RT	1039
2510	6210		CWD 0.T0		1RT	1040
2511	0200 1153	PAR10	RJM PAUSE		1RT	1041
2513	0403		ZJN ESTNTRY	IF DROP NOT GIVEN, LOOP	1RT	1042
2514	0100 2236		LJM RTD	ELSE COMPLETE FET+FNT, EXIT TO IDLE	1RT	1043
2516	2000 0000	ESTNTRY	LDC **	ADDRESS OF WORD CONTAINING GO BIT	1RT	1044
2520	6010		CRD 0.T0		1RT	1045
2521	3010		LDD 0.T0		1RT	1046
2522	1006		SHN 6	*GO* NOW IN BIT 17	1RT	1047
2523	0765		HJN PAR10	LOOP UNTIL BIT SET BY OPERATOR 'GO'	1RT	1048
2524	1400		LON 0		1RT	1049
2525	5400 1630	RCVR6	STM RDOKC	BYPASS DCE SUPPRESSION ON THIS PATH.	1RT	1050
2527	0200 1131		RJM RES	RE-RESERVE THE EQUIP. ON GO RESPONSE	1RT	1051
2531	0100 1624		LJM RDOK	* AND TRANSMIT BAD DATA TO C.M.	1RT	1052
2533	0110	CEF1	DATA 0110B	SYS I/O DRIVER /READ PARITY ERROR	1RT	1063
2534	1000	CEF2	DATA 1000B	PROGRAM CODE = 1RT/EST ORDINAL	1RT	1064
2535	0013	CEF3	VFD 12/IP.PTCN	PP NUMBER/CHANNEL NUMBER	1RT	1065
2536	0000	CEF4	DATA 0	LAST CHANNEL (6601-4) STATUS	1RT	1066

2537	0000	CEFS	DATA 0	LAST EQUIPMENT STATUS	1RT	1067
					1RT	1069
				TAPE BUFFER STARTS HERE EXCEPT WHEN CONVERSION TO DISPLAY CODE IS CALLED FOR	1RT	1070
					1RT	1071
					1RT	1072
				IFGT *,7777B-BINPRU,1 NEXT CARD IS *ERR* (1RT TOO BIG)	1RT	1073
	0002540	BINBUF	EQU *		1RT	1075
					1RT	1076
				THIS ROUTINE CONVERTS THE LEVEL NUMBER (WHICH IS ALREADY CONVERTED TO DISPLAY CODE) BACK TO AN OCTAL NUMBER. THE CONVERSION IS FROM 0 TO 16, OR 33-12, 31-4, 35-2, 36-3, 37-4, 40-5, 41-6, 42-7, 43-10, 44-11, 54-13, 55-0, 61-17, 64-14, 74-15. LEVEL NUMBERS 1 THROUGH 11, 16, AND 12 ARE OBTAINED BY ARITHMETIC, THE REST BY A TABLE LOOK UP.	1RT	1077
					1RT	1078
					1RT	1079
					1RT	1080
					1RT	1081
					1RT	1082
					1RT	1083
2540	0012	TABL	DATA 12B		1RT	1084
2541	0013		DATA 13B		1RT	1085
2542	0000		DATA 0		1RT	1086
2543	0000		DATA 0		1RT	1087
2544	0000		DATA 0		1RT	1088
2545	0015		DATA 15B		1RT	1089
2546	1103	FILLB	LMN 3	FLIP 14 TO 17 OR 17 TO 14	1RT	1090
					1RT	1091
				FOR OTHER THAN 14 OR 17 THIS PROCESSING DOES NOT MATTER.	1RT	1092
					1RT	1093
2547	5400 2543	STH	TABL+3	SET UP TABLE ENTRY (ONLY 14 OR 17)	1RT	1094
2551	1075	SHW	-2	REDUCE MAGNITUDE OF INCREMENT	1RT	1095
					1RT	1096
				IN THE ABOVE INSTRUCTION, 7 GOES TO 1, 10 TO 2, 14 TO 3, 17 TO 3, AND 27 TO 5.	1RT	1097
					1RT	1098
					1RT	1099
2552	3410	FILLC	STD D.TO		1RT	1100
2553	5010 2540		LDN TABL,D.TO	TABLE LOOK UP	1RT	1101
2555	0307		UJN FILLA.		1RT	1102
					1RT	1103
2556	1745	FILL	SBN 45B	CHECK FOR LEVEL 1 TO 11, 16, 12	1RT	1104
2557	0666		PJN FILLB	JUMP IF NOT	1RT	1105
2560	1612		ADN 12B		1RT	1106
2561	0470		ZJN FILLC	IF LEVEL 12	1RT	1107
2562	0602		PJN *42	IF NOT LEVEL 16	1RT	1108
2563	1416		LDN 16B	SET LEVEL 16	1RT	1109
2564	3436	FILLA	STD LEV		1RT	1110
2565	0100 1725		LJN WTDATA	RETURN TO MAIN LINE LOOP.	1RT	1111
					1RT	1112
					1RT	1113
				THE CONVERSION ROUTINE STARTS HERE. CONVERSION IS DONE IN TWO PHASES. THE FIRST AND THIRD BYTES ARE CONVERTED AS DATA IS READ. THE OTHER THREE BYTES ARE STORED IN LINE AND ARE CONVERTED AT THE END OF RECORD. THE TAPE IS ALREADY IN MOTION WHEN THE ROUTINE IS ENTERED.	1RT	1114
					1RT	1115
					1RT	1116
					1RT	1117
					1RT	1118
					1RT	1119
2567	6713 2645	BYTE1	EJN EB1,IP.PTCN	IF CHANNEL BUFFER IS EMPTY,DELAY	1RT	1120
2571	7013	RB1	IAN IP.PTCN	AS LONG AS IT IS ACTIVE. THEN	1RT	1121

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2572 1014  
 2573 3411  
 2574 1063  
 2575 3412  
 2576 5011 3045  
 2600 1006  
 2601 5312 3045  
 2603 4435  
 2604 3635  
 2605 6713 2647  
 2607 7013  
 2610 4435  
 2611 3635  
 2612 6713 2651  
 2614 7013  
 2615 1014  
 2616 3411  
 2617 1063  
 2620 3412  
 2621 5011 3045  
 2623 1006  
 2624 5312 3045  
 2626 4435  
 2627 1402  
 2630 7113 0006  
 2632 0522  
 2633 1403  
 2634 3535  
 2635 1603  
 2636 5400 2631  
 2640 2177 3432  
 0002641  
 2642 0615  
 2643 0100 2567  
 2645 6413 2567  
 2647 6413 2605  
 2651 6413 2612  
 2653 0313  
 2654 1103  
 2655 3535  
 2656 0310  
 2657 1401  
 2660 7113 0010  
 2662 0504  
 2663 3405  
 2664 0100 1475  
 2666 2000 3145  
 2670 3405  
 2671 5005 0001  
 2673 1014  
 2674 3411  
 2675 1063

BYTE2  
R82

BYTE3  
R83

R84

XBCD1

EB1  
EB2  
EB3

EB4

RBTA  
R85

EB5

CVT2

SHN 12  
 STD D.T1  
 SHN -12  
 STD D.T2  
 LDM CVTBL,D.T1  
 SHN 6  
 LHM CVTBL,D.T2  
 STI LA  
 AOD LA  
 EJM EB2,IP.PTCN  
 IAN IP.PTCN  
 STI LA  
 AOD LA  
 EJM EB3,IP.PTCN  
 IAN IP.PTCN  
 SHN 12  
 STD D.T1  
 SHN -12  
 STD D.T2  
 LDM CVTBL,D.T1  
 SHN 6  
 LHM CVTBL,D.T2  
 STI LA  
 LDM 2  
 IAN ,IP.PTCN  
 NJN EB4  
 LDM 3  
 RAD LA  
 ADN 3  
 STM R84+1  
 ADC -BCDBUF-BCDPRU  
 EQU \*-1  
 PJA RDTA  
 LJM BYTE1  
 AJM BYTE1,IP.PTCN  
 AJM BYTE2,IP.PTCN  
 AJM BYTE3,IP.PTCN  
 UJN EB5  
 LHM 3  
 RAO LA  
 UJN EB5  
 LDM 1  
 IAN D.T0,IP.PTCN  
 NJN EB5  
 STD HC  
 LJM RD44A  
 LDC BCDBUF  
 STD HC  
 LDM 1,HC  
 SHN 12  
 STD D.T1  
 SHN -12

READ BYTE 1, SPLIT THE CHARACTERS,  
CONVERT THEM BY TABLE LOOKUP, AND  
LEAVE THE RESULT IN THE BUFFER.

READ BYTE 2 AND STORE IT IN  
THE BUFFER. TO PICK UP TIME, THIS  
BYTE IS NOT CONVERTED.

READ BYTE 3, CONVERT IT AND  
LEAVE IT IN THE BUFFER

READ BYTES 4 + 5 DIRECTLY  
INTO THE BUFFER, UNCONVERTED.

CHECK FOR A FULL PRU.

JUMP IF FULL PRU HAS BEEN READ.

CHANNEL EMPTY FIRST BYTE  
CHANNEL EMPTY SECOND BYTE  
CHANNEL EMPTY THIRD BYTE  
CONTINUE

ADJUST LA TO POINT TO THE NEXT  
AVAILABLE BYTE IN THE BUFFER

FLUSH THE REST OF THE RECORD

JUMP IF PRU LENGTH IS NOT EXCESSIVE.

GO PROCESS DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED.

CONVERT BYTES 2, 4, AND 5

IRT 1122  
 IRT 1123  
 IRT 1124  
 IRT 1125  
 IRT 1126  
 IRT 1127  
 IRT 1128  
 IRT 1129  
 IRT 1130  
 IRT 1131  
 IRT 1132  
 IRT 1133  
 IRT 1134  
 IRT 1135  
 IRT 1136  
 IRT 1137  
 IRT 1138  
 IRT 1139  
 IRT 1140  
 IRT 1141  
 IRT 1142  
 IRT 1143  
 IRT 1144  
 IRT 1145  
 IRT 1146  
 IRT 1147  
 IRT 1148  
 IRT 1149  
 IRT 1150  
 IRT 1151  
 IRT 1152  
 IRT 1153  
 IRT 1154  
 IRT 1155  
 IRT 1156  
 IRT 1157  
 IRT 1158  
 IRT 1159  
 IRT 1160  
 IRT 1161  
 IRT 1162  
 IRT 1163  
 IRT 1164  
 IRT 1165  
 IRT 1166  
 IRT 1167  
 IRT 1168  
 IRT 1169  
 IRT 1170  
 IRT 1171  
 IRT 1172  
 IRT 1173  
 IRT 1174  
 IRT 1175  
 IRT 1176  
 IRT 1177  
 IRT 1178

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26	3412		STD	D.T2					
26	5011 3045		LDM	CVTBL,D.T1				1RT	1179
2701	1006		SHN	6				1RT	1180
2702	5312 3045		LMM	CVTBL,D.T2				1RT	1181
2704	5405 0001		STM	1,WC				1RT	1182
2706	5005 0003		LDM	3,WC				1RT	1183
2710	1014		SHN	12				1RT	1184
2711	3411		STD	D.T1				1RT	1185
2712	1063		SHN	-12				1RT	1186
2713	3412		STD	D.T2				1RT	1187
2714	5011 3045		LDM	CVTBL,D.T1				1RT	1188
2716	1006		SHN	6				1RT	1189
2717	5312 3045		LMM	CVTBL,D.T2				1RT	1190
2721	5405 0003		STM	3,WC				1RT	1191
2723	5005 0004		LDM	4,WC				1RT	1192
2725	2300 1672		LMC	1672B			ON BYTE 5, CHECK FOR EXTERNAL	1RT	1193
2727	0414	CVT3	ZJN	CVT4			1632B CODE WHICH CONVERTS TO 0000B.	1RT	1194
2730	2300 1672		LMC	1672B				1RT	1195
2732	1014		SHN	12				1RT	1196
2733	3411		STD	D.T1				1RT	1197
2734	1063		SHN	-12				1RT	1198
2735	3412		STD	D.T2				1RT	1199
2736	5011 3045		LDM	CVTBL,D.T1				1RT	1200
2740	1006		SHN	6				1RT	1201
2741	5312 3045		LMM	CVTBL,D.T2				1RT	1202
2743	5405 0004	CVT4	STM	4,WC				1RT	1203
2745	1405		LDM	5			ADD TO START OF NEXT CM WORD	1RT	1204
2746	3505		RAD	WC				1RT	1205
2747	3235	CVT6	SBD	LA				1RT	1206
2750	0603		PJN	CVT5			DONE IF WC .GE. LA	1RT	1207
2751	0100 2671		LJM	CVT2				1RT	1208
2753	0406	CVT5	ZJN	CVT7			FILL LAST FULL WORD	1RT	1209
2754	1400		LDM	0			WITH ZEROS.	1RT	1210
2755	5405 7776		STM	-1,WC				1RT	1211
2757	3705		SOD	WC				1RT	1212
2760	0366		UJN	CVT6				1RT	1213
2761	5000 1462	CVT7	LDM	PRUSIZ			COMPUTE THE WORD COUNT	1RT	1214
2763	2100 3145		ADC	BCDBUF				1RT	1215
2765	3235		SBD	LA				1RT	1216
2766	3405		STD	WC				1RT	1217
2767	0603		PJN	*+3			CHECK FOR DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED---	1RT	1218
2770	0100 1500		LJM	DCEXIT			* AND EXIT IF DETECTED.	1RT	1219
2772	0100 1534		LJM	WTCN			GO EXIT	1RT	1220
								1RT	1221
								1RT	1222
								1RT	1223
								1RT	1224
								1RT	1225
								1RT	1226
								1RT	1227
								1RT	1228
								1RT	1229
								1RT	1230
2774	1404	8104	LDM	4				1RT	1231
2775	7113 3145	IAM184	IAM	BCDBUF,IP.PTCN			READ 4 BYTES FROM TAPE	1RT	1232
		8494	EQU	*-1				1RT	1233
2777	0532		NJN	END84			JUMP IF END OF PRU WAS DETECTED.	1RT	1234
3000	1404		LDM	4				1RT	1235
3001	3535		RAD	LA			UPDATE LWA+1.	1RT	1236

THIS ROUTINE PERFORMS LINE TERMINATOR CONVERSION (ON THE FLY)  
FOR BCD SCOPE TAPES THAT ARE ACCESSED THROUGH A 6604.

3002 1405  
 3003 5500 2776  
  
 3005 6713 3042  
 3007 7013  
 3010 4435  
 3011 1162  
 3012 0502  
 3013 4435  
 3014 3635  
 3015 2177 3432  
 3017 0554  
 3020 1401  
 3021 7113 0010  
 3023 0504  
  
 3024 3405  
 3025 0100 1475  
  
 3027 0100 2761  
 3031 1701  
 3032 1103  
 3033 3535  
 3034 2000 3145  
 3036 3135  
 3037 3405  
 3040 0100 2747  
 3042 6413 3005  
 3044 0367

0504  
IAN104

R8TA84  
IAM204

R055  
END04

END04X

E0504

CVTBL

LDN 5  
 RAM 0404  
  
 EJM E0504,IP.PTCN  
 IAN IP.PTCN  
 STI LA  
 LMN 620  
 NJN \*+2  
 STI LA  
 AOD LA  
 ADC -BCDBUF-BCDPRU  
 NJN 0104  
 LDN 1  
 IAH D.T0,IP.PTCN  
 NJN R055  
  
 STD MC  
 LJM R044A  
  
 LJM CVT7  
 SBN 1  
 LMN 3  
 RAD LA  
 LDC BCDBUF  
 ADD LA  
 STD MC  
 LJM CVT6  
 AJM 0504,IP.PTCN  
 UJN END04X

SET IAM INSTR.FOR NEXT READ.

READ BYTE POSITION 5

CHECK FOR A LINE TERMINATOR.  
 JUMP IF NOT A LINE TERMINATOR.  
 STORE ZERO FOR A LINE TERMINATOR.  
 INCREMENT LMA+1.  
 CHECK FOR A FULL PRU.  
 JUMP IF NOT A FULL PRU YET.

FLUSH EXCESS OF PRU  
 JUMP IF PRU LENGTH IS NOT EXCESSIVE.

GO PROCESS DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED.

MERGE WITH BCD/6601 ROUTINE.

ADJUST LA TO POINT TO THE NEXT AVAIL-  
 \* ABLE BYTE IN THE PP BUFFER.

MERGE WITH BCD/6601 ROUTINE.

CONVERSION TABLE - INTERNAL BCD TO DISPLAY CODE.

DATA 1R0  
 DATA 1R1  
 DATA 1R2  
 DATA 1R3  
 DATA 1R4  
 DATA 1R5  
 DATA 1R6  
 DATA 1R7  
 DATA 1R8  
 DATA 1R9  
 DATA 1R+  
 DATA 1R'  
 DATA 1R<  
 DATA 0  
 DATA 1R<  
 DATA 1R+  
 DATA 1RA  
 DATA 1RB  
 DATA 1RC  
 DATA 1RD  
 DATA 1RE  
 DATA 1RF  
 DATA 1RG

1RT 1236  
 1RT 1237  
 1RT 1238  
 1RT 1239  
 1RT 1240  
 1RT 1241  
 1RT 1242  
 1RT 1243  
 1RT 1244  
 1RT 1245  
 1RT 1246  
 1RT 1247  
 1RT 1248  
 1RT 1249  
 1RT 1250  
 1RT 1251  
 1RT 1252  
 1RT 1253  
 1RT 1254  
 1RT 1255  
 1RT 1256  
 1RT 1257  
 1RT 1258  
 1RT 1259  
 1RT 1260  
 1RT 1261  
 1RT 1262  
 1RT 1263  
 1RT 1264  
 1RT 1265  
 1RT 1266  
 1RT 1267  
 1RT 1268  
 1RT 1269  
 1RT 1270  
 1RT 1271  
 1RT 1272  
 1RT 1273  
 1RT 1274  
 1RT 1275  
 1RT 1276  
 1RT 1277  
 1RT 1278  
 1RT 1279  
 1RT 1280  
 1RT 1281  
 1RT 1282  
 1RT 1283  
 1RT 1284  
 1RT 1285  
 1RT 1286  
 1RT 1287  
 1RT 1288  
 1RT 1289  
 1RT 1290  
 1RT 1291  
 1RT 1292

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3075 0010  
 3076 0011  
 3077 0072  
 3100 0057  
 3101 0052  
 3102 0075  
 3103 0076  
 3104 0077  
 3105 0046  
 3106 0012  
 3107 0013  
 3110 0014  
 3111 0015  
 3112 0016  
 3113 0017  
 3114 0020  
 3115 0021  
 3116 0022  
 3117 0066  
 3120 0053  
 3121 0047  
 3122 0070  
 3123 0071  
 3124 0073  
 3125 0055  
 3126 0050  
 3127 0023  
 3130 0024  
 3131 0025  
 3132 0026  
 3133 0027  
 3134 0030  
 3135 0031  
 3136 0032  
 3137 0062  
 3140 0056  
 3141 0051  
 3142 0065  
 3143 0060  
 3144 0067

DATA 1RH  
 DATA 1RI  
 DATA 1R<  
 DATA 1R.  
 DATA 1R)  
 DATA 1R?  
 DATA 1R"  
 DATA 770  
 DATA 1R-  
 DATA 1RJ  
 DATA 1RK  
 DATA 1RL  
 DATA 1RM  
 DATA 1RN  
 DATA 1RO  
 DATA 1RP  
 DATA 1RQ  
 DATA 1RR  
 DATA 1RI  
 DATA 1RS  
 DATA 1R\*  
 DATA 1R#  
 DATA 1R\  
 DATA 1R>  
 DATA 1R/  
 DATA 1RS  
 DATA 1RT  
 DATA 1RU  
 DATA 1RV  
 DATA 1RW  
 DATA 1RX  
 DATA 1RY  
 DATA 1RZ  
 DATA 1R}  
 DATA 1R,  
 DATA 1R(  
 DATA 650  
 DATA 1R\_  
 DATA 1R^

1RT 1293  
 1RT 1294  
 1RT 1295  
 1RT 1296  
 1RT 1297  
 1RT 1298  
 1RT 1299  
 1RT 1300  
 1RT 1301  
 1RT 1302  
 1RT 1303  
 1RT 1304  
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 1RT 1331  
 1RT 1332  
 1RT 1333  
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 1RT 1335  
 1RT 1336  
 1RT 1337

\*  
 \* THE INPUT BUFFER STARTS HERE WHEN CONVERSION TO DISPLAY CODE  
 \* IS REQUIRED.  
 \*

0003145 BCDBUF EQU \*

PRESET OVERLAY

3145 3036  
 3146 5400 1120  
 3150 1421  
 3151 3432  
 3152 3022  
 3153 1074

PRS  
 LDD D.EST+4  
 STM CONECT  
 LDN 210  
 STD D.EST  
 LDD D.FNT+2  
 SHN -3

FORM CONECT CODE  
 STORE CONECT FUNCTION IN-LINE  
 INTERNAL COMMUNICATION  
 SET EQUIPMENT NUMBER IN MESSAGE  
 FIRST DIGIT

1RT 1339  
 1RT 1340  
 1RT 1341  
 1RT 1342  
 1RT 1343  
 1RT 1344  
 1RT 1345  
 1RT 1346

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3154 5500 1252  
 3156 3022  
 3157 5500 2534  
 3161 1207  
 3162 1006  
 3163 5500 1253  
 3165 1400  
 3166 3447  
 3167 3437  
 3170 3445  
 3171 3436  
 3172 1403  
 3173 3473  
 3174 3074  
 3175 1750  
 3176 1003  
 3177 5500 2535  
 3201 1413  
 3202 3446

RAM MSGA+1  
 LOD D.FNT+2  
 RAM CEF2  
 LPN 7  
 SHN 6  
 RAM MSGA+2  
 LDN 0  
 STD RC  
 STD STATUS  
 STD OVLPT  
 STD LEV  
 LDN 3  
 STD D.TR  
 LOD D.PPIR  
 SBN 500  
 SHN 3  
 RAM CEF3  
 LDN IP.PTCN  
 STD CH

EST ORDINAL TO CE ERROR FILE  
 SECOND DIGIT  
 TO LEFT CHARACTER

CLEAR RE-READ COUNT

RETURN STATUS

SET CONSTANT 3

PP NUMBER TO ERROR FILE

INITIALIZE CHANNEL NUMBER

CHECK PARAMETERS IN FET AND FNT AND ALTER INSTRUCTIONS  
 ACCORDINGLY

3203  
 3211 1601  
 3212 6010  
 3213 3011  
 3214 2200 0400  
 3216 0504  
 3217 1400  
 3220 5400 2446  
 3222 3011  
 3223 2200 1000  
 3225 0411  
 3226 5600 1664  
 3230 3020  
 3231 1214  
 3232 0504  
 3233 1400  
 3234 5400 1651  
 3236 0200 1131  
 3240 1414  
 3241 6001  
 3242 1400  
 3243 3400  
 3244 3001  
 3245 1003  
 3246 3100  
 3247 6003  
 3250 5400 2517  
 3252 1063  
 3253 5400 2516  
 3255 3003  
 3256 3322  
 3257 0410  
 3260 1410

PR55

PR57

TTAP1

LDCA D.PPIRB+3  
 ADN 1  
 CRD 0.T0  
 LOD D.T1  
 LPC 4000  
 ZJN PR55  
 LDN 0  
 STM EPPAS1  
 LOD D.T1  
 LPC 10000  
 ZJN PR57  
 AOM UPPAS1  
 LOD D.FNT  
 LPN 140  
 NJN PR57  
 LDN 0  
 STM UPPAS1A  
 RJM RES  
 LDN P.TAPES  
 CRD 0.Z1  
 LDN 0  
 STD 0.Z0  
 LOD 0.Z1  
 SHN 3  
 ADD 0.Z0  
 CRD 0.Z3  
 STM ESTNTRY+1  
 SHN -12  
 STM ESTNTRY  
 LOD 0.Z3  
 LMD FSTORD  
 ZJN TTAP2  
 LDN LE.TAPES

READ FET(2)

IF EP BIT

IS ON, ZERO

SWITCH TO PASS INSTRUCTION

IF UP BIT IS NOT ON  
 JUMP.

IF LABELLED,  
 GO. ELSE  
 LET HIM SEE REFLECTIVE SPOT.

TAPES TABLE SEARCH FOR GO BIT

FMA/0 OF Y.TAPES

ADDRESS OF AN ENTRY

STORE FOR LATER USE

EST ORDINAL  
 ASSIGNED EST ORDINAL  
 JUMP IF MATCH

THEN ADVANCE SEARCH

1RT 1347  
 1RT 1348  
 1RT 1349  
 1RT 1350  
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 1RT 1399  
 1RT 1400  
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 1RT 1403

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3261 3500  
 3262 3202  
 3263 0760  
 3264 1405  
 3265 0100 1442

3267 1405  
 3270 5500 2517  
 3272 5400 2476  
 3274 5400 2507  
 3276 1063  
 3277 2100 2000  
 3301 5400 2516  
 3303 5400 2475  
 3305 5400 2506

3307 2000 5670  
 3311 3412  
 3312 1400  
 3313 3405

3314 0200 1161  
 3316 1202  
 3317 0404  
 3320 3712  
 3321 0704  
 3322 0371  
 3323 0100 3361  
 3325 0200 1076  
 3327 3631  
 3330 3057  
 3331 1601  
 3332 6225  
 3333 2000 0311  
 3335 3450  
 3336 3051  
 3337 1277  
 3340 2100 1700  
 3342 3451  
 3343 3075

0031117

3344 6250  
 3345 1400  
 3346 6010  
 3347 1402  
 3350 3411  
 3351 1437  
 3352 0200 0516  
 3354 1412  
 3355 0200 0516  
 3357 0100 0103

3361 5000 1120  
 3363 1013

TTAP2

STCK

NBSY  
PRA3  
PRA3A

OV.CIO

PRS2

RAD 0.Z0  
 SBD 0.Z2  
 MJN TTAP1  
 LDN ERRNS  
 LJM CALLGWM

LDN W.TFLGS  
 RAM ESTNTRY+1  
 STM GOBIT+1  
 STM GOBIT+1  
 SHN -12  
 ADC 2000B  
 STM ESTNTRY  
 STM GOBIT1  
 STM GOBIT

LDC 3000D  
 STD 0.T2  
 LDN 0  
 STD WC

RJM STS  
 LPN BUSY  
 ZJN NBSY  
 SOD 0.T2  
 MJN PRA3  
 UJN STCK  
 LJM PRS2  
 RJM RELEQ  
 AOD D.FNT+9  
 LDD D.FA  
 ADN 1  
 CHD D.FNT+5  
 LDC 2RCI  
 STD D.PPIRB  
 LDD D.PPIRB+1  
 LPN 77B  
 ADC 1RO\*100B  
 STD D.PPIRB+1  
 LDD D.PPHES1

EQU OV.CIO

CHD D.PPIRB  
 LDN P.ZERO  
 CRD D.T0  
 LDN 2  
 STD D.T1  
 LDN M.RPJ  
 RJM R.MTR  
 LDN M.OPP  
 RJM R.MTR  
 LJM R.IDLE

LDN CONECT  
 SHN 11

INCREASE INCREMENT  
 LENGTH OF T.TAPES  
 TRY AGAIN IF STILL WITHIN LIMIT  
 \* SYSTEM TAPES-TABLE ERROR\*  
 MESSAGE AND ABORT

CORRECT ENTRY HAS BEEN FOUND  
 INCREMENT FOR FLAG WORD

STORE FOR LATER USE

STORE FOR LATER USE

SET WAIT TO 100 MS

WORD COUNT

GET STATUS

GO AHEAD IF NOT BUSY

IF TIME IS UP, ASSUME REWINDING  
 GO TRY AGAIN  
 GO AHEAD IF NOT BUSY  
 RELEASE EQUIP. AND DROP CHANNEL.  
 SET UP FOR 2 SEC. DELAY.

RESTORE CIO TO THE INPUT REGISTER  
 \* COPY IN DIRECT CELLS.

WRITE CIO CALL INTO MSG BUFFER

DELAY 2 SECONDS

DROP PP

EXIT TO IDLE LOOP

CHECK FOR ACCESS VIA MNTC.

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 IRT 1460

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3364	0705		MJN	MHTC	JUMP IF 65X TRANSPORT.	1RT	1461	
3365	1440		LDN	CLRR		1RT	1462	
3366	0200 1053	CLRR1	RJM	FCN	CLEAR REVERSE READ.	1RT	1463	
3370	0327		UJN	DENSITY	JUMP IF 60X TRANSPORT.	1RT	1464	
						1RT	1465	
3371	1444		MHTC	LDN	CLCM		1RT	1466
3372	0200 1053		RJM	FCN	CLEAR CONVERSION MODE.	1RT	1467	
3374	1400		LDN	0	SET FCN ROUTINE TO RETURN ON A	1RT	1468	
3375	5400 1063		STM	MHTCSW1	* CONVERTER REJECT.	1RT	1469	
3377	1403	MHTC1	LDN	DEN556		1RT	1470	
3400	0200 1053		RJM	FCN	ATTEMPT 556 DENSITY(VERIFY 657).	1RT	1471	
3402	0506		NJN	MHTC2	JUMP IF 556 CPI IS REJECTED.	1RT	1472	
3403	2000 0371		LDC	3778+FCN1-MHTCSW1		1RT	1473	
3405	5400 1063		STM	MHTCSW1	RESET FCN ROUTINE.	1RT	1474	
3407	0355		UJN	CLRR1	JUMP IF UNIT IS A 657.	1RT	1475	
3410	1407	MHTC2	LDN	DEN1600		1RT	1476	
3411	0200 1053		RJM	FCN	ATTEMPT 1600 DENSITY(CHECK FOR 658/9)	1RT	1477	
3413	0563		NJN	MHTC1	JUMP ON HOWE FAULT.	1RT	1478	
3414	1441		LDN	ERRN33	*FILE MAY NOT RESIDE ON DEV ASSIGNED*	1RT	1479	
3415	0100 1442		LJM	CALL6WN		1RT	1480	
						1RT	1481	
3417	3020	DENSITY	LDD	D.FNT		1RT	1482	
3420	1203		LPN	3	ISOLATE DENSITY FLAGS FROM FNT.	1RT	1483	
3421	0407		ZJN	SET	JUMP IF 556 BPI.	1RT	1484	
3422	1201		LPN	1		1RT	1485	
3423	0503		NJN	D200	JUMP IF 200 BPI.	1RT	1486	
3424	1406		LDN	6	SET DENSITY FOR 800 BPI.	1RT	1487	
3425	0304		UJN	SETA		1RT	1488	
3426	5600 3430	D200	AOM	SET	SET DENSITY FOR 200 BPI.	1RT	1489	
3430	1403	SET	LDN	3		1RT	1490	
3431	0200 1053	SETA	RJM	FCN	SET THE DENSITY.	1RT	1491	
3433	3031		LDD	D.FNT+9		1RT	1492	
3434	1270		LPN	708	CHECK FOR READ PHYSICAL RECORD	1RT	1493	
3435	0413		ZJN	PRS0		1RT	1494	
3436	1720		SBN	208	CHECK FOR READ SKIP REQUEST	1RT	1495	
3437	0507		NJN	XBX	JUMP IF NOT A READSKP.	1RT	1496	
3440	5400 2151		STM	RDSKIP	IF READ SKIP ZERO JUMP TO CAUSE	1RT	1497	
3442	5400 1376		STM	RDSKP		1RT	1498	
3444	5400 2040		STM	RDSK	DONT WRITE OLD IN INTO NEW IN	SC30019	2	
3446	0100 3524	XBX	LJM	PRS3		1RT	1499	
						1RT	1500	
3450	3062	PRS0	LDD	D.IN	SET IN = OUT	1RT	1501	
3451	3464		STD	D.OUT		1RT	1502	
3452	3413		STD	D.T3		1RT	1503	
3453	3063		LDD	D.IN+1		1RT	1504	
3454	3465		STD	D.OUT+1		1RT	1505	
3455	3414		STD	D.T4		1RT	1506	
3456	1400		LDN	0		1RT	1507	
3457	3410		STD	D.T0		1RT	1508	
3460	3411		STD	D.T1		1RT	1509	
3461	3412		STD	D.T2		1RT	1510	
3462			LOCA	D.PPIRB+3		1RT	1511	
3470	1603		ADN	3		1RT	1512	
3471	6210		CHD	D.T0	SET OUT POINTER TO DISCARD OLD DATA.	1RT	1513	
3472	1400		LDN	0	ZERO JUMP INST	1RT	1514	
3473	5400 2114		STM	PHYS		1RT	1515	
3475	5400 1552		STM	RPHRSW1	SET DIVIDE BY 5 CODE FOR A RPHR.	1RT	1516	

3477	5400	1642		STM	R00KA		1RT	1517
3501	5400	2525		STM	RCVR6		1RT	1518
3503	5400	2526		STM	RCVR6+1		1RT	1519
3505	2000	0324		LDC	300B+WTCH-RPHRSW3		1RT	1520
3507	5400	1510		STM	RPHRSW3	SET D.C.E. ROUTINE FOR A RPHR.	1RT	1521
3511	3031			LDD	D.FNT+9	IF BCD MODE, INITIALIZE	1RT	1522
3512	1202			LPN	BINMOD		1RT	1523
3513	0503			NJN	*+3		1RT	1524
3514	5600	1353		AOM	RDS	RESET FOR BCD PARITY	1RT	1525
3516	2000	0307		LDC	HTDATA-RPHRFIX+300B	INHIBIT TAPE MOTION ON RPHR.	1RT	1526
3520	5400	1716		STM	RPHRFIX		1RT	1527
3522	0100	3600		LJM	PRS4		1RT	1528
							1RT	1529
							1RT	1530
3524	3031		PRS3	LDD	D.FNT+9		1RT	1531
3525	1202			LPN	BINMOD		1RT	1532
3526	0403			ZJN	*+3		1RT	1533
3527	0100	3600		LJM	PRS4	SKIP IF BINARY - ELSE SET	1RT	1534
							1RT	1535
							1RT	1536
3531	5400	1700		STM	BCOPAS1	SET FOR SCOPE TAPE.	1RT	1537
3533	2000	2567		LDC	BYTE1	MODIFY BLANK TAPE SCAN FOR BCD.	1RT	1538
3535	5400	1431		STM	BLANK3		1RT	1539
3537	3033			LDD	D.EST+1	CHECK FOR 6604	1RT	1540
3540	1240			LPN	40B		1RT	1541
3541	0410			ZJN	PRS1A	GO SET BCD MODE IF NO 6604.	1RT	1542
3542	2000	2774		LDC	8184		1RT	1543
3544	5400	1431		STM	BLANK3	MODIFY BLANK TAPE SCAN FOR BCD/6604.	1RT	1544
3546	1410			LON	10B	SET UP CONVERSION TO DISPLAY CODE	1RT	1545
3547	5500	1357		RAM	RD1+1		1RT	1546
							1RT	1547
							1RT	1548
							1RT	1549
3551	2000	1200	PRS1A	LDC	BCOPRU	RESET BUFLOC, AND RESET THE NOISE	1RT	1550
3553	5400	1462		STM	PRUSIZ	* TEST.	1RT	1551
3555	2000	0200		LDC	BCDCM	RESET FOR READSKP.	1RT	1552
3557	5400	1400		STM	RDSKP1		1RT	1553
3561	2077	7577		LDC	-BCDCM	SET THE BCD RECORD SIZE (IN CH WORDS)	1RT	1554
3563	5400	1374	MERGE1	STM	CMPRU	* INTO THE INSTRUCTIONS THAT CHECK	1RT	1555
3565	1001			SHN	1	* THE CIR.BUF. FOR ROOM. CMPRUSZ	1RT	1556
3566	5400	1715		STM	CMPRUSZ	* LOOKS FOR ROOM FOR 2 RECORDS.	1RT	1557
3570	5600	1353		AOM	RDS	SET BCD MODE.	1RT	1558
3572	2000	3145		LDC	BCDBUF		1RT	1559
3574	5400	1764		STM	BUFLOC		1RT	1560
3576	5400	1464		STM	RD3+1	IN CASE OF 6604	1RT	1561
3600			PRS4	DIF	D.LIMIT,D.FIRST	SET BUFFER LENGTH AND GO	1RT	1562
3605	5400	1713		STM	BUFLTH	START THE READ	1RT	1563
3607	5400	1372		STM	SPACECK		1RT	1564
3611	1063			SHN	-12		1RT	1565
3612	5500	1712		RAM	BUFLTH-1		1RT	1566
3614	5400	1371		STM	SPACECK-1		1RT	1567
3616	0100	1362		LJM	PREREAD		1RT	1568

3620

END

1RT 1567

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9 TYPE ERROR MICRO SUBSTITUTION ERROR OR ; CONVERTED TO "  
OCCURRED ON PAGES 26

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1RT- X AND I TAPE DRIVER  
ALPHABETIC REFERENCE TABLE

BCDBUF	0003145	001417,	002640,	002666,	002763,	002775,	003015,	003034,	003572	
BCDC	0002400	000000								
BCDCM	0000200	003555,	003561							
BCDPAS1	0001700	003531								
BCDPRU	0001200	000000,	002640,	003015,	003551					
BINBUF	0002540	001463,	001763							
BINCM	0001000	001373,	001377,	001714						
BINMOD	0000002	003512,	003525							
BINPRU	0005000	000000,	001461							
BKSPS	0000012	002400,	002405,	002410						
BLANK2	0001430	001342,	001433							
BLANK3	0001431	003535,	003544							
BLANK4	0001436	001343								
BLANK5	0001437	001344,	001434							
BLANK6	0001434	001307								
BUFLOC	0001764	001671,	002001,	003574						
BUFLTH	0001713	003605,	003612							
BUSY	0000002	002461,	003316							
BYTE1	0002567	001323,	002643,	002645,	003533					
BYTE2	0002605	001324,	002647							
BYTE3	0002612	001325,	002651							
B144	0002774	003017,	003542							
B484	0002776	001422,	003003							
B584	0003005	001337,	003042							
CALL6MM	0001442	002105,	003265,	003415						
CEF1	0002533	002354								
CEF2	0002534	003157								
CEF3	0002535	001346,	003177							
CEF4	0002536	002334								
CEF5	0002537	002347								
CFG0	0001002	001014								
CFR	0001007	001055,	001121							
CFRA	0001233	001034								
CFR8	0001237	001041,	002465							
CFRX	0001006	001050								
CFR1	0001010	001301								
CFR10	0001043	001030,	001033,	001036						
CFR11	0001045	001023								
CFR2	0001026	001004								
CFR6	0001031	001021								
CFR7	0001034	001025								
CFR9	0001037	001016								
CH	0000046	001104,	001345,	003202						
CLCM	0000044	003371								
CLRR	0000040	003365								
CLRR1	0003365	003407								
CMPRU	0001374	003563								
CMPRUSZ	0001715	003566								
CONNECT	0001120	003146,	003361							
CS	0000004	001013,	001170,	001624,	002333					
CVSW	0001417	002116								
CVTBL	0003045	002576,	002601,	002621,	002624,	002677,	002702,	002714,	002717,	002736,
		002741								
		002751								
		002727								
		002750								
		002760,	003040							
CVT2	0002571									
CVT4	0002743									
CVT5	0002753									
CVT6	0002747									

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1.1

1RT: AD X AND I TAPE DRIVER  
ALPHABETIC REFERENCE TABLE

D.T2	0000012	SCPTXT	001133,	001744,	001765,	002013,	002015,	002027,	002040,	002042,	002356,
			002575,	002601,	002620,	002624,	002676,	002702,	002713,	002717,	002735,
			002741,	003311,	003320,	003461					
D.T3	0000017	SCPTXT	001737,	001767,	002031,	002047,	002065,	003452			
D.T4	0000014	SCPTXT	002051,	002071,	003455						
D.T5	0000015	SCPTXT	001746								
D.T6	0000016	SCPTXT	001447,	001750,	002272						
D.T7	0000017	SCPTXT	001452,	002275							
D.Z0	0000000	SCPTXT	003243,	003246,	003261						
D.Z1	0000001	SCPTXT	001206,	001212,	001215,	003241,	003244				
D.Z2	0000002	SCPTXT	001211,	001213,	001216,	003262					
D.Z3	0000003	SCPTXT	003247,	003255							
D.Z4	0000004	SCPTXT	000000								
D.Z5	0000005	SCPTXT	000000								
D.Z6	0000006	SCPTXT	000000								
D.Z7	0000007	SCPTXT	000000								
ER1	0002645		001326,	002567							
ER2	0002647		001327,	002605							
ER3	0002651		001330,	002612							
ER4	0002654		002632								
ER5	0002666		002653,	002656,	002662						
ER5*4	0003042		001336,	003005							
ENDTAPE	0000040		001653,	002125							
END44	0003031		002777								
END44X	0003034		003044								
EPPAS1	0002446		002366,	003220							
ERRNO	0000021		001442								
ERRN16	0000020		001441								
EPRN33	0000041		003414								
EPRN5	0000005		003264								
ERPNA	0000010		002104								
ESTASG	0000032		000000								
ESTCH12	0000033		000000								
ESTCH34	0000034		000000								
ESTHDM	0000035		000000								
ESTNTRY	002516		002513,	003250,	003253,	003270,	003301				
EXSYS	0001300		001171								
FCN	0001053		001354,	002401,	002406,	002411,	003366,	003372,	003400,	003411,	003431
FCNX	0001052		001057,								
FCN1	0001055		001063,	003403							
FETFN1	0000040		000000,	000000,	000000,	000000					
FILL	0002556		001701								
FILLA	0002564		002555								
FILLB	0002546		002557								
FILLC	0002552		002561								
FN	0000007		001054,	001062							
FSTDSP	0000027		000000								
FSTEQP	0000020		000000,	000000,	000000,	000000					
FSTFT1	0000025		000000								
FSTFT2	0000026		000000								
FSTORD	0000022		000000,	003256							
FSTPPC	0000024		000000								
FSTSEC	0000030		000000								
FST2UN	0000021		000000								
GORIT	0002506		003274,	003305							
GCPIT1	0002475		003272,	003303							
IAM184	0002775		001334								

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1RT- READ X AND I TAPE DRIVER  
SYMBOLIC REFERENCE TABLE

PRS7	0003236	003225,	003232			
PRS8	0003450	003435				
PRUSIZ	0001462	001534,	001602,	002761,	003553	
P.TAPES	0000014	003240				
P.ZFRO	0000000	002023,	003345			
RBTA	0002657	002642				
RB1	0002571	001316				
RB2	0002607	001317				
RB3	0002614	001320				
RB4	0002630	001321,	001425,	002636		
RB5	0002660	001322				
RB55	0003027	003023				
RC	0000047	001410,	001645,	002364,	003166	
RCVR	0002333	001616				
RCVRA	0002410	002371,	002377			
RCVRB	0002413	002403,	002414,	002416		
RCVRC	0002444	002413,	002414			
RCVRE	0002346	002337				
RCVR3	0002457	002446,	002462			
RCVR6	0002525	003501,	003503			
RDCK	0001572	001575				
RDCKL	0001622	001606				
RDCKR	0001620	001577				
RDI	0001461	001430				
RDNI	0002101	001340				
RDN2	0002103	001341				
RDOK	0001624	001612,	002531			
RDOKA	0001642	001630,	001635,	003477		
RDOKB	0001644	001641,	002455			
RDOXC	0001630	001635,	001637,	002525		
RDOX1	0001667	001651,	001654			
RDS	0001353	003514,	003570			
RDSIN	0001352	001415,	001723,	002420,	002432	
RDSK	0002040	003444				
RDSKIP	0002151	001504,	001506,	002142,	003440	
RDSKP	0001376	003442				
RDSKP1	0001400	003557				
RDSX	0001351	001361				
RD1	0001356	001310,	003547			
RD2	0001360	001311				
RD3	0001463	001312,	003576			
RD4	0001472	001313,	001466,	001477		
RD44	0001474	001475,	001525,	001527		
RD44A	0001475	002664,	003025			
RDS	0002423	001314,	002425			
RDS	0002435	001315,	002437			
READ	0001703	001670				
READOK	0001721	001716				
READY	0000001	001003				
RECYC	0002267	002235				
RECYTF	0002300	002170				
RELEQ	0001076	001045,	001443,	002136,	002342,	002463,
RELEQX	0001075	001111				003325
REL1	0001100	001277				
REL2	0001103	001300				
RES	0001131	001060,	002344,	002527,	003236	
RESA	0001271	001145				

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1RT- READ X AND I TAPE DRIVER  
SYMBOLIC REFERENCE TABLE

WTCMA	0001532		001474,	001525			
WTDATA	0001725		001665,	001700,	001720,	001722,	002565, 003516
WT0	0002046		002025				
WT1	0001742		001734				
WT2	0001776		001766				
WT3	0002016		001770				
WT4	0002023		001753,	001775			
WT5	0002116		002114				
WT6	0002120		002112				
W.CPDFM	0000030	SCPTXT	001126				
W.TFLGS	0000005	SCPTXT	003267				
XBX	0003446		003437				

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\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* OVERLAY 3SY - DRIVER FOR 844 MCD AY 13 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

E221 3SY SEGMENT DRIVCRG  
 CRG DRIVCRG

10 MAXRBCY SET A

\* COMMON DECK RMSY - DRIVER FOR 844 MCD AY 13

E223 7200 VFC 12/YFAFAP  
 E224 7114 VFC 12/YCTLR

C YDIGIT EQU 0

\*\* ACTIVATE CHANNEL

E225 0100 0000 YACTIVE SUBR

E227 1400 IF -DEF,RMSC CLEAR REQUEST AREA  
 E230 0010 LCN P.ZERO  
 E231 1400 CRD D.T0 - D.T4  
 E232 0200 0455 YCHPOA LCN \*\*  
 RJM R.RCH RESERVE A CHANNEL  
 ELSF  
 RJM YLCAD LCAD 7054 SOFTWARE  
 ENDF

E234 5600 6241 ACH YDROFCA ENABLE DRCP SWITCH  
 E236 0300 RETURN

\*\* RELEASE CHANNEL AND CLEAR UNIT RESERVE

E237 0100 0000 YDROPC SUBR

E241 0301 YDROPCA LJM \*+1 OR \*+2 SWITCH

E242 0374 RETURN CHANNEL IS OFF - EXIT  
 E243 5700 6241 SOM YDROPCA DEACTIVATE CHANNEL DROP  
 E245 2000 0010 LCC YDIGIT+100 7054 FUNCTION COMPLETE

E247 7600 624E YDROPCB EQU \*-1  
 E250 1500 YDROPCF FAN \*\*  
 LCN 0

ZOS053 457  
 ZOS053 458  
 ZOS053 459  
 OISP400 54  
 ZOS053 461  
 ZOS053 462  
 ZOS053 463  
 ZOS053 464  
 ZOS053 465  
 ZOS053 466  
 ZOS053 467  
 ZOS053 468  
 OISP400 55  
 ZOS053 470  
 RMSY 2  
 RMSY 3  
 RMSY 4  
 RMSY 5  
 RMSY 6  
 RMSY 7  
 RMSY 8  
 RMSY 9  
 RMSY 10  
 RMSY 11  
 RMSY 12  
 RMSY 13  
 RMSY 14  
 RMSY 15  
 RMSY 16  
 RMSY 17  
 RMSY 18  
 RMSY 19  
 RMSY 20  
 RMSY 21  
 RMSY 22  
 RMSY 23  
 RMSY 24  
 RMSY 25  
 RMSY 26  
 RMSY 27  
 RMSY 28  
 RMSY 29  
 RMSY 30  
 RMSY 31  
 RMSY 32  
 RMSY 33  
 RMSY 34  
 RMSY 35  
 RMSY 36  
 RMSY 37  
 RMSY 38  
 RMSY 39  
 RMSY 40  
 MSC00321 1  
 MSC00322 1  
 MSC00321 2  
 MSC00322 2

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E251	6500 6256	YDROPC	IJM	YDRPCF,**		MSC00321	4
E253	1701		SN	1		MSC00321	5
E254	0574		NJN	YDROPC	WAIT FOR TIME-OUT OR INACTIVE	MSC00321	6
E255	7500	YDPOPC	CCN	**	DEACTIVATE CHANNEL	MSC00321	7
E256		YDROPCF	BSS	0		MSC00321	8
			IF	-DEF,RPSC,2		RMSY	41
E258	1400	YDROPCG	LCN	**		RMSY	42
E257	0200 0465		FJM	F.CCH	CRCP CHANNEL	RMSY	43
E261	0355		RETURN			RMSY	44
						RMSY	45
						RMSY	46
						RMSY	47
						RMSY	48
						RMSY	49
		**		COMPLTE ACCESS TIME		RMSY	50
		*		TARGET RB ALPEER IN A-REGISTER		RMSY	51
E262	0100 0000	YHEAD	SUPR			RMSY	52
						RMSY	53
E264	3404		STD	D.24	SAVE RE NUMBER	RMSY	54
E265	5041 1014		LCM	SUPP,RPNR		RMSY	55
E267	1207		LPN	7		RMSY	56
E270	3401		STD	D.21	SET D.21 = PER NUMBER	RMSY	57
E271	3004		LCC	D.24		RMSY	58
E272	0200 7004		FJM	YGETACC	GET TARGET CYLINDER NO.	RMSY	59
E274	3243		SBD	HPCS1	COMPARE WITH OLD	RMSY	60
E275	0664		FJM	RETURN1	A-REG = ABSOLUTE VALUE OF	RMSY	61
E276	2377 7777		LMC	-0	DIFFERENCE OF CYLINDER NUMBERS	RMSY	62
E300	0361		RETURN			RMSY	63
						RMSY	64
						RMSY	65
						RMSY	66
						RMSY	67
						RMSY	68
						RMSY	69
		**		INITIATE HEAD ACTION IF NECESSARY		RMSY	70
		*		HPCS1 HAS CURRENT POSITION (LAST BIT SET)		RMSY	71
		*		OR MEANINGLESS (LAST BIT UNSET)		RMSY	72
E301	0100 0000	YSHIFT	SUPR			RMSY	73
						RMSY	74
E303	3404		STD	D.24	SAVE RE NUMBER	RMSY	75
E304	5012 1014		LCM	SUPP,RPSC		RMSY	76
E306	1207		LPN	7		RMSY	77
E307	3401		STD	D.21	SET D.21 = PER NO.	RMSY	78
E310	2000 3603		LCC	.PJM,+YPCSITF-YPCSINST		RMSY	79
E312	5400 6370		STM	YPCSINST	SET FIRST TIME SWITCH IN YFOSIT	RMSY	80
			IFLT	MAXPECT,0,2		RMSY	81
			LCN	MAXPECT		RMSY	82
			STM	PPCCLNT	INITIALIZE RECCUNT	RMSY	83
E314	3004		LCC	D.24		RMSY	84
E315	0200 7004		FJM	YGETACC	GET NEW CYLINDER NUMBER AND SET UP ACCPEG	RMSY	85
						RMSY	86
						RMSY	87
						RMSY	88
E317	5444 6203		IF	-DEF,RPSC,2	SAVE NEW CYLINDER NUMBER	RMSY	89
			STM	UNIT,CLR		RMSY	90
			ELSE	1		RMSY	91
			STM	RMCPVF+1		RMSY	92
E321	3243		SBD	HPCS1	COMPARE WITH OLD CYLINDER NUMBER	RMSY	93

6322	0456		7JM RETURN	EXIT IF SAME CYLINDER	RMSY	93
6323	0200 6737		RJM YPUTACC	PERFORM SEFK	RMSY	94
6325	03F3		RETURN		RMSY	95
		*	MAKE INSTRUCTION REVISIONS FOR READS		RMSY	96
6326	0100 0000	YRDINST	SUBR		RMSY	97
6330	2000 6335		LCC YRDLIST		RMSY	98
6332	0200 4623		RJM MODIFY		RMSY	99
6334	0371		RETURN		RMSY	100
6335	6354	YRDLIST	VFD 12/YRDLIST		RMSY	101
6336	0004	YRDLIST1	VFD 12/YCIGIT+4	READ FUNCTION	RMSY	102
6337	7100	YRDLIST2	VFD 12/.IAP.		RMSY	103
6340	0312		LJM YRDISK9-YRDISK8		RMSY	104
		*	MAKE INSTRUCTION REVISIONS FOR WRITES		RMSY	105
6341	0100 0000	YWTINST	SUBR		RMSY	106
6343	2000 6350		LCC YWTLIST		RMSY	107
6345	0200 4623		RJM MODIFY		RMSY	108
6347	0371		RETURN		RMSY	109
6350	6354	YWTLIST	VFD 12/YRDLIST		RMSY	110
6351	0005	YWTLIST1	VFD 12/YCIGIT+5	WRITE FUNCTION	RMSY	111
6352	7300	YWTLIST2	VFD 12/.CAP.		RMSY	112
6353	0600	YWTLIST3	VFD 12/.FJM.		RMSY	113
		**	READ/WRITE MODIFY ADDRESS LIST		RMSY	114
6354	6416	YRWLIST	VFD 12/YRDLISK2		RMSY	115
6355	6505		VFD 12/YRDLISK7		RMSY	116
6356	6510		VFD 12/YRDLISK8		RMSY	117
6357	0000		CATA 0		RMSY	118
		**	COMPLETE NORMAL PRL COUNT		RMSY	119
6360	0100 0000	YSECOMP	SUBR		RMSY	120
6362	14E7		LDM 55	PRU-S/RB - 1	RMSY	121
6363	0374		RETURN		RMSY	122
		**	POSITION UNIT FOR NEXT PRL		RMSY	123

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Address	Hex	Hex	Label	Code	Comment	Line
			*	SWITCH HEAD OR EXIT TO REISSUE THE REQUEST		
			*	FOR HEAD REPOSITIONING		
E364	0100	0000	YPOSIT	SRPR		RMSY 150
E366	3073			LDD LASTPRU		RMSY 151
E367	32F4			SBD PRU	JUMP IF NOT END OF RB	RMSY 152
E373	0603		YPOSINST	FJN YPOSITF CR RETURNS		RMSY 153
E371	0200	3000	YPRUINST	RJM **	ADVANCE RECORD BLOCK - PRUFD/PRUNT	RMSY 154
E373	0200	51E3	YPOSITF	RJM SECCMP	SET LASTPRU FOR NEW RB	RMSY 155
E375	3033			LDD WCRKA		RMSY 156
E37E	0472			ZJN YPPUINST	JUMP IF NO RB BYTE RETURNED	RMSY 157
				IFLT MAXRECT,0,2		RMSY 158
				SCM RBCOLNT	JUMP IF RBCOLNT = 0	RMSY 159
				FJN YPOSITC		RMSY 160
F377	2000	0573		LCC .FJN,+77B+RETURNS-YFCSINST		RMSY 161
F401	F400	6370		STH YPOSINST	CLEAR FIRST TIME SWITCH	RMSY 162
E403	5041	1014		LCM SUBP,RPNR		RMSY 163
E405	1207			LPN 7		RMSY 164
E40E	3401			STD D,21	SET UP RBR NC. FOR YGETACC	RMSY 165
E407	3033			LDD WCRKA	NEW RB NC.	RMSY 166
E410	0200	7004		RJM YGETACC	GET NEW CYLINDER NUMBER	RMSY 167
E412	3243			SBD HPOS1	COMPARE WITH CURRENT CYLINDER	RMSY 168
E413	0403			ZJN YPOSITI	JUMP IF SAME CYLINDER	RMSY 169
E414	0100	3674	YPOSITC	LJM NCTDONE	GO REISSUE REQUEST	RMSY 170
E41E	0200	6737	YPOSITI	RJM YPUTACC	PERFORM THE SEEK FOR THIS RB	RMSY 171
E420	0443			ZJN RETURNS		RMSY 172
E421	1302			SCN 2		0134PSY 1
E422	0473			ZJN YPOSITI	WAIT FOR NOT BUSY	0134PSY 2
E423	1004			SHN 17-11	POSITION ABNORMAL STATUS BIT	RMSY 174
E424	0703			FJN YPCSITE	JUMP IF DRIVE ERROR	MSC00338 1
				IF -DEF,RPSC		MSC00338 2
			*	REISSUE STACK REQUEST IF UNIT RESERVED OR		MSC00338 3
E425	0100	36E5	LJM	RYPASS	ON TIMECUT, 15X WAS ALREADY CALLED BY YFAN	MSC00338 4
				ELSE		MSC00338 5
			LJM	ERRCALL		MSC00338 6
				ENDIF		MSC00338 7
E427	0200	6672	YPOSITC	RJM YSTSC	GET DETAIL STATUS	MSC00338 8
E431	0200	7056		RJM YERRINF		MSC00338 9
E433	1400			LCN 0		RMSY 182
E434	3410			STD 0,TO	CLEAR ABCST FLAG FOR ROUTINE -CALL-	RMSY 183
E435	1473			LCN DEROR		RMSY 184
E43E	0100	36E3	LJM	ERRCALL		RMSY 185
						RMSY 186
						RMSY 187
			**	READ OR WRITE DISK - INCLUDES PARITY ERROR TESTS AND		RMSY 188
			*	ERROR CORRECTION		RMSY 189
E440	36E4		YRDISKX	ACD PRU	BUMP PRU	RMSY 190
E441	1402			LCN 2		RMSY 191
E442	5500	71E4		RAM ADDR+1	BUMP SECTOR NUMBER	RMSY 192
E444	1237			LPN 378		RMSY 193
E445	1730			SRN 24		RMSY 194
E44F	0704			FJN YRDISK1	EXIT IF STILL ON SAME TRACK	RMSY 195

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E447	1450		LCN	103B-240	BUMP TRACK BY 1, RESET SECTOR	0413MSY	1	
E450	5500 7164		RAM	AGGREG+1		RMSY	209	
E452	5000 7175		YRDISK1	LCM	WCTA	RMSY	210	
E454	3474		STC	WCTT		RMSY	211	
E455	0100 0000		YRDISK	SUPR		RMSY	212	
E457	3074		LOC	WCGT		RMSY	213	
E460	5400 7175		STM	WCTA	MOVE BYTE COUNT FROM DIRECT CELL	RMSY	214	
E462	1400		LCN	0		RMSY	215	
E463	5400 6523		STM	YSWITCH		RMSY	216	
E465	2000 0904		LOC	YEIGIT+4	7054 READ/WRITE FUNCTION	RMSY	217	
E467	7600	6466	YRDISK2	ECU		RMSY	218	
E470	5400 7162		YRDISK3	FAN	**	RMSY	219	
E472	1500		STM	YLAFN		RMSY	220	
E473	6500 6502		LCN	0		RMSY	221	
E475	1701		YRDISK4	TJM	YRDISK6,**	TIMEOUT - 1 SECOND	0134MSY	12
E476	0574		SEN	1		RMSY	0134MSY	13
E477	7500		NJN	YRDISK4		RMSY	225	
E500	0100 6427		YRDISK4C	CCN	**	RMSY	0134MSY	14
E502	7400		YRDISK5	LJM	YPOSITG	JUMP CN ERROR	MSC00322	3
E503	2000 6502		YRDISK6	ACK	**	RMSY	227	
E505	7100 7174		YRDISK7	LCN	PRULENB+2	BYTE COUNT TO -A- REGISTER	RMSY	228
E507	3412		YRDISK8	IAP	IORUF,**	READ/WRITE PRU	RMSY	229
E510	6600 6510		STC	0.T2		SAVE REMAINING WORD COUNT	RMSY	230
E512	6500 6515		YRDISK9	FJM	YRDISK6,**	(UJN YRDISK9 IF READING )	RMSY	231
E514	7500		YRDISK10	IJM	YRDISK11,**		RMSY	232
E515	0200 6641		YRDISK11	CCN	**		RMSY	233
E517	0516		YRDISK12	RJM	YSTSG	GET GENERAL STATUS	MSC00330	10
E520	3012		YRDISK13	NJN	YRDISK17	JUMP IF ERROR	RMSY	244
E521	0514		LOC	0.T2			RMSY	245
E522	2000 0000		NJN	YRDISK17		IF I/C OPERATION DID NOT COMPLETE	RMSY	246
E524	0407	6523	YSWITCH	ECU	*-1	JUMP TO ERROR PROCESSING EVEN WITH	RMSY	247
E525	5000 3706		ZJN	YRDISK16		GOOD GENERAL STATUS	RMSY	248
E527	0404		YRDISK14	LDM	OPDEX		RMSY	249
E530	1403		ZJN	YRDISK16			RMSY	250
E531	5400 3706		YRDISK15	LCM	OPDEX	EXIT IF PRECEDED BY UNCORRECTABLE	RMSY	251
E533	0100 6440		ZJN	YRDISK16		ERROR	RMSY	252
E535	0200 6672		YRDISK17	RJM	YSTSG	FLAG RECOVERED ERROR	RMSY	253
E537	0200 7055		FJM	YEPRNF			RMSY	254
E541	3007		LOC	ST		EXIT	RMSY	255
E542	1010		SEN	17-9			RMSY	256
E543	0603		FJN	YRDISK1A		GET DETAIL STATUS FOR ERROR MESSAGE	MSC0033A	11
E544	1400		YRDIS17A	LCM	0	PREPARE ERROR INFORMATION	RMSY	263
E545	0361		LJN	YRDISK15			RMSY	264
E546	1004		SEN	9-5		JUMP IF NO CATASTROPHIC ERROR	RMSY	265
						FLAG UNCORRECTABLE ERROR	RMSY	266
							RMSY	267
							RMSY	268
							RMSY	269
							RMSY	270

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6547	0711		MJN	YRDISK21	JUMP IF CORRECTABLE DATA ERROR	RMSY	271
6550	1017		SMN	5-8+18		RMSY	272
6551	0672		FJN	YRDIS17A	ASSUME UNCORRECTABLE ERROR IF NEITHER RECOVERY IN PROGRESS NOR CATASTROPHIC BITS ARE SET	RMSY	274
						RMSY	275
						RMSY	276
						RMSY	277
6552	2000 0014		LCC	YCIGIT+14E	7054 CONTINUE FUNCTION	RMSY	278
6554	5400 6523	6553	YRDISK19	ECU *-1		RMSY	279
6555	0100 6467		STM	YSWITCH	SET RETRY SWITCH	RMSY	280
			LJM	YRDISK3	GO REPEAT OPERATION	RMSY	281
						RMSY	282
						RMSY	283
						RMSY	284
						RMSY	285
6553	1410		YRDISK21	LDM *		RMSY	286
6551	3412			STD 0.T2	COUNT FOR DIVIDE	RMSY	287
6552	5000 7110			LDM YCETSIS+11		RMSY	288
6554	1004			SMN 4		RMSY	289
6555	0305			LJM YRDISK23		RMSY	290
						RMSY	291
						RMSY	292
						RMSY	293
6556	3010		YRDISK22	LCC 0.T0		RMSY	294
6557	1014			SMN 12		RMSY	295
6570	3111			ACC 0.T1		RMSY	296
6571	1001			SMN 1		RMSY	297
6572	2154 0000		YRDISK23	ACC -12S12+1	DECREMENT DIVIDEND, INCREMENT QUOTIENT	RMSY	298
6574	0675			FJN YRDISK23		RMSY	299
6573	2117 7777			ACC 12S12-1	CORRECT LAST SUBTRACT	RMSY	300
6577	3411			STD 0.T1		RMSY	301
6500	1053			SMN -12		RMSY	302
6501	3410			STD 0.T0		RMSY	303
6502	3712			SCD 0.T2		RMSY	304
6503	0652			FJN YRDISK22	JUMP IF ACT FINISHED	RMSY	305
						RMSY	306
						RMSY	307
						RMSY	308
						RMSY	309
						RMSY	310
						RMSY	311
6504	2000 1023		LCC	.SMN.+19		RMSY	312
6506	3210		SCD	0.T0	BYTE2 SHIFT IS 19-REMAINDER	RMSY	313
6507	5400 6527		STM	YRDISK25	BYTE1 SHIFT IS -REMAINDER	RMSY	314
6511	1654		ACN	778-19	(= 778 - REMAINDER)	RMSY	315
						RMSY	316
6512	5400 5617		STM	YRDISK24	CORRECTION BYTE	RMSY	317
6514	5000 7104		LDM	YCETSIS+7	LEFT JUSTIFY	RMSY	318
6516	1001		SMN	1	SMN -REMAINDER	RMSY	319
6517	1000		YRDISK24	SMN **	SAVE PART 1	RMSY	320
6520	3412		STD	0.T2	CORRECT BYTE1	RMSY	321
6521	5311 7174		LDM	ICBUF,C.T1		RMSY	322
6523	5411 7174		STM	ICBUF,C.T1		RMSY	323
6525	5000 7104		LDM	YCETSIS+7		RMSY	324
6527	1023		YRDISK25	SMN 19-**	SMN 19-REMAINDER	RMSY	325
6530	3312		LDM	0.T2	CLEAR PART 1 OF CORRECTION BYTE	RMSY	326
6531	1071		SMN	-6	POSITION	RMSY	327
6532	5311 7175		LDM	ICBUF+1,C.T1	CORRECT BYTE2	RMSY	
6534	5411 7175		STM	ICBUF+1,C.T1		RMSY	

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E636	0100 6525		LJM	YRDISK14		RMSY	328
						RMSY	329
						RMSY	330
						RMSY	331
						RMSY	332
			*	GET STATUS		0134MSY	16
			*			0134MSY	17
			*	EXIT A = GENERAL STATUS (WITHOUT BUSY BIT)		0134MSY	18
			*	IF A-REG IS NON-ZERO WITHOUT BIT 11 (ABNORMAL		0134MSY	19
			*	TERMINATION) SET, THEN TIMEOUT OCCURRED IN YFAN		RMSY	333
E640	0100 0000		YSTS6	SUBR		MSC00338	12
						RMSY	335
E642	1412		LCN	128	7054 GENERAL STATUS FUNCTION	RMSY	336
E643	0200 6711		RJM	YFAN		RMSY	337
E645	0572		NJN	RETURN1		0134MSY	20
E646	7400		YSTS1	ACN	**	RMSY	339
E647	1500		LCN	0		MSC00322	4
E650	6600 6661		YSTS1A	FJM	YSTS2,**	MSC00322	5
E652	1701		SBN	1	STATUS IS THERE	MSC00322	6
E653	0574		NJN	YSTS1A	WAIT TILL STATUS OR TIME-OUT	MSC00322	7
E654	1401		LCN	1		MSC00322	8
E655	6500 6640		YSTS1B	IJM	RETURNS,**	MSC00322	9
E657	7500		YSTS1C	CCN	**	MSC00322	10
E660	0357			RETURN		MSC00322	11
						MSC00322	12
E661	7000		YSTS2	IAN	**	RMSY	340
E662	6500 6665		YSTS2A	IJM	YSTS3A,**	RMSY	341
E664	7500		YSTS3	CCN	**	RMSY	342
E665	3407		YSTS3A	STD	ST	RMSY	343
E666	5400 7160		STM	STAT1		RMSY	344
E670	0347			RETURN		MSC00338	13
			**	GET DETAIL STATUS FROM THE BUFFEREC CONTROLLER.		MSC00338	15
			*			MSC00338	16
			*	EXIT TWELVE WORDS OF DETAIL STATUS IN YDETSTS		MSC00338	17
						MSC00338	18
E671	0100 3000		YSTS0	SUBR		MSC00338	19
E673	1413		LCN	138	7054 DETAIL STATUS FUNCTION	RMSY	349
E674	0200 6711		RJM	YFAN		RMSY	349
E676	0572		NJN	RETURN1		0134MSY	21
E677	1414		LCN	12	LENGTH OF DETAIL STATUS	RMSY	350
E700	7400		YSTS4	ACN	**	RMSY	351
E701	7100 7075		YSTS5	IAM	YDETSTS,**	RMSY	352
E703	6500 6706		YSTS5A	IJM	YSTS7,**	RMSY	353
E705	7500		YSTS6	CCN	**	RMSY	354
E706	0362		YSTS7	RETURN		MSC00338	20
						RMSY	357
						RMSY	362
						RMSY	363
			*	FUNCTION AND TIME OUT A FULL CHANNEL CONDITION		RMSY	364
			*			0134MSY	22
			*	EXIT A .EC. 0 IF FUNCTION ACCEPTED		0134MSY	23
			*	A .NE. 0 IF NOT ACCEPTED IN 1 SECOND		0134MSY	24
						0134MSY	25

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6707	1400		YFANX	LCN	0		NORMAL EXIT	0134PSY	26
6710	0100 0000		YFAN	SLPF				RMSY	365
6712	2100 0000			ACC	YDIGIT		ADD IN EQUIPMENT NUMBER	RMSY	366
6714	6400 6724	6713	YFAN1	ECU	**1			RMSY	367
6716	7600		YFAN1A	RJM	YFAN4,**		JUMP IF CHANNEL ALREADY ACTIVE	0134PSY	368
6717	1500		YFAN2	F3N	**			RMSY	369
6720	6500 6707		YFAN3	LCN	0			0134PSY	28
6722	1701			IJM	YFANX,**		TIMEOUT - 1 SECOND	0134PSY	29
6723	0574			SRN	1			RMSY	374
6724	7500		YFAN4	NJN	YFAN3			RMSY	375
6725	1400			CCN	**			MSC00322	13
6726	3410			LCN	0			MSC00322	14
6727	0200 7356			STC	D.70		CLEAR ABCRT FLAG FOR SLEBCLTINE CAL	RMSY	376
6731	1473			RJM	YEPRINF			RMSY	377
				LCN	DECR		TEMPORARILY USE REJECT FOR TIME OUT	RMSY	378
				IF	DEF,RMSC.2			RMSY	379
				LJM	ERRCALL		ERROR EXIT IF TIMEOUT IN DEACTSTART	RMSY	380
				ELSE	1			RMSY	381
6732	0200 6736			RJM	CALL			RMSY	382
6734	1401			LCN	1		EXIT WITH A-REG POSITIVE CON-ZERO	0134PSY	31
6735	0352			RETURN				RMSY	384
								RMSY	385
								RMSY	386
								RMSY	387
								RMSY	388
								0134PSY	32
								0134PSY	33
								0134PSY	34
								0134PSY	35
								0134PSY	36
								RMSY	389
								RMSY	390
								RMSY	391
6736	0100 0000		YPUTA00	SUPR				MSC00338	22
6740	0200 6641		YPUTA01	RJM	YSTSG		GET GENERAL STATUS	MSC00338	23
6742	1007			SHN	17-10			0134PSY	46
6743	0774			NJN	YPUTA01		JUMP IF OPPOSITE ACCESS RESERVED	RMSY	392
6744	1402			LCN	2		7054 SELECT 2/1 INTERLACE FUNCTION	0134PSY	47
6745	5400 7162			STM	YLAFN		SAVE FUNCTION CODE	RMSY	393
6747	0200 6711			RJM	YFAN			0134PSY	48
6751	0504			NJN	RETURN		EXIT WITH A-REG NON-ZERO ON TIMEOUT	0134PSY	49
6752	7400		YPUTA07	ACN	**			0413PSY	2
				SET	UP 4 PARAMETER PACKAGE FOR SEEK			0413PSY	3
6753	3044			LOD	CUR			0413PSY	4
6754	3401			STD	D.21		PARAM 1 = UNIT NO.	0413PSY	5
6755	5000 7163			LOP	ADOREG			0413PSY	6
6757	3402			STD	D.22		PARAM 2 = CYLINDER NO.	0413PSY	7
6760	5000 7164			LCM	ACCREG+1			0413PSY	8
6762	1014			SHN	12			0413PSY	9
6763	3403			STD	D.23		PARAM 3 = TRACK NO.	0413PSY	10
6764	1003			SPN	-12			0413PSY	11
6765	3404			STD	D.24		PARAM 4 = SECTOR NO.	0413PSY	12
6766	1404			LCN	4			0413PSY	13
6767	7300 3301		YPUTA0A	CAM	D.21,**		SEND ADDRESS	0134PSY	51
6771	6500 6774		YPUTA09	IJM	YPUTA011,**			0134PSY	52
6773	7500		YPUTA010	CCN				0134PSY	52

\* LOAD THE ADDRESS REGISTER

\* ENTRY ACCREG+0, +1 = DISK ADDRESS

\* EXIT A .EG. 0 IF NO ERRCR

\* A .G1. 0 IF TIMEOUT OR ACTIVE CHANNEL WAS ENCOUNTERED

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7057	5000 7075	LCM	YDETSTS		MOVE FIRST TWO BYTES OF DETAILED	RMSY	463
7061	5400 7165	STM	RETRYS		STATUS TO RETRYS AND STAT2	RMSY	464
7063	5000 7076	LCM	YDETSTS+1			RMSY	465
7065	5400 7166	STM	STAT2			RMSY	466
7067	0200 6013	RJM	ERRINF			RMSY	467
		IF	-DEF,RMSC			RMSY	468
7071	0463	ZJN	RETURN		EXIT IF PRECEDED BY PERMANENT ERROR	RMSY	469
7072	6371 7077	CWM	YDETSTS+2,TWO		WRITE LAST TEN BYTES OF DETAILED	RMSY	470
					STATUS TO MESSAGE BUFFER	RMSY	471
			ENDIF			RMSY	472
						RMSY	473
7074	0360		RETURN			RMSY	474
						RMSY	475
7075		YDETSTS	ESSZ	12		RMSY	476
			IF	-DEF,RMSC,2		RMSY	477
	7162	YLA FN	ECU	LFUNC		RMSY	478
			ELSE	1		RMSY	479
		YLA FN	ESSZ	1		RMSY	480
						RMSY	481
						RMSY	482
						RMSY	483
		*			TABLE FOR MULTIPLY BY 137. USE FOR FINDING STARTING CYLIND	RMSY	484
		*			NUMBER FOR AN RBR	RMSY	485
						RMSY	486
7111	0000	YCYL	DATA	0	*0	RMSY	487
7112	0211		DATA	137	*1	RMSY	488
7113	0422		DATA	274	*2	RMSY	489
						RMSY	490
						RMSY	491
	7114	YNSAORG	ECU	*		RMSY	492
						RMSY	493
						RMSY	494
						RMSY	495
		*			ADDRESS LIST FOR CONTROLLER NUMBER INSERTION	RMSY	496
						RMSY	497
						RMSY	498
7114	0011	YCTLP	VFC	12/D.71		HSC00322	16
7115	0245		VFC	12/YCRCPCCE		RMSY	499
7116	0351		VFC	12/YHTLIST1		RMSY	500
7117	0335		VFC	12/YACLIST1		RMSY	501
7120	0405		VFC	12/YACISK2		RMSY	502
7121	0553		VFC	12/YACISK19		RMSY	503
7122	0713		VFC	12/YFAN1		RMSY	504
7123	0800		DATA	0		RMSY	505
						RMSY	506
						RMSY	507
						RMSY	508
		*			ADDRESS LIST FOR CHANNEL NUMBER INSERTION	RMSY	509
						RMSY	510
						RMSY	511
7124	0311	YCHANT	VFC	12/D.71		RMSY	512
7125	2046		CHLIST			RMSY	513
			IF	-DEF,RMSC,2		RMSY	514
			VFC	12/YCFPCA		RMSY	515
7134	0231		VFC	12/YCRCPCG		RMSY	516
7135	0256		VFC	12/YCRCPCG		HSC00321	9
7136	0247		VFC	12/YCRCPCG		HSC00321	10
7137	0251		VFC	12/YCRCPCG		HSC00321	11
7140	0255		VFC	12/YCRCPCG		RMS	520
7141	0407		VFC	12/YCRCPCG			

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7142	6473	VFD	12/YFCISK4
7143	6477	VFD	12/YFCISK4C
7144	6502	VFC	12/YFCISK6
7145	6505	VFC	12/YFCISK7
7146	6510	VFC	12/YFCISK8
7147	6512	VFC	12/YFCISK9
7150	6514	VFC	12/YFCISK10
7151	6352	VFC	12/YNTLIST2
7152	6337	VFC	12/YNTLIST2
7153	6353	VFC	12/YNTLIST3
7154	6714	VFC	12/YFAN1A
7155	6715	VFC	12/YFAN2
7156	6720	VFC	12/YFAN3
7157	6724	VFC	12/YFAN4
7162	6646	VFD	12/YSTS1
7161	6650	VFD	12/YSTS1A
7162	6655	VFC	12/YSTS1B
7163	6657	VFD	12/YSTS1C
7164	6661	VFC	12/YSTS2
7165	6662	VFC	12/YSTS2A
7166	6664	VFC	12/YSTS3
7167	6700	VFC	12/YSTS4
7170	6701	VFC	12/YSTS5
7171	6703	VFC	12/YSTS5A
7172	6705	VFC	12/YSTS6
7173	6752	VFC	12/YFLTAC7
7174	6767	VFC	12/YFLTAC9
7175	6771	VFC	12/YFLTAC9
7176	6773	VFC	12/YFLTAC10
		IF	DEF, RPSO
		VFC	12/YLCAD4
		VFC	12/YLCAD5A
		VFC	12/YLCAD6
		VFC	12/YLCAD9
		VFC	12/YLCADAC
		VFC	12/YLCAD9A
		VFC	12/YLCAD9C
		VFC	12/YCUT1
		VFC	12/YCUT2
7177	6000	ENDIF	
		CATA	0

LOCATIONS FOR LINKAGE

7200 7700

PARAMS Y

41	YPATCH	FQU	DRIVEAC-YNSACRG
		IFLT	YPATCH,0,1
		ERR	3SY IS TCC BIG

RMSY	521
MSC00322	17
RMSY	522
RMSY	523
RMSY	524
RMSY	525
RMSY	526
RMSY	532
RMSY	533
RMSY	534
0134PSY	54
RMSY	535
RMSY	536
MSC00322	18
RMSY	537
MSC00322	19
MSC00322	20
MSC00322	21
RMSY	539
RMSY	539
RMSY	540
RMSY	541
RMSY	542
RMSY	543
RMSY	544
0134PSY	59
0134PSY	60
0134PSY	61
0134PSY	62
RMSY	549
RMSY	550
RMSY	551
RMSY	552
RMSY	553
MSC00337	1
MSC00337	2
MSC00337	3
RMSY	554
RMSY	555
RMSY	556
RMSY	557
RMSY	558
RMSY	559
RMSY	560
RMSY	561
RMSY	562
RMSY	563
RMSY	564
ZOS053	472
ZOS053	473
ZOS053	474
ZOS053	475
ZOS053	476
ZOS053	477

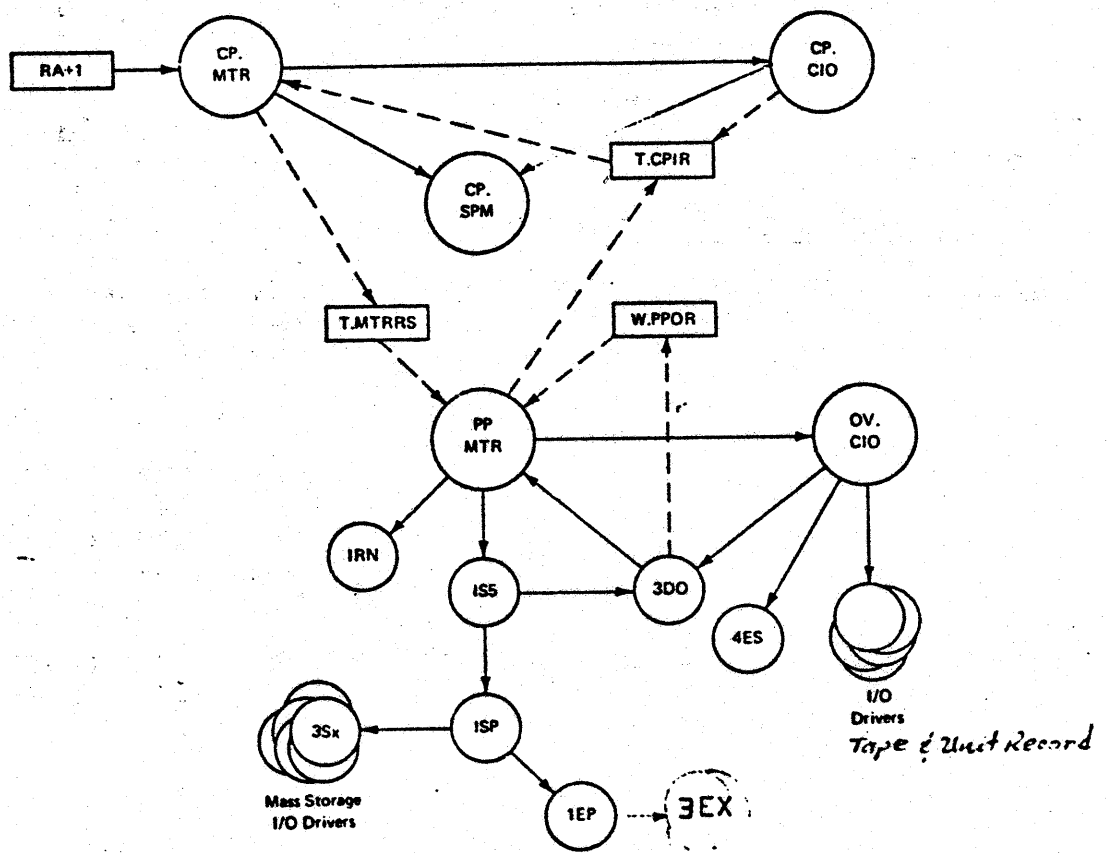
SCOPE  
3.4

# INPUT/OUTPUT SOFTWARE SUBSYSTEMS

## INTRODUCTION

Input and output request processing depends upon the source of each request. Active user CP programs issue RA+1 requests for I/O which are cycled through CPMTR. PP programs request I/O by placing a monitor request into their PP output register. System programs, which run at control point N.CP+1, cannot make monitor requests through RA+1. Since they run as CP service functions for PP programs, they make such requests through the output register of the PP servicing the program.

CPMTR assigns the I/O request to CP.CIO for I/O buffered requests or has MTR assign a PPU for CIO (circular input/output), who processes requests for magnetic tape, teletype, and unit record I/O. When actual disk I/O is required CIO/CP.CIO cause a copy of ISP/IEP to be loaded to actually access the disk.



Another I/O processor, JANUS, exists in SCOPE, but its function is limited to processing unit record I/O for the system input and output queues. The queues contain job input and output files and are related to the job processing activities of SCOPE.



## CI0

The circular input/output processor consists of the central memory program CP.CI0, the PP program 0V.CI0 and several PP I/O drivers. A system programmer can write his own input/output software, or he can have his program generate a call to CI0. Before calling CI0, the program must set up circular buffer parameters and the CI0 operation code in the file environment table {FET} for the file. The relative address of the FET is placed in the CI0 call.

A PP routine places a CI0 call in its PP output register; PPMTR passes it through the CP input register for the CP.MTR. A CP program places a CI0 call in the CP request register {RA+1}. When PPMTR accepts the CI0 call, it assigns a PP and clears byte 0 of the PP output register.

When CP.MTR detects a CI0 call, it passes it to CP.CI0 if the request is for a buffered file or to CI0, for validation and selection of the proper routine to supervise execution of the function. The CI0 is then reissued via the request stack and CP.MTR to be processed by the required PPCI0 driver; byte zero of the RA+1 register is cleared. When the I/O operation is completed CP.CI0 adds one to the code/status field of FET word one. As all CI0 codes placed in the FET code/status field are even numbers, an odd number in that field signals completion of the operation (or that the file is not busy).

## SCOPE CI0 CODES {3.4}

All codes indicated by \* are illegal; all reserved codes are illegal. All codes are octal for coded mode operations; add 2 for binary mode. Example: 010 is coded READ, 012 is binary READ.

000	RPHR	054	*	130	CLOSE,NR
004	WPHR	060	UNLOAD	134	*
010	READ	064	*	140	OPEN
014	WRITE	070	RETURN	144	OPEN,WRITE
020	READSKP	074	*	150	CLOSE
024	WRITER	100	OPEN,NR	154	*
030	*	104	OPEN,WRITE NR	160	OPEN
034	WRITEF	110	POSMF	164	*
040	BKSP	114	EVICT	170	CLOSE,UNLOAD
044	BKSPRU	120	OPEN,NR	174	CLOSE,RETURN
050	REWIND	124	*		

200 Series for Special Read or Write (reverse, skip, non-stop, rewrite, etc.)

200	READC	230	*	254	*
204	WRITEC	234	REWRITEF	260	READN
210	READLS	240	SKIPF	264	WRITEN
214	REWRITE	244	*	270	*
220	*	250	READNS	274	*
224	REWRITER				

300 Series for Tape OPEN and CLOSE

300	OPEN,NR	324	*	354	*
304	*	330	CLOSER	360	*
310	*	334	*	364	*
314	*	340	OPEN	370	CLOSER,UNLOAD
320	*	350	CLOSER	374	*

400 Series (Reserved for CDC)

500 Series (Reserved for Installations)

600 Series

600	*	630	*	654	*
604	*	634	*	660	*
610	*	640	SKIPB	664	*
614	*	644	*	670	*
620	*	650	*	674	*
624	*				

7000 Series (Reserved for CDC)

#### CIRCULAR BUFFER

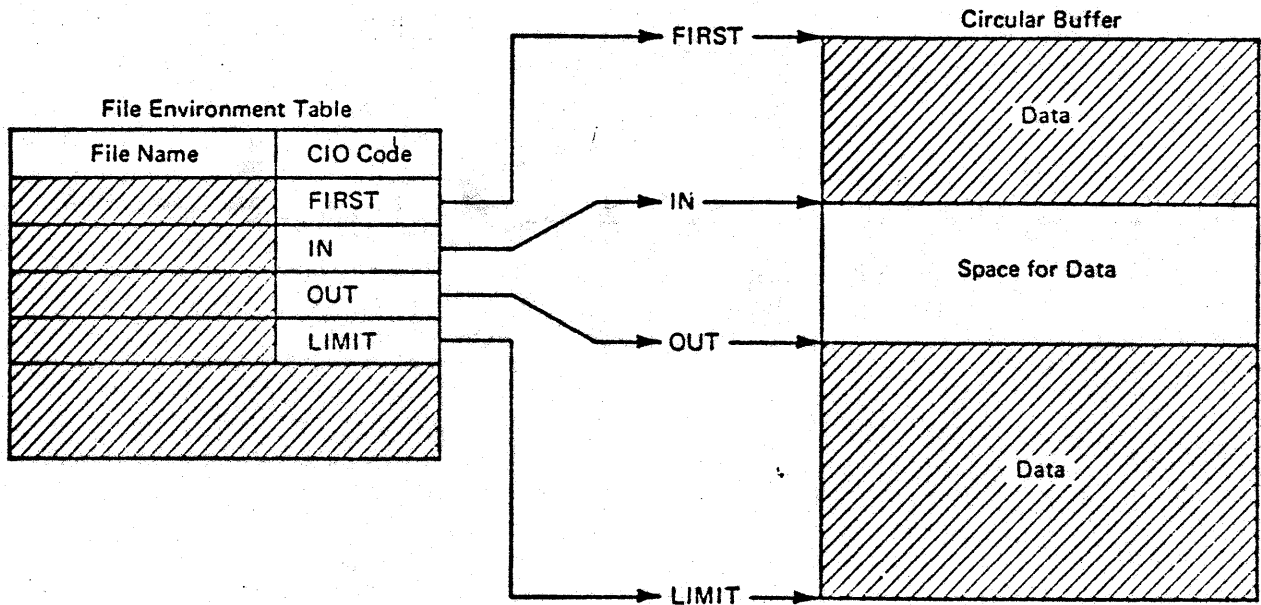
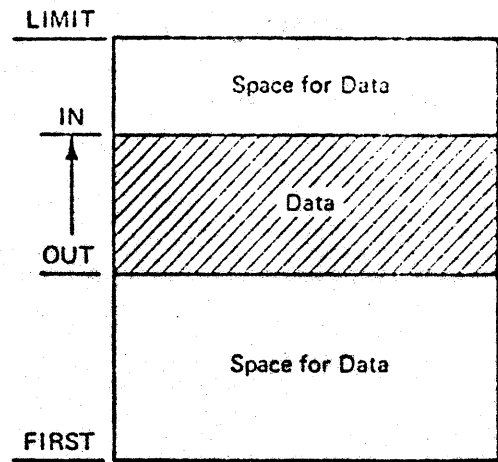
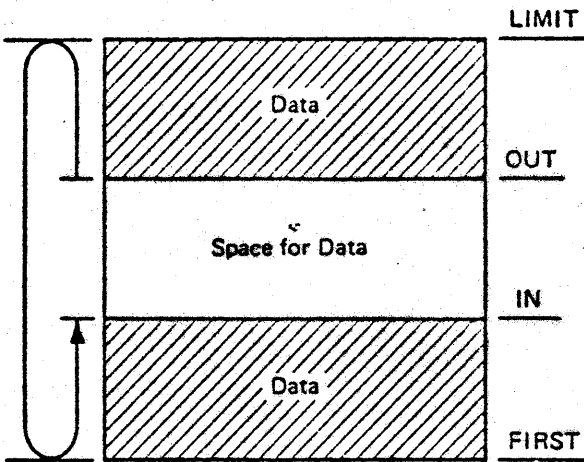
A circular buffer is a temporary storage area in central memory through which data passes during I/O operations. It is termed circular because I/O processing routines treat the last word and the first word of the buffer area as contiguous.

FIRST is the first word address of the circular buffer. Routines that process I/O never change the value of FIRST.

LIMIT is the last word address +1 of the buffer area. No data is stored in this word. When LIMIT is reached, the next address accessed is FIRST. Routines that process I/O never change the value of LIMIT.

OUT is the next location from which data is removed from the circular buffer. CIO or the calling program changes OUT depending on whether the operation is read or write.

IN is the next location into which data is written. CIO or the calling program changes IN depending on whether the operation is read or write. When  $IN=OUT-1$ , the buffer is full. A partly filled buffer extends from OUT to  $IN-1$ .



The circular buffer must be at least one word larger than the length of one PRU. For a write operation at least one PRU of data should be in the buffer. For a read operation the buffer must have room to receive one PRU of data. Less than one PRU may be transmitted only if an end-of-record is read or written.

## CIO OPERATION

When MTR initiates CIO, either version, to perform file I/O, CIO locates the FNT for the file. If the FNT pointer in the FET is non-zero, CIO checks the FNT entry indicated by the pointer to determine if the file name in the FNT entry is the same as the file name in the FET; it will also check that the file is assigned to the job control point. If the names do not match or if the FNT pointer is zero, CIO will search the entire FNT for a file assigned to that job control point with a matching name. If the file is not found, CP.CIO will create a FNT entry for the file. Such files are always local and assigned to allocatable devices. Once the FNT entry is found or created, CIO stores the address of the FNT entry in the FET. The FNT pointer in the FET facilitates the FNT search.

If file status is busy, CIO posts the request for rescheduling and exits. Otherwise, CIO checks the code field in the FET against the last code/status field in the FNT to ensure the requested operation can legally follow the preceding operation. If not, CIO replaces the RA+1 call with a request for the PP program CEM which handles error messages, then reissues the RA+1 call to be processed again by CP.MTR. If the operation is legal, CIO transfers the code/status field in the FET to the last code/status field in the FNT. The proper CIO routine is selected to supervise function execution.

When the file is opened, CIO determines if the file is on an allocatable or non-allocatable device or is ECS resident by checking the device code in the second word of the FNT. If the file is on an allocatable device, CIO puts the request in the I/O request stack in CMR. The stack processor CP.SPM schedules I/O on allocatable devices; it will perform the I/O and set the completion bit. PP.CIO and its overlays process I/O requests for non-allocatable.

When PP.CIO is required, PPMTR assigns an available PP and causes CIO to be loaded and initialized. Depending upon the operation, CIO will call one or more of the following overlays.

### Function Routines:

1CL	File Close
1OP	File Open
1MF	Multifile Positioning
1RP	Reel Close
3DO	Mass Storage Device File Open
4ES	Enter Stack Request {mass storage I/O}
6WM	Write Error Message

### Tape Drivers:

LRS	Read 7-track stranger {S} tapes
LRT	Read 7-track SCOPE standard labeled tapes
LMT	Read/write L {Long Stranger} tapes {7-track}
LNR	Read 9-track stranger {S} tapes
LNW	Write 9-track stranger {S} tapes
LWS	Write 7-track stranger {S} tapes
LWI	Write 7-track SCOPE standard labeled tapes
LTF	Move tape forward {except long record {L} tapes}
2TB	Move tape backward {except long record {L} tapes}
LR9	Read 9-track SCOPE standard labeled tapes
LW9	Write 9-track SCOPE standard labeled tapes

### Unit Record Drivers:

2PC	On line card punch
2RC	On line card reader
2LP	On line printer

### Tape Error Recovery Drivers:

LP1	Write error recovery - tape positioning
LP2	Write error recovery - erase/rewrite
LP3	Write error recovery - verification driver
LP4	Write error recovery - final driver
LRV	Initialize/terminate read error recovery
LR2	Read parity error recovery
LR3	Read error recovery - position/reread
LNO	Noise error recovery - read error processing
LN2	Noise error recovery - read recovery driver
LN3	Noise error recovery - skip noise record
LCS	Write CM data - 7/9 track stranger tape read recovery
LCT	Write CM data - 7/9 track SCOPE standard tape read recovery
LCR	Write CM data - 7-track other tape read recovery

If the file device code is for a non-allocatable device, PPCIO loads an I/O driver into its PP to perform the actual I/O. The overlay selected is determined by the operation requested. For example, if a user issues a request to read data from a file on a SCOPE standard format 7-track tape, CI0 will call the overlay LRT into its PP. LRT will reserve one of the hardware channels connected to the equipment. It then issues the function codes to connect the controller and tape drive. LRT issues functions to transmit one PRU of data from the tape driver over the data channel.

LRT accumulates the PRU of data in a PP buffer. When the entire PRU is transmitted or an end-of-record {short PRU} is encountered, LRT picks up the pointers to the circular buffer in central memory from the FET. LRT continues to transfer PRUs of data from the tape through the PP buffer to the circular buffer until the buffer is full or an end-of-record is encountered. LRT updates the PRU count in the file FNT, releases the channel, sets completion bits in the FNT and FET, and drops out.

The following charts depict the logical sequence of events during various CI0 tape operations.

READ

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
1. Exit if not enough room in buffer for one maximum size physical record.	x	x				
2. Exit if not enough room in buffer for MLRS words.			x	x	x	x
3. Read one physical record into PP.	x	x	x	x		
4. Read one physical record into CM.					x	x
5. If physical record exceeds maximum allowable, return error status DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.	x	x				
6. If physical record exceeds maximum logical record size, return error status DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures. If a long record is encountered, excess information is discarded without notification to user.			x	x	x	x
7. If end-of-file mark was read, perform end-of-file mark procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
8. If noise records encountered, go to 3.	x	x	x	x	x	x
9. If parity error, perform parity procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
10. If end-of-tape reflective spot was encountered and tape is unlabeled, perform end-of-reel procedures.			x	x	x	x
11. If short PRU was read, strip level number.	x	x				
12. If zero length PRU was read, go to 21.	x	x				
13. When bbb1 is present, convert data in PP from BCD to display code.		x		x		
14. When bbb1 is present, convert data in CM from External BCD to display code.						x

READ {continued}

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
15. Convert 1632 line terminator to 0000.		x				
16. Transmit data to CM.	x	x	x	x		
17. Update IN.	x	x	x	x	x	x
18. Fetch OUT from CM.	x	x				
19. Place in word 7 of FET the number of unused bits in the last data word.			x	x	x	x
20. If full PRU, go to 1.	x	x				
21. If last record was level 17 of tape mark, set end-of-file status.	x	x	x	x	x	x
22. Set end of record in status field of FET and exit.	x	x	x	x	x	x

WRITE

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
1. Exit if not full PRU.	x	x				
2. If data from OUT to IN exceeds maximum logical record size from FET, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
3. Fetch number of unused bits in last data word from FET and adjust record length. If record length constitutes a noise record, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
4. Read one PRU of data starting at OUT from CM to PP.	x	x				
5. Read data contained between OUT and IN from CM to PP. Adjust by unused bit count.			x	x		
6. When 6b81 present, convert display code to BCD in PP memory.		x		x		
7. When 6b81 present, convert from display code to BCD in CM.						x
8. Convert zero byte line terminator to 1b32.		x				
9. Write record to tape.	x	x	x	x		
10. Write from CM to tape, data contained between OUT and IN, adjusted by unused bit count.					x	x
11. When 6b81 present, convert data in CM buffer back to display code.						x
12. If parity error, perform parity procedure.	x	x	x	x	x	x
13. If end-of-tape reflective spot, perform end-of-reel procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
14. Update OUT.	x	x	x	x	x	x
15. Exit.			x	x	x	x
16. Fetch IN from CM	x	x				
17. Go to 1.	x	x				



WRITER

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
1. If IN = OUT, exit.			x	x	x	x
2. If PRU not full, insert level number in PP buffer.	x	x				
3. If data from OUT to IN exceeds maximum logical record size from FET, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
4. Fetch number of unused bits in last data word from FET and adjust record length. If record length constitutes a noise record, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
5. Read one PRU starting at OUT or between OUT and IN, whichever is smaller, from CM to PP.	x	x				
6. Read data between OUT and IN from CM to PP. Adjust by unused bit count.			x	x		
7. When 6681 is present, convert display code to BCD in PP memory.		x		x		
8. When 6681 is present, convert display code to BCD in CM.						x
9. Convert zero byte line terminator to 1632.			x			
10. If IN = OUT, write zero length record. Go to 12.	x	x				
11. Write record to tape.	x	x	x	x		
12. Write data between OUT and IN from CM to tape, adjust by unused bit count.						
13. When 6681 is present, convert data in CM buffer to display code.						x
14. If parity error, perform parity procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
15. If end-of-tape reflective spot, perform end-of-reel procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
16. Update OUT.	x	x	x	x	x	x

WRITER {continued}

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
17. Exit.			x	x	x	x
18. If full PRU is not written, exit.	x	x				
19. Go to 1.	x	x				

WRITEF

	Standard Binary.	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
1. If no data from OUT to IN, go to 23.	x	x				
2. If no data from OUT to IN, go to 19.			x	x	x	x
3. If not full PRU, insert 0 level number.	x	x				
4. If data from OUT to IN exceeds maximum logical record size, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
5. Fetch number of unushed bits in last data word from FET and adjust record length. If record length constitutes a noise record, return DEVICE CAPACITY EXCEEDED and perform error procedures.			x	x	x	x
6. Fetch one PRU of data starting at OUT or data between OUT and IN, whichever is smaller, from CM to PP.	x	x				
7. Read data contained between OUT and IN from CM to PP. Adjust by unused bit count.			x	x		
8. When 6681 is present, convert display code to BCD in PP memory.		x		x		
9. When 6681 is present, convert display code to BCD in CM.						x
10. Convert zero byte line terminator to 1632.		x				
11. Write record to tape.	x	x	x	x		
12. Write data between OUT and IN from CM to tape, adjust by unused bit count.					x	x
13. When 6681 is present, convert data in CM buffer to display code.						x
14. If parity error, perform parity procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
15. If end-of-tape reflective spot, perform end-of-reel procedures.	x	x	x	x	x	x
16. Update OUT.	x	x	x	x	x	x

WRITE (continued)

	Standard Binary	Standard Coded	S Binary	S Coded	L Binary	L Coded
17. Write end-of-file mark and exit.			x	x	x	x
18. If full PRU is not written, write zero length level 17 record and exit.	x	x				
19. Go to 3.	x	x				
20. If last operation was WRITE, write zero length PRU.	x	x				
21. Go to 17.	x	x				

SECTION ELEVEN

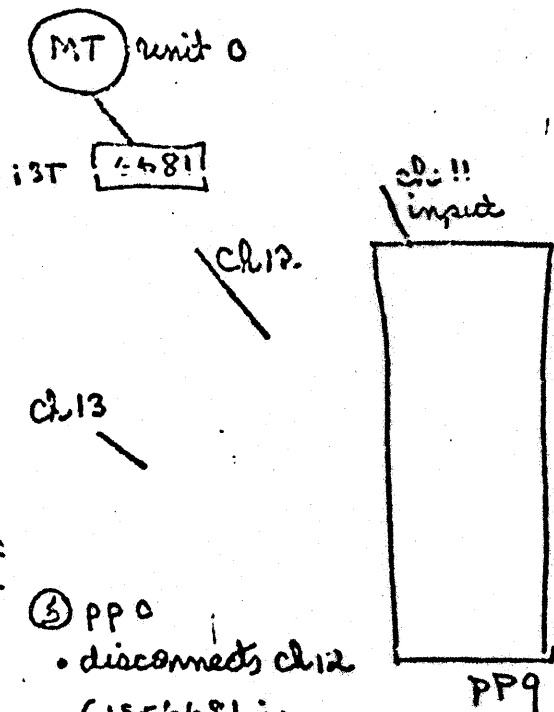
DEADSTART  
HARDWARE SEQUENCE

## SECTION ELEVEN - DEADSTART

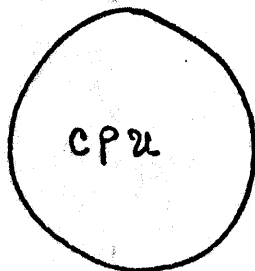
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Deadstart Panel Program	11-3
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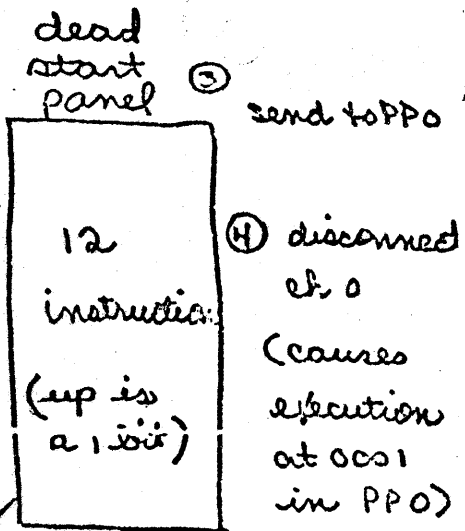
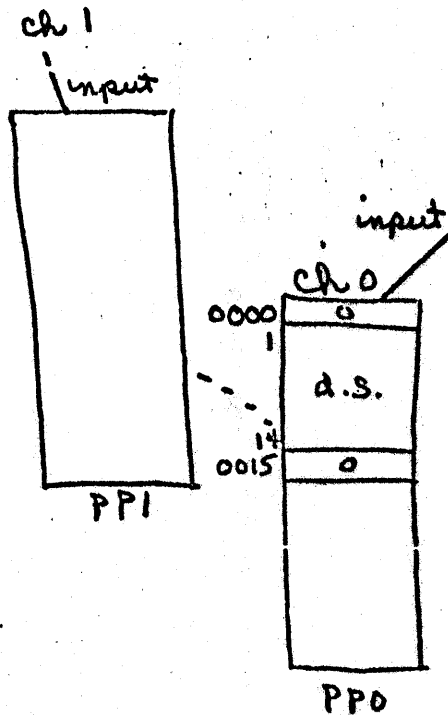
# Dead Start Sequence (Hardware)



- ③ PPO
- disconnects ch 12 (156681 is still selected)
  - connects to MT
  - reads in first record
  - EOR signal disconnects ch 12



all channels are active & empty



- ②
- (A) = 10000  
word count to inp (trying to fill pp)
- (P) = 0000  
addr to store in
- (K) = 712  
IAM-trip 4<sup>2</sup>

## ① Master clear

- clears all blocks
- removes all selections except dead start panel
- sets all channels active & empty
- selects all 6681's in system

(Q) = ch. no.

assigns ch to pp

- ③ send to PPO
- ④ disconnected ch 0 (causes execution at 0001 in PPO)

### DEAD START

Dead Start is a system used to initially start the computer, dump the contents of the peripheral and control processor memories to a printer or other output device, or sweep memory without executing instructions.

The Dead start panel contains a 12 x 12 matrix of toggle switches, a Sweep-Load-Dump switch and a Dead start switch. It also contains memory margin switches which are used for maintenance checks.

### LOAD

To initially load programs and data into the 6400, the Sweep-Load-Dump switch is set to Load. The matrix of toggle switches is set to a 12-word program (up position equals one, down position equals zero). When the Dead Start switch is turned on, a 1usec dead start pulse initiates the following actions.

- Assigns to each peripheral and control processor the corresponding I/O channel
- Sets all I/O channels to active and empty
- Sets K for all processors to 712 (input)
- Sends a MC on all I/O channels
- Sets P for all processors to zero
- Sets A for all processors to a word count of 10,000

The dead start pulse is repeated every 4096 usec while the Dead Start (DS) switch is on. To start the 6400, the DS switch is normally turned on momentarily, then turned off. Recycling of the dead start pulse is controlled by the Real-Time clock. The pulse is formed by ANDing DS switch On with the 12 bits of the Real-Time clock.

When the dead start synchronizer on channel 0 receives the MC sent by dead start, it sends a full pulse but no data. When processor 0 receives the full, it stores the content of the channel 0 Input register (all zeros) in location 0000 and sends an empty pulse to the dead start synchronizer. The dead start synchronizer then acts like an input device and sends 12 words from the switch matrix (as 12-bit words), and processor 0 stores them in locations 0001 through 0014<sub>8</sub>. After the last word, the dead start synchronizer sends a Disconnect signal which causes processor 0 to exit from the 712 instruction and store zeros in address 0015. Processor 0 reads location 0000, adds one to its content and goes to 0001 for its next instruction. It then executes the 12-word (or less) program, which normally is a control program, which is used to load information and begin operation. The other processors are still set to 712 and may receive data from processor 0 via their assigned I/O channels using interchannel communications.

### SWEEP

If the DS switch is operated with the Sweep-Load-Dump switch set to Sweep, all processors are set to a 505 instruction and P registers are set to 0000. Since the 50 instruction does not require five trips around the barrel, there is no logic to clear or advance K from 505. The 50X translation of K causes all processors to sweep through their memories, reading and restoring without executing instructions. This is a maintenance routine and can be used to check the operation of memory logic.

### DUMP

The dead start pulse, with the Sweep-Load-Dump switch set to Dump, initiates the following actions.

- Sets all processors to 732
- Sends MC on all channels except channel 0
- Holds channel 0 active and empty
- Assigns each processor to its corresponding I/O channel
- Sets all A and P registers to zero

All processors sense the empty and active conditions of their assigned channels, output the content of their address 0000, set their I/O channels to full, and wait for an empty condition. All processors advance P by one and reduce A by one ( $A=7776_8$ ). Channel 0, which is assigned to processor 0, is held to empty by the Dump switch. Therefore, processor 0 cycles through the 732 instruction until  $A=1$  and then goes to memory location 0001 for its next instruction. Thus processor 0 can send its entire memory contents on channel 0, although no I/O device has been selected to receive it. Processor 0 is then free to execute a dump program which must have been previously stored in memory 0 (beginning at location 0001).



Test your knowledge of I/O !

Decode the deadstart programs

① if the deadstart tape is on channel 12 or 13

② if the tape is on channel 1-11

## INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

### DEADSTARTING

Deadstart under SCOPE 3.3 is from tape; deadstart calls are not used. The system tape includes a series of programs which constitute the deadstart package.

The deadstart panel setting shown below is for a deadstart tape on channels 0, 12, or 13. The system tape is read directly by the panel; no cards are necessary. If the tape channel is 0, the only change is that word 1 is all zeros; because channel 0 is disconnected by the deadstart synchronizer and cannot be disconnected again.

The display channel number must be 10B. The synchronizer number must be 7. Otherwise, the common deck DSLCOM must be changed and CONTROL (CED) must be reassembled.

If the tape channel is 12B or 13B:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Binary</u>	<u>Octal</u>	<u>Description</u>
0001	111 101 00t ttt	75TT	Disconnect tape channel
0002	111 111 00t ttt	77TT	Select tape unit
0003	eee ccc 00u uuu	ECUU	
0004	111 111 00t ttt	77TT	Rewind tape
0005	000 000 001 000	0010	
0006	111 111 00t ttt	77TT	Select input to end-of-record
0007	001 100 000 s00	140S	
0010	111 100 00t ttt	74TT	Activate tape channel
0011	111 001 00t ttt	71TT	Input tape record
0012	000 000 001 011	0013	to location 13

Remainder of the panel is irrelevant

tttt = Tape channel

eee = Equipment number of tape controller

uuuu = Tape unit

ccc = CMR number (000 for first CMR)

s = PPO save switch (if zero, save PPO, nonzero, do not)

If the system tape is on channels 1-11, use the following setting:

Word	Binary	Octal	Description
0001	111 011 00t ttt	73TT	Free tape channel
0002	000 000 001 011	0013	
0003	111 101 00t ttt	75TT	Disconnect tape channel
0004	111 111 00t ttt	77TT	Select tape unit
0005	eee ccc 00u uuu	ECUU	
0006	111 111 00t ttt	77TT	Select input to end of record
0007	001 100 000 s00	140S	
0010	111 100 00t ttt	74TT	Activate channel
0011	111 001 00t ttt	71TT	Input to location 13
0012	000 000 001 011	0013	
0013	000 000 000 000	0000	Loop on input
0014	111 001 001 010	7112	from channel 12

tttt = Tape channel number

eee = Tape controller equipment number

uuuu = Tape unit number

ccc = CMR number (000 for first CMR)

s = PPO save switch (if zero, save PPO -- nonzero, do not)

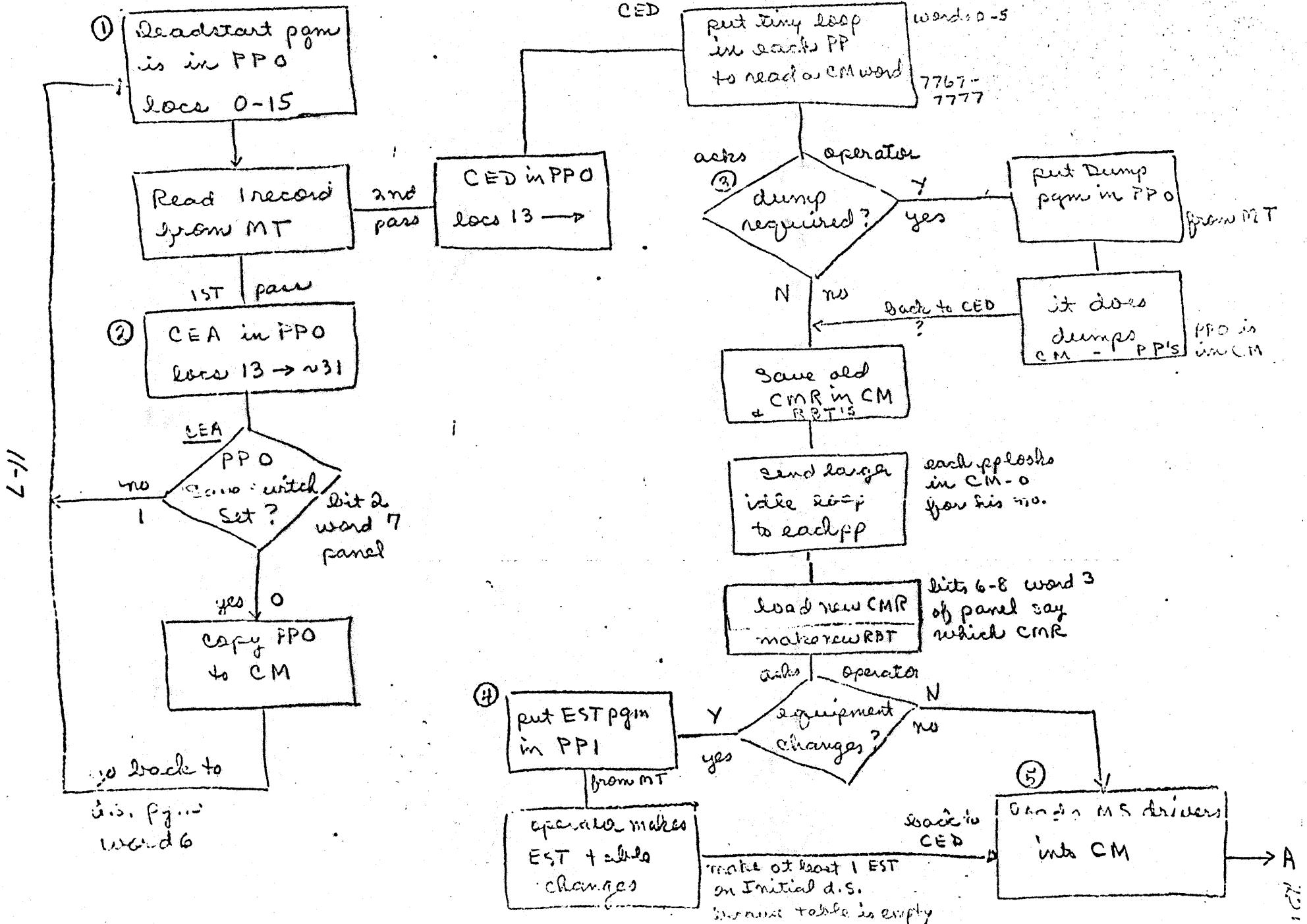
When an installation prepares a system tape, it may place up to eight central memory resident configurations in the deadstart section. The CMR that will be loaded from the tape during a given deadstart is determined by the setting of bits 6, 7, 8 of word 3 on the Dead Start Panel. The nth CMR is selected by setting the value to n-1. Only the contents of CMR (primarily the EST) is varied; the CM directory and the resident library remain the same no matter which CMR is used.

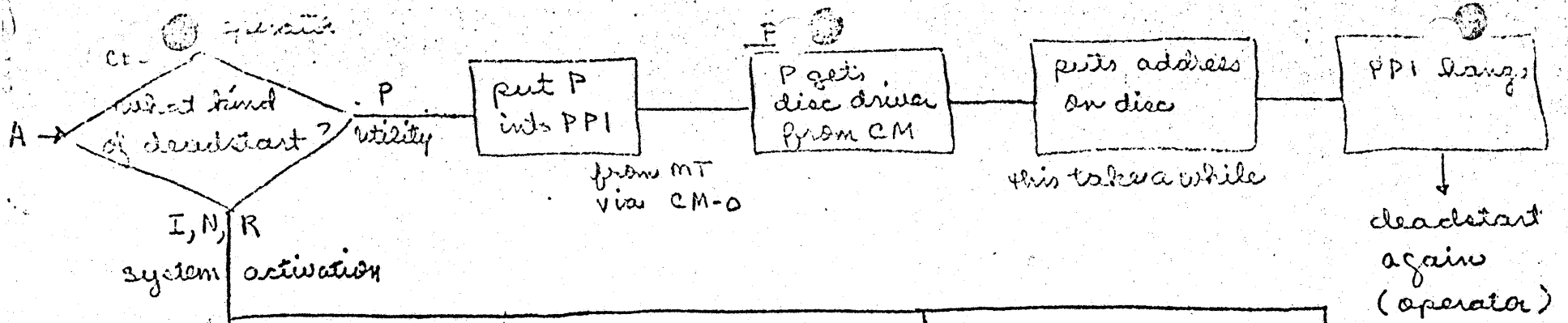
The operator can select particular functions through the display console. Permanent messages, informing the operator of current activity, appear on the right screen; conversational messages, allowing passage of parameters, appear on the left screen.

DEADSTART SOFTWARE

v. 3.2

# Start Sequence (Software)





8-11

⑥ Put IRP in PPI

from MT via CM-0

sends tape drivers to IRP

opens PPO via CM-0

IRP send RMS to PP2

from PPI via CM-0

PPI waits for tape request

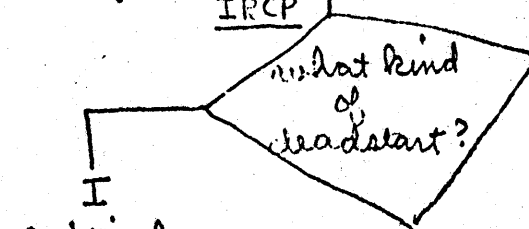
(will use tape driver in his low core)

exchange jump

Put IRCP in CM

from MT

IRCP



PP2 waits for M.S. request

(will use MS driver from CM)

PPO becomes display driver

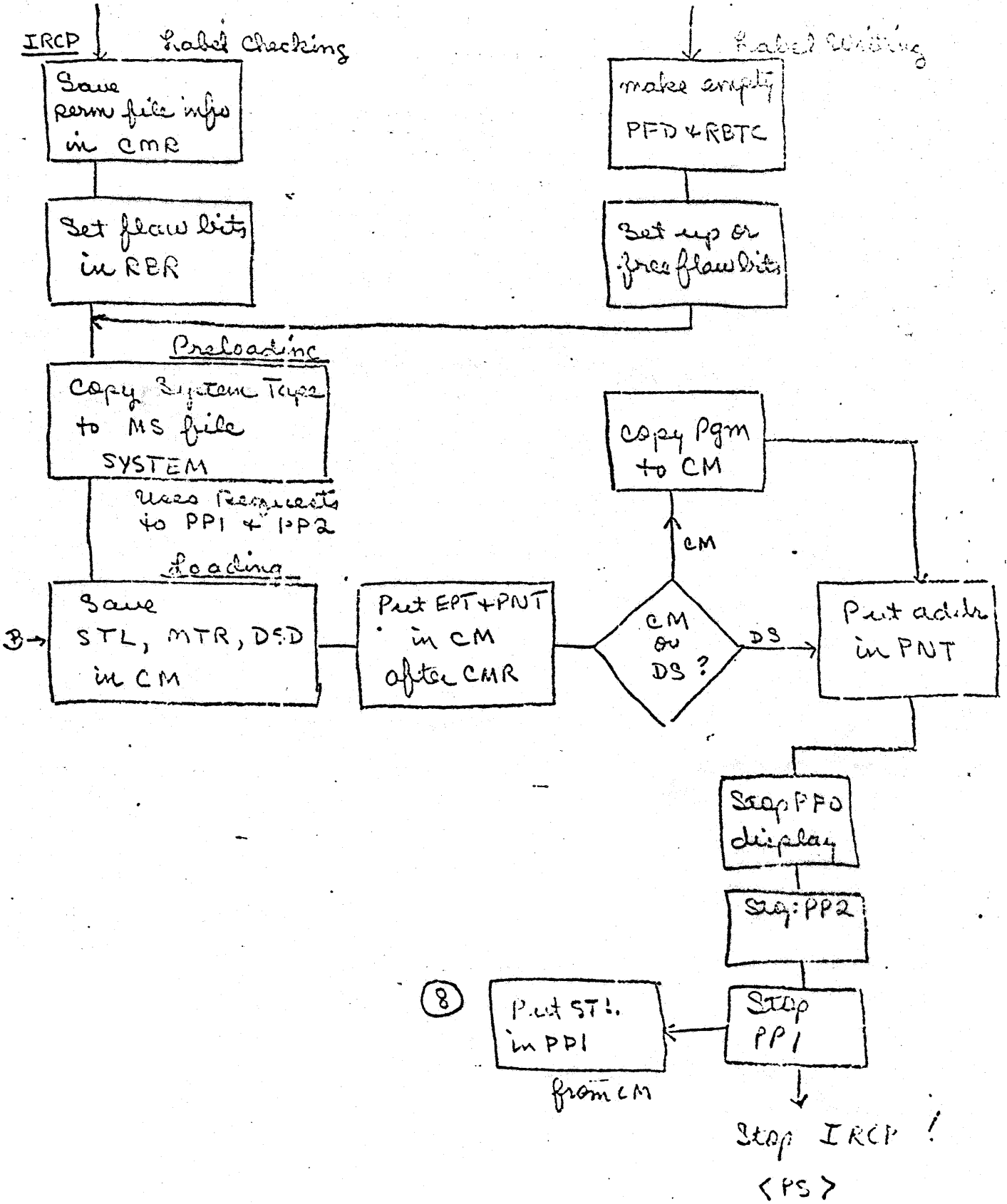
⑦

N

Normal  
Readstart

I

Initial  
Readstart



ST1

Sends PP Res  
to PP2 - PFS

from PFI  
via CM-0

Sends MTR  
to PPO

from CM

Sends DSD  
to PP9

from CM

Sets up his  
own PP res

②

goes to his  
R.IDLE

- Pipes D.PPFR, D.PPAR, D.PPMSI
- puts PP no. in CM-0
- PP sees his no.
- Sends R.IDLE -1 addr to PP Esc 0
- Sends 777 p> words (PP res 1-777)
- disconnect ch 0 (PP goes to R.IDLE)

- Sends small pgm via CM-0
- which reads CM



RECOVERY

deadstart

Some tables  
must be  
intact

FNT  
RBT's  
System logfile Buffer

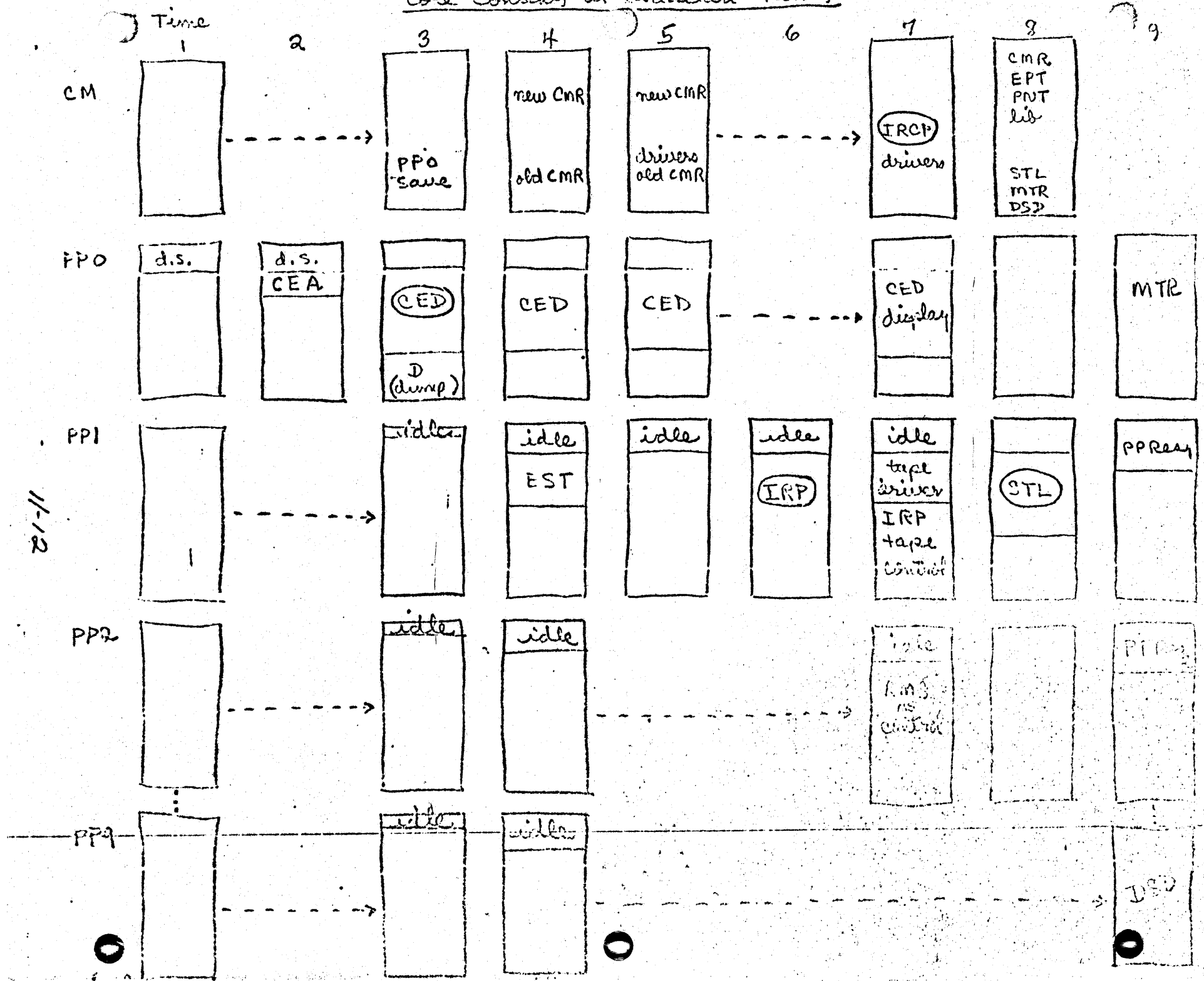
Restore  
them  
from  
where  
saved

go to  
LOADING



//-//

Core Contents at ReadStart Times



11-12

9510

SECTION TWELVE

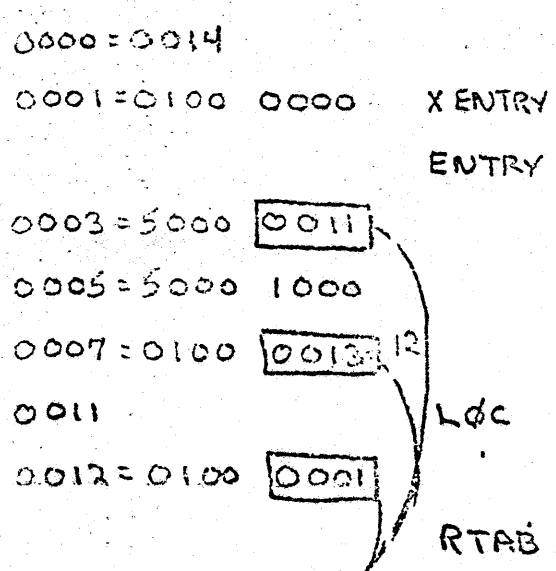
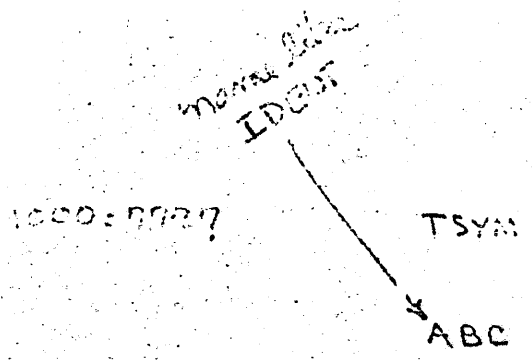
RELOCATABLE OVERLAYS

SECTION TWELVE - RELOCATABLE OVERLAY

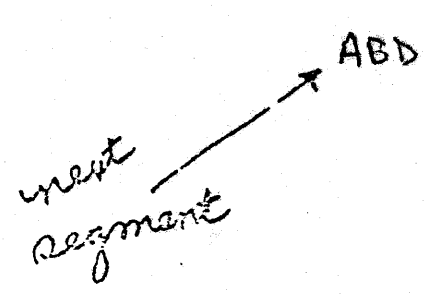
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Alternate Method	12-5

RELOCATABLE OVERLAY CONCEPTS



these must  
be  
relocated



IDENT	PGM, C. PFWA	
DATA	-0	} code of transient program
SEGMENT	77B	
ORG	2000B	ORG anywhere
LDC	0	
VFD	12/RTAB	} distance to relocation table
LJM	0	
EQX	*-1	} entry and exit
LDM	LDC	
LDM	TSYM	} instructions (do nothing)
LJM	*+3	
BSS	1	
LJM	XENTRY	} exit
BSS	0	
VFD	12/0004B	} relocation table
VFD	12/0010B	
VFD	12/0013B	
DATA	0	
SEGMENT	77B	
END		

1000

IDENT - PGM.C.PDFWA  
PERIPH  
SST  
ORG C.PDFWA

\* MACROS TO REDEFINE INSTRUCTIONS INVOLVING ADDRESSES

LJM. MACRO M.0  
LOCAL A  
VFD 6/019.670 01 IS FUNCTION CODE FOR LJM  
A VFD 12/M  
RMT  
VFD 12/A  
RMT  
ENDM  
LDM. MACRO M.0  
LOCAL A  
VFD 6/509.670 509 IS FUNCTION CODE FOR LDM  
A VFD 12/M  
RMT  
VFD 12/A  
RMT  
ENDM

\* CODE FOR CALLING PROGRAM

1000 7777 TSYM DATA 0  
1001 CODE BSS 100  
1145 0000 TSYM DATA 0

ARC SEGMENT 779  
2000 ORG 2000H CAN BE ANYWHERE  
2000 ORG SET 2000H MUST AGREE WITH ORG STATEMENT  
LOC 0

L 0 0014 VFD 12/RTA9 DISTANCE TO RTAR

L 1 0100-0000 XENTRY LJM 0 ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS  
2 ENTRY FOU \*-1

L 3 5000 LDM. LOC MUST BE RELOCATED  
L 4 0011 ++000001 VFD 12/E06 LDM. .1

L 5 5000 1000 LDM TSYM LOAD A SYMBOL FROM TRANSIENT  
L 7 0100 LJM. \*-3 MUST BE RELOCATED LJM. .1

L 10 0013 ++000002 VFD 12/\*+3 LJM. .1

L 11 LOC LDM. XENTRY MUST BE RELOCATED  
L 12 0100 LJM. XENTRY LJM. .1  
L 13 0001 ++000003 VFD 12/XENTRY

RTAR BSS 0 BEGINNING OF RELOCATION TABLE  
HERE  
VFD 12/\*000001  
VFD 12/\*000002  
VFD 12/\*000003  
DATA 0 END OF RELOCATION TABLE

L 14 0004  
L 15 0010  
L 16 0013  
L 17 0000

END

RELOCATABLE OVERLAY

12-2

no

EXAMPLE: WORDS TO BE OVERLAY AT 6000B

CONTENTS OF CORE:

(1000) = 7777

(1001) = {

(1145) = 0000

{

(6000) = 0014

- DISTANCE TO TABLE

(6001) = 0100

{ ENTRY/EXIT

(6002) = 0000

(6003) = 5000

(6004) = 0011

(6005) = 5000

(6006) = 1000

(6007) = 0100

(6010) = 0013<sup>12</sup>

(6011) = G

(6012) = 0100

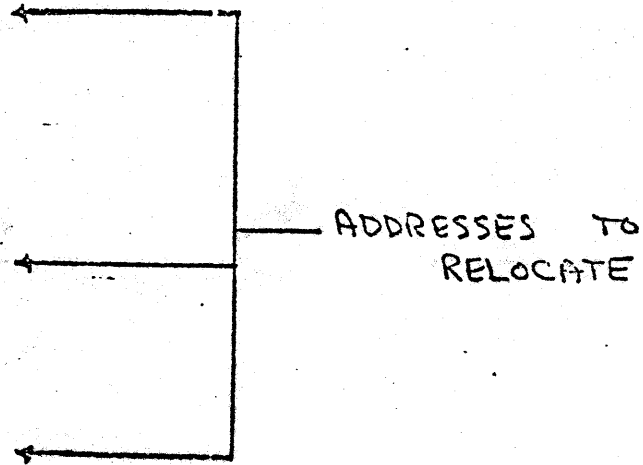
(6013) = 0001

(6014) = 0004

(6015) = 0010

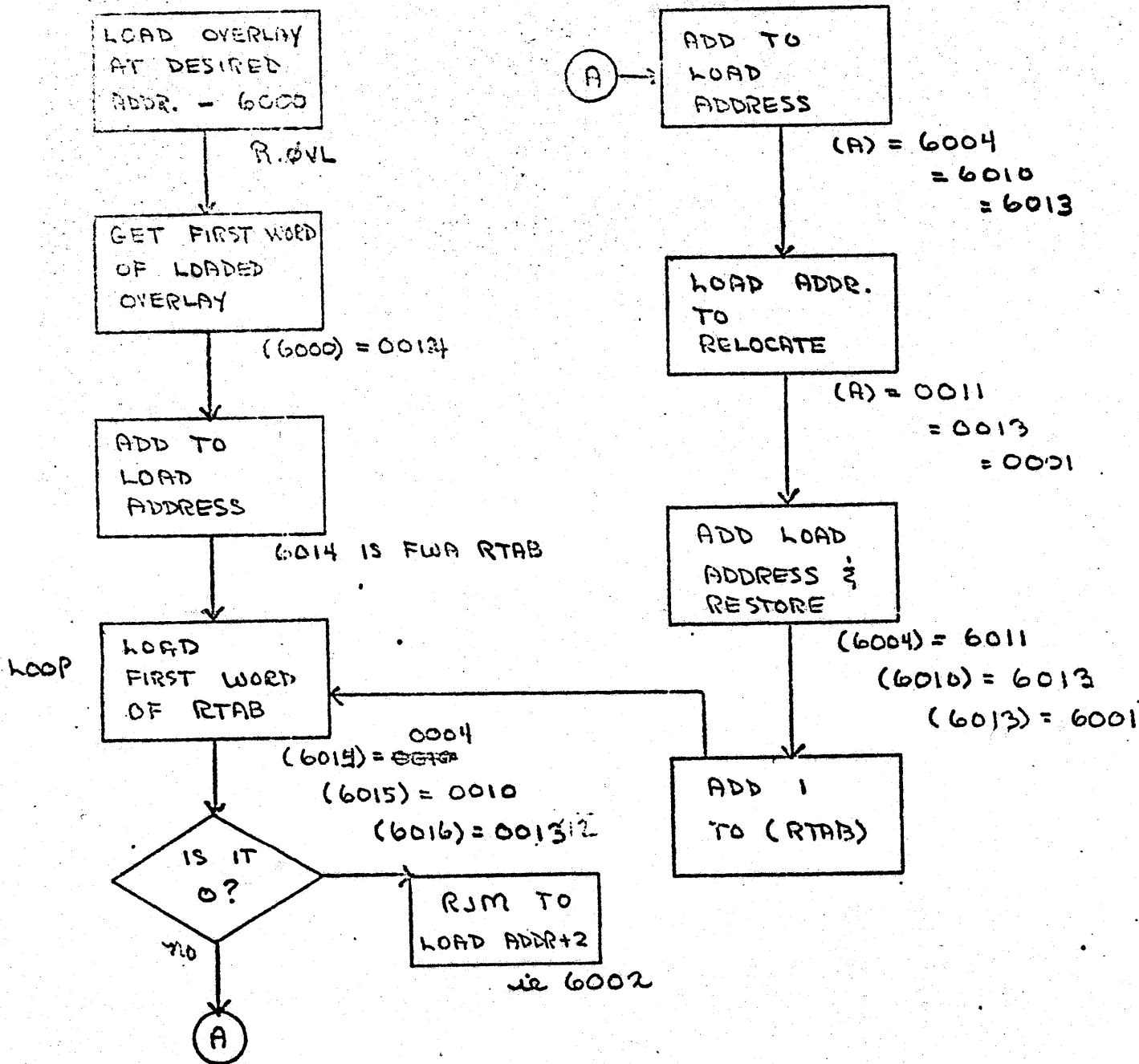
(6016) = 0013<sup>12</sup>

(6017) = 0000



} RELOCATION TABLE

THE CALLING PROGRAM MUST RELOCATE THE OVERLAY



THE LOOP RELOCATES EACH ADDRESS CONSECUTIVELY UNTIL IT REACHES A ZERO WORD - END OF RTAB



IDENT PGM.C.PPFWA  
 PERIPH  
 SST  
 1000 ORG C.PPFWA  
 1000 DATA -0  
 7777

\* MACROS TO REDEFINE INSTRUCTIONS INVOLVING ADDRESSES

LJM. MACRO M,D  
 LOCAL 4  
 VFD 6/01R.6/D 01 IS FUNCTION CODE FOR LJM  
 A VFD 12/M-ORG  
 PMT  
 VFD 12/A-ORG  
 PMT  
 FNOM

LDM. MACRO M,D  
 LOCAL 4  
 VFD 6/50R.6/D 50R IS FUNCTION CODE FOR LDM  
 A VFD 12/M-ORG  
 PMT  
 VFD 12/A-ORG  
 PMT  
 FNOM

\* CODE FOR CALLING PROGRAM

12-5  
 2000 ARC SEGMENT 77H  
 2000 ORG 2000R CAN BE ANYWHERE  
 2000 ORG 2000R MUST AGREE WITH ORG STATEMENT

2000 0012 VFD 12/RTA9-ORG DISTANCE TO RELOCATION TABLE

2001 0100-0000 XENTRY LJM 0  
 2002 ENTRY EQU \*-1 ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS

2003 5000 LDM. LOC MUST BE RELOCATED

2005 0100 LJM. \*-3 MUST BE RELOCATED

2007 LOC RSS 1

2010 0100 LJM. XENTRY MUST BE RELOCATED

2012 RTA9 RSS 0 BEGINNING OF RELOCATION TABLE

LIST 6

HERE

2012 0004 VFD 12/++000001-ORG

\*PMT\* .1

2013 0006 VFD 12/++000002-ORG

\*PMT\* .1

2014 0011 VFD 12/++000003-ORG

\*PMT\* .1

2015 0000 DATA 0 END OF RELOCATION TABLE

2016 END

56500 STORAGE USED  
 5600 ASSEMBLY

75 STATEMENTS  
 0.327 SECONDS

705 SYMBOLS  
 17 REFERENCES

000000 UNDEFINED SYMBOLS

RELOCATION - ALTERNATE METHOD

264

SECTION THIRTEEN

SAMPLE PP PROGRAM

SECTION THIRTEEN - SAMPLE PROGRAMS

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CS  
2/72

PP PROGRAM

IDENT SUM,C.PPFWA

THIS IS A PP PGM TO SUM 2 NUMBERS FROM CP MEMORY  
 IT IS A TEST TO SHOW THE LINKAGE AND HOW TO PUT IT IN THE SYSTEM  
 THE PP PGM IS ENTERED FROM OVL BY A LJM  
 IT IS A TRANSIENT PROGRAM AND WILL RUN AT 1000

1000  
 1000 3074  
 1004 3974  
 1005 6050  
 1006 1402  
 1007 3402  
 1010 3054  
 1011 1001  
 1012 0200 0505  
 1014 0603  
 1015 0100 1056  
 1017 6132 1065  
 1021 5000 1076  
 1023 5500 1071  
 1025 0200 0446  
 1027 1401  
 1030 3401  
 1031 3054  
 1032 1603  
 1033 0200 0505  
 1035 0721  
 1036 6301 1065  
 1040 1400  
 1041 6310  
 1042 1401  
 1043 3414  
 1044 3054  
 1045 0200 0505  
 1047 0707  
 1050 6210  
 1051 1412  
 1052 0200 0516  
 1054 0100 0103  
 1056 2000 1077  
 1060 0200 0671  
 1062 1413  
 1063 0100 1052  
 1065  
 1077 5502  
 1105

PERIPH \* TELL ASSEMBLER ITS PP  
 SST \* GET ACCESS TO SYSTEM SYMBOLS  
 ORG C.PPFWA \* WILL RUN AT 1000  
 PENTRY D.PPIRB,D.TO  
 LOD D.PPIRB \* GET CH ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER  
 CRD D.PPIRB \* GET PARAM WORD FROM CH  
 LDN 2 \* FOR 2 MORE CH WORDS  
 STD 2  
 LOD D.PPIRB+4 \* GET CH ADDR OF BUF-1  
 ADN 1 \* REL ADDR OF BUF IN A  
 RJM R.TFL \* ABSOLUTIZE IT  
 PJM \*+3, \* MJN WONT REACH ABT  
 LJM ABT  
 CRM BUF,2 \* READ TWO DATA WORDS  
 LDM BUF+9 \* GET DATA FROM BUF+1  
 RAN BUF+4 \* ADD DATA FROM BUF  
 RJM R.RAFL \* GO SEE IF MOVE PENDING  
 LDN 1 \* TO WRITE ONE WORD  
 STD 1  
 LOD D.PPIRB+4 \* GET ADDR TO SEND ANS BACK  
 ADN 3 \* REL ADDR OF ANS  
 RJM R.TFL \* GO ABSOLUTIZE IT  
 MJM ABT  
 CHM BUF,1 \* WRITE ANSWER BACK  
 LDN 0 \* ZERO OUTPUT BUFFER  
 CRD D.TO  
 LDN 1  
 STD D.TO+4 \* SET COMPLETE BIT  
 LOD D.PPIRB+4  
 RJM R.TFL \* ABSOLUTIZE PSEUDO FET ADDR  
 MJM ABT  
 CHD D.TO \* PUT FET WORD BACK  
 LDN M.DPP \* GET DROP ME CODE  
 RJM R.NTR \* GO DROP PP  
 LJM R.IDLE \* GO TO IDLE LOOP  
 LDC ABTMSG \* ABORT MESSAGE ADDR + FLAG 0  
 RJM R.OFM \* ISSUE DAYFILE MESSAGE  
 LDN M.ABORT \* ABORT OUT OF RANGE  
 LJM EXIT  
 BUF BSS 10 \* BUFFER FOR CH WORDS  
 ABTMSG DIS \* BAD ADDR\*  
 END

EXIT

ABT

BUF

ABTMSG

54202

STORAGE USED  
 6600 ASSEMBLY

51 STATEMENTS  
 0.750 SECONDS

712 SYMBOLS  
 35 REFERENCES

PP PROGRAM EXAMPLE CODE

13-1

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE TABLE

ABT	0001054		001013,	001033,	001045	
BUF	0001057		001015,	001017,	001021,	001034
C.PPFWA	0001000	SCPTXT	001071,	000000		
D.PPFR	0000075	SCPTXT	001002			
D.PPFR0	0001050	SCPTXT	001003,	001006,	001027,	001042
D.TD	0000030	SCPTXT	001037,	001041,	001046	
EXIT	0001050		001055			
M.ABORT	0000013	SCPTXT	001054			
M.DEP	0000012	SCPTXT	001047			
R.TITLE	0000100	SCPTXT	001052			
R.MIP	0000450	SCPTXT	001050			
R.PAUSE	0001050	SCPTXT	001009,	001023		
R.TEL	0000674	SCPTXT	001010,	001031,	001043	

(this page is from an earlier run)

13-2  
 Note the symbols used in the  
 PP program were defined  
 in SCPTXT which was  
 called from the Compass card.

Core map of CP program

CORE MAP	02.46.39.	NORMAL	CONTROL
---	TIME---	LOAD MODE	--L1--L2-----TYPE-----USEF-----CALL-----
FWA LOADER	054333	FWA TABLES	054274
-PROGRAM----	ADDRESS-	-LABELLED-	-COMMON-
SRGB	000105	WCRK	000100
CPC	000113		

PROB3

CP PROGRAM

COMPASS - VER 2.

03/17/72

10.00.00

0	5110000001		IDENT	PROB3	
	0311000000 +	TESTIT	ENTRY	TESTIT	
1	5110000004 C		SA1	1	* CK RA+1 FOR EMPTY
	10E11		NZ	X1,TESTIT	
2	5150000001		SA1	PARAM	* PUT PARAM IN R44
3	5110000001	LOOP	BX6	X1	
	0311000003 +		SAG	1	
4	0100000000 X		SA1	1	* WAIT TILL PICKED UP
			NZ	X1,LOOP	
0		FAKEFET	ENDRUN		
1	000000000000000000173	BUF	USE	/BLOCK/	
3		ANS	BSSZ	1	* PSEUDO FET TO HOLD COMPLETE BIT
4	23251520000000000000 C	PARAM	DATA	123,456	
6		VFD	BSSZ	1	
		END	VFD	18/3LSUM,3/2,3/0,36/FAKEFET	
	43406	STORAGE USED	END	TESTIT	
		6600 ASSEMBLY			
				18 STATEMENTS	7 SYMBOLS
				0.240 SECONDS	12 REFERENCES

OUTPUT

RELATIVE

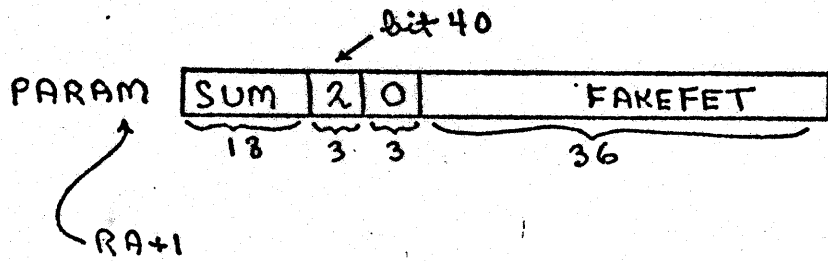
DMP(100,105)

00100	00000	00000	00000	00001	00000	00000	00000	00173	00000	00000	00000	00710	00000	00000	00000	01103
00104	23251	52000	00000	00100	51100	00001	03110	00105								

13-3

C

## Parameters in CP Program



FAKEFET	1
BUF	123
	456
ANS	579 = 11038

13-4

## Parameters in PP Program

D.TO

0
0
0
0
1

D.PPIRB

FAKEFET

BUF+0

1
2
3
4
123

ANS

5
6
7
10
11
456

02/17/72 N H L SCOPE 3.3 LEVEL 250 06/29/71

18.04.55.JOB008

18.04.55.JOB,CM70000,T30.

18.05.02.ENTL,77777.

18.05.04.GO.

18.05.04.COMPASS(B=PPTST,S=SCPTST)

18.05.05. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 054300

18.05.05. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.

18.05.05.REWIND(PPTST)

18.05.05.EDITLIB.

18.05.07. READY(SYSTEM)

19.05.08. ACC(\*,PPTST)

18.05.08. COMPLETE.

18.05.42.GO.

18.05.45.COMPASS.

19.05.46. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 043500

18.05.46. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.

18.05.46.LGO.

18.05.47.CPA 051.564 CPB 000.005

18.05.47.PP 007.634 IO 000.764 NEW FL 00500

18.05.47.DMP(100,105)

18.05.47.RFL,70000.

18.05.48.CPA 051.570 CPB 000.005

18.05.48.PP 008.033 IO 000.764 NEW FL 70000

18.05.48.EDITLIB(RESTORE)

18.05.52.GO.

18.05.55.MASS STORAGE 000310 PRU

18.05.55.GPA 051.948 SEC.

18.05.55.CPB 000.005 SEC.

18.05.55.PP 010.311 SEC.

18.05.55.IO 000.955 SEC.

DAYFILE

13-5



Copy of Card deck  
of PPTEST

00002HJ.  
SHEBYN, CM50000, T7777, P1.  
COMPASS (H=PPTEST, S=SCPTXT)  
REWIND(PPTEST)

EDITLIB.  
COMPASS.  
LGO.  
DMP(100,105)  
DMP.  
DMP(100,400)  
EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
EXIT.

PUT IT IN SYSTEM AND MAKE NEW CMR  
ASSEMBLE CM PGM TO TRY IT OUT

DMP(100,105)  
DMP(100,400)  
EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
EXIT.  
DMP(100,105)  
DMP(100,400)  
EDITLIB(RESTORE)

IDENT SUM.C.PPFWA

\* THIS IS A PP PGM TO SUM 2 NUMBERS FROM CP MEMORY  
\* IT IS A TEST TO SHOW THE LINKAGE AND HOW TO PUT IT IN THE SYSTEM  
\* THE PP PGM IS ENTERED FROM OVL BY A LJM  
\* IT IS A TRANSIENT PROGRAM AND WILL RUN AT 1000

PERIPH		* TELL ASSEMBLER ITS PP
SST		* GET ACCESS TO SYSTEM SYMBOLS
BASE	0	* MOST PP PGMS ARE OCTAL
ORG	C.PPFWA	* WILL RUN AT 1000
RJM	R.PAUSE	
LDD	D.PPIR	* GET CM ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER
CRD	D.PPIRB	* GET PARAM WORD FROM CM
LDN	2	* FOR 2 MORE CM WORDS

MJN	ABT	
CWD	D:TO	* PUT FET WORD BACK
LDN	M.DPP	* GET DROP ME CODE
EXIT	RJM	* GO DROP PP
	LJM	* GO TO IDLE LOOP
ABT	LDN	* ABORT IF ADDR OUT OF RANGE
	LJM	
BUF	RSS	
	END	

READY(SYSTEM)  
ADD(\*,PPTEST)  
COMPLETE.

	IDENT	PROB3	
	ENTRY	TESTIT	
TESTIT	SA1	1	* CK RA+1 FOR EMPTY
	NZ	X1,TESTIT	
	SA1	PARAM	* PUT PARAM IN RA+1
	RX6	X1	
	SA6	1	
LOOP	SA1	1	* WAIT ILL PICKED UP
	NZ	X1,LOOP	
	FNDR IN		
	USE	/BLUCK/	
FAKEFET	RSSZ	1	* PREVIOUS FET TO HOLD COMPLETE BIT
PUF	DATA	123,456	
AIS	RSSZ	1	
PARAM	VFD	19/3LS04, 3/2, 3/0, 36/FAKEFET	
	END	TESTIT	

CS  
2/72

SUM,C.PPFWA

COMPASS - VER 2.

02/17/72 18.12.48.

PAGE 2

- IDENT SUM,C.PPFWA
- \* THIS IS A PP PGM TO SUM 2 NUMBERS FROM CP MEMORY
  - \* IT IS A TEST TO SHOW THE LINKAGE AND HOW TO PUT IT IN THE SYSTEM
  - \* THE PP PGM IS ENTERED FROM OVL BY A LJM
  - \* IT IS A TRANSIENT PROGRAM AND WILL RUN AT 1000

1000		PERIPH		* TELL ASSEMBLER ITS PP
1000		SST		* GET ACCESS TO SYSTEM SYMBOLS
1004	3074	ORG	C.PPFWA	* WILL RUN AT 1000
1005	3074	PPENTRY	D.PPIRB,D.T0	
1006	6050	LDD	D.PPIR	* GET CH ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER
1007	1402	CRD	D.PPIRB	* GET PARAM WORD FROM CH
1010	3402	LON	2	* FOR 2 MORE CH WORDS
1011	3054	STD	2	
1011	1601	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	* GET CH ADDR OF BUF-1
		ADN	1	* REL ADDR OF BUF IN A
1012	2110 0000	ADC	100000B	* GENERATE BAD ADDRESS
1014	0200 0505	RJM	R.TFL	* ABSOLUTIZE IT
1016	0603	PJN	*+3	* MJN WONT REACH ABT
1017	0100 1660	LJM	ABT	
1021	6102 1067	CRM	BUF,2	* READ TWO DATA WORDS
1023	5000 1100	LDM	BUF+9	* GET DATA FROM BUF+1
1025	5500 1073	RAM	BUF+4	* ADD DATA FROM BUF
1027	0200 0446	RJM	R.RAFL	* GO SEE IF MOVE PENDING
1031	1401	LDM	1	* TO WRITE ONE WORD
1032	3401	STO	1	
1033	3054	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	* GET ADDR TO SEND ANS BACK
1034	1603	ADN	3	* REL ADDR OF ANS
1035	0200 0505	RJM	R.TFL	* GO ABSOLUTIZE IT
1037	0721	MJN	ABT	
1043	6301 1067	CHM	BUF,1	* WRITE ANSWER BACK
1042	1400	LDM	0	* ZERO OUTPUT BUFFER
1043	6010	CRD	D.T0	
1044	1401	LDM	1	
1045	3414	STD	D.T0+4	* SET COMPLETE BIT
1046	3054	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	
1047	0200 0505	RJM	R.TFL	* ABSOLUTIZE PSEUDO FET ADDR
1051	0707	MJN	ABT	
1052	6210	CHD	D.T0	* PUT FET WORD BACK
1053	1412	LDM	M.OPP	* GET DROP ME CODE
1054	0200 0516	RJM	R.MTR	* GO DROP PP
1056	0100 0103	LJM	R.IDLE	* GO TO IDLE LOOP
1060	2000 1101	ADT	ABTMSG	* ABORT MESSAGE ADDR + FLAG 0
1062	0200 0671	RJM	R.OFM	* ISSUE DAYFILE MESSAGE
1064	1413	LDM	M.ABORT	* ABORT OUT OF RANGE
1065	0100 1054	LJM	EXIT	
1067		BUF	BSS	* BUFFER FOR CH WORDS
1101	5502	ABTMSG	DIS	* BAD ADDR*
1107		END		

54202 STORAGE USED  
6400 ASSEMBLY

54 STATEMENTS  
0.739 SECONDS

712 SYMBOLS  
35 REFERENCES

TEST ERROR PROCESSING

13-7

X1000

02/17/72 N W L SCOPE 3.3 LEVEL 250 06/29/71

18.12.41.SHEHY1H  
 18.12.41.SHEHYN,CM70000.  
 18.12.47.GO.  
 18.12.47.COMPASS(B=PPTST,S=SCPTST)  
 18.12.49. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 054300  
 18.12.49. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.12.49.BEHIND(PPTST)  
 18.12.49.EDITLIB.  
 18.12.50. READY(SYSTEM)  
 18.12.59. ADD(\*,PPTST)  
 18.12.59. COMPLETE.  
 18.13.18.GO.  
 18.13.20.COMPASS.  
 18.13.21. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 043500 .  
 18.13.21. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.13.21.LGO.  
 18.13.22.CPA 050.592 CPB 001.258  
 18.13.22.PP 009.818 IO 000.766 NEW FL 00500  
 18.13.22. BAD ADDR ←  
 18.13.22.EXIT.  
 18.13.22.DMP(100,105)  
 18.13.23.DMP(100,400)  
 18.13.23.RFL,70000.  
 18.13.23.CPA 050.595 CPB 001.258  
 18.13.23.PP 011.092 IO 000.766 NEW FL 70000  
 18.13.23.EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
 18.13.28.GO.  
 18.13.31.MASS STORAGE 000310 PRU  
 18.13.31.CPA 050.958 SEC.  
 18.13.31.CPB 901.258 SEC.  
 18.13.31.PP 013.465 SEC.  
 18.13.31.IO 000.957 SEC.

*dayfile message  
 issued from within  
 P7 program*

13-5

2704

CS  
2/72

0	5110000001	TESTIT	IDENT	PROB3	
	0311000000 +		ENTRY	TESTIT	
1	5110000004 C		SA1	1	* CK RA+1 FOR EMPTY
	10611		NZ	X1,TESTIT	
2	5160000001		SA1	PARAM	* PUT PARAM IN RA+1
3	5110000001	LOOP	BX6	X1	
	0311000003 +		SA6	1	
4	0100000000 X		SA1	1	* WAIT TILL PICKED UP
			NZ	X1,LOOP	
			ENDRUN		
			USE	/BLOCK/	

0	00000000000000000001	FAKEFET DATA	1
---	----------------------	--------------	---

* FAKEFET SHOULD CONTAIN ZERO.
* OR MTR WILL REJECT CALL
* WITH AUTO RECALL ERR MSG

1	000000000000000000173	BUF	DATA	123,456	
3		ANS	BSSZ	1	
4	23251520000000000000 C	PARAM	VFD	18/3LSUM,3/2,3/0,36/FAKEFET	
6			END	TESTIT	
	43466	STORAGE USED		22 STATEMENTS	7 SYMBOLS
		6600 ASSEMBLY		0.252 SECONDS	12 REFERENCES

AUTO RECALL ERROR

13-9

2710

02/17/72 + N H L SCOPE 3.3 LEVEL 250 06/29/71

18.32.53.SHEHY1T  
 18.32.53.SHEHYN,CM70000.  
 18.32.54.GO.  
 18.32.54.COMPASS (B=PPTST,S=SCPTXT)  
 18.32.55. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 054300  
 18.32.55. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.32.56.REWIND(PPTST)  
 18.32.56.EDITLIB.  
 18.32.57. READY(SYSTEM)  
 18.32.58. ADD(\*,PPTST)  
 18.32.58. COMPLETE.  
 18.33.16.GO.  
 18.33.19.COMPASS.  
 18.33.20. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 043500  
 18.33.20. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.33.20.LGO.  
 18.33.21.CPA 051.243 CPB 000.000  
 18.33.21.PP 006.274 IO 000.765 NEW FL 00500  
 18.33.21.AUTO-RECALL ERROR  
 18.33.21.EXIT.  
 18.33.21.DMP(100,105)  
 18.33.22.DMP(100,400)  
 18.33.22.RFL,70000.  
 18.33.22.CPA 051.246 CPB 000.000  
 18.33.22.PP 007.496 IO 000.765 NEW FL 70000  
 18.33.22.EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
 18.33.25.GO.  
 18.33.27.MASS STORAGE 000310 PRU  
 18.33.27.CPA 051.624 SEC.  
 18.33.27.PP 009.769 SEC.  
 18.33.27.IO 000.956 SEC.

*dayfile message  
issued by MYR*

13-10

02/17/72

PRO93

COMPASS - VER. 1.1

CS  
2/72

0 5110000001 0311030000 +  
 1 5110000004 C 10611  
 2 5160000001  
 3 5110000001 0311000003 +  
 4 0100000000 X  
 0  
 1 0000000000000000173  
 3  
 4 232515200000010000 C

TESTIT

LOOP

FAKEFET  
BUF  
ANS

PARAM

IDENT  
ENTRY  
SA1  
NZ  
SA1  
DX6  
SA6  
SA1  
NZ  
FNDRUN  
USE  
BSSZ  
DATA  
BSSZ  
VFO

PRO93  
TESTIT  
1  
X1,TESTIT  
PARAM  
X1  
1  
1  
X1,LOOP  
/BLOCK/  
1  
123,456  
1

\* CK RA+1 FOR EMPTY  
 \* PUT PARAM IN RA+1  
 \* WAIT TILL PICKED UP  
 \* PSEUDO FET TO HOLD COMPLETE BIT

18/3LSUM,3/2,3/0,35/FAKEFET+1010000

\* BAD ADDR IN PARAM WILL CAUSE  
 \* MTR TO REJECT CALL  
 \* WITH PF CALL ERROR MSG

*part of message*

6

43406

END  
 STORAGE USED  
 5600 ASSEMBLY

TESTIT

23 STATEMENTS  
 0.267 SECONDS

7 SYMBOLS  
 12 REFERENCES

13-11

PP CALL ERROR

272a

02/17/72 + N W L SCOPE 3.3 LEVEL 250 06/29/71

18.35.14.SHEHY1W  
18.35.14.SHEHYN,CM70000.  
18.35.18.GO.  
19.35.18.COMPASS(B=PPTST,S=SCPTXT)  
18.35.19. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 054800  
18.35.19. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
18.35.19.REWIND(PPTST)  
18.35.19.EDITLIB.  
18.35.51. READY(SYSTEM)  
18.35.52. ADD(\*,PPTST)  
18.35.52. COMPLETE.  
18.37.33.GO.  
18.37.36.COMPASS.  
18.37.37. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 043500  
18.37.37. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
18.37.37.LGO.  
18.37.38.CPA 052.704 CPB 000.148  
18.37.38.PP 023.407 IO 000.765 NEW FL 00500  
18.37.38.PP CALL ERROR ←  
18.37.38.EXIT.  
18.37.38.DMP(100,105)  
18.37.39.DMP(100,400)  
18.37.39.RFL,70000.  
18.37.40.CPA 052.707 CPB 000.148  
18.37.40.PP 024.630 IO 000.765 NEW FL 70000  
18.37.40.EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
18.37.57.GO.  
18.37.59.MASS STORAGE 000372 PRU  
18.37.59.CPA 053.307 SEC.  
18.37.59.CPB 000.148 SEC.  
18.37.59.PP 030.776 SEC.  
18.37.59.IO 000.956 SEC.

*dayfile message  
issued by MTR*

13-12

CS  
2/72

SUM,C.PPFHA

COMPASS - VER 2.

02/17/72 18.16.15.

PAGE

IDENT SUM,C.PPFHA  
 \* THIS IS A PP PGM TO SUM 2 NUMBERS FROM CP MEMORY  
 \* IT IS A TEST TO SHOW THE LINKAGE AND HOW TO PUT IT IN THE SYSTEM  
 \* THE PP PGM IS ENTERED FROM OVL BY A LJM  
 \* IT IS A TRANSIENT PROGRAM AND WILL RUN AT 1000

1000		PERIPH		* TELL ASSEMBLER ITS PP
1000		SST		* GET ACCESS TO SYSTEM SYMBOLS
1004		ORG	C.PPFHA	* WILL RUN AT 1000
1005		PPENTRY	D.PPIRB,0.T0	
1006		LOD	D.PPIRB	* GET CH ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER
1007		CRD	D.PPIRB	* GET PARAM WORD FROM CH
1010		LDN	2	* FOR 2 MORE CH WORDS
1011		STO	2	
1012		LOD	D.PPIRB+4.	* GET CH ADDR OF BUF-1
1013		ADN	1	* REL ADDR OF BUF IN A
1014		RJM	R.TFL	* ABSOLUTIZE IT
1015		PJN	**3	* MJN WONT REACH ABT
1016		LJM	ABT	
1017		CRM	BUF,2	* READ TWO DATA WORDS
1021		LDM	BUF+9	* GET DATA FROM BUF+1
1023		RAM	BUF+4	* ADD DATA FROM BUF
1025		RJM	R.RAFL	* GO SEE IF NOW PENDING
1027		LDN	1	* TO WRITE ONE WORD
1031		STO	1	
1033		LOD	D.PPIRB+4.	* GET ADDR TO SEND ANS BACK
1034		ADN	3	* REL ADDR OF ANS
1037		RJM	R.TFL	* GO ABSOLUTIZE IT
1038		MJN	ABT	
1036		CMN	BUF,1	* WRITE ANSWER BACK
1040		LDN	0.	* ZERO OUTPUT BUFFER
1041		CRD	0.T0	
1042		LDN	1	

1043	3413	STO	0.T0+3	* SET COMPLETE BIT IN WRONG PLACE
				* TO HANG IN AUTO RECALL

1044	3054	LOD	D.PPIRB+4	
1045	0200 0505	RJM	R.TFL	* ABSOLUTIZE PSEUDO FET ADDR
1047	0707	MJN	ABT	
1050	6210	CHO	D.TC	* PUT FET WORD BACK
1051	1412	LDN	M.DPP	* GET DROP HE CODE
1052	0200 0516	RJM	R.NTR	* GO DROP PP
1054	0100 0103	LJM	R.IDLE	* GO TO IDLE LOOP
1056	2000 1077	LOD	ABTMSG	* ABORT MESSAGE ADDR + FLAG 0
1060	0200 0671	RJM	R.DFM	* ISSUE DAYFILE MESSAGE
1062	1413	LDN	M.ABORT	* ABORT OUT OF RANGE
1063	0100 1052	LJM	EXIT	
1065		BUF	10	* BUFFER FOR CH WORDS
1077	5502	ABTMSG	1	* BAD ADDR
1105		END		

56202 STORAGE USED: 54 STATEMENTS 712 SYMBOLS  
 5600 ASSEMBLY 0.762 SECONDS 35 REFERENCES

13-13



02/17/72 N H L SCOPE 343 LEVEL 250 06/29/71

18.15.11.SHEHY11  
 18.15.11.SHEYN,CM70000.  
 18.16.14.GO.  
 18.16.14.COMPASS (8=PPTST,S=SCPTXT)  
 18.15.15. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 054300  
 18.16.15. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.16.15.REWIND(PPTST)  
 18.16.15.EDITLIB.  
 18.16.17. READY(SYSTEM)  
 18.16.17. ADD(\*,PPTST)  
 18.16.18. COMPLETE.  
 18.15.38.GO.  
 19.15.40.COMPASS.  
 18.16.41. MINIMUM FIELD LENGTH NEEDED = 043500  
 18.16.41. ASSEMBLY COMPLETE.  
 18.16.41.LGO.  
 18.16.42.CPA 051.387 CPB 000.000  
 18.16.42.RP 006.936 IO 000.766 NEW FL 00500  
 18.15.43.JOB HUNG IN AUTO-RECALL  
 18.16.43. ADDRESS =J00100  
 18.16.43.EXIT.  
 18.16.43.DMP(100,105)  
 18.16.43.DMP(100,400)  
 18.16.44.RFL:7J000.  
 18.16.45.CPA 051.390 CPB 000.000  
 18.16.45.RP 000.013 IO 000.766 NEW FL 70000  
 18.16.45.EDITLIB(RESTORE)  
 18.18.19.GO.  
 18.18.22.HASS STORAGE 000372 PRU  
 18.18.22.CPA 054.987 SEC.  
 18.18.22.CPB 000.350 SEC.  
 18.18.22.PP 054.617 SEC.  
 18.18.22.IO 000.957 SEC.

EXT1  
 W\*0001  
 \* VOLUME 001 OF VANCE  
 \* 1.000 0000 0000 0000  
 \* 000 000 0000 0000  
 \* 201 000 0000 0000  
 \* 00 00 0000 0000  
 \* 00 0000 00  
 \* 001 0000 0000  
 \* 001 000 0000 0000  
 \* 0000 0000 0000 0000  
 \* 001 0000 0000  
 \* 0000 0000 0000  
 \* 0000 0000 0000

*dayfile message  
 issued by MTR*

13-14

CS  
2/72

- \* THIS IS A PP PGM TO SUM 2 NUMBERS FROM CP MEMORY
- \* IT IS A TEST TO SHOW THE LINKAGE AND HOW TO PUT IT IN THE SYSTEM
- \* THE PP PGM IS ENTERED FROM OVL BY A LJM
- \* IT IS A TRANSIENT PROGRAM AND WILL RUN AT 1000

ADDR	PERIPH	ORG	OPCODE	COMMENT	PERIPH	ORG	OPCODE	COMMENT
1000	SST							
1000	ORG	C.PPFWA		* WILL RUN AT 1000				
1004	PENTRY	D.PPIRB,D.T0						
1005	LUD	D.PPIRB		* GET CM ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER				
1006	CRD	D.PPIRB		* GET PARAM WORD FROM CM				
1007	LUN	2		* FOR 2 MORE CM WORDS				
1017	STD	2						
1010	LUD	D.PPIRB+4		* GET CM ADDR OF BUF-1				
1011	ADN	1		* REL ADDR OF BUF IN A				
1012	ADC	100000B		* GENERATE BAD ADDRESS				
1014	RJM	R.TFL		* ABSOLUTIZE IT				
1016	PJN	*+3		* MJN WONT REACH ABT				
1017	LJM	ABT						
1021	CRM	BUF,2		* READ TWO DATA WORDS				
1023	LDM	BUF+9		* GET DATA FROM BUF+1				
1025	RAM	BUF+4		* ADD DATA FROM BUF				
1027	RJM	R.RAFL		* GO SFE IF MOVE PENDING				
1031	LON	1		* TO WRITE ONE WORD				
1032	STD	1						
1033	LDD	D.PPIRB+4		* GET ADDR TO SEND ANS BACK				
1034	ADN	3		* REL ADDR OF ANS				
1035	RJM	R.TFL		* GO ABSOLUTIZE IT				
1037	ADT							
1040	CHM	BUF,1		* WRITE ANSWER BACK				
1042	LON	0		* ZERO OUTPUT BUFFER				
1043	CRD	D.T0						
1044	LDM	D.T0+4		* SET COMPLETE BIT				
1045	STD	D.T0+4						
1046	LDD	D.PPIRB+4						
1047	RJM	R.TFL		* ABSOLUTIZE PSEUDO FET ADDR				
1051	MJN	ABT						
1052	CHD	D.T0		* PUT FET WORD BACK				
1053	LON	M.DPP		* GET DROP ME CODE				
1054	RJM	R.MTR		* GO DROP PP				
1056	LJM	R.IDLE		* GO TO IDLE LOOP				
1060	LON	6		* SET FLAG BITS FOR OFM				
1061	SHN	12						
1062	ADC	ABTHSG		* ADD MSG ADDRESS				
1064	RJM	R.OFM		* ISSUE DAYFILE MESSAGE				
1065	UJN	0		* HANG PP				
1067	LON	M.ABORT		* ABORT OUT OF RANGE				
1079	LJM	EXIT						
1072	ISS	BUF		* BUFFER FOR CM WORDS				
1104	DIS	,* DIRTY BAD MSG*						

HANG PP

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END

7763	4335	7237	3635	0374	0005	0410	0003	P07	0010	----	----	----	----	0700	----	----	----	PC7
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	7600	0024	0002	----	0005	1363	----	----	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	2325	1527	----	0100	0005	0005	1363	----	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0001	0130	----	4110	4112	1600	0005	4767	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0724	1470	0576	3074	6016	3617	0005	0162	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0135	0100	----	0100	0131	5430	0005	0211	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	6310	1402	----	3513	3213	1014	0005	3114	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0524	3001	----	0561	3017	3302	0005	0555	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	6105	0773	0100	0134	3075	6216	0005	0260	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0247	3011	5400	0250	3012	5400	0005	2000	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0043	0043	0011	3469	4112	0773	0005	1400	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0270	0100	----	0100	6243	3410	0005	0367	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0310	3613	1602	6213	5000	0370	0005	0100	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0330	3675	0106	6230	0407	5000	0005	0403	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0350	3913	0413	6243	0757	0566	0005	2600	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0370	7125	3617	6243	0371	3713	0005	1602	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0410	3010	0425	3076	1061	5410	0005	1402	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0430	3414	0230	0351	6000	0005	3276	P07	
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0450	1620	0010	0200	3077	3077	0005	1700	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0470	0100	1025	5400	0100	3077	0005	3370	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0510	3256	0765	1560	0367	0100	0005	3410	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0530	3374	6010	3313	2471	5000	0005	0403	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0550	5400	0102	5400	0161	0362	0005	2430	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0610	1714	0705	1704	0660	0660	0005	6010	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0630	5436	0102	1501	0302	3011	0005	0100	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0650	0576	3412	4012	2200	7706	0005	3610	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0670	0100	1065	3410	1063	3073	0005	3412	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0710	3312	6213	1207	0403	3017	0005	1401	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0730	5400	0101	5400	0102	0366	0005	0005	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0750	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0770	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0790	1910	2113	2113	0200	0200	0005	0720	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0830	1030	1030	3054	1603	0200	0005	0721	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0850	1050	1050	0707	0200	0516	0005	0103	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0870	1070	1070	1094	----	----	0005	0005	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0890	1113	1113	0455	1523	0790	0005	2000	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0910	1130	1130	1412	0200	0160	0005	1601	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0930	1150	1150	1714	0100	1401	0005	3413	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0950	1170	1170	2030	0100	0603	0005	3024	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0970	1210	1210	3011	0403	0100	0005	3035	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	0990	1230	1230	3337	2003	1357	0005	0503	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1010	1250	1250	0404	0406	0406	0005	1007	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1030	1270	1270	0404	1305	5503	0005	6504	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1050	1310	1310	1370	1652	1403	0005	6507	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1070	1330	1330	6010	1750	1437	0005	1412	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1090	1350	1350	1770	1400	1770	0005	1402	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1110	1370	1370	3435	0100	3076	0005	3014	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1130	1410	1410	4130	1400	3425	0005	1017	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1150	1430	1430	3430	1602	3020	0005	2777	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1170	1450	1450	0151	3020	3027	0005	0145	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1190	1470	1470	3626	0100	1416	0005	3026	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1210	1510	1510	5627	1624	0711	0005	0712	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1230	1530	1530	0706	5027	3426	0005	1100	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1250	1550	1550	0437	3431	1624	0005	1000	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1270	1570	1570	0152	3401	6020	0005	1670	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1290	1610	1610	3423	2000	3424	0005	1400	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1310	1630	1630	0617	2255	3333	0005	1555	P07
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0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1370	1710	1710	0511	0431	5503	0005	0924	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1390	1730	1730	5511	1624	0522	0005	5516	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1410	1750	1750	3076	2190	0165	0005	0100	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1430	1770	1770	1407	3405	1424	0005	0200	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1450	1790	1790	2300	0164	0230	0005	1003	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1470	1810	1810	5500	2264	3034	0005	0200	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1490	1830	1830	0100	2034	3176	0005	3113	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1510	1850	1850	3413	1063	3412	0005	0730	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1530	1870	1870	5505	2227	0364	0005	2233	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1550	1890	1890	3014	0371	1012	0005	5505	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1570	1910	1910	3014	0371	1012	0005	5505	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1590	1930	1930	2034	3176	3012	0005	3114	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1610	1950	1950	3012	3012	3012	0005	3114	P07
0005	0005	0100	0032	0023	0006	3243	0040	P07	0030	1630	1970</							



Error Example: In another run, some of the instructions were moved closer to the others which use them. This run hung 6 pp's and killed the whole system, necessitating initial deadstart. WHY? 11/14/71

LOC	ADDR	INSTR	SYMBOLS	COMMENT
		IDENT	S09,C.PPEWA	
		PERIPH		* TELL ASSEMBLER ITS APP
		SSR		* GET ACCESS TO SYSTEM SYMBOLS
		BASE	0	* MOST OF PEMS ARE NOTAL
1000		ORG	C.PPEWA	* WILL RUN AT 1000
1002	0200 0430	RJM	R.PAUSE	
1003	0075	LDD	D.PPIRB	* GET CM ADDR OF INPUT REGISTER
1004	0050	CRD	D.PPIRB	* GET PARAM WORD FROM CM
1005	1402	LON	2	* FOR 2 MORE CM WORDS
1006	0054	STD	2	
1007	1001	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	* GET CM ADDR OF BUF-1
1010	0200 0634	ADN	1	* RFL ADDR OF BUF IN A
1012	0603	PJM	*+3	* ABSOLUTIZE LAR PENCIL
1013	0100 1034	PJM	*+3	* MIN WONT PENCIL
1015	6102 1057	LJM	ART	
1017	5000 1070	CRM	BUF,2	* READ TWO DATA WORDS
1021	5500 1053	LDM	BUF+1	* GET DATA FROM BUF+1
1023	0200 0430	RAM	BUF+4	* ADD DATA FROM BUF
1025	1401	RJM	R.PAUSE	* GO SEE IF STORAGE MOVF WAITING
1026	3401	LON	1	* TO WRITE 1 WORD
1027	3054	STD	1	
1030	3603	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	* GET ADDR TO SEND ANS BACK
1031	0200 0634	ADN	3	* PEL ADDR OF ANS
1033	0721	RJM	R.TFL	* GO ABSOLUTIZE IT
1034	6301 1057	PJM	ART	
1036	1401	CRM	BUF,1	* WRITE ANSWER BACK
1037	6011	LON	0	* ZERO OUTPUT BUFFER
1040	1601	CRD	D.TO	
1041	3414	LON	1	
1042	3054	STD	D.TO+4	* SET COMPLETE BIT
1043	0200 0634	LDD	D.PPIRB+4	
1045	0707	RJM	R.TFL	* ABSOLUTIZE PSEUDO FET ADDR
1046	6210	MUN	ART	
1047	1413	CWD	D.TO	PUT IT BACK
1050	0200 0450	LON	M.DPP	* GET DROP ME CODE
1052	0100 1100	RJM	R.MTR	* GO DROP PP
1054	1413	LJM	R.IDLE	* GO TO IDLE LOOP
1055	0100 1150	ABT	M.ABORT	* ABORT IF ADDR OUT OF RANGE
1057		LJM	EXIT	
1058		BUF	BSS	
1059		END	1	

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REWER 6

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