

B 7000

MCP

EP 4055

CLASS HANDOUT

9/79

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COURSE OUTLINE

<u>DAY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>MATERIALS</u>
1	Handouts	1. B7000 Advanced System Support Student Materials (EP 6132-1) 2. B7700 Systems Reference Manual (1060233) 3. B7000/B6000 Excerpts for Pocket Reference (1083136) 4. B7000/B6000 ESPOL Information Manual (5000094) 5. B7700 MCP Mark II.9 Student Text (EP 6132-3)
	B7700 Review	1. Start/Terminate I/O Flowchart (IO1-IO6)
	Homework Assignment	1. Hardware Quiz (HQ1-HQ3)
2	Review Hardware Quiz ESPOL	- - - - - 1. OBJECT/BRUN (OBJ1-OBJ2) 2. CODE/STUFF (CDS1-CDS2) 3. BUZZ (BZ1)
	Homework Assignment	1. ESPOL Quiz (EQ1-EQ3)
3	Review ESPOL Quiz BOOTSTRAP CODE	- - - - - 1. Disk Bootstrap Code (DBC1-DBC2) 2. CODE (C1)
	Handouts	1. MCP Listings*
	GETITGOING	- - - - -

*MCP listings include the following portions:

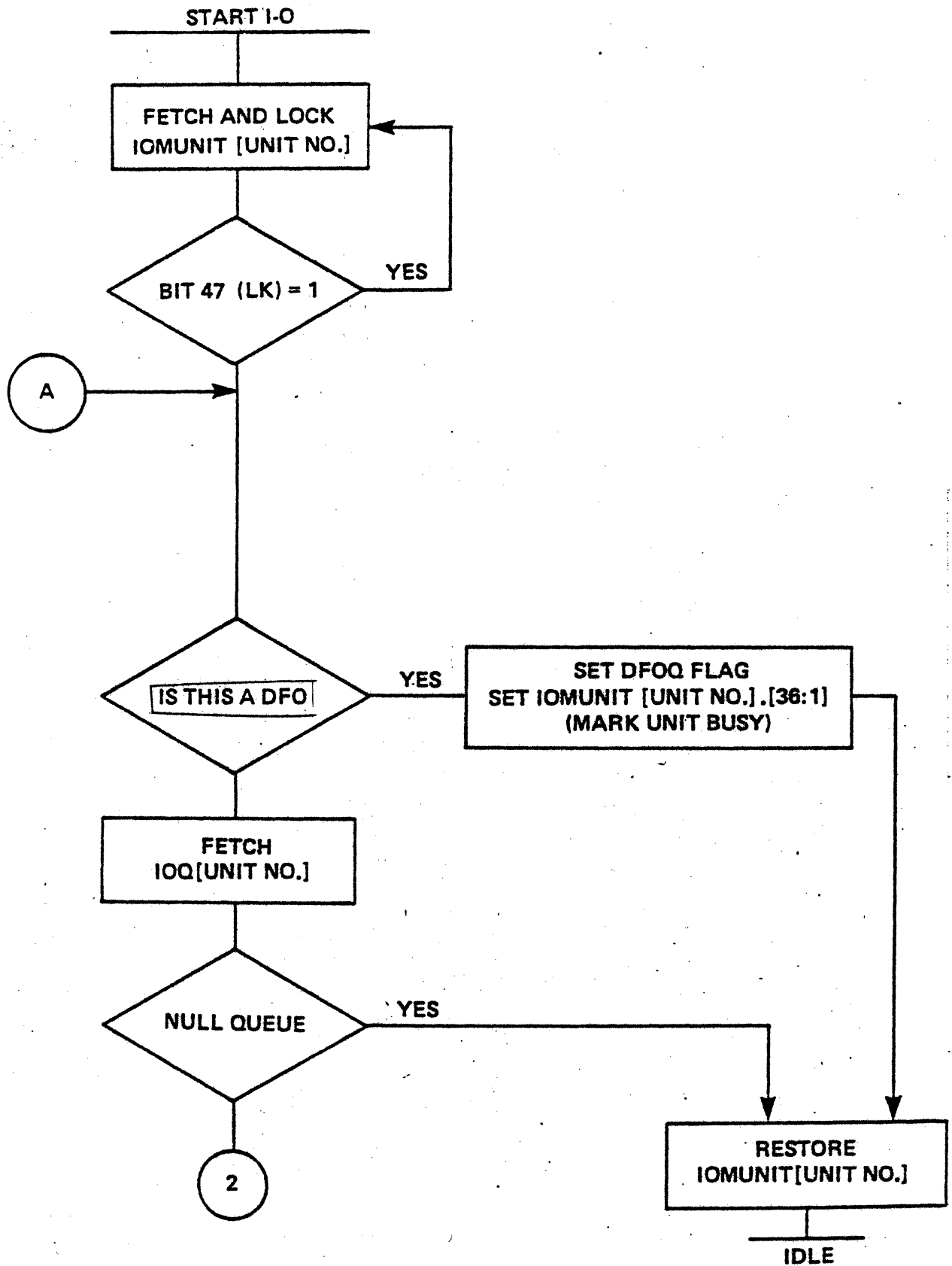
- GLOBALS
- FIBSTACK Procedures
- Process Control Procedures
- Event Oriented Procedures
- Process Communications Procedures
- SOPHIA
- Independent Runner Procedures
- Memory Management
- Initialization Code
- Overlay File Management
- KANGAROO, PROCESSKILL, INTERLOC
- BLOCKEXIT

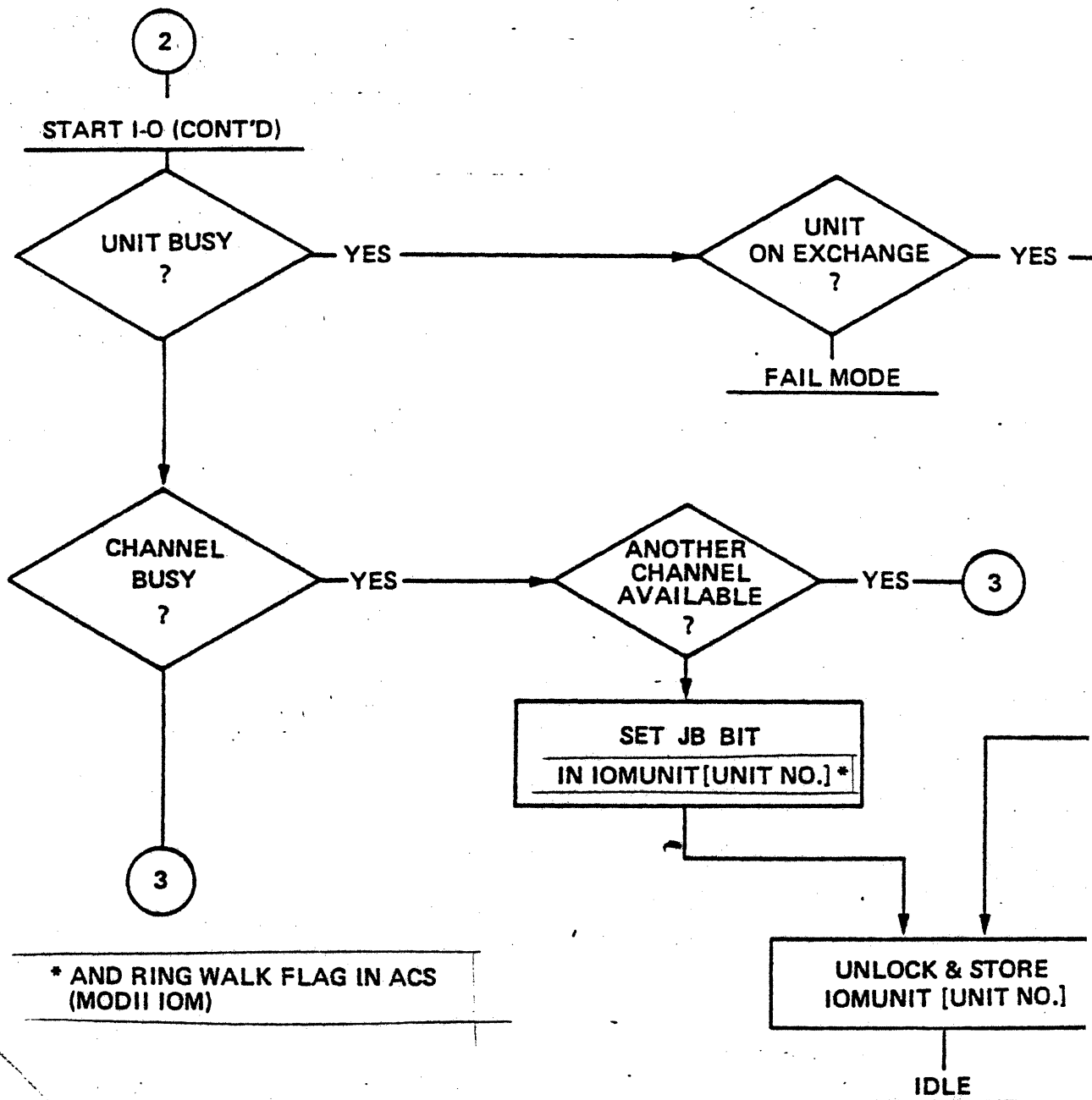
COURSE OUTLINE (Cont.)

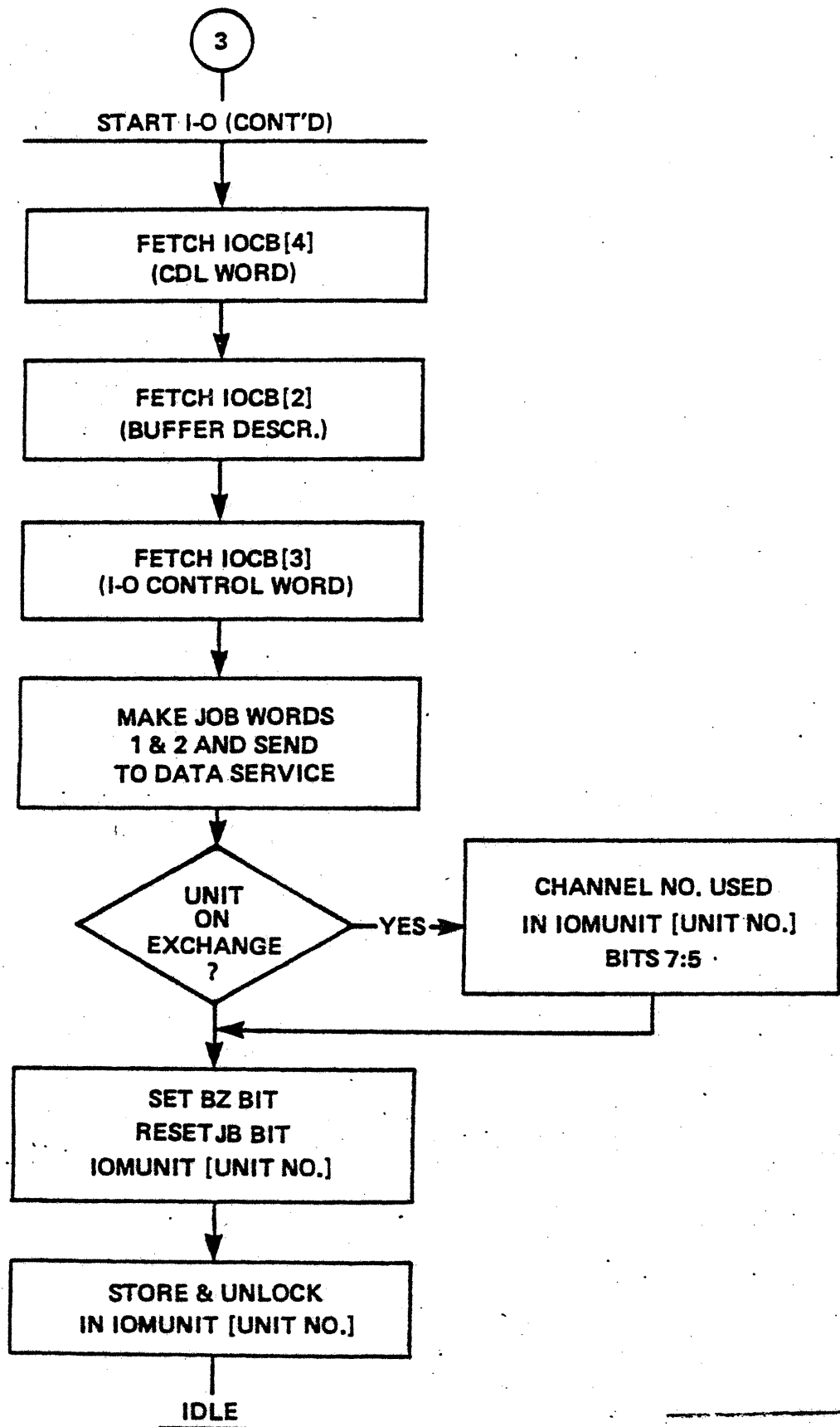
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4	PRIMARYINITIALIZE SECONDARYINITIALIZE	1. H/L Stacks (HLS1-HLS3)
5	ANABOLISM	- - - - -
	FORK	1. FORKER (FOR1-FOR2)
	WAIT	- - - - -
	CAUSE	- - - - -
	LIBERATE	- - - - -
	PROCURE	- - - - -
	GEORGE	- - - - -
	STACKMOVER	- - - - -
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6	Review ESPOL/MCP Lab	- - - - -
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	BLOCKEXIT	- - - - -
	Handout	1. Memory Dump (locally produced at site)

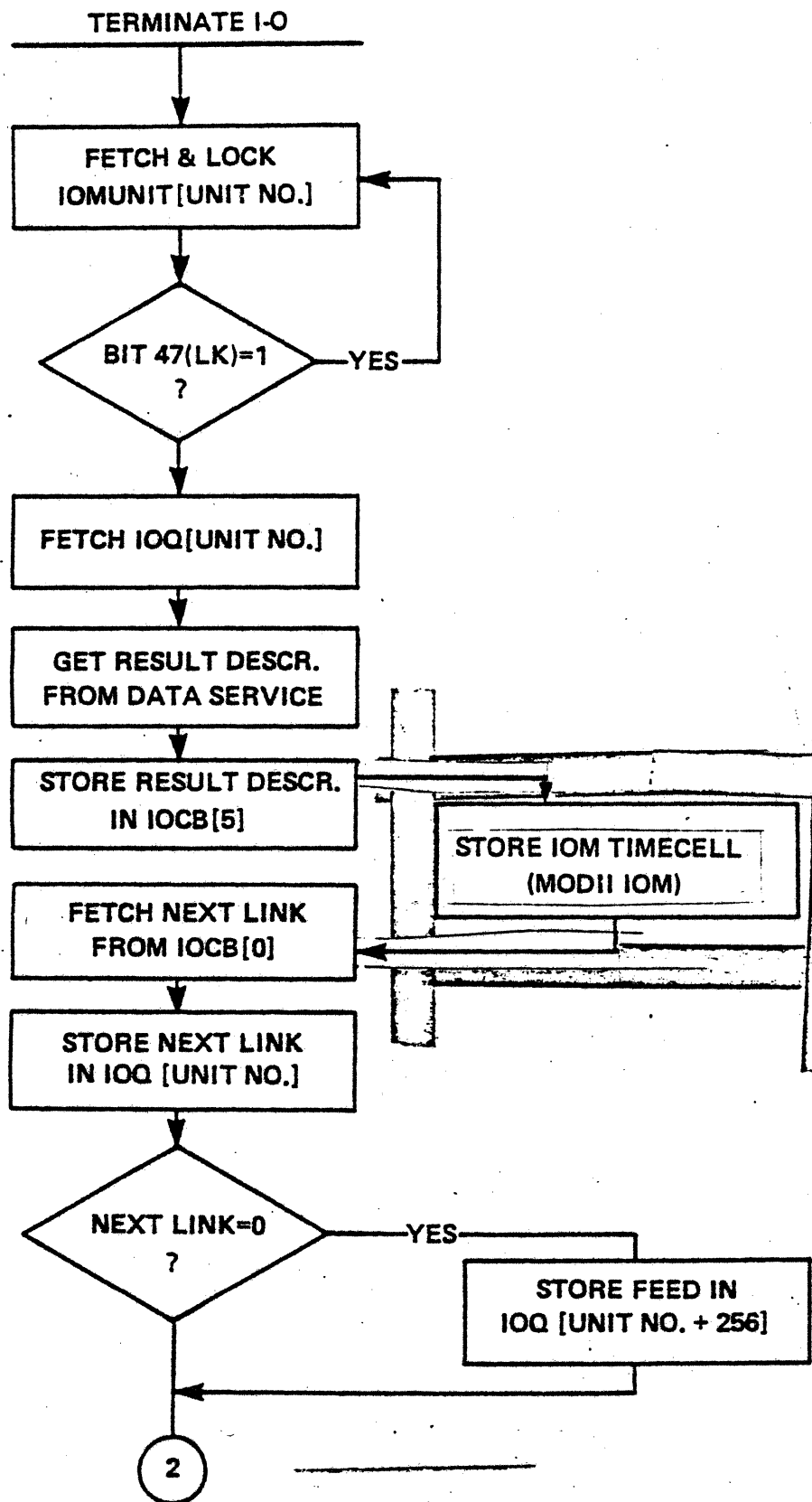
COURSE OUTLINE (Cont.)

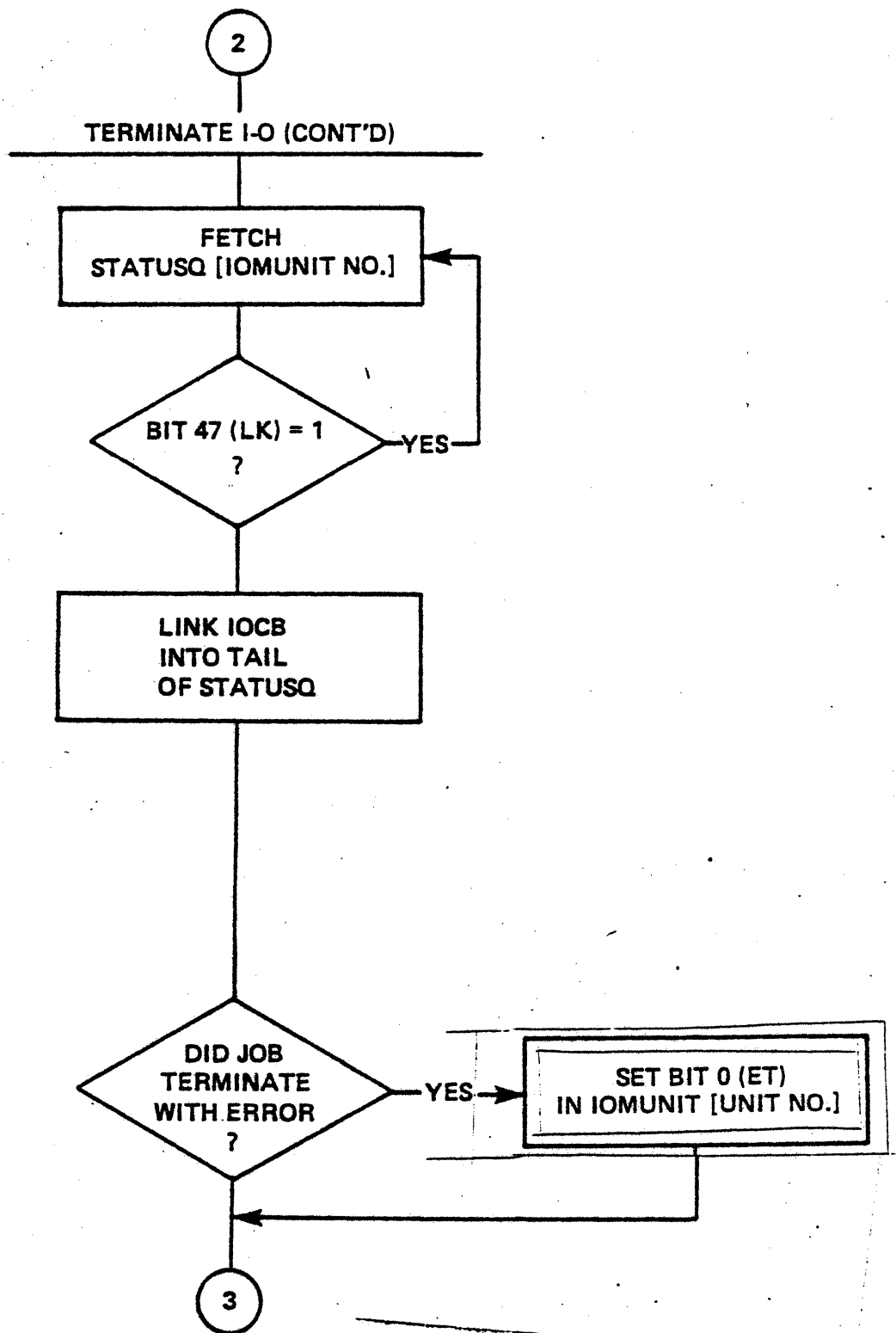
<u>DAY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>MATERIALS</u>
7	Handout ALGOL PROCESS CODE DOCTOR INITIATE Lab (4-5 hours)	1. IPC/STUFF (IPS1-IPS3) -
8	BOJ EOJ Lab (4-5 hours)	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
9	KANGAROO PROCESSKILL INTERLOOPER WSSHERRIFF Lab (4-5 hours)	- -
10	Handout FINDOLAYSPACE LOSEOLAYSPACE FIBSTACK Handout	1. FINDOLAYSPACE/ LOSEOLAYSPACE (FLS1) 1. FIBSTACK/INFO (FSI1-FSI2) 2. FIBSTACK/INFO Program Dump (FID1-FID3) 1. INTX/X (INT1-INT3)











HARDWARE QUIZ

1. A B7700 System may include a maximum of _____ Central Processors and I/O Processors in any combination, and may include a maximum of _____ Memory Modules. The maximum addressable memory for a Logical system however is _____.
2. (T) (F) The B7700 Central Processors operate at a basic clock frequency of 16 Mhz and 8 Mhz; the I/O Processors and Memory operate at 8 Mhz.
3. (T) (F) Differences between the B6700 and B7700 machine language instruction sets require that B6700 programs be re-compiled to run on the B7700.
4. (T) (F) The master system clock obtains its power from the power regulators or Memory Control Module zero.
5. (T) (F) Peripheral Controllers and Disk Controllers for the B7700 are identical to B6700 Peripheral Controllers. These components are housed in B6700 style Peripheral Control Cabinets.
6. (T) (F) The Memory Limits Registers prevent memory accesses by specified requestors.
7. (T) (F) "Phasing" allows 4 words to be transferred to or from memory in parallel (one clock time).
8. (T) (F) Error check bits allow correction of all one-bit and two-bit memory errors.
9. (T) (F) A memory requestor sends an access request to all Memory Controllers on the system. Only that controller which controls the address requested will respond to the request.
10. (T) (F) If a memory requestor makes a memory request for more words than a Memory Module can send (or receive) in one "burst" the requestor must keep count of the number of words it receives (or sends) and keep repeating the access request until the word count is satisfied.
11. What is the maximum number of Peripheral Control Cabinets that can be connected to a B7700 IOM? _____
12. What is the maximum number of peripheral units that can be connected to a B7700 system? _____
13. Are DCP's included in the above count? _____

HARDWARE QUIZ (Cont)

14. Can two DFI data channels of an IOM be connected to one PC cabinet and the other two channels of the same DFI be connected to another PC cabinet? _____
15. What is the maximum number of words that an IOM will request from Memory? _____
16. Does "scan in peripheral status" use the scan bus? _____
17. When the MCP causes an IOM to interrogate peripheral status, what information is delivered to the MCP? _____
18. Where is the above information placed so that the MCP knows where it is? _____
19. When a B7700 system has more than one IOM, does the MCP have to give more than one IOM the "interrogate peripheral status" command in order to get the status of all units? _____
20. What is the significance of requestor number on the MCM? _____
21. Why is memory limited to one million words? _____
22. What is the maximum number of Peripheral Controls that can be connected to an IOM? _____
23. What is the maximum number of Peripheral Controls that can be placed in one PC cabinet? _____
24. Between what modules does the Scan Buss connect? _____
25. Does "interrogate peripheral status" make use of the "IOMUNIT" or "IOQ" arrays? _____
26. Name one thing that can cause a status change interrupt. _____
27. What prevents both the MCP and an IOM from changing an I/O queue linkage word at the same time? _____
28. What prevents both the MCP and an IOM from changing a status queue link word at the same time? _____
29. When two IOM's have paths to the same unit, which IOM will the MCP select to do an I/O operation on the unit? _____
30. When doing asynchronous I/O, how does an IOM know which CPM to interrupt? _____

HARDWARE QUIZ (Cont)

31. What would the MCP get back from a "BUZZ47" on a unit table word if an IOM has just lock fetched that word? _____

32. What prevents two CPM's from giving the same IOM different commands? _____

33. How does the MCP know whether or not an IOM has responded to the last HA command that was given to it? _____

BRUN

NEW SYMBOLIC: NEWTAPE ON OLDSACK.

\$\$\$ NEW LIST STACK
\$\$\$ CODE
\$\$\$ SIZE
\$\$\$ BEGIN

{91:00003} = 8:0000
\$SEGMENT DESCRIPTOR

000:0000:0
000:0000:0
000:0000:0
000:0000:0

9:0000 IS SEGMENT 00003

(02:00002) = R REAL R? 003:0000:0 NVLD FF
(02:00003) = B BOOLEAN R? 1 0003000 003:0000:1
(02:00004) = P PROCEDURE P? 0003400 003:0000:1
PROGRAMDUMP? 0005000 003:0000:1
0006000 003:0000:1

(01:00004) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC

003:0000:1 MKST AE
003:0000:2 NAMC (01:00004) 6004
003:0000:3 LTR 9202
003:0000:4 ENTP AB
003:0000:5 EXIT A3
STACK BUILDING CODE FOR LEVEL 03 *****
IF NOT B THEN *****

003:0001:2 VALC (02:00003) 1003
003:0001:3 LNDY 92
P 003:0002:1 MKST AE
003:0002:2 NAMC (02:00004) 5004
ELSE 003:0002:4 ENTP AB

R := R + 1
003:0003:4 BRTR-LINK 0000:0 A10003
003:0003:5 BRUN-LINK 0000:0 A20003
003:0003:6 VALC (02:00002) 1002
003:0003:7 ONE 91
003:0003:8 ADD 80
003:0003:9 NAMC (02:00002) 5002
003:0004:0 STOD 38
003:0004:1 BRTR 0003:2 A14003

R := R + 1
003:0004:3 VALC (02:00002) 1002
003:0004:4 ONE 91
003:0004:5 ADD 80
003:0004:6 NAMC (02:00002) 5002
003:0004:7 STOD 38
003:0004:8 BRTR 0003:2 A14003

END.
00012000 003:0005:4

STACK BUILDING CODE FOR LEVEL 02 *****
003:0005:5 BRUN 0004:3 A26004
003:0005:6 VALC (02:00002) 1002
003:0005:7 ONE 91
003:0005:8 ADD 80
003:0005:9 NAMC (02:00002) 5002
003:0006:0 STOD 38
003:0006:1 BRTR 0003:2 A14003

(02:00004) = 0
003:0006:1 MPCN 003:0000:1 00020000E003
003:0006:2 PUSH 84
003:0006:3 BRUN 0001:2 A24001
003:0006:4 NVLD FF
003:0006:5 NVLD FF

9:0000(0003) IS 0000 LONG

NUMBER OF ERRORS DETECTED = 0
TOTAL SEGMENT SIZE = 9 WORDS
CORE ESTIMATE = 16 WORDS
STACK ESTIMATE = 7
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS = 2
TOTAL SYMBOLIC ITEMS = 7
PROGRAM SIZE = 29
PROGRAM FILE NAME = BRUN-007000 CODE GENERATED
COMPILATION TIME = 2.549 SECONDS ELAPSED 0.217 SECONDS PROCESSING 0.539 SECONDS I/O.

87700 PROGRAM DUMP FOR RUN. (NIX-3944/3945, SIK-008)

MCP: SYSTEM/MCP- MARK 30-071.755 INTRINSICS: SYSTEM/INTRINSICS. (LOADED) SYSTEM SERIAL: #124

CAUSE OF DUMP: PROGRAM REQUESTED 2 003:0001:1, 003:0004:3.

PROGRAM DUMP OPTIONS: (DEFAULT)

```

029A = LOSR (06A2D)
0017 (01-0002) 0 000000 000001 0P: 001:00000000 00000001, BCL:00000001, ERC:222222, DEC:1
0036 (01-0002) 3 008200 10E001 RCM: LL=03, NORMAL STATE [USER SEGMENT]
SEG DESC: 3 800000 97DF23
CODE: 3 FFAE60 04B202 >3 ABA310 03A140< 3 03AE50 04AB42
MCSM: PREVIOUS MCSM 2 0033F D003=001C IN STACK 01A
0035 ----D(011)=>3 C1A001 C04002 RCM: LL=02, NORMAL STATE [USER SEGMENT] 2 0003:0004:31
0034 (01-0002) 3 018600 40A003 SEG DESC: 3 800000 97DF23 03AE50 04AB42 3 600410 02B100 >3 500280 1002B1< 3 805002 88A380
CODE: 3 ABA310 03A140< 3 03AE50 04AB42 3 600410 02B100 >3 500280 1002B1< 3 805002 88A380
MCSM: PREVIOUS MCSM 2 002E3 D023=002E
0033 ----D(031)=>3 4D8002 E0C005 PCW: LL=03, D(11) SEGMENT 2 0003:0000:1, NORMAL STATE
0012 (02-0001) 7 008200 03E003 RCM: LL=02, CNTRL STATE [MCP SEGMENT]
0031 (02-0001) 0 000000 000000 SEG DESC: 3 80003F A3BE24 820280 B79587
0030 (02-0002) 0 000000 000000 CODE: 3 821482 26958C< 3 820280 B79587
002F (02-0002) 3 000000 086451 MCSM: PREVIOUS MCSM 2 002C3 D013=0016 IN STACK 0D9
002E ----D(021)=>3 CD9001 608002 RCM: LL=02, CNTRL STATE [MCP SEGMENT]
002D (02-0001) 3 000000 092000 SEG DESC: 3 80003F A3BE24 820280 B79587
002C ----D(021)=>3 C08919 D08028 RCM: DUMMY (RUN) CODE: 3 821482 26958C< 3 820280 B79587
MCSM: PREVIOUS MCSM 2 0001: D(011)=919D IN STACK 008
0000 = B0SR (06793)

```

VERSION: 0.0.000 (OBJECT PROGRAM)

BEGIN
REAL AA,BB,C,D

A=(0.00)
B=(0.00)
C=(0.00)
D=(0.00)

WORD W,WP

W=(0.04)
WP=(0.05)
P=(0.05)

PROCEDURE P = WP (AA,BB)

VALUE AA,BB;
REAL AA,BB;
NULL;

PROCEDURE (P1);
NULL;

PROCEDURE (P2) (AA,BB);
VALUE AA,BB;
REAL AA,BB;
NULL;

AA=(1.2)
BB=(1.3)

P(A,B)

005:000010 MKST
005:000011 NAMC
005:000012 VALC
005:000013 ENTR

AE
4005
9000
9001
AB

P1 [WP];

005:000122 MKST
005:000123 NAMC
005:000124 LOST
005:000125 ENTR

AE
4005
958C
AB

P1 [4*0023

005:000222 MKST
005:000223 NAMC
005:000224 LOST
005:000225 ENTR

AE
4023
AB

P1 [4*412003000020
005:000321 MKST
005:000322 LOST
005:000323 ENTR

AE
412003000020 2022000300000040
BE

005:000520 ONE
005:000521 STAG
005:000522 ENTR

AE
9584
AB

P2 [W] (C,D)

005:000524 MKST
005:000525 NAMC
005:000526 LOST
005:000527 VALC
005:000528 ENTR

AE
4004
958C
9002
9003
AB

P2 [WP] (C,D)

005:000722 MKST
005:000723 NAMC
005:000724 LOST
005:000725 VALC
005:000726 ENTR

AE
4005
958C
9002
9003
AB

P2 [4*0003

005:000920 MKST
005:000921 NAMC
005:000922 ZERO
005:000923 VALC
005:000924 ENTR

AE
4003
9003
AB

[NAME(WP)] = W

005:000A20
005:000A21 NAMC
005:000A22 ENTR

4005
4005
4005

005:000A21

	005:000A73	NAMC	(03,00004)	40D4	
	005:000A85	LQUT		959C	
	005:000B81	EXCH		86	
	005:000B82	OVRO		8A	
[4"0003" 1 1	TAG):=WP				005:000B83
	005:000B83	NAMC	(33,00003)	4003	
	005:000B85	NAMC	(03,00005)	4005	
	005:000C81	LQUT		959C	
	005:000C83	EXCH		86	
	005:000C84	OVRO		8A	
[4"00C0" 1 1	TAG):=A				005:000C85
	005:000C85	NAMC	(33,000C0)	40C0	
	005:000D81	VALC	(03,00000)	0000	
	005:000D83	STOD		8E	
END.					005:000D84
	005:000D84	NVLD		FF	
	005:000D85	NVLD		FF	

PCW J (0.0033) (7 0000000000051

COMPILE O. K.

CORE SIZE = 220 WORDS.

OO-STACK SIZE = (1 + 200) WORDS.

PROGRAM HAD 24 CARD IMAGES, WITH 156 SYNTACTIC ITEMS.

PROGRAM FILE NAME: CODE/STUFF COMPILED ON THE 86800 FOR THE 87800

(VERSION: 0.0.000)

NO CALLS ON BLOCKEXIT.

COMPILATION TIMES WERE:

00004.591 SECONDS ELAPSED

00000.482 SECONDS PROCESS

00000.671 SECONDS I-O

CDS2

```

BUZZ(X)
  DEXI
  NAMC X
  ONE
  RDLK
  BRFL OUT OF LOOP - LOCKED
  ONE
  CBON
  SCRF (2)
  BRFL

```

\$ SET READLOCKTIMEOUT

```

BUZZ(X)
  DEXI
  ONE
  LT8 35 } READ UP
  RPRR   } SNR
  INSR   [29:10]
  NAMC X
  STFF
  DUPL
  RSDN AFTER
  RDLK
  DUPL
  BRFL
  IMKS AFTER
  NAMC (0,C2) READLOCKTIMEOUT (26642)
  RSDN AFTER
  ZERO
  ENTR
  DUPL
  DLET
  DLET

```

SIRW X
SNR 1
SIRW X

FB
SIRW
MSCW

0
FB
SIRW X
IRW 0,C2
MSCW

FB
SIRW X
IRW 0,C2
MSCW

ESPOL QUIZ

1. Consider the following:

```

PROCEDURE X;
BEGIN
  ARRAY A [4];
  REAL I, J, K;
  FIELD PBITF = 47:1;
  A: = A & 1 PBITF;
  I: = 1;
  J: = 2;
  K: = 3;
  EXIT;
END;

```

(A) What does array A contain? _____

(B) What does DSCR for array A look like? _____
(Remember copy DSCR action)

2. What code is generated by the following?

(A) REAL X; _____

(B) X: = EXCHANGE (TOPOFSTACK); _____

(C) EXCHANGE (TOPOFSTACK); _____

(D) TOPOFSTACK: = EXCHANGE (TOPOFSTACK); _____

(E) TOPOFSTACK: = X: = 0; _____

(F) STOP(0,X); _____

(G) EXCHANGE (TOPOFSTACK,X); _____

(H) TOPOFSTACK: = EXCHANGE (TOPOFSTACK,X) +DUPLICATE; _____

(I) TOUCH (EXCHANGE(DUPLICATE)); _____

(J) TOUCH (EVAL(TOPOFSTACK)); _____

(K) BOOLEAN B; _____

(L) X: = REAL (B); _____

(M) B: = BOOLEAN(X); _____

(N) WORD W; _____

(O) GO TO W; _____

ESPOL QUIZ (Cont.)

3. Which of the following are syntactically illegal and why?

- (A) SAVE ARRAY SA[*]; _____
- (B) LAYOUT L(3:1: = 1, FLD = 2:1, 1:1: = 1, BZERO = 0:1: = 1); _____
- (C) FILE F(MYUSE = IN); _____
- (D) WORD W; REAL R; _____
- (E) GO TO W; _____
- (F) F.OPEN: = TRUE; _____
- (G) MYSELF.STATUS: = -1; _____
- (H) W: = 1 & 5 TAG & L(4,,*); _____
- (I) R: = 0 & 2 TAG; _____
- (J) [4"8000OFFFOOOAC" & 5 TAG]: = W; _____

4. Consider the following:

```
PROCEDURE P(A,B);  
VALUE A,B;  
WORD A,B;  
BEGIN  
    WORD W;  
    PROCEDURE (Q);  
    BEGIN  
        A: = B;  
        EXIT;  
    END;  
    W: = MAKEPCW(Q);  
    Q[IF M[0] THEN NAME(A]  
      ELSE (IF M[1] THEN NAME (B)  
            ELSE NAME(W))];  
END;
```

(A) What is the effect of the above procedure? _____

5. What details must be taken care of by the stand-alone ESPOL programmer (EG., BLOCKEXIT)? _____

ESPOL QUIZ (Cont.)

6. What are the differences (in effect) between the following sets of code?

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| (A) | WORD W;
W:=0; | and | REAL R;
R:=0; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| (B) | REPLACE P BY 0
FOR 10 WORDS; | and | REPLACE P BY 0
FOR 10 OVERWRITE; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| (C) | PROCEDURE P(X);
REAL X;
X: = 0; | and | PROCEDURE P(X);
VALUE X; REAL X;
X: = 0; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |

7. Define the following:

- (A) SAVE _____
- (B) M _____
- (C) FIELD _____
- (D) SCANIN _____
- (E) SCANOUT _____
- (F) HEYOU _____
- (G) SIRW _____
- (H) PCW _____
- (I) MSCW _____
- (J) DATA DESCRIPTOR _____
- (K) COPY DESCRIPTOR ACTION _____
- (L) RCW _____

DISK BOOTSTRAP CODE

HARDLOAD RD - AT HA 4

16:17 - ERROR FIELD
24:8 - UNIT NUMBER
32:5 - CHANNEL NUMBER

MEMORY ADDRESS

MEMORY CONTENTS

0	8A00000000003
1	3 800188B00049
2	0 A0008C30001C
3	7 000682584001
4	0 000000000040
5	0 000189400040
6	0 12200000134C
7	0 510100026372
8	3 B0B095B9B234
9	3 B31E0095B9B2
A	3 35B095B9B230
B	3 B095B9B225B0
C	3 95B9AE400300
D	3 000004981B20
E	3 054000BB0007
F	3 B00004982714
10	3 0491400795BA
11	3 B5B22895B895
12	3 8F95840005A1
13	3 6012B08EB203
14	3 95B44000BAAB
15	0 055660025680

DISK BOOTSTRAP CODE

MEMORY
ADDRESS

MEMORY
CONTENT

0	HA WORD ZERO SYNC I/O
1	SEGMENT DESCRIPTOR ADDRESS 4"49" LENGTH 4"188B"
2	INFORMATION FOR MCP
3	PCW LL 1 CNTL 1:825:3
4	HARDLOAD R/D
5	BUFF DESCRIPTOR ADDRESS 4"40" LENGTH 4"1894"
6	IOCW
7	CDL
8	ZERO ZERO SPRR LT8 34
9	LT16 1E00 SPRR LT8 35
A	ZERO SPRR LT8 30
B	ZERO SPRR LT8 25 ZERO
C	SPRR MKST NAMC 0,3 VALC 0,0
D	VALC 0,4 FLTR 27:32:5
E	NAMC 0,0 OVRN VALC 0,7
F	ZERO VALC 0,4 FLTR 39:20:4
10	LOR NAMC 0,7 RDLK
11	DELT LT8 28 RPRR
12	INCN PAUS VALC 0,5
13	BRTR 12:3 ZERO CHSN LT8 3
14	STAG NAMC 0,0 OVRD ENTR
15	LENGTH OF SAVE STUFF AND ADDRESS OF SEGMENT DICTIONARY

C O D E
= = =

VERSION:0.0.000 (OBJECT PROGRAM)

BEGIN				00011000	000:0000:0
REAL X;				00012000	005:0000:0
X=(0, D0)				00013000	005:0000:0
B=(0, D1)	BOOLEAN B;			00014000	005:0000:0
W=(0, D2)	WORD W;			00015000	005:0000:0
X:=EXCHANGE(TOPOFSTACK);	005:0000:0 EXCH	86		00016000	005:0000:4
	005:0000:1 NAMC (00.00000)	4000		00017000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:2 STOD	98		00018000	005:0000:0
EXCHANGE(TOPOFSTACK);	005:0000:3 EXCH	86		00019000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:4 DLET	85		00020000	005:0000:0
TOPOFSTACK:=EXCHANGE(TOPOFSTACK);	005:0000:5 EXCH	86		00021000	005:0000:0
TOPOFSTACK:=X;	005:0000:6 EXCH	86		00022000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:7 ZERD	80		00023000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:8 NAMC (00.00000)	4000		00024000	005:0000:0
STOP(0,X);	005:0000:9 STON	89		00025000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:10 ZERD	80		00026000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:11 VALC (00.00000)	0000		00027000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:12 EXCH	86		00028000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:13 HALT	DF		00029000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:14 DLET	85		00030000	005:0000:0
EXCHANGE(TOPOFSTACK,X);	005:0000:15 DLET	85		00031000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:16 NAMC (00.00000)	4000		00032000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:17 RDLK	958A		00033000	005:0000:0
TOPOFSTACK:=EXCHANGE(TOPOFSTACK,X)+DUPLICATE;	005:0000:18 DLET	85		00034000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:19 NAMC (00.00000)	4000		00035000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:20 RDLK	958A		00036000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:21 DUPL	87		00037000	005:0000:0
TOUCH(EXCHANGE(DUPLICATE));	005:0000:22 ADD	80		00038000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:23 DUPL	87		00039000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:24 EXCH	86		00040000	005:0000:0
TOUCH(EVAL(TOPOFSTACK));	005:0000:25 DLET	85		00041000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:26 EVAL	AC		00042000	005:0000:0
X:=REAL(B);	005:0000:27 DLET	85		00043000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:28 VALC (00.00001)	0001		00044000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:29 NAMC (00.00000)	4000		00045000	005:0000:0
B:=BOOLEAN(X);	005:0000:30 STOD	98		00046000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:31 STON	89		00047000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:32 NAMC (00.00001)	4001		00048000	005:0000:0
GO TO W;	005:0000:33 STOD	88		00049000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:34 NAMC (00.00002)	4002		00050000	005:0000:0
END.	005:0000:35 DBUM	AA		00051000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:36 NVLD	FF		00052000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:37 NVLD	FF		00053000	005:0000:0
	005:0000:38 NVLD	FF		00054000	005:0000:0

PCW 3 (0,0003) [7 000000084005]

COMPILE 0. K.

CORE SIZE = 219 WORDS.

DO-STACK SIZE = (1 + 208) WORDS.

PROGRAM HAD 17 CARD IMAGES, WITH 96 SYNTACTIC ITEMS.

PROGRAM FILE NAME: CODE COMPILED ON THE 86800 FOR THE 87800

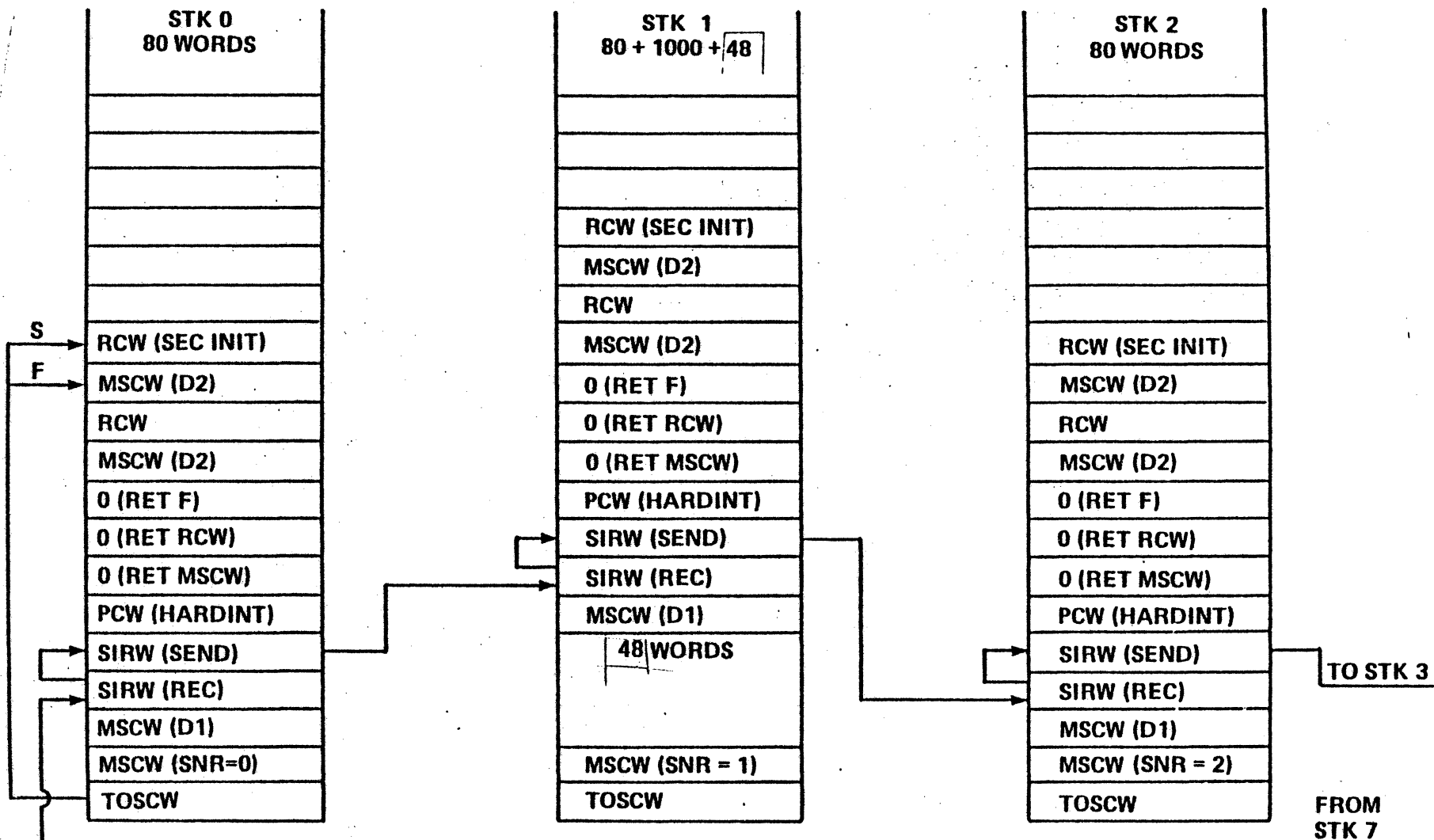
(VERSION: 0.0.000)

NO CALLS ON BLOCKEXIT.

COMPILATION TIMES WERE:

00003.967 SECONDS ELAPSED
00000.371 SECONDS PROCESS
00000.554 SECONDS I-O

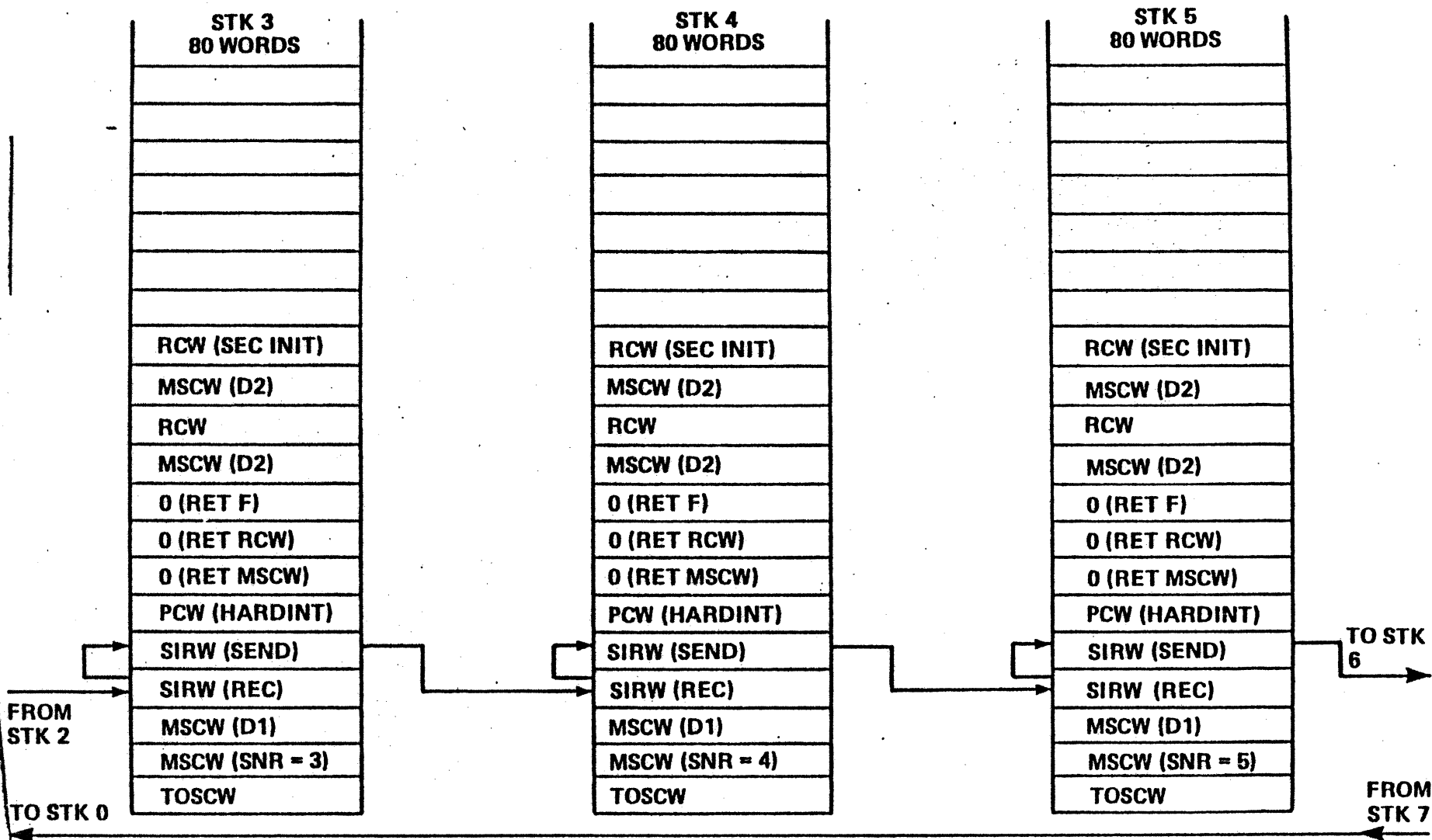
HL S1



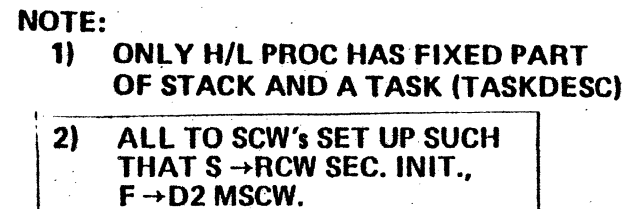
TO STK 3

FROM STK 7

HL S2



11



F O R K E R
= = = = =

VERSION:0.0.000 (OBJECT PROGRAM)

```

BEGIN
  REAL AA,BB;
  A=(0, 00)
  B=(0, 01)
  POINTER P;
  P=(0, 02)
  DEFINE
    STACKSIZE = 500 #,
    PRIORITY = 99 #,
    VISIBLE = - #,
    ONEONLY = - #;
  PROCEDURE MYMCPIR(AA,BB);
    VALUE AA,BB;
    REAL AA,BB;
    NULL;
  AA=(1, 2)
  BB=(1, 3)
  PROCEDURE MCPIRWITHLONGNAME;
    MCPIRWITHLONGNAME=(0, 04)
    NULL;
    FORK MYMCPIR(A,B) [STACKSIZE,PRIORITY];
      005:000000 MKST 4E
      005:000001 NAMC (00,00003) 4003
      005:000002 VALC (00,00000) 0000
      005:000003 VALC (00,00001) 0001
      005:000004 MKST 4E
      005:000005 NAMC (00,000AF) 40AF
      005:000006 LTI6 B301F4
      005:000007 LTI B263
      005:000008 LTI6 RE
      005:000009 07D4E8D4C3D7 0175235065141727
      005:000010 LTI6 B3C9D9
      005:000011 ISOL 9A0F30
      005:000012 JOIN 9542
      005:000013 ENTR AB
      005:000014 ENTR AB
      REPLACE P BY 48"11" WITH MCPIRNAMEONSP0;
      005:000015 NAMC (00,00002) 4002
      005:000016 LOAD RD
      005:000017 LTI B288
      005:000018 ISOL 9A0A30
      005:000019 ONE B1
      005:000020 TUNU EE
      005:000021 DLET BS
      005:000022
      005:000023 ZERO B0
      005:000024 NAMC (00,00005) 4005
      005:000025 INDX A6
      005:000026 LTI B203
      005:000027 INSR 9C2A03
      FORK MYMCPIR(A,B) [ONEONLY STACKSIZE,PRIORITY,P];
      005:000028 LTI B211
      005:000029 TUND E6
      005:000030 MKST AE
      005:000031 NAMC (00,00003) 4003
      005:000032 VALC (00,00000) 0000
      005:000033 VALC (00,00001) 0001
      005:000034 MKST AE
      005:000035 NAMC (00,000AF) 40AF
      005:000036 LTI6 B301F4
      005:000037 CHSN RE
      005:000038 LTI B263
      005:000039 NAMC (00,00002) 4002
      005:000040 LOAD RD
      005:000041 ZERO 90
      005:000042 ENTR AB
      005:000043 ENTR AB

```

FOR1

FORKER (CL 1 1 0 0)

FOR2

REPLACE P BY 48'09', "MCPIRNAME";

005:0000:1

005:0000:1	NAMC (00,00002)	40D2
005:0000:3	LOAD	8D
005:0000:4	LT8	9290
005:0000:9	ISOL	9A0830
005:0000:11	DNE	81
005:0000:14	TUNU	EE
005:0000:15	OLET	85
005:0000:19	LT8	9203
005:0000:12	NAMC (00,00005)	40D5
005:0000:14	INDX	A6
005:0000:15	LT8	9203
005:0010:1	INSR	9C2A03

FORK MCPIRWITHLONGNAME (STACKSIZE,VISIBLE PRIORITY,P);

005:0010:4

005:0010:4	LT8	9209
005:0011:0	TUND	E6
005:0011:1	MKST	AE
005:0011:12	NAMC (00,00004)	40D4
005:0011:4	MKST	AE
005:0011:5	NAMC (00,000AF)	40AF
005:0012:1	LT16	8301F4
005:0012:4	LT8	8263
005:0013:0	CHSN	FE
005:0013:1	NAMC (00,00002)	40D2
005:0013:3	LOAD	8D
005:0013:4	ZERO	80
005:0013:5	ENTR	AB
005:0014:0	ENTR	AB

FORK MCPIRWITHLONGNAME (ONEONLY STACKSIZE,VISIBLE PRIORITY);

005:0014:1

005:0014:1	MKST	AE
005:0014:2	NAMC (00,00004)	40D4
005:0014:4	MKST	AE
005:0014:5	NAMC (00,000AF)	40AF
005:0015:1	LT16	8301F4
005:0015:4	CHSN	FE
005:0015:5	LT8	8263
005:0016:1	CHSN	FE
005:0016:2	LT8	8205
005:0016:4	NAMC (00,00005)	40D5
005:0017:0	INDX	A6
005:0017:1	BSET	962A
005:0017:3	ZERO	80
005:0017:4	ENTR	AB
005:0017:5	ENTR	AB

END.

005:0018:0

CONSTANT POOL 3(0,0005) IS 0009 WORDS LONG

PCW 3 (0,0003) [7 000000084005]

COMPILE 0. K.

CORE SIZE = 238 WORDS.

DO-STACK SIZE = (3 + 208) WORDS.

PROGRAM HAD 21 CARD IMAGES, WITH 113 SYNTACTIC ITEMS.

PROGRAM FILE NAME: FORKER COMPILED ON THE 86800 FOR THE 87800

(VERSION: 0.0.000)

NO CALLS ON BLOCKEXIT.

COMPILATION TIMES WERE:

00004.791 SECONDS ELAPSED
 00000.508 SECONDS PROCESS
 00000.686 SECONDS I-O

ESPOL/MCP LAB

Write an ESPOL procedure to be bound to standard intrinsics. The procedure will take two parameters, a case number and an array. Thus the procedure will be declared as:

PROCEDURE ESPOLINT (CASENO, ARY)

A program has been written to drive your intrinsic. The name of this program is SYMBOL/RUNNER. A listing is attached. Change the comment line at the end of the program to call your intrinsic. Your intrinsic should do the following:

<u>CASE NO.</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
0	ARY[0] = DO ARY[1] = D1 ARY[2] = D2 ARY[3] = F ARY[4] = S ARY[5] = LOSR ARY[6] = BOSR ARY[7] = SNR
1	ARY[0] = your stack number ARY[1] = your segment dictionary stack number ARY[2] = your intrinsics stack number ARY[3] = system intrinsics stack number
2	Your program-ID (name) in ARY. Standard form is good. You must use the word in your task to get your name.
3	RCW - MSCW chain.
4	Largest available memory area and address in MEM[0] list. Place answer in ARY[0] and ARY[1], largest available memory area and address in MEM[1] list. Place answer in ARY[2] and ARY[3]. In both cases, the address must point to the start of the area.

ESPOL/MCP LAB (Cont)

CASE NO.

ACTION

5	Build a SIRW to point to your task that is, the memory area of your task. Strip tag and place in ARY[0].
6	Invoke procedure P in SYMBOL/RUN
7	The name of the intrinsics, standard form is good. You may not use the task of the intrinsics stack for this.
8	Do a disk read from the H/L unit address of 0 for 1 segment. Use disk wait.
9	Same as 8 except do a read with tags, then do a program dump. ZOT the array ARY to be sure the ALGOL program does not get tags.
10	Resize ARY to 60 words. You may not call resize and deallocate. Fix up MOM, links and copy descriptors.
11	ARY[0] = Number of tasks running. ARY[1] = Number of segment dictionaries in use.

INSTRUCTIONS

We will use CANDE. Use the following
USERCODE/PASSWORD:

MCP/CLASS

Since all files will be placed under the usercode MCP, use unique names for your intrinsic and copy of RUNNER.

ESPOL/MCP LAB

All files will be on a pack called MCPCLASS.

To make your intrinsic:

- (1) Write the code. Use the following dollar options:
 - a. SINGLE STACK LIST INTRINSICS LOADINFO
 - b. The info file name is INFO.
 - c. Your procedure must end with an "END."
- (2) Your procedure must be under the node INTX/=.

To bind your intrinsic:

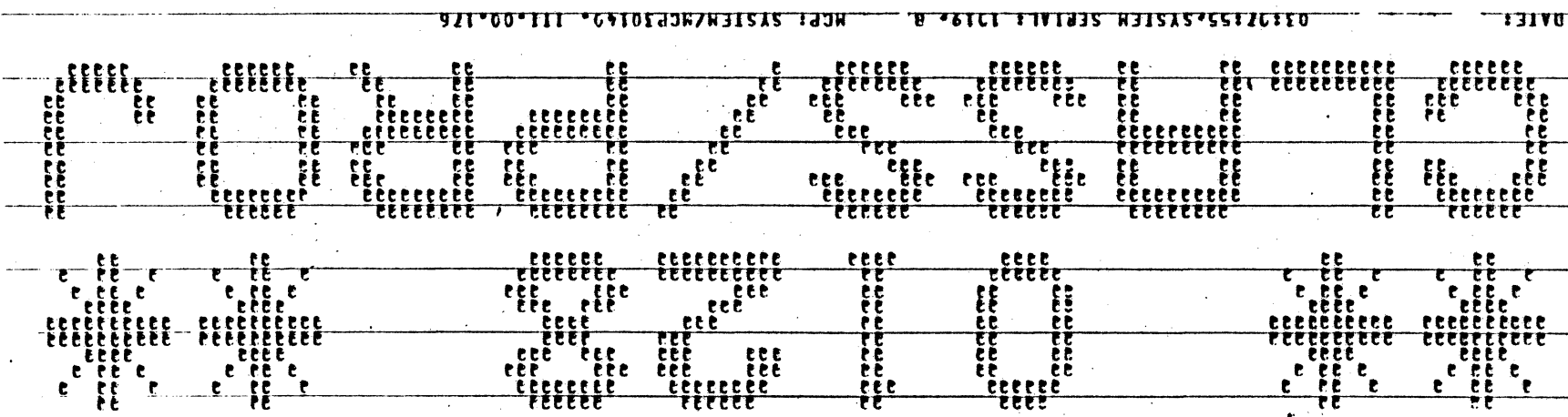
- (1) SO MSG. so you can see BIND.
- (2) ST BINDINT
- (3) BINDINT will do a BIND and CI.
- (4) After CI get a copy of MYPART and fix line. Compile.
- (5) Run with option fault arrays.
- (6) To fix.

Make change.

Compile.

ST BINDINT

Run



WORK FLOW STATEMENTS

00000100 7108 CLASS/PROJECT
00000200 CLASS 3
00000300 BEGIN
00000400 COMPILE MY/PART ALGOL LIBRARY
00000500 ALGOL FILE NEWAPETITILE=SYMBOL/RUNNER1
00000600 DATA CARD
000006600 ZEND JOB

JOB SUMMARY

03:06:11 80J 0120 CLASS/PROJECT
JOB ENTERED SYSTEM:
ORIGINATING UNIT: 26
PRIORITY: 50
03:06:34 80T 0129 SYSTEM/ALGOL ON OLDSACK.
TASK TYPE: COROUTINE
PRIORITY: 50
CODEFILE: MY/PART.
MY/PART REMOVED ON OLDSACK PK208
SYMBOL/RUNNER REMOVED ON OLDSACK PK208
SYSTEM/ALGOL ON OLDSACK
1.594 SEC CPU, 2.487 SECS IO
59 CARDS READ 103 LINES PRINTED
NEW INTEGRAL: CODE=57, DATA=42.705
AVERAGE CORE USAGE: CODE=13975 DATA=1565
ELAPSED TIME: 00:00:09
03:06:44 80J 0120 CLASS/PROJECT
0.105 SEC CPU, 0.254 SECS IO
NEW INTEGRAL: CODE=0.029, DATA=0.414
AVERAGE CORE USAGE: CODE=81 DATA=1152
ELAPSED TIME: 00:00:10

RUN2

RUN3

```

BLANK;
FOR I:=0 STEP 1 UNTIL NUMLEFT-1 DO
  BEGIN
    REPLACE PO:PO BY POINTER(A(INX),4) FOR 12 WITH
    HEXTOEBCDIC;
    PO:=PO+1;
    INX:=INX+1;
  END;
  WRITE(LINE (SPACE 3), 22, OUTLINE);
END;

FOR I:=0 STEP 1 UNTIL 11 DO
  BEGIN
    COMMENT YOURINTNAME(I,A);
    DUMPII;
    DEALLOCATE(A);
  END;
END.

```

```

3 00041000 008:0023:5
00042000 008:0027:3
00043000 008:002C:1
4 00044000 008:002C:1
00045000 008:002E:1
00046000 008:002F:5
00047000 008:0031:0
00048000 008:0032:1
4 00049000 008:0032:4
00051000 008:0039:5
3 00051000 008:0039:5
DUMPII(008) IS 0051 LONG
2 00052000 003:0000:1
00053000 003:0000:5
2 00054000 003:0000:5
00055000 003:0000:5
00056000 003:0001:3
00057000 003:0033:0
2 00058000 003:0005:4
9.0000(003) IS 0012 LONG

```

```

=====
NUMBER OF ERRORS DETECTED = 0.
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS = 9. TOTAL SEGMENT SIZE = 143 WORDS. CORE ESTIMATE = 996 WORDS. STACK ESTIMATE = 18
PROGRAM SIZE = 58 CARDS, 284 SYNTACTIC ITEMS, 18 DISK SEGMENTS.
PROGRAM FILE NAME: MY/PART. 87700 CODE GENERATED.
COMPILATION TIME = 5.834 SECONDS ELAPSED; 1.087 SECONDS PROCESSING; 1.600 SECONDS I/O.
=====

```

MEMORY MANAGEMENT

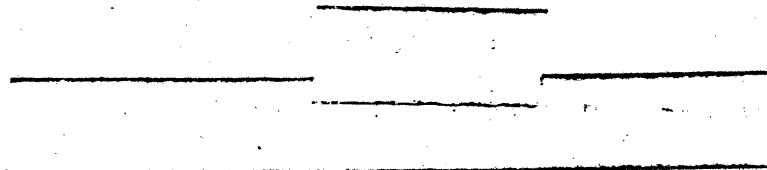
Available memory areas are linked to each other. There are two chains for memory areas: one list is searched if the memory area can be overlaid; the other list is searched if the area is a save area. Memory management will try to keep all save areas at one end of memory (low memory address). Overlay areas are at the other end of memory (high memory address). This is done to ease memory checkerboard.

The start link for the overlay memory chain is MEM(0). The start link for the save memory chain is MEM(1). The MEM(0) list is in AGE order, i.e., last area forgotten is first in list. The MEM(1) is in size order. The order is smallest to largest. A memory area can be in one or both lists. If both areas (high area and low area) around an area to be placed in a memory chain are save, the area is linked into the save chain. If both areas are overlay, link new area into overlay chain. If low area is save and high area is overlay, link into both chains. If low area is overlay and high area is save, link into overlay (see Figure MM-1). Memory is always in the largest chunk; that is, there will never be two available areas back to back.

There will be 4 links around all memory areas. The link names for available areas are: AVAILA, AVAILB, AVAILY, and AVAILZ. The link names for in use areas are: LINKA, LINKB, LINKC, and LINKZ (see Figure MM-2 thru MM-7).

Consider the memory list in Figure MM-8. Assume we want 25 words of overlay memory. We will do a LLLU on MEM(0) looking for a size 25. We will stop at 30. This area is delinked from both memory chains.

The MCP will put a large number in the size field of the last link to memory. Thus, LLLU will never return A -1.



MEM[0] LIST FOR OVERLAYABLE MEMORY, ORDERED ON AGE (NEWEST FIRST).
 MEM[1] LIST FOR SAVE MEMORY, ORDERED ON SIZE (SMALLEST FIRST).

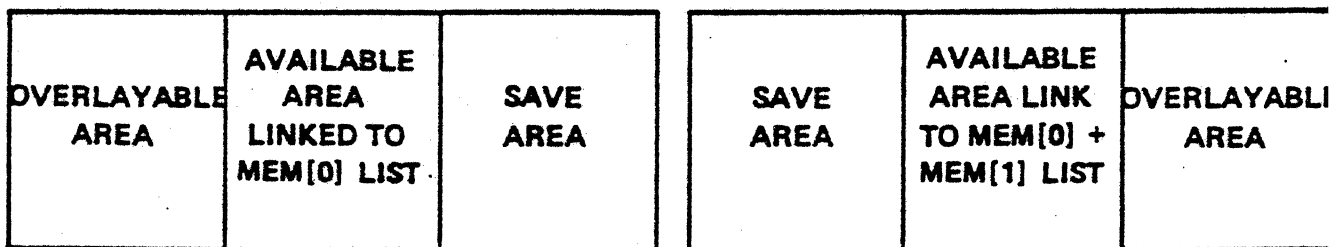
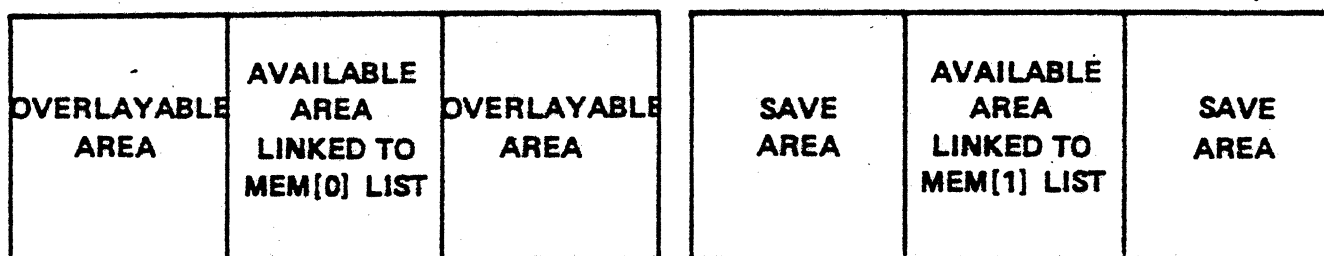


Figure MM-1. Available Memory Area Lists

AVAILA TAG 1

ST											
US	S	I	Z	E	F	SA	A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	
						IN					

[47:1] STOFFERF [22:1] SAVEDF
 [46:1] USABLEF [20:1] INUSEF
 [43:20] SIZEF [19:20] ADDRESSF

STOPPERF ON IF LAST AREA. STOPS LLLU
 USABLEF OFF IN LAST AREA.
 ADDRESSF LINK TO NEXT MEMORY AREA.
 POINTS TO AVAILA. NOT IN SIZE ORDER.
 SIZEF SIZE OF AREA INCLUDES LINKS

AVAILB TAG 0

							A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	

[19:20] ADDRESSF

ADDRESSF IS ADDRESS OF LINK WHICH
 POINTED TO MY AVAILA WORD. THAT
 IS, A BACK LINK.

Figure MM-2. Memory Links Around Available Areas
 Linked to MEM[0] (Sheet 1 of 2)

AVAILY TAG 0

							A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	

[19:20] ADDRESSF

ADDRESSF IS ADDRESS OF LINK WHICH POINTED TO MY AVAILZ WORD. THAT IS, A BACK LINK. ADDRESSF USED ONLY IF THIS AREA IS IN MEM[1] CHAIN ALSO.

NOTE: AVAILABLE MEMORY IS BETWEEN AVAILB AND AVAILY.

AVAILZ TAG 1

ST											
US	S	I	Z	E	F	SA	A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	
						IN					

[47:1] STOPPERF [22:1] SAVEDF
[46:1] USABLEF [20:1] INUSEF
[43:20] SIZEF [19:20] ADDRESSF

SIZEF SIZE OF AREA INCLUDES LINKS
ADDRESSF LINK TO NEXT MEMORY AREA.
POINTS TO AVAILZ. USED ONLY IF THIS
AREA IS IN MEM[1] CHAIN ALSO.

Figure MM-3. Memory Links Around Available Areas
Linked to MEM[0] (Sheet 2 of 2)

AVAILA TAG 1

ST												
US	S	I	Z	E	F	SA	A	D	D	R	E	
								S	S	F		
						IN						

[47:1] STOPPERF [22:1] SAVEOF
 [46:1] USABLEF [20:1] INUSEF
 [43:20] SIZEF [19:20] ADDRESSF

SIZEF INCLUDES LINKS
 ADDRESSF LINK TO NEXT MEMORY AREA.
 POINTS TO AVAILA. USED ONLY IF THIS
 AREA IS IN MEM[0] CHAIN ALSO.

AVAILB TAG 0

							A	D	D	R	E	
								S	S	F		

[19:20] ADDRESSF

ADDRESSF IS ADDRESS OF LINK WHICH
 POINTED TO MY AVAILA. THAT IS, A
 BACK LINK. USED ONLY IF THIS AREA
 IS IN MEM[0] CHAIN ALSO.

Figure MM-4. Memory Links Around Available Areas
 Linked to MEM [1] (Sheet 1 of 2)

AVAILY TAG 0

							A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	

[19:20] ADDRESSF
ADDRESSF IS ADDRESS OF LINK WHICH
POINTED TO MY AVAILZ. THAT IS,
A BACK LINK.

NOTE: AVAILABLE MEMORY IS
BETWEEN AVAILB AND AVAILY.

AVAILZ TAG 1

ST											
US	S	I	Z	E	F	SA	A	D	D	R	E
								S	S	F	
						IN					

[47:1] STOPPERF [22:1] SAVEOF
[46:1] USABLEF [20:1] INUSEF
[43:20] SIZEF [19:20] ADDRESSF

SIZEF INCLUDES LINKS
ADDRESSF LINK TO NEXT MEMORY
AREA. POINTS TO AVAILZ WORD.
IN ORDER OF INCREASING SIZE.

Figure MM-5. Memory Links Around Available Areas
Linked to MEM [1] (Sheet 2 of 2)
MM6

LINKA TAG 6

OL						ST					
CF	S	I	Z	E	F	CS	A	D	D	R	E
TS						SV		S	S	F	
PS						IN					

[47:2] OVERLAYCF [23:1] STICKYF
[45:1] TEMPSAVF [22:1] CURSAVF
[44:1] PRECURSAVF [21:1] SAVEF
[43:20] SIZEF [20:1] INUSEF
 [19:20] ADDRESSF

OVERLAYCF WILL BE 3.
SIZEF INCLUDES LINKS.
ADDRESSF IS ADDRESS OF MOM.

LINKB TAG 7

OL						D					
CF			U	S	A	E	A	D	D	R	E
S	T	K	G	E	F	L		S	S	F	
N	R	F									

[47:2] OVERLAYCF [23:4] DELTAF
[45:10] STKNRF [19:20] ADDRESSF
[35:12] USAGEF

STKNRF STACK NUMBER OF MOM
USAGEF USAGE OF AREA (STACK, FIB, DUPEVEC)
DELTAF NUMBER OF SLOP (WASTE) WORDS
ADDRESSF DISK ADDRESS FOR OVERLAY

Figure MM-6. Memory Links Around Inuse Areas (Sheet 1 of 2)

LINKC TAG 3

USED TO STORE RCW OF WHERE
PBIT OCCURED OR
USED TO HOLD IOCW

NOTE: INUSE AREA IS BETWEEN
LINKC AND LINKZ

LINKZ TAG 3

SI						DP					
	S	I	Z	E	F	CS	A	D	D	R	E
						SV		S	S	F	
						IN					

[47:1] SAVINGF [21:1] SAVEF
[43:20] SIZEF [20:1] INUSEF
[23:1] DELTAPF [19:20] ADDRESSF
[22:1] CURSAVF

SAVINGF USED WHEN SAVING MODS
DELTAPF IF THERE ARE SLOP (WASTE) WORDS
ADDRESSF USED FOR MEMORY PRIORITY

Figure MM-7. Memory Links Around Inuse Areas (Sheet 2 of 2)

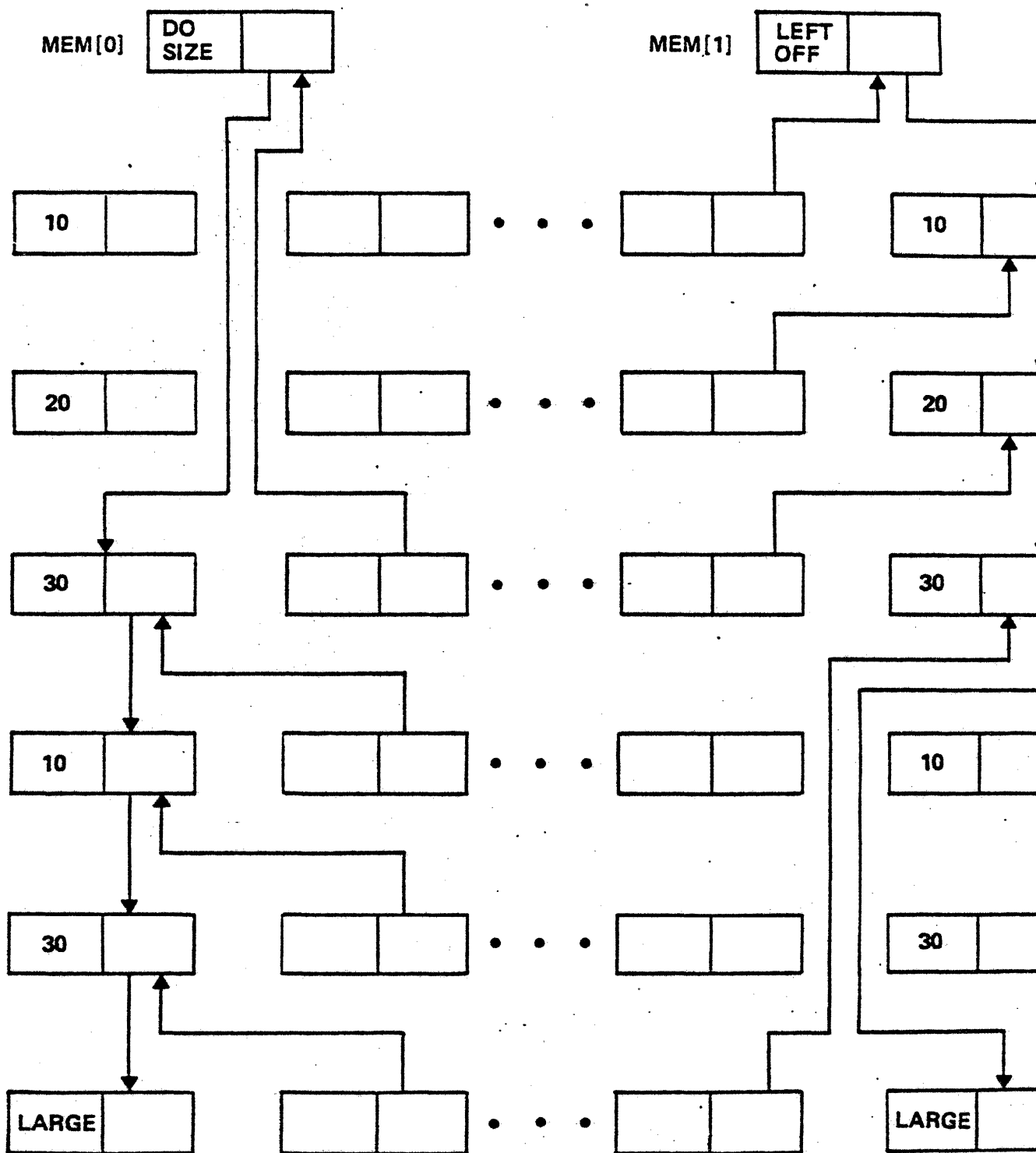


Figure MM-8. Memory Linked Lists (Available Lists)

GETSPACE (22067000)

GETSPACE(

NUMBER OF WORDS I WANT,
STACK NUMBER OF MOM,
USAGEL (See Below)
MEMORY ADDRESS OF MOM)

GETSPACE RETURNS MEMORY ADDRESS OF AREA. IF A 0 IS RETURNED,
WE DID NOT GET ANY MEMORY.

USAGEL CONTAINS:
NOZEROXINGALLOWEDF = 28:1

THERE WILL BE NO COPY DESCRIPTOR TO THIS AREA. DO NOT
NEED TO DO A STACK SEARCH WHEN YOU OVERLAY.

ODDBALLF = 27:4.

THE USE OF THE AREA. SEE VALUES AT 03215000.

SAVEF = 21:1

GIVE ME SAVE MEMORY.

ADDRESSF = 19:20

DISK ADDRESS OF WHERE TO OVERLAY THIS AREA IF KNOWN.

OLAYEXITF = 47:1

USED AS LOCAL IN GETSPACE. SEE GETSPACE.

DONTLOSEMEF = 35:1

IF NO MEMORY AVAILABLE, DON'T OVERLAY TO GET ME SOME.
I DO NOT WANT TO LOSE CONTROL OF PROCESSOR.

ICANDOWITHOUTITF = 34:1

IF NO MEMORY AVAILABLE EVEN AFTER YOU TRY OVERLAY,
RETURN TO ME.

I WONTTELLIFYOUWONTTELL = 33:1

IF NO MEMORY AVAILABLE EVEN AFTER OVERLAY JUST WAIT IN
GETSPACE. THAT IS, WHEN YOU RETURN I WILL HAVE MEMORY.
IF THERE IS NO MEMORY DO NOT CALL DEFUNCT.

ITSNOTDOORDIEF = 32:1

NOT USED.

GET1

GETSPACE (Cont.)

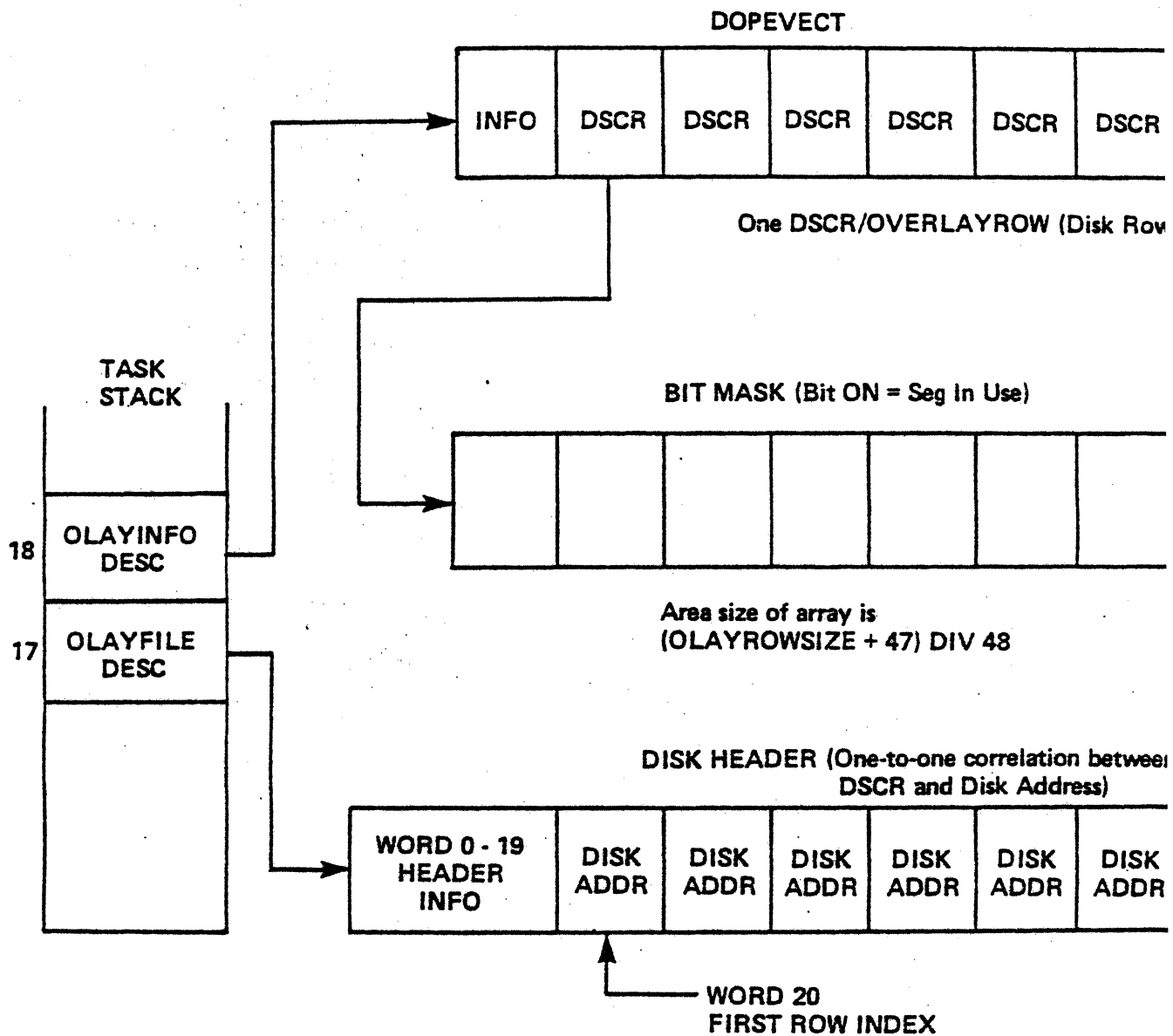
UNTOUCHABLEF = 31:1
UNTOUCHEDF = 30:1

I WILL NEVER WRITE IN THIS AREA... DO NOT NEED TO WRITE
THIS AREA OUT TO DISK TO OVERLAY. EXAMPLE: CODE, VALUE
ARRAY.

--
NOTAGSALLOWEDF = 29:1

NO MIXED TAGS IN THIS AREA. IT'S NOT A WORD ARRAY.
WHEN YOU OVERLAY ARRAY DO NOT NEED TO DO A WRITE WITH
TAGS.

REPLACE T-NAME BY "SYSTEM/PATCH."				2	00019000	003:0002:5
(01.00006) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC	003:0002:5	MKST	AF			
	003:0003:0	NAMC (01.00006)	6076			
	003:0003:2	NAMC (02.00002)	5092			
	003:0003:4	STFF	AF			
	003:0003:5	ZERO	90			
(01.00007) = POOL DATA DESCRIPTOR	003:0004:0	ZERO	90			
	003:0004:1	NAMC (01.00007)	6077			
	003:0004:3	INOX	46			
	003:0004:4	BSET	962A			
	003:0005:0	ENTR	AB			
RUN P (T)	003:0005:1	MKST	AE		00021000	003:0005:1
(01.00008) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC	003:0005:2	NAMC (01.00008)	6098			
	003:0005:4	LTH	8202			
	003:0006:0	NAMC (02.00005)	5005			
	003:0006:2	STFF	4F			
	003:0006:3	NAMC (02.00002)	5092			
	003:0006:5	STFF	AF			
	003:0007:0	NAMC (02.00000)	5000			
	003:0007:2	STFF	4F			
	003:0007:3	ENTR	AB			
CALL PL (T)	003:0007:4	MKST	AE		00021000	003:0007:4
	003:0007:5	NAMC (01.00008)	6098			
	003:0008:1	ONE	81			
	003:0008:2	NAMC (02.00006)	5006			
	003:0008:4	STFF	4F			
	003:0008:5	NAMC (02.00002)	5092			
	003:0009:1	STFF	4F			
	003:0009:2	NAMC (02.00000)	5000			
	003:0009:4	STFF	4F			
	003:0009:5	ENTR	AB			
PROCESS P2(X,Y) (T)	003:000A:0	MKST	AE		00022000	003:000A:0
	003:000A:1	NAMC (01.00008)	6098			
	003:000A:3	ZERO	90			
	003:000A:4	NAMC (02.00007)	5007			
	003:000B:0	STFF	4F			
	003:000B:1	VALC (02.00003)	1003			
	003:000B:3	NAMC (02.00004)	5004			
	003:000B:5	STFF	4F			
	003:000C:0	NAMC (02.00002)	5092			
	003:000C:2	STFF	4F			
	003:000C:3	NAMC (02.00000)	5000			
	003:000C:5	STFF	4F			
	003:000D:0	ENTR	AB			
END.	003:000D:1	MKST	AE		00023000	003:000D:1
(01.00009) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC	003:000D:2	NAMC (01.00009)	6009			
	003:000D:4	ENTR	AB			
	003:000D:5	EXIT	A3			



INFO (03111)
INUSEROWS
ROWSIZE

DISK ADDR (070281)
UNIT NUMBER
SEG NUMBER

HEADER INFO (07)
ROWSIZE
NUMBER OF ROWS

FINDOLAYSPACE/LOSEOLAYSPACE

FLS1

FIRSTACK / INFO

(01.00002) = BEGIN
(01.00003) = SEGMENT DESCRIPTOR

00001000 000:0000:0

0.0000 IS SEGMENT 00003

(02.00002) = A
(02.00003) = FUNNY
(02.00004) = DSK
BLOCKSIZE=60}}

00002000 000:0000:1

00003000 000:0000:1

00004000 000:0000:1

DATA POOL AT (02.00004):
0000 010000000000
0001 02010103C4E2
0002 020000000000
0003 031004030801
0004 031402031214
0005 031164030E1E
0006 030E3C000000

DATA IS 0007 LONG
00005000 000:0000:1

REPLACE POINTER(A) BY "HI THERE";

003:0000:1 ZERO 80
003:0000:2 NAME (02.00002) 5002
003:0000:4 INDX A6
003:0000:5 BSET 962A
003:0001:1 LT4E 3E
003:0002 CRC940E3C0C5 (3*6214450070744375*)
003:0003:0 LT16 3309C5
003:0003:3 ISOL 9A0F30
003:0004:0 JOIN 9542
003:0004:2 LT8 827E
003:0004:4 TUND E6

WRITE(DSK,30,A);

00006000 000:0000:5

003:0004:5 MKST AE
003:0005:0 ZERO 80
003:0005:1 NAME (02.00004) 5004
003:0005:3 STFF AF
003:0005:3 INDX A6
003:0005:4 LOAD 30
003:0005:5 ZERO 80
003:0006:0 LT8 821E
003:0006:2 ZERO 80
003:0006:3 NAME (02.00002) 5002
003:0006:5 INDX A6
003:0007:0 LT4E 8E
003:0008 080000000000 (3*0200000000000200*)
003:0009:0 ENTP AB
003:0009:1 DUPL 97
003:0009:2 BPTR 000A:2 A1400A

(01.00004) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC

003:000A:2 NAME (01.00004) 6004
003:000A:4 EXCH 86
003:000A:5 INKS CF
003:000B:0 NAME (02.00004) 5004
003:000B:2 STFF AF
003:000B:3 ENTP AB
003:0009:5 BRUN 000B:4 A2800B
003:0009:4 DLET 85

PROGRAMDUMP(ARRAYS,FILES);

00007000 000:0000:5

(01.00005) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC

003:000C:0 NAME (01.00005) 6005
003:000C:2 LT16 930500
003:000C:5 CHSN 8E
003:000D:0 ENTP 49

END.

00008000 000:0000:1

(01.00006) = SEPARATE INTRINSIC

003:000D:1 MKST AE
003:000D:2 NAME (01.00006) 6006
003:000D:4 ENTP AB
003:000D:5 EXIT A3

***** STACK BUILDING CODE FOR LEVEL 02 *****
(02.00002) =

IOMASK: 0 000000 000000
 AREADESC: 5 000003 006F22
 TIMECELL: 0 000000 000000
 EVNT: 5 E10000 006F0C
 FIBDESC: 5 C00003 70740F
 BFFREVENT: 0 000000 000000
 BFFREVENT2: 0 000000 000000
 IOAL: 0 000459 904599
 IOAW: 0 000000 000000
 ACTUALBLOCK: 2 400000 000001
 ACTUALKEY2: 0 000000 000000
 DUPLCOPY: 0 000000 000000
 JUNK1: 0 000000 000000
 IOCHP: 0 030000 000351

USER DATA: (SHOWN BELOW IN HEX AND CORRESPONDING GRAPHICS)
 0(0000) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 5(0005) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 10(000A) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 15(000F) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 20(0014) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 25(0019) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 30(001E) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 35(0023) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 40(0028) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 45(002D) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 50(0032) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????
 55(0037) 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 /????????????????????????????????

12(JC) 5 C00003 C04599 BFFDESC
 13(0D) 0 000000 000000 STDAREA
 14(0E) 5 000001 120001 FMTBFFDESC
 15(0F) 0 000000 000000 FMTLOCK
 16(10) 0 000000 000000 FILTotime
 17(11) 7 408000 008633 PWRITES (66703500)
 18(12) 7 408000 00876B PREADS (70039500)
 19(13) 7 408000 00876C PWRITEN (70102000)
 20(14) 7 408000 00876D PREADN (70158500)
 21(15) 7 408000 00876E PSEEN (70192200)
 22(16) 7 408000 008723 PREADR (67735100)
 23(17) 7 408000 008739 PSEARCH (66333000)
 24(18) 7 408000 0086AB PLCKER (66625400)
 25(19) 7 408000 008735 PRELEASE (68133000)
 26(1A) 7 408000 00860F PMOVEDUT (67195500)
 27(1B) 7 408000 0086E0 PMOVEDIN (67199000)
 28(1C) 7 408000 008746 PMATT (68799500)
 29(1D) 7 408000 008779 PFLOAT (71611230)
 30(1E) 0 00F900 330038 PCNCONTROL (66703500) (66643500) (67578000)
 31(1F) 0 000000 000000 OFFSET
 32(20) 0 000000 000000 RECORDCOUNT
 33(21) 0 000000 000000 BLOCKCOUNT
 34(22) 0 400000 000001 LOWER
 35(23) 0 400000 000001 UPPER
 36(24) 0 000000 000001 MINRECSZ
 37(25) 0 000000 000001 RECSIZE
 38(26) 0 000000 000011 I
 39(27) 0 000000 000000 I
 40(28) 0 000000 000000 AEXP
 41(29) 1 419000 000000 DHEADER

0(0000) 0 000000 600000 0 001000 002800 0 040000 000000 0 003000 000000 0 241817 BBJA21
 5(0005) 0 300014 000064 0 001358 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000
 10(000A) 0 000001 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000
 15(000F) 0 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000
 40(0028) 0 000001 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000 0 000000 000000

42(2A) 0 000000 000000 FIBEOF
 43(2B) 0 000000 000000 ACTNUM
 44(2C) 0 000000 000000 SHLOCKING
 45(2D) 0 000000 000000 SIGINFO
 46(2E) 0 000000 000000 SOFFSET
 47(2F) 0 000000 000000 CURRENTBLOCK
 48(30) 2 000000 000000 FILEEVENT1
 49(31) 2 000000 000000 FILEEVENT2
 50(32) 0 000000 000000 OUTPUTTRANSLATION
 51(33) 0 000000 000000 INPUTTRANSLATION
 52(34) 0 000000 000000 USERROUTINES
 53(35) 0 000000 000000

0031 (02-0000) 1 4EE001 602000 SIMP: OFFSET=0016 (0016+0000) IN STACK DEC
 0030 (02-0000) 5 800001 E2265C DESC (PRESENT-MON): DATA, LENGTH= 30
 002F 0 000000 000000 THRU 29(0010)
 002E ----DI01)=>3 CEE001 600002 *MSCW: PREVIOUS MSCW 3 00203 DI01)=0016 IN STACK DEC
 CODE: >3 B23482 269588 3 B20200 879587
 MCP SEGMENT 2 0451000000 (25066220)

FID3

```

1      $SET INTRINSICS LIST STACK LINEINFO
5      $LOADINFO
10000  PROCEDURE FCKINT(CASENO,ARY);
10100  VALUE CASENO,ARY;
10200  REAL CASENO;
10300  4PRAY ARY[*];
10400  BEGIN
10500  PROCEDURE P;
10600  NULL;
10700  WORD WP = P.W;
10800  WORD ARRAY STK[*];
10900  REAL INX,I,J,K;
11000  CASE CASENO OF
11100  BEGIN
11200  BEGIN % CASE 0 - THE REGISTERS
11300  ARY[0]:=D;
11400  ARY[1]:=O1;
11500  ARY[2]:=O2;
11600  ARY[3]:=F;
11700  ARY[4]:=S;
11800  ARY[5]:=LQSR;
11900  ARY[6]:=BQSR;
12000  ARY[7]:=SNR;
12100  END;
12200  BEGIN % CASE 1 - STACK NUMBERS
12300  ARY[0]:=SNR;
12400  ARY[1]:=(W:=WORDSTACK[SNR,STUFFITMSCW]).SEGDICTF;
12500  ARY[2]:=MCF,STKNRF;
12600  ARY[3]:=INTRINSICSTKNUM;
12700  END;
12800  BEGIN % CASE 2 - PROGRAM ID
12900  STK:=WORDSTACK[SNR,TASKDESC];
13000  I:=STK[MYNAME].[15:16];
13100  REPLACE POINTER(ARY[0],8) BY POINTER(STK[I],8)
13200  FOR STK[I].TOTALCHRSF;
13300  END;
13400  BEGIN % CASE 3 - RCW MSCW CHAIN
13500  STK:=STACKVECTOR[SNR];
13600  INX:=F-BQSR; % MY MSCW
13700  I:=-1;
13800  DO
13900  BEGIN
14000  ARY[I:=++I]:=STK[INX+1] & SETTAG(0); % RCW
14100  APY[I:=++I]:=STK[INX] & SETTAG(0); % MSCW
14200  END
14300  UNTIL INX==--STK[INX].DFF LSS MSCWOFEDJ;
14400  END;
14500  BEGIN % CASE 4 - MEMORY AREAS
14600  DISALLOW;
14700  TOUCH(ARY[0]);
14800  SUZZ(MEMLOCK);
14900  W:=M[I:=MEM[0].ADDRESSF];
15000  DO
15100  BEGIN
15200  IF W.SIZEF GTR INX THEN
15300  BEGIN
15400  J:=I;
15500  INX:=W.SIZEF;
15600  END;
15700  END
15800  UNTIL BOOLEAN(W:=M[W.ADDRESSF]).STOPPERF;
15900  ARY[0]:=INX-4; % SUBTRACT OFF THE LINKS
16000  ARY[1]:=J+2; % THE START OF THE AREA
16100  ARY[3]:=M[I:=LISTLOOKUP(4*7FFFFFFF,M,MEMBASE+1)].SIZEF-4;
16200  ARY[2]:=I-ARY[3]-1; % TO MEMORY AREA;
16300  UNLOCK(MEMLOCK);
16400  END;
16500  BEGIN % CASE 5 - STPW TO TASK AREA
16600  ARY[0]:=0 & STUFFEDIRW(0,(W:=WORDSTACK[SNR,TASKDESC]).[19:4]+
16700  PSEUDOSTACKBASE,W);
16800  END;
16900  BEGIN % CASE 6 - PROCEDURE CALL
17000  WP:=6 & STUFFEDIRW(0,SNR,F-M[F].DFF-BQSR);
17100  P;
17200  END;
17300  BEGIN % CASE 7 - INTRINSICS NAME
17400  PROCURE(MISSINGINTRINSICEVENT);
17500  REPLACE POINTER(ARY[0],8) BY POINTER(MCPINFO[105],8) FOR
17600  MCPINFO[105].TOTALCHRSF;
17700  LIBEPATE(MISSINGINTRINSICEVENT);

```

```

17800 END;
17900 BEGIN Z CASE 8 - DISK READ
18000 DISKWAIT(
18100   ARG, Z BUFFER
18200   -1, Z INX TO IOCH (LINKC)
18300   30, Z WORD COUNT
18400   0 & DISKADDRESS(HLUNIT), Z ADDRESS AND UNIT NUMBER
18500   DISKREAD); Z HIGH ORDER BITS OF IOCH
18600 END;
18700 BEGIN Z CASE 9 - DISK READ WITH TAGS
18800 DISKWAIT(ARG, -1, 30, 0 & DISKADDRESS(HLUNIT), DISKREADTAGS);
18900 PROGRAMDUMP(MCPREQUEST A*HAYS);
19000 REPLACE POINTER(ARG) BY 0 FOR ARG.LENGTH OVERWRITE;
19100 END;
19200 BEGIN Z CASE 10 - RESIZE ARG TO 60 WORDS
19300 MAKEPRESENTANDSAVE(ARG); Z THE EASY WAY CUT
19400 I:=ARG.ADDRESSF; Z THE AREA - DO NOT USE ARG AGAIN
19500 INX:=M[I-3].ADDRESSF; Z NOW ADDRESS
19600 STK:=STACKVECTOR(SNR);
19700 J:=K:=F-BDSR; Z SEARCH BELOW ME ONLY
19800 W:=I & 1 PBITF & 5 TAG;
19900 WHILE K:=MASKSEARCH(W, 4"FFFFF" & 1 PBITF & 7 TAG, STK[K]) GTR
20000   MSCWOFEQ DO
20100   BEGIN
20200     IF STK[K].IBITF THEN
20300       STK[K]:=W & 0 PBITF & INX ADDRESSF
20400     ELSE
20500       STK[K]:=W & 0 PBITF & 60 LENGTHF & INX ADDRESSF;
20600     K:=W-1;
20700   END;
20800 K:=J;
20900 W:=INX & 5 TAG;
21000 WHILE K:=MASKSEARCH(W, 4"FFFFF" & 1 PBITF & 7 TAG, STK[K]) GTR
21100   MSCWOFEQ DO
21200   BEGIN
21300     IF NOT STK[K].IBITF THEN
21400       STK[K]:=W & 60 LENGTHF;
21500     K:=W-1;
21600   END;
21700 FORGETSPACE(I);
21800 DISALLOW;
21900 I:=GETSPACE(60, SNR, 0 & USAGEL(, 1), INX);
22000 M[INX]:=ARG:=I & 1 PBITF & 60 LENGTHF & 5 TAG;
22100 ARG:=W;
22200 REPLACE POINTER(ARG) BY 0 FOR 60 OVERWRITE;
22300 END;
22400 BEGIN Z CASE 11 - STACK INFORMATION
22500 I:=MAXSTACKS-1;
22600 PROCURE(PROCESSCHANGELOCK);
22700 WHILE I:=MASKSEARCH(0 & 1 STACKKIND, DUPLICATE, STACKINFO[I])
22800   GEQ MCPSTACK DO
22900   BEGIN
23000     IF J:=STACKKIND(I) EQL TASKSTACK THEN
23100       INX:=W+1;
23200     ELSE IF J EQL SEGDICTSTACK THEN
23300       K:=W+1;
23400       I:=W-1;
23500     END;
23600 LIBERATE(PROCESSCHANGELOCK);
23700 ARG[I]:=INX;
23800 ARG[I]:=K;
23900 END;
24000 BEGIN Z CASE 12 - CODE FILE NAME
24100 STK:=STACKWORDSTACK(SNR, STUFFITMSCH, SEGDICTF, W); Z D1 STACK
24200 STK:=MISTK(CODEFILEDESC); Z HEADER
24300 REPLACE POINTER(ARG, 8) BY HEARTITLE(STK) FOR
24400   STK[HEADERSIZE(STK)].TOTALCHRSF;
24500 END;
24600 END;
24700 EXIT; Z DONT LET BLOCKEXIT SEE ANY STRANGE MONS IN OUR STACK
24800 END.

```

TNTX/X (Sheet 2 of 2)

GENERAL
INFORMATION

(FIXED
LENGTH)

ROW ADDRESS
WORDS

(VARIABLE
LENGTH)

FILE NAME

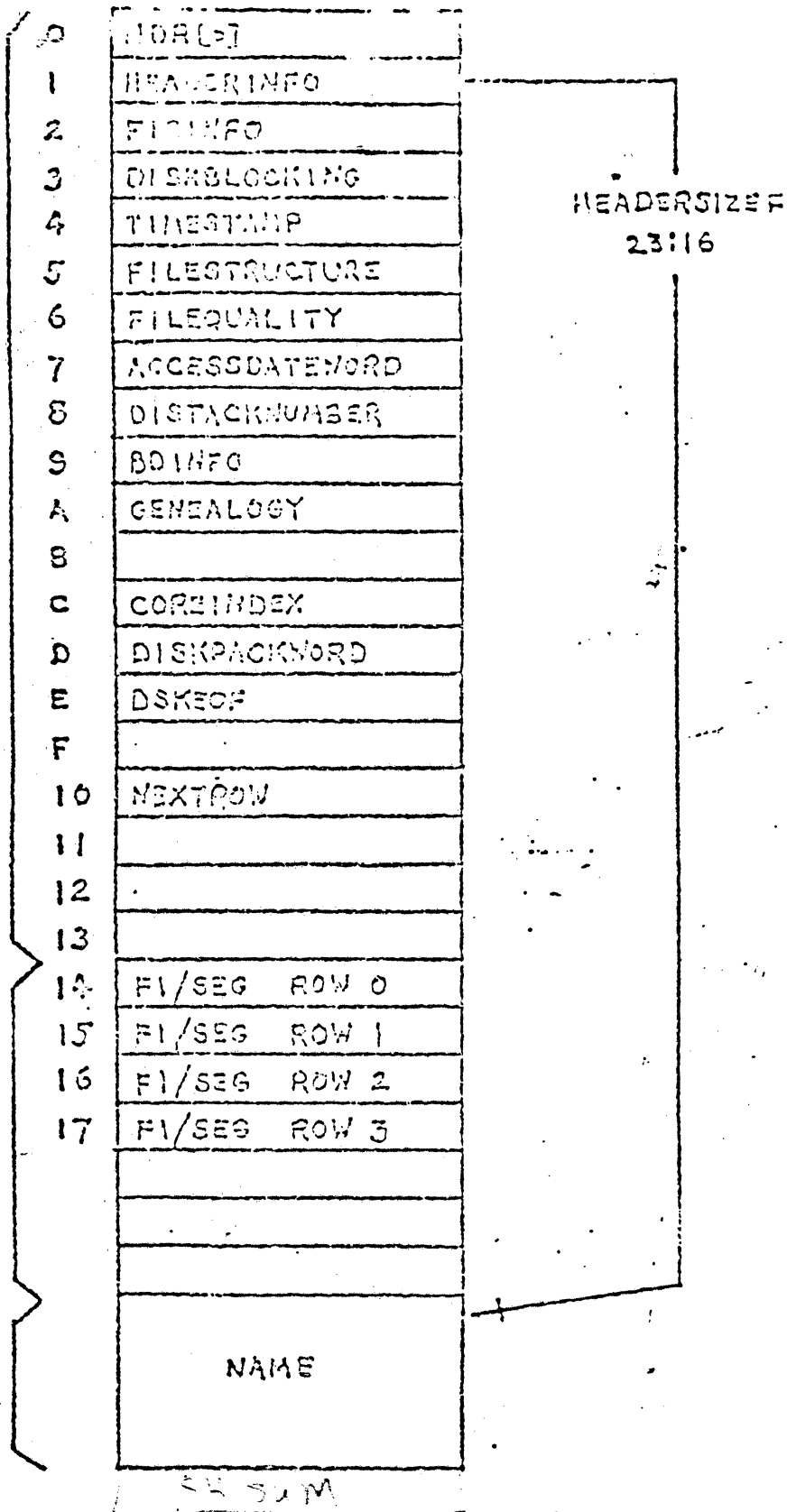


FIGURE 3. HEADER-NAME BLOCK.

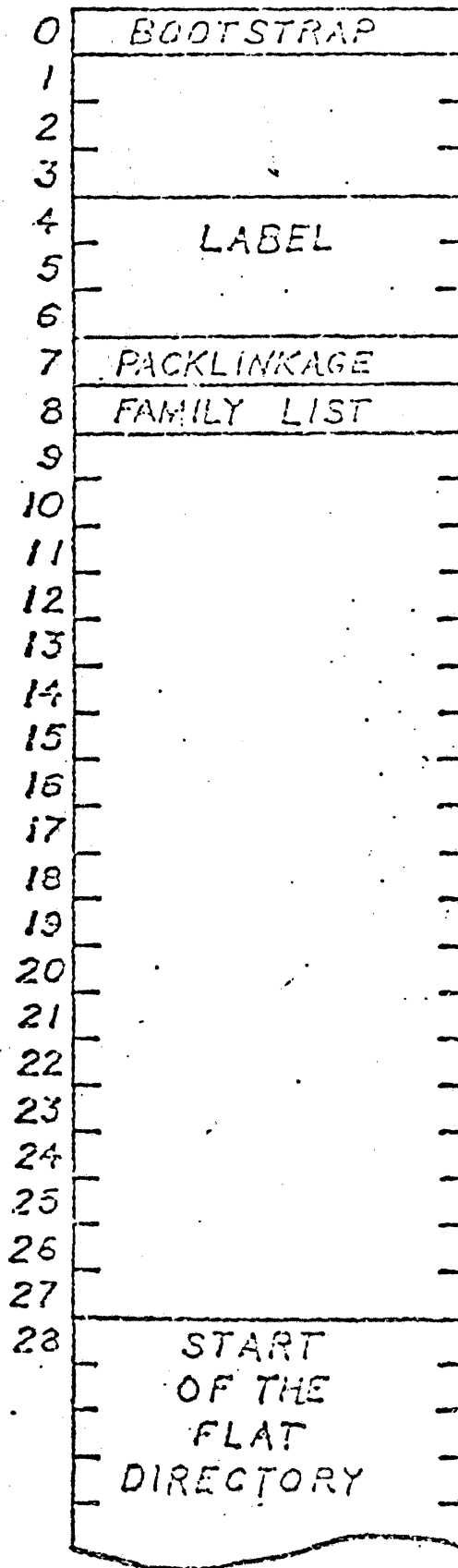


FIGURE 1 HALT/LOAD DISK LAYOUT

SEGMENT 28
OF H/L EU.

0	FLAT HDR	0
1		1
4	AUDIT	4
5		5
14	MCPINFO	E
15		F
23	UNITADDL	17
24		18
59	HDR FOR SYSTEM DIRECTORY 001	38
60		3C
95	HDR FOR FIRST BACKUP DIRECTORY	5F
96		60
131	HDR FOR SECOND BACKUP DIRECTORY	83
132		84
	HEADERS	
599		257

DECIMAL ↗

↖ HEX

FIGURE 2 FIRST ROW OF THE
FLAT DIRECTORY

PACK ACCESS STRUCTURE (PAST)

THE PAST HAS A FIXED SIZE OF 75 BLOCKS, EACH OF 8 DISK SEGMENTS. TO FIND AN ENTRY IN THE PAST FOR THE FAMILY, A BLOCK IS CALCULATED BASED ON AN ARITHMETIC MANIPULATION OF THE CHARACTERS IN THE FAMILY NAME (IE. HASHED). THIS ENTRY CONTAINS POINTERS IDENTIFYING THE SECTION OF THE FAST WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO THE FAMILY. A SIMPLE SEARCH IS THEN PERFORMED ON THE PAST BLOCK UNTIL THE ENTRY WITH THE GIVEN FAMILY NAME IS FOUND. GIVEN BELOW IS AN EXAMPLE PAST ENTRY. NOTE THAT ALL PAST, AS WELL AS FAST BLOCKS, ARE CHARACTER ORIENTED (1440 CHARACTERS PER BLOCK).

CHARACTER -----	CONTENT -----	COMMENT -----
00	01	PNUM - NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS.
01	04	
02	C4	
03	C9	
04	E2	
05	D2	PNAME - FAMILY NAME. FIRST CHARACTER IS THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN THE NAME.
06	00	
07	00	
08	20	
09	18	
10	BB	PSERIAL - SERIAL NUMBER IF PACK AND UNIT NUMBER IF HPT.
11	58	
12	08	
13	70	
14	34	
15	00	PTIMESTAMP - TIME THIS ENTRY WAS MADE.
16	09	
17	40	
18	00	
19	95	
		PFASTIX - BEGINNING AND ENDING FAST BLOCKS FOR THIS FAMILY (BEGINNING OF FILE RELATIVE).

BLKW[0]

0

1

2

THIS WORD HAS THE SAME

3

FORMAT AS WORD 0 OF A HEADER.

4

5

6

BLOCKNOLOC, THIS BLOCK'S NUMBER.

7

8

9

STARTBLKLOC

10

11

12

FIRSTCHARLOC, FIRST VALID CHARACTER IN
THIS BLOCK.

13

14

LASTCHARLOC, LAST VALID CHARACTER IN THE
BLOCK.

15

16

CONTINUATION LENGTH

17

18

19

PFIRSTAVAILCHAR, THE LOWEST AVAILABLE
CHARACTER THAT MAY BE USED.

.

.

.

1434

1435

1436

CHECKSUMCHARS

1437

1438

1439

FIGURE 4

PACK ACCESS STRUCTURE (PAST) BLOCK.

BLKW[0]

0

1

2

THIS WORD HAS THE SAME

3

FORMAT AS WORD 0 OF A HEADER.

4

5

6

BLOCKNOLOC, RELATIVE ADDRESS OF THE NEXT
BLOCK IN THE FAST FOR THIS FAMILY.
GIVEN IN BLOCKS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
ENTIRE ACCESS STRUCTURE.

7

8

9

STARTBLKLOC, RELATIVE ADDRESS OF THE
FIRST BLOCK IN THE FAST FOR THIS FAMILY
GIVEN IN BLOCKS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
ENTIRE ACCESS STRUCTURE.

10

11

12

FIRSTCHARLOC, CHARACTER OFFSET IN THIS
BLOCK TO FIRST ENTRY.

13

14

LASTCHARLOC, CHARACTER OFFSET IN THIS
BLOCK TO THE END OF THE ENTRIES.

15

16

FIRSTAVAILCHAR, LOWEST AVAILABLE
CHARACTER IN THIS BLOCK.

17

18

.

.

.

1434

1435

1436

CHECKSUM CHARS

1437

1438

1439

FIGURE 5 FILE ACCESS STRUCTURE (FAST).

AN EXAMPLE FAST ENTRY FOR FILE C HAS BEEN GIVEN BELOW:

CHARACTER -----	CONTENT -----	COMMENT -----
00	27 }	POINTS TO A FILE AND HAS NO BROTHER.
01	01 }	THERE IS 1 CHARACTER IN THE FILE'S NAME.
02	C3 }	NAME OF THE FILE IS 8"C"
03	00 }	HEADER IS AT OFFSET 4"FOO" IN
04	40 }	THE FLAT DIRECTORY AND IS 32
05	0F }	WORDS LONG.
06	00 }	

THE WAY THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED WAS BY USE OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BELOW:

CHARACTER 0 IN A FAST ENTRY IS CALLED THE "ID" CHARACTER AND HAS THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:

7:1 BROTHERF, ON IF THIS FILE HAS A BROTHER.

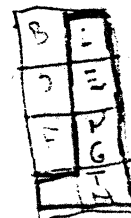
6:2 IDTYPEF, BROKEN DOWN AS FOLLOWS:

6:1 DIR, ON IF THIS ENTRY POINTS TO A DIRECTORY ENTRY.

5:1 FYLE, ON IF THIS ENTRY POINTS TO A FILE.

4:5 ENTRYL, LENGTH OF THIS ENTIRE ENTRY IN CHARACTERS.
INCLUSIVE!

CHARACTER 1 IN A FAST ENTRY IS THE LENGTH OF THE NAME IN CHARACTERS. (NOT SELF INCLUSIVE)



CHARACTERS 2 THROUGH N ARE THE NAME. "N" REPRESENTS THE LAST CHARACTER IN THE NAME.

IF THE FYLE BIT IS ON, THE FOUR CHARACTERS FOLLOWING THE NAME ARE IN THE FORMAT GIVEN BELOW:

31:11 FILELENGTHF, LENGTH OF THE HEADER IN WORDS.

20:21 FILELOCF, POINTS TO THE HEADER IN THIS FAMILY'S FLAT DIRECTORY AND IS GIVEN IN SEGMENTS RELATIVE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FLAT DIRECTORY.

IF THE THE FYLE BIT AND THE DIR BIT HAD ALSO BEEN ON THEN THE FOUR CHARACTERS DESCRIBED IMMEDIATELY ABOVE WOULD HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY TWO CHARACTERS OF THE FOLLOWING FORMAT (NOTE THAT THIS IS NOT THE CASE IN THE EXAMPLE ABOVE):

15:16 DIRSELF, POINTER TO THE NEXT LEVEL AND IS GIVEN IN CHARACTERS RELATIVE TO THE BEGINNING OF ~~THE BLOCK.~~
THIS ENTRY

IF THE DIR BIT HAD BEEN ON AND THE FYLE BIT HAD NOT BEEN ON THEN THE "4" CHARACTERS DESCRIBED ABOVE WOULD HAVE NOT EXISTED IN THE ENTRY AND IN THIS SPECIFIC ENTRY, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN ONLY 5 CHARACTERS.

FIGURE 5 SHOWS HOW AN ENTIRE FAST BLOCK IS LAYED OUT. NOTICE ITS SIMILARITY TO THE FAST BLOCK LAYOUT OF FIGURE

ABSOLUTE SEGMENTS 4 AND 5 CONTAIN THE LABEL ON DISK UNITS. THIS LABEL IS ORIGINALLY SET UP BY THE SYSTEM LOADER IN THE PROCEDURE "WRITEHPTLBL" AND CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

8"VOL1"	% VOLUME 1 LABEL
UNIT FOR 6 DIGITS	% SERIAL NUMBER IF PACK AND
	% UNIT NUMBER IF DISK
8" "	
8"DISK	% FAMILY NAME
8"67"	% INTERCHANGE CODE
8"0" FOR 1	% USAGE CODE
8" " FOR 6	% RESERVED
8" " FOR 14	% OWNER FIELD
8" " FOR 28	% RESERVED
8" "	% INDICATES THAT THIS IS THE
	% BASE UNIT
8"VOL2"	% VOLUME 2 LABEL
MCPINFO[1] FOR 5 DIGITS	% INITIALIZATION DATE
8"67MC"	% INITIALIZING THE SYSTEM
MARK	
LEVEL	
MCPINFO[7].SEGADDRESSF FOR 8 DIGITS	% ABSOLUTE SEGMENT OF THE
	% START OF THE FLAT DIRECTORY.
8"00000002"	% ABSOLUTE STARTING SEGMENT OF
	% THE MASTER AVAILABLE TABLE.
8"00000000"	
8"0" FOR 20	% RESERVED
8"1" FOR 1	% IN USE FLAG
8"0" FOR 70	% RESERVED

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

ABSOLUTE SEGMENT 7 ON DISK IS ORIGINALLY BUILT BY THE SYSTEM
 LOADER IN THE PROCEDURE "WRITEHPTLBL." ITS WORDS CONTAIN THE FOLLOWI
 INFORMATION

WORD ----	CONTENTS -----
0	BASE UNIT
1	TIME OF DAY
2	DATE (FROM MCPINFO[1])
3	SITE NUMBER
4	INITIALIZED TO A VALUE OF 1 BY THE LOADER
28	INITIALIZED TO A VALUE OF 4A3 (DEFAULTRESERVEDHLDISKSIZE) BY THE LOADER
29	INITIALIZED TO 5 (CURLABLEVEL BY THE LOADER

WORD 0

47:16 MARKERF

Records state of this reader.
States are:

HEADERMARK  4"3F3F" header of file

INUSEMARK

AVAILMARK  4"3C3C" not in use area within header block. Will be used if system needs to enter file header.

BADAREAMARK  4"3A3A" not in use area that the MCP will not use as a fault was detected in directory header that used to reside at that disk address.

MCPUSEMARK  4"3939" in use file by the MCP and it is not to be removed. What would happen if MCP file header is removed?

Note that the MARKF is so arranged that it easily can be searched for with a SCAN pointer expression UNTIL construct. Also note that single bit error can be detected.

31:11 HDRBI~~Ø~~CKLENGTHF

Size of this header block. Points to next header block.

20:21 HDRLI~~Ø~~CATIONF

Link back to the Access Structure for a redundancy check.

Available areas are specified as a length of 1.
Individual Job description headers not in system director nor access structure.

THE MCP INFORMATION TABLE, MCPINFO, IS ORIGINALLY CREATED BY THE SYSTEM LOADER AND MAINTAINED BY THE MCP. THIS TABLE IS LOCATED IN A FIXED LOCATION IN THE FIRST ROW OF THE FLAT DIRECTORY AND ITS CONTENTS ARE SHOWN BELOW. IN THE LOADER, THE FIXED LOCATION OF MCPINFO IS REFERRED TO AS "MCPINFOLOC."

WORD

INFORMATION

0	HEADER[0] WORD FORMAT. WILL CONTAIN THE MCP USE MARK IN THE MARKERF, THE BLOCK LENGTH IN WORDS IN THE HDRBLOCKLENGTH AND SEGMENT INDEX INTO THE FIRST ROW OF THE FLAT DIRECTORY WHERE THIS TABLE IS FOUND (A SELF POINTER).
1	DATE
2	NOT USED. USE TO BE THE OLD CORE FACTOR USED IN MEMORY MANAGEMENT.
3	SIZE OF THE MCP'S NAME.
4	SIZE OF THE INTRINSIC FILE'S NAME.
5	CREATION DATE OF THE MCP FILE.
6	NOT USED. USE TO BE THE NUMBER OF PSEUDO-READERS.
7	DISK ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTORY HEADER. THIS LOCATION IS LEFT NEGATIVE BY THE SYSTEM LOADER AS NOTE TO THE MCP IF A COLD START IS BEING PERFORMED
8	DIRECTORY ROW SIZE. 600 SEGMENTS BY DEFAULT.
9	6"MCPINFO" USED BY THE LOADER OR THE MCP AS A PARTIAL WAY OF VALIDATING THE EXISTANCE OF THE MCPINFO TABLE.
10	NUMBER OF AUTO PRINTERS PRESENTLY RUNNING ON THE SYSTEM.
11	ENDING ADDRESS OF THE FIRST OVERLAY ROW.
12	HEADER SIZE OF THE DISK DIRECTORY.

MCPINFO (CONTINUED)

14 SYSTEM SERIAL NUMBER.
 15 THE CURRENT SUMLOG NUMBER.
 16 OVERLAY ROW SIZE.
 17 MEMORY DUMP DISK SPACE.
 18 LAST MIX NUMBER USED.
 19 SETTING OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM RUN TIME OPTIONS.
 20 OLAYGOAL. MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE "SF" OOT MESSA
 21 AVAILMIN. MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE "SF" OOT MESSA
 22 FACTOR. MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE "SF" OOT MESSAG
 24-27 DATACOM FILES PREFIX ID. "SYSTEM" BY DEFAULT BU
 MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE DC <PREFIX> <ETX> OOT
 MESSAGE.

29-31 RG FILES PPEFIX

32 -----RSPINFO-----

37 - DCPINFO.

38 MCPINFOLEVEL.

39 MEMORY PRIORITY FACTOR. MAY BE CHANGED WITH THE
 "SF" OOT MESSAGE.

40 RESERVING RESTART MASK.

41 SYSTEM/SUMLOG IAD ADDRESS.

42 SYSTEM/SUMLOG IAD ADDRESS.

43 SYSTEM/SUMLOG ROW LENGTH.

44 LOAD LEVEL FOR MULTIPLEXORS
 45-52 -----RESERVED FOR 87700-----

53-58	SUBSTITUTE BACKUP INFO FROM THE "SB" MESSAGE.
60-104	BASE MCP CODE FILE NAME IN STANDARD FORM.
101-104	DM MONITOR ID.
105-147	SYSTEM/INTRINSICS ID.
148-179	SYSTEM SUPERVISOR ID.
180	CATALOG FAMILY SERIAL NUMBER.
181-184	CATALOG FAMILY TITLE.
272-280	MPX3 RESERVED PATH BITS
281-283	SYSTEM/SWAPDISK PACKNAME.
284-286	MEMORY DUMP DISK ALLOCATIONS.
287-289	CM # (MEMONLY) MCP CODE FILE HEADER DISK ADDRESSES.
290-292	MCP CODE FILE HEADER DISK ADDRESSES.
293-295	OVERLAY ROW ADDRESSES.
300	CHECKSUM.

CREATION OF A LARGE SYSTEMS HALT LOAD PACK WITH THE CM METHOD
=====

1. Mount the pack that is to become a H/L pack on a drive.
2. RC the pack with a name of DSK.

RC PKNN NAME=DSK

3. Copy in all SYSTEM files.

COPY & COMPARE = FROM SYSTEM TO DSK(PACK)

4. CM to the MCP. This will write the BOOTSTRAP and transfer some MCP structures from the current H/L unit to the new H/L unit. These structures include MCPINFO and unit table.

CM SYSTEM/MCP ON DSK

5. Change the name of the pack to DISK.

LB PKNN NAME=DISK

6. After the label change, halt system or remove pack.

7. To bring up system on new H/L unit, power off all packs except the new H/L unit.

8. Change H/L "POINTER" (BLOCK (B6700,B6800), IOM CARD (B7000), BOOTSTRAP via SOFTCON (B5900,B6900)) to point to new H/L unit.

9. Load the system. At some point STARTSYSTEM will hang in the waiting entries. It will be looking for the CATALOG FAMILY. STARTSYSTEM should be IL'ed to the new H/L unit.

<STARTSYSTEM MIX NUMBER>ILPK NN

10. Another CM should be done to the currently running MCP. This will allow DUMPANALYZER to see the MCP properly.

CM SYSTEM/MCP

11. To allow a USERDATAFILE (USERCODE file) to be created one must force the MCP forget the serial number of the old H/L unit. Failure to do this step will result in the MCP trying to place the USERDATAFILE on the old H/L unit. In the following procedure it is assumed the site does not have a packed named "QQQSSSJJJ":

DL USERDATA ON QQQSSSJJJ
DL USERDATA ON DISK

12. One can now make a USERDATAFILE.

B O O T S T R A P C O D E

ADDRESS MEMORY		CONTENTS MEMORY	COMMENTS
000	0	8A0000000003	HOME ADDRESS WORD. SYNC I/O.
001	3	8000FEC00040	SEGMENT DESCRIPTOR.
002	0	A800B000001C	INFORMATION FOR MCP.
003	7	000000084001	PCW: LL 1,CNTL,1:000:0
004	0	000000000040	FOR HARDLOAD RESULT DESCRIPTOR.
005	0	0000FEC00040	BUFFER DESCRIPTOR.
006	0	121000000000	IOCW. READ FORCE TAG.
007	0	510100382875	CDL.
008	3	B0B095B9B234	ZERO,ZERO,SPRR,LT8 34
009	3	B31E0095B9B2	LT16 1E00,SPRR,LT8 35
00A	3	35B095B9B230	ZERO,SPRR,LT8 30
00B	3	B095B9B225B0	ZERO,SPRR,LT8 25,ZERO
00C	3	95B9AE400300	SPRR,MKST,NAMC 0,3
00D	3	000004981B20	VALC 0,0,VALC 0,4,FLTR 27:32:5
00E	3	054000BB0007	NAMC 0,0,OVRN,VALC 0,7
00F	3	B00004982714	ZERO,VALC 0,4,FLTR 39:20:4
010	3	0491400795BA	LOR,NAMC 0,7,RDLK
011	3	B5B22895B895	DELT,LT8 28,RPRR
012	3	8F95840005A1	INCN,PAUS,VALC 0,5
013	3	6012B08EB203	BRTR 12:3,ZERO,CHSN,LT8 3
014	3	95B44000BAAB	STAG,NAMC 0,0,OVRD,ENTR

HARDLOAD RESULT DESCRIPTOR AT HOME ADDRESS[4]

[16:17]	ERROR FIELD
[24:08]	UNIT NUMBER
[32:05]	CHANNEL NUMBER

REVIEW QUESTIONS

SUBROUTINE EXECUTION

A PROCEDURE IS DECLARED AT LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL 3 AND CALLED AT LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL 5. WHAT DISPLAY REGISTER POINTS TO THE MSCW FOR THIS PROCEDURE. D3

IN A MARK STACK CONTROL WORD, THE DISPLACEMENT FIELD (BITS [35:16]) IS RELATIVE TO BASE.

WHAT PROCESSOR REGISTER CONTAINS THE MEMORY ADDRESS OF THE MOST RECENTLY BUILT MARK STACK CONTROL WORD. R

THE "MOVE TO STACK" MACHINE INSTRUCTION CAUSES THE CENTRAL PROCESSOR TO ACCESS A DATA DESCRIPTOR AT $D[0] + 2$.

TO WHAT DOES THIS DATA DESCRIPTOR POINT. STACK VECTOR AREA

SEGMENT DESCRIPTORS CONTAINED IN THE USER PROGRAM SEGMENT DICTIONARY ARE ADDRESSED RELATIVE TO WHAT PROCESSOR REGISTER D1.

GIVEN THE FOLLOWING RETURN CONTROL WORD: 3 500621 894000
WHERE WILL THE PROCEDURE EXIT TO.

BASE				PIR				NUL				SD1			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

SEGMENT NUMBER 7

PIR 215

PSR 3

LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL 5

NORMAL OR CONTROL Control

Identify What is located D0 + 3. Hardware Interrupt

REVIEW QUESTIONS

MACHINE LANGUAGE

- (F) MORE THAN ONE PROCESS CAN USE THE SAME SEGMENT DICTIONARY.
- (F) ONE PROCESS MAY ACCESS MORE THAN ONE SEGMENT DICTIONARY.
INTRINSICS, LIBRARIES, MCP
- (F) EACH CODE SEGMENT OF A PROGRAM MAY BE DESCRIBED BY SEVERAL SEGMENT DESCRIPTORS.
- (F) A CODE SEGMENT MAY BE REFERENCED BY SEVERAL PROGRAM CONTROL WORDS, EACH OF WHICH GIVE AN ENTRY POINT INTO THE CODE.
- (F) THE LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL AT WHICH A PROCEDURE WILL EXECUTE DEPENDS ON THE LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF THE CALLING ROUTINE.
- (F) A PROCEDURE RUNNING AT LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL THREE MAY DECLARE A PROCEDURE WHICH WILL RUN AT LEXICOGRAPHIC LEVEL THREE. EXPLAIN.

EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING PROC REGISTERS

- SP - Points to the top of stack in memory
- FP - Points to current logical bottom of stack, ^{highest} MSCW
- DO - Points to the bottom of MCP, MSCW in it
- D₁ - Points to segment dictionary of MCP
- D₂ - Points to global variables
- BOSR - hardware register,
- LOS R
- PSR - offset in current code word
- PIR - offset to current word
- SDI -

Stack overflow
to exceeds 4096

A PROGRAM ABORTED AT 2B : 26D : 3

JUST BEFORE THE PROGRAM ABORTED, D[1] WAS SET TO 113D7, AND
D[2] WAS SET TO 110BF.

THE CONTENTS OF SEVERAL MEMORY LOCATIONS ARE GIVEN BELOW:

ADDRESS

01843	0 E53100 652780	0 1EF50B 01FA31	0 DABDAB DABDAB
113E3	5 080000 2407EB	3 800000 F15522	3 000000 0005C3
113F5	3 800001 122FA1	5 08001B A40870	3 800002 2215C3
113FB	5 880008 70C441	3 000001 0006A1	3 800000 016A4A
113FE	3 800000 F1420E	3 800002 B15FE2	3 800001 315FC3
11401	3 800003 013FE2	3 800028 A13C8A	3 800001 115CF3
11404	3 000000 0005C3	5 080001 7403B2	3 000000 0006A1
110C4	5 800001 0110A4	0 000000 00Q213	0 528000 0400C3
130B9	3 41ED8D 95BE60	3 04B99A 2E01A0	3 218B20 0Z9A1
13EF6	3 38A610 03B810	3 075005 A4700A	3 88A262 40B38
14210	3 C83453 8B09B5	3 BFFFFFF FFFFFFF	3 5695A3 9B6C3
16A4A	3 B20380 95BC95	3 B9AE60 2EB208	3 ABA3A3 423F2

DETERMINE WHY THE PROGRAM ABORTED

D1
+ SDI
SEC DESC.

113D7
2B
~~1141A~~
114C2

13C8A ADDRESS OF SEC DESC.
26D PIR
13EF7 SEC DESC.

AD IS INDEX + LOAD VALUE

1) Describe the function of each of the following words:

IRW (Indirect Reference word).

SIW (Stack Index word).

Data Desc:

SCW (Software Control word).

PCW (Program control word).

MSCW (Mark Stack Control word).

RCW (Return Control word).

TOSCW (Top of Stack Control word).

Segment Desc:

SIRW (Stacked Indirect Reference word).

2) Create machine operator mnemonics for the following algol constructs:

$A = (2, 2)$; $B = (2, 3)$; $C = (2, 4)$; $D = (2, 5)$;
 $P = (2, 6)$.

$A := B * B + L$;

$C[A + 2[B]] := 5$

$C[L] := D[L, I]$;

What algol constructs correspond to these code strings:

a) NAME 2, 2; VALC 2, 3; NAME 2, 4; ONE; NXCV;
ADD; NAME 2, 5; ONE; NXCV; ONE; NXCV; ADD;
STOP.

b) NEXT; NAME 2, 6; VALC 2, 2; VALC 2, 3; ENTR
C 2; NEXT NAME 2, 5; VALC 2, 2; VALC 2, 3; ENTR; STOP

3) $DO = 22\phi\phi$, $SNR = 2$; $F = 4\phi 2\phi$

$22\phi\phi = 3$ $4\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi$

$22\phi 2 = 5$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 1\phi\phi\phi$

$1\phi\phi\phi = 5$ $8\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi$

$1\phi\phi 1 = 5$ $8\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi 3\phi\phi\phi$

$1\phi 2 2 = 5$ $8\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi$

$1\phi\phi 3 = 5$ $8\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi 5\phi\phi\phi$

$1\phi\phi 4 = 5$ $3\phi\phi 2 4\phi\phi\phi 6\phi\phi\phi$

$3\phi 1\phi = 3$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi$

$4\phi 1\phi = 3$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 8\phi\phi\phi$

$4\phi 2\phi = 3$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 8\phi\phi\phi$

$5\phi 1\phi = 3$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 4\phi\phi\phi$

$6\phi 1\phi = 3$ $8\phi\phi\phi 2\phi\phi\phi 8\phi\phi\phi$

The processor executes an exit operator. What values are contained in DZ , DL , AND DO after the operator completes?

4) What do you want to learn as a result of attending this class?

How to answer all these questions correctly.
I want to be able to ~~write~~ understand dumps better.

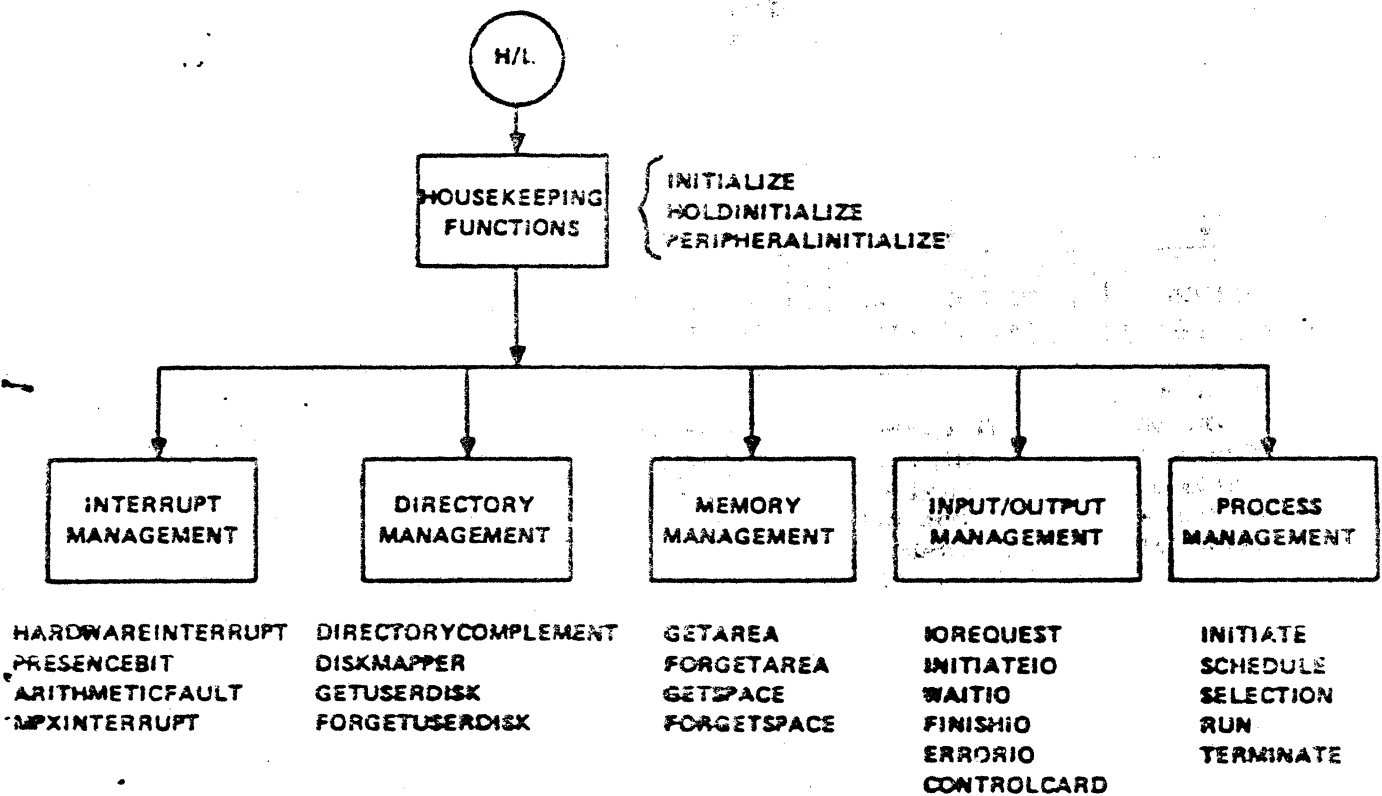
REVIEW QUESTIONS

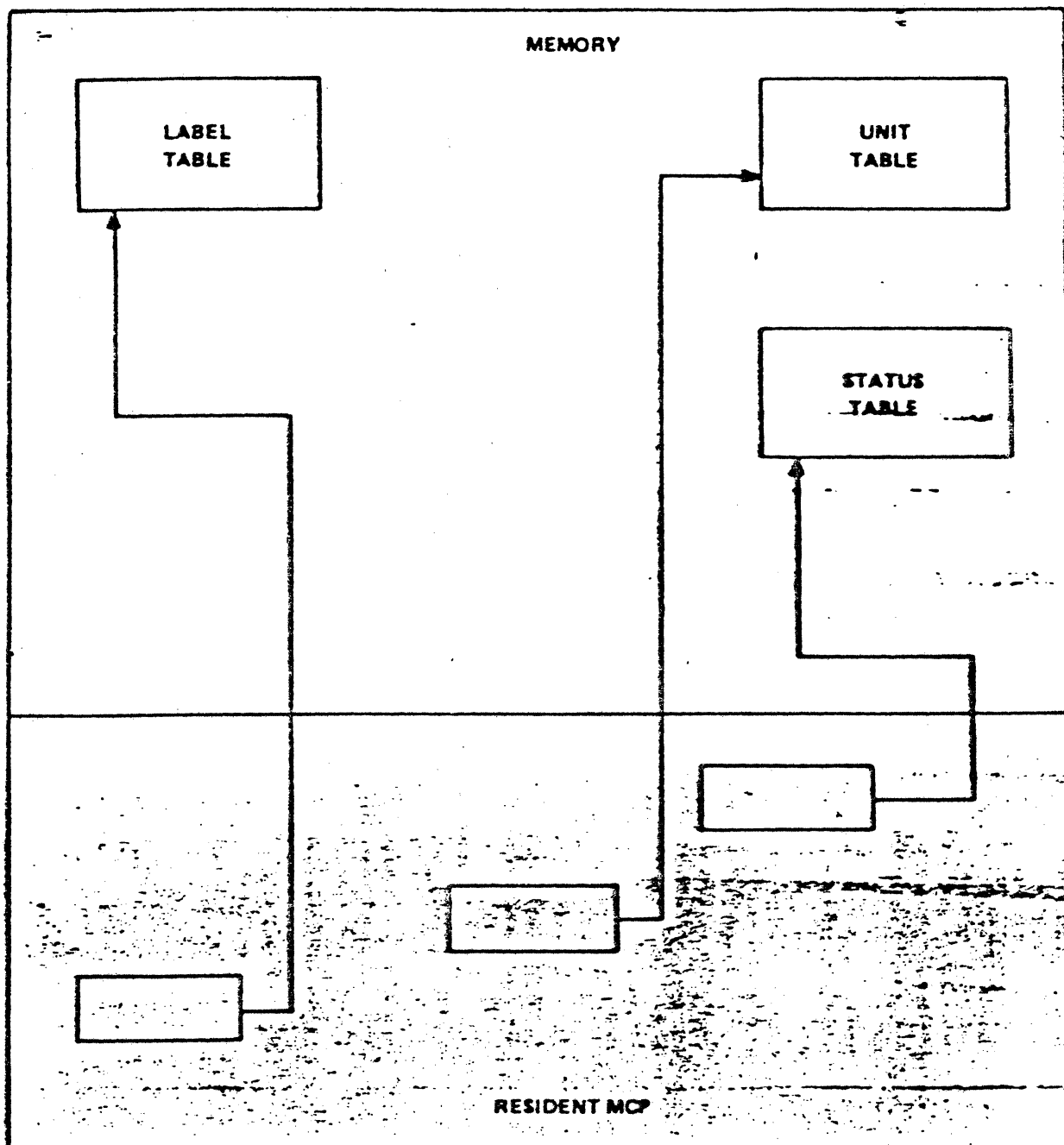
SUBROUTINE EXECUTION

- (1) (R) DISPLAY REGISTERS CONTAIN AN INDEX VALUE WHICH, WHEN ADDED TO THE CONTENTS OF THE "BOSR" REGISTER, LOCATES A MARK STACK CONTROL WORD.
- (1) (R) THE D[2] REGISTER POINTS TO THE SAME LOCATION AS DOES THE BOSR REGISTER.
- (R) (F) THE TOP-OF-STACK CONTROL WORD IS BUILT BY THE "MOVE TO STACK" MACHINE INSTRUCTION.
- (R) (F) A STUFFED INDIRECT REFERENCE WORD MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ADDRESS MEMORY LOCATIONS WHICH ARE NOT WITHIN ANY STACK.
True if using → PROCESS
- (1) (F) MARK STACK CONTROL WORDS AND RETURN CONTROL WORDS ALWAYS OCCUR IN PAIRS. EXPLAIN.
Generally they do, but not always
- (1) (F) WHEN EXITING A PROCEDURE, IF BIT 13 OF THE RETURN CONTROL WORD IS A ONE, D[1] IS SELECTED AS THE SEGMENT DICTIONARY BASE REGISTER. OTHERWISE, D[0] IS SELECTED.
- (1) (F) DISPLAY REGISTER ONE ALWAYS POINTS TO A PROGRAM SEGMENT DICTIONARY. EXPLAIN.
- (1) (F) THE "STACK VECTOR" IS AN ARRAY OF DATA DESCRIPTORS, EACH OF WHICH DESCRIBES AN AREA OF MEMORY ALLOCATED AS A STACK OR SEGMENT DICTIONARY. ALL STACKS AND SEGMENT DICTIONARIES, INCLUDING THE MCP SEGMENT DICTIONARY, ARE THUS DESCRIBED.
- (1) (F) THE MEMORY ADDRESS OF THE STACK VECTOR DESCRIPTOR DEPENDS ON THE SETTING OF THE D[0] REGISTER.
- (1) () THE "F" REGISTER OF A CENTRAL PROCESSOR POINTS TO THE LAST MARK STACK CONTROL WORD IN THE STACK WHICH IS ACTIVE ON THAT PROCESSOR.

THE FIRST WORD (WORD ZERO) OF A PROCESS STACK ^{SHOULD} CONTAINS EITHER
_____ TOSCW ^{NOT ACTIVE} OR Processor ID _____
THE SECOND WORD (WORD ONE) CONTAINS MSCW _____
EXPLAIN.

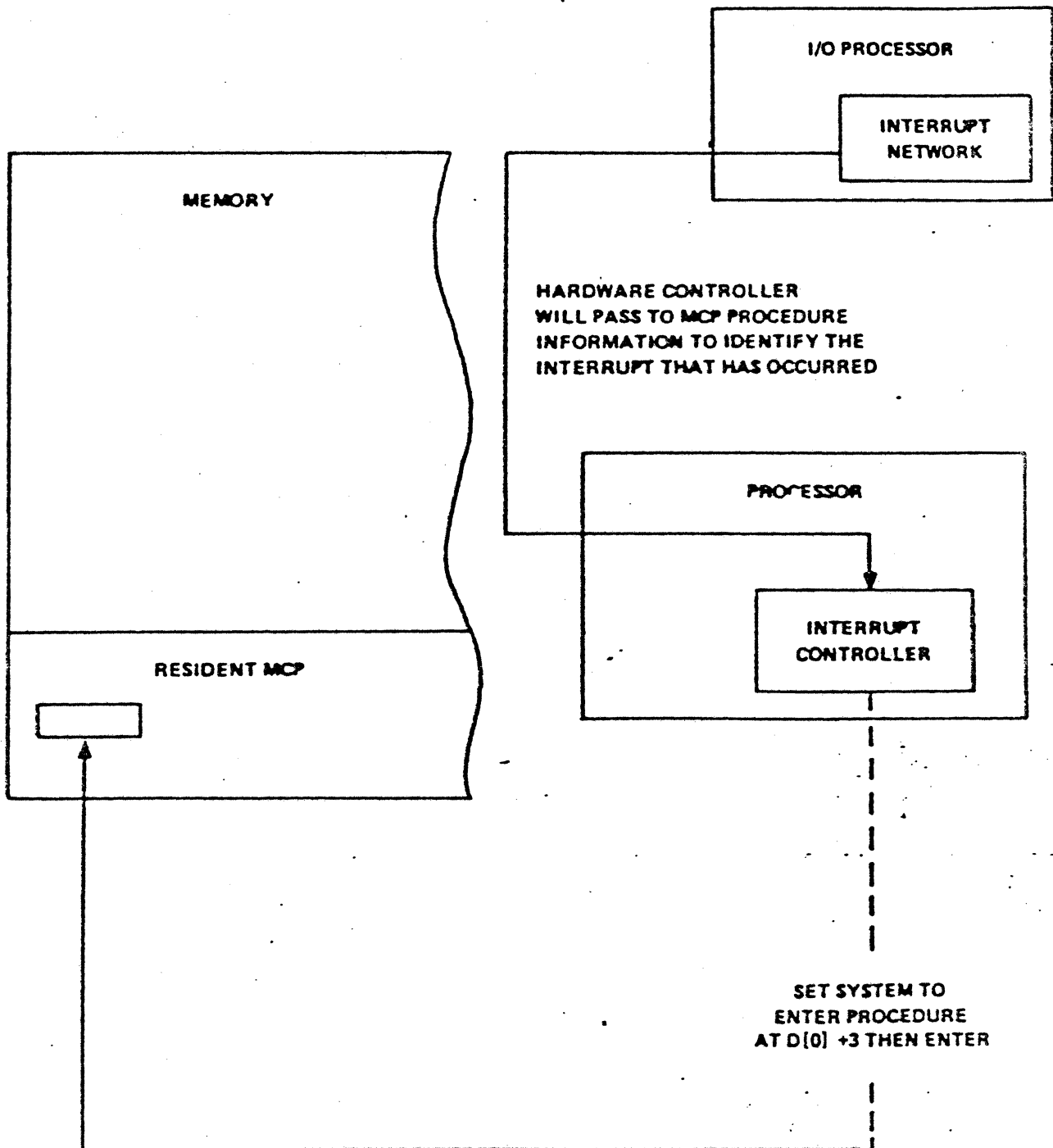
MCP ORGANIZATION



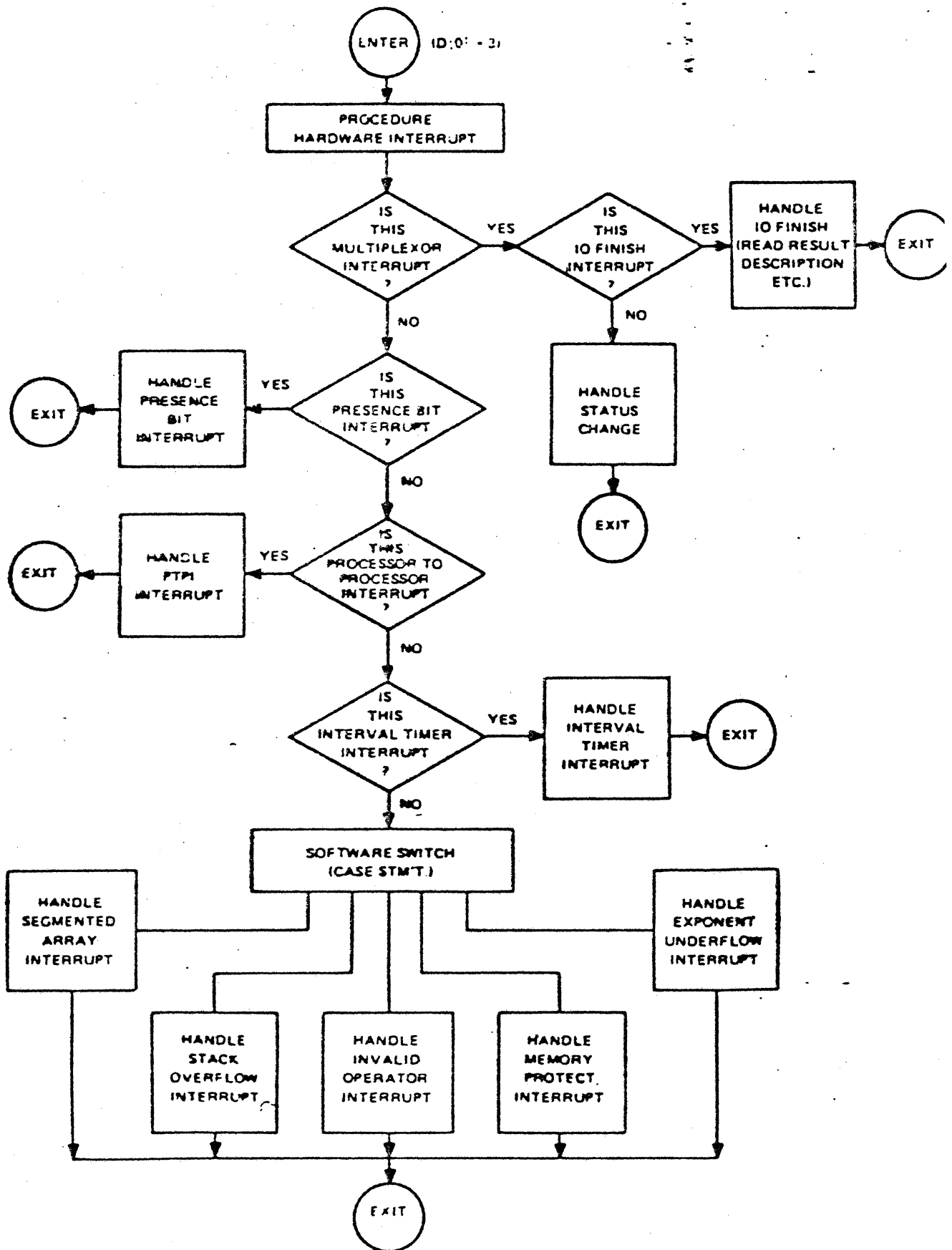


SOME TABLES USED BY MCP FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION

EXTERNAL TYPE
INTERRUPT
I.E.
(IOFINISHED)



HARDWARE INTERRUPT FLOW DIAGRAM



PRIORITY

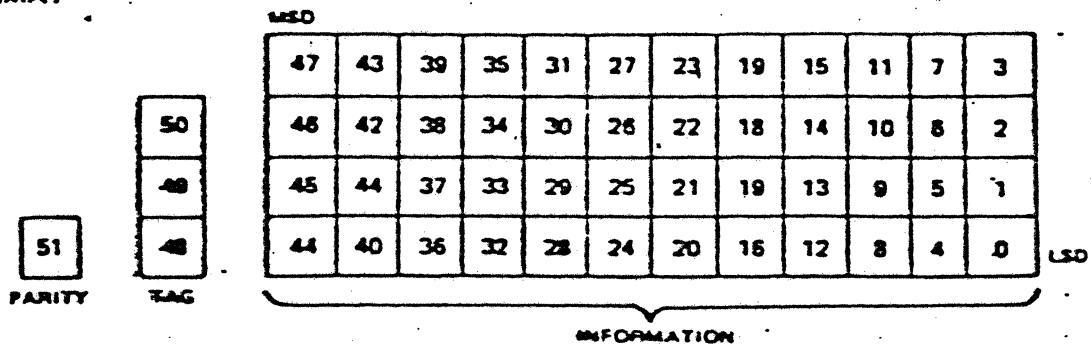
F Field

What

47:1 Invisible Independent Runner
 46:2 Special Independent Runner (Autobackup,DCC=3,SWAPPER=2)
 44:1 MCP code owns a soft lock
 42:2 MCS or user special (MCS=2, CP=1)
 39:1 Task being DSed
 38:1 Interactive Swap task
 37:1 WFL JOB
 36:7 Declared Priority
 29:6 Fine Priority
 23:4 Stack Status Hex: F Alive
 E Ready
 D Ready Swapped
 C Asleep
 9 Holding
 8 Waiting
 7 Frozen
 6 To be continued
 5 Unemployed
 4 Selected
 3 Scheduled
 2 Dying
 1 Being set up
 19:20 Link to next element in the READY Queue
 (MCP stack ends the chain of "ready words")

Fine priority::= 63*(MYPROCESSTIME + INTEGER(.075 sec)) DIV
 (MYPROCESSTIME + MYIOTIME + INTEGER(.150 sec))

HEXADECIMAL FORMAT



ON Statement

Syntax



Example

```
<i> BEGIN JOB X;
      SUBROUTINE SUB;
      BEGIN
        ON TASKFAULT.
        BEGIN
          DISPLAY "SUB TASKFAULT TAKEN";
          GO ERR;
        END; X end of ON statement
        RUN X; X if X aborts, "SUB TASKFAULT TAKEN" is
          X displayed by the ON TASKFAULT;
        ON TASKFAULT;
        RUN Y; X if Y aborts, "JOB TASKFAULT" is displayed
        END; X end of SUB
        RUN A; X if A aborts, no TASKFAULT is executed
        ON TASKFAULT, DISPLAY "JOB TASKFAULT";
        RUN B; X if B aborts, "JOB TASKFAULT" is displayed
        SUB;
      ERR:
<i> END JOB
```

Semantics

The ON statement allows the job task to take user specified action when (1) a task is abnormally terminated (ON TASKFAULT), or (2) the system is Halt/Loaded and the job must be restarted (ON RESTART).

Only one statement for each condition can be enabled at one time. Thus, any ON statement disables any previous ON statements for the same condition. If a subroutine executes an ON statement while running in the job, it will disable any previous ON statements until the subroutine is finished or the ON condition is disabled.

The statement ON TASKFAULT; enables the condition TASKFAULT. If any task subsequently is terminated abnormally, or a compilation is terminated for syntax errors, the statement will be executed. This includes operator or programmatic discontinuation as well as arithmetic faults. The statement ON TASKFAULT; disables the condition. An abnormal task termination will not have any effect on the job.

Similarly, the RESTART condition can be enabled and disabled by the statements:

ON RESTART, statement;

ON RESTART;

Subroutine exit or an ON RESTART; will return the restart condition to what it was before the subroutine was called.

If the enabled statement does not execute a GO statement, the job will resume

System Initialization

There are three distinct types of initialization available on the B 6800. They are the Cold Start, the Cool Start and the Halt/Load. Each has a special function.

The Cold Start is used when the system is first installed. It assumes that nothing is on the system. The Cold Start requires:

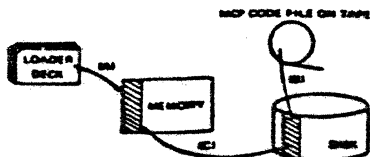
MCP object file on a library tape,
System loader object deck.

By setting the "card load select" button on the console and then pressing the "load" button, the hardware will execute a hardwired series of bootstrap instructions to read a card into memory and then transfer control to the machine coded instructions. This loaded bootstrap program reads in an object deck (about 50 cards produced by the ESPOL compiler) and then transfers control to this program. This program, known as the utility loader (UTIL-LOADER), reads a parameter card containing a tape name and a file name. UTILLOADER then searches the system to find which units are tape units and reads the tape labels. On finding a matching file name, it then determines if it is a library tape and if so, searches the directory on the tape. Finding the designated file, it loads the program LOADER into memory and transfers control to the program. (UTILLOADER also can load other ESPOL programs used for testing and maintenance.)

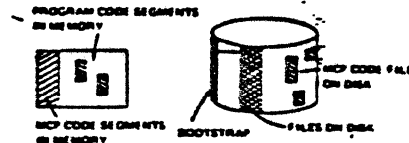
The LOADER program can perform many functions, the most important of which is loading the MCP from disk, tape, or disk pack. Its functions are specified by parameter cards.

After loading the MCP, the LOADER program initializes a disk directory and loads the primary initialized portion of the MCP into memory. Then it transfers control to this new program, i.e., the MCP. The MCP then begins its own initialization.

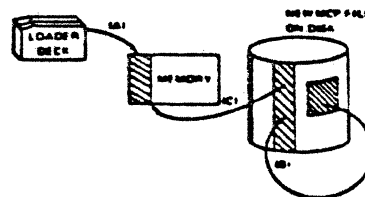
A Cold Start forces loss of any files on the disk family where the MCP is loaded.



The Cool Start operation on the B 6800 reloads the MCP code file on disk but leaves the remaining files intact. Bootstrap information, including the address of the MCP code file, is contained in the lowest address disk segment.



If the MCP code file becomes corrupted or overwritten, the same loader deck can reload the MCP from tape to disk, and if necessary, move the location of the code file on disk. A Cool Start can load a new MCP code file from disk by specifying the name of the file without disturbing the disk directory.



A Cool Start from disk can be done through the MCP by a CM (change MCP) message. In both cases, the MCP performs the initialization routine. No disk files are lost during this procedure; only MCP reinitialization of memory tables occurs. It is often used just to change MCPs.

The Halt/Load is the most common initialization, accomplished by:

- Pressing the HALT button on the console.
- Pressing the LOAD button, with the "card load select" button off.

The hardware reads the bootstrap segment at the lowest disk address, fetches the current MCP code file and the MCP reinitializes its tables. This process takes only seconds to perform. All of Main Memory is tested in the process, and any modules failing the test are deleted by the MCP from the configuration.

Recovery Aspects

HALT/LOAD RECOVERY

All tasks are aborted during a Halt/Load condition and memory is reinitialized. Jobs and job queues reside on disk and therefore are still present. By default the job is restarted at the last point where no task was running. Let us examine a job/task structure which is interrupted by a Halt/Load.



During normal operation the system uses the MCP code file on A. Code moves from A into

memory and the bootstrap for a Halt/Load points to A. If disk pack A fails, however, the bootstrap is altered to Halt/Load to disk pack B; the system automatically uses the MCP code file on B. Using the same principle, one can duplicate the directory and the access structure on the same families.