

UNISYS

BTOS
Standard Software

Operations
Quick Reference Guide

Relative to Release
Level 8.0

February 1987

Priced Item

5026339

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About This Guide

This Quick Reference Guide is for experienced operators and administrators who are already familiar with the functions and features of BTOS and BTOS workstations, and with the material presented in the *BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide*.

Therefore, it is assumed that you know how to perform basic tasks, such as turning your workstation on and off, and signing on and off, etc.

This guide is divided into two sections:

- Section 1, **Commands**, consists of an alphabetical listing of the BTOS commands that you enter by either typing the command and pressing GO, or typing the command, pressing RETURN, and filling in the command form.
- Section 2, **Tables**, is a compilation of tables extracted from the *BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide* and consolidated for easy access.

This guide also includes a table of contents and a comprehensive index to help you quickly find the information you need.

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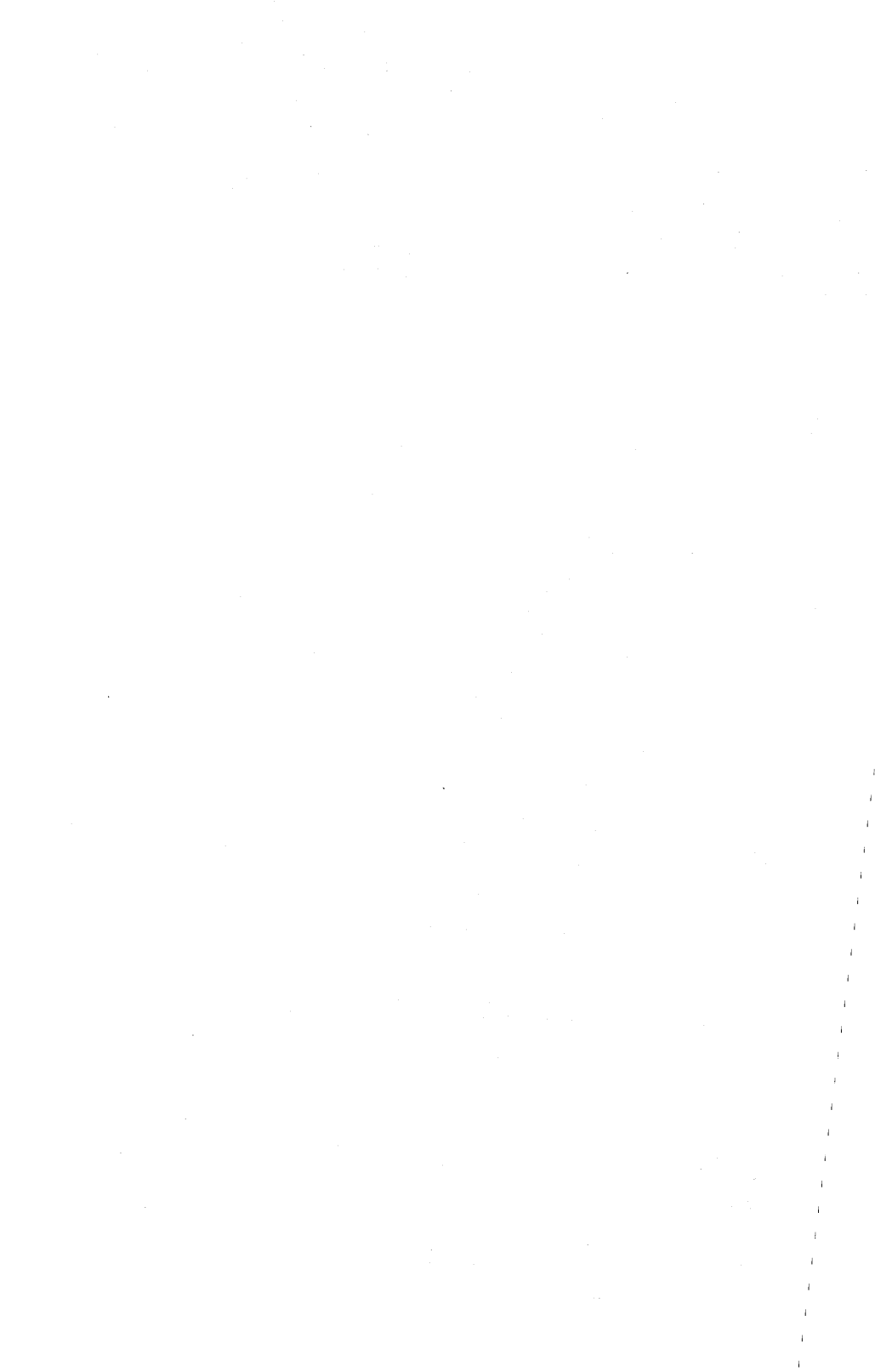
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Commands

Introduction

This section contains an alphabetical listing of the BTOS commands you enter by either typing the command and pressing GO, or typing the command, pressing RETURN, and filling in the command form.

Each command listing includes the following:

- a figure illustrating the command form
- a description of the entries you must make in the command form's mandatory fields
- a description of the entries you can make in the command form's optional fields

Figure	Title
1	APPEND Command Form
2	BACKUP VOLUME Command Form
3	BOOTSTRAP Command Form
4	CHANGE VOLUME NAME Command Form
5	CLUSTER STATUS Command Form
6	COMMAND FILE EDITOR Command Form
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APPEND Command

Figure 1 APPEND Command Form

Append

File list from

File to

[Confirm each?]

Mandatory fields:

File list from Enter the name(s) of the file(s) you want to append. You can use the wild card character in this field.

File to Enter the name of the file in which you want the file or list of files merged. If this destination file does not exist, the system creates it.

Optional field:

[Confirm each?] If you accept the default (no), the system does not prompt you for confirmation of each file you want to append.

To receive a prompt for confirmation of each file, you enter y in this field.

BACKUP VOLUME Command

Figure 2 BACKUP VOLUME Command Form

Backup Volume	
Volume or device name	<input type="text"/>
[Volume or device password]	<input type="text"/>
[Incremental from (e.g., Mon. 3 Dec 1984 8:00 pm)]	<input type="text"/>
[Suppress backup?]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Suppress verification?]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Archive file]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Delete existing archive file?]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Log file]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Display structures?]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Verify write?]	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mandatory field:

Volume or device name

Enter the name of the volume or device you want to backup.

Optional fields:

[Volume or device password]

The default indicates that no password is assigned to the volume or device you want to backup.

If the volume or device you want to backup has a password, enter the password in this field.

[Incremental from (e.g., Mon 3 Dec 1984 8:00 pm)]

The default directs the system to backup all files on the volume or device.

To backup only those files modified on or after a specific date, enter the beginning date. The time is optional. If you do not enter a time, the system backs up all files modified and/or created since 12:00 AM (midnight) of the specified day.

Use the following guidelines when making incremental backups:

- Perform a full backup whenever you increase the size of a directory.
- Files that you delete during the week are not reflected in an incremental backup.

[Suppress backup?]

The default is no; the system backs up the files you specified. To verify the integrity of the volume control structures without performing a backup, enter **y**.

[Suppress verification?]

The default is no; the system verifies the integrity of the volume control structures. To backup the files only, without verifying the integrity of the volume control structures, enter **y**.

[Archive file]

The default directs the system to create [Archive]<Sys>.nn as the default archive file name (nn represents a number the system supplies). To assign a name other than Archive to the file which the system creates, enter the name in this field.

[Delete existing archive file?]

The default is no. If you accept the default and the archive file already exists, the system displays the following when you complete the command form and press GO:

**File already exists. Delete?
(Press GO to confirm, CANCEL to deny, or FINISH to return to the Executive.)**

To automatically overwrite the existing archive file, enter **y**.

[Log file]

The default directs the system to display the log on the screen only. To write a report of the BACKUP VOLUME operation to a file, enter the name of the file you want it written in. If the log file already exists, the system automatically appends the log to it. If it does not exist, the system creates it. To send the log file directly to a printer, enter a device name (for example, [Lpt]).

[Display structures?]

The default is no; the system does not display an analysis of the volume control structures. To display a detailed analysis of the volume control structures, enter y.

[Verify write?]

The default is no; the system does not perform a physical read after each write to insure that the file(s) you are backing up are the same as the previously backed up file(s).

Note: It is probably not necessary to fill in the **[Verify write?]** field if you have verified the hard disk or diskette for bad spots using the IVARCHIVE command.

To verify each read and write operation for the file(s) that you are backing up, enter y.

BOOTSTRAP Command

Figure 3 BOOTSTRAP Command Form

Bootstrap	
File to bootstrap from	<input type="text"/>
[Sys volume or wsNNN]	

Mandatory field:

File to bootstrap from

Enter a parameter (for example, [Sys]<Sys>SysImage.sys

Optional field:

[Sys volume or wsNNN]

Specify a local volume or the master volume as the system volume. The default is your workstation volume and file name.

CHANGE VOLUME NAME Command

Figure 4 CHANGE VOLUME NAME Command Form

Change Volume Name	
Device name	<input type="text"/>
[Device password]	<input type="text"/>
[Old volume password]	
New volume name	
[New volume password]	

Mandatory fields:

Device name

Enter the name of the device that contains the volume whose name you want to change.

New volume name

Enter the new name (a maximum of 12 characters) to assign to this volume. If you want to add, change, or delete a password only for the volume, you enter the existing name and then enter parameters in the appropriate optional fields.

Optional fields:

[Device password]

The default indicates to the system that no password is assigned to the device containing the volume you want to change. If a password is assigned to the device containing the volume you want to change, enter the password in this field.

[Old volume password]

The default indicates to the system that no password is assigned to the volume you want to change.

If a password is assigned to the volume you want to change, enter the password in this field.

[New volume password]

The default directs the system to leave the new volume unprotected; no password is necessary to access it.

To change or assign a password to the volume named in the **New volume name** field, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for the password. You cannot change or assign a password to the volume currently in use.

CLUSTER STATUS Command

Figure 5 CLUSTER STATUS Command Form

Cluster Status	
[Line number (default = 0)]	
[One time display?]	

Optional fields:

**[Line number
(default = 0)]**

The default is 0 for a standard channel.

To request status information for a communications line other than the standard channel, enter the line number.

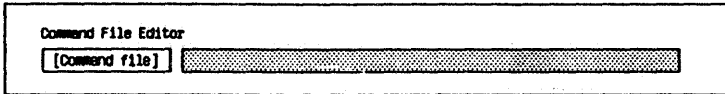
[One time display?]

The default is no; the status display remains on the screen and is updated every second.

To request a one-time status display, enter y; the status display remains on the screen, but is not updated.

COMMAND FILE EDITOR Command

Figure 6 COMMAND FILE EDITOR Command Form



The screenshot shows a rectangular window titled "Command File Editor". Inside the window, there is a small rectangular field containing the text "[Command file]". To the right of this field is a long, horizontal, shaded rectangular area, likely representing a scrollable list or a large text input field.

Mandatory field:

[Command file]

Enter the command file you want to access.

COPY Command

Figure 7 COPY Command Form

```
copy
File from [ ] [ ]
File to [ ]
[Overwrite ok?]
[Confirm each?]
```

Mandatory fields:

File from

Enter the name of the file you want to copy.

File to

Enter the name of the file to receive the copy of the file you named in the **File from** field. If the file does not exist, the system creates it.

Optional fields:

[Overwrite ok?]

If you accept the default and a file named in the **File to** field already exists, the system displays the following confirmation message when you complete the command form and press GO:

File (File name) already exists. Overwrite? (Press GO to confirm, CANCEL to deny, or FINISH to stop command.)

If you enter **n**, the system does not perform an overwrite operation.

To overwrite an existing **File to** field file, enter **y**. The system deletes the contents of the existing file and continues the copy operation.

[Confirm each?]

The default is no; the system does not prompt you to confirm each copy operation.

To receive prompts to confirm each copy operation, enter **y**.

CREATE CONFIGURATION FILE Command

Figure 8 CREATE CONFIGURATION FILE Command Form

Create Configuration File	
Configuration file name	
Device type (comm, parallel lpt, or serial ptr)	

Mandatory fields:

Configuration file name

Enter a new configuration file name to create a new file, or enter the name of an existing configuration file you want to modify.

Device type (comm, parallel lpt, or serial ptr)

Specify the type of device you want to configure:

- Enter the letter **c** for a communications device.
- Enter the letter **p** for a parallel printer (direct or spooled).
- Enter the letter **s** for a serial printer (direct or spooled).

CREATE DIRECTORY Command

Figure 9 CREATE DIRECTORY Command Form

Create Directory	
<input type="text" value="New Directory name(s)"/>	<input type="text"/>
[Protection level (default = 15)]	
[Maximum number of files (default = 75)]	
[Password for new directory]	
[Volume password]	

Mandatory field:

New directory name(s)

Enter a name for the new directory you want to create.

Optional fields:

[Protection level (default = 15)]

The default assigns an unprotected (15) protection level to all files in the directory(ies).

To assign a modify protected (5) or an access protected (0) protection level to the files in a directory, enter the appropriate number.

[Maximum number of files (default = 75)]

The default sets the maximum number of files for each directory at 75. To set the maximum file limits for the directory to a larger or smaller number, enter the number.

[Password for new directory]

The default leaves the new directory(ies) unprotected; no password is necessary to access it.

To assign a password to the directory, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for the password.

[Volume password]

The default indicates that a password is not assigned to the volume.

If the volume has an assigned password, you must enter the password to gain access to the volume.

CREATE FILE Command

Figure 10 CREATE FILE Command Form

Create File	
File name	
[Volume or Directory password]	
[File password]	
[File protection level (default = 15)]	
[Size in sectors (default = 0)]	
[Overwrite ok?]	

Mandatory field:

File name

Enter the name you want to assign to the new file.

Optional fields:

[Volume or directory password]

The default indicates to the system that no password is assigned to the volume or directory of the new file.

If a password is assigned to the volume or directory of the new file, enter the password in this field.

[File password]

The default leaves the new file unprotected; a password is not necessary to access it.

To assign a password to the new file, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for a password.

[File protection level (default = 15)]

The default sets the protection level for the file at unprotected (15).

To set the protection for the file at a level other than unprotected, enter the protection decimal value.

**[Size in sectors
(default = 0)]**

The default sets the file length to 0 sectors.

To set a size for this file other than 0 sectors, enter the number of sectors you want to assign to it.

[Overwrite ok?]

If a file with the name you entered in the **File name** field already exists, the default directs the system to prompt you for confirmation before overwriting the file's contents.

To overwrite the contents of an existing file with the same name as you entered in the **File name** field, enter **y**.

If a file with the same name as you entered in the **File name** field exists and you do not want to overwrite its contents, enter **n**. The system cancels the **CREATE FILE** command.

CREATE PARTITION Command

Figure 11 CREATE PARTITION Command Form

Create Partition	
[Memory Size (default = 200K)]	[]
[Partition name (default = Background00)]	

Optional fields:

**[Memory size
(default = 200K)]**

The default sets the partition memory size at 200KB.

To specify the memory size of the partition, enter the size in K bytes. The partition requires 1.5KB to store system data structures associated with it; include this amount in your total memory size.

**[Partition name
(default =
Background00)]**

The default names the partition Backgroundnn, where nn begins with 00. If you create more than one secondary application partition with a default partition name, the system names the first partition Background00, the second partition Background01, etc.

To specify a name for the partition, enter the name.

DEBUG FILE Command

Figure 12 DEBUG FILE Command Form

Debug File

File name

[write?]

[Image mode?]

Mandatory field:

File name Enter the run file name.

Optional fields:

[Write?] The default (no) does not allow you to modify the file.
To allow file changes, enter y.

[Image mode?] The default is no. The system interprets the file as it appears when BTOS loads it into memory.
To direct the system to interpret the data as it appears in the run file, enter y.

DELETE Command

Figure 13 DELETE Command Form

Delete

File list

[Confirm each?]

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the file you want to delete.

Optional field:

[Confirm each?]

The default for this field is no; the system does not prompt you to confirm each file you want to delete. If you want to confirm each file before the system deletes it, enter y.

DISABLE CLUSTER Command

Figure 14 DISABLE CLUSTER Command Form

Disable Cluster	
[Time interval (seconds)]	<input type="text"/>

Optional field:

**[Time interval
(seconds)]**

Specify the number of seconds you want the system to wait before disabling the cluster.

The default is 0.

DUMP Command

Figure 15 DUMP Command Form

Dump	
Input file	
[Compare file]	
[Output file]	
[File address first]	
[File address limit]	
[Continue on differences?]	

Mandatory field:

Input file

Enter a file name (for example, [Sys]<Acctg>Month).

Optional fields:

[Compare file]

The default is no comparison; the system displays only the input file. To compare the input file with another file, enter the other file name. The system limits the display to the file addresses range specified in the **[File address first]** and **[File address limit]** fields.

At the end of the comparison, the system displays either the message, **Differences encountered**, or the message, **No differences encountered**.

[Output file]

The default directs the system to only display the comparison; the comparison is not saved. To write the comparison to a file, enter the file name. If the file exists, the system discards the contents of this file and saves the comparison in it. If the output file does not exist, the system creates it.

**[File address
first]**

The default (0) directs the system to display a comparison starting at the beginning of the file.

To specify a beginning file address for the display or comparison, enter the hexadecimal number of the file address. The final h of the hexadecimal number is unnecessary.

**[File address
limit]**

The default is the file end.

To specify an ending file address for the display or comparison, enter the hexadecimal number of the file address. If the value you enter is greater than the end of the file, the limit is the end of the file.

**[Continue on
differences?]**

The default is no. When you use the **DUMP** command in a submit file, the system halts the submit execution.

To continue execution if the system finds differences while executing a submit file, enter y.

EDIT Command

Figure 16 EDIT Command Form

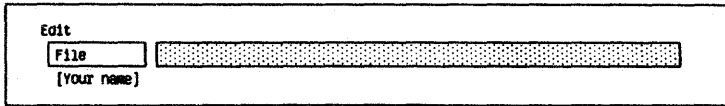


Diagram illustrating the EDIT Command Form. The form consists of a rectangular box. At the top left, the word "Edit" is displayed. Below "Edit" is a small rectangular field labeled "File" containing the text "[Your name]". To the right of this field is a long, shaded rectangular field for entering a file name.

Mandatory field:

File

Enter the name of a file you want to edit.

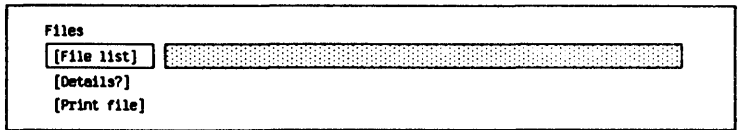
Optional field:

[Your name]

The default is xxxx.ts where xxxx is the logged-on user name. If you want to use a prefix for the .ts file other than the logged-on user name, you enter the name in this field. If there is no logged-on user and you leave this field blank, the default is .ts.

FILES Command

Figure 17 FILES Command Form



Files

[File list] [Details?]
[Print file]

Optional fields:

[File list]

The default is the asterisk wild card character. It directs the system to display the file names in the directory of the current path.

To display information about specific files or files in a directory other than that of the current path, enter the file name(s) or complete file specification. You can use the wild card character in this field.

[Details?]

The default (no) directs the system to display the file name(s) only.

To display details about the file(s), enter **y**.

[Print file]

If you accept the default, the system does not store or print the **FILES** information; it appears on the screen only.

To store the information in a file from which you can later display or print the information, enter a file name for the storage file.

To send the information directly to a device such as a printer, enter an appropriate device name (for example, [Lpt]).

FLOPPY COPY Command

Figure 18 FLOPPY COPY Command Form

Floppy Copy	
[Number of copies]	
[Overwrite OK?]	
[Dual floppy?]	
[Suppress verify?]	
[Device name(s)]	
[Volume 1 password]	
[Volume 2 password]	

Optional fields:

[Number of copies]

The default is unlimited copies. To specify the number of copies you want to make from each master diskette, enter the number.

[Overwrite ok?]

If you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system prompts you to overwrite any existing data on the diskette used for the copy.

To overwrite existing data on the diskette used for the copy, enter **y**.

[Dual floppy?]

The default is no for workstations with a single floppy disk drive.

If your workstation has dual floppy disk drives and one or more hard disk drives, enter **y**. The system makes the copy with the master diskette in floppy disk drive [f0] and the duplicate diskette in [f1].

-
- [Suppress verify?]** The default (no) directs the system to reread the information on the diskettes and to verify it is correct.
- If you do not want the system to reread the master and duplicate diskettes to verify no errors occurred during the copy operation, enter y.
- [Device name(s)]** The default is [f0] (lefthand drive) [f1] (right hand drive). You accept this value unless you have a customized operating system with different disk drive names.
- If you have a customized operating system with disk drive names other than [f0] (lefthand drive) and [f1] (righthand drive), enter the device names in this field.
- [Volume 1 password]** The default indicates that the source diskette from which you are copying does not have a password.
- If you want to password protect your source diskette, enter a password in this field.
- [Volume 2 password]** The default indicates that the destination diskette will not be password-protected.
- If you want to password protect your destination diskette, enter a password in this field.

FORMAT Command

Figure 19 FORMAT Command Form

Format	
File list	
[Print to]	
[Confirm each?]	
[Title]	
[First page to format]	
[Last page to format]	
[Suppress page numbers?]	
[Suppress date?]	
[Suppress time?]	
[Double-space?]	
[Left margin (default 10 spaces)]	
[Text width (default 65 spaces)]	
[Page length (default 66 lines)]	
[Top margin (default 6 lines)]	
[Bottom margin (default 6 lines)]	
[Tab width (default 8 spaces)]	
[Suppress page ejects between files?]	

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the file specification, file list, or at-file name for the file you want to format.

Optional fields:

[Print to]

The default directs the system to print the formatted file on the spooled printer [Spl].

To direct the printing to a printer other than the spooled printer enter one of the following:

- the device name of a local printer for direct printing
- the name of a Scheduling queue
- the name of the file in which you want the system to write the formatted image of the input file. Do not enclose this name in brackets.

-
- [Confirm each?]** The default is no; the system does not prompt you for confirmation before formatting the file.
To receive confirmation prompts before the system formats each file, enter **y**.
- [Title]** The default directs the system to print the file name as the title.
To specify a title for the top of each page of the file, enter the title.
- [First page to format]** The default is page one of the file.
To specify the first page you want formatted, enter the number of the page.
- [Last page to format]** The default is the last page of the file.
To specify the last page you want formatted, enter the number of the page.
- [Suppress page numbers?]** The default is no; the system inserts page numbers at the top of each page of the file.
To suppress the printing of page numbers at the top of each page of the file, enter **y**.
- [Suppress date?]** The default is no; the system inserts the date at the top of each page of the file.
To suppress the printing of the date at the top of each page of the file, enter **y**.
- [Suppress time?]** The default is no; the system inserts the time at the top of each page of the file.
To suppress the printing of the time at the top of each page of the file, enter **y**.

-
- [Double-space?]** The default is no; the system single spaces the lines of the file text.
To specify double-spacing of the lines of the file text, enter `y`.
- [Left margin (default 10 spaces)]** The default sets a left margin of 10 spaces on the printed page.
To set the size of the left margin, enter the number of spaces for this margin.
- [Text width (default 65 spaces)]** The default sets the text width at 65 spaces.
To set the text width for the file, enter the number of spaces you want it to occupy.
- [Page length (default 66 lines)]** The default sets the page length at 66 lines.
To set the page length, enter the number of lines you want per page, including the top and bottom margins.
- [Top margin (default 6 lines)]** The default leaves six blank lines for the margin at the top of each page.
To specify the size of the margin at the top of each page, enter the number of blank lines to allow for the margin.
- [Bottom margin (default 6 lines)]** The default leaves six blank lines for the margin at the bottom of each page.
To specify the size of the margin at the bottom of each page, enter the number of blank lines to allow for the margin.
- [Tab width (default 8 spaces)]** The default sets eight spaces between tab stops.
To set tab stops, enter the number of spaces to allow between them.

**[Suppress page ejects
between files?]**

The default is no; the system starts a new page for each file. To print the files as continuous text, enter **y**.

INSTALL PROTECTED MODE Command

Figure 20 INSTALL PROTECTED MODE Command Form

Install Protected Mode

[Maximum number of protected processes]	

[Maximum number of concurrent protected mode messages]

[Maximum number of Mover Server segments]

Optional field:

It is not necessary to enter any values unless you have a configuration of protected mode programs that exceed the default resource allocations.

[Maximum number of protected processes]

The default value for this field is 10 protected processes.

[Maximum number of concurrent protected mode messages]

The default value for this field is 100 small protected mode messages and 25 large protected mode messages.

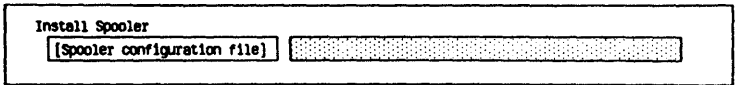
[Maximum number of Mover Server segments]

The default value for this field is 200 mover server segments.

See the *BTOS Protected Mode Operating System Server (PMOSS) Installation Guide* for more information.

INSTALL SPOOLER Command

Figure 21 INSTALL SPOOLER Command Form



Install Spooler

[Spooler configuration file]

Optional field:

**[Spooler
configuration file]**

Enter the name of the custom
Spooler Configuration file.

INSTALL TELEPHONE SERVER Command

Figure 22 INSTALL TELEPHONE SERVER Command Form

Install Telephone Server	
[Configuration file]	

Optional field:

[Configuration file]

If this field is left blank, the default configuration file, [sys]<sys>TmConfig.sys. is used to invoke the Telephone Server.

If you enter a valid configuration file in this field, the information is used by the Telephone Server system service for the generation of dial characters, ringing, etc.

See the *BTOS Voice Services Programming Reference Manual* for more information.

IVOLUME Command

Figure 23 IVOLUME Command Form

IVolume	
Device name	
[Device password]	
Volume name	
[Volume password]	
[System Image (default = 0)]	
[Log file (default = 0)]	
[Crash file (default = 0)]	
[Max. directories]	
[Max. files on volume]	
[Primary file headers only?]	
[Max. files in Sys Directory]	
[Sys Directory password]	
[Write protect Sys Directory?]	
[Suppress format of medium?]	
[Surface tests]	
[Debug?]	
[Log file]	
[Extended floppy tracks?]	
[Hard disk type code (default = A)]	
[Use ECC format?]	
[Bad spots (See Doc.)]	

Mandatory fields:

Device name

Enter the name of the device that contains the disk you want to format.

Volume name

Enter a name (a maximum of 12 characters) to identify the volume. This name must not duplicate any other volume or device name.

Optional fields:

[Device password]

The default leaves unprotected the device that contains the disk you are initializing; no password is necessary to access it.

To assign a password to the device, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for the password.

[Volume password]

The default leaves the volume unprotected. No password is necessary to access it, and none of its directories or files can have passwords.

To assign a password to this volume, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for the password.

**[System Image
(default = 0)]**

The default allocates 0 sectors for the system image.

To initialize a nonsystem disk, accept the default.

To initialize a system disk with a standard system image, enter 512.

To initialize a system disk with a nonstandard system image, you must enter the number of sectors required for the system run file.

For an expanded system, allow enough sectors to support another BTOS run file. You cannot expand the number of sectors later without reinitializing the disk.

**[Log file
(default = 0)]**

The default directs the system to allocate 0 sectors for the log file.

The system writes log entries to the system disk only. If this volume does not contain a system image, accept the default.

To specify the size of the log file, enter the number of sectors to allocate for it (2 is recommended). If the log file overwrites existing entries before it is convenient to print, enter a larger number in this field.

**[Crash file
(default = 0)]**

After a system crash, bootstrapping dumps the entire memory contents into a Crash Dump file which you specify. This file helps determine the cause of the crash.

The default directs the system to allocate no sectors for the Crash Dump file.

To create a Crash Dump file, enter two sectors for each 1KB of memory you want to dump.

**[Max.
directories]**

The default directs the system to set the maximum number of directories for this volume, according to the volume size. To specify the maximum number of directories, enter the number.

**[Max. files on
volume]**

The default sets the maximum number of files for this volume, according to the volume size.

To specify the maximum number of files, enter the number.

**[Primary file
headers only?]**

The default (no) directs the system to allocate space for both primary and secondary File Header Blocks.

To conserve disk space, enter y to allocate space for a primary File Header Block only.

**[Max. files in
Sys Directory]**

The default directs the system to set the maximum number of files in the <Sys> directory, according to the volume size.

To specify the maximum number of files, enter the number. Allow for more files than needed; file system performance degrades if the directory exceeds 80% capacity. Remember that the system files reside in the <Sys> directory.

**[Sys Directory
password]**

The default leaves the files in the <Sys> directory unprotected; no password is necessary to access it. To assign a password to the <Sys> directory, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) you want to use for the password.

**[Write protect
Sys Directory?]**

The default is no; the system does not set the protection level of the files in the <Sys> directory to modify protected.

To set the default file protection level of the files in the <Sys> directory to modify protected, enter **y**. You must have specified previously both a volume and a <Sys> directory password.

**[Suppress format
of medium?]**

The default (no) does not reduce the time required to reinitialize a previously formatted volume. You should accept the default if you are initializing a new disk.

To reduce the time required to reinitialize a medium that was previously a formatted volume, enter **y**.

[Surface tests]

A surface test writes and reads each sector on the disk to ensure that it is defect-free.

You should run surface tests the first time you initialize floppy diskettes. Do not use any floppy diskettes that have surface errors.

The default values are 1 test for floppy diskettes, 1 for initialized hard disks, and 8 for uninitialized hard disks.

If you want more tests than the default, enter the number you want.

-
- [Debug?]** The default is no; the system does not display debugging information.
To display debugging information for system programming, enter *y*.
- [Log file]** The log file receives a report of the IVOLUME operation. If this file does not exist, the system creates it; if it exists, the system automatically appends the log to it. The default directs the system to display the log only on the screen. To receive a printed log of the volume initialization, enter the name of the file that you want to receive this information.
- [Extended floppy tracks?]** The default (no) directs the system to create a system diagnostic file on the innermost (extended) six tracks of a floppy diskette.
To use these innermost tracks for storage, enter *y*.
- [Hard disk type code (default = A)]** This field applies only to the initialization of B 26, B 27, B 28, and B 38 hard disk drives. If you are reinitializing a hard disk drive, no entry is required in this field.
Refer to *Managing Data in the BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide* for a list of the parameters of available types of hard disk drives.

[Use ECC format?]

If the field is left blank, the system uses the existing CRC or ECC format. If the controller supports ECC and there is no previous format information on the disk drive, IVOLUME selects the ECC format.

If you enter y, BTOS uses ECC when formatting and writing to the disk. If the controller does not support the ECC capability or if the current OS is not at least revision 8.0, BTOS uses the existing CRC format.

Note: If the controller supports ECC, drives larger than 40Mb's must use ECC. The error message, *Drive this size must be formatted with ECC*, displays if the capacity is greater.

[Bad spots (See Doc.)]

This field applies only to hard disk drives. Each drive comes with a report of bad spots. Locate and read the media defect report that came with your system.

The default indicates to IVOLUME that no bad spots exist on the disk.

LCOPY Command

Figure 24 LCOPY Command Form

LCopy	
<input type="text" value="File list"/>	<input type="text"/>
[File prefix(es) from]	
[File prefix(es) to]	
[File suffix(es)]	
[Overwrite OK?]	
[Confirm each?]	
[Continue on error?]	
[Verify copy?]	

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the file you want to copy.

Optional fields:

[File prefix(es) from]

The default directs the system to use the volume, directory, and file prefix (if any) of the current path as the file-from prefix.

To add a prefix(es) to the name(s) you entered in the **File list** field, enter the characters you want to use as a prefix.

[File prefix(es) to]

The default directs the system to use the volume, directory, and file prefix (if any) of the current path as the file-to prefix.

To add a prefix(es) to the name(s) you entered in the **File list** field, enter the characters you want to use as a prefix.

If you made only one entry in the **[File prefix(es) from]** field, the system copies each file with that prefix in the **File from** field to a new file with the prefixes specified in this field.

If you did not make an entry in the **[File prefix(es) from]** field, the system copies each file of the current path listed in the **File from** field to a new file with the prefixes specified in this field.

[File suffix(es)]

The default directs the system to use the existing file suffixes (if any).

To apply a suffix to the source and destination file specification, enter the characters to use as a suffix.

[Overwrite OK?]

If the destination file already exists and you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system prompts you for confirmation before it overwrites the existing file.

To direct the system to overwrite the destination file if it already exists, enter **y**.

[Confirm each?]

If you accept the default or enter **n**, the system does not prompt you for confirmation of each copy operation.

To receive confirmation prompts for each copy operation, enter **y**.

[Continue on error?]

If you accept the default, **LCOPY** stops when it encounters an error and the system prompts you for confirmation to continue.

To have the system report errors and continue, enter **y**.

To have **LCOPY** stop when it encounters an error, enter **n**.


[Verify copy?]

The default is no; the system does not verify that the copies are correct.

To have the system verify that the copies are correct by reading the source and destination files and comparing them, enter y.

LIST Command

Figure 25 LIST Command Form



The diagram shows a rectangular box representing the command form. Inside the box, the word "List" is positioned at the top left. Below it, there is a small rectangular field containing the text "[File list]". To the right of this field is a long, horizontal rectangular area filled with a stippled or shaded pattern, representing the input field for the command.

Optional field:

[File list]

If you accept the default by leaving the field blank, the system lists the files in the directory of the current path.

To list files in other volumes or directories, enter the file specification(s).

LOGIN Command

Figure 26 LOGIN Command Form

Login	
[Volume]	<input type="text"/>
[Directory]	<input type="text"/>
[Default file prefix]	<input type="text"/>
[Password]	<input type="text"/>
[Node]	<input type="text"/>

Optional fields:

[Volume]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in volume as the volume name.

To change the volume name, enter the name of the volume you want for the path. You need not enclose your entry in square brackets.

[Directory]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in directory as the directory name.

To change the directory name, enter the name of the directory you want for the path. You need not enclose your entry in angle brackets.

[Default file prefix]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in default file prefix (if any).

To assign a default file prefix name for use as part of a filename in calling up a file, enter a name ending with a right angle bracket, for example, mgr>.

To remove an assigned default file prefix from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

[Password]

The default directs the system to use the password you assigned (if any) when you signed onto the system.

If the directory has an assigned password, enter its volume or directory password to gain access to the directory.

To remove an assigned password from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

[Node]

This field applies only to workstations with B-NET (network systems).

If you accept the default, the system uses the currently logged-in node (if any).

To assign or change a node name, enter the appropriate name. You do not need to enclose the name in braces.

To remove a node name from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

MAINTAIN FILE Command

Figure 27 MAINTAIN FILE Command Form

Maintain File	
<input type="text" value="Input files"/>	<input type="text"/>
[Output files]	
[Log file]	
[Remove deleted records?]	
[Suppress confirmation?]	

Mandatory field:

Input files Enter one or more data files.

Optional fields:

- [Output files]** The default varies depending on your input files: If all files are readable using DAM, the output file is a DAM file; otherwise the output file is an RSAM file. If an output file exists, the system overwrites the file.
To change the default, enter a file name.
- [Log file]** The default directs the system to only display the log. To direct the system to save the log, specify a file name. You can then print the log by printing that file.
- [Remove deleted records?]** The default value is no. If the output file is an RSAM file, the system ignores deleted and malformed records. If the output file is a DAM file, the system places deleted and malformed records in the output file.
To override the default for a DAM file, enter y in this field.

**[Suppress
confirmation?]**

The default value is no. When a malformed record appears in the input file, the system displays a message specifying its file address and length.

To override the default, enter **y** in this field.

MAKE TRANSLATION FILE Command

Figure 28 MAKE TRANSLATION FILE Command Form

Make Translation File	
Source file name	<input type="text"/>
Translation file name	<input type="text"/>

Mandatory fields:

Source file name

Enter the name of the source file you want to convert into a Translation file.

Translation file name

Enter a name for the Translation file.

MERGE Command

Figure 29 MERGE Command Form

Merge	
Input file	
Output files	
Keys	
[Log file]	
[Suppress confirmation?]	

Mandatory fields:

- Input file** Enter the name(s) of the file(s) you want to merge.
- Output files** Enter the name(s) of the file(s) to which you want the output written.
- Keys** This field specifies how the sort keys are embedded within each record.

Optional fields:

- [Log file]** Specifies the file name to which the status report and the merge statistics are written.
- [Suppress confirmation?]** If you enter **y**, the MERGE operation skips any corrupt input records and searches for the next valid record.
If you enter **n**, the MERGE operation skips any corrupt input records and displays a message inquiring if you want to continue or terminate the MERGE operation.

For more information, refer to the *BTOS Sort/Merge Operations Reference Manual*.

NEW COMMAND Command

Figure 30 NEW COMMAND Command Form

New Command	
Command name	<input type="text"/>
Run file	<input type="text"/>
[Field names]	
[Description]	
[Overwrite OK?]	
[Case (default = 00)]	
[Command file]	

Mandatory fields:

- Command name** Enter the new command name.
- Run file** Enter the complete run file name ([VolName]<DirName> FileName) or, if the command is an Executive Intrinsic Command, enter the appropriate symbol (refer to Adding Executive Commands in the *BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide*).

Optional fields:

- [Field names]** The default is no field names. To specify parameter fields, enter the name of each field. Enclose each field name in single quotation marks.
- [Description]** The default is no HELP description. To specify a HELP description, enter a description enclosed in single quotation marks.
- [Overwrite OK?]** The default (y) directs the system to prompt you for confirmation before overwriting an existing command.

If you enter **n**, and the command already exists, the system cancels the new command.

[Case (default = 00)]

Case values specify which command called the run file when more than one path of execution exists within the run file. (The run file queries the case value.) The default is 00.

Enter the case value (if necessary). Enclose the case value in single quotation marks.

[Command file]

The default directs the system to add this command to the command file currently in use.

To add this command to a different command file, enter the name of the command file.

PATH Command

Figure 31 PATH Command Form

Path	
[Volume]	
[Directory]	
[Default file prefix]	
[Password]	
[Mode]	

Optional fields:

[Volume]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in volume as the volume name.

To change the volume name, enter the name of the volume you want for the path. You do not need to enclose your entry in square brackets.

[Directory]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in directory as the directory name.

To change the directory name, enter the name of the directory you want for the path. You do not need to enclose the name in angle brackets.

[Default file prefix]

The default directs the system to use the currently logged-in default file prefix (if any).

To assign a default file prefix name for use as part of a filename in calling up a file, enter a name ending with a right angle bracket, for example, mgr>.

To remove an assigned default file prefix from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

[Password]

The default directs the system to use the password you assigned (if any) when you signed onto the system.

If the directory has an assigned password, enter its volume or directory password to gain access to the directory.

To remove an assigned password from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

[Node]

This field applies only to workstations with B-NET (network systems).

If you accept the default, the system uses the currently logged-in node (if any).

To specify a node name, enter the appropriate name. You do not need to enclose the name in braces.

To remove a node name from the path, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

PLAYBACK Command

Figure 32 PLAYBACK Command Form

Playback

File

Mandatory field:

File

Enter the name of a file.

PLOG Command

Figure 33 PLOG Command Form

PLOG	
[Error type (Cr, B, In, D, Cl, Is)]	
[Print to]	
[Volume name]	
[After Date/Time]	

Optional fields:

[Error type (Cr, B, In, D, Cl, Is)]

The default directs the system to display all entries in the log file.

To specify the type(s) of errors you want the system to display, enter one of the following codes:

Error Code	Code
system crashes	Cr
system boot errors	B
system initialization errors	In
disk errors	D
cluster communication errors	Cl
ISAM errors	Is

[Print to]

The default directs the system to display the log file on the screen.

To write the log to a file or print it, enter the name of the destination file or the printer device name.

[Volume name]

The default directs the system to display the log file for the current [Sys] volume.

To specify the volume of the log file, enter the volume name.

[After date/time]

The default directs the system to display all the log file entries after the earliest date and time recorded in the file.

To display log file entries after a particular date/time, enter the starting date/time.

PRINT Command

Figure 34 PRINT Command Form

Print	
<input type="text" value="File list"/>	<input type="text"/>
[Queue name (default = SPL)]	
[Number of copies]	
[Delete after printing?]	
[Special forms name]	
[Print wheel name]	
[Printing mode]	
[Align form?]	
[After date/time]	
[Security mode?]	
[Priority]	
[Confirm each?]	

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the file you want to print.

Optional fields:

**[Queue name
(default = SPL)]**

The default directs the system to use [Spl] as the scheduling queue.

To specify the scheduling queue that contains the queue entry generated by this print request, enter the queue name. The name must match a queue name defined for the system.

[Number of copies]

The default directs the system to print one copy.

To specify the number of copies of the file to print, enter the number.

**[Delete after
printing?]**

If you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system does not delete the file(s) after printing it.

To direct the system to delete the file(s) after printing it, enter **y**.

[Special forms name]

If you accept the default, the printer does not pause before printing to load special paper.

To use special paper to print the file, enter the name (a maximum of 12 characters) of the paper. The printer pauses before printing so that you can load this paper.

[Print wheel name]

The default does not specify a particular print wheel.

To use a specific print wheel, enter the name (a maximum of 12 characters) of the print wheel. The printer pauses before printing so you can install the print wheel.

[Printing mode]

The default is the ASCII mode.

To specify the Plotter mode, enter the letter **p**.

To specify the Binary mode, enter the letter **b**.

[Align form?]

The default is no; the printer does not pause for forms alignment.

To direct the printer to pause after printing the first page so that you can align the paper, enter **y**.

[After date/time]

The default directs the system to print the file as soon as possible.

To specify the earliest date/time for the system to print the file, enter the date/time in this format:

Mon Jun 3 1985 8:00 pm

[Security mode?]

The default is no; the printer does not pause for a password entry before printing the file(s).

To direct the printer to pause for a password entry before printing the file, enter **y**.

[Priority]

Scheduling queue priorities are 0-9, with 0 as the highest.

The default sets the priority at 5.

To assign the file a priority in the Scheduling queue, enter the priority number.


[Confirm each?]

The default is no; the system prints the file(s) without prompting you for confirmation.

To receive prompts to confirm the printing of the file(s), enter **y**.

RECORD Command

Figure 35 RECORD Command Form



The figure shows a rectangular form with a border. At the top left, the word "Record" is written. Below it, there is a small rectangular box containing the text "File to record on". To the right of this box is a long, horizontal rectangular area filled with a stippled or dotted pattern, representing a text input field.

Mandatory field:

File to record on

Enter the file name that specifies the file containing the commands you are recording.

REMOVE COMMAND Command

Figure 36 REMOVE COMMAND Command Form

Remove Command

Command name

[Command file]

Mandatory field:

Command name

Enter the full name of the command you want to remove or its unique abbreviation.

Optional field:

[Command file]

If you accept the default by leaving this field blank, the system removes the command from the command file currently in use.

To remove a command from a command file not currently in use, enter the file specification for the command file in this field.

REMOVE DIRECTORY Command

Figure 37 REMOVE DIRECTORY Command Form

Remove Directory	
Old directory name(s)	
[Volume or directory password]	
[Delete all files in directory?]	
[Confirm each while deleting?]	

Mandatory field:

Old directory name(s) Enter the name of the directory you want to delete.

Optional fields:

[Volume or directory password] The default indicates that a password is not assigned to the directory(ies) or its volume(s).
If the directory or its volume has a password, enter the password in this field.

[Delete all files in directory?] The default is no; the system does not delete any files in any directories.

To delete all the files in all the directories listed in the **Old directory name(s)** field, enter y.

[Confirm each while deleting?] The default is no; the system does not prompt you to confirm the deletion of each file.

To receive a prompt to confirm the deletion of each file in each directory, enter y.

RENAME Command

Figure 38 RENAME Command Form

Rename	
Old file name	<input type="text"/>
New file name	<input type="text"/>
[Overwrite ok?]	
[Confirm each?]	

Mandatory fields:

Old file name

Enter the name of the file you want to change.

New file name

Enter the new name for the file.

Optional fields:

[Overwrite ok?]

The default is no entry. If you accept the default and the name you enter in the **New file name** field already exists, the system displays the following when you complete the command form and press GO:

**File [File name] already exists
Overwrite?
(Press GO to confirm, CANCEL to deny, or FINISH to stop command.)**

If you enter **n** in this field, the system does not perform an overwrite operation.

To assign the name entered in the **New file name** field to the file in the **Old file name** field, enter **y**. If a file with the **New file name** parameter already exists, the system overwrites that file and assigns the **New file name** parameter to the **Old file name** file.

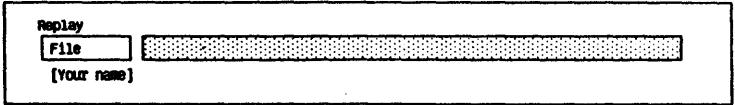
[Confirm each?]

The default is no; the system does not prompt you to confirm each RENAME operation.

To receive prompts to confirm each rename operation, enter **y**.

REPLAY Command

Figure 39 REPLAY Command Form



The diagram shows a rectangular box representing the REPLAY command form. At the top left, the word "Replay" is written. Below it, there is a small rectangular field labeled "File" with the text "[Your name]" underneath it. To the right of this field is a long, shaded rectangular area representing a text input field.

Mandatory field:

File

Enter the same name of the file you created or edited with the **EDIT** command, or the name of a file in which you want to save the replay session.

Optional field:

[Your name]

If you accept the default, the system uses the typescript file `.ts` if no user name was logged on when you activated the Editor, or the default `user.ts` file if a user name was logged on.

RESTORE Command

Figure 40 RESTORE Command Form

Restore	
[Archive File]	
[File list from]	
[File list to]	
[Overwrite ok?]	
[Confirm each?]	
[Sequence number]	
[Merge with existing file?]	
[List files only?]	
[Log file]	

Optional fields:

[Archive File]

The default is the file name, [Archive]<Sys>.01.

To specify an archive file created with **BACKUP VOLUME** or **SELECTIVE BACKUP** that has a name other than Archive, enter the file name.

[File list from]

If you accept the default, the system restores all the files on the archive file.

To specify a list of files you want to restore, enter the file names in the following format:

<DirName>FileName. Do not use volume names.

[File list to]

If you accept the default, the system restores the files to the directory and file they were in when they were archived, but places them in the currently logged-in volume.

-
- To restore the files to a new file destination, enter the new file name(s) in the following form:
[VolName]<DirName>FileName
The volume and directory names are optional. If you enter only a file name, the system restores the files to the currently logged-in volume.
- [Overwrite ok?]** If you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system prompts you for confirmation before it overwrites any existing file of the same name.
To overwrite any existing file of the same name before restoring a new one, enter **y**.
- [Confirm each?]** If you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system does not prompt you for confirmation before restoring each file.
To receive prompts for confirmation before restoring each file, enter **y**.
- [Sequence number]** The default is 1 (the first volume of the archive file).
To specify the volume you want to begin the RESTORE operation with, enter the sequence number of the volume.
- [Merge with existing file?]** If you accept the default (no entry) or enter **n**, the system overwrites the sectors of the target file with zeros when it detects any input/output errors on the archive file.
To bypass overwriting sectors of the target file when the system detects input/output errors on corresponding sectors of the archive file, enter **y**.

[List files only?]

The default is no; the system restores the files indicated.

To list the files on the archive file only, not restore them, enter y.

[Log file]

If you accept the default, the system displays the log on the screen only.

To write a report of the RESTORE operation to a file, enter the name you want to use for the file.

If a log file currently exists, the system appends the log to it. If a log file does not exist, the system creates one with the name you specify here.

To send the log file directly to a printer, enter a device name (for example, {Lpt}).

RUN Command

Figure 41 RUN Command Form

The screenshot shows a window titled "Run" with a shaded header bar. Below the header, there is a list of input fields: "Run file" (with a dotted background), "[Case]", "[Command]", "[Parameter 1]", "[Parameter 2]", "[Parameter 3]", a vertical ellipsis, and "[Parameter 16]".

Mandatory field:

Run file Enter a run file name.

Optional fields:

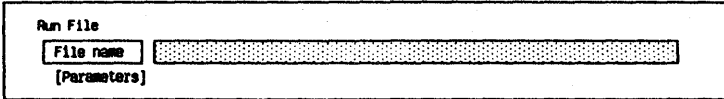
[Case] The default is 00.
 To change the default, you enter a two-digit case value (a string to identify the command if more than one command can call the run file).

[Command] The default is no command name.
 To specify a command name, you enter it in this field.

[Parameter 1] The default is none.
 .
 .
[Parameter 16] You enter parameters for the first command form field here in order (up to16).

RUN FILE Command

Figure 42 RUN FILE Command Form



The diagram shows a rectangular box representing the command form. At the top left, the text "Run File" is displayed. Below it, there are two input fields: a smaller one labeled "File name" and a larger one with a stippled background labeled "[Parameters]".

Mandatory field:

File name Enter a run file name.

Optional field:

[Parameters] The default is no parameter. To specify parameters, enter them in this field.

SCREEN SETUP Command

Figure 43 SCREEN SETUP Command Form

Screen Setup	
[Reverse video?]	
[Large characters?]	
[Screen length (default = full screen)]	
[Supress character attributes?]	
[Supress pause between pages?]	
[Color (e.g., Green)]	
[Screen timeout (in minutes)]	

Optional fields:

[Reverse video?]

The default is no; the system displays light characters on a dark background.

To display dark characters on a light background, enter **y**.

[Large characters?]

This field applies only to B 22 and B 27 workstations, which have wide screen capabilities.

The default is no; the system sets the screen width at 132 columns.

To set the screen width at 80 columns, enter **y**.

[Screen length (default = full screen)]

The default sets the screen length at full screen.

To specify the screen length, enter the desired length in number of lines.

[Suppress character attributes?]

The default is no; the system does not suppress character attributes and the command form parameter fields remain in reverse video.

To suppress character attributes and eliminate the reverse video highlight from command form parameter fields, enter **y**.

**[Suppress pause
between pages?]**

The default is no; the system prompts you to press the NEXT PAGE key before scrolling any information off the screen.

To suppress a pause between pages displayed on the screen, enter y.

**[Color (e.g.,
Green)]**

This field applies to color workstations only.

The system sets this parameter to the color you specified most recently.

To specify a color other than green, enter the name of the color.

**[Screen timeout
(in minutes)]**

The default does not use the screen timeout feature; the screen remains on as long as the workstation is on.

To use the screen timeout feature, enter the number of minutes delay after an entry before the system turns off the screen.

SELECTIVE BACKUP Command

Figure 44 SELECTIVE BACKUP Command Form

Selective Backup	
<input type="text" value="File list"/>	<input type="text"/>
[Incremental from (e.g., Mon Jun 1 1981 8:00 pm)]	
[Confirm each?]	
[Archive file]	
[Delete existing archive file?]	
[Log file]	
[Verify write?]	

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the files you want to backup.

Optional fields:

**[Incremental from
(e.g., Mon Jun 1
1981 8:00 pm)]**

The default directs the system to backup all files.

To backup files modified on or before a specific date, enter the date. The time is optional. If you do not specify a time, the system backs up all files from 12:00 AM (midnight) of the specified day.

[Confirm each?]

The default is no; the system backs up the files without individual confirmation.

To receive confirmation prompts before the system copies a file, enter y.

[Archive file]

If you accept the default, the system creates an archive file named [Archive]<Sys>.nn, where nn represents a number that the system supplies.

To assign a name other than Archive to this file, enter the name you want to use. You must also specify a directory name so that adding a sequence number produces a valid file specification. For example, you specify [XYZ]<Sys> to get [XYZ]<Sys>.01, [XYZ]<Sys>.02, etc., or [XYZ]<Sys>ABC to get [XYZ]<Sys>ABC.01, [XYZ]<Sys>ABC.02, etc.

[Delete existing archive file?]

If you accept the default (no entry) or enter n and the archive file already exists, the system displays the following prompt:

**File already exists. Delete?
(Press GO to confirm, CANCEL to deny, or FINISH to return to the Executive.)**

To automatically overwrite the existing archive file, enter y.

[Log file]

The default directs the system to display the log on the screen only.

To write a report of the backup operation to a file, enter the file name (for example, BackupLog).

If the file already exists, the system appends the log to it; if it does not exist, the system creates it.

To send the log file directly to a printer, enter a device name (for example, [Lpt]).

[Verify write?]

The default is no; the system does not perform a physical read after each write to insure that the file(s) you are backing up are the same as the previously backed up file(s).

Note: It is probably not necessary to fill in the **[Verify write?]** field if you have verified the hard disk or diskette for bad spots using the **IVARCHIVE** command.

To automatically verify each read and write operation for the file(s) that you are backing up, enter **y**.

SET DIRECTORY PROTECTION Command

Figure 45 SET DIRECTORY PROTECTION Command Form

Set Directory Protection	
Directory name (e.g., sys)	<input type="text"/>
[Volume or directory password]	<input type="text"/>
[New protection level (e.g., 15)]	<input type="text"/>
[New password]	<input type="text"/>

Mandatory field:

Directory name Enter the name of the existing directory whose protection you want to change.

Optional fields:

[Volume or directory password] The default indicates that this directory and its volume currently do not have passwords.
If this directory currently has a password, enter it or its volume password in this field.

[New protection level (e.g., 15)] The default is no change.
To change the existing default file protection level for this directory, enter the decimal value for the new protection level.

[New password] The default is no change to the current password status.
To add or change a password, enter the word or characters (a maximum of 12) that you want to use for the password.
To delete an existing directory password, enter '' (two single quotation marks with no space between) in this field.

SET FILE PREFIX Command

Figure 46 SET FILE PREFIX Command Form

Set File Prefix
<input type="text" value="Default file prefix"/>

Mandatory field:

Default file prefix

Enter the name of the file prefix you want the system to use as a default.

SET PROTECTION Command

Figure 47 SET PROTECTION Command Form

Set Protection	
File list	
New protection level (e.g., 15)	
[New password]	
[Confirm each?]	

Mandatory fields:

File list

Enter the name of the file or list of files you want to protect. If the file is in a volume or directory other than that of the current path, you must enter a full file specification.

New protection level (e.g., 15)

Enter the decimal value of the protection level you want to assign to the file(s).

Optional fields:

[New password]

If you accept the default, the system does not assign a password to the file(s).

To assign a new password to the file(s), enter a word or characters (a maximum of 12) that you want to use for a password.

If you entered a protection level that requires a password in the **New protection level** field, you must enter a parameter in this field.

[Confirm each?]

If you accept the default (no), the system does not prompt you for confirmation before setting the protection level of each file.

To receive confirmation prompts before a protection level is set for each file, enter **y**.

SET TIME Command

Figure 48 SET TIME Command Form

Set Time
Date/Time (e.g., Mon Jun 1, 1981 8:00 pm) <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>

Mandatory field:

Date/Time

You should use the following guidelines when you enter a parameter in this field:

Day of week Enter the current day.

Month Enter the current month.

Day of Month Enter a number between 1 and 31.

Year Enter the current year.

Abbreviated Form You can enter the current Month, day, and year combined in an abbreviated form (for example, 6/4/85 for June 4, 1985).

Time Enter the current hour, minute, and, optionally, time qualifier in the format: 7:00 AM.
You can use the 24-hour notation of two digits to specify the hour (for example, 14:22).

SOFTWARE INSTALLATION Command

Figure 49 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION Command Form

Software Installation

[Cmd file]

[Files to]

[Install file]

Optional fields:

[Cmd File]

The default is the standard system command file,
[Sys]<Sys>Sys.cmds.

To specify a different command file, enter the file name or complete file specification.

[Files to]

The default is the system directory.

To specify a different directory, enter the directory name.

[Install file]

The default installation file is [f0]<Sys>Install.sub.

If the application program uses a different installation file, specify the file name in this field.

SORT Command

Figure 50 SORT Command Form

Sort	
Input files	<input type="text"/>
Output file	<input type="text"/>
Keys	
[Stable sort?]	
[Work File 1]	
[Work File 2]	
[Log file]	
[Suppress confirmation?]	

Mandatory fields:

- Input files** Enter the name of the file(s) that you want to sort.
- Output file** Enter the name of the file(s) to which you want the records written.
- Keys** Specifies how the sort keys are embedded within each record. Refer to the *BTOS Sort/Merge Operations Reference Manual* for more information.

Optional fields:

- [Stable sort?]** Enter **y** if you want the input records that have equal sort keys to appear in the output file in the same order as they appear in the input file.
The default is no.
- [Work File 1]** SORT requires two work files, each the same size as the input file. Enter the name of an existing file; or, if you specify a file that does not exist, SORT creates it and deletes it at the end of the operation.

If you do not specify a work file, the system work file (SortWorkfile1.Dat) is placed on the logged-in volume and directory.

[Work File 2]

SORT requires two work files, each the same size as the input file. Enter the name of an existing file; or, if you specify a file that does not exist, SORT creates it and deletes it at the end of the operation.

If you do not specify a work file, the system work file (SortWorkfile2.Dat) is placed on the logged-in volume and directory.

[Log file]

Enter the filename to which you want the status report and the sort statistics written.

[Suppress confirmation?]

If you enter **y**, SORT skips any corrupt records and searches for the next valid record.

If you enter **n**, SORT skips any corrupt records and displays a message inquiring if you want to continue or terminate the SORT operation.

SUBMIT Command

Figure 51 SUBMIT Command Form

Submit	
File list	
[Parameters]	
[Force Expansion?]	
[Show Expansion?]	

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the file you want the system to read and execute.

Optional fields:

[Parameters]

Specifies parameters (up to 10) that replace escape sequences in the form %n in the file specified in the **File list** field. The first parameter replaces all instances of %0; the second, %1; and so on through %9.

[Force Expansion?]

The default is no.

Enter **y** to have the system force the expansion of submit escape sequences in a file (even though you are not passing parameters).

[Show Expansion?]

The default is no.

Enter **y** to direct the system to display the file expansion. This is useful for debugging complicated conditional expansions.

TYPE Command

Figure 52 TYPE Command Form

The diagram shows a rectangular box representing the command form. At the top left, the word "Type" is written. Below it, there are two input fields. The first is a small box containing the text "File list". To its right is a much longer, shaded rectangular box. Below the "File list" box, the text "[Confirm each?]" is written.

Mandatory field:

File list

Enter the name of the file you want to display. You can use a wildcard character in this field.

Optional field:

[Confirm each?]

The default is no; the system does not prompt you for confirmation before displaying each file you request.

To receive prompts to confirm each file, enter y.

USER FILE EDITOR Command

Figure 53 USER FILE EDITOR Command Form

User File Editor

[Old password]

[New password]

[User template file]

[Command file]

Mandatory field:

User name

To create a new User file, enter a new user name. You cannot enter a wild card character.

To modify an existing User file, enter the user name corresponding to that field.

Optional fields:

[Old Password]

The default is the currently logged-in password. The system denies access to a protected file if you attempt to open it without a valid password.

To access an existing User file with password protection, enter that password in this field.

[New Password]

The default is no password.

To assign password protection to this User file, enter a volume or file password in this field.

[UserTemplate file]

The default User File Template is [Sys]<Sys>UserFileTemplate.sys

To specify a User File Template other than the default, enter the Template file name in this field.

[Command file]

The default command file is
[Sys]<Sys>Sys.cmds.

To specify a command file other than the default for this User file, enter the command file name in this field.

VIDEO Command

Figure 54 VIDEO Command Form

Video

[Suppress pause between pages?]	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Screen timeout (in minutes)]	<input type="text"/>
[Color (default = green)]	<input type="text"/>
[132 columns (B 22, B 27 only?)]	<input type="checkbox"/>

Optional fields:

**[Suppress pause
between pages?]**

The default is no; the system prompts you to press **NEXT PAGE** before scrolling any information off the screen.

To suppress a pause between pages displayed on the screen, enter **y**.

**[Screen timeout
(in minutes)]**

The default does not use the screen timeout feature; the screen remains on as long as the workstation is on.

To use the screen timeout feature, enter the number of minutes delay after an entry before the screen turns off.

**[Color (default =
green)]**

This field applies to color workstations only.

The default sets green as the color for the display.

To specify a default color other than green, enter the name of the color.

[132 Columns (B 22, B 27 only)?]

This field applies only to B 22 and B 27 workstations, which have wide screen capabilities.

The default is no; the system sets the screen width at 80 columns.

To set the screen width at 132 columns, enter y.

VOLUME STATUS Command

Figure 55 VOLUME STATUS Command Form

VOLUME STATUS	
[Volume or device name]	
[Details?]	
[Print file]	
[Directory spec (default = '*')]	
[Include temporary directories?]	

Optional fields:

[Volume or device name]

The default is the volume of the current path.

To display the status of a volume other than that of the current path, enter the volume name.

[Details?]

The default is no; the system displays the status information with no details. To display detailed status information for the volume, enter y.

[Print file]

If you accept the default, the system does not store or print the information the command generates. The information appears on the screen only.

To store the information in a file from which you can later display or print it, enter a file name for the storage file.

To send the information directly to a device such as a printer, enter an appropriate device name.

[Directory spec (default = '*')]

The default directs the system to display volume status information for all the directories in the volume.

To display status information for specific directories only, enter the name(s) of each directory enclosed in angle brackets.

[Include temporary directories?]

The default is no; the system does not include information about temporary directories in the volume status display.

To include information about temporary directories in the volume status display information, enter y.

WRITE HARDWARE ID Command

Figure 56 WRITE HARDWARE ID Command Form

Write Hardware ID	
Integer value (1-126)	<input type="text"/>

Mandatory field:

Integer value (1-126)

Enter a number from 1 through 126 for your workstation that is different from the numbers assigned to the other workstations on the cluster.

XESoftware INSTALLATION Command

Figure 57 XESoftware INSTALLATION Command Form

XE Software Installation	
[Cmd file]	<input type="text"/>
[Files to]	
[Install file]	

Optional fields:

[Cmd File]

The default is the standard XE 520 command file, `!Sys<Sys>Sys.cmds`.

To specify a different command file, enter the file name or complete file specification.

[Files to]

The default is the XE 520 directory.

To specify a different directory, enter the directory name.

[Install file]

The default installation file is `[f0]<Sys>Install.sub`.

If the application program uses a different installation file, specify the file name in this field.

Tables

Introduction

This section contains a compilation of tables taken from the *BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide* and consolidated in one place for easy access.

This section begins with a list of tables. This list, along with the index, should help you easily find the information you need.

Table	Title
1	BTOS Memory and Disk Space Requirements
2	System Images for Cluster Workstations with Local Hard Disk File Storage
3	User File SignOn Entries
4	Cluster Communications Lines
5	Keyboard Editing Functions
6	Device Parameters
7	Date/Time Configuration File Codes
8	Spooler Configuration File Entries
9	Queue Index File Entries
10	Executive Printing Commands
11	Printer Device Names
12	Typical Drive Device Names
13	Parameters of Available Hard Disk Drives
14	Bad Spot Reports and Sample Entries
15	Commonly Used File Suffixes
16	File Specifications for Listing Files
17	Protection Levels
18	Sample SELECTIVE BACKUP File List Parameters
19	Special Command Edit Functions
20	Executive Intrinsic Commands
21	Escape Sequence Components
22	Hexadecimal Codes for Special Keys

Table 1 BTOS Memory and Disk Space Requirements

Configuration	Single Partition (KB)	Multi-Partition (KB)	Disk Space (Sectors)
B 21-1 Cluster	65	—	—
B 21-3 Cluster with local file storage	95	—	—
B 21-4 Cluster with local file storage	100	125	—
B 22 Cluster	85	100	—
B 22 Cluster with local file storage	110	150	—
B 24	125	—	—
B 26 Standalone	115	140	1400/2900*
B 26 Master	175	195	700**
B 26 Cluster	100	115	—
B 26 Cluster with local file storage	120	155	—
B 27 Standalone	140		150
B 27 Master	220	230	1400/2900*
B 27 Cluster	140	145	700**
B 27 Cluster with local file storage	160	190	—
B 28/38 Standalone	115	162	1400/2900*
B 28/38 Master	195	237	700**
B 28/38 Cluster	100	137	—
B 28/38 Cluster with local file storage	120	177	—

* Minimum/Optional requirements (standard software).

**Cluster operating systems require 170 to 300 additional sectors each.

Note: B 28 and B 38 customized operating systems will be approximately 22k larger, due to protected mode support.

Table 2 System Images for Cluster Workstations with Local Hard Disk File Storage

Workstation Type	System Image
B 21-4 Cluster Workstation	Ws253>SysImage.Sys
B 26 Cluster Workstation	Ws250>SysImage.Sys
B 27 Cluster Workstation	Ws125>SysImage.Sys
B 28 Cluster Workstation	Ws240>SysImage.Sys
B 38 Cluster Workstation	Ws240>SysImage.Sys

Table 3 User File SignOn Entries

Keyword	Parameter
:SignOnVolume:	specifies the volume in the default path
:SignOnDirectory:	specifies the directory in the default path
:SignOnFilePrefix:	specifies a file prefix in the default path
:SignOnPassword:	specifies a password required to sign on to the system
:SignOnExitFile:	specifies the run file of the environment the system loads whenever you exit an application or enter ACTION-FINISH
	For example, to return to the Executive when you finish a session with an application, enter the Executive run file [Sys]<Sys>Exec.run.
:SignOnTextFile:	specifies one or more files containing text that the system displays when you sign on
	You can specify the default text file [Sys]<Sys>System.txt and/or other files containing messages you want the system to display before activating the initial environment.
	The system also displays any text you enter between the end of the last (or only) text file and the first colon of the next entry in the User file.
:SignOnChainFile:	specifies the run file of the initial environment
	For example, to activate the Executive when you sign on, you enter the Executive run file, [Sys]<Sys>Exec.run.

Table 3 User File SignOn Entries (continued)

Keyword	Parameter
	<p>To bypass the Executive and activate an application, programming language, or BTOS utility, enter the appropriate run file (for applications, programming languages, and utilities, refer to the applicable documentation.</p> <p>If the Executive command that activates the application, programming language, or BTOS utility has a command form, you can specify one or more parameters; use the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ the parameter(s) must appear in the line(s) immediately following the SignOnChainFile entry. □ the line(s) containing the parameter(s) do not begin with a colon. □ the first parameter must be the command that activates the application, programming language, or BTOS utility. □ the parameter entries can not include wild card characters. □ if you are using the word processing program to edit the file, use the SHIFT-RETURN key combination to end each line. □ two or more blank lines must follow the last parameter entry. □ the next line following the blank lines must begin with a colon (even if it contains no other entry).
:ExecCmdFile:	<p>specifies the Executive command file</p> <p>If none is specified, the system uses the default file [Sys]<Sys>Sys.cmds.</p>

Table 4 Cluster Communications Lines

Line Number	Communications Line
0	Standard Channel
1-4	Reserved, XE 500

Table 5 Keyboard Editing Functions

Key	Function
ACTION-DELETE	clears the Type-Ahead buffer
ACTION-OVERTYPE	turns off the screen (press any key to turn it on again)
BACKSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ in insert mode (OVERTYPE key not activated), deletes the last character entered □ in overtype mode, moves the cursor one space to the left
CANCEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ terminates the present command form and returns to a new command form without completing the execution of the original command □ terminates a multipage display initiated by the TYPE and DUMP commands
CODE-DELETE	deletes the entire entry in a field where the cursor is located
CODE-Left Arrow	moves the cursor to the leftmost column
CODE-Right Arrow	moves the cursor to the rightmost column
DELETE	deletes the character at the cursor position
Down Arrow	moves the cursor to the next field of a command form
F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ activates the Redo feature of the Executive <p>Note: The Redo feature is not available for some commands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ activates the Retry feature of the LCOPY command

Table 5 Keyboard Editing Functions (continued)

Key	Function
FINISH	ends the execution of a command and returns to the Executive Command field
GO	initiates a command when you complete the command form
HELP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ displays a list of all the available Executive commands□ (pressed twice) displays a description of each available Executive command□ (pressed after partially entering a command name) lists and describes the Executive commands that match the partially entered name□ (pressed for a specific command) displays a short description of the command, the name of its run file, the command case, and the command form
Left Arrow	moves the cursor left one column
NEXT	moves the cursor to the next field of a command form
NEXT PAGE	displays the next page when the current command requests more than one screen of information
OVERTYPE	places the system into overtype mode and lights the indicator on the OVERTYPE key. In this mode, the characters you type overwrite existing characters at the same positions.

Table 5 **Keyboard Editing Functions** (continued)

Key	Function
RETURN	moves the cursor to the next field of a command form
Right Arrow	moves the cursor right one column
SCROLL UP	rolls text up one line at a time, displaying one additional line at the bottom of the screen; the cursor does not move
SHIFT-GO	signals the Executive not to store the command in the memory buffer used for the Redo feature
SHIFT-Left Arrow	moves the cursor left five columns
SHIFT-Right Arrow	moves the cursor right five columns
TAB	moves the cursor to the next field of a command form
Up Arrow	moves the cursor to the preceding field of a command form

Table 6 Device Parameters

Device	Device Name
screen	[VID]
keyboard	[KBD]
printers (nonspooled)	[PTR]A [PTR]1A [PTR]2A [PTR]B [PTR]1B [PTR]2B [LPT] [PTR]1C [PTR]2C [PTR]1D [PTR]2D
communications channels	[COMM]A [COMM]B
spooled printers	[SPL] [SPL1A] [SPL2A] [SPLB] [SPL1B] [SPL2B] [SPL1C] [SPL2C] [SPL1D] [SPL2D]
disk drives	[d0] or [ld0] [d1] [f0] or [lf0] [f1]
null device	[NUL]

Table 7 Date/Time Configuration File Codes

Day/Month/Year Sequence:

Code	Format	Example
0	MM/DD/YY	09/16/85
1	DD/MM/YY	16/09/85
2	YY/MM/DD	85/09/16

Time Format:

Code	Format	Example
0	AM/PM format	2:35 PM
1	24-hour format	14:35

Date Format:

Code	Format	Example
0	xxx nn, nnnn	Sep 16, 1985
1	nn/nn/nn	09/16/85
2	xxx nn, nnnn	Sep 16, 1985

Table 8 Spooler Configuration File Entries

Component	Explanation
Channel	<p>specifies the channel to which the printer is connected</p> <p>0 = Centronics-type (parallel) port</p> <p>A = Channel A (serial)</p> <p>B = Channel B (serial)</p>
Printer Name	<p>specifies the name of the printer connected to the channel</p> <p>The printer name must be the same as the name specified in the Device Configuration file</p>
Queue Name	<p>specifies the name of the Scheduling queue assigned to the printer</p>
Configuration File	<p>specifies the Printer Device Configuration file</p>
Priority	<p>specifies the priority of the Spooler process for the printer</p> <p>The entry is a number from 10 to 254; 10 is the highest priority. The default is 130.</p> <p>Accepting the default or entering a higher number insures that the printer does not slow down the performance of interactive applications (such as the word processing program).</p>
Banner (Y/N)	<p>specifies whether the system prints a banner page at the beginning of each document</p> <p>The default is no.</p>

Table 9 Queue Index File Entries

Component	Explanation
Queue Name	specifies the name you assign to the queue
File Specification	<p data-bbox="529 293 847 316">specifies the queue's file specification</p> <p data-bbox="529 345 938 394">You enter Scheduling queue file specifications in the following format:</p> <p data-bbox="529 423 757 446">[Sys]<Spl>xxxx.queue</p> <p data-bbox="529 475 902 498">where xxxx is the appropriate queue name.</p> <p data-bbox="529 527 943 576">You enter Control queue file specifications in the following format:</p> <p data-bbox="529 605 878 628">[Sys]<Sys>xxxxSerialControl.queue</p> <p data-bbox="529 657 721 680">for serial printers, and</p> <p data-bbox="529 709 895 732">[Sys]<Sys>xxxxParallelControl.queue</p> <p data-bbox="529 761 693 784">for parallel printers</p> <p data-bbox="529 813 909 836">where xxxx is the appropriate printer name.</p>
Entry Size	specifies the number of sectors per entry. The Spooler requires the entry 1.
Queue Type	Enter the number 1 to specify a Spooler queue.

Table 10 Executive Printing Commands

Command	Type of Printing	Action/Explanation
APPEND	direct printing	<p>Refer to APPEND Command.</p> <p>This command transfers the contents of a file to the printer with no formatting such as pagination, margins, etc.</p> <p>To print a file, enter the name of the file in the File from field and the nonspooled device name for the printer attached to your workstation, in the File to field.</p>
COPY	direct printing or spooled printing	<p>Refer to COPY Command.</p> <p>This command transfers the contents of a file to the printer with no formatting such as pagination, margins, etc.</p> <p>To print a file, enter the name of the file in the File from field and the device name for the printer attached to your workstation, in the File to field.</p>
FORMAT	direct printing or spooled printing	<p>This command allows you to set the format of a file's contents and then print it. Refer to FORMAT Command.</p>
PRINT	spooled printing	<p>Refer to PRINT Command.</p>
SPOOLER STATUS	spooled printing	<p>This command allows you to monitor and control spooled printing as well as print files. Refer to SPOOLER STATUS Command in the <i>BTOS Standard Software Operations Guide</i>.</p>

Table 11 Printer Device Names

Nonspoiled Device Name	Spoiled Device Name	Printer Description
[Lpt]	[Spl]	Parallel printer interface
[Ptr]A		Serial printer (Channel A)
[Ptr]B	[SplB]	Serial printer (Channel B)
[Ptr]1A	[Spl1A]	Serial printer (Channel A on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]1B	[Spl1B]	Serial printer (Channel B on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]1C	[Spl1C]	Serial printer (Channel C on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]1D	[Spl1D]	Serial printer (Channel D on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]2A	[Spl2A]	Serial printer (Channel A on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]2B	[Spl2B]	Serial printer (Channel B on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]2C	[Spl2C]	Serial printer (Channel C on four-port communications expander)
[Ptr]2D	[Spl2D]	Serial printer (Channel D on four-port communications expander)

Note: [Ptr]A and [Ptr]OA are synonyms.

Table 12 Typical Drive Device Names

Device Name	Drive Description
d0	the first hard disk drive at the master workstation or at a workstation with local file storage
d1	an additional hard disk drive on a workstation
!d0	the hard disk drive at the master workstation when specified from a cluster workstation with local file storage
f0	the first floppy disk drive of a local workstation
f1	the second floppy disk drive on a workstation with two floppy disk drives
!f0	the first floppy disk drive of the master workstation when specified from a cluster workstation with local file storage

Table 13 Parameters of Available Hard Disk Drives

Type	Size	Cylinders	Heads	Sectors
A	10Mb	306	4	16
B	10Mb	306	4	16
C	20Mb	612	4	16
D	40Mb	645	7	16
F	20Mb	612	4	16
G	20Mb	612	4	16
K	80Mb	1024	8	16
M	80Mb	1024	8	16
N	40Mb	699	7	16
O	80Mb ECC	830	10	16
P	40Mb ECC	989	5	16

Table 14 Bad Spot Reports and Sample Entries

Report Type	Sample Bad Spot Information			Sample Entries
	Cylinder	Head	Sector	
Media Defect Reports	11	0	4	11/0/#4
	30	2	12	30/2/#12

Note: In your entry, place a number sign before the sector number.

Media Error Maps	Trk Hd	Byte Count	Length (bits)	
	005 4	00107	03	5/4/107/3
	084 1	002646	04	84/1/2646/4

Note: In your entry, eliminate leading zeros in all columns.

Quantum Q2000 Media Defect Reports	Cylinder	Head	Error Displacement	Error Length	
	84/ 54	1	2646/ A56	4/ 4	84/1/2646/4
	241/ F1	2	8130/1FC2	39/27	241/2/8130/39

Note: In your entry, use only the first number set in any column. Do not use the numbers following the slash marks.

Test Summaries	Hard Cyl	Map Hd	Sec	Byte	
	26	3	1	7	26/3/#1
	38	2	2	5	38/2/#2

Note: In your entry, use numbers from columns 1 through 3 only; place a number sign before the sector number.

Media Defect Report	Cylinder	Head	Byte From Index (BFI)	Length (Bits)
	139	0	1505	201
	294	3	9661	221

Table 15 Commonly Used File Suffixes

File Suffix	File Description
.run	Run file
.sub	Submit file
.sys	System file
.lst	List file
.txt	Text file
.user	User signon file
.config	Text Configuration file
.cnfg	Code Configuration file
.tmp	Temporary file
.jcl	Job Control Language
.form	Form file
.fmt	Format file
.lib	Library file
.map	Linker Map file
.obj	Object file
-old	Old file (The system adds this suffix to the original file name when you save a file.)
>save	Saved file (similar to an -old file)
-new	New file (The system adds this suffix to a file name during a recovery procedure.)

Table 16 File Specifications for Listing Files

File Specification	Action
[VolName]<*>*	The system lists all the files in all the directories of the specified volume.
[!VolName]<*>*	The system lists all the files in all the directories on the master workstation's mass storage unit when specified on a cluster workstation with local file storage.
*	The system lists all the files in the current directory.
<DirName>*	The system lists all the files in the specified directory.
<*>FileName	The system lists all the files with the specified file name in all directories.
*>FileName	The system lists all the files with the specified file name in all directories and subdirectories.
SubDirName>*	The system lists all files in the specified subdirectory.

Table 17 Protection Levels

Protection Level	Decimal Value	Password Required To Read	Password Required To Modify
unprotected	15	none	none
modify password	7	none	volume, directory, or file
access password	3	volume, directory, or file	volume, directory, or file
nondirectory password	51	volume or file	volume or file
nondirectory modify password	23	none	volume or file
nondirectory access password	19	volume, directory or file	volume or file
modify protected	5	none	volume or directory
access protected	0	volume or directory	volume or directory
read password	1	volume, directory or file	volume or file

Table 18 Sample SELECTIVE BACKUP File List Parameters

File List Field Parameter	Description of Files Archived
[ABC]<*>*	The system copies all files on volume ABC to an archive file. This is similar to the BACKUP VOLUME operation with no verification.
[Win]<Work2>*	The system copies all files in the directory Work2 to an archive file.
@MyFile	The system copies a list of files to an archive file. You use the Editor or FILES command to create an at-file containing the list of files you want to copy. For example, here the at-file MyFile contains the list of files.

Table 19 Special Command Edit Functions

Function	Key	Procedure
INSERT	F4	To insert a line in the command form: 1 Position the highlight below the insert location. 2 Press INSERT (F4) . 3 Type the line.
DELETE	F5	To delete a line in the command form: 1 Position the highlight on the line. 2 Press DELETE (F5) .
BLANK	F6	To insert a blank line: <hr/> Caution: Do not press BLANK (F6) when the highlight is over a line you want to retain. If you do, the system replaces the existing line with a blank line. <hr/> 1 Position the highlight below the insert location. 2 Press INSERT (F4) . 3 Press BLANK (F6) . The message <blank> appears.

Table 20 Executive Intrinsic Commands

Command Name	Run File Field Parameter
APPEND	!1
COPY	!2
CREATE DIRECTORY	!14
CREATE FILE	!5
DELETE	!3
LIST	!8
LOGIN	!7
PATH	!7
PLAYBACK	!21
RECORD	!19
REMOVE DIRECTORY	!15
RENAME	!4
RUN	!18
RUN FILE	!16
SCREEN SETUP	!17
SET FILE PREFIX	!9
SET PROTECTION	!10
STOP RECORD	!20
TYPE	!6
VIDEO	!11

Table 21 Escape Sequence Components

Component	Function
%	introduces an escape sequence (You can include it in the text by typing it twice, %, in which case, the system ignores it.)
D	expands the current date/time
[expands the current volume selection
<	expands the current directory specification
^	expands the current password specification
U	expands the current user name specification
'	introduces a comment
"	introduces a comment
?	introduces a type of conditional expansion
#	introduces a type of conditional expansion
n	represents one of the digits 0 through 9 used to indicate which of the parameters in the [Parameters] field in the SUBMIT command form replaces the escape sequence
b	is a character that delimits the start and end of conditional expansions
text	is a sequence of characters inserted in a conditional expansion, including other calls to SUBMIT, other command invocations, messages to be output to the screen, etc.
>n	is one of the digits 0 through 9 preceded by another character, such as]

Table 21 Escape Sequence Components (continued)

Component	Function
date/time	is the template for introducing date/time; the date and time can be formatted by using any of the following parameters:
Key	Expansion
h	hour in 12-hour notation (1-12)
t	hour in 24-hour notation (0-23)
m	minute (0-59)
s	second (0-59)
a	AM/PM
y	year (1952-2042)
o	month number (1-12)
n	month name
d	day of month (1-31)
w	weekday name
Modifier	Meaning
0	zero-filled
*	variable width

Table 22 Hexadecimal Codes for Special Keys

Key	Hex Code	Display Character
HELP	00	null
MARK	02	solid right triangle
FINISH	04	solid square
PREV PAGE	05	hollow square
CANCEL	07	bell
BACKSPACE	08	backspace
TAB	09	tab
RETURN	0A	new line
Down Arrow	0B	down arrow
NEXT PAGE	0C	formfeed
BOUND	0D	solid left triangle
MOVE	0F	double dagger
SCROLL UP	11	dagger
SCROLL DOWN	13	trough
COPY	14	raised dot
F1	15	division sign
F2	16	vertical bar
F3	17	dollar sign
F4	18	not equal
F5	19	similarly
F6	1A	paragraph
GO	1B	solid bullet
F7	1C	not
F8	1D	equal to or less than
F9	1E	plus or minus
F10	1F	equal to or greater than

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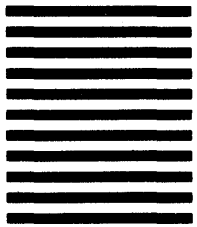
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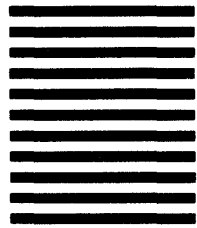
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